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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE Peace Treaty has been signed, and leading German editors, running true to form, are vicious in their comments. That was to have been expected. As a class there is not a more contemptible creature than the average editor of a German daily paper. The influence of Kaiserism in political and social life was thoroughly demoralizing, for it developed a most pernicious form of sycophancy which found eager verbal expression through the subsidized newspapers, and German newspaper editors developed the habit of seeking salve for the itching palm. Since the Kaiser ran away he has simply transferred his servility from William II to his new masters, the momentary leaders of the mob. The German is a bad loser, and the people of course are sore as well as tired. The remnants of the old military class are not likely to die easily. They are great braggarts. They will talk viciously for a long time to come; and it is of course true that mere poverty is no restraint upon war—we can see that in Mexico; but unless the dynasty can be revived there will be no real incentive for the Germans to go to war, provided the economic burdens laid on them as a people are no greater than are provided by the terms of the instrument itself. While most wars have been based on economic expansion and the antagonisms of rival peoples, no matter what the ostensible cause recorded in the archives, kings have used the prejudices and animosities so engendered for their dynastic purposes and precipitated wars which have resulted in dynastic aggrandizement at the expense of the people. But the dynastic interests of the Hohenzollerns having been removed, there is no substantial reason why, after the present sores of the world are somewhat alleviated by time, these economic differences cannot be adjusted sufficiently to keep the peace of the world.

The appeal of the President to the United States to accept the Treaty as a whole, has therefore a rational sanction; and in considering this appeal the assumption is entirely warranted that the world does long for peace strongly enough to take the greater part of the apparent danger out of the objectionable Article X which makes it the duty of the nations composing the League to guarantee the integrity of their associates' territorial boundaries from ravage by war. There has not been a better analysis of the cause of war than a communication to President Wilson in February, 1915, by the Reform Club, wherein it was said, after analyzing the economic causes of the late war, that "The desire for commercial privilege and for freedom from commercial restraint is the primary cause of war. . . . Commercial relations promote international good will. The great obstacle to this tendency is the method by which industrial competition between the citizens of different states is carried on. Each state attempts to receive some exclusive privilege for its citizens, instead of insisting upon world-wide equality of opportunity—the open door. Like other vices war is promoted for selfish gain. To protect their privileges certain interests advance the theory of the economic rivalry of states [which does not exist.] They seek to arouse a chauvinistic enthusiasm based on false inferences to strengthen the mediæval theory of exclusive trade relations, which is only slowly yielding to economic forces." It is more the delusions concerning international trade than the actual conditions encountered in that trade which is the source of dangerous international jealousies and fears. Trade itself is beneficent; it is only because certain individuals or interests may find competition inconvenient to them, that, because they know what they want while the many do not know, they see to it that governments take part in contributing to the trade irritations resulting in antagonisms which eventuate in war. The war has eliminated the dynastic disturbers; it faces now the delusions concerning trade which in part at least must be removed before any permanent world peace can be hoped for. This is the delusion which makes the German editor the reptile who declares in advance that the treaty though written on parchment is only a "scrap of paper," and that their children shall be taught the religion of revenge.

The function at Versailles on Saturday has provided a way for the world to return to sanity but this it will again achieve only through labor—work, which in view of the tremendous destruction of capital in the form of consumable goods and investments in factories, farms, mines and homes, must be almost as unremitting, though with a different end in view, as it was through the awful years of the war. The state of prices the world over is the plainest indication of the great scarcity of consumable goods and the slowness with which the wasted surplus on hand in August, 1914, is being replaced. Indeed, those reserves are not being replaced, for consumption is in some respects heavier than ever. Converting the working men's money wages into terms of consumption, which is all that wages mean, we find that class consuming more than ever before, yet with shorter hours and the slacker spirit when at work, they are not producing as much as they are consuming. We have in mind the continent of Europe more particularly, but this affects prices on this side because in the present material condition of Europe this country is the reservoir from which capital in the form of commodities needed in Europe must be supplied. Russia set the pace for Continental workmen, and the delusion has invaded England also. When the Russians became tired of fighting, the German propagandists told them they could enjoy the better life which all are striving for by simply to stop fighting and seize the properties held by the aristocrats, capitalists and landlords and dividing it among themselves. They did it. Production stopped or was carried on only in soviet workshops (like the nationalized workshops in Paris in 1850—shops from which our modern I. W. W. communists have plagiarized their shop steward idea, and which then vainly endeavored to solve the present day labor problem of how with less work a man may secure a larger income, and which had to be suppressed became next to nothing was produced in them) and the world sees the civilization of Russia dying today because her people have followed a delusion and are not producing the necessaries of civilized life. All continental Europe, before its states may be expected to function as usual as civilized communities, must resort to the expedient used in Finland and in Winnipeg to suppress industrial anarchy.

The bourgeoisie, the despised "middleclass" so-called, and those working men who own property and are still sane must take over the strikers jobs and restore order by force—must stop philosophizing, dismiss their high-brow dilettante social-reform agitators and begin again to produce and to save. Everywhere men who do not understand what wages are or where they come from are demanding shorter hours and higher wages, whereas true prosperity, individual and national, does not consist in high prices for goods or services but in an abundance of things so that everyone can have his share. Labor the world over, though demanding a larger share of things for itself, is not producing enough to go round; wherefore as the price list shows, the consumers of the world as drifting toward one grand scramble for the things that each must have, but which day by day are becoming scarcer. There is also the world wide belief, as Mr. Geo. E. Roberts recently told Iowa bankers, that each industry belongs to the particular people engaged in it, regardless of the rest of the community. The hod carriers of Chicago on Saturday last demanded a wage of a dollar an hour for their services; and elevator "boys" in the same city rightfully complain that their rents are exorbitantly high. The ship builders at Toledo on June 25 smashed street cars as a protest against paying higher fares necessary if street car men are to have higher pay. The tendency of all this, as Mr. Roberts points out, and which indeed is evident enough when called to one's attention, has been to "divide society into warring groups and classes whose interests would be in conflict."

Workingmen have been told by politicians and sentimentalists and social revolutionaries that the "better life" is to come as a result of the war, contrived somehow so that with fewer hours' work everyone is to fare better than he ever did before the war; but none of these have told the working man that there must be more consumable wealth produced from day to day in proportion to the capital involved and labor employed, if all or even the laboring class itself, are to fare better, since the ability to consume freely depends quite as much on the efficiency and faithfulness of the workers as it does on the managerial efficiency of directors and the sufficiency of the capital employed. The first lesson, then, that the world must learn of the sequel to the function of last Saturday is to be peace and prosperity is that "There is no security for civilization except as natural laws which govern production and distribution of wealth and make for the evolution of society are understood" by everyone.

Exports continue in enormous volume, the records for May being summarized as follows (exports including exports of foreign merchandise):

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess exports.
May, 1919	$328,937,000	$606,382,000	$277,445,000
April, 1919	272,956,000	714,513,000	441,557,000
May, 1918	322,852,000	550,924,000	228,071,000
July-May, 1918-19[1]	2,802,863	6,308,319	3,505,456
July-May, 1917-18[1]	2,685,305	5,435,911	2,750,606

The statement of agricultural exports for May and eleven months since June 30, 1918, appears in another place. In the light of these figures one can but wonder that intelligent men continue to grope about for the reasons for high prices. An excess of exports is not necessarily a sign of wealth; it may mean in certain cases a sign of poverty, as when Egypt was drained of exports to pay the Khedive's scandalous debts; but in our own case at this moment it means that all our surplus is being sent abroad and little coming back. We are dividing our surplus with the needy of Europe and are paying European prices at home for the privilege of playing Sir Bountiful abroad. There may be no objection to the generous work, but we must protest at the politicians making use of it as camouflage for sinister purposes or to throw further bureaucratic or Trade Commission controls about business generally.

From all parts of this country come reports of increasing business activity with fine prospects ahead

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in view of the signing of the Treaty and the wonderful outlook for the season's crops. Industry is apparently resuming on the Continent in spots where labor is still sane. Foods, however, continue to advance, *Bradstreet's* index on Saturday standing at $5.11 vs. $5.07 the previous week and $4.29 a year ago.

THE BALANCED RATION

THE slump in the price of beef cattle during the past several weeks has crowded the farm papers with feeders' complaints that "feeding doesn't pay," although side by side with such bewailings one may often find in the stock papers the enthusiastic self-congratulation of feeders who did make it pay. Reading between the lines will in most cases reveal the fact that the difference in results is due to the difference in location, accessibility to roughage and in the men and their skill in the handling of purchased feeds. The animal has itself no more respect for $1.80 corn than it has for 50c corn. Corn is corn to the animal and that is the end of it. But that is not the case with the feeder for profit. He must get results that may or may not square with $1.80 corn and a falling cattle or hog market. Then it is that the balanced ration of the feed manufacturers comes into play. It is the business of the latter to keep to the feeder's side of the game, in order to equalize the price of the feed to the price of the product on the hoof and do it, so far as is possible, by the use of industrial by-products in combinations which the feeder himself could not make with equal economy.

The balanced ration for an animal is one in which digestible protein and carbohydrates are present in proportions best suited to the needs of the particular animal. Animals use these in fairly definite proportions. It is probable that if the proper materials were accessible to the animal it would feed itself about as its needs would be, just as a man does; but the economies of the feeding game are beyond the animal. The necessary constituents of the feed must be there and the appetite of the animal, especially the hog, must be catered to so that he will absorb all the bone and the fat producing feed he is able to assimilate without waste of feed, but it must be as low-priced as conditions will admit and be consistent with the results desired. When the materials are high in price farm mixtures are almost invariably uneconomical because it is not possible to utilize economically in that way materials that the manufacturers can and do use. Moreover, while the station men will work out the scheme of feeding *per se*, it almost invariably follows that when it comes to the commercial side of the process with high priced feedstuffs, the successful feeder is the one who relies upon the feed producers to supply him at a price with products which are compounded to meet every requirement of the feeder's business, be it to make milk, beef, or fat hogs or to breed for the feeder markets.

THE FERTILIZER QUESTION

IT IS manifest to all who study the matter that the future of farming in this country, especially in all the older agricultural states where heretofore their use had been thought unnecessary, will depend on the use of fertilizers. Seasonal good crops on good land may be increased by their use. The subject itself is a new one both to farmers and to the farmers' suppliers in those states, so that both have been groping more or less, uncertain what to do, and this condition has not been relieved much by the uncertainty and indecision of the agricultural experts at the stations, who seem to have agreed not to agree upon all their recommendations; at any rate, they don't agree upon anything long. This has led to the organization of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizers' Ass'n, a committee which in order to get some kind of definite publicity action has had in its employ a corps of men who are quite as competent as the station experts to pass on fertilizer problems and are in some ways more dependable, because they have less of the academic habit of indecision—the habit of puttering much and getting nowhere "to stay put," and more of the business spirit of doing something that means directness. As this committee is supplied with fertilizer literature which embodies the last word to date of the science, which is available for widest distribution and which is absolutely impersonal, advocating the use or sale of no one maker's brands or peculiar output, dealers who are interested, and every grain dealer should be interested, would do better to get into touch with the Committee at Chicago or Baltimore before attempting to engage in any publicity campaign rather than depend on the experiment stations only. The latter are not to be ignored, but like all Government commissioners, bureaus, etc., they take their time about everything and never quite reach goal in a business sense.

ARGENTINE CORN

THE reader of this paper has been kept pretty well informed of the fact that Argentina has more corn than it knows now what to do with. The *Times of Argentina*, a dependable, commercial newspaper of Buenos Aires, has told the world this fact repeatedly and how the government had by fixing minimum export prices to benefit the grower thus temporarily prevented its sale at such prices as the world would pay. The result is that corn is now being burned for fuel in Argentina. Some little of this corn has been coming to the United States but the amount has been very small. The venture of the Chicago *Tribune* that the Corn Products Company "has received over 1,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn so far" is not supported by the official records of imports, which show only 136,621 bushels of that corn imported in the ten months July-April, 1918-19, and only 217,000 of corn from all sources. The enthusiastic efforts of certain political farmers to entirely bar Argentine corn out of this country has a rather ridiculous and peculiarly selfish look, especially when the industries that use it have as great difficulty of getting American as they have the Argentine, and have to pay about as much for the latter as for the former, the imports having had not the slightest effect on American prices.

SOUTHERN CORN PRODUCTION

THE acreage to corn this year will be estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as of July 1 and will be published July 9. It is generally believed that the total area will show a decrease from last year. Mr. Wells's estimate herein two weeks ago rather took the trade by surprise but it is pretty well supported by similar reports published herein this week. The figures of two weeks ago were put out with some diffidence and the compiler would not feel badly if they should be found by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to have been excessive. Goodman's reports suggest a shrinkage of 4,000,000 acres in the surplus states.

There is some hope than the Southern acreage will offset the Northern shrinkage; and this is not unlikely, seeing that the cotton prospect is bad. In Alabama the boll weevil is playing havoc with the crop and the wet weather also has done its share. *The Chronicle*, New York, makes a private estimate of only 38,045,000 acres compared with 41,107,400 in 1918, a decrease of 7.4%. This acreage should go into corn and perhaps will, as corn in the South can be planted as late as July 4 and mature. Should this additional acreage go into corn, it would about offset the shortage estimated by Mr. Wells in the surplus states of the North.

But even so, the effect on the commercial supply of corn would be slight. In the first place, the South has next to no facilities for moving corn in commerce. The amount therefore which leaves the counties where grown is quite small. In Georgia in 1917 it rose to 8% from 3 in 1914, but declined in 1918 to 6%; South Carolina only 3%; Mississippi did better in 1917, with 16%, but shipped only 8% in 1918; Louisiana 4%, Texas 1% and so on. But with the increase in the number of hogs in the South, and the number is steadily increasing, there can be no expectations of much more commercial corn from the South to relieve the demand for the Northern supply. In eleven Southern states, not including Texas and Oklahoma, the hog population on Jan. 1 increased from 13,465,000 in 1914 to 18,524,000 in 1919, a gain of 5,059,000 or nearly 38%. Even when Southern corn is in surplus, except when it is immediately adjacent to the Southern consumer and may there be easily moved, Southern buyers find it more convenient and economical to buy Western grain.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures from various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail in "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures representing the past week, the receding week and corresponding time last year, here assembled for ready reference:

	June 28.	June 21.	June 29, '18.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	1,49,000	1,736,000	1,641,000
Primary shipments	1,43,000	1,863,000	263,000
Receipts since July 1	434,61,000	432,492,000	176,358,000
Visible	8,81,000	11,387,000	785,000
Available, June 21	12,05,000	14,568,000	2,247,000
Canadian vis., June 21	10,56,000	11,256,000	8,669,000
Exports, U. S.	11,83,000	8,406,000	2,928,000
Exports, world's	18,65,000	14,101,000	7,478,000
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3536,000	3,587,000	4,939,000
Primary shipments	2069,000	2,541,000	2,517,000
Receipts since Nov. 1	13,218,000	130,682,000	212,670,000
Visible	4,038,000	4,336,000	11,487,000
Exports, U. S.	.....	96,000	448,000
Exports, world's	2,177,000	1,711,000	516,000
Oats—			
Primary receipts	5,398,000	5,640,000	5,697,000
Primary shipments	3,578,000	4,347,000	2,983,000
Receipts since Aug. 1	7,157,000	271,759,000	314,482,000
Visible	18,094,000	15,635,000	13,227,000
Exports, U. S.	1,741,000	2,301,000	1,766,000
Exports, world's	2,019,000	2,866,000	3,462,000
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	164,000	159,000	150,000
Shipments, 6 markets	55,000	56,000	40,000
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	571,000	640,000	518,000
Shipments, 9 markets	173,000	146,000	147,000
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*261,000	255,000	263,000
Shipments, 16 markets	*90,000	77,000	94,000
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	651,000	755,000	574,000
Since Mar. 1, 1919	11,094,000	10,443,000	10,442,000
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	47,184,000	50,309,000	11,882,000
Lard, lbs.	17,283,000	22,102,000	11,231,000
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$13.65	$13.50	$16.00
Hogs	20.80	20.40	16.55
Sheep	8.75	9.30	12.00
Lambs	12.25	14.30	16.25
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	233	232	237
Closing prices—			
Pork, July	$51.50	$51.75	$43.80
Lard, July	34.07½	35.22½	25.50
S. R. Sides, July	27.80	28.22½	23.40
Corn—			
July	$1.77⅞-78	$1.82-½	$1.47⅞-48
September	1.75⅝-¾	1.76⅛-⅜	.....
December	1.53⅝-¾	1.52½-¾	.....
Oats—			
July	$0.68¾	$0.71⅜-½	$0.73-⅞
September	.68½-⅝	.70¾-⅞	.....
December	.69¾-⅞	.71¾-⅞	.....

†Canadian northwest stocks omitted.
*Pittsburgh missing.

FROM AUSTRALIA

OUR correspondent in Sydney, N. S. W., has a peculiarly interesting letter on another page of this week's paper. Australia is in a class by herself and is worth studying. In about a fortnight another article in the form of an interview with an engineer recently returned from that continent, will appear in these pages, with some unusual illustrations. It may be hinted in advance that it is probable that all of the accumulated stocks of wheat during the past three years, which is still suitable for human consumption, will have been moved to Europe by the British government before the bulk of our American wheat of 1919 crop will be ready to be exported or will be called for.

EDITORIALETTES

THE working out of the oats grades under the standard rules is beginning to tell its own story, as will be seen by the report handed us by the Adolph Kempner Co., published on another page.

THE hay convention at Detroit is the next big trade event, taking place this month. Detroit is the ideal convention town, and all the hay men hope this year's convention will be the record breaker.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements and cars leaking grain in transit are solicited.

THE ADVERTISING value of The Price Current-Grain Reporter as a medium for reaching the buying power of the grain elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in its columns tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the grain trade, place your announcements in the trade's only weekly, which is always first to get the live, up-to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, JULY 2, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

A decrease of around 5,000,000 acres in corn is expected to be shown by the Government July crop report, with the possibility that the final returns next December will show a further reduction. The greater part of the reduction is expected to be in the states of largest production, and will be offset to some extent by the increases in the Southern States. The condition is believed to be somewhat below normal for this season, as there are some parts of the corn belt where weather has been decidedly unfavorable. It is to be noted, however, that the territory which ships the most grain has the best prospect this year; and it is the amount that arrives at terminal markets that determines the price of the crop.

Crop conditions are decidedly spotted. Some points would be benefited by rains while in others dry weather is wanted. Southern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and part of northwestern Iowa are suffering from too much moisture and weeds are growing much faster than the corn. There is a distinct dry area in the Canadian northwest and in western North and South Dakota and Nebraska and in the Rocky Mountain States. In some parts of Montana this will make the third year in which crops have been materially cut down by drought and many farmers will have to go out of business. Considerable loss is expected throughout the dry territory unless rains come shortly, but the bulk of the crops there are wheat, oats and other grains, very little corn being raised.

Under such conditions active markets for all grains are to be expected, with erratic price movements. The private reports have been predicting a dry and hot summer and temperatures over a good part of the corn belt have been well above the average for this season for some weeks. The warmth was very beneficial, however, as the corn crop was planted late, and the latter has been about made up, so that much grain will be laid by before July 1. Cultivation has been rather thorough, although not as frequent as last year, due to the rapid growth of late.

Liquidation was on in the July, and that delivery worked to a smaller premium over the September. Scattered longs without licenses sold out, and the offerings passed into the hands of shorts and of cash houses and industries. The latter took liberal amounts in store the past week at Chicago, and while there are rather independent for supplies for a time, they promise uneasiness for the shorts. Corn has been posted as out of condition and many cars received have arrived at elevators heating. The same applies to grain held in interior elevators, and also to some in transit. Those in a position to know say that the high oil content is responsible for the poor keeping quality. Not infrequently No. 2 grades have gone out of condition in a few days. The European situation is regarded as bullish, but the extremely high prices prevailing in this country prevent export business, while the shortage in ocean room checks Argentine shipments. Prices in the latter country have advanced rapidly of late, with some buying by the American speculators. Drought in western Europe, while relieved to some extent, caused some damage to feeding grains there, and import requirements have been increased.

Expectations are that there will be plenty of oats to go around, although there is practically no chance that the yield will be as large as last year. There is a rather general complaint as to the crop at the present time, and with the Texas harvest delayed by wet weather the South has commenced to buy in more northern markets. This will take considerable grain away from Chicago and other points. At best the South prefers the Northern grain. Supplies in sight are sufficient for all requirements and are in excess of last year's. Scarcity of ocean tonnage prevents a liberal export business, and there is also some difficulty in securing permits to ship oats to the seaboard. France has been hard hit by drought, and unless there is relief by rains in parts of the American and Canadian northwest heavy damage may result there.

New wheat has commenced to move on a small scale in the Southwest. St. Louis received its first car from Arkansas, which graded sample on account of heating, and sold at auction at $2.18. Goodman's report suggests that while the final yield of winter wheat may be around 900,000,000 bu. there will be much damp grain, which must sell on its merit, rather than on the Government price. This, however, means that shippers will secure all their grain is worth, as a committee of the trade in the various markets will determine the discount under the guaranteed figure. In no case can it be above the price of No. 3. Spring wheat condition has been lowered as the result of drought in the western part of the Northwest and by wet weather in some parts of the eastern sections. The heaviest losses have been in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Black rust has been found at numerous points in the Dakotas and Minnesota, but it is too early to determine whether damage will be done or not. The crop is late, and unless weather conditions are favorable for growth the rust may develop to a point where heavy losses will result. The world's wheat situation, regardless of any damage to the spring wheat crop in North America is regarded as distinctly bearish, as there will be so much grain in this country that ocean room cannot be secured to move it during the new crop year.

Grain Market Summary.

Primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the week follow:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
Wheat	1,419,000	1,736,000	1,641,000
Corn	3,536,000	3,587,000	4,939,000
Oats	5,398,000	5,640,000	5,697,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Past week	10,353,000	12,277,000
Preceding week	11,063,000	10,733,000
Since July 1	966,600,000	744,233,000

Liquidation was on in July corn, scattered longs selling freely as the result of grain getting out of condition in public elevators, and also to the regulations which prevent any one from taking a delivery unless they have a license. There was also selling of July and buying of September, and the difference between the two deliveries narrowed considerably, being only 2¼c at the last against 6⅛c the previous week. Crop reports were more favorable, and sentiment somewhat bearish. Prices had a range of 6@6½c for the week, and closed with July 4½c lower, September ⅝c lower and December 1c higher.

July oats have practically lost their premium over the September, and at one time sold at the same figures as the latter, although finishing ⅛c over. Liquidation was on in the near delivery and it closed 2¾c lower, while September was off 2¼c and December 2c, the finish in all cases being well toward the low point. Sentiment was bearish, as crop reports showed improvement, and there was some rain in the Canadian Northwest which had been complaining of dryness of late.

Cash wheat markets have been very quiet, with small receipts. Millers have taken a few cars, but on the whole they are disposed to go slow and buy only as they can sell flour. The movement of the new wheat crop is getting under way in Texas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas, and is expected to be available in fair volume within a week or two. Flour prices are expected to decline somewhat. At the moment the trade is marking time. Quality of the new crop from the Southwest promises to be rather unfavorable, with a relatively higher moisture content than was the average from the 1918 yield. Range of prices for the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close June 28, 1919.	Close June 21, 1919.	Close June 29, 1918.
Corn—					
July	$1.83½	$1.77	$1.78	$1.82½	$1.47½
Sept.	1.78⅝	1.72⅝	1.75¾	1.76⅝	.....
Dec.	1.56½	1.50	1.53¾	1.52¾	.....
Oats—					
July	.72⅛	.68¼	.68¾	.71½	.72⅛
Sept.	.71⅝	.68⅛	.68⅝	.70⅞	.....
Dec.	.72¾	.68⅜	.69⅞	.71⅞	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	4,048,000	539,000	4,992,000
P. receipts to June 28	277,273,000	314,462,000	286,759,000
P. shipments to June 28	216,802,000	235,470,000	250,078,000
P. stocks on June 28	10,955,000	5,097,000	3,532,000
P. consumpt'n to June 28	53,564,000	74,434,000	38,141,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to June 28	134,518,000	212,530,000	180,200,000
P. shipments to June 28	80,486,000	110,620,000	101,363,000
P. stocks on June 28	3,746,000	8,604,000	1,380,000
P. consumpt'n to June 28	54,403,000	93,480,000	78,306,000

COMMERCIAL CEREAL STOCKS.

Commercial stocks of wheat reported in a survey made by the Department of Agriculture for June 1, 1919, amounted to 51,392,898 bus.

Grain—	Stocks reported for June 1, 1919. Quantity, 1919.	% 1918*
Wheat, bu.	51,392,898	274.5
Corn, bu.	17,254,576	47.6
Oats, bu.	45,770,543	90.6
Barley, bu.	20,043,375	207.2
Rye, bu.	14,624,331	346.1
Wh. flour, wh., bbls.	5,653,051	121.8
Whole wh. and graham	32,065	31.0
Flour, bbls.—		
Barley	17,822	.....
Rye	165,243	31.1
Corn, lbs.	6,128,427	14.3
Corn meal	40,297,627	29.1
Buckwheat flour	20,351,650	326.8
Mixed flour	15,399,679	158.5
Beans, dry, bu.	5,291,550	96.5
Rice, cleaned, lbs.	90,013,887	93.1
Rolled oats, lbs.	37,641,123	77.7
Condensed milk, lbs.	68,388,528	105.6
Evaporated milk, lbs.	110,159,055	79.7

*Percentage of increase as compared with one year ago can be obtained by subtracting 100 from the percentage given in this column; percentage of decrease by subtracting the given percentage from 100.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1918, to June 28, 1919, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	80,043,000	14,034,000
Milwaukee	15,435,000	3,721,000
Minneapolis	116,123,000	82,395,000
Duluth	90,407,000	17,301,000
St. Louis	41,938,000	16,776,000
Toledo	5,940,000	4,583,000
Detroit	1,606,000	1,597,000
Kansas City	53,730,000	22,187,000
Peoria	3,497,000	2,209,000
Omaha	19,718,000	8,565,000
Indianapolis	6,474,000	2,990,000
Total	434,911,000	176,358,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
St. Louis	87,000	103,000	40,000
Kansas City	101,000	98,000	54,000
Omaha	72,000	75,000	74,000
Toledo	6,000	10,000	10,000
Detroit	20,000	8,000	9,000
Indianapolis	9,000	2,000	13,000
Peoria	12,000	10,000	11,000
Chicago	75,000	149,000	17,000
Milwaukee	37,000	87,000	10,000
Minneapolis	870,000	992,000	1,378,000
Duluth	130,000	202,000	25,000
Total	1,419,000	1,736,000	1,641,000
Shipments	1,493,000	1,863,000	263,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
American	11,883,000	8,406,000	2,928,000
Indian	.....	.....	200,000
Argentine	3,493,000	2,575,000	3,588,000
Australian	2,720,000	3,048,000	720,000
Others	69,000	72,000	42,000
Total	18,165,000	14,101,000	7,478,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	339,318,000	224,775,000	317,206,000
Indian	5,099,000	12,900,000	31,978,000
Argentine	68,879,000	63,798,000	57,973,000
Australian	67,173,000	35,383,000	45,330,000
Others	3,820,000	3,244,000	10,182,000
Total	484,289,000	339,900,000	462,669,000
Season	.....	376,524,000	501,414,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	226,000	4,289,000	32,944,000
P. receipts to June 28	433,811,000	177,058,000	377,320,000
P. shipments to June 28	286,775,000	79,930,000	264,307,000
P. stocks on June 28	2,942,000	226,000	3,764,000
P. consumpt'n to June 28	144,320,000	101,191,000	142,194,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week compared with previous week and a year ago:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
American	1,741,000	2,301,000	1,766,000
Argentine	278,000	565,000	1,696,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,019,000	2,866,000	3,462,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1918, and comparisons for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	85,329,000	114,599,000	106,709,000
Argentine	23,539,000	14,083,000	37,136,000
Others	.....	880,000	50,000
Total	108,868,000	129,562,000	143,895,000
Season	.....	140,826,000	162,753,000

World's Corn Exports.

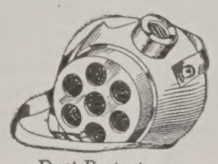
Exports of corn last week compared with previous week and a year ago:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
American	.....	96,000	448,000
Argentine	2,090,000	1,517,000	.....
African	87,000	98,000	68,000
Total	2,177,000	1,711,000	516,000

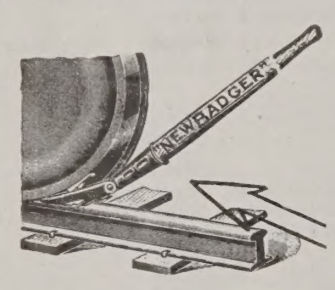
Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,348,000	23,039,000	34,477,000
Argentine	41,529,000	13,156,000	52,811,000
African	4,493,000	2,346,000	1,918,000
Others	.....	94,000	.....
Total	49,370,00	38,635,000	89,206,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

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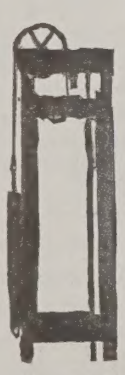
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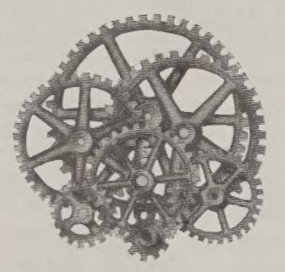

Distributing Spout

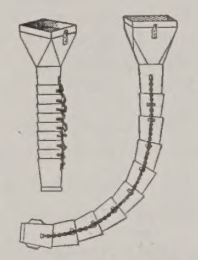


V Buckets—Salem and Empire



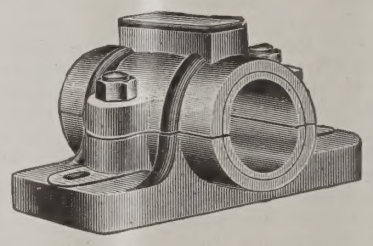




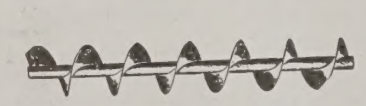


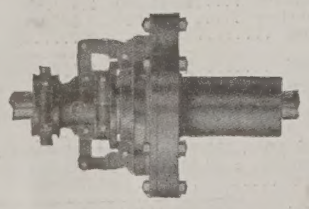


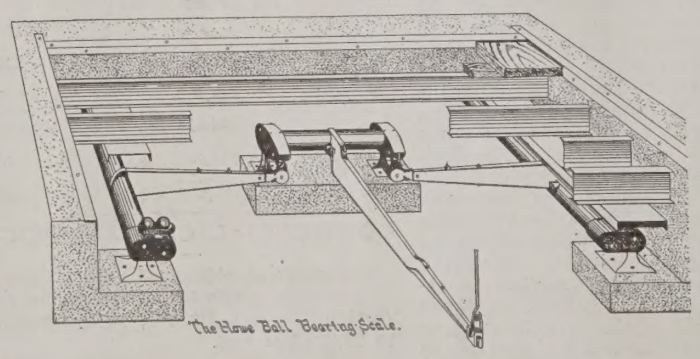














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RAINS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Reviving Rains in Australia—The Problem of the Accumulated Wheat—Damage by Rain and Insects—Unfit for Use.

By W. S. RENDALL.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 3, 1919.—[Special Correspondence.]—The month of May leaves a pleasing record of meteorological conditions, especially in the state of New South Wales, featuring the "Breaking of the Drought." During the period referred to no less than 30 inches of rain fell in the Sydney district. Otherwise the rainfall has been pretty general, including the inland northern and western grain areas, while on the northern rivers floods have done considerable damage, both to crops and to stock. The parched and dusty interior will smile with new verdure in a few weeks' time, and although it is late in the season, farmers are hastening their tillage of freshly watered lands. The area under crop this season will be smaller than last, as in many places it is too late for sowing. A revival in pasture will materially assist the primary industries of the country and prepare for an increased export of commodities as soon as tonnage is available. Many parts of New South Wales have been languishing for moisture for 18 months or more, while in places the absence of rainfall has hampered production for the past four years. A good season, however, will quickly recuperate the man on the land for these lean years.

THE ACCUMULATED WHEAT PROBLEM.

The all-absorbing topic in grain circles is, what to do with stocks of old wheat. While the rainfall will undoubtedly prove a blessing to producers in the near future, it means the further spoliation of wheat stacked in the country. Flood, fire, mice, weevil and other pests have one and all done their best to decimate existing stocks, while the want of transport from the country, deficient rolling stock and disabilities for handling, to say nothing of the absence of tonnage to carry away our mighty pile of grain, have left farmers in a perilous position.

The Pool controls the bulk of the wheat in the Commonwealth; in fact, it holds the entire stocks, with the exception of that held by farmers for seed. The government manipulation of grain stocks has proved a magnificent failure. Opportunities for export by private enterprise, especially in the earlier period of the war, were thwarted and the result is that the Pool's finances stand with a debit of £19,056,000 sterling today. With the recent rainfall, many farmers who are unprovided with seed wheat will have to turn to maternal governments to nurse them till the next harvest is nigh. Both government officials and wheat factors are hoping that the incoming troop ships will carry away a large portion of accumulated wheat stocks. Other producing industries are also waiting to unload wool and other products, so that wheat will only claim portion of the available tonnage promised.

TAINTED WHEAT.

Old stocks of wheat have, from the causes referred to, become so infected and tainted as to become unfit for human consumption. Men handling this wheat have been infected with disease and much of the ill-conditioned grain is being used for stock-feeding. Holders of this inferior grain, in order to "save their faces," have made displays of bread made from 1916-17 wheat, in order to show that it is still good and wholesome. Others have resorted to mixing the old grain with new in order to hide its defects. These efforts only go to show that the trouble is with us and that it has to be met and dealt with. If this old grain is not fit for consumption in Australia it certainly is not good enough for export. Oversea markets would do well, in buying Australian wheat, to get a substantial guarantee that they get breadstuffs of later production.

BULK HANDLING.

So far, the efforts being made from time to time have not resulted in anything practical in the way of handling wheat in bulk. Some storage has been provided but no advance has taken place in the provision of either land or water carriage of grain other than in bags. It looks as if the time is not far from ripe for the practical development of a system which is highly necessary for the betterment of the grain industry in this country. No doubt grain can be produced in Australia in enormous quantities. Both science and experiment have done much in producing rustproof and drought resisting wheats. The latter is an important feature in those great areas of millions of acres, where rainfall is intermittent and uncertain. So far our industries have only skirted the fringe of this great continent. The present rainfall demonstrates that there is plenty of moisture if rightly conserved. But while there is no limit to possibilities in this connection, all efforts to satisfactorily prosecute the industry must necessarily prove futile as long as we garner our grain in bags and stack the bags in the open to court rot and disease. Our governments, unlike your more progressive industrial pioneers, only come along after private enterprise has created produce for roads and railways to carry. An Australian government would not build a railway to the most fertile patch in the country until settlers had made it a prospectively paying venture. It is the same with the bulk handling question. Farming has reached its limit in the matter of carrying grain in bags and until a better system is devised the industry must lack expansion. The great difficulty in procuring sacks in seasons of plenty and the prohibitive prices for jute in later years have made a new system compulsory. So long as our railways are under State control so long will these evils of industrial stagnation continue.

THE UBIQUITOUS RABBIT.

No matter what happens, the Australian rabbit holds his own. Industrial unrest, strikes, flood, fire or drought come and go but "Bunny" flourishes without let or hindrance. Tens of thousands of pounds sterling have been spent in attempts to rid the land of this destructive rodent. Returned soldiers have come back with experiments in "poison gas," but the rabbit survives. Among the many schemes devised for the spoliation of the rabbit is a new suggestion to prohibit trade or export in rabbits or their products. Bunny has been dried, canned, skinned, converted into sausage and small goods, used as manure or burnt at stake, but his millions do not diminish. The rabbit will thrive in myriads where sheep or cattle cannot exist. The rabbit's wants are few and his capabilities of reproduction "without visible means of support" are surprising. Hitherto the fact that rabbits will thrive where other stock will die had made the rabbit industry a blessing in disguise. Farmers and squatters, however, have not benefited so much from the trapping and export of rabbits as have trappers and those engaged in handling the rabbits' meat and skins. The wholesale poisoning or rabbits has resulted in the destruction of bird life and the abnormal increase of insect pests which birds previously kept in subjection. The question, therefore, is a very complex one and the side issues on the rabbit questions are involved. Rabbits could be cultivated on specially enclosed areas of poor land with great profit but the laws of the country penalize anyone keeping a rabbit in captivity. The fur trade alone has enormous possibilities and the cessation of export would destroy many avenues of trade and bring disaster on a class of producers and traders who have found solace in "Bunny" when all else has failed.

THE PRICKLY PEAR.

Here we have another serious pest, especially in the northern parts of habitable Australia, which gives promise to enterprising treatment and manufacture, the prickly pear cactus. Tens of thousands of acres of good land, covered with this remarkable growth, have defied all attempts at its eradication. The plant yields a large percentage of spirit; it can be converted into valuable cattle fodder; its fibre can be made into cordage and the refuse into fertilizer. It is one of the many items that figure on the list of future industries and the prickly pear will grow and flourish where all else will wither and die.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Australian labor lost over a third of a million pounds sterling last year in strikes. The strike weapon has injured this great country worse than the war. Last year was a "good year" for employers as compared with the previous twelve months, when 4½ million days were lost in labor and 2½ million pounds sterling in wages. This in a country with a population of less than five millions is simply appalling. Labor is paid higher wages in Australia than earned by professional men of brains and ability. All men come under the same category in the dictatorship of unions. When employers refuse to grant extortions, benevolent governments come forward to excuse defaulting workers and penalize capitalists. Employers are tied hand and foot to awards and agreements, but workers evade the laws with impunity, refuse to pay fines and hold an unoffending public at bay in impudent defiance. Farmers have at length risen to a recognition of the necessity for nominating their own candidates for election for parliament, regardless of party or political creed. Despite this shocking condition Australia is wonderfully prosperous. A good season gives unlimited wealth for political extravagance and enables an overtaxed and burdened public to foot the bill, bear a 50 per cent increase in the cost of living—and look pleasant. How long will it last?

WELLINGTON FLOUR MILLS CO.'S TANKS.

There are many notable and representative plants over the country and we do not suggest that the Wellington Flour Mills of Wellington, O., are peculiarly perfect, but it is our privilege to submit certain details of their equipment which are of more than ordinary interest and which may help those erecting such properties for the new crop movement to save some steps and considerable money. It is no time to spend money extravagantly on elevators, mills and feed plants. Materials and labor are "sky high" and enlarge



WELLINGTON FLOUR MILL CO.'S STORAGE TANKS.

the permanent investment needlessly. So the excellent results produced in this well located Ohio plant, a secret which we cannot of course pass on to other subscribers, is indicative of the well thought out installation of machinery and in the general operation of their property.

The attached engraving chiefly illustrates their "brand-new" tile grain storage tanks, of which they are justly proud, and the equipment for which was furnished and the erection handled by J. M. Preston Co. of Lansing, Mich., specialists in tile tank construction. The building material does not crack nor sag, is fireproof and being hollow prevents moisture and heat movement and admirably fulfills its purpose.

These storage tanks are 81 ft. high to the crown of the roof, to which is attached a 40-ft. steel flag pole from which Old Glory may be seen in good weather for miles around. The tanks consist of two singles for storage purposes, with the center portion used as a workinghouse. This portion contains a 1,600-bu. elevator leg and the latest model Richardson Type-registering Automatic Scale, man lift as well as steel ladder and car unloader. The tanks are so arranged that all grain entering or leaving them must necessarily pass over the automatic scale and be weighed. The grain can be passed from the mill to the storage tanks or *vice versa* in one continuous operation, the power being furnished by the motor located in the dog-house on top. The entire operation is controlled from the switchboard in the engine room. The tanks are equipped with thermometers, one in the center of each, so that the temperature of the grain can be read at intervals of every five feet in height.

Adjacent to the tanks is a 200-bbl. long system flour mill and the owners operate in addition a 300-bbl. corn meal mill, a 200-bbl. self-rising pancake flour department and a 40-ton per day capacity feed mill.

The Wellington Flour Mills, whose personnel comprises C. U. Rechsteiner, president; L. G. Bradstock, secretary-treasurer, and B. E. Sigler, superintendent, also maintain a seed department for the cleaning, conditioning and grading of all kinds of seeds, and are also recognized as shippers and buyers of hay and grain in car lots.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to June 28, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	45,875,000	63,824,000
Milwaukee	3,868,000	9,575,000
Minneapolis	5,479,000	13,460,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	15,946,000	19,666,000
Toledo	958,000	1,842,000
Detroit	1,330,000	3,043,000
Kansas City	14,475,000	26,124,000
Peoria	15,690,000	25,339,000
Omaha	17,641,000	35,715,000
Indianapolis	12,931,000	13,919,000
Total	134,218,000	212,670,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June 29, 1918.
Chicago	1,275,000	1,229,000	1,985,000
Milwaukee	77,000	146,000	130,000
Minneapolis	77,000	70,000	306,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	581,000	484,000	411,000
Toledo	16,000	25,000	41,000
Detroit	24,000	26,000	37,000
Kansas City	330,000	350,000	381,000
Peoria	472,000	460,000	628,000
Omaha	409,000	544,000	589,000
Indianapolis	275,000	253,000	431,000
Total	3,536,000	3,587,000	4,939,000
Shipments	2,069,000	2,541,000	2,517,000

Fall Fertilizers Should Be Cheaper.

Department of Agricultura, the Bureau of Information, says that farms of the Southern states should obtain their mixed fertilizers for the fall season of 1919 at an average price about 30 per cent lower than the price which prevailed for the spring season this year. Prices being based upon delivery in 200-pound bags.

The Letter Box

Crops Excellent.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Crop conditions here are excellent.

No building going on at present.—*J. H. Donaldson, Mgr., Winter, Truesdale & Ames Elevator Co., Campbell, Minn.*

Fine Crops.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are having fine wheat and oat crops here, oats running about 40 to 60 bus., wheat from 10 to 25, the wheat testing mostly 60 lb. to the bushel. We have been threshing since about June 20.—*Sayle Grain Co., Commerce, Tex.*

Elevator Sold.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The elevator of J. J. Obermyer at Kouts, Ind., has been sold and possession given to Chas. Ray on June 1.

The outlook for wheat hereabouts is good; corn is doing fine but oats are only fair.—*Chas. Ray, Kouts, Ind.*

New Firm Organized.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Having bought a half interest in the elevator here the firm name hereafter will be Hickman & Kellar.

Wheat will be light this year owing to the late freeze.—*E. Hickman, Corydon, Ind.*

Oats Ready to Move.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There are two elevators at this place in good condition and need no repairs this season. Will have a bumper oat crop in for shipment in about ten days. Do not raise much wheat in this section.—*Monarch Mill & Elevator Co., A. D. Hughes, Checotah, Okla.*

Texas Corn Almost Ready to Move.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Brownsville country in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas will have about 1,500 cars of new crop fancy white milling corn which will begin moving about July 20th, and sixty cars milo and kaffir which will begin moving July 10. We shall be glad to receive inquiries.—*E. R. T. Howard & Co., Brownsville, Texas.*

New Manager at Memphis.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We wish to announce that Ernest C. Merton, formerly sales manager for some of the northwestern and mid western mills, including H. C. Cole Milling Co. of Chester, Ill., is now associated with us as manager of our flour and feed department.—*John T. Leonard & Sons, Memphis, Tenn.*

Will the Reader Reply?

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I noticed on Page 1257 of your REPORTER, a reference to the cost of unloading cars of grain. Being interested in the art of unloading cars more quickly, I hope there will be some expression from your readers as to their actual cost per car of unloading and whether a price of $50,000 would be reasonable for such an equipment.—*H. Richardson, care Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J.*

Crop In Arkansas.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: The recent favorable weather after our long continued wet spring is having a beneficial effect on crops in this section. Corn and cotton are improving very much, and are being thoroughly worked out. It seems that there has been an improvement of at least 20 per cent in the condition of these two crops the past two weeks. Wheat and oats are being harvested.

Our peach crop is unusually large, and of fine quality. Cantaloupe and water melon acreage about normal.

There is a good hay crop through this section. Pastures are in fine condition. With continued favorable weather we should harvest almost normal crops of cotton and corn.

The stock of garden seed being carried over by seed merchants in the South is slightly above normal. The stock of grass and forage seed being carried over slightly below normal—*Arthur G. Lee, Fort Smith, Ark.*

Building Dwelling House.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have purchased a two-acre tract at Blackland and have moved a dwelling house on it and are fixing up the place for our buyer at that point to live in.

Only 10 per cent of old corn is in farmers' hands hereabouts. The growing crops look fine, wheat however is badly down and damaged from recent wind storms and rain. Oats will probably be somewhat below a normal crop.—*B. B. Farmers Cooperative Elev. Co., Boody, Ill.*

Big Car of Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Your readers may be interested to hear of a very large car of corn which we unloaded at Argo on the 19th inst.: Car NYC 125326, containing 140,840 pounds corn, or 2,515 bushels, for which we issued check to the seller for $4,425.90. We do not know that this is a record by any means but certainly is a good-sized car of a valuable commodity.—*Corn Products Refining Co., F. G. Coe, Mgr. Grain Dept., Chicago, Ill.*

Crops Not So Good.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There are no changes to be made here this season except that we put a man-lift into our elevator last fall.

The crops at a distance look to be excellent, but I am afraid these heavy dews we are having at night and very hot days will cause rust and damage the wheat and oats. I will be very much surprised if the wheat and oats will turn out half as good as it looks.—*O. A. Talbott Co., by E. J. Moore, Beaconsfield, Ia.*

Price of Clover Seed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Looking over my files I find a letter from your H. A. Shepard, advg. mngr., dated Jan. 23, 1919, predicting higher prices on clover seed and calling attention to your facilities for gathering data on factors which influence the market and your special service to the trade in this direction.

On the date of your letter clover seed was $24.27½; and it will perhaps be pleasing to know that your prediction that seed would reach $28 to $30 by early spring was realized as early as March 18 when the market closed at $28. It reached $30 on March 27 and the high point was $31.25 on March 31.—*Carl Bryant, Toledo, Ohio.*

Wheat Movement Slow.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The movement of wheat is not starting anything nearly as we expected. This is due to the rains that have delayed the harvest but practically all of the wheat in southern Oklahoma has now been cut and probably 25 to 30 per cent has been cut in northern Oklahoma.

No hard wheat is available yet for quick shipment but a few shipments of soft wheat have been made from points in southern Oklahoma. The quality of our wheat will be nothing like as uniformly good as was the case last year.

Very few contracts have been made up to date (June 26) as there is very little demand except for early shipments and such commitments responsible shippers will not make on account of the unsettled weather.—*J. J. Stinnett, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Starting a New Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Herewith my check in payment of a year's subscription. For a number of years I have been connected with the Bancroft-Marty Feed & Produce Co. as manager. In April I sold my interest in that firm and have organized the Trinidad Grain Co. As soon as an elevator can be built and the machinery installed we will do a wholesale business in grain, flour and probably hay. We now expect to be ready for business not later than Sept. 1. Up to the present time crop prospects are good.—*E. P. Conger, Trinidad, Colo.*

Illinois Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Much of the corn crop here will become too large to cultivate by July fourth and most of the balance a week later. Mr. Farmer will certainly be a busy man for many weeks ahead laying his corn by, attending to the harvest of small grains and grasses; one can hardly pick a time soon that he could possibly give in hauling any grain to market to speak of. Present prospects are for a good corn crop.

Regarding the growing oats we can only repeat our former statements that the yield will be less and acreage smaller than for two years past. Fortunately automobiles do not eat oats and we do not need so many as formerly.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur.*

Thanks for Compliment.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I want to compliment you on your Year Book, copy of which we have just received. It certainly contains some very valuable information and everybody in the grain trade interested in grain and provisions should have one.—*Aubrey Hawkins, Richmond, Va.*

Good Local Meetings.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: For your information will say that we have just concluded a series of local meetings throughout the State of Missouri, all of which were largely attended and successful from every standpoint. We have taken in a good many new members and our Association is steadily forging to the front.—*M. U. Norton, Sec'y., Missouri Grain Dealers' Association, Mexico, Mo.*

Moved Office.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: This is to advise you of the removal of our office from 513 Wells Bldg. to 821 Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee. Will you kindly change our name on your mailing list?—*W. H. McDonall, Grain Supervisor, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Milwaukee, Wis.*

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, from Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic and Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.
July	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967,000	3,008,000
August	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348,000	8,910,000
September	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513,000	16,987,000
October	24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111,000	20,600,000
November	21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617,000	16,135,000
December	33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620,000	14,466,000
January	22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705,000	13,445,373
February	15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355,000	9,154,000
March	20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954,000	8,767,000
April	31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040,000	10,505,224
May	26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915,000	11,153,393
June	.....	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247,000	9,124,132
Exports, year.	.....	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590,000	142,536,000
Atlantic expts.	.....	126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691,000	116,399,000
Pacific exports	.....	5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899,000	26,137,000

MEETING OF TRI-STATE GRAIN DEALERS' ASS'N., MINNEAPOLIS

A representative gathering of the country grain shippers of the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota attended the annual convention of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association, held at Minneapolis last week. In connection with the meeting there was a very interesting machinery exhibit, where grain cleaners, manlifts, grain driers, elevator supplies and equipment, auto-truck dumps, etc., were on exhibition and in operation. This little exposition gave many of the visiting dealers an opportunity to see at first hand much equipment that would be of value to them in their plants.

After the usual address of welcome by the mayor and the response in behalf of the association by President A. E. Anderson, the talk dwelt upon the value of associations and their work and cited a case where the Tri-State Association took up the matter between a railroad company and an elevator company who had had trouble over the elevator site and the value of the lease. He said the company appealed to us for moral assistance as we found their case and to help them. We appointed a legislative committee which went to St. Paul and asked that a law be passed giving authority to the Railroad and Warehouse commission to decide what should be just compensation for leases. The bill was passed. The railroads wanted more than the property was worth.

"The prime object of our association is to come to the assistance of each other and we come to the meeting to learn and hear the experiences of others."

ON FEDERAL GRADES.

R. C. Miller, Federal Grain Superviser for the Northwest made an interesting talk on "The Value of the U. S. Grain Standards" from which the following is taken:

The grain trade in the United States is in the main very much in favor of having a definite and permanent system of grading which does not change from year to year regardless of the crop conditions. The supply and demand, and other conditions will take care of the price of the grain even though there be less No. 1 and No. 2 in some years than in others. Furthermore, it is not desirable to have too wide a range in the character of the grain described in a grade. The higher grades should represent premium grain and receive premium prices as compared with the grain of inferior quality which falls into the lower grades.

The problem of establishing grades for any given locality, such as a market or a state, is necessarily a much simpler one than the problem of establishing uniform standards for all the varieties and classes of grain grown in the United States. Certain localities have special problems, such as presence of obnoxious weed seeds, wild vetch (wild pea), corn cockle, kinghead, etc., or cereal grain such as rye or barley in wheat, but represent only a very limited section of the country. Taking into consideration the number of different grain producing sections, it is readily seen that in 48 states a great number of problems of grain grading arise and are very difficult of solution.

First, absolute necessity of obtaining an accurate, average sample of the load of grain for the purpose of obtaining correct inspection. Unevenly loaded cars add to the difficulties of obtaining correct samples, and tend toward controversy; therefore, country shippers are increasing the hazard or tendency to discontent when they do not so far as possible load cars evenly.

Heavily loaded cars, or overloaded cars, also raise the question of uncertainty of correct sampling, inasmuch as the grain samplers cannot obtain grain from the bottom of the cars. If cars are not properly trimmed or leveled off when loaded, the grain under the high parts of the car may not be correctly sampled and lead toward controversy.

The Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Markets and the various offices of federal grain supervision, is very desirous of the fullest co-operation of the grain trade and of the grain producers in connection with the handling, marketing and grading of grain. Constructive criticism and full-hearted co-operation is welcomed by the Department in its work. Questionable methods and incorrect grading should be brought to the attention of the proper officials in the right spirit in order to most quickly and satisfactorily attain uniformity and correctness in grading grain.

There has been at different times considerable dissension among certain interests in the United States and comparisons have been made of the various systems of grain grading. Due to the nature of the systems in vogue heretofore, it has been practically impossible to justly and honestly make fair comparisons for the various numerical grades established under the different systems. Frequently the comparisons became obnoxious, or at least provocative of controversy, and no good end is gained by such methods.

Under the grain standards act, the Secretary of Agriculture and officials working in connection with the federal grain supervision, have absolutely no connection with price fixing. There has been considerable complaint during the Government control of grading and distribution of grain of the prices received for grain according to the grade assigned. Under normal conditions, regardless of the grade assigned to grain, prices may vary according to the supply and demand, and to the general market conditions or the intrinsic value of the grain itself. For instance, smutty wheat of high quality otherwise, may at one time be discriminated against due to the fact that there is a large quantity of wheat which is not smutty available for the use of the millers or other grain trading concerns. However, should there be a small supply of wheat of any character, the high quality wheat of smutty character might receive scarcely any discount under the same quality of wheat which is not smutty.

Ralph Brown, also of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, who makes his headquarters at Washington, was present and gave a talk and demonstration on the use of testers, sieves, etc., and the application of the Federal grades, which was of much value and assistance to the country shippers. He stated that the country shipper should probe every wagon load and car load, and as the grade secured that depended on how careful he wanted to grade the grain he handled. He told of the various steps necessary in determining the grade; first, the obtaining of the dockage by the use of the sieves, finding the test weight of the sample and how to use the stroker in having uniform weight in the center without stacking; also the way to determine the moisture content and to find out whether the kernels were damaged by heat or otherwise and of the foreign material that might be contained in the sample other than dockage. He said where the country shipper has time he should make the tests and determine the grade, and this would enable him to know what the determining factor was in the grade, and during the rush it would only be necessary to test for that determining factor only. He advised mailing samples occasionally to the Bureau to get a certificate so as to check up on the work.

MR. JACOBSON OBJECTS.

O. P. B. Jacobson of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission took exception to the statement made by Mr. Miller as the reason for the establishment of the Federal grades, Mr. Miller having stated that it was due to complaints of foreign buyers. Mr. Jacobson did not think a shipper of this country should be penalized for grain spoiling on the water. He said that the elevator man was entitled to everything he earns in cleaning grain because he earns it and that the grades have nothing to do with the price fixing and that the Federal grades were not satisfactory to either the farmers or the dealer and that the trade would rather have the old Minnesota grades. The lowering of the grades from the Bureau of Markets trades was not necessary as far as we are concerned, as foreign buyers are willing to take Minnesota grades and we can put the old Minnesota grades into effect if we do not get a square deal.

The Friday Session.

A. D. Sibel of the Dairy and Food Department told of a new bulletin on the feedstuffs law which had just been passed in Minnesota by the legislature and that to sell feedstuffs in Minnesota it was not necessary to take out a license.

I. C. Cuvellier, editor of the *Coal Dealer*, spoke on what the coal situation has in store for country dealers. He thought the situation was serious and advised all grain dealers who handle coal to take the necessary steps to stock up at once.

E. G. Pratt, of the Republic Coal Co., in speaking on the same subject said: "If you are in the coal business you should put in your stocks. The production has been reduced 50 per cent. The situation is serious. The car shortage is bad and the dealer who recognizes the situation will be in a position to make a speculative profit in his business."

Dr. Cushing, formerly editor of the *Black Diamond*, spoke on "Our Duty to Supply our Allies with Coal." He said they would have a shortage of about 8½ per cent of our production. We are facing a shortage of cars for coal and confronted with the biggest crops we have ever had to move which means congestion.

Frank L. Carey, zone agent for the fourth district, told the dealers of the United States Grain Corporation plans and policies for handling the 1919 crop. He said in part as follows:

Mr. Carey reviewed the work of the Grain Corporation to date, with which the reader is more or less familiar, from published remarks of other zone agents in these columns. As to handling the 1919 crop, the salient points of the address will be found in the following paragraphs:

The contract with the grain dealer prescribes that all wheat shall be marketed with only a reasonable handling charge. Machinery will be set up to care for disputes arising over the grading and pricing of wheat at country points.



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The contract will provide for the payment of storage to country elevators for carrying grain back in the country, when cars are not available for a reasonable turn-over. That reasonable turn-over has been considered 20 per cent of wheat in the house. A policy has been decided upon of advancing premiums in the terminal markets, which will take the place of storage; that is, if the premiums are advanced in the terminal markets then there will be no storage, but the contract provides that storage will be paid before premiums start and later, if premiums are discontinued at terminal markets.

You must bear in mind that premiums cannot be advanced to a point that the movement of grain below the maximum capacity of the terminal elevators to handle will be retarded. If the present crop is materialized, the terminal elevators at interior points as well as at seaboard terminals will be taxed to their maximum during the entire year.

I know you people are all vitally interested in the development of this Northwest and if you will permit me, I will for a moment discuss a matter which is of great interest to this entire section and especially to the grain and milling trade. In my opinion, it is a most important subject for you to consider and it is surprising how little has been said about it.

I refer to the further development of the Great Lakes, which, when fully completed, will furnish a means of transportation for the products of this Northwest. The railroad problem is a problem standing entirely by itself and I do not care to enter into a discussion of its various phases. We have seen a 25 per cent advance in freight rates to the East and those in charge of our railroads are asking for a still further advance in order that those roads may be maintained in an efficient condition. This advance in freight rates means to the Northwest, a movement away from the great Eastern markets.

A remedy for this condition Mr. Carey found in the development and use of a Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River route. He concluded:

Gentlemen, I have now been connected with Governmental work for the past two years and I had hoped, with the closing of the present crop that I might be relieved of that responsibility and return to my own business. The endorsement of the work done by the Grain Corporation was so unanimous that practically none of the organization could see their way clear to retire. Practically the entire organization who started this work two years ago are still held together and will carry the work through the coming year and we hope, to a final conclusion at that time. The grain and milling trade in the Northwest have given me the very best of support at all times and I ask of you a continuance of that support. I assure you that it shall be my aim during the coming year to make the burdens of Government control as light as possible.

Theo. Wold, governor of the 9th District Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, made a most interesting talk on the financing of the grain crops of the Northwest.

Saturday Session.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, made an interesting talk on "Milling our Wheat at Home" from which the following is taken:

Mr. Husband called attention to the fact that the Guaranty Law of March 4, 1919, provides as between wheat and flour to be handled by the Grain Corporation, preference "shall" be given to the exportation of flour, except where the public interest would be, in the judgment of the President, that is to say the Wheat Director, injuriously affected thereby. The use of the word "shall" therefore leaves no option with the Wheat Director in the matter, except in consideration for the public interest. This provision, Mr. Husband considered to be entirely in the best interests of the country at large.

In the first place, the milling capacity of the country is very large and the investment in proportion, there being a daily grinding capacity of over 912,000 bbls. The production last year of flour all told was 116,000,000 bus.; so that the milling capacity of the country is 2⅓ times the flour output in its best year; wherefore unless pressure is brought to bear to increase the export of flour rather than of the grain many mills will necessarily be idle. There is also the consideration due to labor which at a time like this should be employed wherever possible. A third consideration is the reduction in the price of flour that would result, for although the price is more or less fixed by the price of the grain still a keen competition can be relied upon to force reductions in the cost to be reflected to the domestic consumer in the price of flour.

Further points in favor of the program named is the increase in the volume of available feeds and the reduction of their price. The value of mill feeds to the dairy and stock feeding industries is not to be disputed; but as the price of mill feed is regulated entirely by the supply and demand, the increased activity of the flour mills would of course be reflected in increased production of mill feeds and a corresponding decrease in the price. Under all normal conditions there has always been maintained a price relationship between mill feeds and other feeding stuffs and the increased production of mill feeds would therefore have a tendency to reduce the cost to the farmer of all other feeding stuffs. The influence of this condition of course is obvious upon the production of dairy products and of their price.

The program also involves the retention of the soil values through the use of the mill feeds, which in turn would have its reflection on the prices of manufactured fertilizers which in part the soil values of the mill feeds would offset. Mr. Husband called attention also to the economy of this program in the saving of railroad and ocean tonnage.

Approaching the question of handling the crop, Mr. Husband said it would appear as if the milling program would be an important factor in the solution of this problem. The crop to be expected this year is approximately 1,100,000,000 bus., as the minimum, of which Mr. Barnes anticipates a call upon America of 410,000,000 to 460,000,000 bus., the largest previous export movement from this country having been 332,000,000 bus. from the crop of 1914. Should this demand materialize, it will require careful supervision of all markets and means of transportation to put the quantities through our ports without congestion. Storage facilities of the country for all grain are approximately 570,000,000 bus. At least this amount, Mr. Barnes anticipates, can be stored in the country without interfering with normal flow. As at least 170,000,000 to 180,000,000 bus. represents the normal flow of other grains, it is probable that not exceeding 400,000,000 bus. of wheat can be stored at any one time in the United States; wherefor the obvious desirability of running as much of the wheat through the mills as possible in order to avoid congestion of the storage facilities.

Mr. Husband concluded as follows: "We have reason to believe there has been no change in the attitude of the farmers and dairymen as to the necessity of abundant supplies of mill feeds at low prices; yet, at the Trade Conference, at New York on June 11, a statement was made by a representative of a farmer's publication that the farmers were backing a movement to have the Government erect additional grain elevators at seaboard, thus facilitating the movement, for export, of wheat, carrying with it the feed which they so much desire. We submit they might better devote their energies toward creating a sentiment in favor of the Government insisting upon the railroads and steamship lines providing adequate storage facilities and modern equipment for handling flour for export, and thus help to retain in this country the mill feed that would result from increased activity of the flour mills.

"As you are probably aware, there is but one purchasing agency for export flour, and hundreds of millers have been competing for the business offered. A number of leading millers from several sections of the country are now contemplating the organization of a corporation for the sole purpose of exporting flour. This organization will be effected under the provisions of the Webb Act, which was passed by Congress to encourage the exportation of American manufactured products. It is confidently expected that the new organization will be of great benefit to the milling industry of the country and will be able to successfully meet the peculiar condition under which the export flour business of the country is to be handled during this crop year.

"Since the passage by Congress of the Act of March 4, 1919, giving preference to flour over wheat in export, we have been trying in every way to create a sentiment favorable to the exportation of flour, by soliciting the interest of Government officials, including railroad and Shipping Administrations, as well as farmers' organizations, in an effort to have the wishes of Congress carried out. We feel that American farmers and grain men should second our efforts; the farmers, particularly, should be interested in bringing this about; and it is hoped that your organization will see the justice of our position and assist in whatever way seems best to you, in accomplishing this end."

CAR DISTRIBUTION.

O. P. B. Jacobson of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, spoke to the dealers on "Car Distribution, Car Shortage and Grain Facilities." He spoke in part as follows:

In order to handle the crops this year, the railroads will have on hand not only a supply of cars but a fair distribution of them and a quick release to avoid congestion. There has been a law passed which requires cars to be divided equally at each station until each shipper gets one car, then the balance in proportion to the amount of grain handled. It will be hard to get shippers to handle or export grain. The transportation system of the country is in bad shape. It would facilitate matters if the railroads, whenever they received a full freight car from one road, would return to this road an empty or full car to take its place so as to have an equal pro rating of cars. This was opposed but we hope when the railroads are returned to their owners that some arrangements will be made regarding car distribution for the benefit of the shipper. While we believe the cars should be distributed on present requirements for we know crops vary in size, however, every locality should be treated alike. A car shortage and congestion is due to lack of storage facilities at the seaboards, but if we had proper grain



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storage facilities at the seaports, it would solve the problem. On the Atlantic Coast we only have about 10,000,000 bushels of actual storage while we should have 100,000,000. However, proper bills will be introduced in the legislature to have proper facilities for handling grain at the seaboard and the bill will be backed by the Minnesota delegation in Congress. If you ever fail to get cars when you need them, ask us and we will take care of your interests. We are your servant and here to do our duty.

ON INSURANCE.

B. P. St. John of Worthington, Minn., in speaking on "Should the Association Have an Insurance Company?" stated: You dealers are entitled to the lowest rate of insurance that can be obtained. The greatest risk in insurance is the moral hazard. The members of this association are good citizens and grain men and entitled to the best rate of insurance possible. We think the grain men as a class should carry their own insurance. The stock companies cost 50 per cent to operate, 20 per cent is for commissions, heavy salaries, rents and some profits to the stockholders. The balance is to pay the losses. A number of country grain men some years ago formed a mutual company and we assessed ourselves on board rates. The first year we had no loss and only 5 per cent went for expenses. Up to this time we have received back in cash or premiums 52 per cent of the board rates. Our losses have been 32 per cent, our expenses 8 or 10 per cent. We have a surplus of $20,000 to draw on in case we get losses in excess of our average.

Should the Tri-State Grain Dealers' Association have a mutual company? The Western Grain Dealers' Association have one and every member should be privileged to share in the saving effected. You should have a good selection of risks and if your association should think best to organize an insurance association, we would not oppose you but would like to have you take out your policies with us. We confine our policies strictly in country elevators and as treasurer of the organization I invite you to come to us for your insurance. We insure farmers' elevators where they do business on a profit sharing basis and are recommended by our members.

ON CLAIMS.

R. E. Jones of Wabasha, Minn., read an interesting paper on "Our Experience Collecting Freight Claims." He said in part as follows:

All the Claim Departments are divided into two general classes—"Overcharge in Rates and Weights" and "Loss and Damage." with about twice as many loss and damage claims on hand unpaid as rate and weight claims. The "Overcharge Rate and Weight Claims" are usually simple and easily adjusted; and we pass along to the "Loss and Damage Claims," which are more complex and difficult to settle.

At present the rules governing claims are prescribed by the Government Railway Administration, which contain many modifications from the pre-war customs and rules, and many or most of which are not satisfactory. A better railway administration is generally called for. The shipper also finds that all railways are not alike in interpreting and applying the present rules. Claims based on the hammer test and on leaky side doors and spilling over side doors are now not favored by the Government Administration. One railway claim department will turn down all such claims absolutely, another will observe the spirit of the rule better and go into the actual merits of the claim. One day a string of cars came down our sidetrack on a "Y." A block and a half away a car was noticed leaking grain in a small, continuous stream. The car was spotted at our elevator; it was found not leaking, nor had it apparently leaked for several car lengths away from the elevator. Our foreman applied the hammer and found the leak, and the barley ran again but stopped when the hammer stopped. Cars will leak when moving and stop leaking when at rest.

Leaky doors of any character are now considered by some railways as "faulty coopering" and the claim "respectfully declined," whereas, for years, where lumber is furnished, the lumber is largely culls with more or less rot, and hard woods that warp easily, and the shipper is about in the same predicament in making side doors as the ancient Israelite when he was compelled to make bricks without straw.

Now as to grain spilling over the side doors, which the present Administration rules as "faulty cooperage": If you will take a small car shaped box and partially fill it with grain and strike it hard on the bottom at the end you will find the grain is thrown and heaped up and over the edge at the middle. Strike it again and the grain levels down. Strike it again—up it heaps and over the edge at the middle. Try this with a cigar box. This illustrates what a car of grain will do when improperly handled by violent bumps. The grain on the surface is thrown together like two clashing waves and over the top it goes, unless the side doors are built to the roof. If there were a hole in the roof, the grain with some of these bumps or collisions would be thrown thru the roof. It is quite difficult for the shipper to cooper his car to meet or stand up under other than the proper handling of that car.

The federal control of the railways appears in too many instances (of which the ones mentioned are only types) to lose sight of the other fellow—lose consideration of the shipper. The rule too often violates the common law merits of the case. The carrier is judge and jury in its own controversy—"too damn much two-sided," as was expressed by an old German friend.

A probable correction to this whole matter lies in the Cummins Bill, S-5284, which will be before the next session of Congress and which seeks to restore to the Commerce Commission and to the courts power over all the activities of the railroads. It is believed that more justice and fairness and better service will be imparted to the patrons of the railways by the Commerce Commission than by the present Administration.

One of the worst complaints among grain men is the aggravating delay in the investigation and settlement of claims. J. H. Howard, manager of claims and property protection section, states in the "Traffic World" of June 14th, 1919, that "there should be few unsettled claims of a greater age than four months," and that "freight claim agents will immediately take inventory of all such (unpaid) claims with a view to giving them special attention and take like action on the first of each month thereafter." I am extremely sorry to be compelled to say that these directions are studiously observed more in the breach than in the observance. Claims get pigeon-holed and pegged and then are extremely difficult to get resurrected. With one railway we now have practically all of our 1918 "loss and damage" grain claims unsettled. No reply to us was given to these at all, until a call was made at the main office in Chicago in May. Later we received letter that a representative would soon call at Wabash to adjust all these claims. He hasn't called yet. We have another bunch of "loss and damage" grain claims beginning in October, 1917, with all of 1918 and up to April, 1919, amounting to about $2,000. No reply whatever to these until May, 1919, when the Claim Department sent up a representative and made a satisfactory settlement, which figured about 85% of the original amount (we have a number of "measurement" claims) but without interest. This settlement was made in May, no payments, however, received as yet. These claims began in 1917 and the bunch consists of all the claims of this class we made in this period. And yet Mr. Howard states that "there should be few unsettled claims of a greater age than four months."

We have one "loss and damage" cabbage claim dated March 28th, 1918, amount, $245.80, which lay dead until a call was made at the freight claim department in Chicago the first part of last May. It was then settled in full, but without interest, payment, however, not yet received. Another cabbage claim, December 9th, 1918, $272.34, lay dormant until about six weeks ago, when an offer of settlement was made at $196.69, which we accepted. Payment not arrived

If the Cummins Bill aforementioned has promise of better service to the public, as I believe it has, then the grain shipper should get busy on the support of this bill.

Questions may be asked if attention has not been asked by mail to these inattentions. We can reply with one instance. On May 29th we wrote for attention to above mentioned claim, $245.80, of March 1918; no reply. On June 3rd we wrote again; no reply. On June 9th we wrote again; no reply. On June 16th we wrote again—a mild letter; no reply. Really one can keep in good temper a long time with the claim department, for when a personal call is made and altho every desk is found extremely busy yet every courtesy is extended and immediate attention is given to matters in hand, and one is piloted through with despatch, with frequent satisfactory accomplishments. But personal trips to Chicago are expensive in money and time. They should not be necessary. The Claim Department is one activity of the railway which can profit by improvement. It is assumed of course that these experiences are largely the experiences of grain shippers generally, or at least to an extent that warrants the recital of this list of complaints.

It should be said, however, that measurement bulk grain claims cannot safely be adjusted until a cut-off is obtained, during the season or at the close of the season. While it is true that a single separate cubic foot of grain that costs even weight with bushel weight will weigh practically four-fifths of a bushel of that grain, yet this rule will not correctly apply to a car load of grain, because of what is called "density." Grain packs more in a car load than in a bushel measure. So that the tonnage is greater per cubic foot in a car load of grain than same grain in a standard bushel measure. The rule of "one-fifth off" will not correctly apply because of this fact of "density." A little book entitled "Miller's Scales" gives tables for weights of car load measurements of the different grains and of the varied tests wherein this item of "density" is fairly correctly covered. Extreme care should be taken, however, in obtaining measurements so that they are practically absolutely correct.

The Government Administration prescribes on coal claims a deduction of 2% on bituminous coal and 1% (we believe) on hard coal. Whether this be correct or not we are not prepared to say. But when the Government Administration arrives at "2% off" on bituminous by assigning 1% to moisture loss and 1% to variation in scales it is wrong, as to scale variation. Two standard scales, working freely, in proper condition and in balance, will not practically vary any more than two yard sticks. A car of coal, were all its conditions equal, should and would read practically same scale weight in the center of Minnesota as in the center of Illinois.

We must not close without sadly confessing that many claims, to speak it mildly, without merit, are presented and pressed for settlement. The shipper sometimes has a flaw in his honesty. This naturally has led the Department to approach claims that are at all complex with an attitude of suspicion and unfairness, irrespective of apparent merit.

Bad record cars with "measurement claims" particularly are discriminated against. No disposition to settle at better than 10% to 25% of claim irrespective of how well the claim may be verified by the "cut-off." Claims having Chamber of Commerce bad record reports have been turned down because no bad record could be found on railway reports. Because one did not notice a leak which another did is not good ground to turn down a claim.

Personally, the freight claim agent is a keen, intelligent, courteous gentleman. The Freight Claim Department, however, in the game of efficiency and service to all concerned among the many other activities of the country, may make 1st, 2nd or 3rd base frequently, but its record on the score is not, nor ever has been, conspicuously high.

ON INSPECTION FEES.

Mr. Jacobson was called on to explain why they now charge more for inspection fees than they used to. He said that when the Federal grades were passed they required more inspection. An inspector under the old system could inspect 50 cars while under the Federal grades only about 15, so expenses went up and fees had to go up and that it was found necessary to raise the fee to a dollar, but that it might be lowered to 50c with a big crop this year.

Chas. Quinn, secretary of the Grain



DEALERS AT THE TRI-STATE GRAIN CONVENTION, MINNEAPOLIS.

Dealers' National Association, was in attendance and when called upon to address the dealers told of the work and the activities of the National organization.

Sec'y J. H. Adams in making his report told of the activities and growth of the organization during the past year, of the work being accomplished and outlined the work for the future.

The resolution committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Congress has recognized the sound national economic policy of giving preference to flour over wheat in export trade, and in the Wheat Guaranty Law of March 4, 1919, has specifically directed that the policy shall be adopted, except when, in the opinion of the president, the public interest would be injuriously affected thereby; and

Whereas, The advantages to this country by the milling of additional wheat for export are apparent, as such a policy would not only increase the activity of American flour mills, but would increase the amount of mill feed produced, resulting in lower prices of dairy products; and

Whereas, The storage facilities and flour handling equipment at ports of export are obsolete and inadequate for the conduct of modern business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association give its unqualified endorsement to the policy of exportation of flour rather than wheat and urgently request government officials in control of the matter to do everything in their power to further the exportation of flour, and that immediate steps be taken to improve the flour storage facilities at seaboard and equip same with modern flour handling and loading devices; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent at once to the wheat director, director general of railroads, chairman of the shipping board, members of the cabinet, and to senators and members of the house of representatives from Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, as reflecting the views on this important matter, of the country grain shippers of the states named, as represented in the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association.

The Return of the Railroads.

This association favors the return of the railroads to their owners as soon as adequate legislation properly safeguarding and protecting the rights of the people during the period of reconstruction and for the future can be enacted by congress.

We further favor the restoration to the state regulatory bodies of all authority, powers and functions enjoyed by them under state and federal laws prior to the period of government control, except insofar as this may be inconsistent with the general plan of reorganization which may be adopted. We further favor the enactment of legislation to specifically define the powers, authority and functions of the commerce commission and the state regulatory bodies.

County Agents.

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the members of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association that there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Department of Agriculture to assume an attitude which is apparently being carried down through its different departments, in regular order, even down to the county agent of different counties of our states, whereby these county agents have deemed it a part of their duties to assume the function of middlemen and tradesmen, much to the detriment of such members of these communities as are engaged in different lines of trade distribution and commerce.

We, as an organization, wish to protest against this tendency to use the county agent as a destroyer of organized and legitimate business.

We grain dealers hold that we all pay taxes and lend encouragement to all the county agents' proper activities toward all matters that tend to stimulate the production and the welfare and harmony in these rural communities. The county agent is a public servant and no government should tax the whole community to carry on activities that are to the detriment of grain men, livestock dealers, or any other particular class of legitimate, necessary and recognized trade or business of such community. The war has demonstrated the fallacy of state or government ownership or control of business. It is only necessary to point to the present railroad deficit under Government management of $1,200,000,000, brought about inside of two years. Even in the face of an advance of 25 to 75 per cent in freight rates. And the railroads of the United States today, in practically a wrecked condition, as to equipment, condition of trackage and disorganized labor. Not much better can be said as to the telephone control. These items alone should convince any people that the United States is not yet ready for state proprietorship and state socialism. The war has demonstrated that the country business man has been and is a vital factor when the real test comes, producing and conveying to his government the support of his community en bloc in time of great stress. The members of this Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association point with pride to their record in war activities. Their sons were in at the death

We as an organization and as individuals are and have been warm supporters of the county agent idea, with its functions properly applied to the betterment of agriculture, as it should be, and not as a community disturber or destroyer of legitimate business.

We invite the support of other trade organizations, both national and state, to assist in impressing on the authorities at Washington the purport of these resolutions, and we instruct our secretary to convey copies of this protest to similar trade associations and to the National Grain Dealers' Association for such further action as their judgment may find proper.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers and directors resulted as follows:

President, A. E. Anderson, Cottonwood, Minn.; first vice president, W. M. Jones, Grand Forks, North Dakota; second vice president, Otto M. Nelson, Hills, Minn.; third vice president, E. Blankenberg, Henry, North Dakota; treasurer, H. R. Wallin, Marshall, Minn.; secretary, J. H. Adams, Minneapolis, Minn.; board of directors, three years, B. P. St. John, Worthington, Minn.; R. E. Jones, Wabasha, Minn.; A. H. Betts, Mitchell, S. D.; J. A. Richart, Sisseton, S. D.; two years, Nils R. Tackland, Dayton, N. D.; A. E. Anderson, Wabasha, Minn.; T. F. Dahl, Minneota, Minn.; J. F. Connor, Nortonville, N. D.; one year, August Evert, Kennedy, Minn.; B. D. Bascome, Clark, S. D.; Fred Zieske, Greenwald, Minn.; Sam Folkson, Milton, N. D.

The Banquet.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association gave a very nice banquet at Donaldson's Tea Room to about 300 guests on Friday evening. Many interesting talks were given and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Convention Notes.

The sessions were held in the Armory and the machinery exhibit in the Annex. There were a large number of exhibitors, among them the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. showing a drier, man-lift, feed mill, etc.: Northrup, King & Co. had an exhibit of seeds as did also the Albert Dickinson Co. and Minneapolis Seed Co. Grain cleaning machines were exhibited by the Huntley Mfg. Co., Twin City Separator Co., Fosston-Carpenter Co., J. L. Owens Co. and Richardson Grain Separator Co. Other exhibitors were the G. F. Olson Printing Co., Northwestern Feed Co., Toledo Scale Co., Minneapolis Paper Co., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wells Sales Co., W. S. Nott Co., C. A. Courtney, showing the Kennedy car liner: L. Beuge showing the Hedstrom automatic truck dump; T. E. Ibberson, R. R. Howell & Co., feed mills and elevator supplies; International Sugar Feed Co., Russell Miller Milling Co., The Cuthbert Co., General Service & Supply Co., Kewanee Implement Co., Guarantee Typewriter Co., Inc., Lake Crystal Mfg Co., Telsall Bookkeeping System, Cargill Commission Co., The Trapp Automatic Dump, the Automatic Combination Truck Dump with working model, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the Columbian Feed Governor Co., American Agricultural Chemical Co., Electrical Machinery Sales Co., besides which were various trade publications and coal companies with their booths.

Milwaukee Was There—The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce surely has some booster committee, 30 members of which came in a private car en masse to the convention and made their headquarters in the lobby of the West Hotel. They distributed canes with pennants which were eagerly sought by the shippers who were fortunate enough to be able to secure one before the supply was exhausted. Each booster was recognized by a large celluloid button heralding the fact that he was from Milwaukee and a booster for his market. The committee represented the Milwaukee commission men and all elevator interests.

Sec'y Adams deserves great credit for his untiring work in securing such an excellent exhibit of machines and supplies and bookkeeping systems, together under one roof for the benefit of the country elevator men.

GULF PRICE OF WHEAT.

The price of wheat guaranteed by the Government has been increased to $2.30 a bushel at Galveston and New Orleans, it was announced on June 27 by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director. The advance in price was effected by the signing of an executive order on June 25 by President Wilson in order to stimulate shipments of wheat to the Gulf terminals. It was said that a larger supply of ocean tonnage at these ports than had been anticipated would be available. No other changes in the guaranteed price at the various markets covered by the guarantee proclamation of September 2, 1918, are contemplated and the price at Pacific Coast ports guaranteed at $2 in that proclamation will continue to be made effective on that basis.

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.



Store Grain in Safety

Preston Lansing Tile Grain Bins

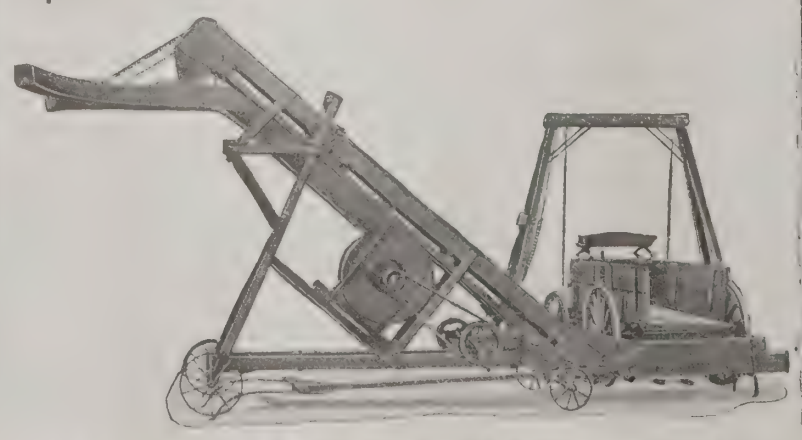
YOU can't burn vitrified clay. That's the big advantage in Preston-Lansing Tile Grain Bins. They are indestructible. Fireproof, rat-proof, moisture-proof; first cost only cost.

"Ship-lap" joined blocks and twisted steel reinforcing provide for walls of enormous strength. Here's an investment that means permanence and satisfactory service—as well as safety of grain. Write for special folder. Ask about our engineering service.

The block used in Preston-Lansing Grain Bins. Note the deep grooves in top and bottom for extra thick layer of cement.

J. M. PRESTON CO.
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Load EAR CORN and Loose Grain into Railroad Cars Without ANY Scooping in Car or Wagon. Stationary and Portable Types.

The Portable type shown in the illustration and the Stationary types for installation in elevators are fully shown in our booklet "$60.00 A CAR PROFIT," which will be mailed free upon request. Any of these outfits will load every car to full capacity without scooping in a dirty, dusty car. They handle EAR corn as well as loose grain of all kinds. They CANNOT injure the grain as grain does not pass through fan. If your elevator should burn down you can use a portable outfit and keep your business until your new elevator is built. Capacity 1,000 to 1,200 bushels an hour. Portable outfits can be used to fill corn cribs and granaries. Different from any machine you have ever seen. Furnished complete with power if desired.

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A post card will do it. It may pay you.

MAROA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PC Dept., MAROA, ILL.

MAY EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products from the United States was completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, June 24 (000 omitted):

	May,		Eleven months ended May,	
Groups.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Brdstuffs	$96,998	$60,240	$836,438	$578,767
Ctnsd. oil, lbs.	12,582	16,309	148,027	82,113
	$2,395	$3,035	$30,163	$14,624
Meat, etc.	$94,730	$111,655	$993,111	$601,875
Cotton, bales	445	292	4,664	4,256
Lbs.	228,264	149,439	2,411,839	2,179,763
	$67,295	$45,837	$761,746	$619,414
Articles.				
Barley, bus.	4,825	3,195	14,412	25,671
	$6,637	$6,176	$19,433	$40,608
Corn, bus.	878	3,793	15,778	37,719
	$1,566	$6,914	$25,059	$69,397
Oats, bus.	3,757	11,436	90,196	98,630
	$3,130	$10,539	$74,607	$79,622
Rye, bus.	7,398	118	20,419	11,806
	$14,538	$243	$40,454	$23,536
Wheat, bus.	14,028	353	162,193	33,652
	$34,840	$791	$384,078	$79,814
Flour, bbls.	2,736	2,347	20,576	19,456
	$30,640	$26,158	$228,116	$216,568
Beef, cnd., lbs.	5,669	16,692	101,915	79,101
	$2,426	$5,255	$41,749	$24,251
Beef, fresh, lbs.	14,873	59,985	317,005	211,547
	$3,162	$12,512	$75,643	$53,895
Beef, pkld., etc., lbs.	2,957	6,110	40,300	52,146
	$622	$1,086	$8,018	$7,275
Oleon oil, lbs.	2,819	12,781	46,926	43,381
	$792	$2,731	$11,981	$9,191
Bacon, lbs.	68,957	142,012	1,067,100	728,066
	$21,877	$39,507	$321,338	$197,422
Hams and shldrs., lbs.	49,708	50,935	570,993	372,106
	$16,103	$13,121	$172,560	$95,649
Lard, lbs.	55,807	79,751	611,249	363,258
	$17,418	$21,256	$171,447	$90,900
Neut. lard, lbs.	1,853	305	14,537	2,483
	$589	$81	$4,397	$659
Pork, pkld., lbs.	2,095	4,272	28,407	30,928
	$545	$1,025	$6,538	$7,056
Lard cmpds., lbs.	48,230	3,396	118,866	29,885
	$12,055	$777	$28,781	$6,281
Milk, cndsd., lbs.	76,387	44,701	613,935	489,737
	$10,336	$5,453	$83,454	$63,304

Comparisons of exports for May, 1919 and 1918, are as follows:

	May.	Eleven months.
Breadstuffs	+$36,757,712	+$257,670,659
Mt.&dairy prod..	— 16,924,784	+ 391,232,794
Cotton	+ 21,458,227	+ 142,329,800
Cottonseed oil	— 640,319	+ 15,536,918
Mineral oils	— 5,292,406	+ 41,205,913
Total	+$34,406,307	+$847,211,354

Comparisons with those of April and with May a year ago follow:

	May, 1919.	April, 1919.	May, 1918.
Corn	$ 1,566,283	$ 1,176,625	$ 6,913,738
Oats	3,129,810	1,754,905	10,538,761
Wheat	34,840,476	40,766,612	794,168
Flour	30,640,257	34,687,226	26,157,807
All	$ 96,997,529	$ 93,477,947	$ 60,239,815
Can. beef.	2,426,324	1,115,905	5,254,981
Fresh	3,562,145	5,263,834	12,512,269
Pickled	621,613	513,667	1,086,252
Bacon	21,877,095	43,675,857	39,507,051
Pork	16,103,477	34,642,448	13,121,394
Lard	17,418,421	25,529,069	21,256,144
Meats	$ 94,730,153	$146,626,779	$111,654,937
Cotton	67,295,292	61,830,562	45,837,065
Ctnsd. oil	2,394,561	2,709,764	3,034,880
All agr.	$287,350,670	$292,538,152	$252,944,363

Quantities of wheat, corn, and cotton exports in May for a series of years:

May.	Wheat. bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Cotton, bales.
1919	14,028,479	878,341	444,718
1918	353,332	3,793,108	292,041
1917	11,359,205	4,838,064	375,822
1916	14,570,953	5,335,816	510,081
1915	14,182,447	3,638,041	615,296
1914	6,809,044	505,897	934,714
1913	7,154,095	1,203,268	468,471

Exports in quantities for the eleven months of the fiscal year follow:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Corn, bu.	15,777,663	37,718,849	61,001,024
Wheat, bu.	162,192,820	33,652,229	134,027,310
Flour, bbls.	20,576,048	19,456,202	10,708,521
Cot., bales	4,663,726	4,255,542	5,701,456
Cottonseed oil, lbs.	148,026,957	82,113,092	146,698,705
Min. oil, gals.	2,285,286,018	2,452,766,942	2,483,591,093

REDUCTION IN DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

The Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade is advised that the director of the Division of Traffic of the Railroad Administration has approved a reduction in demurrage charges, to become effective July 20, 1919, on the following basis: After the expiration of free time—$2 per car for each of the first 4 days; $5 per car for the fifth and each day thereafter. The average agreement will apply on inbound loads separately and on outbound loads separately, but no credits *will be* allowed to be transposed from one operation to the other, each being treated entirely independent of the other. The number of credits recoverable under the average agreement will be four and the method of computing the debits and credits and of making allowances for holidays will be the same as in effect now.

GOODMAN'S REPORT.

Winter wheat condition July 1 91.4, vs. 98.9 last month and Government 94.4, indicating a crop of 863,178,000, and comparing with Government estimate last month of 893,000,000. Reports on yields are running above condition and indicating crop around 900,000,000. Harvesting generally was under adverse conditions and threshing slow. Yields show wide variation and there will be a great deal of wheat under contract grades.

Spring wheat condition 85.9 vs. 94.4 last month and Government 91.2, indicating crop of 337,000,000 bushels. Rapid deterioration is reported in the Rocky Mountain states. North Dakota complains of grasshoppers doing wide damage.

Canadian crop of three provinces 78.9 vs. 95.8 last month.

Oats condition 87.5 vs. 91.5 last month and Government condition of 94.9. Indicates crop of 1,415,000,000 vs. Government estimates of 1,446,000,000 last month. General complaint in important states of grain not filling well.

Corn acreage 95.6 per cent of last year's revision or a total of 102,796,000, vs. 107,494,000 as finally determined by the Government last year. Condition 82.5 vs. 87.1 last year and five-year average of 83.4. Acreage and condition indicates crop of 2,688,115,000 vs. 2,987,000,000 on last year's revision at this time. Conditions favorable except in the Cotton States east of Texas.—*P. S. Goodman.*

SNOW'S REPORT.

The Snow-Bartlett Frazier report for July 1 makes acreage of corn 100,930,000 acres upon the basis of the Government estimate of 107,494,000 harvested last year, a decrease in area of 6,500,000 acres. The condition is reported at 85.2 against a 10-year average of about 84. This makes a crop indication of about 2,735,000,000 bus., against 2,583,000,000 harvested last year.

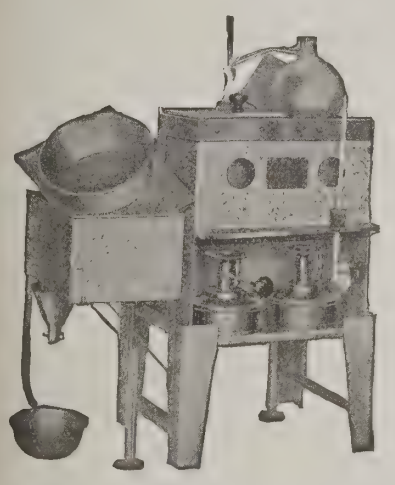
Condition of oats 89.5 against 93.4 last month. The decline is uniform in the principal states. Such a decline during June is usual, amounting this year to 3.9 points and last year to 5.4 points. The par value of condition increases sufficiently this month to offset the loss in condition, so that the indicated crop at this date is 1,460,000 bus., or the same as forecasted a month ago.

Winter wheat shows a decline of 5.7 points standing at 90.4 when harvested. The crop indication is for a total of 880,000,000 bus.

Spring wheat condition 87.9 against 95.5 last month, the loss centering largely in Montana and North Dakota. The indicated crop is 340,000,000 bus. Apprehension of black rust is very general, as weather conditions have favored its development, but I have no data that warrants a definite statement of its serious presence at this time.

Washington reports that Chicago and other packers have offered to repurchase 143,000,000 lb. of army surplus meats at a price of 25 to 50 per cent of that at which they sold the meat to the Government. These bids, however, were rejected.

Wet Wheat Mr. Grain Dealer may mean big losses if you have not provided for Moisture Testing.



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Official Brown Duvel Moisture Testers and other grain grading equipment has made the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau the best known manufacturer of correct grain grading equipment. Every article made of the very best material, strictly in accordance with specifications and rules laid down by the Government.

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The SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) Official Brown Duvel Moisture Tester (for whole or ground grains) is the only standard tester approved by the Government. It is being used by Government supervision offices, Grain Inspection Departments, Mills and Elevators from coast to coast. Made in sizes of 1-2-4-6 tests at a time, heated by alcohol, gas or electricity.

Look Sharp!—Be sure it is "SEEDBURO"

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

Postal Telegraph Building CHICAGO, ILL.

Dockage Sieves for Wheat and Oats Government Specifications

Made throughout of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight, and will not rust. Set consists of

Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8/64 inch.
Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations, 1/12 inch.
Chess Sieve, slot perforations, 4½/64x½ inch.
Solid Bottom Pan.
Price $8.00 for complete set.





Special "Four-in-One" Scale No. 14

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, is a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weighs for mailing samples, etc.

This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most complete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made satisfying these many needs.

Effectively used in connection with grain sieves described herewith.

Quick breaking and guaranteed accurate. Will do the work of four ordinary scales designed especially to satisfy any one of the above needs and at the small price of one. Used by thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain men everywhere.

Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00.

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

Crop conditions continue favorable and there are no serious critical conditions of importance. The weather has been favorable for corn and although the season has been wet and late to some extent, the corn fields, except bottom lands, are being cultivated and the seasonable growth condition is nearly normal. The winter wheat is approaching harvest with heavy straw and there will be some depreciation on account of lodging. The oats do not appear to be as uniform and vigorous in growth as the winter wheat, and we are approaching the critical time in the growth of that crop; however, having had so much rain, it is reasonable to expect that we will have dry weather while the oat crop is maturing and escape the disastrous results that come from rain and heat when the oat kernels are forming.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported almost entirely "favorable" in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska, but "too wet" in considerable portions of the states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. There are a few localities in Ohio and Indiana now reporting as "too dry."

TEMPERATURE.—The temperature is reported as "favorable" with few exceptions in practically all of the surplus grain states.

THRESHING OF WINTER WHEAT.—The threshing of winter wheat as reported will begin in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois about July 1 and in Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, July 10 to 15.

WINTER WHEAT.—The growth condition of winter wheat continues exceedingly "favorable," the flat average of reports received this week being only about two points below the flat average of two weeks ago. The growth condition of winter wheat according to the average reports of our correspondents from each of the surplus states this week is as follows: Ohio, 104; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 86; Nebraska, 105; Kansas, 99, and Oklahoma, 93.

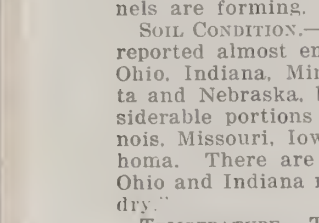
SPRING WHEAT.—The growth condition of spring wheat is now reported in Minnesota at 93 as compared with 95 two weeks ago and North Dakota 96 as compared with 93 two weeks ago. Reports for South Dakota are missing.

OATS.—The flat average of the growth condition of oats as now reported is two points less than reported two weeks ago and the reports just received from correspondents as to growth condition are as follows: Ohio, 87; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 83; Missouri, 87; Iowa, 92; Minnesota, 95; North Dakota, 96; South Dakota, missing; Nebraska, 98; Kansas, 98, and Oklahoma, 96.

CORN.—The flat average of the reports received this week on the growth condition of corn is three points better than reported two weeks ago, indicating an improvement in the growth condition of this crop which is quite apparent as the fields have been cultivated and the weather turned warm, affecting rapid growth. The growth condition as now reported by each state is as follows: Ohio, 88; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 68; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 85; Kansas, 82, and Oklahoma, 87.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



ACREAGE OF CORN.—As stated in our report two weeks ago, there appears to be a material reduction in the acreage of corn as compared with last year, and while our reports on the comparative acreage for each of the states with last week varies slightly the flat average of the reports received this week is practically the same as two weeks ago.

Basing the acreage of corn planted last year at 100, the percentage comparison of the acreage planted this spring as reported by the correspondents this week is as follows: Ohio, 95; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 90; Missouri, 71; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 88; Kansas, 71; Oklahoma, 85.

General Reports.

The following general reports as to crop prospects and particularly in regard to unfavorable or critical conditions affecting wheat, oats and corn are as follows:

OHIO.

Upper Sandusky (4): Wheat never better; oats full average. Corn in fine condition now, but it needs rain now.

Sidney (2): Prospect for all crops are well up to an average. Of course, there are local spots, as is usually the case, that do not measure up, but on the whole we are satisfied with crop outlook.

Xenia (3): Wheat badly down and with the excessive rains, this part of crop is total loss.

Eaton (2): Prospects good for corn; oats fair; wheat good.

Camden (2): Some wheat lodged. Oats large, but will be spotted as to quality. Corn making a remarkable growth. Temperature too high for oats, which will be a short crop.

Bryan (1): Oats are very short and heading acreage short. Corn making rapid strides in growing and believe if present weather conditions continue for two weeks corn will have obtained a normal growth.

Portsmouth (6): Cutting wheat now. Threshing in about ten days, as raining now. Rain for two days and nights steady and still raining.

Middletown (3): Some wheat in lowland down; with favorable weather there will be a very large crop of wheat harvested. Corn has made wonderful growth in last two weeks.

Lima (1): In sections where there was enough rain all crops are excellent. Many corn fields are in very bad condition for want of rain.

Greenville (2): Owing to recent rains and wind, considerable wheat lodged. There is some fly in wheat here, but not very serious.

Rockford (1): Wheat will be ready to cut next week. Oats just heading. Corn has been well plowed; has made excellent growth.

Bucyrus (4): Just now, June 25, the prospects are quite good for maturing wheat, oats and corn, but in this locality wheat, oats and corn suffered very materially by being hit with two very severe hail storms.

Agosta (5): Corn about two weeks late. Wheat lodged account recent storms, but don't think will affect yield unless turns wet.

INDIANA.

Frankfort (2): Wheat, corn and oats crops prospects fine.

Tipton (5): Weather conditions extra good, hot and just about enough moisture.

Monticello (1): The general outlook for all crops are as favorable as ever known in this locality except oats, which are yellow and short. But good rains are now falling, which we trust will improve conditions.

Rushville (8): Weather just right and crops never looked better.

Princeton (3): Extreme hot weather and heavy rains in localities have reduced wheat prospects to 50 or 60% and brought corn forward in excellent condition to 100%.

Kentland (1): Very favorable except oats are a little short.

Wabash (4): Corn making good growth, but about 10 days late. Oats doing well. Wheat, some complaint as to appearance of smut ny and red rust. Can't tell at this time whether real damage lasts.

South Whitley (7): Weather has been too hot for wheat, but about right for corn. Oats are heading, some are short. Corn is small but is doing fine.

Winchester (8): Army worm doing some damage, mostly to rye. Corn good stand, very uneven and short. Oats fair, clover and hay very weedy. Hay crop not over 60% average crop. Hog crop large. Farm labor scarce.

Angola (7): No unfavorable reports or conditions. Some corn and oats were planted late, but with plenty of rain and hot weather all crops promise excellent results. Corn generally clean and perfect stand.

Waveland (2): It has been a little dry and hot until this A. M. We are having a nice gentle rain. Timothy hay crop short, clover a little short and weedy.

Lawrenceburg (9): Wheat ready to cut and down badly and weather a little damp. Corn growing nicely but two weeks late.

ILLINOIS.

Belleville (3): Getting lots of rain and hot weather, so we got lots of shrivel grain. Wheat 50% cut so far. Some oats lodging. Some corn down and very weedy. Too wet in corn land. Raining again now.

Decatur (5): Wheat and corn good. All complain oats condition. Bidding $1.75 to farmer for old corn, not much back but held for $2.00. Heavy rain all Sunday, 22d, night.

Highland (6): Been getting rain almost daily. About three-fourths of wheat cut, but prospects not favorable for dry threshing.

Ashland (5): Wheat about ready to cut and ground too wet. Prospects for an unfavorable cutting season.

Odell (7): Some places little too dry. Oats have not done well for two weeks. No wheat cut. Will not be threshed before August 1.

Sidell (8): Weather past two weeks has been too hot for wheat and oats but has turned much cooler with rains in past two days. Corn making excellent growth and fields well cultivated.

Princeton (4): Oats are very short but are improving some. Looks like a short crop in this locality. Corn growing rapidly but little labor.

Rantoul (5): Crop prospects good. Little wet but all O. K.

Ashton (4): Hot weather the past ten days may have injured spring wheat and oats. Corn has made excellent progress.

Mattoon (8): Winter wheat condition excellent. Spring wheat and oats fair. Corn looks well. No signs of worms or bugs.

Marshall (8): It is decidedly too wet for harvesting wheat. If rains continue much wheat will go to waste in fields; ground too soft to run binders.

Pocahontas (3): Wheat receiving too much rain. Some down and wasted. Oats doing well. Corn delayed both in planting and cultivating owing to wet weather.

Rockport (2): Wheat and corn in fine shape. Still planting corn. The weather has been very hot for oats.

Earlville (4): Some reports of army worm destroying hay, wheat and corn.

Wenona (4): Oats look poor, yellow leaves and too short.

Lostant (4): Wheat, corn and oats are all looking fine here and promise abundant crop if nothing happens from now on.

MISSOURI.

Carrollton (2): We are having too much rain for binders. Fields are soft.

Marionville (3): Threshing of wheat will begin about July 15. Acreage of corn planted 75% of last year. Wheat about all in the shock. Yield not so big as formerly counted on.

Elsberry (8): Wheat lodged very much from recent wind and rains. Corn doing fairly well. Acreage smaller. Oats doing only fairly good.

Charleston (9): Continuous rains very damaging to wheat. Not over 50% prospects for wheat crop indicated ten days ago. Wheat threshed light test and grain. Corn prospects even worse.

Chillicothe (1): Weather too wet for wheat. Some rust and blighted heads.

Bethany (1): Too much rain. Must have clear, hot weather. Corn looking good but late.

Salisbury (4): Our wheat is in bad shape. Blown down. Too wet to cut. Corn growth is retarded and weedy. Oats in good shape.

Sedalia (5): Wheat damaged, too much rain. About 20% of the wheat crop cannot be saved. Too wet to work corn. Oats poor, can't have over half crop and very poor quality.

Columbia (5): Too wet. Wheat being cut but corn will be big yield.

Lamar (3): Too much rain to harvest wheat crop. Some little complaint about rust in oats. Wet weather interfering to get all corn planted as anticipated. Quite a percentage of corn very weedy on account ground being too wet to cultivate.

Clinton (1): Constant and damaging rains has damaged wheat prospect 30% more in past ten days. It has also prevented entire planting of corn and has prevented farmers from properly caring for corn that was planted.

Higginsville (2): Threshing will begin about July 1; with favorable weather most of wheat will be cut this week.

IOWA.

Oakville (9): The temperature is just a little too hot for the wheat and oats but is O. K. for corn. Corn is growing fast.

Osceola (6): Small grain prospects materially reduced the last ten days on account too much moisture. Corn acreage shrinking, 75% good and 25% poor and weedy.

Lowden (8): We do not look forward to a good crop of small grains, the ground is packed solid from excessive rains and grain does not seem to do well. Corn fine color. Have not had rain for some time. It would benefit all.

South English (9): Crops are fine generally. The oats are rather short. Most of the corn will be laid by by the 4th of July.

Guthrie Center (2): Corn is short and weedy but growing fast. Some rust in the wheat and oats.

Jefferson (5): Corn doing fine. Some a little grassy but will be cleaned this week. Prospects very good.

Williamsburg (8): Farmers report much winter wheat blown down by late rain storm. All look for light oat crop and hot weather.

New Sharon (5): Corn will have gained the two weeks late by July 1. Weather ideal for corn but too hot for wheat and oats, both are rank and heavy but extreme heat against proper maturing.

Indianola (6): All wheat damaged some. Wheat on rich ground down badly and on low bottom land hurt by water.

Marcus (1): Small grain suffered badly from hot winds.

Wright (5): Quite a few fields of corn and oats showing effects of wet weather. Some wheat badly lodged. Rather hot for small grain.

Belmond (4): General condition of crops very good. Corn weedy and too wet to get into it to do it much good. Oats on high ground very rank, some pieces lodged a little.

Washington (8): The wheat growth has

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the we ekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of th e country for the week ending June 28:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS,	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 2 mixed.	178 @1.83½	180 @184	179½@182½	175 @177	178 @179½	177½@181
No. 3 mixed.	175 @181½	.....	178½@181	175 @177	177 @180	177½@180
No. 4 mixed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 mixed.	163 @176	.....	.....	160 @170	.....	172½@176
No. 2 yellow.	178½@184	181 @187	181 @183	176 @178	.....	178 @181
No. 3 yellow.	177 @182½	180 @184	179½@182	174 @177	.....	177 @180
No. 4 yellow.	173 @179½	178½@181	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 yellow.	168 @176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	179 @184	185 @191	186 @188	182 @184	.....	179 @182
No. 3 white.	176½@182	182 @185	184 @185	178 @183	.....	.....
No. 4 white.	.....	.....	.....	177 @179	.....	.....
No. 6 yellow.	168 @179	.....	.....	171 @175	.....	173 @177
OATS—						
No. 1 white.	70 @ 73¼	.....	.....	.....	68¾@ 71½	.....
No. 2 white.	69¼@ 74	71 @ 72	70 @ 73½	68¼@ 69	67¾@ 70¾	68 @ 71
No. 3 white.	68¼@ 73	70 @ 72	69 @ 73	67 @ 68½	67 @ 70½	68 @ 71
No. 4 white.	67 @ 71¾	68 @ 71½	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minneapolis Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.71@1.74; No. 4 yellow, $1.68@1.72; No. 3 mixed, $1.69@1.72. Oats—No. 2 white, 64⅝@68¼; No. 3 white, 62⅞@67¼; No. 4 white, 59⅜@65¾c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	July.	Sept.	Dec.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Range for May	156¼-172	151½-167	.....	65⅜-73⅛	62¼-71⅝	.....
Previous range	107 -170¾	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅝-72⅜	.....
June 10	167⅜-169⅝	159¼-161⅝	138 -141	66⅜-67⅝	64½-65⅝	65⅛-66
June 11	167⅜-168⅝	159⅛-160¾	137½-139⅜	66⅜-67½	64¾-65⅝	65¼-66¼
June 12	169¼-172	161 -165	140 -143¾	67¼-68⅞	65⅞-68¼	66½-68⅜
June 13	171⅝-173¾	164⅝-167	142¾-145½	68⅜-69⅝	67½-69¼	68 -69⅝
June 14	172¼-173⅝	165½-167	143⅝-145	68¾-69⅞	67⅞-69⅛	68⅜-69⅝
June 16	174 -177¼	167¼-170⅝	145½-149¾	69¾-71¾	68¾-71⅜	69½-72¾
June 17	174¾-177	168⅜-170¼	146⅝-148½	70⅛-71⅝	69¼-71⅜	70¼-72¼
June 18	175 -180¼	168⅜-173½	145½-150⅝	69⅞-72¼	69 -71⅞	70¼-72⅞
June 19	179 -182¼	172 -175	149 -151½	70½-72⅜	69½-71⅜	70¾-72¼
June 20	180¾-183½	173⅝-176¼	150⅜-152¾	70⅝-72	69¾-71⅜	70⅞-72⅜
June 21	181 -182½	174½-176⅜	150⅝-152¾	70⅞-71⅝	69⅝-70⅞	70¾-71⅞
June 23	181¾-183½	176 -178⅝	153 -156½	70⅞-72⅛	70½-71⅝	71⅜-72¾
June 24	178¼-182¼	172⅝-177¾	150 -156	68½-71½	67½-71	68⅝-71¾
June 25	177 -181	172⅝-176⅞	150 -154⅝	68¾-70⅝	67¼-69⅞	68⅜-71
June 26	179¼-181	175⅜-177½	153⅜-155½	69⅝-71	69¼-70½	70⅜-71½
June 27	178 -179⅞	174⅜-176¼	152¼-154⅞	68¾-70½	68⅛-69¾	69¼-70⅝
June 28	177 -179	174¾-176¼	152¾-154⅛	68¼-69⅛	68⅛-69⅛	69¼-70
Week—						
June 7	166¾-171½	157⅞-162⅝	138⅞-144¼	66¾-69	64⅛-66⅞	64⅝-67½
June 14	167⅜-173¾	159¼-167	137½-145½	66⅜-69⅞	64⅛-69¼	65¼-69⅝
June 21	174 -183½	167¼-176⅜	145½-152¾	69¾-72⅜	68¾-71⅞	69½-72⅞
June 28	177 -183½	172⅝-178⅝	150 -156½	68¼-72⅛	67¼-71⅝	68⅜-72¾

June Corn Future—June 19, $1.78½@1.81.

been so great that some of it will probably not fill properly.

Henderson (3): Prospects at present are good for wheat, corn and oats. Army worms have caused some damage, not serious.

Spencer (1): Excessive rains. Corn very weedy. Much drowned out in low places. Oats heading out. Very rank, dry weather needed to avoid rust. Very little of 1918 crop left of oats and corn.

Corydon (6): Hot weather with too much moisture has damaged both oats and wheat while they are filling; corn and meadows doing extra fine.

Kirkman (2): We are having bad wet spells here for the last two weeks and corn is getting weedy. Wheat and oats are lodging but this morning it looks as if it was clearing up. Corn is growing fine, having a good race with weeds.

Spencer (1): Good prospects if it quits raining and does not bring hot winds.

Clarinda (4): Will be cutting wheat about July 1.

Keokuk (9): Heads short. Heavy stand and will have our usual yield of wheat, but will probably be rather light test. Army worms bothering some.

Hull (1): Crop prospects are good. Drove over 80 miles of country yesterday and crops are looking fine as corn is bigger than last year and plowing for second time will be done this week.

Hull (1): Crops are looking fine.

Clemons (5): Too much rain and too hot for wheat and oats which are badly down. Corn is growing fast and if farmers can get to plow for ten days will make a big change.

Coburg (3): Condition good. Weather clear and warm. Corn making rapid growth. Wheat ripening fast and filling, too. Oats and spring wheat looking fine. Winter wheat harvest about July 1.

Whitten (4): Crop prospects fine. No wheat in this territory.

Hamlin (2): Army worms are getting bad here.

MINNESOTA.

Lowden (6): The outlook here is fine so far for big crop of grain. Wheat, oats and barley look fine. Corn also looks good. It was weedy but the weather is dry now so by plowing it cleaned out the weeds.

Warren (1): Prospects for all crops very favorable though perhaps growth has been a trifle too rapid due to plentiful moisture and unusually warm weather. However, all crops have a good color.

Pipestone (3): Too wet and hot for small grain. Too wet to cultivate corn.

Hutchinson (6): Too much rain for corn. Lots of fields have not been touched yet with plow. It is too early to say what it will do to small grain.

Albert Lea (6): We have had a great deal of rain but drove 50 miles yesterday (June 23) and found corn a foot high, stand almost perfect and farmers have been able to plow their corn fairly well. Small grain stands heavy and if it lets up raining prospects are for a big crop.

Donnelly (2): We had quite a heavy rain Saturday, another one yesterday with a cyclone to the northwest of us. Did considerable damage.

Henderson (6): Too much rain for all crops. Winter wheat showing plenty of red rust. No doubt but spring wheat and oats will be similarly affected. Corn very weedy, too wet to get proper cultivation.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Carrington (5): Crop conditions now are fine for everything except rye, and it was damaged by drought and heat the first part of June.

Sogswell (9): Have had several very hot days, heavy dew with hot sun in morning. Liable to cause rust but no signs of it yet. Favorable conditions from now on will produce a good crop of everything. Corn is fine.

Langdon (7): Conditions are perfect. We have had fine rains. All crops forging ahead rapidly. Spring wheat will be heading by July 1. We look for an early harvest. Only danger now is rust or blight.

St. Thomas (7): Spring wheat very good at present. Oats, barley and flax 100% compared with last crop. Weather very favorable for all grains. Winter rye is about 60% of a crop. It is very thin.

Great Bend (9): Condition looks fully as good as last year but the rapid growth of the stalk and the firing up to production is the guess.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bridgewater (8): Soil too wet. About 30% corn under water or drowned out.

Canton (9): Large acreage of corn destroyed by continued rains and the inability to cultivate. Some oats lodging and being cut for hay.

NEBRASKA.

Neligh (7): The last week was very hot but rains and cooler make conditions good.

Schuyler (7): Plenty of moisture here, but as soil is somewhat sandy not too much moisture. Corn two weeks late.

Harvard (9): Farmers complain of army worm working on the alfalfa and corn.

Fairmont (9): Corn is weedy, needs cultivation. A few days more sunshine will give farmers a chance to put fields in good condition.

Beatrice (9): The stand of corn has been cut down badly by worms. An injury probably of 20%.

Nebraska City (9): Rust and heavy rains when wheat in blossom we think have caused some damage to wheat. Oats and spring wheat very backward. Corn very uneven, some waist high, some only few inches high. Quite a little replanting due to cut worms and rain.

Humphrey (8): Many corn fields had to be replanted. Cut worms doing damage. Rust in wheat and oats.

Orleans (6): All conditions now favorable for largest crop of everything ever grown here.

Roseland (9): Wheat is coming fine now with favorable weather hereafter. Some wheat slow in heading.

Superior (9): Crops promise large yields and grain will be good quality if weather favorable. Corn a little late but weather ideal and is growing fast.

Swanton (9): Some wheat fields have a good many white heads, other fields spots of rank growth which is badly tangled. On the whole, prospects good.

Superior (9): Everything is extra good. Wheat and other small grain ripening fast. Corn about two weeks late but coming fast.

Belden (9): All crop conditions fine at present, only corn unusually weedy on account of not being able to cultivate soon as should have.

KANSAS.

Oberlin (1): Extreme heat is cutting wheat short somewhat.

Logan (4): The weather is quite warm and all grain is ripening very fast. Barley and rye harvest will begin last of this week. Wheat harvest July 4.

Schroyer (7): Ten days or more since any rain. Extremely hot for this time of year. Some local showers around us. Will be a good deal of shriveled wheat.

Waldo (5): Threshing will begin about July 15-20. Twenty-five per cent corn put out. Favorable weather from now should give us a normal yield. Some damage from rain.

Mahaska (4): Extremely hot. Getting dry account ground baked dry and hard with too much rain past month.

Wichita (6): Wheat being cut. Corn a little late but clean.

Madison (9): Harvesting wheat now in full blast. Oats look fine. Corn looking the best. Alfalfa and prairie hay harvest in full blast.

Hillsboro (5): Wet weather has cut crops down from 10 to 30%. On account of being unable to get in the fields there is only about 65% corn planted.

Uniontown (9): Weather has been too wet for harvesting wheat. Harvesting is going on between showers. Some corn is 3 to 4 feet tall. Some are just planting.

Seneca (7): Wind and rain on low ground damaged wheat by blowing it down. Overflow of river has ruined some fields to what extent I cannot determine.

St. John (7): Have not had any rain to speak of for a week. The hot weather is killing the worms and ripening the wheat. Harvest labor plentiful. Wheat cutting has started.

Pleasanton (8): Showers almost every day keep the fields so wet farmers are greatly delayed with harvesting. Wheat and corn fields are very grassy.

Osage City (8): Everything right now is favorable to the largest crop of wheat we have ever had. Oats are splendid and will make a big yield. Corn acreage is very small and it is very late.

Junction City (7): Harvest begins today.

Belleville (4): Wheat growth too rank. Some badly lodged. Cut worms or army worms have worked bad on corn. Fifty per cent of corn was replanted and now is very poor stand.

Neodesha (9): A rain every day followed by a sultry, foggy condition has been very unfavorable for all crops. Wheat fields are dead ripe and too wet to harvest. Corn needs plowing, weeds everywhere.

Minneapolis (4): With chance of considerable acreage to follow wheat on stubble.

Athol (4): The prospect was never better.

Oswego (9): Have had too much rain. Wheat very heavy straw but I fear not filled well. Will not have near the yield estimated a month ago. Look for considerable damaged wheat as but three-fourths of it is cut.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid (4): Weather too wet for wheat harvesting. Wheat falling account too wet and too ripe. Favorable for the growth of corn.

Altus (3): First dry day.

Cordell (2): An unusual amount of moisture has prevented harvesting of wheat and oats. General outlook, however, good, above average. Some destroying insects.

Geary (2): Threshing should begin by July 1. Should wet weather continue threshing will be delayed still further.

Miami (7): Too wet for much cutting of wheat. Oats commencing to ripen. Some wheat and oats down. Corn backward.

Kingfisher (4): Not much corn planted last or this year. Corn has not done much for five or six years.

Marshall (5): Too much rain for cutting wheat and the plant falling down rapidly.

Enid (4): Wheat about half harvested and in bad condition account wet weather.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Blabon (7): We have been having too much rain. Unless it turns dry and cool now we will be in danger of black rust or the wheat in a heavy growth, but as it will not head out for ten days to two weeks it may be dry and cool by that time.

Voss (7): There is talk of black rust, but cannot say, as I had no time to look it up. The weather was good for its spread last week, but it is cooler now.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mitchell (8): Too wet to plow corn. All corn very weedy.

Flandreau (8): Wheat vigorous, good color and fair prospect. Oats vigorous, good color, except (yellow) low spots. Straw rank but short. Early oats heading. Fair prospect. Corn, fair stand, healthy vigorous plant, but some fields very weedy owing to excessive rains. Cultivation delayed.

Dell Rapids (8): All crops look fine. Never was a better prospect. Some wheat doesn't look just right.

Clark (7): Wheat growth is too fast, with a sprinkling in low places of some black rust on the spring wheat. Barley seems to be all right.

Hurley (9): Too wet. Too hot. Some corn not plowed the first time. Grain rusting.

KANSAS.

Hoxie (1): Corn backward and late, but doing fairly well.

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

This is the season of the year when country grain shippers usually make repairs on their elevators preparatory for the handling of the next crop, and we urgently suggest attention to the following hazardous conditions, namely:

Windows:—Broken or open. **Doors:**—Out of order; no fastenings; not locked at night. **Siding:**—Openings in, or warped away from wall. **Roof:**—In bad condition. **Foundation:**—Openings in. **Cob Room:**—Not closed, or husks and dirt allowed to accumulate. **Dust Room:**—Accumulation of dust and dirt. **Pulleys:**—Wooden. **Gasoline Engine:**—On wood floor; gasoline leaking; torch ignitor; gravity feed; improper method of starting engine; supply of gasoline too near engine or not properly protected; accumulation of oil and dirt about the engine. **Electric Power:**—Not properly installed or neglect in use of. **Dust and Dirt:**—Accumulation in elevator. **Weeds and Trash:**—Allowed to remain around elevator. **Chimney:**—Defective. **Stove:**—Floor, walls or ceiling not protected. **Oily Rags or Waste:**—Thrown about the premises. **Bearings:**—Not oiled, allowed to become dry and heat. **Wooden Spittoons:**—Cigar stubs thrown in. **Lights:**—If electric, not rightly installed or protected. If lanterns, carelessly used.

The correction or elimination of all such hazards will materially reduce the danger of fire, will reduce the cost of insurance, and avoid serious loss.

JAY A. KING, President **M. E. DEWOLF, Treasurer**
F. D. MILLIGAN, Chairman, Executive Committee
GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS REPORT.

The State Board of Agricultnre on June 27 issued its June report on crop conditions in Kansas as found Saturday, June 21. It says in part:

This year's Kansas crop of wheat, including both winter and spring wheat, will amount to 229,665,000 bushels.

The production of winter wheat is now placed at 229,217,000 bushels, or an average yield of 19.8 bushels per acre. This is a decrease of nearly one-third of a bushel in the acre-yield reported in May, but a gain in aggregate yield of 11,000,000 bushels because of increased acreage as revealed by the official returns of assessors which have been received by the Board in the past month.

The condition of the state's winter wheat is given as 92.4 per cent, based on 100 as representing a satisfactory situation. In this canvass special attention was given to damage from wet weather. There has been considerable, more or less in practically every county of the state, but principally from lodging and the breaking down of wheat, the greatest damage having been sustained in the north-central counties of Ottawa, Lincoln, Mitchell, Ellsworth, Cloud and Saline, and in the southeastern counties of Coffey, Franklin, Lyon, Wilson and Chautauqua.

OATS.—Based on assessors' returns received, the state's acreage is approximately 1,565,000 acres; prospective yield estimated at 52,416,847 bushels. Last year's oats crop amounted to 50,482,487 bushels.

RYE.—Estimated acreage, 287,000 acres, which will probably yield 5,404,000 bus.; 2,257,000 bus. last year.

BARLEY.—Estimated acreage, 513,000 acres; indicated yield, 16,666,300 bus.; 5,737,000 bus. in 1918. This crop is grown principally in the western counties, the chief producers being in the Northwest.

CORN.—It has been too wet for corn in the principal corn-growing territory and until lately too cool everywhere. It was necessary to replant probably one-third of the corn acreage because of a superabundance of water and to a lesser extent because of damage from cut worms. Corn is late and backward. The weather of the past week has brought marked improvement and cultivation has been pushed. On the estimated acreage of 4,385,000 acres of corn the average condition is given as 75.4 per cent, based on 100 as representing a good stand and development.

Kansas Report on Feed Crops.

The Kansas State Report of June 27 among other things says:

THE SORGHUMS.—Indications are that the acreage devoted to the sorghums will be considerably less than in 1918. Planting was not entirely finished at the time of this canvass.

ALFALFA.—The first cutting of alfalfa amounted to 1,625,000 tons, or an average of 1.32 tons to the acre. A large proportion, possibly 50 per cent, of the hay was damaged by rain. Weather has been favorable for growth of the second cutting, but a great deal of injury has been inflicted by the variegated cut worms, while grasshoppers are also causing more or less damage in most of the counties of the western half of the state. It is estimated that these two pests have damaged the second cutting 40 per cent. Cut worms have in not a few cases caused a total loss of at least one cutting.

PASTURES AND MEADOWS.—Pastures are uniformly excellent. Meadows give promise of yields of hay averaging 1.17 tons to the acre, and of a total production of 1,186,000 tons, as against 694,000 tons last year.

A dispatch from India says distress is spreading from the Bangura district of Bengal, owing to the high prices and contraction of credit and charity.

Highland Grain Company, Grand Island, Neb
Wholesale WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Line of Elevators Located in the Heart of Grain Belt
Serve You on Any Railroad **Wire Us for Quotations**

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

The receipts and shipments of oats for the month of June were the best on record and dealers report an increased demand for immediate shipments.

Sergt. Mike Shanahan wired that he had arrived at Charleston, S. C., from France on the 21st and expects to be back inspecting grain for the Board of Trade by the 1st of July.

The harvesting of wheat in this section is about two-thirds done. Threshing has started and samples of wheat brought to the inspection office the past week tested 13.4 moisture and weighed 59 pounds. Quite a little wheat is reported down and the machines are unable to cut.

The Cairo Board of Trade weighing department has had all the scales in use by the members of the Board of Trade tested by one of Fairbanks-Morse & Co. experts, Mr. M. Moreheuser, and the report made was very gratifying to the weighing bureau, as all scales were found in first-class condition.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Country reports on oats are to the effect that they have showed some improvement during the past week.

Oats receipts, 9 cars, with market quoted unchanged to ¼c lower with fair demand. No. 2 white, 68½@68¾c; No. 3 white, 68c.

The Peoria Board of Trade Goodfellowship Club held their first annual picnic Saturday afternoon on the grounds of Ye-Olde-Tavern.

Peoria cash market showed some weakness at the close Saturday for white and yellow corn, while the mixed grades remained unchanged. Demand was fair at the decline, industries taking the greater part of the offerings. Considerable corn has been purchased the past few days by the Corn Products Co. for their Granite City plant. Saturday's receipts were 45 cars. Sales as follows: No. 2 white, $1.79@1.79¼; No. 2 yellow, $1.78; No. 3 yellow, $1.77. No. 2 mixed, $1.77½; No. 3 mixed, $1.77½. No. 6 mixed, $1.73; sample, $1.55@1.68.

Wheat harvest is on in full swing in Peoria County and surrounding districts. The yield is not expected to be so great as was anticipated a few weeks ago, which is mostly due to the attack of the scab, a fungus disease which made its appearance during the past two or three weeks. The extent of the damage will not be apparent until the crop is threshed. With the increase of acreage the total crop for this district will be a large one, but the amount per acre expected the first of June, when conditions were the best ever known, will no doubt fall short, due to the recent insect and fungus disease.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Corn meal continues quiet. Southeastern mills quote bolted corn meal $4@4.30 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Ohio River points. Mills with capacity of 111,000 bus. reported output last week of 20,671 bus.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 118 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 107,000 bus., decrease 2,000; corn, 213,000 bus., decrease 38,000; oats, 188,000 bus., decrease 1,000.

Cutting wheat is practically over in Tennessee. Rains delayed threshing to some extent last week. The movement of new wheat is expected to get under way this week. The latest reports confirm recent claims of damage to the crop, and some sections report the production will not be over 75 per cent of the forecast of sixty days ago.

Flour mills are waiting for new wheat, and demand is quiet, as buyers are also waiting for prices to be established. Old wheat flour is quoted at Nashville mills as follows: High grade patents, $11.75; 100 per cent flour, $11.35. Some contracts have been made for new flour 50@75c lower than old crop prices for July delivery. Southeastern flour mills with capacity of 190,170 bbls. reported output last week of 40,745 bbls. The preceding week mills with capacity of 204,030 bbls. reported output of 64,353 bbls.

Only moderate demand is noted for corn and oats, trade having quiet tone last week. Corn continues to sell at the highest level of the year, and oats are strong. Dealers are not taking hold of Texas and Oklahoma red oats, which are offered for July shipment at 72½c, being inclined to wait for developments. Wheat prices are not established. Quotations: Wheat—Nominal. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.95@2; No. 3 white, $1.92@1.97; No. 3 mixed, $1.90@1.95. Oats—No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 3 mixed, 77½c.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights

Grain Forwarding

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The Omaha Grain Exchange will be closed Friday and Saturday, July 3 and 4.

Carl A. Houlton, who has been the Flanley Grain Company's wheat and rye salesman in Omaha, has gone to Milwaukee to manage the company's office there.

The movement of grain to this market has been very light in the last week. The bulk of the receipts have been of corn. There has been a good demand for all grain at relatively high prices.

E. Oswald of Omaha and J. Delaney of Ulysses, Nebr., have formed a co-partnership and will do a general cash grain business here under the name of the Oswald-Delaney Grain Company. This company succeeds the E. Oswald Grain Company.

The Rothschild Grain Company has succeeded the Fisher-Rothschild Grain Company in this market. C. V. Fisher of Kansas City retires from the business. The officers of the new company are Emil Rothschild, president; Abe Rothschild, vice-president; Julian Scott, secretary-treasurer. The company will do a general merchandising and consignment business. Emil Rothschild and Julian Scott will look after the Omaha end of the business, while Abe Rothschild will do the track buying and separate the company's country elevators from Atlantic, Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

W. H. Bailey left for a three weeks' fishing trip in northern Minnesota the last of the week.

A. J. Jenkins, formerly in the local office of the Updike Grain Co., has accepted a position as representative of the L. C. Button Grain Co.

B. J. Dodge, of the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., was a visitor on the floor the first of the week. Ben just returned from 12 months' service overseas.

E. W. Boyes, head of the accounting department of the Godfrey-Blanchard Grain Co., was in Sioux City the first of the week, opening a set of books for the firm

Those who attended the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers' Association at Minneapolis were Ed Kayser, L. C. Button, E. Sullivan, F. H. Huntting and W. H. Shepard.

F. B. Bowes, president of the Illinois Central Ry., and W. S. Williams, superintendent of this division, were visitors last week. Mr. Bowes and Mr. Williams inspected the elevators being constructed in the Floyd Valley during their visit and stated that they saw no reason why Sioux City should not be a large grain center

The Martens & Ketels Milling Co. will more than treble its present storage capacity by putting up two tanks 80 ft. high and 18 ft. in diameter and a receiving house 30 ft. by 30 ft. and 112 ft. high. Reinforced concrete will be used throughout in the construction. Work was started the first of the week. The Younglove Construction Co. has been awarded the contract.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

All of our dealers are preparing for inventory tomorrow and Monday and there is but little activity in the way of buying in any line. Inventory finds the Tampa trade with fair stocks of everything. After July 1st it is anticipated that buying will become more active.

R. W. Miller, president of Miller-Jackson Grain Co., is at his desk again after some time spent in the Carolinas. All of the trade welcome Mr. Miller's return, but it may be expected that during the fishing season he will be marked "absent" from time to time during the summer months.

Corn is moving slowly and there were but few sales consummated during the past week. No. 2 yellow is offered at $2.11 per bushel, sacked, delivered. Bulk No. 2 yellow at $2.05. The Florida crop of corn is making a splendid showing this year with largely increased acreage; in fact, the crop looks better this year than at any time since Florida began raising corn to any extent.

Local dealers are showing interest in the prospective movement of Texas red oats, but up to this time no quotations have been offered this market. Inquiries to Texas shippers bring forth the response that Texas oat growers have their ideas at a high scale, the growers figuring that they ought to have 3c per pound at least for their oats. There must be a reasonable differential between the white and red oats in this territory, otherwise there will be no red oats handled here. No. 3 whites are quoted freely at 88½c to 89c; No. 2 whites at 91c per bushel, sacked hundred, delivered Tampa. Receipts, 27 cars.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been offered at 78c delivered. Dealers are bidding about 76½c delivered, and while the future options have shown weakness and a lower tendency, interior shippers appear to be disregarding the weakness in Chicago and are holding rather firm. Sacked oats quoted at 82¼c delivered and bids of 81½c have been submitted and declined. The oat demand should be decidedly better, but the cheapness and the good quality of this feed do not seem to be attractive.

The weakness of the corn market in Chicago has caused interior shippers to lower prices somewhat and No. 2 yellow corn is offered for shipment at $1.92 delivered New Orleans on outside terms and $1.94 delivered New Orleans on New Orleans weights and grades. Outside terms on corn is given very little consideration, for the reason that New Orleans terms and the discount for off grades are always more profitable and advantageous to all concerned. The demand for corn is not active and offerings are about as free as the demand is good.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Rye in this market has not shown the life reported in other places. There has been neither milling nor shipping demand and the close was easy at $1.45 for cash No. 2.

Members of the Board of Trade who have made recent trips through Michigan say crops never looked better. Oats are not so far advanced as they might be, but they are not in bad condition.

Beans are slow again. There was an increase in buying a week ago, but it came from only a few canners and was easily satisfied. For several days trade has been slow and the market is quoted easy at $7.15 for immediate and prompt shipment for cwt.

The corn market is dull and easy. Trade amounts to almost nothing and is all local. Shippers have not troubled this market in months. Prices are a little lower at $1.83 for cash No. 2, $1.85 for No. 3 yellow, $1.83 for No. 4 yellow, $1.80 for No. 5 yellow, $1.77 for No. 6 yellow and $1.86 for No. 3 white. Receipts have been small all week.

A moderate demand from local consumers held the oats market steady until the close of the week, when there was a decline of ½c. Total trade was not large and the supply was sufficient to meet the needs of consumers. Shippers were not in the market. The close was steady at 72½c for cash No. 2 white, 72c for No. 3 white and 71c for No. 4 white.

Detroit millers are not buying wheat. They report no demand for flour. There is a general tendency to hold off and get along with as small supplies as possible in the belief that there will soon be an important decline in prices. Millfeeds are a little higher in some cases and buying in small lots has been active. No consumer is taking more than needed for immediate use. Wheat is quoted at $2.40 for cash No. 2 red, $2.38 for No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Application has been made for transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of J. M. O'Gorman to George Dion of the Hallet & Carey Co.

George Palmer Harbison, former floor man with A. D. Thomson & Co., was given a hearty reception on his appearance on the Board of Trade one day last week, after eighteen months military service with the Engineers' division, and with a motorcycle corps at the French front.

N. C Clark, cash buyer for the Cargill Elevator Co. here, has become a grandfather, though he is still quite youthful in appearance. A young girl arrived at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Coventry, one day last week, and on receipt of the news members of the board enjoyed the smokes at "Nate's" expense.

Rye was under pressure again on this market during the week. With persistent selling and liquidation, the spot quotation in that grain ran 11c to $1.38½. Good reports regarding the crop outlook over the West and disinclination on the part of operators to increase their commitments at the former price levels, were bearish factors.

Stocks of wheat in the elevators at the Head of the Lakes have been cut down to approximately 250,000 bushels, of which a large proportion is durum. In view of the light supplies of wheat operators of mills at this point are being held down to a minimum. Were it not that more wheat has been coming in from the country of late the plants would have been compelled to close up shop, failing their ability to obtain some bonded grain through the grain corporation. Last Saturday millers here paid $2.57 for some cars of No. 1 northern.

Members of Duluth's market delegation in the recent conference with Julius H. Barnes at New York to take up the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop, H. F. Salyards, H. S. Starky and A. Laird Goodman, have returned home. They put up a hard fight to have the Duluth market placed on a parity with Chicago at $2.26 for No. 1 Northern wheat. Their contention was that it is unfair that the three leading Northwest states should be penalized to the extent of 3½c a bushel in the marketing of their high grade spring wheat. They found themselves confronted with strong opposition, and intimation came from Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, a few days later to the effect that a general revision of basic prices is not contemplated this season. The change upward in the Gulf Ports basis was made to induce larger export shipments through that outlet. The Duluth delegation were informed that the Grain corporation is making arrangements to handle the expected bumper crops over the Northwest expeditiously this fall. It is hoped to improve handling and shipping conditions at the seaboard to an extent that will admit of an uninterrupted flow of grain to the seaboard right up to the close of the lake navigation season. Better results are hoped for through the issuing of blanket permits to the railroads covering shipments from the country, than was attained in the individual permits system last season.

UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO

A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER

The B L Bank of Chicago

With the prospect of bumper grain crops, the strain of financing on the banks of the country is greater than ever before.

We solicit inquiries regarding special facilities for IMMEDIATE CREDIT and DIRECT COLLECTION at MINIMUM COST on all receiving points in the United States and Canada.

Such an arrangement provides the simplest and most convenient, as well as economical, method of crop financing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

CHICAGO

Strictly a Commercial Bank

Member Federal Reserve System

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

C. A. Addington has resigned as manager of the Keystone Elevator & Grain Co., effective July 1.

Miss Violet Richardson, of the Missouri State Inspection Department, returned from her vacation with a sparkler on her left hand.

H. L. Dannen, president of the St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., spent last week visiting his parents and grain dealer friends in Iowa.

J. F. Herries, of Pawnee, Nebr., was in the city today and arranged to open his office at 1017 Corby Forsee building, by July 10. The style of the firm will be Herries Brothers Grain Co., and they will conduct a wholesale grain and seed business.

Fred. R. Windle, president of the Great Western Grain Co., slipped away during the quiet hot days of last week and entered into a contract with Miss Nelle Acton, of Liberty, Neb., which contract will not be subject to review by either the arbitration or appeals committee of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

About 250 grain dealers of eastern Kansas, southern Nebraska and western Missouri met in their annual convention at St. Joseph on the 25th. The meeting was held at the Lotus Club, Lake Contrary, where the visitors were entertained by the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. The afternoon session was devoted to general discussions with reference to the handling of the 1919 wheat crop. After the banquet in the evening, Mr. D. F. Piazzek, of Kansas City, Mo., delivered a bullish speech on the world's wheat condition and discussed the prospective methods to be used by the Food Administration this season.

Cash Markets.

Corn—There has been an excellent demand for all grades of corn during the past week, yellow and mixed corn selling slightly lower; white corn strong and higher. Receipts continue reasonably light. No material decline is anticipated. Nominal quotations: No. 2 yellow, $1.81@1.82; No. 3 yellow, $1.79@1.80; No. 4 yellow, $1.77@1.78; No. 5 yellow, $1.75@1.77; No. 2 white, $1.86@1.87; No. 3 white, $1.83@1.85; No. 4 white, $1.81@1.82; No. 5 white, $1.78@1.80; No. 2 mixed, $1.80@1.81; No. 3 mixed, $1.78@1.79; No. 4 mixed, $1.76@1.77; No. 5 mixed, $1.73@1.75.

Wheat—There was a strong and active demand for new wheat to arrive at 5c to 10c under spot prices. Soft and mixed wheat was not in such urgent request and

many dealers expect the Government price to be reached within a few weeks when the movement becomes general. The prospects are that railroad facilities will be inadequate for the movement of all the wheat offered them during July. Nominal quotations: No. 1 dark hard, $2.52@2.55; No. 2 dark hard, $2.50@2.52; No. 3 dark hard, $2.45@2.48; No. 4 dark hard, $2.34@2.42; No. 5 dark hard, $2.26@2.30; No. 1 hard, $2.51@2.54; No. 2 hard, $2.49@2.51; No. 3 hard, $2.42@2.44; No. 4 hard, $2.32@2.40; No. 5 hard, $2.25@2.31; No. 1 red, $2.32@2.33; No. 2 red, $2.30@2.32; No. 3 red, $2.27@2.30; No. 4 red, $2.25@2.26; No. 5 red, $2.22@2.25.

Oats—Receipts for the past week have been reasonably heavy; demand good at the decline. Bids for new oats to arrive are very near spot prices. Nominal quotations: No. 2 white, 69½@70c; No. 3 white, 68½@69½c; No. 2 mixed, 68½@69c; No. 3 mixed, 68@68½c; No. 2 red, 69½69¾c; No. 3 red, 69@69½c.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

James N. Russell, of the Russell Grain Co., is a director in the newly organized Continental National Bank, which has a capital of $1,000,000.

W. W. Fuller, of the Fuller Grain Co., spent the week in Oklahoma and reported that, owing to the effect of rains before and during harvest, the state would have a lot of damaged wheat.

W. R. Houston, of Houston, Fible & Co., Kansas City, stock and grain brokers, has been elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Houston bought his certificate for $19,750. The price of cotton exchange memberships has since advanced to $25,000.

Frank G. Crowell, of Kansas City, first vice-president of the old Food Administration Grain Corporation, arrived in New York from a European trip a few days ago. He is expected home soon, and probably will re-enter the grain business here with the Hall-Baker Grain Co.

"One of the most hopeful signs of the future greatness of the Kansas City Board of Trade," said Secretary E. D. Bigelow, of the exchange Saturday, "is the high class of young men who are aspiring to membership. As a whole, I believe the personnel of the Board of Trade is superior today to that of any stage in the history of the exchange."

Alleging failure to render accountings of their operations to the Food Administration Grain Corporation, the Federated Mills and the Silver Grain Co., of Morganville, Kans., were deprived of their federal licenses this week. According to D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City zone agent, the concerns are under a single ownership. They have been defiant ever since Government control was established.

The Kansas City branch of the Norris Grain Co. has renewed its state license and filed a bond of $100,000 to guarantee operation of its 1,900,000 bushel elevator as a public warehouse. In its application the company recited that it had a capital of $500,000. The officers are: James Norris, Chicago, president; Fred. C. House, Kansas City, vice-president and treasurer; Robert Crombie, Chicago, secretary.

Harvest in Full Blast.

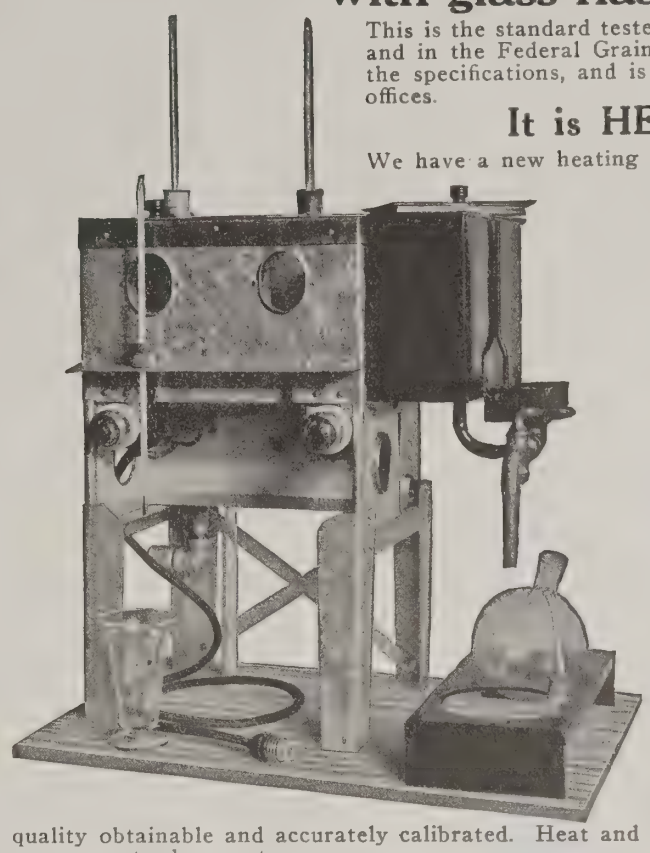
With little rain to hamper the work, wheat harvesting in Kansas advanced this week to the central part of the state, including the main producing region. The weather was very hot and the grain ripened rapidly, bringing wheat in western Kansas to maturity a little earlier than had been expected. There was a great outcry for harvest hands and thousands went from Kansas City and Kansas towns to the fields. Negroes were accepted by farmers as gladly as whites. There were reports of the imminent danger of losing millions of bushels of grain, but the latest advices indicate that this fear is limited to the far western counties, which have an immense crop and are at a disadvantage in securing help.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, estimating the Kansas crop at 229,665,000 bushels, was a surprise to most Kansas City grain dealers, who had thought, in view of damage claims resulting from recent rain and storm losses, that the Government estimate of 192,000,000 bushels was about right. Secretary Mohler justifies his high figure on the discovery of 700,000 acres more of winter wheat than were reported previously, making a total of 11,564,693 acres. Winter wheat is expected to thresh 19.8 bushels an acre and spring 15.6, the latter total being 448,000 bushels. The biggest previous crop of Kansas was 181,000 bushels. in 1914.

New wheat samples began to arrive in Kansas City this week from Oklahoma, and several care were scheduled to reach the market during the coming week. The samples thus far received indicated a heavy moisture content, but were otherwise of good quality. They were of the red and hard varieties and were offered at 10c over the Government minimum basis, without takers. There was a rumor that Northwestern mills had bought some new wheat, first half of July delivery, at 11c over, but Kansas City millers refused to buy on such a level and said they expected to see new wheat sell at the minimum basis very soon after the real beginning of the new crop movement. Very little flour is being sold ahead. Millers prefer to wait and see the wheat and to witness the action of prices. If no more heavy rains fall in the meantime, there should be liberal receipts of new wheat here by July 10 or 15.

TheOfficial BROWN-DUVEL Moisture Tester

with glass flasks or copper



This is the standard tester prescribed in Bulletin 72, Department of Agriculture, and in the Federal Grain Rules of Inspection. In every detail it conforms to the specifications, and is of the type used in all Government grain inspection offices.

It is HEATED ELECTRICALLY

We have a new heating element, our own design, which is so simple and convenient, so free from fire hazard that it will supersede all other heaters, with liquid fuel, for testing purposes.

Its points of merit are

1. SIMPLICITY. When a coil burns out, as all coils will, pull off the connector body; lift out the heating plate, which is then free. Turn two screws and the burnt coil will drop out. A new one is inserted, the screws turned up, and the job is done. The element is not even taken apart for the purpose, and the expense involved is just **TEN CENTS.** No delay, no inconvenience.
2. EASY REGULATION. The heat is regulated just like a lamp; the turning of a thumb-nut raises or lowers the temperature just as you want it.
3. LOW COST. A new heater costs $1.00; a new coil 10 cents.
4. ADAPTED TO ANY VOLTAGE and quickly changed from one voltage to another, such as lighting (110V) or power (220V) current, by the change of a screw.
5. SAFER AND MORE CONVENIENT than alcohol or gasoline, and cheaper.
6. SANITARY. No carbon monoxide nor other products of combustion to exhaust oxygen and poison the atmosphere of the testing room.

The tester is made throughout of smooth steel, galvanized to prevent rust. The glassware is of the best quality obtainable and accurately calibrated. Heat and oil resisting stoppers are supplied. The thermometers are guaranteed correct.

Each tester is equipped with a strainer oil-tank, with SELF-MEASURING FAUCET, delivering 150 CC of oil at each discharge, which has no valves nor adjustments to get out of order and leak.

No electric tester was ever so good nor sold so low. Our prices, which include all accessories and one gallon of testing oil, are as follows, f. o. b. Chicago:

One flask	$25.00
Two flasks	40.00
Four flasks	65.00
Six flasks	90.00

A liberal discount for quantity orders or for resale.

We supply gas or alcohol burners if electric current is not available.

We will equip your old tester with these new electric heaters for $3.00 per burner, including wiring, you to pay transportation charges both ways. In sending testers to be changed over, do not send any glassware, accessories, nor water tank; just the heater body.

We carry a COMPLETE LINE OF ACCESSORIES for testers at lowest possible prices.

We still supply the Hess Improved tester, with copper flasks, for gasoline, gas, alcohol or electricity.

Ask for full information.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., 1258 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HESS DRIERS

More are in use, and more are sold yearly, than all other makes combined. There's a reason—a GOOD ONE

It has been announced that the business heretofore conducted under the name of Aylsworth Grain Company will hereafter be conducted under the name Federal Grain Company, which will continue to transact a general grain business, domestic and export, in charge of the following personnel: Mr. Harry J. Smith, president, recently assistant to D. F. Piazzek, second vice-president, Food Administration Grain Corporation at Kansas City, and formerly with Lonsdale Grain Company at Kansas City. Mr. Smith will exercise general supervision over the company's activities. Mr. A. R. Aylsworth, secretary, has been actively connected with the Aylsworth Grain Company for some time past and will continue with the Federal Grain Company in charge of the wheat sales department. Mr. Kenneth G. Irons, manager of the consignement department, recently of the United States Army and formerly with Vanderslice-Lynds Company, Kansas City.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 84 cars, against 72 a week previous and 60 a year ago. Urgent demand from one or two local and a few outside mills for choice samples forced hard wheat prices up sharply early in the week. The feeling became much easier later, owing to good weather for harvesting and the arrival of a few samples of new hard and red wheat from Oklahoma. Low grades were dull at all times and hardly saleable. All grades receded late in the week. No. 1 hard closed 7@8c lower than a week ago, at $2.49@2.52. No. 2 ended 7@11c off, at $2.45@2.51. Red wheat was in very light supply. Milling inquiry for a few cars put prices up 5c, to $2.33@2.35 for No. 1 and $2.31@2.33 for No. 2. Samples of new crop red from Oklahoma were exhibited. As in the case of new hard, the wheat showed a heavy degree of moisture, though the quality was good. Several cars of new wheat are en route from Oklahoma to Kansas City. Stocks of old grain here decreased 58,000 bushels for the week, to 294,000, against 42,000 a year ago.

Corn—Receipts, 230 cars, against 301 a week ago and 257 a year ago. The market had narrow and irregular price changes from one day to another, ending generally unchanged to 1½c lower, with No. 2 mixed at $1.80½, No. 3 at $1.78½@1.79½, No. 2 white at $1.87, No. 3 at $1.85, No. 2 yellow at $1.82 and No. 3 at $1.79½@1.80½. The best demand was for the better grades of white and yellow, which were wanted, respectively, by millers and feeders. Mixed corn and low grades of all kinds were often left to be taken by elevator men on the basis of the July contract. Shippers complained of extreme dullness in the outside demand. Sentiment with regard to the new crop improved, as the week was very hot, with occasional showers, promoting growth and permitting cultivation. Owing to short acreage, the southwest has no hope of a bumper yield this year, though more corn may be raised than last year unless drouth ensues, as it did in 1918. On an area of 4,358,000 acres, the condition of the Kansas crop on June 21 was officially estimated at 75.4 per cent, about 10 per cent lower than a month ago, suggesting a yield of 85,000,000 bus. The crop of 1918, as finally reported, was 44,500,000 bus. Stocks of corn in the Kansas City elevators this week increased 6,000 bus., to 288,000, against 1,312,000 last year.

Oats—Receipts, 103 cars, against 103 a week ago and 74 a year ago. Though local stocks were reduced 46,000 bus., the fresh offerings met a very slow demand and were bought mainly by elevator men on the July delivery basis. Shippers said the Texas inquiry was shut off by the new crop in that state and the same condition developed as to Oklahoma. Central Kansas bought more from Omaha than from Kansas City. Local feed dealers were good buyers on declines. In anticipation of the offering of new oats here in the near future, prices were forced down 2½@4c. At the close No. 2 white was quoted at 70c; No. 3, 69@69¼c; No. 2 mixed, 69½@70c; No. 3, 69@69½c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 3, 69½@70c. Crop reports were generally good, except from northern Kansas, where the growth was said to be light. A yield of 52,416,000 bus. was officially estimated in Kansas, or 33.5 bus. an acre. This is about 2,000,000 bus. more than in 1918.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 18 cars, against 16 a week previous and 29 a year ago. The market was weakened slightly by the action of corn and oats, but there was a good demand. Stocks decreased 42,000 bus., to 57,000, against 365,000 held in 1918. Kafir closed 5@10c per cwt. lower, at $3.40@3.50 for No. 2 white and $3.25@3.30 for No. 3. Prices of milo were unchanged, with No. 2 $3.35@3.45 and No. 3 at $3.23@3.25. Firms here did a liberal business in milo from the Imperial Valley, southern California, putting the product through on a transcontinental rate to New York at a considerable discount under prices at which the southwestern product could be sold. Handlers here believe the new acreage in Kansas and Oklahoma is about the same as last year and that the prospect is good. Texas shippers have asked for bids on their new crop,

KAFFIR CORN
MILO MAIZE **GRAIN**
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

which will be ready to move in July or August.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

John B. Edgar is home after a several weeks' trip to eastern points. He thinks there will be a large and sustained demand for sweet feeds of all kinds.

The largest car of oats ever received in this market came in during the past week, having been consigned from Illinois to E. E. Buxton. It contained 3,205 bus. and weighed 102,560 lbs. Big car loads have been a feature here for some time, but this one topped them all so far.

The first car of new wheat came the latter part of the week from near Greenville, Miss., nearly 200 miles south of here, to John Wade & Sons. It was good quality, but later than expected because of so much rain. Reports from the territory indicate that the rains have done considerable damage to wheat and oats, but if they do not come again harvesting will now be pushed to completion.

The weather in this territory has turned off some better after continued rains and now the task of cleaning the crops is being faced with a limited labor supply. Cotton is in the worst shape ever known and already considerable acreage has been abandoned. Lots of corn in the lowland sections is in bad shape, but as a whole this section has promise of a good crop. Some late planting is still to be done, but the big job of cleaning and saving crops already planted may restrict efforts to put in more corn. One thing now feared is that after the prolonged wet spell, which has lasted through the months of May and June, may be followed by a dry summer and thus make ineffective efforts to grow a late corn crop.

Activity in grain has been moderate all the week and a general tone of firmness has prevailed. Receipts have been light, but enough to fill requirements. Corn has advanced some and on call Saturday cash 2 white was offered at $1.95, without any bidders. July shipment of 3 white was offered at $1.97, while same for 3 yellow was offered at $1.92. Cash 2 yellow was offered at $1.91 and 3 yellow at $1.90. Feed manufacturers have been doing most of the buying, although millers have taken some for making corn meal, for which there is a fairly good demand. Interest in Texas red oats has been limited, due to lack of offerings, but July shipments are expected to be larger and bids and offers are getting closer together. For July shipment 3 red 69½c was asked and 68¼c bid, which about represents current ideas of value. Some June shipment sales were bought in by the shippers and resold in the Southwest.

CHICAGO.

July 1 brokers' license tax of $50 are due.

The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed July 4 and Saturday, July 5, thus making a three-day holiday possible.

Effective Jan. 1, 1920, grain storage rates at Chicago will be 1¼c for the first 10 days and 1/20c for each succeeding day.

Demurrage charges will be $2 per car for each of the first four days and $5 per car for each day thereafter, effective July 20.

Chicago banks have been advised that the Grain Corporation expects to borrow $30,000,000 in this territory during the crop moving season.

James A. Patten and family are motoring through New York and New England states and are making a pilgrimage to the homes of all the family relatives.

A recent charter was made at Chicago for 80,000 bus. corn at Kingston, and a load of 25,000 bus. corn and 25,000 bus. oats has been taken for Georgian Bay.

"Herb" Mayer of Mayer-Holbrook Co. and Harry Watson of Ichtertz & Watson, St. Louis, are out on a combined crop reporting and business getting trip in Missouri.

The surplus property division of the Army at Chicago has invited bids on 6,276 lbs. of rice flour held at Rantoul and Chicago as well as a stock at Selfridge Field, Mich.

July 12th a special meeting of the stockholders of the Quaker Oats Co. will be held in Jersey City for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital stock from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Howard B. Jackson will remain as vice-president of the Grain Corporation at Chicago for the coming season and Victor Peterson, the flour specialist, will continue his association with Mr. Jackson. W. R. Linn and John H. Jones have resigned.

The average price of memberships in the Board of Trade during the period to figure the Government tax was $6,717, making the tax $150 for the year. Memberships at this time are down to $8,300 net to the buyer.

Applications for memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade have been filed by C. A. Fleetwood, H. H. Gingham and F. A. Fisher. F. W. Swift, J. Park Dean and the estate of John W. Murphy have filed memberships for transfer.

Capt. J. M. Phillips, although 91 years of age and having had a serious automobile accident last year, made his friends on the floor a visit last week. Capt. Phillips is recognized as one of the large traders in grains and stocks of earlier days.

Due to the uncertainties of the keeping qualities of July corn and the difficulties of watching it after it should be delivered, one of the leading commission houses has given notice that margins of 25c per bu. must be kept good on July corn carried into that month.

The industries are taking over large amounts of "posted" corn. Reports from elevators in central Illinois are to the effect that much corn is in a heating condition. Holders of the July delivery are selling freely, thereby weakening it more than the others.

The National Elevator, operated by Bartlett-Frazier Co. and having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., is now a part of the regular public elevator of the city which has a total capacity of 12,730,000 bus. The agreement between the Board of Trade and elevator owners now absolves the owners from any responsibility should there be a discrepancy between the Illinois state grain inspection and the U. S. Government inspection on grain shipped from the regular houses.

Parker M. Paine of Duluth has been taken into partnership with Logan & Bryan and his thirty years of active service in the grain trade has won him many friends who extend their congratulations on his new connection.



GEO. A. WEGENER,
Chicago.

Wegner Bros. is the name of a new Chicago grain firm which started in business on July 1 with offices in the Traders' building, for the conduct of a general grain commission business at Chicago. Mr. Geo. A. Wegner was formerly a member of the firm of Logan & Bryan, retiring from such firm June 30, 1919. Both Geo. A. Wegner and his brother, Arnold G. Wegner, comprising the firm, started with the old firm of W. F. Johnson & Co. many years ago and have been members of the Board of Trade for twenty-five years. Their long experience and close personal attention to the interests of their clients will surely merit the continuation of their patronage.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

President Roy V. Harper of the local exchange presented L. G. Miller of Cincinnati, O., on the floor last week.

Receipts of straw are still in excess of the light demand and good grades are selling as low as $11.50@12 a ton, or a reduction of about 50c a ton on all grades.

Among visitors to the Pittsburgh exchange during the week were: Lew Hill of Indianapolis, Ind., a guest of W. J. Mehan, and E. A. Kerwin of Coraopolis, Pa., introduced by the Ohio Valley Grain & Feed Co.

The bottom has practically dropped out of the oats market. The demand is very light, while receipts have been large enough to put a plentiful supply on the tracks and in storage. Sales are being made with difficulty around 76@76½c a bushel.

Keen interest is being shown among members of the exchange in the probable makeup of the new committees, soon to be announced by President Roy V. Harper. It is expected that the list will be presented for approval of the board of directors at the regular meeting on next Thursday evening.

Conditions are anything but satisfactory in the local market for grain, especially with regard to corn. The receipts, while very light, have been more than sufficient to meet the demand and prices are barely steady. Only 27,300 bushels of shelled corn arrived during the last week. The best grades are holding around $1.92@1.95.

Considerable more progress is being made in the matter of inspection since the regular force was increased last week. This was one of the first official acts of the new executive head, President Harper, following his recent election. Two new inspectors have been appointed and results already have brought forth expressions of satisfaction from local dealers.

The annual outing of the local grain exchange on last Wednesday was rained upon, but even an unsympathetic weather man was unable to put a damper on the enthusiasm of the members. Some of the sports planned had to be abandoned, but others were provided and one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the exchange went on record. About 100 members, their wives and friends were present at "The Pines," a beautiful spot within easy motoring distance of the city. President Roy V. Harper and his corps of assistants were on the job from shortly after noon until late in the evening and nothing was left undone to make the affair a huge success. Dancing was the principal amusement of the day and evening. An outstanding feature, of course, was the dinner. Owing to wet grounds and a soggy ball the baseball game was hardly what might be termed championship form, but it furnished gobs of genuine fun for those who took part as well as those who merely look on. Needless to say, considerable "soreness" developed, this being especially noticeable on the following day.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Some rain has fallen here the past few days and will do considerable good, as pastures were drying up.

A round lot of Argentine corn sold some time ago arrived this week. It was well dri led and alive for further action as far as the weevil was concerned.

Fred J. Collins, who has been with the Urmstrom Grain Co. for five years and well known throughout the East, has been appointed manager of the Buffalo office. Mr. Collins is well fitted for this position because of his wide knowledge of the outlet east of Buffalo and his many years' connection with the grain trade generally.

Oats had quite a few fluctuations following the option more closely than usual. The demand was mostly for No. 2 white and buyers seem to have a place for them. The oatmeal mills took considerable. Receivers as a rule were inclined to keep the tables cleaned of samples. Closing: No. 1 white, 75c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½c on track, through billed.

The corn trade was confined to just what the mills would take, and owing to light receipts they had to pay the prices asked. There was a decline of about 2c from the close of last week on Monday, but a steady market since then on any corn not likely to get out of condition and there were quite a few cars which needed quick attention. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $1.89; No. 2 yellow, $1.88½; No. 3 yellow, $1.87½; No. 2 mixed, $1.87@1.87½ on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week were: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 7 cars; No. 1 red, 4 cars; No. 2 soft white, 1 car; Corn—No. 1 yellow, 5 cars; No. 2 yellow, 34 cars; No. 3 yellow, 7 cars; No. 4 yellow, 1 car; No. 6 yellow, 6 cars; sample yellow, 29 cars; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; No. 6 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 white, 1 car; sample white, 1 car; No. 2 milo, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 12 cars; No. 2 white, 42 cars; No. 3 white, 68 cars; No. 4 white, 6 cars. Barley, 65 cars.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Otterbein increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000.

Twenty per cent of the wheat crop of Madison County has been affected by wheat scab, according to estimates of County Agent Agster. The loss is placed at $300,000.

The Bippus Co-operative Elevator at Bippus, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Directors are Edward Wetters, Clarence D. Eberhart and W. Albert Bickel.

The Monroe County Farmers' Grain Co. of Bloomington, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. Directors are Benjamin F. Elrod, John Marlin and Harvey Stephenson.

A public hearing will be held at the Chamber of Commerce July 3, at 10 A. M., to discuss the proposed regulations for grain warehouses provided under the United States Warehouse act.

The Montmorencie Elevator Co. of Montmorencie, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Directors in the new company are William Burkle, John Martin, Jr., and J. E. Marshall.

The Rochester Co-operative Elevator Co. of Rochester, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000. Directors in the new company are James M. Downs, Norman R. Stoner and Milton Smiley.

Among the out of town millers and grain dealers in the city during the last week were: Elmer Hutchison, Arlington; O. J. Thomson, Kokomo; T. B. Wilkinson, Knightstown; H. W. Reiman, Shelbyville, and Charles Stafford Thorntown.

The Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Treaty, Ind., purchased the Martin Grain Elevator owned by J. C. Martin & Sons of LaFontaine, Ind., and after making some repairs the new company will begin immediate operations. It is understood that the consideration was $27,500

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Little Crow mill, owned by W. F. Maish, with a loss estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000. The flames started in the upper part of the mill around the wheat elevator and before the alarm could be sounded the entire structure, which was of frame, was ablaze. About 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats and considerable flour and other feeds were burned. The mill and contents were fully insured.

County grain elevator operators were advised to provide themselves with standard Federal equipment for grading wheat and determining dockage, by Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association at a meeting of operators, farmers, county agents and others, under the auspices of Purdue University and the federal bureau in markets of the Board of Trade building last week. Following the talk by Mr. Riley, H. A. Rhodes, federal grain supervisor of the Indianapolis district, demonstrated the equipment and methods of grading wheat, especially in reference to the application of docking and determining grade.

Members of the Indianapolis Grain and Hay club went to Mooresville, Ind., for their annual outing. A fake prize fight between two of the members of the club was staged. The gore (sack-of-blood trick used by fake fighters) was spilled profusely, much to the consternation of those members who were not "wise" to the dodge, and not until the vanquished member got up smiling did they realize how well the entertainment committee put it over on them. Another diversion of the hay and grain merchants was a ball game between the "fats" and the "leans." The game was won hands down, 19 to 6, by the "fats." A horseshoe pitching contest preceded an unusually good chicken dinner. The club elected the following members: O. D. Kendrick, president; Carl D. Menzie, vice president; Frank Tompkins, secretary, and E. D. Anderson, treasurer.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

B. Gerlach, president of the La Grange Mills of Red Wing, Minn., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

H. A. Stotler, of Wenona, Ill., and Lew. Hill, of Indianapolis, Ind., were visitors on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The names of Edgar Holbein and Christopher S. Thomas are posted on the official bulletin of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as applicants for membership in this organization.

Hay prices here continue "on the toboggan," and with some new hay already coming in from nearby points by farmers' wagons the end of the decline appears to be not yet in sight.

The returning delegates from Baltimore to the recent annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Assn. were loud in their praise of the all 'round excellence of the program and business-like proceedings.

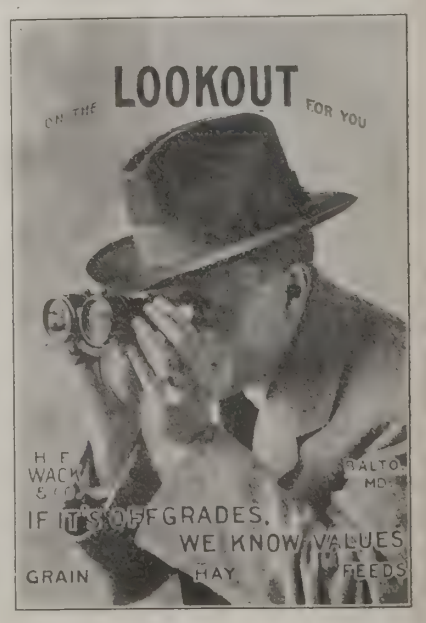
In common with similar action on the part of the leading boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the country, the rooms of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce will be closed on July 4th and July 5th.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation advises that application for permits to ship wheat must be accompanied by the written request of the shipper (either letter or telegram) and state when the wheat will be shipped.

The name of Jas. W. Lyon, Jr., who will engage in the grain business from July 1st under the style of Huyett & Lyon, is posted on the official bulletin board as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Geo. C. Smith, director, Industrial Bureau of the Baltimore Board of Trade, addressed the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce in the directors' room of this organization on June 26 on the subject of "Baltimore's Opportunities."

Col. H. C. Jones, of this city, who was one of the first officers to see active duty after the United States entered the war, and one of the last to embark for home, is



now on the steamship "Infanta Isabella" homeward bound and due to arrive at Hoboken on July 1st. Col. Jones is head of the grain and hay commission house of H. C. Jones & Co., Inc., of Baltimore.

Col. M. A. Reckord, a member of the grain and milling firm of M. L. Reckord & Sons, Belair, Md., and who just returned about the middle of June from "over there," was a caller on 'Change here last week and was warmly welcomed by his friends in the trade. Col. Reckord commanded the 115th Infantry, 29th Division, which broke the "invincible" Verdun line.

The Judson Freight Forwarding Co., which maintains branches in all the large cities of the country, has opened offices at 412 Garrett Building, this city, for the purpose of conducting a general forwarding business through the port of Baltimore. The local manager of the company, Mr. John Corbett, who, as foreign freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company at Montreal, has had a long and varied experience in shipping, declares that Baltimore has greater opportunities for development and growth than any other eastern port. Its shortest rail haul from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and even St. Louis is a paramount consideration, he says.

A new grain commission firm, under the style of Huyett & Lyon, will make its bow in the Baltimore market on July 1st, to engage in the cash grain business, covering not only the nearby territory, but reaching out extensively into the Central West. The offices of the new concern will be in the Chamber of Commerce building, immediately in touch therefore with "the pulse" of all outside grain markets. The principals of the new house scarcely need a formal introduction to the grain trade at large, since D. Yulee Huyett, senior partner, "knows the game" from all angles, and has had many years' practical experience in marketing grain, being as well known, perhaps, in the Middle West as he is at home. Mr. Huyett's attendance at the various state conventions from time to time has given him an intimate acquaintance with the leaders in the grain business and his genial personality has won for him many friends. Jas. W. Lyon, Jr., the other member of the firm, emerges from an environment of twenty years with "big business," having been in the office, for this length of time, of Messrs. Gill & Fisher, one of the largest and internationally best known firms in the grain exporting trade of Baltimore. The house of Huyett & Lyon will be equipped therefore by both experience and ample capital to well take care of all business entrusted to its care, and it starts off with the best wishes of a host of friends in the trade.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators June 23rd were: Wheat, 147,825 bus.; corn, 2,516 bus.; oats, 182,221 bus.; rye, 970 bus.; barley, 106,686 bus.

Exports of grain and flour for the week ending June 28th were as follows: Wheat, 122,231 bus.; rye, 23,837 bus.; oatmeal, 1,500 sacks; barley, 24,500 bus.; flour, 74,065 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: W. S. Miles, Peoria, Ill.; C. C. Ladd, Osceola, Minn.; W. Vervliet, Antwerp, Belgium; C. W. Hall, Ottawa, Canada.

The demand for corn continues extremely light with prices somewhat easier than last week and ranging as follows. No. 2 yellow corn, $1.98 to $2 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.96 to $1.98 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending June 28th were 2,300 bushels.

Very little inquiry for oats during the past week, with prices lower, being quoted as follows: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 80½c to 81c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 80c to 80½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 79c to 79½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 78½c to 79c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending June 28th were 29,960 bushels.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen visited the floor of the Produce Exchange this week: Lew Hill of Indianapolis, J. B. Rosenbaum of Cleveland, B. Smith of Chicago, L. F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and J. W. Snyder of Baltimore.

Oats remain quiet with only a very small trade passing. Exporters apparently have withdrawn for the present owing to the scarcity of tonnage for the carrying of this kind of grain. Prices as follows: No. 1 white, 80c; No. 2 white, 79½c; No. 3 white, 79c; No. 4 white, 78½c, all elevator; other grades are not quoted.

There has been a steady inquiry in the market for barley during the week and most of the quantities worked were for the United Kingdom. It is difficult to estimate the amounts purchased, but figures vary between one-half and a million bushels at least. Bids were in the market at the close of the week but were slightly out of line.

Sentiment here among local traders appears to be decidedly mixed regarding the effect the signing of Peace will have on grain ultimately. Many are of the opinion that this has been discounted, and that liquidation from now on will be in evidence. On the other hand, there are many of the opinion, now that the treaty has been signed, the blockade removed, that the demand for grain of all kinds will be enormous.

In connection with the work of American relief of Europe, it is noted that during the month of May 168 shiploads of food were delivered to the seventeen countries covered by the relief program. These cargoes amounted to 738,000 metric tons. Since December 1st to May 30th distribution has been 2,486,000 tons, comprising 512 shiploads, worth $636,175,000. Port stocks on May 31st were 166,777 tons. Mr. Hoover states that he is confident that if there are no interruptions through delays in peace, of reaching the completion of the task of relief without preventable loss of life.

Trade in cash corn continues dull but prices maintain a firm undertone. Transactions are of a limited nature. No. 2 yellow is quoted at $1.94½; No. 3 yellow at $1.93½; No. 2 white, $1.96½; No. 3 white, $1.95½; No. 2 mixed, $1.94, and No. 3 mixed, $1.93, all cost and freight New York, domestic, ten days' shipment. Argentine corn offerings to the seaboard continue light, owing mainly to the small supply of tonnage at present. Rates for steamers to New York are now figured to be about $32 to $33 per ton as compared with $30 a short time ago. Sailers are also very firm with $25 to $26 being bid as against $22 during the early part of the week. There appears to be a good, active demand on spot for Argentine corn, one local handler having sold eighteen cars over night. Due to the brisk inquiry prices, it is claimed, have advanced 5c a bushel within the past few days.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Winnipeg.—Heavy rains over large areas in central Soskatchewan have greatly improved crop prospects in that province, but conditions in Alberta leave much to be desired. There have been some local rains that have benefited districts but the province as a whole cannot expect to have anything but a light crop.

In Alberta conditions seem to be very similar to those prevailing in Western Saskatchewan. The only districts reporting sufficiency of rain being from the Edmonton country. Carmangay, usually the center of a magnificent wheat producing area, reports "wheat ruined." The irrigated lands at Lethbridge, Brooks and Bassano report excellent crops and a first crop of alfalfa has been gathered in the pink of condition.

As regards the market, there is little doing and what trade is being done reflects the fluctuations at Chicago. The board of grain supervisors has assumed control of the milling wheat in the eastern storage elevators except that held for the account of the Wheat Export Company, and will apportion the supply to the various mills. The Lake Head terminals are now almost bare of wheat and there is practically nothing in the interior in the way of carry over from last year's crop.

Reviewing the situation by provinces, Manitoba is in excellent condition. There is abundance of moisture, practically no damage from hot, arid winds and the damage from hoppers and other insect pests of no great moment. The probabilities point to Manitoba having a very fine crop of all grains and an excellent crop of both wild and domestic hay and potatoes. Fodder corn, which is growing in importance year by year, never looked as well. The oat crop in Manitoba is the least promising of any, but it can be described as generally good.

In Eastern Saskatchewan conditions are quite on a par with Manitoba, but central and western Saskatchewan have had a bad time of it with extreme heat, hot winds and dry weather. It is pleasing to note that the drouth has been broken, but wheat will be very short in the straw and has matured too rapidly. Many districts report wheat heading out while only 6 to 8 inches high. Oats are generally poor, but in the great oat country centered around Yorkton and Canara they are excellent. Flax is in poor condition, barley fair and with a sufficiency of moisture may recover.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc., steamship agents, have been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

William Behrens, bag manufacturer and member of the Commercial Exchange, is back again from a successful trip in Virginia.

Exports for the week ending June 27 were 293,271 bus. wheat, 107,775 bus. corn, 215,280 bus. oats, 65,000 bus. rye and 40,000 bus. barley.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Klump of the General Headquarters, A. E. F., has returned from over the seas and appeared on 'Change again.

Receipts of grain for the week ending June 28 were: 15,850,035 lbs. of flour in sacks; 78,218 bus. of wheat; 35,996 bus. corn; 655,371 bus. oats; 299,764 bus. rye; 319,305 bus. barley; 60,000 bus. malt and 340 tons of feed.

A. Judson Stiles, the well known and very popular grain broker, has been recuperating at Montclaire, N. J., for a couple of weeks and will now go with his family to Beechhaven, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

Sergeant Charles A. Wenz, formerly a well known grain broker and member of the Commercial Exchange, who enlisted in the Canadian Army Service Corps, has just arrived from over the seas and been mustered out of the service. He will now return to his old business on 'Change, where he is very popular among the members.

J. F. Armstrong, sales manager of the Eagle Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn.; Louis Hill, grain shipper, Indianapolis; F. F. Hasbrouck, grain dealer, Peoria, Ill.; F. G. Atkinson, of Washburn, Crosby & Co., Minneapolis; H. S. Heffner, grain dealer, Circleville, Ohio; W. D. Saunders, Richmond, Va.; W. F. Heck, Pittsburgh; H. W. Hilyard, Kenton, Del.; G. B. Thorn, Crosswicks, N. J.; R. E. Lewis, Dover, Del.; and M. D. Fennell, Lynch, Md., were registered on 'Change.

A testimonial dinner was tendered on Tuesday evening, June 24, at the White Marsh Valley Country Club to C. Robert Bean, Marshall M. Ford, Cecil Wilson and S. Gartland Horan, four young members of the Commercial Exchange who have recently arrived from France and mustered out of the service. The dinner was presided over by James L. King, a former president of the Commercial Exchange. Addresses were made by H. De Witt Irwin, second vice-president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation; C. Herbert Bell, president of the Exchange; Hubert Horan, president of the Flour Club; H. N. Dean, Harry M. Edenborn, whose son is still over in France, and others of the honored guests. About seventy-five guests were present and the occasion was one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the Country Club.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

John Kelly, associated with the feed and hay business of the W. H. Kramer estate is traveling through the South in the interests of the firm.

"Jack" Gartner, secretary of the D. O. Cross Co. and manager of the hay department of the firm, left Saturday for a month's business trip to Eastern cities.

The Mutual Commission Co. had the proud distinction of receiving the first car of new clover hay of the season, which they disposed of on the plugging tracks at $28.75 per ton.

According to estimates furnished by W. Stone, County Agricultural Agent, the total yield of wheat for Hamilton county (Cincinnati) will exceed 300,000 bushels this year.

Charles S. Custer, manager of the local branch of the Cleveland Grain Co., who has been visiting the Cleveland, Ohio, offices of the firm for several days, has returned to his home.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange has issued a booklet of the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Grain and Hay Trade of Cincinnati," which can be secured by shippers and others interested upon application to D. J. Schuh, executive secretary.

R. H. Dyer, Federal Inspector of Equipment, United States Railroad Administration, met with the representatives of the mechanical departments of the several railroads entering the Cincinnati terminal with an object of directing particular attention to the condition and equipment of grain cars before the big movement begins.

W. H. McMurtrey, one of the most popular and efficient members of the local Federal Grain Standards offices, has resigned as a grain supervisor to accept a position as traveling representative for the Early & Daniel Co. Mr. McMurtrey's thorough knowledge of grain testing and grading, together with his extensive acquaintance among traders and producers, will make him a valuable acquisition to the Early & Daniel force.

E. B. Terrill, president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, will forward letters this week to the officials of the National Hay Association and to the delegates of the convention to be held in Detroit in July in an effort to hold the 1920 convention of the association in Cincinnati. His Honor, the mayor, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Cincinnati Hotel Men's Association, have joined the Grain and Hay Exchange in extending a cordial invitation to the members to meet here. Cincinnati offers every facility as a convention city, with convenient, comfortable and ample hotel accommodations, splendid convention auditoriums and meeting places for handling the largest of sessions. The committee in charge will give as widespread prominence as possible to the city's favored location as an ideal convention city, and also plan to include publicity advertising of a sort which will be most effective. More detailed information will be supplied in the next issue of the Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The relatively higher prices prevailing in other markets caused a steadier tone to the local wheat situation the past week, but the demand was unimproved, and buyers apparently awaited more the new crop movement. Prices were nominally irregular, and fluctuated according to the number of inquiries received from nearby mills for necessary operative supplies. The best price secured during the week was $2.37 for a car of No. 2 red sold after 'Change hours. Split cars, smutty and sample wheat comprised the bulk of the receipts. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.36@2.37; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.34@2.36; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.32@2.34; low grades, as to quality, $1.85@2.32.

Corn—Corn prices reached the top of the season when a sale of a car of No. 3 white at $1.89 was recorded. White grades, however, were at a premium all the week, owing to the eagerness of demand by grinders, who expect a considerably smaller movement of corn when wheat harvesting and hay baling becomes more general throughout this territory. Yellow grades also sold better and at firmer prices both for local and shipping account, but mixed especially grading below No. 3 was dull with the moderate offerings neglected. No. 2 white $1.89@1.91; No. 3 white, $1.87@1.89; No. 4 white, $1.83@1.85; No. 5 white, $1.81@1.83; No. 6 white, $1.78@1.80. No. 2 yellow, $1.87@1.89; No. 3 yellow, $1.85@1.87; No. 4 yellow, $1.82@1.84; No. 5 yellow, $1.80@1.82; No. 6 yellow, $1.78@1.80. No. 2 mixed, $1.84@1.85; No. 3 mixed, $1.83@1.84; No. 4 mixed, $1.81@1.83; No. 5 mixed $1.79@1.81; No. 6 mixed, $1.77@1.79.

Oats—The oats market was dull and easy throughout the week, and prices 3c to 4c lower. Receipts were comparatively liberal, but consisted largely of country purchases for elevator interests. No. 2 white, 72½@73c; No. 3 white, 71½@72c; No. 4 white, 70@71c; No. 2 mixed, 70½@71½c; No. 3 mixed, 70@70½c; No. 4 mixed, 69@70c.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce voted to adjourn on July 5, which with July 4 and Sunday, July 6, will give three consecutive holidays.

Wheat flour production at Milwaukee mills for the past week reached 10,500 barrels, or 59 per cent capacity. Two thousand five hundred barrels of rye flour were produced.

NEW WHEAT

We are prepared to handle heavy consignments of the new crop to the complete satisfaction of shippers, and in conformity with the desires of the United States Wheat Director.

We are in the market for good HAY, OATS and BARLEY at all times.

MAX BLUMENTHAL
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Edward A. Smith, Mgr. Hay Dept.

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Milwaukee Grain & Feed Co. was fined $100 in District Court after pleading guilty to selling feed without proper labeling. A charge of selling without proper license was dismissed

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the past week were 830,290 bus. oats, 125,040 bus. corn, 685,842 bus. barley, 29,066 bus. wheat, 16,200 bus. rye; total, 1,686,138 bus., against 859,797 bus. the preceding week and 524,415 bus. a year ago

Grain receipts at Milwaukee for the week ending June 28 were 336 cars barley, 16 cars corn, 345 cars oats, 27 cars wheat, 39 cars rye, 2 cars flax; total, 795 cars, against 1,143 cars the week before, 415 cars a year ago and 653 cars in 1917.

On returning to Milwaukee after an auto tour, Harry A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, declared crops in the surrounding territory were never better. Corn looks especially good, he said, and farmers are well satisfied with weather conditions so far.

In the local cash grain market, under more favorable crop news during the past week values showed moderate losses, barley being 2c lower for the period, corn 2@3c cats 2½c, rye 7@8c, while wheat ruled unchanged. The movement is moderate and the demand good, both domestic and export

The Canada Atlantic Transit Co. has resumed lake service with two vessels from Milwaukee to Depot Harbor, Canada, and connecting with points beyond in New York and New England. Until the company's own wharf at 272 South Water street is ready, the Ruthland wharf at 16 West Water Street is being used

W. M. Bell and W. A. Hottensen, well known Milwaukee grain men and officials of the W. M. Bell Co., Milwaukee, are members of a new grain firm organized as the Bell, Huntting & Co., Inc., at Sioux City, Ia. Associated with them is F. H. Huntting, for several years manager of the Atlas Elevator Co. at Sioux City, who will manage the affairs of the new concern in the capacity of vice-president and general manager.

The Boosters' Club of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce attended the annual convention of the Tri-State Grain Dealers' Association at Minneapolis June 25 to 28. Many unique methods were used to advertise the Milwaukee grain marts at the conference. The trip was made in a special car, more than thirty members composing the party. Hugo Stolley was chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: G. Flipse, Sheboygan, Wis.; H. Flow, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. McDonald, Burt, Ia.; F. H. Hunting, Sioux City, Ia.; C. H. Howard, Omaha, Neb.; G. C. Larson, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. B. Helmuth, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Weeks, Davenport, Ia.; E. Klatscher, New York, N. Y.; W. H. Barrett, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. E. Heaney, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Carter, Menominee, H. A. Draers, Horicon, D. R. Mehills, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Wm. M. Hirsch, Aberdeen, S. D.; E. A. Knight, E. O. Moffatt, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Kirth, Mozamanie, F. A. Miller, Manitowoc, F. De Brown, Green Bay, A. J. Pick, West Bend, A. E. Mory, Appleton, C. Coldman, Elkhart Lake, Wis.; F. S. Radway, New York, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

Amended articles have been filed by the Crescent Milling Co., Cynthiana, Ky., increasing its capital from $21,000 to $42,000

The Glendale Mill & Elevator Co., Glendale, Ky., capital $15,000, has been incorporated by Al Cox, D. B. Lewis and others.

A. C. Schuff & Co. and the Louisville Board of Trade will shortly have a case heard before the Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee involving the milling in transit privilege at Lexington grain through Louisville, milled product to New Orleans and Mobile for export

The corn and oats markets have been stronger, while there has been a good demand and fair movements. No. 3 white corn was quoted today at $1.91 in cash car lots. No. 4 white, $1.89; No. 3 yellow, $1.86½; No. 4 yellow, $1.85½; No. 3 mixed, $1.86. Oats—No. 2 white, 74c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 2 mixed, 72½c.

Today marked the completion of the long reign of John Barleycorn in Kentucky, a state which has been a leader in the manufacture of bourbon whisky as well as a large brewing center. The loss is a severe one to the cooperage, grain and a few other interests. However, there is still a chance for the brewers, and hope springs eternal

Rains during the past ten days have held back wheat cutting, while hot weather is reported to have caused much wheat to become overripe. Fair weather has existed during the past two days, with reports of a fair outlook. Unless wheat is harvested this week there is a strong chance of severe losses of fine quality, good yield wheat.

S. T. Ballard, head of the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, has purchased the interest of the C. T. Ballard estate in the business, valued at $1,500,000,though incorporated at only $30,000. G. Breau Ballard resigned. Mr. Ballard has announced that employes would be given the privilege of holding stock up to about one-third of the total issue, this being the first time that anyone outside of the Ballard family has had an opportunity to hold stock.

FT. WILLIAM, ONT.

The Hon. A. K. McLean, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, called a conference of grain dealers, transportation men and producers in Ottawa on Wednesday, June 18, to discuss the best method of marketing and handling the Canadian 1919 wheat crop.

Representatives were present from the Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal grain exchanges, from the railway companies, lake carriers, millers, Board of Railway Commissioners, Board of Grain Commissioners, Board of Grain Supervisors, Wheat Export Company and farmers. The Canadian Trade Commission was represented by Mr. Lloyd Harris and Sir Charles Gordon.

A round table discussion took place as to the best method to be adopted for moving the new crop, and it was soon evident that there were two distinct opinions. The millers were very anxious for a further government guarantee, giving as their reasons that transportation and finance were barriers that could only be overcome with the help of the Dominion Government. The farmers' representatives also considered that the government should give some form of guarantee on account of the present world conditions. The Winnipeg, Fort William and Toronto grain exchange representatives considered that the government should, immediately after the signing of peace, allow the law of supply and demand to rule. The grain dealers felt that the time had come for the government to leave the grain business alone and felt that the grain exchanges were quite capable of moving the new crop.

It was evident from the speeches of the minister, and also from a speech of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister, that the government was not anxious to maintain any measure of control in respect to the new crop. The government has the matter under advisement and announcement may be expected any day as to the method that will be adopted in the handling of the 1919 wheat crop.

The following delegates were present: Winnipeg Grain Exchange—President F. J. Anderson, Vice-president J. E. Botterill, C. Tilt. Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange—Vice-president N. M. Paterson, Secretary C. Birkett. Toronto Board of Trade, Grain Section—A. O. Hogg, J. T. Melady. Montreal Corn Exchange—A. P. Stuart, J. Burton. Board of Railway Commissioners—Sir Henry L. Drayton. Board of Grain Commissioners—Chief Commissioner Leslie H. Boyd, Commissioner J. P. Jones. Board of Grain Supervisors—Acting Chairman J. C. Gage, Secretary H. Tooley.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

John Wickenhiser and his son Fred of the grain firm of John Wickenhiser & Co., returned Friday from a three weeks' motor tour through the East.

F. W. Applegate, of the Mennel Milling Co., and G. A. Kreagloh, of the Toledo Field Seed Co., have been elected to membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange.

A. M. Donovan, of the Toledo Elevator Co., operating the old steel elevator on the east bank of the Maumee River, has made application for membership in the Toledo Produce Exchange.

Farmers and business men at Genoa, O., have formed an elevator company and will erect several large concrete grain bins on the site formerly occupied by the Powers elevator, recently destroyed by fire.

Inspection charges were revised by the board of directors of the Toledo Produce Exchange Monday to be effective starting July 1. The new rates are: Wheat and rye, $1.75; all other grains, such as corn, barley and oats, $1.50. Bulkhead cars are $3.

The following members of 'Change will attend the convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Assn. at Indianapolis, June 2: John Luscombe and Joe Doering, of Southworth & Co.; Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; C. C. Schaaf, of H. W. De Vore & Co., and W. A. Boardman, manager of the East Side Iron Elevator Co.

Harry R. De Vore of H. W. De Vore & Co. is back on the job after motoring through the New England states. He brought back many fine snapshots of mountain scenery and views throughout New York state. He was accompanied by Lou Burlingame of the S. W. Flower Co., Charles Mollett of The Lake Erie Milling Co. and Frank Wilson.

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When in the Market for
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FEED **WHEAT** MILLING
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CORN — OATS — BARLEY
Our prices will interest every feed buyer. We cover the entire Northwest and our service is both prompt and satisfactory. Let us know your requirements.
THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS
MINNEAPOLIS SIOUX CITY DULUTH

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.
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Terminal Elevators at Minneapolis, Minn. and Green Bay, Wis.
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SHEFFIELD ELEVATOR CO.
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Operate Two Terminal Elevators
Largest Oat Shippers in Northwest
Merchandisers of Milling Wheat, Rye and Barley, Mill Feeds and Screenings
Wire Collect for Samples
Flour Exchange,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

Kent. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., graciously submitted to a good, old-fashioned spanking Tuesday. The occasion was his thirty-fourth birthday. When he made his appearance on the floor he was promptly taken in charge by "Big Ed" Churchill, the Jess Willard of 'Change, who did his best to keep Kent, quiet while the members lined up to wield the paddle.

L. J. Schuster, secretary of The Raymond P. Lipe Co., spent four days of last week with the trade in western and southern Ohio. He says storms have done considerable damage in that section and wheat suffers from disease. Wheat in Henry county, he reports, is afflicted with joint worms and rust; Mercer County, army worm; while in Allen and Hancock counties top of heads are dry and empty and show smut.

Claude Whitney, local manager for E. W. Wagner & Co., returned this week from a tour through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He says he has never seen a more beautiful crop of growing grains. "Everything from Toledo to Davenport, Ia., was in fine shape, especially the late corn through Illinois. Indiana and Illinois had just enough rain to help corn and with these fine hot nights you can almost see it grow."

There is a good cash demand here right now and bidding on spot corn and oats is particularly active. Receipts the past week were very liberal. Prices declined a few cents toward the close of the week along with the decline in the futures market. No. 1 white oats brought 70c Saturday; No. 2 white, 69⅞c; No. 3 white, 69½c. A car of No. 2 yellow corn sold for $1.82. Receipts this week were: Wheat, 8 cars; corn, 16; oats, 77; rye, 13; barley, 3.

Reports on the growing wheat crop are conflicting. While some reports show considerable damage from recent storms in this section others declare the soaking showers were just enough to provide the moisture needed. Lima, O., reports no damage. They expect the largest acreage and finest quality in years. Harvesting is under way in that section. Van Wert County has experienced near drought and rains there were beneficial to oats and corn as well as wheat.

The Toledo seed trade was well represented at the convention at Chicago last week. The following members attended the sessions: Fred. Mayer and Joe Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; John Luscombe, of Southworth & Co.; J. A. Smith and R. S. Sheldon, of the S. W. Flower Co.; W. H. Annin, of W. H. Morehouse & Co., and Walton Stone, of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co. The Toledo dealers were unanimous in their statements that it was the largest and best convention ever held.

John Luscombe, of Southworth & Co., has developed quite a fondness for water lately. He practiced the Annette Kellerman every day during his vacation at Clear Lake, Ind. Knowing about John's aquatic abilities, we thought he might bring home Walton Stone's expensive reel which Bill Annin lost at the lake last year. Bill prolonged his stay at the lake last summer and tried every method known to the piscatorial experts on 'Change in an effort to reclaim the reel.

Toledo grain dealers were greatly disappointed by the action of the Grain Corporation in eliminating this city as a buying station for wheat. Seaboard terminals will be taxed beyond their limits, dealers declare, and the country will be up against it for empty cars if wheat is going to be forced to the far eastern points. Country shippers of grain naturally prefer the interior terminal market and the shortest possible haul where grain may receive official inspection and weights and with the present depleted condition of car equipment they believe a big mistake is being made by discontinuing buying stations such as Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Mansfield.

When he was a boy, Lou Ulrich, local manager of Lamson Bros. & Co., aspired to be President or a policeman. This week he became a policeman, or, to be specific, a member of the citizen's police detailed to night duty resulting from labor troubles in the city. Lou is patriotic and is a highly respected citizen of "Little Brooklyn," which is across the river, but when a crowd of "wild women," enraged because of an increase in street car fares, tried to "Vamp." him with the common paving brick, one of which found its mark on his back, Lou declared the party off and went home. He is back on the floor now and will continue to give speedy and efficient service in the execution of Chicago orders.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

The Merchants Exchange will join in the movement to make a three days' holiday on July 4, 5 and 6, by closing July 5, as well as on July 4th.

The election of directors of the Farmers Elevator Co., of Laddonia, Mo., recently, resulted in the selection of the following directors: J. F. Parker, F. A. Lewton, George Williams, W. H. Bailey and E. J. Shobe.

Members of the St. Louis Grain Club will hold a meeting in the directors' room of the Merchants' Exchange, Monday, to discuss the grain to arrive rule.

Harry Watson, of Ichtertz & Watson, and "Herb" Mayer, of Mayer-Holbrook Co., Chicago, are out on a combined crop reporting and business getting trip in Missouri.

Philip Rothrock and Charles Barron, Federal Grain Supervisors at St. Louis, returned Thursday from Chicago, where they went to attend a conference of supervisors from the leading markets of the country.

George J. Schulte & Co. on Saturday received advices of the arrival at St. Louis of a car of Arkansas wheat, the first car of the season, but it arrived too late to be sold on Saturday. It was shipped from Reyno, Ark.

A telegram to local dealers from Odin, Ill., says that the outlook is for a small acreage of corn there, on account of the excessive rains. The yield of hay will be about 80 per cent, with a smaller acreage than usual. There is a large acreage in oats, which appears to be in fine condition.

Charles Wilson, official sampler for the Merchants Exchange, and Mrs. Wilson, have returned from a fishing trip to Campsville and they have given such glowing accounts of their catch, and of the splendid fishing at that point, that Roger P. Annan and Charles Barron will spend the Fourth at that point.

Cort Addison, of the Addison Grain Co., of Kansas City, has purchased the membership certificate in the Merchants Exchange which was formerly held by E. A. Lemp, and is now an applicant for membership. Applications also have been filed by Robert T. Morrison, of the Morrison Grain Co., of Kansas City, and by Milton E. Veninga, of G. A. Veninga & Co.

George P. Gaennie, formerly of St. Louis, but who for a number of years has had charge of the New Orleans house of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Thursday, but departed that night for Kansas City, Omaha and Dallas. He is a son of Capt. Frank Gaiennie, a former president of the Merchants Exchange.

Ferdinand P. Meyer, president of the Camp Spring Milling Co., has made a satisfactory adjustment with the Government authorities and the mill at Nashville, Ill., which was closed a few weeks ago by the enforcement division of the Food Administration, will resume operations. After a few repairs are completed, the mill will run day and night, to make up for lost time.

Advices from Nashville, Ill., say that last Wednesday night's rain and electrical storm did much damage in the oat fields, making it difficult to cut the grain. Cutting oats will begin as soon as the weather permits. In some sections all the wheat has not been cut and the fields are too muddy for the harvesters. Corn was also badly blown down. Thus far 13 inches of rain have fallen this month, breaking all records.

A. T. Johnson, terminal manager for the U. S. Railroad Administration, has confirmed the order for "designated tracks" on which all cars of grains are to be placed, on their arrival at St. Louis, or East St. Louis, according to a letter from Mr. Johnson, which was received by Charles Wilson, official sampler for the Merchants Exchange. This was requested by the survey committee at its recent meeting here.

On Thursday, July 3, the members of the Merchants Exchange will vote upon a proposition to "amend paragraph 7, of Section 2 of Rule VIII," so that when amended the paragraph shall read as follows: "On and after July 5th, 1919, regular contracts for oats for future delivery shall be for 'Contract' oats, and on such contracts, a tender of any or all of the following grades shall be sufficient: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white oats, No. 3 white oats, provided, however, that on all No. 3 white oats so tendered three cents per bushel shall be deducted from the contract price."

After a very brief, but promising existence, the Vincent M. Jones Commission Co., which was incorporated last week, with a capital of $25,000, has been absorbed by the Producers Grain Commission Co., which has been organized by the incorporators of the former company, with a paid up capital of $100,000. The new company will occupy the office of the former company at No. 201 Merchants Exchange building. The election of officers of the new company will be held as soon as the details of the new organization can be arranged. They will handle, hay, grain and seeds.

Chief of Police Sullivan and the Justices of the Peace in East St. Louis have solved the problem of contributing their quota of farm labor, and at the same time ridding the town of hobos. An order has been issued to arrest all nonresident unemployed, and all vagrants arrested in the next few weeks will be sentenced to serve terms in the harvest fields. All vagrants run in will be given the choice of accepting work in the harvest fields or serving jail sentences. Arrangements have been made with various county agents to receive the men as fast as they are sentenced. The wages paid for this work run from 45c to 60c an hour, with board and lodging.

Dr. A. G. Johnson, Agronomist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, acting under Government authority, has taken measures to prevent the spread of the Australian "take all" in this section. Several thousand acres of the finest wheat land between Granite City and Edwardsville, Ill., which were found to be infected, will be marked off, and the crop taken by the Government. The grain on this land will be threshed by an outfit which will not be allowed to touch any other grain until it has been thoroughly disinfected. All of the grain from this infected area will be withheld from the market, and the Government will require the farmers to put in other crops on the infected land until all trace of the disease has been stamped out.

The first of the new steel barges which are being constructed for service between St. Louis and New Orleans, of the Federal Barge Line was launched by the American Bridge Co., at Pittsburgh, Thursday afternoon. It is stated that one barge will be launched every two weeks at Pittsburgh, and the barges will be rushed to completion as soon as possible. According to the contractors, the barges can be made ready

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for service within 30 days after they are launched. Forty barges are to be completed, of which 25 are to be built by the American Bridge Co., and 15 by the Dravo Contracting Co. The dimensions of the barge just launched are as follows: Length on deck., 230 feet; beam folded, 45 feet; depth, molded, 11 feet; length of cargo box, 184 feet; width of cargo box, 37 feet; depth of cargo box from main deck, 9 feet; cargo capacity, 2,000 tons.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red wheat.		No. 3 White oats.
Monday	$2.40	@2.44	71½@72
Tuesday	....	@....	70 @71
Wednesday	2.38	@2.44	70½@71½
Thursday	2.42	@....	71½@72
Friday	2.41	@2.44	71 @..
Saturday	2.44	@....	70 @71

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators June 28.

Wheat	13,787	No. 2 hard..	———
Corn	374,143	No. 2 corn..	58,873
Oats	374,216	2 yel. corn..	170,468
Rye	61,232	2 white	———
Barley	23,149	2 oats	24,618
Kafir	7,528	2 white	29,030
Wheat sc'n.	647	2 white oats.	247,286
No. 1 red...	———	Standard ...	12,803
No. 2 red...	2,990	No. 2 rye ...	31,753
No. 1 hard..	———		

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

J. N. Hynes has purchased the Julius Sundet elevator at Volga, S. D.

A new elevator is planned for Forestburg, S. D., by the Farmers' Union. Work will start shortly.

George Gackle of the Gackle Grain Commission Co. was married last week to Mrs. Martha Hiller of Minneapolis.

J. S. Eales and E. C. Prescott have applied for traveling representatives' licenses to represent the Godfrey-Blanchard Co.

The New Munich (Minn.) Farmers' Elevator Co. has decided to purchase the Belgrade Milling Co. elevator at Melrose, Minn.

Thomas Hanlon, formerly with Bartlett-Frazier Co., and recently returned from France, is now a pit trader for the Brown Grain Co.

A building permit has been issued for a $100,000 addition to the Morrel Packing Co. plant at Sioux Falls, S. D. Excavation work has started.

There will be no session of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on July 4-5-6. Members decided to close from Thursday at 1:15 p. m. to Monday morning at 9:30.

E. A. Cawcutt, formerly a partner in the Northern Grain Commission Co., is now vice-president of C. C. Wyman & Co. He made the change shortly after returning from the army.

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83 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING
CASH GRAIN
FOR BEST SERVICE
CONSIGN YOUR CORN and OATS
HEDGING and FUTURES ORDERS given prompt attention.
Your business is handled by some member of the firm, all of whom are men of broad experience in all phases of the grain business.



Inheritance taxes of $11,951 were paid to the state of Minnesota last week on the $553,347 estate left by George C. Bagley. Mr. Bagley left an automobile and an annuity to his widow and the balance of the estate to his son, Ralph Bagley.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association have been posted: From A. E. Patton to H. F. Shepherdson, A. O. Cornwell to R. B. McLean, A. C. Gary to Jesse L. Smith, W. G. Ainsworth to R. E. Tearse.

Cash Wheat—The demand for good milling wheat is excellent and prices are advancing steadily. Offerings have been fair recently, more than sufficient to take care of current requirements of mills, but owing to the reports of wet wheat in the southwest the millers are anxious to accumulate some good dry old crop wheat. Local mill-

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ers take the bulk of the daily offerings, but there is a fair demand from interior mills. No particular demand from eastern mills lately. The quality of the wheat arriving here averages rather low, but no good milling wheat is neglected by the buyers. Durum wheat is still very slow in tone and little of it sells better than the government price.

Crop news is very mixed. Too much rain is reported in southern Minnesota and parts of South Dakota. The Montana crop is pretty well gone, but fair rains were received in dry sections of North Dakota. Black rust has been reported by a number of Minnesota and North Dakota points. A few reports came from the Red River Valley district of North Dakota. Scattering reports came from South Dakota, too. The weather turned cool and favorable just as these reports began to come in rather freely.

Corn—The demand for good dry corn of the sort that will keep in hot weather was rather sharp, but the medium and low grade offerings were in dull demand and weak in tone. Only a small proportion of the offerings were of good quality. Farmers have not been shelling very freely of late on account of the hot weather and danger of the corn heating in transit. The new crop is doing much better than it was a short time ago, as there has been more opportunity to cultivate the fields. In parts of southern Minnesota damage has resulted from too much water in the fields.

Oats—Elevator companies were the principal buyers of oats and the demand was not very snappy most of the week. There was a good feeding demand for choice oats and only a moderate proportion of the arrivals graded choice. Prices steady compared with the futures. No. 2 white selling at July price to ½c over, No. 3 white at ½@1½c under and No. 4 white at 2@5c under.

Rye—The demand for rye is steady and prices are firmer compared with the futures. Elevator companies still buying and hedging in the futures. Most of the local supply has been re-hedged in the September futures. Receipts are holding up well. Millers have been better buyers of choice rye of late and they raised the premiums on that kind. Crop news mixed. Some blighted rye fields have been found right around Minneapolis and unfavorable reports of the rye situation have been coming from all over the Northwest. However, a big crop is promised for harvest. No. 2 sells at 1@2c over July, No. 3 at 1@2c less.

Canadian Wheat to Greece.

From Toronto comes the report that wheat in all Canadian elevators has been commandeered by the Board of Grain Supervisors in order to provide Greece with 15,000,000 bushels within the next 12 months. No shipments can be made at present without permits from the Board.

Have Moved Offices.

The offices of L. F. Brown, secretary of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, were moved July 1 to Room 601, 53 Jackson Blvd., Monadnock Block, Chicago from the Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee. The growth of the association has made this change necessary.

Cincinnati Wants It.

The Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange have sent an invitation to the National Hay Association through its secretary, J. Vining Taylor, to hold its 1920 convention at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, his honor the Mayor and the Cincinnati Hotel Men's Association have joined with the Exchange in extending a cordial invitation to the National Hay Association. The hotel men have guaranteed the National Hay Association against any increase in hotel rates and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce will lend its ready aid in making the convention a most pleasant one. We predict a large crowd of Cincinnati hay and grain men at the Detroit meeting with a live booster committee, and as the boys generally get what they go after, it looks as though Cincinnati will welcome the National Hay Association in 1920.

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TRADE MENTION.

The Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co. of St. Louis has added 2,000 square feet to its present office space at 325 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo., an increase of 33⅓%. This improvement will enable this organization to continue to efficiently render Zelnicker service.

C. U. Snyder of C. U. Snyder & Co., Chicago, well known to the feed trade and a large handler of blackstrap molasses, while going from his office to the Union League Club on Tuesday, June 30, was hit by a motorcycle and suffered a dislocated ankle and compound fracture of the bones of the leg. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital where he is getting along very nicely. However, Mr. Snyder will be laid up for some time. He was all ready to start on his vacation July 1 for Lake Champlain to be gone for the month of July, and had his tickets, etc., in his pocket ready to go.

The Ellis Drier Co., Chicago, in its Catalogue No. 26 makes one acquainted with the Ellis Portable Drier for drying wheat, corn, oats, beans, peas, soya beans, etc., through a series of very fine half tones which graphically illustrate various details entering into the manufacture of the drier, manner of assembly after shipment is made, and the patented feature as regards heating the drying air. To those contemplating the installation of drying machinery we recommend a perusal of this catalogue which may be secured by addressing the Company.

Edw. A. Pratt of Chicago and Peoria, the specialist in tax accounting, auditing and grain trade problems generally, has just returned from an extended Eastern trip. Those who have received his advice and learned of its value in making income returns and on the ordinary garden variety of accounting problems will be further interested in his statement that the capital stock tax report is the most important thing on the docket. Your case may be simple. On the other hand, it might be intricate; and the expert advice of the Edw. A. Pratt Audit Co. may save you money. Address them at City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago, or at their other offices in Peoria, Moline or Quincy, Ill.

To those country elevator operators who have not yet provided themselves with the necessary facilities for taking care of auto trucks, which will in large measure transport the grain crops this fall, the last call is sounded for taking care of the 1919 crop at least by the Automatic Combination Dump Co., who urge promptness in placing orders for their product which accommodates the auto truck as readily as the box wagons which have been in use for so many years. The Combination Dump unloads a motor truck filled with grain as quickly and with as little effort as a wagon is dumped, and it is said that any ordinary mechanic can install it and start it working. Adddess the Automatic Combination Dump Co., 502 Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb., for bulletin which sets forth in a most lucid manner the advantages of such an installation and depicts the dump in various stages of operation.

BAG SITUATION.

The past week has witnessed a very excited burlap market. Spot goods advanced to even higher levels and large bag consumers are buying burlap as far ahead as next spring. The general impression is that we will not see any lower figures before that time, and that high spot values will continue to move forward. We consider a nominal value for 8 oz. today, June 24, as 11½c per yard, and 10½ oz., 13c per yard. From these figures it will be noted that light weight burlap has doubled in value from the low point while heavy weights have only moved forward about 5c or 6c per yard.

May shipments from Calcutta are reported as 51,000,000 yards, or 14,000,000 short of the United States monthly requirements.

The high prices are apparently caused by the pronounced shortage in supplies, the imports to the United States for the past six months being only 60 per cent of the normal consumption.—*Bosworth Bag Company, Memphis, Tenn.*

SHAFFER & STREAM PRIVATE WIRES.

In view of the prominence earned by John J. Stream as Coarse Grain Administrator, from which position he only recently resigned, there is peculiar interest in the announcement of the new private wire system to be inaugurated by Shaffer & Stream and J. C. Shaffer & Co. Much has appeared in this paper and elsewhere regarding the long service of these old houses as grain merchants, with elevators in Chicago and broad connections everywhere. In their present announcement therefore that a line of private wires at Rochelle, Bloomington, Hoopeston, Springfield, Ill., is arranged and others are contemplated, the country trade may be assured if they do not already realize it of the excellent character of all that goes with the cash and future grain business of these associated firms. The Chicago market with its unquestioned advantages as a receiving, storing and processing location, ideally situated to accept the country shipments of Central northern and Western states for distribution and export as may be desired has in its growth been assisted by men of these firms who have been very long identified with Chicago's grain trade. In addition to Mr. Stream those best known because of their outside contact with the trade are Earle Martin Combs and Wm. Hirschy. Competent wire managers have been appointed to conduct the company's business at various points where offices will be maintained, who will of course be glad to hear from old and new friends.

HANDLING WHEAT.

All dealers under contract with the Grain Corporation must follow Federal wheat grades as closely as possible. Those who have the proper equipment can determine the moisture and dockage, while those who have not will have to just use their best and honest judgment in determining these items. Buyers will not be entitled to dockage unless it is 1 per cent or more, and dockage is deducted from the gross weight just as is the weight of the wagon, and only the net weight is paid for. Record must be kept of every lot of wheat bought and scale tickets given the farmer should show the grade and dockage. Dealers must establish No. 1 as their buying basis, deducting 3c for No. 2, 7c for No. 3, and the grades below No. 3 must be bought on their merits at prices that reflect their commercial values as compared to No. 1.

Too great stress cannot be placed upon the proper grading of the wheat. The farmer is entitled to the grade that he delivers, but is not entitled to a higher grade.

The margin of handling must necessarily be small and no dealer can afford to permit any farmer to deliver wheat in such condition that it will be in worse state when it reaches the terminal.

We have no intent to advise you not to handle poor wheat. It has a value and the farmer is entitled to receive this value, but you are not required to pay him for the privilege of handling it, and under the present rules and regulations you are very likely to do that unless you exercise due caution.—*See'y Culbertson, Illinois.*

Cotton in New York on June 26 was advanced to the highest levels known, the high for July being $33.98; for October, $33.78; January, $33.50; March, $33.55.

DENVER, COLO.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

		1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July	6..	554,0	12,637,0	47,458,0	7,186,0
July	13..	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0	5,761,0
July	20..	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0	5,322,0
July	27..	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0	6,582,0
Aug.	3..	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0	7,376,0
Aug.	10..	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug.	17..	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug.	24..	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug.	31..	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept.	7..	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept.	14..	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept.	21..	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept.	28..	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct.	5..	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct.	12.	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct.	19.	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct.	26.	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov.	2.	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov.	9.	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov.	16.	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23.	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov.	30.	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec.	7.	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14.	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21.	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec.	28.	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0

		1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4.	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22.	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..	25,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..	13,139,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28..	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0

GRAIN CORPORATION STATISTICS.

The weekly bulletin of the Food Administration Grain Corporation gives figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending June 13 as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms, bus.	2,200,000	1,711,000
Stocks in mills and elevators	49,633,000	18,599,000
Decrease for the week.	5,645,000	3,522,000
Flour made, week June 13, bbls.	1,797,000	1,411,000
Barrels made July 1 to June 13	117,935,000	112,590,000

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Security
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Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price, $1.75.

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Notify and make draft on us at 513-516 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
John H. Herron in charge of cash corn and oats

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,316
June	.....	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
July	.....	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	.....	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	.....	3,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for four years, were as follows, not including rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,218,480
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
June	.....	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
July	.....	213,466	367,016	489,947
Aug.	.....	212,243	97,749	591,031
Sept.	.....	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
Oct.	.....	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
Nov.	.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
Apr.	2,970,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	.....	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	.....	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	.....	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	.....	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January ...	158	72	124	38	21	67
February ..	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	...	127	75	..	31	25
Six months.	...	180	549	..	71	272
July	...	180	33	..	71	10
August ...	....	118	45	..	53	26
September .	...	81	57	..	32	22
October ...	...	86	43	..	46	11
November .	...	96	68	..	27	31
December .	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The following are the imports of animals reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for April, 1919, and the months July-April, 1918-19, with comparisons:

	May, 1918.	May, 1919.	Ten months. 1917-18.	1918-19.
Cattle	22,563	31,592	244,150	372,065
From Can..	9,711	23,002	167,836	319,786
From Mex..	12,846	8,442	73,639	51,849
Sheep	1,899	12,203	167,282	152,333
Swine	15	861	12,682	23,332

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Shirley, Ark.—F. M. Eubanks and G. C. Jennings of Shirley have erected a flour mill at this place.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Western Grain Co. is building a new office building which will cost approximately $3,000.

Hoxie, Ark.—The Hoxie Milling Co. is laying the foundation for its roller mill and corn elevator. Contractors are rushing these buildings to completion.

CALIFORNIA.

Woodland, Cal.—Following the destruction of the Meier Grain Warehouse, the Union Warehouse was destroyed later in the day. Fires were of incendiary origin. Loss on two of the warehouses $25,000.

IDAHO.

Nampa, Idaho.—Plans to build a 400 bbl. flouring mill and another grain elevator with a capacity of 185,000 bushels were formulated at a meeting of J. K. Mullins and other leading officials of the Colorado Milling & Elev. Co. with their local manager Otto Knoche.

ILLINOIS.

Fairfield, Ill.—H. G. Ferguson took an interest in the Gaddis Flour Mills here.

Ludlow, Ill.—Work is progressing on the remodeling of the Ludlow Grain Co. elevator.

McLean, Ill.—The Funk Grove Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $75,000.

Plymouth, Ill.—Mr. Turner of Avon has been engaged as manager of the Plymouth Farmers' Elevator Co.

Dubois, Ill.—The Dale Malting & Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $24,000 by John Dale, John C. Dale and Wm. Garrison.

Gibson City, Ill.—Geo. W. Walker has sold his grain business and elevator at Gibson City and Derby to Everett E. Hamman of Decatur, who has taken possession.

Decatur, Ill.—The new branch office of Harris, Winthrop & Co., in charge of Finley Baker, is going fine. In fact, another man is to start traveling from the Decatur office, which is located in the Citizens Bank building, to round up the full share of business that the long standing reputation of the company merits.

Chatham, Ill.—T. H. Maddox, 60 years old, one of the best known grain dealers in Central Illinois, who was struck by a C. & A. train while riding in an automobile at Chatham, died at a Springfield hospital. Mr. Maddox operated a grain elevator at Chatham for a number of years and was secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at one time.

INDIANA.

Otterbein, Ind.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Otterbein has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000.

Jonesboro, Ind.—The Jonesboro Elevator and C. & O. Coal Yards were sold by W. R. Brock to R. J. Morgan of Mexico, Ind.

McGrawsville, Ind.—A Farmers' Co-operative Co. has been organized with a capital of $50,000. D. T. Kesseler is president.

Logansport, Ind.—The Logansport Elevator Co., recently organized, has purchased the C. C. Bishop elevator at this place.

Kennard, Ind.—A. D. Shirley has purchased an elevator at this place, consideration being $14,000. He took possession July 1.

Osgood, Ind.—The Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co. has purchased the Geo. D. Ruoff flour mill and elevator. Possession has been given.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 by Bert Williams, J. A. Kistler, Albert O. Brandt.

Montmorenci, Ind.—The Montmorenci Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Directors: Wm. Burkle, John Martin, Jr., J. E. Marshall.

Swayzee, Ind.—The United Grain & Supply Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Directors: Robt. McGobbon, James A. Curless and John A. Peterson.

Bippus, Ind.—The Bippus Co-operative Association has been incorporated to deal in grain, etc., with a capital of $10,000. Incorporators: Edw. Wetters, Clarence D. Eberhart and W. Albert Bickel.

South Milford, Ind.—Work has commenced on the new grain elevator at South Milford to be erected by the Home Grain Co., with headquarters at Lagrange. The building and equipment is to cost approximately $14,000 and will be completed within 60 days.

IOWA.

Clinton, Ia.—Contractors have begun the excavation for the Macx Milling Co. buildings.

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is making extensive improvements in the office building.

Red Oak, Ia.—The elevator of Turner Bros. at this place was destroyed by fire on June 23. Loss about $30,000.

Herndon, Ia.—The Farmers' Grain & Lumber Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Ed Rothfold is president.

New Sharon, Ia.—H. McVeigh of New Sharon has purchased the elevator at Taintor from Paul and J. E. Johnson of Oskaloosa.

Hancock, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: J. W. King, Guy Coe and L. Brandis.

Lytton, Ia.—The Lytton Farmers' Elevator Co. held its annual election recently. Henry Kruskop was elected president; H. Rix, vice-president; Carl Cooper, secretary.

Sioux City, Ia.—A new drier will be installed at the plant of the Terminal Grain Elevator Co., which will have a capacity of 750 bushels of grain an hour and cost $25,000.

Ladora, Ia.—Contract has been let for the new elevator of the Ladora Lumber & Grain Co. The building which is to be built of concrete is to be 40,000 bushels capacity.

Vail, Ia.—North Bros. & Co. and the Vail Mill & Elevator Co. have been consolidated. F. L. North has acquired a third interest in the business, together with A. J. and Wm. Adams.

Davenport, Ia.—The Community Milling Co. has filed articles of incorporation; capital, $25,000. H. H. Meyer is president and treasurer, Walter M. Balluff, vice-president, and C. R. Marks secretary.

Oyens, Ia.—Fire recently destroyed the elevator at this place, causing a loss of about $8,000. The building was owned by the Plymouth Milling Co. of LeMars and contained about 400 bushels of grain.

Atlantic, Ia.—Farmers will attempt to float a $25,000 farmers' co-operative elevator company. A temporary organization has been formed with Chas. Malone, head of the Malone Seed Co., as president and A. S. Ballentice secretary.

Davenport, Ia.—An amendment to the articles of incorporation for the Farmers' Mutual Elevator Co. has been recorded, providing for the issuing of capital stock in the amount of $50,000. Henry Stoltenberg is president and Chas. Paustian secretary.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Hanlontown held its annual meeting recently, electing the following offi-

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cers: E. H. Myle, president; W. D. Hurd, vice-president; N. Levorson, secretary. Directors: Otto Smeby, Ole Brunsvold, Henry Ouverson, Guy Payne and E. A. Gudvangen.

KANSAS.

Douglass, Kans.—W. N. Harris is rebuilding and enlarging his elevator.

Keats, Kans.—Roy Hulse of the Hulse Lumber Co. is erecting a new elevator.

Linwood, Kans.—The Linwood Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $6,000.

Olathe, Kans.—The Hadley Milling Co. has completed the erection of a new office building.

Luray, Kans.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

Lyons, Kans.—The Farmers' Elevator on the Frisco will be managed this year by Clarence Phillips of Aldeh.

Claflin, Kans.—E. P. Owens of Claflin has taken a position as head miller in the Monarch Mill in Hutchinson.

Yates Center, Kans.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000.

Fontana, Kans.—The Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Coal Association has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000.

Whitman (R. D. to Belle Plain), Kans.—Whitman Grain & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000.

Corning, Kans.—The Farmers' Elevator Co., E. A. Miller, manager, has purchased the elevator of the Corning Elevator Co.

Emporia, Kans.—A new elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels was completed recently for C. W. Hoyt & Son, wholesale grain dealers.

Turon, Kans.—Tom Caruthers has taken charge of the Pacific Elevator. Mr. Caruthers was formerly with a grain elevator at Lyons.

Minneapolis, Kans.—The new elevator being erected by John Wolfersperger is nearing completion. It has a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels.

Navarre, Kans.—A farmers' co-operative elevator of 22,000 bushels capacity will be built by the farmers in the community. Excavation has been started.

Hutchinson, Kans.—A. G. Evans, who has been connected with the Federal Grain Corporation at Kansas City, has taken a position with the Hugoton Elevator & Warehouse Co. in Hutchinson.

Lyons, Kans.—The Farmers' Union is building a new flour and feed warehouse which will be completed within a week. Floor space is 60 x 16 feet and the building will be fireproof, ironclad.

Manhattan, Kans.—The Farmers' Union is building a fireproof, concrete elevator which will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. The total cost of elevator, warehouses, etc., will be nearly $50,000.

Parsons, Kans.—Manager Aldo Funston of the Rea Patterson Milling Co. announces that the firm has moved from 2015 Gabriel street to new offices and warehouses at Twentieth and Stevens streets.

Coldwater, Kans.—The Diamond Star Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. Walter L. Coko, president; B. F. Arnold, treasurer; J. H. Hoberecht, vice-president; and Crail M. Pennington, secretary.

Salina, Kans.—The H. D. Lee Mill has been shut down to install a wheat conveyor and make arrangements for the extension of its loading and unloading trackage at its plant which will triple its facilities for handling this season's wheat crop.

Westmoreland, Kans.—Westmoreland is to have a short process flour mill. Chas. Bairrow of Union recently bought the Commercial Hotel building in Westmoreland and will install a Midget Marvel Mill, manufactured by the Anglo American Milling Co.

Wamego, Kans.—The Farmers' Co-operative Mill & Elevator Co. has taken possession of the mill and elevator of the Lord Milling Co. H. L. Graham is manager; Henry Breymeyer, president; A. F. Floersch, secretary; and L. J. Brock, treasurer.

Iola, Kans.—The Iola Mill & Elevator Co. has been chartered with $20,000 capital by Glenn D. Finney, L. E. Harville and Paul Klein, all of Iola. A new elevator is being built by the company across the tracks from the Santa Fe station. A 10-ton Fairbanks wagon scale has been ordered.

Clay Center, Kans.—The power plant of the Snell Mill is being rebuilt this summer and the plant will be ready to operate again by July 10. Two new boilers of much larger capacity than the old are being installed, with arrangements made for the installation of another boiler at a future date. New condensing apparatus is also to be installed.

Larned, Kans.—The Larned Mill & Elevator Co. and the Sylvia Milling Co. have applied for a state charter for incorporation which has been granted for a new corporation to include both companies and to be known as the Sylvia and Larned Milling Co. Capital stock is $200,000. The main offices will be at Sylvia. John Stevens of Hutchinson, president; R. Romer, secretary-treasurer.

MICHIGAN.

Manistique, Mich.—A flour mill will be constructed here by W. S. Bryers of McMillan, Mich.

Jackson, Mich.—The Wagner-White Co., grain and feed dealers, are erecting a three-story building which will be used as a warehouse and office building.

Homer, Mich.—The Homer Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. Incorporators: P. W. Schaberg, C. D. Sabin and Wm. McKennan.

Lansing, Mich.—Hobart Crouch, who was formerly employed in the grain department of E. L. Weliman Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., but lately returned from France, has gone with the Wickens Grain Co., Inc., of Lansing in the capacity of office manager.—J. Wickens.

MINNESOTA.

Austin, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator at this place is nearly completed.

Jordan, Minn.—Construction work on the Farmers' Elevator at the M. & St. L. Station is under way.

Madison, Minn.—The Security Elevator of this place was sold to Math Heinzen and Leonard Jacobson, both of this city.

Ghent, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 by John A. Brewers and Leo Hennen and others.

Holloway, Minn.—J. S. Murphy has resigned his position as manager of the elevator at this place and has purchased an elevator at Danvers.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—Albert Cairne reports his company will soon commence work on an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity to replace the old one.

MISSOURI.

Forest City, Mo.—H. E. Combs has resigned as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—A new mill will be erected by the Kaull Milling Co. at Southwest boulevard and State line to cost $250,000.

Braymer, Mo.—The Farmers' Union has let the contract for a new grain elevator to be located on the south side of the Milwaukee tracks. It will have a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

Boonville, Mo.—The Pilot Grove Farm Club has been organized and will either build or purchase an elevator at this place. C. B. Sly, president; A. C. Harriman, vice-president; J. J. Maddox, secretary; E. B. McCutchen, treasurer.

Gilliam, Mo.—The Gilliam Farmers' Elevator Co. has completed its organization and incorporated under the name of the Farmers & Merchants Co-operative Elevator Co., with a capital of $15,000. R. L. Cannon is manager, with G. C. Mayfield as assistant.

Charleston, Mo.—The Charleston Milling Co. is making extensive improvements, repairs and alterations to its plant in South Charleston. The plant office has been moved across the street and one or two additional buildings erected in the mill yard and a third spur put in, affording better loading facilities.

MONTANA.

Froid, Mont.—Work has started on the remodeling of the Farmers' Elevator.

Ingomar, Mont.—The Ingomar Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Lanark, Mont.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator Co. plan to rebuild the elevator.

Ronan, Mont.—A flour mill will be built here. Frank Huot of Plains will have charge of it.

Choteau, Mont.—J. M. Baker Co. announce that they have purchased the elevator and interests of the Farmers' Elevator Co. of this town.

Nashua, Mont.—The Farmers' Produce Co. held its annual meeting recently and the following officers were elected: J. W. Haydon, president; A. E. Carlson, vice-president; J. M. Sholtus, secretary-treasurer.

NEBRASKA.

Strausville, Nebr.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been dissolved.

Osceola, Nebr.—A new set of platform scales are being installed at the Farmers' Grain Elevator at this place.

Gibbon, Nebr.—A contract has been let for a complete outfit of new machinery for the Gibbon Roller Mills which is to be installed in the new building to be erected.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Crete, N. D.—The Cargill elevator at this place was struck by lightning recently and burned to the ground.

Grace City, N. D.—H. H. Francisco has taken the management of the Co-operative Elevator, the position he held before going into the army.

Selfridge, N. D.—C. C. Wiemels of New Rockford, N. D., has been selected as manager of the Winter-Truesdell-Ames Co. elevator at this place, succeeding W. D. Idler.

Fargo, N. D.—The erection of a $40,000 grain elevator adjoining the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. is contemplated by the Interstate Grain Co. The Interstate Grain Co. has an elevator at Grandin. R. F. Gunkelman of Fargo is interested in the company.

OHIO.

Dayton, O.—J. F. Stewart of Piqua will go to Dayton as manager of the Piqua Milling Co. there.

Rogers, O.—Moff Brothers have purchased the elevator of J. C. Rinsley & Co. at Rogers. Some substantial improvements will be made.

Troy, O.—The recently incorporated Troy Grain & Supply Co. has purchased

[Concluded on page 57.]

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

The Iowa Seed Co. has purchased a tract of land of 17 acres in a Des Moines suburb on which greenhouses will be erected.

In parts of Missouri it is reported that clover and timothy have made an exceptionally fine growth this year. A large acreage of new meadows seeded last fall and this spring have all done well.

A Holland seed dealer writes C. A. King & Co. that clover prices were very high last season but are now lower. However there are no stocks and no one seems to want to buy clover or timothy. Some trade is expected after the Peace Treaty is signed.

Chile, S. A., is usually an exporter of clover seed. Most of it however goes to Liverpool with an occasional lot to New York, Valparaiso being the chief shipper. A seed firm there writes C. A. King & Co. that estimates on the volume of the crop are difficult in the absence of official figures. The crop however was small and was somewhat damaged by rains.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Closing prices for grass seeds at Detroit June 27 were as follows:

Clover seed—		
Cash	$27.00	$27.00
October	24.00	23.50
Timothy seed	5.60	5.60

Canadian Seed Prices.

Farm seeds remain steady with fair demand for the season. Prices in Toronto are quoted by the Montreal *Trade Bulletin* as follows, per bushel: Alsike—No. 1 fancy $17@17.50, No. 1 ordinary $15.75@16.25, No. 2 ordinary $14.50@15.50; red clover, $18@24; timothy, $4@6; sweet clover, $8@9.50.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—The seed market continues to be in a state of coma, as there is no seed offered from first hands, and there is practically no demand. Prices are nominally unchanged, as follows: Stock peas, whippoorwills or new era, per 100 lbs., $8.95@9; sorghum cane seed, black amber, $2.25@2.35 per 100 lbs.; millet, golden, $4.75@5.25; Siberian, $3.50; common, $3.25@3.50; hog millet, $3.10@3.15; clover, $25@30 per 100 lbs; timothy, $11@11.50 for good seed per 100 lbs.; choice recleaned worth more; inferior, less; sunflower seed, $15 per 100 lbs.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending June 28, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.....	30,000	440	80,300
Clover, lbs.	150	.....	110	.....

Chicago Seed Prices.

The timothy market opened the week steady in tone, but a somewhat easier feeling developed the day following. Sales of the cash article ranged from $10.50@11.25 during the week and country lots were quotable at $9@12, according to quality. The clover market is quiet and featureless except that on Friday a stronger undertone developed and contract prime which had been nominally quoted at $45 for some time past made a gain of 80c. Country lots were quotable $25@40, according to quality. Daily range of prices for the week ending June 28 follow:

Timothy—	June.	September.	October.	
June				
23	$12.75A	$13.40B	$13.75A	$12.50B $13.00A
24	12.75A	13.40B	13.90A	12.45 .....
25	12.75A	13.50B	13.75A	....
26	12.75A	13.40B	.....	..... 12.75A
27	12.75A	.....	13.90A	..... 12.75A
28				

Clover, contract prime—			
June 23	$45.00	June 26	$45.00
June 24	45.00	June 27	45.80
June 25	45.00	June 28	45.80

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, JUNE 18.—Recent uneasiness felt concerning the ravages of the army worm in alfalfa of the second growth has partly subsided, and there is comfort, also, in more settled weather conditions for the hay harvest. Lower prices for hay are a factor in favor of leaving a larger acreage for seed. Prices of old seed here continue to be quoted nominally on a range of $11 to $18 per cwt. The Kansas crop report for June says the first cutting of hay made 1.32 tons per acre, but that 50 per cent was damaged by rains at harvest. Both cutworms and grasshoppers have been a serious menace to the second cutting, especially in the western part of the state. The loss is estimated as high as 40 per cent.

Stripping of blue grass seed is going on in Missouri and Eastern Kansas, with prospects for a big yield. A report from Doniphan county, extreme Northeastern Kansas, says professional pullers from Missouri are operating there. While Kansas City seed houses are showing acute interest, they still withhold public quotation of prices for seed in the rough. Dealers say they are awaiting the curing of seed and the size of the harvest and also the course of the Kentucky seed market. It is promised that within another week or 10 days the market in Kansas City will be established.

With the arrival of a few cars of new timothy hay the interest in timothy seed has increased, but there are no definite indications as to the amount of seed to be saved. Central Missouri has made numerous complaints as to crop damage from army worms and grasshoppers. In the timothy regions of Kansas little complaint has been heard. Prices of old seed here were marked up 50c this week, to $9@11.50 per cwt.

Clover seed possibilities are still obscured by the hay situation. Harvest-

Chicago Seeds Movement.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 19 19 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
June	392	1,117	509	779	108	307	4	157	514	979	276	2,228
July	677	924	427	729	22	2	60	309	649	868	357	96
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	470
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,246	191	423	890	5,485	404	629
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,220
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	565
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	790
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,103	1,177	1,698	451
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	933
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,965
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,110
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951	343
Week—												
June 7.....	314	158	190	33	...	...	3	1	64	98	44	53
June 14.....	318	2	137	167	...	...	49	1	130	88	222	114
June 21.....	471	...	224	130	...	48	40	...	75	279	36	72
June 28.....	243	232	180	173	...	60	2	2	257	3	25	36

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ing of hay in Missouri and Kansas is progressing under difficulties imposed by the lateness and heaviness of the wheat crop. No new clover hay has appeared in the market. Acreage is not supposed to be up to the pre-war normal, but the crop has shown a good promise except where damaged by cutworms or other insects.

Belated demand from scattered localities for cane seed is keeping the market firm. The seed is wanted for forage production. Trade in millet seed is over for the season. The Kansas crop report says the acreage devoted to sorghums in that state is less than last year.

Seeds are quoted in Kansas City as follows:

Alfalfa—Per cwt, $11@18.

Timothy—Per cwt, $9@11.50.

Cane seed—Per cwt, red top, $4@4.50; orange, $3.50@4; amber, $2.25@2.50.

Millet seed—Per cwt, golden, $4@4.50; Siberian, $3.25@3.75; common, $2.50@2.75.

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending June 28:

	Range for week, High.	Low.	Close, June 28.	Close, June 21.
Clover—				
Cash	$27.50	$27.00	$27.50	$27.00
October	25.00	24.30	24.75B	24.55
December	24.65	24.00	24.30	24.25
Alsike—				
October	22.25B	21.15	21.35B	22.00
December	22.25B	20.65	21.00	22.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.55
Cash, new	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.55
September	6.12½	6.10	6.10	6.12
October	5.90A	5.75	5.75	5.90
December	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.90
March	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.05

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, June 28.—The past was an eventful week in the flaxseed market in a trading way. Under the influence of urgent bidding, both on the part of crushers and on speculative account, the highest prices in the history of the trade were established. Spot and July seed hit the $5 mark on Wednesday, and on Thursday the figure was boosted to $5.10. From that figure, however, the market receded 9c before the session was over, on a rush of realizing. Crushers refused to follow up the advance, and support came in only after substantial recessions had been made. On the net result for the week, gains up to 23½c in October were set during the week.

From a statistical standpoint, operators on the long side are considered to have all the best of the argument, but whether the setting of abnormally high prices in the product is wise is thought to be a horse of another color. It is claimed in some quarters that a good proportion of the outstanding contracts in the July future are of country origin and that deliveries of seed will be made upon them in due course.

While some operators have grown more bullish as prices have been advanced during the last few weeks, claiming that quotations might easily be put up several notches further in view of the supplies of flax in hand and receipts from the prospective new crop being inadequate to take care of the heavy linseed oil demand from Europe, and for domestic consumption, others point to the disastrous experiences of numerous "wise ones" in the past who have been caught holding the bag in contracts entered into at high prices, and they advise caution. Some of the experts agree that the outlook for the present season's crop in this country is against its exceeding last fall's tally in view of the drought in Montana and the unfavorable outlook in parts of western North Dakota, but as the market stands now they contend that Argentine flax can be laid down at the Atlantic Seaboard at $1 a bushel below the present price basis on this market.

Receipts of flaxseed on this market during the last week aggregated 41,019 bushels, against 8,344 bushels last year, and shipments were reported at 73,442 bushels, leaving 99,000 bushels supplies in the elevators.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday as compared with the previous week and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5.05-7	$4.88½	$3.91¼
To arrive	5.05	4.88½	3.91¼
July	5.05	4.88½	3.91¼
September	4.91	4.71	3.93
October	4.70	4.46½	3.81½

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30.—Bluegrass seed is well stripped, and is promising to cure nicely. Prospects are for a crop of 600,000 bushels or more. Prices promise to be strong. A pool has been formed at Winchester, Ky., of growers from various counties, who pooled 100,000 bushels at the meeting, and have since secured a large amount of poolings. Reports are to the effect that some small lots of seed have changed hands at $1.75 a bushel, which would figure about $2.75 for 21 lb. seed after cleaning.

Orchard grass is cut and in the shock in many instances, and is a promising crop. Good weather from now until threshing should guarantee a good crop of fine weight and color seed.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30—The July future at Duluth finally reached the $5 level. Around that figure there was some profit taking and hesitancy, but today there was a wild upturn on reports that Argentine markets were up 20c a bushel. There is a keen demand for choice seed as the crushers are doing the biggest linseed oil business on record. A round lot of it was sold for export for the first time in years. Country offerings are running heavier than the trade expected, but none of the seed of desirable quality is neglected. The new crop will not be as large as expected at the outset of the season owing to the damage in Montana, where

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FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

the weather was dry and a lot of the fields failed to germinate. The situation in North Dakota is favorable on the whole and the crop in Minnesota and South Dakota is doing well. No. 1 seed on spot sells at Duluth July price to 2c over, to arrive at 2c under to 2c over.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co.

A local paper at Ft. Madison, Iowa, of recent date says: It has been announced by the members of the industrial committee of the Fort Madison Chamber of Commerce that the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. of Kansas City, had secured the old packing plant, Wissmath, and will immediately begin extensive improvements and alterations on the buildings preparatory to locating their plant here.

Flaxseed Condition.

The Van Dusen Harrington Co. crop report for the week ending June 24 says that the general flax condition in Minnesota, South Dakota and eastern North Dakota was very satisfactory. There was plenty of moisture and with warm weather the plant has come along in wonderful shape. Some advices say that the crop never looked better than in those districts. In western North Dakota however the crop is very spotty and in Montana except in a few restricted districts the crop will be light.

Iowa Seed Poor.

At the recent session of the Iowa convention of seed dealers, at Des Moines, Prof. H. D. Hughes, of Iowa State College, told the seed men that the average quality of seed sold to Iowa farmers this year was poorer than ever before. He declared that other states were discriminating against seeds originating in Iowa. He suggested that county agricultural agents be encouraged to obtain samples of seeds sold in their counties and send them to the state agricultural experiment station, at Ames, to be tested for germinating power and purity, and that the results of the tests be published.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

Seed at Toledo.

Clover seed touched the high water mark again last week at Toledo and $25 clover seed at this time of year really looks high in the opinion of many big dealers. They realize, however, the danger of bucking a buying wave like the present one, and know it must spend itself sooner or later. Present buyers may be right even at the high point, but the growing conditions all over seem to indicate an average crop, barring sections here and there that say no seed at all; say grasshoppers have destroyed the crop, etc.

Alsike did a little more last Saturday. Crop reports rather favorable, on a fair acreage.

Timothy took a vacation and prices were practically the same as week ago, except October which lost a few points. Lightest trade in a long time and may be duplicated for another month when much should be learned as to what the Central Powers will do, and whether their wants will be larger or smaller than figured on.

New crop is still a puzzle.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Clover and Timothy.

Bears are going slow even at the record prices of clover account the absence of stocks. Crop reports are good, but acreage is short. We suggest taking profits on long seed, although prices could easily go much higher in event of damage.

Despite good crop conditions, the outturn cannot be very large, and domestic demand is expected to keep prices high. This in spite of considerable exports of fair grade of seed by Italy caused by their lack of funds over there and desire to cash in on our high prices.

Timothy stocks very large. Everybody seems to have some. Even if Europe develops a big demand, it appears as though some of this is discounted by present high prices. Market will need fresh support to absorb the new crop offerings in addition to the liberal carry-over.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

NEW AND OLD OATS GRADINGS COMPARED.

On June 16 the new Federal standards oats grades became effective. We have said nothing so far, preferring to await developments in the actual application and operation of the new grades. In this connection figures speak best, and the statement following gives a comparison of the old and new grading:

OLD INSPECTION.

Week ending June 14th—

2 white oats	52 cars	11%
Standard oats	417 cars	89%
Total	469 cars	
3 white oats	504 cars	92%
4 white oats	46 cars	8%
Total	550 cars	

NEW INSPECTION.

Week ending June 21st—

1 white oats	32 cars	10%
2 white oats	298 cars	90%
Total	330 cars	
3 white oats	466 cars	75%
4 white oats	149 cars	25%
Total	615 cars	

Oats formerly grading 2 white and standard are now grading proportionately the same as 1 white and 2 white. There is no change to be noted here. As to oats which graded 3 and 4 white there is a decided difference, with a big increase in the percentage which now grade No. 4.

If the present interpretation and application of the new Federal inspection prevails the natural conclusion must be that the new grading is more severe and disadvantageous as relates to the producer and country shipper. Generally speaking, the standard has been raised as to quality, test weight, heat damage and wild oats and lowered only as to admixtures of sound other grains.

The moisture content is a new feature which will be a contending factor in the grading of new crops for a brief period after harvest. The new rules state that "white oats include yellow oats," but it remains to be seen whether inspectors can accurately differentiate between natural and stained oats.

Shippers need to exercise caution in buying oats, for if light in weight, badly stained, weathered or ground-damaged the grade will be No. 4, and if heat damaged it will sample grade.

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CANADIAN WHEAT ACREAGE.

Frank O. Fowler, sec'y The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, Winnipeg, under date of June 23, makes the following estimate of the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for season of 1919, compared with 1918:

	Acres. 1918.	Acres. 1919.	% inc. 1919.
Wheat	15,526,000	16,085,000	3.6
Oats	9,133,000	9,626,000	5.4
Barley	1,955,500	1,955,500	...
Flax	1,000,000	1,000,000	...
Rye	200,000	216,000	8

"Owing to the strike," says Mr. Fowler, "we have had great difficulty in getting reports from our correspondents and a great number have not been received at all; but, judging from what we have received, considerable areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta are needing rain badly, while other districts, especially Manitoba, have had plenty of rain and crop prospects are splendid."

The grain situation as compiled by Mr. Fowler is as follows (000 omitted):

Date, June 21.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Inspected to date	124,922	28,457	10,799	2,375
In transit[1]	500	3,000	500	175
In store[2]	4,000	300	100	25
Seed[3]	36,000	.....	.....	.....
In farmers' hands	750	1,500	.....	.....
Total	166,172	33,257	11,399	2,575
Dual inspection	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Net wheat	164,672	.....	.....	.....

Rye inspected to date, 1,179,000 bus.
[1]Not inspected. [2]At country points. [3]Also in feed and country mills.

VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON REPORT.

The Van Dusen Harrington crop report, June 25, says that during the week heavy rains fell in southern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, where the crops in the lowlands have suffered considerably. In western Minnesota the bad wind storm covering several counties did considerable damage to the crops. The balance of Minnesota and South Dakota is in excellent condition, the only complaint being that warm, drying weather is necessary, as the growth of the grain is too rank. This condition is favorable for the development of rust. In the eastern half of North Dakota conditions remain excellent, but the western half, while greatly benefited by recent rains, is spotted and more moisture is needed. Except in limited areas, Montana conditions are very poor. Lack of moisture and the extremely high temperatures have hurt the prospects. In Minnesota, North and South Dakota the hot weather has forced the wheat until it is almost as early as last season. In many places, it has started to head, and in some of the dry districts of North Dakota it is heading at from six to eight inches high.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending June 28, 1919. (000 omitted).

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	676	120	1,556	235	689
Boston	57	1	184	1	460
Buffalo	1,073	58	1,204	426	778
Chicago	199	1,554	4,544	1,686	1,383
Afloat	....	.....	53	.....	.....
Detroit	34	44	144	35	.....
Duluth	288	.....	189	670	392
Galveston	1,036	30	.....	1	116
Indianapolis	39	634	126	7	.....
Kansas City	296	328	771	134	.....
Milwaukee	221	221	1,574	521	1,522
Minneapolis	1,629	10	2,580	4,160	1,416
New Orleans	1,352	32	93	.....	1,252
Newport News	...	.....	64	.....	408
New York	580	13	1,607	124	858
Omaha	147	393	508	305	68
Peoria	....	114	96	.....	.....
Philadelphia	835	38	1,281	369	542
St. Louis	13	429	382	61	16
Toledo	85	19	241	56	7
Canals	30	.....	216	.....	.....
Lakes	100	.....	881	190	279
June 28, '19.	8,681	4,038	18,094	8,981	10,166
June 29, '18.	785	11,487	13,227	797	2,089
June 21, '19.	11,387	4,336	15,635	9,048	10,236
June 14, '19.	13,439	3,628	14,973	9,601	8,874
June 7, '19.	15,826	2,844	16,922	10,648	9,376

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The other field is weedy and badly run down, and as it is only across the road, we can hardly blame the soil, or difference in rainfall or sunlight. It must be something else.

The farmer and his son are talking things over and the latter has just returned from the poor field and in speaking to his father says: "Dad! Let us buy Small's seeds again. Look at the difference between our fields and John Smith's." Father knew all about this difference before it was called to his attention, but is frank enough in getting down to brass tacks to admit in replying to his son, "There is a **DIFFERENCE IN SEEDS,** and we'll quit monkeying around with any old seed and **BUY** all of ours from **SMALL'S.** Their quality and service can't be beat."

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BROOM CORN.

Field reports to the *Broom Corn Review* indicate that considerable replanting has been done in portions of the broom corn area. Considerable apprehension is felt in western districts on account of grasshoppers, and should the damage prove to be serious it may result in cutting the stand of the sorghums, in which case there may be some increase in the acreage to broom corn which is a shorter maturing crop. The acreage this season so far planted shows a decrease as compared with a year ago, the greatest shortage being in the northwestern districts of the area. The market has been slow; buyers are not as numerous as they have been, but prices offered for corn show no material change, running from $65@100 with some special qualities held by farmers at $150 or even $200. In Central Illinois the growing condition is very good. Dealers there report business fair with considerable corn moved during the past week at $180 to as high as $230. The highest prices quoted have been for several cars of Lindsay corn which brought $250@260.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 26,000 bu. last week, and corn 153,000 bu. while oats increased 1 429,000 bu., rye 21,000 bu. and barle 161,000 bu. Detailed stocks follow, th last three ciphers omitted except in th totals.

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr
Wheat	.....	199,000	199,000	21,00
Corn	484,000	1,070,000	1,554,000	4,341,00
Oats	902,000	3,642,000	*4,597,000	2,423,00
Rye	1,127,000	559,000	1,686,000	393,00
Barley	689,000	694,000	1,383,000	271,00

*Includes 53,000 bu. afloat.

Beans and Potatoes

The feed demand is generally poor in the Pacific Northwest, some oats and barley moving locally but the market is anything but active.

The potato acreage is reported increased in North Dakota and about normal in Michigan. The balance of the early potato crop of Virginia is expected to run 60 per cent only and early estimates of shipments from Norfolk are not expected to reach 500,000 bbls.

There seems to be a growing demand in the Eastern states along the Seaboard for Argentine corn and inquiries from country points are said to be growing quite numerous. Owing to the high price of Western and the difficulty of moving it eastward, considerable business in the Argentine article is not unlikely between now and September 1 when new corn should move.

Colorado Potato Shippers.

The Colorado Potato Shippers' Ass'n at a special meeting at Denver a few days ago adopted resolutions endorsing the work of the Bureau of Markets, including the inspection and market news service of Colorado.

Officers of the association are as follows: Z. J. Fort, president, Denver; Grant Wilson, first vice president, Greeley; E. J. McNamara, second vice-president, Kansas City; W. E. Anderson, third vice-president, Greeley; I. E. Ingle, treasurer, Greeley; W. T. Richards, secretary, Denver. Directors—W. H. Ross, Eaton; H. B. Crandall, Denver; Ben Gibson, Monte Vista; J. E. White, Carbondale; P. E. Boyle, Greeley; W. H. Garvin, Delta; Z. J. Fort, chairman, Denver.

BEAN SITUATION.

DEMAND FOR BEANS IMPROVING.

MICHIGAN (8).—The demand for beans seems to be improving the last few days. The stocks in this territory are very low; do not think you could scare up five cars of beans in this county. Acreage planted is probably 25% less than last year.—*The Huron Milling Company, R. M. Jenks, Secretary, Harbor Beach, Mich.*

MICHIGAN BEAN CROP.

MICHIGAN (9)—Acreage to beans this year is about 50 per cent of last year. We find about 20 per cent of last season's crop still in first hands but farmers are generally holding for a higher price. The new crop is looking fine. There are some real early patches but mostly the crop will be from late plantings.—*Holly Grain & Produce Co., Holly, Mich.*

BEANS LOOKING FINE.

MICHIGAN (9)—We have about 60 per cent acreage of beans growing, crop looking fine, nice stand and good, healthy plants. The old crop beans are pretty well cleaned up, probably a car or so in this neighborhood in dealers' hands, probably a couple of cars still in farmers' possession.—*F. M. Houghton, Clios, Mich.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Beans ruled slightly weaker last week. Potatoes, both new and old stock were somewhat lower in value. Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition, sacked per cwt. unless otherwise stated as of July 28:

Beans—

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@10 50; mediums, $7@7.50; pea beans, $7@7.50; wh. kidney, $11@11 50; red kidney, $11@11.50.

Chicago—Trade slow, prices steady. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $7.75@8; fair to good, $6.75@7.25; brown Swedish, $5@6; red kidneys, $11@11.50.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8.50; marrowfats, $12@12.25; red kidneys, $12.75; limas, $10; pintos, $7.50.

Denver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.

Minneapolis—Navys, $8; brown, fcy., $6; Calif. limas, $11; soy beans, $5.

Montreal—The market continues steady for hand-picked beans. Business reported in jobbing lots of Ontario hand-picked beans at $4.25 to $4 50, and in car lots at $4. Quebec beans have sold in small lots at $3 50 to $3.75, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $9 25@9.50; pinks, $7.50; red kidneys, ch., $12.75@13; ordinary, $11.25@12.50; pea beans, ch., $7.50@8; ordinary, $6.75@7.25.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in c. lots—ch. h.-p. Mich., $8.50; prime m.-p., $8; orders and small lots higher; pintos, $6. From store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb., split peas green at 17c and yellow 7½c per lb. Per cwt., Calif. black eye, $5.50; ch. limas, $9.50; Calif. pinks, $7.50; wh., $8.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Limas, $9.50; lge. wh., $5.75; sma. wh., $6.50; black eyes, $3.75; pinks, $5.80; red Mexican, $4.25; cranberries, $5.75; red kidneys, $11.50; teparies, $2.50.

Potatoes—

Boston—Maine, 50c@$1 for old stock. New—East'n Shore, $6; Norfolk, $2@5.

Buffalo—Mich. rnd. wh., 10 pk. sk., $1@1.10; Va., bbl., $6.25@6.50.

Chicago—Old—Prices slightly higher, $1.50 for fancy blk. stk. New—Prices firmer. Ark.-Okla., $3.15@3.40; Va. cobbler, bbl., $6 75@7, jobbing price; N. Car. cobb., $5@5.75; tr Tex., gd., $2.25@2.50; Ark. tri., $2.50@2.75; La. tri., $1.50@2.50; Okla., $2@2.75; Miss., $2@2.75.

Cincinnati—Mich., Wis., rnd., wh., $1.65@1.75; La tri., $3.25; Miss. tri., $3.50@3.75; Ckla. tri., $3.50.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers—Colo. wh., $1.75@1.80; red McClures, $1.85@2.10; burbanks, $1.75@2.15. New—Calif., $4@5.

Indianapolis—New—$4 per cwt.

Kansas City—New—Tex. tri., $2. Old—West'n wh. $1.60; russets, $1.75.

Minneapolis—New—Ebl., $11.

New York—New—Tri., $3.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 8,362 sacks, against 2,978 sacks the week previous, and 2,447 sacks for the same week last year. The market is weak under increased offerings of Green Mountains, Quebecs and Manitobas. Car lots of Green Mountains are quoted $1.40 to $1.50, and Quebecs at $1.25 to $1.30. Manitobas have arrived in very poor condition, partly rotten. One car sold as low as $1.15, the quality being poor.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—Tex. red, $3.50@3.75; East'n Shore, $6@6.25 bbl.

Philadelphia—S. C., $2.50@4.25 bbl.; East Shore, bbl., $4.25@5.25 bbl.; N. J., ⅝ bsk., 85c@$1.

St. Louis—Old—North'n, 75c@$1; Colo. russet burbank from cooler, $2.25. Dmd. nil and season about over for old stock. New—Skd. tri., $2.50@2 85 f. o. b.; Ark.-Okla., h.-g., early Ohios, $1.15@1.25 per box.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Ore. burbank, $2@2.25; gems, fcy., $2.10@2.30. New—Garnets, $2.25@3; whites, $2.50@3; Deltas, $3.50. New—Early rose, $3.50@3.75; garnets, $3.25@3.50.

The Food Administration has given notice that the business of importing, manufacturing and storing of rice and rice flour has been decontrolled.

Peace at Hand.

The world is at peace once more. The significance of these words is far reaching. They bring joy and blessing to all humanity. Undoubtedly commercial relations with Germany will be resumed. A great demand for food and raw material, particularly, is expected from there. However, not only Germany is in need of the necessities of life and material to rebuild her shattered industries, but other nations as well have sadly depleted stocks. The war has been one of unprecedented destruction; it has entailed a notable diversion from productive to unproductive fields. The result has been underproduction, while consumption has increased. Hence Europe, as a whole, has a distressing and, in many places, alarming scarcity of raw material, machinery, food, fodder, fats, fertilizer, etc., which can and must be supplied by America. Thus America may view the future with equanimity. Economically it leads the world.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

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Feedstuffs

Tyrrell Feed Co. has been organized at Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., with a capital stock of $75,000.

The Globe Milling Co. expects to begin the erection of a feed mill and two large warehouses at Stockton, Cal.

The Department of Agriculture has started upon a campaign to drive the rat out of agricultural districts. Some job!

The Martin Calf Feed Co., which has been operated by the John C. Martin Co. of Mineral Point, Wis., for a number of years, has incorporated its business with a capital stock of $75,000.

Stocker and Feeder Pigs at Ft. Worth.

The prospect of good feed crops in Texas is given as a reason for an increased demand at Ft. Worth for stocker and feeder pigs. A record price for this class of stock was reached on June 17, when a small lot was sold at $18.10 per cwt. Up to June 1, 1919, there were 51,871 stocker pigs sent to pasture and feed pens from this market. This number represents 12.8 per cent of the total hog receipts, and shows 38,622 or 9.58 per cent shipped interstate and 13,249, or 3.23 per cent shipped intrastate.

Cottonseed Feed Trade Dull.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—Quiet continued in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Practically no feed is being offered, nor is any important buying noticeable. Southern feed interests are offering 43 per cent protein cottonseed cake for September, October and November delivery at $65 a ton, basis Texas points, but dealers in Kansas City are not taking this price seriously. No trade, so far as can be learned, has been done on this basis with local dealers.

Cottonseed Meal Versus Oil Meal for Fattening Steers.

One of the common questions asked by cattle feeders is, "which is more valuable, cottonseed meal or oil meal?" During the past fifteen years there have been a number of experiments comparing the two feeds, most of them being slightly in favor of oil meal. One of the most recent experiments, and one which is most applicable to feeding conditions as they exist today, was conducted at the Pennsylvania experiment station last winter.

One lot of 800-pound steers was fed an average daily of 41 pounds of corn silage, 2 pounds of shredded corn stover, and 3 pounds of oil meal. The other lot was fed practically the same ration, except that cottonseed meal was fed in place of oil meal. After 140 days the oil meal steers had gained an average of 2.22 pounds daily, whereas the cottonseed meal steers had gained an average of 2.12 pounds daily. For 100 pounds of gain the oil meal steers required 1.850 pounds of corn silage, 95 pounds of shredded corn stover, and 136 pounds of oil meal, whereas the cottonseed meal steers required 1,940 pounds of corn silage, 85 pounds of shredded corn stover and 135 pounds of cottonseed meal.

The oil meal seemed to save enough silage to make it worth about $5 a ton more than the cottonseed meal. But this saving of silage was not the only advantage of the oil meal. The oil meal steers seemed to have a little better finish, and at the close of the experiment were valued 15 cents per cwt. higher than the cottonseed meal steers. On the basis of this experiment, oil meal would seem to have a value of at least $10 a ton more than cottonseed meal.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

FERTILIZER MEN MEET.

The National Fertilizer Association held its annual convention at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Ct. last week. The morning of each day was given over to business sessions, dealing with problems of manufactured fertilizer, and the proper uses of fertilizer in its relation to soil improvement.

The Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, whose headquarters are in Baltimore, also held its annual meeting at the Hotel Griswold the same time. W. D. Huntington, of the Davisson Chemical Co., is chairman of this organization, and Spencer L. Carter, president of the Rasin-Monumental Co., treasurer. The Soil Improvement Committee is the educational bureau of the National Fertilizer Association and as such, is responsible in a large part for the recent effort on the part of the fertilizer manufacturers to standardize fertilizer analyses, and is active in educational work along other lines, both inside the fertilizer industry and outside of it.

FEED MARKETS.

Montreal.

Montreal, June 27.—There is a fair demand for bran this week, sales being reported at $40 in carlots, and shorts have sold at $44.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 28.—Due to a very brisk demand mill feeds advanced sharply during the past week being $2 higher. A slight shortage in the supply was evident. Quote bran $36.50 and middlings $46.50, sacked.

TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., June 27.—Shorts are offered at from $52 to $54, according to quality. The demand has been good during the past week from country buyers and some buying has been done for shipment to dealers. Receipts during the past week have been principally from Eastern mills, totaling about 6,000 bags. There has been a little demand for bran at $42@43.50 per ton, delivered. Hominy feeds have practically disappeared from dealers' stocks on account of the extreme high price of corn products.

DULUTH.

Duluth, June 28.—Specialists in the feed market here have had a slow time of it of late. Inquiry from the district was reported to be at a minimum in view of good pasturages being available. Outputs of millfeeds are small on account of the reduced operations of the mills with the scarcity of wheat supplies. Some millfeeds are being shipped east. With the exception of a jump in red dog to $58, prices are unchanged from a week ago as follows: Bran, per ton, $38; ground oats, per ton, $46.25; No. 1 ground feed, per ton, $58.50; No. 2 ground feed, per ton, $55.50; No. 3 ground feed, per ton, $52.50; shorts, per ton, $44; red dog, per ton, $52; Boston mixed, per ton, $44; cracked corn, per ton, $64.50; rye feed, bu., $35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 28.—The market for Feedstuffs is quiet but offerings are light and prices well supported.

Winter Bran in 100-lb. sacks, spot, $42 @43 per ton, and $41@42 per do to arrive.

Spring Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $41.50@ 42.50, spot, and $41@42 per ton to arrive.

Quotations for Feedstuffs in 100-lb. sacks to arrive are as follows:

Standard Wheat Middlings, $49@50 per ton.
Flour Middlings, $56@57 per ton.
Red Dog, $62.50@63.50 per ton.
Low-grade Flour, $62.50@63.50 per ton.
Rye Middlings, $43@44 per ton.
Fine Yellow Hominy, $70@71 per ton.
Fine White Hominy, $71@72 per ton.
Reground Oats Feed, $32.50@33.50 per ton.
Cotton Seed Meal, 36% protein, $69@70 per ton.
Cotton Seed Feed, 20% protein, $54@55.50 per ton.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, June 28.—Activity in feed continues limited and prices remain about as they have been. Cotton seed meal has advanced to $62 and $63 a ton for 7 per cent in car lots, but there is not much for sale and buyers are taking it slowly, although showing more interest. Hulls are going very slowly and are quotable at $7.50 a ton loose in car lots. Wheat bran is very scarce, but demand is limited. Wheat shorts have been firm and scarce and on call today $54 was asked. Demand has come chiefly from manufacturers of the balanced hog and dairy feeds.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 28.—The mill feed market this week is firmer under a fair demand with limited offerings. The production is low, milling operations being limited. Bran is up $1.50, with standard middlings improving 50c, red dog $3, hominy and rye feeds 50c. Outdoor feeding limits the demand for mill feeds. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $36@36.50; standard middlings, $45@45.50; flour middlings, $50@51; red dog, $59; hominy feed, $65; rye feed, $37.50; old process oil meal, $68; cottonseed meal, $62.50@67.50; brewers' dried grains, $46; gluten feed, August shipment, $58.80, all in 100-lb. sacks.

BOSTON.

Boston, June 28.—Most wheat feeds lower than last week with moderate demand. Gluten, stock feed and cottonseed meal higher with light offerings. Oat hulls lower. Prices quoted as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $41.50 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $41.50; middlings, sacked, $48.00@ 51.00; mixed feed, sacked, $48.50 to $53; gluten feed, sacked, $64.92; red dog, sacked, $62.50; stock feed, sacked, $65.00; oats hulls reground, sacked, $31.00; hominy feed, sacked, $71.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $73 to $77. Receipts for the week ending June 28th were 130 tons.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 30.—There is scarcity of offerings of wheat bran and middlings, as mills are closed down waiting for new wheat. Other ground feeds are in good demand, and $1@2 higher because of high prices of grain. Quotations: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $42@44; middlings or shorts, $52@54; horse and mule feed, $50@62; poultry feed, $72@78; dairy feed, $49@61; hog feed, $59.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 28.—Offerings of feed stuffs are light, and wheat feeds particularly scarce, but the demand only fair, and the market steady, with quotations as follows: Bran, $37 to $38, spot in good demand at the latter price and futures offered at as low as $36 per ton, in 100 lb. sacks; middlings, gray, $52 to $53; brown, $49 to $50; futures counted up to as much as $2 per ton, according to the time of shipment; mixed feed, spot, $43.50; futures as much as $1 per ton less. White hominy feed, $65; feed offered at $26 to $26.50 per ton; whole ground barley feed, $52 per ton.

TOLEDO, O.

Toledo, June 28.—Millers report the local demand is taking all the feed they are able to produce and the outside inquiry very heavy. Mills here produced 19,000 brls. of flour this week. Bran is quoted at $42 and middlings $52 per ton in sacks, f. o. b. Toledo.

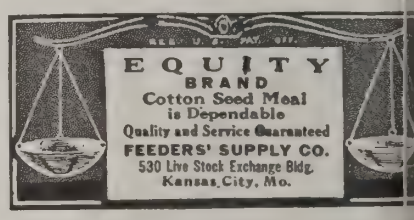
NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 28.—Dealers here are bidding about $1.80 per hundred for bran delivered New Orleans. Western mills are offering at about $1.92 for new and as low as $2.05 for old crop bran. Sales of a few cars of new crop bran have been made at about $1.80 delivered New Orleans, and no doubt, considerable business could

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

I. S. JOSEPH CO., Inc.
JOBBERS
Mill Feeds and Low Grade Flours
Corn Exchange MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PALMO MIDDS
We are again on a pre-war basis. We are now producing Palmo Midds from Middlings and Palm Oil. Ask us why we are able to give from 6% to 12% Fat at prices we quote.
THE NEWSOME FEED & GRAIN COMPANY
PITTTBURGH, PA.



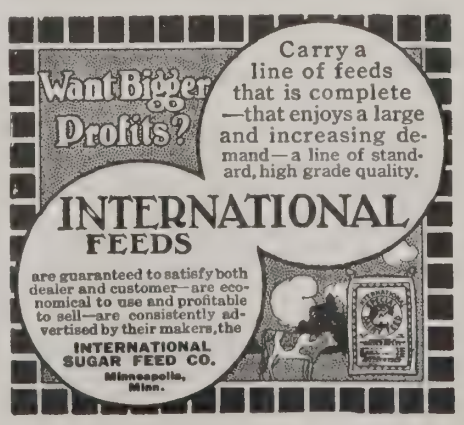
ALFALFA MEAL
Can make quick delivery, car lots.
The Farmers Equity Co-operative Co., Lamar, Colo

Cap'tal Grain & Feed Co. Montgomery, Alabama
Manufacturers and dealers, Corn Meal, Chops, Grain, Hay, and Velvet Beans Products.
Members Grain Dealere Nat. and Nat. Hay Assns

THE OSAGE CITY GRAIN & ELEVATOR COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL PRODUCTS AND HAY. CORN CHOP A SPECIALTY
OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

The International Rice Mills Co.
Operating Lakeside Rice Mill, Farmers Rice Mill, Eagle Lake, Texas
Daily Capacity 3000 Bbls.
RICE FLOUR AND RICE BY-PRODUCTS

FRANK T. LIDDY & CO
FEEDS OF ALL KINDS
GRAIN and GRAIN BY PRODUCTS
ALFALFA MEAL
847 Webster Building, CHICAGO



We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.
E. P. MUELLER
5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

worked at this figure if mills were inclined to take this price.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 28.—During the early part of the week the demand for millfeed was fairly active, but toward the close of the period the inquiry showed a noticeable falling off and the market as a result closed a shade easier. Local distributors were rather anxious to make sales, some at slight concessions, but trade was limited to small amounts. City feed bran is quoted $40; Middlings, $48 in 100-lb. sacks; Red Dog, $62 in 100-lb. sacks. Western Standard Middlings are quoted $49 to $49.50 and Spring Bran at $41 to $41.50.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, June 28.—The fact that Western bran and middlings for July shipment are offered at considerably under spot prices, is causing the trade to take hold of wheat feeds only to the extent of their actual or near wants, in consequence of which there is no volume to trading and the market generally lacks support. Quotations follow: Spring bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $40@41; Western middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $48@49; City Mills' winter bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $47; brown middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $47; white middlings, per ton, 80-lb. sacks, $57.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, June 28.—In some respects there is a decided improvement in the local market for feed and arrivals are keeping pace with the demand. More feed came into the market last week than for many months and the work of grading has not been entirely up to the requirements. No. 1 and 2 middlings are in plentiful supply, but there is very little bran to be had. Prices on middlings range from $40 to $50, while good grades of bran are bringing as high as $55 and $60 a ton. There is no regular quotations here.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, June 30.—There is a good demand for millfeed and prices are gaining ground quite rapidly. The delay in the movement of new winter wheat owing to rains at harvest time revived eastern and central states buying of local offerings and the drouthy weather in North Dakota and Montana resulted in a good demand from that territory. Large quantities of bran have been bought for poisoning grasshoppers by North Dakota counties. Offerings of feed are light, as the mills are not operating much of their capacity. Brokers own considerable feed and find a ready demand for what they have to offer. Heavy feeds are in steady demand and strong in tone. Shipping directions are prompt. Quotations in car lots, f.o. b. Minneapolis: Bran, $35.50@36; standard middlings, $45@46; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $57@58; rye middlings, $38@39.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., June 30.—The demand for feed is rather light at this time, with mills offering very small supplies, and many not quoting. Mills are almost all down waiting for new wheat. Quotations are: Bran, $40; mixed feed, $47; gray middlings, $55; brown, $52; hominy feed meal, $70.

Alfalfa Products Co.

The Alfalfa Products Co., of Sioux City, Ia., recently announced their purchase of the controlling interest in the property which they are now operating. Alex Larson is president; R. C. Merrill, vice-president; St. Elmo Bateman, second vice-president; W. M. Mize, auditor and sales manager and J. M. Chicoine, secretary-treasurer.

The Sioux City market has had frequent extended mention in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER in connection with the Grain Exchange activities and the organization of a Hay Exchange. We have referred to the advantages of location, freight rates and manufacturing facilities for alfalfa meal and stock feed. The plant of the Alfalfa Products Co., although not a recent institution, has taken on new life under the above management, who advise that the former complete equipment is being further increased through the addition of a 15-ton track scale, a Richardson Automatic Six-bushel Scale, a battery of six Draver Automatic Feeders and a six-roll feed grinder, as well as other improvements. The company is now grinding new crop alfalfa and anticipates capacity operation throughout the entire year. They report an excellent demand for the millfeeds, which is only natural when we consider the company's growing popularity for the entire country and abroad and product that is so widely known, due favorable publicity and its merits in ding and mixing operations.

Stock feeders from Ogallala in the tral Nebraska wheat belt say there still some corn fed cattle in that reon with about the average number on ss. Pastures were never better.

Alfalfa Department

Dullness in Alfalfa Meal Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—Extreme dullness characterized the trade in alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. Buyers apparently have assumed a "watchful waiting" policy, and while stocks in the consumers' hands are reported as light generally, little interest is manifest in the current market. Mills offered only small quantities of meal, with grinding in Kansas and Oklahoma restricted because of condition of the hay.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted at a range of $37@38 per ton, in sacks, carlots, basis Kansas City, about $2 lower than a week ago. No. 1 held around $34@35; No. 2, $30@31, and for No. 3, $28@29. The market for the poorer grades was extremely weak, owing to a predominance of offerings. Better quality meal displayed a firm tone.

Light buying was reported by manufacturers of alfalfa molasses and alfalfa grain molasses feeds. Excellent pasture conditions and comparatively low prices for oats were restricting influences. Mixers here are not attempting to do business with territory east of the Mississippi, confining their efforts to the West, Middle West and Southwest. Prices were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed at $38.50@39.50; No. 2, $37@38; brown, $35@36; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $45@54.

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—The alfalfa feed market is very quiet, as there is the usual between-seasons lack of business, but meal is weak and lower, particularly the lower grades. Prices on mixed feeds are steady and unchanged. Offerings are sufficient to enable sellers to make prompt deliveries on all orders. Quotations are as follows: Molasses grain mixed horse feed, No. 1, $60@61; No. 2, $55; No. 3, $50; straight molasses alfalfa feed, No. 1, $45; No. 2, $42; No. 3, $39; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $37@38 for prompt; deferred shipments from $1 to $2 less; No. 2, $31 for new.

Alfalfa hay is quiet and easier, as most of the receipts are of poor quality, and the demand is confined mostly to high-grade hay. Hay for prompt shipment is filmly held, but deferred shipments are offered at a discount. Prices are as follows: Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $32@33; No. 2, $25@27.

Alfalfa Outlook.

"While the heavy damage to the first and second cuttings of alfalfa in Kansas and Oklahoma accounts for the strength in the market for this variety of hay in Kansas City, there is yet another important influence, serious drouth conditions in the Northwest," emphasized W. B. Poindexter, of North Bros., Kansas City. "Pastures of Wyoming, Montana and other of the Northwestern states are in poor condition, owing to the lack of moisture. This, of course, will divert Idaho alfalfa hay from Kansas City to that territory. Already, Idaho is moving some of its irrigated alfalfa into Wyoming and northern Colorado, an unusual situation. Unless the weather becomes more favorable in the Northern grazing districts, it is probable that Nebraska hay also will find its way into that section, while there is a probability, too, that Kansas City may be forced later in the season to supply a portion of the requirements of the Northwestern grazers. No large movement of alfalfa hay to market from Kansas and other Southwestern states is anticipated within the next few weeks, as farmers will be busy gathering their wheat. A scarcity of cars may later delay the movement."

Kansas Alfalfa.

Comments of Secretary Mohler of the Kansas state board of agriculture on the condition of alfalfa in the Sunflower State, made in his monthly crop report, were not a surprise to members of the Kansas City hay trade. Secretary Mohler's statements as to the heavy damage from excessive rains and as to the losses inflicted by cut worms were considered by hay dealers of the Kansas City market as conservative. The members of the trade who have been in instances made even higher estimates as close touch with the situation have in to the damage than noted by Secretary Mohler, and these calculations were employed in considering market developments. Mr. Mohler estimates that 50 per cent of the first cutting of alfalfa in Kansas was damaged by rain and that 40 per cent damage has been inflicted on the second crop by cut worms. Dealers here had estimated as high as 80 per cent, but the trade is inclined to accept Secretary Mohler's figures as accurate. Since the publication of the Mohler report, weather conditions for alfalfa in Kansas have improved. It is hoped the crop will be favored with ideal weather the remainder of the growing season. If not, this will be a very disappointing alfalfa year in the Southwest.

Small sales of second cutting alfalfa are reported from Oklahoma. The movement, however, is rather light.

The second cutting of alfalfa in eastern Nebraska was about ready to cut last week. A stockman from North Bend reported that he expected to get four cuttings this year, having done so every year except last, when the weather was unusually dry. The first cutting this year was a week earlier than usual.

A stock feeder from Silver Creek, Neb., reports that the army worm has done some damage to the second crop of alfalfa. Wild hay, however, was never better than now.

The first crop of alfalfa in the neighborhood of Wiesner, Neb., was in cutting last week. A good deal of it had been spoiled by the wet weather and the harvest delayed from the same cause.

Work has begun on an alfalfa meal mill at Lexington, Neb., which it is expected will be completed by Sept. 1.

It is reported from Red Oak, Ia., that the first crop of alfalfa in that section was good but that the worms are getting the second growth from which no hay at all is expected.

Generous rains over a widespread area is reported from the Canadian provinces on Friday last.

Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
General Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

Second Hand Bags
Our facilities, connections, experience and capital warrant predicting that we will in a short time operate the
Largest Second Hand Bag Establishment in the West
We solicit inquiries on all grades of
NEW AND SECOND HAND BAGS AND BURLAPS
Gumbinsky Bros. Company Corner Union and Lumber Sts. On C. B. & Q. Tracks **Chicago, Ill.**

WE BUY AND SELL
USED BURLAP and COTTON BAGS
DAN W. FEITEL BAG COMPANY, Ltd.
New Orleans, La. Chicago, Ill.

Vitality is the trade name for the new line of quality feeds we are now manufacturing. For samples and prices write
ROSENBAUM BROTHERS
77 Board of Trade - - - - - CHICAGO

Your competitor's alfalfa meal supply is uniform, ample and dependable.
He is a regular customer of
The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.
LAMAR, COLO.
Floyd M. Wilson, General Manager

ALFALFA MEAL
We have alfalfa meal in warehouses to load out on your orders for prompt shipment.
The Western Alfalfa Milling Company
General Office: Denver, Colo.

LEYPOLDT & PENNINGTON
Baled Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB. ATKINSON, NEB.

SEED TRADE CONVENTION

Sessions in Chicago of the 37th Annual Meeting—President's Annual Address—E. C. Dungan Elected President—Other Officers

When the seed trade gathers for their annual convention with representations from the entire country and from Canada, we find a gathering of men representing not only important financial and trade interests, but peculiarly allied with farming interests. This thought was frequently brought out during the convention proceedings, showing that although farmers were dependent in their efforts to a very large degree on securing and planting seed of proper germination, the seed fraternity as a whole were even more dependent on their farm friends in securing ample and satisfactory supplies of seeds. It is quite true that such products of the farmer's industry must be carefully cleaned, graded, bagged and stored for shipment as desired and this great function of seedsmen cannot be over-emphasized. Government officials on the program of the 37th annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, dwelt on this point at length. They urged closer co-operation of its members, with the government offering free technical service during a two months' period at Washington in the inspection work of the seed bureau.

Pres. Frank W. Bolgiano of Washington, D. C., as chairman of the convention, in his annual address said in part:

"The labor situation today is almost if not quite as dangerous as it was during the war times; vast numbers of Greeks, Italians, Spaniards and other laborers are going back to their home land. Our laboring men seem to be so short-sighted as to be willing to place the cost of production so high in this country that we fear that as soon as the abnormal wants of the world are supplied we shall see the trade needed so much for the prosperity of our country go to more conservative lands, and we shall again be put into the borrowing nation class.

"In October your president was asked to attend a hearing of the cotton seedsmen at the War Trade Board. It was surprising to find that because of the interference of some seedsman the cotton seedsmen were very likely to be placed in the same class as the elevator men who handled grain, their profits being reduced below the cost of handling. The matter was thrashed out and cottonseed was again placed in the same position as seed wheat.

"The prosperity of the trade, I believe, has been general, abundant crops have again filled our storehouses with merchandise to a greater extent than we have had in years, but a bare market and a hungry world have taken largely of what we might have feared at the early season, as being unprofitable surplus.

"At a meeting of the National Seed Analysts there was proposed and carried a motion appointing a committee to go further into the seed law and asking that a similar committee be appointed by the American Seed Trade Association to co-operate with the Seed Analysts in this work which is of vital importance to the seed trade; we therefore recommend that such a committee be appointed at the very earliest moment, and that this action be conveyed to Mr. G. T. French at the earliest possible time. This committee should have power to act for this association.

"The last of May we received from the Southern Seedsmen's Association an invitation to attend their convention at Montgomery, Alabama. We thought it both wise and profitable to accept this invitation. At the same time we were informed that our counsel, Mr. Curtis Nye Smith, was asked to make an address at the same convention. There can hardly be any doubt that our association must in some way form a connection with the bodies that are springing up all over the country."

Lester S. Ivans, Regional Director for the Central States read a paper on the United States School Garden Army.

The Secretary's report showed 231 active members and a cash balance on hand of $1,196.83.

A paper was read by Edgar Brown of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, which is withheld until released by the Department. Mr. Brown, among other things complained that only a few seedsmen co-operated with the seed survey of the Department and a committee was appointed to consider the subject.

Most of the open session was devoted to the consideration of fiscal affairs of the association.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were E. C. Dungan of Wm. Henry Maul, Inc., Philadelphia, president; W. G. Scarlett, Baltimore, first vice-president; David Burpee, Philadelphia, 2nd vice-president; E. E. Kendall, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer.

The final day's session closed with an interesting trip to Peacock's Trial Farm. He has one of the show places of suburban Chicago, and it made a fine outing for the members.

C. A. Neal of the Philadelphia Seed Co. believes that although the past year's trade has been good an even better outlook is before Philadelphia and Eastern markets. He suggests that import and export business, stimulated for some time, will show even greater strides in the near future and open up in nice volume.

Sutton, Steele & Steele, Dallas, Texas, exhibited their gravity seed cleaner during the Chicago seed dealers' convention, displayed by C. F. Wood, their sales agent. This machine has been satisfactorily tried out for the past several years and is meeting deserved demand among discriminating buyers who naturally want their money's worth.

Rosenbaum Brothers and the American Mutual Seed Co., jointly entertained about 65 guests at a dinner in the Grey Room of the Hotel Sherman on Tuesday evening last, which will be remembered for the hilarity which reigned supreme as well as a dinner far different from those prevailing during the Hoover regime. Those of the trade who were not planning to even sit in $10 bleacher seats at the great Willard-Dempsey fight to be staged at Toledo to say nothing of handing over $60 for a slip of pasteboard, saw a pretty good round of boxing bouts which were staged for the amusement of the guests and "Kid" W. H. Crossland of the Courteen Seed Co., Milwaukee, and "Knockout" J. H. Warren of the W. H. Small & Co., Evansville, Ind., made things interesting for all when they put on the gloves. Later there was a cabaret entertainment, the feminine members of which proved especially attractive to the seed men.

H. J. Rankin is a recently appointed Southern salesman for W. H. Small & Co. of Evansville, Ind. He has been identified with the Nashville trade for many years and with a broad list of friends in Southern markets has a nice start in selling the following brands of his Company: "Interstate," "Eclipse," "Woodpecker," "Old Style," "Climax" and "Early Days."

The Illinois Seed Co. displayed in their room at the Sherman Hotel at the Seed Dealers' Convention interesting pictures prepared by Andrew Fogellberg of their company. One of them portrayed in weed seeds a pastoral scene. Another illustrated in good seeds, from which the above mentioned weed seeds had been taken, how nicely the colors blend and create an artistic piece of work, equaling similar efforts in oil.

The Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., 842 Otis Bldg., at 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., during the Seed Dealers' Convention showed motion pictures of their equipment for the quick and low cost handling of bagged, baled and packaged goods. Much has appeared in these columns relative to their equipment so widely used in the elevators, mills and warehouses of our trade in elevating, conveying, loading and unloading work and this practical showing was much appreciated.

Woodpeckers were much in evidence during the seed convention at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, and if you "ask our friends" about these birds who use their heads, you will have the ready explanation that the W. H. Small Co. of Evansville, Ind., is back of this new lodge intended through more head work all 'round to make better seedsmen and to distribute and plant better seeds.

WHOLESALE GRASS SEED DEALERS MEET.

The first day of the seed dealers' convention, really held the day before the stated annual meeting, is always devoted to the special interests and semi-annual convention of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n. Their meeting on Monday, June 23, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, mainly concerned a discussion of trade rules, new



JOHN A. SMITH,
Toledo, Pres. Wholesale Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

forms for which were offered, with their several advantages, to be taken under consideration during the next six months for settlement at the mid-winter meeting. Any changes desired will mainly influence the betterment of trading conditions. Reports on legislation during the past year with other pertinent details to the continued successful conduct of the grass seed business were taken up.

John A. Smith of S. W. Flower & Co., Toledo, was elected president; Wm. G. Scarlett of Baltimore, vice-president; and C. K. Jones of W. A. Simpson Co., Baltimore, secretary for the ensuing year.

WHEAT LICENSES.

The formal proclamation of the President giving authority to Julius Barnes, Wheat Director, to execute the guaranties made to wheat growers, to license dealers in wheat and wheat products, etc., was issued on June 25. The proclamation says that it is essential in carrying out the guarantees aforesaid to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder, that wheat and wheat flour, on and after July 1, 1919, shall not be imported into the United States from, and shall not be exported from or shipped from or taken out of the United States to Abyssinia . . . or any other foreign country, except at such time or times and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be prescribed, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

"The regulations, orders, limitations and exceptions will be prescribed and administered by and under the authority of Julius Barnes, United Stat Wheat Director, from whom such censes in conformity with said regul tions, orders, limitations and exceptio will issue.

"The powers and authority herete fore vested in the War Trade Board any proclamation or executive ord heretofore issued by men in respect the prohibition of regulation or impo or exports of wheat or wheat flour, hereby transferred to and vested in t United States Wheat Director as July 1, 1919."

Announcement was made yesterd at the offices of the United Stat Wheat Director, 42 Broadway, that M. Barnes will establish regulations unde this proclamation from time to tim Mr. Barnes announced the present r ulations covering the exportation wheat and wheat flour as follows:

(1) Wheat: Lisenses for the expo of wheat will be issued only to t United States Grain Corporation or nominees.

(2) Wheat Flour: Licenses will issued for the export of wheat flour all destinations in the western hem phere; the east coast of Asia; Briti French and Portuguese West Afri Liberia and the Belgian Congo. For exportation of wheat flour to other d tinations licenses will be issued only the United States Grain Corporation its nominees.

The United States Wheat Direc announced the regulations covering importation of wheat and wheat flo to be:

(1) Wheat: Licenses for the impo tation of wheat will be issued only the United States Grain Corporation its nominees.

(2) Wheat Flour: Licenses for importation of wheat flour will be sued only to the United States Gr Corporation or its nominees.

Applications for licenses to exp wheat flour to the western hemisph the east coast of Asia, and the we coast of Africa and applications for censes to import wheat or wheat fl should be filed with the United St Wheat Director, 42 Broadway, N York.

Exporters and importers are advi that the foregoing rules do not con tute any material modification of regulations heretofore existing as tablished by the War Trade Board.

GRAIN SHIPPING CONTRO

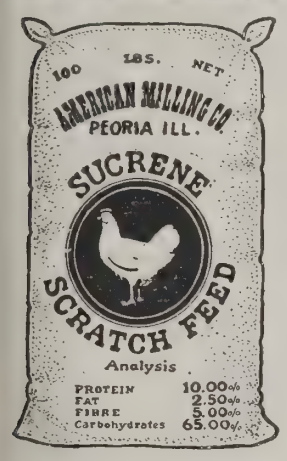
The Director-General of Railroads announced the following plans for trolling grain shipments:

Grain control committees will be pointed in Duluth, Minneapolis, St Louis, and Omaha to administer trol of grain movements to the princ primary markets in their respective ritories. The market jurisdiction the Minneapolis committee will inc St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago Peoria; of the Omaha committee, C cil Bluffs, Detroit, Toledo, Clevel Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Wichita, Fort Worth; of the St. Louis commi East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Joseph, and the territory of the Du committee will include Superior. committee will consist of three m bers, two representing the Railroad ministration and one the United St Grain Corporation's transportation vision.

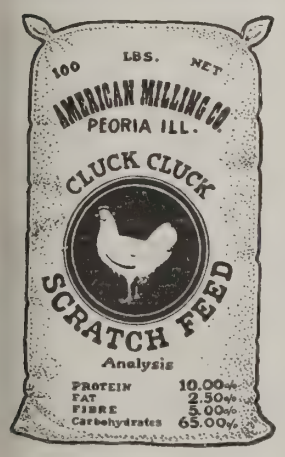
The movement of grain from r points to primary markets will be trolled by the issuance of blanket mits to the individual railroads e ing those markets, while control of movement between the foregoing mary markets, as well as from all p to Atlantic or gulf ports, will be ised through the issuance of indivi permits to the shipper.

Canadian crop reports say that c tions over the territory served by National Railways between Port thur and the Rockies are gene favorable. This is true and also eral of the prairie districts althoug some sections of the latter rains w be welcome.





SUCRENE Poultry Feeds





There's profit in pushing Sucrene Poultry Feeds. Poultry raisers know them and believe in them. More of the big poultry raisers are now buying Sucrene Feeds in large quantities than ever before, because they find these feeds dependable for quality, economy and profitable results

A Line of "Repeaters" With a Steady "Pull"

The popularity and always-satisfying superior quality of Sucrene Poultry Feeds gives you a clear field for big sales which competitors can not touch.

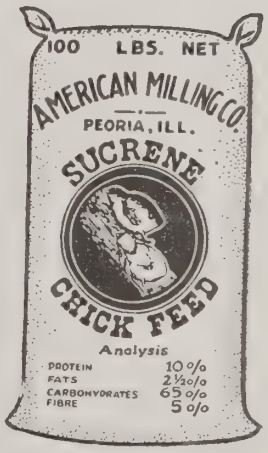
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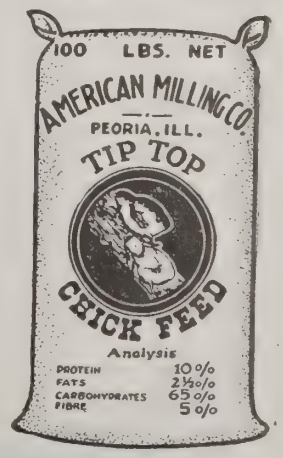
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Barley Screenings
BUY NOW

Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations, at Chicago:

June 23	$1.18½@1.22	June 26	$1.16@1.18
June 24	1.14 @1.20	June 27	1.15@1.18
June 25	1.15 @1.18	June 28	1.18@1.21

Futures—	July.	September.
June 23	$1.14 @1.15½	$1.15 @1.16
June 24	1.11½@1.14	1.12¾@1.15
June 25	1.09½@1.11¾	1.11 @1.14
June 26	1.10¾@1.14½	1.14 @1.17½
June 27	1.11 @1.12¾	1.14½@1.16½
June 28	1.12 @1.13	1.16 @1.16½

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Mar.	865	912	3,342	149	710
April	461	320	1,018	43	711
May	472	330	775	43	219
June	293	341	744	32	171
July	113	82	310	21	167
Aug.	813	276	1,780	4	74
Sept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
Week—					
June7	385	403	654	178	...
June14	406	475	835	196	108
June21	378	473	582	233	117
June28	285	336	731	258	219

Exports of Barley.

The exports of barley (bus.) from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (figures for current month being subject to correction):

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
Feb.	6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
Mar.	1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
Apr.	3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,358,603
May	4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,651,265
June	.....	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
July	.....	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
Aug.	.....	587,149	1,455,530	2,840,891
Sept.	.....	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
Oct.	.....	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
Nov.	.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
Dec.	.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
Yr.	.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—Moderate receipts and a good demand from shippers and industries maintained a good barley market during the past week. Favorable crop reports resulted in a moderate net loss for the week of 2c. Export buyers and elevators have been taking both feed and malting qualities and are keeping the market closely cleaned up. Local maltsters are not active. At the week-end session the close was steady and unchanged with prices firm. Receipts for the week were 336 cars, against 473 cars a week ago and 29 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.19@1.21; bright, $1.21@1.23; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.15@1.19; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.13@1.15; feed, $1.10 @1.15. Iowa quoted $1.13@1.21 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.14@1.23; Minnesota, $1.11@1.21; Dakota, $1.11@ 1.21; feed and rejected, $1.10@1.16.

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WATERTOWN, WIS.

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Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
MILLING and FEED BARLEY
assures the particular type desired.
Ask for samples
CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DULUTH.—Receipts of barley continued in heavy volume on this market during the last week, with inspections reported at 251 cars against only 17 last year. In spite of the liberal offerings, the market held steady with final figures 1c off to 1c up at from $1.04 to $1.13 for spot. Specialists in the barley market here reported improved interest on the part of Eastern maltsters as a sesult of the near-beer decision by the Supreme Court. From reports being received, it is thought that considerable barley remains to be marketed by farmers over the Northwest.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers here had a few small lots to sell, but maltsters were not interested and feed men took only a few cars. The market hinged on the signing of the treaty. In the opinion of those best posted, this country cuts little figure, as the remaining barley will go across the water with a settlement of the war. The few lots held here were quoted at $1.23@1.31.

KANSAS CITY.—An increase in the week's receipts of barley to 18 cars, nearly three times as much as for the preceding week, overloaded the market. The result was a decline of 10@12c a bushel. No. 3 closed nominally at $1.13 @1.14 and No. 4 at $1.12. Offerings were mostly low grade and brokers expressed disappointment over the slow demand, which was a reflection of dullness in the feed trade. Some cars came from Western Kansas and Colorado, where new crop prospects prompted shipments of grain that had been held back. The Iowa offerings also suggested a good crop outlook in that state. An official report makes the barley acreage in Kansas 513,000 acres, with a yield of forecast of 16,666,000 bus., against 5,737,000 in 1918. Barley feed was quoted about 15c lower per cwt, at $2.70. Stocks of barley were unchanged, at 2,000 bus., whereas a year ago the holdings were 101,000 bus.

CHICAGO.—The market during the week was not particularly interesting at any time. The earlier part of the week prices were distinctly weak, Tuesday's market showing a decline of 2c. Indeed until after the turn of the week the shippers and exporters were about the sole support of the market. The receipts were largely delivered on "to arrive" contracts and few of the buyers in the market were disposed to raise their bids. Friday, however, there was a little more competition for the better grades and these advanced about 1c. Shippers however were out of the market and only the local demand was a little better. The week closed with decidedly limited offers and a stronger tone to the market with prices 1@2c higher. This advance however was lost on Monday, particularly on the choice barley, the demand for which was indifferent, and in spite of the limited offerings a clean up was a matter of some difficulty. Maltsters took a few cars and shippers a few more but the only demand that was really good was for the feeding qualities. The exporters were in the market but were unwilling to pay the prices asked. Eighteen cars of malting varieties were sold at a range of $1.16@1.21, while 11 cars reported sold at $1.14@1.17. Futures were lower. July which opened at $1.10½ closed at $1.10 and September at 1.14½ which was the opening price. Exports from Atlantic ports last week were 1,983,000 bus. against 1,600,000 bus. same week a year ago. The visible supply is shown in the regular table.

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Grain Dealers
PORTLAND - - OREGON
Milling Wheat and Brewing Barley a Specialty
Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

PORTLAND.—The barley market is in a waiting mood and few sales were made, the chief interest being now centered on the new crop and weather conditions. Rain is badly needed and the total acreage is said to be slightly better than a year ago with the indications for the three northwestern states at 15,000,000 bus., according to the *Commercial Review* estimate, against 11,750,000 bus. a year ago. Receipts were small and entirely from California and prices were strong to advancing, the *Review* quoting Standard A at $54 and feed at $53 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Prices on the spot market for barley have been steady to firm. In some sections of the interior asking prices were practically as much as could be obtained at the terminals. Shipping grades were quotable $2.70 and feed at $2.60 for the 1918 crop. The new crop shipping was quotable to $2.60 with feed at $2.50.

OMAHA.—Barley was a slow market product all week, with declining price tendency. On Saturday the quotation was $1.13. This is a cent lower than the last previous sales, say the Geo. A. Roberts Grain Co., and the demand is just about equal to the receipts of two or three cars a day which are coming. There does not seem to be anything in the situation to encourage holders as the new crop will be on us in a few weeks, and unless they are allowed to continue making beer, it will all probably have to be used for feed.

MINNEAPOLIS—Although barley receipts have been heavy right along, the demand for offerings was sufficient to clean up the daily arrivals promptly and keep the market fairly firm i tone. There has been a steady shi ping demand from eastern maltster who have sold large quantities of ma for export. Some bad crop news h been received, but on the whole the si uation is favorable. Prices range fro $1.02@1.12.

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77 Board of Trade. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Van Dusen Harrington Co., Mi neapolis, in their crop report of la week said there is very little change barley from the previous week. Thes crops are in good condition althoug the plant is of rank growth. In som places barley was then heading.

Rye Harvest Early.

Exceptional in both quality and yiel will be the rye crop this year, due weather conditions unusually favorabl throughout the entire season. Here the Rock River Valley of Wisconsin cu ting began on July 1, so that it is po sible that new rye may be in grindin condition by July 29th, depending e tirely upon the weather following ha vest.

With restrictions still limiting free e port trading, rye prices last week d clined still further, widening the cu rent spread between the best millin grades of wheat and rye to over 90c p bushel. Whether wheat is far too hig or rye much too cheap at present figure we venture the opinion that foreign bu ing, when given a free rein, will quic ly indicate the answer. — *Blodget Holmes Co., Janesville.*

First Car of Wheat.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1, 1919.-[Special Telegram]—Fort Gibson, Okl has the honor of marketing the fir car of 1919 wheat in Kansas City, whic arrived June 30, three days later tha the first car last year. The whe graded No. 2 red but showed 4% doc age on account of oats contents, a tested 58½ lbs. It contained 12½% moisture. At auction the grain sold f $2.21 a bushel.—*T. J. Tanner.*


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Molasses Department

Chicago New Orleans

Hay Department

Timothy seed at Seattle showed a slight advance during the past two weeks.

Haying had quite generally begun in all sections of Michigan about the 25th of June.

No. 1 timothy is quoted at $34 Spokane, $31 at Seattle, $28 at Bozeman, $40 at Great Falls.

The hay crop in the Midway district of Minnesota, it is reported, will be the heaviest this summer in a number of years.

Reports to the American Steel & Wire Co. from New England states indicate a very good crop of hay throughout that section.

It is reported that the Mobile Chamber of commerce will appoint hay inspectors that are members of the National Hay Ass'n effective July 1.

Klamath Falls, Wash., reports that grain hay from California is being received and present prospects for grain and hay thereabouts are not particularly good on account of dry, cold weather.

It is reported from Harlan, Ia., that hay is very good; clover is ready to cut and timothy will be so in a few days. Farmers, however, are bending every energy to cultivate corn, letting the hay go as long as possible.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates states that the old mowings of hay in New England are poor as usual—rather weedy, more clover than usual. The acreage of new hay will be much larger in 1920. There is more oat hay than usual. The clover and hay crops in Delaware and Maryland are excellent.

Our San Francisco correspondent reports increased receipts of alfalfa in that market made up mainly of first cutting and the earlier cuttings of volunteer oat hay. Better grades of hay, however, are expected in the near future and heavier quantities during the next two weeks. The market is somewhat weak in tone in consequence.

The demand for hay is reported light throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States with a decline in price of about $1.00 per ton. The good weather prevailing has increased the cutting of new hay. Boston and Pittsburgh report some accumulation, especially the lower grades. Other markets report receipts adequate to care for the demand which is light.

A farmer from Payette, Idaho, says that although they have not had rain in that locality since March, the grass is not yet killed as it seems to be in Wyoming and that rains would soon revive it. Dry farms are pretty badly burned out, however, but the irrigated crops are looking well, particularly the alfalfa, which was being cut 10 days ago. Help, however, is very scarce, hay makers being paid $4 a day with board.

Montana and Wyoming are badly hit as to hay this year. Conditions, as reported by a stock shipper from Sheridan recently, "are absolutely the worst in my recollection for this time of the year. All records for heat were broken for May with 101 degrees in the shade. The usual winter snows and spring rains did not make their appearance this year and bluestem grass, which is usually the stock feeder's standby and selling for double what alfalfa is worth, is this year practically a complete failure. Even in the best localities there will not be over half a crop."

HAY SITUATION.

HAY BELOW AVERAGE.

INDIANA (8)—The hay crop is very much below the average in acreage; prospects are good for quality of timotry and light mixed hay; clover fields show quite a few weeds.—*Jas. J. Adams Co., Bryant, Ind.*

HAY SITUATION NOT ENCOURAGING.

ILLINOIS (6).—The hay situation here so far as new crop is concerned is far from encouraging. The crop looks well enough but the weather is awful. Rain follows rain and hay is down, lodged, tangled and flooded on the low lands. While the harvest will not commence for some two weeks unless it stops raining soon, hay in low lands will be ruined before that time. There is no old hay in farmers' hands here, and with the 1919 crop 50 per cent ruined by floods it will take remainder to supply home demands.—*James R. Allen Hay Company, Mt. Vernon, Ill.*

BIG CROP.

WISCONSIN (2).—We have the best prospects for hay ever had if the weather will settle so it can be properly cured. It has been raining nearly every day the last three weeks.—*A. J. Amundsen, New Auburn, Wis.*

HAY IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

NEW YORK (5).—In our opinion there is very little old hay in northern Cayuga County, either in growers' or shippers' hands. On account of the extreme high prices in April and May, hay was moved very freely.

We find the demand is decreasing for first cutting alfalfa and heavy clover mixed hay, as is usual at this season of the year. Our farmers are now securing the first crop of alfalfa and clover mixed and timothy grades will be harvested the very last of June and first of July. We expect a good yield of both grades. The weather during harvesting will determine to some extent the quality of the crop.—*Adams & Blumer, Westport, N. Y.*

WISCONSIN HAY CARRYOVER SMALL.

WISCONSIN (7).—The old hay crop is just about gone. There is less than 5 per cent of last year's crop still in the mows, which is considerably less than was carried over last year. Most of this is in point of being shipped out now. Eastern Wisconsin is nearly devoid of old hay.

The new crop looks very promising; farmers have begun to cut hay and if the weather during harvest time is good we shall expect to have not only an abundant crop but one of very fine quality as well. The clover yield this year will be considerably greater than last year, as it wintered through splendidly, and prospects are that Wisconsin will be able to furnish its usual quota of good quality hay.—*Knauf & Tesch Co., Chilton, Wis.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Wilbur Warren, one of the pioneer members of the Kansas City hay trade, who some months ago retired from the National Hay Co., was a visitor on the market the past week. Mr. Warren is engaged in farming and fruit raising in Florida. "The only hay I now handle," declared Mr. Warren, "is that which I produce to feed my stock."

Charges for plugging hay cars have been advanced from 50 cents to 75 cents per car by directors of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Ass'n. In plugging hay, 45 to 60 bales are extracted from each car, which allows a complete inspection of the contents. During the busy period in the hay trade more than 30 "pluggers" are maintained by the association to carry on this work.

F. J. Butler, of the forage branch of the United States Army Quartermaster Department in Chicago, was a visitor on the Kansas City hay market last week.

"The day of $40 prairie hay has disappeared, temporarily at least," said Dan Tilson, of Dyer & Co. "And, instead of the two cents a pound level of prices, it is not improbable that the market will recede to a top of $20 to $25, more nearly to the one cent a pound level, within the next two to three weeks. New prairie is moving to market in more liberal volume, and while shipments from the country still are below normal for this period of the year, sufficient is being received to relieve the acute shortage witnessed here for some months. Kansas farmers are eager to move their prairie in order to take advantage of the present temporary high levels and offerings may increase moderately within the immediate future despite the pressing wheat harvesting work, which has become general over the state."

"Pile hay on edge," urges Ganthus Peters, of the Peters-Elliott Commission Co., whose length of service as former hay inspector for the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Ass'n excellently qualifies him to make the suggestion to shippers. "There is a tendency among shippers of hay to load hay on its side in order to reach the minimum weight, but the loss resulting from the damage caused by this method of loading is far greater than the extra freight which would be

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required from loading the hay on edge. At the present time, particularly, is it important that the hay should be loaded on edge. Such a method allows air to circulate through the entire contents of the car and thus prevent heating. Much of the new crop hay that is now moving to market would sell at a far greater price should the shippers have followed this plan. It is necessary that more care be exercised in the handling of hay for shipment to market, and, while the producers are making progress in this direction, there is yet much to learn."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

E. P. Palmer, of Dyer & Co., has arrived home from his trip out West and says that he had a fine time.

Frank P. Bross, of the Knapp Hay Co., has left for Minnesota for his vacation and expects to land some of the big ones.

C. M. Rice, of the Nebraska Hay Co., has been home ill for the past few days, but is now able to be around again.

L. G. Frohardt, of the Gate City Hay Co., left with his family for a trip by auto to go to Colorado Springs and will be gone for some time.

Alvin Anderson of Denver, Colo., was a visitor on the hay market this week. He is connected with the Anderson Hay Co. of that town.

Receipts of prairie and alfalfa hay on this market this week have been confined almost entirely to the arrival of the new crop. It is surprising how nicely the new crop has been cared for under the extreme adverse circumstances, especially those cars that have arrived here. The prairie hay and alfalfa that have arrived at the market was in a cool and merchantable condition. Heavier receipts are expected within the next week or ten days, as many parties having surplus forage for shipment desire to place it on the market before the anticipated shortage of cars reaches us.

More detailed reports are coming from the alfalfa growing sections of western Iowa and parts of Nebraska regarding the damage being done to the crops by the pest that is called in some localities the "army worm," and in other vicinities it is better termed the "cut worm." Reports from sections of Iowa indicate that after the severe damage to the first crop of alfalfa by the extensive rains this pest came along and entirely destroyed the second crop and as much of the third crop as has been developed, the damage being most general in the western part of Iowa and the eastern part of Nebraska. In making allowances for their fall and winter feeds, parties should take into consideration the severe damage to the first crop by extensive rains, and the damage that will develop by the pest that is now infesting the second and third cutting, leaving practically no surplus in any community that expected to have considerable alfalfa to place on the market.

Hay Markets

BUFFALO.

June 28.—Farmers are bringing in quite a liberal amount of loose, fair quality hay and selling it at $28 to $33 per ton. With the dealers here fairly well supplied from Canada and other points the market is breaking as it usually does at this season. Baled is quoted from $38 to $40 per ton, on track.

OMAHA.

June 28.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfalfa, and the demand continues quiet and market dull.

No. 1 Upland Prairie Hay, $30 to $35; No. 2 Upland Prairie Hay, $20 to $24; No. 3 Upland Prairie Hay, $10 to $14; No. 1 Midland Prairie Hay, $30 to $35; No. 2 Midland Prairie Hay, $20 to $24; No. 1 Lowland Prairie Hay, $20 to $24; No. 2 Lowland Prairie Hay, $10 to $14; No. 3 Lowland Prairie Hay, $8 to $10; No. 1 Alfalfa, $22 to $25; Standard Alfalfa, $20 to $22; No. 2 Alfalfa, $15 to $18; No. 3 Alfalfa, $10 to $14; Oat Straw, $10 to $12; Wheat Straw, $9 to $10.

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DETROIT.

June 28.—Receipts have increased and lower prices are quoted. The movement is believed to represent the cleaning up of old supplies by farmers who are getting ready for the new crop. Demand has been fair and at the close the market was steady to firm. Some new hay is coming to market loose in farmers' wagons and is of good quality. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $36.50@37; Standard timothy, $35.50@36; light mixed, $35.50@36; No. 2 timothy, $34.50@35; No. 3 timothy, $30@32; No. 1 mixed, $33@34; No. 1 clover, $30@31 per ton, car lots.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 28.—New hay should commence to move around July 15th, but whether shippers will decide to take the chance and ship hay to this market remains to be seen. Hay will have to go through the sweat to make it safe, and few shippers do take the chance of shipping before this period has passed. Old crop hay offered from $43.00 to $44.00, delivered, for No. 1, $40.00 for No. 2 and $41.00 for No. 3. Alfalfa hay offered around $31.00, delivered.

TOLEDO.

June 28.—Receipts of hay are much lighter and dealers declare the heavy movement of the old crop is now over. High prices are anticipated from now on until receipt of the new hay. Prices are: No. 1 timothy, $37; No. 2 timothy, $35; No. 1 light mixed, $36; No. 1 clover, $34 per ton, f. o. b. Toledo rate point.

ST. LOUIS.

June 28.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate in amount, consisting principally of common grades of timothy and clover mixed.

Timothy hay market strong and higher on the better grades of timothy which are in scant offering and excellent local demand. Standard or No. 1 timothy is a good seller, but the medium and lower grades are dull, slow and irregular in price. Light clover mixed hay continues to rule firm, with an excellent local demand for good No. 1 light mixed hay, but the lower grades are dull and slow.

Heavy clover mixed hay quiet but steady. Offerings liberal and demand only fair.

Pure clover hay continues to rule steady. Receipts are not heavy but demand is rather limited. Some new clover hay is offered, but is selling slowly as it is mainly warm and inclined to heat and damage.

Alfalfa hay market steady, offerings exceedingly light and there is an excellent unsupplied demand for good alfalfa hay, but on the contrary the medium and lower grades of which the receipts consist principally, are dull, slow and neglected. The trade does not advise shipment of any alfalfa hay unless it is thoroughly well cured and the quality at least is standard.

Prairie hay market nominal. None offered. A liberal amount would sell well if here.

Straw—Scarce.

Track Sales—Timothy—No. 1, $39@40; Standard, $37@38; No. 2 $30@32; No. 3, $25@27; Threshed, $15@18. Light Clover Mixed—No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $32@34. Heavy Clover Mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $27@29; New, $27@28. Clover Hay—New, No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@21; Heated, $10@15. Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; Standard, $32@33; No. 2, $25@27; low grades, $10@12. Prairie Hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; Standard, $32@33; No. 2, $25@27; low grades, $10@12. Straw—$9.50.

NASHVILLE.

June 30.—Stocks of hay are light, with seasonable demand. Quotations: No. 2 timothy, $41; No. 2 clover, $40. Not enough alfalfa being handled to establish market. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week, 14 cars.

BOSTON.

June 28.—Heavier receipts of hay the past week with no trading of any consequence reported has caused the market to rule easier and $1.00 or more per ton lower. The good weather prevailing has caused an increase in the cutting of new hay, being especially active in the southern part of this section. Pasturage conditions are also excellent and there is not much barn feeding of hay. Buyers are holding off and only meeting most pressing needs in anticipation of lower prices. The result is that there is a considerable accumulation of No. 3 hay and poor finish hay at the various terminals, especially at the Boston & Maine, for which there is hardly any demand. In order to save storage charges some concessions in prices are being made by receivers, but even this does not improve the demand. For the small amount of No. 1 Timothy hay offering on the market a range of $43 to $45 per ton is obtainable but there is very little of this grade offered. No. 2 Timothy ranges at $37 to $40 per ton and No. 2 Eastern is quoted at $33 to $35. No. 3 hay is in excess supply and lower at $30 to $32. Clover mixed ranges at $33 to $36 for all grades with fine hay at $31 to $33 for poor to choice. Receipts for the week ending June 28 were: Local, 173 cars.

A lower market on straw with quiet trade and offerings in excess of the demand. Choice rye straw is quoted at $15 to $17 per ton and oat straw at $13 to $14. Receipts for the week ending June 28 were: Local, 6 cars.

MILWAUKEE.

June 28.—Another decrease in hay prices is noted this week, the market being from 50c to $1 lower. Buying is limited to immediate requirements while offerings

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are scant. The old crop is about exhausted. The outdoor feeding season is in full swing and the new hay crop is especially promising. Current quotations are: Choice timothy hay, $30.50@31; No. 1, $30@30.50; No. 2, $28@29.50; No. 1 clover, $20@21; light clover mixed, $27@28; red top and timothy mixed, $27@28; stained timothy, $12@15; marsh feeding, $16@17; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $9.50@10; oat straw, $9@9.50.

CINCINNATI.

July 1.—The heavy movement, largely of terminal market hay was unabated the past week, and again had the effect of depressing the market with further declines for all medium and common quality. Timothy of the top grades alone held a fairly steady tone, but light mixed was weak and lower, with heavy mixtures and clover almost unsalable unless heavily discounted. Losses of $4 to $5 per ton were recorded for clover of good quality, and the same for low grades of mixed and split cars. Trading was slow and a liberal percentage of the offerings remained unsold from day to day. Interference to plugging by rains, and holiday conditions also added to the accumulation and weakened the market.

No. 1 timothy strictly, $38@39; standard timothy, $37@38; No. 2 timothy, $36@37; No. 3 timothy, $29@31; threshed timothy, $21@26; light clover mixed, $34.50@35.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $33.50@34.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $31@33; No. 1 clover, $27.50@28.50; No. 2 clover, $23@26; sample, grassy, $23@28; No. 1 local alfalfa, $28@29.

MEMPHIS.

June 28.—The hay situation here continues pretty much the same as it has been for several weeks. Old hay is very scarce and prices are more or less nominal, with buyers taking only what they cannot do without. Offerings of new are limited, as quality of what has been received continues poor and sales have been at prices ranging from around $20 a ton upward. A few small lots of good new alfalfa have come in and sold at $30 a ton and better. Brokers expect more offerings since weather has turned better, but are still somewhat at sea as to prices. On call today cash standard alfalfa was offered at $30, with $28 bid. For 3 cash $25 was asked, while July delivery No. 2 was offered at $27. Rains have been so frequent in this territory that practically no hay has been cut.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 28.—Baled Hay and Straw.—The market for hay is very unsettled and irregular. Exceptional lots have sold both above and below quotations which, however, are a fair basis for wholesale transactions on spot goods. The market closed quiet.

Straw is in small supply and dull, the market ruling weak.

Timothy Hay (according to location).—No. 1, $40@41; No. 2, $38@39; No. 3, $35@36. Clover Mixed Hay—Light mixed, $38@39; No. 1 do, $35.50@36.; No. 2 do, $33@35. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13@13.50; No. 2 do, $12@12.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 2 do, $11.50@12; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 do, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 do, $11@11.50.

DULUTH.

June 28.—Stagnation prevailed in the hay market here during the last week. Receipts only averaged a car a day, and buyers did not appear to be interested. The main reason was that abundant grass feeds were available. Quotations broke from $2 to $4 and the tone of the market was easy even at the lower basis. Quotations follow: Per ton—No. 1 timothy, $28@30; No. 2 timothy, $24@28; No. 1 mixed timothy, $24@28; No. 2 mixed timothy, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, $26@28; No. 2 prairie, $23@26; No. 3 prairie, $18@20; No. 1 midland, $18@22; No. 2 midland, $10@12; rye straw, $9@10; oat straw, $9@10.

BALTIMORE.

June 28, 1919.—The general list of hay prices in Baltimore is again lower under an indifferent demand, resulting in gradually increasing supplies, since the outlet is so light. The nearness of the movement of new crop is also a factor tending to cause buyers to restrict their purchases to actual needs.

Straw—There is an over-supply of straw, especially of wheat blocks, on which the market has declined sharply. Trading in straw is principally of a jobbing character. Quotations follow: Per ton—No. 1 timothy, $40; standard timothy, $39@39.50; No. 2 timothy, $38; No. 3 timothy, $35@37; No. 1 light clover mixed, $38; No. 2 light clover mixed, $35@37; No. 1 clover mixed, $35.50@36.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $33@35; No. 1 clover, nominal, $33; No. 2 clover, nominal, $30; No. 3 clover, nominal, $28; No. 1 straight rye, $16@16.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $11.50@12.

ST. JOSEPH.

June 30.—Receipts of hay were more liberal in the past week, which had a tendency to lower the prices, especially on the new prairie. There has been an exceptionally good demand for top stuff, however, poor quality hay moved slowly at lower prices. Nominal quotations are as follows:

Prairie, choice, $33@34; Prairie, No. 1, $30@32.50; Prairie, No. 2, $25@30; Prairie, No. 3, $10@20; Midland, No. 1, $16@20; Midland, No. 2, $12@17; Alfalfa, choice, $30@31; Alfalfa, No. 1, $27.50@29.00; Alfalfa, standard, $20@26.50; Alfalfa, No. 2, $15@20; Alfalfa, No. 3, $12@14; Timothy, No. 1, $37@38; Timothy, standard, $35@36; Timothy, No. 2, $30@32; Clover, light mxd., No. 1, $37@38; Clover light mxd., No. 2, $30@31; Clover, No. 1, $26@28; Clover, No. 2, $20@25; Straw, $9@9.50.

TAMPA, FLA.

June 27.—No. 1 timothy is quoted at $48.50@50. Receipts have been fair in quality but very light in quantity, amounting to not more than 10 cars during the past week. Dealers' hay stocks are ample for their immediate needs only, they preferring to purchase lightly and frequently.

KANSAS CITY.

June 28.—Sharp declines in prices for prairie were the outstanding development in the Kansas City hay trade this week. While choice new prairie sold at a top of $40.50 late last week, $33 was the high mark of sales at the close this week. Some grades show a sharper decline. A further slump in prices for the wild hay is predicted by market interests here. The movement of hay to market increased slightly, due to warmer weather, the total offerings aggregating 368 cars, compared with 236 cars last week and 382 a year ago. Choice, No. 1 and better standard alfalfa were strong, while the poorer grades declined $1 to $2.50 a ton. New timothy sold at a top of $32 a ton, compared with $38 for the old hay. A light demand prevailed for straw, but none of the product is moving to market.

New prairie—Choice, $32@33; No. 1, $29.50@31.50; No. 2, $23.50@29; No. 3, $18; packing hay, $5.50@7.50.

New midland prairie—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $10@17.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $29@31; No. 1, $27@28.50; standard, $21.50@26.50; No. 2, $14.50@21; No. 3, $11@14.

New timothy—No. 1, $30@32; standard, $27@29.50; No. 2, $23@26.50; No. 3, $15.50@22.50.

New clover mixed—Light, $28@30; No. 1, $25@27; No. 2, $18@24.50.

Clover—No. 1, $23@25; No. 2, $15@22.50.

Straw, $8.50@9.

INDIANAPOLIS.

June 28.—Steady. No. 1 timothy, $35.50@36; No. 2 timothy, $35@35.50; No. 1 loose mixed, $34@35; No. 1 mixed, $33@33.50; No. 1 clover, $27.50@28.

SPOKANE.

June 21.—Timothy, $38 per ton delivered; $36 by carload; alfalfa, $32 per ton delivered; $30 by carload.

MONTREAL.

June 27.—Everything, up to the present, favors a good crop of both timothy and clover hay in this province and eastern Ontario. Prices are also lower in Canada, the demand for hay having decreased through grazing becoming more general, and also owing to the excellent prospects of the new crop.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 8,508 bales, against 20,162 bales for the same week last year. Sales have been made of good to choice hay at $35@40. Most of the offerings are of inferior quality and have sold at $30@34. One car of mixed clover was offered at $28.—Trade Bulletin.

NEW YORK.

June 27.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week.....	4,271	340
Receipts last week.....	4,639	302
Receipts Sept. 1 to date....188,249		11,758

The easier tendency noted in our last report soon developed into marked weakness and prices have suffered a very sharp decline, market closing dull, weak, and with values not at all well defined. Offerings have been heavier at all harbor points and buyers were quick to make the most of their opportunity, pursuing a holding-off policy throughout; and with no support to the market prices sagged from day to day, prices at the close averaging from $2@5 a ton under last week and, apparently, "the end is not yet," though the embargoes now in effect may later have a stabilizing effect. New invoices have continued to run heavy though just at the close some receivers report a smaller number coming to hand. Rail receipts have been augmented this week by some 15 carloads of hay on a river barge which are by no means sold out at this writing. There has been very little high grade hay available and this has held fairly steady, though values have naturally sagged somewhat in sympathy with the lower grades which have been very plentiful and begging for sale. A great deal of decidedly inferior hay is now arriving, much of it of scarcely any feeding value.

We can make very little comment on values other than as stated in the foregoing paragraph because of the few sales reported and the wide variety of prices accepted, quotations as given below being more or less nominal at the moment. Strictly No. 1 hay if here might sell at $45 and that figure could possibly be exceeded in Brooklyn, and $44 is generally regarded as extreme on No. 2. Lower grades, especially in small bales, are all largely nominal.

Rye straw has had sale from boat at $14 and that price has been reached in Brooklyn, but we hear of cars offering in the Penna. R. R. yard at 13. Oat straw offering at $12 and is slow sale. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$44.00@45.00	$44.00
No. 2 hay.....	43.00@44.00	41.00@43.00
No. 3 hay.....	38.00@41.00	37.00@39.00
Shipping hay.....	33.00@35.00	32.00@33.00
No grade	26.00@31.00	25.00@29.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	42.00@43.00	41.00@42.00
No. 1 clover mixed	38.00@41.00	37.00@40.00
No. 2 clover mixed	33.00@36.00	31.00@33.00
No. 1 rye straw...	13.00@14.00	
No. 1 oat straw...	12.00	

On account of accumulation, all railroads have placed an embargo on hay and straw for delivery at Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, effective June 25th.

Effective June 25th, the N. Y. C., account of accumulation, placed an embargo on hay and straw for delivery at their 33rd St., 36th St. and 60th St. stations.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

June 28.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy....	$29.50@30.50	$26.00
No. 2 timothy....	28.00@29.50	24.00
No. 3 timothy....	22.00@24.00	16.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild...	28.50@29.50	23.00
No. 2 mixed, timothy and wild...	25.50@26.50	20.00
No. 3 mixed, timothy and wild...	21.00@23.00	14.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses..	28.00@29.50	24.00
No. 2 mixed, different grasses..	26.00@27.00	20.00
No. 3 mixed, dif-		



ferent grasses...	20.00@23.00	16.00
No. 1 clover mixed	26.00@26.50	21.00
No. 2 clover mixed	20.00@23.00	17.00
No. 1 clover.....	24.00@25.00	18.00
No. 2 clover.....	18.00@20.00	7.00
No. 1 upland.....	29.00@30.00	26.00
No. 2 upland.....	27.50@28.50	24.00
No. 3 upland.....	20.50@22.00	15.00
No. 1 midland....	22.00@23.00	18.00
No. 2 midland....	18.00@19.00	12.00
Packing	9.00@10.50	6.00
No. 1 rye straw..	8.50@ 9.50	9.00
No. 1 oat straw...	8.50@ 9.50	9.00
No. 1 wheat straw	6.50@ 8.00	8.00
Sample prairie....		12.00

CHICAGO.

July 1.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending June 28, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	June 28, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	June29, 1918.
Total receipts	7,513	7,829	7,611
Total shipments....	1,205	1,505	1,702
Recpts. since Jan. 1.	128,634	121,121	180,113
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	30,482	29,277	46,717

There has been a good demand for all grades of timothy and it is still strong, both for local use and to meet shipping demand. With old timothy so well cleaned up as reported, there is some curiosity to know where the supply for this month is to come from. Prairie hay is not so satisfactory; the demand is quite as light as the supply. Straw is dull, demand nil. Quote June 30 market as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $34@35; standard, $31@33; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $23@25; sample, $20@23; threshed, $15@20.

Clover—No. 1 light clover, $31@32; No. 1 clover mixed, $26@28; clover, $15@22.

Prairie—Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, $20@24.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $15@18; packing, $12@13.

Straw—Rye and oat, $9@10; wheat, $6@7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 30.—Shipments of hay are slightly better, while the demand continues good. Prices are weaker, with prospects for a slow and steady decline.

Quotations, baled, car lots: No. 1 timothy, $39; No. 2, $37.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $36.50; No. 2, $35; clover, No. 1, $28; No. 2, $25; wheat and oat straw, $8; rye, $10.

PITTSBURGH.

June 28.—There is a very light demand for hay, and even the best grades are still in excess of buyers' requirements. No. 1 timothy is plentiful here and prices continue to fall, the best bringing around $39.50@40 a ton. The lesser grades of hay are now practically unsalable. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $39.50@40; No. 2 timothy, $36.50@38; No. 3 timothy, $31@32; No. 1 light mixed, $36@37.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $31@32; No. 2 clover mixed, $26@28.

CONDITION OF HAY TRADE.

Receipts at the regular terminals and outside points during the past ten days have increased to a very considerable extent. All markets have a liberal supply of medium, common, poor and trash hay and only a moderate supply of good. Prices on everything but the top grades are considerably lower than they were a week ago. Invoices from New York, Pennsylvania and Canada during the two weeks ending June 28 have been liberal.

The demand during the past week has not been anywhere near as active as it was formerly. The outlook for an improvement until after the Fourth of July is not promising as conditions in former years, ten days or two weeks before the Fourth have been dull and can see no reason why they will be any different this year with a fair supply of hay in sight to take care of the trade requirements.

The bulk of the arrivals the past month have been a mixture of practically everything in the hay line. A large per cent of which has been medium, common, poor, damaged, unsound trash hay. Some of it is so poor that it would have been a very difficult matter to have disposed of it on an ordinary market at any price. The demand for extremely poor hay is light and it is not an easy matter to find an outlet for it even when hay is scarce.

Therefore, we advise against forwarding to this market anything but sound, merchantable hay that an animal can eat.

Regarding future prices, it seems to be the prevailing opinion among receivers and jobbers that prices during the next two months will rule somewhat lower than prices during the past two months. The decline is very apt to be very much more pronounced on the common and poor grades than it will be on the best grades, owing to the scarcity of good hay throughout the country.

Owing to the lack of knowledge as to the amount of old hay in this and adjoining states, also Canada, available for market purposes, between now and the beginning of the new crop movement, we will not attempt to make any predictions what market conditions will be between July 1 and Sept. 1. We are, however, of the opinion that there is enough hay still in the hands of shippers and farmers to supply all needs until the new crop is in a condition to come forward. Fairly liberal shipments from Ontario and Quebec the past ten days is proof that Canada still has considerable hay that will come to this and other Eastern markets during the next two months.

Reports from Canada the early part of May were to the effect that the Canadian crop was practically all shipped out. This is a mighty resourceful country, and in periods of extreme shortages, such as we have experienced during the past two months, the unexpected most always happens. When prices of a product reach an abnormal figure supplies generally come unexpectedly from somewhere to an extent that will materially change the situation.—*W. D. Power & Co., per F. M. Williams, New York.*

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 43.]

the elevator of the Allen & Wheeler Co.; consideration, $25,000.

Lodi, O.—The Lodi Mill & Elevator Co. of Lodi has been incorporated with a capital of $125,000 by Clarence M. Crum, E. H. Plank, Herbert A. Falconer, Frank C. Crum and others.

Brighton, O.—At a meeting of the Brighton Farmers' Elevator Co. it was voted to increase the capital stock from $15,000 to $20,000. Workmen are busy remodeling the elevator.

Harrod, O.—Fire totally destroyed the flour mill at Harrod, ten miles east of Lima. Loss is estimated at $3,500. Flames started from spontaneous combustion. The flour mill was purchased recently by Metz Brothers of LaRue and was being remodeled into a grain elevator.

OKLAHOMA.

Wetumka, Okla.—H. M. Brazil has leased his mill and elevator to Sheppard Bros.

Walters, Okla.—John J. McAnaw has bought the Walters Mill and is putting it in first class shape.

Guthrie, Okla.—Plans have been completed for remodeling the plant of the Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co. New power plant and more elevators will be put in.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Co., a new business enterprise, has opened for business at 104 McKibban building. The company is composed of R. L. Yandell, A. Johnson and Geo. W. Johns, all of Ft. Smith, who have been operating as the Fort Smith Grain Co. for the past four years. The Muskogee concern will handle eastern Oklahoma and parts of Arkansas.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Volga, S. D.—Julius Sundet has sold the elevator he purchased a year or two ago to J. N. Hymes.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Equity Union Exchange has purchased the Bagley elevator in Selby.

Chelsea, S. D.—The Chelsea Farmers' Elevator Co. has installed a Richardson automatic scale at their plant.

Warner, S. D.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by P. J. Gunderson and others.

Appleby (Mail to Castlewood), S. Dak.—The Davis Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by F. P. Creaser and others.

Forestburg, S. D.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is erecting a 26,000 bushel elevator at this place. It will be electrically driven and S. A. Gere will be the manager.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Announcement of the erection of a five-story oatmeal plant to cost $125,000 has just been made by C. W. Jackson, manager of the Whole Cereal Co. of Sioux Falls. The new structure will be erected on the site adjoining the firm's present plant.

WISCONSIN.

Waterloo, Wis.—Albert Skalitsky has purchased the warehouse of Matt Voelker on Monroe street and will conduct a feed and commission business in that location.

Embarrass, Wis.—The Farmers' Milling Co. has been organized with a capital of $15,000. It is the intention to purchase the Buntrock & Kronitz Mill at this place. Aug. Beversdorf is president.

De Pere, Wis.—The A. G. Wells Co. has plans for the construction of a warehouse and elevator to cost $15,000. General contract has been awarded for a reinforced concrete structure, 50 x 75 feet, and two stories.

Amery, Wis.—The Northern Supply Co. will erect a new elevator here with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. It will be of concrete construction. Hickok Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has the general contract.

Waukesha, Wis.—William Barrows has been made manager of the plant of the Armour Grain Co. in the town of Merton. He has been stationed at Woodland for two years, previous to which time he was at Merton. Mr. Moses, whom he succeeds, goes to Minneapolis.

UTAH.

Tremonton, Utah.—The Holley Milling Co. has let the contract for the erection of a bi- grain elevator at Tremonton. It will be completed in time for handling the grain crop this season.

TEXAS.

White Deer, Tex.—Material is being placed on the ground for the construction of the Farmers' Elevator.

Crowell, Tex.—Material is being placed on the ground for the erection of an elevator by Messrs. J. W. Allison and B. W. Self. The building will cost approximately $6,000 and will have a capacity of about 16,000 bushels.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, June 30. — The provision trade has reached the stage where careful speculators are afraid to sell short or to buy to any extent. Those who are bearish can see too much of a possibility of higher prices, while traders who are bullish are afraid that the foreign demand might not continue up to expectations and prices recede. A lower range was made last week and closing trades were at a loss of $1.17½ on July and 97½ on September lard, with the bulk of the trading in that article. Short ribs lost 32½ to 42½c, with July in the lead, and pork closed 25c lower for the week.

Lard was the most actively traded in with an unsettled feeling. Prices advanced early, but declined $1.45 for July and $1.25 for September from the close of the previous week. A feature was the narrowing of the spread between July and September, which was 17½c a week ago, while at the close Saturday prices for both months were the same. A falling off in the export demand was noticeable, owing to high prices and the belief that the foreign consumers have secured liberal stocks.

The signing of the peace treaty on Saturday failed to stimulate trading as expectations of peace have been one of the most important market factors of late and apparently the effect has been discounted. Most operators took this view of the situation and said they saw nothing in the situation on which to base new speculative commitments. A feature that probably has as much to do with selling by several of the leading packers, particularly the Armour interest, was the calling for a statement of open trades on June 26. Packers brokers were liberal sellers early in the week and on the decline supporting orders appeared, creating a good rally. There is a great deal of gossip about the increased use of lard substiuttes and their effect on the lard trade which creates a bearish feeling and was in a measure responsible for the big break in July of nearly 1½c a pound. Country packers are sending in lard freely with the expectation of delivering it on July trades, receipts last week being 6,115,000 lbs., or almost double last year's. Shipments continue heavy, 11,334,000 lbs., compared with 1,740,000 lbs. last year. Cash lard was July price to 10c under and loose lard sold at 90c to $1 under July. Neutrals were easy.

Considerable trading was on toward the last in buying July and selling September lard and ribs. One of the large commission houses bought lard freely for three consecutive days, while packers brokers were liberal sellers.

Short ribs came in for more attention toward the last, although being neglected early in the week. There was no particular pressure of offerings, but prices receded 82½c from the close of the previous week with a good rally at the last. Expectations are that stocks will show a small increase for the month. The meat trade in general was of moderate proportions, particularly on domestic account. The foreign situation is less inviting to the buyers. Consignments that recently arrived in England have not found buyers and had to be taken into store.

A Liverpool provision man who was here last week said stocks in England are not more than a few weeks consumption and the trade is affected by selling of product that was bought at much lower prices some time ago and until it is cleaned out, higher priced product is not expected to move fast. Shipments of all meats continue large and of cured product were 28,046,000 lbs. last week, compared with 21,761,000 lbs. last year.

Pork was without particular feature as a trading proposition. There is a big profit in cutting hogs and supplies are liberal.

Range of prices in May and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK, July—			June 28.	June 21.	June 29.
	May rg...	$52.25	$17.45	$.....	$.....	$.....
	Pre.	51.85	35.80	.....	.....	.....
	Week ...	52.10	50.60	51.50	51.75	43.80
Sept.—						
	May rg...	49.00	48.75	.....	.....	.....
	Week	50.05	48.25	49.50	49.75	43.90
LARD, July -						
	May rg...	32.57½	30.45	.....	.....	.....
	Pre.	32.25	21.50	.....	.....	.....
	Week ...	35.40	33.95	34.07	35.22	25.50
Sept.						
	May rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
	Week	35.30	33.80	34.07	35.05	25.77
SHORT RIBS, July—						
	May rg...	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
	Pre.	28.55	20.95	.....	.....	.....
	Week ...	28.32	27.10	27.80	28.22	23.40
Sept.—						
	May rg...	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
	Week	28.37	27.60	28.00	28.32	24.00

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—With official announcement of the signing of the peace treaties by Germany, a further increase from the present enormous volume is anticipated in the export movement of pork products from the United States by provision interests here. The market displayed a strong tone this week, in sympathy with the rebound in live hog prices. Fresh pork met with a fair demand, with loins closing with a gain of as much as 1c for the week. Poorer grades of fresh pork were unchanged and even lower in instances. The East was a light buyer of fresh pork. Requirements of wheat harvesters continue an important item in the trade in the better grades of smoked provisions. A large movement is reported from Kansas City to the wheat-producing districts, where harvest is in full swing. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats were up ½c, sharing a fair demand from the South and locally. Lard was up slightly. Fancy hams and bacons were in improved demand during the week, due to higher temperatures. Prices were up ¾c.

Cash Meats.

There was an easier tone to the hog products market on Monday. Shipping demand for mess pork, lard and ribs is said to be moderate with offerings fair. Quotations follow as of Monday, June 30:

M. pork, new	$52.50 @ .....
Lard, round lots	34.05 @34.10
Neutral, No. 1	35.50 @35.75
Neutral, No. 2	34.50 @34.75
Shortribs sides	27.75 @28.12½

	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	34½@34¾	33¾@34
12-14 lbs.	34⅜@34½	33¾@34
14-16 lbs.	34⅜@34½	33¾@34
18-20 lbs.	34¼@34⅜	33½@33¾
Skinned hams	34 @35¾	29½@33
Shoulders	27 @28	25½@26½
Picnics	23 @24½	23 @24
Bellies	32½@37½	30 @34
Pork loins	28 @31	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	27 -27½	Hams	38 -38½
S Fat Bks.	26½-29¾	Sk. hams	36 -36½
Cir. Bellies.	28¾-29¾	Picnics	27½-28
Rib bellies.	28½-29½	E. S. R. Sds.	29½-29⅝
E. S R Sds.	27⅝-28	Sh. Cl. Sds.	33 -33¼
S Cl. Sides.	30¼-30½	E. S. C. Sds.	29½-29⅝
E. S. C. Sds.	28 -28⅛	Rough Sides.	29½-30
Plates, reg.	24¼-24½	B'kfast Bac.	39 -39½
Butts	23⅝-23¾		

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$13.65	$20.80	$ 8.75	$12.25
Previous week.	13.50	20.40	9.30	14.30
Cor. week 1918.	16.00	16.55	12.00	16.25
Cor. week 1917.	12 15	15.15	9.85	14.40
Cor. week 1916.	9.65	9.80	7.25	9.60
Cor. week 1915.	9.20	7.60	6 10	8.50
Cor. week 1914.	8.75	8.35	5.25	8.80
Cor. week 1913.	8.00	8 80	4.25	7.10
Cor. week 1912.	7.85	7.40	4.15	7.25
Cor. week 1911.	6.30	6.65	4.10	6.35
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.75	$10.05	$ 6.60	$ 9.70

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products compared with corresponding time last year:

	June 28. 1919.	June 21. 1919.	June 29. 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,530	860	1,050
Pork, lbs.	290,700	163,400	199,500
Meats, lbs	46,893,000	50,146,000	11,682,000
Total meat	47,183,700	50,309,400	11,881,500
Lard	17,283,000	22,102,000	11,231,000
Total products.	64,466,700	72,411,400	23,112,500

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To June 28. 1919.	To June 29. 1918.
Chicago	2,469,600	2,397,800
Kansas City	1,053,900	970,100
South Omaha	983,700	848,900
St. Louis	873,700	847,100
S. St. Joseph	588,600	589,600
Indianapolis	554,400	392,800
Milwaukee	141,200	135,800
Sudahy	272,900	310,200
Cincinnati	262,000	236,700
Ottumwa	154,200	152,300
Cedar Rapids	168,800	140,500
Sioux City	513,800	198,700
St. Paul	396,600	374,500
Cleveland	396,600	374,500
Louisville	59,300	41,600
Wichita	119,200	156,900
Detroit	204,300	272,500
Nebraska City	106,200	80,800
Fort Worth	154,400	159,100
Oklahoma City	134,000	142,300
Above and all others.	11,094,000	10,442,000
For the week	651,000	574,000
Preceding week	755,000	651,000

Weights are reported as follows: 233, 243, 253, 196, 227, 244, 202, 228, 199, 208, 207. Reports of quality: Four "good," one "good mixed" and two "fair."

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending June 28, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,554	14,071
Pork, brls.	105,000	5,260	5,557
Cut meats, lbs.	3,591,000	137,993,000	236,818,000
Lard, lbs.	6,115,000	139,679,000	78,674,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	669	96,821	33,107
Pork, brls.	1,493	58,781	57,857
Cut meats, lbs.	28,046,000	1,535,411,000	555,126,000
Lard, lbs.	11,334,000	410,421,000	137,966,000

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	166,687	64,414	78,614
Preceding week	200,043	48,660	75,050
Last year	119,983	43,124	81,925
Shipments—			
Past week	24,719	22,925	8,085
Preceding week	21,145	18,107	5,067
Last year	12,005	11,543	11,384

Summary of Live Stock.

Top prices for hogs in leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$21.60	$21.25	$21.40	$21.30	$21.40	$21.55
Kan.City	21.05	21.25	21.10	21.05	21.25	21.00
Omaha	20.90	20.75	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90
St.Louis	21.75	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.85	21.95
St. Joe.	21.00	20.85	21.00	20.90	21.05	21.10
Sx. City	20.75	20.75	20.80	20.65	20.60	20.50
St. Paul	20.50	20.10	20.10	20.15	20.20	20.50
Ind'polis	21.50	21.25	21.55	21.35	21.40	21.75
Buffalo	22.15	22.40	22.50	22.25	22.10	22.25
Pittsb'g	21.75	22.00	22.10	21.85	21.95	22.50
Clevel'd	21.85	21.60	21.60	21.25	21.50	21.75
L'isvilel	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.60	20.85	21.25
H. top.	$22.15	$22.40	$22.50	$22.25	$22.10	$22.50
L. top.	20.50	20.10	20.10	20.15	20.20	20.50
Av. top	21 30	21.20	21.25	21.15	21.25	21.45
Wk. ago	21.40	21.20	20.95	20.40	20.40	20.85
Gain	.....	.....	.30	.75	.85	.60
Loss	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Indianapolis, Ind.—Hogs, 5,500; 25c higher; bulk, $21.65; top, $21.75. Cattle, 200 steady.

Cattle prices average lower with supplies ample. Closing trades were as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.75@15.50	$6.00@13.50
Kansas City	9.00@14.50	5.75@11.25
Omaha	8.75@14.25	5.50@10.90
St Louis	9.00@13.75	5.75@11.50
St. Joseph	8.75@13.50	5.75@10.75
Sioux City	8.60@13.25	5.60@10.50
St. Paul	8.50@13.00	5.50@10.40

Sheep—Supplies were ample and prices irregular with the close around the top, as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$11.00@13.00	$6.75@10.00
Kansas City	8.00@17.00	3.00@ 8.75
Omaha	8 25@16.65	3.50@ 8.50
St. Louis	7.50@16.00	3.25@ 8.00
St Joseph	7.75@16.50	3.40@ 8.10
East Buffalo	11.00@19.00	5.50@ 9.00
Pittsburgh	12.00@17.00	5.50@ 9.00
Louisville	.....	6.00@ 9.00

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Hogs sold at $21.60 at the opening and again at the close of last week the highest price on record. The average price on Saturday was $21.13, against $20.70 a week ago and $16.85 last year. Average for the week was $20.80, against $20.40 the previous week, and $16.55 last year. Prices were 40 to 50c higher than a week ago. Pig prices were little changed, compared with the previous week's close, with supplies light. The impression prevails that the big part of the summer run of hogs is over and that supplies will be much lighter and the quality poorer. A good percentage of the run at the close of the week was common mixed and grassy hogs are offered more freely, the latter selling $1 under matured corn fed stock.

Packers were good buyers throughout the week and took 149,900, compared with 160,300 and 113,100 last year. Average weight was 233 lbs., compared with 232 lbs. the previous week and 237 lbs. last year. Receipts were 160,159, or 29,000 less than the previous week, compared with 119,719 last year. The eleven markets had 596,000 for the week, against 667,000 the previous week and 534,000 last year. At the twenty-one markets there were 675,200, a decrease of 70,500 for the week.

Top prices on heavy cattle at Chicago last week were $15.80, or 55c lower than the previous week and $2.20 under those of the same week last year and $1.90 higher than in 1917. Trading was largely at a drop of 50c for the week, while light cattle showing good form were called 25c higher. A better quality was on the market, taking it on the whole. Average price was $13.65, or 15c higher than the previous week, compared with $16 last year.

Cows and heifers closed 25 to 50c lower, while good yearlings and choice heifers were practically unchanged and canners and cutters finished at about the same prices as a week ago. Prime heifers sold up to $14 with comparatively few good enough to bring that price, but there was more trading at $13 and under than over that figure. The bulk of sales was around $9.15 to $11.30, with the average of fat cows and heifers $10.20, a loss of 5c for the week.

It was a poor week for bulls, which were off $1 to $1.25 with the bulk of sales at $8.50 to $10 and the average $9.25, or 60c off for the week. Bolognas averaged $8.40, a loss of 90c. Canners and cutters sold largely at $6.55 to $7.80, with an average of $7.15, or the same as the previous week. Calves advanced 50c to $1 and sold up to $18.25 and $18.50 for choice, with a few fancy at $18.75. Fair to good calves sold around $17.50 to $18, with the bulk of sales at those figures and the average $17.75, a gain of 50c.

A few choice feeders sold at $12.50, but the bulk of sales were at $10.35 to $11.45, an average of $10.90, a gain of 15c for the week. The seven markets had 170,000 for the week, or 8,000 more than the previous week and 11,000 in excess of last year. Chicago had 65,000 against 44,300 last year.

Native spring lambs were $16.75 to $17.50. First crop of new Oregons brought $17. Feeder lambs sold at $13.50 to $14 for breeding ewes. Average of lambs were $12.25, against $14.30 the previous week and $16.25 last year. Aged ewes closed 50c higher for the week and the bulk of sales of sheep were at $7 to $9 with the top $9.50 made at the opening, and the average $8.75, against $9.30 the previous week and $12 last year. Receipts here were 77,500, or nearly 3,000 less than last year. The twenty markets had 287,600 for the week, an increase of 27,500.

The Chicago live stock markets will be closed July 4 and 5. Live stock will be received and cared for on those days, but there will be no trading.

Estimated receipts this week are, cattle 53,000, hogs 140,000, sheep 62,000. Last year receipts were, cattle 53,762, hogs 136,002, sheep 64,623.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, June 28.—Hogs continued this week to lead the live stock market in bullishness, closing with gains of about 75c per hundredweight. Another slump was witnessed in cattle. Sheep closed 50c to $1.50 lower. There was a general decrease in the receipts, with hogs showing the sharpest reduction. Rush of harvest work in wheat fields undoubtedly checked the movement of hogs and cattle, particularly the former.

Among the unusual features of the hog market was the fact that sales were made frequently at prices averaging higher than the quotations at Chicago. At times the average cost here was as much as 20c over Chicago. A new record top, $20.35, was paid on Monday, and the average price on Friday was up to $20.82. Pigs were in light supply and in strong demand, selling as high as $20.25 per hundredweight. Producers are displaying confidence in the market by the manner in which they are holding their stock hogs.

All classes of cattle shared in the extreme weakness which developed in this branch of the market. The top sale was at $14.50, and the fed steers which sold at $13 or more were very few in number. Steers receded 25 to 50c, and butcher cattle lost 25 to 75c. The best cows closed around $10. Veal calves sold up to $15.50, but closed 25c lower, with tops at $15.25. In the stocker and feeder market, extreme dullness was the rule. First, there was an unwillingness on the part of feeders to pay current prices for stock or feeding cattle in view of the fact that the margin is not wide enough as compared with fed offerings. Another adverse influence was the demands of the wheat harvest upon producers. Stocker and feeder steers are quoted up to $12.50, but these prices are not expected to be maintained in view of the weakness in fed cattle. Indicative of the tendency of the market is the fact that stockers and feeders receded $1 per hundredweight this week.

Sheep lost $1 to $1.50 and lambs receded about 50c this week, the market feeling the weight of bearishness on the part of packers said to have been induced by large lamb sales by Tennessee and Kentucky. Lambs sold up to $17.10, and few ewes up to $8. Stockers were in poor demand and there was a glut of old ewes from native territory. Breeding ewes were quoted up to $16.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

Omaha, June 28.—Conditions surrounding the cattle market were generally bearish this week and closing prices for both beef steers and butcher stock around 50@75c lower. Heavy local receipts, unseasonably hot weather and unfavorable advices from Eastern beef and cattle markets all combined to depress trade and values on Wednesday were the lowest so far this year. There was a moderate reaction the latter part of the week but the extent of this reaction next week will depend largely on the size of the receipts.

Heavy cattle and yearlings are now selling in pretty much the same notches, choice to prime grades at $13.50@14.25, fair to good kinds largely around $12@13, and common to fair stuff at $10@12 and on down. Cows and heifers have followed the same course as the fat cattle and on the finish choice heifer stock was selling at $10@12, fair to good butcher grades at $8.50@10, and canners and cutters at $5.50@7.50. Bulls, stags, etc., have shown fully as much decline as the cows, selling now around $7@11. Veal calves, however, have advanced fully half dollar and best vealers now bring $14.50@15.

Business in stockers and feeders has been seasonably light and while fleshy steers of good quality have held about steady at $10.50@12.25 the general run of stock cattle has sold half dollar lower at 8.50@9.50.

Hogs have sold very unevenly all week but the average was higher than the week previous and closing quotations in pretty much the same notches as a week ago. There have been generaus offerings and quality has been good while there appears to be no limit to the demand both from local packers and Eastern buyers. All classes of buyers now favor the light weight hogs and they command a considerable premium, while discrimination against heavy and rough packing loads has been more marked than at any previous time this year. Saturday's receipts were 12,000 head and the market 15@35c higher. Tops brought $20.90 and the bulk of the trading was at $20.25@20.75.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very heavy this week largely owing to the slouthy conditions in the Northwest and the market broke sharply early and recovered very little later. For the week quotations on both lambs and aged stock show a decline of $1@1.50 and undertone to the market is rather weak than otherwise. Spring lambs are quoted at $15@16.75, shorn yearlings $9@10, wethers $8@9, and ewes at $6@7.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 28.—Although there were comparatively large runs of cattle reported at the other Central markets this week, our run shows a very moderate total. During the early part of the week prices showed a steady decline but about the middle of the week conditions changed and while trading was slow, prices struck a much steadier basis. We go out of the week 25@40c lower on all classes than the close of last week. Good butcher stock and medium steers show less decline perhaps than the other grades.

The hog market was very irregular but the trend is to higher prices and at this writing the top, which was made on good heavy hogs today, is the highest figure ever paid upon this market. The advance for the week is right at $1.35 over the close of last week. The quality of the offerings is fair. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $21.20@21.85; good heavies, $21.75@21.95; roughs, $17@20; lights, $21.30@21.70; pigs, $16@20.50; bulk, $21.35@21.85.

The sheep and lamb market under rather generous receipts as compared with what we have been having has shown a steady and consistent decline. The best Kentucky lambs which, by the way, are about as good as anything we receive here, topped the market for the week at $16.75 and they had to be strictly good to bring that figure. We anticipate an increasing volume in receipts for the next few weeks in this department.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Tusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, June 28.—The run of cattle has been very light this week but nevertheless prices have been going steady. On Friday the steer market was called 25@35c lower for the week. Packers here are greatly in need of cattle as they are constantly drawing from nearby markets. Quality in cattle has been one of the lacking factors here, consequently holding down the prices. Good Texas cattle have been scarce, 11c being the top this week. Several loads of short-fed caked steers went at from $10.50@11.15, which is an advance over last week. The week ended up with a very draggy market. The steer offering was largely a supply of half fats from Texas with here and there a few loads of Oklahoma grassers, bulk selling at $8.50@9.50. Getting an exact line on the trend of the market was out of the question as bids were very erratic and fills of the best.

Butcher cattle here have been in great demand and consequently buyers are paying good prices for them. The fore part of the week canners and cutters sold active and steady and closed on about the same basis, bulk bringing $5@6.25 with now and then an old shell down to $4.50. About the same thing can be said about vealers, the best kinds going around $13. The calf market is called slower by some compared to the beginning of the week. Also a scarcity of stockers. Prices are ruling steady on this class, some yearlings bringing $8.25 or better and breeding cattle $6@7.25 with $7.50 possible for the best.

The hog top came very near being around the $2 mark, but only reached $20.90 which was just a trifle below Kansas City. Hogs for the week were called 25c higher compared with last Monday. Although receipts were lighter than usual pretty good prices were seen here. Stockers were few and the market was steady, best bringing $17@18. The week's top was $20.20, bulk $19.40@19.70, while a year ago the best brought $16.90.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, June 28.—Steers worth $10 upward at last week's close, have suffered a decline of 50 to 75c while 35 to 50c will cover the depreciation on the lower priced cattle. Some cake cattle have ranged as high as $11@11.50, but good South Texas steers seldom reached $10, though a few cars went at $10.25@10.50. Through sympathy with the beef steer market, prices on cows and heifers have suffered a corresponding decline, the loss for the week measuring right around 50@75c.

All classes of stockers have found slow, peddling markets, and prices have worked unevenly lower on steers and cows.

Hogs started on the upward trend Monday, and it was a higher market from there on out. Prices were at their best Friday when one car sold at $20.95, the equal of the previous yard record, but choice hogs were easily worth $21 or more. The advance for the week amounts to at least 50@75c.

It was a bad week for sheep and lambs. On Monday's market clipped wethers brought $9.75, but at the end of the week $9. Best genuine lambs are selling at $15 on Friday's market.

Canadian Live Stock Market.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Arrivals of hogs have been light this past week and what have arrived for the most part went on East, $21.50 being paid for selects. Buyers, it was noted, graded very severely. On Wednesday about 1,400 hogs were on sale. At Toronto the end of the week buyers offered $22.50 for select quality hogs but commission men were holding out for 25c additional with the result that trading was very light. At the Winnipeg yards the cattle market was stagnant. There were practically no arrivals which was a good thing for those from the previous week were still on sale and what sales were made were at lower prices than previously bid, $13 being obtained with difficulty on steers that a couple of weeks ago brought $15. Buyers in fact do not even trouble to come to the yards and it is anticipated that prices will drop still lower so it is advised that intending shippers hold back their cattle.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of June 28, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	166,687	24,719	119,983	12,005
St. Louis	63,926	21,577	65,796	16,534
Kansas City	57,864	12,459	63,783	8,207
So. Omaha	79,340	28,181	79,823	21,201
S.St. Joseph	44,990	4,796	34,739	4,547
Indianapolis	54,905	28,641	46,517	27,068
Cincinnati	25,034	8,718	27,122	15,068
Louisville	15,688	12,906	18,149	16,171
Sioux City	62,399	30,600	62,083	23,367
June 28.....	570,743	172,597	518,295	147,171
June 21.....	640,409	145,931	588,432	150,513
June 14.....	605,504	149,880	535,957	131,677
June 7.....	734,712	164,523	393,544	123,257
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January ..	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	6,436	579	4,343	773
Cleveland	18,013	2,895	14,882	2,724
S. St. Paul	40,721	17,077	31,073	10,446
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	14,552	5,820
Milwaukee	25,577	343	34,417	747
Wichita	7,717	.....	9,207	271
Okla. City	3,561	630	7,370	213
June 28.....	.....	.....	115,844	20,994
June 21.....	127,811	30,480	109,546	24,076
June 14.....	129,263	29,017	107,434	23,560
June 7.....	151,240	31,928	95,701	25,623
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171.857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of June 28, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	64,414	22,925	43,124	11,543
St. Louis	18,623	4,365	26,393	6,344
Kansas City	36,554	13,651	39,142	12,886
So. Omaha	25,946	6,510	25,375	4,600
S. St. Joseph	8,887	2,086	8,054	1,942
Sioux City	9,571	5,074	8,114	3,020
June 29.....	163,995	54,611	150,202	40,329
June 21.....	159,416	56,364	224,614	56,458
June 14.....	146,982	50,531	188,926	58,386
June 7.....	156,185	62,882	162,566	49,416
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	28,076	4,164	28,886	6,569
Cleveland	3,910	151	4,287	406
S. St. Paul	17,896	10,064	19,607	9,492
Wichita	1,717	447	1,966	1,418
Indianapolis	9,298	4,740	8,766	4,704
Cincinnati	3,780	837	6,436	2,810
Louisville	3,182	1,595	5,328	4,086
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	2,377	950
Milwaukee	8,887	297	7,249	474
Okla. City	9,725	1,553	15,720	5,931
June 28.....	.....	.....	100,622	36,840
June 21.....	82,344	23,892	117,920	34,897
June 14.....	71,352	26,138	99,007	30,344
June 7.....	76,543	30,257	98,334	33,369
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February ...	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123.321	360.094	83,477

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of June 28, and totals as compiled by The PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER.

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	78,614	8,085	81,925	11,384
Kansas City	24,906	6,787	31,955	13,967
St. Louis	22,545	1,334	19,070	3,128
So. Omaha	60,792	27,804	51,580	18,991
S.St. Joseph	12,238	630	13,093	643
Sioux City	3,967	895	2,584	21
Fort Worth	11,085	3,052	11,031	3,863
S. St. Paul	6,440	5,155	2,458	1,351
Cleveland	2,411	942	2,679	295
Cincinnati	11,512	11,512	14,800	14,772
Louisville	21,972	20,993	21,130	20,234
Indianapolis	1,967	1,744	3,009	2,547
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,506	2,602
Milwaukee	1,014	.....	668	none
Wichita	1,310	1,260	139	none
Okla. City	519	2	320	none
June 29.....	.....	.....	262,947	94,043
June 21.....	254,557	76,898	234,183	71,478
June 14.....	246,021	65,150	169,420	51,594
June 7.....	207,525	47,108	157,203	42,479
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February ...	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966.829	265.218	762.292	211,826



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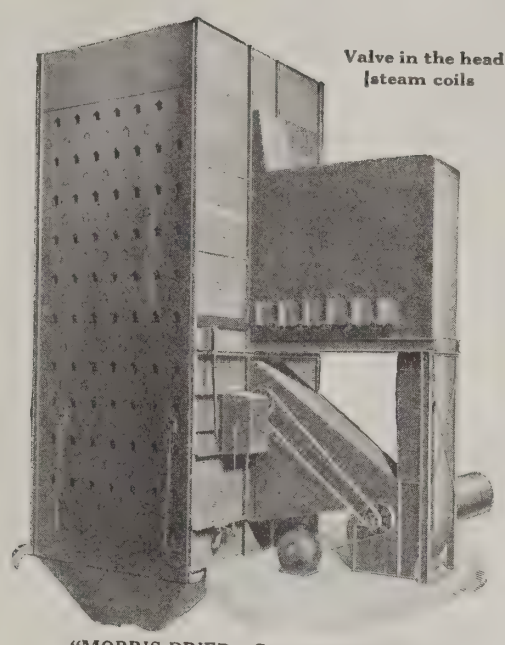
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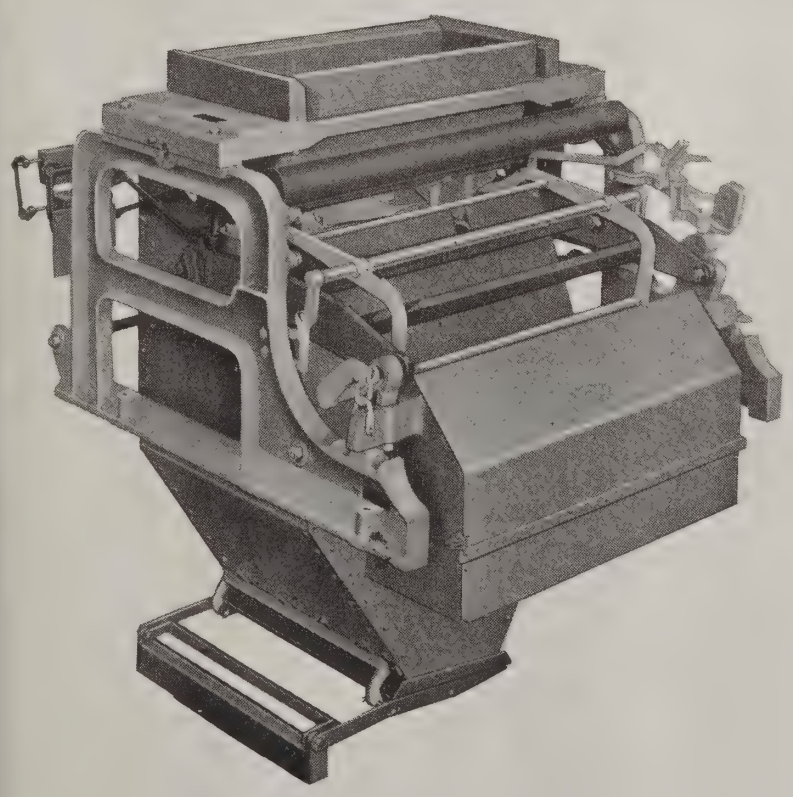
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MINNEAPOLIS

"THAT PROSPERITY SPECIAL"

was a "BOOSTER" Train composed of EIGHT PULLMAN Cars, TWO DINING CARS and BAGGAGE CAR filled with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Members of the Wichita, Kansas, Board of Commerce. The purpose of the trip was to BOOST WICHITA. The train left Wichita on Monday Morning, May 19th, and returned to Wichita on the following Saturday night, May 24th. The RICHARDSON MAN went along and amused himself by gathering some statistics. Listen! we will give them to you.



78 Towns were visited.
210 Grain Elevators were visited.
145 Richardson Automatic Scales were found.
12 ———— Automatic Scales were found.
1 ———— Automatic Scale was found.
4 ———— Automatic Scales were found.
36 Hopper Scales were found.
12 Elevators had no scales at all.

The average of Richardson Automatic Scales found on the trip was 1.8% per town visited.

There were only FIVE towns out of the 78 which did not have at least one Richardson Automatic Scale.

198 Scales were found in all, of which 145 were Richardsons. 853% more Richardsons were found than all the other Automatic Scales combined.

And since the return of the PROSPERITY SPECIAL—FOURTEEN NEW RICHARDSONS have been sold on the route.

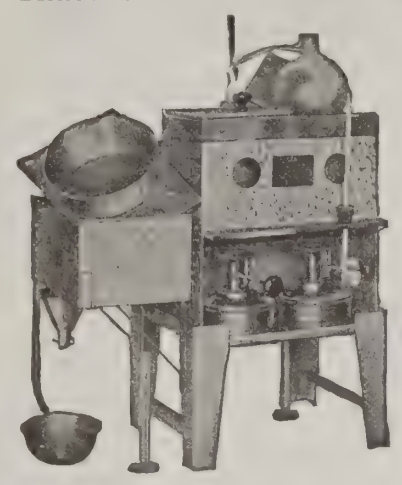
Richardson Scale Co.

CHICAGO 209 S. State St. | MINNEAPOLIS 413 S. 3rd St. | OMAHA Keeline Bldg. | WICHITA, KANSAS

FACTORIES: Passaic, N. J.

WET WHEAT—Big Dockage

That means—Mr. Grain Dealer—you will ***need*** a moisture tester and other grain grading equipment ***for your protection.***



You will want the ***standard*** equipment—the same identical grain grading devices that the government approves and uses. You can't afford to take chances with any other.

SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) QUALITY

OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVEL MOISTURE TESTER

manufactured by **The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau,** is the standard approved and used by government exclusively in its supervision offices, grain inspection departments and laboratories. Mills and elevators from coast to coast use SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) so their tests will check absolutely with the terminal markets.

The **SEEDBURO** Official Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester (for whole or ground grains) is made in sizes of 1-2-4-6 tests at a time and heated by electricity, alcohol or gas.

When you see the SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) label on grain grading equipment you *know* it's the Standard, you know it's correctly made—you know it's *right.* The old story of "just as good" has been the cause of many enormous losses. There is no "just as good" as SEEDBURO equipment, manufactured by the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau.

Look Sharp!—Be sure it is "SEEDBURO"

MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Send for Catalogue E21—Contains Government Grain Standards

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

Postal Telegraph Building **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Dockage Sieves for Wheat and Oats
Government Specifications

Made throughout of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight, and will not rust. Set consists of

Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8/64 inch.
Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations, 1/12 inch.
Chess Sieve, slot perforations, 4½/64x½ inch.
Solid Bottom Pan.
Price $8.00 for complete set.





Special "Four-in-One" Scale No. 14

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, is a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weighs for mailing samples, etc.

This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most complete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made satisfying these many needs.

Effectively used in connection with grain sieves described herewith.

Quick breaking and guaranteed accurate. Will do the work of four ordinary scales designed especially to satisfy any one of the above needs and at the small price of one. Used by thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain men everywhere.

Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00.

FOOD CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. McCurdy, British parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Food, in a recent speech says the possibility of reimposing control of the foodstuffs of the United Kingdom is under consideration, and as thus far it has been the habit of the American Congress on recommendation to "me-too" pretty much everything done by the George ministry in England, Mr. McCurdy's remarks have interest. He said to a conference of Local Food Control Committees of several towns:

"The question of retaining and in some cases of reimposing control upon foodstuffs in view of the possible rise of prices during the coming winter is now receiving the close attention of the Government, and it is not possible for me to make any announcement or to express any personal opinion upon the matter.

"The Ministry of Food was instituted in time of war as a purely temporary ministry for the purpose of protecting the public against the profiteering in food which had arisen out of war conditions and for the purpose of assuring supplies and co-ordinating distribution at a time, when the submarine menace made the food position in this country very precarious.

"The work of the ministry will be performed as soon as the dangers which it was created to guard against have passed away. It is impossible to say that we have yet returned to normal conditions, and I think it certain that some measures of control will be retained during the coming winter, either by the existing ministry or by some other department of state to whom the powers of the present ministry might be transferred.

"In speaking of control I am not thinking so much of rationing, the necessity for which we hope has now disappeared,—although even in that respect there may be surprises in store for us,—but the maintenance of national or possibly inter-allied purchases of some essential foodstuffs with a view to stabilizing prices and cutting out the speculative middleman, who in any period of shortage found his harvest at the expense of the consumer.

"In my opinion the protection of the public against profiteering, not merely in foodstuffs but in all essential commodities of life, is just as desirable a form of control to be permanently retained as the control exercised by the factory acts, by the public health acts, to which industry has long learned to accustom itself.

"The rapid multiplication of trusts and trade combinations having for their object the maintenance or raising of prices to the consumer proceeded at alarming rates during the last few years of war, and we do not yet know what the effect of this transformation of industry which has been silently proceeding will be.

"No one can view without alarm the growing power of the American meat trust to control in their own interest the food prices of the world."

The conference passed a resolution viewing with alarm the high prices of food and calling upon the Government to take drastic measures to protect the consumer against profiteering.

New Oklahoma Members.

The following have been accepted as members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association since the issuing of our 1919 directory: R. C. Koble Grain and Feed Co., Boynton; Farmers Co-operative Grain and Elv. Co., Sayer; Morrison Grain Co., Morrison; Otis O. Snyder, Prior; Farmers Co-operative Elv. and Exchange, Hinton; Davis Grain Co., Davis; Seminole Hill and Elv. Co., Seminole; Farmers Elv. Co., Minco; Duncan Elevator Co., Duncan; Robinson & Brown, Fargo; the Red Star Milling Co., Wichita; E. L. Juns, Carmen; Priddy Grain Co., Chillicothe; W. E. Britton, Moorewood; Fred Graves, Foss; W. H. Balthrop, Marietta; D. F. Wegner Grain Co., Ketchum; E. F. Young, Oolagah; Quapaw Mill and Elv. Co., Quapaw.

RECONSIGNMENTS.

The Commerce Commission has made a report (by Eastman, Commissioner) on I. & S. Docket No. 1161, entitled "Reconsignment Case No. 3," the syllabus of which report follows (53 I. C. C. 455):

"With few exceptions, the carriers serving grain markets in western classification and central freight association territories and north Atlantic ports make no charge for setting out and holding on tracks, cars of grain, seeds, hay, or straw, for official inspection and disposition orders, provided the disposition orders are furnished within a specified time. If the disposition orders are not so furnished a charge, generally $2 per car, is often made. Upon consideration of fifteenth section applications and certain suspended schedules providing for the application of graduated charges for the setting-out service, ranging from $2 per car to $5 per car, dependent upon the length of time the car is held; Held:

"1. That the service performed by the carriers in setting out and holding cars of grain, seeds, hay, and straw for inspection is clearly distinguishable from that given in the ordinary diversion or reconsignment. In the case of grain shipments the service springs from requirements of law based on business usage, and it is, and for many years has been, so general a custom in the territories in question to perform this service without charge, provided disposition orders are furnished within a specified time, that it falls within the rule laid down in Lighterage and Storage Regulations at New York, 35 I. C. C., 47, as being a service which the carriers have heretofore treated as included in the freight rate and which they may not now segregate for separate charge without taking into consideration, in order to justify such charge, the entire through service of which it forms a part and the compensation heretofore received for such through service.

"2. That the supercharges proposed in the schedules under suspension have not been justified, but that a flat charge of $2 per car, when the disposition order is not furnished within the time specified in the report, would be reasonable and is approved in the case of grain.

"3. That the rules and charges applicable on grain held for inspection should also apply on seeds.

"4. That as neither state nor federal laws require the inspection of hay or straw, the circumstances and conditions differ, and the service, unlike the service accorded grain and seeds, is not one which by long continued usage and custom has been treated as included in the line-haul rate, a flat charge of $2 per car without limitation of time is approved on cars of hay and straw held for inspection.

"5. That in order to eliminate discrimination or prejudice and expedite the service, cars held for inspection should be placed on hold tracks designated for that purpose and notice of the location of such tracks given to the consignees.

"6. That under the proposed rules two charges would be applicable on cars of grain and seeds held for inspection at intermediate points and later held for disposition orders incident thereto at the destination market, but that in practical operation under the rules found reasonable and prescribed this situation can not arise in case of grain and seeds, and will not arise on hay and straw since the record does not indicate that such shipments are inspected, or can be inspected, practicably, at intermediate points.

"7. That no charge may be made when cars are inspected while being held in railroad yards or at outside points for the convenience of the carrier.

"8. That when grain is inspected on the tracks of terminal elevators or public team tracks within the switching limits and delivery is taken therefrom no charge for holding for inspection will be made.

"9. That the disposition order received after the official inspection will be considered as in lieu of the consignment instructions under which the cars arrived at the inspection point.

"10. That the suspended schedules will be canceled but respondents are authorized to file schedules not inconsistent with the conclusions reached and the rules approved in the report."

Little Doing in Burlaps.

There was little business reported in the burlap markets for Friday, many of the large bag manufacturers being busy in closing and examining their inventories, says the *Journal of Commerce.* Prices quoted on 8-ounce goods vary from 11.75c to 11.85c and on 10½-ounce goods from 13.15c to 13¼c.

A farmer from Plainview, Neb., says he got as much hay from the first cutting of alfalfa this year as he did from three cuttings last year, and wild hay on the bottoms is very fine.

WANTED and FOR SALE
GRAIN DEALERS' MARKET PLACE

For Buyers and Sellers of Elevators, Equipment, Grain, Seeds, Hay, Feed, Flour, Millfeed, Beans, Produce, etc.

25c Per Printed Line

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—110 horsepower Bessemer gas engine, good condition.

FARMERS BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, CHANUTE, KANSAS.

SCALES FOR SALE.

ONE RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC SCALE, 1916 type, in first-class condition, selling because we are replacing with a ten-bushel machine of the same make, as we need larger capacity. Address FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY, La Crosse, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

25,000-BU. ELEVATOR, electric power, good coal and feed business, located in best farming district in Iowa. Address COAL, Box 2, Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR for Sale—Also three fine business lots and 40-acre farm with fine residence. Address E. HAUTERBROOK, Green Bay, Wis.

FOR SALE—8,000-bu. cribbed elevator in good grain territory; feed and hay business in connection. Priced cheap at $3,500. Only elevator in town. H. G. SCOTT, Buck Grove, Iowa.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Capacity 25,000 bushels. International farm machinery contract goes with the deal. Price $12,000. Cash $7,000, balance terms. Big grain point and good machine business. Max, N. D. Address E. BALSUKOT, Plaza, N. Dak.

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—Burroughs, Wales, American, Dalton, Standard, etc., adding machines, half retail prices, fully guaranteed. Typewriter bargains, all makes. Get illustrated catalog and bargain list. MINNESOTA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Dept. P. C. 236, 4th Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

ONE NO. 2 SIDNEY Oscillating Corn and Grain Cleaner in good condition and one 6-ton Fairbanks Scale in good condition. RICHARDS & ARMACOST, New Hope Station, Ohio. (P. O. Address Campbellstown, Ohio.)

FOR SALE—One No. 8 Bowsher feed mill in perfect running order. First person sending check for $50 will get this machine. Price F. O. B. cars point shipment. GOODRICH BROS. H. & G. CO., WINCHESTER, IND.

ENGINES WANTED.

WANTED — Second-hand gasoline engines. Fairbanks-Morse and Otto preferred. Describe and state price wanted. Address ENGINE, BOX 1, Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

HAY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Elkhorn Valley Hay in carload lots. Write for prices. HARRY T. STEIN, Ewing, Nebr.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — Grain solicitors; one for southeastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota; one for northern Missouri and northern Kansas. Must have experience; someone controlling fair volume of business preferred. Address, giving reference and salary expected, CHILD, Box 2, Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

MILL MANAGERS WANTED—I need three live men as managers of Community Flour and Feed Mills by Aug. 1. Good salary and quarter the net profits to those willing to invest $2,500 in working capital. CHAS. T. PEAVEY, Webster Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMAN WANTED—Young man of good education and character to travel Southeastern territory as representative of one of Indiana's leading mills. Splendid opportunity for the right man. Must have experience in the sale or manufacture of corn meal and corn products. Give full particulars in first letter. References required. BOX 468, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED BY a long established conservative grain commission firm, several experienced traveling men of good address and habits. One for Iowa, others for Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Must have experience and established trade and be able to show results. Address B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO., P. O. Box 590, Kansas City, Mo.

The Irish Department of Agriculture announces that potato blight has made its appearance in County Cork. The department urges spraying immediately.

The Ogilvie milling plant at Winnipeg has resumed milling on a contract to provide 2,000,000 bbls. of flour for the Wheat Export Co. representing the allied governments of Europe.

Many cars of corn are arriving at St. Louis in a heating condition and the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. have warned their shippers to use caution about loading corn that feels damp or tough and recommends running it a few times to dry it out.

The I. W. W. has been trying to center its activities in Kansas during the wheat harvest but its movements have been more or less interrupted by agents of the United States Government.

WANTED

For small terminal elevator and corn mill, an experienced elevator man understanding grading, mixing and blending of grain. Business and living conditions exceptionally good. Located in city about 35,000. Permanent position.

Address Corn, Box 2, Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

GILBERT B. GEIGER

Certified Public Accountant
CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING
Audits, Systems—Investigations.
Telephone Main 912
327-329 Central National Bank Bldg.
PEORIA, ILL.

HELLO!

Are you interested in GRAIN DRIERS?

WRITE

Toledo Grain Drier Co.

25-29 Ontario Street TOLEDO, OHIO

SCALES REPAIRED AND SOLD

50 wagon scales, capacity from 4 to 15 ton. Any size platform in following makes: Fairbanks, Howe, Buffalo, Standard and Columbia. Each scale that leaves our factory is thoroly overhauled and tested and guaranteed to be correct. We furnish competent men for outside work.

COLUMBIA SCALE CO.
2439 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GALVANIZED
TANKS
for Grain Storage. Quick Shipments
ZELNICKER IN ST. LOUIS
Get Bulletin 250 (250,000 Circ.) 88 Pages
For Big Bargains in
RAILS—CARS—POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT, Etc

BIG CUT
IN ENGINE PRICES
KEROSENE — GASOLINE
2 to 30 H-P.
Immediate Shipment
Stationary, Portable or Saw-Rig—all at greatly reduced prices. Best Engine—longest record—strongest guarantee. Choose your own terms. No cut in quality, but a big cut in price for quick action. Write for new cut-price catalog—FREE, postpaid—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
3977 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
3977 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Grain Elevator Builders

L. N. COPE & SON
BUILDERS
CONCRETE ELEVATORS
DECATUR, ILL.

SAY YOU SAW THE AD IN THE
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
THANK YOU!



Built by Burrell
One of Twelve Hundred
Successful Plants

Elevators
Mill Buildings
Grain Storage

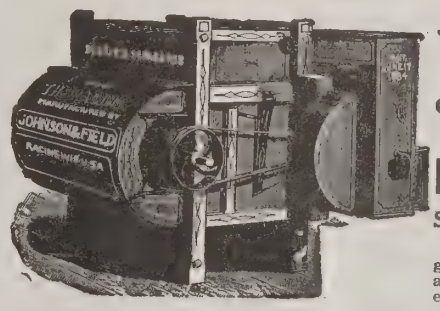
Our Experience and Service is available. We pride ourselves on the number of times we build for the same people.

Once a customer
ALWAYS a customer

Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.
Kansas City
Security Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.
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FOR ACCURATE MOISTURE TESTS
Use Our Grain Dealers Sample Cases
ST. LOUIS PAPER CAN AND TUBE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Western Grain Dealers
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
DES MOINES, IOWA
J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
WRITE FOR INFORMATION



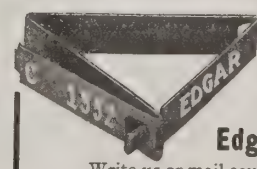
YOUR PROFITS
CAN BE INCREASED IF YOU RUN YOUR GRAIN OVER OUR
Dustless Grain and Seed Separator
Special Screens for All Kinds of Grain

Our Machines have probably brought higher grades to more country grain shippers than all other makes combined, saving the cost of each Machine many times in a season.

Write for prices on the "RACINE" line of grain cleaners

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.

DUPLEX SUPERIOR GRAIN ELEVATORS
Handles Grain The Easy Way
Price of elevator $26.50
Belt and buckets extra depending upon height.
Write for descriptive circular and name of nearest dealer.
Duplex Mfg. Co., Dept. "J"
Superior, Wis.
Also Pumps and Windmills.



Protect your Shipments by using
Edgar Car Seals
Write us or mail coupon TODAY.

Edgar Steel Sael & Mfg. Co.
Lawrence, Kansas
Send samples and full information how Edgar Seals are saving money for shippers.
Quote price on.....Seals
Firm .....
Address.....

It is reported from Stamford that in response to the appeals of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce the Railroad Administration has sent nearly 20,000 cars into Texas to handle the grain which is now ready to move.

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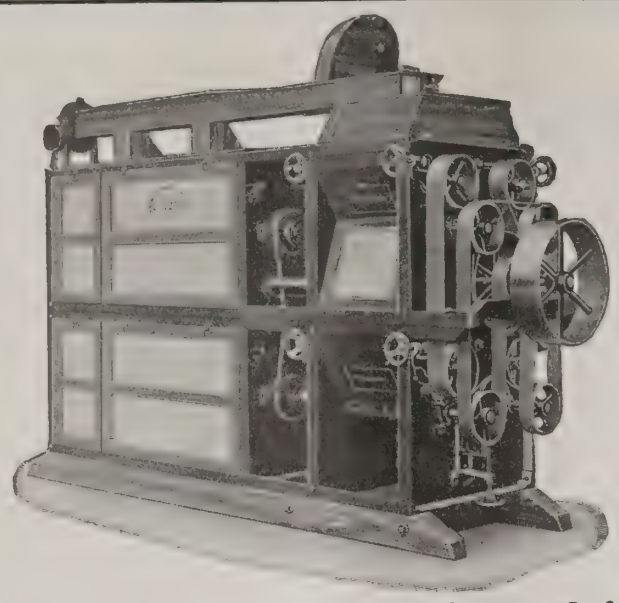
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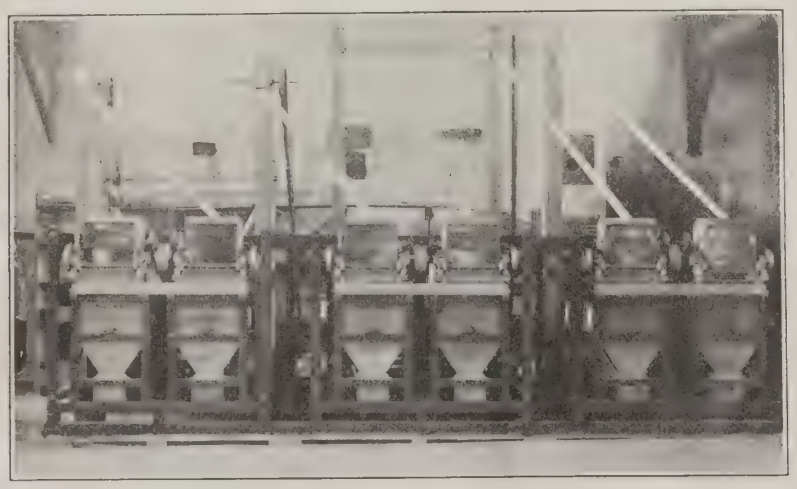
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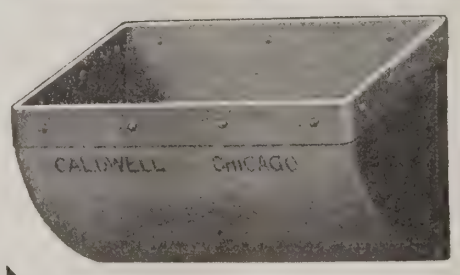
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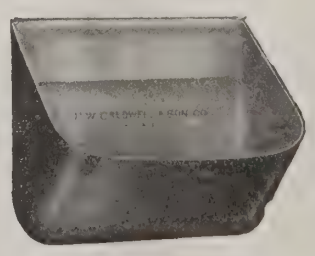
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THOSE good people who have entertained the notion that the change which in November last was made in the political complexion of the Congress would mean putting a break upon the habit of the Congress to multiply paternalistic laws, are rapidly being disabused. It was the hope, as it was the expectation, of most business men that the ending of the war would also put an end to the control and regulation of business by the Government, both directly by law and indirectly by virtue of executive orders delegating the war powers of the President to meddlesome commissions and obscure departmental clerks alike. But there is no evidence that the present Congress has any intention to discourage or relax the control which has made the Administration in its relation to business so irksome and irritating.

On the contrary, the Kenyon-Anderson and Kendrick bills to regulate and control by law the meat packing industry of the country are as drastic measures as any that have preceded it. Senators Kenyon and Kendrick may even have taken their cues from the Department of Agriculture which has been endeavoring for a long time to fasten itself on this industry. The recent decline in the price of cattle, without any corresponding decline in the price of butcher's meats, has, of course, given the radicals a new opportunity for a hearing, of which they have not failed to avail themselves; and Ass't Sec'y Ousley on July 4 published an "analysis of the situation," which contains some curious phases, to say the least. In explanation, for example, of the excessively high retail prices for beef, he says: "The fact is evident that many persons who desire to eat more meat, especially beef and lamb, are denying themselves"; but he is quite certain of the fact, since it is established by published prices, that "these prices are not justified by the wholesale quotations." Therefore, he proposes that all shall eat more beef and more lamb and get out of the war habit of saving food, because, he says, "an increased consumption of beef would reduce prices to the consumer." There are some unprogressive people who still adhere to the thought that it is demand which makes price and that the greater the demand the greater the price, at least until the supply equals or by a little exceeds the demand. Now, as to cattle, there seems of late to have been distinctly an excess of supply at the yards, with poorness of quality; and the foreign demand for beef having become somewhat less insistent, the hoof price at the yards has naturally declined. But the retail prices have not, although the wholesale price to the butchers, of Chicago at least, has fallen about 28 per cent since March 1, or 3 per cent more than the decline in prime steers and twice the decline in "medium" beef on the hoof. "The facts," therefore, says Mr. Ousley, *lucus a non lucendo*, "demonstrate clearly the commanding need for Governmental supervision over the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products."

Now, of course, one naturally feels restraint in questioning so distinguished a purveyor of paternalistic clap-trap as the Department of Agriculture, but it may be conceivable that there are other explanations for a situation which Mr. Ousley and his chief fail to explain and which they think can be mitigated only by a resort to a system of bureaucratic control and "Federal supervision," as proposed in the bills named, as shall put us well on the road to nationalization of our industries and the annihilation of that independent personality and individual initiative to which as Americans we owe all our National achievements and which in two great wars has saved the country by creating in advance stores of private wealth for the National use in time of emergency.

"Until another war happens along, the $20.00 steer, in our opinion, is not going to be in evidence," say the Prey Brothers, live stock men at Denver. "Nor will the common and rough weighty cattle, which brought a premium last year on account of being heavy enough to fill a war order, command as much money as they did last year. This does not mean that we are going back to pre-war prices, but it seems that if the public is to consume beef in normal quantities the cost must be reduced. The same will apply to mutton. During the last two years of the war, retail meat establishments multiplied on account of the public paying the prices without complaint. . . and until they have been eliminated relief is improbable. . . . City rentals are enormous. Union labor dominates the retail business as it does the packing industry. Wages in both cases have advanced 50 to 75 per cent as compared with pre-war basis. . . . In delving into this matter we find that the packer is satisfied and continues to handle beef products on the same small margin that Government investigation has demonstrated, and that the discrepancy lies between the selling price of the packer and the cost price to the consumer, showing an enormous profit that should be remedied. We see no other solution but fewer retail butchers, bigger volume of business with the same overhead expense, which would enable them to handle the product, in our opinion, for 10c per pound less than the consumer is compelled to pay at the present time. Decrease in price, increase in consumption; increase in consumption, stimulation to the market for live cattle."

But one might ask, who is to take up the cleaver to cut off the superfluous butchers because they do not imitate the packers by doing a big business on a small profit? And why impound in the Agricultural Department the packers who, on Mr. Ousley's own showing are not guilty and let go the retailers who are guilty, but whom even the Agricultural Department cannot expect to bring under "Federal supervision" to the extent of taking away their licenses on complaint of suffering but irresponsible housewives?

The May exports, $606,379,599, were the greatest on record. For the fiscal year 1918-19, ending June 30, the Department of Commerce estimates a total of $6,806 million dollars, the greatest valuation for a year of foreign trade in American history. The following showing of origin of imports for the eleven months June-May and destination of exports same period (000 omitted) has a peculiar significance:

	Imports from—		Exports to—	
Divisions:	May.	Eleven mos.	May.	Eleven mos.
Europe	$ 47,275	$319,583	$389,519	$3,990,085
N. America	113,113	955,194	101,628	1,172,401
S. America	51,184	516,213	32,441	357,105
Asia	88,839	757,916	52,140	523,561
Oceania	10,724	181,433	19,647	186,771
Africa	17,792	72,513	11,006	76,323
Total	328,927	2,802,853	606,380	6,306,745

In one word, our exports are going to Europe and to Canada and our imports are coming from everywhere except Europe.

Naturally enough American business is good. The demand for products is unlimited, but because, as the Federal Board *Bulletin* has said, demand and supply are automatically equalized by changes in prices, such changes are, under the circumstances, necessarily upwards. The problem ahead is how in trying to satisfy the demands of Europe through this enormous exportation for which nothing is coming back, and maintain the supply of banking credit at home in volume enough to supply domestic demands; it can't all be placed at the disposal of foreign buyers. There is a large demand, for example, for homes, but the National Bank of Commerce in New York says "a difficult financial situation exists as a result of high costs of materials and labor, coupled with the diversion into other channels of capital which would ordinarily go into this class of buildings"; wherefore prospective builders must expect to carry a larger share of the total costs than has been the custom because there is not so much loanable money available. This does not encourage home building and is responsible for the steady advance in rents. On the other hand, short time money has been easy except at intervals when stock speculation reached excessive limits, and there has been a steady buying of industrials showing large earnings and of oils stocks. The latter class of stocks has in fact been very prominent all through the recent movement. While the general outlook seems very promising there is behind it always the "inflation hazard," the danger that prices will reach impossible heights and that with apparently unlimited credit for the asking European buying may reach indiscrete proportions. However, when Germany begins paying indemnities there must be more or less disturbance of the export trade. Germany will, of course, pay only in goods and she will therefore export far more than she will import, whereas before the war the reverse was true. The indemnity situation is not quite understood. To the mass of men paying a national indemnity is like John Smith paying a judgment to Jones on the next street; but it is quite a different affair. The Allies who are so jealous now of Germany's trade, her exports, in fact, and only her exports, are confronted by the fact that if Belgium and France are to receive their allotments of the indemnity the solvent Allies must first help Germany to become a great industrial nation so that she can pay and then accept their pay in goods. Germany must manufacture on a tremendous scale and ship in proportion or no indemnities can be paid. In like manner, if the U. S. Treasury is ever to be paid the advances made to our Allies or even the interest thereon, we must expect to accept pay in goods. Wherefore, in its present temper it is only a question of time before the Home Market Club of Boston, and standpatters generally, in order to prevent this, will take up the proposition already made to cancel the entire debt to prevent an influx of goods. This is bound to come. The notion that a people can become rich only through exportation and poor by importations is an insidious fallacy that time and experience do not seem to dispel.

Another interesting presentation of the foreign trade is the following table showing the nature of our imports and exports for eleven months:

Groups—	Imports.	Exports.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$1,115,489,246	$1,065,093,738
Foodstuffs in crude condition and animals	339,078,183	639,025,327
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	407,673,849	1,509,599,588
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	567,172,098	854,151,276
Manufactures ready for consumption	360,668,306	2,093,796,169
Miscellaneous	12,771,389	14,913,694
Total imports	$2,802,853,071	$6,176,580,392

From which it appears that only 12.8 per cent of our imports were of manufactures ready for consumption and 87.2 per cent foodstuffs or raw materials, while 33.9 per cent from exports were manufactures ready for consumption. The argument for the protection of infant industries or against pauper labor seems therefore to have lost any significance it may at one time have had.

THE HAY CONVENTION

THE annual hay convention, the yearly meeting in mass of the National Hay Association, will be held at Detroit next week. This is always one of the great trade conventions of the year. The membership of the Association represents perhaps the greater part of the responsible purchasing and forwarding interests in the country, as well as many heavy producers; and the trade generally looks to this body to take up for settlement the peculiar problems which continually arise in the course of business. If these could be settled, once for all, to "stay put," there would be no need for associations and conventions, except to promote good fellowship; but as there is no progress without change, it is the duty of the members of the trade to meet annually to consider the changes that are apparent, study their influence on the business in general and on that of individuals, which is possible only by personal contact and by concerted action to influence the action of Government, the common carriers and other functionaries in ways that will promote and not disarrange the natural course of business. That's the reason why every man who takes every precaution to foster and protect his own business should go this year to Detroit.

HANDLING THE SOUTHWESTERN CROP

KANSAS CITY and Western wheat handling markets have fully arranged the necessary financing to cover the enormous tonnage and high valuation of the present crop movement. There has been some uncertainty regarding available storage for the new wheat; and although terminal markets do not show any particular increase, there is in the states of Kansas and Oklahoma several million bushels more elevator room than on the last crop. Scores of small elevators have been built and hundreds of others have made additions so that one firm, for instance, has in this way, through the erection of 15,000 to 40,000 bushel plants, built in the past few months between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels in these two states alone. Absolutely accurate figures are impossible to secure, but terminal market operators rather believe that the country trade, if given reasonable car supplies, can satisfactorily handle the rush of wheat from the farmers and the delivery to terminal markets.

THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHEAT BUYER

THE Government as a wheat buyer, in the guise of the Grain Corporation, is not destined to be popular this season, one has reason to suspect. Mr. Barnes is a merchant and has not yet been long enough in the official saddle to have lost his merchandising instincts. His profit of 23 millions handling the crop of 1918 is to his merchandising instinct's credit, even if it does make Senator Gronna's constituents mad because they now think they were deprived of it. That's, of course, a last year's bird's nest; but apparently the Corporation does not intend to sink any money this year if it can avoid it.

This year it will not be hard for the dealer to handle Nos. 1, 2 and 3 wheat—the price is fixed and the terms known, but the crop is large and quality threatens to be poor and very spotty. How about the lower grades? Will the Grain Corporation take them with the better? When the proposition was put up to one Zone Agent, In case of dispute with farmers as to grade and price of lower grades and you fix grade and price as per contract requirement, will the Corporation agree to take the grain at the price put on the sample by you? he replied, "No." In reply to the query, In case an elevator man desires to throw the burden of risk on the farmer to market the lower grades for himself, will the elevator man be allowed to ship on account of the farmer for an agreed compensation? he replied, "That is up to the Wheat Director."

We don't know what the country buyer will do under the circumstances. The Corporation as guarantor of the price made by the President ought to buy everything offered and in particular all grain, the value of which is in dispute between buyer and farmer and upon which the Zone Agent fixes a price, as he must in such instances. It would be highly unfair for the Corporation to take the cream of the crop at stated prices and let the country trade struggle with the farmer over the lower grades and the refuse. Yet apparently that seems to be the program as interpreted by at least some Zone Agents.

THE DEALER'S POSITION

THE position of the elevator operator in the wheat belt is not an enviable one this season. He is morally bound to keep his houses open for the purchase of wheat, but he is under more or less restraint as to his operations. Especially difficult may be his position in handling the grades below No. 3, which must be bought and sold without fixed price guides, as provided for grades 1, 2 and 3. Doubtless as the season develops and the quality of the crop is established, the price difficulties with the lower grades will prove less formidable than they may appear to be at this moment. Borrowed trouble is always the most burdensome.

This much is certain, however; the buyer of wheat must be well prepared for his work of grading the grain. His contract with the Grain Corporation protects him against unfair "come-backs." The farmer who is dissatisfied with the grading and the price offered must voice his complaint before the grain passes from his ownership and control, otherwise he is estopped from any complaint. But he has the right of appeal to the Zone Agent, as has the buyer, and the finding of the Agent as to grade and price must be accepted by both parties.

The position of the buyer, therefore, is exceedingly precarious in case of appeal, unless his office is equipped with the apparatus for grading the wheat by the Government standard method, as provided in the "Rules and Regulations." The outfit is not expensive. It can be purchased for quick delivery now; and a misgrading due to lack of apparatus may be so expensive that a single instance where a lower grading be made at a terminal or on a farmer's appeal might conceivably cost many times the expense of a complete outfit. The dealer who takes such a risk—who fails to study the method so deeply that he can use the system intelligently and literally—will have only himself to thank if he makes no money on his transactions this season.

TOWNLEYISM WINS AND LOSES

TOWNLEYISM in North Dakota has reached its climax and is now in its decline. It won out on the referendum a few days ago; and the socialistic program of state ownership and operation of banks, grain elevators, packing houses, etc., has been approved by the voters; but the majority was so small, a matter of 6,000, or 6 per cent of the total vote, it suggests that the momentum of the Non-partisan League is now a spent force. Whether the gang will have the hardihood to attempt carrying out the program under such circumstances remains to be seen and also whether a state in the hands of such a government can raise the money to carry out such a program. If it does procure the money needed, most of the rules of sound investment will be ignored or set at defiance.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures from various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail in "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures representing the past week, the preceding week and corresponding time last year, here assembled for ready reference:

	July 3.	June 28.	July 6, '18.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	1,022,000	1,419,000	1,743,000
Primary shipments	488,000	1,493,000	244,000
Receipts since July 1.	1,022,000	434,911,000	1,743,000
Visible	6,708,000	8,681,000	551,000
Available, June 28	9,720,000	12,805,000	2,156,000
Canadian vis., June 28.	14,287,000	†10,256,000	7,470,000
Exports, U. S.	4,376,000	11,883,000	1,719,000
Exports, world's	9,530,000	18,165,000	7,140,000
Corn—			
Primary receipts	2,253,000	3,536,000	3,910,000
Primary shipments	1,555,000	2,069,000	2,176,000
Receipts since Nov. 1.	136,471,000	134,218,000	216,580,000
Visible	3,799,000	4,038,000	10,883,000
Exports, U. S.	107,000	.....	581,000
Exports, world's	1,760,000	2,177,000	637 000
Oats—			
Primary receipts	3,213,000	5,398,000	4,406,000
Primary shipments	2,526,000	3,578,000	2,673,000
Receipts since Aug. 1.	278,370,000	277,157,000	318,888,000
Visible	19,055,000	18,094,000	12,246,000
Exports, U. S.	718,000	1,741,000	2,605,000
Exports, world's	718,000	2,019,000	2,825,000
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	119,000	164,000	159,000
Shipments, 6 markets.	35,000	55,000	33,000
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	430,000	571,000	462,000
Shipments, 9 markets.	111,000	173,000	103,000
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*229,000	**261,000	204,000
Shipments, 16 markets	*91,000	**90,000	75,000
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	485,000	651,000	535,000
Since Mar. 1, 1919	11,579,000	11,094,000	10,977,000
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	36,575,000	47,184,000	28,575,000
Lard, lbs.	12,407,000	17,283,000	5,820,000
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$13.85	$13.65	$15 80
Hogs	21.30	20.80	16.75
Sheep	8.80	8.75	12.00
Lambs	16.80	12.25	18.60
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	238	236	238
Closing prices—			
Pork, July	$53.90	$51.50	$44.45
Lard, July	35.15	34.07½	25.97½
S. R. Sides, July	28.72½	27.80	24.05
Corn—			
July	$1.87	$1.77⅞-78	$1.52⅜-½
September	1.84¾-⅞	1.75⅝-¾	1.53⅞-54
December	1.62⅜-½	1.53⅝-¾	1.55¼-½
Oats—			
July	$0.71	$0.68¾	$0.71⅛
September	.70⅞-71	.68½-⅝	.70⅝
December	.72⅜-½	.69¾-⅞	.69⅞

†Canadian northwest stocks omitted.
*Pittsburgh and Okla. City missing.
**Pittsburgh missing.

EDITORIALETTES

RYE-WHEAT mixtures are going to be troublesome this season in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indiana, if not elsewhere in the wheat belt. Wheat buyers are cautioned to study the Rules.

IF YOU have not bought your wheat grading outfit, do so at once. Every bushel of wheat bought this year must be graded by the Standard rules; and you can't do that without standard equipment. Don't try to "beat the game"; it can't be done.

BROOMHALL cabled on Monday that it is reported that France will reimpose the pre-war duty on imported oats, corn and barley, and doubtless when a wheat surplus shall have been accumulated, the wheat duty also be re-established. France has been a protective country for a generation and her peasants, like the German junkers, know too well the financial benefit to them of a good fat duty on imports what the people must have or go hungry for bread. The immediate reason assigned for the renewal of duties now is that the ocean tonnage is needed for the bread grains and other necessaries more important than stock feeds.

VICE-PRESIDENT EARLEY of the North Dakota Bankers' Association told the Wisconsin Bankers' Association that Townley of the Nonpartisan League is "a capable leader, a master of political strategy, and if he should gain a foothold in an agricultural state like Wisconsin or Illinois, and thus succeed in his dream of linking up labor and farmer, all I can say is 'Look out!' This man has made the farmers of North Dakota conscious." Well, probably the fool report of the North Dakota Bankers' Ass'n committee on the Duluth and Superior elevators some years before Townley broke loose did quite as much as Townley to that effect; at any rate, his success is based largely on that egregious blunder.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements and cars leaking grain in transit are solicited.

THE ADVERTISING value of The Price Current-Grain Reporter as a medium for reaching the buying power of the grain elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in its columns tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the grain trade, place your announcements in the trade's only weekly, which is always first to get the live, up-to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, JULY 9, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Corn crop reports of late have been generally excellent. There are a few unfavorable spots in the country which is only natural, but the general average has been so favorable that the December has at last broken away from the old crop deliveries and is inclined to drag. The Government Report is expected to show a relatively small acreage with a good condition, but the final returns are likely to indicate a smaller acreage than the first returns, as there has been more or less loss on low lands due to flooding and other factors and in some sections this land cannot be replanted. The bulk of the crop is now laid by, with the greater part of the early tardiness of growth recovered. The abnormally hot weather has brought this about, but there are some sections that will have soft grain unless there are continued high temperatures until late in the season.

The old crop situation is becoming very strong. A short while ago the trade made much of the low prices prevailing in Argentina, yet values there have practically doubled of late and ocean freights have mounted, so that at the moment the Argentine grain delivered at New York *via* steamer would cost nearly as much as the domestic article laid down from the West, and the latter would be of excellent quality and free from weevil. Drought in western Europe has materially cut down the crops of feeding grains, and Argentine corn is about the cheapest of all feeds that can be secured. This has tended to force values upward, and American speculators were not slow to take advantage of it. Export business from the United States of grain seems almost impossible, but there is an excellent call for the finished product in the way of starch, etc., which keeps industries in the market for the grain, and stocks in sight are by no means liberal. Receipts are expected to be very light for some time to come as harvest of winter wheat and oats is now under way, and farmers have little time for hauling.

Hog prices are the highest on record, and corn is about the same, everything considered, the high levels of several years ago being due more to a scarcity of grain of milling quality than to anything else. Yet, corn is still below a parity with hogs, and there is an excellent profit in feeding. Cattle prices are very low, but in some instances feeders have such heavy losses staring them in the face that they are inclined to keep on feeding, hoping that there will be a turn for the better. Europe cannot substitute barley and other grains for corn for feeding purposes, having little to substitute with. Very large sales of barley have been reported on the Pacific Coast to go to the United Kingdom. How much grain will be shipped from North America, and in fact from all countries, depends greatly on the amount of ocean tonnage, which is already commencing to be a little short.

The food situation is about the same as in other lines of business. The war caused reserves of all commodities to be reduced to small proportions. Peace is at hand and with fair confidence in the maintenance of a high level of prices there is a move to restock. This finds supplies rather light, and accounts for some of the advance. Wages have also gone up, and are still trending higher, so that there is more money with which to pay for food. Prohibition may also make a difference in the purchasing power of the poorer classes.

True to form, a black rust scare has developed in the Northwest, and heavy damage has already been done in some sections of South Dakota. The rust has been found in North Dakota and in Minnesota, but so far no estimates of the prospective losses can be made. Much depends on weather conditions. The spring wheat outlook is much less favorable than of late, and the Government report is expected to show a fair loss. Yields of winter wheat are disappointing in many sections of the belt, but the total is so large that even were the entire spring wheat crop wiped out there would still be sufficient for bread and seed requirements as well as a large surplus for export. Washington messages indicate that North Dakota producers are not satisfied with the guaranteed figure, and believe that they could get more were there an open market.

Oat prices have made little or no response to the reports that the crop is heading short in some sections of the belt, and at the present time nearly three bushels of oats can be purchased for the price of one bushel of corn. The visible supply is extremely heavy for this season of the year and the movement of the new crop is impending. Unfavorable weather in Texas has delayed the movement in that section. While the crop does not promise to be a bumper one, it is expected that final returns will show better than an average yield. Foreign news has been very bullish, but the export demand has been slow in developing, and it would take large purchases to cut down stocks materially.

Grain Market Summary.

Primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the week follow:

	July 3, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
Wheat	1,022,000	1,419,000	1,743,000
Corn	2,253,000	3,536,000	3,910,000
Oats	3,213,000	3,393,000	4,406,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week, with comparisons as shown by the PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	6,468,000	10,059,000
Preceding week	10,353,000	12,277,000

Corn futures advanced to new high levels for the season the past week, and closed at the top on the July, and ¼@1c under the outside figure on the distant deliveries. Sentiment was strongly bullish, and with a three day holiday ahead there was general evening up by shorts. Weather conditions were excellent for rapid growth of the crop, but the trade are afraid of a scarcity of old grain before the new crop is harvested. Foreigners bought some futures here. Argentine prices have advanced faster than in this country. Closing trades were at net gains of 8¾ @9⅛c, the latter on the September.

Oats held within a range of 4@4½c, and closed with net gains of 2¼@2½c, December leading. The cash demand was slow with stocks large, which more than offset the effect of the less favorable crop reports. The dominating influence was the action of corn. Outside interest was much larger, but with the movement of the new crop impending there was little desire to take the bull side in volume.

New wheat has commenced to move, but as yet in small volume. Chicago received its first few cars, but next week is expected to see a material increase providing weather conditions are favorable. So far the grain received has sold at better than the guaranteed price, and the cost of flour will remain high for a while at least. The winter and spring wheat crops promise to be smaller than anticipated earlier in the season, blight and rust making its appearance in the Northwest, while yield of winter wheat is disappointing. Foreign demand is expected to be heavy. Range of prices for the week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	July 3, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
July	$1.87	$1.77½	$1.87	$1.78	$1.53⅜
Sept.	1.85⅛	1.75	1.84⅞	1.75¾	1.55¼
Dec.	1.63½	1.53½	1.62½	1.53¾	.....
Oats—					
July	.71½	.67½	.71	.68¾	.74⅛
Sept.	.71¾	.67⅝	.71	.68⅝	.69½
Dec.	.73⅛	.68⅝	.72⅜	.69⅞	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	4,048,000	539,000	4,992,000
P. receipts to July 5	280,486,000	318,868,000	290,870,000
P. shipments to July 5	219,328,000	238,143,000	252,642,000
P. stocks on July 5	11,279,000	5,013,000	2,525,000
P. consumpt'n to July 5.	53,927,000	76,251,000	40,695,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to July 3	1,022,000	1,743,000	1,922,000
P. shipments to July 3	488,000	244,000	1,529,000
P. stocks on July 3	2,574,000	298,000	3,283,000
P. consumpt'n to July 3	902,000	1,427,000	1,399,000

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to July 5, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	46,758,000	65,399,000
Milwaukee	3,911,000	9,762,000
Minneapolis	5,543,000	13,646,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	16,299,000	19,999,000
Toledo	975,000	1,860,000
Detroit	1,338,000	3,074,000
Kansas City	14,651,000	26,330,000
Peoria	15,912,000	26,005,000
Omaha	17,976,000	36,121,000
Indianapolis	13,083,000	14,221,000
Total	136,471,000	216,580,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
Chicago	883,000	1,275,000	1,575,000
Milwaukee	43,000	77,000	187,000
Minneapolis	64,000	77,000	186,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	353,000	581,000	333,000
Toledo	17,000	16,000	18,000
Detroit	8,000	24,000	31,000
Kansas City	176,000	330,000	206,000
Peoria	222,000	472,000	666,000
Omaha	335,000	409,000	406,000
Indianapolis	152,000	275,000	302,000
Total	2,253,000	3,536,000	3,910,000
Shipments	1,555,000	2,069,000	2,176,000

for $2. The test weight is only 58 lbs.

Exports of grain from New Orleans is reported by Chief Inspector Colby for June at 2,612,563 bus. of wheat; 51,132 of corn; 85,270 of oats; 647,195 of barley. For the season since July 1, 1918, the record shows 15,711,878 bus. of wheat; 922,000 of corn; 11,186,000 of oats; 1,087,000 of barley and 1,100 of rye.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1918, to July 5, 1919, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	54,000	8,000
Milwaukee	32,000	2,000
Minneapolis	650,000	834,000
Duluth	69,000	3,000
St. Louis	47,000	102,000
Toledo	7,000	15,000
Detroit	10,000	3,000
Kansas City	109,000	684,000
Peoria	1,000	.....
Omaha	30,000	75,000
Indianapolis	13,000	17,000
Total	1,022,000	1,743,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
St. Louis	47,000	87,000	102,000
Kansas City	109,000	101,000	684,000
Omaha	30,000	72,000	75,000
Toledo	7,000	6,000	15,000
Detroit	10,000	20,000	3,000
Indianapolis	13,000	9,000	17,000
Peoria	1,000	12,000	.....
Chicago	54,000	75,000	8,000
Milwaukee	32,000	37,000	2,000
Minneapolis	650,000	870,000	834,000
Duluth	69,000	130,000	3,000
Total	1,022,000	1,419,000	1,743,000
Shipments	488,000	1,493,000	244,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
American	4,376,000	11,883,000	1,719,000
Indian	.....	.....	240,000
Argentine	3,594,000	3,493,000	4,423,000
Australian	1,448,000	2,720,000	720,000
Others	112,000	69,000	38,000
Total	9,530,000	18,165,000	7,140,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	343,694,000	226,494,000	324,294,000
Indian	5,099,000	13,140,000	32,538,000
Argentine	72,473,000	68,221,000	58,156,000
Australian	68,621,000	36,103,000	46,982,000
Others	3,932,000	3,282,000	10,198,000
Total	493,819,000	347,240,000	472,168,000
Season	.....	376,524,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
American	107,000	.....	581,000
Argentine	1,505,000	2,090,000	.....
African	148,000	87,000	56,000
Total	1,760,000	2,177,000	637,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
American	3,455,000	23,620,000	35,898,000
Argentine	43,034,000	13,156,000	53,590,000
African	4,641,000	2,402,000	2,002,000
Others	.....	94,000	.....
Total	51,130,000	39,272,000	91,490,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oas last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918
American	718,000	1,741,000	2,605,000
Argentine	.....	278,000	220,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	718,000	2,019,000	2,825,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1918, Exports of oats last week, compared and comparisons for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
American	86,047,000	117,204,000	112,784,000
Argentine	23,539,000	14,303,000	38,054,000
Others	.....	880,000	50,000
Total	109,586,000	132,387,000	150,788,000
Season	.....	140,826,000	162,753,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to July 5	136,771,000	216,440,000	184,588,000
P. shipments to July 5.	82,041,000	112,796,000	97,873,000
P. stocks on July 5	3,529,000	8,357,000	1,286,000
P. consumpt'n to July 5.	55,318,000	95,461,000	86,278,000

INDIANA DEALERS MID-SUMMER MEETING

Very Large and Successful Meeting at Indianapolis Last Week—The Wheat Campaign the Chief Cause of Enquiry and Discussion—Cost of Handling

Reported by EATON G. OSMAN, Editor

The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n was held at Indianapolis on July 2 in the library room of the Board of Trade building and was one of the largest summer meetings ever held by the Association. The hall, which was filled with seats to its utmost capacity, proved to be too small for the audience gathered, who with commendable fidelity to the interests of the Association and the subject matter under discussion remained in the room practically throughout the entire meeting, which began at 10 o'clock in the morning with a short interval for luncheon and lasted until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The welcome was extended by the Rev. Jas. M. Eakins of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and was a very felicitous effort. At the conclusion of the welcome the invocation was made, all standing.

General Accident Prevention.

K. M. Bickel, manager of the publicity department of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago, who had the day previous addressed the Indiana Millers' Ass'n, gave an address on general accident prevention, which was to have been illustrated with motion pictures. The intense heat of the day, however, which would have necessitated closing out all the ventitlation of the room, suggested to Mr. Bickel that it would be more comfortable to omit the motion pictures, which he did.

The talk was of course very interesting and had this virtue, that it all pointed towards ways and means for the prevention of industrial accidents which the speaker said carried off more men per year than were carried off by war from the ranks of the American Expeditionary Force in France. As the premiums paid for insurance in this company depend upon the amount of losses and the continuance of payments as compensation to sufferers in the industrial accidents hinges also upon the reduction of those losses by the prevention and the reconstruction, or rehabilitation, of the sufferers from accidents, the remarks of Mr. Bickel had a direct bearing upon the financial aspect of the industrial accident problem.

Accidents are caused by the physical hazard; that is to say, from machinery and carelessness in its protection and also from the natural hazard; in other words, carelessness. The latter is far more serious than the former and represents the greater portion of the losses.

As far as elevator men are concerned. who are interested, of course, as employers, and every employer should carry insurance to cover his liability, it may be said that policing is really not necessary, but there should be a continuous cautioning on the men to protect themselves against dangerous contacts with the machinery in the building and from general movements about the building that are likely to result in accidents. The fact that no accidents may have occurred in a partitcular elevator for a great many years is no criterion of what may or may not happen in the future. The descriptions of reconstruction work were most interesting. Some of the cases reported seemed to be almost incredible.

Prevention of Smut.

Russel East, county agricultural agent for Shelby County, Ind., gave a very interesting talk upon wheat culture and methods of prevention of smut and other diseases. Mr. East opened his remarks by expressing his appreciation of the value of coöperation in his work by the grain dealers of Shelby County, who, he said, made it possible to have a county agent in that county, by contributions of their means and their influence after others, and particularly the farmers, interested in the same work had failed in their efforts. He further struck a responsive chord by saying that he did not like the word "agent." His first thought of an agent is that of a salesman. "Now, I am not a salesman," he said. "I am not in the buying or selling game; I am simply an agricultural adviser. Just bear that in mind that I am an adviser and not an agent and we will all get along a good deal better, and I find it is not desirable to give too much advice." He spoke of a case where on one occasion he had given a man advice to hold some wheat, and the result was he lost about 20c a bu. on it; and the farmer of course was sore and he has not gotten over it. He spoke of the place the grain dealers have in helping to develop agriculture in the counties by using the standard grain grades in their buying from farmers as the best means to develop better quality of grains. It is not fair to buy on an average or upon a single flat grade, but the buying should be strictly on the merits of the particular lot of grain offered.

Some time was given to the "smuts," the stinking smut and the loose smut. The former is quite familiar to everybody. The loose smut, however, is different. It results in black heads; appears when the wheat is in bloom and does its damage by the spores entering into the kernel of the grain. Farmers generally are quite ignorant of the influence of the loose smut upon their crop. Some farmers even refer to it rather in a welcoming way as an indication of a good wheat crop. This is of course a mistake, because the damage is done in any event whether the farmer can see it or not. The loss this year by loose smut in Shelby County is about 11 per cent of all the crop of that county and is equivalent to a total loss on 5,000 acres, the cost representing the value of at least 100,000 bus.

The method of control for loose smut is more complicated than for stinking smut. The hot water treatment was recommended; it is slow but sure, but in Shelby County he has built a machine that will treat about 50 bus. every 15 minutes. The process is for the farmer to wet his grain, which is very loosely sacked, before hauling it to the machine, then turn it over to the agent who puts it in his drum for one minute in water heated to 120 degrees. It is then put into a bath heated to 129 degrees, where it is held for 10 minutes and is then taken out and dried. Now, it is very necessary that the process should be exact, because it has been found that if the temperature of the water is under 129 degrees the smut spores will not be killed and if it is in excess of 129 degrees then the influence upon the germinating quality is bad.

He has found by using this method that practically all of the wheat the seed of which has been treated is now disease-free; and it is his purpose to go through the county and pick out the best heads as a beginning for a stock of disease-free wheat which will be planted next season and a stock of seed accumulated from such planting. Some discussion followed on the varieties of wheat grain in Shelby County; the most prolific and satisfactory of which is a hybrid, the origin of which is not known, but locally it is called "Hall's," presumably introduced by a man of the name of Hall. It is proposed, however, to change the name of this particular strain of wheat, particularly after a supply of disease-free wheat is accumulated. Tentatively it may perhaps be denominated as "Shelby's Favorite" or something of that sort.

What Is the Matter with Business?

By special request of the officers of the Association, E. G. Osman, editor of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, made an address which was entitled on the program "What Is the Matter with Business?" The main topic of the address was not exactly of that nature, but more properly might be entitled "What May Happen to Business." The chief subject under discussion was the material condition of Europe at this time and its probable influence upon prices of commodities of all sorts in this country. The theory of the speaker was that the prevailing high prices the world over are not due as the politicians and sensationalists in the newspapers and even some of the officers of the Government have maintained, to profiteering, but to an all-prevailing scarcity of commodities of all sorts and descriptions, which is one of the first and most natural conditions brought about by the war. During the war all production was diverted from its usual objects to the purpose of making war materials to be destroyed. General commodities, therefore, in consumption in a time of peace were neglected; surplus stocks existing before August, 1914, have been consumed, while the working people, misunderstanding the nature of wages and where wages come from, have been insisting that the better life, to which all people are looking, means as to them at least less work and higher wages; in other words, diminished production and greater consumption, at least by themselves. This being the universal tendency of the labor program, coupled with the fact that surplus stocks in the old world have been practically consumed, and the further fact that Americans are the only people able to proceed immediately with the production of these necessary articles, we are called upon to supply not only our own wants, but also those of the old world, including Great Britain. For which reason the high cost of living, entirely naturally the result of economic laws, can be relieved only by abandoning the labor union's and the sentimentalist's doctrine of reduced production and turning to what is absolutely necessary—the immediate resumption of production in every direction.

This problem, the speaker said, at this moment more intimately concerns Europe than it does ourselves, but Americans must not take it for granted that it does not concern them. This country is and for some time to come must continue to be a reservoir from which the world is supplied with raw materials and consumable goods, and as Europe has little to give in return in kind, the satisfaction of wants of the entire Western world depends in large part upon American workers. If the latter shall insist upon the almost universal policy of labor, of less work but greater consumption, we shall, like Europe, come face to face with the fact that the less there is produced the less we shall have to consume and the more serious will be the scramble for what there is, because men cannot live on gold or evidences of European indebtedness.

The situation in its most aggravated form is therefore what now exists in Russia. When the Russians were still fighting but tired of fighting, German propagandists sent Lenine and Trotzky to tell the Russians they would have the better life by abandoning the war and distributing among themselves the wealth monopolized by capitalists and land owners. And the Russians did it. The creation of new wealth stopped and the paupers and aristocrats fared alike, because all production has practically ceased in Russia; and that great state seems to be perishing under our eyes because the people have ceased to work and to save. The trade unions throughout the world are strong enough to throw society into confusion and stop all production by their lightning strokes, but that is all. Strikes add nothing to production; they reduce it; and labor by such policy is simply forcing the whole world to squander its capital, and governments are contributing to the disorder by masking extravagance and waste and non-production by the inflation of credit and the encouragement of high and exorbitant prices. The Federal Reserve Board has referred to the growing scarcity of capital and to the necessity of using caution about exporting to it wholesale from this country; so that on the whole the problem of universal scarcity has already begun to throw out its warnings to the Continent as well as to ourselves, that unless there be an immediate resumption of work and strenuous saving the exhaustion of capital may come, as well as the exhaustion of the supplies of commodities and the day of the general scramble be brought nearer, with the further warning that should the capital of the world be exhausted the latter would face a repetition of the submergence of civilization as it was when the barbarians overran the Empire. The speaker continued:

There is, however, one class of producers against whom the indictment of slacker will not lie, the farmers. The farmers have been well paid in these later days, but they have not cut their production in order to gain by creating scarcity, although there is a class of self-appointed mentors who have advised that very thing; particularly is this true of certain cotton factors who have advised cutting the next acreage when the current price for cotton was about 25c a pound and the world bare of cotton. The weather this season has cut the acreage, but the slacker's plea for artitficial scarcity did not get very far. The American farmer has not over-produced as it happens, but in this country he has produced far beyond the capacity of the country to consume, and in the years to come as in the past he must depend upon foreign markets to take up his surpluses at prices profitable to him. The one great danger in all this reconstruction hysteria of the politician is that Congress, which has already taken it up for discussion, may adopt Sec'y Lane's specious scheme to drain swamps and irrigate deserts to make farms to give to soldiers. I do not object to compensating soldiers and I am of course not suggesting improper motives to the Interior Department, but I do agree with a member of Congress who the other day referred to this project as pure speculation in land, of the same character as 90 per cent of all the land legislation since the Civil War, which has been more for the benefit of land speculators large and small than it has for land seekers. The production records show that there are farms enough in this country now to feed our people and have a large surplus for export. Wherefore until the making of more farms comes in response to a permanent demand for more foodstuffs for home consumption than our existing farms can produce, to make more would be a menace to the prosperity and the solvency of existing farms. One thing men forget speaking of the H. C. L. and the farm's responsibility therefor is the inelastitc demand for farm products. These are different from all other commodities in general use. The changing succession of wants promotes progress. Every time one human want is gratified, by some mysterious process of nature a new one immediately makes its appearance, so that the inventive and productive activity of man can never cause surfeit; wants merely

change character and human activity its direction. But when a man has had enough to eat to satisfy nature he stops eating to go to golf, his motor or any one of a thousand other competitive wants that men must work to gratify. Therefore the demand for farm products, while it is persistent, is limited and the surplus of the farms that cannot be marketed goes to waste. It is therefore a distinct drive at the prosperity of American farms to try now to step backward to the days when they burned corn for fuel in Kansas as they are doing at this very moment in Argentina, to ask Congress to appropriate money to make more farms for which there will be no immediate demand.

As to the grain trade, I think the reconstruction needed there is a return to the *status quo ante bellum*—to be let alone to have state and National governments take their hands off and suppress all unnecessary bureaucratic meddling and unnecessary interference with the trade and its lawfully recognized customs. No trade is better self-policed than the grain trade. Nearly every abuse of which the public had reason to complain when I first began to take notice of the grain trade, in the spring of 1898, I find is now gone and has been abolished by the trade itself. With a single exception of the standard grain grades, now made universal by law, to which the markets would not agree, the abuses existing in 1898 which affected farmers have all been done away with by the trade itself acting through its trade organizations; yet it is a fact that as the trade has cleaned house and given the benefits most largely to the farmer or to the ultimate consumer in a ridiculously low cost in handling, cleaning and milling grain, the more vicious have been the attacks upon its individual and combined trade integrity and fairness. Yet as we now know, the experience of the grain trade with wheat during the reign of the Grain Corporation has demonstrated beyond question that the farmer, until the price of wheat was fixed and the grain marketed through the Government, the farmer had never paid to exceed 50 per cent of the actual cost of handling his grain through the elevators.

Now, there are more important reasons than this one why the grain trade should be allowed at the earliest possible moment to return to its old ways and methods; by which I mean that all interference of the price-making process through the operation of free speculation on the grain exchanges should cease.

First, I should say, is the fact that the exchanges make the price not by caprice, but by actual bargain and sale. A grain exchange true to name is a market where buyers and sellers get together and on the basis of their knowledge of supply and demand fix a price. On the grain exchanges the price varies somewhat from day to day and from hour to hour and from delivery month to delivery month, but the price itself, whatever it is, is always the result of the competition of the grain buyers and sellers of the world. It is their opinion at a given moment as to what the value of the specific grain is. Some farmers are forever complaining that the farmer is the only producer who does not have the power to fix the price of his own products. Now the farmer ought to count himself as particularly fortunate that he is not compelled to fix the price of his own product himself. He is in the fortunate position of having the price fixed for him by the best informed men in the world, devoting themselves to that very task and doing it in the open, without cost to him and at no risk to him. Speculators relieve him of all anxiety as to values which he could not know without the speculators. Furthermore, the study of quotations on contracts for the distant future deliveries are some indications to the farmer what crops would likely be most profitable to plant for the next growing season.

Then there is the facility for selling grain for future delivery. I am not asking this privilege on behalf of the grain dealer only, however valuable to him may be the privilege of forward selling and of hedging his transactions, with its backward reflection of benefit to the farmer. What I am contending for is that this speculation is in itself of so great an advantage to the farmer that as a disinterested observer of this game of handling grain I insist that free speculation is indispensable to the farmer's welfare as a producer; and I can scarcely retain my impatience with official ignorance when I hear it iterated and reiterated from the peanut stand to the capitol at Washington that speculation is a part of the illegitimate methods of the grain trade or stock exchange and ought to be suppressed.

It is the grain buyer's business to take a farmer's grain, grade, clean and condition it and to move it by the most expeditious and cheapest route to the mill or the industries which prepare it for human consumption; but most of all it is his duty to keep an open market every business day in order to relieve the farmer at the earliest possible moment he desires that relief of the burden and risk of carrying his grain and to pay him the price, when the farmer sells, which in normal times and under ordinary market conditions of peace is substantially the same at all times and seasons of the year. There is a very widespread belief that farmers suffer serious loss from having to throw their crops on the market immediately after harvest. This is a very common misconception which even friends of the trade cannot get away from. They think that because as a rule between July 1 and March 1 following about 87 per cent of the wheat is marketed and only 13 per cent during the remaining four months, therefore the early marketing of wheat has a tendency to bear the price between June and March. Mr. Butler told the Ohio dealers only the other day that if the producer would be content to market his crops more moderately the prices of his products would become more stable relatively to other commodities and many of his problems would be solved. This by many people is taken as axiomatic—something beyond dispute because it seems that it ought to be true, but as to grain it is not true. When the world is at peace, and that is the normal condition of the world, thank God, and our Governments have the common sense to let the grain exchanges function according to their natures and do not try to force them to function as bureaucrats and some Congressmen think they ought to function, the fact is developed that no matter when during the season the farmer sells his grain the perfection of the mechanism of the grain exchanges has been such that the price has been practically the same at all seasons. The rule is that the farmer can sell his products cheapest as soon as they are ready to market. He saves handling cost, shrinkage, cost of carrying. But the further reason is that trained speculators through their knowledge of the relations of supply and demand can be relied upon to adjust prices at the beginning of the crop season to the expectancy throughout the whole season and this adjustment, however early it is made, more often than otherwise maintains itself substantially throughout the crop year, as the records of the grain exchanges will prove beyond question.

This is the value of speculation. It is the one thing that stabilizes prices, and the broader the market, the greater the number of speculators, the greater the volume of their business, the more certain it is that price fluctuations will be the least. It is only when the speculators are few and the volume of their transactions small that the fluctuations are great.

Now, what I am getting at is simply this, that when people talk to you grain dealers about reconstructing the grain trade it is your duty as grain dealers, I take it, to make no apologies. You have made too many apologies already. It does not follow because men complain, that there is weakness in the system of grain marketing which arouses the passions of men. The passions of men are far more easily and far more often aroused by lies and innuendoes and by misconception than by truth. Men complain more about those things that do not exist or of things that once existed and are past and gone. This is peculiarly true of the grain trade, which has been the target of complaint and legislation in all ages and the desire to control it now is no less keen on the part of department clerks and those who know nothing about it than ever before, at a time when such control would be most unfortunate and dangerous to all concerned. It is your duty to the trade, I make bold to say, to defend trade practices when they are attacked, by explaining what they mean, not to yourselves, but to the producer and to the consuming public. Do that, and do your business with your farmer friends frankly and on the square, and the grain trade will need no reconstruction, only restitution of its rights and privileges. But it is also to be remembered that men and politicians are all alike. Whether the Administration be Democratic or Republican, the grain dealer and food purveyor are alike always fair game; and the present session thus far has shown that the Republicans have the same disposition to take and retain and make more control of business in the same ways that distinguished the Democrats.

At the conclusion of this address adjournment was taken for luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by an interesting report by Elmer Hutchinson, member of the Market Survey Committee, which recently made an investigation of a large number of primary inspection points to check up the quality of supervision service and the equipment provided by the state and exchange and other local inspection departments for the practical inspection of grain under the standard grain grade rules. Reviewing briefly the movement which led up to the adoption of the standard grades and the inauguration of the Bureau of Markets and inspection supervision system, Mr. Hutchinson confining his talk chiefly to wheat as the one cereal of greater immediate interest, said that to be absolutely frank the system of inspection is not as yet working to perfection. The machinery of the supervision is itself not entirely organized as it will sooner or later be organized and there is also a deficiency of apparatus in a great many of the markets as well as some local antagonism towards the supervision system. In answer to the question, therefore, why the existing system has not yet resulted in the uniformity of inspection so much desired and which was expected to be the immediate result of the inauguration of the system, Mr. Hutchinson said there are several reasons. In the first place, there is in many markets a lack of equipment such as is required if the inspection under the rules is to be carried out literally as it must be. There is also the lack of desire on the part of a good many inspectors to use the equipment even where it is provided. There is also some improper use of the equipment due to carelessness or ignorance. The fee system of payment for inspections where the fees constitute the entire compensation of the inspector and where the inspector receives the entire amount of fees paid, one immediate result of which is that fewer samplers are employed than are really necessary and poor sampling results, and of course it is well understood that poor sampling means poor subsequent inspection. In some markets it is found also that the rooms used by the inspectors to work in are not what they should be, particularly are they dark.

Generally speaking, fees for inspection are high and have a tendency to advance like everything else. Now the dealer does not object to paying a good round fee providing he gets the service and they do not always get the service, and inspectors admit that they do not always give the service, for the reason that the volume of work crowding upon the inspectors being very heavy, there is somewhat of a disposition to slackness. There seems also to be a disproportion between the fees paid for in-inspection and those paid for out-in-spection. This is perhaps natural, as there should be a differential in favor of the out-inspection, but in some places the latter is found to be disproportionately large.

Variations in intermarket inspections were thought to be perhaps not unexpected in view of the difficulties encountered during the war in the shortage of men, but hereafter this should be considerably improved. There is a distinct improvement in the tendency to uniformity, but it has not come absolutely as yet. The complaint, of course, that is always in evidence as the result of grain inspecting very close to the line, cannot be avoided. Complaints of this character are lodged very naturally against the rules themselves; but dealers should bear in mind that the same thing happened in the old days when the test weight was taken of a kettle and the moisture was guessed at and dealers should not find fault now that the system is much more intricate, if they will only bear in mind that the miller must also be so much more exact in his operations as to require a chemist practically all of the time in his plant. Dealers must bear in mind constantly that the zone agents will insist that the country elevators shall buy wheat from now on through the rest of this crop strictly upon Government grades. Now the country elevator man in doing so may not always be absolutely correct in his establishment of the grade before it reaches destination, but he will be required to take the grades as his basis and will be expected to use all the appliances for testing the grain in order to establish the weight that the Federal grades contemplate shall be used and which supply men are now in a positoin to supply to all dealers.

Mr. Hutchinson said that all markets visited by the committee where inspection for any reason was deemed inadequate or unsatisfactory by the committee the authorities in charge had been duly notified not by a circular letter but by a letter of information based upon the specific deficiencies found in that market so that every market now has had called to its attention the defects of the system which the committee deemed it necessary to correct in order to bring the service up to the proper level of efficiency and he had no doubt that the result of the survey would be very beneficial.

Attitude of the Farmers.

Mr. McCollum, secretary of the Indiana Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n being among the audience, was called upon and made a short address. He said in view of the fact that the farmers' movement is growing quite rapidly in Indiana, regular dealers would perhaps like to know where farmers' companies stand. He assured them in the first place that the farmers' managers will do all of their buying of grain strictly upon the basis of the Federal standard grades. They support the grades heartily and the by-laws of the companies in that state distinctly provide that all grain shall be bought upon its merits as determined by the testing of the grain and on the basis of the Federal Standard Rules. Any farmers' manager who does not do this will certainly lose his job when the fact is disclosed.

Another thing Mr. McCollum was interested in was the question of an 8c margin. An advertisement of a grain paper saying that 8c was not enough called his attention to this matter and he was a little curious to know just what it meant. The farmers' companies in their by-laws provide that man-

agers shall handle grain on a fair margin and that is what they propose to do; and if it turns out that in handling this 8c is a fair margin, 8c will be taken. If 8c is not enough, managers will take 9 or 10c or whatever sum is necessary to handle the wheat at a profit to the company; and he said that the companies and the managers are determined to work along with the regular dealers; and if you regular dealers will give me information concerning any manager who is not playing the game on the square he will be taken care of.

Handling the Wheat Crop.

President Goodrich of the National Ass'n was called upon to tell how to handle the wheat crop. He explained, however, that he was not in position to tell anything new. The ground had been pretty well gone over heretofore, particularly in the matter of ascertaining costs of handling, and as this had a rather wide variance, it is practically impossible of course that any fixed margin will be made. However, he thought that a great deal of the apprehension of difficulty of the farmers as to the amount of the margin was largely imaginary. He found in consultation with the farmers in New York in connection with the conference with Mr. Barnes that the farmers are quite as willing to make a fair margin themselves as buyers and to permit the regular grain dealers to make such margin as any one could reasonably expect. Only the demagogues floating about the country are they who are making trouble. However, the trade must decide immediately as to what they will pay. When representatives of the trade started out to settle this difficulty it was thought that a margin could be arranged with Mr. Barnes, but that was found to be impossible. Farmers as well as the regular dealers were interested in this matter and at first thought that they could arrange a solution with the zone agents and not submit the matter to Mr. Barnes, but as far as the zone agents are concerned they will act chiefly as arbitrators in the matter of settling complaints. He found also that the farmers as well as dealers had not quite agreed on the form of the contract with the Grain Corporation. They as well as ourselves objected to the holding of samples 60 days so that the contact has cut that out. If there is any controversy with the farmer as to your grading complaint must be made immediately. You will then take the sample of the grain in controversy which is sent immediately in a proper container to the zone agent and he will fix the grade and discount, but the farmer must make complaint when the grain is delivered or he is estopped from making it at any subsequent time. The Grain Corporation through the zone agents has provided a poster which shall be posted in every grain elevator.

[This poster, a copy of which has just arrived in this office, is 15 inches wide and 30 inches long. It is headed "Notice to Producers of Wheat." It then goes on to state that the Grain Corporation has entered into a contract with the buyer in whose house the poster is fixed and calls attention to the clause of the contract which is designed to furnish a method by which the producer may satisfy himself that he is receiving fair treatment in grade, dockage and price and that clause in the contract is reproduced upon the poster. The poster then further states how subsequently the differences between buyer and seller shall be harmonized by mutual agreement if possible, or by reference to the Grain Corporation or the Zone Agent of the Grain Corporation acting in the district where the transaction takes place. Further down the poster for ready references gives a schedule of the standards for wheat and at the bottom is a schedule of prices to be paid in the zone in which the elevator is located. The varieties are Northern spring with prices and discounts for No. 1, 2 and 3; the Hard spring and Durum No. 1, 2 and 3; the yellow and soft winters, No. 1, 2 and 3; White Club No. 1, 2 and 3; red spring No. 1, 2 and 3; Red Durum and Red Walla No. 1, 2 and 3. These posters must be attached to the property of the elevator in such position that it is so conspicuous the producer cannot well avoid seeing it. The zone agent accompanies this poster with a number of slips to be used for making complaints. This slip contains the name and address of buyer; name and address of seller, number of bushels in dispute; grade and dockage fixed by buyer; grade and dockage claimed by seller and space for the Grain Corporation's findings. Zone Agent Jackson in the forwarding of these documents to elevators in his zone says, "We enclose half a dozen slips to be used in forwarding samples. Please see that they are properly filled out and placed in the container that will carry the grain. More slips will be furnished upon application, but we hope that even the use of this half dozen will not be necessary."]

The keeping of the record of transactions of course is a heavy task, but it must be kept as specified in the contract or the dealer will certainly lose his license, and licenses of course it must be understood now refer only to wheat. There is no longer any control over any but wheat and wheat products. Representatives of the trade endeavored to get other markets than those of the primary ones named by the Corporation, but this was found to be impossible. These markets such as Toledo, Cleveland, Mansfield and Buffalo can buy and resell and the storage allowance given them will enable them to make a profit, but the objection to opening up Toledo, Cleveland, etc., was that in doing so it would be necessary to open up a purchase and sale to the Corporation of about 25 other markets whose storage capacity equals or exceeds 1,000,000 bus., and this was found to be impracticable.

There is another thing that is not so pleasing, and that is that the exporters' bids this year are 2½c under the Government prices instead of 1½c as heretofore. It will be remembered, however, that the Grain Corporation will not advance money on drafts. It will pay for the grain in one lump and only when the grain is tendered to them in the form of elevator or warehouse certificates of deposits, whereas the exporters will have of course to honor drafts and make advances upon them.

One problem is of course the question of buying the off-grade wheat in case of inability of agreeing with the producer as to its value. The general trend of opinion among those present was that in such a case the elevator man would refuse to handle the grain at any price because once in the house that is practically an end of it, the identity of the grain is lost and there is no way of settling the controversy. Mr. Hutchinson said the elevator men are recognized as public servants and will have to depend upon the men higher up for fair treatment. Both farmers and elevator men will have a right to appeal personally, but he believed that the trade could rely confidently upon both the zone agents and Mr. Barnes himself to do the square thing.

Secretary Riley said of course Mr. Barnes and Mr. Irwin, zone agent for Indiana dealers, know what is the right thing, but as far as he was concerned he would rather close up his house than undertake to handle off-grade wheat for which the price or grade was in dispute. He would put it up to the farmer to hold the grain on his own property while the sample was in progress of investigation and the value in the process of determination. Then the Corporation or the zone agent having passed upon the value of the grain, they would no doubt be willing to take the off grades at the price or at the value they had themselves put upon it.

Mr. Riley then took up the contract with the Corporation, which all have by this time been provided with copies, and explained to us several feaures one by one, the sum total of which may be expressed in a few words. The dealer must be absolutely familiar with his contract and his duties under the contract both to the Corporation and to the producer, and particularly to the producer. He will not be permitted to take an excessive margin but he will undoubtedly be permitted to take a reasonable margin and there will be no interference with him on that score, and there will be no interference with him at any time except by the producer, who must make his complaint at the time of delivery and not at any time thereafter, and as stated above, the contract provides for the settlement of all such disputes. The elevator must be equipped for scientific determination of the grade and the dockage. There can be no guesswork on that score, because in case of a controversy the elevator which is not equipped to make a scientific inspection of the grain when it is offered has no possible defense to make against a complaint. The records called for in the contract must be kept exactly as therein stated and suitable record books must be provided for the bookkeeper of the elevator to keep such records. License numbers will be changed unless by some accident the holder getting a new license should obtain one of the same number as he has been holding up to the first of July. These license numbers should be printed plainly on all the stationery of the elevator. Receivers must know that the men from whom they buy wheat are licensed to purchase from the producer and to ship. Farmers alone may sell grain without a license and they may sell only their own grain. If a farmer should go into the neighborhood and purchase a neighbor's grain, then he becomes a dealer and must take out a license. Mr. Riley called attention to the poster described above which he said would no doubt be in the hands of all very soon, and these should be posted up very conspicuously, and he also added in the same connection that the prices paid at the local elevator should be prominently displayed.

Bureau of Markets Inspector.

H. A. Rhodes Federal Grain Inspector for Indiana, talked upon the wheat grades and answered a great many questions. He called attention subsequently to the difficulty that will be encountered in grading wheat with rye content. Also to the fact that Turkey Red wheat grown in Indiana mixed with soft red wheat will become the mixed wheat and will take grades of mixed wheat. A great many questions were asked and answered, the purport of which tends to this as recommended by Mr. Rhodes, that every elevator should be supplied with a complete set of equipment for the examination and testing of wheat according to the standard grades. The wheat will be bought upon these grades and the contract with the Government provides that everything must be tested by those grades, the dockage and price fixed by that at the time the grain is delivered and this can only be done where the elevators have the facilities for making the inspection. He advises that the elevator man should grade every car before it leaves his house and report the grading expected to the receiver. If it then misses grade, the terminal market or receiver will know what to do about it and will do so at once. He also urged particular care in the coopering of cars. The cooperage material as furnished by the railroads is poor enough, in fact, is generally so very poor that the shipper can under no circumstances trust its use to poor or cheap men. The cars are loaded so heavily that the material at best is hardly proper under the circumstances and must be used with great skill and extreme carefulness in order to make it stand. He also called attention to the peculiar necessity of proper inspection of bulkheads. He cited one instance of where a bulkhead car containing yellow corn and a peculiarly fine quality of pure white corn was irretrievably ruined as to the latter as peculiarly high bulkheads were permitted and the quality of the white corn was destroyed.

Resolutions.

H. H. Dean reported the following results which after some discussion were unanimously adopted:

GRAIN CORPORATION BUYING POINTS.

Resolved, That the grain dealers of Indiana here assembled, object most strenuously to the act of the Food Administration Grain Corporation in eliminating the following interior buying points as announced by Zone Agent, H. D. Irwin, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Mansfield, which have been during the past year used as official buying points; that the act will have a tendency to forward all wheat to seaboard points, where, through lack of terminal facilities, a congestion of cars will follow; that the shippers here represented object to their grain being forced to these far eastern points and favor the shortest possible haul to a terminal market where grain may receive official inspection and weights and where deliveries can be made either to commission dealers or to buying agents of the Government; that in so doing the grain car equipment, which this year is far below normal, can receive immediate handling and the empty equipment can then be returned to interior points for reloading, relieving the country shippers and accomplishing quick returns; that the wheat in our opinion will not be safe to remain out for any excessive length of time, but should be unloaded promptly where handling, smutting or drying can be given should it be found necessary.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy of same be forwarded to Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director Food Administration Grain Corporation.

COST OF HANDLING GRAIN.

Whereas, The regulations of the Grain Corporation (Bulletin No. 2, July 1, 1919, Page 2) require grain dealers in purchasing wheat from producers to establish No. 1 wheat as the buying basis, deducting therefrom 3c per bu. for No. 2 and 7c per bu. for No. 3, with all grades below No. 3 to be bought wholly on their merits with reference to the grade of No. 1, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that each and every grain dealer and miller in buying wheat from the producer should adhere strictly to the rules and buy strictly on the Federal grades, and that they should post up a price or bulletin board in a conspicuous place at or near their offices on which the schedule of grades and prices be recorded, from day to day, and that the producers be **thoroughly informed** as to the cost of **handling** wheat, including the terminal charge for weighing, inspecting and elevating, which amounts to over 1c per bu. plus the commission of 1 per cent or 2.39c per bu. for the Grain Corporation, making a total of 3¼ to 3½ per bu. at such terminals, to which should be added 1.21c per bu. for and on account of shrinkage in passing the grain through the house and in transit. The above items plus freight will determine the value of the wheat f.o.b. shipper's station, to which should be added interest on wheat in transit, averaging ½c, then add a "reasonable handling margin" as contemplated by the Grain Corporation, the contract and the law.

To illustrate the above, based on New York price and export freight rate of 2.5½ per cwt., the following schedule approximates the items of cost in marketing wheat:

	Per Bu.
Freight at 25.5c Indianapolis export per cwt.	15.3c
Shrinkage in passing through house and transit	1.21c
Weighing, inspection, war tax and elevating	1.25c
Commission to Grain Corporation..	2.39c
Interest while in transit, average 20 days	75c
Making total cost of delivering wheat to market	20.9c
Selling price at New York	239.5c
Leaving f.o.b. value for No. 1 wheat in car lots	218.6c
Using the domestic freight rate would add to cost	9c
Leaving the f.o.b. value	217.7c

The experience table prepared by the secretary during the past season shows that the actual cost of handling grain, as compiled by 73 elevators, to be 7.12c. thereby netting the dealer actually 2.1146c.

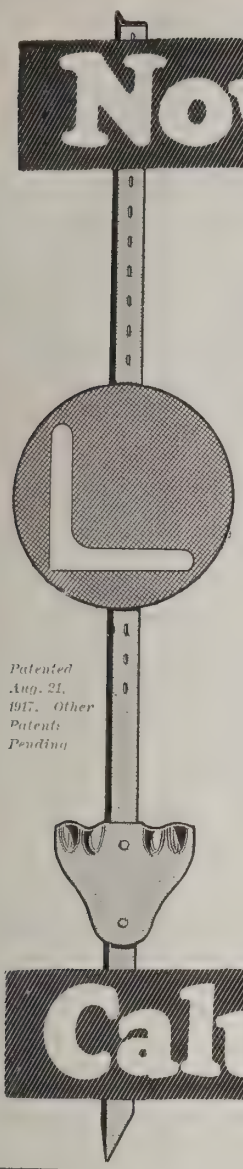
TO TRUCK BUILDERS.

Whereas, Numerous manufacturers are building trucks for farmers, used for the transportation of grain, we respectfully recommend that they hinge the truck bodies so that the front end of the truck may be lifted so as to dump the grain without molesting the truck in any other way.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Divine Providence has removed from our midst and our membership, Mr. James M. Brafford, who for many years was identified with the grain trade

Now 2 Sturdy Ankorite Types



Patented Aug. 21, 1917. Other Patents Pending

TO the popular angle steel post, which has proved to be a wonderful money-maker for Ankorite dealers, we've now added another type that gives them one more tremendous advantage in shutting out competition—the Ankorite "T" post.

It is of the same sturdy construction as the angle post; flexible under strain, but always springs back into place. It has the famous Patented Crimped Anchor that makes the Ankorite the choice of every fence post buyer who has an opportunity to compare it with other steel posts.

No special fasteners to bother with—Ankorite Posts are provided with slots for fastening the wire with ORDINARY STAPLES.

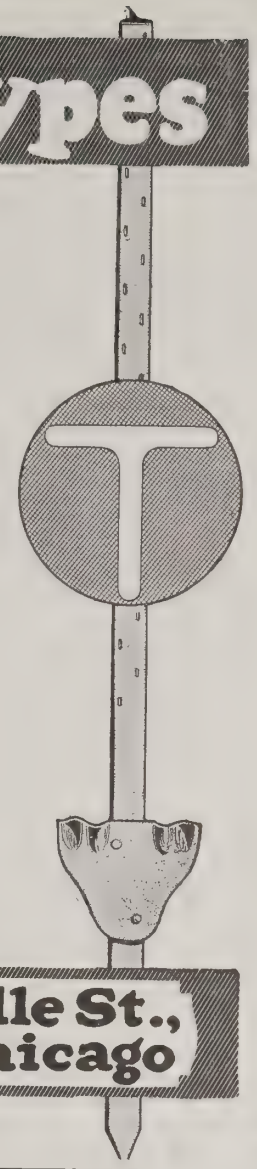
Show your prospects these springy, rail steel Ankorite Posts and let them take their choice. Get in your order now for a shipment of each—THIS IS THE TIME TO HAVE THEM WORKING FOR YOU.

Get The Facts About This Hard-Hitting Sales Plan

It's a plan by which we'll go after your prospects from every conceivable angle with a series of straight-from-the-shoulder order-clinching letters, folders, farm paper and local newspaper ads. We'll guarantee to get customers into your store if you'll sell them the posts!

The plan is costing us thousands of dollars—it's free to you if you'll use it.

Want the new price list? A postcard or letter will bring it by return mail.



Calumet Steel Co. 208 So. La Salle St., Dept.-7 -Chicago

in the city of Indianapolis and for a term of years secretary of this association, we deeply deplore his demise and desire to extend to his beloved family our sympathy in their great loss; and

Whereas, John G. Donovan, member of the firm of John G. Donovan & Son of Yorktown, Ind., for many years identified with the association, has passed away since our last meeting,

Resolved, That we desire to express to his family our deepest sympathy in this, their bereavement.

More Farmer Views.

After some further discussion on the cost of handling grain as expressed in the second resolution Mr. Lewis Taylor, secretary of the Indiana State Federation of Farmers, who was in the audience, was called upon. Mr. Taylor referring to the cost of handling wheat as outlined in the resolution said that his organization had been trying to get this information, but had not been able to do so heretofore and would be very glad to have it. He felt that he could safely say that the farmers and the grain dealers are going to get along amicably. The farmers are going to pay you dealers a fair compensation for your services. Furthermore, farmers are really taking a very serious interest in this whole matter of handling grain. We have an organization for that purpose. "We are going into this business of marketing farm products as a business proposition, but if we build farmers' elevators it will be because we think the regular dealer is not treating us fairly. I think the time has come when the farmer is going to be more of a business man than he has been."

Mr. Taylor said also that the farmers generally approve the present system of grading grain and of buying grain upon its merits. They thought it was the only square way of doing business and they have thought that where the grain dealers are square with the farmers the farmers would be willing to be friendly and willing to coöperate with them in all things.

Thereupon the meeting was adjourned.

ENTERTAINMENT.

At 6:30 p. m. a dinner was served at the Severin Hotel provided by the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n jointly. A very comfortable and attractive meal was served, during the course of which there was ample vocal and instrumental music, and after the cloth was removed and the cigars had been provided there was a good deal of story telling by various gentlemen belonging to the association and among their invited guests, making all told a very satisfactory evening. About 9:30 or 10 o'clock the dinner came to an end and everybody went home voting this midsummer meeting one of the most successful in the history of the Indiana Association.

PERMIT SYSTEM.

In addition to the preliminary notice of the permit system printed herein a week ago, the following has been published by Director-General Hines:

"Blanket permits will be issued to all railroads for loading at country stations to primary markets. In other words, each railroad reaching a specific market with its own rails will be permitted to load a certain number of cars daily. Railroads which do not reach primary markets with their own rails will make application directly to the Grain Control Committee for permits showing the number of cars to be loaded per day and routing desired, the road delivering the grain at primary markets to have its allotment of cars adjusted accordingly.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

"Copies of permits issued to lines not serving directly the market involved will be transmitted to the line *via* which grain is to arrive at market, which will serve as that line's authority for accepting the grain from the connecting lines specified.

"Individual permits will be issued for all shipments betwen primary markets or from primary markets to ports and for all grain shipments from country stations to port cities, whether domestic or export.

"It was also agreed that Buffalo would be designated in this plan as a port city; in other words, individual permits would be required on all grain regardless of origin when consigned to Buffalo.

"Loading records will be maintained by each road and reports made daily by it to the Regional Directors and Grain Control Committee involved, showing cars of different kinds of grain loaded for each market on blanket permits and cars for each kind of grain on individual permit.

"Roads serving primary markets will report daily to Grain Control Committee number of cars received from connections, separated by roads for such markets.

WILL REPORT DAILY.

"The Grain Control Committees will report daily to Regional Directors the permits authorized and each road is to carefully supervise its daily loading in order that cars in excess of permits may not be loaded.

"It was agreed that the above plan would be established simultaneously at all markets. While, as stated, it is the intention to establish the plan simultaneously to all primary markets cited, it is, of course, appreciated that the southern markets, like Kansas City and St. Louis, will require some control earlier than the northern markets, like Minneapolis and Duluth.

"At the same time, the establishment of the proposed plan at all markets on the same date will in no way affect the actual movement of the northern markets, in view of the fact that the Grain Control Committees at these markets will, of course, permit the railroads serving such market to load accordingly to the capacity of the market to absorb and which, at the outset would mean that the railroads could load all the grain that might offer."

ATTACKING THE NEW B/L.

Decision was reserved on Thursday last by the United States District Court in New York on the application of the Alaska Steamship Co. *et al. vs.* U. S. A. for a preliminary injunction to have the order of the Commerce Commission set aside whereby a new bill of lading is to go into force in September next.

The proceedings are brought under the Federal Court Jurisdiction Act, and an appeal from the decision of the District Court may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In their petition to set aside the order prescribing bills of lading and for preliminary injunction, the petitioners contend that by existing tariffs the carriers offer to perform carriage under common law liability, unmodified except by applicable statutes or, in the alternative, under liability measured and defined by the bill of lading adopted and issued in 1912 at the recommendation of the Commerce Commission. Shippers are free to choose either liability. If the shipper chooses the liability measured by the bill of lading the tariff charge for the transportation is approximately 10 per cent less. The form of domestic bill of lading ordered by the Commission would eliminate the provision of the existing bill which exempts the carriers from liability on account of loss or damage due to riots or strikes and would limit that provision to delay as distinguished from loss through those causes.

The Ministry of Food of Great Britain have given the assurance that there will be sufficient tonnage forthcoming to insure adequate supplies of seeds, oils and fats to Great Britain, control over these products being revoked as from May 31. Restrictions on exports will be maintained until there is a clear margin of surplus to cover home demand. It is said, however, that if prices continue to rise unduly the situation will then be again "reviewed."

THE GRAIN CORPORATION

Changes In the Identity of the Corporation on July 1—Some Resignations Announced—What the Corporation Has Done—Its Profits.

America's most gigantic war undertaking on July 1 changed its identity as the Food Administration Grain Corporation and undertook the task of handling the 1919 wheat crop for the coming year and under the new corporate title of the United States Grain Coporation with a capital of $500,000,000.

At the annual meeting of stockholders with the President, Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, held in the Corporation's offices, 42 Broadway, New York City, reports of work accomplished revealed the Grain Corporation not only as a war body which had paid all of its own expenses and operated at a small profit rather than a loss, but also as perhaps the greatest commercial undertaking in the world in regard to the volume of business handled.

Upon the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Grain Corporation, the stockholders adopted the recommendation that the organization was justified in carrying forward as earned surplus the equivalent of 6 per cent on capital supplied by the United States, of $10,191,666.64 and earnings of one-half of 1 per cent net on $1,800,000,000 worth of commodities handled, amounting to $9,000,000. This recommendation was made after setting aside a reserve for contingent liabilities, such as fire insurance, which the Grain Corporation carries on its own stocks and the necessary adjustment of outstanding obligations in European relief.

A total of funds returned by mills as refund of excess profits over the regulated amounts of the 1917-1918 crop year, amounting to $4,571,654.29, was also carried into earned surplus, making a total carried forward to net surplus earned amounting to $23,763,320.93.

Herbert Hoover, who has been chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grain Corporation for nearly two years, cabled from Paris to the meeting of stockholders his resignation from that position which will be filled by Mr. Barnes as Wheat Director. Mr. Hoover, who continues as director in the Corporation, cabled to Mr. Barnes as follows:

"Will you kindly request the Directors of the Corporation to accept my resignation as chairman and at the same time record my sense of loss at this termination of two years' personal coöperation with them in national service? I should not resign did I not feel certain that the Corporation is in hands which will assure the same public interest as hitherto."

This resignation of the Director-General of Relief in Europe is one of the first steps in his intended withdrawal from public service as rapidly as the war service of the various departments of the Food Administration is finished, or they are absorbed by other agencies. It is expected that Mr. Hoover will return to America in about two months upon the completion of European relief and the arrival of the European harvest.

During the existence of the Grain Corporation the purpose of Mr. Barnes and the executive officers has been that the United States funds employed to conduct its affairs should at least earn the customary interest charge and that, beyond this, the turnover of its large business should be with as small an operating profit as could be properly calculated considering the complexity of its operations. During the twenty-two months of its existence the Grain Corporation has been fortunate in not losing a single dollar through fire loss. Calculation of its margin of profit at one-half of 1 per cent on commodities handled is in part due to the fact that its earnings were not drawn upon to absorb fire losses, which might easily have been expected under war hazards.

Since its incorporation twenty-two months ago, the Grain Corporation has disbursed $3,500,000,000 and collected $3,500,000,000. It has brought from first hands and sold for overseas shipments commodities to a value of about $1,800,000,000, at an operating expense of about $3,250,000. This means that its operating expense ration has been about one-sixth of 1 per cent.

Throughout the month of last November the Grain Corporation was using in the handling of commodities, principally wheat, its own capital of $150,000,000, its own surplus of about $20,000,000, besides $360,000,000 borrowed from banks and others, or a total employed of $530,000,000.

The Grain Corporation has been, for the past two years, a vast collection and distribution agency. Its function has been to assist in supplying to the Allies and the American army and navy large quantities of wheat, wheat flour, and other foods, with very little disturbance of American prices, and with such an even control of American distribution that reserves from one crop to another have been brought down to the lowest possible compass and without the development of actual scarcity anywhere in the United States. In the year just past it carried on all the buying and shipping for the Belgian Relief Commission, until the Commission retired on May first and the Belgian Government itself undertook its own overseas supplies.

The business of the Grain Corporation has been carried on since the begining of its active duties under Mr. Hoover two years ago without a single change in personnel. Although other war agencies have demobilized, the Grain Corporation will continue in service for another year

At the meeting of stockholders the first changes in the executive body became effective with the withdrawal of Frank G. Crowell of Kansas City as First Vice-President and Gates W. McGarrah as Treasurer, both of whom have held offiee in active service since the incorporation of the organization. Both Mr. Crowell and Mr. McGarrah have been mentioned in a special cable of thanks from the President for their war services in these offices. They retire under pressure of private duties.

Edwin P. Shattuck of New York, who has acted as general Counsel of the Grain Corporation since its inception, has been elected as the new first Vice-President. Mr. Shattuck will also continue as general Counsel of the Grain Corporation.

The new Treasurer-elect is Edward M. Flesh of St. Louis, who has been in London for the past six months handling the widespread European activities of the Grain Corporation in Food Relief as the active buying and distributing agency of the American Relief Administration. It is expected that Mr. Flesh will be able to close up the European work within the next few months and subsequently become actively identified with the Grain Corporation work in New York.

Watson S. Moore of Duluth, was elected Second Vice-President of the Grain Corporation and will continue in New York as a director. A. W. Frick of Duluth, formerly Assistant Secretary was elected Secretary of the Grain Corporation. H. M. Smith was made Secretary to the United States Wheat Director.

The new Board of Directors of the Corporation includes Julius H. Barnes, Herbert Hoover, Edwin P. Shattuck, Watson S. Moore, Edward M. Flesh, Darwin P. Kingsley of New York and J. W. Shorthill of Omaha. Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Shorthill have been directors in the Corporation for the past two years.

Second Vice-President in charge of the thirteen outside offices of the Grain Corporation and supervising each zone of operation will remain the same as for the past two years with the single exception of San Francisco where R. A. Lewin has withdrawn under pressure of private affairs, and has been succeeded by W. A. Starr, his assistant for the past two years.

The Second Vice-Presidents are George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Howard B. Jackson, Chicago; E. F. Newing, Galveston; F. L. Carey, Minneapolis; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; Charles T. Neal, Omaha; H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia; M. H. Houser, Portland; B. H. Lang, St. Louis; W. A. Starr, San Francisco; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y. and P. H. Ginder, Duluth.

HANDLING WHEAT AT NEW YORK.

At a conference of the New York Produce Exchange special wheat committee with Wheat Director Julius H. Barnes, Mr. Spens and Mr. Stevenson, Traffic Control Manager at New York, held July 1, 1919, the following rules governing the handling of wheat at New York were agreed upon:

1. Permits against all applications properly made and lodged with the Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange before 1 p. m., on any full business day, will be ready for delivery and wired to agents before 5 p. m. of same day. On Saturday, if lodged before 10 a. m., delivery as above by 1 p. m.

2. Applications will be accepted and permits issued for the shipment of wheat only when same is about ready to be loaded out. Evidence to this effect must be given to Assistant Manager Inland Traffic through applicant, by submitting telegram or letter from shipper.

3. The number of permits issued, and other particulars, will be wired by issuing office immediately and directly to agent at shipping point with instructions to similarly advise shipper in whose name it has been issued. Confirmation also will be sent to agent by mail. Copy of permit delivered to applicant will be stamped with notation that authority has been wired to agent at shipping point. The same procedure follows when extensions are granted.

4. Permits will be good ten (10) days after receipt at shipping point.

5. If cars are not supplied within life of permit, or if, for other good and sufficient reasons wheat cannot be loaded within the 10-day period, then the issuing office will, by wire to agent at point of shipment, extend time of such permit under its original number for additional ten days. This extension may be similarly repeated under like circumstances.

6. Any deliberate irregularity in connection with the application or issue of permits, or failure to use permits when issued without good and sufficient reason, shall subject the one knowingly causing such irregularity or non-use of permits to drastic action by the authorities, as may be determined later. It was made distinctly plain that no abuses would be tolerated.

7. The Wheat Director expects to be able to take care of all wheat moving to the seaboard during July and August. Should, however, the movement become so heavy as to exceed terminal handling facilities and require some restriction in the issuing of permits, he has expressed his willingness to permit the allotment of permits to this port during such restricted period to be apportioned among the grain receivers in some manner that may hereafter be agreed upon.

HARVESTS IN SOUTHWEST.

W. P. Anderson, who recently returned from a trip into the Southwest under date July 2, says:

"I have just returned from a trip into north and central Missouri, Monday, June 30, and Kansas City, July 1. I find oats were heading out short and beginning to ripen and large quantity being cut around Kansas City. Corn is backward in Missouri but the subsoil moisture is ample, and the weather could not be more ideal for corn which is making wonderful progress and catching up.

"Wheat was being cut everywhere on July 1 for 125 miles north of Kansa City, and the size and number of shock indicate that the yield must be heav in both wheat and oats. I saw san ples of a number of cars of new whea from Oklahoma which show that th wheat in quality is not up to last year's being lighter in weight and consider ably shrunken, owing to hot weathe at filling time. In northern Illinoi the stand of corn, oats and wheat, coul not be improved upon; the acreag everywhere is very large, while ther is some apprehension of hot weathe in the next few days, which may dam age oats in the milk stage. So fa there has been a very good breeze blow ing daily and the damage in territory covered very slight."

MONTANA DEALERS' MEETINC

The Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n's annual meeting will be held a Lewistown, Mont., on July 18 and 19 The people of Lewistown are preparin to give the visiting grain dealers royal welcome. In order to do this ef fectively they desire to know about hov many will be in attendance and thos intending to be present are asked t advise Sec'y H. N. Stockell, at Grea Falls, so that those having the enter tainment in charge at Lewistown ma not be in doubt as to how many t provide for. The program is as fo lows:

PROGRAM.

July 18.—Morning: Opening formalities annual reports. Afternoon: Crop report followed by general discussion on handlin the 1919 grain crop; Federal grading dem onstrations by Federal representatives with Federal equipment, and paper o "Collecting Railroad Claims," by R. C Stuart. Evening: At 8:00 p. m., Roun table talks and music and social feature

Saturday, July 19.

Morning.—Addresses by the Secretary o the Grain Dealers National Associatio and Vice-President W. T. Greely; repor of Auditing Committee, and addres "What Montana Wheat Means to th West and the Rest of the World," by T E. Fowler.

Afternoon.—Address, "New Wheat Va rieties," by Prof. Alfred Atkinson, agron omist; address, "Work of Bureau o Crop Estimates for Montana," by Gu Fitzgerald; address, "Personal Respons bility for Fire Losses," by C. A. McCotte Election of officers and directors and com mittee reports.

The Secretary advertises an exhib of elevator machinery with demonstra tions.

MEXICAN CORN PRODUCTION

In a translation of an item appea ing in the May 13, 1919, issue of th Excelsior forwarded by Vice-Consu Chas. H. Cunningham from Mexico City it is said that the partial computatio of the corn crop of 1918 has recentl been given out by the Department o Agriculture. Excluding from this est mate the states of Michoacan, Morelo Tabasco and Tlaxcala, wherein com plete reports have not as yet been made it is officially stated that the know production of corn for the rest of Mex ico reaches the amount of about 40,496 000 bus. Owing to the defective syste of collecting statistics it is believed tha 50 per cent of the corn produced i Mexico has not been reported.

Notwithstanding the extensive pro duction of last year, it has not resulte in the lowering of the price of corn owing to the fact that most of th leading exporters and buyers have th greater part of it contracted for ex portation when the opportunity pre sents itself.

Northwestern Flax Crop Outlook.

The condition of flax in Minnesota South Dakota and eastern half o North Dakota is very favorable. I northwestern North Dakota the recen rains should improve the crop an carry it along for at least two weeks unless extremely high temperature should prevail. The flax condition have not changed in Montana since week ago and it looks as though, eve under the most favorable conditions the flax crop of Minnesota will be ver small.—*The Van Dusen Harrington Co*

JULY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during July results largely from thunderstorms and these are often of local character, but when pressure and moisture conditions are favorable for the development of such disturbances, they may visit extensive areas on the same day. Thunderstorms occur more frequently in July than in any other month and the region of their greatest activity is found in the east Gulf coast section, where, on the average, they occur on more than 20 days of the month. As a result, the central and east Gulf states usually receive heavy rainfall during July, especially near the coast, where the average amounts range from 1 to 10 inches or more, and are larger than in any other section of the country. Over the Great Plains region the normal July rainfall is somewhat less than for June, but on the other hand, there is in July a general increase over the June averages to the eastward of the Plains as far as the Appalachian Mountains. In the southwestern districts, including extreme western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, July is usually the wettest month of the year, but in the Pacific coast districts the dry season is at its height and little or no rain is expected in California during the month.

FREQUENCY OF SUBNORMAL RAINFALL IN JULY.

Based on 560 records covering the 20-year period from 1895 to 1914 inclusive, Weather Bureau finds that the number of years in which less than half the normal rainfall occurred in July during these twenty years varies greatly for different sections of the country; as a rule, the percentages increase from east to west. They vary from 5 per cent of the years in much of the Appalachian Mountain and east Gulf sections to 90 per cent in central California. In most of the principal agricultural sections east of the Rocky Mountains, from one year in three to one year in five receives less than half the normal rainfall in July. It is also found that rain seldom falls during July in California, but there is a progressive increase in the number of days with rain to the eastward, culminating in an average of more than 15 days along the east Gulf Coast. Rain usually occurs in July on from 9 to 12 days or more, in practically all of the eastern half of the country.—*Nat. Weather and Crop Bulletin.*

PROPOSITION TO CANCEL STORAGE PRIVILEGE ON HAY.

The Western Freight Traffic Committee, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, under its Docket No. X-1498, is proposing to cancel the storage privilege on hay in Texas for Government controlled railroads, claiming that no other state has this storage privilege; and A. C. Fonda has filed with the Commerce Commission his application No. 15 (Section 15) for authority to make this change for account of non-controlled lines between Shreveport and Texas; also on interstate traffic in Texas, and if this is granted, no doubt he will attempt to make the same change in Texas intrastate traffic, making use of the alleged principles of the Shreveport rate case. When this question first came up, I led a protest with the Western Traffic Committee and the Commerce Commission, claiming that Texas, being a consuming state, under this storage rule, had built at great expense storage room in which to take care of the hay shipped from producing states, alfa and prairie, thus using the cars the summer when the hay was moving freely, when the cars were not demanded for other traffic, and distributing the hay as the supply was demanded, and that to cancel this rule would practically confiscate considerable property in Texas in the way of store houses for hay, and work a hardship on the hay producers, as this rule sets as a leveling or equalizing proposition between the producer and consumer, and would set aside a long established custom.—*Sec'y Dorsey, Texas.*

U. F. CLEMONS, MARSHALL, OKLA.

One of the staunch association men of the big Southwest, one who has served the grain trade of the state in a National way by being on the Advisory Committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association, is U. F. Clemons of Marshall, Okla. Mr. Clemons is a



U. F. CLEMONS,
Marshall, Okla.

clear thinker, a man of mature judgment, open to conviction and ready at all times to fight for what is right. It gives us pleasure to show Mr. Clemons out in the broad open of Oklahoma, seated on his riding horse. This form of exercise is most conducive to clear thinking and logical reasoning, and Mr. Clemons surely is noted for both of these qualifications. The grain trade of the Southwest owes Mr. Clemons a debt of gratitude for the work he has performed for them on his many trips to Washington and New York. For the past two years he has been president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, having been succeeded this year by W. M. Randels of Enid, Okla.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Allen Logan of the Kansas City Board of Trade, whose wheat crop reports particularly are anticipated as reliable, was unfortunately prevented this year from submitting his usual report, owing to a period of many weeks of almost continual care and attention for his father who was extremely ill.

Just recently, however, Mr. Logan has gone through a considerable portion of the wheat belt, attending a meeting at Salina, Kans., two week ago, and motoring through the most important wheat producing counties of Oklahoma. He interviewed at the Salina meeting many large operators whose opinions are desirable and fair, controlling broad interests and many grain shipping stations. An analysis of their advice indicates that a crop of 220,000,000 bushels and upwards from 11,500,000 acres of the state is promised. Thousands of fields will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre with ordinary good luck during the harvest which is quite generally finished by the time this issue is off the press.

The trade must expect a rather unever quality for a considerable percentage of this new wheat, which will be low in test and run to ordinary and semi-dark and therefore will not be as strong in gluten as last year, and the milling trade and buyers on whom many mills place dependence as to their ability must be prepared for a wheat of different character than was the 1918 crop. Serious labor shortage on the farms may, in northwestern Kansas particularly, delay the harvest and thus permit wheat fields to become over-ripe and "shattered." The shriveled wheat is not conducive to best milling results or full price for its ordinary value.

Mr. Logan, when in Enid, Okla., on June 27, in securing crop reports and information from trade well posted on local conditions, roughly estimated the yield for that state at 60,000,000. Samples of the new wheat showed a broad range, running from 53 to 60 lbs. and samples of this wheat have, of course, been quite generously received by wheat handlers planning to get their share of the crop movement. They will soon learn that this year's crop has possibly more than the ordinary percentage of rye mixed with the wheat, and inasmuch as such rye is worth approximately $1.00 less per bushel than the wheat, a considerable dockage is to be expected on such grain. A further reduction in full values will be experienced through receipts of tough and low grade wheat as it reaches the various terminal markets.

In summing up Mr. Logan's interview with your correspondent, based on a knowledge of what may be expected from given conditions and facts, it is his impression that all of the really final unfavorable factors on trade reduction will be more than offset by the wonderful crop yield.

The Corn Market.

Were sentiment alone the price making factor, corn values would be materially lower. Sentiment has been bearish; in fact, too bearish; and this is the reason that the market shows such recuperative power, as an oversold condition develops easily with restrictions placed on trading conditions. News in general has favored lower values, but the absence of important hedging pressure makes the market unsettled, narrow and subject to the wide fluctuations of the past. Crop news shows little change of importance. . . Several bills putting a tariff against importations of corn into the United States are pending in Congress. Agricultural interests are said to be working in favor of this. It is aimed at Argentine imports. These have so far failed to make any visible depression on prices. —*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

CHICAGO OATS DELIVERIES.

It may not be inappropriate to repeat here the following notice approved by the Directors of the Board of Trade, referring to oats deliveries on contracts at Chicago:

No. 2 White Oats, inspected on or after June 15, 1919, are deliverable on all contracts for July and subsequent delivery without premium, and when tendered on contracts for delivery during July, 1919, and thereafter, must be accepted in fulfillment of such contracts without premium.

No. 2 White Oats carrying inspection as such into regular warehouses on or before June 14,1919, are deliverable on contracts for July and later deliveries at a premium of one-fourth of one cent per bushel, and when tendered in fulfillment of July and subsequent contracts must be accepted on premium basis.

Standard White Oats, inspected on or before June 14, 1919, are a proper tender on July and subsequent contracts without discount; and when so tendered must be accepted in fulfillment of July and subsequent contracts; provided, however, that in case a buyer whose contract dates subsequent to June 7, 1919, can establish any loss to himself—not to exceed ¼c per bushel —because of any difference in value of Standard Oats as compared with the value of No. 2 White Oats, as inspected on or after June 15, 1919, he shall have the privilege of establishing such loss and bringing action for its recovery in the usual way under the rules of this Association in case such Standard Oats have on being loaded out failed on reinspection to grade No. 2 White Oats of the Illinois grade in force since June 15, 1919.

GRAIN CORPORATION AT SALT LAKE.

Mark H. Greene who has represented the Grain Corporation at Salt Lake City, has been authorized to establish a branch of the Corporation in that city.

The plan for handling the 1919 wheat crop in the Intermountain territory is entirely different to that of last year. The Presidential guarantee specifies Salt Lake and Pocatello as buying points in this section, at which $2 per bushel is guaranteed to the producer, based upon No. 1 hard winter wheat. The plan of last year of paying $2 per bushel, f. o. b. cars, in the Intermountain territory, has been changed to a Salt Lake basis. The price of wheat at points outside of Salt Lake will be governed by the freight deduction from the $2 price, less a grain dealer's and miller's handling charge, in case producers do not ship direct to the Salt Lake market or other market which may prove to be equally advantageous.

The Salt Lake office will be opened just as soon as Mr. Greene has gone over the entire situation, visiting various elevators which may be used for the storage, transfer and shipment of wheat purchased by the Grain Corporation.

A Weed That Is Not a Pest.

Yellow trefoil, or black medick, has been found to be one of the more valuble weeds by the agronomists at the Ohio Experiment Station. The plant is a legume with trailing habits, and flourishes on hilly ground or soil generally too poor to grow ordinary crops. This weed gathers nitrogen from the air and puts it in the soil so that better results are secured when crops are planted. Many samples of the weed are received by the Ohio Experiment Station for identification. Some farmers fear that the plant may be a serious pest.

FROM WASHINGTON

Northwestern Farmers Are Kicking About the Fixed Price of Wheat—Federal Trade Commission and Agricultural Department After the Packer.

By JOHN GLEISSNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Farmers are insistently demanding removal of the Government's guaranty of $2.26 a bushel for wheat, according to Senator Gronna, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Gronna says the demand is so widespread that the committee is seriously considering asking Conogress to remove the fixed price. Thousands of letters have been coming into Washington from farmers, asking that they be permitted to sell their wheat for whatever price they can get. They declare the market price would be much higher if it were not for the Government's fixed price.

"The demand from the wheat farmers seems to be so general that we have decided to investigate the situation," said Gronna. "If we find that the growers are discriminated against, we will report a bill."

INVESTIGATING FOODS AGAIN.

Three agencies of the Government—the Federal Trade Commission, Congress and the Department of Agriculture—are concerning themselves with the question whether the packers are exercising an unhealthy influence on the growing and marketing of meat, and with the rapid decline in the prices of live beef. The Federal Trade Commission shortly is to put out another part of its investigation of food, which will deal with the activities of the packers. A report made a year ago charged combination. The Commission plans to present exhaustively facts showing how the packing industries have entered into allied businesses such as canning and the handling of rice and other foodstuffs. It will tell also how marketing is carried on, and to what extent packers participate in branches of the cattle industry other than slaughtering. It will be charged that there is a tendency to monopoly and absorption of competing businesses.

Recommendations are to be made for Federal supervision or control of some sort. It is not known what these recommendations will be, but it is believed they will not differ greatly from provisions of measures which Congress now has under consideration. Several bills are before Congress, notably the Kendrick and Kenyon measures. These provide for divorce of the packing business from other businesses, and for strict Federal supervision or control. Congressional leaders freely predict that this session will witness the enactment of drastic legislation of some sort or another. More radical members charge that the packers are in a conspiracy to obtain control of the nation's food supplies and that they are rapidly getting into a positoin where they are able to dictate prices and distribution.

The Department of Agriculture says the Nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline of the live stock industry, with meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with prices for live stock, especially beef and lamb, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money.

A statement from Clarence Ousley, acting secretary of the department, says, in part:

"It is an anomalous situation. The Department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with senators and members of the House who represent live-stock producing regions and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts, which may be summarized as follows:

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use, and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

"The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the Government, working in coöperation with state and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the Federal Government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the states and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal."

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The Bureau of the Census shows that 4,373,294 tons of cotton seed were received at mills in the United States from August 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919, compared with 4,195,044 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year, not including 40,438 tons and 31,828 tons on hand August 1, nor 134,008 tons and 190,520 tons reshipped or burned for 1919 and 1918, respectively. The quantity of seed crushed during the 10 months was 4,322,499 tons for 1919 and 4,134,701 tons for 1918; and the amount on hand at the mills on May 31 was 91,233 tons in 1919 and 92,171 tons in 1918. Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand were, season of 1918-19 (Aug. 1 to May 31):

	Produced.	Shipped.
Crude oil, lbs.	1,272,241,579	1,223,420,138
Refined oil, lbs.	1,043,791,511	.....
Cake and meal, tons	2,101,754	2,040,846
Hulls, tons	1,081,214	968,536

Imports of cottonseed products for the 10 months ending May 31, 1919, consisted of 15,905,266 pounds of oil, compared with 13,433,935 pounds during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Exports were 132,941,252 pounds of oil, compared with 75,685,355 pounds; 140,299 tons of cake and meal, against 19,043 tons; and 65,945 running bales of linters, against 161,801 bales.

MONTANA MILL REGULATIONS.

The Montana Trade Commission, by virtue of laws recently enacted, will make rules and regulations for the governance of mills and elevators. Milling regulations have already been put out. The portion of flour and mill feed returnable to the patron when wheat is ground for the owner has been regulated and prices also made for grinding, chopping or rolling grain for feed. Prices for grinding vary according to the size of the mill and its distance from the railroad. Mills of 100 bbl. capacity or upwards will be allowed 25c per bu.; those between 25 and 100 bbl. will be permitted to charge 30c; mills at 25 bbl. and under a charge of 35c; mills located 20 miles or more from the railroad may charge 40c. If this means what it says, milling certainly will be some snap in Montana. Feed mills will be permitted to charge 10c per cwt. where the amount to be ground is 2,000 lb. or upwards. Lesser quantities will collect 12½c per cwt. The patron will be required to pay for sacks and other containers and the actual cost of sacking. The Commission also decided "that a reasonable profit for the manufacture of flour or its by-products or other grain products of every kind or nature is fair but all unreasonable or unjust profits are prohibited and declared unlawful." Complaints may be made to the Trade Commission.

BEAN GROWERS' PROTEST.

The Colorado State Farm Bureau, Fort Morgan, recently adopted the following resolution protesting against the indiscriminate use of the term "Pinto" in reference to beans and against the policy of the U. S. Government in buying imported beans:

Whereas, Many importers of foreign beans market them as "pintos"; and,

Whereas, There is a tendency on the part of the trade to designate all foreign beans under the term "pintos"; and,

Whereas, The pinto bean is a distinct variety of Colorado beans grown extensively in the states of Colorado and New Mexico; and,

Whereas, The pinto bean is of superior quality food value and edibility to many other varieties of Colorado beans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado State Farm Bureau protests against the sale of any foreign bean as "pinto"; and be it further

Resolved, That the Colorado State Farm Bureau protests against the policy of the United States Government in purchasing any foreign beans as long as there is any considerable quantity of home grown beans not marketed.

Potatoes Respond to Fertilization.

Compared with all other field crops potatoes yield more profitably to the application of commercial fertilizers as shown by tests at the Ohio Experiment Station. Experiments covering a 25-year period in potato culture give an average of 170 bushels to the acre as compared with the 82-bushel average yield for Ohio during the past 10 years. This yield was produced when only 8 tons of manure was used as a fertilizer but experiments on other crops have shown that the effect of manure may be greatly increased by the use of acid phosphate in addition to the manure.

Because European potash is not yet available and is high in price, specialists point out that potato growers will be justified in using from 10 to 16 tons of manure and 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre.

Reports to the American Steel & Wire Co. from Alabama say that velvet beans condition ranges from poor to excellent in the southern section. In the western section of the state, however, condition of beans is only about one-third of normal.

It is reported from Indiana that some grain fields have been burned by farmers in an effort to stop the progress of the army worm which has appeared in great numbers in various sections of the state, particularly in the east central portion.

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
July 13	5,566,0	3,623,0	4,520,0	4,430,0
July 20	5,970,0	3,952,0	4,026,0	3,927,0
July 27	6,108,0	3,773,0	3,995,0	3,221,0
Aug. 3	5,863,0	3,122,0	3,959,0	2,412,0
Aug. 10	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0	3,479,0
Aug. 17	10,709,0	8,341,0	4,932,0	3,446,0
Aug. 24	11,747,0	11,238,0	6,259,0	5,841,0
Aug. 31	12,231,0	10,327,0	6,067,0	7,124,0
Sept. 7	9,935,0	9,568,0	6,444,0	6,303,0
Sept. 14	8,690,0	9,713,0	6,006,0	7,336,0
Sept. 21	7,834,0	9,169,0	4,980,0	7,611,0
Sept. 28	5,975,0	8,218,0	6,322,0	6,171,0
Oct. 5	6,179,0	8,148,0	5,786,0	6,406,0
Oct. 12	5,695,0	6,250,0	3,570,0	5,051,0
Oct. 19	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,402,0	5,761,0
Oct. 26	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155,0	5,402,0
Nov. 2	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0	6,069,0
Nov. 9	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0	5,833,0
Nov. 16	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0	5,976,0
Nov. 23	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
Nov. 30	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
Dec. 7	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
Dec. 14	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
Dec. 21	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
Dec. 28	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan. 4	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan. 11	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan. 18	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan. 25	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb. 1	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb. 8	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb. 15	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb. 22	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar. 1	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
Mar. 8	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar. 15	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar. 22	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar. 29	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr. 5	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,850,0
Apr. 12	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr. 19	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr. 26	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
May 3	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May 10	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May 17	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May 24	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,339,0	3,997,0
May 31	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June 7	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June 14	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June 21	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June 28	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
July 3	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0

The entire crop of attar of roses of Bulgaria has been taken over by that country to be swapped with the Grain Corporation for bread grains. It is estimated the crop should be sold at about $17.50 per oz.

At a recent conference of farmers at Spokane a protest was made against the alleged "maladministration" of Wheat Director Barnes because of his entering into agreements with mills, grain buyers and bakers to buy wheat only at the Government guaranteed price. The conference also asked for more Government money for roads, a temple of agriculture at Washington, reduced freight rates on seeds, a branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Northwest and a 1920 minimum fixed price for wheat "to prevent loss and possible disaster to the agricultural interests of the country."



PHOTO OF THE MILWAUKEE BOOSTERS WHO WERE AT THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION OF THE TRI-STATE GRAIN DEALERS.

The Letter Box

Out of Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We do not intend to remain in business here in Kansas.—*Dickinson Bros. Grain & Hay Co., Humboldt, Kans.*

Let Supply and Demand Do It.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We deem it of vital importance to let supply and demand make prices on all products.—*Shellabarger Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Sold Out.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Cancel our subscription to the Grain Reporter as we have sold out our stock and will discontinue the business for the present.—*Johnson Bros., Nebraska City, Nebr.*

Traded Elevator.

Price Curren-Grain Reporter: H. H. Wright has traded his elevator with the Oakland Grain and Coal Co. of Oakland, Ill. Wright has been located at Brockton.—*Brockton Elevator Co., Brockton, Ill.*

New Office.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: After Monday, July 7, our main office will be located at 123 W. Washtenaw Ave., Lansing, Mich., where we will be pleased to have all mail, etc., sent to us.—*Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.*

A Real Problem.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think one of the most important and vital subjects confronting the grain trade at the present time is that of the Government grading and handling of wheat and the destination, weights and grades and how to avoid controversy.

We expect to soon purchase a feed mill. There is nothing especially new here. Wheat, rye and corn are looking extra good.—*Lewellyn Bean Co., Carson City, Mich.*

Equity Union Building.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Farmers' Equity Union Exchange at Crestline are just completing a new 30,000 bushel elevator, modern throughout, which they expect to have in operation for the new wheat crop which is now being harvested. It is the largest for years and promises to be of a very good quality. Other crops, such as corn and oats, are looking well; and considering everything, it looks like a prosperous year in the grain business.—*Farmers' Equity Union Exchange, by W. Shupp, Mgr., Crestline, Ohio.*

Re Texas Oats.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: With reference to the mill product situation will say that few cars of flour and feeds are being shipped in at this time, the season being practically over. There have been a few cars of new wheat moved up to this time; however, rainy weather has delayed the harvest at least 10 days.

We have handled a good amount of the new crop Texas grown RRP oats and expect to do quite a nice business in this commodity during the next 30 days.

We find that Texas dealers have paid more money for June shipment than outside markets would bid. The dealers in outside markets have figured that when the actual movement begins the prices will be cheaper. Most of the best growers and first hand dealers have sold about all June shipments that they care to, unless weather conditions had been different; and for this reason we doubt if they will see any cheaper prices for this month's delivery. In other words, we think that the opportunity for making money out of June shipments of Texas oats has been passed up by the dealers outside the state, and this money will be made by the Texas dealers who have been conversant with conditions and paid the prices.—*E. A. Johnson Co., Dallas, Texas.*

Items from Kendrick, Idaho.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: John F. Waide has resigned his position as manager of the Kendrick Rochdale Co., Ltd., and accepted a like position with the Idaho Bean and Elevator Co. of Spokane. He will have charge of their Peck, Troy and Kendrick warehouses.

The Kendrick Warehouse and Milling Co. has just completed their season run, and will make extensive repairs before the new crop grain is ready for milling.

Fall-sown wheat is good, spring-sown grain needs rain; barley and oats are looking good, but are needing rain to make the grain fill and to lengthen the straw. It will be short unless we have rain soon. The nights are cool and the grain looks well. The bean crop looks well with about 60 per cent of a normal crop planted.

Kendrick will not build any new elevators this year. There are two concrete houses of 120,000 bushels capacity each, and warehouse room for 150,000 bushels of sacked grain or beans. There are two up-to-date bean cleaning plants. Our usual yearly receipts are 350,000 bushels of grain and 150 to 250 cars of beans.—*E. P. Atchison, Kendrick, Idaho.*

More Orders Than Hay.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have many orders on hand and in fact more than we can fill or ship. Our high-grade quality alfalfa is in great demand, as it costs less to feed it to live stock. This is the sound commercial answer to the insistent demand for our alfalfa and our patrons gladly pay us a little more money for it than they could buy other hay for elsewhere. We are not particularly advertising at this time because in doing so we would probably be swamped with hay orders, and we don't wish to disappoint the trade by not being able to fill their demands under the circumstances.

We shipped from the first crop alfalfa nearly 100 cars to the Carlisle Commission Co. of Kansas City and we have orders from this firm for 75 cars more which we should ship when the second crop shall be harvested. Besides this particular firm we have other good patrons to whom also we have shipped quite a number of cars and have some further orders from all of these now, so you see that our supply is pretty well spoken for.—*Lang Bros., Carlsbad, N. M.*

The Real Profiteer.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I noticed in the issue of June 25th of your paper, under the Kansas City correspondence, that the Lynn County, Kansas, Threshermen's Association had adopted a scale for thrashing for the coming season as follows: Wheat, 10c; oats, 6½c; rye, 12c; barley, 8c, etc. Last year some council or commission with authority from the Federal Government sent representatives over the grain producing states with authority to condemn threshing outfits that were not or could not be put into workable condition to do a good job and save the grain. This was very commendable and no doubt resulted in saving a great deal of grain that is otherwise lost each year.

These men, working in many counties with county agents, called the threshermen together and explained the matter to them and made it clear that no wasteful methods would be tolerated, and they were given to understand that they would be allowed to charge a fair price for their services.

In this county the threshermen adopted a scale of prices higher than ever before charged and about the same as that adopted by these Kansas men. This scale was adopted with the knowledge of the county agent and the Federal representative. The U. S. Food Administration, through Messrs. Barnes and Stream, fixed the compensation, or margins, of country grain dealers at not to exceed 3% and dealers taking more than that would be considered as profiteers and would be liable to have their licenses revoked or compelled to make restitution to the farmers. I think I am safe in saying that the average threshing outfit, considering the total number in use, is not worth to exceed $2,500, while the value of a country elevator, valued in like manner, is about $10,000 and in addition money is necessary to conduct the business, either the owner's or borrowed.

If the Food Administration sincerely wished to prevent profiteering, why not start at the source and get the first malefactor, the threshermen, who beat the elevator man to it and at it? They saw Stephen stoned and lifted not their hands. Why should the Administration allow these men to charge more for their services than is allowed the dealer who had six times more money invested who did more actual manual labor and who assumed the risk of market conditions and that of the grain getting out of condition? Threshermen who were not operating their outfits under a Federal License and did not have to secure permits to move to the next job; in short, they were relieved of practically all the red tape to which the shipper was subjected.

The threshermen in our county admit that they never before made as much money as they did last year on the same amount of work, while the country buyer was forced to take his pittance with the sword of Mr. Barnes hanging over him. If it is worth 10c per bushel to thresh Kansas wheat the country buyer should be allowed compensation for his services in proportion. But he will not get it, with or without the sanction of the Food Administration or any other power in heaven above or the earth below nor the waters under the earth.

Mr. Barnes may not know of these things, but I'll wager a dollar against the one he received as salary that if the grain dealers of Lynn Co., Kans., formed an organization and did the same thing these threshermen are doing and what other organizations of threshermen did last year, they would hear something to their interest as well as to their detriment. The Food Administration might profitably meditate on the admonition "to render unto Caesar the things which be Ceasar's and unto God the things which be God's."—*J. K. McGonagle, Washta, Ia.*

Crops in Henderson County, Illinois.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There is a large acreage of wheat, but quality will be poor on account of scab. The yield will be cut at least one-third, and spring wheat will be cut from one-half to two-thirds. Corn is doing the very best, although the acreage is small. Clover is good and promises a normal hay crop.

Old corn is scarce and although this is a corn section very little has been shipped. There has been double the feeding done the last year.—*E. G. Lewis Seed Co., per E. G. L., Medea, Ill.*

Small Grain in Illinois.

Price Current-Crain Reporter: The wheat crop is now safely in the shock, except a very small percentage lost by high water. It's too early yet to state fully the quality of this crop, there are but few who look for much No. 1 wheat. The dry, hot spell of last year while the grain was ripening was replaced this year by a good deal of wet weather, resulting in softer berries; also many heads are smaller. An average yield of 25 bushels per acre is still as good a guess as any for the winter wheat.

Spring wheat fields were attacked here by blight and scab, as might be expected in this latitude, and the financial results of spring wheat promise to be less per acre than if the same land had been planted with corn.

Not many years past has there been as much corn drowned out as now, both in bottoms and in numerous low spots on the prairie—mostly in one to five acre ponds, few of which will be replanted this year. Considerable corn is now too high to cultivate and farmers working hard on the balance, but more weeds will be left in fields than usual. Otherwise the crop looks fine.

An oat raiser this week guessed the number of bushels raised this year at two-thirds of last year's crop. This is putting it pretty strong, but certain it is that both acreage and yield are less than usual.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the we ekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of t he country for the week ending July 5:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 2 mixed.	177 @186	184 @185	180 @186	176 @179	179 @182	178 @186
No. 3 mixed.	175 @182½	.....	176 @181	174 @177	176 @183	177½@185
No. 4 mixed.	.....	.....	173 @177	169 @178	.....	.....
No. 6 mixed.	165 @176½	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 @183
No. 2 yellow.	179½@187	180 @185½	182 @187	176 @180	181 @184	178 @188
No. 3 yellow.	177 @186	.....	.....	175 @179	.....	177½@186
No. 4 yellow.	177 @182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 yellow.	166 @177	173 @182	.....	.....	.....	174 @185
No. 2 white.	181 @192	188 @192	187 @189	182 @186	181 @184	.....
No. 3 white.	180½@187½	187 @188	184 @185	180 @182	.....	.....
No. 4 white.	.....	.....	.....	178 @180½	.....	.....
No. 6 white.	168 @182	177 @182	.....	170 @174	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 1 white.	69 @ 72¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	69 @ 72½	71½@ 73½	70 @ 72	.....	68¼@ 71½	68 @ 70
No. 3 white.	68 @ 72	71 @ 73	69 @ 71	68 @ 70	67½@ 71½	.....
No. 4 white.	65⅜@ 70¾	.....	.....	67½@ 69	67¼@ 69¾	.....

Minneapolis Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.72@1.77; No. 4 yellow, $1.69@1.74; No. 3 mixed, $1.69@1.75. Oats—No. 2 white, 62⅞@68½c; No. 3 white, 61⅞@67½c; No. 4 white, 57⅞@67½c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	July.	Sept.	Dec.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Range for May.....	156¼-172	151½-167	.....	65⅜-73⅛	62¼-71⅝	.....
Previous range.....	107 -170¾	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅝-72⅜	.....
June 17.....	174¾-177	168⅜-170¼	146⅝-148½	70⅛-71⅝	69¼-71⅜	70¼-72¼
June 18.....	175 -180¼	168⅜-173½	145½-150⅝	69⅞-72¼	69 -71⅞	70⅛-72⅞
June 19.....	179 -182¼	172 -175	149 -151½	70½-72⅜	69½-71¾	70¾-72¼
June 20.....	180¾-183½	173⅝-176¼	150⅜-152¾	70⅝-72	69¾-71⅜	70⅞-72⅜
June 21.....	181 -182½	174½-176⅜	150⅝-152¾	70⅞-71⅝	69⅞-70⅞	70¾-71⅞
June 23.....	181¾-183½	176 -178⅝	153 -156½	70⅞-72⅛	70½-71⅝	71¾-72⅜
June 24.....	178¼-182¼	172⅝-177¾	150 -156	68½-71½	67½-71	68⅝-71¾
June 25.....	177 -181	172⅝-176⅞	150 -154¾	68¾-70⅝	67¼-69⅞	68⅜-71
June 26.....	179¼-181	175⅜-177½	153⅜-155⅛	69⅝-71	69¼-70½	70⅜-71½
June 27.....	178 -179⅞	174⅜-176⅛	152¼-154⅛	68⅜-70⅛	68⅛-69¾	69¼-70⅝
June 28.....	177 -179	174¾-176¼	152¾-154⅛	68¼-69⅛	68⅛-69⅛	69¼-70
June 30.....	177½-181	175 -177¼	153½-155¾	67½-69¼	67⅝-69⅞	68⅝-70¼
July 1.....	179¾-180⅞	177⅛-178⅞	155 -157	68 -69½	68¼-69¾	69¼-71
July 2.....	180¼-185⅞	179½-183⅛	158 -162¼	70 -71¼	70 -71⅝	71½-72¾
July 3.....	184½-187	182¾-185⅛	161½-163½	70¾-71½	70⅝-71¾	71⅞-73¼
Week—						
June 7.....	166¾-171½	157⅞-162⅜	138⅞-144¼	66¾-69	64⅛-66⅞	64⅝-67½
June 14.....	167⅜-173¾	159⅛-167	137½-145½	66⅜-69¾	64½-69¼	65⅛-69⅝
June 21.....	174 -183½	167¼-176¾	145½-152¾	69¾-72⅜	68¾-71⅞	69½-72⅞
June 28.....	177 -183½	172⅝-178⅝	150 -156½	68¼-72⅛	67¼-71⅝	68⅜-72¾
July 3.....	177½-187	175 -185⅛	153½-163½	67½-71½	67⅝-71¾	68⅝-73¼

June Corn Future—June 19, $1.78½@1.81.

DETROIT WELCOMES HAY TRADE

National Hay Association—26th Annual Convention
Detroit, Michigan
Hotel Statler July 16-17-18
Important Business—Good Speakers—Big Time

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16—OPENING SESSION, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Convention called to order by President Samuel Walton.
Invocation—Rev. M. S. Rice, Pastor North Woodward M. E. Church, Detroit, Mich.
Singing of "America" by Delegates.
Address of Welcome on behalf of the city of Detroit, Mayor Jas. Couzens.
Response in behalf of The National Hay Ass'n—J. L. Dexter, ex-President, Detroit, Mich.
Address of Welcome on behalf of the Detroit Board of Trade—Theo. W. Swift, President.
Response in behalf of The National Hay Ass'n—Fred M. Williams, New York City.
Memorial Address—D. W. McMillen, Chairman, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Reading Minutes of 1918 Convention—Sec'y J. Vining Taylor, Winchester, Ind.
Report of Board of Directors—President Samuel Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Address—"Some Stray Bits from Overseas," Col. H. C. Jones, Baltimore, Md.
Report of Legislation Committee—Alfred Gowling, Chairman, Cincinnati, O.
Address—"Several Legume Hays," Dr. H. E. Horton, Agricultural Commissioner, American Steel & Wire Company, Chicago, Illinois.
Appointment of Committees.
Adjournment.

THURSDAY, JULY 17—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Report of State Vice-Presidents—C. M. Rice, Chairman, Omaha, Nebraska.
Address—"The National Organizations—Essential," Lee G. Metcalf, ex-President, Grain Dealers National Association, Illiopolis, Illinois.
Report of Committee on Transportation—J. H. Devlin, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.
Address—"Is Business Adjusting Itself Properly to Post-War Conditions?" E. C. Eikenberry, ex-President, Grain Dealers National Association, Camden, Ohio.
Report of Committee on Statistics—N. M. McEachern, Chairman, Wilmington, N. C.
Address—Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C.
Presentation of Prizes in Membership Campaign—D. S. Wright, ex-President, Weedsport, New York.
Adjournment.

Afternoon Session—1:45 O'clock.

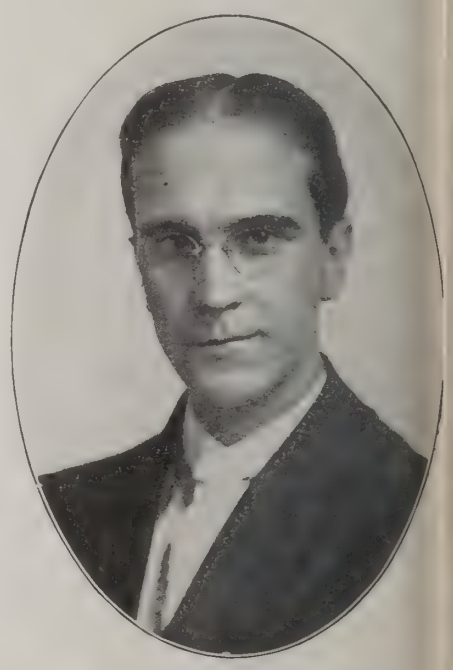
Report of Committee on Arbitration—Rudolph Raabe, Chairman, Ft. Jennings, Ohio.
Address—"America in the New Age," Dr. John Acheson, President, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Report of Grades Committee—F. L. Young, Chairman, Lansing, Mich.
Address—Colonel A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., Forage Branch, War Department, Chicago, Illinois.
Report of Committee on By-Laws—Chas. England, Chairman, Baltimore, Md.
Report of Secretary-Treasurer—J. Vining Taylor, Winchester, Indiana.
Address—"Agricultural Problems," G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Round Table Talk—One hour discussion devoted to any subject delegates desire to present.
Report of Nominating Committee.
Report of Auditing Committee.
Adjournment.

FRIDAY, JULY 18—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Report of Committee on Board of Directors' Report.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Unfinished Business.
New Business.
Installation of Officers.
Adjournment.
Changes in this program or order of business will be made to suit the convenience of the Association and the accommodation of those appearing on the program.



SAMUEL WALTON
President
National Hay Association



J. VINING TAYLOR
Secretary-Treasurer
National Hay Association

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chicago Grain Market Reports will be received during daily sessions from the Secretary's desk.

Thursday evening, 6:30 o'clock promptly, a banquet will be given for delegates, their families and friends, in Convention Hall of Hotel Statler. This is one of the most pleasant features of the Convention. It will be necessary for you to secure tickets from the Secretary by Thursday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock—$1.50 for adults and children. Those attending the last annual banquet know just how much pleasure was derived from it. It is a splendid way of getting acquainted with your fellow member and competitor. Make your reservations early, please. Cabaret feature during the meal. Banquet will be followed by dance.

Any member desiring to speak on any particular subject should notify the Secretary in writing as soon as possible in order that he can arrange for same on the program.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Wednesday, July 16, the Detroit Board of Trade have arranged a lake trip for delegates, their families and friends, from noon until 6 p. m., on the Steamer "Columbia" of 4,000-passenger capacity. Badges will be your ticket of admission on board. Boat leaves dock promptly at 1:00 o'clock, giving you plenty of time to get lunch and get down to the dock. The place of leaving will be announced later.

Thursday, July 17, 6:30 p. m., banquet for members, their families and friends, followed by dancing in ball room. Splendid cabaret has been provided for this banquet and good music for the dancing. Tickets, $1.50 per plate.

Can You Beat It?



We wish that we might truthfully state that we grew and marketed our own alfalfa from fields such as this, but we can say that thousands of such fields furnish us forage of just the quality desired by a long list of feeders and dealers who have learned to depend on

Dyer's Nebraska Prairie Hay and Alfalfa

We hardly like to venture market opinions and prices, but are always glad to give our friends and trade up-to-the-minute advice and reports from which they may draw their own conclusions as to the best time to contract or make round lot purchases. We have discovered that as a general thing farmers, influenced by war prices on grain, sugar beets, etc., are demanding proportionately high prices for alfalfa and high grade hay. The consuming and manufacturing demand among dairymen, feeders and finishers of cattle as well as an increasing list of alfalfa millers should also be recognized in contemplating the prices you will pay this year, suggesting your good judgment in establishing your hay connections now at primary markets.

Omaha has the very best inspecting, weighing, receiving and reconsigning facilities.

Omaha's location is just right to tap the great producing areas of the west and northwest with which supplies we are continually in touch. We are thus able to fill your orders as you would if you were personally in the hay fields.

Tell us how many dairy cows in your herd, and let us quote you on your entire requirements from feeding young pigs to finishing 200-lb. hogs, raising calves to 3 year olds, or advise regarding the demand of your trade if you're a dealer. We will **send you one car or a dozen** (we have on occasion handled a train load per day, one day handling on the Omaha market 65 cars of prairie ourselves) of alfalfa or prairie hay, or we shall be just as glad to answer in detail your inquiries about the probable trend of prices.

Dyer & Co. Omaha, Nebr.

KANSAS CITY IN THE HAY GAME OF 1919-20

The Range of Kansas City Business Covers the Entire Country—What the Market Has to Offer and Its Guaranties of Service

By SANDERS SOSLAND

HAY dealers of Kansas City are today in a position to make the new crop year just begun the greatest in volume and the most valuable in point of service to the country. This is a broad statement, but the accomplishments of the past crop year and the conditions surrounding this market point to the establishment of new records by this, the world's largest hay market.

Dealers on the Kansas City hay market transact business in hay and alfalfa meal in California, in Idaho, in Wisconsin, in New York and Massachusetts, in the Carolinas and Florida, in Texas and Louisiana, and, in fact, with practically every state of the country. The optimism of this market as to the new year just begun is therefore a subject of national interest. Those who look to this market as an outlet for their hay and meal and the distributors who come here with orders to meet the needs of consumers are vitally interested in the factors which have led to the feeling that Kansas City faces a year of business which will mark up a new total in point of volume.

No market can enjoy a large business without large supplies to draw from to fill the orders which it obtains. Kansas City realizes this. It expects generous crops in its immediate territory. It is also counting upon the extension of its sources of supplies to add to its business. No year in the history of the market witnessed buying of hay by local dealers in so many different states as in the past twelve months. Arizona, California, New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Wisconsin and Illinois were among the states, in addition to Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska which furnished supplies for this market the past year. The states which are ranked as surplus producers of hay and which did not come to Kansas City previously have learned of the advantages this market offers as a distributing center. They are going to use its facilities in the next year. Not only will this be an advantage to the producers of those surplus states, but it will be helpful to buyers who come to Kansas City, for this market will be in a position to offer alfalfa, prairie or other varieties of hay from the most economical shipping points. The broader territory looking to this market to distribute its surplus hay will also enable Kansas City dealers to make selections of the various grades in a manner which will give greatest satisfaction to buyers.

As for supplies in its immediate territory, prospects are far brighter than a year ago, when drouth prevailed over the Southwest. Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri have ample moisture. In fact, they have had an excess of moisture in recent months. The first cutting of alfalfa was damaged in a measure by excessive rains. Pests injured a portion of the second cutting, but the later crops may be better. Including New Mexico and other irrigated portions of the Southwest, it may be said that the Southwest will make a favorable showing in alfalfa production this year. There are, however, no indications of a great abundance, but the situation here will be the most favorable, relatively speaking, than any other alfalfa region in the United States can report. In the case of prairie, a large harvest is in prospect. Heavy rains in the spring stimulated weed growth in prairie fields, but there will be considerable good prairie. Tame hay yields, while not heavy, are in excess of last year and of very good quality. Production of straw will be huge.

During the past year thousands of cars of hay handled on the Kansas City market by dealers were taken for the army. Some of this hay was shipped to Europe, but the bulk of the supplies for overseas consumption was obtained in territory east of the Mississippi River. While the army continues to favor the Southern camps for carrying its horses and mules, it has an insignificant number of these animals to feed today as compared with the total a year ago. Compressing plants have suspended operations. Orders for 500 to 5,000 tons of hay at a time are not coming to dealers here from the army as a year ago. It was a patriotic duty to supply the army with hay and straw during the war, and Kansas City dealers did more than their share without denying to their regular trade connections ample attention. This was made possible by enlarging the business facilities of the market. Dealers have not permitted these facilities to disintegrate. Instead, they are maintaining their organizations. What will be the result? This market will give to its patrons more satisfactory and more prompt service than ever before. Also, this market will reach out for larger supplies and larger orders, and its meritorious service will bring it greater growth.

To gain an idea of what this market is capable of attaining in the hay business, it is necessary to review briefly the statistics relating to its past growth. in the crop year ending with June, Kansas City received, despite an enormous diversion of hay direct from points of origin to Texas and other states without passing through this market, a total of 32,205 cars. If the hay handled direct were included with the receipts, probably a new high volume of business would be revealed for the last year among members of the Kansas City market. In the preceding year, Kansas City received 35,725 cars of hay. In 1916-17 Kansas City received 30,790 cars. In 1915-16 the receipts here were 34,144 cars, and in 1914-15 the arrivals aggregated 34,673. In 1909-10 this market received only 19,495 cars.

In the receipts the past year there was a total of 14,639 cars of alfalfa, a new high record for this market. The previous record was 14,325 cars of alfalfa in 1917-18. In 1915-16 Kansas City received 10,222 cars of alfalfa. In 1909-10 the alfalfa arrivals were only 3,407 cars. Of prairie the receipts the past year were 12,861 cars, against 12,938 the preceding year and the record total of 20,626 cars in 1915-16. In 1909-10 the prairie receipts were 12,846 cars. It should be borne in mind in comparing the prairie and the alfalfa receipts that alfalfa is replacing the wild hay in the trade here. Of timothy the receipts were 2,645 cars the past year, against 6,201 in 1917-18, and 1,845 in 1909-10. The 1917-18 total established a record for Kansas City. Clover mixed receipts were 661 cars, against 751 the preceding year and the record of 1,803 in 1916-17. In 1909-10 the clover mixed arrivals were 692 cars. Of clover the receipts were 166 cars the past year, compared with the record of 247 in 1910-11. Straw receipts were the second largest on record, 1,233 cars, against the banner total of 1,369 cars in 1917-18, and 428 cars in 1909-10.

Kansas City has received as much as 4,177 cars of hay in a month, this record standing to the credit of last October. It has received as much as 1,402 cars in a week, this total having been recorded in the first market week last February. It has received as much as 320 cars in a day, this total having arrived on February 3, 1919. Kansas City can handle and expects to handle a larger volume than indicated by these records, which are in excess of the totals received at any other market in the United States.

Only recently the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association voted against an increase in its commission rates on buying and selling hay, which amount to only 75 cents a ton. On straw the commission is only 50 cents a ton. In recent months the market conducted a successful fight against a political attempt to interfere with its plugging system of inspection, which is now nationally recognized as the only practical means of distributing hay through commercial channels. In seeking railroad improvements for the good of hay buyers and sellers, Kansas City occupies first place as a market. It was officially recognized as a model market during the war, and its facilities for serving the industry today are more complete than during the war, which, as in other business enterprises, was handicapped by the withdrawal of men for the army and the navy.

Possessing all the necessities for a greater hay trade, Kansas City dealers are confident that their efforts to increase their business will meet with successful results for themselves and for the thousands of producers and distributors whom they serve in all parts of the country.

DETROIT: CONVENTION CITY.

The City of Detroit which in 1900 was given 285,704 people by the U. S. Census, is said now to contain 925,000 inside the limits and over 1,000,000 within a 10-mile radius from the city hall building. The phenomenal growth has been due to the automobile industry. Located on the great water way uniting the upper and lower lakes, the site of the city has since soon after the discovery of Joliet been marked for the location of a great city. The city itself was founded by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac and during the war of the Pontiac conspiracy and after was the scene of many tragic and romantic episodes. Its commerce importance has kept pace with a development of the water way through the Detroit River.

It is one of the most beautiful of the Lake cities and has for many years been the objective point of the tourists, who take advantage of the many delightful trips by water, as well as of the beautiful inland lakes that are adjacent. Climatic conditions are ideal, being in the same latitude as Boston, Mass., while the cool breezes from the Great Lakes give Detroit an average temperature in the summer time that is not surpassed by many points farther north. in fact it possesses that rare combination of a city of beauty and one of i dustry: a class of industry that cal for the world's most skilled workmer a beauty that has caused vistors to e claim "Truly, a city where life worth living."

This famous Belle Island Park, owne by the people, has no superior f beauty and refined, attractive, educ tional features. Its special features i clude an aquarium with all species fresh and salt water fish, a horticu tural building with plant life gathere from the four corners of the world; or of the best zoological gardens of Amer ca; fine bathing beach; public bat house with 900 rooms; yacht and bo clubs; beautiful casinos; miles canal for boating and magnifice boulevards for autoists; a five and on half mile shore drive; band concer and other attractions.

The Detroit River never goes on rampage. It remains throughout th year at just about the same level a is as safe as a mill pond. The fine fleet of passenger steamers on fres water hail from this port and durin the last season they accommodate more than 12,000,000 passengers, thr times as many as sailed from all oth Great Lake ports combined—all th without the loss of a single life. Th river during the season is the gre source of popular pleasure a there are excursion boats of every si and degree of luxuriance of fitting The park system includes that mo superb recreation ground, Belle Isl with its 707 acres of rest, recreatic and unsurpassed beauty. The roa about Detroit are not surpassed in a part of the country. Wayne Coun alone is spending millions of dollars c concrete roads which are so perfe that scores of road building exper come to Detroit to examine these wo derful highways. Information regar ing what is readily accessible to eve visitor in the city.

KANSAS CITY HAY TO EAST.

By ROY D. NORTH,
Of Midwest Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Market conditions in the hay trade Kansas City should stimulate the mov ment of hay from here to the East in t new crop year ahead of the industr While production is not without its di appointing features, especially in t case of alfalfa, the market in Kans City should succeed in handling an i creased hay business with the East.

It is our opinion that alfalfa fro Kansas City will offer attractions buyers in the East this year. First, the drouth in the Northwest continue supplies from an important northe territory will be cut off. States nor of Kansas City which now supply va ous consumers with hay will meet unusual demand, and Kansas City w be able to offer favorable prices to t East, other markets considered.

The Southwest is not complaining drouth this season. It complained excessive moisture for weeks, and late has been enjoying favorable weathe This will prove helpful to its supp situation. At the same time the Sout west is well aware of the fact that t states east of the Mississippi have smaller area in corn and will be able



SKY LINE OF DETROIT.

ROY D. NORTH

NEW HAY

HARRY J. NORTH

Unusual developments are ahead in the hay marketing industry of the United States, which has just embarked upon a new crop year.

Readjustment is in process, not alone in the hay trade but in markets for other commodities as well. It will prove profitable for you to keep in close touch with Kansas City, the market which reflects changes more accurately than any other point in the United States.

The Midwest Hay Company is constantly active on the Kansas City market. We are in a position to serve both buyers and sellers to advantage—to insure for you the greatest profit resulting from market changes as they occur on any class of hay in which you are interested.

While our organization is six months old, it is a combination of interests who have devoted practically their entire life to the receiving and shipping of hay on this and other markets of the United States. Our rapid and continuous growth is the result of highly satisfactory service to our connections.

Join our clientele for mutual advantage on the new hay crop.

Midwest Hay Company

756 Live Stock Exchange Building

KANSAS CITY, MO.

use more alfalfa. There is a possibility that, with the territory east of the Mississippi eager to handle more stock, the herds in the Northwest suffering from douth will be moved to that area, thereby enlarging its needs of alfalfa and other hay.

So far as alfalfa is concerned, price prospects are not such as to warrant any expectation that the cost of moving the hay by freight will add any burden which the trade cannot bear. We do not anticipate a year of cheap alfalfa, but are confident that the prices on the hay will add to its desirability as a feed in the East when compared with quotations on other feedstuffs. After all, this is the only measure which ought to be used by the East and by other sections of the country in determining whether or not to make purchases of alfalfa.

The growth of the dairy industry in the East is enlarging the consumption of alfalfa hay there. Another influence in effecting a larger business in hay between Kansas City and the East is the closer relationship existing between the dealers of the entire country. Friction over grading and grades is not the discouraging influence of a few years ago in the trade between the West and the East and other sections. Grading is more uniform, thanks in part to the plugging inspection system of our market and to the commendable work in this direction which the National Hay Ass'n has been performing. With the better understanding, there is a tendency to do more business. Buyers of the East who send orders to Kansas City were never before so confident as now as to the ability of our market to meet their wants. Similarly, we of Kansas City, despite the distance, are giving the East more attention and are shipping to that section with greater confidence.

MICHIGAN HAY DEALERS.

Following is the program of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Michigan Hay & Grain Association to be held at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, on July 15th, 1919:

Forenoon—Assemble in lobby of Hotel.

Afternoon:—

Convention will convene at 2 o'clock in convention room of Hotel, called to order by President Robert Ryon.

Report of Board of Directors by Robert Ryon, President.

Report of Secretary by J. C. Graham, Secretary.

Report of Treasurer by Albert Todd, Treasurer.

Appointment of Committees.

Address—"Our Public Utilities," by U. S. Senator Chas. E. Townsend.

Discussion—Present Grain Marketing and Grading Situation, lead by a Representative of Bureau of Markets, Washington.

8 P. M.—Entertainment at Temple Theatre; Tickets, 75c.

MORE HAY FOR THE TRADE.

By CHAS. D. CARLISLE,
Of Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City.

Forty thousand cars of hay is the total which now appears in sight for the Kansas City market in the 1919-20 crop year, which opened this month. Such a total will establish new history in volume of business for this market and for the markets of the world, but the character of the harvests realized and still promised should give Kansas City receipts of such volume. And if this market receives that much hay, it will put of silage in the Southwest, which means that the market surplus from the harvests of hay will be increased.

While prairie is reported more or less weedy in Kansas and while some reduction in the area to be cut is claimed, a big crop will be obtained. Very little prairie was plowed up, for the farmers of Kansas appear to have ceased breaking up native sod.

As to the Northwest situation, it is uncertain at this writing. A change in the weather there, which is now too dry, would contribute to the prospective receipts of hay in Kansas City. The quantity of hay to be diverted from this market by continued drouth cannot be determined now. I do not expect the quantity to be taken from Kansas City's receipts—that is, the amount which will go northward or westward instead of coming here will not be heavy, according to present indications.

Kansas City will not be called upon to supply immense quantities of hay and straw to cantonments and remount depots of the army as last year. This demand cut off the receipts here by thousands of cars the past year. Texas promises to prevail as a source of supplies of hay for the camps of the Southwest which are still carrying army horses and mules. We do not expect hay from Texas to reach Kansas City normally, so that demand in the Lone Star State will not affect local receipts.

This market is doing business in hay at pre-war charges to buyers and sellers. We are paying more to do this business, but the market is not charging more to its customers. Surely this should add to the business of Kansas City in hay. I am hopeful that the railroad situation will be handled in a manner which will not keep hay away from Kansas City. The corn crop does not promise to be immense, so with less

HAY CROP CONDITIONS.

BY J. VINING TAYLOR,
Secretary National Hay Association.

We all know that there has been apparently quite a shortage of hay in both the terminal and the shipping markets. Prices have been almost unprecedented, caused by this shortage. I have maintained right along that there was hay in the country, not an abundance, of course, but enough to go around until the new crop was ready for market. My statement and belief in this respect are verified; and I am informed by such markets as Pittsburgh, New York and others that old hay is beginning to arrive in ample quantities for their purposes; in fact, some of the markets are being almost flooded. This is caused by the fact that farmers are now making hay and they are beginning to move the old, rag-tag end of the old crop to make place for this new product.

The new crop bids fair to be a good one in quality but not in quantity. From observation and information received from various sources, we believe that the crop will be at least 25 per cent under normal. This has been caused by the fact that farmers have plowed up their meadows for corn, wheat and oats, and when we stop to



DETROIT'S HUB—THE FINANCIAL AND TRADE CENTER.

In the past year the East suffered frequently from a lack of feed. That was especially the case last winter, when live stock interests made serious complaints. The Southwest itself suffered from lack of feed the past year, and appreciates the difficulties the East reported. Today the Southwest can be counted upon to keep the East amply supplied with alfalfa.

FIRST BID FOR 1920 HAY CONVENTION.

The National Hay Association has already received its first invitation for the 1920 convention, Cincinnati being the first city to offer its hospitality to the hay men through the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, backed by the invitation of the Mayor of the city, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Cincinnati Hotel Men's Ass'n. The latter organization as an inducement states that there will be no increase in hotel rates, and Cincinnati being located centrally and headed by a live bunch of hay men, the city hopes to be chosen as the 1920 convention city. A splendid booster committee will be in attendance at the Detroit convention to talk it up.

St. Louis Wired: "On Monday, June 30, first car new wheat sold at auction at 218; it was heating and low grade. Came from Arkansas."

certainly be in a position to meet the wants of all buyers under peace conditions.

Aside from the hay crop conditions in this territroy, which are favorable on the whole, there are other conditions which prompt the expectation that Kansas City will receive 40,000 cars of hay in the next crop year.

As alfalfa is now the leading hay here, going from Kansas City to practically every state east of the Mississippi River and to other states as well, it will play the biggest part in giving this market a new record. More alfalfa is coming, partly because of the fact that the Southwest, particularly Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, have a wonderful wheat crop this year. The mills of these states will grind more wheat and sell more millfeed at home, thereby permitting larger sales of the hay. While rather unfavorable conditions attended the harvest of the first cutting of alfalfa in Kansas and Oklahoma, weather is now better for the later harvests. The later harvests, incidentally, are usually preferred by the dairy interests, who take so much alfalfa from Kansas City.

Pasture conditions in the Southwest are just the reverse of a year ago. Grass is abundant. There is more pasturage than stock. Texas, a buyer of hay a year ago, is not only selling hay to outside points, but is complaining because it has more grass than cattle. There is also a promise of a great outdemand for cars for moving that grain, the huge wheat crop may not interfere seriously with the shipment of hay to the Kansas City market, and from here to the dozens of states which look to us for supplies of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay.

DETROIT'S CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The following committees have been appointed to take charge of the local arrangements for the National Hay Association Convention at Detroit on July 16, 17 and 18:

Finance Committee—C. R. Huston, Jno. L. Dexter, Wm. G. Lichtenberg, Wm. Johnson, Harry Botsford, K. P. Kimball, H. B. Simmons, H. J. Mok, G. A. Brown, W. B. Campbell.

Entertainment Committee—J. A. Jossman, Wm. G. Lichtenberg, Richard Pearce, Chester M. Martin, Robert Hughes.

Reception Committee—F. G. Caughey, Chairman; F. W. Blynn, C. M. Carran, H. B. Simmons, R. H. Pearse, Wm. Jossman, A. Dumont, R. Hughes, Chester Martin, Wm. G. Lichtenberg, F. M. Lichtenberg, H. M. Hobart, H. E. Botsford, H. C. Carson, A. E. Lawrence, C. R. Huston, Kenneth Kimball, J. Hewlett, G. A. Brown, Fred Emmons, David E. Stott, Henry Mok, Mr. Scheuren, Ed. Wiggle, Geo. Lange, Chas. Bruce, Wm. Johnson, John L. Dexter, Jas. Gordan, Mr. Lairowe, F. J. Flynn, Gladwin, Mich.; E. W. Aymer, Fairgrove; J. N. McAlister, Cairo; E. H. Recor, St. Clair; James B. Leach, Chesaning; J. Baldwin, New Haven; W. W. Townsend, Brown City; S. O. Downer, Birch Run; Fred Cross, Bad Axe; F. E. McGunegle, Snover; H, D. Jeffords, Marlette; Harry Northway, Owosso; Frank J. Lappin, Saginaw; F. A. Dimond, St. Johns.

think of the price of these commodities we cannot blame the farmer. Hogs have also been extremely high.

The Government has placed its figures for over 100,000,000 tons of hay. We believe that the crop will run between 90 and 100 million tons. It is purely a guess, as there is no way on earth to tell how much hay is in the country, but we have just as much right to our guess as the Government has to its own, both of us being sincere, however.

The approaching Convention is going to be a record-breaker. Our program is interesting, and it will be well worth anybody's time to hear and take part in it. If you do not attend and things do not go as you desire, then you will have nobody to blame but yourself. The purpose of these meetings is to get together, exchange ideas, thresh out our troubles and suggest new plans for the improvement of the business, put it on a higher plane and better basis.

We have had a most wonderful year. Never before in the history of the organization have we been so busy and so successful. The reports to be made at Detroit will verify this statement.

A meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association was held at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, on June 30th, to discuss the handling of the 1919 wheat crop.

"THE FIRM THAT HUSTLES"

E. B. BRUCE & CO.

27 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON THE

WORLD'S
HAY MARKET

KANSAS CITY

ALSO SPECIALIZE IN FEEDING GRAIN,
GROUND AND CRUSHED BARLEY, OATS, ETC.

Announcement

The growth of our business in the past year, based on the patronage of our customers and friends, made necessary our removal to larger offices, 701-703 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. It seems particularly fitting at this time of the year when the new hay crop is moving to thank these customers for their business and to assure them that during the course of another year we hope to show such service that we shall earn your further patronage, results that give just the satisfaction that is mutually desired.

DON'T FORGET that we are well organized and fully equipped to handle either your hay orders for shipments from Kansas City or your consignments to this great market.

DON'T FORGET that we also handle a large tonnage of salvage grain and hold record sales of this commodity.

OUR MOTTO—To extend fair and square treatment to our customers, which practice has caused our business to grow very rapidly; we are glad to say it is still growing.

Your correspondence and orders solicited. Capital and surplus $75,000.

C. D. WILLIAMS GRAIN CO.

Established 1910

701-703 Live Stock Exchange Building **Kansas City, Mo.**

ALFALFA MEAL MAKES GAINS.

By W. B. POINDEXTER.
Of North Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

Alfalfa meal has been the subject of more favorable consideration from feed consumers and feed distributors since the inception of the business of milling alfalfa hay. It is still gaining favor. However, it has not yet approached the volume which its value should create for it so far as production and consumption are concerned. There is room for an increase of thousands of tons in the quantity of alfalfa meal produced and consumed in the United States, and there is no doubt that heavy growth in its consumption will be witnessed in the next few years.

With the upward tendency of freight rates, it is interesting to compare the freight charges which accrue in the shipment of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal. We handle large quantities of both commodities. Take New York City as an example. The present freight rate on alfalfa hay from Kansas City to New York City is 69.5 cents per 100 pounds, or $13.90 a ton. On alfalfa meal between the same points the freight rate is 41.5 cents per 100 pounds, or $8.30 a ton. This means a difference in favor of alfalfa meal amounting to $5.60 a ton. It is true that the difference is not so great in dollars per ton between points less distant, but a general saving can be effected by transporting meal produced from alfalfa hay to feeding districts instead of moving the unground hay itself.

A comparison of the relative feeding value of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal reveals points in favor of the latter product. When once ground into meal, alfalfa ceases to lose the leaves of the plant which are so rich in protein. The meal is more digestible.

In the case of dairy herds and other stock fed indoors, it seems desirable to use meal in preference to the hay. A common objection to the feeding of meal itself outdoors is that winds result in blowing and waste of the feed. Probably for this reason the bulk of our sales are now to feed mixers. But, with lower molasses markets, mixing is on the increase, and more alfalfa meal is being sought. It can be handled after being delivered to the feed lot or feeding barns at less expense than alfalfa hay

It is not my desire in pointing out the desirable features of alfalfa meal to prejudice the position of alfalfa hay in commercial channels. We handle great quantities of alfalfa hay and much meal. But it is the duty of the distributor of hay on a market which leads the world in volume of business and in the methods of conducting that trade to point out differences which deserve wider attention.

Kansas City is today the leading hay market of the country, because of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal. This market sells considerble of that hay for shipment to mills for conversion into meal. This market is growing in the milling of alfalfa into meal, having added thousands of dollars in the amount of the money invested in that industry. A real demand for the meal brought about this enlarged milling capacity. The limit of growth in this field has not, however, been reached. The number of consumers of alfalfa meal is small in comparison with the total of consumers of alfalfa hay. Both hay and meal are gaining and should gain in favor, with meal leading in the forward strides.

Oklahoma Alfalfa.

"Our second crop, which was considerably delayed owing to ravages of army worms, will average about one ton per acre," reported B. M. Huffine of Huffine & Co., of Kansas City, who controls extensive alfalfa land in the vicinity of Frederick, Okla. "The present outlook is bright for an abundance of good quality hay from this cutting. Weather conditions have in the past three weeks been favorable for proper growth and curing of this hay, and unless rains come during the windrow period, much excellent pea-green alfalfa will become available. Oklahoma shippers, who move the bulk of their hay to the South and Southeast, have had more or less complaint over the quality of the hay moving into those sections. The consumers of the Southeast and South, as well as the East, are accustomed to the green hay, while, owing to unfavorable weather, much low grade alfalfa has been shipped."

SOUTHERN ALFALFA AND HOG.

The much discussed advisability of effort to enlarge grain production in the South has often had consideration in these columns; but those disposed to offer advice might just as well make up their minds to gracefully permit the Southern farmer to grow what he pleases. It is well enough and quite proper to intelligently comment on his efforts, but as we have often editorially insisted, the fat or lean character of his pocket book at the end of the year is the best stabilizer of his program the following year.

In considering the hay and alfalfa production of our Southern States, a decidedly different viewpoint is permissible, because hay crops rotate perfectly with other farm products; and in particularly considering alfalfa, we find it runs hand in hand with hogs.



ALFALFA FEED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The state of Georgia has come on fast in hog production, having increased the swine population from 1,945,000 on Jan. 1, 1914, to 3,043,000 on Jan. 1, 1919, and is quite credited by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as the seventh state in hog production. And how can a good hog be produced without alfalfa?

The state of Arkansas, considered by many people as way off on the edge of nowhere, can easily disprove this unintentional slight, and we are glad to comment on a recent farming tour, June 5, to June 15, conducted by Prof. P. G. Holden of Chicago, but engineered by H. M. Cottrell, agriculturalist of Little Rock, the Governor of Arkansas and other notables. The members of this tour were looking for information, it being their second annual trip; and they had formerly journeyed through Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, observing everything good in farm and feeding practice, and making suggestions, the good results of which are already apparent. The bankers of Arkansas, like those of other states, overlooking nothing to directly co-operate and assist the farming grain and hay trades. It is not too much to suggest that the Southern states as a whole must be fully recognized in the estimates of those who delight in figuring out to the pound how much pork and grain feed stuffs will be available in the harvest season.

CINCINNATI AS A HAY MARKET.

There is no longer any reason to point out the merits and advantages of Cincinnati as a hay market, or to the expansive progress it has made as a result of the adoption of the hay plugging system, as practically all shippers and buyers in this territory have supported it the past year and are determined, because of the satisfactory results secured, to continue its patrons.

During the crop year now closing more than 15,000 cars were received at the plugging yards, a new high record of receipts. And new high levels reached for timothy and mixed, while shipments to the South and Southeast were the largest ever known to the trade.

Complaint and claims were of less frequency than ever experienced by the members of the trade, to whom it becomes a source of keen gratification to transmit to friends and patrons in attendance at the National Hay Association convention the message of success won, of confidence redeemed, and things accomplished the past year, with appreciation of their business and renewed assurances of the same fairness and integrity which reflects the policies upon which the hay business of Cincinnati is based.

MOST IMPORTANT HAY YEAR.

By DAN TILSON,
With Dyer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Our perspective in the center of the hour glass, midway oetwee nthe Great Plains of the West and the densely populated country of the East, sometimes gives us an insight into general hay trade affairs that is at least interesting.

The events of the past year, nationally and locally, with their important bearing on trade generally, carried particular significance for handlers of feedstuffs. It occurs to us that one of the most important angles of the present reconstruction period and the anticipated early return of the railroads to private hands, is the question of transportation. The late J. E. Dyer, as chairman of the transportation committee of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association for several terms, was widely credited by his associates and the hay trade generally with a keen perception of the first importance of equitably adjusting transportation problems if hay shippers and hay buyers were to receive their rights.

The proportional rate case, fully written for and published in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER last year was one of the notable cases conducted by Mr. Dyer. He was instrumental in saving the hay trade time and money through the successful prosecution of transportation matters.

We have quite naturally continued his work; and all members of the Kansas City trade are continually alert in behalf of their country hay shipping and buying friends who have recently made special pleas for the reduction in demurrage charges, fully co-operating with the Railroad Administration to obtain the maximum service of every car. Hay producers are not usually delayed in loading because baled hay is always waiting for cars that have been ordered, and we believe the new provision will prove quite satisfactory in the changed demurrage tariffs. We want you to know about these things, and Kansas City, with many large hay dealers and transportation specialists invites our friends and customers to submit their problems which we can quite likely help to adjust quicker than otherwise possible.

THE HAY CROP PROMISE.

The June 1 Crop Report puts the condition of all hay at 94.1, compared with 94.3 on May 1 and 89 on June 1, 1918, 85 on June 1, 1917; 90.7 on June 1, 1916, 89.6 on June 1, 1915, and an average for 1910-1914 of 86.1, so that the outlook is for the best crop in a number of years.

Acreage and estimated production of all hay is reported as follows (1919 being forecast on condition of June 1): 1919; 115,907,000; 1918, 90,443,000; 1917, 98,439,000; 1916, 110,992,000; 1915, 107,263,000; average 1910-14, 81,640,000.

Acreage and condition on June 1 of clover and alfalfa estimated as follows (1919 preliminary, others being final estimates):

	Clover.		Alfalfa.	
	Acres.	Cond.	Acres.	Cond.
1919.....	6,659,000	92.8	8,224,000	96.9
1918.....	7,125,000	92.9	7,856,000	89.3
1917.....	7,609,000	82.2	6,362,000	89.5
1916.....	8,617,000	91.1	.....	86.5
1915.....	8,163,000	86.7	.....	95.4
Av.1910-14		82.8	.....	93.2

Following is the forecast by states of tons of all hay on basis of condition on June 1, 1919, and acreage and condition of clover and alfalfa on June 1, 1919, by states:

State.	All Hay Forecast 1919 from condition. Tons.	Clover—Acreage. 1919. Acres.	Clover—Condition June 1, 1919. Pct.	Alfalfa—Acreage. 1919. Acres.	Alfalfa—Condition June 1, 1919. Pct.
Me.	1,428	31	99	..	..
N. H.	615	9	96	..	..
Vt.	1,498	20	101	7	92
Mass.	716	6	101	1	101
R. I.	79	1	98	..	..
Conn.	588	13	100	1	96
N. Y.	6,245	690	99	166	98
N. J.	566	62	93	39	98
Pa.	4,473	644	92	85	93
Del.	125	7	85	3	93
Md.	644	108	86	14	94
Va.	1,722	148	96	32	97
W. Va.	1,196	120	98	14	96
N. C.	980	32	97	3	97
S. C.	352	5	90	3	92
Ga.	818	8	90	8	85
Fla.	167	..	..	..	..
Ohio	4,190	630	90	97	94
Ind.	2,917	557	87	79	92
Ill.	4,655	624	91	111	95
Mich.	3,330	523	85	89	94
Wis.	5,225	230	96	57	96
Minn.	6,113	422	92	37	95
Iowa	6,508	300	100	138	110
Mo.	3,591	196	89	51	96
N. Dak.	3,788	18	90	35	95
S. Dak.	6,741	38	95	509	93
Nebr.	8,835	157	101	926	104
Kansas	5,733	73	96	1,284	103
Ky.	1,525	229	96	42	96
Tenn.	2,035	272	94	15	92
Ala.	1,798	29	90	14	..
Miss.	716	40	97	38	96
La.	431	26	98	25	100
Tex.	1,304	2	100	113	100
Okla.	1,892	1	95	338	...
Ark.	808	50	98	50	...
Mont.	1,997	34	83	225	87
Wyo.	1,714	1	88	389	90
Colo.	3,186	12	97	591	93
N. Mex.	489	1	100	108	100
Ariz.	625	...	...	139	97
Utah	1,319	8	93	333	85
Nev.	1,305	1	101	152	104
Idaho	2,167	63	94	349	93
Wash.	1,909	78	100	181	98
Ore	2,161	140	96	178	35
Calif.	4,688	...	...	1,055	94
U. S.	...115,907	6,659	92.8	8,224	96.9

A LEAVENWORTH FIRM.

Geo. Legler of the Wilson-Legler Hay & Grain Co., Leavenworth, Kans., on a trip last week to Kansas City was interviewed on the situation in his locality. He is very optimistic of a satisfactory movement, providing suitable car supplies are available, and feels that it should be a very profitable year all around. He is well posted, as the firm operates extensively in grain, hay, feeds and mill products. They are members of the National Hay Association and the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, and with increased facilities now being added to the present plant equipment are planning this year an even broader business with outside markets and distant trade.

The inspection charge on wheat and rye has been raised at Toledo, O., to $1.75 per car, the charge on corn and oats will be $1.50.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Continually striving to strengthen our facilities for serving YOU, we announce the completion of a large capacity alfalfa milling plant in Kansas City, and the erection of new warehouses. Our warehouse in Kansas City has been doubled, and similar increases have been made at Cozad, Darr and Willow Island, in Nebraska, at Inola, in Oklahoma, and at Faulkner, in Kansas.

The increases in our hay and alfalfa meal handling facilities are, of course, the result of our broadened trade—proof of the appreciation the entire industry holds of our services. It is trade developed on a basis of "treat your customers as you would like to be treated." We solicit your continued patronage.

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Kansas City received 32,200 to 36,000 cars of hay in the last two crop years. Conditions this season justify the prediction that we will handle 40,000 cars in the new crop year just begun.

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Price Current-Grain Reporter, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

OMAHA'S HAY SEASON FOR 1918-19.

BY ED. P. PALMER,
Mngr. Dyer & Co., Omaha, Nebr.

The most successful year of Omaha's hay history has just been concluded. The volume of hay handled by Omaha hay merchants has steadily increased since the advent of the Omaha Hay Exchange, a body which was organized and incorporated in 1916 with the sole purpose in mind of furthering and assisting the hay trade in Omaha's producing and consuming territory. Its purpose, like that of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association and the National Hay Association, is to inculcate uniform trading rules and principles.

It has been well demonstrated that this organization, like any other organization with the right ideas, improves and creates better business understandings. Greater confidence in individual members has been instilled, not only among the local dealers themselves but with the buying, selling and shipping element tributary to this market.

So, as it has been said, Omaha has just completed its most successful hay year. Receipts have increased and the business has been handled more expeditiously than ever before.

The features of the hay trade of this section have been numerous. The season opened with a drouth in the immediate vicinity of Omaha which started in April and continued through May and June, so that Omaha's market has been to quite an extent a local proposition. This does not mean, however, that Omaha merchants have not reached out and sought the more distant consuming territory. Nebraska prairie was introduced into Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi and alfalfa originated by Omaha merchants has been shipped to practically every state east of the Missouri River.

Prices started high and remained high, reaching their zenith in April, at which time a large volume of the receipts of the Omaha market were from Wisconsin, Minnesota and from sections normally tributary to Chicago, Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Top notch sales in Omaha were $46 for alfalfa and $43 for prairie and it is to the credit of the Omaha dealers that despite virtual famine conditions throughout the central west, all those feeders and dealers who depended upon Omaha for their hay supply and the Omaha dealers to secure the same for them were rarely disappointed and that they could secure supplies at all times.

The agency which has gone further in helping Omaha as a hay market outside of the live wire merchants is the fact that the plugging system is in vogue on this market and the writer has been informed through inquiry of other local dealers who are shippers of hay that the percentage of rejections under the present system of plugging as compared to the rejections formerly experienced before the plugging system was in vogue has been cut down to an almost negligible quantity. Of course, rejections are still experienced by Omaha shippers but the usual cause of rejection is not the quality of the hay shipped but because of a market change which makes it advantageous for the buyer to reject or the attitude assumed by many purchasers of hay that a rejection will result in a cut in price and therefore a monetary saving.

Omaha enjoys excellent reconsigning privileges and the railroads insofar as it is possible are co-operating with the local merchants in an effort to build up the Omaha market and steps are being taken to further augment the excellent facilities. For instance, one railroad in Omaha now with a capacity of twenty cars of hay per day on its hay track, has applied to the Railway Administration for the privilege of building additional trackage adjacent to accommodate sixty cars additional so that it is well understood and authoritatively prophesied that Omaha as a hay market is just in the beginning and its ultimate will be second to none.

Now, with regard to the territory from which Omaha has drawn its hay supply. Nebraska naturally has furnished the large volume both in prairie and alfalfa, but from Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah has come volume of forage. The prospects for the coming year are excellent and it seems to the writer that the Omaha hay merchants should be in better position to take care of customers in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., than ever before. Reaching westward for the hay and eastward for the consuming territory, the merchants of Omaha are demonstrating the fact that they have grown beyond a local consideration of the hay business and have put it upon a national basis.

OMAHA HAY MERCHANTS GOING FAR FOR HAY.

Merchants on the Omaha market have without exception enjoyed a prosperous year during the one just ended. Because of the drought which prevailed



J. HYLAND,
President, Omaha Hay Exchange.

in the country south of the Platte River during the growing season last year, Omaha merchants were called upon to meet the demand for hay in that section. In normal years the demand for forage in that section is not great, but Omaha merchants were able to supply the demand. In order to do so however it was necessary for them to go to distant states for the supply. Hundreds of cars of prairie grass were purchased in Wisconsin and Minnesota and shipped into Nebraska. And because of the abnormally high prices for wild grass hay, Omaha merchants were enabled to sell timothy hay in considerable quantities. Ordinarily there is but little demand for Timothy at Omaha proper, although no small amount of it is bought and sold by Omaha dealers and not passed through the market.

In common with other markets, prices during the past year were extremely high, prairie hay selling well above $40.00 per ton for a considerable period. This unprecedented price was merely the result of the law of supply and demand. With a 65 to 75 per cent normal prairie crop to move and an abnormal demand it was quite natural that prices would soar. The Government moved thousands of tons to army camps while the South Platte section took an unusual amount of hay for feed.

Alfalfa too moved in great quantities from Wyoming, Idaho and Utah to this market and was distributed to consuming territory locally and to eastern states. Nebraska ranks near the top in alfalfa production, yet with high prices prevailing it is possible and profitable to move irrigated hay through the market.

Omaha enjoys the plugging system of hay inspection. This department is under the efficient supervision of J. C. Pederson as chief inspector. Mr. Pederson's years of experience, good judgment and honesty of purpose assure patrons of the market a square deal.

GEO. BRIDGE O.K.S NAT'L ASS'N.

No particular commendation from individuals or markets is necessary to commend the National Hay Ass'n for the excellent results secured in its activities. It may not be uninteresting, however, to those in the hay trade who have not personally met Geo. Bridge to quote him in a recent interview in which he stated that the membership of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n in the United States and Canada backed him up in the strenuous activities and enormous hay purchases incident to his use of service during the war as Chief of the Forage Division of the United States army. THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER during that time commented frequently on various aspects of his work, and as to minor details suggested improvements, but always approving in general the scope of the work undertaken. Mr. Bridge unhesitatingly endorsed the official efforts of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, encouraging as it did the individual operators, comprising the great hay-handling fraternity of our country, to work closely with the Government. They did so and there was plenty of hay for horses and mules at remount stations here and ample recompressed supplies for shipment to our allies and our remount stations abroad.

CHICAGO HAY MARKET BRISK; THE OUTLOOK.

The new arrivals on the Chicago hay market on July 7 were 134 cars, of which 130 cars were of timothy and 4 of prairie. This of course looks large, but when it is considered that this takes in three days' run it is only an average of about 45 cars per day, which are very light receipts for the Chicago market. Even with the heavy receipts there was quite active buying, not only for local consumption but on shipping orders. All of the better grades sold while there were quite a number of cars held over, mostly of the medium and low grades. It is believed, however, that even the lower grades will show improvement within the next few days.

Chicago's receipts from different sections of the country would indicate that hay cutting is now in full swing and any unbaled hay that still remains in the farmers' hands is being covered up. If the reports the trade are receiving from all over the country are anywhere near reliable, we should see old timothy hay quite a scarce article before this month is over. It is the opinion of well-posted operators that prices on old hay are possibly as low right now as they will be any time again this month. They believe it is a very good time to stock up, for, as all know, old hay will be needed for some time, and it will be six weeks before the new hay will be in condition to ship any distance with safety.

As to the new crop, we have been asked a good many times as to the prices we thought the new hay would start off at. This, of course, is a question that it is impossible to answer intelligently. The opinion of many, however, is that new hay will start off high, for several reasons: Farmers, in the first place, will not sell unless they can get a satisfactory price for labor, and car shortage is quite likely to interfere with the preparation and movement of hay to the markets. This is anticipated by small country hay shippers and bolsters up their idea of values.

As every one knows, the new crop i reported to be very large, and we be lieve in most sections of the countr this is the case. From the informatio we have been able to gather, howeve we find that the bulk of the hay thi season is clover and clover mixed, i dicating that a good deal of this ha will be fed on the farm. This no doul has been brought about by the hig prices being paid for cattle. Th farmer prefers at all times to fatte his stock on clover and clover mixe rather than on timothy.

We also find that there is quite shortage of hay in the West. It a pears that while in this section of th country we have had an abundanc and in some cases an over-abundance, o rain, throughout sections of the Wes they have had practically no rai Crops as a consequence being very ligh No doubt there are other sections of th country that will have to ship in ha With high prices prevailing on prac tically every other commodity raised b the farmer, we are inclined to believ that we will see hay selling conside ably higher than some would now tr to make us believe. Recent issues o THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, re ferring to changing market condition of which the above is a resume, hav also referred to the market tendenc among Chicago hay dealers to eve more extensively handle a shippin business. The market, with its heav teaming and other hay-consuming po ulation, not only in the city proper bu within a radius of 100 miles, may no have taken legitimate advantage of th shipping opportunities offered. It i expected in the future to find this si uation vitally changed, because Chi cago hay dealers are on their toes so liciting dealer, feeder and dairy bus ness everywhere, from New England t Tampa and all intermediate points.

WEST CENTRAL KANSAS ALFALFA.

By H. J. WILCOX,
Mgr., Dodge City Alfalfa Mlg., Elvr. & Supply Co.

A bountiful supply of moisture thi spring started the alfalfa off with rush, and the first cutting from thi part of the state made a good yiel all of which, however, was or will b used locally, owing to the unusua shortage of feed, this last winter. N 2 alfalfa hay, bought by the bale, is i some instances bringing as high a $50 per ton.

Directly the first crop was cut th army worms began working on th new crop and completely ruined it. I is extremely doubtful if there be a other crop here this year, surely not second or third. There will not b ten tons of alfalfa hay ground in For Edwards and Hodgeman Counties com bined this year.

There is quite a little prairi hay this year and the pastures ar good so that there will in all probabi ity not be a great deal shipped in; fo with the oats, barley and other feed that have been mowed for hay sinc the alfalfa failed there will be su ficient to carry the farmers thru til next winter, barring a repetition of th calamity we have just had. But it i going to be all that they can do to ge thru with buying outside and there wil be none for shipping.

C. D. WILLIAMS GRAIN CO.

The C. D. Williams Grain Co., 70 703 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Mo., is one of the many good concern on the market that has shown particu lar growth in recent months. Mr. Wi liams has been identified with the loca trade for many years and A. C. Boye acquired an interest in the business on year ago; and these men with a wel balanced and efficient office and fiel force are doing things. They are gi ing in addition to the usual service o hay shipments and receipts consider able attention to salvage grain. Th latter business has come into legiti

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mate prominence through the natural desire of feeders to secure satisfactory feed for their stock, sheep, horses and mules for less money than the full grain has earned during the present period of high prices. Its use with a proper tonnage of forage for dairymen or feeders is widely recognized among private and agricultural trade and is meeting the approval of grange and university experts throughout the entire country. It is interesting in this connection to consider the advance made by Pacific Coast and Inter-mountain handlers who long ago learned that grinding barley produced better feed than when offered whole to the stock. The ground grain or salvage grain that is high in moisture content is quite naturally assimilated and shows greater meat, sinew, bone or milk producing results than otherwise.

ALFALFA MEAL AS A FEEDING STUFF.[1]

Alfalfa, fresh and cured, has come to be one of the very important feeding stuffs in this country. Like other leguminous crops it has a higher percentage of protein on an average than the grasses and similar fodders. Alfalfa may be cut several times in a season. It is said that late cutting makes the best hay for horses, but that for pigs and cows the plant should be cut early. It has been suggested that grinding the cured alfalfa would prove an advantage in feeding, since the alfalfa meal could be mixed with more concentrated feeds to form a balanced ration which could be very conveniently handled and stored.

The average percentage composition of samples of alfalfa meal designed for poultry feed and analyzed at the California Experiment Station was water 10.9, protein 17.2, fat 1.6, nitrogen-free extract 36.4, crude fiber 26.3, and ash 7.6 per cent. As shown by the average of a number of analyses, the composition of alfalfa hay is water 8.4, protein 14.3, fat 2.2, nitrogen-free extract 42.7, crude fiber 25.0, and ash 7.4 per cent.

It will be seen that the meal and hay have practically the same composition, the differences in the average values quoted being no greater than might be expected in different samples of either material. This uniformity in composition is to be expected, because the grinding process alone would neither add to nor take away from the amount or proportion of nutrients present, though it might increase the digestibility of the material somewhat.

The feeding value of alfalfa meal and cut or chopped alfalfa hay was tested at the Nebraska Experiment Station with eight lots of seven pigs, averaging not far from 85 pounds each. Both the alfalfa meal and the chopped hay were prepared at the station, the meal by running the hay through a grinder and the chopped material by cutting the hay into one-half-inch lengths with a silage cutter. The test was planned so that corn meal with chopped alfalfa and corn meal with ground alfalfa hay were compared with mixtures of corn and bran and corn and shorts and with corn meal alone. Some of the mixed rations were made up of 3 parts of corn to 1 part of the other products, and others half and half. For convenience, ground corn was used with the cut or ground alfalfa hay, and the ration was moistened with water before feeding. "This prevented the feed from being blown by the wind and induced the pigs to eat up the alfalfa better than they would otherwise have done."

In the twelve weeks covered by the test the average daily gain per pig ranged from 0.8 pound with the lot fed corn and bran 3:1 to 1.096 pounds with the lot fed corn and shorts 3:1. Almost as large gains, namely, 1.071 and 1.062 pounds were made, respectively, by the lots fed corn and cut alfalfa hay 3:1 and corn and ground alfalfa hay 3:1. The gains made on corn and cut alfalfa hay and corn and ground alfalfa hay half and half were respectively 0.922 and 0.888 pound per head per day. The smallest amount of feed per pound of gain (4.66 pounds) was noted with the lot fed corn and shorts 3:1, and the largest amount (5.89 pounds) with the lot of fed corn and bran 3:1. With the corn and alfalfa rations 3:1 the average amount was 4.8 pounds, and with the corn and alfalfa rations half and half 5.5 pounds. The cost of a pound of gain ranged from 2.62 cents with the lot fed corn and cut alfalfa hay 3:1 to 3.96 cents with the lot fed corn and ground alfalfa hay half and half. The cut alfalfa hay was rated at $8 per ton and the ground alfalfa at $16 per ton.

According to E. A. Burnett and H. R. Smith, who made the test—

> The price of alfalfa allows liberally for the cost of running the hay through a silage cutter, but may be too low to pay the cost of grinding. * * *
>
> The largest daily gains were made on three-fourths corn and one-fourth shorts, but a gain practically equivalent was made at a lower cost where either cut or ground alfalfa was substituted for shorts in the ration. The cheapest gains were made on corn and cut alfalfa.
>
> Bran did not prove equal to either shorts or alfalfa when fed as one-quarter of the ration to pigs.
>
> A ration three-fourths corn and one-fourth alfalfa produces greater gains than when one-half alfalfa is fed. Where alfalfa is raised on the farm, and when there is no particular need to hasten growth in the pigs, a ration one-half alfalfa hay and one-half corn may give cheaper gains than when a heavier corn ration is fed.
>
> Hogs which have been raised largely on alfalfa pasture will learn to eat the hay in winter without cutting with a machine and to depend largely upon it where only a limited grain ration is fed, but a ration wholly alfalfa does not seem to give economical results.

The value of ground alfalfa hay was further tested with two lots of twenty-two young brood sows averaging not over 150 pounds each in weight. In eight weeks the lot fed ground alfalfa and corn 1:1 made an average daily gain of 0.98 pound per head, and the lot fed ground alfalfa and barley in the same proportion 0.84 pound. "Both these lots made fine gains and at farrowing time produced large, strong litters, showing that the ration had been nearly ideal as a ration for brood sows."

In another test a lot of thirteen mature brood sows averaging 258 pounds each in weight was fed a ration of 2 pounds of corn and 6 pounds of cut alfalfa hay. At the end of five weeks the average weight of the sows was 264 pounds each.

> As their weight one week earlier was a little less than the original weight, it may be assumed that these hogs got an extra good fill before the last weight and that the ration fed was practically a maintenance ration. These sows commenced to drop litters after the fifth week, so that records could not be kept after that time. [They] * * * kept in fine condition, farrowing during February and March and saved large litters in every case. They were fed a ration one-half corn or barley and one-half alfalfa while suckling pigs.

These several tests, which included a total of 113 pigs, Professors Burnett and Smith believe give excellent proof of the high nutritive value of alfalfa hay supplemented by a small corn ration.

I. D. Graham, in a report prepared for the Bureau of Animal Industry of this Department, states that recently a number of factories equipped with more or less expensive machinery have engaged in the manufacture of alfalfa meal on a commercial scale.

> In order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the hay be kiln dried, and even then it is ground at the expense of great power. Hay, as ordinarily made, is not suitable for the manufacture of alfalfa meal, because it contains too much moisture, which renders it exceedingly difficult to grind and more liable to spoil. * * * The commercial article is made from selected alfalfa and mixed with sugar-beet molasses in the proportion of 75 per cent alfalfa and 25 per cent molasses. The product contains from 15 to 17 per cent of protein and about 50 per cent of carbohydrates and fat. It is being used by numerous feeders in the preparation of their show animals of different breeds.

In the report cited no mention is made of alfalfa meal which does not contain molasses, but apparently such a product is marketed since judging by analysis the samples examined at the California Experiment Station consisted of the ground alfalfa alone.

Alfalfa in its green state or when cured as hay or silage is a very satisfactory poultry feed. The poultry journals have recently made frequent mention of the use of alfalfa meal as a part of the ration. Regarding the value of cured and dried alfalfa for poultry, the Bureau of Animal Industry report, cited above, contains the following statements:

> Poultry will feed voraciously on the dry leaves of the alfalfa plant when they have access to it, and much of the fine material shattered off from the hay in the haymow may be used to great advantage in feeding them. As this shattered material is mostly leaves, it is the best part of the plant and can be fed alone or mixed with other feed. The nitrogeneous element of alfalfa is just what is needed for the development of the young fowls, as well as for the production of eggs, and a number of so-called poultry foods are said to be composed in part of ground alfalfa. It is best for poultry to use the last cutting of alfalfa, as it is softer in texture, has a larger proportion of leaves, less woody matter, and is more succulent than any other cutting. While poultry of all classes will eat alfalfa hay, or at least the leaves from it and thrive, it is undoubtedly a better practice to chop it or grind it and mix it with a grain ration. A good practice is to steep the alfalfa hay in hot water and let it stand for several hours before feeding. If this is done and the grain ration mixed with it, the effect is practically the same as though the birds were fed on the green alfalfa. Corn meal and ground alfalfa, steeped in hot water or steamed to soften it, makes an ideal balanced ration for winter poultry feed.

The data summarized furnish additional proof, if such be needed, of the high feeding value of cured alfalfa. Whether or not the advantages which attend the use of the ground material will compensate for the cost of grinding is a question which each feeder must decide for himself.

[1]Compiled from California Sta. Bul. 164; Nebraska Sta. Press Bul. 20; U. S. Dept. Agr., Bureau of Animal Industry Rpt. 1904, p. 242.

NEW YORK HAY MARKET.

The New York Hay Exchange official report of the market last week said:

The very weak situation noted at the time of our last report has developed into utter demoralization and further very sharp break in prices. Offerings of hay at all harbor points are beyond any possible outlet at the moment and amount of hay rolling shows a marked increase. In addition to rail receipts a canal boat arrived last Saturday, and five or six more are now due holding a large quantity of hay. Receipts of Canadian hay have been a particularly disturbing element in the market, a great deal of the boat hay being from Canada besides liberal quantities by rail; and this is the more surprising in that practically all advices received for some time past had indicated a very general clean-up in Canada. This was also true in New York state, and the amount of hay coming from up-state points or offerings for shipment is very surprising. The 33rd street shed of the N. Y. Central R. R., and Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal are still embargoed. The proportion of top qualities continues very light but the low grades are in excessive supply and working out at all sorts of prices, often without any regard for grading.

At 33rd street shed some 61 cars had been unloaded from Saturday to Wednesday noon, there is an accumulation of 70 cars unsold, and with trade very slow market is very weak and irregular and values not at all well defined. In Brooklyn top grade timothy hay holds fairly steady at the decline but there is a large surplus of low grade and trashy hay which is pressed for sale at any reasonable offer.

Scarcity of No. 1 timothy hay arriving and its value is uncertain. It would probably sell in range of $41@42 at 33rd street, possibly a car or two might be worked out even higher, and up to $43 is still realized in Brooklyn. No. 2 hay is selling largely in range of $38 @39 though occasional cars are reported sold up to $40. No. 3 and shipping in big bales have declined to about the ranges given with our outside quotations, generally regarded as extreme. Small baled hay in very heavy supply and, leaving No. 1 and top No. 2, the market is dull, uncertain and very irregular. A considerable quantity of clover mixed hay has arrived and this is not wanted. No grade hay, including practically every kind of poor, trashy, coarse and weedy hay, is begging for sale, some business being reported as low as $15.

Rye straw slow at $12@13, and some recent business in oat straw is reported down to $10.

THE HAY BROKER IN THE SOUTH.

If there is any class on whom more responsibility is placed than is accorded the hay broker in Southern markets we do not know of it. They have entrance into the private offices of enormous concerns, wholesale growers, individual stores, industries exceeding in their local importance any comparative line of business that we know of in the North. It has furthermore been our frequent privilege when in the office of our Southern friends to see the boys take the telephone receiver off the hook and call up three or four brokers to get their market opinions, on which he would determine the place, from which to buy his next "jag" of hay, as they say.

This angle of the hay broker's activities, about which he naturally does not brag, is but little known to many large hay shippers who have never seen their broker in action and simply judge his ability by his account of sales. These brokers are not wide travellers because they must be on the job continuously day and night, and it is a rare exception to find one away on a vacation. His business is his own and he tends to it with rigorous observance of the interests of both parties represented. His business is under his hat and in his roll-top, and a speaking acquaintance with every hay market in the country is his stock in trade.

Editorially speaking, we should like to see a little closer working arrangement between hay shippers and their brokers. They should know each other personally because the hay business is one giving more than ordinary value to its honorable side to the broker, and in the adjustment of claims the brokers' good offices are highly desirable to the hay shipper and these will be better handled if you know your man.

CINCINNATI: CONVENTION CITY

Cincinnati's attractiveness as a convention city perhaps is best evidenced by the fact that from 150 to 200 organizations choose this city every year as a place for holding their annual conventions.

One of the leading elements entering into the popularity of Cincinnati as a convention city is the unbounded hospitality extended by the citizens generally. Every visitor is treated as an individual guest of every citizen with whom he may come in contact, the proverbial kindness to the "stranger within our gates" being exemplified to the fullest extent.

Cincinnati's geographical location is another feature in its favor. The greater portion of the population of the United States is located within a day's journey of Cincinnati, the center of population of the country being less than 100 miles from this city. Unsurpassed hotel facilities add to Cincinnati's prestige as a convention city. Under no circumstances are rates advanced for conventions, the usual commercial tariffs being standard to all delegates attending meetings.

In the way of special attractions Cincinnati offers an unlimited number and variety. The leading theatrical and musical attractions of the world are seen at its theatres and halls. Its recreation resorts include cool amusement parks on the river and among the beautiful hills surrounding the city; silver sand bathing beaches; attractive woodland taverns and inns; thousands of acres of lovely parks, in which band concerts are given during the summer months; the famous Zoological Gardens, as complete as any in the world; professional and amateur baseball; horse races in season and many other outdoor attractions.

ALFALFA hay should be bought on a protein basis, the only true indication of its feeding value, and when properly bought, alfalfa more than compensates its cost through increasing milk, beef and sinew. We are in position to show you a considerable saving in your purchases, not only of alfalfa but of all kinds of hay.

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July 9, 1919.

Mr. Hay and Feed Dealer,
Mr. Consumer and Dairyman,
Mr. Broker,
Mr. Wholesale Grocer,

Dear Sir:

We hope in this informal trade letter to indicate something of the enormous hay tonnage and wide varieties of grades available in the Chicago market to buyers throughout the East, South and Southwest. Furthermore, Chicago being the largest railway center in the world, naturally offers hay buyers advantages in favorable rates on incoming hay from Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin, with through rates to all southern points.

Added to these natural advantages the Chicago market offers the intelligent service of hay merchants who have given a lifetime to the business and understand your most exacting requirements and can ship exactly the grade of hay desired on contract specifications.

It occurs to us that the enormous purchases of the tradesmen, to whom this letter is addressed, will be protected through dependable hay shipping connections in Chicago, from whom offers may be regularly received and to whom you may look for advice on the probable trend of prices.

We are here for such service--please command us.

Very truly yours,
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Cincinnati is the home of the internationally recognized Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, of which Eugene Ysaye, the noted Belgian violinist, is the conductor; possesses one of the finest art museums in America; boasts of the Rookwood Pottery, where the most artistic pottery in America is made; owns its University of Cincinnati and possesses a school system unsurpassed anywhere.

In a word, where hospitality, accommodations, convenience, attractions, and the general accommodations of conventions are concerned, no city in America offers better facilities for visitors, or is more gracious in its welcome and entertainment.

USES OF ALFALFA.

The best crops for the farm are those which have a good market value or a high feeding value and that are not too exhaustive of the soil fertility. Alfalfa fills these qualifications more nearly than any other forage or farm crop. It has a wide adaptation in its use as well as its growth.

Alfalfa Feed—As a a forage crop alfalfa is unexcelled. It is the most productive forage crop, high in protein, palatable, nutritious, and can be fed to all kinds of live stock. The dairyman finds it the best forage on the farm, the hogman the best pasture, while chickens relish it and horses thrive on it.

The table below shows that alfalfa contains almost the same amount of digestible nutrients per 2,000 pounds of dry matter as 2,000 pounds of bran. Of the various legume forage crops it is exceeded only by vetch in digestible nutrients.

COMPARISON OF THE FEEDING VALUE* OF DIFFERENT FORAGE CROPS IN TERMS OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS AND FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS** PER 2,000 POUNDS DRY FORAGE.

		Digestible Nutrients —Per 2,000 Pounds.—			Fertilizing Constituents —Per 2,000 Pounds.—		
Crop.	Dry Matter Pounds.	Protein Pounds.	Carbohydrates. Pounds.	Fat Pounds.	Nitrogen Pounds.	Phosphoric acid Pounds.	Potash Pounds.
Alfalfa	1872	234	818	20	49.4	12.2	35.3
Red clover	1494	142	756	36	39.4	11.0	37.4
Soybean hay	1764	212	818	24	46.0	14.0	22.0
Cowpea hay	1790	116	786	26	28.6	10.4	29.4
Vetch hay	1774	238	814	32	54.4	19.4	48.8
Timothy	1716	50	784	30	18.2	10.0	28.2
Red top	1822	96	938	20	25.2	7.2	20.4
Corn stover	1130	28	624	14	12.2	7.6	21.8
Millet	1720	104	772	16	33.8	8.6	57.6
Wheat bran	1762	238	840	50	49.2	53.8	30.4

* From Henry, W. A., 1910, Feeds and Feeding, p. 585-586.
** From Van Slyke, L. L., 1912, Fertilizers and Crops, p. 720.

Alfalfa Hay—Alfalfa hay is becoming widely recognized on the hay market as a very desirable forage crop and is today replacing much timothy and red top. This is particularly true for the dairies located around the cities. Some of the liverymen and others feeding horses are likewise feeding alfalfa as part of their feed instead of timothy or other grass. As its value becomes more definitely known, alfalfa hay is bound to increase in its use by the consumer located in the city. For the farmer it can furnish all his forage if necessary, and he will find it the most economical forage, when he raises it successfully on his farm.

Alfalfa Meal—By grinding the alfalfa hay into meal it can be more easily shipped to the eastern market, and it allows less loss or waste in shipping and feeding. The cost of freight and warehouse charges also are less for the meal. This product is put on the market as ground meal, or sometimes it is mixed with a concentrate such as molasses, or with some ground grain such as corn meal or wheat bran.

Alfalfa contains no more nutrient when ground than before, and grinding should be considered a desirable practice only when it facilitates shipping or when needed in a special form for poultry or other stock. It is valuable to give bulk to a dairy ration. The market price of alfalfa meal is usually one-fifth above that of alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa as a Dairy Feed—Most dairymen find the feed they must purchase, in order to furnish sufficient protein in the ration, one of the heaviest expenses in the feed bill. The protein feeds are the most difficult to raise on the farm and consequently the dairyman more frequently buys a high-protein concentrate to balance the low-protein forage. These high-priced concentrates, to a large extent, may be replaced by alfalfa.

It is evident from experiments of the Station that alfalfa is not only a high-class forage, but can, in a large measure, replace costly concentrates. At the Illinois Station 8 pounds of alfalfa replaced 8 pounds of bran and produced just as much milk as a bran ration. At the New Jersey Station alfalfa replaced bran and dried brewers' grains, while at Ohio it replaced the cottonseed meal and bran.

In 1914 the amount of grain purchased per cow was 1¼ tons, valued at $38.66, for 160 herds in Sussex County, N. J. At the 1917-18 cost of feeds, this would be about $70 per cow. New Jersey has about 155,000 milk cows. If all farmers purchased the same amount of feed under present conditions, the cost would be approximately $10,000,000. Much of the heavy feed bill of the dairymen would be curtailed if good alfalfa were raised. Thus we can readily see that alfalfa makes a much more economical ration since the cost of the protein feed in the form of alfalfa will not be so high as when purchased in the form of the high-priced concentrates. Besires, a farmer is more likely to use an alfalfa ration in such a way that the cattle will receive an ample supply of protein so as to make the ration the most productive.

At the present time on most of the large dairy farms throughout New Jersey a considerable acreage of alfalfa is being raised. On some of these farms the success of the dairy depends to a large extent upon the success of the alfalfa crop in furnishing a cheap forage high in digestible nutrients, and possessing plenty of protein.

Alfalfa for Hogs—While alfalfa is most commonly used for pasturing hogs, the hay can also be cut and used as a maintenance ration for the brood sows throughout the winter. Frequently it is desirable to pasture lightly and mow the crop for hay; this will keep the alfalfa pasture in better condition and also produce a larger amount of roughage. For the man who is raising hogs on a large scale, it is almost essential that he should use pasture and forage in order to bring about an economical production. Consequently, alfalfa and corn are the most profitable crops to raise in combination with hogs.—*Bulletin No.* 15, *N. J. Dept. Agr.*

ON CLOVER HAY.

We are talking now about real clover hay, hay made from clover cut when not more than half of the heads have turned brown. The making of real clover hay is a fine art, for it must be done about the third week in June, and in some seasons even earlier, just at the time of year rain is more likely to fall than at any other season. Moreover, the clover, when in full bloom, is about 75 per cent water, as compared with perhaps 55 per cent in clover which is cut at the same time as timothy, in July, when all the heads have turned brown.

The problem in curing hay is to get rid of surplus water. In the case of clover, for each ton of cured hay we put in the mow or stack, we must first get rid of about two and a half tons of water. If the hay cures slowly this excess of water finds its way thru the pores of the leaves. When hay is cured in this way, the leaves retain their natural color and are not nearly so likely to powder up and shatter. . .

The curing of alfalfa presents almost exactly the same problems as the curing of clover, except that alfalfa is best cut when about one-tenth of the heads are in bloom, or when the new shoots are just starting out from the crown. Alfalfa is just about as easy to cure as clover. In the case of both, the supreme thing to keep in mind is to handle in such a way that the leaves will not become dry and shatter off, and at the same time get rid of enough moisture so that there will not be more than 30 per cent moisture in the cured hay as it is put in the barn. The old-fashioned method of judging this is to twist the hay; as long as juice is squeezed out on the stems, it is too green.—*Wallace's Farmer.*

NORTHWESTERN HAY TRADE.

The great hay markets of the Northwest in the Twin Cities and Duluth have a business, peculiar to themselves, and it is highly interesting. A considerable percentage of their sales are "to the ranges," as they say, the great iron ore producing country, where transportation on rail and in wagon is a first item of expense to the buyer in considering the feeding cost of hay. There are large hay operators in these receiving markets who make a specialty of this range business, and the confidence of the buyer in the judgment of his terminal market house on prices, the best time to buy and to store up for future requirements is pleasing. It has occurred to us that if comparisons be permitted of the morale of this Northwestern hay trade with other markets that the former would not suffer.

When the great prairies of the Northwest produce a large forage crop and a surplus accumulates in Duluth, for instance, it is not uncommon to load up boats and barges and ship by water through Lake Superior and down to distributing points along the Lower Great Lakes. If, on the other hand, crops in the Dakotas, Montana and other sheep feeding country are short, it is necessary for the hay supplies of the Northwest to be built up through Northern shipments of hay from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio or to top ever abundant supplies of Nebraska prairie.

It is by anticipating conditions and through keeping informed on the forage crop growth during the latter summer months that the hay trade of the Northwest has earned the high esteem which they unquestionable enjoy among country hay dealers, feeders and the large mining, smelting and timber companies.

THE PLACE OF HAY IN THE SOUTHEAST.

Corn is given first place as a wealth producing crop in our nation, but grass is the primary crop of all regions of the United States. Its material worth to the farmer is superior to any cultivated crop which he may grow. Professor Ten Eyck, in Kansas Station Bulletin No. 175, has well said: "Few of us have ever begun to appreciate the value of grass to permanent and successful agriculture. Without grass and its allies—clover and alfalfa—profitable agriculture would soon cease."

Probably no greater change has been wrought by grass than in Florida, where ten years ago, E. P. Powell as said some time ago in *The Country Gentlemen*, practically no hay was made and what was used came from the North: Wherever one went in those days. Here said Mr. Powell, in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, there was a scarcity of fences; herds of wild cattle browsed in the wild grass, mostly in the river bottom and round the lakes. This wild fodder was made up chiefly of wire grass and weeds of no special value, and in the water there were water hyacinths and lily pads. During the winter, from November first to March first, when vegetation hesitates if it does not quite stop, this fare was so meager that a cow dying of starvation was not an uncommon sight, while the rest found it difficult to sustain life until new growth came. To hasten the coming of fresh grass the whole state was burned over during January and February simply to get rid of dried vegetation. I do not recall seeing a single field of mowed hay during the first four years of my residence in the South.

I tried to make hay of the wild grasses, especially those that grew round the lake edges. It was nearly as good as that which came to us in bales from the North, but was accepted by cattle only when they were starved to it. A few patches of Bermuda grass could always be found near the towns, but these soon became so matted as to be a yellow nuisance and worthless for feed.

The only really useful and valuable hay grass that we found in Florida was an annual that, coming up rapidly after potatoes or corn, filled the ground with great speed, rooting at every joint. This was called crab grass, which indicated a class of grasses as well as a specific variety. We found it really valuable for pasture and it made good hay. Coming late in the season, there would, of course, be too little of it to supply the needs of a stock-raising state. Yet I cannot conceive how the roving stock could have been kept alive and fatted had it not been for this autumn feed.

Mr. Powell is not an admirer of Lespedeza, which he regards as a kind of clover "which we grow sometimes because we cannot get rid of it." It makes first-rate sheep pasture, but can't be counted on for hay. Other substitute for Northern hay enumerated are Japan cane, a southern; Guinea & Rhodes pass from Africa; biggard weed, whose value as a legume has just been discovered; alfalfa, cowpeas, etc., the introduction of wheat has done much to greatly change the aspect of things agricultural in Florida.

WHEAT AND THE TREATY.

The exportation of wheat and wheat products to Germany is not expected to begin soon, even after the treaty is ratified by Germany and the Senate, the Grain Corporation saying it has no meat or products in its possession for exportation. It is further the belief of the Corporation, says *The Journal of Commerce*, that Germany will not be in very great need of wheat and other grains as soon as she is in a position to renew commercial relations.

Exportation and Importation of Wheat and Wheat Flour.

The War Trade Board announce, effective July 1, 1919, that all control over the exportation and importation of wheat and wheat flour heretofore vested in the War Trade Board will be revoked, effective July 1, 1919. The Board announce further that wheat and wheat flour will be removed, effective July 1, 1919, from the Export Conservation List and from the List of Restricted Imports of the War Trade Board.

[In connecion with the above announcement Wheat Director Barnes has issued the two bulletins announcing, effecting July 1st, 1919, and until further ordered:

"Properly executed licenses issued by the War Trade Board for the importation and exportation of wheat or wheat flour are herewith declared to be in full force and effect, as if issued by the United State Wheat Director.

"All Customs officials will recognize such licenses as if done by United States Wheat Director under the authority of the President's Proclamation, dated June 14, 1919."]

The Marquis variety of wheat was about 59 per cent of the spring wheat crop of Minnesota last year; 47 per cent of that of North Dakota; 58 of South Dakota and 47 of Montana wheat. Velvet Chaff took second place, Bluestem third and Duram is localized.

SALES AND SERVICE

Joseph Gregg & Son

Commission

Hay and Grain

Atlanta, Ga.

Established 1903

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Exclusively Commission

Hay and Grain Consignment Specialists

We take this occasion to express our appreciation for your business during the past year and to invite its continuance during the ensuing twelve months, believing the all-round satisfactory results you have received, compared with the following few facts relative to our market, justify your continued patronage.

A high-class market further improved by the establishment of the system now widely used in selling hay, which is of decided advantage to the shipper.

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JNO. E. COLLINS, JR.

with 27 Years' Continuous Experience, who knows hay and a good judge of values, is daily securing top prices on hay consignments for many shippers and will work equally hard for you. Route your next B/L to **COLLINS & CO.** at

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Grades and quality up to your needs and in line with your pocketbook are the little refinements that we look after closely.

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NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

AGAINST GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The following resolutions were recently adopted by the Board of Trade of Topeka, Kans., and by the directory of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n and sent to Kansas' representatives in Congress:

Whereas, The Director-General of Railroads has recommended a five-year experimental period of Government operation, which would merely continue the present intolerable conditions in peace times; and

Whereas, The railroad executives have suggested that a Secretary of Transportation be added to the cabinet, with absolute power over the railroads, thereby subjecting them to political influence continuously; and

Whereas, The operation of the railroads by the Government has proved very unsatisfactory to every one, including the shipping, the traveling and the consuming public, as well as the railroad men and the owners of railroads, and has resulted in ever advancing charges for transportation with little or no opportunity to be heard and the rendition on the part of the Government of a constantly diminishing service and the complete disruption of the great railroad organizations which were created to serve the people primarily, with only a constantly increasing deficit in the national railroad treasury to show for overturning the work of a generation, demonstrating clearly that Government operation is not conducive to economic efficiency; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n, that we urge our senators and congressmen to vote for the speedy return of the railroads to their respective owners; and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the prompt enactment of a law conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is and has already been a nonpartisan tribunal, composed of highly trained men who are thoroughly competent to deal with the multifarious questions arising in the transportation field, the following powers to supplement those now conferred by statute:

(1) Authority to supervise, regulate and control the issuance of all securities by the railroads and other common carriers under its jurisdiction.

(2) The right to determine the propriety of building new lines of railroad and the construction of all extensions. The law should require the railroad company desiring to build such new line or extension to existing lines to secure from the Commission a certificate showing that public convenience and necessity would be subserved thereby. The railroads should be given the right to purchase parallel or competing lines whenever in the judgment of the Commission the public service would be improved thereby.

(3) Power and authority to compel the joint use of all tracks, terminals and equipment whenever public convenience would be promoted thereby, and to fix the compensation to be paid for such joint use. This should include power to compel the unification of terminals and terminal facilities whenever found necessary. The use of railroad property, such as right-of-way, etc., and the rental to be paid therefor by shippers should be controlled by the Commission.

(4) Power to fix minimum as well as maximum rates. Today the Commission can only fix the maximum. Unjust discriminations are created by reductions in rates as well as by advances.

(5) Authority to require the adoption and use of a scientific system of cost analysis.

(6) Jurisdiction to hear and decide all wage controversies between employes and the railroads with full power to compel compliance with its awards.

(7) Provision should be made that all intrastate rate questions should be first submitted to the state commissions with the right of an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission where rates fixed by state commissions would unjustly discriminate against interstate commerce, and the Interstate Commerce Commission should have the right to order the removal of any unjust discrimination in rates, rules or regulations in such manner as it might find to be just and proper. Where complaint is made to the Interstate Commerce Commission that existing rates unjustly discriminate against interstate commerce, the law should provide that a representative of the state commissions interested shall sit with the representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission in all hearings relative thereto, and they shall render a joint tentative report of their findings to the Interstate Commerce Commission, copy of which shall be served upon all parties appearing at such hearings, with the right to all parties to be heard on such report. The state commissions should continue to exercise full and complete jurisdiction over all intrastate service matters.

(8) The membership of the Commission should be increased sufficiently to enable it to handle the various phases of the jurisdiction conferred and in such manner as it finds best adapted to the different questions under its control

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Reports from the Arkansas Valley from Arkansas City westward and northwestward, indicate that the army worm or cut worm is playing havoc with the alfalfa as well as corn. Wichita reports that the worm is taking thousands of acres of second crop alfalfa.

TILE BLOCK ELEVATORS.

Elevator building is going on at a rapid rate, the direct antithesis to building in other lines, which although picking up, finds a general tendency to await lower prices on materials. The urgency of the storage problem for the enormous crops indicated this season has made it imperative that elevators be built in great numbers, for during the war building was practically at a standstill.

Prospective builders are greatly interested in the Preston-Lansing Vitrified Tile Storage Bins made of Superior Blocks which interlock with the shiplap joints, strengthening the construction and lessening the chances of moisture working through the cement. The blocks are so arranged as to allow a band of twisted steel to lay in a grooved channel of the block on which is laid the corresponding groove of the block above. This groove is then flooded with cement which envelopes the steel rod which is therein and forms a complete band of exceeding strength at each lateral joint. This band of steel and cement extends every 15 inches of the structure, thereby eliminating all danger of bulging. The blocks are of a rich, dark mahogany color of vitrified clay, uniform in shade, and when pointed by a good mechanic a building that is an ornament to the country is the result.

These Superior Blocks giving a double wall construction to an elevator result in storing crops in a most satisfactory manner and there is never a comeback in the quality of ensilage so stored, a most perishable crop, for neither heat nor cold can penetrate these solid walls. Vitrified tile bins are used for storing grains of all kinds, lime, sand, soda, chemicals, liquids, etc., and interested parties by addressing J. M. Freston Co., Lansing, Mich., will receive much helpful information relative to elevator building.

WHEAT DISEASES IN ILLINOIS.

Two serious diseases of wheat hitherto unknown in this country recently have been discovered in Madison Co., Ill., according to the Department of Agriculture. The first is a disease apparently identical with the "take-all," or "white-heads," known in many foreign countries. "Take-all" has caused serious losses in the wheat fields of Australia, and has been reported as a pest of wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, and certain wild grasses in Europe. The second disease is flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici*) which also is a serious disease of wheat in Australia, and is known in India and Japan. Neither pest, however, has ever been reported to cause losses comparable to those resulting from the great epidemics of black stem rust in this country.

Although these diseases may cause heavy losses to individual farmers, the total area likely to be affected, before eradication or control measures are established, probably will not be large, the Department thinks. The losses in the total area affected this year will have no appreciable effect upon the total production of this year's wheat crop, however.

The presence of these diseases was discovered through a report from the county agent, stating that wheat was being seriously injured by some disease. An investigation was made promptly by representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture. The damage in the fields attacked was found to vary from a fraction of one per cent to as much as 90 per cent. In some fields the damage was so great that the farmers were plowing up the wheat and preparing to plant corn.

Specimens of the diseased wheat plants have been examined and found affected with the disease, showing all the symptoms of "Take-all" in its early stages, as described in Australia. On the second visit to Madison County the Department representative found the flag smut of wheat in the same fields injured by "Take-all." Finding these two Australian diseases in the same fields strongly indicates that they have been introduced on wheat shipped into this country from Australia. These diseases are carried on seed grain. A thorough investigation is being made by the Office of Cereal Investigations of the Department to determine the source of all seed wheat used on the infested farms. A nation-wide survey is now in progress to find if either or both of these two diseases have been introduced anywhere else in the United States.

Their serious effects under Australian conditions are now well known. There is every reason to believe that they will find conditions in this country favorable to their spread. All growers of wheat and other small grains should be interested in helping their State experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture to find these diseases if they have been introduced, and to keep them from spreading.

There should be little difficulty in recognizing flag smut, as it differs radically from the other grain smuts. Unlike the others, it attacks the upper leaves, particularly the top one, which is commonly called the flag leaf. The name of the disease comes from this characteristic. The flag leaf always shows long, smut spore stripes and frequently is contorted or twisted into a spiral. Occasionally flag smut attacks the stems as well as the upper leaves. In this respect it resembles the stem smut of rye but differs from it in that all of the culms instead of one out of several are attacked. Affected plants do not produce heads.

The layman may have some difficulty in distinguishing the "Take-all" disease from any other condition that causes the plants to turn yellow in patches over the field. "Take-all" appears in round or irregular patches, within which all of the plants are destroyed. That habit gave rise to the name of take-all. In the infected patches the plants are first yellow, later becoming brown and dead. Diseased plants are but weakly rooted to the ground and the roots and foot of the stems become rotten. From this comes another name, foot-rot, by which the disease is sometimes known. Affected plants may survive the early or seedling attack and produce heads, but they never fill out, and are dead white in color. This gives rise to a third name of the disease, white-head.

The Department of Agriculture has been for some time apprehensive that these two diseases would be introduced into the United States. Several weeks ago a hearing was held with a view to prohibiting the importation of seed wheat from Australia, Japan, India, and practically the whole of Europe. Quarantine regulations were being prepared some time before the discovery of the diseases in Illinois.

A rather remarkable drought was broken in London on June 5 after absence of rain since May 10. The British Rainfall Organization points out that "an absolute drought is defined there as a period of 14 days on no one of which has 0.005 inch of rain fallen or an amount sufficient to bring out a single umbrella." This particular drought continued for 24 days and during the seven days immediately preceding only 0.08 inch of rain fell in London making a period of 31 consecutive days with only the last named quantity of rain. This period of 25 days of absolute drought has been surpassed for duration only six times since the Organization records became available in 1858, the most recent drought being 27 days in April-May, 1917.

The Winnipeg *Grain Trade News* says the flour milling capacity of Canada is 120,000 bbls. in 600 mills, the largest having capacity of 12,000 bbls.

CEREAL NEEDS OF FRANCE.

France seems to be in need of meats but the French people as a whole have never been educated to the use of refrigerated meats as have the English people, and outside of the city of Paris the demand for foreign meats is distinctly limited. Since the war began, however, the city of Paris has been compelled to call upon South America and America for refrigerated meats, and at this time the city is negotiating for 15,000 tons of such meat from South America. The balance of the country will probably get its supply for the time being, until herds have been replenished, from Morocco, on the hoof.

France for many years before the war produced practically all its bread wheat at home, the imports being confined for the most part, except those from African possessions, to macaroni wheat, American Durum and the macaroni varieties from Hungary and Russia, the demand for the Durum from Duluth being in proportion to the production of the best qualities of macaroni. During the war the uninvaded sections of France were kept at a high state of cultivation by the women, old men, prisoners and the children, and it is not expected that the calls for foreign wheat will be very much greater than previous to the war. The difficulty of shorthandedness will be in a measure relieved by the seasonable importation of laborers from North Africa, Spain and perhaps some of the hill country of Italy. Even before the war about 50,000 Kabyles were brought in for the harvest from the hill country of Algiers. Morocco under the French protectorate is also becoming an important source of wheat supply to France, as it was in the early part of the Christian era for the city of Rome and other cities of Italy.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July 13	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0	2,549,0
July 20	10,178,0	8,975,0	9,023,0	2,033,0
July 27	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0	1,309,0
Aug. 3	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0	896,0
Aug. 10	8,555,0	6,389,0	12,206,0	1,206,0
Aug. 17	12,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0	2,231,0
Aug. 24	15,028,0	6,285,0	21,355,0	2,924,0
Aug. 31	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0	5,796,0
Sept. 7	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0	8,147,0
Sept. 14	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0	11,721,0
Sept. 21	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0	13,354,0
Sept. 28	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0	14,381,0
Oct. 5	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0	14,753,0
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,177,0
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,269,0
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,712,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,470,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,365,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,351,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,183,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,335,0	11,718,0

British Curb Trading.

Trading in linseed, linseed oil, cottonseed and cotton oil, owing to recent excessive speculation, is henceforth to be confined to holders of Government licenses therefor. No price basis is to be fixed.

G. C. FUNK

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ATKINSON, NEBRASKA

WE are in a position to furnish good Wisconsin Hay for prompt shipment, the majority of which grades No. 2 timothy.

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First Nat'l Bank, Wadena, Minn.
The Nat'l Bank, Wahpeton, N. D.

Duluth, Minn.

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Arrange with Mr. Dennis to call on you. He will buy your hay on its merits.

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THE WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN.

We believe that the general public have reason at this time to take an increased interest in the seed business of the United States. The industry as a whole is one of which our country can well be proud of; while the methods employed in conducting the business, not only as to recleaning and perfecting the seed,—but also as regards merchandising and handling it,—are far superior to those employed in any other part of the world.

The business as conducted in the United States is a highly specialized one, requiring large well organized mechanically equipped plants, keyed up to a high productive volume. Any country produced seed raised by farmers must expect to find it delivered to dealers exceedingly weedy, trashy, dirty, and much of it of questionable vitality. Much of this seed is, of course, sold from one farmer to another in its original state, thus tending to spread weed pests and causing heavy losses by the extensive planting of seed which will not germinate. Some of the seed thus produced is bought by country merchants and by them recleaned and sold again by them to farmers. This process, to a great extent, eliminates weed danger and crop loss and has been a valuable factor in the improvement of our crops; but it is not as perfect for the latter purpose as one would wish. The rest of the seed produced is likely to be shipped to a general market, where it is bought, thoroughly tested, recleaned many times over special machinery and offered again through the regular channels by the wholesaler. It is this branch of the trade which, we think, through the intensive care exercised by them and on account of the exceedingly small handling charges upon which they operate, does the most useful and valuable work in the improvement of our planting stocks and the elimination of weed pests.

It has been a frequent matter of comment that due credit for this great service has never been popularly given to the wholesale seed trade. Farming communities have in many cases been made to believe just the reverse, and the seedsman has been often characterized as a person who not only did not improve the product he handled, but on the contrary adulterated, misrepresented and generally worked his business to the detriment of the farmer. Times are changing in this respect, happily, and the opinion is gaining ground that a business basing its prosperity upon agriculture, which has succeeded so marvelously as the seed industry has succeeded, must have performed a highly valuable service and could not from the very nature of things be considered as a detrimental influence to the agricultural welfare of the country. Each year the demands upon seedsmen for seeds and service are increasing and they have universally responded with a vigorous efficiency, comparing favorably with that of any well organized branch of our national life.

Kansas City is no exception to this rule. Lying as it does in the very center of the great seed producing area, it has grown as a seeds market to great importance and is regarded now as one of the world's great primary seed markets.

As the great war cereal acreages are turned back again to pasture, not only in the United States but in Europe and other parts of the world as well, the seed business is likely to come into greater prominence and seedsmen will probably be called upon to solve peace problems greater than their war problems have been.

There has been much confusion of opinion as to the extent of the world demand for seeds, the commodities upon which these demands are based and the rapidity with which they may be expected to materialize, if at all. It is upon these points that seedsmen differ in their views and it is to the solution of them that the farmers of the world must ultimately look. It is important therefore that the reader who should be also a seeds distributor should remember that Kansas City is the largest American market for alfalfa, cane seed, millet, kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, Sudan grass and meadow fescue; that it rivals other markets closely for Kentucky blue grass and sweet clover; and that it is important for clover, timothy and other forage grass seeds.

The J. G. Peppard Seed Co. has been in business 33 years and has always been an energetic and aggressive influence in the development of seed production in Kansas City territory. Their plant is shown herewith as one of the typically equipped establishments of high class in the West.



PLANT OF J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Provisions on the Continent.

Many think Europe is well supplied with hog products, anticipating the signing of peace, when these products will move freely into Germany and Austria. We hesitate to believe that there is any great surplus of hog products hovering around the border. It takes a good organization to handle merchandise in a country the size of Germany, and as the packers have not as yet been able to distribute their solicitors properly throughout the countries who will need our products, we think it is rather premature to anticipate that there are products enough over there now for the immediate demand of the countries which have been in great need of hog products. It is our belief that as soon as the packers' representatives can get an organization formed for the proper distribution of hog products, we will find a trade that will be startling. Our stocks of provisions are not heavy and it will not take any extraordinary amount of orders above what we are now getting to wipe out our entire surpluses.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

WHEN SOMEBODY BLUNDERS.

"The hardest thing to get rid of," said John Lind on one occasion, "is well-meaning mediocrity." He might well have had in mind the official—name and place of residence deleted by the editor in order to beat the censor—responsible for the following:

Washington—there it slips out in spite of the deleters—telegraphed to a western state: "Do you want a threshing expert?" Answering telegram: "Yes."

Some days later the "expert" described as "nine fishpoles of a man" came in—a quiet, gentlemanly sort of fellow from a part of the country justly celebrated for peanuts—and reported for work.

"Good! A man in the western part of the state is having trouble with his injector. You can start right out to help him."

The "expert" looked puzzled. "And what is an injectah, sah?"

There is something more to the story—how the "expert," seeing himself a misfit, refused point-blank to tackle a job he knew nothing about, and returned to the land of peanuts and shoulder-high threshing machines. Also something might be said of the favorable impression he created, during his brief stay, as a fine sort of a fellow, and well trained—in the things he knew.

But doesn't it jar you when you stop and think that some official of the Department of Agriculture is taking good money from the taxpayers for shipping peanut-belt experts into wheat-belt sections to fix machines he never saw until he got out of his berth west of Chicago?

First thing you know they will be selecting statisticians to handle your packing business and laboratory experts to arrange the very practical problems of potato and wheat grading.

And, come to think of it, perhaps that is exactly what has been done.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

WELL, HOW ABOUT THIS?

Delegates representing Hennepin County potato growers will carry a petition to the Minnesota Potato Growers' Ass'n, meeting in Grand Rapids Jan. 15 and 16, asking that the rules for grading early potatoes be suspended because of damage done to the crops in passing them over the grading screens. This was decided at a meeting of 100 potato growers of the county in the town hall at Osseo. Charles Setzler and B. B. Gibb will represent the Hennepin farmers at the state meeting.

Ten per cent of the Hennepin County crop of 1918, amounting to 3,200,000 bushels, was unmarketable because of the strict Government grades fixed for the war-time emergency, and because of grading the early, immature potatoes, F. A. Corniea, county agent, told the growers. The Government war emergency grading rules were suspended Dec. 11, Mr. Corniea announced, but the state association rules, which the growers are not necessarily required to follow, remain in force. More than 6,000,000 bushels of the Minnesota crop of 32,256,000 were ruined because of the now extinct Government grading rules, Mr. Corniea declared.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

AIDING THE CROP MOVEMENT.

Although the Railroad Administration holds out the promise of a big increase in the car supply available for the 1919 crop movement, nevertheless it is up to each and every elevator manager to unload and load those cars just as quickly as possible. All coöperation to this end should be accorded that there may be no scarcity of cars in any district.

The McKinney-Harrington Car and Truck Loader and Piler is a machine designed for that very purpose. It loads a car quickly and easily and is a practical piece of machinery for handling bags, bales and boxes at a capacity speed of a ton per minute. The products handled are readily piled from the floor of the car to the very roof, easily stacking the top three or four tiers which usually proves to be such a bugbear when done without machine aid.

One of the attractive features of the McKinney-Harrington Co. Loader is the fact that the machine is reversible in its operation and the delivery end by a slight change in the mechanism can be made the receiving end. This makes it possible to load both ends of a car without having to run the machine out and this change is made so easily that not five minutes' time is involved. When the car is filled at both ends the final fill at the center of the car is made through the door. The machine is so designed as to pass readily in and out of any car door and operation of the machine is adapted to electric motor or gasoline engine.

Those of our trade who are interested in further details may make application direct to the McKinney-Harrington Co. at North Chicago, Ill., where such inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

Cash Prices of Mess Pork.

Following is the monthly range of cash prices of mess pork at Chicago for a series of years (fractional ½ cent omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	42.00	47.00	28.00	18.62	17.95	20.25	17.50
	47.50	48.50	31.75	20.45	19.15	22.25	19.25
Feb.	40.75	47.50	28.25	20.00	16.87	21.15	19.10
	45.00	50.50	32.12	21.00	19.50	22.25	20.37
Mar.	43.50	48.50	32.00	20.75	16.75	20.75	19.87
	47.25	50.00	35.25	23.25	17.75	21.75	20.87
Apr.	46.50	45.35	35.00	22.87	16.62	19.35	19.50
	54.00	49.25	39.00	24.25	17.62	21.25	20.62
May	52.12	39.50	37.00	22.50	17.45	19.25	19.62
	56.00	46.25	39.55	24.50	18.00	20.25	20.72
June	.....	40.35	37.75	20.75	16.60	19.80	20.50
	.....	43.80	40.10	25.75	18.00	21.35	21.25
July	.....	43.60	40.00	25.37	13.10	21.65	21.12
	.....	46.00	41.15	27.50	17.30	23.50	22.75
Aug.	.....	43.00	40.00	25.87	13.25	18.45	21.25
	.....	45.30	44.00	28.25	14.05	24.50	22.62
Sept.	.....	39.50	42.50	28.00	12.00	18.50	21.50
	.....	43.10	46.25	29.00	13.50	21.25	22.75
Oct.	.....	33.50	41.50	28.00	13.12	16.50	20.50
	.....	39.00	46.50	29.50	15.25	18.50	22.00
Nov.	.....	35.00	42.50	27.75	14.25	16.75	20.35
	.....	48.00	52.00	29.50	16.50	17.50	21.56
Dec.	.....	46.25	47.00	29.00	16.25	16.50	20.25
	.....	49.50	52.00	29.50	19.50	24.50	22.75
Year	.....	33.50	28.00	25.08	16.14	20.01	20.73
	.....	50.50	52.00	29.50	17.50	17.25	21.75
Aver.	.....	44.51	39.64	18.62	12.00	16.50	17.30

The cable reports say there is a shortage of corn arrivals from Great Britain and heavy demand for feeding purposes.

The Oklahoma State Crop Report is favorable, corn being reported as to condition at 87, against 85 at June 1, and 80 a year ago.

W. D. POWER F. M. WILLIAMS

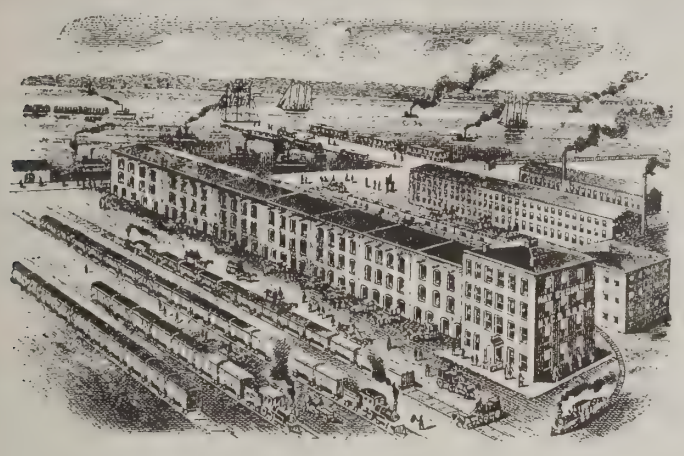
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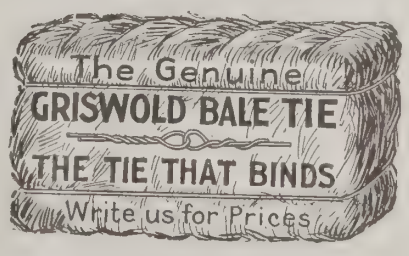
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a conference of farmers' organizations recently held at Lincoln, Neb., the rates for harvest hands were fixed at 50c per hour with board for shockers and pitchers and 65c per hour for stackers, a day's work to be 10 hours.

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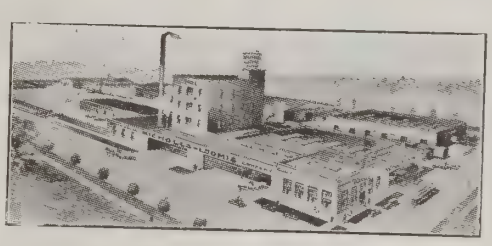
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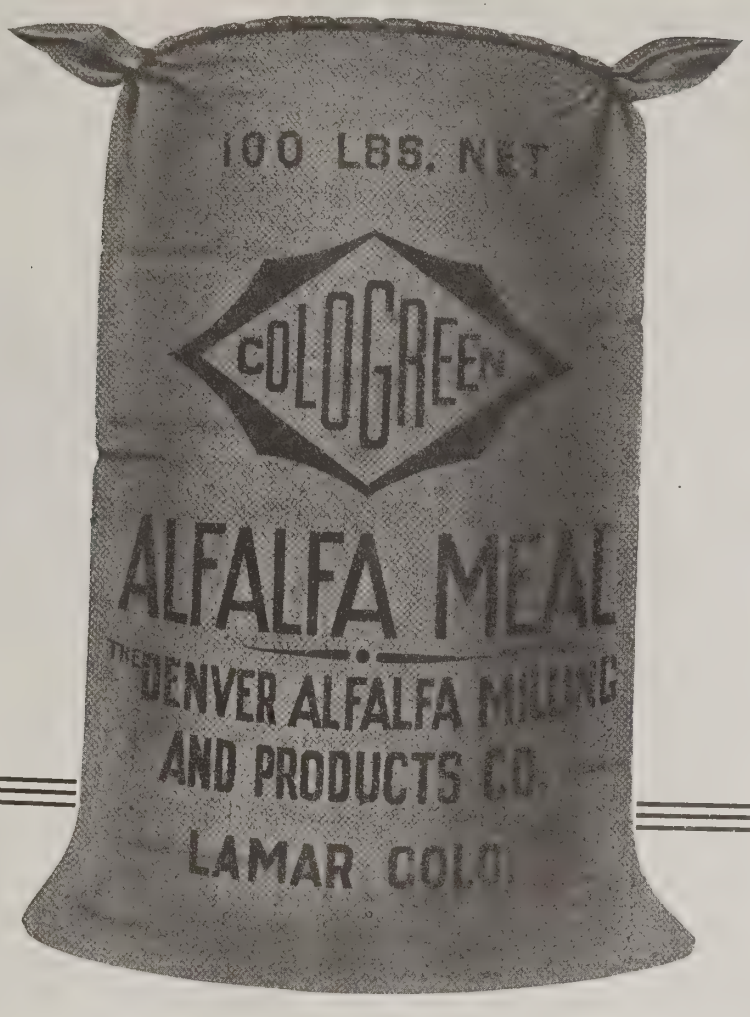
Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
July 13....	4,725,0	1,605,0	575,0	1,606,0
July 20....	9,647,0	2,251,0	2,291,0	1,185,0
July 27....	12,713,0	3,300,0	4,514,0	1,561,0
Aug. 3....	17,160,0	3,400,0	5,979,0	1,611,0
Aug. 10....	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0	3, 62,0
Aug. 17....	20,423,0	5,069,0	7,992,0	2,206,0
Aug. 24....	18,498,0	5,290,0	11,020,0	2,832,0
Aug. 31....	16,486,0	4,887,0	8,428,0	3,112,0
Sept. 7....	15,955,0	4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
Sept. 14....	18,819,0	5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
Sept. 21....	18,242,0	6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
Sept. 28....	17,026,0	6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
Oct. 5....	15,227,0	6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
Oct. 12....	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
Oct. 19....	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
Oct. 26....	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2....	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9....	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16....	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23....	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30....	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7....	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14....	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21....	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28....	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4....	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11....	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18....	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25....	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1....	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8....	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15....	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22....	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1....	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8....	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15....	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22....	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29....	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5....	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12....	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19....	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26....	2,659 0	1,155,0	8,297.0	464,0
May 3....	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10....	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17....	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24....	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31....	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7....	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14....	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21....	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	395,0
June 28....	1,419.0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3....	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0

MEAT PRICES TO REMAIN HIGH.

The American Meat Packers' Ass'n ut out recently from Chicago a state- nent, the dependability of which seems o be self-evident, that meat prices will ontinue high for a long time to come. he meat supply is dependent of course pon the supply of live stock and Eu- opean herds have been to some ex- ent reduced by the war. This is par- icularly true of swine, the great source f fat supply of the world and indeed he great source of supply of meat for ne laboring classes. Pork supplies ore meat energy to the world than robably all the other animals put to- ether, beef especially being rather a uxury than a necessity anywhere. Live ock in the United States on the other and have steadily increased during the ar. This fact however does not make all inconsistent the statement above oted, for the reason that the supply beef more particularly in the United ates has per capita been declining for obably 50 years. The brunt of the eat production for export therefore, ys the Packers' Ass'n, will be borne the United States, South America d Australia. Live stock in South erica, particularly in Argentina and uguay, have not increased during the r. Australian herds of beef cattle as ll as of mutton sheep had been de- ning for a number of years, even be- re the war, due largely to drouth and the ill effects of farm labor unions ose demands for wages and whose trictive practices had rendered beef oduction in that country all but un- ofitable. The American live stock uation, the packers conclude, will for ne time be one in which the demand stock and its products will greatly eed the supply. This means higher ces for live stock and continued high ces for bacon and the better cuts of f, because it must always be remem- ed, what most of the gushing senti- ntalists talking about prices do not member, that 99 per cent of the causes rating to make prices high is the distinctive, ever active cause— ld scarcity and increased demand to increased wages abroad and at ne.



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LAMAR, COLORADO

Feeding Operations in Lancaster.

The regular arrival of feeder cattle at the Union Stock Yards at Lancaster, Pa., on practically every market day is attracting the attention of commission men. There were 1,604 head of feeder cattle reported in May by railroad agents through the district, and commission men at the local yards as entering the district for feeding purposes. The same month a year ago only 277 head were reported.

It is the opinion of local dealers that the recent breaks in live cattle prices will not materially affect feeding operaquite closely to established practices tions in this district, as feeders adhere and variances therefrom are never very great. The dissatisfaction which many farmers have voiced in regard to prices received for last year's tobacco crop has had a tendency to increase the corn acreage. Corn has proven an influential factor in regard to the number of cattle placed on feed heretofore. The condition of the corn crop at the present time is exceedingly good. With a good supply of feeder cattle available beginning the latter part of July, indications point to normally filled stables.

The Department of Cereals and Pulse of the Colonial Institute at Marseilles, France, has thrown out a warning as to Australian wheat which is said to be infested by insects and particularly by a disease which attacks wheat in the fields and recommends that very serious control will be necessary on imports of this wheat into France to prevent infestation of mills and crops.

It is reported from Missouri that under inspection from the Government the wheat crop from 2,500 acres from Madison County, Mo., will be kept off the market and destroyed or immunized for the purpose of suppressing the Australian "take-all" disease, which has been prevalent in that county.

IMPROVING THE CROP REPORT.

There was before the legislature of Illinois a bill to revive, or at least to create, a crop reporting service for the state of Illinois, to be conducted by the Commissioner of Agriculture in co-operation with the field agent for the state of Illinois of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. There was on the statute book 40 years ago more or less a law providing that the township assessors should in making their annual spring assessments of lands and personal property make a census in their returns of the acreage to all crops planted for the previous year and also a statement of the total yields for the same year. As, however, no special compensation was made for this return, which in the rural townships put upon the assessors probably more work than the actual assessment of the real and personal property valuations for taxation, after a few years, ending somewhere along in the early 80's, the assessors ceased to make such returns, and we believe the statute was later on stricken from the statute books. Although the State Board of Agriculture through its secretary has for some years made stated publication of general statistics regarding farm crops, acreage, etc., and also during the growing season made estimates as to the condition of crops, there has been as a matter of fact no machinery of adequate nature that would give the so-called condition reports any standing whatever. We say this without prejudice to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture who like the mining camp pianist did the best he probably could under the circumstances.

It was proposed to revive this forgotten law, or, rather, to make a new law that should not be quite so burdensome upon the assessors or other officers employed in the way of collecting the necessary data, making it somewhat like say the Iowa law, in general intent, perhaps, rather than in form. In Iowa, for example, the assessors are required by law to collect very carefully data on the crops of the preceding year, this information being collected mostly in the following January. These reports being consolidated for the counties by the county auditors are forwarded to the state auditor and by him turned over to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, where the county and township reports are scrutinized for inconsistencies and checked for errors. Many are sent back to the assessors for revision. After these officers are satisfied with the figures, they are then forwarded to the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, in whose office they arrive about June 1, and there become the basis for estimating the acreages for the year following the year to which the reports have reference. For the current year, therefore, the percentages of increase or decrease in the acreage are determined (on the basis of reports referred to) from the reports of about 1,400 men, about one for each township of the state, received by the Weather and Crop Service office about June 1. These township reporters are kept carefully recruited so that there are no breaks in the system and unreliable, indifferent men are gradually weeded out from time to time, the best man in the township so far as possible being used for this service. The result has been that the weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of Iowa which has been published for nearly 30 years, shows a remarkable degree of accuracy both as to acreage and estimated yields.

The proposed Illinois act was drawn by the direction of Commissioner Adkins on the basis of a bill which has appeared in substantially the same form in various other states of the Central West and also in some of the Mountain States and which is largely the result of the experience in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, perhaps, and in Wisconsin, where in the last few years a system has been built up which has given the most satisfactory results. The purpose of the bill is to obtain a complete survey from time to time through the assessors of the essential features upon which an accurate crop report can be based. One trouble with the old law, especially in Illinois, was that it put too much work on the assessors with the result that practically nothing was done. The new bill would cut down the labor by eliminating everything that is not absolutely essential; and by having the state authorities act with the field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the state authorities turning over to the latter the result of all its findings to be collated and compiled and eventually published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates whose own data obtained from the field agent's personal correspondence and also scrutinized, corrected and revised and edited by the field agent on the basis of his own estimates of the growing crops throughout the state, the whole published as one report coming from the Bureau of Crop Estimates, but with supplementary reports for the state showing the

It was believed that such a system of crop reporting extended and systematized would give very much more accurate reports than are now possible even through the excellent system of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The bill certainly in Illinois should have had heartiest support of all business men as farmers as well as merchants, because it will be understood that the system of crop reporting is one that is devised not simply for the edification or instruction or use of farmers and grain merchants only, but is of extraordinary value to every intelligent merchant, banker and manufacturer throughout the country, as the reports will show the acreage, condition, yield, etc., for every county in the state as well as for the state as a whole, as is now the only

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The records of years of Ann Arbor Balers in the hands of thousand successful operators have shown us that we could give more than a mere guarantee of material and workmanship. It's all because of the many exclusive, patented features found in these machines—features absolutely necessary for baling speed and hard, smooth, square cornered, even bales. For 33 years Ann Arbor Balers have set the mark of baling perfection—the accepted standard upon which all hay baling machinery is judged.

Longest Life—Lowest Upkeep

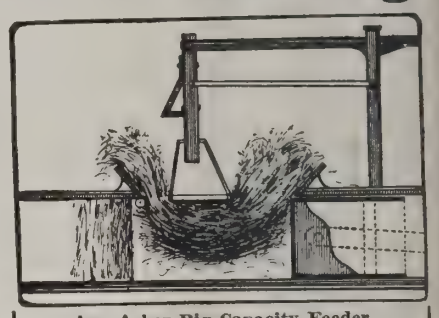
"$3.15 was the average cost of up-keep of all Ann Arbor Balers in service last year." All the more amazing when you think that some of the balers on which this figure is based **have been in steady use more than 27 years.**

This is due to the skill employed in their design and construction and the fact that Ann Arbor Balers are not built to price but to quality.

Balers for Every Purpose

If it's baling hay of any kind in any section of the country for any baling standards there's an Ann Arbor Baler especially designed for your needs. They are furnished to fit any power you may have or you can buy Ann Arbor Balers complete with power installed.

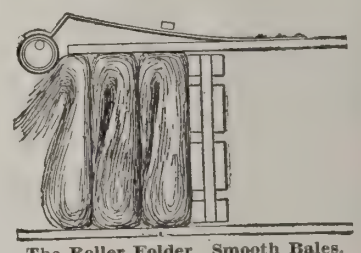
Let us help you to choose the Ann Arbor Baler for your work. Write in! Tell us your needs and we will send you catalog describing complete line besides offering the recommendations of baling experts. Address Department 117.



Ann Arbor Big Capacity Feeder.

Reasons for Big Capacity and Smooth Bales.

Extra size of Feed Opening means bigger charges and larger output. Famous Grasshopper Motion" means quick return and ample time for operator to place full charge in position. Flywheel means uniform power with no loss. Heavy gear means long life. Simple construction. Patent Roller Folder means smooth, even, better bales. More and better bales mean more profits.



The Roller Folder. Smooth Bales.

The Ann Arbor Machine Company

Factory
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Branch
Kansas City, Missouri

port. It is hardly necessary to go into particulars and to point out these values because thoughtful business men everywhere recognize the value of that information in the conduct of their business. They are useful to the farmer as a guide to production and as an indication of the fertility of the county where his farm is located in case he should desire to sell. This bill failed; nevertheless, as stated herein a month ago the co-operative report contemplated has been arranged for and will be published monthly hereafter.

Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on June 28, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	Final 00 omitted			
1919.....	24,007,0	4,923,0	24,427,0	17,970,0
1918.....	9,626,0	13,209,0	26,702,0	4,333,0

Weekly comparisons since January 1919, follow:

Jan. 4	181,211,0	4,286,0	43,358,0	12,147,0
Jan. 11	183,918,0	4,639,0	41,955,0	12,837,0
Jan. 18	189,571,0	5,431,0	40,682,0	12,648,0
Jan. 25	195,973,0	7,578,0	38,365,0	13,772,0
Feb. 1	196,569,0	7,713,0	39,390,0	14,679,0
Feb. 8	199,254,0	7,210,0	40,095,0	15,612,0
Feb. 15	193,090,0	7,495,0	38,959,0	15,376,0
Feb. 22	189,310,0	7,450,0	38,625,0	16,655,0
Mar. 1	184,820,0	6,588,0	37,217,0	16,164,0
Mar. 8	182,202,0	5,965,0	37,085,0	15,913,0
Mar. 15	178,057,0	5,728,0	36,238,0	15,990,0
Mar. 22	165,276,0	4,506,0	34,204,0	14,640,0
Mar. 29	157,988,0	4,135,0	31,832,0	17,278,0
Apr. 5	149,115,0	4,073,0	29,709,0	17,877,0
Apr. 12	137,923,0	4,225,0	29,221,0	18,981,0
Apr. 19	128,716,0	4,557,0	28,848,0	20,167,0
Apr. 26	113,505,0	5,196,0	29,211,0	20,299,0
May 3	94,335,0	5,892,0	29,422,0	20,714,0
May 10	84,180,0	5,911,0	29,040,0	17,232,0
May 17*	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 24*	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31*	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 7†	32,500,0	4,156,0	23,661,0	15,957,0
June 14†	26,490,0	4,572,0	21,659,0	12,967,0
June 21†	23,051,0	5,578,0	21,914,0	12,713,0

*Winnipeg strike prevented compilation.
†Canadian Northwest wheat stock not included.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	599,000
Tacoma	282,000
Seattle, Wash.	272,000
Total June 28, 1919	1,153,000

Weekly comparisons since January 1919, follow:

Jan. 4	3,747,000	Apr. 5	3,717,000
Jan. 11	4,274,000	Apr. 12	3,593,000
Jan. 18	4,059,000	Apr. 19	3,315,000
Jan. 25	4,159,000	Apr. 26	3,547,000
Feb. 1	4,123,000	May 3	3,396,000
Feb. 8	4,172,000	May 10	3,219,000
Feb. 15	4,095,000	May 17	3,070,000
Feb. 22	4,031,000	May 24	2,633,000
Mar. 1	3,901,000	May 31	2,420,000
Mar. 8	3,778,000	June 7	1,940,000
Mar. 15	3,850,000	June 14	1,724,000
Mar. 22	3,808,000	June 21	1,459,000
Mar. 29	3,629,000	June 28	1,153,000

Cash Prices of Short Rib Sides.

Following is the monthly range of cash prices of short rib sides at Chicago for a series of years (fractional ½c omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	21.25	23.00	13.25	9.75	9.12	10.25	9.90
	25.50	24.62	15.62	10.87	10.37	11.62	10.50
Feb.	21.00	23.62	14.75	10.00	8.87	10.75	9.62
	25.50	25.75	17.12	11.37	10.12	11.50	10.87
Mar.	24.00	23.87	16.50	10.75	8.87	10.62	10.12
	27.25	25.00	18.50	12.37	9.62	11.50	11.50
Apr.	26.50	22.05	18.00	11.62	9.00	10.37	10.75
	28.87½	24.37	20.75	12.87	10.25	11.25	11.75
May	28.20	20.65	19.75	12.50	9.62	10.62	11.12
	30.00	23.85	21.25	13.15	10.62	11.50	12.75
June	.....	21.35	20.30	11.87	9.50	10.87	11.50
	.....	23.50	22.00	14.00	10.50	12.00	12.25
July	.....	22.90	21.00	13.12	8.87	11.37	11.25
	.....	25.00	22.10	14.00	10.37	12.50	12.37
Aug.	.....	23.87	21.60	13.12	7.87	11.25	16.25
	.....	25.02	24.12	14.75	9.37	13.00	12.25
Sept.	.....	22.70	23.25	14.00	7.50	11.00	10.75
	.....	24.60	27.12	15.00	9.25	12.75	12.00
Oct.	.....	20.25	25.50	13.50	8.50	9.75	10.12
	.....	23.70	28.50	14.87	11.00	11.62	11.75
Nov.	.....	22.25	25.50	13.62	9.00	9.25	10.00
	.....	27.25	28.25	15.00	11.00	11.00	11.62
Dec.	.....	23.50	23.00	12.75	9.25	9.12	10.25
	.....	27.50	28.00	14.25	10.50	10.50	11.62
Year	.....	21.35	28.50	9.75	7.50	9.12	9.00
	.....	27.50	13.25	15.00	11.00	13.00	12.75
Aver.	.....	23.75	21.48	12.87	9.57	11.08	11.03

Armed guards will be employed to patrol the Kansas wheat belt after harvest. This movement was started by the insurance agents.

Heavy floods in the Maple and Little Sioux Valleys of Iowa are said to have caused between $2,000,000 and $3 worth of damage.

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
June	.....	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
July	.....	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	.....	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	.....	3,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Exports of Oats.

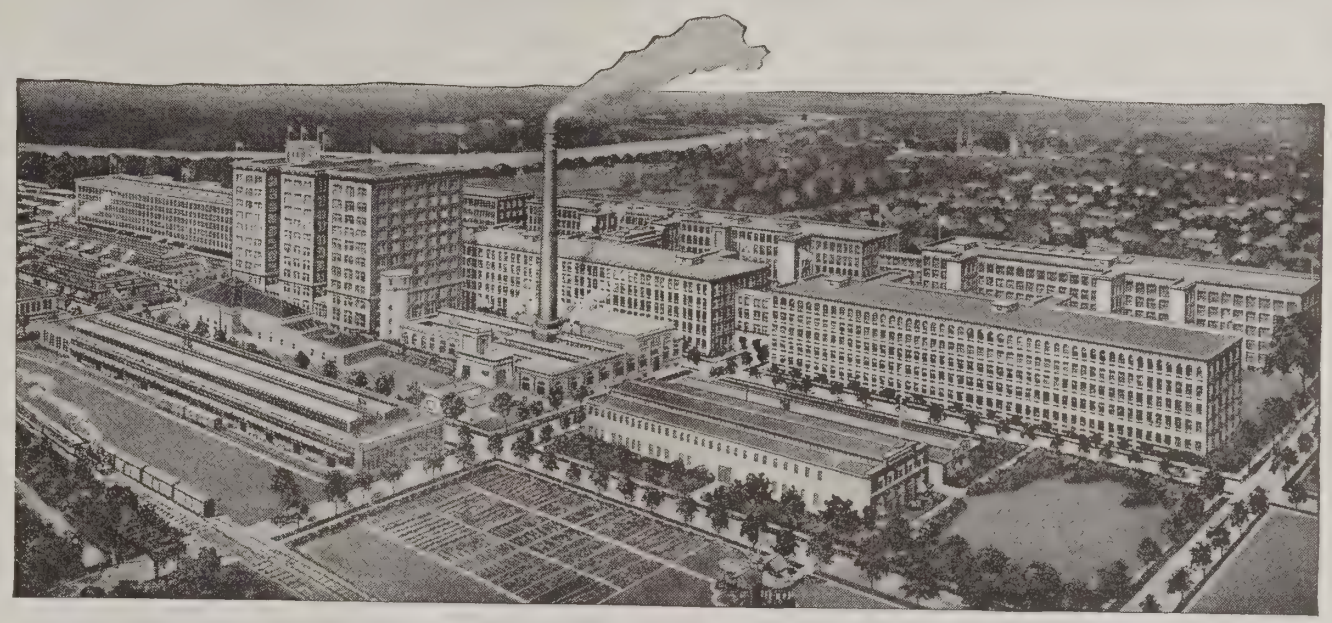
The exports of oats from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,030	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,406
Apr.	2,970,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	.....	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	.....	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	.....	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	.....	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

The Weather Bulletin of Iowa reports a tornado in Chickasaw County, Ia., on June 23 which caused $60,000 of damage but fortunately did not seriously injure the crops.

A movement has been started in the Canadian Northwest to reopen the future markets at Winnipeg for wheat. Wheat has been selling there at a discount under the American market.

J. J. O'Donohoe, managing director of the Grain Growers' Export Co. of Canada, announces that effective July 1 the agreement of the company with the Wheat Export Co. will terminate and the Grain Growers Export Co. will resume its old business.



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Offices in all the principal cities of the world

News of the Terminal Markets

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oats, like corn, has felt the recent advance in the Chicago market and sales have been made from 77½c to 79c, delivered New Orleans. Sacked oats have been quoted as high as 84½c. Oklahoma is now showing signs of getting into our market. Possibly this state, like Texas, will not be much of a factor.

While the demand for corn has not been very active recently, the late advance in the Chicago market has stimulated buying somewhat, and a number of sales of No. 3 yellow corn have been made during the past week from $1.95 to $1.97 per bushel, delivered New Orleans, quick shipment, New Orleans weights and grades to govern. Our chief outlet at this time, Cuba, has not been buying largely, and their ideas on corn have been considerably under western prices.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

The first wheat marketed at Covington, Tenn., north of here, graded less than No. 2 and was sold at $2.04. It was damaged by unfavorable weather. Weather conditions for the past week or so have been materially better for the crop and harvesting has proceeded more favorably.

The Delta Flour & Feed Co. is the latest addition to the trade here. It has obtained floor space of 10,000 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, but expects later to erect its own warehouse. The concern is to be under the management of M. G. Odeneal, recently of Jackson, Miss., and will have the agency for four large Western milling companies. It is to start in business July 15.

Midsummer dullness has struck most branches of the trade here and there is nothing startling, unless the difficulty in getting corn when wanted may be considered such. Prices of the latter have gone higher, but the trade finds trouble in buying what it needs, for offerings are very irregular. Buyers and sellers are widely apart in their ideas, but the latter usually has his way. On call Saturday $1.89 was bid for cash No. 2 yellow, but the best offer was at $1.95. Same grade in transit was offered at $1.94. Oats have firmed up considerably and track stuff has been scarce, resulting in some stiff prices paid by dealers who could not wait for cars to come in. Cash No. 3 white sold as high as 78½. For cash No. 1 oats 80c was asked and 77¾ was bid, while 77½ was bid for No. 2. July shipment No. 3 red was offered at 72½c for July shipment.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Bill Cummings and Joe Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co., had to stay up all night to convince their out-of-town guests that Willard is no longer a moving picture star.

Kent Keilholtz and John Luscombe upheld their firm's slogan, "There's Worth in Southworth Service," by advising their friends to bet on Dempsey. They were bullish on the challenger and pyramided on the advancing Jack.

A few of the out-of-town visitors at the big show July 4th were: John Morrow, of Wabash, Ind.; Rube Smith, Edgerton, O.; W. H. Pickard, Bowling Green, O.; John Monroe, Archbold, O.; Pete Hipp, Napoleon, O.; Lee Noragon, Butler, Ind.

Local inspections of all grains were light this week and competitive bidding on the small supplies has been light. A car of No. 1 yellow corn sold Saturday at $1.85¾, basis Toledo rate 23c to New York. Sample grade mixed corn, 15 per cent moisture, musty and sour, brought $1.61, basis rate of 30c to New York. Beginning of the wheat movement is expected the present week from points south, while Michigan wheat will be ten days later. No. 1 white oats sold at 72½c; No. 2 white, 72c, and No. 3, 71⅜c. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 2 cars; corn, 10; oats, 45; rye, 2; barley, 2.

Markets were crowded out of the limelight in Toledo town this week, and your correspondent found difficulty in securing any "news" except about the big fight and everybody was willing to talk about that The scrap was won and lost a hundred times every day on the local floor. Some fellows won't believe Willard was knocked out until they have to pay their bets. Dempsey didn't have the "reach." Willard had everything but speed and youth. A local trader, who is a physician, had a ringside seat and was prepared to give first aid in pulling Willard's fist out of Dempsey's neck.

After following Guy Purcell, of W. H. Small & Co., Evansville, Ind., around the Inverness golf course Saturday, we have a better understanding of the source of all the "pep" emanating from that Hoosier town lately. Aside from giving the Toledo boys a run for their money, Guy, who made the Woodpecker famous, found time to inspect odd patches of clover, turn a few somersaults down hills, jump over tree stumps, and discourse on his favorite sport, that of hunting rattlesnakes and grizzly bears. Any information Guy lacked on this subject was promptly supplied by his friend, Fred. Lilly, of The Holt Seed Co., Caldwell, Ida., who, it seems, is an ardent believer of specializing in hunting as well as in business. He took pains to explain the pastime to Joe Streicher and Joe will probably dream of rattlesnakes for the next ten days. After the ninth hole Fred. declared he would play the next nine in the shade keeping guard over Fred. Mayer's locker. The party included Dick Sheldon and Bob Burge, of the S. W. Flower Co.; Arch Johnson, of the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; Rad Burge, of the Toledo Field Seed Co., and Carl Bryant, assistant secretary, Produce Exchange.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Prices on straw are barely holding steady because receipts continue heavy. Demand is very light and further supplies will mean a cut in prices next week.

Among the visitors to the floor of the local exchange during the last week were W. E. Mohr of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a guest of A. F. Fischer, and A. Lehman of Kenton, Ohio, a guest of C. W. Fischer.

The receipts of shelled corn are light, but enough is arriving to supply the demand. Bids of $1.89½ are being made for No. 2 yellow, but sellers are demanding $1.92½ a bushel. No. 3 yellow is held at $1.89@1.91 a bushel.

Quotations on oats are slightly lower than last reported, owing to a very liberal supply and a declining demand. The prices have been reduced to conform with asking rates, but only an occasional car can be placed, as buyers for oats simply are not in the market at this time. The best grades are selling at 76@76¼c a bushel with No. 2 at 75@76c.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Le Roy D. Godfrey, president and general manager of the Godfrey-Blanchard Co., has made application for membership to the Sioux City Board of Trade.

In anticipation of a big flow of grain to this market during the current year the board of directors of the Terminal Grain Corporation authorized the construction of additional storage amounting to 270,000 bushels, thus increasing the capacity of the plant now being erected to 750,000 bus.

F. R. Warrick, of Kansas City, Mo., who had twenty years' experience in the grain business, was elected general manager of the plant now being erected by the Terminal Grain Corporation. He will begin his service about August first, a short time before the elevator will be equipped and in readiness for operation.

Visitors of the floor during the week were Chas. Gill, of Elk Point, S. Dak.; Chas. Corr, of Salix, Iowa; D. J. Kennedy, manager of the Atlas Elevator Co., of Minneapolis; Chet. Williams, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Hurley, S. Dak.; Wm. Verzani, of New Castle, Nebr.; Sam Lassen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Pierson, Iowa.

Several of the grain men who have been out in the country looking over the wheat fields, report that wheat will not make over half crop due to the black rust and blight. They report that some of the wheat fields are not as bad as others, but discouraging fields are found through South Dakota and northern Iowa. They report corn looking fine and in good shape.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 129 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 56,000 bus., decrease 49,000; corn, 92,800 bus., decrease 120,200; oats, 168,000 bus., decrease 20,000.

Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 131,700 bus., reported output last week of 25,239 bus. of meal, or 19.1 per cent of capacity. This compared with 20,671 bus., and 18.6 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week. Bolted corn meal, sacked, is quoted $4.10@4.30 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points.

Mills are beginning to sell new soft winter wheat flour for July and August shipment. Demand is fairly active, due to stocks of old flour being low. Quotations are: Fancy patents, 98 lbs. cotton, $11.30@11.70; 100 per cent flour, $10.90. Southeastern mills with capacity of 181,170 bbls. reported output last week of 21,898 bbls., or 12.08 per cent of capacity, which, compared with 40,745 and 21.4 per cent of capacity the preceding week and 18.1 per cent of capacity the same week last year.

General grain trade was of moderate volume last week. Corn continued at the highest mark of the year. Scattering cars of new wheat were received with quality fair. Weight is generally light. Farmers are showing inclination to hold wheat. Oats were in strong demand, and prices firm. Quotations: Wheat—Local, No. 2 red, $2.10@2.20. Corn—No. 2, white, $1.97@2; No. 3 white, $1.94@1.97; No. 3 mixed, $1.90@1.95. Oats—No. 2 white, 79@79½c; No. 3 white, 78½@79c; No. 3 mixed, 78@78½c. New Texas red oats are offered at 74½c, but buyers show practically no interest.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Some inquiry for rye but no sales were reported. No. 2 northwestern in store was offered at 4c over Chicago August. There is quite a supply of rye here waiting for a favorable turn in the market.

Squire M. P. Ryley brought in from his farm, just outside of Buffalo, a sample of his coming crop of spring wheat which he planted last fall. It is the most promising looking field in this part of the state. He says he is going to plant nearly everything in the fall and show the farmers something new.

This market is getting more split cars of odd descriptions of grain than ever sold here and not a few heat damaged and musty cars of corn, smutty wheat and bin burned oats. It looks as if shippers were cleaning up and making this the dumping ground. Prices received, however, seem to be satisfactory to the shipper.

Oats under quite liberal offerings and little eastern demand were kept within a cent of last week's prices. The oatmeal buyers took quite a few cars and at the close of the week some outside orders came in with buyers more inclined to pay a fraction advance. The general feeling was that prices were too low here. Closing: No. 1 white, 75½c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 74c, on track, through billed.

Although the general disposition was to hold corn for higher prices, buyers followed the market reluctantly. In fact, never reached the advance in the West. Receivers wanted to clean up daily and took the best bids and as a rule waited until late in the day. The mills seem to be in no hurry to buy corn. Prices were about 3½c higher than last week. No. 1 yellow, $1.92½; No. 2 yellow, $1.92; No. 3 yellow, $1.91; No. 2 mixed, 90c on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: No. 1 red, 8 cars; No. 2 red, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 1 car; sample spring, 3 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 yellow, 27 cars; No. 3 yellow, 6 cars; No. 4 yellow, 4 cars; No. 6 yellow, 13 cars; sample yellow, 8 cars; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars; No. 6 mixed, 1 car; sample, 4 cars; No. 1 white, 1 car; sample, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, 98 cars; No. 3 white, 63 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars; sample, 4 cars.

MILWAUKEE.

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Milwaukee flour mills produced 10,700 bbls. of flour this week, of which 7,600 bbls. were wheat and 3,100 bbls. rye flour. The production for the previous week was 13,000 barrels and 2,500 a year ago.

Grain receipts in Milwaukee for the period were 149 cars barley, 38 cars corn, 127 cars oats, 15 cars wheat, 30 cars rye, 2 cars flax: total, 359 cars, against 795 cars the week before, 374 cars a year ago and 740 cars in 1917.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce closed Friday in observation of Independence Day and the Saturday session was adjourned so that members enjoyed a vacation from Thursday afternoon until Monday morning.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee consisted of 737,200 bus. oats, 68,710 bus. corn, 323,555 bus. barley, 14,500 bus. wheat, 4,050 bus. rye: total, 1,148,015 bus., against 1,686,438 bus. the preceding week and 380,265 bus. a year ago.

In the cash grain market value for the week ruled stronger under light receipts, as the demand is good, farmers everywhere being busily engaged. Barley for this period shows improvement of 2@3c, oats 2½@3c, corn 6@7c, rye 3c, wheat 8@9c. Crop reports are generally satisfactory and show improvement. The hay crop in this state is excellent.

Visitors registering at the Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: F. P. Spikins, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Stanchfield, Wauseca, Minn.; F. C. Yerges, Reeseville, Wis.; M. S. Bassett, Springfield, Ohio; W. P. Broughton, Sioux Falls, S. D.; A. E. Anderson, Algona, Ia.; H. V. McFayden, Gregory, S. D.; A. H. Betts, Mitchell, S. D.; F. E. Hoenmann, Columbus, O.; F. E. Stoppenbach, Menominee, Wis.; J. T. Barret, Montello, Wis.

The Federal Shipping Board has sent word to Secretary Frank Barry, of the traffic division, Milwaukee Association of Commerce, that it would place vessels at the disposal of local shippers to give direct boat service to Liverpool. Operations are to start July 20 and will be continued if adequate tonnage is assured. Only bulk shipments will be accepted and from 1,000 to 1,200 tons for each boat are required. The inauguration of the lake and ocean shipping marks the beginning of Milwaukee as an ocean port.

The new enlarged quarters of the Milwaukee branch of E. W. Wagner & Co., Chamber of Commerce building, were officially opened with an elaborate housewarming this week. W. E. Schroeder, manager of the Milwaukee branch, was host to a large number of clients and brokers who were entertained with music and other features. Among those present were Collector of Internal Revenue Paul Hemmy, Danforth Armour, connected with the Chamber of Commerce since the day it first opened its doors at 1 Spring street; Archie McFadden, doorkeeper of the Chamber for fifty years and now retired; George Sawyer, Postmaster Frank B. Schutz, O. R. and George Lonsdorf, James Leedom, Emil Schandein, Richard Knowles, John Berger Charles Coughlin, Detective Matt Dolan Ernest Busby, Frank Ramler, Robert Harper, R. C. Rhode, Samuel Brockman, Sandie Hunter, William Koepp, Carl Baumann, Joy Hackler, Adolph Kern, Patrick Donohue, Edward Conley, Con Koch, A. W. Starke, Lawrence Murphy, Walter Rice Hugo Stolle, William Hottensen, Andrew Lowry, Matthew Kaiser, James Mallon, E. Endres, T. James and F. Flynn, G. A. Miller, Frank Phelan, Ray and Joseph Riley William Kellogg, Frank Bell, Al Taylor Arthur Kuehn and Dr. J. H. Hennekens.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Application has been made for the transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of J. M. O'Gorman to George Dlo of the Hallet & Carey Co.

Percy Ginder, vice-president of th United States Grain Corporation, has returned from a vacation trip in the East He left with the Duluth delegation at th beginning of June to attend the conference of grain men at New York to settl upon methods for the handling of the 191 wheat crop.

Operators of elevators at Duluth and Superior were pleased over the announcemen of Railroad Director Hines that the demu rage charges on cars will be reduced to $ a car for the first four days and $5 fo each day thereafter, instead of the preser basis of $3 a car for the first four days, $ for the next three days, and $10 for eac day thereafter. The new rates will be ef fective here on July 20.

The rye market here was a variab proposition during the last week, tradin in it covering a range of 9c on the fiv days' operations. Spot No. 2 rye sol down to $1.35¼, advanced to $1.44 and the eased off to $1.42¼. The development eastern bidding and dry weather repor from parts of western North Dakota co tributed to the upturn after the break the beginning of the week.

Supplies of wheat in Duluth elevators a now reported at 315,000 bushels, includi just 74,000 bushels of spring wheat. Th movement of wheat this way has been be ter of late, and the local mills have bee able to pick up enough on track to kee them going on their present reduced ope ating basis. The mills here have been o fered new fall wheat, but they are refu ing to pay the present going premiums u on it.

Julius H. Barnes, national wheat dire tor, is scheduled to arrive here next we for a vacation to be spent at his home. H is the mainspring in several industrial e terprises at the Head of the Lakes, inclu ing the McDougall-Duluth Co.'s shipbuil ing plant and the Klearflax Rug Co., whi has attained to the status of a million-do lar proposition and affords a market farmers over the Northwest for their fl straw, after it has been cut into sho

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lengths after passing through the threshing machine. Prior to the establishment of that plant at Duluth, that straw had been simply a waste product for farmers to be gotten rid of through burning.

Duluth grain men have been in receipt of discouraging reports regarding the outlook over Montana, and in some districts in western North Dakota. Advices received by McCabe Bros. Co. from a traveling representative received last week said that the crop outlook in Montana is hopeless as a result of drought. The news is, however, optimistic from over other parts of the territory tributary to this market. A farmer from the vicinity of Fargo, N. D., who was a visitor on the Duluth market recently, asserted that he hoped to thresh out a crop of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. That would be about equal, he asserted, to the record set by him last fall.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Alfred P. Sinclair, of the firm of Safford & Sinclair, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., died June 28 after a long illness.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators June 30 were: Wheat, 56,739 bus.; corn, 1,205 bus.; oats, 184,027 bus.; rye, 970 bus.; barley, 459,786 bus.

Exports of grain and flour for the month of June, 1919, were as follows: Wheat, 1,477,991 bus.; oats, 394,209 bus.; barley, 389,630 bus.; oatmeal, 2,950 bus.; flour, 174,965 sacks.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: O. A. McCree, Minneapolis, Minn.; George E. Lake, Groveland, N. Y.; E. K. Irving, Seattle, Wash.; B. B. Sheffield, Minneapolis, Minn.

Receipts of grain and flour for the month of June, 1919, were: Flour, 99,270 barrels; wheat, 478,965 bus.; corn, 9,060 bus.; oats, 233,135 bus.; rye, 34,325 bus.; barley, 831,975 bus.; malt, 57,800 bus.; cornmeal, 230 barrels, 4,290 cases; oatmeal, 2,000 sacks.

Very little business reported in corn during the past week with prices considerably higher and offerings light. Prices at the closing being quoted about as follows: No. 2 yellow corn, $2.05@2.07 per bu.; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.03@2.05 per bu. Receipts for the week ending July 5 were 1,500 bus.

Oats continue rather quiet, with prices quite some higher than last week and quoted as follows: Fancy 40-42-lb. clipped white oats, 83½@84c per bu.; fancy 38-40-lb. clipped white oats, 83@83½c per bu.; regular 38-40-lb. clipped white oats, 82@82½c per bu.; regular 36-38-lb. clipped white oats, 81½@82c per bu. Receipts for the week ending July 5 were 40,630 bus.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

The first new rye of the season to reach the Baltimore market came to hand on July 1 from St. Mary's County, Md., and sold at $1.50 per bushel.

W. E. Grant, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants of Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The rooms of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce were closed on July 4 and 5, and many of the grain merchants took advantage of a three-day holiday at the seashore.

Jas. E. Cairnes, of Jackson Bros. & Co., Chicago grain merchants, maintaining private wires in Baltimore, New York and other places, spent several days visiting in this city last week.

The names of Frank J. Otterbein and George E. Morrison are posted on the official bulletin of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as applicants for membership in this organization.

The following gentlemen comprise the committee on hay and straw quotations of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for the month of July, viz.: Messrs. Thomas W. Campbell, Harry E. Elgert and M. R. Schermerhorn.



Wheat exports from the post of Baltimore for the first six months of the calendar year amount to 10,166,320 bus., compared with 2,478,778 bus. shipped in the corresponding time last year.

According to figures of the secretary's office, the receipts of baled hay in the Baltimore market for the month of June were 2,337 tons, compared with 3,997 tons arrived in the same month last year.

Owing to the large quantity of wheat in sight, the Grain Corporation has notified the trade here that it will not issue any more permits for coarse grain, there being already a large volume of coarse grain "permitted" via Baltimore for export.

The name of J. Lee Murphy, for many years with the grain exporting firm of John T. Fahey & Co. of this city, is posted on the official bulletin board of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as an applicant for membership in the organization.

I. Panzer, formerly American representative of J. Goldstock & Co., European agents specializing in the guaranteeing of the outturn of grain cargoes, but now at the head of his own concern in New York City, the Superintendence Co., was a visitor on 'Change here last week.

Col. H. C. Jones, head of the grain and hay commission house of H. C. Jones & Co., Inc., of this market, and who has been in the thick of the fray on the other side for the past eighteen months, returned to this country on July 1, and after spending a few days at camp in New York, returned to his home in Baltimore. Col. Jones was one of the first Marylanders to get into active service when this country entered the war, and one of the last to leave France, where he was in charge of debarkation at Bordeaux during the last few months. His reception when he made his first appearance on 'Change here was rousing. Col. Jones is expected to tell of some of his experiences before the coming annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n at Detroit.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Barley is inactive and steady at $2.30@2.40 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

John Coop, chief buyer for the Stott mill, has returned from a fishing trip in northern Michigan.

All life has gone out of the bean deal. Immediate and prompt shipment beans are quoted at $7.15.

Mark Bates, representing W. G. Press & Co., Chicago, was a visitor on 'Change last week. He still preaches $2 corn.

While activity and strength were shown in some lines of grain, the rye deal here is dull as ever. No. 2 is quoted nominal at $1.42.

The wheat market is lower, but not any more active. No. 2 red is quoted at $2.35; No. 2 mixed at $2.33 and No. 2 white at $2.33.

Demand for oats has increased, but is still local. Shippers are not interested here. Receipts have not been large and the price shows a gain of 2½c for the week. Quote: No. 2 white, 73½c; No. 3 white, 73c; No. 4 white, 72c.

Buying of corn has not increased much, but the market has followed the general trend and higher prices are quoted. Receipts are very small and there is nothing doing with the East. Quote: No. 3, $1.86; No. 3 yellow, $1.88; No. 4 yellow, $1.86; No. 5 yellow, $1.83; No. 6 yellow, $1.80; No. 3 white, $1.89.

Walter J. Stegmeyer has returned from France to the cash grain department of the Burdick-Thorne Co. He enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war and was sent overseas almost immediately. His knowledge of the German language, combined with a course in wireless telegraphy at a school in Langres, France, caused his assignment to listening post duty. He saw active service in the St. Mihiel sector, at "Radio Hill" when the Yankee drive began there and followed the push as far as Fairicourt. At the conclusion of the drive he was engaged as an interpreter in the German prison camp near Toul, France.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

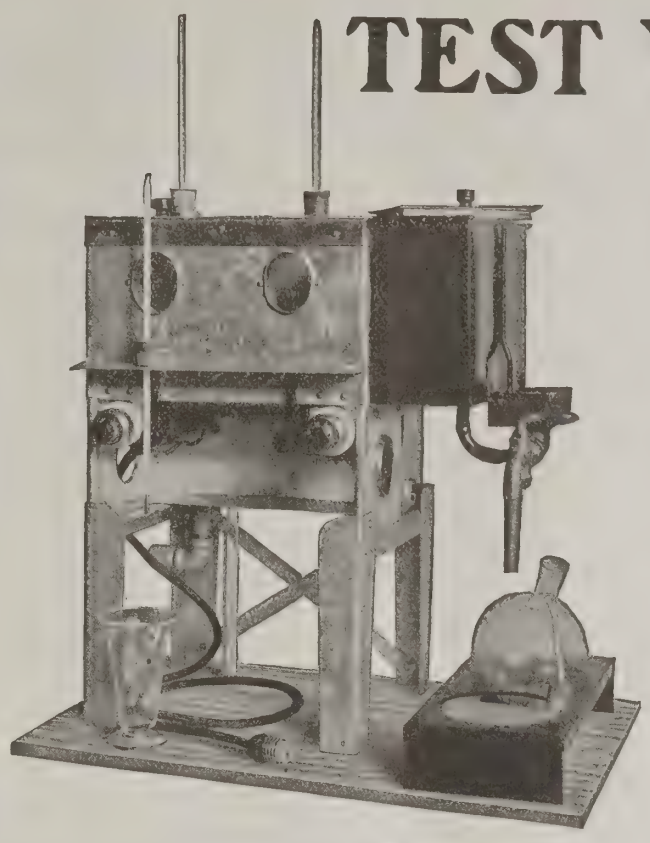
W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

C. A. Addington, formerly with the Keystone Elevator and Grain Co., is now employed by the Holdridge Grain Co. His successor has not yet been selected.

C. D. Gilbert, with the St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., has just returned from a two months' trip throughout Kansas and Oklahoma. He reports oceans of wheat in this territory—most of it promised to St. Joseph.

Frank Gilmore, formerly with the Excello Feed Milling Co., has made arrangements to handle the hay department for the Helm Grain Co. Mr. Ungelbeck, who was with the Excello mill for several years, has returned to the company to take Mr. Gilmore's place.

Another new grain firm will open its offices at 1110 Corby Forsee Bldg. July 15, under the name of Thomas Grain Co. J. M. Thomas, the originator and manager, has had many years' experience in the grain business. His St. Joseph connections have been with the A. J. Brunswig Grain Co. and Gregg Grain Co. Mr. Thomas states that for the time being he will limit his business to consignments.



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Cash Markets.

Wheat: Wheat receipts continue light, but indications are that a large number of cars of new wheat are in transit to St. Joseph and that they will meet with a good demand. Judging from samples received, the Oklahoma crop will be of fine quality, but mostly mixed, soft and hard winter wheat. Cash quotations: No. 1 dark hard, $2.46@2.51; No. 2 dark hard, $2.45@2.47; No. 3 dark hard, $2.34@2.40; No. 4 dark hard, $2.24@2.32; No. 5 dark hard, $2.19@2.23; No. 1 hard, $2.44@2.49; No. 2 hard, $2.43@2.45; No. 3 hard, $2.32@2.38; No. 4 hard, $2.22@2.30; No. 5 hard, $2.17@2.21; No. 1 red, $2.30@2.31; No. 2 red, $2.25@2.27; No. 3 red, $2.23@2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20@2.22; No. 5 red, $2.18@2.20.

Corn: Cash corn for the past week has kept time with futures in their continuous advance towards the $2 mark. Receipts continue light and hardly sufficient to supply the demand. All grades and colors are wanted, but white corn still maintains its premium. Cash quotations: No. 2 yellow, $1.86@1.87; No. 3 yellow, $1.82@1.84; No. 4 yellow, $1.80@1.81; No. 5 yellow, $1.77@1.79; No. 2 white, $1.88@1.89; No. 3 white, $1.86@1.88; No. 4 white, $1.83@1.85; No. 5 white, $1.80@1.82; No. 2 mixed, $1.84@1.85; No. 3 mixed, $1.81@1.83; No. 4 mixed, $1.79@1.81; No. 5 mixed, $1.76@1.78.

Oats: Receipts for the past week have been light and the demand urgent; inquiries being mostly from local consumers and mills. Cash quotations: No. 2 white, 72@72½c; No. 3 white, 71@71½c; No. 2 mixed, 71@71½c; No. 3 mixed, 70@70½c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 3 red, 69@70c.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

No markets on the 4th and Saturday was a holiday in Virginia. Prices quoted here at close of markets July 3 as follows: No. 1 red wheat, $2.38; No. 2 red wheat 3c less; No. 2 rye, $1.50@1.55; No. 2 white oats, 80c; No. 3 white oats, 79c; No. 3 white oats, August shipment, 75c; standand middlings, $50; reddog, $63; bran, $40; rye middlings, $42; No. 1 timothy hay, $40; light mixed hay, $38.

You will note Richmond is now a full-fledged market with Federal inspection department, fully equipped to render proper inspection on everything according to the Government standards; also we have two hay inspectors who have been approved by the National Hay Ass'n.

The most important item of interest we have to report is the fact that a number of Richmond capitalists have decided to build here a very large and modern grain elevator, 500,000 bus. capacity; also a large hay warehouse and feed warehouse combined. They hope to have this plant ready for business by January or February next, and when the promoters appeared before the Richmond Grain Exchange at their annual business meeting and told of their project, they were given a most cordial welcome and by a rising vote the Exchange unanimously indorsed the move and promised their most hearty co-operation. Elevator builders and equipment manufacturers will do well to get in touch immediately through The Price Current-Grain Reporter with the promoters of this enterprice, as the outlay will possibly be somewhere around $500,000, possibly more.

Wheat is being threshed very fast, but we are told the yield is very poor, although a good crop of straw.

Cornfields looking fine. Hay full of weeds and fine grass.

Oats crop fair. Very little rye.

The demand for grain is picking up, and we are looking for good business throughout the whole summer.

Annual Meeting of Grain Exchange.

At the annual meeting of the Richmond Grain Exchange, held in the rooms of the exchange, the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year beginning July 1: President, W. T. Selden; vice-president, W. F. Ferrell; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Green. Board of directors—S. T. Beveridge, R. L. Chenery, T. L. Moore, W. F. Richardson, Jr., W. D. Saunders, W. C. Todd, H. G. Carter, C. W. Wingfield, W. P. Wood. Committees: Executive—W. D. Saunders, C. W. Wingfield, H. G. Carter, N. R. Savage, Nat. Frazer. Quotation—S. T. Beveridge, R. L. Chenery, C. W. Wingfield, W. C. Todd, W. D. Saunders. Grain—S. T. Beveridge, W. F. Ferrell, Aubrey Hawkins, W. C. Todd, W. G. Bragg. Hay—R. L. Chenery, H. E. Kasten, H. G. Carter, W. C. Todd, I. L. Sutherland. Arbitration—T. L. Moore, S. T. Beveridge, W. L. Lefew, H. M. Martin, W. F. Richardson, Jr. Appeal—A. C. Diggs, W. P. Wood, Geo. D. Morgan, W. F. Ferrell, W. G. Bragg. Trade—W. F. Richardson, Jr., W. F. Ferrell, W. S. Flournoy, J. L. Koiner, H. M. Martin. New members—W. D. Saunders, E. M. McGeorge, A. S. B. James, John T. Anderson, R. D. Harlow, C. F. Morriss, A. L. Franklin, F. H. Garber.

This exchange now has a fully equipped U. S. grain inspection department, W. F. Green having been licensed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat and oats. Also a national hay inspection department, both the chief inspector, C. L. Gregory, and deputy, W. F. Green, having been approved by the National Hay Association.

The matter of building a grain elevator here of 500,000 bus. capacity with every modern equipment was endorsed by this exchange; also a hay storage house; and President Selden appointed the following committee to assist in the enterprise: W. F. Richardson, Jr., T. L. Moore, S. T. Beveridge, C. W. Wingfield and W. F. Ferrell

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Cash oats rule quiet but firm. Domestic demand showed some improvement, but trade was limited. Export business is somewhat disappointing. No. 1 whites were quoted at 80¾c; No. 2 white, 80¼c; No. 3 white, 79¾c; No. 4 white, 79¼c, all elevator.

Trade in the corn goods market was confined to a small local demand. Stocks here are not large, and in fact mill offers are also small, but even so, supplies are in excess of demands. The pronounced strength in cash corn caused an advance in prices, however, and the market was generally higher for all grades.

James Cairns, of Jackson Bros., Chicago, motored from that city to New York and arrived during the week. Mr. Cairns was accompanied by T. M. Howell, also of Chicago. These gentlemen described the trip as quite enjoyable, and they also stated that crops in the states through which they passed were in generally good condition.

The following gentlemen were visitors upon the floor of the Produce Exchange during the past week: W. E. Harris of Baltimore, J. L. Street of Newport News, Hon. F. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture of Canada and president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd.; Capt. P. C. Band of Toronto and W. L. Tomlinson, also of Toronto.

Trade in domestic cash corn during the week was quiet, owing to the scarcity of offerings. American corn appears very scarce, and now sizable quantities are offering. Argentine corn on spot here rules strong, prices having advanced sharply, due to the strength of this cereal in the southern grower. Values for domestic corn follow: No. 2 yellow, $2.05; No. 3 yellow, $2.04; No. 2 white, $2.08; No. 3 white, $2.07; No. 2 mixed, $2.04; No. 3 mixed, $2.03.

A somewhat firmer tone prevailed in the local market during the past week as far as mill offers on old flour were concerned. In a number of cases these were advanced from ten to twenty-five cents per barrel, as mills maintained that they were running short of wheat, and were also paying premiums for new supplies, and there was little available at that. Buyers here are not inclined to follow the advance and it is safe to say that most of the business was done at the old levels. The Government came into the market for first clears, and while the volume of sales was not announced, the appearance of this demand stiffened the market for this character of flour quite materially. Clears have been going begging here for some time, but when the Government began to buy, consumers began to take more interest, at least in the better clears. Offers of new crop flour were not of great volume, and prices covered a wide range. Hard wheat flour was offered all the way from $10.75 to $11.50, while soft flours were quoted around $10 to $10.25. Some business was done for forward shipment, but as a rule leading mills were awaiting developments and buyers again showed their determination to act in a conservative way until the new crop situation had shaped itself more definitely.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

In Saskatchewan there has been a marked improvement in the central districts. The eastern side of the province is very good, but the western and southwestern districts poor and much of the crop is ruined.

General conditions as regards the crops in Manitoba continue excellent. With favorable weather from now on Manitoba has every prospect of reaping a bumper crop. All grains are reported to be heading out, growth is rank and the only danger is that rust may step in and spoil a most brilliant prospect.

The appointment of a trade commission with wide powers to investigate and remedy such matters and an amendment to the Canada Grain Act with the view of reducing the enormous profits of the terminal elevators in the matter of overages are other matters that are interesting the grain growers and dealers at the present time.

Alberta as a whole is facing a crop failure. Crops in the Peace River district are said to be good, but development there is only in its infancy and the grand prairie is not yet among great producing areas. Edmonton district is fairly good, but outside of the irrigated country the rest of the province will have very little grain to market.

The original estimate of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for the prairie provinces may be reduced to 175,000,000, perhaps less. It has not been the lack of moisture that has been so ruinous, for we have seen fair crops on well-farmed land in the west under conditions quite as arid, but the heat in June was unprecedented. It was a combination impossible for plant life to fight against.

The market during the week was only for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, and trade was naturally of an evening-up character except in the case of flax. Cash flax advanced over 70c a bushel and October futures over 50c. Such fluctuations can only be brought about by manipulation by the crushers who have practically all the cash flax in sight and have considerable stocks of oil on hand. The whole affair looks like gross profiteering and tends to cause popular indignation against the grain trade as a whole.

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

James Russell, for several years chief grain sampler for the Board of Trade, has been appointed by D. F. Piazzek, zone agent, as wheat buyer for the United States Grain Corporation in Kansas City during the coming year. Harry J. Smith had the position last year.

Members of the Grain Handlers' Union are agitating for a new scale of wages and hours at Kansas City elevators for the coming year. Present wages are 50 to 60 cents an hour. The new objectives are 60 cents an hour, an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. No strike is anticipated.

Edgar H. Sullivan, of the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co., is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Sullivan bought the certificates of R. E. Kidder, a retired miller, for $13,000. New members admitted to the exchange during the week were: Charles H. Kinser, Peter E. Bowers and Frank W. McCoy.

F. R. Warrick, manager of the shipping department of the Moore-Lawless Grain Co. for the last two years, has accepted a position as manager of the Terminal Grain Corporation, at Sioux City, Iowa, to take effect August 1. Mr. Warrick has had 20 years' experience as an elevator man here and at St. Louis, Mo. The Terminal Grain Corporation is increasing its elevator in Sioux City to a 750,000-bushel house.

The Fowler Commission Co. had the distinction of marketing the first car of new wheat in Kansas City this year. On June 30 the company received a car of No. 2 red from Fort Gibson, Okla., which tested 58½ lbs. a bushel and brought $2.21 at auction. The wheat was of good quality, but contained 12½ per cent moisture and showed 4 per cent dockage on account of oats mixture. A year ago the first car of new wheat arrived June 27.

Charles T. Neal, of Kansas City, zone agent for the United States Grain Corporation at Omaha, who went to Europe several months ago, is expected home in a few weeks, after which he will resume his work at Omaha. Mr. Neal's letters tell of his being ordered by Herbert C. Hoover from London to Hamburg to carry out the terms of the Brussels agreement, which provided for the delivery of foodstuffs to Germany in return for 2,500,000 tons of German shipping. He also supervised the delivery of foods to Czecho-Slovakia over German railroads.

Total receipts of leading grains in Kansas City during the crop year ended June 30 were 95,269,600 bus., the third largest in the history of the market. Wheat arrivals were 54,106,650 bus., against 22,226,400 a year previous; corn, 19,956,450 bus., against 28,323,750; oats, 16,606,900 bus., against 18,484,100; kafirs, 1,800,700 bus., against 2,239,800; rye, 471,900 bus., against 558,800; barley, 2,324,000 bus., against 820,000; flaxseed, 3,000 bus., against 75,000; millfeeds, 20,180 tons, against 32,360; flour, 539,825 bbls., against 527,475. The total output of flour by Kansas City mills was 2,544,800 barrels.

Kansas Wheat Crop Saved.

Wheat harvesting in the southwest reached its zenith this week and the shortage of men to handle the great crop of Kansas produced a crisis. It looked for several days as if a heavy loss of grain would be suffered in the western and northern counties, but the danger was finally averted, in the main, by offers of higher wages and by the authorization of special trains by the Railroad Administration for harvesters from Kansas City and other labor centers. Originally the farmers intended to pay 50 cents an hour, with board and lodging. Rains delayed the harvest and checked the first movement of men to the fields. Then the wheat ripened suddenly and everybody wanted help at once. The wage scale began to rise and agents were sent out to enlist recruits, guaranteeing a refund of carfare. Sixty and 70 cents an hour became common wages. As much as $10 and $15 a day was paid in the western portions of the state where the harvest is still going on. According to the latest advices, the 229,000,000 bushel crop will be saved. Rains during the week were light, favoring the harvest. The most serious crop complaint was from southwestern Kansas, where grasshoppers caused some damage.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for four days were 10 cars, against 84 for the full previous week and 193 a year ago. The increase included a few cars of new hard and red from Oklahoma and a cleaning-up of scattered old supplies. The first offering of new wheat was on Monday, when No. 2 red sold at auction for $2.21, or 6c over the Government basis. At the same time old No. 2 was quoted nominally at $2.29@2.31. Later new No. 2 brought $2.22, the offerings going mainly to outside mills. At the close red wheat was generally 5@9c lower than a week ago, with No. 1 quoted at $2.28 and No. 2 at $2.22@2.28. Three cars of new No. 2 hard from Oklahoma arrived Thursday and sold at $2.31, or 16c over the guaranteed price. The same grade of old wheat was worth $2.43@2.45. Hard wheat closed generally at $2.48@2.55 for No. 1 and $2.3@2.50 for No. 2. These prices were 1 higher to 14c lower than a week previou Millers and shippers were the buyers. Ne hard tested 58½ lbs. a bushel, with $12.5 to $13.50 per cent moisture. New re showed about the same weight, but slight less moisture content. The first car of ne red was docked 4 per cent on account oats mixture. Millers here declare they a selling flour for deferred shipment exce on the basis of Government prices. Ir mediate flour business is light. The wo has been given out that northwestern mi ers, who will need some new wheat in t southwest before the maturity of the spri wheat crop, are averse to paying any co siderable premium. As the bulk of t southwestern harvest has been accor plished, and as cars are in good supply, big movement of wheat is likely duri the last half of July, unless rains again b come too numerous. Local stocks of whe decreased 37,000 bus. for the week, to 25 000 bus., against 41,000 a year ago.

Corn—Receipts, 150 cars, against 230 week ago and 102 a year ago. In both ca corn and futures there were strong ma kets. Futures made new high records a cash corn reached the best level since Se tember. Demand, however, was limited the choice samples, and low grades went elevator men. No. 2 yellow scored t best rise, closing 4½@5c higher, at $1.8@1.87. The final price of No. 2 mixed w $1.82@1.84, or 1½@3½c higher. No. white finished 2@3c up, at $1.89@1. Seventy thousand bushels were deliver on Kansas City July contracts. Stocks creased 42,000 bus., to 330,000 bus., agai 1,217,000 last year. Record prices for ho belief that old corn supplies in all positio are small and the disappointing estima on the new crop were the bull influenc The weather conditions were very fav able for the growing crop in the southwe

Oats—Receipts, 49 cars, against 103 week ago and 19 a year ago. Very li sympathy with the corn strength w shown by oats, because the new crop mo ment is too near and the old reserve is large. Shipping sales here, however, exceeded arrivals, as reflected by a decre of 76,000 bus. in stocks to 706,000 bus. 2 white closed 1½@2c higher, at 71½@ No. 2 mixed, unchanged to ½c lower, 69@70c; No. 2 red, unchanged to ½c high at 70@71c. Some of the shipping orc came from Texas, where it was said t dealers had sold short and had been dis pointed in the early movement of Te oats.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 49 cars, aga 18 a week ago and 13 a year ago. Increa offerings accounted for decline of 10@25 kafir and 6c to 22½c in milo. Clos prices, per cwt., were: No. 2 white ka $3.20@3.22½; No. 3, $3.16@3.20; No. 2 m $3.20@3.22½; No. 3, $3.17@3.18. Shipp and local demands were good on recessi Stocks decreased 11,000 bus., to 46,000. crop damage reports were heard.

KAFFIR CORN
MILO MAIZE GRAIN
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for six days ending July 3 were: Wheat, 417,236 bus.; rye, 34,285 bus., and 150,000 bus. of barley.

Ambrose B. Commer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange, is located with his family at Trevose, Pa.

F. W. Behrens of the Commercial Exchange has gone with his family to their cottage in the Pocono Mountains.

John K. Scattergood, of S. F. Scattergood & Co., grain dealers, is spending the summer with his family in Atlantic City.

Louis J. Graffe, ex-president of the Commercial Exchange, has gone with his family to Quebec, Canada, where they will spend the balance of the summer.

At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange held on Tuesday last, it was decided to close the rooms from Thursday evening, July 3, until Monday morning, July 7.

Receipts of flour and grain for the month of June were: 728,207 bbls. flour; 2,592,524 bus. wheat; 276,938 bus. corn; 1,880,787 bus. oats; 1,405,916 bus. rye, and 191,503 bus. barley.

Receipts for four days ending July 3 were 700 bbls. and 12,302,956 lbs. of flour in sacks; 4,129 bus. wheat; 6,951 bus. corn; 298,036 bus. oats; 18,474 bus. rye; 204,725 bus. barley; 12,500 bus. malt, and 160 tons feed.

C. E. Remey, grain dealer of Boston; Robert Andrews, grain dealer of Allentown, Pa.; J. Cains, representing Taylor & Bornique Co., Chicago; W. S. Jewell, Lynch, Md., and Emerson Richards, Atlantic City, were visitors on 'Change during the week.

John Pugh, for over 55 years engaged in the grain business at Conshohocken, Pa., celebrated his eighty-first birthday on Wednesday, July 2, and when he appeared on 'Change was given a rousing reception, the members wishing him many happy returns.

H. D. Irwin, second vice-president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, addressed a meeting of the grain trade on Tuesday, July 1, in which he suggested certain plans for facilitating the issuance of permits on shipments of grain from the West and nearby points.

Stocks in public warehouses July 1, 1919, were: Flour, 185,587 bbls.; and on July 1, 1918, 123,182 bbls.; 836,525 bus. wheat, compared with 16,785 bus. on July 1, 1918; 36,739 bus. corn, as against 68,937 bus. on July 1, 1918, and 1,416,208 bus. oats, compared with 1,011,671 bus. the same time last year.

President C. Herbert Bell of the Commercial Exchange has appointed the following committee to attend the annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, which meets in Detroit, Mich., on July 16, 17 and 18 next: Chairman, N. Holland; John Kilpatrick, William H. Hobson and Jos. F. Huey.

Exports of flour and grain for the month of June were: 365,544 bbls. flour, compared with none the same time last year; 1,548,486 bus. wheat, against 90,887 bus. in June last year; 107,775 bus. corn, compared with 634,030 bus. in June last year; 846,465 bus. oats, against 1,685,506 bus. same time last year; 1,395,065 bus. rye and none in June last year; 60,000 bus. of barley, with none shipped in June, 1918.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Will G. Stueve, John Collins, Jr., Lew McLaughlin and Frank Palmer attended the Indiana Grain Dealers' meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., last week.

State Secretary of Agriculture Shaw estimates that Ohio's wheat crop this year will exceed 50,000,000 bushels for the first time in history. The crop will have a value of $113,000,000 on the basis of the fixed price of $2.26.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange followed the action of other grain and stock exchanges throughout the country and adjourned over July 4th and 5th. Hay trading at the plugging tracks was also suspended.

A new high record was established for shelled corn here the past week when a sale of No. 2 white at $1.94 was posted. The premium for top grades of white was extended 5c over yellow and nearly 7c over mixed. Receipts of all kinds were light, totaling only 38 cars for the four trading days.

According to the latest report issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Cincinnati ranks third among 50 leading American cities in the relative low retail cost of 50 principal food products—and even with this enviable record prices for foodstuffs in Cincinnati have increased 89 per cent since 1914. A survey of the statistics of the country at large shows that the total retail cost of a given quantity of 40 principal food articles in Cincinnati is $11.13, as compared with an average cost of $11.34 in the Upper Mississippi Valley section and a total of $11.68 in the country as a whole.

S. S. Reeves, traffic manager of the Grain and Hay Exchange, notified the members of the trade the past week of the decision of the U. S. Railroad Administration to lower various traffic charges. The reduction in car demurrage charges will become effective July 20, 1919, and will be on a basis of $2 per day for the first four days and $5 for each succeeding day. He also announced that the new bills of lading will become effective September 8 instead of August 8, in order that all shippers using forms printed by themselves can arrange to comply fully with the provisions of the new rulings. The committee for handling the permits on grain shipments to Cincinnati will consist of John A. Morris, chairman operating representatives; O. S. Lewis, traffic representatives, and Miles Todd, U. S. Grain Corporation representatives. The committee has thus far not received the plans to be put in force in this market, but pending the final instructions no permits will be necessary to make shipments.

The expected early arrivals of new wheat in this market had a depressing effect on prices of old the past week, and though a sale of No. 2 red on auction at $2.37½ was recorded, it was very doubtful if the same figures could be realized for a similar car. Only an occasional spot offering for immediate shipment found a sale. Threshing operations are reported as quite general in nearby sections and while new wheat grading No. 1 will probably command a premium for first arrivals, a decided break in present values of old to conform with new crop is generally anticipated by the trade.

The advertisements of Cincinnati's hay merchants contained in the pages of this week's issue of the Price Current-Grain Reporter is a concentrated effort to make business and to create and increase the general prominence of Cincinnnati as a grain and hay market. The local trade wants the business, and are making it known through a trade paper, which asks recognition for its advertisers upon the merits of its publication. The liberal use of "space" must forcefully suggest to shippers and buyers in attendance at the National Hay Association convention that Cincinnati is in the business and on the map and that a National Hay Association meeting can be arranged here with less time and expense to delegates than any other convention city in the country.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Dan McKinnon, manager for Thomson & McKinnon's Minneapolis office, left for Winnipeg Saturday.

L. A. Howard, of L. A. Howard & Co., left Saturday to spend a month's vacation at Alexandria, Minn.

W. A. Poehler, of the Pacific Elevator Co., returned last week from a vacation spent in Northern Minnesota.

The Delano (Minn.) Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. opened bids today on the construction of a new elevator. A certified check for $300 was required with all bids.

A farmers co-operative company has been formed at Stephen, Minn., with T. Thorkildon, president, S. D. Lincoln, vice-president, and D. Eastburn, secretary. It is planned to erect a 50,000 bushel elevator.

C. E. Lewis & Co. announce the withdrawal of John E. Fritsche from the firm and the inclusion of Leonard S. Allen as one of the partners. Mr. Fritsche has made no announcement of his plans for the future.

The underpinning of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Ruthton, Minn., started to give way last week and the stockholders are considering the erection of a modern cement elevator at a cost of $20,000.

The new grain pit on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association has been completed and the telegraph offices have been moved to the center of the trading room. Other work is being rushed.

The Producers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $2,000 by C. C. Chambers and J. F. O'Meare of St. Paul and R. T. Hart and others of Withrow, Minn. The elevator will be operated at Withrow.

J. H. Riheldaffer, formerly Minneapolis manager for McCabe Bros. Co., Duluth, is now associated with R. B. McClean, Winnipeg, as the R. B. McClean Grain Co. J. R. C. McCrea succeeds Mr. Riheldaffer as manager of the MCabe Bros. office.

Cash Wheat. The demand for choice wheat remains good and prices are holding firm. Lower grades are still in rather sluggish demand and show a tendency to sell lower. Local millers were the the best buyers and took care of the bulk of the daily offerings. Orders from outside mills were chiefly for top grade wheat for mixing. The demand for winter wheat was slow on account of the lack of definite promise as to the quality to be delivered on contracts. Offerings were quite heavy. The movement of old crop spring wheat is fair and will probably continue so for a week or more. Mills here are putting aside some good old crop wheat for mixing purposes. The demand for durum wheat is slack and featureless.

The new crop is quite badly infected by black rust and unless the weather conditions are entirely favorable the trade looks for another bad rust year. Reports are coming from all over the Northwest. Some of the new crop wheat is close to maturement, but the heads are running very uneven and small yields are looked for in light soil sections.

Corn. The demand for lower grade corn was slow for a time, but today it was good and prices advanced sharply, some sales indicating 15c advance over last week's values. Top grades were in fair to good demand and today advanced 2@3c. Receipts are moderate.

Oats. The market for oats holds unchanged in character. There is a good demand for the selected offerings and for the poorest oats the demand is rather slow on the average. Prices are based on the September future with No. 3 white selling at 1½@2c under. No. 4 white oats sell at 1@4c less. Crop news spotted. Many fields are heading out very short.

Rye. The deman for rye is good and elevator companies are the chief buyers. Deliveries on contracts were small, much smaller than expected, about 330,000 bushels. Millers were fair buyers of choice rye. No. 2 sells at 1½@2c under September, No. 3 at 1@1½c less.

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts were 2 cars with no sales, although 70½ was bid for 2 white.

Wheat harvesting in this vicinity will be completed by the middle part of the week. Threshing in some parts will also start before the end of the week. Growing corn doing exceedingly well considering the late start.

The Turner-Hudnut Co. and Rumsey Moore & Co., two well known grain firms of Peoria, have consolidated their offices on the fourth floor of the Board of Trade building. N. R. Moore will be associated with Turner-Hudnut Co. in official capacity, and will personally supervise their business.

Thomas O'Loughlin, manager of the Rumsey, Moore & Co. Futures Department, will continue with the new firm and all open trades and funds as margins were turned over to Turner-Hudnut Co. July 1st. W. H. Perrine, president and H. A. Rumsey, vice-pres. of Rumsey, Moore & Co., will also have an interest in Turner-Hudnut Co.

According to rumors the past few days there is a possibility of the large Douglas company plant moving to Peoria. This company uses from 20,000 to 22,000 bushels of corn per day manufacturing starch, stock feed and corn oils for cooking and table use. Representatives of the company were in Peoria two weeks ago looking over the ground, but to the present date their decision has not been made public.

Messrs. Turner-Hudnut Co., being one of the oldest and strongest grain firms in central Illinois, has, in the past devoted their energy largely to export and domestic shipping, but under the new arrangement will continue a general receiving and consignment business directed by Robert S. Turner, a wide-awake hustler with years of experience in the terminal market. R. S. Turner will also be in this department, assisted by J. D. Canty, who has handled their cash grain on "Change" for years.

The Peoria corn market was very strong at the close Thursday, for receipts were light with only 29 cars of corn. The demand was very good from local industries and the market showed an advance from 2 to 2½ cents per bushel. No session was held Friday and Saturday, in accordance with the actions of other markets Peoria voted to close. Corn sales were as follows: 2 white, $1.88½; 2 yellow, $1.86; 3 yellow, $1.86; 4 yellow, $1.85; 6 yellow, $1.83; 2 mixed, $1.86; 6 mixed, $1.83; sample grades, $1.75 to $1.82. Consignment notices indicate a light run of corn for the next few days.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

J. L. Burns, of Troy, Mo., who had a case in the Federal Court here last week, was on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Thursday, looking after some trades he had placed through Tommy Lahey, of T. E. Price & Co.

Ed. F. Manglesdorf, of E. F. Manglesdorf & Bro., seed dealers, of Atchison, Kansas, has opened a branch office in St. Louis on Main & Victor streets, and is an applicant for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

E. M. Kelley, president of the Millers National Federation, who also is president of the Liberty Mills, of Nashville, Tenn., came to St. Louis to spend the Fourth, and was among the visitors on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Thursday.

The first car of new Missouri wheat arrived July 1 from Charleston, Mo., consigned to the John Wahl Com. Co. It graded No. 2 red, 58 lb. test. It was auctioned off by P. P. Connor and brought $2.41, which was 3c under the market for old No. 2 red.

Phil. Rothrock, federal supervisor of grain at St. Louis, will tender his resignation to become associated with the Graham & Martin Grain Co. Mr. Rothrock is well and favorably known to the grain trade in the country and will be a valuable acquisition to his new associates. He has filed an application for membership in the Merchants Exchange and will assume his new duties July 15.

The "ship-by-truck movement" which has been started by the Firestone Company, is finding great favor with wheat growers in this vicinity, and promises to develop into a big factor in the moving of the grain crops, as it will relieve the overburdened railroads of a large amount of the work of bringing the grain crops to market, and will prove an important adjunct to the Federal Barge Line.

The first car of new wheat of the 1919 crop was received last Monday by Geo. J. Schulte & Co. As customary with the first car of new wheat, it was sold at auction by P. P. Connor, the veteran auctioneer of the Exchange. The bottom of the car was damp and heating. It graded red winter sample grade and sold for $2.18. The arrival of this car caused a drop of 2c in the cash wheat market. No. 2 red dropped from $2.44 to $2.42. This car was purchased by G. A. Veninga & Co.

Bert Lang, vice-president of the Grain Corporation, when asked in regard to the restrictions on the marketing of the wheat in the district near Belleville, Ill., which was affected by the Australian take-all, said that his department had no instructions to follow wheat in this district to its destination as it had last year, but that Dr. Leightly, agronomist for the Department of Agriculture, had said that this wheat would be taken by the Government to prevent contamination of other wheat.

At the special election held Thursday, July 3, for the purpose of amending paragraph 7 of section 2 of rule VIII, members of the Merchants Exchange voted 3 to 1 against the proposed amendment. The present rule, which will remain unchanged, reads as follows: "Regular contracts for oats delivery on and after Jan. 2, 1915, shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed between the contracting parties, be for 'Contract' oats, which shall comprise No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white oats, standard oats or No. 3 white oats, in whole or in part."

An announcement on the bulletin board of the Merchants Exchange Thursday instructed grain dealers to avoid bidding for wheat to arrive until Monday, July 7, when the regulations will be put into effect and the rules strictly enforced. These regulations were suspended while the Government had charge of the wheat situation. At a meeting of the to-arrive committee last Monday, it was decided to put these rules and regulations into effect, beginning Monday. Geo. C. Martin, Jr., chairman of the to-arrive committee, tendered his resig-

NEW WHEAT

We are prepared to handle heavy consignments of the new crop to the complete satisfaction of shippers, and in conformity with the desires of the United States Wheat Director.

We are in the market for good HAY, OATS and BARLEY at all times.

MAX BLUMENTHAL
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Edward A. Smith, Mgr. Hay Dept.

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

nation as chairman and Nat. L. Moffitt was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Martin is traveling for his firm in the grain belt.

The Missouri Court has upheld the "Honest measure law," which was enacted by the St. Louis Board of Aldermen at the request of former Commissioner of Weights and Measures Henry L. Weeke, and John Dower, Super. of Weights of the Merchants Exchange. In its decision the Court holds that "It is entirely within the discretion of the city government to provide against imposition they thought might occur in the sales of produce in short measures to the ultimate consumer, even where the original purchaser of the short weight package was aware that it was not full measure. Their discretion and judgment in providing against possible fraud in the matter, whether sound or otherwise, is not for the court to determine."

John L. Edmiston, in charge of the Grain Inspection Department of the State of Illinois, at East St. Louis, returned Thursday from a meeting of the Board of Warehouse Commissioners, at Springfield, and announced that the inspection fee on grain would be changed Aug. 1st. Inspection fees for wheat, corn and oats on and after Aug. 1, will be $1 per car instead of 90c as at present. Inspection fees on rye and barley will be 75c per car an advance of 10c from the present rate. All duplicate certificates asked for after the original and duplicate have been furnished, will be charged for at the rate of 10c each. The Commission made some changes on the grades of barley, but these changes have not yet been published. The question of the inspectors delivering samples of the grain on the grain exchanges was brought up, but any order issued on that subject will apply to Chicago, and not to St. Louis. The sampling at St. Louis will continue under the direction of Charles Wilson.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.44	.71 @71½
Tuesday	New $2.37@2.41 old 2.42	71½@71¾
Wednesday	old $2.38	71½@73
Thursday	new $2.31@2.32	73
Friday	Holiday	
Saturday	Holiday	

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	12,425	No. 2 hard..	———
Corn	398,781	No. 2 corn...	117,331
Oats	324,348	2 yel. corn..	148,922
Rye	59,805	2 white	3,023
Barley	21,376	2 oats	18,323
Kafir	3,097	2 white	30,630
Wheat sc'n..	647	3 oats	211,143
No. 1 red....	———	Standard	7,377
No. 2 red....	2,449	No. 2 rye.....	30,325
No. 1 hard..	———		

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

Grain and feed houses, mill and elevators were closed from July 3 to July 7, starting with the night of the third. As Saturday is generally a half holiday business suspended in Louisville, with the banks and newspapers about the only organizations showing any activity.

The Louisville mills got started again today after a layoff of several days while waiting for new wheat. Early last week the first arrivals came on, whereas the mills were besieged with load after load of wheat on large trucks during the end of the week and this week.

Fine weather during the past ten days has enabled wheat growers to cut and harvest nicely. In some sections of the state harvesting is being done at night under search lights. A considerable amount of threshing has already been done. Mills are paying $2.13 for wagon wheat.

Corn and oats are in fair demand, with receipts of corn fair, but of oats heavy. Offerings of oats ars also heavy. The demand for corn is running almost entirely to white milling corn. Prices are strong and showing signs of further advance. Mills are busier on corn grinding than for some time past. Elevators are not very busy.

Capt. R. O. Gathright, who for several years operated a large mill at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, died last week at the age of 79 years. Capt. Gathright served through the Civil War with the Confederacy and for a time with Gen. Morgan. The mill burned fifteen years ago when struck by lightning.

The Central Kentucky Millers Ass'n at a recent meeting in Lexington, Ky., elected W. B. McKinney, Stanford, president; Nelson Wolcott, Lexington, vice-president, and John D. Allen, Lexington, secretary-treasurer. J. W. Morrison, Lexington; H. M. Renich, Paris; M. T. McEldowny, Winchester; William Anderson, Danville, and Allen Zaring, Richmond, are members of the Executive Committee.

CHICAGO.

Among recent visitors on the Chicago floor were E. E. Buxton, Memphis and D. A. Mowbray of Creston, Ill.

All the exchanges of the country were closed July 4 and 5 giving the employes an opportunity for a three-days' outing.

Newly elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade are Louis C. Dillon of Culver, Ind., and William Tomlinson of Gary, Ind.

L. A. Bowman of the Peoria grain trade, who recently covered Knox, Stark and Peoria counties, reports an improvement in the oats condition.

Charles Requa, prominent in the grain trade, was elected foreman of the July grand jury which was impaneled this week by Chief Justice Marcus Kavanagh of the Criminal Court.

July 7 was the date of the first arrival of new wheat to this market as compared to July 6 last year. Sales ranged from $2.25@2.29, and the wheat tested 60 to 60½ lbs. with 12.60 to 12.80 per cent moisture, grading No. 1 hard. James E. Bennett & Co. received the shipment.

"Herb" Mayer of Mayer, Holbrook & Co., back from a trip through Illinois and Missouri country points, finds the oats crop good and the wheat field enormous with dockage reductions to play an important part. Illinois wheat shipping trade has not been accustomed to the latter but is resigned to such losses which will, however, be more than made up for in the increased farm production and guaranteed prices.

A. K. Taylor of Taylor & Bournique states that in a comparatively recent Ohio and Indiana trip a spotty oats condition was prevalent. His wide spread reports from their several branch offices likewise suggests that much of the new oats is heading out short. The analysis of these factors however and rumors based therein relative to the reduction of oats yield is not in Mr. Taylor's opinion sufficiently definite to bear close scrutiny.

A recent Price Current-Grain Reporter announcing Wegener Brothers, a new Chicago grain firm with an old established clientele will be recalled. The details of the business have fast shaped up and "Pete" Eschenburg and his son, M. W. Eschenburg, will be associated with the Wegeners. These names are too familiar with the personnel of the Chicago grain commission business for the past 25 years to require any further introduction.

GRAIN CORPORATION GRAIN AND MILLING REPORT.

The weekly bulletin of the Food Administration Grain Corporation gives figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending June 20, as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms, bus.	2,320,000	1,695,000
Stocks in mills and elevators	43,234,000	14,321,000
Decrease for the week.	6,399,000	4,278,000
Flour made, week June 13, bbls.	1,670,000	1,383,000
Barrels made July 1 to June 13	119,605,000	113,973,000

The law of rotation in the Federal Trade Commission has made Gov. John F. Foot chairman of that body. Gov. Foot was at one time governor of New Jersey and also judge of the Supreme Court of that state.

PHILIP ROTHROCK RESIGNS.

Philip Rothrock, Division Federal Grain Supervisor of the Bureau of Markets at St. Louis, has designed to go into the cash grain business. He will be connected with Graham & Martin at St. Louis. No successor has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Rothrock has been connected with the Department of Agriculture for the past ten years, having joined the staff of the Grain Standardization at Washington at that time.

Hay Trade at Houston, Texas.

To facilitate the handling of grain at Houston, Texas, a movement has been started to establish a hay and grain inspection bureau there. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to investigate the situation and report to the dealers.

Threshermen in Jackson County, Ind., have been demanding 9c a bu. for wheat; 12c for rye and 5c for oats.

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Our prices will interest every feed buyer. We cover the entire Northwest and our service is both prompt and satisfactory. Let us know your requirements.
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MINNEAPOLIS SIOUX CITY DULUTH

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Terminal Elevators at Minneapolis, Minn. and Green Bay, Wis.
Write for Samples and Prices
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TO MILLERS: Write us for Samples of Milling Barley
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Operate Two Terminal Elevators
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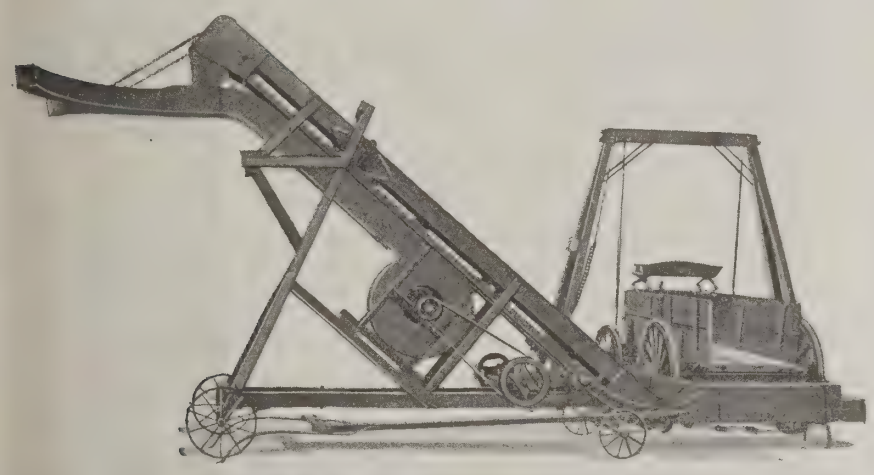
For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

Trade Mention

The Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., with offices in several important grain centers, state they are handling the largest business of their history in equipments and supplies for elevating, conveying and power work in elevators, mills and feed plants. A recent issue of this paper commented on their Snap Corn Separator, a new machine coming into natural popularity in the South. The machine only added, however, to a line already complete, as those making increases in their plant equipment or erecting new elevators are discovering this year. The Union Iron Works prides themselves in maintaining large stocks so that prompt shipments can be made, taking care of the unfortunate buyer who waits too long and also those equally unfortunate in suffering breakdowns. If you are in either class, send them a wire and we are confident you will get delivery the same day or very shortly if your needs are at all special. That is the kind of business the Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., are noted for.

A CONVENIENT MACHINE.

Unique in the grain conveying equipment of the country is the Portable Car Loader manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill., which handles ear corn and loose grain of all descriptions without the least injury to the grain. The loader may be used two ways. It will handle grain directly from farmers' wagons to the railroad cars in instances. where there is no elevator located at a station, thereby probably saving a long haul to some station elevator. Then too there are many of these loaders in continuous daily use at many country elevators for unloading the grain from the farmers' truck or wagon, as the case may be, directly to the elevator bins and then later on loading cars, all at an average working capacity of 1,200 bus. an hour. The entire process is accomplished without any scooping, nor does the grain pass through the fan indicated in the engraving herewith; it is simply carried on by the air from the fan in such manner that it is guaranteed to do its work without injury to the most tender grain.



The Portable Car Loader may be readily termed a safe bit of insurance, for if listed as part of the live equipment of a grain dealer the fire hazard need have no terror for him; for should a fire destroy his elevator it need not also cripple his business during adjustment period. He will be enabled to hang out the "Business as Usual" sign and have the Portable Car Loader take care of incoming crops. If desired the Loader may be equipped with a grain cleaning device. It can be bought fully equipped with a Cushman Engine also, mounted conveniently on the same truck. Write to the manufacturers and find out more about the "something different" method of handling the harvest.
HAY ISSUE

MAYFIELD IN CASH GRAIN.

Mayfield & Co., 513 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill., with firm members who have been identified with the Chicago future market, now announce a cash grain department. George M. Brunfleck, a cash grain man lately with W. P. Anderson & Co., will handle the Mayfield cash grain trade. Our readers will recall reference in this paper to the organization of this firm some time ago by Messrs. McNamee and Mayfield, both of whom have been identified with the speculative grain trade of the Chicago market for many years. It is therefore the natural outgrowth of their affairs and will take full advantage of the enormous crop movement that will soon start to see their interest in cash grain as well as futures. Proper floor representation with the Chicago cash grain crowd has been arranged and the company solicits consignments and sales to arrive. On the present grain movement, and with big business in sight for all, it is the hope of these men to participate in handling cash grain as well as futures and with their full knowledge of the business and excellent financial arrangements, there is no reason why they should not do so.

"Milt" Crowe at Frankfort.

Recently a PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER mentioned the fact that Milton Crowe of Buffalo would soon be back in his old Indiana territory on his own hook; and we are now glad to announce that he has opened an office at Frankfort, Ind., and will continue his former office at Piqua, Ohio. A general brokerage business at both places similar to his former trade, several years back, before "Milt" went to Buffalo, will be his game, and we need not hint to his long list of old friends and customers that he will handle it right. We might suggest that on the present crop movement, with its uncertainties and high prices, the assistance in marketing crops of a man with his broad experience should be sought by all.

The wheat midge or red weevil is reported in Ohio wheat fields this year in some localities as reported in 1918. The midge attacks the kernels but no serious damage is anticipated this year.

Wheat Quality Will Be Poor.

As we have indicated in our former letters, the quality and yields of this crop of wheat will be disappointing. In many important sections of the Central West, yields will be hardly half of last year, though increase in acreage will make up some of the loss; it is a case of rank straw and small head. There is considerable damage to quality by too much rain, generally lodging, blight, red and black rust and scab. Spring wheat in this territory is almost a failure but gives fair promise in the Northwest. Low grades will predominate, especially if there is much more rain; bad storms are predicted from July 6th to 9th. It is impossible to predict what the discounts of the low grades will be; we must wait until wheat begins to arrive freely so as to see what its condition and mixing value is and the proportion of low grades to the No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

The weekly report of the American Steel & Wire Co. says that grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to alfalfa and vineyards in California while in the central states the alfalfa is being damaged by cut worms.

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Omaha Grain Exchange
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Cash Grain Department
Consignments Solicited

VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON REPORT.

The Van Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis, in their crop report for July 2 say that during the previous week the weather conditions were favorable for the crops of Minnesota, South Dakota, and eastern half of North Dakota. There was little rain and the weather was hot and windy. This dried, to a great extent, much of the territory that has too much moisture.

In northwestern North Dakota good rains fell. One or two days the temperature was very high, accompanied by hot winds which have no doubt had some effect on small grain. Southwestern North Dakota and the entire state of Montana are badly in need of rain. In Montana many streams which have in the past supplied water for irrigating purposes in the valleys and basins have almost dried up. With the exception of a very few localities the state will have one of the lightest crops in its history. In many districts throughout the Northwest wheat is all headed. In the Eastern and Southern territory is in an exceptionally good shape and with the forcing weather we have had recently, harvest will be about as early as the average.

Cereal Values Require Readjustment.

Taking current cash prices for corn and rye and the Government guaranteed price for wheat (ignoring existing premiums), we find that in the Chicago market wheat costs $75.32 per ton; corn, $65.00; and rye, $52.15. If the hungry Scandinavian, the starving German or the thrifty Dutch, accustomed to rye bread from infancy and preferring it to wheat, will pay a premium for wheat of 44 per cent; if the farmers in this country will sell their rye and use corn at a price 25 per cent higher, when for feeding purposes rye equals corn, then current values are right, otherwise a sharp readjustment is due.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

At the request of the C. & O. R. R. the Cincinnati district freight traffic will consider the proposition of establishing milling and transit arrangements car lots originating in Illinois and reaching the C. & O. for connecting lin Through rates and routes by way Cincinnati and Louisville with stops Huntington, W. Va., when product destined to Atlantic Coast points.

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313 Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

NEW INSPECTOR AT DES MOINES.

Chas. F. Lias, assistant chief grain inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been appointed chief grain inspector of the Des Moines Board of Trade and will assume his duties about the 15th of July. Mr. Lias has had a thorough training in his chosen field and about 16 years ago was appointed inspector and registrar of flax seed of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago to succeed the late S. H. Stevens. He was chosen for this position from six candidates, which proved his worth and he is considered an expert judge of flax seed. Later he was appointed assistant chief grain inspector of the Board of Trade and through his careful and painstaking work has gained the confidence of the entire trade. Mr. Lias is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in 1868.

The inspection department of the Des Moines Board of Trade will be equipped with a modern, up-to-date outfit which Mr. Lias has purchased from the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau of Chicago and comprises two 6-burner testers, a mixer, complete grading equipment triers, dockage sieves, etc.

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts at New York last week were 1,046,000 bus., being for four days only, and indicating that a large volume has been in transit for export use, and probably a liberal amount still running. Stocks will, undoubtedly, show a further increase at this port. New business for export, however, has been disappointing, and there are rumors that the business may be curtailed through lack of available tonnage, as the Wheat Director will no doubt require an unusual amount when that crop starts to move.

The new record prices made for corn have, naturally, influenced those for oats also; but there has been additional strength because of a growing and somewhat well-founded belief that more or less deterioration has occurred, and the outcome of the growing crop will reflect a much smaller yield than was anticipated. Spot oats, however, while 1½ to 2c higher, based on the advance of the future markets, have ruled dull, and local dealers seemingly are well supplied. Cash transactions for the week unusually small, and there has been a further decrease in premiums asked.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York City.*

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Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July 13	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0	3,313,0
July 20	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0	2,755,0
July 27	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0	2,306,0
Aug. 3	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0	2,629,0
Aug. 10	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0	3,241,0
Aug. 17	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0	2,822,0
Aug. 24	5,522,0	2,661,0	3,793,0	2,382,0
Aug. 31	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0	1,859,0
Sept. 7	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0	1,710,0
Sept. 14	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0	1,766,0
Sept. 21	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0	1,976,0
Sept. 28	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0	3,444,0
Oct. 5	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0	5,026,0
Oct. 12	5,530,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct. 19	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,870,0	3,975,0
Oct. 26	5,108,0	1,492,0	3,361,0	3,288,0
Nov. 2	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov. 9	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov. 16	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov. 23	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov. 30	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec. 7	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,316,0
Apr. 12	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figures up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	July 4, 1919.	June 27, 1919.	July 5, 1918.
Port receipts...	101,367	140,572	24,220
Since Aug. 1..	5,611,113	5,509,746	5,681,011
Port stocks ...	1,258,484	1,328,371	1,088,621
Interior receipts	68,946	71,615	37,430
Since Aug. .1.	6,421,125	6,352,179	7,718,410
Interior shpmts	104,325	139,169	53,529
Interior stocks..	1,027,232	1,062,591	818,251
Amount brought into sight ...	151,703	151,015	116,561
Since Aug. 1..	11,019,845	10,868,142	11,816,474
Northern spinners' takgs.	32,997	44,004	42,141
Since Aug. 1..	2,045,787	2,012,790	2,704,812
Southern consumption ...	56,000	56,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1..	3,253,000	3,197,000	1,003,000
Expts. to Great Britain	71,403	82,161	15,767
Since Aug. 1...	2,342,372	2,268,817	2,200,517
Exp. to France	none	13,912	29,010
Since Aug. 1..	715,497	715,497	622,711
Exp. to Continent	97,921	15,170	14,680
Since Aug. 1..	1,954,355	1,856,678	1,267,117
Total week's exports	169,324	111,183	89,487
T'l expts. since Aug. 1	5,012,224	4,840,992	4,090,375
Wld's visible supply	5,092,947	5,149,740	3,506,778
Of which American	3,409,947	3,449,740	2,320,778
Liverpool stks	534,000	534,000	241,000
Continen'l stks.	252,000	280,000	139,000
N. Y. stocks..	95,591	101,375	132,588
New Or. stks.	404,810	424,222	861,189
On shipboard wtg. clear....	189,196	194,102	44,765

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Send samples all off grade grains
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BROOM CORN.

The period for planting is drawing to a close, says *The Broom Corn Review,* and from now on will no doubt be limited.

Marketing continues light owing to the wheat harvest, and will so continue until farmers can and are willing to make deliveries. Prices paid show the same relative mark as heretofore, ruling usually from $65 to $100, with occasional lots commanding better values. Some farmers are still asking $125 to $150 and above.

No change is noted in the Wichita market, prices ruling principally from $75 to $250, the cheaper end of the holdings offered from $75 to $100, the bulk at $85 to $100, with better stock at $120 to $140 and upward according to grade, with Lindsay stock around $250. In Central Illinois some little corn has moved at $150@200. Growing conditions are excellent.

Beef Cattle to Advance.

Bankers in the grazing districts have advised cattlemen to stop sacrificing their cattle and to hold them over until fall; therefore, there will be no more sacrificing of beef cattle for the summer, and as the Texas range cattle have all been marketed, beef will continue to advance from now on. There is but one side to meat foods, until Europe is able to help themselves by their own productions. When that will be, the future must answer. For the present, all the United States can produce in the way of food will find an anxious foreign demand at high prices. Shortly the blockade with Germany will be raised and a full realization of the opinions which we have been expressing for months will be had. We have said many times that Germany could take all the lard we have in stock. We believe that as soon as the blockade is raised, every pound of lard in this country will be taken at once by Germany.—*W. G. Press & Co.*

SAMUEL HASTINGS CO.
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K. D. Corn Uncle Sam Oats
CAIRO, ILL.

The first wheat reported marketed in Oklahoma came from Frederick, Tillman County, to Oklahoma City and sold

South Dakota Rye.

In South Dakota the rye crop is th best in the territory. Some of the co respondents of Van Dusen Harringto Co., Minneapolis, advise that it ma average in their districts from 25 to 3 bus., while in others it is estimate from 10 to 15 bus. In Minnesota an eastern North Dakota the crop, as rule, is thinner and estimates ar around 15 bus. average. In the weste part of North Dakota the hot wind have damaged the rye considerably a it was in a stage susceptible to th heat.

Application for wheat handlers licenses should be made at once to zon agents if the licenses have not alread been delivered. All new institution which may not be upon the zone agent records should make applications a once.

BRITISH BREAD SUBSIDY.

A "White Book" recently published by the British government has given the history of the food side of the war from the English point of view, up to March 31, 1918. The trading account shows that the purchases of frozen meat between September, 1914, and March 31, 1918, amounted to £133,069,740. The bulk of the supply was issued on repayment to the War Office, Admiralty and Allied governments, but considerable quantities were sold to the civilian population and on these a profit of £1,264,767 was made.

The bread subsidy, which came into operation on Sept. 17, 1917, falls under two main headings—(a) the amount by which the cost of cereals imported by the government exceeds the price at which they are sold to millers and (b) the amount by which the price paid by millers for home-grown and imported cereals, together with the cost of milling, including millers' profits, etc., is in excess of the fixed price at which the resulting flour is sold by them to bakers.

It appears that it was not possible to ascertain the exact cost of the subsidy, because of the impossibility of keeping separate the identity of those cereals destined for the loaf and those destined for other purposes, but the estimated cost for the year to Aug. 31, 1918, was considered to be £40,000,000 ($200,000,000), subject, however, to a saving to arise under the Wheat Executive pooling arrangements.

The trading accounts of the Ministry of Food show that during 1917-18 the purchases, including a reserve for insurance, amounted to £65,703,660, the sales to £46,278,570, and the stocks in hand at the end of the year to £20,974,116, while the general administrative charges, including such items as rationing and propaganda expenses, were £1,415,663. The net outcome on the trading accounts is a profit, or a reserve for contingencies carried forward to the next year's account, of £133,363.

There was a loss of £18,967 on vegetable preservation. The Food Production Department has obtained authority for the establishment of a large number of vegetable drying stations, a considerable demand for the product from the army having been anticipated. This demand did not materialize. The Central Live Stock Fund, which arranged for the pooling of all costs of distribution and administration in order to insure the equitable distribution of meat, showed a net deficit of £453,429.

The sugar supply trading account from August, 1914, to March 31, 1918, shows an expenditure of £152,745,927, and a net profit of £6,668,993, equal to about 4½ per cent on the turnover.

Dealing with the operations of the Food Production Department, the Auditor General states that the trading accounts and balance sheets furnished to him for the year 1917-18 showed that the total net cost of various trading schemes undertaken by that department amounted to more than £1,000,000. There was a very heavy loss on motor tractor plowing, the net cost borne by the department being £839,970

The selling force of the National Cash Register Co. in the past six months have sent in 669 suggestions, of which 122 have been adopted by the Company at Dayton for the betterment of their business. The campaign is stimulated by a contest between the various departments as well as rewarded by cash money prizes for particularly fine suggestions. An ever increasing volume of sales of the N. C. R. is reported by this very progressive firm.

Argentine Wheat Exports.

The following are the totals by weeks of the exports of wheat and flour from Argentina for the past three years:

Week—	1918.	1917.	1916.
July 13.....	3,157,000	307,000	1,568,000
July 20.....	5,429,000	497,000	1,656,000
July 27.....	7,568,000	223,000	1,696,000
Aug. 3.....	6,184,000	278,000	1,512,000
Aug. 10.....	2,823,000	88,000	368,000
Aug. 17.....	3,342,000	172,000	820,000
Aug. 24.....	4,281,000	102,000	920,000
Aug. 31.....	2,372,000	85,000	808,000
Sept. 7.....	1,638,000	392,000	1,080,000
Sept. 14.....	1,657,000	423,000	840,000
Sept. 21.....	1,243,000	264,000	1,072,000
Sept. 28.....	2,105,000	52,000	672,000
Oct. 5.....	1,378,000	406,000	2,830,000
Oct. 12.....	1,212,000	195,000	1,416,000
Oct. 19.....	1,100,000	.....	1,792,000
Oct. 26.....	623,000	324,000	1,136,000
Nov. 2.....	192,000	135,000	1,240,000
Nov. 9.....	450,000	849,000	1,072,000
Nov. 16.....	335,000	326,000	976,000
Nov. 23.....	445,000	550,000	1,372,000
Nov. 30.....	1,442,000	184,000	1,160,000
Dec. 7.....	715,000	417,000	1,288,000
Dec. 14.....	410,000	904,000	417,000
Dec. 21.....	1,197,000	256,000	2,184,000
Dec. 28.....	499,000	280,000	2,564,000
Jan. 4.....	638,000	520,000	1,697,000
Jan. 11.....	1,265,000	256,000	1,114,000
Jan. 18.....	468,000	920,000	1,444,000
Jan. 25.....	1,134,000	980,000	2,417,000
Feb. 1.....	473,000	227,000	1,721,000
Feb. 8.....	1,177,000	583,000	2,071,000
Feb. 15.....	352,000	597,000	2,200,000
Feb. 22.....	399,000	1,166,000	877,000
Mar. 1.....	133,000	823,000	1,163,000
Mar. 8.....	1,331,000	1,769,000	1,151,000
Mar. 15.....	725,000	1,656,000	1,706,000
Mar. 22.....	589,000	2,995,000	989,000
Mar. 29.....	577,000	1,785,000	1,868,000
Apr. 5.....	2,086,000	3,057,000	1,048,000
Apr. 12.....	1,826,000	2,549,000	746,000
Apr. 19.....	690,000	4,022,000	246,000
Apr. 26.....	964,000	4,365,000	246,000
May 3.....	1,125,000	4,958,000	1,044,000
May 10.....	1,408,000	2,472,000	979,000
May 17.....	2,166,000	1,592,000	1,369,000
May 24.....	1,541,000	1,233,000	538,000
May 31.....	1,871,000	3,268,000	974,000
June 7.....	2,152,000	6,277,000	599,000
June 14.....	2,056,000	4,593,000	351,000
June 21.....	2,575,000	4,756,000	304,000
June 28.....	3,493,000	3,588,000	447,000
July 5.....	3,594,000	4,423,000	183,000

The State Board of Agriculture of Missouri has adopted regulations requiring the testing of stocker and feeder cattle for bovine tuberculosis before leaving the yards, to conform to the new Federal regulations effective as of July 1. These regulations, of course, do not apply within the state but only for cattle moving interstate.

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

The *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* of the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics, edited by Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., contains in the April number an inquiry into or calculation of the quantities of Canadian wheat available for seed, home consumption and export. This table, reproduced below, deals with the wheat crops of the years 1915, '16, '17 and '18, covering the greater part of the war, and are for the years ending Aug. 31. In this table the final balance shown as "available for food" is obtained after adding the quantity imported and allowing for loss in cleaning, deducting grain of non-merchantable quality and deducting also the quantity exported. From the gross estimated production there is deducted 3 per cent to allow for loss in cleaning, while the deduction for grain of non-merchantable quality, which varies with the season, is that which is annually reported at the end of March by the correspondents of the Bureau. The imports and exports include wheat flour in terms of bushels. For seeding the allowance is the average of 1¾ bus. per acre.

In previous calculations the quantity allowed for food had been 6¼ bus., the assumed annual average per capita consumption which experience previous to the war had indicated as prevalent in Canada. But during the war the increasing scarcity and dearness of wheat, as well as the military importance of maintaining overseas supplies resulted no doubt in a lower consumption, and allowance is made because of the alteration in the standard of flour the milling extraction being considerably higher. Taking all these things into consideration, therefore, the assumed average per capita consumption during the war years and especially the later war years, is regarded reduced from 6¼ bus. to as low as 3.95 in a single year. Over the four years ending Aug. 31, 1919, the quantities available for food represent an average capita annually of 4.93 bus. The population for 1919 is estimated as raised to 8,600,000 by natural increase and by returning soldiers.

The figures for the season 1918-19 to show imports, exports and seed of 1¾ bus. per acre are of course estimated for the unexpired term. The table is therefore as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN WHEAT CROP, 1916-1919.

	1915-16. Bus.	1916-17. Bus.	1917-18. Bus.	1918-19. Bus.	†4 years. Bus.
Gross production	393,542,600	262,781,000	233,742,850	189,075,350	1,079,141,800
Imports of wheat and flour	276,360	309,032	261,531	*300,000	*1,146,923
Total	393,818,960	263,090,032	234,004,381	189,375,350	1,080,288,723
Loss in cleaning, 3 per cent	11,806,278	7,883,430	7,012,284	5,672,259	32,374,251
Balance	382,012,682	255,206,602	226,992,097	183,703,091	1,047,914,472
Grain not merchantable	18,872,600	39,138,000	10,735,850	13,705,350	82,451,800
Balance	363,140,082	216,068,602	216,256,247	169,997,741	965,462,672
Exports of wheat and flour	289,794,162	170,803,801	155,235,260	*90,000,000	*705,833,223
Balance	73,345,920	45,264,801	61,020,987	79,997,741	259,629,449
Seed at $1.75 per bu. per acre	27,000,000	26,150,000	31,024,000	*32,000,000	*116,174,000
Balance available for food	46,345,920	19,114,801	29,996,987	47,997,741	143,455,449

*Partly estimated. †Four years ending Aug. 31, 1919.

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Argentine Corn Exports.

The following are the totals by weeks of the exports of corn from Argentina for the past three years:

Week—	1918.	1917.	1916.
July 13.....	.....	215,000	1,275,000
July 20.....	.....	240,000	2,650,000
July 27.....	187,000	295,000	1,191,000
Aug. 3.....	91,000	272,000	3,690,000
Aug. 10.....	50,000	156,000	3,112,000
Aug. 17.....	806,000	632,000	2,806,000
Aug. 24.....	261,000	34,000	2,202,000
Aug. 31.....	1,009,000	236,000	2,490,000
Sept. 7.....	577,000	456,000	2,392,000
Sept. 14.....	476,000	396,000	2,594,000
Sept. 21.....	647,000	626,000	3,196,000
Sept. 28.....	1,059,000	147,000	2,287,000
Oct. 5.....	201,000	272,000	2,539,000
Oct. 12.....	794,000	43,000	3,552,000
Oct. 19.....	598,000	.....	3,299,000
Oct. 26.....	1,056,000	630,000	3,851,000
Nov. 2.....	1,085,000	94,000	2,619,000
Nov. 9.....	636,000	522,000	4,072,000
Nov. 16.....	278,000	365,000	4,439,000
Nov. 23.....	1,790,000	550,000	2,448,000
Nov. 30.....	1,449,000	955,000	2,567,000
Dec. 7.....	986,000	384,000	2,414,000
Dec. 14.....	1,105,000	563,000	384,000
Dec. 21.....	318,000	1,133,000	2,134,000
Dec. 28.....	1,108,000	581,000	522,000
Jan. 4.....	1,150,000	726,000	483,000
Jan. 11.....	2,095,000	594,000	726,000
Jan. 18.....	1,178,000	511,000	1,748,000
Jan. 25.....	1,756,000	470,000	1,408,000
Feb. 1.....	400,000	770,000	1,772,000
Feb. 8.....	883,000	108,000	1,145,000
Feb. 15.....	726,000	365,000	1,168,000
Feb. 22.....	399,000	265,000	597,000
Mar. 1.....	1,049,000	226,000	747,000
Mar. 8.....	626,000	386,000	386,000
Mar. 15.....	315,000	380,000	662,000
Mar. 22.....	1,260,000	302,000	78,000
Mar. 29.....	887,000	296,000	1,137,000
Apr. 5.....	127,000	109,000	778,000
Apr. 12.....	1,432,000	472,000	1,374,000
Apr. 19.....	1,042,000	271,000	1,601,000
Apr. 26.....	375,000	716,000	1,601,000
May 3.....	1,903,000	.....	408,000
May 10.....	1,764,000	290,000	327,000
May 17.....	1,523,000	313,000	211,000
May 24.....	1,858,000	171,000	558,000
May 31.....	1,135,000	47,000	942,000
June 7.....	2,201,000	82,000	933,000
June 14.....	2,009,000	.....	774,000
June 21.....	139,000	412,000	1,734,000
June 28.....	2,090,000	.....	1,698,000
July 5.....	1,505,000	.....	779,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending July 3, 1919. (000 omitted).

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore ...	490	104	1,600	515	811
Boston	75	2	186	40	791
Buffalo	745	70	1,930	310	762
Chicago	171	1,543	5,060	1,351	1,429
Afloat	....	78	87	242	44
Detroit	34	44	144	35	.....
Duluth	319	.....	206	717	221
Galveston ...	825	2	.....	1	147
Indianapolis .	40	402	76	5	.....
Kansas City .	270	325	710	135	.....
Milwaukee ..	181	192	1,260	534	1,280
Minneapolis .	1,397	11	2,815	4,180	1,262
New Orleans.	1,025	43	129	.....	1,766
Newport News ...	.....	.....	48	.....	295
New York ..	519	13	2,125	277	1,199
Omaha	83	391	264	291	23
Peoria	....	91	97	.....	.....
Philadelphia .	425	36	1,263	184	49
St. Louis....	8	438	333	60	20
Toledo	71	14	227	57	2
Canals	30	.....	325	.....	.....
Lakes	.....	.....	150	80	265
July 3, '19.	6,708	3,799	19,055	9,014	10,807
July 6, '18.	551	10,883	12,246	739	4,934
June 28, '19.	8,681	1,038	18,094	8,981	10,166
June 21, '19	11,387	4,336	15,835	9,048	10,236
June 14, '19.	13,439	3,628	14,973	9,601	8,871

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Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has entire confidence in the future of barley. Only a small portion of the barley, he says, has ever been used for brewing purposes and now its value as a feed grain for beef making has become recognized, ample market is anticipated for that purpose as well as for use in the dairies. In some states in Canada barley is very successfully used as a hog feed.

Based on the testimony of the ... rector General of Railroads before t... House Committee last week another ... vance in railroad rates is about d... The Brotherhoods have not been hea... from.

COTTON REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the AREA OF COTTON in cultivation this year (1919) in the United States is about 33,960,000 acres, as compared with 37,207,000 acres, the revised estimates of acreage in cultivation a year ago, being a decrease of 3,247,000 acres, or 8.7 per cent. The condition of the growing crop on June 25, was 70.0 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 75.6 on May 25, 1919, 85.8 on June 25, 1918, and 80.3, the average condition for the past ten years on June 25.

A condition of 70.0 on June 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 156.4 pounds and a total production (allowing 1 per cent from planted area for abandonment) of about 10,986,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,000, three years ago 11,450,000, and four years ago 11,192,000 bales.

Details by States follow:

State.	Area June 25, 1919. Preliminary estimate.		Condition. June 25.			Change May 25 to June 25.	
	% compared with 1918.	Acres.*	1919.	1918.	Ten-year average.	1919.	Ten-year average.
Va.	85	38	82	85	84	—7	—2
N. C.	90	1,454	83	91	79	—2	+1
S. C.	89	2,706	78	83	77	0	+1
Ga.	97	5,262	72	80	79	—9	+1
Fla.	70	122	57	79	83	—18	+1
Ala.	115	2,990	67	84	79	—11	+1
Miss.	93	2,939	63	90	79	—10	—1
La.	85	1,445	61	87	79	—13	0
Tex.	90	10,755	69	84	82	—7	+2
Ark.	89	2,701	64	91	82	—4	+1
Tenn.	83	755	64	94	83	0	+1
Mo.	80	124	60	93	84	—10	0
Okla.	77	2,456	69	90	83	+4	+2
Cal.‡	88	169	99	93	†96	+8	†+4
Ariz.	115	115	93	96	..	...	...
N. M.	115	15	100	..	..	...	...
U. S.‡	91.3	33,960	70.0	85.8	80.3	—5.6	+1.1

*000 omitted. †Nine-year average. ‡Lower California (about 86,000 acres) included in California figures, but excluded from United States total.

The acreage in sea-island (including Mead) is about 65,000, compared with 279,000 last year; in Egyptian 97,000 compared with 79,000 last year. Forecast of production, sea-island (including Mead) 15,000 running bales, compared with 52,200 bales last year; Egyptian 45,000 bales against 36,200 bales last year.

Government estimates of acreage and yield, together with the percentage conditions for July during the past ten years, follow:

Year.	Crop, Bales.	Acreage, Acres.	Cond'n, Pct.
1919	10,986,000	33,960,000	70.0
1918	15,325,000	37,073,000	85.8
1917	11,285,399	34,925,000	70.3
1916	11,449,930	35,994,000	81.1
1915	11,191,820	32,107,000	80.2
1914	16,134,930	37,406,000	79.6
1913	14,156,486	37,458,000	81.8
1912	13,703,421	34,776,000	80.4
1911	15,692,701	36,681,000	88.2
1910	11,608,616	33,418,000	80.7
1909	10,004,949	32,292,000	74.6

For purposes of comparisons, the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly and the estimate yield per acre for a series of years are given below:

Years.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.
1919	75.6	70.0	....	....	....
1918	82.3	85.8	73.6	55.7	54.4
1917	69.5	70.3	70.3	67.8	60.4
1916	77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.3
1915	80.0	80.2	75.4	69.2	60.5
1914	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5
1913	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1
1912	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6
1911	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1
1910	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9
1909	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5
1908	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7
1907	79.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7

Owing to weather conditions the harvest came on rapidly in Kansas and there is a heavy demand for laborers who are receiving the highest wages on record, running to $5 and $6.25 per day.

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Conway, Ark.—The Jones Milling Co. has purchased a site on which it will erect a brick buildng for its grain and feed business.

GEORGIA.

Macon, Ga.—The Modern Flour Mills have started work on the foundation of a 100,000-bushel elevator. The capacity of the mills when completed will be 650 bbls. daily. It is expected to complete the elevator by Sept. 1.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. has been awarded the contract for the erection of a 200,000-bushel elevator by the Atlanta Milling Co. It will be constructed of concrete with steel reinforcements and its storage facilities will consist of 30 bins, each with 6,600-bushel capacity. The structure will cost $85,000.

ILLINOIS.

Dwight, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. of Dwight have completed plans and arrangements for a modern brick office.

Clarksdale, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Clarksdale was reorganized by the stockholders, J. J. Achenbach, L. D. Hewitt, J. E. Larkin and Geo. Parrish, who sold their interests to the other stockholders.

Hermon, Ill.—The Hermon Farmers Elevator Co. was issued a license by the secretary of state to deal in cement. Capital stock is $50,000. Incorporators: H. E. Roberts, Jos. T. Tucker, J. E. Brown, F. K. Janvrin and Fred B. Rogers.

Elmwood, Ill.—Confusion in state directory listing (not The Price Current-Grain Reporter) prompts Chas. G. Kennel, manager of the Elmwood Elevator Co., advising us again that the Elmwood Co. bought the elevator of Wiley & Day about two years ago. They anticipate big business at this station on the present crop movement.

INDIANA.

Otterbein, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Pike Elevator, owned by F. P. McComas of Frankfort, has been sold to W. B. Foresman & Co. of LaFayette, Ind.

Greensburg, Ind.—T. R. Anderson has resigned as manager of the Sandusky Elevator and has left for Vona, Ohio, where he has accepted a similar position.

Rochester, Ind.—The Rochester Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. Directors: James M. Downs, Norman D. Storer and Milton Smiley.

Jonesville, Ind.—J. P. Sohn of the Columbus Milling Co. has nearly completed the erection of a new grain elevator at this place. It has a capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels.

Swanington, Ind.—The W. B. Foresman Co. of LaFayette, Ind., have purchased the Doan & Day elevator at Swanington and have incorporated it to be known and operated as the W. B. Foresman Grain Co.

Warsaw, Ind.—The grain elevator of the Little Crow Milling Co. was recently destroyed by fire. Loss is estimated at $25,000, including the damage to the machinery and 15,000 bushels of grain that were consumed. Loss was only partially covered by insurance.

Oxford, Ind.—Fire, said to have been caused by overheated machinery, destroyed the large elevator of the Oxford Grain Co. here. Loss on the building is estimated at $13,000 with $8,000 insurance. Two thousand bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of oats were destroyed. Plant will be rebuilt.

IOWA.

Bussey, Ia.—The Wilkin Grain Co. has sold its elevator here to Lewis Kendall.

Hampton, Ia.—The large elevator belonging to J. R. Reeve was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Loss is estimated at $12,000 with about $5,000 insurance.

Atlantic, Ia.—A $25,000 farmers' co-operative elevator company has been started here by farmers. A temporary organization has been made with Chas. Balentine secretary.

Sac City, Ia.—W. W. Cooper of Bowman, N. Dak., has succeeded Earl Galbraith as manager of the Farmers Independent Elevator at Sac City. Mr. Galbraith has purchased an elevator at Newell.

KANSAS.

Atwood, Kans.—Edwin Lyman has purchased the elevator owned by the Shannon Grain Co.

Gaylord, Kans.—J. M. Farrell has been employed by Baker-Crowell to manage their elevator at this place.

Eureka, Kans.—Arley Burt and John Roby are completing arrangements for the erection of an elevator in Eureka this summer.

Cawker City, Kans.—Chas. E. Press has leased the Comfort Elevator in this city for the coming season. Karve Pargett has been employed as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here.

Eudora, Kans.—The Farmers Union is erecting an elevator which will consist of two tile tanks 14x40 feet, one to be divided into four bins; also three overhead bins. Capacity will be 15,000 bushels.

Larned, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City, which is planning the erection of a number of grain elevators in this territory, will erect an elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

Holton, Kans.—The Western Elevator Co. has sold its elevators at Larkinburg Circleville and Holton to the Jackson County Co-operative Co. Possession was given July 1. The new company enters the field with W. E. Beightel as manager.

Olathe, Kans.—The Stanley Grain Co. has elected the following directors: E. N. Divelbiss, president; J. L. Chaney, secretary-treasurer; Harry Donham, Ralph Williams, C. D. Sechler and O. H. Beardslee. Work has begun on the 23,000-bushel elevator.

Hoisington, Kans.—E. J. Price and J. E. Callogne, representing the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City, are looking for a site at this point for the erection of a large flour mill. The matter has been taken under consideration by the Commercial Club.

MICHIGAN.

Negaunee, Mich.—The Marquette County Milling Co., which was recently organized here, expect to erect a new mill.

Lansing, Mich.—Chatterton & Son of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., have moved their main office to 123 W. Washtenaw Ave. Lansing, Mich., where they are now located, change taking place Monday, July 7.

McBain, Mich.—Jay H. Taylor is the new manager of the McBain Grain Co.'s elevator and warehouse at this place. He succeeds A. E. Schefers who is to become general superintendent of the different warehouses owned by the Chatterton interests north of Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The elevator of the Red River Milling Co. was destroyed by a tornado. Loss is estimated at about $30,000.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. at its annual meeting paid the stockholders 6 per cent. The stock will be increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

Bronson, Minn.—C. E. Schoutz sold his grain elevator to the farmers who took charge last week. They will operate it as a Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Holt, Minn.—D. F. Hoag & Co. of Minn

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apolis, contractors, have a crew of men t Holt erecting the new elevator there o replace the one recently destroyed by re.

Northfield, Minn.—The Theobald Milling o. of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased the . C. Campbell Milling Co. plant for $75,-)0. The new owners took possession bout July 1 and will double the capacity the mill.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The flour mill here as been purchased by John A. Hosmer La Crosse from C. F. W. Wienke. It ill be known as the Cannon Falls Mlg. o. New machinery will be installed and nprovements made.

Glenwood, Minn.—At the annual meet-g of the Glenwood Farmers Elevator Co. ie following officers were elected: P. D. ilbertson, president; C. Olson, vice-presi-ent; W. J. Hammond, secretary; W. F. ougherty, treasurer.

Barnesville, Minn.—At the annual meet-g of the Barnesville Farmers Elevator o. it was voted to amend the company's harter so as to make the company a rely co-operative concern. S. P. Ander-n was elected president; Ole Larson, ce-president; Oscar Ness, secretary.

Ruthton, Minn.—Manager Green of the armers Elevator Co. noticed that the ouse was creeping and an investigation owed that all the underpinning was giv-g way. Plans and specifications of a ment elevator were considered and the mpany will erect a modern building sting about $20,000.

MISSOURI.

Bedison, Mo.—The Conception Elevator ., of which B. V. Kirby is manager, has mmenced the erection of an elevator at is place.

Whiteside, Mo.—The Whiteside Elevator as been sold to the Missouri Farmers ub of this vicinity for $10,400. The new wners took possession July 1.

Carrollton, Mo.—R. D. Jay will be the anager of the Union Grain & Supply Co. hich will open their elevator at the Bur-gton depot in a short time.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—The members of e Missouri Farmers' Ass'n of Cedar, rnon and St. Clair Counties has closed deal whereby it becomes owner of the dabaugh Elevator, located near the M. & T. station, this city. Possession was ven July 1. The elevator will be incorpo-ted as the Farmers Co-operative Asso-tion No. 7. Among the board of di-ctors are: I. A. Van Winkle, Omer Casey, C. Hertzberg and others.

MONTANA.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Lemar Farm Co. s incorporated with a capital of $40,000.

Ryegate, Mont.—The Ryegate Farmers levator Co. has been incorporated with a pital of $25,000.

Raymond, Mont.—The Montana & Da-ta Elevator and the Equity Elevator re destroyed by fire resulting in the loss about $25,000.

Lewistown, Mont.—Fire destroyed the ntana Elevator Co.'s plant here, caus-a loss of $11,000 with $8,000 insurance. gin of blaze is unknown.

NEBRASKA.

Belvidere, Nebr.—Albert Pike, ex-sheriff Hebron, will manage the Farmers El-tor here.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The St. Anthony & kota Elevator Co. expect to start put-g up their new elevator soon. The use will have a capacity of 30,000 hels.

Coburn (Mail to Sheldon), N. D.—The burn Farmers Elevator Co. held its an-l meeting and elected the following cers: T. L. Wiper, president; Dan scoll, vice-president; and E. H. Pfen-er, secretary-treasurer and manager. very substantial dividend was paid.

OHIO.

Leshier, O.—The Farmers Grain & Stock suffered a $10,000 loss by fire when tning struck the large barn owned by company.

Fredericktown, O.—The elevator oper-l by D. M. Brumback at this place has n sold to the Farmers Exchange. H. E. dy, president.

Port Clinton, O.—The Powers Elevator, ch was destroyed by fire several weeks is to be replaced by a number of large crete grain bins.

Wellington, O.—John W. Greenfield, for past 18 years with the Dewey Bros. of Blanchester, has given up his posi-and will go in business for himself. has bought a large grain and feed ness in Wellington with a 50x60 foot house, three stories high.

Sugar Creek, O.—Mrs. C. C. Miller, ner in the firm of Miller & Miller, ar Creek, dealers in grain, feed, etc., purchased the big warehouse and k property of the firm for $32,000. Mrs. er, who owns one-half interest in the ness, will remain as a partner of Jay r.

OKLAHOMA.

Clinton, Okla.—The Clinton Milling Co. begun the erection of a large ware-e south of the mill.

Roosevelt, Okla.—Construction work on new elevator of Sims & Huffbines, near depot, is being rapidly pushed.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Adkins Hay Co. been chartered with $25.000 capital by ne S. Adkins, H. H. Ogden of Musko-nd T. L. Snodgrass of Choteau.

Foraker, Okla.—The Farmers Midland Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. Incorporators: C. H. Codding, A. S. Perrymand, F. W. Fitzman.

OREGON.

Eugene, Ore.—Kerr, Gifford & Co. is negotiating for the purchase of the Eugene Mill & Elevator Co. plant of this city and has made a substantial first payment in accordance with its three-day option.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Plankington, S. D.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co. the following officers were elected: J. A. Mueller, president; L. J. Larson, vice-president; E. J. Mitchell, secretary; C. A. Woods, treasurer.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—An elevator to cost $12,000 will be erected by the Farmers Elevator Co. this summer to replace the storage house destroyed last spring. The building will contain 17 bins and will be equipped with modern machinery. It will have a capacity of 50,000 bus., which, with the elevator the farmers are now using, will give them a total grain storage of 70,000 bushels.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Security Mills & Feed Co. has increased its capital from $50,000 to $100,000.

TEXAS.

Cleburne, Tex.—The Farmers Mill & Grain Co. is erecting a Modern Midget mill. It will be three stories and have a capacity of 50 bbls. daily.

Hillsboro, Tex.—Dawson Brothers & McLeod have leased the building on Waco St., formerly occupied by J. L. Douning, and will occupy it with their grain business.

Dallas, Tex.—A chain of electric flour mills with a capacity each of 50 bbls. daily is the plan of the Mutual Milling Co., recently organized here with a capital of $100,000. The concern has taken over a mill at Frisco, has built a new one at Grapeville, and has one in operation here. It proposes to erect several others in Dallas and nearby towns. The company will enlarge the Liberty Grain Co. at No. Walton and Pacific Ave. Improvements will cost $40,000. They will grind oats, manufacture cow, horse, rabbit and chicken feed and do a general feed business. R. C. Fisher is president.

VIRGINIA.

Culpepper, Va.—The Culpepper Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 by F. G. Hitt, president; W. J. Carley, secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Medical Lake, Wash.—The Medical Lake Grain & Elevator Co. is building a new elevator and will install feed mill, electric mill and other elevator supplies.—Medical Lake Grain & Elev. Co.

Molson, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Molson Union Elevator Co., J. C. McDowell was re-elected president; P. A. Lancaster, vice-president; and C. M. Burnham, secretary

WYOMING.

Lovell, Wyo.—A. D. Persson of Powell, who recently purchased the Omaha Alfalfa Mills here, is building an elevator on the site of it.

WISCONSIN.

Thorp, Wis.—D. G. Colby sold the Colby Bros. Mill to Corliss and Claude Colby and Wm. Lemley.

Lake Mills, Wis.—The partnership of Crump & Mills, grain dealers, was dissolved. Mr. Mills will continue, having bought his partner's interest.

Cedarburg, Wis.—Geo. H. Schlageter of Milwaukee has purchased the interest of Chas. Schaefer in the Columbia Roller Mills here to be known as Schaefer Milling Co.

Waldo, Wis.—The elevator and grain business conducted here by Eugene McIntyre has been purchased by the Farmers' Co-operative Union, which has taken possession.

Randolph, Wis.—The J. W. Jung Seed Co., one of the largest growers of seeds in the state, has been incorporated for $35,000. The output of the concern will be trebled.

Deerfield, Wis.—The Farmers Warehouse Co., grain, etc., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000. Incorporators: P. A. G. Lee, M. J. Berge, A. Schimelphfenning.

Appleton, Wis.—Excellent crop reports are being received from farmers in Outagamie county. The hay crop is being harvested and has been found so heavy that farmers have found it necessary to purchase additional machinery for handling it. Rye is commencing to ripen and winter wheat and barley are headed out.

Plymouth, Wis.—Gottlieb Pfeiffer, who operated the Plymouth Flour Mills for many years, died suddenly in his office following a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in New York state and came to Wisconsin in 1864. His step-son, Charles Lee, was to have succeeded him in the business at the end of the month, as he had planned to retire.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Argentine Linseed.

A cable from Buenos Aires July 4 says flaxseed has been advancing rapidly since July 1 under pressure of heavy export orders.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Grass seeds at Detroit July 3 closed at the following prices: Clover seed—Cash, $27.00; October, $27.50; timothy seed, $5.60.

Buffalo Seed Prices.

Grass seed prices at Buffalo July 2 were as follows: Timothy, ch., 5.70@6.40; cloved, red, ch., $27@28.50; alfalfa, $15@16 per bu.; red top, $14.50@16; white clover, $45@50 per cwt.

Canadian Seed Prices.

Farm seeds remain steady with fair demand for the season. Prices in Toronto are quoted by the Montreal Trade Bulletin as follows: Alsike, No. 1 fancy, $17.00@17.50 per bushel; No. 1 ordinary, $15.75@16.25; No. 2 ordinary, $14.50@15.50; red clover, $18.00@24.00; timothy, $4.00@6.00; sweet clover, $8.00@9.50.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending July 5, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts. 1919.	Receipts. 1918.	Shipments. 1919.	Shipments. 1918.
Timothy, lbs...	.....	.....	31,290	.....
Clover, lbs.	5,593	.....	1,350	.....

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market opened the week rather quiet in tone, but as the week progressed a firmer tone developed, especially in the deferred futures. Cash sales of seed were made during the week over a range of $10@11.25. Country lots of seed were quotable at $9@12 for qualities ranging from poor to choice. There was a strong undertone to the clover market at the opening Monday which steadily increased each day of the week. Country lots of clover were offered at $25@40 for poor to choice seed. The millets were firm in tone; white quotable $2.75@3; golden $3.50@5; broom corn or hog millet $3@3.25; Siberian $3@3.50. Buckwheat is quotable $2.85@3 for good quality.

Daily range of prices on timothy and clover follow:

Timothy—	June-July.	Sept.	October.
June 30	$13.00A	$13.85A	$13.00A
July 1	13.00A	13.75A	13.00
July 2	.....	.....	.....
July 3	13.25A	14.00A	13.25A

Clover contract prime—
June 30.....$45.80 July 2.....$46.65
July 1..... 45.25 July 3..... 47.00

ly range in cash prices for grain as

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending July 5:

	Range for wek. High.	Range for wek. Low.	Close. July 3.	Close. June 28.
Clover—				
Cash	$28.25	$27.50	$28.25	$27.50
October	27.00	25 00	26.20	24.75B
December	26.55	24.60	25.75	24.30
Alsike—				
October	23.00	21.35	23.00	21.35B
December	23.00	21.00	22.75	21.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old...	5.52½	5.30	5.30	5.30
Cash, new.	5.52½	5.30	5.30	5.50
September	6.10	6.02½	6 02	6 10
October	5.85	5.67	5.67	5.75
December	5.85	5.70	5.70	5.80
March	6.05	5.95	5.95	6.00

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Except the imminence of the blue grass seed movement, the seed trade is in a between-season position. Recent rains have interfered with the blue grass harvest, but not seriously, and a good yield is expected. Dealers are still reluctant to make quotations on rough seed, declaring that little is offered. It is supposed that a considerable amount has been contracted for later delivery.

The small acreage of meadow fescue made a good crop. This seed usually goes for export, but there may be a very little surplus this year, as old fields, turned under for wheat last fall, may be restored, and this year's seed will be required for resowing.

Reports from Salina and other points in Central Kansas say the second crop of alfalfa reached the blooming stage a week ago. Harvesting of the second cutting in Oklahoma and southern Kansas, as well as in Missouri, has been carried out with good results. Declines in all kinds of hay are regarded as more favorable for the reservation of acreage for seed. There is a probability of liberal sowing in August, which will be dependent upon old seed. The market is firm, with quotations from first hands ranging from $11 to $18 per cwt.

Clover seed production this year is a future problem, with favorable prospects, on the whole, though the acreage available is moderate. Cutworms and grasshoppers damaged the first cutting of hay in Missouri and Kansas. There has been very little new hay on the market. Dealers are making no quotations on old or new seed.

Forage seeds have practically passed over the period of activity. They will not again be in demand unless a calamity should overtake the corn crop.

Seeds are quoted in Kansas City as follows:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $11@18.
Timothy—Per cwt., $9@11.50.
Blue grass—No quotation.
Cane seed—Per cwt., red top, $4@4.50; orange, $3.50@4; amber, $2.25@2.50.
Millet seed—Per cwt., golden, $4@4.50; Siberian, $3.25@3.75; common, $2.50@2.75.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, July 5.—The pot boiled over in the flaxseed market during the last week, advances extending up to 52 cents in quotations being registered in the four days' trading. New high records in prices of seed were set, and as specialists viewed it, there did not appear to be any top to the market. It is now freely predicted that a mark of $6 will be set in the July future before it goes out, and any belated shorts are consequently very much on the anxious seat.

A number of bullish influences that had been previously commented upon further developed. In the first place, there was continued active demand for linseed oil, both from domestic sources and for export. To meet that supplies of seed are limited, and operators were compelled to do some climbing whenever they went out to pick up anything. Crop reports were discouraging, and it is now generally conceded that the do-

Chicago Seeds Movement.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy Rcts. 1918.	Timothy Rcts. 1917.	Timothy Shpts. 1918.	Timothy Shpts. 1917.	Clover Rcts. 1918.	Clover Rcts. 1917.	Clover Shpts. 1918.	Clover Shpts. 1917.	Other Seeds Rcts. 1918.	Other Seeds Rcts. 1917.	Other Seeds Shpts. 1918.	Other Seeds Shpts. 1917.
1918.												
July	677	924	427	729	22	2	60	309	540	868	357	96
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	347	4,119	227	470
September	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	629
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,220
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	565
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	790
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	451
February	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	933
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,965
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,110
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	208	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	343
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	276
Week—												
July 3	84	109	88	8	...	13	...	...	45	68	25	37

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mestic production of flaxseed cannot exceed last year's low figures to any extent even under the most favorable growing and maturing conditions from now on. The crop in Montana will be a failure owing to the drought conditions, and yields will also be light in some parts of western North Dakota for the same reasons. The news from over the Canadian West was also discouraging, and that contributed to a sensational bulge of 60 cents in July and 33 cents in the October on the Winnipeg market on Wednesday as compared with the close there on the previous Saturday. Buenos Aires also contributed to the week's upturns, that market recording substantial gains during each day's trading.

Outstanding contracts in July flaxseed are estimated at around 225,000 bushels, and it is thought that some settling up will be in order in view of the small quantity of free supplies in sight and the probability that receipts from the country will show any material improvement. Deliveries of seed on July contracts on Wednesday were 23,000 bushels.

Receipts of flaxseed at Duluth elevators during the week aggregated 55,787 bushels, and supplies in the elevators at the end of the week were 118,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Thursday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year, were:

	Thursday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5 56	$5.05-7	$4.13-14
To arrive	5 55	5.05	4.13
July	5.55	5.05	4.13
September	5.42	4.91	4.19
October	5.18	4.70	4.14
November	5.04	....	4.06

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 7.—Fine weather during the past two weeks has made the orchard and bluegrass seed crops, although orchard grass is not threshed out except in a few instances. Stripped bluegrass is curing nicely.

Prices on orchard grass are not available, as none has been reported as sold. Bluegrass prices are quoted at around 1.75 for stripped seed, but without sales. A bluegrass pool in the Mt. Sterling district is getting a good deal of seed pooled, but the crop is large and there is a large Western crop, with the result that the pool can hardly be expected to hold. Kentucky will have something more than 600,000 bus. this year.

Reports on redtop are to the effect that a large crop of fine seed is in prospect, with a good holdover crop on hand.

Argentine Linseed.

We are of opinion that possibly 10 or 15 per cent more land will be placed under linseed this year than last, which, after all, is only a reasonable measure. The United States will have little linseed for many a month to come, given the fact that the guarantee of wheat has influenced farmers to put all the available territory under that cereal. The opportunity for this country is enormous, and we trust that our agriculturists will not let it slip. We should like to see a record area of linseed planted. There is no doubt that next year there will be a plethora of wheat in the world, but there is no reason to expect a plethora of linseed. The farmer who looks ahead will place his faith in linseed in Argentina, in the expectation that the United States will not be a competitor for many a month to come. This country should be able to rule the linseed price up to July, 1920.—*Times Argentina, June 2.*

Clover Seed Market at Toledo.

Clover seed certainly traveled some last week. It was a short week as far as business is concerned, but not a week for the shorts. Total amount of trading in futures does not foot up large at all, and that of itself explains the rapid advance—a few buying orders coming on a market that was practically bare of offerings. Short sellers are about as scarce as they were when the price was lower, and what seed does come out seems to come from those who were fortunate enough to buy lower down.

There was very little change in the crop news from a week ago, although there is more said about the acreage being short. Alsike showed a decline in October and December early in the week, followed by a sharp advance, due mostly to the advance in red clover. The big discount for the alsike makes it rather attractive, and some have been trying to buy it on that account, but the offerings have been light, and are likely to be until more is known about the crop.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

What Is Thought of Timothy.

"More than likely timothy will work higher if very much of it is exported," thinks Ohio dealer. "In this section the fields look good but certainly the acreage is much shorter than last year. The old hay is practically all used up. Farmers will fill the barns first with hay and only the surplus will go for seed."

Timothy is in exactly the opposite condition from clover. Large stocks prevent wide fluctuations. Stocks at Toledo decreased last week 1,800 bags. —*Southworth & Co.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—The seed market continues to be dead dull, with no offerings except out of store, and no demand to speak of.

In the absence of sales, prices are unchanged and are entirely nominal, and are as follows: Stock peas, whippoorwill or new era, $8@8.25 per 100 lbs.; mixed, $7.80@8; golden millet, $4.75@5.25; Siberian, $3.50@3.75; hog millet, $3@3.15; white rice popcorn, $6.50 per 100 lbs. for shelled; soy beans, $5.25; timothy, $11@11.50 for choice seed per 100 lbs.; clover, $25@30 for good seed; alfalfa, $15@24 for good seed; poor quality or trashy seed less, according to quality.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Prices advanced sharply on Argentine news and crushing bids declined compared with the futures. There was a good demand for choice seed. Receipts much heavier than the trade thought possible. Bad weather in Canada affected the futures, but the cause of the sharp advance was chiefly the big gains in Argentine markets. Reports of rain in Canada late last week caused a setback in the deferred futures, but today the market was strong again. Crop news from the Northwest is spotted and no large return is expected, as considerable of the acreage suffered from drouth. No. 1 seed quoted at 3@5c under Duluth July, to arrive at the same discounts.

Evansville Seed Market.

Our Indiana correspondent writes from Evansville that the trade there report a brisk demand for orchard grass, red top and clover for summer planting, and also a good demand for timothy seed for fall sowing; in fact, the demand for timothy exceeds trade expectation. It is remarkable how the trade on late-planting forage seed keeps up. Stripping is proceeding fast with a larger yield than anticipated by many in the trade, and Evansville's location, midway between northern and western and eastern and southern seed territory, lends something more than ordinary interest to the local situation.

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A CORRECTION.

On page 45 of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, bearing date July 2, statement was made that the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. of Kansas City had purchased property at Ft. Madison, Ia., which was being subjected to improvements and alterations preparatory to the company's locating their plant there. The item was condensed from a statement to that effect in a Ft. Madison paper, which, however, as it turns out, was rather more enthusiastic than accurate in its welcome of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. to their city. It appears, in fact, that the property has been taken over by that company, but they will use it merely as a branch cleaning and storing plant. We make this correction because it is possible that the item referred to may lead some to think that the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. have moved their entire business to Ft. Madison from Kansas City, which of course is not the fact.

GERMAN CROPS.

Herr Schmidt, Food Minister of Germany, says the agricultural production of that country has been held up to a high mark and has been maintained to a record remarkable under all the circumstances, by using every available plot of ground for the growing of something to sustain life. For this season the crop start was very much better than the average, but crops generally have been more or less checked by the bad weather prevalent in Europe in May and may be still further adversely affected should a drought set in. The quality of the wheat also has been affected by lack of fertilizer, which had a notable effect upon the kernel of the wheat.

It seems like a paradox, but it is a fact that in spite of the food scarcity in Germany and the necessity of unusual native production to play even, that there are thousands of idle men in the cities who absolutely refuse to go to the country. It is a fact, however, that the farmers who have returned from the army as well as the women of Germany have been very diligent and have been doing everything possible to insure a good harvest. The objections of men going to the country are the same that prevail everywhere, that they are wholly unfamiliar with farming and that the occupation is distasteful; but the difficulty of getting men back to the farm and keeping them there is the greater in Germany because of the miserable housing conditions in certain sections, notably in East Prussia and West Prussia, the land of the Junker, the men who have bossed the Empire during the past generation, and who are responsible in a certain sense for the war. These houses, Herr Schmidt says, were so filthy and primeval that the Polish and the Russian laborers refused to use them and, of course self-respecting Germans absolutely refuse to live in them.

Herr Schmidt in an interview with an Associated Press agent lamented the Allied peace conditions, which alienated from Germany the large territories of Silesia, Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia, etc., all of which are large agricultural regions, and the loss of their products, he said, would be keenly felt; but it is difficult to understand why because an imaginary line has been erected between these deleted provinces and Germany there should be any difficulty in Germany obtaining from them sugar, potatoes, grain, etc., as heretofore. He said, however, that for reasons he did not make very clear: "Free trade in all products cannot yet be permitted or the poor will be deprived of bread and potatoes, two of their most important foods."

Herr Schmidt said the next harvest, especially as to wheat, will be "middling good." Potatoes will be somewhat more plentiful, although importations will still be necessary. The harvest begins in mid-July and is usually finished about the middle of September, potatoes and sugar beets maturing in October. In the meantime Germany is relying upon its slender resources of food and help obtained from abroad, chiefly from America. Half of the food expected to arrive from America to tide over this interval is now in German harbors or in course of distribution, Germany paying therefor the sum of 1,054,000,000 marks in gold, approximately $263,000,000.

We have now received particulars of acreage for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 which enables us to give the area and crop yield in quarters of eight bushels for the whole war period as follows:

	1918. Acres.	1917. Acres.	1916. Acres.	1915. Acres.	1914. Acres.
Wheat	3,545,334	3,571,800	3,964,845	4,667,541	4,615,714
Rye	14,193,906	13,614,329	14,791,020	15,784,121	15,481,945
Barley	3,371,803	3,526,046	3,691,912	3,405,266	3,805,577
Oats	8,067,020	8,620,300	8,790,546	11,170,188	10,603,338
Potatoes	6,735,630	6,182,410	6,806,732	8,639,812	8,168,840

YIELD.

	1918. Qrs.	1917. Qrs.	1916. Qrs.	1915. Qrs.	1914. Qrs.
Wheat	11,288,000	9,807,700	13,797,171	17,047,306	17,432,445
Rye	36,774,000	32,037,000	40,953,678	41,833,958	47,607,613
Barley	11,085,435	10,034,900	15,097,984	13,286,196	16,772,855
Oats	33,935,000	26,304,000	50,230,124	42,713,135	64,140,653
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	29,469,718	34,410,982	24,691,170	52,885,181	44,696,408

In 1913 the yields were: Wheat 21,417,000 qrs., Rye 56,223,000 qrs., Barley 20,570,000 qrs., and Oats 71,592,000 qrs. —*London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter.*

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WHEAT CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

Judging from the official replies to questions asked in the House of Commons recently with reference to the control of wheat, there appears to be little probability of same being taken off for some time. Mr. Roberts, the food controller, stated that the policy of his department was to relinquish control when they were satisfied that it tended to keep up prices, and that decontrol would give an assurance that prices would be reduced. In regard to the question of prices, the two main factors are the sufficiency or insufficiency of available supplies and the amount of shipping room obtainable. The number of steamers available for the grain and other trades is steadily increasing month by month, so that the position in this respect is materially improving.

With regard to supplies of wheat, the surpluses in North America, Australia and Argentina are ample to satisfy all requirements up to July 31, the end of the present season, and to leave at least a fair quantity to be carried forward. As to the new season, commencing Aug. 1, the American winter wheat crop, sown on a much larger acreage than ever before, is reported to be in better condition than usual, and the area to be sown to spring wheat is also expected to be several million acres in excess of any previous year. In Canada the 1919 yield will be considerably larger than in 1918. The Indian crop, unfortunately, is bound to be a very small one and will probably be insufficient for the home requirements, even after allowing for the considerable reserves of old wheat. As far as Europe is concerned, present indications are that the crops will be somewhat smaller in the United Kingdom, France and Italy, whilst quite small crops are expected in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, etc.—*London Grain and Seed Reporter.*

GERMAN WAR PRODUCTION.

The origin of the following statement is unknown to the writer, but it is telegraphed to the *Journal of Commerce* from Washington as a "statistical report" of German agriculture during the war. If authentic it shows how fatally the government conducted its agricultural policy. Every line of production decreased from year to year as the struggle went on. The wonder is that the German people did not starve themselves into surrender sooner than they did. Conscription of agricultural labor and the inefficient results from women labor and confused management of crop programs steadily reduced the output of food staples so that wheat production finally was but 50 per cent of normal. Rye fell 57 per cent, barley 50 per cent, oats 62 per cent and potatoes 53 per cent. Even in 1918, when weather conditions were wholly favorable, the output of food crops was very poor. Part of the trouble was due to the shortage of farm animals and poor cultivation by women and children.

The following tables of foodstuffs production from 1913 on through 1918 given in long tons tells the story graphically:

Year—	Wheat.	Rye.
1913	4,417,918	12,129,505
1914	3,789,662	10,549,481
1915	3,705,926	9,094,339
1916	2,999,885	8,902,843
1917	3,226,005	6,977,191
1918	2,458,418	8,009,090
	Barley.	Oats.
1913	3,564,576	9,504,002
1914	3,049,616	8,846,987
1915	2,415,672	5,890,129
1916	.....	6,928,298
1917	1,957,058	3,628,253
1918	3,258,255	4,680,755
	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.
1913	52,854,688	.....
1914	44,696,408	10,876,982
1915	52,880,181	10,955,568
1916	24,691,170	10,137,975
1917	34,410,982	9,987,321
1918	29,469,718	9,883,800
	Clover.	Hay.
1913	10,929,926	28,047,208
1914	10,660,249	28,000,119
1915	7,519,719	23,174,120
1916	10,052,047	27,707,899
1917	7,999,451	21,646,289
1918	6,585,816	21,414,969

Sugar beet production held up better than other crops, decreasing but 9 per cent during the war. The clover yield in 1914 and 1916 was nearly normal, although in the other war years the drop was heavy, about 40 per cent. The hay crop decreased from 28,000,000 tons in 1913 and 1914 to 21,414,960 tons in 1918. These reductions are attributed in part to the decrease in the acreage cultivated.

The following table shows even better than the former the actual decrease from year to year in yield per acre in bushels of various foodstuffs and fodder in 1913 and during the war period:

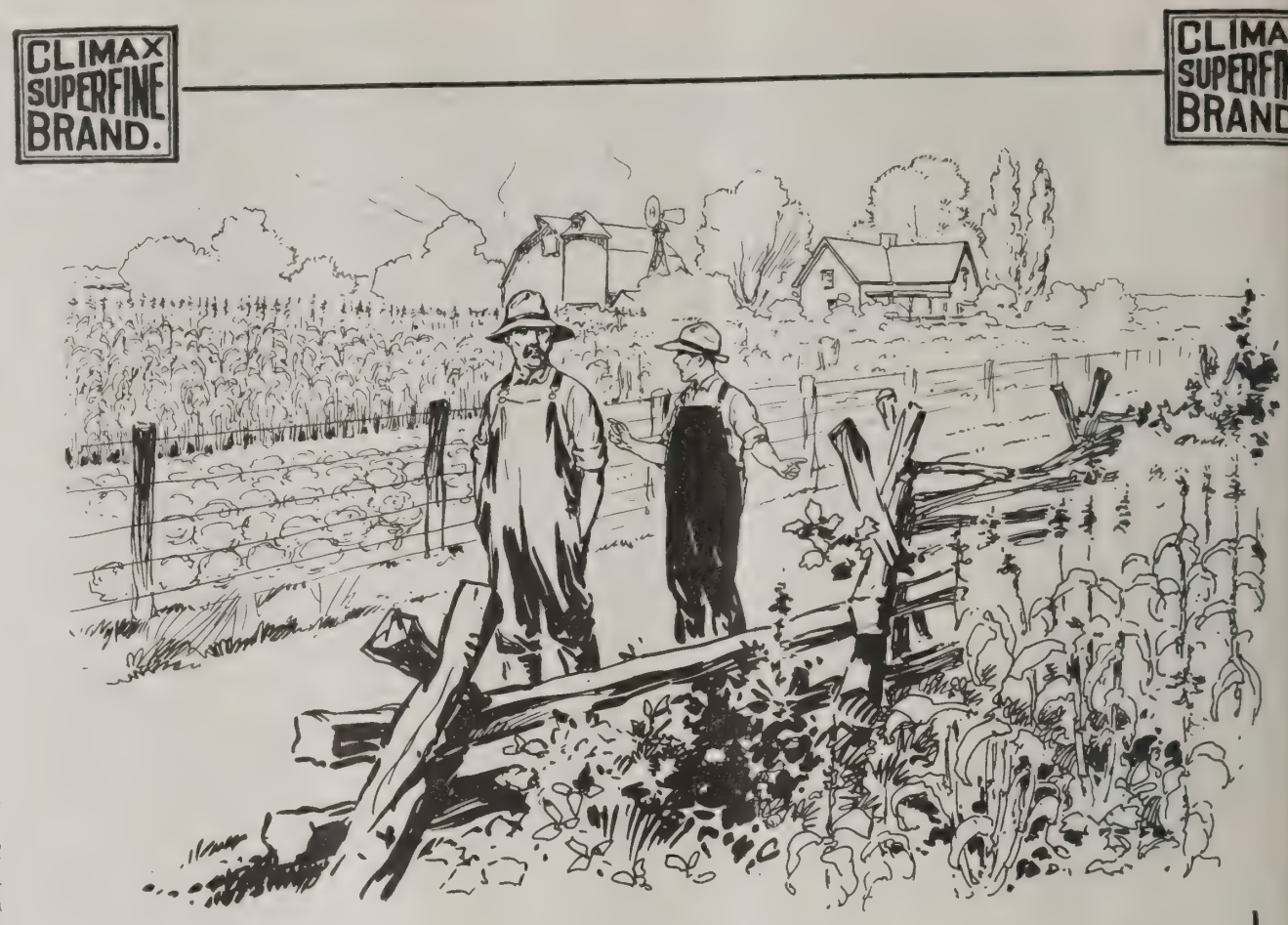
Wheat—	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Winter	36.44	30.7	30.0	28.33	23.5	26.9
Summer	34.6	47.0	27.4	29.4	20.8	23.7
Winter rye	31.1	27.0	23.3	24.2	20.6	22.6
Sum'r rye	21.4	19.9	16.2	18.8	13.6	15.2
Sum'r b'rley	43.1	37.4	29.0	....	24.1	28.4
Oats	62.4	60.5	51.2	55.2	29.4	42.8
Potatoes	63.5	24.1	48.4	86.0	46.8	15.2
Sugar beets (tons)	.....	12.0	11.5	9.96	10.0	....

It is announced by the Grain Corporation that it will not buy wheat at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo or Mansfield, O.

A South Australian government statistician estimates the wheat yield of the past season of that state at 23,0[illegible] 000 bu., an average of only 10½ [illegible] This is 5,000,000 bus. less than the [illegible] vious crop.

Going for Profiteers.

A bill was introduced in Canad[illegible] Parliament on July 2 requiring t[illegible] elevator companies by compelled to [illegible] turn $15,000,000 in excess of legitim[illegible] earnings. This charge was aga[illegible] terminal elevators.



This is a one act play with just one scene. It does not ordinarily require more to prove up with **SMALL'S FIELD SEEDS.**

The two fields above show on one side the prosperous looking natural results obtained by the successful farmer.

The other field is weedy and badly run down, and as it is only across the road, we can hardly blame the soil, or difference in rainfall or sunlight. It must be something else.

The farmer and his son are talking things over and the latter has just returned from the poor field and in speaking to his father says: "Dad! Let us buy Small's seeds again. Look at the difference between our fields and John Smith's." Father knew all about this difference before it was called to his attention, but is frank enough in getting down to brass tacks to admit in replying to his son, "There is a **DIFFERENCE IN SEEDS,** and we'll quit monkeying around with any old seed and **BUY** all of ours from **SMALL'S.** Their quality and service can't be beat."

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Beans and Potatoes

Potato blight is reported in several counties of England.

The Michigan Weather and Crop Bulletin dated July 1 says that beans have germinated well and have made a fair growth but need rain.

The new law of Minnesota provides for a seed potato certification. The handling of this feature of the law is by A. G. Tolaas, chief inspector of the University Farm, St. Paul, who has announced that the time for applications for certification has been extended to Aug. 1. Applications for certificates must give variety grown, acreage, history of the seed, performance, approximate yield percentage of disease, etc.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEAN ACREAGE SHORT.

MICHIGAN (9).—The bean acreage in his vicinity is about one-third of what t was a year ago.—*M. D. Holbrook, Dryden, Mich.*

LITTLE DEMAND FOR BEANS.

MICHIGAN (5).—There is very little emand for beans and little stock left n farmers' hands. Acreage about three-uarters of normal; crop looks fine but eeds rain.—*Isabelle County Farmers rain Co., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.*

BEAN ACREAGE REDUCED.

MICHIGAN (5).—The acreage of beans n Michigan is much less than last ear, not over 50 per cent. So far the eans are doing fairly well, although n many of the fields they are just peep-ig through the ground, and it is there-re at this time impossible to estimate ie final outturn.

A large proportion of the last year's op which was on hand at the begin-ng of June was shipped out during at month. The amount, as we are liably informed, being about 225 cars, aving the stocks now in elevators and owers' hands very low. The market is ruled rather steady at around $7.50 r cwt. track Michigan points, during e past month. The crop has practi-lly moved out of the state, and we ok for a scarcity, and materially gher prices before the new crop will mmence to move in October.—*J. B. awford, Ithaca, Mich.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good ality and condition beans and pota-s, sacked per cwt., unless otherwise ted, as of July 5:

ans—

uffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $7@7.50; pea beans, $7@7.50; wh. kid-ney, $11@11.50; red kidney, $11@11.50.
hicago—Prices steady dmd. slow. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $7.25 @7.50; fair to good, $6.50@6.75; brown Swedish, $5@6; red kidneys, $11@11.50.
incinnati — Navies, $8; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12.75; limas, $10@10.50.
enver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@ 4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.
etroit—H. p. pea beans, $7.15 cash.
inneapolis—Navies, $8; brown, fcy., $6; Calif. limas, $11; soy beans, $5.
ontreal—The market continues steady for hand-picked beans. Business reported in jobbing lots of Ontario handpicked beans at $4.25 to $4.50, and in car lots at $4.00. Quebec beans have sold in small lots at $3.50 to $3.75, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.
w York—Calif. limas, $9.25@9.50; pinks, $7.50; red kidneys, ch., $12.75@13; ordi-nary, $11.25@12.50; pea beans, ch., $7.50 @8; ordinary, $6.75@7.25.
Louis—Quote white beans in c. lots — h. h.-p. Mich., $8.50; prime m.-p., $8; orders and small lots higher; pintos, $6.
rom store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb.; split peas green at 17c and yellow 7½c per lb. Per cwt., Calif. black eye, $5.50; ch. limas, $9.50; Calif. pinks, $7.50; wh., $8.—Market Reporter.
n Francisco—Limas, $9.50; lge. wh., 5.75; sma. wh., $6.50; black eyes, $3.75; inks, $5.80; red Mexican, $4.25; cran-berries, $5.75; red kidneys, $11.50; eparies, $2.50.

toes—

ston—Maine, $1@1.25 for old stock. ew—East'n Shore, $6@7; Norfolk, $5 06.
ffalo—Va., bbl., $6.75@7.

Chicago—New—Market steady. Okla.-Ark. Tri., $3@3.40; La.-Tex. Tri., $2.50 @3; Miss. Tri., $3.15; Va. Cobb., bbls., $5.75@6; N. C., Cobb., $4@5.

Cincinnati—Mich., Wis., rnd., wh., $1.35 @1.50 for old. New—Ala. Tri., $2; Ok.-Ark. Tri., $3.25; N. C. Cobb., No. 1, bbl., $4.75@5.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers—Colo. wh., $1.75@1.80; red McClures, $1.85@2.10; burbanks, $1.75@2.15. New—Calif., $4@5.

Indianapolis—New—North'n 150-lb. bg., $3.50@3.60; Va.-Bell, bbl., $7.50@7.75.

Kansas City—New—Tex. tri., $3@3.25. White, $2.50@2.75.

Minneapolis—New—Tri., $3.25.

New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $5@6; Va., bbl., $4.50@7; N. C., bbl., $4@6. Old—Blk., 180-lb., $1.25@2.25.

Montreal—Receipts, last week were 7,867 sacks, against 8,362 sacks the week previous, and 409 sacks for the same week last year. The market is demoralized owing to farmers crowding in supplies of old stock that they should have sold when they could have realized higher prices. Quebec stock in car lots have sold at 75c to $1.25, as to quality. The demand now is for new potatoes.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—N. C., cloth top slats, $4.50 @5; East'n Shore, No. 1, bbl., $6@6.25.

Philadelphia—S. C., $2.50@5 bbl.; East Shore, bbl., $5@6; N. J., ⅝ bsk., 85c@ $1.20.

St. Louis—Old—North'n Rurals, $1.75; Burbanks, $1.50 but only occasional sales old stock. New—Skd. tri., $2.90; h.-g., early Ohios, $2.60@2.85; Okla. tri., $2.25@2.90 trk.; La. tri., $2.50 del.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Ore. burbank, $2@2.25; gems, fcy., $2.10@2.30. New—Garnets, $3@3.25; whites, $2.75@3.

SHIPPING POTATOES.

The Agricultural Dept. has published Bulletin 1050 on "Handling and Loading Southern New Potatoes," by A. M. Grimes (deceased), a summary of which says:

Much of the loss in Southern new potatoes in transit and in the markets is caused by field cuts and bruises and by the practice of allowing the potatoes to remain exposed to the sun after digging.

Careful grading will increase the grower's profits and will make a surer and more constant market for his product.

It is important to keep the skin of a potato intact. In handling new potatoes this requires great care.

Cars should be loaded to secure the maximum amount of ventilation throughout the load and to avoid methods that allow shifting and breakage in transit. The double-headed U. S. Standard barrel is the most satisfactory package for new potatoes. The heads should be secured by "headliners." Barrels which are loaded on end carry better than those loaded on their sides. Cloth-topped barrels do not protect their contents as effectively as those having double heads. Sacks do not sufficiently protect new potatoes from cuts and bruising. If they are used, those holding from 90 to 120 pounds are the most desirable from the standpoint of careful handling and ventilation of the contents. Hampers should not be used for shipments. If crates are used they should be so made as to protect the potatoes from too rapid evaporation and consequent shriveling.

Packages should be marked with the weight or dry measure of their contents.

If stock cars are used, it is generally advisable to protect the potatoes from the sun and weather by lining certain of the open parts with strong building paper.

An appointment of an agent of the Grain Corporation to buy wheat at Sioux City, it is said, will be dependent upon the amount of storage capacity that will be available.

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Feedstuffs

The Spring Valley Co-operative Association of Spring Valley, Wis., has voted to close out the stock and quit business. They handle flour and feed.

Grubb & Son have sold their feed and coal business at Enid, Okla., to C. W. Pittman and John E. Dosney. Mr. Pittman has been connected with the Enid Milling Co. for a number of years.

The alfalfa plant of North Bros., at Kansas City, Mo., will be completed very shortly. The plant represents an expenditure of $50,000. The firm is also enlarging the capacity of the warehouse which adjoins the mill property.

Cottonseed Feeds Display Quiet.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—Only scattered sales were made in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Current offerings are extremely light, but with an absence of buying the market displays a weak tone. Southern jobbing and brokerage interests continue to offer cake and meal for October and November delivery around $63 to $65 a ton for 43 per cent protein feed, but no sales are being made with Kansas City handlers.

THE FEED SITUATION.

By SAMUEL SOSLAND.

Activity in the market for bran and shorts in the United States centers around developments in the deferred delivery trade. Interest in mill offal for prompt shipment is almost neglected. But this rather peculiar situation does not reflect an entire lack of demand for current offerings, nor a tendency among the trade to make purchases of a speculative character. There is only a very small volume of business being transacted in bran and shorts for immediate shipment. In the case of bran, this is attributed to light buying, the result of an abundance of pasturage in the country and utilization of new green feeds. But in shorts the small volume of business is accounted for by an extreme scarcity of offerings. Buyers are eager for the heavier of mill feed, but millers and jobbing interests are in a position to fill only a small portion of the requirements of the trade.

Naturally, with such a condition prevailing in the market and new wheat moving, buyers turn their attention to the future trade. Southwestern mills and jobbing interests in the winter wheat territory are receiving an unusually large number of inquiries from the trade in the East, Southeast, the South, from the Central States territory and from other sections of the United States which draw the bulk of their millfeed supplies from mills of the Southwest. And the inquiries are not of a character indicating a desire among the trade merely to obtain a knowledge of the general sentiment of the industry regarding prices for deferred months. The inquiries indicate a desire to contract for deferred shipment. On the whole, a fair volume of business in July and August bran and shorts is being booked by both mills and jobbers.

For shipment during July, bran is selling around $1.70 to $1.72 per cwt., in sacks, basis the Kansas City market, which shows a discount of 3 to 5 cents under quotations prevailing for the lighter mill offal on a prompt shipment basis. For the first half of August, the trade is making sales around $1.68 per cwt., while for the last half of August the discount under immediate shipment prices is about 10 cents, at $1.65, Kansas City.

The discount on shorts, as naturally expected with the present abnormal difference in prices for the mill offals, is wider than on bran. For instance, brown shorts are quoted at $2.30 per cwt., in 100-lb. sacks, basis Kansas City, for immediate shipment, while sales for the whole of August are being made on the basis of $2.05 to $2.10. No brown shorts is available for delivery in July. On gray shorts the market is quoted around $2.30 to $2.40 for last half of July shipment, basis the Kansas City market; at $2.30 to $2.35 for first half of August and $2.20 to $2.25 for delivery the latter half of August. A keen demand prevails for gray shorts at the present time for immediate shipment around $2.50 to $2.55 per hundred pounds, Kansas City.

While the prices quoted on both bran and shorts may appear attractive to the miller, it is surprising to note that flour producers display a reluctant attitude in contracting for shipment of millfeed the last half of July or for August. This doubtless is the result of the extremely quiet tone in the market for new crop flour, both for prompt and deferred shipment. The majority of millers in the Southwest apparently fear to make contracts on bran and shorts without a knowledge of the extent of their sales of new crop flour during the delivery period, and, therefore, are rejecting all bids on future trade. On the other hand, the view is held by some mills, that if they are fortunate in selling ahead their bran and shorts production for the next two months, they can figure more accurately their flour prices, and will possibly be in a position to sell at a slight discount. This, of course, is dependent more or less on fluctuations in prices within that time. In this connection, it is interesting to note that many mills are refraining from quoting prices on new crop flour for delivery beyond 30 days, with some not inclined to push trade even for immediate shipment until wheat prices recede to the government basis.

Activity of mills, both in the spring wheat section and in the Southwest, and elsewhere in the United States, has been extremely light the past month. It is safe to estimate the operations of mills over the country as a whole at around 35 per cent of capacity, or probably less. Mills entered the new crop with practically no shorts on hand; in fact, many found they booked ahead of their production. Bran stocks carried into the new crop year also were light. The wide difference between bran and shorts prices served to attract interest of buyers in the lighter feed.

Whether future quotations on bran and shorts prevailing at the present time accurately reflect the actual market in August is conjectural, of course. Uncertainty permeates the trade, and while market students are inclined slightly to the bearish side, owing to the approach of offerings from a record production of wheat, there are other influences which some millers and dealers consider as more than an offset to the prospects of a huge supply. The first and second marketable yields of alfalfa hay were extremely light, owing to heavy damage to the crop, and instead of an abundance of alfalfa, the outlook at the present time points to a shortage. This is further strengthened by drouth situation in the Northwest, which, unless conditions improve soon, may play as important a part in determining prices as did the Southwestern drouth situation of the past three years. The drouth is serious in portions of Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, northern Colorado and Utah, and hay that normally would move to the Southwest and East is being diverted into the drouthy areas. This, of course, will broaden the demand for bran.

Prospects of continued high corn prices is yet another influence, and no less consideration must be given the lofty market for hogs which is expected to continue for some time in the United States. High feed prices in general would tend, of course, to maintain the present market values of both bran and shorts. But actual demand and supply of these feeds will determine the prices in the end, so it is a question whether the production of bran and shorts by mills will more than meet the consumptive demands of the country.

FEED DEMAND HEAVY.

TOPEKA, KANS.—Growing corn is very backward, and while pastures are good we expect a good demand for new crop feeds at higher prices even for bran than now prevail.

The high price for pork products is certain to cause heavy mill feeds, shorts and middlings to stay on a high level and perhaps advance considerably, although taking into account present conditions as affecting the beef industry we do not expect as much advance in bran as in the heavier mill feeds.

Corn will require to be brought into Kansas to satisfy feeding demand this fall.

Certainly with corn chop around $3.50 per 100 lbs., basis Missouri River, bran at current quotation of $1.70 per 100 lbs. is away below its real feed value.—*Thomas Page Milling Co., by D. G. Page, Topeka, Kansas.*

FEED MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., July 5.—Due to wet weather, wheat harvesting has been greatly delayed, and, in consequence, mills are behind in offering mill feeds for shipment. While flour has been offered and sold for first half and last half July, mills have refused to commit themselves on mill feed offerings. At the present it is hard to arrive at any fixed figure for either bran or shorts.

BOSTON.

Boston, July 5.—Feeds of all kinds in quiet demand with offerings rather light and prices generally higher. Prices were quoted about as follows: Bran, spring, $43 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $43; middlings, sacked, $49@54.50; mixed feed, sacked, $50@53; gluten feed, sacked, $64.92; red dog, sacked, $64; stock feed, sacked, $63; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $29; hominy feed, sacked, $73.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $73@77. Receipts for the week ending July 5th were 28 tons; for the month of June, 1919, were 547 tons.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The market for feedstuffs is dull but offerings are light and prices well sustained. Winter bran, in 100-lb. sacks, spot, $43@44 per ton and $42.50@43.50 per ton to arrive; spring bran, in 100-lb. sacks, spot, $42@43 per ton; do., to arrive, $42.50@43 per ton.

Quotations for feedstuffs in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, are as follows: Standard wheat middlings, $50@51 per ton; flour middlings, $57@58 per ton; red dog, $64.50@65 per ton; low grade flour, $63.50@64.50 per ton; rye middlings, $44.50@45.50 per ton; fine yellow hominy, $70@71 per ton; fine white hominy, $71@72 per ton; reground oats feed, $31@31.50 per ton; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $73 per ton; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $53@54 per ton.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 4.—The spot feed situation is fairly firm under encouraging Western advices, although the demand for bran and middlings here is not very urgent. Western spring wheat bran is quoted at $42@43 per ton; Western middlings, $48@50; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $47; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $57@58.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 5.—The mill feed market has stiffened somewhat due to the supply not being over plentiful. The demand is reported as good. Sacked bran is quotable at $38; middlings, $47.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 3.—There is less demand for bran this week, sales being reported at $40 in carlots, and shorts at $44.—Trade Bulletin.

SEATTLE.

Seattle, July 1.—Mill feed, $40 per ton; scratch feed, $80; feed wheat, $91; all grain chop, $67; oats, $61; sprouting oats, $67; rolled oats, $68; whole corn, $75; cracked corn, $77; rolled barley, $65; clipped barley, $70; alfalfa meal, $37; egg mash, $72; cocoanut meal, $56; cottonseed meal, $72; meat scraps, $117; fish meal, $67; chick feed, 100-lb. sacks, $90.

DULUTH.

Duluth, July 5.—A fair demand from dairymen over this district was met with for feeds during the last week, but beyond that little has been doing. Operations at the mills at this point have been at a minimum owing to light supplies of wheat. Beyond an advance of 75 cents in rye feeds $35.75 prices are unchanged as follows: Bran, per ton, $38; ground oats, per ton, $36.25; No. 1 ground feed, per ton, $58.50; No. 2 ground feed, per ton, $55.50; No. 3 ground feed, per ton, $52.50; shorts, per ton, $44; red dog, per ton, $52; Boston mixed, per ton, $44; cracked corn, per ton, $51.50; rye feed, per ton, $35.75.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, July 5.—There continues to be small feature to the feed business. Cotton seed meal is very scarce and prices are dictated by those who hold the small lots still to be sold. Some are asking as high as $65 a ton for 7 per cent meal, while others have been gradually selling off a little less. Demand is fairly good. Wheat bran is scarce, but buyers are taking as little as they can get by with, hoping for lower prices when new wheat grinding starts. On call today bran in transit was offered at $40, but only $34 was bid. Shorts are scarce and practically nominal, being offered today on track at $ a ton. Demand comes from the manufacturers of special balanced feeds. For cotton seed hulls there is little demand and prices have dropped again, now being $5 to $6 a ton loose in car lots.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 5.—Prices for millfeed developed decided strength during the week, and were marked up a dollar or more per ton. This was due more to a scarcity of offers on the part of millers, than to any noticeable improvement in the demand. Mills are running low on their supplies of wheat, and consequently, the amount of feed they have to offer is limited. Buyers were very cautious about paying higher prices, and the volume of business was down to a minimum in consequence.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 7.—Wheat bran and middlings are in demand, but scarce because of mills being closed down waiting for new wheat. Other ground feed is in good demand, and $1 per ton higher as a rule, with fair supply. Quotations: Wheat bran, 100 lb. bags, per ton, $42.50 @ ; middlings or shorts, $52.50@55; horse mule feed, $51@63; poultry feed, $73@ 0 dairy feed, $50@62; hog feed, $60.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 5.—Although the demand for mill feeds at this season is limited due to the grass season, supplies of offers are limited because of restricted milling operations and prices are again improved for the week. The market closed strong and higher. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $37@37.50; standard middlings, $46.50x47; flour middlings, $50@ red dog, $59; hominy feed, $68.50; rye feed, $41; old process oil meal, $70; cottonseed meal, $62.50@67.25 brewers' dried grains, $50; gluten feed, August shipment, $0, all in 100-lb. sacks.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, July 5.—Outside inquiry for mill feeds is quiet and local interests are taking all the supplies. Mills running light. Prices are firm. Bran quoted $42 and middlings $52, bag basis, per ton, f.o.b. Toledo.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, July 5.—There has been very little interest in the local feed market during the week just closed with only about 10 cars of all grades coming in. Demand is light and prices remain about what they have been for the last month. White middlings are in fair supply, with very little bran at this tme.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—All kinds of wheat feeds continue scarce and firm, but oat feed is weak. Prices are as follows: Bran, $39; middlings, gray, $49@50; brown, $47@48; mixed feed, $35@37 for prompt shipment. Oat feed, $21@21.25; hominy feed, $64@65; whole ground barley feed, $52.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., July 7.—There is a fair demand for mill feed, but manufactured feed is quiet. Supplies of mill feed are light, with quotations withdrawn, as mills have been down and jobbers as well as millers stocks have been shot to pieces. Mills resumed today, and quotations should be available by the end of the week, although production for the start will be sold up.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, July 7.—The millfeed market is strong in tone as offerings are light and a general demand is prevailing. Buyers in the eastern and central states are more active and there is a good demand from western and northwestern territory. Mills are running moderately and the output at present is light. Owing to the dry weather in Montana the movement in that direction is quite liberal. Cattle and sheep are badly in need of feed as the ranges are dry. The demand for heavy feed is greater than the supply.

Quotations in carlots, f. o. b., Minneapolis, in 100-lb. sacks: Bran, $36; standard middlings, $45.50@46.50; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $57.50@58; rye middlings, $41@42; ground barley, $51@52.

Says Self-feeder Adds to Profits.

By handling immune hogs, feeding a mixed and well-balanced ration, supplied through a self-feeder, F. W. Thorman, a young stock farmer of Washington Co., Kans., finds hogs profitable. Ninety days ago Mr. Thorman bought a carlot of immune hogs on the Kansas City market, and 60 days ago he took out another carload, and besides, he had a good many on hand at the time he made these purchases.

"These hogs made a fine gain in weight and proved money makers," Mr. Thorman said. "They were fattened on tankage and corn, fed through a self-feeder. The self-feeder is a time-saver, and saving time means adding to the profit in feeding. The tankage seems to form a well-balanced feed when mixed with corn, so my hogs made a daily gain of about 1½ lbs. to the head." —*Clay, Robinson & Co.*

The Grain Corporation has announced that beginning on July 1 the Corporation will make limited purchases of hard and spring wheat first clear flours. Offers will be submitted and purchases will be made subject to all terms, conditions and specifications of the flour purchase plan of Feb. 18 last, except that shipments will be required 10 days from date of acceptance. Prices quote f. o. b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore for export. Flour shall be put up in 140-lb. 10½-oz. export quality double calendered jute or 12-oz. common, except that first clear flour on hand already packed in 10½-oz. common jute will be acceptable.

It is reported in Parliament that the wheat acreage of England indicated a probable reduction this year of 10 per cent compared with last year.

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Strengthen Your Advertising Literature
Our Advertising Counsel and Sales Promotion Service will improve your plan and copy, insuring maximum profits. Submit your plans or literature for preliminary analysis and quotation, no obligation.
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FATTENING HOGS.

In putting fat on a hog one day's poor feeding will more than offset two days of good feeding. Corn is a mighty fine feed for the purpose of fat making, but it is a mistake to rely wholly upon it. I have known some to feed their hogs entirely on corn and after a while the animals were "burned out" and not gaining a bit. Their appetite and digestion were impaired and the animals came to a "standstill" and it was a good while before they overcame the backset. Corn is one of our best fattening feeds; in fact, we may consider it the best, but unless we feed it as we should we are not going to get the best results from it. When hogs have not been used to corn at every feed or have not had any for a long time, it should be fed in small quantities at first, gradually increasing the amount as the animals become used to it until they are on full feed.

I never feed my hogs very much corn until about four weeks before they are to be slaughtered. Then I keep corn before them all the time and in addition I supply them with mill feeds, alfalfa and clover hay steamed until tender, turnips, artichokes, peas and, in fact, any kinds of feeds that will put fat on them and make wholesome meat. A variety of feed will put fat on a hog more quickly and cheaply than any single kind. It does not take long to fatten a hog if it is given a variety of wholesome feeds and the meat is well streaked, juicy and tender and weighs well in the scale.

The cost of meat depends upon the cost of the feed consumed by the hogs. Anything that cheapens the cost of the feed makes the meat cost less if it is not done at the expense of the health of the animals. No one who wants to put fat on the hog at the least expense and in the shortest time is going to compel the animal to stand in a pen with his feet six inches deep in mud and filth. Clean pens and clean surroundings are too important to be neglected. I give my hogs a good deal of skimmilk and buttermilk in the sloppy portion of their ration. I know there is no better or cheaper feed than such milk, but no matter if the animals do get plenty of milk, they want clear water to drink just the same. Three times a day I give my hogs all the clear water they will drink at each time and when the weather is cold I warm the water enough to take the chill off before giving it to them. I also warm the sloppy portion of their feed in cold weather. Warming the water and the feed is a little trouble, but I am sure it pays to do so. Charcoal, ashes and salt help to keep the hogs in a good, thrifty condition, and then they make better gains. My plan is to mix a quantity of these and keep the mixture before the animals all the time. Every fall every farmer should fatten enough hogs to supply the family with meat and lard for a year. These products can be grown much cheaper than they can be purchased from the butcher or the merchant.—*A. O. Choate, Hoard's Dairyman.*

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July 13..	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0	5,761,0
July 20..	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0	5,322,0
July 27..	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0	6,582,0
Aug. 3..	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0	7,376,0
Aug. 10..	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug. 17..	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug. 24..	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31..	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7..	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14..	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21..	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28..	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5..	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12.	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19.	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26.	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2.	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9.	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16.	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23.	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30.	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7.	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14.	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21.	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28.	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4.	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11.	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18.	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25.	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1.	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8.	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15.	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22.	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1.	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8.	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15.	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22.	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29..	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5..	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12..	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19..	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26..	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3..	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10..	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17..	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24..	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31..	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7..	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14..	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21..	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28..	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5..	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0

Canadian Wheat and Flour Exports.

Following is a statement of Canadian exports of wheat and flour separated for calendar year:

	1919		1918	
Month.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
Jan.	5,683,000	996,000	4,506,000	886,000
Feb.	2,123,000	450,000	5,112,000	992,000
March	4,035,000	607,000	8,778,000	1,049,000
April	3,874,000	609,000	5,946,000	1,140,000
May	.....	.....	4,377,000	753,000
June	.....	.....	3,343,000	1,171,000
July	.....	.....	1,744,000	778,000
Aug.	.....	.....	1,006,000	619,000
Sept.	.....	.....	1,779,000	387,000
Oct.	.....	.....	5,911,000	536,000
Nov.	.....	.....	4,525,000	555,000
Dec.	.....	.....	8,007,000	1,204,000
Tot. yr.	.....	.....	55,034,000	10,070,000

French crop reports continue fine as to weather but the rain supply is insufficient to relieve the drought which is general throughout the country. Autumn sown grains look comparatively well and are suffering less for moisture than the spring grains.

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Alfalfa Department

Baker, Ore., reports new crop alfalfa in the stack, but none being baled.

Lewistown, Mont., reports alfalfa with some rain may make a second crop.

Farmers in Ohio County, W. Va., are holding alfalfa meetings to take up the question of planting this forage in that section.

A portable alfalfa mill operated by G. F. Brown of Salida has been grinding alfalfa in the Lodi section of California for ranchers.

G. C. Funk, producer of Elkhorn Valley Hay at Atkinson, Nebr., produces yearly from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of hay and has 1,000 tons storage.

Wallace B. Wood of Fayetteville, Ark., has purchased an interest in the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co., at Lamar, Colo., and will have charge of the Kansas City branch.

Reports from Comanche County, Kans., say that the first cutting of alfalfa was harvested about 10 days ago; second crop coming on fine. The season has been very wet.

The Weather Bulletin of Iowa reports damage to alfalfa by army worms and the variegated cut worms. These have about run their course and are disappearing but the damage has been very serious.

Farmers in Chase Co., Kans., have made second cutting of alfalfa. As the cutting of some of this crop began as early as June 21 the record is said to have been the earliest for second crop cuttings.

Cattle shippers from Clay Co., Ia., say the first cutting of alfalfa in that neighborhood was heavy but difficult to harvest owing to rains. The second crop has been destroyed by the army worm which has cleaned up whole fields.

It is reported that the Natomas Company of California will plant 15,000 acres of its land in the upper section of its district in the Sacramento Valley to alfalfa. This should add about 150,000 tons to the state's output of this hay.

Kennewick, Wash., reports shipping surplus of alfalfa will be about the same as last year. The first cutting was in the stack and the second in progress about the first of July but very little hay has been baled as yet and still less sold.

Great Falls, Mont., reports very poor prospects for second cutting of alfalfa, irrigated lands being practically out of water with the first crop ready to cut. New hay choice quality is now offered at $30@31 delivered at Great Falls from Idaho but no timothy is moving.

The county agent of St. Louis county, Minn., says that farmers in that county are passing up a great opportunity to make good wages either with the scythe or the mower by not cutting the roadside hay, the quality of which is very good and hay is not particularly abundant.

Alfalfa is said to be one of the street products of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Sweet clover also is popular in that town; which suggests the remark that alfalfa lands are in lively demand in that part of Alabama and numbers of Northern and Western farmers are taking advantage of the comparatively low prices.

Our San Francisco reporter says that alifalfa from the interior has been in good demand and that there is also inquiry for the river product but very little other than first cutting is ready on the River and this hay is heavily laden with foxtail which renders it unfit for anything but stock feed and is practically unsalable in the city.

Spokane, Wash., reports some new alfalfa hay arriving but demand poor at $24 per ton as against Ellenberg timothy at $33. Seattle reports demand at the lowest point of the season, practically nil. Local buyers are taking hold of Yakima alfalfa very gingerly on account of the presence of cheat. They report also finding of about 12,000 tons of last year alfalfa still on hand in the Kittitas Valley and about three tons in the Yakima Valley.

ALFALFA AT SIOUX CITY.

No. 1 alfalfa hay was quoted the last week in June at $25 per ton, reaching the highest level of prices ever known in that market. Even at that price very little has been offered of late, the supply of good choice alfalfa being so limited that for the first time in the history of the Sioux City hay market alfalfa has been brought to that market from northern Wisconsin. There is, however, and has been a considerable supply of the poor grades but these have been in comparatively slight demand.

The weather no doubt has been the cause for the scarcity of high grade hay in addition to which the hay now in the stack is of course unfit for baling. Dealers generally estimate that about 75 per cent of the first cutting likely to move to Sioux City will be more or less damaged.

The trade anticipates also that unless better grades are procured from the second and third cutting the market is likely to suffer from a hay famine unless supplies can be brought west from Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. There are many good size orders for good quality alfalfa held by dealers at Sioux City which cannot be filled on account of scarcity of offerings.

THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

We have found the alfalfa hay situation is about as follows: Northern Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho—Dry, first cutting short, good quality. Southern Colorado, New Mexico, Western Kansas—First cutting very heavy, extra good quality. The rain belt territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma—First cutting very heavy, poor quality owing to frequent rains.

Farmers universally are holding their hay in the expectations of last year's high prices, and very little hay is moving anywhere in the country at this writing. This is due perhaps as much to the extraordinarily heavy wheat harvest now on as to anything else.

What little hay is moving is selling at about twice the ordinary price at this time of year.

Owing to the above unsettled conditions, we are not going out with meal quotations as yet nor will until the market settles.—*The Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Bryan Haywood, Kansas City, Mo.*

Differ on Alfalfa Meal Prices.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—A wide disparity in prices as quoted by mills and jobbing interests as quoted by buyers is limiting the trade in alfalfa meal in Kansas City to only scattered transactions. There is a difference of $5 to $7 a ton between the bid and ask quotations. Mixers in the East, Central States and Southeast, while reported as holding moderate stocks of old meal, have made practically no purchases of new meal. California mills are making sales in the Southeast at a discount under prices quoted by Colorado.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted at $38@39 a ton, in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $35@36; No. 2, $29@30; and brown, $27@28. Practically no choice meal was quoted, and few mills in Colorado were in a position to make prompt shipment.

A moderate demand prevailed for alfalfa mixed feeds. The high level of corn prices supplied an important factor in the broadened trade which mixers have recently enjoyed. Many buyers who normally consume corn are taking alfalfa molasses and alfalfa grain molasses feeds. Prices were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 molasses alfalfa feed at $38.50@39.50; No. 2, $37@38; brown, $35@36; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $45@54.

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—The alfalfa feed market continues steady, but the demand is limited, and offerings are liberal enough to insure prompt deliveries. Owing to the double holiday at the close of the week there was little business reported. Stocks of mixed feeds are light, and choice alfalfa meal is scarce, but there are large offerings of No. 2 meal. Prices are as follows: Molasses grain mixed horse feed, choice, $59; No. 1, $50; No. 2, $46. Straight alfalfa molasses feed, choice, $45; No. 1, $42; No. 2, $39. Alfalfa meal, choice, $38; No. 1, $36.50@37.50; No. 2, $30@31 per ton.

Alfalfa hay continues quiet, as the demand is confined almost exclusively to good No. 1 to choice hay, while the offerings are mostly poor hay that is weedy, discolored or otherwise more or less out of condition, and such hay is slow of sale.

Prices are nominally as follows: Choice, $34@35; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $32@33; No. 2, $25@28 per ton, on track.

Alfalfa in the Pacific Northwest.

Spokane, Wash., reports that new alfalfa from the Yakima Valley is now on the market offered at $24, which is about $2 under old hay. Demand however is light. At Seattle the same hay is being offered freely at $24.50. At Walla Walla old hay is being held at $25@26 but the new cut, although it yielded heavily, is not yet ready for shipment. Some sales of the new hay are reported from $15@16 in the stack. New alfalfa at Lewiston, Ida., is quoted at $25@26. At Elmira, Wash., some alfalfa is being shipped in but the demand is light. At Early there is a fair demand for alfalfa; at Hermiston new alfalfa is moving steadily, first cutting however is cheaty and offered at $20 f. o. b. From Klamath Falls, Ore., a recent frost is said to have caused some damage to alfalfa. New alfalfa is now being shipped from Meridian, Ida., to northern Idaho and Montana at prices from $19@20 with growers disposed to sell the hay in the field to avoid stacking.

Payette, Idaho, reports a large increase of alfalfa over last year's yields. Prices are not yet established but farmers expect to open the season at $10@12.50 in the stack.

Our San Francisco correspondent reports that the chief activity in alfalfa is on the part of mills who are buying to convert it into meal.

The Iowa Weather Bureau reports that worms thought to be army worm has been particularly destructive to the alfalfa in small areas of the southern half of the state.

The army worm is reported doing considerable damage in alfalfa in Leavenworth County, Kans.

Reports to the American Steel & Wire Co. from Utah say that conditions were very favorable to the cutting of the first crop of alfalfa.

Continued wet weather in Arkansas has put the alfalfa crop in bad shape as it could not be cured. At Knobel settled say it is the worst season they have experienced.

Farmers at Ridgefield are trying out alfalfa this year and generally throughout Clarke County, Wash., there is more of this fodder grown than ever before.

From Lawton, Okla., considerable damage by army worm is reported but it has not affected the hay as in some other states.

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is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.

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We do not buy nor use any oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, rice hulls or any other low grade feeding materials of any description. That is why we do not oppose the feed bill now pending in Congress. We hope it will become a law.

There is no better balanced ration feed in the world than "Happy Stock Feeds." We do not know of any that is as good. At the present time there is a big need throughout the dairying sections for our—

Happy Cow Feed

This famous dairy ration is rich in digestible proteins. It is a true production feed, containing not only the sustaining, but also the growthy or production proteins and fats.

You should lay the foundation for the biggest dairy feed business you have ever known by pushing HAPPY COW FEED.

If you want a straight car, we will ship it to you promptly. If you want a mixed car containing other Happy Feeds, just say the word and we will divide the car to suit you.

You will sell every bag of Happy Feeds with the assurance they will win the full confidence of the feeder.

Write or wire today for prices.

Address Dept. 39



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Hay Department

Stock buyers at Marion, Ia., report the hay crop there heavy with the acreage small.

Army worms in Kane County, Ill., are reported to have destroyed on one farm of 50 acres hay valued at $2,500, the damage having been done in a single night.

The Iowa Weather Bulletin reports an unusually heavy crop of hay is showing the effects of dry hot weather. They need rain badly in the Southwestern counties.

A stock feeder of Lawrence County, Mo., says that orchard grass meadows were never better than this year. This is a hardy grass which makes excellent pasture and very good hay.

The hay crop at Morning Sun, Ia., is said to be heavy and is generally a mixture of timothy and clover. Some stock men say they never saw a better crop than the one now ready to harvest.

A decrease in the hay acreage is reported from Monticello, Ia., many farmers having practically abandoned hay growing on the plea that the land is now too valuable to "fool with an uncertain crop."

The old crop of timothy at Bozeman, Mont., is reported practically gone and new crop considerably below that of last year. In fact the timothy yield outside of the irrigated districts will be very short.

Denver *Record-Stockman:* The country all over the western part of Colorado and over much of Utah is very dry. Pastures are burning up in many sections, and it seems to have forgotten how to rain.

Under the arrangements for shipping hay from northern to southern Alberta to relieve the famine there, 12,555 cars or 132,600 tons of hay were recorded as shipped, but this amount is not believed to have included much more than half of the hay actually forwarded to dealers and others, the amount stated being only the shipments under the free tariff, the others being of course paid for.

E. W. Kinney, representative of the United States Government at the hay recompressing plant at Montreal as inspector, has been transferred to New Orleans where he will have charge of inspection for all forage for the Government.

A stock dealer at Arvada, Wyo., says that country was never before as dry as now in our recollection. "There is not a bit of grass and no hay in the Powder River country and the Powder River itself is practically dry. In a distance back 10 or 12 miles there is no grass to be found anywhere.

In the northwestern Pacific section the hay situation is said to be very unsettled but it is apparent that many districts in Oregon and Washington which shipped in hay last year will not be required to do so this year. The shortage however in Montana will be greater than ever, the affected districts reaching down into the Yellowstone and Gallatin Valleys which last year were able to ship in considerable quantities. Some sections of Idaho also report a shortage of irrigation water. At Yakima it is stated that the marketing of the cheaty hay is becoming a real problem, chiefly on account of the high prices however, and growers are very firm in the notions of values.

HAY SITUATION.

OLD HAY USED UP.

NEW YORK (5).—Old hay is practically all gone—forwarded. There are perhaps 10 to 20 cars still in this territory. The new crop harvest is well under way and will cut a good, fair crop.—*Atwater Bradley Corporation, Genoa, N. Y.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

"The next few weeks will witness a larger movement of all varieties of hay from Kansas to the Kansas City market," declared Harry J. North of the Midwest Hay Company, who returned late last week from an extended trip in Central and Southern Kansas. "Excellent weather has recently been enjoyed by farmers in these sections of the Sunflower state, and with most of their wheat out of the way, they are giving time to the preparation of alfalfa, tame hay and prairie for shipment to market. The yields generally are good, and quality of the hay is about normal. Much alfalfa was destroyed by army worms in central and southern Kansas; in fact, the worms damaged the crop to such an extent that many farmers were unable to gather their usual second crop. However, the worms have since disappeared. In instances where farmers killed the pests by a poison mash, the alfalfa plant appears in a healthier condition, and a better quality hay is being produced."

Representation of the Kansas City market at the 1919 convention of the National Hay Association is still uncertain. With the movement of hay increasing after a long period of delay owing to excessive rains, there is danger that dealers will be so absorbed in handling pressing business here as to find it necessary to give up plans for attending the Detroit convention. No matter what the attendance of this market at the meeting, the wishes of the local trade are for a successful convention. The dealers here hope the National will grow in value to the hay industry. With several exceptions, the relations between this market and the National are ideal. It is within the power of Secretary Taylor to cement more strongly the relationship between this market and the National and it is confidently expected that, with proper support, the secretary will add to the number of friends to which that organization can point in Kansas City.

"Alfalfa seems to have reached a stable level, though this cannot yet be said of the prairie market," remarked J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co. "The movement of prairie to market is beginning to reach a normal volume and with a comparatively light demand it is probable that further recessions in prices will be witnessed. The Northwestern drouth situation is a factor in the strength in the alfalfa market."

Shippers who consign their hay to Kansas City will continue to enjoy the comparatively low commission charges which have been in force here for many years. At a vote taken in the directors' room of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, an amendment to increase the charges for handling consignments from 75 cents to $1 a ton on hay and from 50 cents to 75 cents a ton on straw was rejected. A two-thirds majority was required for the passage of the amendment. It was maintained by those in favor of the increase in commission charges that the present rate for handling consignments failed to pay expenses of dealers incident to the disposition of the hay; owing to the increase in wages and interest requirements on money as well as advances on other items. But the opposition, and the victorious forces, held to the theory that a consignment market is an attractive and upbuilding feature of Kansas City, and that an advance in the charges would tend to stimulate selling in the country. It was pointed out that during the period of high prices, the bulk of the arrivals represented country purchases while consignments make up approximately half the arrivals during a declining period in the trade.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HAY, CHICAGO

The following is a table showing the total monthly receipts and shipments of hay, in tons, in the Chicago market, for the year 1919 and four previous years

	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919	
	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Sp
January	37,050	10,666	19,616	3,585	21,707	1,693	21,318	4,474	25,129	2,
February	30,775	9,800	29,030	4,857	14,961	2,140	26,920	5,928	19,082	2,
March	31,690	1,081	28,044	6,925	17,026	2,264	38,891	10,344	20,351	4,
April	25,573	7,806	21,163	5,104	14,822	4,304	41,878	10,106	26,028	8,
May	23,515	6,694	20,561	4,236	20,001	8,003	27,397	7,526	27,737	6,
June	17,604	3,764	23,675	4,497	23,741	4,791	29,211	2,654	29,407	5,
July	12,763	1,805	23,381	2,776	24,434	1,705	22,911	2,186	.....	..
August	20,664	2,467	13,217	1,297	17,185	1,411	19,185	2,741	.....	..
September	24,466	5,168	23,751	1,857	22,218	1,938	24,320	2,330	.....	..
October	19,874	4,274	21,287	1,674	30,956	23,508	27,034	9,359	.....	..
November	28,620	6,655	23,508	1,232	36,883	43,000	24,711	3,941	.....	..
December	24,748	4,545	20,628	1,432	34,681	9,409	21,322	1,609	.....	..

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OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Some new Prairie hay arrived this ek but it is hard to move as it is re or less in a heating condition. e weather is hot and sultry.

E. P. Palmer, manager of Dyer & Co., s arrived home from his trip out st and looks fine. He is ready to into the harness again for the new p.

On account of the 4th of July coming Friday the Hay Exchange decided to se up business on Thursday night i not report until Monday, July 7th, ing their employes a short vacation.

On account of the continued moisture l wet weather the situation as per- ned to the prairie hay crop may be nmed up in stating that it will be of oarser and more rank growth, and siderably impaired by a mixture of eds and foreign material.

The army worm, which was reported t week as prevailing in Iowa and braska, is now appearing in other tes, such as Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyo- ng and Colorado, thereby damaging siderably the second and third har- t of alfalfa. Continued hot weather y eliminate this pest, and of course present moisture will then cause a re favorable situation when the sec- l and third crops of alfalfa are ready be harvested.

Statistics from the Bureau of Mar- s indicate the possibility of having larger crop of forage the coming son than ever before in the history the industry. The approximate har- st will be near 116,000,000 tons, or % more than the normal supply. nsiderable trouble will be experi- ed in harvesting and marketing this p because of the unavailable labor l the apparent shortage of equipment which to move the crop to the various rkets. The forage crops in the vi- ity tributary to Omaha are report- to be in a very favorable condition. previously reported, the second cut- g of alfalfa was harvested during tinued wet weather, which resulted a severe loss, although the total ld was quite heavy.

Receipts of Prairie hay on the local rket continued to be of a scattered ture and consist of very poor quality, reby leaving no fair basis upon ich to place our quotations. Ar- als on the market during the week luded cars from various sections of country, and seem to be "clean-up" s, some of which, from their appear- ce, may have been in the barns for eral years. Continued shipments of rthern Wisconsin and Michigan hay arriving, but meet with very poor e, especially in view of the limited nand at present for forage of any ure. The ending of the teamsters' ike relieved the situation somewhat, ofar as the local buyers are now e to remove their purchases, which the past has caused more or less of ongestion on the market.

Hay Markets

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

uly 5.—Very little new hay being of- ed. Quote our market on old hay $43.00 No. 1, $41.00 for No. 2 and $40.00 for 3. No. 1 alfalfa hay offered from .00 to $29.00 per ton delivered.

DETROIT.

etroit, July 5.—Fair receipts coming n Canada. Demand active and market y. Virginia is taking a good deal of from this market. Quote: No. 1 tim- y, $36.50@37; standard timothy, $35.50 5; No. 2 timothy, $34.50@35; No. 1 ed, $33@34; No. 1 clover, $30@31 per

MILWAUKEE.

uly 5.—Business in the local hay mar- is slow with but a light movement, ough the supply is scarce. Prices de- ed again during the past week, due to t demand because of outdoor feeding l the prospects of a big crop which will due shortly. Current quotations are: oice timothy hay, $30@30.50; No. 1, .00@29.50; No. 2, $27.00@28.00; No. 1 ver, $20.00@21.00; light clover mixed, $26.00@27.00; red top and timothy mixed, $25.00@27.00; stained timothy, $12.00@15.00; marsh feedings, $15.00@17 00; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $9.50@10.00; oat straw, $9.00@9.50.

NASHVILLE.

July 7.—No material change is noted in hay, prices being maintained. Quotations: No. 2 timothy, $40@43; No. 2 clover, $38@42. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week were 14 cars.

ST. JOSEPH.

July 5.—The hay market continued about steady with some weakness in the prairie. Receipts while not heavy, showed considerable gain over supplies a week ago. Little change is apparent in the alfalfa division; supply being just enough to take care of the demand. We are looking forward to a more active demand in the coming week and also heavier receipts. Shippers are reluctant to sell at present market prices, and we look for an advance in the coming weeks. The tame hay division showed a fair demand, absorbing the present receipts readily. Some weakness was apparent in the lower grades which moved slowly. Hay quotations: Prairie, choice, $29.00@30.00; prairie, No. 1, $27.50@29.00; prairie, No. 2, $22.00@27.00; prairie, No. 3, $12.00@20.00; Midland No. 1, $16.00@17.00; Midland, No. 2, $10.00@15.00; alfalfa, choice, $30.00@31.00; alfalfa, No. 1, $27.50@28.50; alfalfa, standard, $23.00@26.00; alfalfa, No. 2, $15.00@20.00; alfalfa, No. 3, $12.00@14.00; timothy, No. 1, $30 00@31.00; timothy, standard, $27.00@29.00; timothy, No. 2, $24.00@26 00; clover light mixed, No. 1, $28.00@30.00; clover light mixed, No. 2, $22.00@24.00; clover No. 1, $24.00@25.00;Clover, No. 2, $15.00@22.00; straw, $9.00@9.50.

PITTSBURGH.

July 5.—The local market has become so fully stocked that local brokers are advising shippers to withhold anything less than the very best grade of timothy hay, which is already in good supply here. The demand is nothing to speak of and buyers are taking what they need in very small quantities. The result is that a liberal accumulation of various grades has been in progress for more than a week. Prices have received another cut, with the best grades at $38.50@39 a ton. The next is $35@36.50. Split cars containing mixed and clover hay are being moved only at buyers' offers.

MEMPHIS.

July 5.—Old hay is scarce and high, with prices nominal, and there is but little new hay of good quality here yet. Some shippers of timothy in Kentucky and Indiana have been asking for bids on early shipments, but the trade here is not taking hold much yet. There is expected to be plenty of new alfalfa of good quality here soon, but so far receipts have been light. For cash No. 1 alfalfa today $30 was bid, while the only thing offered was some No. 2 at $26. For the latter $25 was bid.

DULUTH.

July 5.—Only three cars of hay were received during the four days this market was open last week. With abundance of new grass available over the district, the demand was almost nil except from city customers of dealers in a few quarters. Prices are urged as follows: No. 1 timothy, $28@30; No. timothy, $24@28; No. 1 mixed timothy, $24@28; No. 2 mixed timothy, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, $26@28; No. 2 praire, $23@26; No. 3 praire, $18@20; No. 1 mdland, $18@22; No. 2 midland, $10@12; rye straw, $9@10; oat straw, $9@10.

BUFFALO.

July 5.—Prices are being cut here and the demand is naturally falling off. No. 1 is quoted at $35@36; No. 2, $33@34 and No. 3, $30@31 per ton.

TOLEDO.

July 5.—Receipts of hay are practically nil and dealers believe the old crop has been cleaned up. They do not anticipate relief from advancing markets until the arrival of new hay. Prices are unchanged from last week. No. 1 timothy, $37; No. 2 timothy, $35; No. 1 light mixed, $36; No. 1 clover, $34 per ton, f.o.b. Toledo rate point.

SPOKANE.

Spokane, July 3.—Timothy, del., $33 per ton; barley, rolled, $60; corn, $80; cracked, $82; oats, $58; steamed rolled, $58@60; oil meal, $98.

OMAHA.

July 5.—Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa are light and the demand continues quiet and market dull. Some new prairie hay is arriving and moving slowly as it is in a heating condition, causing prices to decline. We quote:

No. 1 upland prairie hay, $30@32; No. 2, $20@24; No. 3, $10@14.

No. 1 midland prairie hay, $26@28; No. 2, $18@21.

No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $18@21; No. 2, $10@14; No. 3, $8@10.

No. 1 alfalfa, $22@25; standard, $20@22; No. 2, $15@18; No. 3, $10@14.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

BOSTON.

July 5.—On account of increased receipts and quiet demand during the past week the local hay market is easier with receivers finding it more difficult to obtain extreme quotations than was the case last week. The general range of prices is nominally unchanged from last week, but there is some pressure on the part of receivers to make sales and concessions are made, especially on the lower grades, of which there is now some accumulation at the various railroad terminals, notably the Boston & Maine Railroad. The holiday this week also affects the local demand, trade being slow and of small proportions. New hay is appearing in some of the outside markets, although none as yet in the local market. Pasturage conditions are good and there is little barn feeding of hay in consequence. No. 1 timothy hay in large bales is nominally quoted at $43@45 per ton for the small amount offering, but the hay has to be exceptional in quality in order to bring the extreme quotation. No. 2 timothy ranges at $38@40 with most sales at the inside quotation. No Aroostook No. 1 hay offering. No. 1 Eastern hay is quoted at $37@39, with No. 2 Eastern at $33@35; No. 3 hay about $30@32. A full range on all grades of clover mixed is $33@36, with fine hay held at $30@33 for poor to choice. Receipts for the week ending July 5th were: Local, 162 cars; for the month of June, 1919, were: Local, 582 cars.

The straw market is quiet and unchanged. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16@17 per ton, with oat straw at $13@14. Offerings in excess of the demand. Receipts for the week ending July 5th were: Local, 7 cars; for the month of June, 1919, were: Local, 29 cars.

MONTREAL.

July 3.—As the new crop of hay is commencing to come into the city loose by nearby farmers, it is having its effect upon the prices of baled hay, which have further declined during the past week, sales being reported at $33@34 for best timothy, and $32 for good No. 2, $28@30 for No. 3, and mixed clover at $25@27. There is every prospect of a big crop of hay in Canada, and especially so in this province and Ontario. Quite a few fields have been cut, the quality being very fine, especially timothy.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 3,633 bales, against 10,170 bales for the same week last year.

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The market is difficult to quote, as carlots of baled hay are being offered on this market without finding a buyer. In fact, country dealers shipping hay to Montreal have ordered it to be shipped across the line on account of there being no sale for it here. The position is simply this: there is ample hay held here costing $25 to $35 per ton, which holders hope to get rid of between now and harvest, and until this is worked off there will be no money in shipping hay to this market. Prices, therefore, are purely nominal at present. —Trade Bulletin.

CINCINNATI.

July 8.—Local hay trading was of small volume the past week, but the fact that little was accomplished was due mainly to the holiday conditions, and only four days of trading. Receipts totalled only 109 cars. Though showing an inclination to decline, the market held fairly steady, and closing prices compared about the same as a week ago. Buyers appeared interested only in top grades of timothy and light mixed, but at the liberal concessions freely absorbed the medium and common stuff to the extent of completely clearing the plugging tracks of offerings on Thursday, the last business day of the week. Shipping orders were limited, and the greater percentage of the inferior quality was absorbed by warehouse men. Closing quotations: No. 1 timothy strictly, $38@39.00; standard timothy, $37.00@38.00; No. 2 timothy, $36.00@37.00; No. 3 timothy, $31.00@34.00; threshed timothy, $21.00@26.00; light clover mixed, $35.00@36.75; No. 1 clover-mixed, $34.00@35.00; No. 2 clover-mixed, $31.00@33.00; No. 1 clover, $25.00@27.00; No. 2 clover, $21.00@24.00; sample, grassy, $23.000@27.00; No. 1 local alfalfa, $28.00@29.00.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

July 7—Receipts have been better and the market is slightly weaker, but holding its own well. Demand is good. Straw is weaker as new straw is coming on. Rye straw is very scarce and high, but baling is starting.

Quotations, baled, car lots, are: No. 1 timothy, $39.50; No. 2, $38; No. 3, $35; mixed, No. 1, $36; No. 2, $34; clover, No. 1, $29; No. 2, $26; local alfalfa, No. 1, $30; wheat and oat straw, $8; rye, $14.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 3.—Baled Hay and Straw.—The market for hay continues weak and unsettled. Straw dull and weak.

Timothy hay (according to location)—No. 1, $40@41; No. 2, $38@39; No. 3, $35@36.

Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $38@39; No. 1, $35.50@36; No. 2, $33@35.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

BALTIMORE.

July 4.—The past week was one of dullness in the local hay market with a light inquiry from every direction and present supplies of hay, therefore, more ample for trade requirements. Under these conditions, and coupled with the fact that some loose new hay is coming in from nearby points by farmers' wagons, and sharply underselling old baled hay, prices generally lack support.

Straw of all descriptions is selling sparingly with stocks on hand sufficient for the present needs of the trade. Quotations follow:

Timothy No. 1, $38; standard, $37@37.50; No. 2, $36@36.50; No. 3, $30@33.

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No. 1 light clover mixed, $34.50@35; No. 2, $33@34.

No. 1 clover mixed, $33.50@34; No. 2, $29@32.

No. 1 clover, nominal, $31; No. 2, $28; No. 3, $26.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 2, $7.50@8; No. 1 oat, $11.50@12; No. 2, $11@11.50.

KANSAS CITY.

July 5.—Hay prices continued on a downward scale this week. Prairie declined $3.50 to as much as $10 a ton, alfalfa closed unchanged to $1 lower and timothy was steady to $2 lower than in the past week. A larger movement to market is being witnessed, and advices to the trade indicated a sharp gain in the shipments from the country within the next few weeks. Arrivals this week amounted to 439 cars, compared with 368 cars last wek and 293 a year ago. Millers were in the market for good, well cured alfalfa, and shipments of the hay are being made to the East and Southeast. With drouth in portions of the Northwest, no large movement of hay from Idaho and Colorado is expected. Tame hay displayed a strong tone, with the new offerings, which are grading generally high, meeting with a good demand from the South and Southeast. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $28@29; No. 1, $26@28; No. 2, $20@25.50; No. 3, $18@19.50; packing hay, $5.50@7.50.

New midland prairie—No. 1, $16@18; No. 2, $9@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $28@30; No. 1, $26.50@27.50; standard, $20.50@26; No. 2, $14.50@20; No. 3, $11@14.

Timothy—No. 1, $29@30; standard, $26.50@28.50; No. 2, $22.50@26; No. 3, $15.50@22.

Clover mixed—Light, $28@30; No. 1, $25@27; No. 2, $18@24.50.

Clover—No. 1, $23@25; No. 2, $15@22.50.

Straw, $8.50@9.50.

SPOKANE, WASH.

July 3.—Market still quiet. Some new alfalfa arriving, but demand poor being offered at $24; timothy from Ellensburg district being offered at $23.

SEATTLE, WASH.

July 1.—Demand for hay is at the lowest point of the season, practically no business being done. Due to excellent pastures, the general opinion is that present conditions will not improve for two or three weeks. Buyers not contracting freely for Yakima alfalfa on account of presence of cheat. Stocks carried over from last year are reported heavier than the carryover of the previous year, being about 12,000 tons in the Kittitas valley and about 3,000 tons in the Yakima valley.

DENVER.

July 1.—Hay, per ton—North Park wire grass, $30; South Park choice, $33; No. 1 South Park, $32; No. 2 South Park, $28; upland, No. 1 choice, $28; upland, No. 2 choice, $27; second bottom, $26; No. 1 Gunnison, $28; No. 2, $26; timothy, choice, $33; No. 1, $30; No. 2, $28; No. 3 and native mixed, $26; alfalfa, baled, choice, $22; No. 1 to choice, $20; No. 2, $18.

NEW YORK.

July 3.—The New York Hay Exchange Association reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week (5 days).	3,436	340
Receipts last week.....	4,271	340
Receipts Sept. 1 to date....	191,685	12,098

General remarks on trade conditions will be found elsewhere. Quotations follow:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$42.00	$40.00@41.00
No. 2 hay.....	38.00@40.00	35.00@37.00
No. 3 hay.....	32.00@35.00	30.00@32.00
Shipping hay	28.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
No grade	18.00@25.00	15.00@24.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	37.00@39.00	35.00@36.00
No. 1 clover mixed	34.00@36.00	31.00@33.00
No. 2 clover mixed	28.00@30.00	25.00@27.00
No. 1 rye straw...	12.00@13.00	
No. 1 oat straw...	10.00@11.00	

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

July 3.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy....	$27.00@28.50	$26.00
No. 2	26.00@27.00	22.00
No. 3	20.00@22.00	14.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild...	25.50@26.50	20.00
No. 2	23.50@24.00	18.00
No. 3	19.00@21.00	13.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses..	25.50@26.50	20.00
No. 2	23.50@24.50	18.00
No. 3	18.00@21.00	13.00
No. 1 clover mixed	20.00@22.00	20.00
No. 2	16.00@19.00	12.00
No. 1 clover.....	20.00@22.00	18.00
No. 2	15.00@17.00	8.00
No. 1 upland.....	26.00@27.00	26.00
No. 2	24.00@25.50	23.00
No. 3	19.00@21.00	
No. 1 midland....	20.00@21.00	17.00
No. 2	16.00@17.00	12.00
Packing	8.50@ 9.50	7.00
No. 1 rye straw..	7.50@ 8.50	9.00
No. 1 oat straw..	7.50@ 8.50	9.00
No. 1 wheat straw	6.50@ 8.00	8.00
No. 1 alfalfa.....		25.00
Standard alfalfa..		24.00
No. 2 alfalfa.....		22.00
No. 3 alfalfa.....		18.00

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 2.—Practically all of the receipts now are from the new crop. The receipts are very light for this time of the year and in consequence arrivals have moved without difficulty at prevailing prices. The lack of receipts has been caused mainly by farmers not being ready to haul, as well as by some difficulty being experienced in getting cars to load as soon as wanted.

Several purchases have been made in the country districts for immedate shipment. These purchases being made only where prompt shipment has been promised. The majority of dealers feel that prices on grain and hay will be easier as soon as the normal receipts are available on this market. Whether or not this idea will mature remains to be seen later. Sales have been made in the country in some instances on a basis of what hay the seller will place aboard cars within ten days, etc. This indicating that the buyer expected possible decline. Fancy wheat and red oat hay have been in light supply and that which has arrived was sold without difficulty.

Alfalfa from the interior has been in good demand and considerable inquiry for the river product, but very little other than first cutting is ready on the river and this cutting is heavily laden with foxtail, which renders the hay unfit for anyth but stock feed.

We quote wholesale prices in carl lots for new crop hay: Fancy wheat h (light 5 wire bales), $17.50@18 per t No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $1 17; No. 2 wheat or wheat and oat h $12@14; choice tame oat hay, $15@ other tame oat hay, $12@14; wild oat h $10@12; barley hay, $11@13; alfalfa h $14@16; stock hay, $9@11; No. 1 bar straw, 50@80c per bale.

ST. LOUIS.

July 5.—The receipts of hay during past week have been moderate in amou consisting principally of hay of North growth.

Timothy hay market continues to r strong, with an active local demand good No. 1 timothy hay. Medium gra are quiet. Low grade hay is in libe supply, dead, dull and irregular in pr being hard to place. The trade looks continued firm values on good hay.

Light clover mixed hay continues to steady on the better grades which are excellent local demand. Low grade dull slow.

Heavy clover mixed hay quiet, dem being limited. An occasional car of heavy clover mixed hay is arriving, when in good condition, selling fairly w

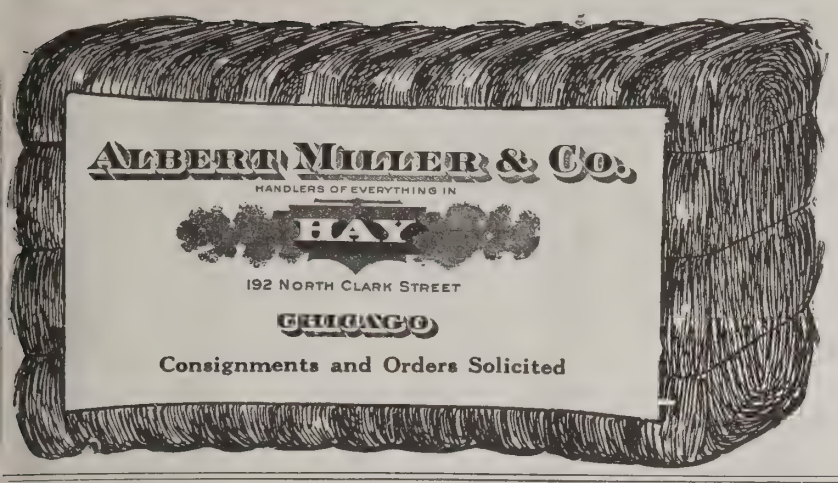
Pure clover hay quiet and slow, dem being rather limited. Some new clover riving, but is out of condition and is sel at low values. The trade here does advise shipment of new clover unless is cured sufficiently well to arrive here and sweet.

Alfalfa hay continues in scant offer with an excellent demand for good N to choice alfalfa hay. The only offeri of alfalfa are poor hay, hay that has b discolored by rain, weedy and out of c dition. This class of hay is difficult place at all. The better grades are urgent request and if here would well.

Prairie hay market nominal. None offe but if here a limited amount would readily.

Straw—Scarce and wanted.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $37@ Standard, $34@36; No. 2, $32@34; No $24@28; Headed, $24@28; Threshed, $



Light Clover Mixed—No. 1, $34@35; . 2, $30@31. Heavy Clover Mixed—No. $32@33; No. 2, $28@29. Clover Hay—oice new, $25@26; No. 1, $24@25; No. 2. @21; Heated, $10@12. Alfalfa Hay—oice, $34@35; No. 1, $33@34; Standard, @33; No. 2, $26@28. Prairie Hay—Choice nsas, $31@32; No. 1, $29@30; Standard, @28; No. 2, $24@25. Straw—$9.50.

Exports of Wheat.

Weekly exports of wheat and flour eat from sixteen United States and nadian ports, in bushels, as reported *Bradstreet's*, were as follows:

Partial reports only.

(Final 00 omitted.)

rgest exports 1916, week Feb. 10..11,480,0
allest expts. 1916, week Dec. 28.. 4,231,0
rgest recorded wk., Nov. 11, 1915..12,876,0
allest recorded wk., Feb. 16, 1905. 536,0

ek—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
y 11..	*3,014,0	9,548,0	10,806,0	3,407,0
y 18..	*1,132,0	5,258,0	9,988,0	4,182,0
y 25..	*1,843,0	2,478,0	7,605,0	2,866,0
g. 1..	*1,572,0	4,282,0	7,836,0	3,193,0
g. 8..	*1,232,0	3,550,0	6,098,0	4,524,0
g. 15..	*1,959,0	6,575,0	7,809,0	5,589,0
g. 22..	*3,675,0	6,019,0	8,945,0	5,165,0
g. 29..	*3,546,0	3,779,0	8,183,0	6,802,0
t. 5..	*2,737,0	3,026,0	7,313,0	3,724,0
t. 12..	4,334,0	4,002,0	9,606,0	7,441,0
t. 19..	*4,438,0	5,841,0	5,967,0	7,736,0
t. 26..	*3,327,0	4,422,0	9,748,0	9,031,0
. 3..	*6,021,0	4,807,0	7,883,0	10,910,0
t. 10..	*6,625,0	4,804,0	7,584,0	10,638,0
t. 17..	*5,031,0	4,917,0	5,324,0	11,113,0
. 24	*5,612,0	4,569,0	6,817,0	11,608,0
. 31..	*3,104,0	4,953,0	5,482,0	10,135,0
v. 7..	*2,076,0	4,863,0	5,636,0	12,876,0
v. 14..	*3,580,0	4,428,0	5,899,0	10,230,0
v. 21..	*2,858,0	5,217,0	7,026,0	8,888,0
v. 28..	*4,562,0	7,082,0	5,587,0	11,807,0
c. 5..	*8,615,0	7,157,0	6,727,0	11,139,0
c. 12..	*9,336,0	5,534,0	6,383,0	10,289,0
c. 19..	*9,834,0	5,955,0	5,665,0	8,330,0
c. 26..	*9,175,0	6,305,0	4,231,0	9,502,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
n. 2..	*5,092,0	5,296,0	7,030,0	10,989,0
n. 9.	*10,416,0	3,978,0	9,006,0	9,515,0
n. 16..	7,978,0	4,728,0	7,644,0	8,247,0
n. 23..	3,839,0	4,902,0	7,839,0	8,710,0
. 30..	5,501,0	3,716,0	7,603,0	10,568,0
b. 6..	4,883,0	3,650,0	5,855,0	11,480,0
b. 13..	5,992,0	2,956,0	4,118,0	7,431,0
b. 20..	5,284,0	4,114,0	5,043,0	8,788,0
b. 27..	3,269,0	4,464,0	5,512,0	8,199,0
r. 6..	4,681,0	4,600,0	6,619,0	9,645,0
r. 13..	5,143,0	3,846,0	5,676,0	9,765,0
r. 20..	5,314,0	4,167,0	6,472,0	10,389,0
r. 27..	5,894,0	4,498,0	5,262,0	8,307,0
r. 3..	7,306,0	2,665,0	3,830,0	8,402,0
r. 10..	8,559,0	2,966,0	6,060,0	8,371,0
r. 17..	9,750,0	2,289,0	6,569,0	8,644,0
r. 24..	11,198,0	1,204,0	7,611,0	7,996,0
y 1..	12,335,0	3,816,0	6,727,0	9,303,0
y 8..	9,909,0	4,457,0	7,509,0	10,205,0
y 15..	10,729,0	3,557,0	5,609,0	9,865,0
y 22..	10,365,0	2,916,0	5,545,0	9,381,0
y 28..	5,875,0	4,417,0	7,180,0	9,372,0
e 5..	11,929,0	2,841,0	9,647,0	9,246,0
e 12..	9,239,0	2,084,0	9,391,0	11,087,0
e 19..	10,267,0	2,313,0	9,260,0	9,598,0
e 26..	9,929,0	4,088,0	8,995,0	9,508,0
y 2..	4,701,0	3,645,0	6,309,0	5,697,0

Our Liner Ad Department, Page 7, ays contains some good things.

Warehouse Stocks of Wheat.

Warehouse stocks of wheat in the United States, east of the Rockies and in Canada, with comparisons as stated by *Bradstreet's* and collated by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	—United States—		—Canada—	
	(Final 00 omitted.)			
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
July 6..	1,789,0	16,330,0	7,422,0	18,432,0
July 13..	2,346,0	13,408,0	6,137,0	18,294,0
July 20..	5,306,0	13,269,0	6,001,0	16,957,0
July 27..	9,908,0	10,532,0	5,956,0	12,249,0
Aug. 3..	20,128,0	10,162,0	4,846,0	13,711,0
Aug. 10..	26,836,0	9,830,0	4,097,0	12,207,0
Aug. 17..	36,677,0	9,603,0	5,039,0	8,505,0
Aug. 24..	46,409,0	9,190,0	5,041,0	7,290,0
Aug. 31..	53,279,0	9,614,0	5,959,0	5,998,0
Sept. 7..	61,618,0	10,445,0	5,551,0	6,299,0
Sept. 14..	72,438,0	10,642,0	6,083,0	8,080,0
Sept. 21..	84,302,0	11,529,0	8,136,0	13,848,0
Sept. 28..	96,167,0	12,428,0	12,316,0	19,010,0
Oct. 5.	104,350,0	12,697,0	23,041,0	25,195,0
Oct. 12.	109,565,0	14,525,0	25,874,0	23,964,0
Oct. 19.	113,210,0	14,669,0	31,950,0	39,441,0
Oct. 26.	119,384,0	19,465,0	37,186,0	39,429,0
Nov. 2.	128,672,0	19,764,0	45,923,0	45,314,0
Nov. 9.	133,914,0	22,824,0	53,563,0	51,474,0
Nov. 16.	143,277,0	24,885,0	55,749,0	51,070,0
Nov. 23.	133,718,0	26,295,0	57,433,0	51,588,0
Nov. 30.	128,223,0	26,266,0	56,084,0	49,958,0
Dec. 7.	118,329,0	31,084,0	52,135,0	47,223,0
Dec. 14.	117,706,0	30,605,0	56,549,0	47,393,0
Dec. 21.	119,678,0	27,314,0	53,460,0	46,126,0
Dec. 28.	123,349,0	23,481,0	56,203,0	51,245,0
Jan. 4.	125,880,0	21,966,0	55,331,0	47,118,0
Jan. 11.	129,122,0	21,758,0	54,796,0	47,655,0
Jan. 18.	132,044,0	20,583,0	57,527,0	46,824,0
Jan. 25.	134,867,0	19,447,0	61,106,0	44,386,0
Feb. 1.	136,484,0	17,870,0	60,085,0	42,373,0
Feb. 8.	134,968,0	16,541,0	64,286,0	41,931,0
Feb. 15.	131,701,0	15,997,0	61,389,0	36,335,0
Feb. 22.	126,685,0	14,355,0	62,625,0	35,706,0
Mar. 1.	123,306,0	13,550,0	61,514,0	35,056,0
Mar. 8.	120,438,0	12,600,0	61,764,0	38,878,0
Mar. 15.	115,988,0	11,496,0	62,069,0	31,217,0
Mar. 22.	105,315,0	10,162,0	59,961,0	26,998,0
Mar. 29..	96,876,0	8,942,0	61,112,0	22,209,0
Apr. 5..	88,803,0	8,711,0	60,312,0	21,074,0
Apr. 12..	80,065,0	7,269,0	57,858,0	19,131,0
Apr. 19..	73,416,0	6,902,0	55,300,0	17,041,0
Apr. 26..	63,966,0	6,323,0	49,539,0	10,315,0
May 3..	51,851,0	5,776,0	42,484,0	12,333,0
May 10..	44,402,0	5,070,0	39,778,0	12,710,0
May 17..	36,467,0	4,591,0	37,625,0	12,182,0
May 24..	29,306,0	4,265,0	*.....	10,796,0
May 31..	25,206,0	3,627,0	.....	10,582,0
June 7..	17,283,0	2,911,0	15,217,0	9,892,0
June 14..	14,568,0	2,511,0	†11,922,0	9,346,0
June 21..	12,805,0	2,247,0	†10,256,0	8,669,0
June 28..	9,720,0	2,156,0	14,287,0	7,470,0

*Winnipeg strike prevents compiling figures.

†Canadian Northwest stocks omitted.

State Plant Pathologist Berg of West Virginia has been at Charleston investigating the cause of blighted wheat heads in that county.

The Southeastern Growers' Peanut Ass'n held its annual convention recently at Savannah, Ga., electing B. F. Williamson, Madison, Fla., president, and R. S. Melone, Atlanta, secretary.

Exports of Corn.

Exports of corn from United States, in bushels, as reported by *Bradstreets:*

*Partial exports only.

(Final 00 omitted.)

Largest expt. in 1916, week Sept. 7..1,703,0
Smallest exp. in 1916, week Dec. 28.. 102,0
Smallest week, Oct. 16, 1913..... 6,4
Largest recorded week, Feb. 1, 1909..8,289,0

Week of—	1917.	1916.	1915	1914.
July 11.....	*477,0	1,174,0	1,249,0	451,0
July 18.....	*589,0	636,0	1,323,0	359,0
July 27.....	*430,0	1,037,0	1,431,0	355,0
Aug. 1.....	*244,0	1,167,0	1,321,0	144,0
Aug. 8.....	252,0	1,085,0	1,579,0	271,0
Aug. 15.....	*396,0	579,0	1,539,0	204,0
Aug. 22.....	*125,0	542,0	1,297,0	113,0
Aug. 29.....	*161,0	328,0	1,271,0	70,0
Sept. 5.....	*264,0	196,0	1,703,0	178,0
Sept. 12.....	*99,0	442,0	1,078,0	79,0
Sept. 19...*72,110,0		389,0	585,0	179,0
Sept. 26.....	*385,0	367,0	450,0	116,0
Oct. 2.....	*64,0	424,0	1,116,0	58,0
Oct. 10.....	*157,0	184,0	988,0	88,0
Oct. 17.....	*121,0	223,0	371,0	72,0
Oct. 24.....	.....	173,0	1,015,0	54,0
Oct. 31.....	*44,0	563,0	623,0	240,0
Nov. 7.....	*40,0	386,0	1,048,0	124,0
Nov. 14.....	*58,0	363,0	563,0	274,0
Nov. 21.....	*164,0	328,0	260,0	94,0
Nov. 28.....	*137,0	297,0	578,0	419,0
Dec. 5.....	*56,0	73,0	253,0	410,0
Dec. 12.....	*163,0	165,0	301,0	591,0
Dec. 19.....	*103,0	455,0	102,0	237,0
Dec. 26.....	*239,0	744,0	102,0	95,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 2.....	*51,0	497,0	592,0	1,032,0
Jan. 9.....	163,0	179,0	1,824,0	456,0
Jan. 16.....	259,0	341,0	963,0	802,0
Jan. 23.....	102,0	124,0	1,260,0	685,0
Jan. 30.....	40,0	628,0	1,198,0	671,0
Feb. 6.....	414,0	1,036,0	935,0	1,061,0
Feb. 13.....	127,0	781,0	1,670,0	1,389,0
Feb. 20.....	59,0	713,0	1,166,0	836,0
Feb. 27.....	115,0	659,0	1,614,0	470,0
Mar. 6.....	70,0	964,0	1,284,0	379,0
Mar. 13.....	8,0	899,0	2,272,0	1,319,0
Mar. 20.....	144,0	1,710,0	1,622,0	1,390,0
Mar. 27.....	115,0	1,930,0	1,227,0	899,0
Apr. 3.....	130,0	2,179,0	2,181,0	965,0
Apr. 10.....	144,0	2,848,0	1,975,0	684,0
Apr. 17.....	34,0	1,670,0	1,225,0	925,0
Apr. 24.....41,423,0		1,215,0	1,508,0	1,495,0
May 1.....	67,0	2,037,0	915,0	622,0
May 8.....	45,0	1,225,0	1,463,0	847,0
May 15.....	144,0	661,0	786,0	1,091,0
May 22.....	51,0	381,0	572,0	829,0
May 28.....	137,0	345,0	710,0	1,403,0
June 5.....	291,0	3,115,0	606,0	963,0
June 12.....	90,0	740,0	602,0	742,0
June 19.....	106,0	864,0	499,0	788,0
June 26.....	111,0	197,0	525,0	887,0
July 2.....	144,0	455,0	631,0	1,005,0

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

An electrical engineer who spent some time in Russia as agent for a large American company recently expressed his belief in New York that "the Russian people will simply return to the agricultural life." Russian people in fact have never abandoned the agricultural life. All authorities who know about Russia have placed 85 to 86 per cent of the Russian people in the agricultural class, which is an exceedingly large proportion devoted to agriculture in any country and is the best evidence in the world that the Russian people have little industrial genius. As a class however the Russian peasants have been compelled to rely upon the landlords and upon their bankers for even such characteristic operations as the threshing of their grain.

The particular engineer mentioned thinks that Bolshevism will not leave any permanent mark on the form of new Russia, it being his idea that the communistic government of the local leaders, the Bolsheviki, has been convinced that the proper way and the quickest way for all to enjoy perfect peace and comfort and abundance of riches is to destroy the industries in the towns and particularly to disorganize and in part destroy the railways, The difficulties at this time in Russian cities is not, as other dependable travelers remark, a real shortage of foodstuffs in Russia but rather are due to the fact that the crazy industrial soviet form of government is a typical Slav form. This is no doubt true as to the village organization, the mir, or land holdings, being a very old institution. It needs no argument however to show that the soviet form of government in the towns is not only not a natural one but an impossible one, absolutely destructive of industry and of the means of communication; and therefore the surpluses of the farm are held on the farm for sheer want of ability to move them to the towns where they are needed. The rotten money from Bolshevik printing presses is also refused by the peasants who are sane enough to at least know good money when they see it, and to demand it for their goods.

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	—Final 00 omitted—			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
July 13.....	4,950,0	3,889,0	1,919,0	3,488,0
July 20.....	5,857,0	3,754,0	2,280,0	2,572,0
July 27.....	5,498,0	3,591,0	2,554,0	1,985,0
Aug. 3.....	3,772,0	2,921,0	2,255,0	1,872,0
Aug. 10.....	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0	2,383,0
Aug. 17.....	2,740,0	3,882,0	1,989,0	1,832,0
Aug. 24.....	3,130,0	2,729,0	2,428,0	1,873,0
Aug. 31.....	5,677,0	1,790,0	2,004,0	2,090,0
Sept. 7.....	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0	1,289,0
Sept. 14.....	4,940,0	1,567,0	2,242,0	1,217,0
Sept. 21.....	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0	985,0
Sept. 28.....	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0	1,433,0
Oct. 5.....	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0	1,487,0
Oct. 12.....	**5,539,0**	**1,690,0**	**2,427,0**	**982,0**
Oct. 19.....	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,126,0
Oct. 26.....	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	872,0
Nov. 2.....	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	732,0
Nov. 9.....	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	890,0
Nov. 16.....	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	906,0
Nov. 23.....	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,141,0
Nov. 30.....	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
Dec. 7.....	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
Dec. 14.....	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
Dec. 21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
Dec. 28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
Jan. 4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
Jan. 11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
Jan. 18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
Jan. 25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
Feb. 1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
Feb. 8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
Feb. 15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,309,0
Feb. 22.....	**2,435,0**	**9,161,0**	**1,889,0**	**3,893,0**
Mar. 1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
Mar. 8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
Mar. 15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
Mar. 22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
Mar. 29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
Apr. 5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
Apr. 12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
Apr. 19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,151,0	4,166,0
Apr. 26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
May 3.....	4,417,0	5,510,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
May 10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
May 17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
May 24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
May 31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
June 7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
June 14.....	5,496,0	4,221,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
June 21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,511,0	2,091,0
June 28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
July 3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Action of the provision prices was reversed last week, owing to the advance in corn and hogs, the latter to the highest known and corn to the best of the season. The selling pressure which has been strongly in evidence for several weeks was not in evidence and the buying power increased. Prices moved up readily with a liberal volume of business and closed well toward the top with July pork $2.40 and September $1.50 higher. Lard gained $1.07½ to $1.32½, the latter on October, and short ribs finished 77½ to 92½c higher, the latter on July.

Lard was bought freely by commission houses early in the week, but some of them turned sellers at the close, satisfying all buyers without depressing values more than 2½ to 5c from the top. The main feature was the reduction in the run of hogs and a growing belief that the summer supplies have been about all marketed and the receipts are likely to decrease for some time to come. Country packers sold lard to a fair extent and cash lard was July price to a shade under early and closed about even with July with loose lard at 90c to $1 under July. Lard stocks at western packing centers July 1 were 50,364,000 lbs., an increase last month of 7,482,000 lbs., and are 14,426,000 lbs. short of last year. Supplies are regarded as light for this time of the year and were it not for recent tanking of fat backs production would not have increased to any extent.

Trading in meats was of moderate proportions, although the Armour trade review said there was a good domestic demand for pork products, indicating that buyers are regaining confidence in the stability of present prices. Western stocks of meats are 407,078,000 lbs., an increase last month of 3,718,000 lbs., compared with 84,164,000 lbs. decrease last year and an increase of 23,625,000 lbs. two years ago. Short ribs increased nearly 1,000,000 lbs. and were 6,522,000 lbs., or nearly 14,000,000 lbs. short of last year and the smallest at this time in many years. Total dry salted meats increased 4,273,000 lbs., against a decrease last year of 60,284,000 lbs. The total is 218,130,000 lbs., compared with 236,556,000 lbs. last year. Supplies of pickled meats decreased slightly and are 188,948,000 lbs., against 151,371,000 lbs. last year, when total stocks of all meats were 387,927,000 lbs., or 19,151,000 lbs. less than at present.

It is claimed that there is a wall of lard and hog meats around Germany awaiting for the Germans to sign the peace treaty which is expected to permit free imports.

Range of prices in May and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK,			July5—	June28,	July6,
July—					
May rg...	$52.25	$47.45	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre.	51.85	35.80	.....	.....	.....
Week	53.90	51.25	53.90	51.50	44.45
Sept.—					
May rg...	49.00	48.75	.....	.....	.....
Week	51.50	49.15	51.00	49.50	44.80
LARD,					
July—					
May rg...	32.57½	30.45	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	32.25	21.50	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.17	34.00	35.15	34.07	25.97
Sept.—					
May rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.25	34.00	35.20	34.07	26 10
Oct.—					
Week	35.00	33.80	34.95	33.62	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
July—					
May rg...	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.77	27.70	28.72	27.80	24.05
Sept.—					
May rg...	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.85	27.80	28.77	28.00	24.50

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—A strong tone prevailed in the market for provision products in Kansas City this week, prices rising in sympathy with the sharp upturn in live hogs. Provision requirements of harvest workers in Kansas, Oklahoma and other surrounding states were an important factor in the trade. Prices rose ½c to ¾c for the week, with fresh pork cuts showing the principal rise. Demand for fresh pork was moderate locally, while fair shipments were made to the East. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats continued to move in liberal volume to the South. Lard was up ¾c, with a good demand prevailing. Fancy hams and bacons are finding a broadened outlet, due to higher temperatures in the larger consuming markets.

Stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the opening of July amounted to 86,837,200 pounds, compared with a total of 86,052,800 pounds on June 1 and 66,115,800 pounds on July 1 a year ago. Lard holdings increased from 4,708,711 pounds on June 1 to 5,478,093 pounds at the opening of July.

PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is a statement of provision stocks on hand at Chicago on July as reported to the Board of Trade and collated by John Tredwell & Co:

	July 1, 1919.	June 1, 1919.	July 1, 1918.
Pork—			
Mess, new .	2,379	2,443	7,275
Mess, old ...	535	1,285	.....
Other	34,878	30,531	49,011
Total bbls.	37,792	34,259	56,286
Lard—			
P. S., new..	18,898,157	16,781,611	17,343,853
P. S., old ...	100,640	.....	4,027,004
Other	15,129,375	9,424,986	19,033,966
Total lbs..	34,128,172	26,206,597	40,404,823
Dry Salt—			
Sh. ribs	3,921,221	2,646,687	12,661,595
Sh. clears .	6,421,063	4,192,582	81,258
Ex. clears ..	2,201,209	2,407,764	8,069,924
Ex. ribs	749,560	808,338	692,110
Fat backs ..	3,174,367	5,164,207	12,597,432
Shoulders ..	5,705,668	6,122,993	3,133,048
Bellies	27,187,413	26,683,462	28,394,026
Other cuts .	26,887,211	29,704,295	30,754,275
Total lbs..	76,247,712	77,730,328	96,383,698
Pickled—			
Hams	36,512,888	36,739,778	28,109,528
Sk. hams ...	13,187,597	9,820,700	7,745,328
Picnics	11,703,847	11,717,032	12,521,034
Shoulders ..	147,579	127,175	359,549
Bellies	7,104,166	5,685,070	5,096,764
Total lbs..	68,656,077	64,089,755	53,832,203
Tot. cuts.	144,903,789	141,820,083	150,215,901

	July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915.
All pork ...	54,262	68,524	123,064
All lard	48,666,159	68,253,323	98,400,750
Short ribs .	16,036,791	15,192,638	41,189,166
Bellies	19,524,411	15,946,467	29,895,850
Total D. S. .	69,617,399	61,668,860	97,163,415
Total cuts ..	141,657,485	124,860,409	184,286,743

Total cuts: July 1, 1914, 108,420,613; 1913, 119,414,084; 1912, 163,126,026; 1911, 133,877,005; 1910, 91,034,712; 1909, 123,182,072; 1908, 150,918,284; 1907, 142,235,138; 1906, 109,632,966; 1905, 145,980,233; 1904, 135,012,002; 1903, 117,339,399; 1902, 120,962,996; 1901, 136,207,991; 1900, 125,373,238.

Changes for June show as follows in years named:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Mess pork.—	814 —	1,127 —	846
U. S. lard..	+2,217,186 +	2,084,238	+13,546,796
Short ribs.	+1,274,534 —	3,287,549 —	933,865
D. S. mts.—	1,482,616 —	28,852,045 +	7,458,230
Total cuts.	+3,083,706 —	44,580,265	+12,143,983

Statement of combined stocks, p. 79.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week, with comparisons, follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	115,787	44,567	61,640
Preceding week .	166,687	64,414	78,614
Last year	147,917	55,555	71,464
Shipments—			
Past week	18,884	13,408	9,020
Preceding week .	24,719	22,925	8,085
Last year	4,976	11,092	8,967

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products compared with corresponding time last year:

	July 5, 1919.	June 28, 1919.	July 6, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,170	1,530	890
Pork, lbs.	222,300	290,700	169,100
Meats, lbs.	36,353,000	46,893,000	28,406,000
Total meat	36,575,300	47,183,700	28,575,100
Lard	12,407,000	17,283,000	5,820,000
Total products.	48,982,300	64,466,700	34,395,100

A. A. Elmore, president of the Washington State Farmers' Union and chairman of the Northwest conference of farmers held recently at Spokane, announced an option having been taken on a building in Washington to be used as a temporary temple of agriculture until a new one can be erected; subscriptions from Washington, Oregon and Idaho to the amount of $30,000, it is reported, have been made.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To July 5, 1919.	To July 6, 1918.
Chicago	2,566,500	2,540,700
Kansas City	1,103,400	1,015,700
South Omaha	1,023,800	886,800
St. Louis	910,800	892,800
S. St. Joseph	618,100	614,100
Indianapolis	575,400	416,800
Milwaukee	148,400	140,400
Cudahy	292,000	357,900
Cincinnati	273,300	251,000
Ottumwa	163,900	161,600
Cedar Rapids	174,900	140,500
Sioux City	523,800	525,800
St. Paul	416,000	388,800
Cleveland	420,400	354,000
Louisville	62,100	42,100
Wichita	122,100	161,000
Detroit	216,500	259,400
Nebraska City	110,800	85,500
Ft. Worth	158,800	162,500
*Oklahoma City	134,000	148,200
Above and all others.	11,579,000	10,977,000
For the week	485,000	535,000
Preceding week	651,000	574,000

*Report missing.

Weights are reported as follows: 213, 254, 228, 220, 259, 200, 230, 200, 198, 219, 226. Reports of quality: Three "good," one "fair to good mixed," and three "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a strong undertone to the hog products market influenced by a fair demand and rather limited offerings. Interest in mess pork was mainly in the September contract. In contrast to pork and lard, there was an easier tone to the short ribs market. Quotations Monday were as follows:

M. pork, new	$53.50@.....
Lard, round lots	35.15@35.20
Neutral, No. 1	35.75@36.00
Neutral, No. 2	34.75@35.00
Shortribs sides	27.50@28.50

	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	34¾@34⅞	34 @34½
12-14 lbs.....	34⅝@34¾	34⅛@34¼
14-16 lbs.....	34⅝@34¾	34⅛@34¼
18-20 lbs.....	34⅜@34½	33⅞@34
Skinned hams	34 @36	29½@33
Shoulders	27 @28	25½@26½
Picnics	23 @24½	22½@24
Bellies	32½@37½	30 @34
Pork loins	35 @36	....@....

Dry Salted.			
Shoulders ..	27 -27½	Hams	38 -38½
S. Fat Bks..	27½-30	Sk. hams ...	36 -36½
Cir. Bellies..	29 -30	Picnics	27½-28
Rib Bellies..	28¾-29¾	E. S. R. Sds.	29½-29¾
E. S. R. Sds.	28½-28¾	Sh. Cl. Sds..	33 -33¼
S. Cl. Sides.	30¼-30½	E. S. C. Sds.	29½-29¾
E. S. C. Sds.	28½-28¾	Rough Sides	29½-30
Plates, reg..	24¼-24½	B'kfast Bac.	39 -39½
Butts	23⅝-23¾		

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Hog prices in leading markets Thursday, the last trading day of the week, were as follows:

	Top.	Bulk.
Kansas City	$21.75	$21.40@21.70
Omaha	21.85	21.15@21.50
St. Louis	22.35	21.70@22.25
St. Joseph	21.80	21.50@21.75
Sioux City	21.75	21.25@21.60
Indianapolis	22.70	22.60@22.70
East Buffalo	23.00	22.90@23.00
Pittsburgh	23.00	22.90@23.00
Cleveland	22.85	22.75@22.80
St. Paul	21.00	20.85@20.90
Louisville	21.50	21.40@21.50

Cattle values were firmer with a better feeling all around. Closing trades were as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Kansas City	$9.50@14.90	$6.00@11.75
Omaha	9.40@14.65	5.75@11.50
St. Louis	9.50@14.50	6.00@11.40
St. Joseph	9.30@14.25	6.00@11.25
Sioux City	9.25@14.00	5.80@11 00
St. Paul	9.00@13.75	5.85@10.70

Sheep and lambs in leading markets were closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Kansas City	$ 8.75@16.50	$3.50@9.00
Omaha	8.50@16.65	3.75@9.00
St. Louis	8.00@16.35	4.00@8.50
St. Joseph	8.25@16.00	3.85@8.40
East Buffalo	12.50@18.50	5.75@9.25
Pittsburgh	12.50@18.50	6.00@9.00
Louisville	13.00@17.00	6.75@9.50

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the *Chicago Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$13.85	$21.30	$ 8.80	$16.80
Previous week .	13.65	20.80	8.75	12.25
Cor. week 1918.	15.80	16.75	12.00	18.60
Cor. week 1917.	12.20	15.30	9.00	16.25
Cor. week 1916.	9.50	9.95	7.20	10.70
Cor. week 1915.	9.45	7.45	6.00	9.50
Cor. week 1914.	8.95	8.60	5.40	9.00
Cor. week 1913.	8.35	9.00	4.40	7.70
Cor. week 1912.	7.75	7.47	4.25	7.50
Cor. week 1911.	6.15	6.59	4.00	6.05
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.75	$10.15	$ 6.55	$10.65

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Hogs jumped up $22.25 at Chicago last week and $23 Pittsburgh, setting new records. T Stock Yard people are predicting 2 for hogs here. Prices were up 95c fr the previous Thursday and the av age on Thursday, which was the cl ing day, the Stock Yards not being op for business July 4 and 5, was $21. against $20.65 a week ago. Average the week was $21.30, the highest knov compared with $20.80 the previous we and $16.75 last year. Supplies were l large and the quality not up to the cent run. Packers were moderate b ers, the Armour interest taking 17,2 Swift 14,200, Wilson 10,300 and Mor 8,100. Total for all packers 105,5 against 149,900 the previous week a 123,900 last year. Average weight the week was 238 lbs., compared w 236 lbs the previous week, and 238 l last year.

A better tone developed in the cat market with steers 75c to $1 high the top for the week being $15.75, m on Thursday. Average for the week v $13.85, or 20c better than the previ week, and $1.95 under last year's. S plies were lighter and the impress is that the lowest prices of the sea have been made.

Cows and heifers sold to better vantage, regaining a good part of recent decline, with choice heifers up $14.25. Two loads of Dakota heif averaging 544 lbs., sold Thursday $11. The plainer grades sold arou $8.75 to $9. Bulls sold largely at $ to $9.25, the market being stronger, was also the situation in canners cutters. Stockers and feeders were moderate request with 5,000 head carr over on Thursday, including few st able for the feeder trade. Choice l grades sold at $12.25 to $12.75.

Sheep and lambs advanced and clo 25 to 50c up for the week with the bi of lambs selling at $16 to $17.40, w the top $17.60, and averaged $13 against $12.25 the previous week a $18.60 last year. The bulk of sale of sheep were at $7.75 to $9.25, aga $7 to $9 the previous week with t top $9.75, and average $8.80, or 5c b ter than the previous week, compa with $12 last year.

Kansas City Live Stock Marke

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 5.—Hogs and c shared honors in price movements fra upward direction this week. Prices o hogs reached a new high level, scori top of $21.75, while cattle, which has e extremely weak since April, scored a bound on a sharp decrease in recei The sheep market was again weak, n suffered further declines.

The hog market in Kansas City ros to 75 cents, both heavy and light weig sharing in the upward trend of the tid It was not unusual to find heavies n lights scoring the top quotations each Shipping demand was strong. The mar here had lately been above the parity i Chicago, but it was behind both Chi and St. Louis this week, thereby enc aging shipping demand. The average of droves for a day rose to a point as as $21.46. The demand for stock hog creased, and sales around $21 were ported. Receipts of stock hogs light. The total arrivals showed increase over last week and a ago in the face of the restriction the movement resulting from harvest of wheat. It appears that wheat harvest areas of Kansas have market hogs on hand.

The sharp decrease in receipts of c was attributed to a feeling of hopefu among producers of the Southwest. I auguration of a campaign to aid the ket and the drouth situation in the N west were bullish influences. Receip cattle were 19,900 head, compared 29,770 head last week and 32,700 a ago. Rush of the wheat harvest also fected the movement. Prices started sl ly higher, closing 35c to 75c highe steers, with weighty bullocks bri $14.60 and ranges up to $12.60. L weight steers scored the sharpest Butcher grades also shared in the up movement, showing a rise of as muc $1 for the week. Choice cows bro $11.75, with heifers at $14 and n yearling steers and heifers at $ Calves were strong. Stockers and fe

ted the strong tone in the beef cat-
market. Prices rose 25c to 40c, with
up to $12.50.
e sheep market declined 25c to $1,
the losses principally 75c to $1. The
on fat lambs was only $16.35, while
of ewes to packers were at only
Demand for feeding stock was light.
ding ewes were unchanged, being
d up to $15. Arizona and California
nued to send offerings here, and the
et gave evidence of discounting the
aching increase in the movement of
supplies.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

aha, July 5.—Receipts of cattle for
days this week amounted to 16,100
or nearly 9,000 short of the week
ous and prices for both beef steers
butchers' stock scored advances rang-
rom 50c to $1.00 over the low point
e season ten days ago. Demand was
ier than it has been for some time
both yearlings and heavy beeves
d in the advance and sold at about
ame range of prices. Best cattle are
d up to $15.00 and bulk of the fair
od steers sell at a spread of $12.75@
the commoner and warmed up lots
from $12.50 down. Cows and heifers
ll the way from $5.50 to $12.50, the
o good butcher and beef stock largely
d $9.00@10.50. Veal calves are fully
higher for the week, best vealers
ing $15.00@16.00, while bulls, stags,
are unevenly lower at $7.00@11.50.
a few western range cattle have
coming and fair to good grass beeves
going at $10.25@11.25 or around $4.00
lower than a year ago.
s have sold at the highest prices
known here. Receipts have been of
proportions, but the demand has been
both for local and shipping account
prices advanced 80c@$1.00 for the
On Thursday tops brought $21.85
the bulk of trading was at $21.10@
6

roughout the week there was a rath-
eak tone to the market for fat lambs,
ugh the best springers sold up to
. Feeder lambs found a good outlet
2.25@12.65 and the demand for feeder
is starting out somewhat earlier
usual. Aged sheep have been in very
d supply and prices are closing
ly higher than a week ago, 50@75c
r in most cases, best yearlings being
d up to $10.50, wethers up to $9.50
ewes up to $7.50.

rt Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

th Worth, July 3.—A very remarkable
vement was noted in the cattle mar-
this week. Undoubtedly, the chief
for the activity and the upward trend
lues, may be attributed to the moder-
eceipts. The daily average for the
has been around 3,000 cattle and
quite a reduction from the recent
ge, and a sharp decrease compared
the corresponding period a year ago.
f steers of all classes are selling
50 to 75 cents higher than at the
time of last week. On that basis,
have been in demand, and the mar-
has experienced active sessions daily.
caked cattle sold on Thursday's
et at $11.50 and $11.60. The best
Texas steers have cleared at $10
0.85.

unevenly higher market has featured
week in the butcher stock division.
cows and heifers are fully 75 cents
r, and in many instances sales have
red $1 higher. Good, fat cows are
selling at $9 to $9.25. A larger num-
f heifers have brought $10 to $11 50.
are around 50 cents higher. Some
bulls brought $7.25 Wednesday, this
the carlot top for the week.
h an exceptionally large run of
s here Monday, buyers attempted a
t decline, but the fact that receipts
generous served to coax competition.
he result was a steady market with
up to $14.50. Buyers came right back
day, however, insisting on a decline.
ot away with it, the loss reaching
50 cents. The decline was later re-
d.

s enjoyed the highest week in the
y of the market. As early as Mon-
the 21-cent basis was reached and
d, a top of $21.15 being posted. The
t was higher Tuesday, but nothing
good arrived and the top stood at
. On Wednesday one choice car ar-
and, catching a higher market, sold
.60. The extreme high range in pre-
years stood at $20.85. For the week,
ain in prices amounts to 50 to 60
Pigs had a very successful inning.
s advancing right around 75 cents
Choice pigs sold at $19 Wednes-

ep and lamb values have remained
nged this week. Lambs are bring-
5, wethers $8.50 to $9 and goats $4.25
25.

t. Louis National Stock Yards.

N. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

ional Stock Yards, July 5.—With
market days cut out of this week
thing has pretty much of a holiday
rance at this writing. The trade
ally has been notified not to have
ing on the market until Monday and
consequence is a short supply this week and prices today have advanced correspondingly. The market is closing 35c to 50c higher for the week. Oklahoma cattle and some from the Flint hills in Kansas are beginning to arrive. They should be coming in fair volume by the middle of the month. Those that have come so far show flesh and finish and as they are selling on the native side we anticipate that they will sell well up with the native offerings.

The hog market is again the center of attention. Prices are the highest in the history of the trade and there seems to be no reason to expect a change in this condition. Each day since last Saturday has set a new record, the one today being $22.35 which was paid on several loads of good heavy hogs. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $21.75@22.25; good heavies, $22 25@22.35; rough, $17.50@20.25; light, $21.75@22.25; pigs, $16.50@20.75; bulk, $21.75@22.25.

In the sheep house the demand just now is for good lambs. For the past week or ten days the market has experienced a sharp decline, but in the last two days it has been checked and at this writing the market is about 50c higher than last Tuesday. The top for the week is $16.75 paid on Tennessee lambs. Sheep prices are on a steady basis. The feature in the aged sheep department is the increasing demand for good brewing ewes.

COMBINED STOCKS.

Combined stocks of provisions at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis. Figures previous to 1917 do not include St. Louis and East St. Louis:

	July 1, 1919.	June 1, 1919.	July 1, 1918.
Pork—			
Mess, new ..	2,680	2,860	10,073
Mess, old ..	556	1,307	.....
Other	51,964	47,491	81,823
Total bbls.	55,200	51,658	91,896
Lard—			
P. S., new ..	24,086,383	21,167,042	29,203,948
P. S., old ...	100,640	.....	4,027,001
Other	26,176,698	21,714,257	31,589,206
Total lbs..	50,363,721	42,881,299	64,820,158
Dry Salt—			
Sh. ribs	6,522,183	5,614,601	20,363,392
Sh. clears ..	16,199,695	12,245,327	2,759,676
Ex. clears ..	7,629,381	7,435,460	20,338,599
Ex. ribs	3,896,561	3,916,191	2,051,022
Fat backs ..	7,369,330	16,306,448	22,941,270
Shoulders ..	9,551,106	12,233,382	7,721,211
Bellies	57,700,177	59,556,920	64,123,550
Other cuts ..	109,261,801	96,548,474	94,254,308
Total lbs..	218,130,234	213,856,803	236,556,531
Pickled—			
Hams	92,241,511	94,261,932	80,613,057
Sk. hams ...	37,618,027	35,483,170	22,100,930
Picnics	32,033,069	34,060,528	32,208,646
Shoulders ..	1,641,158	1,132,540	1,263,034
Bellies	25,413,858	24,564,576	15,185,183
Total lbs..	188,947,623	189,502,746	151,370,880
Tot. cuts..	407,077,857	403,359,549	387,927,411

	July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915.
Mess pork ..	82,727	20,524	75,727
All lard	67,291,186	78,720,036	114,144,100
Short ribs ..	19,300,907	16,368,278	54,956,851
Extra clears	7,548,844	5,970,523	11,232,870
Extra ribs..	3,324,799	2,343,200	3,738,678
Bellies	40,765,942	35,877,595	65,814,904
D. S. mts..	146,029,991	122,851,053	197,634,680
Pick. meats.	188,412,265	151,024,284	169,804,197
Total cuts ..	334,442,256	273,875,537	367,438,879

Changes for June in years named follow, figures previous to 1917 excluding St. Louis and East St. Louis:

	All lard.	D. S. meats.	Total cuts.
1919	+ 7,482,422	+ 4,273,431	+ 3,718,308
1918	+ 1,083,485	—60,284.182	—84,163,714
1917	+19,976,819	+11,906,630	+23,624,808
1916	— 1,028,124	— 10,528	— 1,513,744
1915	+19,778,850	+ 5,200.523	+ 4,350,418
1914	+ 8,382,150	+ 6,633,695	+ 6,527,382
1913	+20,952,750	+15,748,189	+24,378,158

Cash Prices of Lard.

Following is the monthly range of cash prices of lard at Chicago for a series of years (fractional ½c omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	22.47	23.50	15.10	9.87	10.40	10.62	9.47
	23.77	25.40	16.40	10.92	11.05	11.17	10.30
Feb.	22.05	25.40	15.72	9.75	9.65	10.30	10.12
	26.25	26.62	18.45	10.15	11.27	10.82	10.72
Mar.	25.50	25.32	18.45	10.30	9.65	10.30	10.40
	28.60	26.47	20.30	11.42	10.27	10.70	10.25
Apr.	28.67	24.53	20.27	11.20	9.70	9.82	10.65
	32.87	25.90	21.97	12.77	10.12	10.50	11.27
May	32.65	23.67	21.05	12.12	9.42	9.60	10.87
	34.70	25.62	22.77	13.00	10.30	10.10	11.25
June	.....	23.87	21.70	12.22	9.10	9.72	10.91
	.....	25.35	21.67	13.20	9.75	10.10	11.15
July	.....	25.50	20.15	12.57	7.55	9.60	11.15
	.....	26.82	21.20	13.32	9.37	10.27	11.87
Aug.	.....	26.40	20.90	12.55	7.67	8.60	10.90
	.....	26.90	23.62	14.25	8.07	10.25	11.57
Sept.	.....	26.65	23.37	14.15	7.85	9.10	10.95
	.....	27.12	25.07	14.77	8.35	10.20	11.35
Oct.	.....	25.00	22.75	14.47	8.20	9.42	10.30
	.....	27.12	25.00	17.00	9.65	10.75	10.97
Nov.	.....	26.25	25.07	16.50	8.70	10.05	10.47
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	9.27	11.60	10.97
Dec.	.....	23.50	23.65	16.85	9.15	9.50	10.52
	.....	26.62	25.75	15.15	9.82	10.50	10.75
Year	.....	23.50	15.10	9.75	8.07	8.60	10.12
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	11.27	11.60	11.87
Aver.	.....	25.65	21.60	13.16	9.45	10.15	10.79

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of July 5, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	115,787	18,884	147,917	4,976
St. Louis	47,856	10,726	56,506	10,813
Kansas City	57,722	9,473	53,642	6,101
So. Omaha	55,156	15,100	50,503	12,575
S.St. Joseph	32,662	3,174	30,041	5,500
Indianapolis	47,446	21,092	46,174	22,237
Cincinnati	14,981	3,701	28,137	13,855
Louisville	10,559	7,750	10,615	10,133
Sioux City	47,918	21,150	38,876	16,511
July 5.....	430,087	111,050	462,411	102,701
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January ..	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	4,604	167	5,005	580
Cleveland	7,090	1,500	14,208	2,634
S. St. Paul	36,419	13,352	22,169	8,212
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	13,824	5,530
Milwaukee	15,042	100	22,531	1,518
Wichita	5,465	none	8,539	126
Okla. City	.....	.....	5,565	1,064
July 5.....	.....	.....	91,841	19,664
June 28.....	.....	.....	115,844	20,994
June 21.....	127,811	30,480	109,546	24,076
June 14.....	129,263	29,017	107,434	23,560
June 7.....	151,240	31,928	95,701	25,623
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171.857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of July 5, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	44,567	13,408	55,555	11,092
St. Louis	18,743	2,968	27,900	4,262
Kansas City	25,016	8,155	37,240	7,943
So. Omaha	16,500	4,300	19,922	4,147
S. St. Joseph	5,684	1,022	9,901	2,010
Sioux City	8,800	5,328	8,853	3,822
July 5.....	119,310	35,181	159,371	33,276
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	19,512	2,133	30,091	5,935
Cleveland	3,448	202	5,205	360
S. St. Paul	14,202	7,649	16,801	6,408
Wichita	1,284	259	1,783	359
Indianapolis	8,979	5,773	8,912	4,201
Cincinnati	2,139	629	5,133	2,410
Louisville	3,294	2,041	3,126	2,183
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	2,234	894
Milwaukee	5,253	126	6,853	1,091
Okla. City	.....	.....	8,717	3,273
July 5.....	.....	.....	88,855	27,114
June 28.....	.....	.....	100,622	36,840
June 21.....	82,344	23,892	117,920	34,897
June 14.....	71,352	26,138	99,007	30,344
June 7.....	76,543	30,257	98,334	33,369
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February ...	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123,321	360.094	83,477

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of July 5, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	61,640	9,020	71,464	8,967
Kansas City	32,153	10,407	22,073	11,089
St. Louis	13,056	1,512	12,245	1,541
So. Omaha	63,702	28,750	35,440	17,005
S.St. Joseph	7,685	1,473	8,820	350
Sioux City	2,485	493	2,195	340
Ft. Worth	6,005	3,215	6,004	4,020
S. St. Paul	3,645	2,475	884	229
Cleveland	1,751	266	2,391	869
Cincinnati	13,682	12,985	11,599	9,550
Louisville	19,441	17,638	17,247	15,571
Indianapolis	3,868	3,174	2,978	2,694
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	4,312	1,724
Milwaukee	370	none	400	85
Wichita	none	none	13	1
Okla. City	.....	.....	527	.....
July 5.....	.....	.....	203,592	74,800
June 29.....	.....	.....	262,947	94,041
June 21.....	254,557	76,898	234,183	71,478
June 14.....	246,021	65,150	169,420	51,594
June 7.....	207,525	47,108	157,203	42,479
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February ...	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices— Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
July 13	16.00	17.20	12.25	243	232
July 20	16.20	18.00	13.14	244	232
July 27	16.15	18.55	12.90	245	232
Aug. 3	16.30	18.80	13.40	242	276
Aug. 10	15.60	19.05	13.75	242	232
Aug. 17	15.30	19.00	13.75	238	235
Aug. 24	15.60	19.05	12.75	248	230
Aug. 31	16.00	19.00	12.25	245	233
Sept. 7	16.25	19.25	11.90	252	238
Sept. 14	16.40	19.95	11.85	251	238
Sept. 21	16.15	20.15	11.90	246	238
Sept. 28	15.40	19.20	11.65	243	234
Oct. 5	15.00	18.95	11.00	230	223
Oct. 12	14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214
Oct. 19	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	213
Oct. 26	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Top.
July 13	157,809	10,981	16.70@17.90	
July 20	148,590	8,542	17.40@18.60	
July 27	137,115	11,168	16.50@19.00	
Aug. 3	118,022	14,071	17.50@19.60	
Aug. 10	100,783	13,625	18.10@20.00	
Aug. 17	119,524	10,489	17.75@19.60	
Aug. 24	96,306	9,698	17.85@19.85	
Aug. 31	89,692	14,231	17.85@19.90	
Sept. 7	95,413	7,418	19.25	20.40
Sept. 14	79,852	7,897	19.95	20.90
Sept. 21	107,176	4,127	20.15	29.95
Sept. 28	99,105	3,735	19.20	
Oct. 5	126,773	4,280	18.95	20.00
Oct. 12	121,741	1,700	17.70	19.25
Oct. 19	175,189	5,357	17.65	18.75
Oct. 26	173,558	6,148	16.25	18.00
Nov. 2	175,683	10,458	18.00	18.45
Nov. 9	209,486	6,105	17.85	18.60
Nov. 16	219,794	3,676	17.52	17.90
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	345,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.90
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60

The first car of new wheat marketed at Kansas City this year came from Ft. Gibson, Okla., and was received by the Fowler Commission Co., and sold at $2.21 per bu. to the Langenberg Bros. Grain & Hay Co. It graded No. 2 red, 4 per cent dockage, 12½ per cent moisture, test weight 58½ lbs.

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Barley

The Van Dusen Harrington crop report says that barley is a little thin in some places but on the whole is satisfactory. Some of the late barley in North Dakota has been damaged by grasshoppers but the damage by these pests has been in spots and is more severe on ground where crops were stubbled in. The farmers are still using poison, doing all they can, in this way, to stop the damage.

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations, at Chicago:

June 30	$1.16@1.21	July 2	$1.17@1.24
July 1	1.17@1.22	July 3	1.18@1.22

Futures—	July.	September.
June 30	$1.10 @1.10½	$1.14 @1.14½
July 1	1.09½@1.11	1.14 @1.15
July 2	1.11⅛@1.14	1.14¾@1.18½
July 3	1.12½@1.14¼	1.16¾@1.18½

Monthly Range of Barley Prices.

Range of prices for malting barley in the Chicago market for the indicated months, compiled by *Brewers' Bulletin:*

	Choice to fancy.	Good to choice.	Fair to good.	Low grades.
1918.				
June	115-150	111-147	106-140	100-134
July	108-128	105-125	105-120	100-115
Aug.	97-115	95-113	93-111	90-109
Sept.	101-110	98-108	96-105	90-102
Oct.	95-105	93-103	90-101	80- 99
Nov.	98-109	93-107	88-104	80-100
Dec.	99-106	95-104	92-101	88- 97
1919—				
Jan.	98-110	91-108	86-104	78-101
Feb.	93-101	90- 98	85- 93	80- 88
Mar.	97-120	93-118	88-116	80-107
April	113-132	110-128	107-124	100-120
May	117-130	114-127	111-124	108-122
June	116-127	113-125	110-122	107-117

BARLEY MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.—There was a good demand for barley last week and prices held firm to strong. Today there was a slightly easier feeling at the opening, as there were 354 cars received, but before the close the market rallied again and closed firm. Shippers are busy in the market. Deliveries on July contracts to date total 340,000 bus.

MILWAUKEE.—There was a brisk demand from shippers and industries for barley during the past week and under light receipts prices are higher and the marekt closed steady and firm. The demand was particularly good for malting grades but other offerings were also absorbed and the market is well cleaned up. For the week prices improved 2@3c. Receipts for the first four days of the week were 149 cars. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.22@1.24; bright, $1.24@1.26; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.19@1.22; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.15@1.20; feed, $1.14@1.18. Iowa quoted $1.16@1.25 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.18@1.26; Minnesota, $1.15@1.24; Dakota, $1.15@1.24; feed and rejected, $1.14@1.18.

DULUTH.—Offerings of barley were in substantial volume during the four days in which this market was open last week, receipts amounting to 167 cars, against only 11 during the same period last year. Good Eastern buying was met with, and receipts were readily absorbed with quotations showing advances of 3@4c at from $1.07 to $1.17. Specialists in the trade here are looking forward to a good movement of barley to this market for a short time yet, as farmers are reported to still have considerable supplies to dispose of.

TOLEDO.—The local barley market is dull and uninteresting. Dealers are taking the waiting attitude, declaring present high levels are against much business being worked in view of the nearness of the new crop. No. 2 grade is worth about $1.23 basis in store Toledo.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers had nothing to say but were of the opinion that the market would go higher regardless of what might happen to brewing in this country. The export inquiry was good and some maltsters took a few lots of barley, evidently having orders for malt for the old country. Feed men took a few cars. The range was from $1.23 to $1.33 for good feed to fancy malting, Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY.—Barley had a further decline of 2c this week, but the market was in better shape than a week ago, as receipts decreased to 7 cars. A car of No. 1 arrived Wednesday and sold at $1.15 a bushel. At Thursday's close No. 3 was quoted nominally at $1.11@1.12 and No. 4 at $1.10. Since the recent heavy recession feed manufacturers have not shown a disposition to reduce prices of their product accordingly. Evidently it was believed that the barley market would recover, in view of corn strength and the possibility that beer manufacture would be resumed. However none of the barley sold here is for malting purposes. Local stocks are unchanged, at 2,000 bus. Crop reports from western Kansas continue favorable, and it is expected that Iowa and Nebraska will have good yields. Drouth reports from Colorado and the Northwest were adverse.

OMAHA.—Market has been quiet but firm to higher as to prices, with No. 4 at $1.12, and No. 3 at $1.13. This cereal, says the Geo. A. Roberts Grain Co., is for sale. This cereal is becoming more popular daily for hog feeding and it can conscientiously be recommended to the farmers. "We ourselves have shipped any number of cars out in the state for that purpose and everyone has been well pleased with the results." What to do with barley, now that the brewing demand is eliminated, is a question. In a recent test at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, twelve lots of pigs were re-fed, using ground barley in the ration, and the return for each pig over the cost for feed was $14.38 for the barley fed pigs, and $12.38 for the corn fed pigs.

PORTLAND.—Barley crop conditions in the Pacific Northwest, as reported by that most dependable authority, the *Commercial Review*, are bad. "The North Pacific crop has had a serious setback in the past few weeks, and, no doubt, has been cut down fully 50 per cent in a great many sections, hot winds and drouth being the chief causes of the same. Nevertheless, this territory will have ample barley for all requirements, and whatever surplus is not needed for feeding purposes at home can be exported. As brewers are a thing of the past and will not be in the market for supplies, exporters will have to look to new fields in disposing of the surplus raised in this territory." The season of the 1918 crop closes with next to no barley on hand, and what is needed until the new crop comes in must come up from California. Just now it looks as if the market has been cleaned up regularly and prices are on the mend again, after showing up soft for a week or ten days. So far there has been little report of export demands. Prices for Standard A are $56 per ton and feed $55 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Commercial Review* says: "There is not much activity in the barley market here and at times quotations are withdrawn. Harvesting continues under more favorable conditions but yields are very uneven throughout the state. Early sown wheat and barley are showing up very favorably but late sown barley is being cut for hay. Harvesting in Northern California of wheat is in full sway and a difference of opinion exists as to the average amount of bushels per acre, but reports state that they run from 20 to 25 bushels, and this applies to summer fallowed land, but a conservative estimate was made by Geo. R. McLeod, head of the Sperry Agricultural Department, who claims that the crop will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 11,000,000 bushels; last year the crop was only 6,500,000 and it looks as if this year's crop has almost doubled that of the previous season. Prospects of a good crop of wheat was very favorable early in the season, and the cool weather has helped out considerable." Prices on the new crop range for feed from $2.45 to $2.55 per cental, and on the old crop about $2.60 per cental for feed and $2.70 for shipping grades.

CHICAGO.—The barley market faced a short week, but was very active and strong during the session. The export demand was peculiarly active and bids for the feed varieties were notably strong, showing an advance for the week of about 4c, whereas the other advances were only about 1@2c. The malting varieties had some support on the decision of the Circuit Court of appeals not to interfere with the manufacture of 2¾ per cent alcohol beer. The week's market closed on Thursday rather quiet as to business, but with a firm undertone. Monday's prices showed no particular change. Elevators were bidding well for No. 3 at an advance of 4@4½c over the July. The malting demand was less active, but the exporters were still in the market for the feed varieties and were reported to have taken 75,000 bus. Offerings were more liberal. Monday's sales were reported at 52 cars of the malting varieties at a range of $1.15@1.22; screenings quoted at $1.03@1.10. Futures closed with a firm tone; July, which opened at $1.15 and sold down to $1.14 closed at $1.14¼; September opened at $1.19½ and closed at $1.18¾, the range for the day being $1.18½. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,300,000 bus., compared with 608,000 bus. a year ago. The total visible report increased 641,000 bus.; local stocks decreased 46,000 bus.

First cutting of alfalfa, a farmer from Oakland, Neb., reports, was stacked nevertheless the greater part of it is to be left on the ground three weeks on account of wet weather and is practically a loss.

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE German National Assembly on July 9 ratified their representatives' signatures to the Peace Treaty and on the same day the President of the United States returned to his own country; and in general rather than in specific terms he has since told the Senate what he had done, asking their ratification of his acts. The work of reconstructing the material world, thrown into confusion and ruin by the Germans, has already begun, without waiting for the American Senate to act. On Saturday, July 12, the Council of Five raised the trade blockade against Germany. The French government authorized the resumption of intercourse by its people with their late enemies. In the United States, Acting Secretary of State Polk announced that blanket licenses will be issued for trading as soon as the legal experts shall decide whether a Presidential proclamation is necessary to permit similar resumption of trade relations with the Germans, except as to imports of dyestuffs, chemicals and potash. The English resumed trade immediately the treaty was signed. A new world era has begun.

But with liabilities magnified many fold, Europe is in the position of our own South after Appomattox. The South had only its land and some buildings left; but by a merciful provision of Federal law the South was forbidden to pay her war debts, domestic or foreign, and there were no indemnities. She stood bare-handed but free. The Germans have both debts and indemnities; but the other nations, with their debts alone to be taken care of, are not visibly in a much more enviable position. It is not saying anything new to repeat that Continental Europe is substantially bankrupt. No one can read Mr. Vanderlip's frank statements in his "What Happened to Europe" and avoid that conclusion. In most of the Allied countries of the Continent the finances had been badly managed for a generation and the limit of safe taxation had been almost reached before the war began. This was the most conspicuous result of the progress of democracy in Europe since 1848 and 1871—the accentuation of extravagance on the army, on colonizing ventures that paid no dividends, on public works of doubtful value, waste on Government-owned railroads, increase of artificial employment in order that every locality might share in the beneficence of government, so that countless millions were squandered either in purely government work or by inordinately increasing local subventions, by rendering gratuitous public services which once had paid their own cost at least, in multiplying unnecessary government employes—all in strict obedience to the law that democracies are always spendthrift and that as the field of business competition is narrowed by the entrance of the government into business, the field of competition becomes political, man's success then depending not on his capacity as a business man but upon his vote-getting power. These old extravagant habits of deputies still remain to plague finance ministers in the face of dire necessity for economy.

Finance Minister Erzberger on July 8 faced his troubles with praiseworthy candor, when he told the Weimar Assembly the naked truth (a condition which other Continental finance ministers have not as yet been brave enough to expose so frankly as to their own difficulties), that Germany must pay and that he could hold out no "promise of any feat of financial legerdemain that would transmute nothing into something," that Germany should set itself firmly to the great task ahead; the rich should put aside all thought of luxury; the whole nation prepare to tread the path of strict economy. Property and capital, he said, would bear the heaviest burden, for the income of the government must be increased 900 per cent. Unemployment grants would be gradually cut down, and the itemized budget must be made to contain the fewest possible non-productive appropriations. The proposition to make a capital levy has been rejected, as it has been in both England and France also, but that step seems hardly necessary immediately, though it may yet come of necessity. Though the interest on bonds goes into one pocket, most of it will come out of the other to pay that interest; net profits will be small; real estate and improvements which are immovable will pay less net income, whereas the workman, when the subtractions from his earnings exceed his will to pay may move out. The men who really caused the war—the merchant and manufacturing class and the ever greedy junker—will pay; the others have already paid and in any event will get their "irreducible minimum" of wages.

The pitiful Dernburg is pessimistic, of course. He doubts if the nation "can bear it all. We can only pay when we have a surplus of exports over imports. . . . We must have more credits than debits." Of course; and of course at the moment Germany has not much to export, though she has her factories and mines intact. But Germany's resources other than industries are ample. Her coal and potash alone are enough. In Rhenish-Westphalia there is estimated to be 500 billion dollars worth of coal priced at $2.50 per ton and in North Germany 125 billions of potash at the same value per ton. It is only a question of the period allowed for payments and of being permitted to earn the payments and to trade for her creditors' benefit, since it is only through a return to unrestricted international trade that the indemnities can be paid without demoralizing all trade and especially the industries of the peoples to whom the indemnities shall ultimately go.

The President set another entirely new precedent on Thursday by personally delivering the German treaty to the Senate. As this was the first treaty personally negotiated by any President, so, too, its manner of presentation to the Senate for ratification was quite as unusual. Mr. Wilson seems to delight in dramatics of this sort. The setting of the Senate chamber was typical of the august occasion; but the message accompanying the delivery was not illuminating as to the points of objection raised by the recalcitrant senators. The President attempted only a general characterization of the scope and purposes of the treaty, being content with the truth, to him obvious, that a League of Nations is "a practical necessity," "an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order" in the world of civilized men and recognized as "the hope of the world." On this he will appeal to the nation.

And he is not likely to appeal in vain. The objections of Senators Knox, Lodge, Borah, Johnson, Sherman, etc., are so palpably partisan only that the public have long since declined to take the objections seriously. The public turn rather to those who recognize the Treaty's and the League's shortcomings but also the latter inevitableness. It is. And it will last in some form. The Germans destroyed for the moment the old body of international law, but humanity recognizes now as it never did before that, "An injury to one is the concern of all;" and no exigency of pee-wee American politics can override that tremendous fact. In view of what is going on in Europe now, even after four years of misery unspeakable, "no one looks upon war as a moral impossibility." The future is full of menace: and as *The Review* has said: "The Covenant does not profess to be capable of bringing force swiftly to bear against a determined violator of the world's peace; it reckons not on instant and irresistible repression but upon the deterrent effect of the fear of ultimate consequences." The League, with the tripartite agreement of England, the United States and France to protect France in the event of a wanton attack by Germany, constitutes the sole assurance men can have of world's future peace, at least of immunity against a repitition of the horrors of the past four years. Already the opposition to the League in Washington has gone stale, even before the real battle against it has begun. "That there should be more delay inspired by party politics," says the *Unpartisan Review*, "is an infamy."

The ratification of the treaty by Germany has been regarded in all quarters as having an important bearing on trade and industry. The blockade has been lifted and goods are loading for the Central peoples. The tide has turned again toward normal trade. Prices show no decline anywhere. Indeed all Europe is in a turmoil over the constantly rising cost of living, Italy being in a peculiarly unhappy state, although in France and England also the distress is acute. But the world has ceased to look for any price recessions until labor begins to produce more abundantly, although one English commodity index number recorded a decline of 5.5 points in May. The effect of the ratification is expected to be a broadening of the export trade in iron and steel, of which the United States is now the greatest producer, in the proportion of 45 to 9.6 million tons annually in England, or to 14.9 in Germany and 1.9 in France, or as 45 is to 27.3 for all. On June 30 the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation were reported as 4,892,855 tons, an increase of 610,545 over May 31, and the first showing of an increase of any size since June 30, 1918. Building activity shows an increase in spite of the endless strikes and excessively high prices of materials and labor which augur continued high rentals or losses ultimately to investors. At any rate, the demand for all building materials is becoming more urgent. Copper also has advanced, reaching 20½c last week for September delivery. Cotton in like manner noted an advance on heavy buying orders from Liverpool, the labor situation in the British spinning trade having distinctly improved of late, while the Continental demand cannot be long delayed. The Federal Reserve Board continues to frown upon the heavy operations on the Stock Exchange, reminding operators that it is not a function of the system to provide cheap money for stock speculation and that the needs of trade and of the Government are such that "flurries in the rates for call money on stock collateral are inevitable as long as the present methods of financing and settling speculative transactions in stocks are persisted in. As things are now they can be guarded against only by such methods as were adopted during the war, providing a reasonable supply of credit for carrying stocks, but contrariwise taking effective measures to prevent undue speculation or expansion of the loan account; but it would be in every way undesirable and unfortunate to perpetuate in peace times such arbitrary meas-

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THE corn acreage in the South this year does not show any increase as anticipated. Counting 14 states,

the preliminary estimate shows 43,451,000 acres vs. 43,921,000 acres harvested as per Dec. 1, 1918, report. The condition is better and shows a forecast of 866,000,000 bus. vs. 736,000,000 as estimated at Dec. 1, 1918.

RULE FOR DISTRIBUTING CARS

THE attorney of the farmers' associations has been fighting the car distribution rules of the Commerce Commission, as announced in 47 I.C.C. 475, known as "South Dakota case," ever since that ruling was announced. Recently for that purpose the former intervened in *Tanner & Co.* et al vs. *C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.* (53 I.C.C. 401), recently decided, wherein the Nebraska Railroad Commission's rule was attacked. That rule, it will be remembered, bases distribution of cars as between individual houses as the station on the score of a "past business" as well as grain offered for immediate shipment. The Commission, however, has refused to set aside the former ruling and sustains the previous ruling in 47 I.C.C. 475, to the effect that "the amount of grain on hand conveniently located for prompt loading is the basis for grain car distribution between individuals in times of car shortage." The Commission adds, however, that, "The Director General is not a party defendant to this proceeding and no order for the future will be made." We assume, therefore, that unless the Director General shall make specific orders to the contrary, the rule stated above will obtain.

BUREAU OF MARKETS AT IT AGAIN

THE Bureau of Markets is again breaking out with crop condition reports, the last from Oklahoma. As hitherto remarked in these columns, two different crop reports from the Agricultural Department is something that ought not to be tolerated. The Bureau of Markets has no facilities for gathering crop data, and if the Secretary of Agriculture has any regard for the reputation of his Department as a crop reporting institution (through the Bureau of Crop Estimates), he will call a halt to the Bureau of Markets attempting this work. Two "official" reports on the same subject and not in agreement make both worthless. The Bureau of Markets is not succeeding so well with its own specific duties that it has any energy to spend on officious crop reporting, which so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned should be confined exclusively to the Bureau of Crop Estimates which is alone equipped to do such work and do it right.

CONCRETE STANDS THE WIND TEST

OUR terminal correspondence in this week's issue reports the complete loss during a storm of a grain elevator constructed by local contractors, which serves to emphasize the stand always taken by us, advising the employment of only recognized elevator builders when erecting new properties or making additions. We are not acquainted with the full circumstances, the velocity of the wind or other conditions causing the above mentioned loss; but it so happens that another article in today's PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER refers to the fact that an elevator and mill remain standing in a Western town, going through a tornado when all surrounding property was demolished. This is the experience ordinarily of concrete elevator owners and should indicate to those tempted to place their contract with a "barn builder" that they are taking long chances by doing so.

THE *Daily Bulletin* and associates who make up the world's wheat visible, credits Australia with 143 million bushels available. We have every reason to believe that this total is too large by any amount in excess of 125 millions as a maximum. Not that it matters a great deal. There will probably be plenty to go round, even with the disappointment in American fields. Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* June 24 estimated that all Europe will grow this season in excess of 400 million bushels with importers' requirements of 440 millions, all of which North America should be able to supply, leaving 150 millions in the Southern Hemisphere, with the possibility of adding 100 millions more from next December harvests. So there is apparently plenty of slack to supply shortage by over estimating the Australian supply and the disappointment in this year's American field.

LICENSING THE PACKERS

A BILL for the "rigid licensing" of the meat packing industry has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kenyon of Iowa and in the House by Representative Anderson of Minnesota. It is said to have the "full approval" of the Federal Trade Commission, which ought to be enough in itself to condemn it. There is also another, known as the Kendrick bill. Should either become law every phase of the industry would be brought under the control of the Agricultural Department, acting through a Commissioner of Foodstuffs, who would have control of stock and refrigerator cars, railroad terminals and all the collateral lines of the meat industry, as well as cold storage houses, and the distribution of their products. This commissioner would, "on finding any violation of the law," make complaint to the Secretary of Agriculture, who would have power to revoke licenses, the holders of which, however, by one bill, are graciously given the expensive right of appeal from the Secretary to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, although it is the purpose of some advocates of this legislation to take away even the right of such appeal.

Now, this paper holds no brief from the packing industry or any part of it; nevertheless it would enter here a protest on behalf of a certain type of business interests liable to suffocation of their existence by this kind of law-making. The bill is simply another of the paternalistic Agricultural Department's subterfuges to obtain power to meddle with and control to lines of business in which the farmers are indirectly interested. It has no possible justification. If there be at any time any "violation of the law," there is ample statutory and common law to punish violators. But as all recent efforts of the Department of Justice and the unctuous Trade Commission to break down the packing industry have been failures the present legislative undertaking is simply an effort to avoid or to sidestep all such difficulties by giving the Secretary of Agriculture plenary power over the industry as a whole, including scores of men and firms against whom no complaints have ever been made or likely to be made. The proposed Commissioner of Foodstuffs could proceed as the Federal Trade Commission now does, "on complaint" of anyone, responsible or irresponsible, to libel individuals or corporations and force defendants to prove themselves not guilty; whereas in this country the method of procedure has always been to require the prosecutor to prove guilt before a man shall be condemned. It is another endeavor to break down the old and established defenses of the individual against official abuse and to extend the inquisitorial method and process of department *ex parte* enquiry and judgment against business houses which now exists but which is insidiously breaking down the hitherto jealously protected privileges of individuals to absolute protection by the courts.

There has been enough of this sort of injustice by the Trade Commission and the enforcement Divisions under the Food Administration to make it certain that such legislation would be highly dangerous No line of business will be safe if precedent of this sort is established, since the argument for it can have no limitation of application, and demagogs are no respecters of persons. Once the meat packers come under the ban, the grain trade would immediately follow, and no one knows where the curse of the politician would find a halting place.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fro various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures repr senting the past week, the preceding week and corr sponding time last year, here assembled for ready refe ence:

	July 12.	July 3.	July 13, '1
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	2,801,000	1,022,000	4,725,0
Primary shipments ...	838,000	488,000	575,0
Receipts since July 1.	3,832,000	1,022,000	6,468,0
Visible	5,297,000	6,708,000	925,0
Available, July 5....	8,009,000	9,720,000	1,789,0
Canadian vis., July 5.	12,806,000	14,287,000	7,422,0
Exports, U. S.	8,278,000	4,376,000	2,055,0
Exports, world's ...	12,946,000	9,530,000	6,408,0
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3,436,000	2,253,000	4,950,0
Primary shipments ...	2,554,000	1,555,000	1,919,0
Receipts since Nov. 1.	139,907,000	136,471,000	221,530,0
Visible	4,036,000	3,799,000	10,200,0
Exports, U. S.	.....	107,000	462,0
Exports, world's	832,000	1,760,000	510,0
Oats—			
Primary receipts	5,178,000	3,213,000	5,566,0
Primary shipments ...	3,926,000	2,526,000	4,520,0
Receipts since Aug. 1.	283,548,000	278,370,000	324,454,0
Visible	18,923,000	19,055,000	10,748,0
Exports, U. S.	1,874,000	718,000	1,361,0
Exports, world's	1,874,000	718,000	1,846,0
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets..	160,000	119,000	205,0
Shipments, 6 markets.	48,000	35,000	44,0
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets..	611,000	430,000	559,0
Shipments, 9 markets.	181,000	111,000	152,0
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	327,000	229,000	239,0
Shipments, 16 markets	108,000	91,000	89,0
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	615,000	485,000	606,0
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	12,194,000	11,579,000	11,583,0
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	39,639,000	36,555,000	36,594,0
Lard, lbs.	15,271,000	12,407,000	8,486,0
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15 10	$13.85	$16.
Hogs	21.95	21 30	17.
Sheep	9.05	8.80	12.
Lambs	17.10	16 80	18.
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	239	239	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, July	$54.00	$53.90	$44.76
Lard, July	35.10	35.15	26.10
S. R. Sides, July	28.50	28.72½	24.25
Corn—			
July	$1.94¾	$1.87	$1.60
September	1.95½-¾	1.84¾-⅞	1.60⅜-
December	1.61⅝-65	1.62⅜-½	.....
Oats—			
July	$0.79	$0.71	$0.75⅛
September	.78¾-79	.70⅞-71	.70⅜-
December	.80¾-81	.72⅜-½	.....

EDITORIALETTES

FIRE losses in June amounted to $20,476,000 a for the half year to $131,017,000, compared wi $24,890,000 and $144,083,000 for same perio of 1918—a sufficient commentary on American thr and carefulness.

PERHAPS Vice-President Lang's letter to Se Cuthbertson of Illinois may relieve the tensi somewhat which buyers of wheat have felt as handling the unpriced grades of wheat.

THE "General Review of Crop Conditions" by t Bureau of Crop Estimates on another page tells t story of June's performances. Some considerable d clines are recorded and some improvement of con tion, but Montana's shrinkage of 34.7 in conditi putting her average of all 13 crops at only 46.7, sho that that state has been hit pretty hard this year.

THE grain dealer is not always friendly for o vious reasons to the miller's desire to export whe only in the form of flour; but the proposal has t virtue that it would keep the offals and the la fertility at home, and both are needed. The elimi tion of the brewers' and distillers' grains from t feedstuffs supplies creates a new condition whi can be most easily and immediately relieved by creasing the supply of millfeeds and a lowering possible of their price.

THE Inspection Survey Committee, headed by mer Hutchinson of Indiana did a commendable se ice in calling the attention of the managements each of the 28 inspection departments which t committee visited, to the specific defects which t committee conceived to be needed to bring each to the proper standard of efficiency. These lett are not mimeograph duplicates. Each letter was w ten to fit the one market addressed. They were n perfunctory epistles, of the nature of "bread and b ter" letters with a "moral." For that reason they a truly "as others see us," and should have a distin value and corrective influence.

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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
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THE ADVERTISING value of The Price urrent-Grain Reporter as a medium for aching the buying power of the grain eleva- or men is unquestioned. The character and umber of advertisements in its columns tell ! its worth. If you would be classed with ie leading firms catering to the grain trade, lace your announcements in the trade's only eekly, which is always first to get the live, p-to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain levator machinery and supply houses and of esponsible grain firms who seek to serve rain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, JULY 16, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Sentiment in regard to the course of orn and oat prices has changed ma- erially in the last few weeks. A short hile ago the trade in general were ooking for lower levels, in view of the upposed release of the surplus grains n other countries, which would be vailable for Europe. Australia has a airly liberal quantity of wheat, partly f doubtful quality. Argentina has a ood amount that can be secured, pro- iding sufficient ocean tonnage be avail- ble; but aside from these two coun- ries it is up to the United States to houlder the burden of supplying Eu- ope. Finances are a dominating fac- or. As far as Australia is concerned he United Kingdom can secure all the wheat necessary, as Australia owes that ountry money, but in Argentina the ituation is somewhat different.

Grains advanced for over three years because the Allies had to be fed, and now the Central Empires are added to the list. The exhausted reserves in Eu- rope are the prime factor in making for high prices for all commodities. Food stuffs are rather scarce of all kinds, par- ticularly bread and feeding grains and oats. Europe is willing to pay the price asked; and while business in some lines is rather slow to develop, it is generally expected that shortly an im- mense amount of wheat will begin to clear from this country. Canada is at a great disadvantage in not being able to ship through American ports, although it is probable that Portland, Maine, will be used by that country. The United States, however, will commence to ship in volume before Canada completes her harvest. Trading in wheat for future delivery at Winnipeg is expected to start on July 21, with certain restric- tions. If prices are lower there than in the United States there will be consid- erable complaint from the producers there, and also from consumers here; if higher, producers in this country will complain bitterly. Already Canadian farmers are raising objections.

While consumption may be reduced somewhat by the high prices, the eco- nomic unrest demands that foodstuffs of good quality be available for the masses in Europe. Wages in this coun- try are high, and the average man gen- erally able to secure sufficient food, but in Europe there have been many bread riots and wages have not kept pace with the price of foodstuffs. This may demand a revision of prices somewhere, or an advance in wages. It would be very hard to convince farmers in this country that they should take a lower price, although the Grain Corporation might proceed to cut the price of the grain to consumers and stand the loss; but the Corporation will not do this un- less forced to do it.

Further reduction in the prospective yield of winter and spring wheat is un- der way. In the Northwest dry weather has prevailed in many sections, and there has been some damage by black rust, although the latter is not proving as bad as expected as yet, the change to dry and hot weather preventing its spread. In the Central belt spring wheat is proving a poor crop in many in- stances, and the private reports re- ceived of late indicate that it is possi- ble the final yield of both spring and winter grain may not exceed 1,100,- 000,000 bu. and may fall to 900,000,000. This, however, would give an exporta- ble surplus of around 300,000,000 to 500,- 000,000 bu., a quantity that could scarcely be cleared even though ocean tonnage and financial conditions were normal, which is not the fact in either case.

Corn prices are the highest known for futures, and with one exception the highest on record for the cash. Corn has advanced to a point where pound for pound it is selling equal to low grade wheat, and the latter may be sub- stituted for corn as feed in some places. A crop scare is in the making, as ex- tremely high temperatures have pre- vailed in the southwest, and there is a dry area of considerable proportions east of the Mississippi. Corn can stand considerable dry weather, but if the crop is tasseled, and there are hot winds the Southwestern yield may be cut down radically in a few days. At the moment the Southwest has an excellent prom- ise. Taken as a whole the corn belt is in the most excellent condition, and needs one or two good rains to bring the crop through to maturity.

A scare of no mean proportions has developed in oats, and with a fairly active export demand due to the cut- ting down of the feeding grain crops in the United Kingdom and France, prices have advanced at a very rapid rate. The country has been sending in damage reports and buying orders, and farmers have found out through recent experience that they can easily control the market. At the same time there is every indication of a very heavy move- ment of the new crop within a few weeks, as the sales to arrive have been about normal for this season. This grain was hedged in the pit, and if con- tinued it will take considerable new outside buying in order to absorb it. Rye and barley have also been affected by the bullish crop outlook, although it seems almost impossible that better than an average crop of oats, rye or bar- ley should not be secured. Blight has been the main cause of the reduced esti- mates on oats, and the extremely high temperatures have also affected rye and barley. The three grains can be secured in this country in volume by importers, and nowhere else. Very few people ex- pect to see export business in corn either on the present or the new crop unless there is a radical change in con- ditions.

Grain Market Summary.

Primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the week follow:

	July 12, 1919.	July 3, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
Wheat	2,801,000	1,022,000	4,725,000
Corn	3,436,000	2,253,000	4,950,000
Oats	5,178,000	3,213,000	3,566,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	11,415,000	13,321,000
Preceding week	6,468,000	10,059,000
Since July 1	17,883,000	23,380,000

All deliveries of corn sold at new high records the past week. Bullish sentiment predominated, and with gen- eral covering by shorts and a marked broadening in the outside buying, espe- cially in the December, prices moved up readily. The bulge brought out liberal profit taking in the old crop futures, and they reacted very sharply at times, although closing with net gains of 7¾@ 10⅞c, while the December was up 2⅛c. At no time was the September as low as the previous week's close, while the December was off 5½c at one time due to selling on the excellent crop outlook. High temperatures in Kansas and short covering made the bulge, and the best figure was made and maintained at the close on Saturday. Prices are far above last year's.

Oats futures closed at the top with net gains of 8@9⅝c, the latter on Decem- ber. Market was a big, broad affair, and prices were on the upgrade the greater part of the week due to reports of damage in many sections of the belt. Blight has cut down the prospective yield materially. Drought in western Europe has caused heavy damage to all feeding grains there, and oats were partly de-controlled in the United King- dom. The latter country was a free buyer here, both cash and futures. Country offerings to arrive much larger and were mainly hedged in the Sep- tember.

Cash wheat prices declined sharply due to larger receipts from the new winter crop. Mills were active buyers but were not inclined to absorb the of- fering at the recent big premiums over the guaranteed figure, and it is expect- ed that before long practically all of the business will be at the minimum figure. Red winter is already selling at that figure to a shade over in the leading markets. Flour demand is better. Trad- ing in wheat for future delivery will commence at Winnipeg Monday, July 21, without restrictions. Export offers of Canadian wheat are already being made abroad with the idea of finding out what buyers are willing to pay. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	July14, 1919.	July12, 1919.	July15, 1918
July	$1.99⅛	$1.86¼	$1.94¾	$1.87	$1.60
Sept.	1.98	1.85	1.95¾	1.84⅞	1.60½
Dec.	1.65	1.57	1.65	1.62½	.....
Oats—					
July	.79	.70¾	.79	.71	.75⅛
Sept.	.79⅛	.70¾	.79	.71	.70½
Dec.	.81	.72⅜	.81	.72⅜	.....

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to July 12	3,823,000	6,468,000	3,527,000
P. shipments to July 12	1,326,000	819,000	3,135,000
P. stocks on July 12	2,409,000	461,000	2,457,000
P. consumpt'n to July 12	3,030,000	5,234,000	2,224,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to July 12	140,207,000	221,390,000	188,477,000
P. shipments to July 12	84,595,000	116,685,000	101,361,000
P. stocks on July 12	3,812,000	8,251,000	984,000
P. consumpt'n to July 12	55,917,000	96,628,000	86,981,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	4,048,000	539,000	4,992,000
P. receipts to July 12	285,664,000	324,434,000	294,493,000
P. shipments to July 12	223,254,000	242,663,000	257,072,000
P. stocks on July 12	11,598,000	4,710,000	1,308,000
P. consumpt'n to July 12.	54,860,000	77,600,000	41,105,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to July 12, 1919, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18
Chicago	205,000	66,000
Milwaukee	77,000	7,000
Minneapolis	1,478,000	1,449,000
Duluth	200,000	6,000
St. Louis	843,000	1,372,000
Toledo	21,000	21,000
Detroit	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	790,000	3,144,000
Peoria	13,000	1,000
Omaha	82,000	241,000
Indianapolis	100,000	155,000
Total	3,832,000	6,468,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 12 1918
St. Louis	796,000	47,000	1,270,000
Kansas City	681,000	109,000	2,460,000
Omaha	52,000	30,000	166,000
Toledo	14,000	7,000	6,000
Detroit	4,000	10,000	3,000
Indianapolis	87,000	13,000	138,000
Peoria	12,000	1,000	1,000
Chicago	151,000	54,000	58,000
Milwaukee	45,000	32,000	5,000
Minneapolis	828,000	650,000	615,000
Duluth	131,000	69,000	3,000
Total	2,801,000	1,022,000	4,725,000
Shipments	838,000	488,000	575,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago spe- cially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
American	8,278,000	4,376,000	2,055,000
Indian	.....	.....	310,000
Argentine	3,120,000	3,594,000	3,157,000
Australian	1,432,000	1,448,000	840,000
Others	116,000	112,000	46,000
Total	12,946,000	9,530,000	6,408,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, com- mencement of European crop year, com- pared for three seasons:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	351,972,000	228,549,000	333,972,000
Indian	5,099,000	13,450,000	33,514,000
Argentine	75,593,000	71,378,000	58,463,000
Australian	70,053,000	36,943,000	18,258,000
Others	4,048,000	3,328,000	10,238,000
Total	506,765,000	353,648,000	484,445,000
Season	.....	376,524,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
American	.....	107,000	462,000
Argentine	735,000	1,505,000	.....
African	97,000	148,000	48,000
Total	832,000	1,760,000	510,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year be- fore:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
American	3,455,000	24,082,000	36,726,000
Argentine	43,769,000	13,156,000	53,805,000
African	4,738,000	2,450,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,044,000
Total	51,962,000	39,782,000	92,575,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918
American	1,874,000	718,000	1,361,000
Argentine	.....	.....	185,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,874,000	718,000	1,846,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1918, and comparisons for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
American	87,921,000	118,565,000	116,400,000
Argentine	23,539,000	14,788,000	38,612,000
Others	.....	880,000	50,000
Total	111,460,000	134,233,000	155,062,000
Season	.....	140,826,000	162,753,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chi- cago decreased 62,000 bu. last week, rye 613,000 bu. and barley 7,000. Corn in- creased 243,000 bu. and oats 128,000 bu. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Priv.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	.....	109	109,000	29,000
Corn	353	1,511	1,864,000	4,605,000
Oats	728	4,547	5,275,000	2,726,000
Rye	637	343	980,000	384,000
Barley	721	745	1,466,000	239,000

WHEAT SHORTAGE COMING

An Estimate by a Bureau of Markets Itinerant in Europe of the State of Wheat Supplies.

The Bureau of Markets, a Washington report says, has assembled and published a "survey" of the world's wheat supply, the foreign demand, guaranteed prices and freight rates, from which it is indicated that the American export price of wheat will be very much in advance of the present guaranteed price. The report which follows does not quite support this view of prices, but it says:

"The situation throughout the world results from the policy of all countries to encourage the production of wheat by guarantees to producers of a minimum price, or by fixing a minimum selling price, and also by the practice of regulating distribution by Governmental agencies working in co-operation with the Inter-Allied Food Commission. The effect of stimulation of production by war needs has appeared more decisively in countries far removed from the war territory, and also it appears that the greater the guaranteed price the larger has been the production.

"Canada is a single exception to this owing to partial failure of the crop. In countries involved in the war production was lessened, due to loss of territory in the theatre of operations and the withdrawal of men to fight. In some countries the effect of guaranteed prices did not have the same effect as in the United States, because of the high cost of labor and other operating costs on farms. The general deduction from the entire survey of the world's crop of wheat is that there is a shortage of 36,170,000 bushels.

"The production of wheat by fiscal years, in bushels, comparing a three-year average production with the production for 1918, is given below:

Country.	Production. 1911-13. Bushels.	Production. 1918. Bushels.
Algeria	23,198,000	49,199,000
Argentina	166,521,000	219,431,000
Australia	88,961,000	114,864,000
Austria-Hungary	247,141,000	199,220,000
Canada	228,933,000	189,301,000
Chili	21,409,000	28,292,000
Egypt	35,792,000	32,555,000
France	324,137,000	233,781,000
Germany	160,237,000	90,330,000
India	369,946,000	379,829,000
Italy	190,840,000	176,368,000
Japan	26,305,000	32,923,000
Roumania	88,491,000	78,658,000
Russia in Europe and Asia	727,133,000	721,106,000
Spain	123,560,000	135,709,000
United Kingdom	61,397,000	93,099,000
United States	704,995,000	917,100,000
All others	226,273,000	97,159,000
Total	3,825,096,000	3,788,926,000

"All others include Brazil, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, etc., for which separate official statistics are not available.

"The Government guaranteed prices for the years 1918 and 1919 in the various countries were as follows:

"Algeria, $2.36; Argentina, $1.55; Australia, $1.14; Austro-Hungary, $2.21; Brazil, $2.65; Belgium, $2.15; Canada, $2.25; Denmark, $1.97; Egypt, $2.67; France, $3.94; Germany, $2.10; Italy, $4.33; Morocco, $1.58; Netherlands, $3.23; Portugal, $3.83; Spain, $3.96; Sweden, $2.95; Switzerland, $3.25; United Kingdom, $2.28; United States, $2.395.

"The fixed minimum export price for Argentine wheat is $1.55 per bushel at Buenos Ayres, and the price for domestic consumption is about $1.20 per bushel. While the British Government guaranteed a minimum price of $1.14 to the Australian producers at Australian ports, three million tons were sold to the Imperial Government at $1.16 per bushel, and other amounts at from $1.50 to $1.66 per bushel. Sales to Sweden have been made at $1.40 per bushel and to India at $1.34 per bushel, all at Australian docks, except shipments to India, which were to be delivered at Indian ports. The British Government's minimum guaranteed price to Australia for the season of 1919-20 is 0.972 per bushel, and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth has been authorized to offer the British Wheat Commission 74,666,667 bushels at $1.20 per bushel."

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	July 11, 1919. Bales.	July 4, 1919. Bales.	July 12, 1918. Bales
Port receipts	116,267	101,367	32,962
Since Aug. 1	5,744,592	5,611,113	5,716,106
Port stocks	1,206,867	1,258,484	1,069,010
Int. receipts	68,392	68,946	23,317
Since Aug. 1	6,505,739	6,421,125	7,770,028
Int. shipments.	108,088	104,325	60,527
Interior stocks.	980,757	1,027,232	781,041
Amount brought into sight	154,599	151,703	99,105
Since Aug. 1	11,185,857	11,019,845	11,915,579
Northern spinners' takings.	10,657	32,997	34,374
Since Aug. 1	2,056,444	2,045,787	2,739,216
Southern consumption	56,000	56,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1	3,309,000	3,253,000	4,086,000
Expts. to Great Britain	131,812	71,403	19,462
Since Aug. 1	2,474,184	2,342,372	2,219,979
Exp. to France.	33,114	None	12,200
Since Aug. 1	748,611	715,497	634,911
Exports to Continent	13,038	97,921	13,828
Since Aug. 1	1,967,393	1,954,355	1,280,975
Total week's exports	177,964	169,324	45,490
Tot. exports since Aug. 1	5,190,188	5,012,224	4,135,865
World's visible supply	5,034,743	5,092,947	3,370,211
Of which Amer.	3,380,743	3,409,947	2,212,211
Liverpool stks.	590,000	534,000	257,000
Continental stk.	232,000	252,000	120,000
N. Y. stocks	91,213	95,591	129,705
N. O. stocks	377,100	404,810	360,362
On shipb'rd waiting clearance.	171,315	189,196	52,588

Broom Corn.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates notes a material reduction in the broom corn acreage for this year, the cause being the large wheat acreage and the demand for forage and feed crops. Weather conditions since the report was issued have been hot and dry in the Southwestern section and the growth is being watched with lively interest, as the tonnage will depend upon conditions during this month and August.

The marketing has been comparatively light during the past week. Buyers are finding only small amounts, but no material change in prices except some of the better grades have advanced a little, the range being from $60@100 for average qualities. The Wichita market has been quiet with only a small movement. Prices range from $75 for Western to about $250 for the best Lindsey available. The better end of the offerings has been sold at from $175@250. In the Illinois district the acreage has been reduced. Marketing has been quiet during the week; one large crop was sold at $245; some other smaller lots at prices ranging from $150@200. Growing conditions have been good and the crop looks fine.

Nebraska State Report.

The Nebraska Board of Agriculture in a report issued Jan. 11 says Nebraska will be disappointing in both the yield and quality, the yield reduction being about 25 per cent. The production of 67,725,000 bus. is forecasted. The estimated production of spring wheat on July 1 condition is figured at 12,141,000 bus., making a total of 79,866,000 bus. of wheat for the state compared with 43,141,000 a year ago. The corn acreage is estimated at 6,745,000 compared with 6,954,000 bus. a year ago. A forecast of 8,392,000 bus. of barley is made. Oats reports are generally favorable and a production of 78,763,000 bus. is forecast compared with 56,188,000 a year ago.

Grain Corporation Licenses.

The Grain Corporation gives notice that. "All Food Administration licenses in effect July 1, including wheat and wheat flour, will be continued until the President proclaims the state of war between the United States and Germany terminated. The license under the Wheat Director, effective July 15, is in addition to licenses effective prior to July 1. Therefore, dealers in wheat and wheat flour must have two licenses until the proclamation aforesaid has been proclaimed, and after that, the one license under the Wheat Director will be sufficient."

A TESTIMONIAL TO CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Last month a cyclone did a great deal of damage to the town of Fergus Falls, Minn., destroying a great many dwellings and business blocks and also a grain elevator. We present herewith an engraving which illustrates more clearly than pen can describe the havoc wrought by this disastrous storm, and it stands also as a testimonial to the strength and durability of concrete construction.

The plant of the Fergus Falls Milling Co. was directly in the path of the cyclone. It is a five-story building of reinforced concrete. The mill building not only stood up during the storm but it so split the force of the storm that five residences in the immediate lee of the mill were left standing. The wooden elevator, as will be noted to the left, or



EFFECTS OF TORNADO AT FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

the remains of it, was totally wrecked. The steel window sashes in the mill were twisted out and the doors were twisted from their hinges. A 20-foot section of the fire-wall projecting above the roof slab was torn off and a round hole about 10 feet in circumference was taken out of the roof slab proper. The ⅜-inch reinforcing bars in the roof slab were sheared off as though they had been sawed. In the office, which is in the concrete building, all of the counters and partitions were cleaned out. But notwithstanding all this, the building itself does not show a twist or crack.

It certainly must be a comfortable feeling to the many country grain men who have concrete plants to feel that they are practically immune from such destruction and from being put out of business by a cyclone.

REDUCED WHEAT YIELD IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—[Special Correspondence.]—Kansas, which is noted for its surprises, agricultural and political, has sprung another joke—this time on the wheat producers. Instead of the 229,600,000 bushel crop predicted by the State Board of Agriculture, or even the 200,000,000 bus., regarded as possible by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the reaping and threshing machines are proclaiming that the yield may fall far below the 200,000,000 bushel mark. Some pessimistic observers are placing the production between 150,000,000 and 175,000,000 bus. This is partly the result of premature ripening or blight in the central, northern and western counties, where wheat was late and ran into some very hot weather just before it was ready to cut. The reduction is also due, in a large measure, to the effects of wet and stormy weather in May and June, which flattened the crop in the central, eastern and southern portions two or three times, and to ravages of grasshoppers in the southwestern district, especially in Fo County. Many advices indicate th fields which were expected to make or 40 bus. an acre are turning out to 20 bus., and even less.

The quality of the wheat also sho disappointingly, ranging from 58 lbs bushel down to 46, as a rule. The are a few instances of heavy yields a 60-pound wheat, but the crop genera is below normal, according to preli nary returns. However, the flour-m ing quality of the grain is good, so as millers have tested it by grinding.

The lowering of the yield and wei will cost the Kansas farmers a rou sum financially, and the handlers wheat will feel the deficiency of volu Nevertheless, Kansas has an enorm crop of wheat—much above the avera

T. J. TANNER

GRAIN BUYERS OF CANA HOLD CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of Order of Grain Buyers of Canada brought to a close on June 20th. organization unanimously extended invitation to the members of the G War Veterans' Association to enter grain buying business and offe those who took up the profession assistance of members of the organ tion in making them proficient in department of the grain trade. An matters dealt with at the conven were the bonding question, the re of weights, grade, dockage, and shr age, automatic scales and residences buyers. A special committee was pointed to deal with each of t matters.

The report of the secretary-treas showed that over 300 buyers in t prairie provinces have affiliated the order since December last.

The officers for the ensuing year elected as follows: President, Wil Rothwell; vice-president, P. May Fred. Hicke, who has been secre treasurer for the last eight months, made permanent secretary-treas The directors are W. H. Newkirk, Stacey, Geo. H. Orp, G. Wallace John Laing.

Inglis' Report.

John Inglis' report on Northwes and Central Indiana is as foll "Corn stand and condition perfect; vanced fields tasseling. Oats n lighter than last year but will yield ter than they look. Will cut some week. Threshing wheat running t ty to thirty-five bushels. Heavy crop. Spring wheat blighted."—*L & Bryan.*

Bill of Lading Effective Date Changed.

The Commerce Commission has poned the date from Aug. 8 to Se when the new uniform bill of la will become effective. This chang date has been made in order to shippers loss on supplies of old bil ready on hand.

The Letter Box

In the Grain Trade.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Rus-l M. Lutz has entered the grain busi-ss at this place.—*John G. Ulrich, resco, Mich.*

Wheat Yields.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Wheat reshing has begun and is yielding ound 25 bus. to the acre.—*Andrew hr, De Graff, Ohio.*

Sold Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We ve sold our elevator to the Glasford nner Farmers' Elevator Co.—*A. ghtbody & Son, Glasford, Ill.*

Crops Good.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: All ops are good in this section except ts and spring wheat, due to the outh.—*Charlevoix Elevator Co., Charoix, Mich.*

Too Many Mills.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We ink it of vital importance that some un should be found to prevent the ilding of more flour mills, but to en-rge the capacity of those already ilt. We expect to make no repairs is year.—*The Hanley Milling Co., Coocton, Ohio.*

Threshing Begun.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: reshing begins today, July 9, with out 50 per cent shrinkage under first imation, striking an average of from to 15 bus. per acre. Fair milling ality of wheat.

Corn needing rain.—*Citizens Lumber Supply Co., by R. H. Atwood, Chester, br.*

Will Locate at Wellington, O.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I wish announce that after July 15 I will located at Wellington, Lorain Co., io, where I have bought a warehouse d feed mill and will do a wholesale d retail business in hay, feed, grain, c. I have been for several years with e Dewey Bros. Co. of Blanchester, io.—*J. W. Greenfield, Wellington, io.*

Disappointing Yields.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Wheat reshing starting here; quality and eld very disappointing. Large amount straw to run through, but the yield e-half to two-thirds less than estiated before threshing started. There ve been no changes in the ownership elevators at this station and no new ildings contemplated.—*Bryant Elevar Co., Bryant, Ill.*

Big Feed Crop Outlook.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Will y that Texas, so far as we can under-and, has about the best prospects this ar for feed crop, but the recent conued rains have damaged a great deal the oats and wheat in the shocks, d we hear some very discouraging ports in regard to same, but we hope e damage will not be so great as it uld seem at this time.—*E. A. Johnn Co., Dallas, Tex.*

In Northwest Missouri.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The st load of new wheat was brought in July 5. Very heavy rains had made tting extremely slow and there were any fields blown down also, which ill not be cut. Several new threshing tfits have been bought in this vicinity tely. Corn is looking well, except that hich is taken by the weeds.

There is a big demand for cane seed be used where cornfields are too eedy and will be plowed up and seeded cane and millet. Timothy and clor prospects look good so far as do e pastures also.

Our watermelon growers have had to plant two to four times, as they have had trouble with seed getting rotten on account of so much rain.—*Geo. R. Lingle Seed Co., Clinton, Mo.*

Alabama Hay.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There has been too much rain to cure hay in this neighborhood and 80 per cent of it has been cut. Alfalfa is the best on account of recent rains; the second cutting also is heavy, but planters are having trouble in saving it. We had another big storm on July 4, damaging the last cut. This rain, however, will give the next cutting a good start and is also fine for the growing Johnson hay.—*W. A. Bacon, Gallion, Ala.*

Will Build Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Jas. Carlon is wrecking his old house at this place and building a new 20,000 bushel modern house, equipped with automatic weighing out scale and 10-ton Howe wagon scale and truck dump.

The wheat crop in this locality is very badly hurt; do not expect more than one-third of a crop, and the quality will be very poor. Oats and barley, also corn are very good.—*Farmers Elevator Co., per Wm. R. Hanson, Mgr., Delmont, S. Dak.*

Quebec Crops.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Hay cutting is now in full blast and a lot of it is being stored in excellent condition, the weather up to the 11th being most favorable. We will have the largest crop on record running principally light mixed.

Oat and barley crop almost a failure due to late seeding, but the heavy showers of the 11th and 12th will help a little. The straw will be very short. Wheat and peas are good.—*Lefebvre & Mahon, Howick Station, Quebec.*

Rains Help Saskatchewan.

Price Current Grain Report: Saskatchewan crops have been greatly relieved and revived by recent moisture over most of the province. In many cases drought had done its work; the rains were too late.

The sum total will be considerably below normal and will add no great burden to the market. As there has been no frost to check growth all crops are full ten days ahead of the usual time.

Except for a streak of hail, crops in this locality are good, oats about usual average and wheat 90 per cent or more.—*George H. Baxter, Lipton, Sask., Canada.*

Wheat Cut—Alfalfa in Doubt.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The wheat harvest is practically over, as far as cutting is concerned, but the quality is not nearly going to come up to expectations, nor is the yield, on account of too much rain.

The most of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut, and it now depends on the weather condition what the third crop will do as to seed. If favorable weather continues there ought to be a normal crop of seed.

The forage crop is looking good, and the corn crop, although the acreage is small, could not be any better at this time.—*Lindsborg Hdw. & Seed Co., Lindsborg, Kans.*

Corn Coming On.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: With moisture enough in the ground to feed the roots, hot days and nights above, the corn crop is doing the best job of growing imaginable. Early planted fields are already showing tassels. Mr. Farmer has done all he can for his corn fields; nature must now complete the work unassisted by further cultivation, and she seems now to be in a kindly mood, and the prospect is for a good crop in the fall.

Recent reports from Illinois as well as from several other Western large oat-raising states confirm previous estimates of a smaller yield of lighter weight and poorer quality than the last crop. Some farmers are talking now of carrying over to next winter some of the choice oats grown in 1918; they still are the cheapest food for farm animals as well as for humankind. The foreigners know this, too, and are buying more freely of late.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

From Southeast North Dakota.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Rye is a light crop, thin stand; some rye cutting is now under way.

Barley is ripening and is a fair crop. There will be some barley cutting this week.

Oats are a fair crop and the early stuff is ripening.

Wheat has been damaged by hot winds, and the grasshoppers are damaging some fields quite badly. A half a wheat crop is expected with favorable wheat weather.

Flax is doing fine in growth, but the grasshoppers are beginning to destroy some of the fields.

Corn is a fine crop—never looked better.—*Farmers Grain and Seed Co., H. A. Jacobs, Mngr., Mantador, N. D.*

Reaches Many Readers.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Since the publication in the June 11 issue of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER of the excellent article announcing the formation of the W. L. Richeson Co., Inc., this company has received numerous letters from people and firms in various sections of this country stating they had read of the formation of this company in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, all of which attests the value of your periodical to the grain trade.

As a particular demonstration, however, of the wide circulation of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, we wish to attach herewith exact copy[1] of cable received from Georges Levy, 15 Louvre Paris, France, which you will note gives reference to our advertisement in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER. Undoubtedly, this will prove a source of much gratification to you, and we take pleasure in passing it on, at the same time extending our congratulations to you on the extensive field covered by your publication.—*The W. L. Richeson Co., Inc., by W. L. Richeson, President, New Orleans.*

[1]M. Levy says: "Referring advertisement 'Price Current' ask France Agency for your grain export business. Cable."

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending July 10, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	524	53	1,104	684	429
Boston	27	1	10	33	692
Buffalo	592	68	1,592	437	267
Chicago	109	1,864	5,275	980	1,466
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	34	48	143	38	.....
Duluth	325	.....	216	1,052	234
Galveston	508	.....	.....	1	.....
Indianapolis	46	596	131	4	.....
Kansas City	319	321	716	147	.....
Milwaukee	60	88	1,053	405	870
Minneapolis	1,235	28	3,060	4,250	1,288
New Orleans	871	61	143	.....	1,522
Newport News	.....	.....	44	.....	295
New York	226	12	2,646	716	1,489
Omaha	63	375	420	275	24
Peoria	.....	60	97	.....	.....
Philadelphia	81	29	415	71	506
St. Louis	156	418	246	59	28
Toledo	62	14	241	59	3
Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakes	49	.....	987	257	752
July 12, '19.	5,297	4,036	18,923	9,468	9,862
July 13, '18.	925	10,200	10,748	729	1,444
July 3, '19.	6,708	3,799	19,055	9,014	10,807
June 28, '19.	8,681	4,038	18,094	8,981	10,166
June 21, '19.	11,387	4,336	15,635	9,048	10,236

Wheat Futures at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg wires say that the members of their exchange have decided to resume trading in wheat, thereby carrying out the wishes expressed by the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce. The date of resumption has not been fixed.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

IMPORTANT RULING OF INTEREST TO WHEAT BUYERS FROM THE PRODUCERS.

Sec'y W. E. Culbertson of the Illinois Association has published the following communication from Bert H. Lang, zone agent at St. Louis and second vice-president of the Grain Corporation, clearing up some open questions as to grain buyers' duties and rights:

My Dear Culbertson: I think I am prepared now to clear up the points that were submitted at Springfield and on which I was not ready at that time to give a definite ruling.

1. In the event of a complaint on buying basis, this office will make a survey and fix the buying basis for No. 1, which shall govern all future transactions but will not be retroactive. (Of course, you understand, that the dealer always has the right of appeal to the Wheat Director from decision on buying basis.)

2. If a producer makes no complaint, either as to price, grade or dockage, at the time of delivery, he forfeits his right to make complaint thereafter.

3. Wherever producer is dissatisfied with the price, grade or dockage, the dealer has the right to decline to unload the wheat, provided state laws do not impose an obligation to unload. In commenting on this, New York uses the following language: "Of course, if it was found that a licensee was mususing his facility upon which the farmer must depend to market his crop, his license might be revoked by the Wheat Director, or the Wheat Director might exercise his right of requisitioning the facility, in order to make effective to the producer the Government guarantee." In this connection, though, it is hoped and believed that the dealers will recognize that they are in a way a public grain handling facility, and will take in the grain and let us adjust the difference in the prescribed way.

4. It is perfectly satisfactory to the Grain Corporation to have the dealers handle the farmer's crop on a commission basis, but such opportunity must be offered to all. The charge they make, however, for this service, is a point subject to review by the second vice-president.

5. The dealer has a right to demand of the producer that he come in at the time his first wheat is delivered, to the end that an understanding as to grade, dockage and price may be reached before his entire crop is delivered.

I think that this fairly covers all of the doubtful points, and there is really nothing more to say on them except that should it be determined at some later date that the licensee had misrepresented facts or had been in any way guilty of fraudulent methods in satisfying the producer that he was paying the full price and properly grading his grain, then the case in point might be re-opened.

Now, Mr. Culbertson, this entire ruling is for the Agreement licensee, for you will understand that the Agreement licensee is alone committed to a definite plan of grading, deducting dockage, price differential and adjustment of difference where the producer is not satisfied with the price. The Agreement dealer alone is obligated to place before the farmer, in the shape of the prescribed placard, the method of procedure in the event of dispute.

So then, the dealer who has not signed the agreement simply rests his case in the seventh paragraph of his license conditions, namely: "That the licensee shall not engage in any unfairly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device, or make any unjust or unreasonable rate, commission, or charge, or exact an unreasonable profit or price, in handling or dealing in or with wheat, wheat flour, bran or shorts," and as I see it, his case can only be handled in this way. At any time during the life of his license the Wheat Director, through his representative, with full access to the licensee's books, may make a complete check, and if he finds licensee has been guilty of any unfair buying practices, can force him to make restitution to the producer who may have suffered through the licensee's unfairness.

In view of these distinct advantages, or perhaps it might be better to say, in view of the Agreement licensee's definite obligations, I rather feel that dealers who haven't signed the Agreement will want to immediately embrace it.

World Records in Wheat Growing.

The largest yield of wheat ever recorded was 117.2 bushels per acre. It was produced in 1895 in Island County, Washington, on an 18-acre field. The largest yield of wheat over a period of years of which the world has any record is that of 36½ bushels per acre at the Rothamsted Experiment Station, in England. This yield is the average for a period of 60 years. Ordinary unfertilized land in England does not do that well. In fact, the average yield of unfertilized land for the same period of years was only 12½ bushels. The extra 24 bushels was the result of an annual application of fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.—*"H." in Ohio Farmer.*

JULY CROP REPORT.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents for the United States:

Crop—	Acreage, 1919—Per cent of 1918.	Acres.	Condition—July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1918.	July 1, 10-yr. av.
W. wheat	133.3	48,933	81.0	79.5	80.5
Sp. wheat	100.8	22,593	80.9	86.1	83.5
All wheat	121.0	71,526	86.6	81.9	81.5
Corn	95.8	102,977	86.7	87.1	84.0
Oats	95.4	42,365	87.0	85.5	84.5
Barley	91.9	8,899	87.4	84.7	84.6
Rye	104.8	6,576	85.7	80.8	87.3
White pot.	95.1	4,003	87.6	87.6	87.1
Sweet pot.	111.0	1,023	90.1	86.4	85.3
Tobacco	114.5	1,774	83.6	83.1	82.8
Flax	95.5	1,851	73.5	79.8	84.5
Rice	98.1	1,091	89.5	91.1	88.5
Hay, all	100.0	71,224	91.1	82.2	82.4
Cotton	91.3	33,960	70.0	85.8	80.3

PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS.

Crop—	Total production in millions of bu. 1919, July forecast.	1918, Dec.	Yield per acre. 1919, bus.	1918, Dec. est. bus.
Winter wheat	839	558	17.1	15.2
Spring wheat	322	359	14.3	16.0
All wheat	1,161	917	16.2	15.5
Corn	2,815	2,583	27.3	24.0
Oats	1,403	1,538	33.1	34.6
Barley	231	256	25.9	26.5
Rye	103	90.2	15.6	14.4
White pot.	391	400	97.6	95.0
Sweet pot.	102	86.3	99.7	93.6
Tobacco, lbs.	1,453	1,340	819.0	865.1
Flax	13.2	14.7	7.1	7.6
Rice	42.5	40.4	38.9	36.3
Hay, tons	116	90.4	1.62	1.27
*Cotton	11.0	12.0	156.4	159.6
Apples, total	156	174	....	....

*Total production of cotton in million of bales; yield per acre in pounds of lint.

Winter Wheat by States.

State—	Condition. July 1, 1919.	Forecast From July 1, cond'n.	1919, bu.[1] From June 1, cond'n.	Dec. Estimate.[1] 1918.
New York	97	11,035	11,035	6,840
Pennsylv'a	100	33,702	34,713	24,718
Maryland	78	12,034	14,961	11,346
Virginia	82	16,150	10,301	15,600
No. Carolina	75	9,135	10,353	7,105
Ohio	102	54,470	56,331	43,225
Indiana	88	50,623	56,656	49,266
Illinois	90	62,287	67,985	54,266
Michigan	99	21,008	21,063	10,010
Iowa	83	15,191	18,119	6,150
Missouri	85	11,535	71,786	52,573
Nebraska	90	67,725	69,825	33,478
Kansas	93	193,718	191,647	101,760
Kentucky	85	12,892	14,707	12,125
Tennessee	78	8,195	8,826	7,566
Texas	101	25,543	35,337	8,920
Oklahoma	95	57,573	57,835	32,899
Montana	23	4,025	11,441	8,181
Colorado	75	11,884	12,652	7,095
Utah	68	2,230	2,811	2,656
Idaho	72	6,532	8,286	6,556
Washington	84	90,677	27,061	9,424
Oregon	87	10,052	18,432	10,795
California	83	13,899	14,441	7,590
U. S.	89.0	838,582	892,822	558,449

SPRING WHEAT IN LEADING STATES.

Minnesota	99	60,956	61,451	78,336
No. Dakota	85	86,918	86,406	101,010
So. Dakota	92	52,385	48,684	69,356
Montana	33	11,522	23,908	17,250
Washington	75	26,582	30,714	17,005
U. S.	80.9	322,096	343,181	358,651

Wheat did not maintain the high promise of June 1, having suffered severely from many causes during the month, particularly from red or leaf rust in the East, South and West-Central States, drouth in the West and Northwest, scab in many North-Central States extreme heat at the filling period States, and in large areas of the Central following heavy rains, with a resulting loss of 54,000,000 bus. of winter wheat and 21,000,000 bus. of spring wheat, compared with the June 1 promise.

The threat on June 1 of serious rust damage seemed to lessen later, but harvested wheat in many states is now showing unexpectedly light heads with much shriveled grain. The moist season stimulated a heavy growth of straw, especially where planted on the richer lands, and the storms of May and early June resulted in a great deal of lodging and consequent damage throughout a large part of the North-Central group of states. Scattered reports of black stem rust are received from North Dakota. That state is also suffering from a serious invasion of grasshoppers, which are also present in numbers in Kansas and other states. In Nebraska and some other states extreme heat at filling time seems to have done a great deal of harm, forcing the wheat to a blanched maturity instead of its normal golden ripening.

Notwithstanding all of the evils besetting it, the crop still gives promise of the greatest production in the country's histroy. A bumper crop has already been realized in the Southwestern wheat district of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico and a full crop or better is promised in Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

CORN

	Forecast Cond. July 1. Bus.[1]	Final est. Dec. 1, 1918. Bus.[1]	Preliminary est. area. 1919. Acres.[1]	Final est. Dec. 1, 1918. Acres.[1]	Condition. July 1
Maine	899	1,215	19	27	91
N. H.	1,219	1,260	25	28	92
Vt.	2,340	1,710	46	45	96
Mass.	1,922	2,080	39	40	93
R. I.	455	572	11	13	92
Conn.	2,703	2,800	55	56	91
N. Y.	33,286	29,520	804	820	90
N. J.	11,300	11,439	279	279	90
Penn.	66,770	62,400	1,544	1,560	93
Dela.	7,666	7,285	235	235	87
Md.	25,309	24,010	693	686	88
Va.	51,870	56,000	1,900	2,000	91
W. Va.	26,040	24,800	800	800	93
N. C.	63,989	64,365	3,126	3,065	89
S. C.	39,803	38,250	2,340	2,250	81
Ga.	66,063	68,850	4,682	4,590	83
Fla.	12,518	14,080	898	880	82
Ohio	145,221	133,200	3,626	3,700	89
Ind.	184,697	169,554	4,881	5,138	88
Ill.	314,024	351,450	8,712	9,900	89
Mich.	65,403	48,300	1,707	1,610	97
Wis.	75,676	69,538	1,820	1,717	99
Minn.	108,464	110,000	2,970	2,750	88
Iowa	364,726	375,624	10,225	10,434	87
Mo.	147,354	133,860	5,756	6,693	80
N. D.	12,778	9,196	484	484	88
S. D.	92,011	108,188	3,341	3,182	81
Neb.	181,035	123,086	6,745	6,954	88
Kan.	76,466	43,523	4,291	6,130	81
Ky.	91,066	93,600	3,348	3,600	85
Tenn.	80,556	84,000	3,290	3,500	83
Ala.	66,646	67,686	4,497	4,636	76
Miss.	58,258	66,300	3,783	3,900	70
La.	33,994	29,600	1,850	1,850	75
Texas	168,780	69,000	7,176	6,900	96
Okla.	52,805	24,375	3,088	3,250	95
Ark.	53,460	35,100	2,673	2,700	80
Mont.	2,301	2,100	128	100	62
Wyo.	915	1,000	44	40	77
Colo	10,768	11,067	580	527	79
N. M.	5,268	4,250	196	170	96
Ariz.	1,183	952	37	34	94
Utah	653	672	24	24	80
Nev.	62	64	2	2	86
Ida.	826	920	24	23	93
Wash.	1,393	1,634	45	43	86
Ore.	1,571	1,364	51	44	88
Calif.	2,918	2,975	87	85	86
U. S.	2,815,430	2,582,814	102,977	107,494	86.7

[1]000 omitted.

The condition of corn July 1 was 86.7, slightly better than average at this date. In the Eastern and Northern States it was planted late, owing to the excessive rain and low temperatures of the early part of the season, and much replanting was necessary over a large part of the country. It has suffered almost everywhere from lack of cultivation, due to the frequent rains, and is very weedy. The lowland plantings have been damaged in many states by flood, and corn planted on flat ground poorly drained shows unsatisfactory color. The last week or ten days of June were very favorable, the warmth and abundance of sunshine greatly improving the crop. The pressure of work, from grain harvesting in much of the corn belt, has prevented farmers from taking full advantage of the favorable weather for cultivating corn and similar neglect in the South arises from the need for cultivation of cotton.

OATS CROP IN PRINCIPAL STATES.

New York	76	30,117	31,665	51,663
Pennsylv'a	89	38,316	39,280	47,196
Ohio	85	56,783	58,505	79,200
Indiana	88	66,398	66,844	85,050
Illinois	83	151,507	164,039	198,352
Michigan	73	44,385	51,619	66,320
Wisconsin	93	90,312	90,184	110,162
Minnesota	90	118,152	115,690	134,562
Iowa	88	193,629	205,718	229,572
Missouri	89	43,509	41,716	44,196
No. Dakota	84	67,730	68,640	60,512
So. Dakota	92	69,336	68,331	84,240
Nebraska	95	78,763	75,607	56,188
Kansas	92	58,622	54,551	51,258
Texas	102	67,287	65,517	22,167
Oklahoma	100	54,454	50,432	33,129
Montana	35	11,186	22,956	20,466
U. S.	87.0	1,403,128	1,446,031	1,538,359

BARLEY RETURNS IN PRINCIPAL STATES.

Wisconsin	92	17,275	17,116	25,383
Minnesota	88	32,870	33,037	43,160
Iowa	93	9,492	9,743	11,340
No. Dakota	89	36,305	33,700	37,281
So. Dakota	92	31,524	31,698	41,309
Kansas	101	16,766	14,170	6,049
Colorado	81	5,263	5,568	4,928
Idaho	74	4,794	6,067	4,900
Washington	80	4,637	5,326	2,630
Oregon	81	4,705	5,272	4,150
California	82	31,536	31,226	31,320
U. S.	87.4	230,900	231,757	256,375

[1]000 omitted.

THE CROP CONDITIONS.

Condition and Yield of Winter Wheat.

Condition and yield of winter wheat, and equivalent of 100 in bushels compared with July condition, as compiled from Government reports, by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

Dec.		Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Yield.	100.
98.6	1919.	99.8	100.5	94.9	81.0	.....	.....
79.3	1918.	78.6	86.4	83.8	79.5	15.2	19.1
85.7	1917.	63.4	73.2	70.9	75.9	15.1	19.8
87.7	1916.	78.3	82.4	73.2	75.7	13.8	18.23
88.3	1915.	88.8	92.9	85.8	84.4	16.2	19.19
97.2	1914.	95.6	95.9	92.7	94.1	19.92	21.09
93.2	1913.	91.6	91.9	83.5	81.6	16.50	21.91
86.6	1912.	80.6	79.7	74.3	73.3	15.05	20.60
82.5	1911.	83.3	86.1	80.4	76.8	14.77	19.23
93.3	1910.	80.8	82.1	80.0	81.5	15.88	19.48
85.3	1909.	82.2	83.5	80.7	82.4	15.05	18.26
91.1	1908.	91.3	89.0	86.0	80.6	13.99	17.36
94.1	1907.	89.9	82.9	77.4	78.3	14.22	18.16
94.1	1906.	89.1	90.9	82.7	85.6	16.70	19.20
82.9	1905.	91.6	92.5	85.5	82.7	14.30	16.92
86.6	1904.	76.5	76.5	77.7	78.7	12.40	15.30
99.7	1903.	97.3	92.6	82.2	78.8	12.30	15.52
86.7	1902.	78.7	86.4	76.1	77.0	14.40	18.48
97.1	1901.	91.7	94.1	87.8	88.3	15.20	16.31
97.1	1900.	82.1	88.9	82.7	80.8	13.30	15.99
92.6	1899.	77.9	76.2	67.3	65.6	11.50	17.51
....	1898.	86.7	86.5	90.8	85.7	14.90	17.21
99.5	1897.	81.4	80.2	78.5	81.2	14.10	16.88
81.4	1896.	77.1	82.7	77.9	75.6	11.80	15.46
89.0	1895.	81.4	82.9	71.1	65.8	11.00	17.41
91.5	1894.	86.7	81.4	83.2	83.9	14.01	16.70
87.4	1893.	77.4	75.4	75.5	77.7	12.05	15.51
85.3	1892.	81.2	84.0	88.3	89.6	13.72	15.42
98.4	1891.	96.6	97.9	96.6	96.2	14.70	15.31

Condition of Spring Wheat.

Condition of spring wheat, and equivalent of 100 in bushels in final yield compared with September condition since 1904 when spring wheat was reported separately from winter wheat for that month, and with August condition prior to 1904, as compiled from Government reports by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.	100.
1919	91.2	80.9	....	....	.....	.....
1918	95.2	86.1	79.6	82.7	16.0	19.34
1917	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2	12.5	17.55
1916	88.2	89.0	63.4	48.6	8.8	18.10
1915	94.9	93.3	93.4	94.6	18.3	19.35
1914	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0	11.8	17.30
1913	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.3	12.97	17.23
1912	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8	17.18	18.92
1911	94.6	73.8	59.8	56.7	9.37	16.52
1910	92.8	61.6	61.0	62.1	10.95	17.35
1909	95.2	92.7	91.6	88.6	16.80	18.98
1908	95.0	89.4	80.7	77.6	13.94	18.09
1907	88.7	87.2	79.4	77.1	13.69	17.76
1906	93.4	91.4	86.9	83.4	14.00	16.73
1905	93.7	91.0	89.2	87.3	15.30	17.54
1904	93.4	93.7	87.5	66.2	13.32	20.12
1903	95.9	82.5	77.1	....	13.96	18.11
1902	95.4	92.4	89.7	....	14.96	16.68
1901	92.0	95.6	80.3	....	15.00	18.68
1900	87.3	55.2	56.4	....	11.33	20.09
1899	91.4	91.7	83.6	....	13.35	15.97
1898	100.9	95.0	96.5	....	16.12	16.70
1897	89.6	91.2	86.7	....	12.96	14.95
1896	99.9	93.3	78.9	....	13.60	17.23
1895	97.8	102.2	95.9	....	18.10	18.87

Condition of Corn.

Average conditions of corn monthly and average yield per acre in bus.:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield.
1919	86.7	....	....	....	....
1918	87.1	78.5	67.4	68.6	24.0
1917	81.1	78.8	76.7	75.2	23.6
1916	82.0	75.3	71.3	71.5	24.4
1915	81.2	79.5	78.8	79.7	28.2
1914	85.8	74.8	71.7	72.9	25.8
1913	83	74.8	65.1	65.3	23.1
1912	81.5	80.0	82.1	82.2	29.2
1911	80.1	69.6	70.3	70.4	23.9
1910	85.4	79.3	78.2	80.3	27.7
1909	89.3	84.4	74.6	73.8	35.9
1908	82.8	82.5	79.4	77.8	26.2
1907	80.2	82.8	80.2	78 0	25.9
1906	87.5	88.1	90.2	90.1	30.3
1905	87.3	89.0	89.5	89.2	28.8
1904	86.4	87.3	84.6	83.9	26.7
1903	79 4	78.7	80.1	80 8	25.4
1902	87.5	86.5	84.3	79.6	26.8
1901	81.3	54.0	54.7	52.1	16.4
1900	89.5	87.5	80.6	78.2	25.3
1899	86.5	89.9	85.2	82.7	25.3
1898	90.5	87.0	84.1	82.0	24.7
1897	82.9	84.2	79.3	77.1	23.8
1896	92.4	96.0	91.0	90.5	28.2
1895	99.3	102.5	96.4	95.5	26.2

Condition of Oats.

Average condition of oats at stated dates, and average yield per acre for the year:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.
1919	93.2	87.0	....	....	....
1918	93.2	85.3	82.8	84.4	34.6
1917	88.8	89.4	87.2	90.4	36.6
1916	86.9	86.3	81.5	78.0	30.1
1915	92.2	93.9	96.1	91.1	37.8
1914	89.5	84.7	79.4	75.8	29.7
1913	87	76.3	73.7	74 0	29.2
1912	91.1	89.2	90.3	92.3	37.4
1911	85.7	68.8	65.7	64 5	24.4
1910	91.0	82.2	81.5	83.3	31 6
1909	88.7	88.3	85.5	83.8	28.6
1908	92.9	85.7	76.8	69.7	25.0
1907	81.6	81.0	75 6	65.5	23.7
1906	85.9	84.0	82.8	81.9	31.3
1905	92.9	92.1	90.8	90.3	34.0
1904	89.2	89.8	86.6	85.6	32 1
1903	85.5	84.3	79.5	75.7	38.4
1902	90.6	92.1	89.4	87.2	34.5
1901	85.3	83.7	73.6	72.1	25.1
1900	91.7	85.5	85.0	82.9	29.6
1899	88.7	90.0	90.8	87.2	30.2
1898	98.0	92.8	84.2	79.0	28.2
1897	89.0	87.5	86.0	84.6	27.2
1896	98.8	96.3	77.3	74.0	25.7
1895	84.3	83.2	84.5	86.0	29.6

Condition of Barley.

Average condition of barley monthly and average yield per acre in bus.:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield
1919	91.7	87.4	....	....	....
1918	90.5	84.7	82.0	81.5	26.1
1917	89.3	85.4	77.9	76.3	23.7
1916	86.3	87.9	80.0	74.6	23.
1915	94.6	94.1	93.8	94.2	32
1914	95.5	92.6	85.3	82.4	25.
1913	87.1	76.6	74.9	73.5	23.
1912	91.1	88.3	89.1	88.9	29.
1911	90.2	72.1	66.2	65.5	21.
1910	89.6	73.7	70.0	69.8	22.
1909	90.6	90.2	85.4	80.5	24.
1908	89.7	86.2	83.1	81.2	25.
1907	84.9	84.4	84.5	78.5	23.
1906	93.5	92 5	90 3	89.4	28.
1905	93.7	91.5	89.5	87.8	26.
1904	90.5	88.5	88.1	84.7	27.
1903	91.5	86.8	83.4	82.1	26.
1902	93.6	93.7	90.2	89.7	29.
1901	91.0	91.3	86.9	83.8	25.
1900	86.2	76.3	71.6	70.7	20.

Condition of Rye.

Average condition of winter rye o Dec. 1 previous to year named and a first of the months indicated and yiel per acre in bushels:

Dec.		Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yield
96.2	1907	92.0	88.0	88.1	89.7	88.9	[1]16
91.4	1908	89.1	90.3	91.3	91.2	88.3	16.
87.6	1909	87.2	88.1	89.6	91.4	89.1	16.
94.1	1910	92.3	91.3	90.6	87.5	....	16
92.6	1911	89.3	90.0	88.6	85.0	....	15.
93.3	1912	87.9	87.5	87.7	88.2	....	16.
93.5	1913	89.3	91.0	90.9	88.6	....	16.
95.3	1914	91.3	93.4	93.6	92.9	....	16.
93.6	1915	89.5	89.8	92.0	92.0	....	17.
91.5	1016	87.8	88.7	86.9	87.0	....	15
88.8	1917	86.0	88.8	84.3	79.4	....	14.
84.1	1918	85.8	85.8	83.6	80.8	....	14.
89.0	1919	90.6	95.3	93.5	85.7	....	..

Condition of Hay.

Average condition of hay and averag yield per acre in tons as reported b Bureau of Crop Estimates on dates i dicated:

Year.	Acres.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yi
1919	71,224[1]	94.3	94.1	91.1	....	[1]1.
1918	55,971	89.6	89.0	82.2	82.3	[1]1.
1917	55,203	88.7	85.1	84.3	84.6	[1]1.
1916	55,721	88.4	90.3	93.4	95.5	1.
1915	51,108	89.8	87.8	85.2	89.0	1.
1914	49,150	90.9	88.7	80.8	86.7	1.
1913	48,954	88.5	87.5	85.0	81.8	[1]1.
1912	49,530	85.7	89.8	85.2	91.0	1.

[1]May estimate, 1919; other averages a made Dec. 1 of year named, final estimate 000 omitted. [2]Tame only as estimate finally, Dec. 1 in tons per acre.

Wheat on Farms.

The July Crop Report showed the fo lowing estimate of wheat on farms July 1, 1919, and previous years:

	%	Bushel
1919	2.1	19,644,0
1918	1.3	8,063,0
1917	2.5	15,720,0
1916	7.3	74,731,0
1915	3.3	28,972,0
1914	4.2	32,236,0
1913	4.9	35,516,0
1912	3.8	23,876,0
1911	5.5	34,925,0
1910	5.3	36,199,0
1909	2.3	43,608,0
1908	5.3	33,797,0
1907	7.5	54,853,0
1906	6.7	46,053,0
1905	5.0	24,256,0
1904	5.7	36,630,0
1903	6.3	42,500,0
1902	7.0	52,440,0
1901	5.9	30,798,0

ARGENTINE CORN SURPLUS.

Although the present surplus of co in Argentina amounts to less than average yield for the state of Illino the problem of disposing of this su plus, particularly this year, is a serio one. We learned from recent travele in Argentina that a great deal of co is being used at this time in lieu coal as fuel. Furthermore, the *Tim of Argentina* in a recent number te us that an arrangement has been ma with Armour & Co. whereby that co pany will select and purchase hogs be distributed among the chacareros f feeding purposes. The tenant farme will make known their wants or th feeding capacity, and in the order their application for them animals wi be sent out through the Italian far ers' organization, the society paying f the hogs and shipping them for feedi purposes and will accept notes, or th payments, in liquidation of the de incurred.

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Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future notations, at Chicago:

uly 7	$1.15@1.22	July 10	$1.24@1.30
ly 8	1.17@1.23	July 11	1.21@1.2[illegible]
ly 9	1.18@1.25	July 12	1.24@1.2[illegible]

Futures—	July.	September.
ly 7	$1.14 @1.15	$1.18½@1.19½
uly 8	1.15 @1.15¾	1.18 @1.20
uly 9	1.16¾@1.17½	1.19½@1.21
uly 10	1.19 @1.19½	1.21 @1.23½
uly 11	1.17½@1.19	1.21½@1.23
uly 12	1.18 @1.20	1.22 @1.24

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different arkets named for twelve months of 918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
ne	293	341	744	32	171
ly	113	82	310	21	167
ug.	813	276	1,780	4	74
ept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
ct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
ov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
ec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
an.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
eb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
ar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
pr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
ne	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
Week—					
ay	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
ly 3	350	196	504	151	127
ly 12	473	233	721	323	282

BARLEY MARKET.

DULUTH.—Business was in large volume in barley on the Duluth market during the last week. Receipts from the country were heavy, amounting to 47 cars, as compared with only 6 cars last year. The call from Eastern operators was strong, and as a result everything coming on track was promptly disposed of at advancing prices. Spot barley closed on Saturday 8c up at from 1.15@1.25. Dealers here are impressed with the interest being shown in the barley market by the trade for feeding purposes.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market is firm and higher, with a good demand chiefly from shippers for export particularly for good malting. Receipts have been moderate and all offerings are readily absorbed. Prices for the week advanced 8@10c. Receipts for the period were 233 cars, against 199 cars a week ago and 11 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test is quotable at $1.30@1.32; bright, $1.32@1.34; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.28@1.31; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.25@1.28; feed, $1.24@1.28. Iowa quoted $1.26@1.33; for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.26@1.34; Minnesota, $1.24@1.32; Dakota, $1.24@1.32; feed and rejected, $1.24@1.28.

TOLEDO.—The barley market has been a weak proposition in relation to corn and oats and is still the cheapest feed in the market, says George Woodman of the Rice Grain Co. Some good Western barley is being worked at $1.30 basis Toledo rate point. Receipts are light.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers here are getting bids from outside buyers, but little interest is shown locally except by the feed men. In the interim prices keep going up and the general opinion here is that barley is a good buy. Choice to fancy malting was held at $1.38@1.40; fair to good, $1.30@1.35, and feed, $1.25@1.28, track or store Buffalo.

PORTLAND.—The local barley market was more active last week and the demand was especially noticeable for the feed qualities. Standard A for malting was also in good demand and values reported by the *Commercial Review* range from $58 for Standard A with $57 for feed. The rains are reported to have come too late to do very much good in the Northern states and the *Review* estimates the crops of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will not exceed 7,000,000 bus.

KANSAS CITY.—Affected by the bullish spirit of other coarse grains, the barley market ruled strong this week, recovering 4c to 7c of its recent decline. However, there was no special demand, and elevator men were among the buyers, as reflected by an increase of 3,000 bus. in stocks, to 5,000 bus. Receipts were 7 cars, the same as a week ago. Offerings were practically all No. 4, which sold at $1.14@1.17 a bushel, while No. 3 was quoted nominally at $1.16@1.19. The possibility of a liberal interpretation of the prohibition law, permitting the manufacture of beer containing 2¾ per cent alcohol, was a bull factor. Advices pertaining to the Kansas crop were favorable for a record yield, which is officially estimated at 18,107,000 bus., against a five-year average of 5,639,000 bus. Nebraska will have 8,392,000 bus. and Iowa 9,492,000 bus. Manufacturers and dealers noted some increase in the demand for barley feeds, the price of which was advanced 10c per cwt., to $2.80.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Prices are firm and quoted from $2.95@3 per cental, but holders are not selling very freely. The crop is rather better than last year, which was a short one, but not quite equal to trade expectations. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the crop has already left growers' hands, but offerings are only fair.

CHICAGO.—The market has been very strong all week, following, or leading, outside markets which have in like manner been very firm to advancing. During the greater part of the week the maltsters were in the market, taking all the better grades and there was an active demand from shippers in the elevator interests. Friday however the market was not so keen, the advance from 1@5c not being followed by the shippers and exporters, and by this time the maltsters had apparently secured their requirements. Receipts were light and the quality rather inferior so that at the close of the week only the shippers and the industries were conspicuous in the market. The week closed however strong, with 1c advance for Saturday. Monday's market continued the advance of the past week, choice barley bringing from 1@2c more than on Saturday. The medium grades were stationary, while the black oat mixtures were practically unsalable. The advance during the past ten days has brought top prices for barley up as high as the highest point made by the crop last April. Although Monday's market was strong there was no indication that the exporters had decided to accept the advance. The range for the sale of 19 cars was from $1.24@1.32; screenings 95c@$1. Futures closed firm. Exports from Atlantic ports were 1,453,000 bus. compared with 988,000 bus. a year ago. The visible supply is given in another column.

MINNEAPOLIS—The shipping demand is not as active at present and receipts are holding heavy. There is a fair local demand on the declines, but on the advances the elevator buyers drop out. Deliveries light so far this month.

OMAHA.—The barley market has been strong and advancing all week. Sales on Monday of No. 3 were made at $1.16, while rejected on Saturday brought $1.18 and No. 3 on Friday $1.19 with good demand for all arrivals.

Barley in Minnesota suffered a serious setback in June on account of wet and unfavorable weather condition, July 1 condition being only 88, as compared with 95 on June 1. This indicates a crop of only 88,444,000 acres, compared with 33,404,000 a year ago.

The barley crop in Indiana shows a decline during June of six points owing to rains and hot weather. The present indications are for a crop of 1,156,600 bus.

There has been considerable inquiry for Canadian barley in England, and sales are reported of No. 4 Canadian Western for July shipment to London at 71s. 6d. per 400 pounds, and No. 3 Canadian Western, July and August shipment, at 70s. 6d. per 400 pounds. In this market, No. 4 Canadian barley is quoted at $1.37@1.38, and No. 3 Ontario extra at $1.42@1.42½, and No. 3 at $1.40@1.41½.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

Mail advices say the long drought in France was broken on June 25. The change in the weather came just in time for the crops were suffering badly and the ground was beginning to crack.

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RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended July 12, and for the corresponding week last year, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars
Minneapolis	185	21
Duluth	212	1
Chicago	49	4
Omaha	31	..
Milwaukee	24	7
Total	492	33

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning July 5, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
July 5	Holiday.				
July 7	1.42¼	1.42¼	1.48½	1.36	1.47
July 8	1.41⅝	1.42	....	....	1.46
July 9	1.48	1.47½	1.51	1.40	1.49
July 10	1.51¾	1.50½	1.55	1.42	1.55
July 11	1.54¾	1.55	1.56½	....	1.57

COMING CONVENTIONS.

July 18-19.—Northwestern Grain Dealers' Ass'n., Lewistown, Mont.

Aug. 15, 16.—New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Onondago Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 13, 14, 15.—Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.


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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The following general reports in regard to yields per acre and quality of the winter wheat, the growth condition of oats and corn and any unfavorable or critical conditions affecting wheat, oats and corn are as follows:

OHIO.

Circleville (6): The yield per acre of winter wheat in this territory will be about 20-30 bu. per acre. The quality will be No. 2 grade and better if the weather continues dry. The growth condition of oats and corn is excellent. No critical condition now existing.

Camden (2): Wheat yielding about 75% of expectations. Quality good, an average of No. 2. Smut more prevalent than usual. Would estimate average yield of 16 bu. per acre. Corn has made a rapid growth, is one good color and well cultivated. Soil now too dry. Oats acreage short, probably 75% of average with condition of 70%. Weather has been too hot.

Ansonia (2): Wheat about ¾ cut and in shock. The blight and worms hurt wheat very badly, some fields won't make over ½ crop. Corn doing well but we need rain for corn, tobacco and young clover. Pastures short. Weather fine.

Portsmouth (6): Wheat yield about 19 bus. Considerably short of last year. Quality exceptionally good. Corn and oats look fine. Acreage about as usual.

Blanchester (3): Wheat all cut. Threshing general this week. Wheat very dry. Quality of that already received good, grading No. 1 and No. 2. Oats and corn looking well.

Rockford (1): Winter wheat here is not very heavy in sheaf. The wheat will run about 30 bu. to the acre. Oats are heading out and will be a good average crop. Corn is growing good but needs rain.

Greenville (2): Only a little threshing done. Yield 15 to 20 bu. Quality poor, shriveled and smutty. Corn making good growth and clean. Oats look well. Weather hot and farmers fear light weight. The heads are short.

Xenia (3): Wheat yielding around 20 bu. per acre. About 20% less than expected. Quality not as good as last year, will probably grade No. 2 red after cleaning. Corn and oats doing nicely. Corn would be a little better with rain but is not suffering to any appreciable extent as yet.

Eaton (2): No threshing has been done here yet. Think the quality will be fair. Oats are in fine condition. Not ripe yet. Corn good but getting too dry for the growth just now.

Upper Sandusky (4): Wheat crop is nearly all cut. There is a heavy growth of straw. Oats have been injured some by extreme heat but promises well. Corn will be an average crop and so is barley and grass. Not critical condition yet.

Ansonia (2): Wheat averaging 19 to 34 bu. per acre but some smut. Corn and young clover need rains very badly.

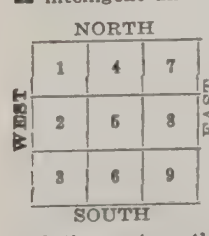
Agosta (5): Wheat about all cut. None threshed. Does not seem to be equal in quality of last two years. Small grains are shrunken somewhat. Corn from one to two weeks late. Doing well now. Oats —25% of fields good as usual, 50% only fair, 25% poor. Will likely make around 75% crop on the whole.

Bryan (1): With good weather here this week will see the wheat crop all in the shock. Threshing has started only today. Expect an average yield of 35 bu. per acre. Wheat has been affected by scab to some extent but not so badly as with smut as nearly all wheat that has been cut reports some smut. We are beginning to feel the effects of dry weather and especially need rain for oats that are filling. Early oats and corn way ahead of normal growth but late oats and corn suffering for rain and growth below normal. It will take the most favorable weather conditions to make some fields of corn other than for ensilage feed.

Sidney (2): Winter wheat yields very disappointing. 12 to 20 bus. per acre where 18 to 40 was expected. Quality only fair. Growth and condition of corn and oats now are satisfactory but the crop is not made yet and this dry hot weather may play havoc with both. The wheat "corpse" that so much fuss was made over sometime ago will not be so burdensome.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



INDIANA.

Winamac (1): No wheat threshed. Yield will be less than expected sometime ago. Oats fair but needing rain. Corn doing well.

Tipton (5): Wheat in shock. June 1st estimate 28 to 30 bus. General estimate last week 18 bus. Too hot the last days of May. Oats look well. Corn prospects never better this time of year.

Jasper (3): Threshing has commenced. So far the yield has been about 12 bus. per acre. Quality we think will mostly grade No. 3. Oats are not as good as expected. Corn acreage 90% compared to last year. Stand good. Looking fine.

Princeton (3): Threshing of wheat not far enough advanced to make an accurate estimate of the average yield, probably 12 bu. per acre. Quality No. 3. Oats 100%. Quality good. Harvest now on. Corn improving rapidly especially where well cultivated. Growth condition 100%. Soil condition and temperature for corn 100%.

Lawrenceburg (9): No threshing done as yet. Oats and corn doing fine. No critical condition existing just now.

Winchester (8): Winter wheat is just about all cut and probably threshing will begin the last of the week. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the quality of wheat per acre and it varies from practically nothing to thirty or forty bus. per acre. In our opinion think the yield will be about 15 to 20 bus. per acre and fair quality. Samples that have been threshed out by hand show the wheat to be dry and in good condition.

Angola (7): Winter wheat not all cut. Threshing begins this week. Yields will be good. Many fields will yield 35 bus. per acre. Corn is fine. Normal height and growing rapidly. Oats headed and fair crop but short straw. 700 acres of spring wheat in this country and promises large yield. Getting dry but no damage yet. No damage from worms or bugs.

Kentland (1): No threshing yet. Think wheat will be disappointing. Probably 20 bu. per acre. Oats short. Hurt by dry weather. Corn fine but did not get enough plowing and will not stand protracted drouth.

Brook (1): Winter wheat hurt by heat. Will probably yield 20 to 25 bu. Poor quality. Oats looks like fair crop. Corn excellent.

Waveland (2): Very little wheat will grade above No. 3. Yield about 20 bu. Do not think yield will be nearly as large as last year and grade not as good. Corn and oats doing good. Corn needs rain.

Rushville (8): Wheat is yielding 10 to 30 bus. and tests 48 to 63 lbs. per bu. Oats look fair. Corn is good but we need rain very badly. Everything looking good but we want rain.

Marion (5): Wheat not threshed but will be poor in quality. Yield will be reduced at least ⅓ from former estimates. Oats and corn doing well.

Delphi (1): Yield of winter wheat light and quality poor. Conditions oats and corn good to date. Wheat will be poor both in yield and quality.

South Whitley (7): Have not started to thresh wheat yet but will start about July 10. From all appearances the wheat in this locality will not make more than half a crop. Oats look fairly well. Need rain. Corn is doing fine but needs a rain.

Decatur (7): No threshing done yet. Look for lower yield than last year. Too dry here for corn and oats.

Rensselaer (1): Wheat threshing will commence within the next day or two and promises about 50 to 60 of last year's yield with quality generally very poor, testing around 50 to 54 lbs. Oats have deteriorated rapidly and present indications point to a yield of not to exceed 50% of last year's, testing probably 24 to 27 lbs. Oats have ripened unnaturally fast and harvesting will commence the latter part of this week. Corn has made a wonderful growth and condition is up to normal for this season of the year. Rain will be needed soon for corn.

Wabash (4): No wheat threshed yet. Quality likely to average one grade below last year which was excellent. Corn and oats doing fine. Weather may be a little too hot for oats to fill properly.

Kendallville (7): Wheat is just being harvested. Nothing threshed yet but there is a great deal of our wheat hurt by blight or scale and we think it will reduce the yield fully 25%; besides there will be considerable poor quality on account of it.

Frankfort (2): Wheat harvested but not threshed. Oats not ripe. Some damage from heat. Corn in fine condition, average growth.

Monticello (1): No wheat threshed here. Have examined several fields. Wheat will be light weight. Small berry, short heads, low yield. Think will be 40% less than expected. May not hold ten year average of 16 bu. Oats short straw and uneven. Corn growing well and looks fine.

ILLINOIS.

Belleville (3): Winter wheat is threshing out average 18 bushels to acre mostly No. 2. This is less than we expected. Oats turns out about 40 bushels to acre, hot weather the last few weeks cut down the yield. Corn is fine excepting a few fields could not get cultivated, having been too wet in low lands and is now some weedy. Weather fine.

Odell (7): Winter wheat all cut, have threshed. Looks like 25 bu. Spring wheat cut, looks like half a crop. Oats cutting well, and will be in in a day or so. Yield will be around 40 bu. Corn looks good but could be helped by rain.

Pocahontas (3): Winter wheat probably will yield 18 bu. per acre all around. Quality is varied from light test 48 to 61 lbs. Oats being cut quite freely. Corn, backward condition, weedy and small, acreage not large, late planting of corn, will probably not mature. Oats will be all right.

Marshall (8): Wheat yields from 8 to 18 bu. per acre. Quality good. Test 56 to 61 lbs., but that has come to 59 to 61 lbs. Oats harvest on crop light. Corn small, growing fine. Weather favorable.

Decatur (5): Winter wheat all cut, threshing this week looks like average 25 bu. Spring wheat and oats poor one-half to three-fourths crop. Corn condition good though bottom lands were drowned out last week of June. Will replant with millet or buckwheat.

Wenona (4): Winter wheat will be cut within a few days with an indicated yield of about 20-25 bu. per acre. Spring wheat has been severely damaged by heat blight and will be almost a failure here. Oats crop short straw, not heavy crop. Corn condition improving and a good average prospect.

Ashland (5): Winter wheat in shock, threshing will be general this week. Yield good quality, promise to be below last year, fortunate if we can get a No. 2 grade. Spring wheat a failure. Oats cutting this week. Yield and quality far below last year. Corn promise is average on much smaller acreage. Weather ideal for corn.

Minier (5): Wheat all cut and shocked. Estimated yield about 20 bu. Much shriveled wheat on account of scab. Oats about two-thirds of normal crop beginning to cut early oats this a. m. Estimated yield about 35 to 40 bu. Corn condition 100% some weedy but looking good, acreage reduced about 20%.

Riggston (5): Threshing is just beginning and yield is just beginning and yield is about one-fifth short from estimates, not enough threshed to give you a good idea. South of me in our county they say from 7 to 10 bu. Only piece here I have the yield was 15 bu., man expected 20.

Mattoon (8): Only three crops wheat threshed as yet. Yield of those from 15 to 30 bu. Will grade No. 3. Corn condition excellent. Oats fair. Will begin cutting this week.

Ashton (5): Yield of winter wheat should be 25 to 35 bu. Quality fair. Spring wheat badly damaged by blight and heat. Oats mostly short straw, some blight. Corn growth and condition excellent.

Earlville (4): Winter wheat is all cut and will prove a good yield. The spring wheat will not amount to one-half crop account of blight. Corn is above average. Oats will be fair crop.

Lostant (4): Winter wheat fine. Spring wheat very small crop. Corn looking fine, never had a better start around here. Oats will be a short crop.

Sparta (6): Not enough wheat threshing to give definite yet. Oats now being harvested give promise of full average crop. Corn will not be over 50% with favorable season.

Rockport (2): It looks like 12 bu. per acre was going to be a fair average in the locality of wheat. Nothing to what was expected. Corn looks very good. There will be very few oats in this locality.

Princeton (4): No threshing done yet. Wheat looks 25 bu. to acre, quality not as good as last year. Oats not cut yet, looks 75% of crop, very short straw. Corn condition good. Looks 100%.

Rantoul (5): Fall wheat, failure. Spring wheat no good. Oats hurt. Corn O. K.

Mount Pulaski (5): Most wheat straw very heavy but yield may be disappointing, as heads are short, around 25 bu. Quality still a matter of conjecture. Oats only fair. Corn in excellent condition. Lowlands badly damaged by recent heacy rains. That not affected looks 100%.

Eureka (1): My impression is wheat crop will be quite a disappointment as to yield and quality. Lots of straw but bundles light.

Sidell (8): Corn condition 100%, making excellent growth—good color and stand fairly clean fields. Oats cutting not commenced, probably about July 15th—expect quite little damage account hot weather with test weight and yield light. Winter wheat cut but no threshing as yet. Expect normal yield with fair quality—possibly No. 2 and No. 3. Spring wheat badly damaged—expect half yield with very poor quality—looks like sample grade.

Nashville (3): Only a few lots of wheat have been threshed, not enough to form any opinion as to the probable yield per acre. The quality will be fair. Oats we expect will prove an average crop. Corn about 75 to 80%. Much is quite weedy on account of so much rain. Farmers crowded with work.

Freeport (4): Winter wheat crop very light in this section Believe yield and quality will be good. Now being harvested. Reports concerning oats uneven. We do not look for a big crop. Corn doing well. No critical conditions.

MISSOURI.

Marinville (3): There has been no threshing done in our vicinity. We expect an average of about 12 bu. per acre. Quality only fair to medium. Oats lots of straw but grain light. Corn late but with plenty of moisture will make good yield. Acreage short.

Chillicothe (1): All winter wheat in shock. No threshing done. Quality will be uneven. Too much wet weather wheat and oats. Corn in good condit but late.

Harrisonville (1): Our winter wheat probably run close to 18 to 20 bu. Qua good. Oats, now report one threshing probably run 30 to 40 bu. Corn is lo ing well. Needs rain.

Sedalia (5): We have received ab 7,000 bus. of wheat so far. Reports yield run quite different as wheat is yie ing all the way from 8 to 20 bu. in crops that we have bought. Wheat gr ing from No. 2 to No. 4, running from dockage to 2%. However, wheat seems be in fairly good shape as far as dryn is concerned.

Clinton (1): Wheat badly damaged ing to wet weather which has made it possible to cut thousands of acres. He rains during blossoming period have cut yield 40%. Wheat is making from 12 18 bu. per acre according to reports on little amount now threshed. Oats splendid but small acreage. Corn is do fine but acreage only about 60% of l year.

Lamar (3): There have been only few crops of wheat threshed as yet, test on same has been running 57 to lbs. to the bu. About 16% moisture te Yields running very uneven, 11 bus., bus. and 2 bus. Average about 16 b The indications are with favorable weat for threshing. The quality will run fai good, mostly ranging from 56 to 59 on test. No oats threshed yet. Beli they will be of fairly good quality and run about average yield of about 25 30 bus. on an average. Most of the o are now in the shock. Corn where it b been cultivated is making rapid grow Great deal of corn is real late on accou of wet weather interfering with planti Quite an acreage of corn will be abandoned account weeds overtaking the pla Inability to cultivate.

Elsberry (8): Winter wheat grad No. 2 and 3 with yield disappointing, 15 16 bus. per acre. Oats are being harve ed. Fair crop. Corn needing rain, ac age smaller than usual. Rain is v essential in few days to assist the yo corn out. No spring wheat in this secti

Charleston (9): Threshing about h done. Yield 5 to 25 bu. Average will about 12 to 15 bu. Average grade here 3. First threshed tough but now d About 60% acreage corn. Crop 60% n mal, was worse but since rains be worked as much as possible and now better shape.

Paris (5): Estimated yield of wheat bus. 75% grades No. 2 and 25% No. Threshing just began. No oats thresh yet. Corn growth and condition abo normal. Acreage decreased.

Carrollton (2): No wheat threshed. Loo like 15 bus. per acre. Grade low, not mu better than No. 3. Oats all in shock a looked fine before cutting. Having much rain for threshing. Corn could look any better but needs more cultiv ing.

Corning (1): No threshing done here this date. Wheat all cut and shocked. R cent heavy rains will retard threshing. looks now as if the yield of wheat w be lighter than anticipated. Oats are lig and small acreage. The recent big ra have put new life in the corn and it doing fine.

Salisbury (4): Wheat all cut. Thres ing begun. Wheat will not grade as go as last year. Oats look good. Acrea small. Corn spotted. Some needing ra Growth uneven. Some will not make co

Bethany (1): No threshing. Hea rains. Expect yield will be light, abo one-half crop. Corn coming fine, one-h acreage. Oats will be light yield and lig weight.

Columbia (5): Oat crop is fine, or third cut. Will be good yield. Corn co so far very fine. Fine cool weather al plenty of moisture.

Higginsville (2): No threshing is t section owing to rains 4th. Oats are lig Corn is in good condition.

IOWA.

New Hampton (7): Spring wheat is ing well. Corn on corn land is doing f but on other land it is very small and y low. Oats are reasonably free from ru and, like corn, it is spotted. Some go and some very poor.

Wright (5): Oats will average about 6 of normal. 35 and 50% blighted. Win wheat average about 75% of normal. Es mated 25 and 35% blighted grains. Co looking good, 100% of normal. About t days late.

Henderson (3): Threshing has not sta ed here. Believe wheat will run a lit light in weight. Corn is up to avera Oats are looking fine. There is nothi serious affecting growth of crops at pre ent.

Belmond (4): Very little winter whe but spring will yield normal. All sm grain has been hurt by the excess rain f lowed by too hot weather. Corn very u even. 25% of acreage above normal this time of year. 30% normal, balan backward.

Arthur (2): No winter wheat, spri wheat practically total failure. Early oa and barley badly damaged. Corn doing f now, acreage decreased some by wor and floods.

Wall Lake (2): Wheat crop was hard. Think yield 10 to 12 bu. per ac fall wheat. Spring wheat not so much.

Randolph (3): Wheat is not as good was expected. Think the yield will about 20 bu. with a considerable per ce grading No. 3. Spring wheat is not good as expected in quality or yield. Co looking fairly well. A little late.

Whitten (4): Acreage of winter whe

ry small but in good condition Oats mak- good progress with exception of few ces of very early oats which were dam- ed some by hot weather. Corn two eks earlier than normal and making endid progress. Best prospect for years.

Oakville (9): Wheat nearly all in shock. ne threshed. Many blighted heads owing which will cut the yield below ex- tation. Oats are being cut now. Very ort straw and a very disappointing yield. rn has made a remarkable growth in the t week and is looking fine, although ne rather small. Farmers are too busy h harvest to give the corn the atention should have in the way of plowing.

Marcus (1): Early oats seem to be very at and lots badly down. Late oats seem be filling better. Corn looks fine. Grow- good and most fields are clean.

New Sharon (5): Winter wheat being now. Some fields indicate 25 to 30 bu. ile others look 15 to 20 bus. Spring wheat l be pretty much a failure. Oats shock- up rather light. Occasional field heavy. general yield will be 25% light from sent indications. Corn looks great. uldn't ask for better prospect.

ull (1): Crops of all kinds could not be king very much better than they do h the exception of wheat, as it looks as it is blighted some pieces and others k good. Some corn is tasseling and the s are looking exceptionally good so far. ne are changing color and ripening and crop is good.

ama (5): Corn looks good with a loss perhaps 5% being drowned out. Winter eat good. Spring wheat damaged by wet weather. Oats fair crop. De- orated 10% last week account rust.

Vashington (8): Winter wheat looks d but it is hard to make an estimate of d per acre from appearances at har- t. Oats are quite short and yield ex- ted to be small and quality light. Corn s good.

efferson (5): Too early to give yield of eat. Oats have been damaged some by weather. Corn is wonderful, at least higher than normal at this time of r.

lbert (5): No winter wheat cut yet. s beginning to ripen. Cannot say as to d. Think the oats were hurt some by t. Corn fine and one week to ten days ad of average.

nawa (2): Winter wheat is hurt about by the excessive heat the forepart of e following the very wet period at that e and the spring wheat is hurt very h more with several fields not worth ing. Would call the spring wheat pros- t not over 25% of normal.

pencer (1): Only small amount of eat and much of that blighted. Will go 8 bus. per acre. Oats and corn in d condition. Oats now starting to turn. ks as if yield will be good. Corn on low some in tiled land yellow and back- d. Balance at least 90%. Corn aver- condition 85%. Very little corn below high on July 4. Some fields of oats hting.

ilison (4): No wheat this point. Corn oats are looking good. Corn is getting ned up in good shape but is late.

sceola (6): 75% wheat cut, none eshed, yield and quality will be lower n indicated by last report. 40% oats quality and yield fair. Corn crop con- ions better than last report.

dianola (6): Threshing will begin 14. Wheat will run from 5-10 bu. to bu. Think 15 bu. will be average.

MINNESOTA.

armington (9): Spring wheat is thin the ground, blighted quite a little and ly rusted in places. All grain has head short. Some oats not over one foot . The corn is very backward, about e weeks back of what it should be. t farmers claim the grain crop is not r 50% of the last year standard.

ondon (6): Growing condition of oats corn are good so far. Some rust in at is heavy. Corn never looked any er. Hay will be a big crop here.

utchinson (6): Oats is fair. Corn is d. Lots of dead heads in wheat a little k. If weather permits it will be fair).

den Prairie (6): Corn looks fine. Best six years. Oats fine. Spring wheat be about one-half crop.

ipestone (3): No winter wheat raised . Oats very rank. Corn thin but d.

nneota (3): Black rust showing up in ng wheat, also scab on heads. Wheat headed out. Hot weather in June ned crops too fast. Wheat will make than half crop. Oats will make fair . Corn that was not drowned out will e good crop as it is now well advanced.

onnelly (2): All grains are looking fine. critical conditions regarding any of the n.

arren (1): Growth condition oats 90%, corn 70%. Four inches of rain in one r July 2, followed by showers. Fields er water for two days. Some water yet ow spots.

enderson (6): Winter wheat blight re- es yield fully one-third. Making qual- very light weight. Spring wheat show- some blighted heads but not effected h as winter wheat. Oats promises fair l. Corn doing well except on low spots that will be no good.

bert Lea (6): Oats fair. Prospects for g corn crop. Stand perfect. Spring at only fair stand and there seems to something wrong. Quite a few unfilled d heads, may be joint worm. Weather ect.

ior Lake (6): Winter wheat will yield t 26 to 28 bu. per acre. Oats and corn ing good. General conditions favorable.

ayward (6): All grains are in good dition. Corn good stand, about two weeks early. Hay crop bigger than for many years.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Ashley (6): No winter wheat here. Corn fair and small yield. Oats fine.

Great Bend (9): Weather is favorable for filling spring wheat and the soil conditions are O. K. We figure a 70% crop, taking 1918 crop at 100% standard. Corn and oats following step to the spring wheat and are enjoying the same conditions.

St. Thomas (7): Spring wheat 90% compared with 100% last year. Hot weather killed the stools. Weather favorable at present for all grains. Oats 80% compared with last crop 100%.

Sheyenne (5): Condition of all small grains fair. Some fields thin but with favorable conditions will make average crop. Flax very good.

Cavalier (7): All grains look well and indications are that a full normal crop will be harvested. We have plenty of moisture now to carry crop through to maturity, in fact, think that it would be better for our crops if we did not get any more rain.

New Rockford (5): Oats and other crops good here now. Several reports of grasshoppers around but not many in this immediate vicinity.

Blabon (7): Spring wheat heading and so are oats and looks like a 100% crop.

Lakota: General condition of all crop good.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brentford (7): Oats and corn condition about 100%. Wheat damaged by hot weather about 10 to 20%.

Clark (7): Corn in good condition. Oats good. Spring wheat damaged some by wet weather and hot wind. Wheat harvest will begin about July 25-30.

Aberdeen (7): Owing to the ravages of cut worms the acreage of corn will be reduced 25%. Growth condition of wheat, oats and barley is normal. Ample moisture for present needs.

Brookings (8): Corn and oats fields vary, some very good, some poor, depending on lay of land. Considerable red rust on spring wheat which under favorable conditions might easily develop into black rust and make the situation very serious. Our wheat is just heading out.

Flandreau (8): Weather has been favorable past week for all grains, also has enabled cultivation of corn. Some have gone through corn five times and all fields now fairly clean and corn growth to shoulder high and good prospect. Oats also are healthy and vigorous.

Armour (9): Spring wheat damaged 25% by two days of scalding weather, heavy dews, no air and hot sun. Late sown wheat all right yet and with favorable weather will make good crop.

Yankton (9): The writer examined a piece of wheat one week ago that showed a prospect of at least 20 bu. per acre. Was in the same field yesterday and I very much doubt if the field will be cut (field contained 80 acres.) The same condition seems to be general in this locality. Blight very much in evidence in practically all spring wheat. Oats show some blight but on a whole are very promising. Corn is making a wonderful growth and considerable is being laid by as it is too large for cultivation. Winter wheat is now being cut and will make a fair yield though our acreage in this locality is not worth mentioning.

Elk Point (9): Winter wheat is poor and won't average over 12 bu. per acre, very poor quality. Early sown spring wheat is very poor. Won't yield over 5 to 10 bu. and will be shriveled up and light. There are many fields that won't pay to harvest. Oats are looking good and corn is excellent.

Bridgewater (8): Spring wheat crop about a failure on account of rust and blight. Oats doing well. Corn making good progress.

Hurley (9): Spring wheat very poor, some fields not worth cutting. Corn all right where ground could be plowed. Some on low lands abandoned.

Mitchell (8): Spring wheat is hurt badly by scale and blight. Oats good. Corn coming fine. Some corn still weedy. Small acreage, lost probably 5%.

NEBRASKA.

Belden (7): Oats are coming good. Prospects for a bumper crop. Corn growing good and in good condition, fully up to last year.

Broken Bow (5): No harvesting done here yet. Small grain and corn were never better than now. Plenty of rain.

Nebraska City (9): Harvesting will be completed this week. Have heard of no threshing but farmers are complaining of the yield of wheat being much less than expected. We look for a variety of grades this year. Think yield will average around 20 bu. Oats ripening fast but not as good as expected. Corn very uneven but looking fine and growing fast.

Fairmount (9): There is lots of complaints about the condition of wheat. It undoubtedly will be very uneven in grade and yield caused by red rust. Too much standing water and some fly with sudden change in temperature to very hot. Think 15 bu. will about catch our yield.

Neligh (7): Threshing will not commence here for ten days. Expect yield to be cut. Look for 12 to 15 bu. wheat. Oats damaged by rains and wind, 75% will be all can expect. Corn doing well at present, 95%.

Harvard (9): Average yield of wheat about 10 bu. per acre. Everybody cutting wheat now. Oats better than average this year, well filled and will yield about 25 bu. per acre. Corn doing fine since we had a nice rain last week, practically all above knee high. Most fields are clean and free from weeds. Could use 50 men in the harvest fields.

Superior (9): No threshing done here as yet. Going to be quite a little low test wheat and the estimated yield is about 85 bu. per acre. Oats crop is doing fine and while the corn acreage is small the weather is ideal for rapid growth.

Roseland (9): Wheat crop is not by half that the prospect was a month ago. Rust hurt it, straw is weak and breaking down. Wheat shriveled and partly filled heads. Threshing time will tell better.

Beatrice (9): Cannot tell in regard to yield of wheat until more is threshed. Oats are fine and corn doing well.

Pierce (7): Cannot yet state yield of winter wheat. Harvesting of same still in the future. Heads are small but well filled. Oats crop looks favorable. Corn is growing nicely but very uneven. Many fields are late and weedy while others are "laid by." Spring wheat is generally looking rather poor. Red rust and "joint worm" are causing many of the heads to blight.

Ashland (9): Average yield of winter wheat 25 bus. Quality and grade will be No. 2 and 3. 25% corn late and weedy otherwise condition good. Oats condition good.

Central City (9): Hot, dry weather of about ten days ago forced the maturing of wheat too rapidly and cut the yield decidedly, probably ¼ to ⅓, in some instances much more. No threshing done yet but farmers all feel that the yield has been reduced about a fourth. Rains of July 4 and 5 helped corn and oats and think the oats will probably yield pretty well. Corn is coming splendidly. Weather now very hot and more rain will be needed shortly.

Oakland (7): No wheat or oats cut as yet. Wheat badly rusted here. Oats will be an average crop. Corn best ever seen.

Winnetoon (7): Winter wheat about 65%. Some sort of an insect working in the last joint. Spring wheat 50% is badly blighted. Oats 80%. Corn 100%.

Schuyler (7): Too early to know yield per acre of wheat or oats as just beginning to cut here. Looks very heavy, however. Corn is late about ten days but has an excellent color and will come out O. K. if seasonable weather from now on.

Superior (9): No threshing, cannot say about yields. Oats are being cut now and look like a good crop. Corn is up to normal and promises well though getting dry and rain is needed for best results.

KANSAS.

Junction City (7): Yield per acre of winter wheat is disapointing. Most of the fields which have been threshed have yielded considerably less than expected. Corn is making excellent growth at this time and most of the fields are reasonably free from weeds, considering the season. Should say the condition of corn has improved 5% in this vicinity during the past thirty days.

Pleasanton (8): Weather has improved and have had a week of sunshine. Wheat threshing commenced last week. Condition good. Yield 18 to 20 bu. Some wheat badly mixed with oats. Corn in good condition but acreage only 50% of normal.

Ashland (3): Yield per acre is very disappointing of wheat which we thought would make 30 bu. per acre is turning out 15 to 20 bu. A large per cent will grade No. 3. Hot weather cut both quality and yield. No oats threshed yet. Corn is making a good growth but grasshoppers have been doing some damage.

Jetmore (2): No threshing yet. Hoppers taking ¼ of our crop. Some fields that looked good will not be cut.

Uniontown (9): Threshing commenced last week. July 3. Wheat is making 20 bus. per acre so far. Quality is fair. Quite a lot of wheat to cut yet owing to so much rain fields are very soft. Oats seem to be fair. None threshed yet. Some fields of corn are good and some just planted. Some are 3 and 4 ft. tall and have never been cultivated.

Wellington (6): Crop conditions in this section at present are a little unsatisfactory. Rust and too much rain have damaged our wheat considerable. Very little threshing has been done yet so it is hard to arrive at just what our wheat will be. We have heard of yields on the wheat from 10 to 15 bus., one case as high as 18 bus. Wheat is testing from 51 lbs. to 60 lbs. We think the general average wil be No. 3 wheat. Oats are about all harvested and the corn is coming along in good shape.

Alta Vista (8): Wheat threshing has just started. The upland wheat I think will yield from 15 to 25 bu. per acre. There are spots of wheat that are on the bottom land and on the very rich ground that will not go 5 bu. per acre and a very poor grade at that. Think that the upland wheat will grade No. 2. Oats look good and will be a big crop. The oats are about one-half shocked. Corn looks good, clean of weeds and I never have seen it look better. Has a good color and is growing fast with plenty of moisture.

Athol (4): Winter wheat will yield 20 bu. per acre. Oats will yield 40 bus. Corn while rather small for the time of year is doing fine and the soil is in almost perfect condition.

Plainville (4): Just started to harvest. Corn O. K. and doing well. Wheat deteriorating. Rank growth and shortage of rains.

Wichita (6): Wheat is being threshed very slowly on account of wet weather. The yield is about 12 to 20 bus. per acre of wheat. 50 to 58 lb. test. Corn is fine. Oats are good.

Greensburg (6): Oats and barley all cut. Yield 40 to 50 bu. 50% of wheat cut. Quality and yield greatly reduced by rust. 12 to 20 bus. per acre of wheat that will test 54 to 60 lbs. is about all that we can expect. It is getting dry but corn looks good yet. Grasshoppers doing lots of damage.

Mahaska (4): Wheat about 75% cut. Yield will be disappointing account all heavy down, wheat did not fill. Quality not as good as average. Corn about one-third replanted and small. Getting too dry. Cannot possibly raise good crop of corn here. Oats good. Will be ready to cut last of week. Weather fine but rain needed badly.

Logan (4): Harvest on in full blast at this time. Some complaint of damage from black rust and shriveled grain caused by excessive heat for the last few days. Our estimate is 15 bus. of wheat per acre. No threshing done yet. Oats are good but nothing threshed yet. Corn is late but showing good growth at present. Would say that an early frost would get a large percent of the corn and forage. This is good harvest weather but a little dry for corn and forage.

Concordia (4): Harvest well under way. Threshing likely last of this week. Considerable amount of wheat down and damaged. Oats and corn conditions good.

Minneapolis (4): Few early threshings of wheat indicate that yield will not average over 15 bus. Oats fine, light acreage. Corn in fine condition. Has made remarkable growth in past ten days.

Madison (9): Wheat bu. per acre 15 bus. Oats good growth. Corn looking fine. Still cutting wheat. Begin threshing here today.

Seneca (7): Are in the midst of harvesting wheat. Too early yet to make an estimate of the yield per acre. Corn is backward but growing fast. Owing to the wet weather farmers have not been able to keep it as clean of weeds as it should be. Oats seem to be all right but this is not an oats county. Farmers raise only enough for their own use.

Clay Center (4): Winter wheat yield 20-25 bus. per acre. Mostly grading No. 3. Oats rather light owing to extreme wet weather just while the grain is maturing. Corn looks good as yet though most of it is thin caused by cut worms taking a portion of it during the cool weather.

Neodesha (9): 35% of wheat is not cut yet. The fields are soft and it rains every second or third day. The wheat is falling and of course dead ripe.

Oswego (9): Wet weather has damaged our wheat crop 10%.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid (4): Wheat threshing just begun averaging 12 to 15 bu. of fair quality, testing from 54 to 59 lbs.

El Reno (5): Not much threshing as yet. Weather very favorable, hot and dry. Yield disappointing, running about 20 to 25% less than expectations. Yields from 15 to 20 bu. reported.

Kingfisher (4): Prospects of wheat crop reduced 25% account of too much rain. Oats fair.

Geary (2): Harvesting of wheat and oats completed. Wheat threshing now in progress and yield averaging 20 bu. Wheat testing 54 to 59 lbs., color good and milling quality should be satisfactory. Oats quality good, average yield 35 to 40 bu. Corn condition excellent at present but will need moisture soon to keep up condition.

Enid (4): Crop conditions are good. Threshing is getting under full heading and results are disappointing. Lots of light test wheat and yield about one-third less than expected. However, weather conditions good and there will be a heavy run of wheat from this time on.

Marshall (5): Wheat yields range from 12 to 29 bu. per acre. The average, however, will be around 18 bu. Oats harvested but none threshed. Quality good. Corn doing well and in roasting stage. Weather has cleared off and prospects good for threshing this week.

Altus (3): Judging from threshing returns now made, wheat in the country will yield not less than 18 bu. per acre, possibly as high as 20 to 21. Oats yielding around 50 bu. Corn and other row crops making good growth.

Miami (7): All wheat (red winter soft) cut and a good part of the oats. Wet weather has put wheat in the shock in precarious condition, also the cut oats and has delayed threshing. Wheat will probably average 18 bu. and oats 35. Condition of corn is very good but allowed to get weedy because of excessive rains. Some corn is unusually early being now in the silk. Seems to be intention of most farmers to dry out shocks of both wheat and oats and stack as soon as possible. This upon advice of all grain dealers and county agent.

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News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

The first cars of new wheat were received on June 29th. One car graded No. 2 red testing 50 pounds and had 12.40 per cent moisture. The other graded No. 4 red and tested 54½ pounds.

Local interests are ship-shape to handle their full share of the movement in grain, alfalfa hay and meal, believing the market's location is exceptionally good this years with surplus here, shortages there and prevailing high prices generally.

The Cairo elevator, which has been operated by the Pendleton Grain Company for the past year, has loaded out all the grain that they had stored. It is understood here that they will operate the house again this year and will store wheat for the grain corporation.

A sixty mile an hour windstorm struck here on the 11th, doing considerable damage. The steamer Liberty, a large excursion boat, was blown from her moorings and crushed a fine Alton, Ill., yacht. The storm did considerable damage to corn in southeast Missouri.

Samples of wheat shown here are varying in weight from 54 lbs. to 59 lbs. Very few samples are testing good enough to grade No. 2, the average being around 57 lbs. The wheat has less garlic and onions than usual and there is very little smut. The yield is disappointing, averaging five bushels less per acre than last year.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

W. F. Akin has sold his interest in the Lillie Milling Co., Franklin, Tenn., to C. H. Corn, and will remove to Chicago.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 96 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 8,600 bbls., decrease 4,400; corn, 73,000 bus., decrease 19,800; wheat, 11,000 bus., decrease 41,000; oats, 146,000 bus., decrease 22,000.

Grain trade was of moderate volume last week, with corn and oats strong and tending to higher levels. Quotations: Wheat--Local, in wagons, $2.10@2.15. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.03@2.05; No. 3 white, $2@2.03; No. 3 mixed, $1.97@2. Oats—No. 3 white, 80½c; No. 3 mixed, 79½c. Buyers are beginning to buy new Oklahoma red oats, which are offered for July shipment at 77c.

The volume of business continues small at corn mills. Prices are higher, with bolted meal quoted $4.30@4.40 per 100 lbs., sacked, f. o b. Ohio River points, and plain meal $4.10@4.20. Southeastern corn mill with capacity of 129,000 bus. reported output last week of 21,410 bus., or 16.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 25,238 bus., and 19.1 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week.

Southeastern flour mills are beginning to grind new flour. The movement of wheat has been slow getting under way, but it is thought that supplies will be adequate this week for mills to run at full blast. Buyers have been booking contracts for flour for July and August shipment freely, with 100 per cent flour quoted $10.20@10.35, f. o. b. Ohio River points, and fancy patents 50c@$1 higher. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 190,890 bbls., had output last week of 16,955 bbls., or 8.8 per cent of capacity of the mills reporting, compared with 12 per cent the preceding week and 20.3 per cent the same week last year. Farmers are said to be showing disposition to hold wheat.

MILWAUKEE

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The steamer Thomas Davidson loaded 170,000 bushels of oats at Elevator A this week. The consignment went to Buffalo.

Milwaukee flour mills produced 11,600 bbls. of flour during the past week, consisting of 9,500 bbls. of wheat and 2,100 bbls. of rye flour.

The W. M. Bell Co., Milwaukee, has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation by which the capital stock is increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

Grain receipts at Milwaukee for the week ending July 12 were 233 cars barley, 77 cars corn, 258 cars oats, 32 cars wheat, 26 cars rye, 4 cars flax; total, 630 cars, against 359 cars the week before, 334 cars a year ago and 612 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee during the past week were 563,990 bus. oats, 106,550 bus. corn, 265,900 bus. barley, 23,750 bus. wheat, 24,300 bus. rye; total, 984,490 bus., against 1,148,015 bus. the preceding week and 646,782 bus. a year ago.

In cash grain markets ruled strong during the past week, ratification by Germany of the Peace Treaty resulting in stimulating prices with heavy export sales. Barley for this period is 8@10c higher, corn 10@12c, oats 8@8½c, rye 20c and wheat strong. Crop news is mixed, though the July Government report promulgated this week was bearish.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the last week included the following: Paul J. Mathews, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. Huber, Darien; A. A. Fritchen, Union Grove, P. J. Stuppel, Lomira, Wis.; John Dumphy, Elkhorn, Wis.; Harry Klein, Chicago, Ill.; E. K. Stratton, Minneapolis, Minn; F. M. Durkee, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Arthur Hake, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. C. Hoffman, Middleton, H. F. Hoffman, Madison, M. Menger, Allenton, Wis.; A. Blanchard, Lake Wales, Fla.; J. A. Butler, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. A. Lee, Zenda, Wis.; C. M. Kerndt, Lansing, Ia.; R. A. Strong, Earlville, Ill.; E. H. Ladish, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. Irwin, Oshkosh, J. J. Martens, Kaukauna, F. H. Huebner, Ixonia, Wis.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights

Grain Forwarding

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

In Saskatchewan the situation is mixed, conditions varying from excellent to poor. The same may be said of Alberta but the area of good in Alberta is very small. On the whole the Alberta crop is a failure.

Manitoba crop conditions continue good, the weather has been breezy and cool and there is for the present no fear of serious damage from rust though orange rust has appeared in scattered localities. Growth is extraordinarily rank. The hay crop very heavy.

The coarse grain market has advanced during the week and closed strong on Saturday in all lines except flax. Flax made sensational advances during the week, but at the week end there was a sharp reaction. Whatever is behind the gyrations in flax Canadian crushers have been consistent buyers of all cash flax offered. There has been a good demand for cash oats with offerings light and premiums have advanced. Cash barley has been quiet.

Winnipeg.—The proposal to reopen the wheat market is the chief matter of interest in grain trade circles. The Dominion government favors the change; traders are anxious to resume business but the organized farmers are fearful of a slump in prices and demand a continuance of government control. The farmers have long been a pampered class in Western Canada but the general public has had enough of government control and prefers to take a chance on an open market as eventually likely to bring down the cost of living and there will be an open market in the near future. October wheat would appear on the call board of the Grain Exchange tomorrow if there was a chance of arriving at wheat values. With fixed prices in both England and America this is a difficult matter. In the meantime the Canadian banks will be very chary in their advances on warehouse receipts. The financial side of the question is difficult of solution but with the beginning of a real export trade in American winter wheat the situation should clear to a considerable extent.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Walter Browne is attending the annual meeting of the National Hay Association in Detroit, being the only local man there as far as known.

Weather conditions have been better during the past week, and some much needed cultivation of crops was done, but there are still some very bad corn crop advices. Unless there are excellent conditions for late corn, there will not be a large yield in this territory.

In a thunder and wind storm here late Thursday the new grain elevator just completed at the corner of Thomas street and the Belt Line was demolished, involving a loss of something like $50,000. It was erected by Capt. H. B. Nedaroy and Marshall Nott, and had just been opened for business.

Reports of disappointing yields of wheat and oats have been coming here, but there has been better weather for threshing. Hay advices have been favorable and lots of alfalfa has been cut, but all has been consumed at home or disposed of without shipment. The cotton outlook, except in the weevil territory, is improving, but the best is already taking big toll.

Demand for white corn for milling purposes has been one of the few features of that market. Offerings have been light and for No. 3 white around $2.05 and $2.06 has been asked, with No. 2 white a cent or so higher. For yellow grades prices are around $2 and a little less. Demand has been moderate, as most people who use corn made their purchases some time ago and their receipts show them enormous profits.

Oats are coming in a moderate way, with prices on the ascending scale. Three white cash oats sold at 82c Saturday and the market was reported firm. The feed manufacturers have been taking most of the grain and using it instead of corn. The trade is bullish and seems to be looking for narrowing of differences between oats and corn. There are offers of red oats from Oklahoma, but they are not going very well, as some of the trade seem to fear they will not come up to grade. Oklahoma No. 3 red shipment in July sold Friday at 74c.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

There is no demand for rye here and holders were anxious to sell. The asking price was 4c over Chicago August for No. 2. There were occasional flat prices which, although lower, failed to bring out buyers.

Some interest in wheat but it seems impossible to get anywhere near a fixed price on soft winter. Reports were discouraging concerning the coming crop. Old No. 1 red sold here at $2.35 and No. 7 mixed $2.31, and only a few cars wanted.

The light receipts of corn gave sellers the chance to advance prices somewhere near the value according to shippers ideas and there were sales before the week closed at 12c over last week, with buyers in the market for any quantity. The truth is that everybody here is in need of corn and taking anything as soon as offered. This was not unexpected by those who were in the game. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $2.05½; No. 2 yellow, $2.05; No. 3 yellow, $2.04; No. 2 mixed, $2.03, on track, through billed.

Inspection trade receipts for the week were: Wheat—No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 1 red, 4 cars; No. 2 red, 2 cars; sample mixed, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 durum red, 1 car; No. 4 durum, 1 car. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 9 cars; No. 2 yellow, 18 cars; No. 3 yellow, 6 cars; No. 4 yellow, 3 cars; No. 6 yellow, 4 cars; sample yellow, 7 cars; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; No. 6 white, 1 car; sample mixed, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 14 cars; No. 2 white, 45 cars; No. 3 white, 22 cars; No. 4 white, 1 car; sample, 3 cars. Rye—No. 1, 1 car.

Oats buyers were slow in following the advances in the market, but when the receipts dropped off almost entirely they became anxious and it was easy toward the close of the week to get 5c over last Thursday's market, which, however, was considered still too low. Millers wanted track oats and took everything offered today. A good business was done in store offerings, but as a rule stocks here are held higher than buyers will pay at the moment. Closing: No. 1 white, 84½c; No. 2 white, 84c; No. 3 white, 82c, on track, through billed.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

On account of strikes among dock laborers, firemen, engineers and oilers on coastwise steamers, considerable uncertainty is attached to scheduled sailings from New York and New Orleans to this port. Vessels operated by the Shipping Board will not be affected, it is understood. The sailing of the regular steamer from New York to Tampa has been cancelled for this week.

The Cumberland & Liberty Mills Company and Henderson-Bushnell Company have remodelled their warehouses to give more office room. Mr. Householder, manager of Cumberland & Liberty Mills, advises that he ordered additional office space in order to accommodate the vastly increased number of lady callers who are collecting funds for the public good.

Scratch feeds have gone practically out of sight as to price but the demand still continues fair. Even the lowest grades of wheat are unobtainable for feeding purposes and it is only occasionally that a car is offered and that is always snapped up when the price is anywhere near the price of scratch. The steamer "Lake Fossil" arrived this week with a heavy miscellaneous cargo, of which a heavy tonnage was feedstuffs. About 4,000 bags of scratch feed was discharged.

There has been a good demand during the week for grain and feeds of all kinds; the demand for corn, however, was not in proportion to oats. The rapid advance of corn has placed it beyond the views of feeders in this territory to a great extent. However, Florida does not consume a great quantity of corn during June, July and August. No. 2 mixed corn is offered today at $2.12½, sacked 100-lbs., delivered Tampa. Receipts did not exceed eight cars for the week. Oats enjoying steady demand from country points and receipts have been heavy. No. 3 whites @ 91¾c, delivered, sacked 100-lbs. Receipts 9,200 bags. Some Texas No. 3 clipped Rustproofs were offered here today for shipment this month at 87½c, delivered Tampa, via New Orleans, sacked 100-lbs., and met with some sales.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The wages paid by farmers in the vicinity of Monoquet, Ind., run from $4 to $7 a day and board.

Henry Kelsomer, age seventy-two, shocked ninety acres of wheat and forty acres of rye this season without assistance, in addition to assisting a crew of harvesters three days.

Authorities at Purdue University have received a telegram from the Department of Labor at Washington, asking that Indiana assist in enlisting 50,000 men for work in the harvest fields of Kansas.

Frank N. Wallace, entomologist for the state conservation commission, has returned from Greene county, where he was called upon to look at the depredations of the chinch bugs, which are appearing in great numbers in the county.

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Ten acres of wheat in shock were de stroyed by fire on the farm of Curt Drake, starting from a passing Pennsy vania freight train. Men in the field p the fire out after half of the twenty acr was destroyed. The loss is estimated $500.

Cutsinger-Thompson, a milling firm Shelbyville, Ind., will erect a 200,000-bush capacity concrete elevator in that cit Work on the building is to be started abo August 15. The new building will co about $85,000. The firm already owns o large elevator.

At a meeting of the Bartholomew Coun Farmers' Association at Columbus, In the following committe was appointed arrange for a seed wheat treating st tion: Harden Linke, Clarence Thompso and James Talley. It was also decided buy fertilizer for the 700 members of t association.

The wheat harvest in Elkhart county nearing an end, and in general the yield disappointing, being far below expect tions, especially in territory east Goshen, Ind., where in most instances t crop is one-third smaller than that ha vested last year. Much smut has be found in the wheat.

Indications are now that the wheat cr in Adams county, which seemed to pro ise a bumper yield, will not yield more th a quarter of the average crop. One co servative farmer, who expected forty bus els per acre, found a yield of only te The lack of rain is believed to have be the cause of the heads to fill out properl

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

A. G. Oatman, of the firm of Oatman Monfort, left Cleveland this week with f family for a month's vacation.

Announcement is made that C. J. Steff is now traffic manager of the Clevela Milling Company, succeeding C. E. Arth

The past week has witnessed the a rival of the first new wheat to this mark consigned to the Cleveland Milling Co pany.

W. C. Seaman, general manager of t Herrman-McLean Company of this ci has gone with his family to Cedar Poi for a vacation.

The Grain and Hay Exchange has a pointed a committee to arrange for outing on the Lake Shore for its membe their families and employes.

F. W. Blazy, general manager of t Star Elevator Company, has returned his office after having spent a month tra eling with his family in the west.

The Grain and Hay Exchange is prepa ing to install analyzing service on flour a feed. Dr. H. O. Way, city bacteriolog for the past several years, will be charge.

The Cleveland Grains Drying Compa report their plant at Wellington sold wi the expectation of going into somethi much larger. This company maintains principal drying plant in Cleveland.

The following delegates have been a pointed to represent this Exchange at t National Hay Convention at Detro Messrs. A. A. Kemper, H. M. Strauss, G. Oatman, F. W. Blazy and O. W. Tra

The few recommendations of the Mar Survey Committee, which visited this c in the spring, have been fully compli with, which makes this a 100 per cent po in providing satisfactory inspection serv on grain.

President Robinson, treasurer, F. Blazy and Secretary Sowers of the Cle land Grain and Hay Exchange, will atte

he National Hay Association convention n Detroit in addition to the authorized ive delegates from the exchange.

L. Wood, city sales manager for the Union Elevator Company, while returning rom a fishing trip in the Adrondacks, was slightly injured in the train wreck of the New York Central at Dunkirk, New York, but has been able to be in his office this veek.

Frank Baer, track commissioner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, represented the grain interests of this city at Toledo, Ohio, July 10th, in conference with reference to ex-lake and reshipping rates on grain from Cleveland and other Lake Erie ports to trunk line territory.

Under ruling of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, no new wheat will be bought at Cleveland this fall. However, Cleveland will be in the oats and corn market. Quite a lot of new oats has been booked by the larger grain dealers of this city and this is taken as an indication that Cleveland will be an important oats market throughout the season.

A general survey of the harvest and grain being harvested, as noted by a representative of the firm of Shepard, Clark & Company, indicates that wheat is not running as expected. Most of it, thus far, will grade about No. 3 Red Winter, due principally to its being shrunken, which is accounted for by the hot wave the first part of the month of June. The outlook for corn and oats in northern Ohio is very good.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending July 12th were as follows: Wheat, 113,416 bus.; oats, 184,028 bus.; rye, 30,000 bus.; barley, 145,000 bus.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators July 5th were: Wheat, 75,497 bus.; corn, 2,294 bus.; oats, 186,027 bus.; rye, 39,528 bus.; barley, 791,208 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: J. E. Cairns and N. J. Brogan, Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Hubbard and G. W. White, New York City; R. M. White, Duluth, Minn.; W. H. Terwilliger, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Duffett, Rochester, N. Y.

The market on corn is quite some higher than last week with a slight improvement in the demand and offerings rather light. Prices ranging as follows: No. 2 yellow corn, $2.14 to $2.16 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.12 to $2.14 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending July 12th were 550 bushels.

An improvement in the demand reported for oats with prices much higher and ranging as follows: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 90½ to 91c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 90c to 90½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 89½c to 90c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 89c to 89½c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending July 12th were 50,850 bushels.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Commission houses on this market have received advices that the Goodrich Minn., Farmers Elevator & Milling Co., incorporated some time ago, expects to be in business on an extended scale during the coming fall season, as crops in the vicinity of Goodrich are reported to promise well.

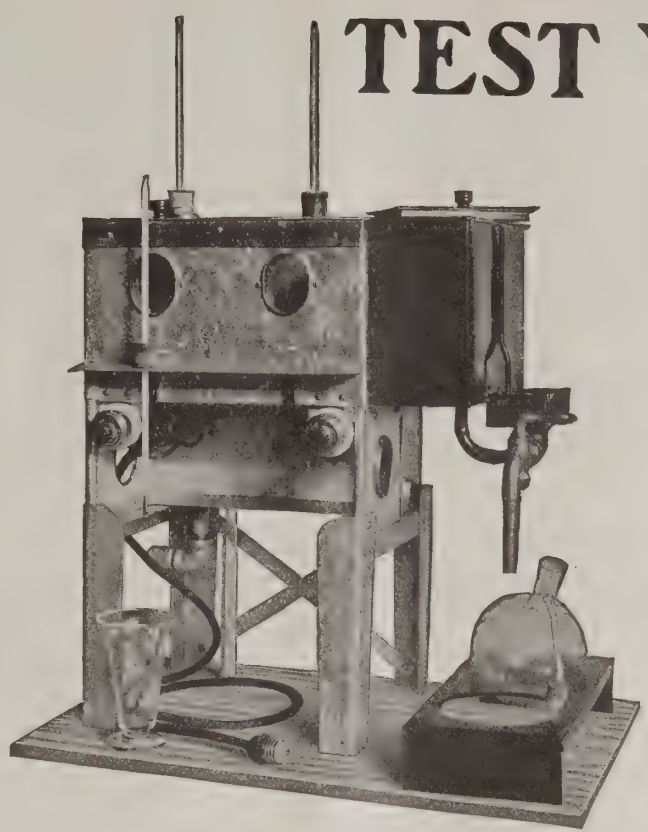
Julius H. Barnes, president, and A. W. Frick, treasurer, of the United States Grain Corporation, are spending vacations in Duluth. Mr. Barnes expressed the opinion in interviews that the European demand would prove to be on a sufficiently broad scale to take care of the expected large surpluses of wheat and other grains in this country for the present season.

The New Canadian Northwest wheat crop for the present season will aggregate from 235,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels, in the opinion of Charles H. Thornton of Winnipeg, who was a recent visitor upon the Duluth market. He admitted that the flaxseed crop has been badly cut down up here through drought over a wide area of territory contiguous to Montana.

Application has been made for the transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of Parker M. Paine to W. E. Craig of E. S. Newell & Co. That firm is successor to the Paine Commission Co. on this market, its dissolution having been brought about through the retirement of Parker M. Paine to become a member of the Logan & Bryan House at Chicago.

Benjamin Stockman, president of the Duluth Board of Trade and manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., expects to be back here in about two weeks. He has sailed from Liverpool for New York on the Adriatic. Mr. Stockman left here on April 1st to make a visit to his old home in Scotland and to get into touch with his company's British flour trade connections in order to further develop export business.

The joint state board of grain appeals held its annual meeting in Duluth last Saturday. It was decided to adopt for the new season the Federal grades on wheat, corn and oats. The barley grades were changed slightly so as to make the grading easier in the lower grade grain. R. Ziesemer of Minneapolis was elected chairman of the joint board for the ensuing year and Hans P. Bjorge of Duluth was elected general secretary. All the members of the joint board were present, including J. F. Ingersoll, John Owens and Hans P. Bjorge of Duluth, and R. Ziesemer, J. P. O'Neil, and F. Evenson of Minneapolis.



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The railroads at the Duluth-Superior terminals are not entitled to make a charge upon cars of grain held on track for inspection purposes, according to a decision just handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case had been pending since April, 1917. It had been proposed by the roads to make a charge of $2 for the first day of detention, and progressing upward to $5 a day until disposition of the cars had been given. The Duluth Board of Trade opposed the proposal at the time, and its imposition was held in abeyance until now, when by the decision of the commission, it is wiped out entirely. Consignees under the ruling are allowed a reasonable free time in which to obtain the inspection of their cars.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Prices for corn goods of all kinds were marked up in accordance with the advance in the price of cash corn, but business was again small and largely of a domestic hand-to-mouth nature.

Trading in cash corn continues on a very limited scale owing to the scarcity of offerings. No. 2 yellow is quoted at $2.11¾; No. 3 yellow, $2.10¾; No. 2 white, $2.15¾; No. 3 white, $2.14¾; No. 2 mixed, $2.09¾, and No. 3 mixed, $2.08¾.

The following gentlemen were among the visitors upon the floor of the Produce Exchange during the past week: Claude B. Davis and J. L. Jeffery, of Chicago; L. W. Lake and Nesbit Grammer, both of Buffalo; A. L. Stanchfield, of Minneapolis; A. G. Thomas, of New Orleans, and B. W. Heyman, of Philadelphia.

There was a moderate business doing in spot oats during the week, with values generally firm. The tone of the market remains very firm in sympathy with the strength in futures. Export trade was on a large scale with the United Kingdom the principal buyer. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 86½c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85½c, and No. 4 white, 85c.

The volume of business in the flour market showed further increases last week and, while business was far below normal for this time of the year, it showed a very gratifying improvement over the recent long period of dullness. Old wheat flour was very firmly held, but the business was comprised largely of sales of new hard winter wheat flours from the Southwest. These are growing in popularity, and while a good many complaints had been received regarding the quality of the new flour, samples showed the new flour entirely satisfactory. Local buyers again displayed a tendency to operate with caution and it is the consensus of opinion that there will not be a repetition of last year's overbuying as there is a large element of uncertainty in the situation this season which has a tendency to make the trade more conservative.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

F. E. Nowlin, grain dealer at Albion, was a visitor on 'Change last week.

O. T. Watts, representing the Louisville Seed Co., was here on business last week.

Interest in the rye market has increased, although there has been little business because of small supplies here. The price was bid up to $1.58 by shippers. Local millers were not in the market.

Robert L. Hughs represented Detroit at a meeting of transportation officials at Toledo last week, where the question of rates from Detroit and Toledo was discussed. Mr. Hughs was well pleased with the results attained.

The buying of oats is active and all offerings are promptly taken. The market has been strong all week. Receipts were small. A little trading was done with the East, but most of the business was for local consumption. Quote: No. 2 white, 79½c; No. 3 white, 79c; No. 4 white, 78c.

The demand for beans has increased and the market gained 10c at the close of the week, bringing the price up to $7.35 for immediate and prompt shipment. Offerings have been small for several days and dealers do not expect much more business until the new crop moves. Michigan bean acreage this season is only about fifty per cent of normal. The land is being devoted to other crops.

W. R. Campbell, of the Commercial Milling Co., discussed the relationship between the buyer and seller in marketing Michigan's 1919 wheat crop at a meeting of grain dealers and millers held in this city last week. During the afternoon a grain grading demonstration was given by H. B. English, grain supervisor, Washington, D. C. Government rules and regulations were discussed at the same meeting in their bearing on the marketing of the Michigan wheat crop. The meeting was well attended.

Some time ago J. S. Lapham & Co., local grain dealers, received a shipment of several cars of corn from Elkhart, Ind. The cars were delivered to the Chicago & Alton with no directions as to routing. At Springfield, Ill., the corn was delivered to the Wabash railroad, although it could have been sent to Detroit over two cheaper routes. The rate of the Wabash was 14.7, against 10.5, had the grain been routed by either of the cheaper roads. J. S. Lapham & Co. refused to pay the 14.7 rate and the Wabash took the matter into court, obtaining a verdict. The judge stated that the Wabash was not at fault. The initial road, he claimed, had a duty to perform

in that it should have arranged for the cheaper transportation. He stated that the grain company's action should have been directed against the Chicago & Alton. Correspondence is invited with The Price Current-Grain Reporter from others up against similar cases.

Corn is very scarce in this market and business slow. The market was strong early in the week and several advances were made in price, but weakness came Friday and a decline of 5c Saturday brought an advance of 2c. The East is not buying here and local consumption is not large. Quote: No. 3, $1.95; No. 3 yellow, $1.97; No. 4 yellow, $1.95; No. 5 yellow, $1.92; No. 6 yellow, $1.89; No. 3 white, $2.

Wheat is inactive and easy. No. 2 red is quoted at $2.23, No. 2 mixed at $2.21 and No. 2 white at $2.21. Flour and millfeeds are easy.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Reports from some of the best wheat-growing sections on the eastern shore of Maryland indicate a yield far short of earlier expectations.

Charles Minnegerode, flour and feed broker of this city, and C. E. Clifton, of Washington, were elected to membership in the Baltimore Flour Club last week.

Corn prices reached their high point on the crop last week in this market when sales of yellow corn were made at $2.08 and of white at $2.05 per bushel, in carlots.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 140,000 bushels, compared with 100,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

Hay Inspector C. R. Melcher of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has been appointed by President Hayward to represent the inspection department of this organization at the forthcoming annual convention of the National Hay Association at Detroit.

Oscar M. Gibson, with C. P. Blackburn & Co.; Harry E. Elgert, traveling representative of J. A. Manger & Co.; E. H. Beer, of Chas. England & Co.; and H. A. Lederer, of Lederer Bros., are among the Baltimore grain men at present traveling in the West on business for their respective firms.

With the change to hot, summer weather the receipts of new wheat in the Baltimore market show a gratifying increase, quite a few full cargo lots being noted now from day to day, and from this out 25,000 to 40,000 bushels a day from nearby territory are looked for. The grading of the wheat is improving also.

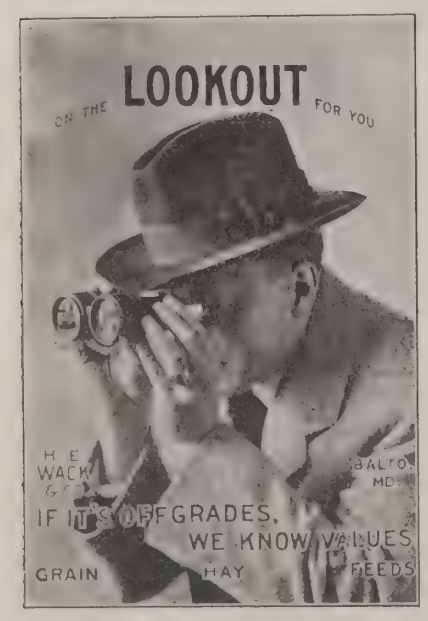
President William H. Hayward of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has been named by the mayor of Baltimore as a member of the Baltimore Free Port Committee to assist in safeguarding the interests of the municipality in the legislation before Congress looking to the establishment of free ports along the Atlantic coast.

The following well known members of the hay and grain trade will attend the 26th annual convention of the National Hay Association at Detroit, July 16 to 18: Charles England, Herman Runge, Egil Steen, George H. Morrison, Gustav Herzer, Clarence A. Euler, George A. Hax, Harry E. Elgert, Walter F. Macneal, Colonel Harry C. Jones, and Jas. E. Murray.

Capt. Philip C. McIntyre, late of the 115th Infantry, who was cited for meritorious conduct while in action on French battlefields, has returned to his former connection with Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., grain receivers and exporters of this market, and was warmly welcomed by his colleagues when he reappeared on 'Change for the first time last week in civilian dress.

Bolle-Watson Co., Inc., grain exporters and importers of New York, brought a cargo of about 20,000 bus. of Argentine corn to Baltimore on July 7 per schooner "William A. Naugler," which was en route from Buenos Aires 56 days. The corn was bought by the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. Considering its long voyage, it arrived in excellent condition, showing less than 15 per cent weevil cut grains.

Donald K. Belt, formerly with Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., seedsmen of this city, has severed his connection with this firm and will engage in the business of wholesale distributors, recleaners, exporters and importers of seeds under the style of the Belt Seed Co. Mr. Belt is equipped by both long years of experience and intimate knowledge of the seed business to take care of the needs of his customers and his friends in the trade bespeak for the new firm a successful career.



ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

The Marshall Hall Grain Co. unloaded several cars of new wheat in the Burlington Elevator this week.

R. C. Jackman, a prominent miller of Lawrence, Kansas, is among the applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Martin J. Mullally returned Tuesday from a trip to Denver and Colorado Springs, where he reports he had a "hot old time."

Big Dan Mullally, the genial hay man of Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., returned Wednesday morning from a short vacation on the Pacific Coast.

Corn struck the long-promised $2 mark in the St. Louis market Wednesday, when No. 2 white corn sold at that price, repeating the performance on Thursday and broke the record on Saturday by selling up to $2.05.

Chauncey J. Gundlefinger and Charles H. Appel, of Newman & Malkemus, are applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange. Mr. Appel has purchased the certificate formerly owned by W. E. Newman. Another applicant is Marshall B. Lusk, of the Lusk-Stokes Grain Co.

George Bauer, who has been assisting Mark Gautier as doorkeeper of the Merchants Exchange, on Saturday was promoted by Secretary Smith to stock board clerk, a position made vacant by the resignation of Harold McCune. George was one of the most popular boys ever on the door.

George C. Martin, Jr., of Goffe & Carkener, returned this week from a business and pleasure trip to Chicago and northern points, but knowing George as we do, it is safe to say that he kept a weather eye on crop conditions. In commenting on the outlook for Goffe & Carkener Co., whose interests are directed by Mr. Martin, he says that the St. Louis facilities and location should be even more widely used on the present crop movement than during any recent year.

Edward Keiser, of Memphis, a member of the United States Grain Standardization Bureau, and Reginald Tolston, of the St. Louis Federal Grain Supervisor's office, assisted by County Agent Kinsey of the St. Louis County Farm Bureau, held four demonstrations last week in the county showing farmers, grain buyers, millers and elevator men the proper methods for grading wheat and other grain. These meetings were held at the Chesterfield Elevator, the Anglum Elevator, Manchester Mill and the Eureka Elevator, all in St. Louis county. They were well attended and proved of great interest to the spectators.

Although the "To Arrive" Committee of the Merchants Exchange had their rules and regulations for making "to arrive" bids to the country in the hands of members on Tuesday offerings of cash wheat were so liberal that there were no bids posted until late in the week. One of the first bids posted was from Armour & Co. for 5,000 bus. No. 1 red winter wheat, 10 days' shipment, at $2.22½. Under the regulations, members must fill out slips with duplicates of their bid, which they post on the blackboard, so that their bids can be filed with the secretary, otherwise there will be no record of the bid available.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the St. Louis Millers' Club was held Saturday for the purpose of selecting a member of the advisory committee to Mr. Barnes, at which L. A. Valier, of Valier & Spies Milling Co., was selected to succeed Samuel Plant, who resigned. Mr. Plant gave good reasons for not being able to serve on this committee, and a rising vote was taken, thanking him for the good services he had rendered. Mr. Valier's name will be sent for the approval of Mr. Barnes. It was suggested at this meeting that as many millers as possible should attend the meeting in Chicago, July 14, where the formation of the Millers' Export Association will be incorporated. The St. Louis millers generally are much interested in this association and there will be about 4 or 5 attending this meeting. In order to raise funds to meet unusual expenses of the Millers' National Federation, incurred in connection with the negotiations regarding the millers agreement, the federal committee on finance and membership has called an assessment from all members of the Federation, an amount equal to one year's dues. The treasurer of the St. Louis Millers' Club was instructed to collect this amount from the members of the St. Louis Millers' Club.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.		No. 3 White Oats.
Monday (new)	$2.26	@2.27	73¼@73½
Tuesday	2.23	@2.25	73 @..
Wednesday	2.21	@2.23½	75 @..
Thursday	2.21	@2.23	76½@..
Friday	2.21	@2.25	75 @76
Saturday	2.21	@2.23	77½@..

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators July 12.

Wheat	78,017	No. 2 hard..	———
Corn	343,514	No. 2 corn..	112,832
Oats	245,516	2 yel. corn..	67,500
Rye	59,414	2 white	4,838
Barley	27,063	2 oats	6,619
Kafir	2,135	2 white	37,141
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 oats	152,733
No. 1 red...	8,008	Standard ...	7,377
No. 2 red...	24,977	No. 2 rye..	26,694
No. 1 hard..	———		

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The Slaughter-Burke Grain Co. has made application for membership to the Sioux City Board of Trade.

E. P. Dickenson, manager of the Atlas Elevator Co., is on his vacation and will be gone about two weeks.

H. E. Sprague, manager of E. W. Wagner & Co., is spending a three weeks' vacation on his ranch in South Dakota.

Chas. Glysteen, who has been traveling auditor for the McCaull-Webster Elevator Co. for the past ten years, has resigned his position to enter into business for himself.

L. C. Button, president of the L. C. Button Co., has been touring South Dakota for the past two weeks. He reports that he does not believe that the condition of the small grain is as bad as has been reported, and says that the wheat does not look as bad as it did three weeks ago.

W. H. Harter, who has been connected with the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. here for several years, has accepted a like position in their Minneapolis office. Mr. Harter has been very active in making Sioux City a grain market; he is also one of the board of directors of the Sioux City Board of Trade and has served in that capacity for a good many years.

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

The Worth Gyles Grain Co. have opened an office on the 12th floor of the Lehmann building. They also will occupy office room No. 28 of the Chamber of Commerce building.

Indications are for light corn receipts for the next week or so, according to consignment notices, oats receipts showing up more freely and some bookings of new oats have been reported.

The strike situation at the present time appears about unchanged at the Corn Products Co. Their corn buyer has been out of the market for a few days, making the local demand for corn rather dull.

Threshing is on in full blast in this district. So far the wheat has not turned out as well as was expected. In some cases the straw looked heavy enough for 35 bushels per acre and is only threshing out 18 to 20 bushels.

Peoria cash corn market was strong at the close Saturday and receipts were light with a total inspection of 21 corn. Prices ranged from 1c to 1½c higher and the demand was limited owing to the Corn Products Co. being out of the market. Shippers took the best corn and poor grades were unsalable at anything near their value. Sales were as follows. 2 white, $1.99; 2 yellow, $1.94½; 4 yellow, $1.90@1.91. Oats, 11 cars with very good demand; prices quoted 2¼@2½c higher.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

Mr. Pendleton, president of the Keystone Elevator and Grain Co., and Marshall Hall, came up from St. Louis to look after their elevator interests in St. Joseph.

J. O. Winn, chief grain inspector, spent several days in Oklahoma last week looking after his farms and oil interests. He reports excellent crop conditions in that territory.

The St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co. had the first car of new wheat in this week. It graded No. 2 dark hard and was sold at auction for $2.40; purchased by the Kellogg-Huff Grain Company.

J. P. Stanfield of the Federal inspection department gave a wheat grading demonstration for the benefit of the farmers and dealers in this locality on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

F. J. Watts of the T. P. Gordon Commission Co. has returned from his extensive vacation trip to the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountains, bringing with him some excellent bear and fish stories, moderate in their claims, considering the fact that this is Mr. Watts first vacation in seventeen years.

Another new grain firm opened offices in St. Joseph this week; the Endleman Grain Co., under the direction of J. F. Endleman, who has had many years experience in the grain business—having formerly been manager of the Holdridge Grain Co., at St. Joseph. He has purchased the membership of Mr. Oswald of Omaha, Nebraska, which was posted for transfer today.

The following visitors registered on the Exchange during the week: J. L. Walters, Hiawatha, Kans., W. T. Crews, Craig, Mo., M. S. Groy, Fairfax, Mo., G. O. Kelly, Amity, Mo., E. T. Denton, Denton, Kans., H. W. and G. S. Hodapp, St. Louis, Mo., Tom and John Price, Maysville, Mo., C. Elliott, Gower, Mo., J. C. Eaton, Barnard, Mo., F. E. Helzer, Barnard, Mo., Jas. Baker, Pawnee City, Nebr., J. R. Strader, Barnard, Mo., J. H. Campbell, Helena, Mo., Ed. Faust, Highland, Kans., C. A. Hursh, Bolckow, Mo., H. M. Miller, Sterling, Nebr., J. B. Smith, Osborn, Mo., C. F. Blauer, Oneida, Kans., R. M. Emery, Seneca, Kans., Guy C. Clary, Clearmont, Mo., R. A. Vanier, Fairbury, Mo., L. E. Thompson, St. Joseph, Mo., J. G. Thompson, Decatur, Ill., H. Burge, Gravity, Iowa.

Cash Wheat: There has been an excellent demand for the light receipts of new wheat for the past week, especially hard and dark hard, which sold at 10c to 23c premium; red wheat 2c to 5c premium. Local mills were not in the market to any great extent, most of the purchases being by dealers for outside mill accounts. Nominal quotations, new wheat: No. 1 dark hard, $2.36@2.37; No. 2 dark hard, $2.33@2.35; No. 3 dark hard, $2.29@2.30; No. 4 dark hard, $2.21@2.24; No. 1 hard, $2.32@2.33; No. 2 hard, $2.29@2.31; No. 3 hard, $2.25@2.26; No. 4 hard, $2.17@2.20; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.30@2.31; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.27@2.29; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.25@2.27; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.17@2.20; No. 1 red, $2.19@2.21; No. 2 red, $2.15@2.17; No. 3 red, $2.12@2.13; No. 4 red, $2.09@2.11.

Cash Corn: Corn receipt continue extremely light and the market finally advanced to $1.99 for white corn; yellow corn is in equally good demand, with supplies limited. The growing crop is about as near perfect as possible. Nominal quotations, corn: No. 2 yellow, $1.96@1.97; No. 3 yellow, $1.93@1.95; No. 4 yellow, $1.90@1.93; No. 5 yellow, $1.88@1.89; No. 2 white, $1.95½@1.97; No. 3 white, $1.94@1.95; No. 4 white, $1.91@1.92; No. 5 white, $1.87@1.90; No. 2 mixed, $1.93½@1.95; No. 3 mixed, $1.90@1.93; No. 4 mixed, $1.87@1.89; No. 5 mixed, $1.81@1.84.

Cash Oats: Oats continue to advance towards the 80c mark, with receipts light and the demand in excess of the supply. New oats are being offered from the country, but so far none have been for sale on the exchange floor. Nominal quotations, oats: No. 2 white, 76½@77c; No. 3 white, 75½@76½c; No. 2 mixed, 75½@76c; No. 3 mixed, 74½@75c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 3 red, 74@75c.

St. Joseph Hay Market.

The hay market continues steady with a decline from $2.00 to $4.00 since last week; demand just about sufficient to absorb the present supplies. Top grades are still in good demand, while the lower grades are slow sale and rather draggy. Present indications point to a steady market this coming week and we are not looking for any material changes or declines, especially on the top grades. Nominal quotations: Prairie, choice, $26.00@27.00; prairie, No. 1, $24.00@25.00; prairie, No. 2, $18.00@22.00; prairie, No. 3, $10.00@16.00; midland, No. 1, $15.00@16.00; midland, No. 2, $10.00@15.00; alfalfa, choice, $28.00@30.00; alfalfa, No. 1, $26.50@27.50; alfalfa, standard, $22.00@26.00; alfalfa, No. 2, $16.00@20.00; alfalfa, No. 3, $12.00@15.00; timothy, No. 1, $29.00@30.00; timothy, standard, $26.50@28.00; timothy, No. 2, $23.00@25.00; clover, light mixed, No. 1, $28.00@30.00; clover, light mixed, No. 2, $22.00@24.50; clover, No. 1, $23.00@25.00; clover, No. 2, $16.00@22.00; straw, $9.00@9.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is no demand for ear corn in the local market and quotations have been discontinued.

There is very little demand for straw of any grade and prices have been cut, with best grades selling around $10.50@11.

Summer dullness appears to have hit the local grain market with full force, offerings attracting very little attention from buyers, who take only supplies needed for immediate purposes only.

While receipts of shelled corn are not large they appear to be plenty for the small demand. Prices, however, are advancing and sentiment appears to be about evenly divided as to whether the top has been reached. Quotations follow: No. 2 yellow, $2.05@2.06; No. 3 yellow, $2.02@2.04 a bushel. Receipts, 5,200 bushels.

Oats took an upturn in price last week, although the demand is light. Receipts are barely enough to fill orders and in sympathy with rising prices elsewhere quotations have advanced 1c and 2c a bushel. No. 1 white is bringing 79½@89¾c, and No. 2 white 79@79½c a bushel. A total of 140,000 bushels came into the market during the last period, shipments amounting to 90,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

J. A. Theis, representing the Armour Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor to this city for several days during the past week, looking over the port facilities.

The advance in corn has pulled the price of oats higher and recent sales have been made at 83c per bushel delivered. At the close of the week the market today is 84c. Sacked oats have been offered at 87¼c delivered.

The continued advance in the corn market has driven buyers to take offerings of corn at advanced money. During the past week No. 3 yellow corn has been sold, delivered New Orleans, at $2.01 per bushel.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., Inc.
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans weights and grades to govern, and at the end of the week prices are $2.04. The demand for corn is of a light nature, and, at the same time, offerings are not free and heavy.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

The spring grain will fall considerably below an average crop unless rain comes within the near future.

Farmers consider that the crop of fall wheat is made; a yield above the average is predicted. The grain is heading out well, has a good color and shows no effects from the lack of rain.

With no sign of rain and the weather continuing dry and warm any hope of getting more than one-third to one-half a normal yield of spring wheat in the Moscow section has been abandoned.

A fire in the feed mill adjoining the store of the Winslow Lumber Co., at Orin, Wash., caused $1,000 damages. Prompt service by the fire protection system of the mill company prevented destruction of the store.

Spokane flour mills are "cleaned up" on government contracts and are not bidding for any future work for the Food Administration at the present time, according to statements made recently by their managers.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation, July 27, sent out a call to all flour mills asking for bids to be made on hard and spring wheat first clear flours. Managers of the various mills stated that they had submitted no bids for furnishing government flour.

Warden Drum of the state penitentiary has announced that the price on grain bags this year will be 12 cents in carload lots f. o. b. Walla Walla, freight prepaid to destination points within the state. On less than carload lots the price will be 2¾ cents, with the same terms.

The Palouse country is finishing the harvesting of one of the biggest crops of alfalfa ever grown there. Many pieces are going more than two ton to the acre. The farmers are moving away what they will need for feed and having the rest baled for market. It is certain now that the coming winter will not see a repetition of the scarcity of feed which existed the last two years.

It is believed that a normal yield of fall wheat will be harvested without more rain in Latah county, but spring wheat and oats are beginning to show the effects of the continued drouth and even if rain should fall soon the yield is not expected to make more than half what it would have been under favorable conditions.

The county commissioners of Walla Walla will be asked to appropriate funds, estimated at about $10,000, to provide six trailers and equipment for fighting grain field fires. They will be equipped with forks, shovels, rakes, sacks and milk cans containing water. They would be placed in different towns in the county, and volunteer organizations formed to fight grain field fires. Waitsburgh has had such equipment for two years and it has been a success.

A harvest of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre around Ritzville is predicted by Dan Scott, banker and farmer from that section, who is in Spokane. "The crop conditions are not as bad as has been reported," said Mr. Scott. Even if we do not have moisture cool days will assure a good harvest. We can tell better about the spring grain in the next 20 days, as it is still in the water." J. E. Carney, wheat grower from the Big Bend, who is also in Spokane, verifies Mr. Scott's statements as to the wheat in that section. He states that a much larger crop will be harvested this year than last.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

I. C. Klepper, manager of the Louisville Milling Co., is father of a fine 8-pound son, who has been named Irving Comstock Klepper, Jr.

The plant of the Irvington Mill & Elevator Co., Irvington, Ky., was burned on July 7, at an estimated loss of $40,000, partly covered.

The New Albany Chamber of Commerce named its grain committee as follows: James W. Armstrong, John H. Shine, John McDonald and Ernest Zabel.

Oscar Farmer, Jr., who recently died, left an estate of $35,000 to his wife, consisting largely of his interest in the grain house of Oscar Farmer & Sons.

Capt. Richard O. Gathright, 79 years of age, retired corn and wheat miller, died last week, leaving an estate of $110,000. Mr. Gathright was a captain under Gen. Morgan in the Confederate army.

Mrs. A. B. Latta, of the house of Wakefield & Co., Louisville, has been elected to membership in the Louisville Stock Exchange, being the first woman to receive that honor. She is head of her company and for several years was with John L. Dunlap & Co.

New wheat is moving on the market fast, with some river and rail movement, barges being expected next week. Truck loads are coming in on all roads. Wheat is light in weight and rather moist, but later arrivals are showing improvement. Wheat is grading at No. 3, weighing around 58 lbs. Some little No. 2 is coming in. Frosts and damp weather didn't improve quality.

There is a fair demand for good milling corn, white corn being at a premium, and corn millers busy. Other grades are high and strong but feeding demand is weak. Oats are in fair demand, with receipts lighter. The market is quoted with No. 3 white corn at $2.12; No. 4, $2.09; No. 3 yellow, $2.04; No. 4 yellow, $2.01; No. 3 mixed, $2.02. Oats—No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 78½c; No. 2 mixed, 76½c; No. 2 2 rye, $165.

Commissioner of Agriculture Cohen on July 9 issued his June crop report, in which he predicted a 15,000,000-bu. wheat crop for Kentucky, figuring 14.9 bus. per acre average. He reported that corn planting was generally late and early corn needed cultivation. Some sprouting in shock was reported on wheat due to rains during cutting and threshing season. Corn condition was given at 80%, and oats at 88, with oats yield predicted at 24 bus. average. Rye yield is estimated at 14 bus., and barley 24 bus. Hay is estimated to average 1½ tons an acre. Clover condition is given at 93%; orchard grass, 93%; bluegrass, 95%. Cow peas acreage is given at 82% with condition 95; soy beans, 88 and 85; alfalfa acreage 99; prospects for 1½ tons per acre.

FT. WORTH.

G. E. Blewett, Correspondent.

The weather past two weeks has been ideal for the grain and threshing has been general over the entire grain belt of the state, with a very free movement of both red wheat and red oats, and some movement of the hard winter wheat from the western part of the state. The quality of the red winter wheat is rather disappointing, as a great deal of it is running rather light in test and high in moisture as well as being mixed with the opposite class of wheat.

Export bids came out on Monday, July 7, and our estimate of the amount sold so far would be 2,000,000 bus. for July shipment via Galveston. With good weather this will continue, and an even greater movement may prevail during the rest of this month. Farmers seem inclined to turn loose freely and no complaint is heard of grades so far. Mills have been free sellers of surplus accumulations, as they want to save their room for the better grades. This is being worked at 2c under Government price, with discount for mixed wheat of 3c bus.

Receipts at Ft. Worth tax the capacity of the inspection force and show about the same amount of No. 2 and No. 3 as of lower grades, with a very few cars of sample grades.

Panhandle hard winter wheat will commence to move this week and will increase with good weather. Some reports indicate a badly mixed grade, as some localities have fine samples, while another part of the same county will have very inferior grades. Movement will be heavy and free selling is anticipated. Dealers believe it will only be a short time until the transportation facilities will be unable to handle a small portion of the grain offered.

Red oats are being threshed freely and are moving very rapidly to all markets offered. The price remains about the same, disregarding the advance in the options. These oats were selling at the same price now as when the Chicago September option stood 10c per bu. lower, and many dealers who hedged at that time are now trying to figure some way out of their predicament. The quality shows some improvement, but all the crop will be badly stained. Receipts here run about 50% No. 3, 40% No. 4 and 10% sample grades. The test weight is very heavy, running as high as 35 lbs. per bus., with some as low as 27 lbs., but the high moisture or weather damage is the cause of grading No. 4. The movement will be very free if the weather continues favorable and the quality shows some improvement, which will continue with good weather. These are being worked on a basis of 72c bulk Galveston, 76c Memphis.

There is good inquiry from the Southeast for the clipped oats which are selling at 80c New Orleans, even weight bags, for July shipment. As this price is much lower than the Northern white oats, dealers anticipate a continued heavy movement to those points. Quite a few were sold for export via Galveston around 72c bulk for July shipment.

Corn continues its splendid growth, and although the past two weeks' weather has been very hot and dry no damage is reported so far.

South Texas is offering new crop white corn for July shipment and reports a good crop of splendid quality. This has caused Texas dealers to slacken their purchases of Northern corn and the amount of trading in this the past week has been very slow.

Mills report a good business, with prices some lower, in new wheat. Most mills are running full time and have considerable flour booked ahead with some export orders on file.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Redmond Fitzgerald, of Fitzgerald Bros. Co., returned to his grain trade duties after a fortnight's vacation in Illinois.

A. C. Gale, of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., was again on duty after a two week's business trip to Baltimore and New York.

Cincinnati railroad men say that considerable wheat was moved through the local terminals the past week for export to Europe.

Earl Kramer, of the W. H. Kramer estate, well known feed dealers, suffered a fracture of his right arm as a result of cranking a Ford.

Receipts of grain, excepting wheat were only fair the past week, totaling as follows: Wheat (new) 110 cars, corn 47, oats 50, rye 3, and hay 161 cars.

John C. Morrison, for many years prominently connected with the local pork packing industry as a member of the firm of Thomas H. Morrison & Co., died at his home in Clifton on Tuesday of last week.

Edward A. Smith, associated with the grain business of Max Blumenthal as manager of the hay department, was made happy on Tuesday by the arrival of a ten-pound baby girl. Mother and baby are doing well and "Ed" receives the hearty congratulations of his many friends.

Charles S. Custer, manager of the Cincinnati offices of the Cleveland Grain Co., had the proud distinction of receiving the first car of new wheat of the season. The grain graded No. 2 red, 59½ lbs., 10.6 per cent moisture and brought $2.27 per bushel, the best price realized during the week.

A plan is under consideration by the Board of Governors of the Hay Plugging Yards to increase the facilities of the yards by the addition of new trackage, so as to prevent the congested conditions likely to develop next winter with the anticipated heavy movement to this market.

T. J. Schuh, executive secretary of the Grain and Hay Exchange, has provided two auto trucks for the weighing and inspection department so as to bring samples of grain from the terminals to the Exchange more quickly than forwarded at present. The Board of Directors has also authorized him to engage two extra employes to assist in these departments.

The Van Leunen Co. is making unusual strides in the local hay business under the able management of Charles E. Van Leunen, and "Ed" Dennis, former hay inspector of the Chamber of Commerce. They had the first straight car of No. 1 timothy of the season the past week, which they disposed of on the plugging tracks at $38.00 per ton, the highest price for new hay ever attained in this market.

Joseph F. Costello, President of the J. F. Costello Grain and Hay Co. who has not enjoyed the best of health for some time, left this week for a two months' stay at Manitou Springs, Colorado. He is accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. C. B. Thomas, and his niece, Miss Alice Hake of Amelia, O. Danny Kallaher and Charles Granger will attend to the grain and hay trading duties of the firm during his absence.

Owing to the petition for an injunction filed with the United States District Court of New York to restrain the bill of lading order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of April 14, 1919, and the uncertainty of the situation, the traffic department of the Grain and Hay Exchange has notified shippers of grain and hay not to proceed with the printing of the new bills of lading forms until after the injunction proceedings are disposed of.

The July report of the wheat harvest in Ohio is 54,445,000 bushels, according to the Federal and State crop report given out July 10. Lodging and smut took the report down four points from June 1. The spring crop is estimated at 620,000 bushels. The oats crop suffered through the hot, dry weather of June, and slumped three points. Corn acreage is as high as last year, and the prospect is 89, forecasting a crop of 148,000,000 bushels, an increase of 15,000,000 over last year. Clover hay was 85, timothy 90, alfalfa 94, and potatoes 85. The wheat crop is 106 of normal, oats 85 and rye 98.

Wheat.—The first car of new wheat of the season was received on Monday, graded No. 2 red, 59½ lbs., 10.6 moisture, and sold at $2.27. Following the initial car the movement became quite liberal and while the premium was lost, more than 100 cars sold on a basis of $2.24 and $2.25 for No. 2 red, and $2.26 for No. 1. Elevator interests bought freely, but were forced to compete with Southern millers, who owing to the poorer quality of the Southern crop sought No. 1 and No. 2 grades in this market. Prices are about in line with the Government basic, but encouraging of a premium for cars with favorable billing. Farmers are showing more disposition to consign their grain as returns are more prompt and satisfactory than shipments to Eastern terminals. A few complaints of inability to secure cars have been reported. The quality is excellent, grading mostly No. 2 red. The quoted range of prices represent new wheat: No. 1 red winter, track, $2.25@2.26; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.24½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.18@2.22; low grades, as to quality, $2@2.20.

All arrangements were completed by the Grain and Hay Exchange for the 30 or more members who will leave here Monday in a special car over the Big Four Railroad to attend the National Hay Association convention at Detroit. The delegation will constitute themselves a Booster committee to secure for this city the 1920 convention, and many unique methods will be used to advertise Cincinnati as a convention city and hay and grain market. John E. Collins, Jr., is in charge of the arrangements. The following members of the trade will attend, many to be accompanied by their wives: J. S. Bateman, J. S. Boss, J. E. Collins, Jr., W. A. Daniel, Ed. F. Dennis, John Ferger, Alfred Gowling, Ralph Gray, Joe Heuerman, Charles Granger, R. J. Herzog, H. H. Hill, C. B. Hill, Geo. Keller, L. G. McMillen, Oliver Muchmore, Lew McGlaughlin, Harry Niemeyer, Earl Skidmore, W. A. Van Horn.

Corn.—The bulge in futures caused new high levels of the crop for local cash values, but the market was independently strong owing to the light movement and urgent demand, and white and yellow grades ruled above the $2 basis. Millers anxiously inquired for top grades of white, but freely absorbed the moderate offerings of yellow. Mixed and low grades also sold well at higher values. There is an extreme scarcity of ear corn here, and spot offerings of white would probably have realized as much as $2.10 per bushel. Yellow and mixed of sound quality is also in urgent request. No. 2 white, $2.08@2.10; No. 3 white, $2.06@2.08; No. 4 white, $2.03@2.05; No. 5 white, $2.01@2.03; No. 6 white, $1.99@2.01; No. 2 yellow, $2@2.02; No. 3 yellow, $1.98@2; No. 4 yellow, $1.95@1.97; No. 5 yellow, $1.93@1.95; No. 6 yellow, $1.91@193; No. 2 mixed, $1.97@1.99; No. 3 mixed, $1.95@1.97; No. 4 mixed, $1.93@1.95; No. 5 mixed, $1.91@1.93; No. 6 mixed, $1.89@1.91.

Oats.—The cheapness of oats as compared with $2 corn created a firmness to the local market and registered new record prices of the crop. The demand also was stimulated but trading was restricted by the small receipts. The absence of sufficient quantities of white grades increased the demand for mixed which also recorded new high prices. No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3

NEW WHEAT

We are prepared to handle heavy consignments of the new crop to the complete satisfaction of shippers, and in conformity with the desires of the United States Wheat Director.

We are in the market for good HAY, OATS and BARLEY at all times.

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Edward A. Smith, Mgr. Hay Dept.

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 2670 Private Wires Main 2670

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

white, 81c; No. 4 white, 80c; No. 2 mixed, 80c; No. 3 mixed, 79c; No. 4 mixed, 77@78c.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

O. W. Randolph, inventor of the Randolph Grain Drier, reports the completion and shipping of a 3,000-bushel capacity drier for the Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind.

Adrian McDougal has sold out his elevator at Milbury, O., to a farmers' organization. He will continue to manage the Milbury plant as well as the elevator at Genoa, making his headquarters at the latter point.

Stanley Walson, of J. F. Zahm & Co., is back on his old job after twelve months with the American Army in France and Germany. Like most of the boys returning from army service, Stanley gained considerable weight and is the picture of health.

Alsike of the new crop was received here this week. Saturday's receipts were 18 bags, all grading No. 2 account of dirt. The seed came from northwestern Ohio. "Alsike has headed nicely," says Joe Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co. "Hulling just now is being delayed by wheat threshing but will be general in this section next week."

The first car of new red winter wheat reached this market July 8. It graded No. 1, moisture 10.2 per cent and weighed 60½ lbs. The car originated at a point in central Ohio. Dealers say that Michigan markets are also receiving new wheat and that threshing there is a week early. Ohio dealers heretofore always received wheat a week before the Michigan dealers.

Many Toledo dealers will attend the sessions of the Michigan Hay & Grain Dealers' Association, and the National Hay Association, at Detroit this week. The list includes John Wiser, of the Raymond P. Lipe Co.; Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; John Luscombe, of Southworth & Co.; George Forrester, of the Earle B. Slawson Co.; C. O. Schaaf, of H. W. De Vore & Co.

L. J. Schuster, of the Raymond P. Lipe Co., hasn't had his car stolen for three months; nor his home robbed, or suffered loss from fire. All of which is significant in the minds of some of his friends on 'Change who, knowing Lou's ability to anticipate his needs, especially in the case of the party who passed away on July 1st, are wondering if they should wait for an "at home" invitation, or enter by other means while Lou is away on one of his crop inspection trips.

A large delegation of Toledo dealers attended the regular monthly meting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Association, at McClure, O., Monday evening. L. G. Macomber, 'Change's traffic commissioner, explained the Railroad Administration's rule No. 57-A and discussed other traffic matters with the dealers. Those attending from here were: Geo. Woodman, Chas. Mollett, Chas. Keilholtz, Bill Cummings, C. O. Schaaf, Ed. Churchill, Joe Streicher, Geo. Forrestor and Earle Slawson.

Reviewing new crop conditions in this territory, Clarence Schaaf, of H. W. De Vore & Co., says: "The coming week will find wheat rolling to market in good shape. Few farmers are inclined to make use of their small storage room; they are in a hurry to finish threshing and to deliver their wheat. The low moisture in wheat this year was a surprise to many dealers as just a few sections showed tests over 13 per cent. It is recognized that heavier moisture exists in many localities further West. Light weight, however, is a troublesome factor, as much of the wheat is shrunken and the berries are small."

Toledo cash markets have been strong the past week and consignments to this market have paid handsome profits to shippers. With daily advances in values the present market is ideal for consigning of corn and oats. Highest prices of the week were reached Saturday when No. 2 white oats sold at 78¾; No. 3 white, 78¼c, and No. 4 white, 77¼c. A car of No. 1 yellow corn brought $1.96½ this week. These prices based on Toledo rate of 23c to New York. New wheat arriving here has been of good quality. Of 19 cars received the past week 8 graded No. 1, 10 No. 2 and 1 No. 3. Receipts for the week were: Wheat, 31 cars; corn, 14; oats, 80; rye, 1; barley, none.

Toledo grain dealers are receiving many complaints from country elevator shippers in the territory tributary to this market because of their inability to ship wheat here. Many millers here and in the interior have already discontinued bidding for wheat, having purchased sufficient for immediate needs. This means that Toledo commission dealers must now bid the country subject to seaboard weights and inspection, which is not as satisfactory a method for the country elevator operators. Many things can happen to a car of wheat traveling half way across the country, such as arriving out of condition, loss of grain in transit, not to mention the delay in final settlement. The country trade has had experience with this arrangement before and prefers the short haul and quick returns. Toledo is out of the market and the crop has only started to move. This undfortunate condition is the result of the action of Wheat Director Julius H. Barnes in discontinuing terminal markets, such as Toledo, Buffalo and Cleveland, as wheat purchasing points. It is not known whether this ruling of Mr. Barnes is permanent, and the Toledo dealers are patient in the belief that Mr. Barnes, who is so thoroughly qualified to handle the problem, will do so to the best advantages of all. They hope, however, that the arrangement in force is only temporary until the seaboard has received sufficient wheat to take care of its early contracts. Nevertheless, elevator operators at the terminal markets are disappointed in Mr. Barnes' ruling, having made vast preparations for the handling of this year's crop only to be told that their plants will not be used. They point to the prohibitory advancing premium allowed by Mr. Barnes of but 2 cents a month, while the actual carrying charge for the privilege of buying wheat in store amounts to 1¾c for the first month and 2⅜ cents for the second month. This makes it impossible for the average dealer to invest in wheat placed in the elevators because he is sure to do so at a loss.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Augustus Gruber, of the firm of E. E. Delp & Co., has his family quartered in their cottage in the Poco Mountains.

Exports for the week ending July 11 were 427,272 bus. wheat; 760,704 bus. oats; 311,056 bus. rye and 80,000 bus. barley.

C. L. Vilotti, of Philadelphia, has started an action against Vinzengo Rossi, also of this city, to recover $258.72 alleged to be due for flour sold.

L. J. Riley, assistant secretary of the Commercial Exchange, spent a week-end vacation with his family at Christiana, Lancaster county, Pa.

The following is a list of all cars unloaded at Girard Point Elevator during the month of June, 1919: Wheat, 410 cars; rye, 800; oats, 494; barley, 394, and corn, 59. Total, 2,112 cars.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending July 12 were 825 bbls. and 22,675,313 lbs. of flour in sacks; 46,146 bus. wheat; 10,415 bus. corn; 623,631 bus. oats; 50,988 bus. rye; 4,584 bus. barley and 266 tons of feed.

Samuel F. Scattergood, head of the firm of S. F. Scattergood, grain dealers, is located with his family in their cottage at Chelsea, near Atlantic City. William Scattergood, of the same firm, is spending the summer with his family at Ocean City.

At Port Richmond Elevator there were unloaded for the same time 1,085 cars wheat; 103 cars oats; 2 cars corn. Total, 1,190 cars. At Twentieth Street Elevator, 56 cars of oats; 3 cars mixed grains and 1 car of corn, or a total of 60 cars unloaded during June.

Through an agreement just made with the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, whereby the U. S. Grain Corporation can ship over both decks of the north half of the new municipal pier, there is now stored upon this pier 16,000 tons of flour ready for shipment abroad.

Philadelphia's exports of grain for the past six months, from January 1st to July 1, 1919, show an increase of 14,111,514 bus. wheat over the same time last year, a decrease of 938,414 bus. in corn, 1,869,615 bus. decrease in oats, 7,276,071 bus. increase in rye and 829,353 bus. increase in barley.

The Settlement Committee on Wheat, which included Geo. M. Warner, chairman, Morris F. Miller, Wm. M. Richardson, Levi G. West, and Wm. B. Stites, and appointed by the board of directors July 10, names the following prices for wheat below No. 3 grade: No. 1 red winter, $2.28; No. 4 red garlicky, $2.26; No. 4 red smutty, $2.22; No. 5 red winter, $2.24; No. 5 red garlicky, $2.22 and No. 5 red smutty, $2.18.

The Hancock Grain Co., which was appointed representative at the port of Philadelphia, with the beginning of the war, for the Wheat Export Co., Inc., a concern which was established by the British Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, to represent the allied governments in this country, has been released, effective July 1st and are now again actively engaged in the grain business as heretofore.

H. D. Irwin, second vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, has notified the Commercial Exchange that, effective July 7 and until further ordered, all shipments of wheat flour to destinations in the Western Hemisphere may be exported under general license H. S. No. 250. It is expected that the customs authorities being advised of this order will be prepared to allow the exportation of wheat flour in the direction named without exporters having to make additional application and receive license for each shipment.

By obtaining from the city the privilege of shipment over Pier 78, the Grain Corporation will be enabled with its other facilities to ship an additional 60,000 tons of flour and package freight (all food products) per month to the countries abroad which America is assisting. This will make a total shipment through the port by the Grain Corporation of approximately 125,000 tons of this class of freight each

A SPRINKLER SYSTEM IS ALWAYS CHEAP

Especially if you don't have to pay for it now.
We make *deferred payment contracts* for complete installation.
Payments Monthly, Semi-Annually or Annually.
From **SOUP TO NUTS** we do the whole thing.
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EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT COMPANY
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Write or Wire
FRASER SMITH CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
When in the Market for
Mill Feed, Mill Oats, Barley, Oats, Chicken Wheat, Screenings

WE SELL
FEED **WHEAT** MILLING
Scroggins, McLean Co.
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HALLET & CAREY CO.
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CORN — OATS — BARLEY
Our prices will interest every feed buyer. We cover the entire Northwest and our service is both prompt and satisfactory. Let us know your requirements.
THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS
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SHIPPERS—GRAIN—ALL KINDS
Terminal Elevators at Minneapolis, Minn. and Green Bay, Wis.
Write for Samples and Prices
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH MILWAUKEE

SHEFFIELD ELEVATOR CO.
Shippers of Oats, Corn and Barley
TO MILLERS: Write us for Samples of Milling Barley
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

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Godfrey-Blanchard Company
MINNEAPOLIS and MILWAUKEE
Grain Commission Merchants

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN CO.
Operate Two Terminal Elevators
Largest Oat Shippers in Northwest
Merchandisers of Milling Wheat, Rye and Barley, Mill Feeds and Screenings
Wire Collect for Samples
Flour Exchange, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

month. These shipments are in addition to the grain which will be exported through the city and which it is confidently believed will amount to from nine to ten million bushels each month.

Clem L. Backenbach, sales manager for the Kaw Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. E. Lake, of the Listman Flour Mills, Easton, Pa.; O. M. Meltin, of the firm of O. M. Meltin & Co., flour millers, Quincy, Ill.; L. A. Cunningham, of the Sneath-Cunningham Grain & Seed Co., Tiffin, Ohio; W. F. Pierce, Milford, Del.; Philip H. Harrington, Baltimore; J. C. Tait, Decatur, Ga.; S. A. Pederson, representing the Arady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; Frank Davis, Woodstown, N. J.; J. S. V. Adams, flour merchant, Lancaster, Pa., and Thos. Dickerson, Sudtersville, Del., were registered on 'Change during the week.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

E. Bossemeyer, Jr., of Superior, Neb., president of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, spent Tuesday in Kansas City, reporting the wheat harvest completed in southern Nebraska.

Bert Hayward is the successor of James Russell as chief grain sampler for the Board of Trade. Mr. Hayward has been connected with the sampling department for several years. Mr. Russell was engaged recently as wheat buyer in Kansas City for the United States Grain Corporation during the coming year.

Grain handlers employed by Kansas City elevators have settled their wage difficulty through a compromise between the Grain Handlers' Union and the Kansas City Elevator Men's Association. An advance from 60c to 65c an hour was demanded, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work. The men were granted their wishes as to overtime and Sunday labor and given 60c an hour for regular service.

Commission rates for handling wheat on consignments and for shipment, established by the Kansas City Board of Trade, August 28, 1917, for the duration of the war, are likely to be made permanent when a vote shall have been taken July 19. The rates are 1 per cent of the selling price on consignments, with a minimum of 1c a bushel. To members the charge is ¾ of 1 per cent of the selling prices, with a minimum of ¾c a bushel, except that on buying and shipping orders the minimum is ½c a bushel.

Charged with defrauding the Government through inflation of his expense accounts, J. W. Stewart, formerly an investigator for the enforcement department of the United States Food Administration, was arrested in Newton, Kan., July 7. Several months ago Stewart come to Kansas City from Detroit, Mich., with authority to audit the books of southwestern millers. He was stationed at Hutchinson, Kan., from where he operated over the state. Early in the spring he resigned from the government service, after which his own accounts were checked up and some of his work was disapproved by superiors in the department. The specific charge on which he was taken into custody was an overdraft of $500 for expenses in March and April. Stewart's salary was $9,000 a year.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 719 cars, against 106 a week previous and 2,168 a year ago. Both Oklahoma and Kansas contributed new wheat of the red and hard varieties, with fair to good qualities and lighter moisture tests than during the preceding week. Red wheat of the upper grades declined 6@11c, retaining only about a premium over the Federal guarantee basis, and local millers and shippers became good buyers. Offerings of hard included a considerable amount of old wheat. The old wheat receded 14@15c and new, which was already at a discount, sold 6c lower than a week ago, still retaining 6@ premium over the Government basis. Millers and shippers became fair buyers of the choice hard wheat, old and new, but there was a limited demand for yellow hard and the lower grades. All buyers appeared confident that durng the coming week new hard would arrive more freely and sell nearer to the Federal level. Flour sales for July and August shipment were made by some mills in anticipation of this. The demand from the northwestern mills was expected, and purchases by the larger elevator concerns indicated that it had been in. Final wheat prices were: No. 1 hard, $2.27@2.40; No. 2, $2.25@2.36; No. 1 red, $2.19; No. 2, $2.16@2.17. Stocks here increased 53,000 bus., to 310,000 bus., against 48,000 a year ago. Reduced estimates on the Kansas and Nebraska crops, resulting from blight just before harvest and the damage inflicted by rains and insects some time ago altered the views of dealers as to the volume and quality of the new crop, but all continued to believe there is a big volume of wheat to be marketed. The United States Grain Corporation has not been compelled to take any grain thus far, but may begin buying in the near future.

Corn—Receipts, 234 cars, against 150 a week ago and 167 a year ago. In both futures and cash corn there was a bullish spirit, though the advance to new high levels with No. 2 yellow at $1.99 suggested the danger that feeding of the inferior grades of wheat in Texas might result. The week's net gains in cash corn were 11@13c on mixed, 7@9c on white, and 7@12c on yellow, with closing prices as follows: No. 2 mixed, $1.95 @1.97; No. 3, $1.92; No. 2 white, $1.96 @1.97; No. 3, $1.92@1.94; No. 2 yellow, $1.99 No. 3, $1.96@1.97. Crop reports were favorable until the latter half of the week, when abnormally high temperatures and hot winds in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas caused some alarm. The coming week will be a critical one for corn in all southwestern states. It may prove disastrous to the crop unless rains fall and lower temperatures prevail. Stocks of corn in Kansas City Saturday were 4,000 bus. larger than a week previous, with a total of 334,000 bus., against 1,003,000 last year. Deliveries of corn on July contracts have aggregated 152,000 bus. thus far.

Oats—Receipts, 70 cars, against 100 a week ago and 36 a year ago. The market displayed unusual strength, due not only to sympathy with corn, but to reports indicating that the southwestern crop will be largely medium or poor quality. There was good local buying and a fair shifting request, though Texas has oats from its new crop and new oats are coming into use in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Prices scored advances of 6½@8c, closing as follows: No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3, 78c; No. 2 mixed, 76@77c; No. 3, 75@76c; No. 2 red, 78@79c; No. 3, 77@78c. Stocks in the elevators increased 2,000 bus., to 708,000 bus., against 456,000 bus. a year ago.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 47 cars, against 49 a week ago and 8 a year ago. Offerings were mainly milo from southern California, and the market was strong. Kafir advanced 15@20c per cwt., to $3.40@3.45 for No. 2 white and $3.32@3.35 for No. 3. The rise in milo was 15@23c, with No. 2 at $3.40 @3.45 and No. 3 at $3.32@3.35. Stocks here increased 11,000 bus., to 57,000 bus., against 349,000 a year ago. The Government crop report makes the acreage of sorghum grains in Kansas 1,433,000 acres, against 2,047,000 last year, and gives a general condition on July 1 of 85 per cent. It says milo has a thinner stand than either kafir or feterita. The acreage in Oklahoma is not as heavy as in 1918, except for forage.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

John A. Buchanan, president of the Omaha Grain Co., is with his family at Madison Lake, Minn.

The first car of new wheat to arrive in this market was sold on the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange Thursday. It was consigned to the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. by the Farmers' Elevator Co., of Holmesville, Nebr., grade No. 2 hard winter, weighed 59.7 lbs., tested 12.80 per cent moisture, and sold for $2.28. This speaks for the enterprise of this comparatively new firm whose announcement it seems appeared only yesterday in The Price Current-Grain Reporter. We stated then, however, that the experience of its members and long acquaintance with country shippers would on the crop movement bring them their share of business, and we are glad to note that our forecast is coming true.

The Nebraska Wheat Crop.

Reports and opinions differ sharply as to the size and quality of Nebraska's winter wheat crop. That it is one of the largest crops ever produced in this state appears to be beyond question, but it is now generally conceded that it is not as large as its condition early in June indicated it would be. Farmers as a general thing are likely to be somewhat disappointed not only over the yield per acre but also over the quality of the grain. Millers, however, express the opinion that the crop as a whole will be of extraordinarily good milling quality.

Prof. Burr, head of the agronomy department of the University of Nebraska, after inspecting several fields near Lincoln, said that those fields where the wheat was down or badly rusted did not produce more than 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Many people, he thinks, have overestimated the crop because of the rank growth of straw. There is no doubt, in his opinion, that the crop was considerably damaged by rust and lodging, but he looks for threshing returns to show larger than an average crop. The average production per acre in this state is between 17 and 18 bushels.

J. L. Welsh, an Omaha grain man, who has returned to his home here after a three hundred-mile trip by automobile through the South Platte country, says that it is his opinion and that of many grain dealers and farmers whom he met that the extremely hot weather which came just when the wheat crop was beginning to mature very materially cut down the yield. He thinks that the average yield was reduced at least 5 bushels to the acre, while not a few observers think it was reduced much more than that. This grain man exhibited on the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange a sample of wheat from Lancaster county which tested 57 pounds and graded No. 3 hard winter. Its milling quality was good.

Russell W. Holloham, of Holbrook, writes the Bewsher Company: "I judge that the yield of wheat in this district will run about 15 bushels to the acre. Two weeks ago it looked good for 25 bushels or more. The reduction is due to the excessive heat we have been having. We had the finest prospect I ever have seen anywhere, but it went to the bad in a few days. Most of the wheat will be light—from 54 to 58 pounds. Some fields are pretty smutty."

William Craig, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., of Blue Springs, in a letter to this company says: "There is a record straw crop, but I question whether there will be even a 15-bushel wheat crop in this section. A sheaf of wheat is generally heavier at the butt end than at the top. I do not doubt that we shall hear occasionally of some big yields, but, taking it on an average, we believe the crop will be very disappointing. What wheat we have shelled out shows a decidedly yellow berry. The 1918 crop was a rather dark berry and uniform in size. This year's crop is far from uniform. The oats crop is doing well, while corn, though to some extent weedy and a somewhat thin stand, has been making rapid progress in the last ten days."

Burlington Crop Report.

The Burlington crop report for the two weeks ending July 7th shows some damage to winter wheat, but still indicates a good crop.

In summarizing conditions in his territory, H. L. Lewis, division freight agent, with offices at Beatrice, Nebr., says:

"During the past two weeks the territory in the central and eastern part of Nebraska and Kansas has been favored with considerable moisture, resulting in

We carry large stocks of feed—prompt service. Manufacture stock feed of quality for Horses, Dairy Cows, Calves, Hogs and Chickens.
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We solicit your calls at our expense on straight or mixed cars, Oats, Corn, Hay and Straw.
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Receivers and Shippers of
CORN, OATS, MILL FEED
If you want to sell or buy write us.

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Straight and Split Cars
OATS and CORN
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Members: Grain Dealers' National Association, Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa., Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa., Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, Indiana Grain Dealers' Association.

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My Specialty
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some wheat on the low ground being lodged and damaged to some extent. West of the central part of the state conditions during the past two weeks for winter wheat and all crops in fact, have been ideal. In central and eastern Nebraska some wheat fields ripened too rapidly on account of extreme hot weather, resulting in the berry shriveling to some extent and the heads not standing their normal length. At the same time it is conceded that this territory will produce better than an average crop.

"Growth of corn has been retarded on account of cold weather and excessive rainfall during early season. For the past two weeks, however, corn has made rapid growth and is in excellent condition. Generally speaking, crop conditions throughout the territory could not be in better shape than they are at the present time.

J. J. Cox, division freight agent, with offices at Lincoln, makes this summary:

"We have received in the last ten days more or less moisture throughout the territory.

"The corn is maturing rapidly, and has made excellent progress since last report. In some localities replanted corn is a little backward on account of being weedy and too much moisture.

"The second crop of alfalfa is making a rapid growth.

"Information has reached us within the last day or two that winter wheat is considerably damaged in some of the territo from the intense heat on June 25th a 28th, when it was in the critical stage, w the result it has ripened too rapidly, her is not well filled and the berry is sm and more or less shriveled, which will c down the yield from one-third to one-ha below expectations. I shall be in positi

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furnish more general and detailed in-nation in this connection in the shape a special report in a day or two."

CHICAGO.

he first car of new rye was received at cago July 12 and sold for $1.65. The which came from Iowa, graded No. 2.

he Corn Products Co. at Argo, Ill., is up by a strike and consequently out he market as regards corn purchases.

eports from Sam Mincer, who is motor-in the Canadian Northwest, are to the ct that the oat crop in the Saskatche-is very poor.

nother elevator declared "regular" for year ending July 1, 1920, is that op-ed by Bartlett-Frazier Co., Calumet elevator, having capacity of 1,200,000

thur Delaney, of Thomson & McKin-will hereafter make his home in New City as he was elected to membership the New York Stock Exchange quite ntly.

. K. Mitchell, of Harris, Winthrop & made the first sale of cash corn at $2 has been recorded at any of the inal markets. The corn graded No. 2 e to arrive, 5-day shipment.

he Chicago & Northwestern Ry. will nd $1,000,000 in enlarging its elevator outh Chicago. It is planned to add storage bins, thereby increasing the city of the elevator 3,000,000 bus.

'harlie" Baum of the J. Rosenbaum n Co. has gone to California. He says a vacation but if we know him it is fe forecast that anything loose which like business will be grabbed as he along.

rry J. Muser, formerly associated with L. Gregson & Co., is now connected

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with Eugene M. Hoyne & Co. Mr. Muser is one of the old timers of the provision trade, having been in the game the past 30 years or so

E. W. Larsen, returning from a Northwestern trip, reports the best crop of corn he has ever seen, offset, however, by a disappointingly small grain crop. They are cutting rye along the river with a low average of 15 to 20 bus. whereas twice as much was expected.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

The Federal Grain Co., St. Paul, has purchased the J. J. Hynes elevator at Lakeville, Minn.

The St. John Grain Co. elevator at Lakefield, Minn., has been sold to E. P. Allison, of Lakefield.

A farmers' elevator company is being organized by farmers in the vicinity of Lanesboro, Minn.

R. J. Henderson, of the Henderson Floating Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Canada, is in Minneapolis for several days.

The farmers' elevator at Glenburn, N. D., and another elevator at Norma, N. D., were struck by lightning and burned last week.

Wallace M. Neil, representing the Terminal Elevators, Kansas City, is selling new crop Southwestern wheat to local millers.

Farmers in the vicinity of Venlo, N. D., will organize an elevator company and plan on having a house built in time to take care of this year's crop.

Minor Gold, of the Benson-Stabeck Co., returned from France sometime ago, but only recently resumed his duties of grain salesman on the trading floor.

A. C. Loring, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., and James F. Bell, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., left last week to attend a meeting of the Millers' Export Association at Chicago.

C. E. Lewis, of C. E. Lewis & Co., built a $10,000 church edifice at Lewis, Wis., and turned it over to the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has a seating capacity of 250, has three art-glass memorial windows and a pastor's study furnished with mahogany chairs, desk and bookcase. In the matter of architectural design and beauty the property is considered unique among country churches. Todd W. Lewis turned the keys over to the congregation at their formal dedication services.

The Farmers' Elevator Commission Company has been incorporated for $250,000 in Murray County, Minnesota. This company will operate commission offices at big terminal markets for farmers' elevator companies and only stockholders in such elevators companies will be allowed to own stock in the commission company. Practically all of the stock of the new concern has been spoken for. Capital stock will be increased as occasion demands. W. S. McLaughlin & Co. have turned their local grain selling organization over to the company, and officers of the McLaughlin company will be officers in the new company. Hart Putman, of W. S. McLaughlin & Co., was the prime mover in the new enterprise. Outside of W. S. McLaughlin, who turns his business over to the new company and is allowed to purchase $50,000 worth of stock, no stockholder will be allowed to own more than $10,000 worth of stock. Each stockholder has but one vote, regardless of the amount of stock he may hold.

Cash Markets.

Wheat.—The tone of the cash wheat market is undeniably strong and there is a good demand for any wheat of good milling quality. Reports from the new crop help to stimulate the call for old crop offerings and the millers continue to lay this stuff away for future use as a mixing medium. Much of the new crop will be thin on account of rust and heavy old crop wheat will be needed for a blend.

The demand for durum wheat is also very strong and prices are gaining on the government valuation. Millers have been buying durum wheat freely during the past week.

New winter wheat is arriving more freely and fresh purchases are being made from day to day. Soft Oklahoma and Missouri wheat is offered cheap, but the millers do not want it. Dark and semi-dark wheat is in good demand and if the sellers will guarantee that kind they can find plenty of buyers if the price is right.

No. 1 dark Northern sells at $2.67@2.72. No. 1 northern at $2.60@2.68. No. 1 durum sells at $2.21½, No. 1 amber durum at $2.24½@2.25.

Corn.—At the higher prices prevailing at present the demand for corn is not as active, but most of the daily receipts are absorbed without much delay. At proper discounts there is a good demand for damp corn for drying. Receipts of choice corn are light. Market quoted at $1.40@1.88.

Oats.—Elevator companies are good buyers of heavy oats that are fairly free from black oats, but the demand for other offerings is rather sluggish. Choice No. 4 white oats are in fairly good demand.

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Trade Mention

The Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago has begun the publication of a monthly organ exploiting its own activities, entitled "Integrity."

R. C. Hudson, formerly space buyer and copyman for the Cramer-Krasselt Advertising Agency of Milwaukee, has taken charge of the advertising for the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colo.

The Heywood Mfg. Co., 420 N. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn., specialize in paper boxes, envelopes and special containers for samples of grain, seeds, beans, meal and feedstuffs bought and sold on samples by our trade. They have large stocks of suitable supplies in hand but are equally interested in the manufacture of your special requirements and invite correspondence and samples of your needs for prompt attention.

It is interesting in considering the volume business of PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER subscribers and their enormous purchases of operating equipment to quote Wm. Tattersall & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn, Lancaster, England. They have just advised us, in connection with information on the situation here, that they operate 10 motor trucks, all of English make. This suggests a field for manufacturers of equipment that is being taken advantage of by many.

A new edition of "Modern Grain Cleaning Machinery" is off the press and ready for distribution by the S. Howes Co., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y., manufacturers of the "Eureka" Grain Cleaning Machinery, special machines for flour, corn and cereal mills, rice, coffee, seed and cement mills. This book is not a mere catalog of the output of this concern but is in fact a dependable reference book which no elevator manager or superintendent can afford to overlook. It is a book crammed full of the intricacies of the grain cleaning game, which may be had gratis upon application to the manufacturers.

The Edw. A. Pratt Audit Co., Peoria, Chicago, and other centrally located grain markets is doing a great work for the trade. It is, of course, not necessary to suggest the first importance in auditing, accounting and such work of carefulness, but strange to say, it is the feature of the every-day business of many concerns that is probably more careless than any other. In considering the country elevator situation, we find bookkeeping details passed over as unimportant, with the result that the conditions in many localities are pitiful. Some small elevators, requiring as in recent months, full and complete audits to make income returns have had to pay as much as $350 for the work. As opposed to such instances the Pratt Co. report the full auditing of a line of elevators recently in less than one week. The Peerless System had been properly installed in these houses and everything was ship-shape and easily audited.

The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. has been swamped with business but is just catching up, desiring as always to keep their friends and trade supplied with driers, moisture testers and other grading equipment. Indicative of the better trade demand and extensive faster purchases over the entire grain belt, it is interesting to note that one of the Hess customers recently ordered their sixteenth outfit. It is generally gratifying to observe the care employed among country elevator operators not to be found wanting when they are called upon to substantiate their claims on under grading. There are still, however, those who may feel they can get away with something, and it is to these we add this further prod, urging the purchase and operation of moisture testers, sieves, weight per bushel measures, etc., now when they can be had and are needed for wheat and oats and before they will be needed for new corn.

New Red Book.

The Bristol Mercantile Agency, P. O. Box 996, St. Louis, Mo., publishers of the *Red Book* and experts in our trade

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	July.	Sept.	Dec.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Range for June	166¾-183½	157⅞-178⅝	137½-156½	66⅜-72⅜	61⅛-71⅞	61⅝-72⅞
Previous range ...	107 -172	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅝-72⅜	.....
June 24.....	178¼-182¼	172⅝-177¾	150 -156	68½-71½	67½-71	68⅝-71¾
June 25.....	177 -181	172⅝-176⅞	150 -154¾	68⅜-70⅝	67¼-69⅞	68⅜-71
June 26.....	179¼-181	175⅜-177½	153⅜-155⅛	69⅝-71	69¼-70½	70⅜-71½
June 27.....	178 -179⅞	174⅜-176⅛	152¼-154⅛	68⅜-70⅛	68⅛-69¾	69¼-70⅝
June 28.....	177 -179	174¾-176¼	152¾-154⅛	68¼-69⅛	68⅛-69⅛	69¼-70
June 30.....	177½-181	175 -177¼	153½-155⅝	67½-69¼	67⅝-69⅛	68⅞-70¼
July 1.....	179¾-180⅞	177⅛-178⅞	155 -157	68 -69½	68¼-69¾	69¼-71
July 2.....	180¼-185⅞	179½-183⅛	158 -162¼	70 -71¼	70 -71¾	71½-72¾
July 3.....	184½-187	182¾-185⅛	161½-163½	70¾-71½	70⅝-71¾	71⅞-73⅛
July 7.....	186¼-194	185 -189¼	161 -164	70⅞-72	70¾-72⅜	72⅜-74⅛
July 8.....	190 -193¾	188⅜-192¾	160⅝-162⅞	70¾-72	71 -72¼	72¾-74⅛
July 9.....	193 -199	191½-197¼	160½-163⅜	72 -74⅛	72¼-74⅜	74¼-76
July 10.....	194⅞-199⅛	192½-198	158 -161¾	73½-75⅞	73⅜-76½	74⅞-78
July 11.....	190 -196	190⅞-195¼	157 -160	75⅜-76½	75⅜-77¼	76¾-78½
July 12.....	194 -195	193⅜-195⅞	161 -165	77¼-79	77 -79⅛	79¼-81
Week—						
July 3.....	177½-187	175 -185⅛	153½-163½	67½-71½	67⅝-71¾	68⅝-73⅛
July 12.....	186¼-199⅛	185 -198	157 -165	70¾-79	70¾-79⅛	72⅜-81

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Stocks of wheat and flour considered as wheat in second hands, European, afloat, Argentine and Australian, data compiled by George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News" and American Associates:

			July 1, 1918.	July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1912.	July 1, 1911.
United States	23,529,000	47,374,000	7,736,000	27,709,000	77,820,000	22,679,000	37,412,000	54,127,000	45,513,000	47,887,000
Canada	14,569,000	28,471,000	7,944,000	23,079,000	52,411,000	8,091,000	18,226,000	19,189,000	17,393,000	11,367,000
Total American ...	38,098,000	75,845,000	15,680,000	50,788,000	130,231,000	30,770,000	55,638,000	73,316,000	62,906,000	59,254,000
Europe[1]	19,640,000	16,300,000	30,000,000	[3]16,000,000	[3]24,800,000	36,800,000	24,430,000	29,940,000	37,000,000	32,180,000
Afloat, Arg. and Aust..	[2]229,540,000	226,970,000	207,210,000	147,180,000	125,430,000	50,476,000	50,910,000	45,270,000	48,950,000	47,950,000
Total foreign	249,180,000	243,270,000	237,210,000	163,180,000	150,230,000	82,276,000	75,340,000	75,210,000	85,950,000	80,130,000
World	287,278,000	319,115,000	252,890,000	213,968,000	280,461,000	113,046,000	130,978,000	148,526,000	148,856,000	139,384,000

[1]English stocks only. [2]Of which 5,300,000 are Argentine; 143, 000,000 Australian, and 81,240,000 are afloat.

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on credit ratings, advise that they have under way the most complete *Red Book* ever compiled. Those who understand the difficulties in securing perfect addresses, names and the equal important proper ratings of our trade from a credit standpoint, have appreciated or will learn to do so, if they investigate the merits of the *Red Book*. One of its interesting features is that the trade members themselves help in its compilation and the many years in which Geo. W. Bristol and Gaylord L. Bristol have exclusively devoted their busiest days to our trade has given them a great wealth of information that annually appears in the *Red Book*. Those who do not use it need not wait, of course, for the book now under preparation, but may secure the present *Red Book*, issued last spring, through inquiries at P. O. Box 996, St. Louis, Mo.

TOLEDO GRAIN DRIER.

The results of a lifetime of practical experience solving problems in heating and ventilation are brought to light by the grain drier put on the market by the Toledo Grain Drier Co. Patented by an engineer of ability on Oct. 29, 1918, the drier embraces seven years of actual work on grain driers and grain drying methods.

No screens or perforated sheets are used in the construction. This improvement alone does away with the necessity of renewal of screens from time to time. The drier is composed of units constructed of heavy galvanized iron which permits enlargement of the drier at any time. Simple construction, continuous flow and an even distribution of air through the drier does away with any streaks of undried grain.

The heating plant, which is included in the drier equipment, is featured by a furnace that will burn any kind of fuel with good results. The heater is cast of iron and steel, set in brick, with grates of the rocking and shaking type. An indirect system of air contact is used, thereby doing away with any element of combustion coming into contact with the grain.

The drier is built in sizes that will fill the needs of the country elevator man as well as the largest miller. On continuous flow, one time through, the company guarantees to extract 10 per cent moisture at a very noticeable figure of cost under any other make.

The company is putting out a booklet on the drier which should interest any elevator man and the office will be glad to offer any information on driers or wet grain troubles.

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A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.
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The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price, $1.75.
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PUBLIC ELEVATOR AT RICHMOND.

The State Corporation Commission of Virginia has issued a charter to the Richmond Public Elevator and Storage Corporation to operate a grain elevator with 500,000 bushels capacity and a hay storage house. Capital, $500,000. The officers named in the charter are W. G. Bragg, president; Julian A. Hill, vice-president, and Benjamin L. Purcell, secretary and treasurer, all of Richmond, Va.

The purpose of the incorporators is to proceed at once to secure plans and erect an elevator and storage warehouse. The movement has the earnest co-operation of the grain trade of Richmond, and will be pushed to an early completion.

It is proposed to erect an elevator equipped with the most modern facilities for handling, storing, cleaning and drying grain, etc., and the company will be on the market for the necessary equipment.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to July 12, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	47,972,000	67,795,000
Milwaukee	4,023,000	9,959,000
Minneapolis	5,658,000	13,774,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	16,734,000	20,417,000
Toledo	990,000	1,898,000
Detroit	1,355,000	3,116,000
Kansas City	14,949,000	26,532,000
Peoria	16,220,000	26,667,000
Omaha	18,534,000	36,542,000
Indianapolis	13,447,000	14,667,000
Total	139,907,000	221,530,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preding week and corresponding week st year:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
Chicago	1,214,000	883,000	2,396,000
Milwaukee	112,000	43,000	197,000
Minneapolis	115,000	64,000	128,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	435,000	353,000	418,000
Toledo	15,000	17,000	38,000
Detroit	17,000	8,000	42,000
Kansas City	298,000	176,000	202,000
Peoria	308,000	222,000	662,000
Omaha	558,000	335,000	421,000
Indianapolis	364,000	152,000	446,000
Total	3,436,000	2,253,000	4,950,000
Shipments	2,554,000	1,555,000	1,919,000

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July 20..	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0	5,322,0
July 27..	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0	6,582,0
Aug. 3..	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0	7,376,0
Aug. 10..	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug. 17..	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug. 24..	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31..	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7..	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14..	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21..	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28..	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5..	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12.	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19.	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26.	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2.	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9.	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16.	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23.	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30.	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7.	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14.	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21.	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28.	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4.	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11.	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18.	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25.	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1.	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8.	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15.	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22.	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1.	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8.	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15.	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
Mar. 22.	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29.	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5.	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12.	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19.	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26.	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3.	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10.	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17.	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24.	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31.	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7.	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14.	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21.	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28.	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5.	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12.	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The H. M. Champion flour mill has been completed and is now in operation. It has a capacity of 50 bbls. per day.

COLORADO.

LaFayette, Colo.—The LaFayette Farmers Elevator Co. has let the contract to the Birchard Construction Co. of Lincoln, Nebr., for the erection of a new elevator at this place. The building will be 40x75 feet in dimensions and cost $14,000.

ILLINOIS.

Fairdale, Ill.—The Fairdale elevator burned to the ground recently.

Barnes, Ill.—A grain company has been formed here with John Jacobs as president.

Bloomington, Ill.—R. C. Baldwin is president of the new firm to operate the Bloomington Mills.

Reynolds, Ill.—Farmers in this vicinity have organized a $40,000 co-operative elevator company.

Plymouth, Ill.—J. C. Turner of Adair is the new manager of the Plymouth Farmers Elevator Co.

Shirley, Ill.—The Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has increased its capital stock from $6,000 to $40,000.

Walshville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator at Walshville is rapidly being erected. All of the excavation is completed.

Cuba, Ill.—Work on the Farmers Elevator is progressing. The cement of the elevator proper is now being laid.

Milledgeville, Ill.—The Milledgeville Farmers Elevator Co. has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $50,000.

Jonesboro, Ill.—The new elevator at this place will be ready for the new wheat crop. It will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Joe Mayr is manager.

Paxton, Ill.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cabery Farmers Grain Co. it was decided to add a second floor to the building now in course of erection.

Crescent City, Ill.—About 100 farmers in the vicinity of Crescent City have formed a company and purchased the Wheeler Grain & Coal business at Crescent City; consideration $20,000.

Prospect (Mail to Rantoul), Ill.—It is reported that J. C. Koehn of Tuscola and Harold Wilbur have purchased a grain elevator at Prospect and Mr. Wilbur will have charge of the property.

Astoria, Ill.—Wellie Hughes has purchased an interest in the Astoria Grain Co.'s business, previously owned and operated by Irvin Carter and Frank Phipps. The new firm will enlarge the storage capacity.

Peoria, Ill.—The Stacey Grain Co., a newly organized grain firm, has opened offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. The firm includes Wm. Stacey, J. A. Peters, Frank Walker, Edw. Murphy, all identified with firms doing business on the board.

Mechanicsburg, Ill.—Elevy Yeaman, former manager of the Roby elevator, will be the new manager of the Mechanicsburg Farmers Grain Co. elevator, which has just been completed at a cost of $12,000. J. Frank Mooney is president; James Hampton, vice-president; Floyd Bricker, secretary. The elevator will handle grain, seeds, farm machinery, binder twine, lumber, coal, ice, salt, wire, hay, straw and fuel.

INDIANA.

Boswell, Ind.—The Boswell Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the J. F. Doan Elevator at Boswell.

Rising Sun, Ind.—The ownership of Rising Sun's big flouring mills has passed from J. W. Dalrymple to W. T. Burns.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been organized. Directors: Ellis Miller, C. C. Dillman and others.

Bloomington, Ind.—The Monroe County Farmers Grain Co. of Bloomington has been organized with a capital of $15,0 Directors: Benj. F. Elrod, F. R. Pike, Jo Marlin and Harvey Stephenson.

Bunker Hill (Mail to Evansville), Ind. The Farmers Elevator at Bunker Hill nearing completion. The roof is b placed on the structure and it is expect to have the building finished in time handle the coming harvest.

IOWA.

Clinton, Ia.—The Macx Milling Co. excavating for an elevator.

Fostoria, Ia.—Clyde Bennett has te dered his resignation as manager of t Farmers Elevator here.

Harper, Ia.—James E. Poetzold is t owner of the new mill at this place kno as the Midget Flour Mill.

Morrison, Ia.—The elevator of F. Prestley has been purchased by the Far ers Elevator Co. Joe S. Burns is pre dent.

Pocohontas, Ia.—P. L. Rivard is buil ing a 45,000-bushel addition to his elevat here. Pocahontas now has four gra elevators.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Terminal Co. build eight additional tanks giving pla a total capacity of 750,000 bushels. Ad tion will cost $55,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Northland Fe & Grain Co. has been incorporated wit capital stock of $25,000. O. B. Zuck a W. F. Shaw incorporators.

Ogden, Ia.—Chas. Ludwick has been e gaged as manager of the Zorn Grain Frank Fenters, the former manager, now manager of the Rumpler Farme Elevator.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A permit for an a dition to the Farmers Terminal Grain E evator, near the Burlington tracks at 26 avenue and 4th street, was taken out. T capacity of the elevator will be doubled an estimated cost of $50,000.

Dakota City, Ia.—J. F. Miller of Lat mer, Ia., has purchased the A. A. B elevator and coal business at Dakota C and took charge July 1. Mr. Miller h been manager of the Farmers Grain at Lattimer for the past six years.

KANSAS.

Belpre, Kans.—R. W. Hurt is the n manager for the Kansas Grain Co.

Devon, Kans.—Chas. Bushey has p chased the grain business at this place a has taken charge.

Russell, Kans.—H. A. Fink has ag assumed the management of the Farm Elevator at this place.

Morse, Kans.—The Morse Co-operati Union Grain Co. has been incorpora with a capital of $30,000.

Scranton, Kans.—The Farmers Co-ope tive Elevator Co. of Scranton has be incorporated with a capital of $15,000.

Cimarron, Kans.—The Cimarron Co-o erative Equity Exchange opened for bu ness July 1 with Chas. Herron as manag

St. John, Kans.—E. V. Osmon, who h been buying grain here for the Farm Grain & Coal Co., has gone to Holyro where he will take the management of t Baker Grain Co.

Cimarron, Kans.—Work is progressi rapidly on the construction of the Eme English Grain & Supply elevator and is expected that the plant will be rea for business within three weeks.

Cedarvale, Kans.—Work has started the site just east of the Missouri Paci water tank on the construction of a n grain elevator to be owned and operat by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Farmers Co-o erative Grain Dealers' Association of Ka sas, which maintains headquarters in t city, now has 500 grain elevators owned the farmers' co-operative concern throug out the state

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MILL FEED, FLOUR
Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kan.

ttica, Kans.—The Farmers Union or-ization has formed a company to be wn as the Attica Farmers Union Co-rative Association and has completed otiations to purchase the local elevator office of the Larabee Mills.

herryvale, Kans.—The Cherryvale Grain has practically completed the remodel- of its grain elevator at N. Neosho and nt streets. Extensive improvements e been made, including new dump, a gas engine and 10-ton Howe scale.

herryvale, Kans.—The plant of the er Milling Co. is being completely re-t and new equipment is being installed. work is being done under the su-vision of the Nordyke & Marmon Co. Indianapolis. The Sauer Milling Co. is completing the construction of eleva- at Mortimer and Dennis, Kansas.

iberal, Kans.—The Hugoton Elevator & rehouse Co. has changed its name to Security Elevator Co. The capitaliza- will be increased to $150,000. The urity Elevator Co. has purchased six e elevators, all at points along the k Island, located at the following nts: Guymon, Liberal, Hayne, Minneola, and Ford. Chas. Summers of Liberal ains president of the new corporation le Lee Larrabee of Liberal is secre-r-treasurer. The company maintains dquarters at Hutchinson, Kans.

KENTUCKY.

ynthiana, Ky.—The Crescent Milling Co. increased its capital from $21,000 to 000.

MINNESOTA.

adelia, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator is having a warehouse erected, 24x40

orest Lake, Minn.—Peter Berg and Carl Anderson are making improvements to mill here.

obden, Minn.—The Cobden Grain Co. is name of a new firm at this place. They utilize the old flour mill here.

akeville, Minn.—The Federal Grain Co. t. Paul has bought the Lakeville Eleva- of J. J. Hynes of Rosemount and ned for business July 15.

ankato, Minn.—C. A. Nachbar, for e time past in charge of the Byrnes s. grain, coal and feed business in this s. has purchased an interest in the ness.

ephen, Minn.—The Stephen Farmers operative Elevator Co. has been incor-ted with a capital of $25,000 by F. rkildson, S. D. Lincoln, Thomas Olsen others.

ithrow, Minn.—The Producers Eleva- Co. has been incorporated with a tal of $2,000 by C. C. Chambers of St. l; James F. O'Meare, St. Paul; R. T. t, and others.

anvers, Minn.—Geo. Walsh of DeGraff Joe J. Murphy of Holloway, both ex-enced grain men, have purchased the ners Elevator here and will open the se for the coming crop.

pringfield, Minn.—The annual meeting he Springfield Farmers Elevator Co. held recently and Aug. Lipzky was ted president; Albert Radke, vice-ident; and C. Peterson, secretary.

eveland, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator here is installing a new 15-h. p. motor also figuring on some repairs on drive- and office.—O. C. Zillmer, Agt., Com-der Elevator Co., Cleveland, Minn.

ew Ulm, Minn.—Chas. Sorensen, agent he Springfield Milling Co., and C. A. lund, lineman for the telephone com-, together with others, have pur-ed Bingham Bros. Elevator. Posses- was given July 1.

indom, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator held its annual meeting recently and ared a 7 per cent stock dividend in tion to dividing a 2 per cent dividend ng farmers who had marketed with n. All the old officers were re-elected pt Martin Hofstad, who resigned.

MISSOURI.

illiam, Mo.—G. L. Mayfield has been ed manager of the Farmers Mill & El-or Co.

moret, Mo.—F. A. Oline has sold his ator in Amoret and will move to ing, Kans.

arsaw, Mo.—Mr. McClurken and son purchased a site on which a mill be erected.

ckson, Mo.—Aug. Wagner has pur-ed Mr. Fair's interest in the Water ator. The firm is now known as Clod-r & Wagner.

ddonia, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator elected the following board of direc- J. F. Parker, F. A. Lawton, Geo. ams and W. H. Bailey.

nnewell, Mo.—Farmers in the vicinity tunnewell expect to have their new tor completed early in July. It will a capacity of 12,000 bushels.

shnebotna, Mo.—Dick Gross of Tarkio Will Luhrs of Rock Port will build an tor at Nishnebotna; capacity, 6,000 els. The elevator will be under the agement of Mr. McNeil, now at Fair-

nsas City, Mo.—Kansas City will have er flour mill as soon as Geo. W. Hoy- Flour Co. can carry out plans for a warehouse and blending mill in the Valley district.

co, Mo.—Contract for the construc- of a 14,000-bushel elevator for a of farmers at Waco has been let. company is capitalized at $20,000 and aded by P. E. Donnell.

neron, Mo.—An elevator will be con-ted here by R. O. Pixlee on the Bur-on right-of-way. It will have a daily capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain and storage capacity of 100,000 bushels. Work on construction has already begun.

Marshall, Mo.—The Leavenworth Milling Co., of which Chas. Wyrick is local manager, is making extensive improvements to its mill. Additional machinery is being installed and the outside of the building is being covered with a metal brick.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Union has taken over the management of the elevator on S. Main street, which it purchased from J. J. Wiggins. Stockholders have incorporated for $12,000 and Geo. McDonald has been elected president. Coal and feed will also be handled.

MONTANA.

Clyde Park, Mont.—The Montana Grain Growers Co. has let the contract for the erection of grain elevators in Clyde Park, Harlowtown, and Barber, Mont.

Great Falls, Mont.—The contract for the state terminal elevator, to be located at Great Falls, has been let to James Stewart & Co. It is to have a capacity of 541,000 bushels.

Missoula, Mont.—W. C. Wilkes, well-known railroad man of Portland, Ore., has become manager of the Ravalli Cereal & Flour Mills, recently taken over by the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., headquarters in Portland.

NEBRASKA.

Marquette, Nebr.—The Hord Grain Co. has installed a new electric 15-horsepower motor in its elevator.

Lincoln, Nebr.—The Crete Mills has commenced work upon their new mill. It will have a capacity of 250,000 bushels.

Naponee, Nebr.—The Naponee Milling Co. will in the future operate on a co-operative basis. The capacity of the plant will be enlarged.

Colon, Nebr.—The Nye-Schneider-Fowler elevator was completed recently. Colon now has two elevators, the Farmers Union having erected a fine new elevator last year.

Lincoln, Nebr.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000. Ira E. Gates is president; Chas. B. Galley, vice-president; and Emil L. Mueller, secretary-treasurer.

Omaha, Nebr.—Chester P. Peterson, a well known grain man and for a number of years associated with the Omaha Elevator Co., died recently following an acute attack of appendicitis. He is survived by his wife and five children.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Danbury (Bill to Walnut Cove), N. C.—The Danbury Milling Co., organized with N. P. Pepper, president, will build mill.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Heil, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Elevator burned to the ground. Cause of fire unknown.

Ft. Yates (Bill to McLaughlin), N. D.—The Farmers Equity Exchange contemplate the erection of a new elevator.

Richardton, N. D.—Fire completely destroyed the Patham elevator and other business establishments. Loss is estimated between $300,000 and $400,000. Cause of fire unknown.

Selfridge (Bill to Selfridge Station), N. D.—The Selfridge Farmers Equity Exchange, having purchased the Winter-Truesdell-Ames Co. elevator at this place, has decided to close up the elevator until threshing season begins. E. D. Szarkowski is secretary.

Colfax, N. D.—John F. Whelan, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., is making repairs and putting his house in excellent shape through the work of L. Buege, elevator contractor of Minneapolis. The new Owens cleaner is among the equipment just installed.

OHIO.

Kingston, O.—The Snyder Milling Co. will have a new mill. Herbert and Marcus Snyder are the owners.

Sugar Ridge (Bill to Hillsboro), O.—E. J. Reitzel is the new manager of elevator at Sugar Ridge, operated by the Sugar Ridge Grain Co.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $60,000 by F. C. Dearbaugh, Geo. Shipline and others.

Richwood, O.—The Lenox elevators at Richwood, Woodland and Clairboren have been taken over by the Farmers Elevator Co. here. Henry Hozworth is president.

Cleveland, O.—The Theobald Flour Mills Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $150,000 by Jacob Theobald, Sr., Jacob Theobald, Jr., Walter Theobald and Walter C. Gould.

Upper Sandusky, O.—The U. S. Commission Co., a corporation, has purchased the Rowen & Son elevator and will operate same with the new elevator which they are at present building.

Wellington (Lorain County), O.—J. W. Greenfield, formerly with the Dewey Bros. Co. of Blanchester, Ohio, has purchased a warehouse at Wellington and will do a wholesale and retail business in hay, feed, grain, etc.

Fayette, O.—The Fayette Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. The company has purchased the Fayette flour mill. F. E. Connell was elected president; Geo. K. Russell, vice-

[Concluded on page 45.]

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

One thousand bus. of Gladden wheat produced in Lucas Co., O., will be retained this year for seed under the direction of the Farm Bureau Agent.

The Wisconsin State Report says that the growing condition of clover seed has been ideal for the first cut of clover and the second for seed is getting a good start.

A correspondent of C. A. King & Co., Toledo, says they believe the clover seed prospects in the West, especially in Idaho, are somewhat more favorable than a year ago.

Application has been made for a charter for the Americus Seed & Supply Co. at Americus, Ga. Application was made by Willis Hawkins and wife. Perry Hawkins, a brother, and Willis A. are interested.

The Renville County Pure Seed Co. has been organized at Ollivia, Minn., by A. A. Chapman and J. C. Schriebel. A concrete building will be erected for a corn drier and storage house, to be 60x 46 ft. in size and 20 ft. high.

The Indiana July report on clover seed says that in the eastern part of the state the plant has been hurt by army worms. Samples of new alsike were received in Toledo last week showing good quality with some reports of large yields.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices July 12 as follows: Clover seed, cash $28, October $26. Timothy seed, $5.40.

Buffalo Seed Prices.

Grass seeds at Buffalo July 11 were quotable as follows: Timothy, choice, $5.70@6.40; clover, red, choice, $27@ 28.50; alfalfa, $15@16 per bu.; red top, $14.50@16; white clover, $45@50 per cwt.

Kentucky Onion Sets.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 12.—Many reports of conflicting nature are coming in on onion sets, but from best available sources crop appears to be of nearly normal size and of excellent quality. Reports are being heard relative to both coarse sets and woody or stemmy sets of small size. Pulling and drying is starting, and very little reliable information is available. However, indications are for a normal crop of excellent sets.

Canadian Flaxseed Order Rescinded.

Vice-Consul Robertson, Ottawa, reports that the order of Oct. 23, 1918, commandeering all fiber flaxseed in Canada, exclusive of the quantity required by the Dominion for sowing purposes in 1919, has been rescinded by an order passed on May 26, 1919.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending July 12, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.1,365	.....	57,860	3,500
Clover, lbs.	...5,616	.....	.....	79,500

Minneapolis Flax Seed Market.

There was a fair to good demand for flax all through the week, but the sharp advance in the futures was not followed closely by cash prices. Several of the crushers dropped out of the market owing to the big bulge in prices and are waiting for the market to come back again. Reports of rains in North Dakota caused a sharp reaction in the futures today. Linseed oil demand fair to good. New crop news mixed, but a fair outturn per acre is expected. No. 1 seed on spot in car loads quoted at 3@5c under Duluth July, bulk-head lots at 5@10c under. To arrive in car loads quoted at 5c under July.

Caution to Flaxseed Buyers.

The board of directors of the Duluth Board of Trade has issued the following warning with reference to the flax market: The Duluth board of directors of the Duluth Board of Trade urges upon all members the necessity for the exercise of the utmost caution in trading in flaxseed at the present time. The market is unusual in the extent of declines and advances, and presents great risk in trading. The directors desire to warn all members that any attempt at manipulation or the creation of artificial values is an offense of which it will be their duty to take instant notice, and any indication of their presence in trading will result in prompt action by the board.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917
July	677	924	427	729	22	2	60	309	540	868	357	9
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	47
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	390	5,485	404	6
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,22
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	56
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	79
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	45
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	93
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,96
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,11
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	34
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	27
Week—												
July 3.....	84	109	88	8	...	13	...	...	45	68	25	3
July 12.....	162	143	256	3	44	...	19	2	43	43	62	

Report on Flax Condition.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, report for the week ending July 9 says the flax crop appears to be unchanged. Reports come from eastern Montana of good showers which appear to have germinated some of the later sown flax and in northwestern North Dakota also the crop has been benefited by timely showers. In the balance of the territory the crop while weedy as a rule is not showing any wilt, although it has been subjected to hot weather.

Burlap Market.

There has been an advance in freights on burlaps from Calcutta and it is reported also that all available space until August has been taken up. The market both at Calcutta and Dundee is reported strong and firm and at Dundee prices on wide goods have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta are somewhat delayed owing to the difficulty of arranging exchange and in getting vessels. During the remain der of the month some arrivals in thi country from that country are antic pated. Prices continue very firm.

Timothy Seed Active.

Timothy was very active all last wee at Toledo, Ohio. Selling pressure o the cash, as well as the December, whea forced the former down to $5.25 and th December down to $5.60, but some goo

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nvestment buying of the futures and hipping demand for the cash caused a ice reaction, say J. F. Zahm & Co. hipments amounted to 4,000 bags, and he stock of timothy is not nearly so ig as some time ago. Crop advices ontinue mixed; some sections in the est sending very unfavorable reports, hile others in that same location are ending the other kind.

SEED SITUATION.

SEED IMPORTS.

NEW YORK CITY.—There is a very ood demand for red clover, which is rriving in large quantities from broad; indeed, in much larger quanties than one might have expected in e old country. Prospects for new rop red clover in Europe are very romising.

Alfalfa is also arriving in good-sized arcels from abroad and is finding a eady sale in this country.

The demand for timothy for export increasing considerably and large arcels are being sold to foreign counies.—*Loewith, Larsen & Co., per P. arsen, New York City.*

VEGETABLE SEED CROP GOOD.

SEATTLE.—The stocks of seeds in the acific Northwest, both vegetable and hers, now on hand are negligible.

The vegetable seed crop is going to a large one and is now past all dan-er, either from weather or other inries. Washington will harvest two illion pounds of cabbage, turnip, beet nd spinach seed, by far the largest op ever grown. The quality and type stock will prove to be equal or better an what we were accustomed to get om the European houses.

The demand, speaking only of Lilly's oduction, has been good, and their enre crop of 1919 is disposed of to the merican seed trade.

The 1920 crop acreage is somewhat duced and from orders coming in we el confident that the crop will find a ady demand and that the seed houses ave confidence in American-grown eds.—*Lilly's, by Alf Christianson, ield Supt., Seattle, Wash.*

French Grass Seeds.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We e giving you below a statement of the tual situation for fodder seeds, as ell as what concerns the stocks of the st crop, with prospects of the next op:

CRIMSON.—During the past two onths numerous sales have been conuded with United States and Great ritain. These have been made easy the rising value of the dollar and o by the fine qualities, with high gerination, of the seeds which were offred. Actually, the stocks of the last ar are quite negligible in merchants' nds. Some lots remain with the rmers, but the latter are waiting to tain prices much too high.

A great deal of crimson has been kept r seed and we think the product, as to quality, will be larger than that of the last year. The quality is favored by the weather, which is very dry, and if rain does not come the next week (first of July) the quality will be as regular as that of 1918. It is not yet question of quotations, but we think it will be impossible to purchase the first lots that the farmers will offer, because the latter will be willing to sell only at a price much too dear. The crop will be early and we believe shipments can begin in July and continue freely after the beginning of August, coming back consequently to the usage of the time before the war.

RED CLOVER.—The stocks have been much reduced since May. There has been good demand from different quarters and prices have been sensibly raised.

We have had a period of dryness since the beginning of May, which leads to the fear the second cutting will not start again readily. The farmers want rain quickly—within a fortnight. Up to this time the crop is not compromised; however, in the southern part of France there is fear the quantity will not be larger than that of the last year.

ALFALFA.—The stocks are nil. We have been obliged to purchase in Italy, where a great deal of seeds remained. There will be a large demand from the northern part of France and also from Germany. As soon as the crop is ready these countries will be open for purchases.

The weather has been more favorable than for red clover and we hope the quantity will be better than the last year.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS.—The stocks remaining are poor. The next crop will be nearly the same as in 1918.

RAPE.—This plant has suffered with the drought. It is feared the quantity will be more reduced than that of the last year.—*H. Fauchet et Cie., Paris, France.*

Grass Seed Outlook.

The outlook for the orchard grass seed crop about July 1 seemed to indicate that a production in the United States nearly equal to that of last year would be obtained this year.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

The quantity of American-grown crimson clover seed of 1919 harvest that will enter commercial channels is estimated by shippers in producing sections to be about 2,250,000 pounds. This is about equal to the commercial production of 1918. A much larger acreage than normal has been harvested this season but the yield per acre was much lower, averaging about 4 bushels per acre compared with 7 bushels per acre last year. The quality of the seed is fair, being small and somewhat discolored and containing more immature seed than normally. This immature seed blows out in recleaning and the recleaned seed shows up fairly well, but the dockage is heavy. It is estimated that one-fourth to one-half of the crop has been hulled, the rest having been hauled to the barns to be hulled later—about July 15. Practically all of the seed that has been hulled is still in growers' hands. Some dealers report that they are willing to pay $16.00 to $17.50 per 100 pounds, country run, for enough seed to meet their trade requirements, but have not been able to buy at that price. Growers are asking $20.00 to $21.00 per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points for grade 1 seed. No sales are being made at this price. Reports would indicate, however, that farmers in some consuming sections are willing to pay this price and there is some indication that an effort is being made on the part of some growers to market their supply co-operatively. In view of the stand taken by the growers, most dealers appear to be willing to stay out of the market at present and risk buying at the last moment.

Some imported seed is being quoted to dealers at interior points at $14.00 to $15.00 per 100 pounds f. o. b. New York. The import situation appears to be the most uncertain factor in the crimson clover seed market and dealers and farmers probably will not agree on a price for the new-crop domestic seed until it is more definitely known how much imported seed will reach this country in time for early fall sowing.—*Seed Reporter.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The seed market continues dull and unchanged, with practically no offerings and no demand. Some cowpeas were offered, but they were hard and undesirable and a small lot sold at a heavy discount under the value of good seed.

Nominal prices are as follows: Stock peas, whippoorwill or new era, $8@8.25 per 100 lbs.; mixed, $7.80@8; golden millet, $4.75@5.25; Siberian, $3.50@3.75; hog millet, $3@3.15; white rice popcorn, $6.50 per 100 lbs. for shelled; soy beans, $5.25; timothy, $11@11.50 for choice seed per 100 lbs.; clover, $25@30 for good seed; alfalfa, $15@24 for good seed; poor quality or trashy seed less, according to quality.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was quiet last week and without any special features of interest. The futures during the week were somewhat neglected. Country lots were quotable $9@12 according to quality. Clover market was slightly lower for the contract prime at the turn of the week; country lots were quotable $25@40 according to grade. The millets were quotable $2.75@3. Following is the daily range of prices for timothy and clover:

Timothy.	July.	September.	October.
July 7	.....	.....	.....
July 8	.....	$13.80A	$12.75A
July 9	.....	.....	.....
July 10	.....	14.00A	13.00A
July 11	.....	14.00A	12.75A
July 12	.....	.....	.....

Clover, contract prime.			
July 7	$47.00	July 10	$46.50
July 8	47.00	July 11	46.50
July 9	47.00	July 12	46.50

Meadow Fescue Seed Outlook.

The acreage of meadow fescue that will be cut for seed is expected to show a decrease of 20 to 50 per cent below that harvested last year. With a yield per acre estimated to be the same as, or only sightly better than, that of last year, it seems that the production of meadow fescue seed this season will be even less than the small production of last year. Harvesting of the crop has commenced but it is difficult to determine what the quality will be as a continuation of the recent rains may affect the color of the seed appreciably. Several offers of 15 cents per pound to growers for clean seed have been reported but it is thought by a few of the correspondents that the growers will not be willing to dispose of their crop at less than 20 cents a pound.—*Seed Reporter.*

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—The blue-grass situation has developed to a point where dealers are willing to quote seed in the rough. Prices bid this week were $7@10 per cwt., which is considered high in view of the big crop in Missouri. The harvest is still in progress, but offerings are light. Just how much is covered by contracts made in the country is known only to the seed houses. It is admitted that this is the year in which to replenish exhausted stocks. The seed should be of fine quality, as the growth was excellent and there has been little rain during the harvest.

Hot and dry weather has favored the harvesting of the second crop of alfalfa hay. Rain is needed to start the third growth, from which seed will mainly be taken. Some of the second crop fields may be left for seed. There is a strong undertone in the market, especially as to old seed, which is wanted for August sowing. Prices range from $11 to $18 per cwt., with good seed easily bringing the top price first hands. The Kansas state report makes the crop condition 89 per cent on July 1, despite the setback in many counties, due to army worms, and grasshoppers. In Nebraska insect damage is reported, yet a large second crop is expected. The crop condition in Iowa is 96 per cent and in Missouri it is 92.

An optimistic feeling continues as to the timothy crop, despite some adversities, chiefly in the way of insects and weeds. Dealers say they are not assured as to the percentage of the acreage to be reserved for seed. The labor problem is mentioned as a factor. Some old seed is on hand, which militates against fancy prices for new seed. State crop conditions are reported by the Department of Agriculture as follows: Missouri, 94 per cent; Kansas, 100; Iowa, 101; Nebraska, good.

While the old fields, from which clover seed most be taken, are few and unpromising, due to experience of recent years, the acreage planted last fall is fine for either hay or fertilizing purposes. The government report for July gives the following crop conditions: Iowa, 105 per cent; Missouri, 90; Kansas, 94; Nebraska, exceptionally good. It is too early, seedsmen say, to forecast the seed crop. No old seed remains and there are no prices to quote.

Only a scattered demand for forage seeds remains, and this is to sow in fields where wheat or oats have been cut. The only kind of coarse seed left is amber, the commonest and cheapest variety. Calls for millet are very few, but the seed is salable to poultry feed manufacturers at good prices. The

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Kansas report says the sorghum acreage was reduced by the big sowing of wheat, and that the crop is late. It suffered from spring rains shortly after planting. This comment applies to Kafir, milo and feterita, and the general condition is placed at 85 per cent. The millet condition in Kansas is 89. In Oklahoma the acreage of forage is large, while that of grain sorghums shows a reduction.

Prices of seeds, as from first hands, are quoted in Kansas City as follows: Alfalfa—Per cwt., $11@18. Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.50. Blue grass—Per cwt., rough, $7@10. Clover—Not quoted. Cane seed—Per cwt., $1.75@2.50. Millet seed—Per cwt., golden, $3.50@4.50, common, $2.50@3.

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending July 12:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close July 12.	Close July 3.
Clover—				
Cash ..	28.25	28.00	28.00	28.25
Oct. ...	27.75	26.20	27.75	26.20
Dec. ...	27.10	25.75	27.00	25.75
Alsike—				
Cash ..	23 00	22.25	23.00	.....
Oct.	23.50	22.75	23.50	23.00
Dec. ...	23.00	22.50	23.00	22.75
Timothy—				
Cash old	5.45	5.25	5.45	5.30
Cash new	5.45	5.25	5.45	5.30
Sept. ..	6.10	5.95	6.10	6.02
Oct. ...	5.82½	5.60	5.82½	5.67
Dec. ...	5.85	5.62½	5.85	5.70
March .	6.05	5.90	6.05	5.95

Seed Imports.

Statement of imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Seed Importation Act compiled by the seed laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture:

	Month of June,		Fiscal year ending June 30,	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Kind of seed.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Alfalfa 506,800		600	770,400	44,700
Bluegrass:				
Canada ...187,800		30,600	738,700	1,229,000
Kentucky				4,500
Clover:				
Alsike 29,400		87,400	7,031,800	3,528,200
Crimson ..800,980		40,000	1,483,500	1,603,000
Red 88,100		155,700	1,050,900	768,300
White			700	52,700
Clover mixtures:				
Wh.&alsike			96,100	30,200
Red&alsike			900	.....
Als. & tim.			453,100	138,800
Millet:				
Broom-corn	833,700		.....	1,583,700
Hungarian			138,300	9,000
Mixtures:				
Grass			200	5,600
Orch. grass.	22,500		177,200	57,600
Rape		120,500	639,000	11,316,300
Redtop			5,000	2,200
Ryegrass:				
English ...	22,200	20,400	831,200	1,583,500
Italian	56,000	18,700	207,800	606,000
Timothy			154,600	22,400
Vetch:				
Hairy	3,000	12,100	256,500	231,200
Spring			435,200	117,600

Duluth Flaxseed.

DULUTH, July 12.—The bullish situation was even more accentuated in the flaxseed market during the last week. Under the excited bidding that developed at times, there appeared to be no top to the market. The story of limited offerings and the ticklish position of shorts was told in bulges extending all the way up to 35c being recorded during a session before any reactions came about. As a result of the week's operations, net advances up to 85c were set in the October future.

Longs had the better of the argument all along. It was realized in the first place that serious congestion existed in the July future, and attempted covering operations invariably led to sharp price advances. Supplies of free seed in the elevators were reported to be merely nominal, and it was figured out that stocks in farmers' hands over the Northwest have now been cut down to a minimum as a result of the efforts on their part during the last few weeks to take advantage of the prevailing high prices.

As it is now American crushers are reported to be unable to figure out where they are likely to stand for supplies for some months ahead. In indicating a yield of 13,000,000 bushels, the Government crop report was regarded as extremely bullish, especially in view of the knowledge of the crop over the Northwest has gone back since the report was made up as a result of dry weather conditions in Montana and parts of western North Dakota, and an overplus of moisture on the low-lying lands in Minnesota. Some experts now figure that a domestic flaxseed yield to exceed 11,000,000 bushels cannot now reasonably be hoped for. The coup of the British government some time ago in contracting for 20,000,000 bushels of seed in Argentina is asserted to have badly upset the calculations of the linseed oil interests in this country. Previous to that development, they had been counting upon Argentine imports to make up any deficiency here, but as it is now, the available exportable surplus down there is estimated to be small.

Receipts of flaxseed on the Duluth market during the week came to 82,239 bushels, and with shipments of 61,799 bushels, supplies in the elevators were brought down to 138,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr
On track	$6 11	$5.56	$
To arrive	6.10	5.55	
July	6.10	5.55	
September	6.10	5.43	
October	6.03	5.18	
November	5.93	5.04	
December	5.80	....	

The protest of the Duluth Boa Trade against the proposed increa $5 in the one-day charge hither $2 on grain held in cars for inspe has been sustained by the Comi Commission.

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The farmer and his son are talking things over and the latter has just returned from the poor field and in speaking to his father says: "Dad! Let us buy Small's seeds again. Look at the difference between our fields and John Smith's." Father knew all about this difference before it was called to his attention, but is frank enough in getting down to brass tacks to admit in replying to his son, "There is a **DIFFERENCE IN SEEDS,** and we'll quit monkeying around with any old seed and **BUY** all of ours from **SMALL'S.** Their quality and service can't be beat."

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Beans and Potatoes

Beans and potatoes in Missouri both ow somewhat smaller acreage than t year; condition respectively 89 d 90.

The potato acreage of Ohio has been luced to 150,000 with condition only or two points less than the 10-year erage.

The forecasted production of potatoes Wisconsin is somewhat above nor- l in 1919 with an acreage of 289,000, 98 per cent of last year; condition,

The Michigan Weather and Crop Bul- in dated July 8 says that both beans d potatoes are doing fairly well in at state but would be benefited by re rain.

The estimated acreage to potatoes in chigan is 333,000, 2 per cent less than t year; condition 92, which if main- ned through the season would indi- e a crop of 3,125,000 bus.

Potatoes in Indiana show a slight rease of acreage compared with last ar. The indicated acreage is 7,852,000 s. The sweet potato acreage is prac- ially the same as last year.

The area of potatoes in Minnesota as orted by Field Agent Kirk is 1 per lt less than last year, or 309,000 es, condition July 1, 92. Bugs are orted, but little disease of the vines pears to be present.

The acreage of beans in Michigan, ld Agent Church reports, has been luced considerably from last year, efly in the counties on the southern l western edges of the district. In heavy producing counties where lds have been the best reduction has n less. Total estimated area is 353 es which with condition at 90 indi- es a crop of 3,654,000 bus.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEAN ACREAGE SHORT.

MICHIGAN (6).—The bean acreage e in Eaton County is about 50 per t of last year, and only 10 per cent that of two years ago.—*W. L. Ireland Co., Grand Ledge, Mich.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good lity and condition beans and pota- s, sacked per cwt., unless otherwise ted, as of July 12:

ns—
uffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $7.50@8; pea beans, $7.50@8; wh. kid- ney, $11@11.50; red kidney, $11@11.50.
icago—Prices steady, dmd. slow. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $7.25 @7.50; fair to good, $6.50@6.75; brown Swedish, $5@6; red kidneys, $11@11.50.
ncinnati—Navies, $8.00; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12.75; limas, $10@10.50.
enver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@ 4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.
etroit—H. p. pea. beans, $7.35 cash.
ontreal—The market continues steady for Ontario hand-picked beans which are scarce and quoted at $4.75 in round lots. Three-pound pickers are steady at $4.50. It is said that higher prices are likely to rule between now and the new season. Quebec beans are quiet and steady at $3.50 to $4.—Trade Bul- letin.
ew York—Calif. limas, $9.25@9.50; pinks, $7.25; red kidneys, ch., $12.75@13; pea beans, ch., $7.50; ordinary, $6.75@7.25.
n Francisco—Limas, $9.50; lge. wh., $5.75; sma. wh., $6.50; black eyes, $3.75; pinks, $5.80; red Mexican, $4.25; cran- berries, $5.75; red kidneys, $11.50; teparies, $2.50.

itoes—
ston—Maine, $1@1.25 for old stock. New—East'n Shore, $5@6.
ffalo—East'n Shore No. 1, $6.25@6.50. od demand for new.
icago—New—Market steady, Okla.-Ark.-Miss. tri., $4.50@4.65; Va. Cobb., bls., $7.75; Ky. tri., jobbing, $4.75@5.
ncinnati—Mich., Wis., rnd., wh., $1.35 @1.50 for old. New—Okla.-Ark. tri., $4.25; N. C. Cobb., No. 1, bbls., $7.50; N. C. tri., No. 1, $6.25; early Ohio h.-g., $9@10.
enver—Wholesale prices to jobbers.—Colo. wh., $1.75@2. New—$2.50@3.
dianapolis—New—North'n 150-lb. bg., $3.50; Va.-Bell, bbls., $7.50.
nsas City—New—Tri., $3@3.25; Cobb., $3@3.25.

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New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $4@5; Va., bbl., $4@5; N. C., bbl., $4@4.25.
Montreal—Receipts last week were 3,192 sacks, against 7,867 sacks the week previous, and 2,635 sacks for the same week last year. The market is thoroughly demoralized owing to the large quantities of old potatoes now glutting the market. New Brunswick shippers,

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 12.—Movement of all field seeds is light, new seeds not taking the market, and old seeds not being in demand. Weather conditions have been fine for bluegrass and orchard grass curing and threshing.

A few sales of bluegrass seed at $1.75 a bushel are reported from central Kentucky, but appear to be deals as among farmers, and are probably not bona fide sales, but reported to force a higher market. Cleaners are not buying or having anything to do with such prices as there is not an immediate demand. Missouri seed is figured at 400,000 bushels, and Kentucky at about 600,000, making visible supply of about 1,000,000 bushels, or the heaviest crop of recent years, which should force a lower market.

One or two bona fide sales of orchard grass from the thresher are reported at $3 a bushel, or a dollar a bushel higher than the opening price last year. Crop is of fine quality and promising 200,000 bushel yield for state.

Important Amendment to Canada Grain Act.

Notice has been given by Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, of Canada, of amendments to the Canada Grain Act, which will create a board to be known as the Board of Grain Appeals, to consist of three members, who must be grain experts and who shall hold the office for a period of ten years. The offices of the Board will be located at Ft. William, where it can most conveniently hear appeals from decisions of the Chief Inspector, on samples of grain respecting which the grading is disputed. Provision is also made for the establishment of a Survey Board at Calgary for the district of Calgary.

The amendments provide that all track buyers and owners, and operators of warehouses and silos and all grain commission merchants shall take out annual licenses. In the future no person, firm, or corporation, licensed as grain commission merchant, shall directly or indirectly buy for his own account any grain consigned to him for sale on commission.

Redtop Seed Outlook.

The outlook for redtop seed in southern Illinois, where most of this kind of seed is produced, is good. Though it is estimated by those reporting that the acreage which will be cut for seed this year will be about 10 per cent less than that of last year, the yield per acre is expected to be somewhat better this year, says the *Seed Reporter*. It is expected that harvesting will begin in the most important redtop-seed producing counties about July 15, though in some counties it was reported that harvesting would start as early as July 10. In others it will be deferred until about August 1. Though it is too early to determine with any degree of certainty what the quality of the seed will be, it is believed that it will be good. No price for the new crop, which is not expected on the market until early fall after the threshing of wheat, rye and oats has been completed, has been established but some dealers are reported as making bids of 8 to 12 cents per pound for recleaned or "silver" seed.

Feedstuffs

The Renkes Feed Mill of Sterling, Ill., has been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Co. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and R. A. Norrish is president; B. F. Hoover, secretary; Simon Whistler, treasurer.

M. M. Nowak of Buffalo has just returned from abroad, where he had an interesting trip with side lights on trade affairs that are illuminating. He confirms, as recently suggested herein, that the Scandinavian countries, particularly all nations abroad, will require an enormous tonnage of feed concentrates. Mr. Nowak has sold his Buffalo business to the Curtis Grain Corporation and is centralizing on the Hammond Mill, several items about which have appeared in this paper. He feels that Hammond is centrally located for the attractive purchase of feed materials and the development of markets much broader than possible in the east.

Cottonseed Feed Demand Lags.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—Demand is lacking in the market for cottonseed cake and meal by trade in Kansas City this week. Buying was limited to small orders from grazers in surrounding states. Offerings for immediate shipment were extremely light. New crop cottonseed cake and meal is being offered in a small way, but market interests display little eagerness to take hold.

Ground Feed Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date July 12, has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout the country:

EASTERN.—St. Albans—Dmd. gd., market higher, sup. ltd., c. s. meal 36% any line July and 1st half Aug. del. $78.25; wh. fd. dmd. gd. std. bran $43, Canadian spg. middlings prompt $50.50. Clarksburg—Dmd. fr., offerings gd., spg. bran $41, std. middlings $51, red dog $64. Scranton—Dmd. lgt., sup. norm. Gd. dmd. for linseed, c. s., gluten and other concentrates. Norfolk—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. lgt., std. middlings $52, std. bran $43. Portland, Me.—Stks. fr., dmd. improving, c. lts. spg. wh. bran $42, middlings $49.50, spg. wh. mxd. fd. $50, winter wh. bran $44, winter wh. middlings $50, mxd. fd. $52, c. s. m. 36% $78, linseed oil meal $77, gluten $65.27, stk. fd. $55.59.

CENTRAL. — Terre Haute — Market steady, stks. lgt., dmd. active for all grnd. and mxd. fds. Hopkinsville, Ky. Dmd. gd. for all grnd. fds., bran $58, c. s. meal $59.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—C. S. products especially lgt. in supply. Dmd. for wh. fds. gd., no new crop c. s. fd. offered yet, old 7% offered $68 f. o. b. mills or $3 advance in wk. C. s. hulls firm at $10 blk. and $13.50 skd. 20% c. s. fd. $50; peanut meal offered $53 Ga. pts., locally $62. Red dog dmd. gd. at $70, brown shorts $59, gray $63. Augusta—Sup. all feeds lgt., dmd. lgt., but gd. inquiry middlings and c. s. meal, bran $46.50, middlings $57, gray shorts $60. Columbus—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. gd., bran $44, middlings $59, gray shorts $57.50, brown $56. Savannah—Stks.-rcts. gd., dmd. fr., c. s. meal vy. lgt., higher prices particularly for c. s. meal which advanced $3 during wk., bran $52, middlings $56; offered 20% c. s. fd. $52.50. Mobile—Bran $41, middlings $50, gray shorts $54, brown $52, 33% peanut meal $55, 7% c. s. meal $70. Montgomery—Stks.-rcts. norm., dmd. gd., for c. s. meal vy. gd. with very little available. Bran $44@46, middlings $58@59, gray shorts $58, brown $55, 30% peanut meal $60, 20% c. s. fd. $51. Meridian—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. fr., sup. gd., bran $44.50, brown shorts $54.50, 33% peanut meal $58.50, c. s. meal $70. Vicksburg—Stks.-rcts. fr., dmd. gd., sup. middlings gd., sup. c. s. meal exhausted. Middlings $57. Tampa—Stks.-rcts. lgt., gen. dmd. gd., bran $48, middlings $54.50, gray shorts $58.30, 7% c. s. meal $71.90.

We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.

E. P. MUELLER

5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, July 14.—The demand for millfeed is still strong and the price list is advancing on the heavier grades. Offerings are light and the demand coming from dry districts of the west and northwest holds good. The demand from other sections is moderate, but in total is good and takes care of all of the offerings the millers have to make. Bran is moving the slowest of all, but is well taken care of. Prices in car lots, f. o. b. Minneapolis in 100 lb. sacks. Standard Middlings, $45.50@46.50; Flour Middlings, $51.00@52.00; Rye Middlings, $41.00@42.00; Red Dog, 149 lbs jute, $57.50@58.00; Bran, $36.00@36.50.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, July 12.—Receipts of feed were somewhat larger than the previous period, a total of 21 cars, 9 of which were not graded, being bulletined at the exchange. Prices still cover an irregular range with good grades at $55 a ton. White middlings are more plentiful than other grades. Four cars of bran were among last week's receipts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., July 12.—The demand for manufactured feeds is somewhat better due to high corn. Mill feeds are in good demand with supplies better due to full milling operations.

Quotations are: Bran, $48; mixed feed, $50; middlings, $54; hominy feed meal, $74, sacked and packed, f. o. b. Louisville.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 12.—There is a firm tone to the spot feed market, with middlings especially showing strength. First hand offerings of feedstuff are light and Western advices encouraging. Demand is fair in a jobbing way for sacked bran and middlings. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $42@43; western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $49@50; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $47; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $60.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 12.—The feed market is excited, strong and higher, with offerings light and not equal to the demand, but bran shows less strength than other wheat feeds. Prices are as follows: Bran, $38@38.50; middlings, brown, $50@51; gray, $54@55; mixed feed, $40@45; red dog, $64@65 per ton.

DULUTH.

Duluth, July 12.—As a result of the advances in all coarse grains during the week, quotations in feeds are strong, with ground feeds up $4, ground oats up $2, shorts up $2 and cracked corn up $4.75. Demand from the East for supplies of all kinds was reported better, but millers on this market have comparatively light stocks to offer in view of the reduced basis upon which they have been operating for some time. Quotations follow: Bran, per ton, $38; ground oats, per ton, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, per ton, $62.50; No. 2 ground feed, per ton, $58.75; No. 3 ground feed, per ton, $55.25; shorts, per ton, $46; red dog, per ton, $58; Boston mixed, per ton, $44; cracked corn, per ton, $69.25; rye feed, $35.

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International Sugar Feed Co.
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MEMPHIS.

Memphis, July 12.—Cottonseed meal, 7 per cent ammonia, has jumped again and the people who have any for sale are now asking $69 a ton in carlots. They say that there is demand for every pound, as other feeds are so high in proportion. Hulls have stiffened slightly and are now held at $6.50 a ton loose in carlots.

Bran and shorts are scarce, but there is only limited demand for the former. The latter is much wanted and gray shorts sold a day or so ago around $54@55 a ton. Balanced feed people are taking what little there is for sale. All sorts of mixed feeds are active and firm with prices up during the week. There is more activity in making the oats feeds because of the relative cheapness of the grain compared with corn.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 12.—The local mill feed market is strong due to a good demand with scarce supplies. Production at the local mills is at low ebb owing to light supplies and restricted milling operations will continue until the new crop arrives. Bran and middlings are again higher with increases of $1.50@2. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $39; standard middlings, $49; flour middlings, $52@53; red dog, $59; hominy feed, $68.50; rye feed, $43; old process oil meal, $75; cottonseed meal, $69.50@75; brewers' dried grains, $54, all in 100-lb. sacks. Quotations on gluten feed have been withdrawn due to the strike.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., July 12.—Sales of bran have been made at $2 per hundred, tagged, delivered, for twenty-day shipment. Offerings of bran as yet are not free as mills are just about beginning to grind wheat.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 12.—Prices in the mill feed market displayed decided strength and values were higher during the past week. This was due more to a lack of selling pressure than to any material increase in the demand. Mills have little feed to sell and consumers have to look principally upon traders who have already bought and in transit. New feed is not expected to be offered for some time as mills are now running on very short supplies of old wheat and there appears to be little probability of much increase in offerings of feed until the new crop is available.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 12.—There is a good demand for feedstuffs and with light offerings prices are firm and higher. Fine shipments are especially in good request.

Quotations are for carlots, in 100 sacks, to arrive: Winter bran, spot, $44@45 per ton and $43.50@44.50 per ton to arrive; spring bran, spot, $43.50@44.50 per ton and $42.50@43.50 to arrive; standard wheat middlings, to arrive, $52@53 per ton; flour middlings, $58.50@59.50 per ton; red dog, $64.50@65 per ton; low grade flour, $64.50@65 per ton; rye middlings, $46@47 per ton; fine yellow hominy, $72.50 per ton; fine white hominy, $73@ per ton; reground oats feed, $27@28 per ton; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $77 per ton; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $80.50@81 per ton; cottonseed feed, 36% protein, $58@60 per ton.

BOSTON.

Boston, July 12.—Wheat feeds higher than last week with a better demand reported and offerings extremely light. Special feeds in fair demand with prices generally higher. The following quotations being made on the grades of feeds: Bran, spring, sacked, $43.50 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $43.50; middlings, sacked, $51; mixed feed, sacked, $51@56; red dog, sacked, $67; stock feed, sacked, $64.50; hulls, reground, sacked, $28; hominy feed, sacked, $75.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $76@78. Receipts for the week ending July 12th were 382 tons.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 14.—There is a demand for wheat bran and short feed for early delivery. Supplies for immediate delivery are light because mills have been closed down, waiting for new wheat. The ground feed is in fair demand with prices strong and tending upward. Quotations: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $44; middlings or shorts, $51; horse and mule feed, $52@64; poultry feed, $72@80; stock feed, $52@63; hog feed, $61.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 11.—The market is dull and prices are irregular, sales being reported at $40@41 and $42, and shorts at $43@44.

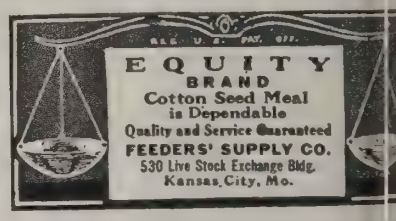
CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 12.—The market has been strong, mill feeds having advanced 1 over the previous week. Supply of bran and middlings is ample for the demand. Hominy and gluten feeds are strong as the supply is moderate. Indications

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

firm prices for cottonseed meal until the new crop of cotton is harvested in August.

TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., July 11.—Gray shorts are quoted here today at $55; brown shorts at $50@54. The demand is good and receipts have been heavier than usual. There have been very few calls for bran, which is quoted at from $43@44. No. 1 alfalfa meal is meeting with some purchases at from $40@42 according to quality. Mixed sweet feeds are offered at a wide range of prices governed by quality. The demand here is always brisk for sweet feeds and the balanced ration is coming into its own more and more each day in Florida.

THE FEED SITUATION.

FEED DEMAND GOOD.

RICHMOND, VA.—Beg to say that we are having a good demand for feedstuffs such as middlings, bran and red dog, and we look for a much better demand from now on. We are always in the market for pure wheat bran, middlings and red dog, and ours is a good market on these staple feeds.—*Robt. M. Smith & Co., R. M. Smith, Richmond, Va.*

FEED DEMAND GOOD.

BOSTON.—We find the demand for feeding stuffs to be especially good for this time of the year. We are told that the farmers are doing so well with the prices they are getting for milk that it encourages them to feed heavy, which is rather unusual for this time of the year. We, however, think the use of balanced rations by farmers is much greater than it ever has been before, and that fewer of them are mixing their own ration. This has been brought about through the high class dairy rations which have been put on the market and also by the fact that labor has been scarce and a mill-mixed ration has been much more economical to feed on account.

It looks now as though the poultry population had increased in great numbers and the outlook for the poultry feed business for the coming season is very bright. In fact, the general outlook for business in our line is good and we are very optimistic regarding the situation.—*The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.*

Kansas Second Cutting.

The second cutting of alfalfa in Kansas, which has practically been completed over the state, shows fair yields and good quality hay," reported H. W. Elliott of the Peters-Elliott Commission Company, Kansas City, who returned late in the week from an extended trip in the southern and eastern sections of the state. "There are large quantities of hay throughout the districts I visited. Most farmers as a rule still hold their first crop of alfalfa, aiming the hay to properly cure before marketing. In addition to the large alfalfa supplies, prairie is in abundance throughout the Sunflower state. The movement of alfalfa and wild hay is light at the present time owing to rush of harvesting and threshing wheat. However, this work is being completed and heavy shipments may be expected again in the next few weeks. Producers manifest bullishness regarding the hay market and declare they will not market their hay unless higher prices are obtainable. But the country is revising ideas of prices for hay, and will not long hold out for the recent record figures which prevailed on the Kansas hay market."

Idaho Alfalfa.

Reports from different sections of Idaho on the alfalfa crop may be summarized as follows: Cottonwood says old hay is scarce and demand strong. Payette new alfalfa is held firmly at $18 in the stack. Same at Wilder where first deliveries are now being made, with second crop ready to cut by Aug. 1. Some new alfalfa has been shipped from Burley to Butte and Salt Lake City but irrigation water is becoming scarce and higher prices are looked for. Gooding reports about the same shipping surplus of alfalfa as last year with new hay selling now at $18 f. o. b. shipping point. Caldwell reports old alfalfa offered at $18.

Alfalfa Department

Some damage to alfalfa in Shelby County, Iowa, is reported from army worm.

The alfalfa market at Seattle shows a decided improvement with prices about $1.25 higher.

The first cutting of alfalfa near Norfolk, Neb., was the best reported in eight years. The second crop looks fine with the plant standing now 14 to 15 inches high and very thick.

Baker, Ore., reports first cutting alfalfa considerably under that of last year in yield owing to shortage of water in the irrigation districts. Lewiston, Idaho, reports new alfalfa short and thin.

The Alfalfa Cereal & Mfg. Co. of Sioux City, Ia., announce letting the contract for the erection of a large cereal mill with capacity of 2,000 bbls., 1,000 tons of alfalfa meal; total investment about $750,000.

To take care of their rapidly growing business, the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. of Lamar, Colo., will open up a branch office at 749 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo. The Denver company operates extensively throughout Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and has recently acquired two more mills. The Kansas City office will be in charge of Mr. W. B. Wood, formerly of Fayetteville, Ark.

Colorado Alfalfa.

TRINIDAD, COLO.—In this vicinity the first crop of alfalfa, or the most of it, is already stacked, and it was as good a yield as most average years. We had a very severe frost here on June 1 and 2, which cut the hay in some places very badly and in others it did not seem to affect it; but on an average it is good, and the most of it has been put up without any rain and it is in good condition.

We have a good prospect for oats, wheat, barley and other small grains, if it does not get hit by the hail or other storms in the next week or two, and the second crop of alfalfa is good where they have irrigation, but where it is dry land farming, if they do not get some more rain, it will not amount to very much.—*The Jamison-Conger Grain & Produce Co., per M. McDermott, Sec'y, Trinidad, Colo.*

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The alfalfa feed market is strong, in sympathy with the strength in other feeds, and there is a good demand, but offerings are light, and are not equal to the requirements.

Prices are as follows: Molasses grain-mixed horse feed—Choice, $63; No. 1, $53; No. 2, $48 per ton. Straight molasses alfalfa feed—Choice, $45; No. 1, $42; No. 2, $39. Alfalfa meal—Choice offered at $39; No. 1, $37@37.50; No. 2, $36 per ton.

Alfalfa hay—Market strong on the best grades, but low grades are dull and slow of sale at a heavy discount. Prices are as follows: Choice, $34@35; No. 1, $32@33; standard, $28@30; No. 2, $20@25; No. 3, $17@18 per ton on track.

Alfalfa Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date of July 12, has the following as regards alfalfa stocks and prices:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 alf. offered prompt shpt. $36; std. alf. offered from Memphis $34.50, No. 2 $31.50 del. Atlanta. Augusta—Rcts. alf. fr., dmd. gd., New Mex. furnishing bulk of offerings, ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $35. Savannah—Stks. none with no inquiries. Miss.—Ariz. offering most attractive prices. Mobile—Rcts. alf. fr., dmd. better. Trinidad and other Colo. points supplying bulk of sup. No. 1 alf. $32. Montgomery—Stks. alf. lgt., dmd. fr. Locally grown alf. used to large extent. Ch. alf. $34.50@35, No. 1 alf. $34. Meridian—Few sales of alf. at $35. Vicksburg—Stks. alf. fr., rcts. fr., dmd. gd. Ch. alf. $29.50, No. 1 $26.50. Pensacola—Ch. alf. $34, No. 1 $33. Jacksonville—Stks. alf. lgt., rcts. lgt., bulk from Kans. and Okla. Ch. alf. $38.50. Asheville—Stks. alf. nil. Rcts. nil. with no dmd. reported. Greensboro—Stks. alf. lgt., rcts. lgt., dmd. lgt. Conditions of alf. not vy. good but improved, very little arriving as timothy is preferred. Wilmington—Stks. alf. nil, also dmd.

Alfalfa Meal Demand Light.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—With bid and ask prices still at a wide difference, little business was witnessed in the alfalfa meal market in Kansas City this week. The few sales made represented more closely the views of buyers regarding prices than the quotations submitted to the trade by mills. The market is in a highly unsettled state, and no improvement is expected until the bid and ask prices become more on a parity. There was a broad inquiry for meal, reflecting the need for supplies among feed mixers of the Southeast, South and Central States.

The extreme range of prices on alfalfa meal, including both the millers' and buyers' views, follows: Choice, $32@37 per ton in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $31@35; No. 2, $25@30; brown, $24@26.

A fair demand prevailed for alfalfa mixed feeds. The grain alfalfa mixed feed, manufactured to meet the requirements of hog producers, is finding a broad market as a substitute for corn; in fact, many holders of corn are reported to be marketing their grain and buying the mixed feed. Prices on the grain mixed feed advanced in sympathy with corn and oats, closing at $47@55 a ton. Other prices were unchanged, No. 1 molasses feed closing at $38.50@39.50; No. 2, $37@38; brown, $35@36.

Big Demand for Alfalfa.

"The alfalfa market is being called upon for the largest supply of hay in the history of the trade for this period of the year," said W. B. Poindexter of North Bros., Kansas City. "This, together with the fact that production of alfalfa is considerably below normal, makes for bullishness in the trade in this variety of hay. Our advices from Oklahoma indicate the state has practically cleaned up its entire second crop of alfalfa, the yields from the second cutting in Colorado are light, and only moderate supplies are available in Kansas. As to the outcome of the succeeding crops, all is dependent upon the weather. Rains would now benefit alfalfa.'

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Hay Department

The first cutting of alfalfa in Boyd County, Neb., went 1½ tons to the acre

Hay crops and pastures are reported in excellent condition in Madison County, Nebr.

The I. C. C. has approved the charge of $2 for holding hay for inspection without limit of time.

It is reported that the hay crop is so scarce in some parts of Montana that horses are practically being given away.

Alfalfa yellows, which leaves a peculiar injury to that plant, can be cured only by cutting as soon as the yellows appear.

The native hay crop in Logan County, Neb., is said to be very heavy and good in quality. Most of it is stacked for winter feeding.

The height of the haying season was on last week in the neighborhood of Ashland, Wis. The crop was more plentiful than in years but labor was more scarce.

A stock feeder from Wheatland, Wyo., after traveling through to Omaha gave it as his opinion that Nebraska apparently has the biggest hay crop in its history.

The first crop of alfalfa near Woodbine, Ia., was saved and was heavy but the army worms took the second. Bluegrass pastures, however, were in a fair condition.

Prairie hay in the neighborhood of Kearney, Neb., is said to be unusually heavy. The early rains gave it a good growth and the hay is in very fine condition.

The hay harvest is on in Iowa and the Weather Crop Bulletin for the week July 8 says the condition of tame hay is 3 per cent higher than reported in the past ten years.

Prairie hay in the North Platte country of Nebraska is above the average. Alfalfa, however, is the poorest all round crop in condition that it has been for a number of years.

The hay yield in Michigan has been shortened by dry weather, but Field Agent Church estimates the crop this year at 2,217,000 tons. This is less than the average, but considerably more than last year's crop, which was only 2,718,000.

The field agent from Ohio says the July condition of clover for hay was 85 or four points higher than the 10-year average; condition of timothy 90, compared with a 10-year average of 79; alfalfa 94, or six points higher.

It is reported from Norfolk, Nebr., that timothy and clover in that neighborhood is the best they have been in the last ten years. The harvest is already made. Reports of yields running 2 to 2½ tons to the acre come in.

The hay crop in Minnesota has made a wonderful growth during the month of June, says Field Agent Kirk. While there was some damage done along the Minnesota River by hot weather it is more than offset by conditions in the rest of the state.

The hay crop in the neighborhood of Winona, Minn., promises very large this year. Clover in many fields is over knee high and so dense as to be almost impossible to walk through it. The hay, however, is still very sappy owing to excessive rains.

The Palouse country of Washington has finished one of the largest crops of alfalfa ever grown there, it is said. Many tracts are going more than two tons to the acre. Farmers are stacking what they need for their own feed and having the rest baled for market.

A sample of alfalfa over 6 ft. high cut from a ten acre patch near Long Lake, Minnetonka, Minn., was shown in a Minneapolis bank. This is twice the length of ordinary alfalfa as cut in California and the Southwest. A second cropping of this character is anticipated.

The field agent of New England reports a big hay crop in Vermont and New Hampshire, but rather light elsewhere throughout New England, the acreage being considerably below these and old hay stocks are low. Timothy, clover, millet and alfalfa, minor hay crops, have made a good growth. Pasture in the north is rather short and dry in the south.

STATE OF THE HAY MARKET.

By F. M. WILSON,
Lamar, Colo.

Pasturage, forage and hay conditions are exceptionally good throughout the entire United States with the exception of several states in the extreme Northwest. Grasshoppers are, however, causing a little trouble in some sections.

Under ordinary conditions, one would expect the market to break. Instead, the Kansas City baled hay market is holding $4.00 to $5.00 per ton higher than a year ago. An explanation of this is that the farmer still has war-time ideas regarding the value of his products and is holding off for a maximum price. Still another explanation might be that the farmer is too busy threshing wheat, or that the weather conditions in some states are such that they are unable to bale.

We do not look for much of a break in the alfalfa market. It is possible that an overproduction of alfalfa meal in August and September may break the market from $1.00 to $2.00 per ton, but this will only be temporary as the demand for alfalfa meal promises to be heavier than ever before, and, while the tonnage is greater, there will be no surplus tonnage to bear the market except during August and September.

The trade will do well to buy heavily within the next sixty days.

HAY SITUATION.

OLD HAY STOCKS GONE.

INDIANA (3).—Stocks of old hay in timothy and clovers have been exhausted for some time. There is an abundance of new timothy and the quality is good. Some has been damaged by the recent floods. No clover to speak of. Alfalfa is fine, but weather may not permit proper curing.—*Peter Baker & Sons, Troy, Ind.*

QUALITY OF HAY GOOD.

NEBRASKA (5).—The quality of hay through our country, both prairie and alfalfa, this year, promises to be very good. The yield will be about 80 per cent on alfalfa and about normal on prairie. The present indications are that the bulk of our demand will be in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. I just finished a trip through these states and find things pretty well burned up. In almost every locality you find the cattlemen grazing their meadows.—*Leopoldt & Pennington, by H. L. Pennington, North Platte, Nebr.*

Florida Hay.

JACKSONVILLE.—Florida is not a hay growing state. In the southern portion of the peninsula, about Brooksville there is considerable Natal hay grown and it is not harvested until the fall. There is also considerable pea vine and crab grass hay grown in the western part of the State. This is not harvested until later on in the summer. Therefore as a state we are buyers of hay.—*Baker & Holmes Co., Jacksonville, Fla.* SEEDS

Southern Hay Condition.

From the July 7 crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. some data with reference to the hay crop in the South may be compiled as follows: Alabama—Northern hay very poor; other sections the pasture is good, except the northwest, where as in the northern section hay is poor owing to too much rain. Arkansas—Hay and pastures generally reported good. Florida—Pastures fairly good to fine. Kentucky—In the southern and western sections hay and pastures (clover) are good; in the central bluegrass for seed especially is good. Louisiana—Pasture and hay good in the northeast. Mississippi—In the southwest pasture and hay good. North Carolina—Northern section pasture and hay good. South Carolina—Northwestern hay fair. Tennessee—Southeastern half hay crop over fair. Virginia—Southwestern pasture and hay clover good.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. Pederson, Correspondent.

No life to trading; dealers awaiting more settled conditions.

Demand light, pastures and hay crops being good locally and to the east.

E. P. Palmer, manager of the Dyer Co., has left for the West on business.

Idaho reports quite a little alfalfa to move eastward but less than a normal crop.

Everything favorable for a large crop of prairie hay, which is being harvested now.

W. E. Hopkins of the Omaha Hay Co. is back from his vacation and ready for the new crop.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Receivers—Shippers
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RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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NELSON GRAIN CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
Grain, Hay, Mill Products
Poultry Feeds, Etc.
MIXED CARS A SPECIALTY

C. A. Olmsted of the Olmsted Hay . from Council Bluffs, Iowa, was a sitor on the hay market this week.

Frank P. Brown of the E. A. Knapp . arrived home from his trip and says had a good time up north and fish- was good.

Although present prices are attrac- e, farmers are too busy with their ier crops to market hay and no heavy vement is anticipated till September. Reports from Colorado, Wyoming and ntana indicate a rather serious ught and production will be cut rt. Some usual producing territory ll most likely be obliged to buy for ir feeding requirements.

Old hay almost cleaned up. Arrivals o 10 cars per day of new prairie sell- ; at $16 to $30, depending on quality. w cars of new alfalfa moving, most which is more or less damaged. It is imated that not over fifteen to twen- per cent of Nebraska first crop of alfa was put into the stack without n. Army worms, or other worms, working in some counties on the ond crop, although at this writing y slight damage has been done. Most the second cutting going into the k in good condition.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

M. Hail, for the past nine years a ler in hay and grain at Roswell, Mexico, has become connected the R. C. Bell Hay Company in sas City. Before engaging in the and grain business at Roswell, Mr. was active in the hay trade here.

A. Fowler of the Gateway Hay pany, a reorganization of the Dou- Hay & Grain Company, has been itted to membership in the Kansas Hay Dealers' Association. The sfer was made from J. H. Dougan. Dougan is arranging to re-enter the trade in Kansas City.

M. Cook, an extensive handler of millfeed, screenings and other sim- commodities, formerly operating at Bluff, Ark., is an applicant for bership in the Kansas City Hay ers' Association on transfer from k Wyrick, a retired forage handler Mr. Cook, after August 10, will cated at 223 Board of Trade Bldg., ansas City.

very active demand is being wit- ed in the market for tame hay," de- d C. F. Arnold of C. F. Arnold & one of the most extensive handlers is variety of hay in Kansas City. South, Southeast and Southwest alling for large quantities of tim- and other tame hay, and difficulty ing encountered in meeting the s of the trade. The acreage of hay in Kansas and Missouri was ably the lightest on record this and while the yields were large, otal tame hay available is light."

oming has begun to make pur- s of hay on account of drouth con- is. Dyer & Co., of which Dan Tilson ad, received the first order for hay the drouth-stricken areas of the west, reporting a sale of 10 cars alfa to a point in Wyoming. "We fill this order with alfalfa from ado and Nebraska," declared Mr. n in commenting on the first pur- in more than two years by the western grazers of dealers in as City. "So far, the demand for from Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Dakotas, northern Colorado and suffering areas, is not broad, but s conditions soon improve the in Kansas City will be called upon rge supplies. And it is probable alfalfa from Kansas will find its nto the Northwest. This was done g the severe winter of 1917, but so s possible Colorado and Nebraska e called upon to meet the require- of the grazers in the Northwest. ddition to alfalfa, considerable e will be shipped into the drouth

nois pastures were in excellent on July 1 as a rule with condition . Acreage of timothy, however, nly 90 per cent of last year.

OMAHA, NEB.

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Cheapest of all high protein feeds and costing less than grain and bran.

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TEL TYLER 678. C. R. HOPKINS, Mgr. 1223 NICHOLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB.

Hay Markets

NEW YORK.

July 10.—The New York Hay exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Reecipts for week.....	3,518	270
Receipts last week.....	3,436	340
Receipts Sept. 1 to date.....195,203		12,368

Prices have continued to decline and there is no certain value on the bulk of the hay arriving. Small baled Canadian hay has made up the great bulk of the supply coming. Large bales are not in any surplus, but most such are of lower grade and values are affected by the glutted market on small baled hay. Advices still indicate a free movement of Canadian hay this way both by rail and river and the immediate outlook does not hold out much hope of a prompt recovery. Railroads report some further increase in stocks in transit.

No. 1 hay has been scarce and it is possible that at certain favored harbor points a car or so of bang-up large bales may still be worked out over $40. But little large baled hay here is good enough to exced $38 and probably most sales range from $35 down indefinitely according to quality. Values on small baled hay are very uncertain. Most of the receipts this week have been in small bales and a large part of very poor quality. The quotation of $34@38 on No. 1 hay in small bales is largely nominal. An occasional car of the best No. 1 if here would probably find an outlet within that range, but at 33rd St. shed we see no small baled hay today good enough to exceed $33 and almost all the recent business has been at much lower prices—from $30 down to $20 with a good many cars of useful hay selling around $23@27 according to the anxiety of the buyer to move same. We see a number of cars of this small baled hay which cannot be sold much above a packing hay value around $15, some probably would be forced to sell even lower to move promptly.

Clover and clover mixed hay have declined with timothy and small bales are selling at very irregular prices.

Rye straw holds steady. We hear of sales of No. 1 all the way from $12@14, though business up to latter figure is confined to small lots and $13 is the prevailing figure: Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$37.00@40.00	$34.00@38.00
No. 2 hay.....	35.00@37.00	28 00@33.00
No. 3 hay.....	29.00@34.00	24.00@26.00
Shipping hay	26.00@28.00	21 00@23.00
No grade	18.00@24.00	15.00@20.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	36.00@37.00	30 00@33.00
No. 1 clover mixed	32.00@34.00	26.00@29.00
No. 2 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	23.00@25.00
No. 1 rye straw...	@13.00	@
No 1 oat straw...	10.00@11.00	@

Effective July 5th, the N Y. C. extended their embargo to cover 130th St., Melrose Junction, Clarmont Park and Port Morris.

BALTIMORE.

July 12.—The supply of all grades and kinds of hay is ample for present trade wants as there is no life whatever to the demand and the gradual filtering through of receipts of loose new hay from nearby country points by farmers' wagons is having a weakening influence upon old baled hay. This new hay, by sharply underselling the old, is making decided inroads where the latter formerly had the call.

Straw—There is not much movement in straw of any kind and the quantity on sale is therefore ample for trade wants.

FRED C. HAYNES CO.
RECEIVERS SHIPPERS
ALFALFA
HAY MEAL
212 Neville Block OMAHA, NEBR.

Market quiet with values in buyers' favor. Quotations follow: (Quotations are for old hay.)

Timothy—No. 1, $37; standard, $35.50@36; No. 2, $34.50@35; No. 3, $29@31.

Light clover mixed—No. 1, $33@33.50; No. 2, $30@32.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $31.50@32.50; No. 2, $27@29.

Clover, nominal—No. 1, $29; No. 2, $26; No. 3, $25.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $11.50@12.

LOUISVILLE.

July 12.—Receipts of hay continue good with fair demand and market firm but showing signs of late season weakness, due to farmers shipping heavier on old hay. Prospects for new hay are very encouraging.

Quotations: Timothy, No. 1, $39; No. 2, $37.50; No. 1 mixed, $36.50; No. 2, $35; No. 1 local alfalfa, $30; clover, No. 1, $28; No. 2, $25; wheat and oat straw, $8; rye, $12.

OMAHA.

July 12.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfaifa, and the demand continues quiet. Market weak and lower. Quote:

No. 1 upland prairie hay, $27@28; No. 2, $20@22; No. 3, $10@14.

No. 1 midland prairie hay, $24@26; No. 2, $18@20.

No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $17@19; No. 2, $13@15; No. 3, $8@10.

No. 1 alfalfa, $22@25; standard, $20@22; No. 2, $15@18; No. 3, $10@14.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

ST. LOUIS.

July 12.—The receipts of hay during the past week have been exceptionally light, averaging about 15 cars.

Timothy—Timothy hay market is strong and higher with light receipts and excellent local demand for the better grades, the medium grades are also in better request as buyers being unable to supply themselves with the better grades have been compelled to accept the medium grades. The lower grades are also well cleaned up but show no improvement in value.

Light Clover Mixed—Light clover mixed hay is firm, with an active local demand for the No. 1 grades, medium grades also in better request and lower grades steady.

Heavy Clover Mixed—Heavy clover hay mixed hay firm. Offerings light and demand excellent. Good new heavy clover mixed arriving here in good condition would sell well.

Clover—Clover hay firm. Excellent demand here for good No. 1 pure clover hay, either old or new. Heated or damaged clover dull and not wanted.

Prairie—Prairie hay market quiet, offerings very light but demand limited.

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Green Meadow, Alfalmo — Alfalfa and Molasses Feeds

Uniform feeds
Prompt service
Quality and Fair Prices

Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co.
Omaha, Neb.

Alfalfa—Alfalfa hay continues strong with an excellent demand for good No. 1 to choice alfalfa hay. Low grades are rather quiet and irregular in price. Do not ship any off grade alfalfa hay here unless you are prepared to accept relatively low prices.

Straw scarce.

Other track sales:

Timothy—No. 1, old, $37@38; standard, $36@37; No. 2, $32@34; No. 3, $28@29; No. 1 headed, $25@26; threshed, $18@20.

Light clover mixed—No. 1, $34@35; No. 2, $30@32.

Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $26@27.

Clover mixed—Choice, $27@28; No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20.

Alfalfa hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $30@31; No. 2, $20@25; No. 3, $17@18.

Prairie—Choice, $29@30; No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@25.

Straw, $9.50.

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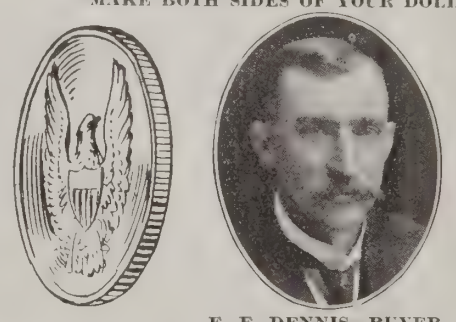
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——ARRANGE WITH US TO HAVE MR. DENNIS CALL ON YOU. HE WILL BUY YOUR HAY ACCORDING TO ITS FEEDING VALUE——
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CINCINNATI - - OHI

DELLINGER & SONS
"STAR BRAND"
Ohio and New York State Ha
BUYERS—SELLERS
BLOOMVILLE - - - OHI

PITTSBURGH.

July 12.—It must be very good hay to be sold here at this time. The lower grades, especially clover and heavy clover mixed hay, are not wanted at any price. Anything less than No. 1 timothy or No 2 timothy is being moved only at buyers' prices and on unsatisfactory terms. Conditions have changed little if any since the last report, but a few cars of strictly high grade hay, No. 1 timothy, can be placed to good advantage. Prices are holding steady with the best at $37@37.50 a ton

CHICAGO.

July 15.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending July 12, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
Total receipts	6,443	5,135	4,53[illegible]
Total shipments ...	1,506	938	6,[illegible]
Recpts. since Jan. 1.	140,212	133,769	151,814
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	32,926	31,420	57,779

In spite of increased receipts of hay, including an occasional car of new, the market absorbed everything and could have taken more. The shipping account continued brisk and has become a conspicuous feature of this market which has done much to sustain prices. Monday's offerings were small and timothy was again higher. We quote:

Timothy—No. 1, $33@35; No. 2, $30@31. No. 3, $23@26; sample, $20@22; threshed, $15@20. New, according to location, $23@ Standard, $32@33.

No. 1 Light Clover, $31@32. No. 1 Clover Mixed, $23@25; Clover, $15@22.

Prairie—Ia., Minn., Dak., $20@24.

Marsh hay feeding, $15@18; packing, $12@13.

Straw—Rye and oat, $10@11; wheat, $7@8.

CINCINNATI.

July 15.—Liberal offerings, largely consisting of the accumulation over the holidays, slightly depressed the local hay market early in the week, but prices were more a matter of quality, and choice timothy and good light mixed held fairly steady, while medium and common stuff were dull and neglected at a wider range of prices from top grades. Receipts toward the close showed a material falling off, which steadied the situation, and timothy and mixed advanced 50c per ton. One car of new containing No. 1 and No. 2 timothy sold at $31 on Tuesday, but a straight car of No. 1 timothy of exceptionally good quality later brought $38—the highest price for new hay ever attained in this market. Plugging tracks are bare of offerings and the market indicative of firmer conditions in the next week.

No. 1 timothy strictly, $38.50@39; standard, $37.50@38.50; No. 2, $36.50@37.50; No. 3, $30@34.

Light clover mixed, $33.50@34.50.

No. 1 clover mixed, $31@34; No. 2, $27@29.

No. 1 clover, $24@25; No. 2, $20@23.

Sample, grassy, $22@26.

No. 1 local alfalfa, new, $27@29

DULUTH.

July 12.—Hay receipts on this market last week were represented by just one car. There was an entire lack of interest on the part of buyers owing to the remarkably good pasturages prevailing and the fact that hay has been cut over wide areas of vacant patches in the cities and towns. That is apparently sufficient to supply local needs at present. In view of the heavy hay crop, operators are looking for a lower range of prices as soon as it begins to move. Prices are urged as follows: No. 1 timothy, $28@30; No. 2 timothy, $24@28; No. 1 mixed timothy, $24@28; No. 2 mixed timothy, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, $26@28; No. 2 prairie, $23@26; No. 3 prairie, $18@20; No. 1 midland, $18@22; No. 2 midland, $10@12; rye straw, $9@10; oat straw, $9@10.

DETROIT.

July 12.—Offerings of loose hay are increasing at the city markets and there is less activity in the carlot trade. The market is easy and quiet. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $34.50@35; standard timothy, $33.50@34; light mixed, $33.50@34; No. 2 timothy, $32.50@33; No. 3 timothy, $29@30; No. 1 clover, $28@30 per ton, in carlots.

BUFFALO.

July 12.—The market here continues very unsettled and is getting lower daily. Farmers want to sell and dealers who bought on the high prices are trying to get out at some price. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $35@36; No. 2, $32@33; and lower grades from $28@30 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS.

July 12.—Recent sales of hay have been made at $33 for No. 1 and $32 for No. 2. Alfalfa hay offered from $28@29.

MEMPHIS.

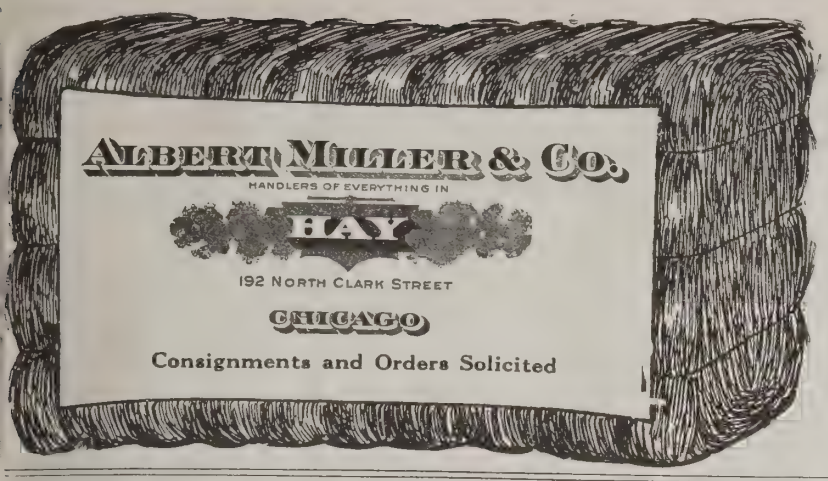
July 12.—More good hay is being received and offerings are larger but it is chiefly alfalfa. Oklahoma and Texas are supplying most of the offers although other sections are beginning to get in the game. Prices are around $33 for choice, $31 for No. 1 and $25 for No. 2, Memphis basis. There is fairly good demand although not up to what it was a few days ago, as many consumers have filled up for the time being. New timothy is being offered and some No. 1 in transit sold today at $36, which is a dollar or so a ton better than sales made a day or so previously. There is little of other kinds being offered.

MILWAUKEE.

July 12.—With the new hay crop about ready for the market the local hay market is inactive with but a scant supply of the old crop still available. Choice and No. 1 timothy are quoted $2 lower and other items also declined. An exceptionally large crop is promised for this season and the first cutting is already under way. Grass is in splendid condition for outdoor feeding. Current quotations are: Choice timothy hay, $28@28.50; No. 1, $27@27.50; 2, $23@24; No. 1 clover, $15@17; light clo mixed, $22@24; red top and timothy mi $22@24; stained timothy, $12@15; ma feeding, $10@11; packing, $9@10; rye str $9.50@10; oat straw, $9@9.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 12.—Baled Hay and Straw—market for hay is weak and demoral and prices are lower and irregular u increased pressure to sell. The offer of choice and No. 1 hay are light there is an ample supply of the med and lower grades on which holders



ious to realize. Straw is quiet with ble supplies at former rates.

imothy hay (according to location)—No. 38@39; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@35. over mixed hay—Light mixed, $36@37; 1, 34@35; No. 2, $31@32.

raw—No. 1 straight rye, $13@13.50; No. 12@12.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13; 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@); No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, 12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

KANSAS CITY.

ly 12.—Sagging prices for prairie hay inued on the Kansas City market this k. From a high point of $43 a ton, the ket has declined to a top of $25. De- s in the wild hay this week amounted 3.50 to $4.50 a ton. Alfalfa displayed a g tone, closing unchanged. Receipts ay amounted to 442 cars, compared 439 last week and 234 a year ago. e was a broad demand for alfalfa, supplies moving to the East and heast and Central States. Strength l in tame hay, and with the exception eclines of $1 to $2 a ton in clover, the et is at a comparatively higher level alfalfa. Tame hay is moving into the heast, South and Southwest. Straw changed. Larger supplies of hay are cted in the next few weeks.

airie—Choice, $24@25; No. 1, $21.50@ ; No. 2, $16.50@21; No. 3, $8@16; pack- hay, $5@7.50.

dland prairie—No. 1, $14@16; No. 2, 3.50.

alfa—Choice, $28@30; No. 1, $26.50@ standard, $20.50@26; No. 2, $15.50@ o. 3, $11@14.

nothy—No. 1, $29@30; standard, $26.50 50; No. 2, $22.50@26; No. 3, $15.50@22.

ver mixed—Light, $28@30; No. 1 27; No. 2, $18@24.50.

ver—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $13@21.50. aw, $8.50@9.50.

NASHVILLE.

14.—Hay prices rule steady, with demand for high grades. Quotations: timothy, $41@42; No. 2 timothy, $38 No. 1 clover, $40; No. 2 clover, $38; alfalfa, $38@40.

BOSTON.

y 12.—The local hay market is easier good receipts and slow demand. Most vers are offering at concessions from week's prices in order to move cars hereby save storage charges. Buyers, ver, are not purchasing old hay to extent as they anticipate that when hay comes on the market prices will rule considerably lower. There is a little city demand but the demand from the country points is practically nothing. Shipments of old hay from Maine and Canada are about cleaned up and haying in these sections is well under way. With favorable weather conditions it is expected that there will be considerable shipments of new hay towards the end of this month, although up to the present time there have been no prices quoted. No. 1 timothy hay is offered at $42@43 per ton, but there is not much of this grade offering. No. 2 timothy ranges at $37@38. No. 1 eastern is quoted at $36@37, and No. 2 eastern at $32@34. No. 3 hay is lower, at $30@31. Clover mixed is quoted at $31@35 per ton for all grades, with fine hay at $28@31 for poor to choice. Packing hay is quoted at $20@21. Receipts for the week ending July 12th were: Local, 181 cars.

The demand for rye straw is quiet with the supply in excess of the demand and the market lower at $16 per ton for the bulk of the offerings. Oat straw held steady at $13@14 with a fair demand. Receipts for the week ending July 12th were: Local, 6 cars.

SPOKANE.

July 5.—Timothy, $38 per ton delivered; $36 by carload; alfalfa, $32 per ton delivered; $3 by carload.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from p. 34.]

president; and G. K. Acker, secretary-treasurer.

Chillicothe, O.—As a comprise the United States, through Major J. J. McConnell, acquisition officer, purchased the entire property of the Weidinger Grain & Supply Co. on the Frankfort Pike at the edge of Camp Sherman. The purchase price was $40,000. It includes the elevator and about 7½ acres of land. About $20,000 damages was included in the purchase amount.

OKLAHOMA.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Middle States Milling Co. has been chartered with $500,000 capital by Frank Foresman, M. A. Snyder and J. T. Lynch.

Madill, Okla.—The Woody-McLelland Grain & Elevator Co., a newly formed corporation, became the proprietors of the plant of the Bobbitt Mill & Grain Co. The Bobbitt Mill & Grain Co., owned by B. F. Smith of Sherman, Texas, has been in business here for two years, purchasing the Marsh Milling & Grain Co. at that time. The Woody-McLelland Grain & Elevator Co. is incorporated for $50,000.

Ada, Okla.—The Ada Mill will undergo a complete overhauling, new machinery will be installed and the capacity of the mill will be increased. Following the improvements to be made in the mill a new and larger warehouse will be erected for handling and storing large quantities of wheat, corn and commercial feedstuffs. The improvements will cost several thousand dollars. G. H. Barnes is manager.

OREGON.

Albany, Ore.—C. J. Johns, manager of the Red Crown Flouring Mill at Albany, Ore., which belongs to the Portland Flouring Mills Co.'s system, announces that the capacity of the plant will be increased to 200 bbls. in time to begin grinding this season's crop.

Portland, Ore.—H. W. Collins, large independent wheat buyer at Pendleton, Ore., and head of the new Collins Flour Mill, with initial daily capacity of 750 bbls. at Pendleton, opened grain offices in the Lewis Bldg., Portland, July 1, in charge of Wm. Kearns.

Portland, Ore.—The Dock Commission of Portland, Ore., has approved the lease of ground at St. Johns for the erection of a new flour mill by the Eagle Flouring Mills Co. The mill will be from 500 to 1,000 bbls. daily capacity with storage facilities of from 75,000 to 125,000 bushels. W. R. Bagot is head of the Eagle company.

Pendleton, Ore.—The 100,000-bushel elevator and warehouse of the Pendleton Elevator Co., formerly owned by the Farmers Union Grain Agency, were leased by the Spokane Flouring Mills for a period of one year, effective July 1. The Spokane Flouring Mills is the parent organization of which the Pendleton Roller Mills is a part.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sturgis, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. is the new owner of the Sturgis Milling Co.

Hitchcock, S. D.—The Hickok Construction Co. has commenced work on the Kindon Elevator.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The McCaull-Webster Elevator at this place has been sold to Zeek & Magum.—Farmers Grain Co., Dell Rapids.

Gregory, S. D.—A dividend of 7 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Co. at this place.

TEXAS.

Brownsville, Tex.—The Champion Grain Co. has changed its name to the Champion Wholesale Grocery Co.

Honey Grove, Tex.—W. L. Dumas of the Dumas Mill & Grain Co. writes that he has gone out of business.

Glen Rose, Tex.—The A. J. Price Flouring Mill Co. is putting in a new concrete elevator at its mill here.

Waco, Tex.—The Waco Grain Exchange has been chartered by B. E. Clements, T. P. Duncan and C. C. Edwards.

Point, Tex.—The Point Milling & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 by J. H. Foster and others.

Wills Point, Tex.—The Home Milling Co. has been organized here with a capital stock of $20,000 for the purpose of erecting and operating a flour mill. E. F. Barnes of Dallas is president; T. J. McKain, vice-president; Worth Thomas, secretary-treasurer.

Waco, Tex.—The Seley-Early Grain Co., which has been operating in Waco for 37 years, has changed its name to the Seley Grain & Seed Co. The Seley interest in the firm has been purchased by the Earlys. W. W. Early will continue to be manager of the firm.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Grain & Hay Exchange has been organized by the Chamber of Commerce and the following officers have been elected: C. P. Shearn, president; J. E. Bishop, vice-president; and D. S. Cage, W. L. Edmundson and Sigmund Rothschild, members of the board of directors.

Whitewright, Tex.—B. B. Kimbell and son, Kay Kimbell, operating the Beatrice milling plant of this city and the Kimbell mills at Wolfe City, have taken over the stock in both corporations and have moved the principal offices to Whitewright. A new charter has been issued to the Kimbell Milling Co. with a capital stock of $600,000.

Waco, Tex.—With the merger of the Seley Grain interests and those of the Cornforth Grain Co. there has come into existence the Seley-Cornforth Grain Co., which is incorporated for $50,000. The huge warehouse owned by the Seley interests will be utilized and a big grain elevator is to be installed. This big warehouse gives 20,000 square feet of floor space. The principal stockholders in the new firm are C. M. Seley, I. W. Seley, Judge H. M. Richey, F. R. Cornforth and J. M. Henshaw. Mr. Cornforth will be manager.

WISCONSIN.

Bruce, Wis.—Edward Ludwig will erect a flouring mill this summer.

Amherst, Wis.—The Jackson Milling Co. is planning extensive improvements on its property here and also at Nelsonville.

De Forest, Wis.—The De Forest Grain & Feed Co. has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is placed at $20,000.

Menasha, Wis.—T. D. Wheeler has disposed of his interests in the Menasha Wholesale Co., grain, flour and feed dealers, to John Hoheisel. The business has been placed in charge of E. V. Weber.

Poplar Grove, Wis.—The Poplar Grove Farmers Co-operative Co. has been organized by farmers of this place and vicinity. The new company has purchased the elevator and mill of Warren M. Webster and will engage in the grain and feed business. The capital is $20,000. E. B. Greenlee is president; Fred W. Marrett, vice-president; and John Foley, secretary and treasurer. D. A. McIntyre will be manager.

WASHINGTON.

Tacoma, Wash.—Wm. Irons of Portland is the new manager of the Puget Flouring Mills. He succeeds Ralph B. Smith.

Palouse, Wash.—The Pacific Grain Co. has closed a deal for the purchase of the warehouses and business of the Farmers Warehouse Co. at Fallon, on the Northern Pacific, four miles south of Palouse, Wash. The consideration is $3,750

WYOMING.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the grain elevator and flour mills of the Denio Milling Co. here. Loss is estimated at $250,000.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as ntioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending July 12:

RN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
mixed.	189¾@198	186 @194	188 @196	182 @191	195 @196	188 @196
mixed.	187½@195¾	.....	185 @195	181 @190	.....	.....
yellow.	190 @200	188 @198	198 @199	182 @192	191 @200	189 @194½
yellow.	188½@198	187 @192	.....	182 @190	.....	187½@193½
white.	193 @203	195 @205	191 @198	190 @194	199 @203	193 @200
white.	195 @202	.....	188 @195	188 @192	.....	192 @199
RS—						
white.	72½@ 80¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
white.	72 @ 80¼	73 @ 79	73 @ 77	70 @ 75	72 @ 79½	71 @ 77¼
white.	70¾@ 80	72½@ 78½	72 @ 78	69¼@ 74¾	71 @ 80	71 @ 76¾
white.	69 @ 78¾	.....	.....	69 @ 74	70½@ 79	.....

neapolis—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.81@189; No. 4 yellow, $1.78@1.85; No. 3 mixed, 1.88. Oats—No. 2 white, 67⅞@76½c; No. 3 white, 66⅞@76c; No. 4 white, 62⅞

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Conditions in the hog and provision trade favored higher prices based on the advances in hogs and grain, but otherwise they were not so much so as in recent weeks. The volume of business is spasmodic and somewhat larger than of late with interest mainly in lard. Prices advanced to new high levels for the present deliveries traded in and closed at practically the top for October with an advance of 47½c, while September gained 22½c, being 17½c under the high point, and July, after a range of $1 with the top $35.45, finished at 25c below that point with a loss of 5c for the week. Short ribs closed 15 to 30c below the high point with losses of 22½c on July and 2½c on September. Pork gained 10c for July, but trading in it was light, while September, after advancing $1.30, closed within 5c of the best prices and a gain of $1 for the week.

Hog prices and product are out of line and there is a good loss in manufacturing regular product, the loss the past week being somewhat widened by the regular movement of hog product and the steady advance in hogs, which put everything out of line.

Export business in refined lard was of liberal proportions with one order here on Friday for 1,000,000 lbs. that brought around 36½c at New York, while some sellers asked 37c. Loose lard sold at $1 under July. With the present cost of labor, a local packer figures that it cost $1.21½ to tierce the lard. A few years ago the cost was around 20c. That July lard should weaken and the September and October, which were practically even with July at one time advanced, created an uneasy feeling, as the July went to a discount of 32½c from the deferred futures, was taken by some as indicating a slower export demand. Removal of the German blockade had no material effect on the buying power that came into the market.

Business in short ribs was disappointing to those who were favorable to the buying side and selling by tired holders with a lack of new speculative buying carried prices off, while in lard there was enormous selling for profits, which, in some instances, were very large. Short sellers covered on the advances and sustained serious losses. Southern demand for meats is disappointing, as the South apparently has abundant supplies. A little export business was on, but at the same time an English house having product sold to that country was asked to defer shipping until current supplies had been decreased.

The interest in pork was limited, with the bulk of the business in September. Hog supplies were liberal and it is expected that the fall run will be 5 to 10 per cent better than last year.

Range of prices in June and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK,			July12.	July5.	July13.
July—					
June	rg..	$52.10	$49.50	$.....	$.....
Pre.	.....	52.25	35.80	.....	.....
Week	....	54.10	53.50	54.00	53.90	44.70
Sept.—					
June	....	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	rg. ..	49.00	48.75	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	52.05	50.75	52.00	51.00	45.20
LARD,						
July—						
June	rg..	36.35	32.55	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	.....	32.57½	21.50	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	35.45	34.45	35.10	35.15	26.10
Sept.—						
June	rg..	35.70	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	35.60	34.80	35.42	35.20	26.15
Oct.—						
June	rg...	34.30	33.62½	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	35.45	34.70	35.42	34.95	.....
SHORT RIBS,						
July—						
June	rg...	28.50	27.40	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	rg....	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	28.80	27.90	28.50	28.72	24.25
Sept.—						
June	rg...	28.40	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	rg....	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	....	28.90	28.15	28.75	28.77	24.70

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—Further advances were scored in provision prices on the market in Kansas City this week, with sales being made at the close around the high point. While demand lacked vigor, packers and other provision interests reported a moderate volume of sales. The East was a good buyer of fresh pork, absorbing the light shipments made to that territory. Local demand for fresh pork was fair to light, buying being restricted by high temperatures prevailing in this territory. Better grades of smoked meats continue to move into Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska for consumption by wheat harvest hands. Lard was quoted ½c higher for the week. Fancy hams and bacons sold well, closing ½c higher. Dry salt and heavy smoked meat were in good demand, following the general trend of prices.

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending July 12, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received.	For week.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs..	.....	3,554	14,071
Pork, bbls..	43	5,303	5,557
Cut mts.,lbs.	3,203,000	144,061,000	248,542,000
Lard, lbs. ..	7,051,000	151,317,000	84,494,000
Shipped.			
Beef, pkgs..	780	98,140	33,196
Pork, bbls. .	862	60,293	59,017
Cut mts.,lbs.	29,416,000	1,580,931,000	602,039,000
Lard, lbs. ..	14,019,000	435,275,000	142,648,000

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	July 12, 1919.	July 5, 1919.	July 13, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,765	1,170	910
Pork, lbs.	335,350	222,300	172,900
Meats, lbs.	39,304,000	36,353,000	36,421,000
Total meat	39,639,350	36,555,300	36,593,900
Lard	15,271,000	12,407,000	8,486,000
Total products.	54,910,350	48,982,300	45,079,900

Cash Meats.

On Monday mess pork was comparatively firm in lard and ribs, and a slightly weaker tone developed. Exports continue in large volume, greatly in excess of the previous year. Quotations follow as of Monday, July 14:

M. pork, new	$54.25@.....
Lard, round lots	34.85@34.90
Neutral, No. 1	35.75@36.00
Neutral, No. 2	31.75@35.00
Shortribs sides	27.50@28.50

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	34⅞@35	34¼@34½
12-14 lbs.....	34¾@34⅞	34¼@34½
14-16 lbs.....	34¾@34⅞	34½@34⅝
18-20 lbs.....	34⅞@35	35 @35⅛
Skinned hams	34 @36	31 @35½
Shoulders	27 @28	25½@26½
Picnics	23½@25¼	23 @24¼
Bellies	34 @38	30 @34
Pork loins	36 @39	....@....

Dry Salted.			
Shoulders	24¾-25	Hams	38 -38½
S. Fat Bks.	28 -30½	Sk. hams	36 -36½
Cir. Bellies.	29 -30¼	Picnics	27 -27½
Rib Bellies.	28⅞-30	E. S. R. Sds.	30 -30½
E. S. R. Sds.	28¼-28½	Sh. Cl. Sds.	33¾-34
S. Cl. Sides.	30 -30¼	E. S. C. Sds.	30 -30½
E. S. C. Sds.	28½-28⅝	Rough Sides.	30 -30¾
Plates, reg...	24¾-25¼	B'kfast Bac.	38½-39
Butts	24¾-25		

Live Stock at Stock Yards.

The Bureau of Markets gives the following summary of the movement of cattle and hogs for the month of June,

	Cattle. 1919.	Cattle. 1918.	Hogs. 1919.	Hogs. 1918.
Receipts—65 Mkts.—				
June	1,587,548	1,815,475	3,788,600	2,987,814
Change	—227,927 or 12.6%		+800,786 or 26.8%	
6 mos.	10,268,432	10,663,307	25,241,678	23,490,391
Change	—394,875 or 3.7%		+1,751,287 or 7.5%	
Shipments—63 Mkts.—				
June	713,373	760,338	1,351,794	1,004,846
Change	—46,965 or 6.2%		+346,948 or 34.5%	
6 mos.	3,556,786	4,108,873	7,807,278	7,990,734
Dec.	552,087 or 13.4%		183,456 or 2.3%	
Local Slaughter—63 Mkts.—				
June	932,695	1,062,471	2,631,294	1,984,652
Change	—129,776 or 12.2%		+646,642 or 32.6%	
6 mos.	6,124,059	6,461,283	17,613,413	15,437,824
Change	—337,224 or 5.2%		+2,175,589 or 14.1%	
Stockers and Feeders, —63 Mkts.—				
June	271,438	392,644	50,336	52,279
Dec.	121,206 or 30.9%		1,943 or 3.7%	
6 mos.	2,001,035	2,021,875	456,550	407,778
Change	—20,840 or 1%		+48,772 or 12%	

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To July 12, 1919.	To July 13, 1918.
Chicago	2,728,500	2,687,500
Kansas City	1,148,100	1,062,200
South Omaha	1,085,100	940,700
St. Louis	956,400	931,900
S. St. Joseph	652,200	652,100
Indianapolis	603,600	441,600
Milwaukee	156,900	150,400
Cudahy	315,900	380,400
Cincinnati	286,600	263,000
Ottumwa	172,500	172,300
Cedar Rapids	180,200	148,700
Sioux City	559,600	557,800
St. Paul	439,600	409,700
Cleveland	432,000	374,500
Louisville	65,600	45,200
Wichita	125,300	166,000
Detroit	230,900	273,300
Nebraska City	114,900	91,000
Fort Worth	165,600	165,700
*Oklahoma City	136,500	151,900
Above and all others.	12,194,000	11,583,000
For the week	615,000	606,000
Preceding week	485,000	535,000

*Report for week ending July 5 missing.

Weights are reported as follows: 239, 220, 199, 206, 206, 253, 201, 258, 226½, 204, 226, 228. Reports of quality: Three "good," one "good mixed," and two "fair."

JUNE CATTLE AND HOG RECEIPTS.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following receipts of cattle and hogs in principal markets in June, 1919 and 1918:

	Cattle		Hogs	
Market.	1919	1918.	1919.	1918.
Baltimore	16,353	17,409	62,730	54,673
Boston	7,105	7,631	2,466	1,1[illegible]
Chattanooga	681	624	1,226	6[illegible]
Chicago	299,947	307,521	780,642	512,529
Cincinnati	30,597	39,104	128,082	116,[illegible]55
Denver	58,591	91,185	30,569	27,412
Dublin	62	57	80	0
E. S. Louis	85,371	113,427	305,495	223,335
Fostoria	675	922	7,512	5,[illegible]96
Jersey City	63,317	62,802	29,605	32,765
Kan. Cy.	159,999	164,615	290,752	225,101
Knoxville	947	1,068	2,719	1[illegible]
Lancaster	7,768	18,812	1,310	38,235
Louisville	13,532	18,359	65,998	62,851
Marion	752	29	15,565	2,572
Memphis	100	390	115	212
Milwaukee	28,462	30,275	35,205	22,822
N. Orleans	13,236	10,932	2,833	2,821
New York	34,739	34,897	43,912	45,204
Omaha	96,137	118,897	302,619	284,860
Peoria	2,349	2,719	35,437	28,594
Philad'a	17,371	21,529	23,328	23,171
Pittsburgh	49,098	41,984	123,633	115,109
St. Joseph	35,561	42,705	198,017	139,602
St. Louis	4,441	9,926	50,420	60,536
St. Paul	70,615	76,821	183,927	119,721
Wash'gt'n	1,654	1,207	3,539	3,100
Totals	1,099,460	1,235,847	2,727,536	2,150,039
Sheep	.....	.....	1,280,339	1,038,226

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices of hogs last week were $24.10 at Buffalo, made early in the week, and four markets had hogs at $23 or better. Top prices for the week, as compiled by the *Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$22.50	$22.65	$22.80	$22.85	$22.95	$23.00
Kan.City	22.00	22.10	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.30
Omaha	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.10	22.25	22.25
St.Louis	22.50	22.60	22.75	22.65	22.70	22.65
St. Joe.	21.90	22.00	22.30	22.30	22.40	22.55
Sx. City	21.60	21.60	21.80	21.90	22.15	22.25
St. Paul	21.00	21.30	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Ind'polis	22.10	22.25	22.60	22.70	22.55	22.60
Buffalo	24.10	23.75	23.85	23.75	23.80	23.90
Pittsb'g	23.75	23.90	23.65	23.50	23.50	23.50
Clevel'd	22.95	22.90	22.90	22.80	23.00	23.00
L'isville	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.25
H. top..	$24.10	$23.90	$23.85	$23.75	$23.80	$23.90
L. top..	21.00	21.30	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Av. top.	22.35	22 40	22.60	22.55	22.65	22.65
Wk. ago	21.35	21.50	21.85	22.15	Hol.	Hol
Gain ...	1.00	.90	.75	.40	.....	....

Cattle prices advanced and closed at the highest of the week and the best in some time, the finish being as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$15.00@17.50	$8 50@15.25
Kansas City	10.25@16.00	6.75@13.25
Omaha	10.00@15.75	6.50@12.75
St. Louis	10.25@15 50	6.75@12.50
St. Joseph	10.00@15.25	6.60@12.25
Sioux City	10 00@15.00	6.50@12.00
St. Paul	10.25@14.50	6.50@12.25

Sheep and lambs were highest early and lowest at the close, as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.00@17.50	$7.75@11.00
Kansas City	9.50@16.75	4.00@ 9.25
Omaha	9.25@16.95	4.00@ 9.00
St. Louis	9.00@16.75	4.25@ 9.25
St. Joseph	9.00@16.50	4.25@ 8.75
East Buffalo	13.75@18.00	6.00@ 9.25
Pittsburgh	14.00@18.00	6.25@ 9.50
Jersey City	16.00@19.75	7.00@ 9.75
Louisville	13.00@17.00	6.00@ 9.50

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The $23 hogs producers have been talking abou a long time materialized Satu numerous sales being made at tha ure, and showed an advance of above the high point of the prec week. Average price on Saturday $22.30, compared with $17.75 last Average for the week was $21.95 highest known, or 65c above the ous week, compared with $17.20 year. It was also $11.75 higher tha eight-year average. Trading thr out the week was at the highest in the history of hog trading. Shi were heavy buyers, taking more th any time for this period in July, dians being active. While the big ers were only moderate buyers, alth their purchases were 151,500, com with 105,500 the previous week 140,300 last year. The Armour in took only 31,100, Swift 35,900, 11,900, and Wilson 11,000. Total re here were 152,442, against 148,16 year. Shipments were 26,421, a 10,892 last year. Average weigh 239 lbs., the heaviest since last Se ber, compared with 239 lbs. the pr week and 243 lbs. last year.

It was a better week for the men with steers up 75c to $1.25 an cies sold at $2 over the recent low Top prices for the week were $17.5 highest since May, and were Thursday, compared with $15.7 previous week and $18.10 last yea erage price of beef steers for the was $15.10, against $13.85 the pr week and $16 last year. Cows an ers advanced 50 to 75c for the with the close firm. Offerings we so heavy and demand better. steers sold up to $15.50, with many at $15, but comparatively few brought more than $13, except fa with sales at $13.50@14. A greate of the cows and heifers ranged be $9.50 and $12.10 with an avera $10.80, a gain of 35c for the week.

Bulls were in active demand all sorts of buyers with prices u for the bulk of sales, with fair t at $9.50@9.75 and common do $8.50, with the range $8.50@11. the average $10.25, or 90c higher the previous week. Bolognas av $9.40, against $8.70 the previous Canners and cutters averaged $ gain of 20c. Calves were in acti mand, shippers buying freely, ow Eastern markets being higher. prices were $19.25, the best sinc September, and the finish was 35 higher for the week. Average $18.75, a gain of 75c.

Stockers and feeders were in demand and prices were little ch Choice sold up to $12.90, with co tively few above $11.50, and the l sales at $10@11.40, with an aver $10.70, or 15c better than the pr week. Arrivals here were 56,195, a 63,466 last year.

Supplies of sheep and lambs larger at $1.12, being 112,369, a 73,075 last year. The top pri sheep were $10.50 and the bulk o at $8@10.25, with the average $9 25c higher than the previous we compared with $12.25 last year. were 25c lower with the top $17 10c under the previous week, an pared with $19 last year. Bulk o were at $16.75@17.50, an aver $17.10, or 30c higher than the pr week and $1.60 lower than last The twenty markets had 297,300 for the week, or 27,000 more th previous week.

Receipts of hogs at the twent kets were 724,500, against 543,0 previous week, and cattle 2 against 175,200 last year.

Estimated receipts at Chica this week: Cattle 63,000, hogs 1 sheep 110,000. Receipts last year tle 78,962, hogs 142,841, sheep 82.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, July 12.—Further general provement in prices was witnessed in e Kansas City trade in live stock this ek, despite the fact that receipts of gs and cattle increased. The sheep vement was reduced. Only hogs showed gain in arrivals over the total of a year). Harvest work in wheat fields was factor in the light movement of cattle. d it is expected that the coming week l bring larger offerings.

dvances of 50 to 65 cents were scored hogs, the market reaching a top of .35, a new record, with light weights ing to best advantage. At the close average cost of droves was slightly in ess of $22. A year ago the top on hogs $17.70. Demand was general, with ppers good buyers, although the premi- on porkers here as compared with cago a part of the week restricted the side buying. Some light, fancy hogs e taken here to go to packers in the rior of Kansas. Demand for stock pigs exceptionally strong, with supplies not al to the demand. Besides the pigs, sows weighing 150 to 200 pounds are g back to the country for feeding. k pigs sold up to $21.50, a record price. itial receipts of cattle from the dry itory in Wyoming were a feature of market for cattle. Reduced supplies n Kansas, however, made the week one moderate arrivals, the total receipts g only 34,400 head. Wyoming cattle up to $11.50. Idaho and Oregon also supplies. Kansas wintered grassers up to $14.50. The top on steers was 0, against $18.35 a year ago. Calves as high as $17.25, closing $1.50 higher, ving the sharpest gain. The market eneral was 50 to 75 cents higher and uch as $2 over the low time in June. s sold up to $12, and heifers up to 5. Demand for stockers and feeders oved, with the light supply selling 25 cents higher. Pasture conditions in Southwest are good, which is en- aging holding of cattle from market urther gains.

eep and lambs gained 50 cents, and s sold up to $16.85. Shorn ewes closed o $7.50, and clipped lambs up to $12. lings closed at a range of $10 to $12. ding ewes were strong. Demand for ng stock improved.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Corresondent.

tional Stock Yards, Ill., July 12.—Our e run this week was very moderate. this condition following the light re- s of Fourth of July week has had the t of sending the market skyward on illing kinds. Beef steers are $1.50 to gher than a week ago, the advance most marked on the medium handy ht kinds. The top was made on a of long yearlings weighing a little r than 900 pounds, which brought $16. h was almost equal to the best price this year for this class of cattle.

ere is a sharp contrast between the er and feeder trade and the slaughter trade. On some of the better offer- in this class the market was higher mpathy with the butcher market, but e medium and common kinds the trade he week has been dull and barely y in tone. Some good south Texas are still coming and we expect the ment of Oklahoma cattle from the nation will begin perhaps within the week or ten days.

hog market continues very active igh prices still prevail, $22.75 being for 220-lb. hogs on Monday of this and while there has been some lit- ctuation, the general basic price has lose to steady for the entire period. uality of the offerings has been fair. veek's closing quotations are: Mixed utchers, $22.15@22.60; good heavies, @22.65; rough, $18@20.75; light, $22.20); pigs, $16.25@21.50; bulk, $22.15@

re has been a right fair supply of and lambs during the entire week he market averages pretty close to with a stronger tendency. The best we are receiving are coming from cky, and they topped the market this at $17. The feature of the market is sistent demand for good breeding They seem to be wanted in all por- of our territory.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

uce McCullough, Correspondent.

h Omaha, July 12.—Cattle receipts eek have been about 22,500 head, was not at all heavy for this time year. The market scored one of the st advances in the history of the and closing prices for beef steers ll of $1@1.50 higher than the week is and fully $2@3 higher than at the me a little over two weeks ago. corn-fed beeves, both heavy and re selling at $15.75@16.25, with fair l kinds largely at $14.75@15.50 and mmoner grades from $14 down. a few western grass cattle arrived the week and sold about $1 higher, the beeves bringing $13@14. Cows fers shared in the general improve- showing an advance of 50c@$1 as ed with a week ago. The range es is practically from $5.50@14.25, good butcher stock going largely @11. Veal calves were half a dol- her for the week, the best beeves 16@16.25. There was also consid- mprovement for the outlet for bulls, etc., and advance of 25@50c in the range being from $7.50@12 50. y for stock cattle and feeding was better than it has been any time recently and indications are that the outlet will be somewhat broader from now on. Prices ruled about 50c higher for the week, with best fleshy feeders bringing $12@13. Ordinary stock cows and heifers as well as stock steers were rather slow sale all week at unimproved figures.

Although hogs have been coming to market more freely than at this time last year, there were no indications of any let-up in the demand and values closed 50@75c higher for the week. All classes of buyers are favoring the lightweight loads and discriminating sharply against the rough and heavy hogs, so that the range of prices is wider than it has been for some time. There were over 10,000 hogs here today and the market averaged not far from steady, best lightweight loads bringing $22.25, the highest price ever paid on this market. Bulk of the trading today was at $21.60@22.

The run of sheep and lambs has been fairly liberal, but owing to healthy competition from the feeder buyers the market has been active and strong most of the time and values are around 25@50c higher for the week. Best fat lambs are selling around $16.50@17.25 and best feeder lambs around $13.50@14.25. Yearlings are going at $10.25@11.25, wethers at $9.25@10.25 and ewes at $6.50@8.50.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Ft. Worth, July 12.—Another week of relatively good prices featured the trade in the cattle division. Receipts have been somewhat larger, but the demand has been ample to take care of exerything without forcing salesmen to peddle. In fact, the market has been decidedly the most active experienced within recent months when receipts have been as liberal as those of this week.

Best fed steers are now selling around $13.50@13.75. South Texas cattle of cake and grass feeding sold at $12@12.75, and good grass cattle cleared as high as $12.10. One car of choice cows brought $10.75, and a large number of consignments have gone at $9.50@9.75. Choice heifers reached $13.50. Four or five carloads of calves notched $16, as against an extreme high range of $15 for all previous years, and a top of $14.75 for all other months of the present year.

The hog market has also been a stem-winder and the week closes with an advance of 50@60c. Early in the week the $22 basis was reached. This was later boosted to $22.25 and on Friday several consignments sold at $22.35. Receipts have been very meager and large numbers of hogs are being brought in from other centers, Armour & Co. having received two trainloads direct this week from Sioux City. Pigs are selling around $1 higher than at last week's close, the best clearing at $19.50@19.60.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, July 12.—Our market this week has been exceptionally good. prices being higher on almost everything. steels brought higher prices here this week than they have for five weeks. The top was $12.75, which was paid on some Texas steers on Monday. Although the runs were not as large as could have been handled, everything went satisfactorily, and prices remained steady throughout the week, being called 50c higher the fore part. Salesmen here were alive to the fact that the packers needed more killing cattle and they were right there on the spot early, natives forming the bulk of the run for the week. The market closed with a lighter run and the prices going on a steady basis.

The hog market has rapidly been climbing to the top. The $23 mark was not so very far off, $22.30 being paid Saturday and the market was called $1.50 to $2 higher than a week ago. The week closed steady on hogs, although they are very scarce here.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, July 10.—At Winnipeg select hogs were steady at $22.50 throughout the week. The cattle trade was only fair and but few steers made the top of $12, the prevailing prices being from $9@10.25. At Montreal prices were strong on all classes of butcher cattle and some loads of very good steers brought $13@13.75 per cwt. early in the week. Select hogs ruled $22.50 per cwt off cars although a few sales were made at $23.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week ...	192,525	61,140	131,712
Preceding wk.	115,787	44,567	61,640
Last year ...	157,809	60,110	63,604
Shipments—			
Past week ...	30,546	20,698	21,974
Preceding wk.	18,884	13,408	9,020
Last year ...	19,981	12,296	7,402

Corn-Fed Hogs.

The season for choice corn-fed offerings is quickly coming to an end and with anything like a fair demand prices should continue on a high basis but consumers are balking at the price they are being forced to pay and although trade does not appear exactly top heavy, nevertheless quotations look dangerously high and as some of the learned experts assert prices are riding for a fall. —*Clay, Robinson & Co.*

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of July 12, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	192,525	30,546	157,809	10,981
St. Louis	71,034	25,452	52,089	12,974
Kansas City	60,464	11,913	59,730	9,218
So. Omaha	84,621	23,299	74,888	20,976
S. St. Joseph	38,103	3,734	44,232	6,248
Indianapolis	50,471	24,132	61,234	31,167
Cincinnati	23,866	10,610	30,509	18,509
Louisville	12,132	8,617	15,712	12,563
Sioux City	77,520	43,005	62,833	28,852
July 12.....610,736		181,348	559,036	151,719
July 5.....430,087		111,050	462,411	102,701
June 2,551,368		632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May 3,013,281		735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April 2,142,167		577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...3,113,488		922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .2,812,491		733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January ..3,342,718		716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	7,508	663	6,314	1,114
Cleveland	10,730	2,649	15,423	3,548
S. St. Paul	40,075	18,018	34,169	12,770
Pittsburgh	12,522	5,008	12,190	4,876
Milwaukee	28,012	81	22,124	1,663
Wichita	9,220	none	9,716	148
Okla. City	2,798	833	4,730	1,622
July 12.....110,865		27,252	104,668	25,771
July 5.....		.....	91,841	19,664
June 28.....113,287		26,028	115,844	20,994
June 21.....127,811		30,480	109,546	24,076
June 14.....129,263		29,017	107,434	23,560
June 7.....151,240		31,928	95,701	25,623
May 638,359		151,430	565,612	133,551
April 458,580		124,981	509,913	120,747
March 683,728		172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...656,056		133,435	623,588	668,308
January 823,414		171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of July 12, and totals with comparisons **for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:**

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	61,140	20,698	60,110	12,296
St. Louis	26,151	6,460	33,304	4,885
Kansas City	35,766	9,974	62,388	17,054
So. Omaha	22,522	4,989	24,429	3,709
S. St. Joseph	6,906	1,394	13,019	1,891
Sioux City	7,830	4,188	11,270	4,106
July 12.....160,315		47,703	204,520	43,941
July 5.....119,310		35,181	159,371	33,276
June 626,578		224,388	726,308	204,589
May 826,245		295,049	806,582	269,220
April 621,328		60,365	841,602	280,316
March 811,776		315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...750,061		289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..1,255,784		304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	36,207	6,276	15,945	16,472
Cleveland	4,035	127	5,766	105
S. St. Paul	17,679	10,312	30,497	15,198
Wichita	2,345	136	6,255	2,949
Indianapolis	11,172	6,220	9,694	5,254
Cincinnati	5,336	1,057	6,627	2,152
Louisville	4,199	2,236	5,472	4,198
Pittsburgh	1,703	682	2,333	932
Milwaukee	8,524	1,079	7,211	783
Okla. City	9,159	1,603	15,033	2,058
July 12.....100,359		29,728	134,833	50,099
July 5.....		.....	88,855	27,114
June 28..... 88,301		24,580	100,622	36,849
June 21..... 82,344		23,892	117,920	34,897
June 14..... 71,352		26,138	99,007	30,344
June 7..... 76,543		30,257	98,334	33,369
May 496,508		187,176	483,815	169,063
April 443,976		135,957	428,205	186,076
March 383,202		144,882	490,419	166,035
February ...296,167		114,212	309,968	94,298
January 419,274		123,321	360,094	83,477

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of July 12, and totals as compiled by **THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:**

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	131,712	21,974	63,604	7,402
Kansas City	19,766	4,517	21,986	10,755
St. Louis	33,509	6,173	25,729	5,368
S. Omaha	63,570	29,165	39,716	14,226
S. St. Joseph	10,330	330	16,011	126
Sioux City	3,802	1,807	1,899	.....
Ft. Worth	3,610	258	7,999	1,709
S. St. Paul	4,569	2,553	1,471	282
Cleveland	3,548	54	1,985	207
Cincinnati	17,875	13,176	19,800	16,817
Louisville	25,716	23,438	29,749	26,672
Indianapolis	2,456	1,927	3,627	3,220
Pittsburgh	5,280	2,112	3,917	1,566
Milwaukee	1,207	none	841	207
Wichita	55	none	8	.....
Okla. City	458	262	526	159
July 12.....327,463		107,746	238,868	88,710
July 5.....		.....	203,592	74,800
June 28.....267,247		92,577	262,947	94,041
June 21.....254,557		76,898	234,183	71,478
June 14.....246,021		65,150	169,420	51,594
June 7.....207,525		47,108	157,203	42,479
May 1,053,928		274,329	798,958	232,757
April 777,626		200,211	645,281	183,410
March 708,739		182,935	932,366	282,490
February ...714,924		187,341	721,520	217,685
January 966,829		265,218	762,292	211,826



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DEATH OF MAX PATTON.

Max M. Patton, president of the Taylor-Patton Co., Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Ia., one of the largest operators in the great corn state, died last week as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Patton was ill only from Friday until Wednesday, so that his death came as a great shock to his many friends in the trade and was the more regrettable as he was just in the prime of life. In addition to being prominently identified with the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Mr. Patton was well known as a Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. His widow, father, two sisters and three brothers survive him.

TRADE MENTION.

The Sawers Grain Co., Chicago, has published a grain map of Illinois, showing the acreage and production of wheat, corn and oats in each county, and the name and location of county seat. It is very interesting and valuable to those working in the state.

The Moore-Lawless Grain Co., Kansas City, has published a set of cards showing rates on all grains per bushel, with 3% war tax added, at all rates per cwt. from 5 to 22½c; also prices of all priced wheats and grade (1, 2 and 3) at Kansas City and Gulf Ports; and also the standard grade rules for wheat, corn and oats. They are fastened together and will be found very useful.

Raymond P. Lipe of Toledo, has sold his large hay warehouse at St. Albans, Vt. It is one of the best in the country, located near the Canadian line, and was of great service prior to the war in the operations of the company with Canadian trade and afterwards in both private and army hay contracts. In speaking on business generally, Mr. Lipe counsels caution in handling present high priced feedstuffs, unquestionably good advice to all, but particularly to those who have not seen as many normal and unusual years pass as has Mr. Lipe.

Operating in Hay at Chicago.

W. E. Haynes of the Nusbaum-Haynes Co., 90 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill., when in attendance at the Detroit meeting of the National Hay Association, suggested that clover supplies would be large in Chicago territory this year. They are encouraged in this belief by such advice from their shipping and farming friends. This firm is a comparatively new operator in the Chicago field, although H. E. Nusbaum and Mr. Haynes have been conversant with hay and feeding grain business for a long time. It is, however, as reported by Mr. Haynes, gratifying to be told that the National Hay Association convention was of great benefit to those present. This bears out the contention always offered in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, that to pass along good information to your neighbor and competitor is the best assurance of all 'round satisfactory business, and it is this class of trade the Nusbaum-Haynes Co. is endeavoring to build up.

RRP OATS CONTRACTS.

A rather unusual situation has arisen in Texas, particularly in the neighborhood of Waco, in connection with contracts for red rust proof oats. It appears (although it may be well enough known and understood in the South) that it is the practice of dealers in Texas, where the best red rust proof oats are grown, to contract with the farmers for the delivery of these oats of No. 3 grade or better, these contracts being entered into before the oats are sown, sometimes, and certainly before they are harvested and their quality can be known, the dealers then in turn contracting to deliver to buyers in the East, that is to say the Southeast, where these oats are largely used for seed as well as for general consumption purposes, to deliver No. 3 RRP oats or better. In ordinary years there is no difficulty in following out the sequence of contracts and deliveries, for the oats as a rule will grade No. 3 or better. But this year it happens that Texas has had an unusual amount of moisture, in the shape of rains, and now that the oats are harvested and are being delivered on contracts the oats are in many instances grading not above No. 4.

Many dealers have accepted the oats tentatively and forwarded them on their contracts to Eastern buyers, by whom they are being rejected as not up to contract grade, and in cases where a delivery of the contract grade cannot be made by the dealer, the Eastern buyer is entering suit for damages; and the dealer in his turn has in many cases begun suit against the farmer for default of his contract.

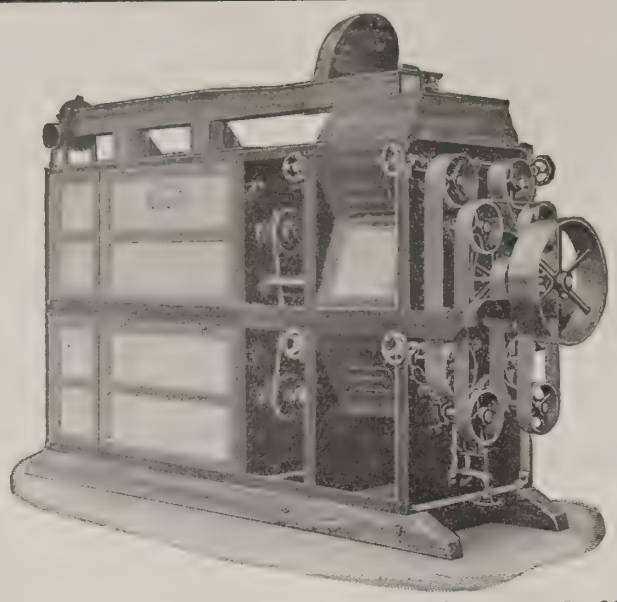
The first result of this state of things is that the licensed inspectors around in the RRP districts of Texas are finding life considerable of a burden at this time, because the farmers and dealers insist they are not getting square deals on the grading. Of course, the oats ought to be better, but the inspectors declare they are not, and inspection controversies are being put up to the district supervisors' offices and in some cases contested samples have been forwarded even to the Board of Review at Chicago for verification of the grading. In almost all instances the original licensed inspectors' grading has been sustained. The oats, undoubtedly because of the wet weather, have fallen down very materially in quality and the usual abundance of No. 3 or better grades is not to be found this year.

The situation is quite an interesting one and is peculiar in that the suits on contracts are running back to the farmers. It will be rather interesting to follow up some of these actions to know just how the farmer will come out in such a deal.

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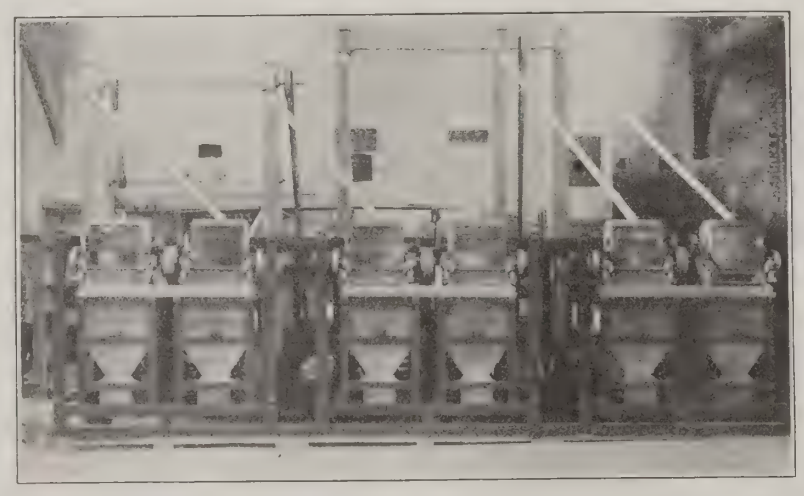
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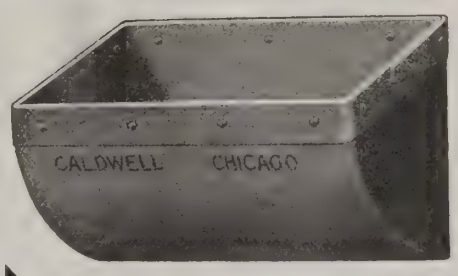
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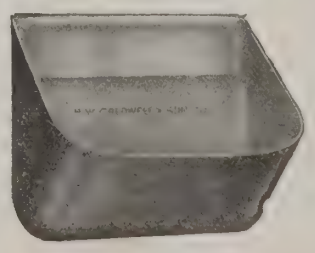
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

VOL. LXXXII. No. 4 WEEKLY | CHICAGO, JULY 23, 1919 | $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

BUSINESS is still laboring under the weight of labor's unrest and labor's unreason. In the New as in the Old World human progress is threatened with stoppage because of this pressure, an explanation for which can be found only in a misconception of the nature of the economic system which inevitably must order the material existence of men. This system, whether directed by "capitalism" or by socialism, by individualism or by collectivism, must in the very nature of things consist of "two complex operations, constantly interacting, known as production and consumption of wealth." The first must precede the second. Unless the raw materials which the earth contains or produces from year to year are first converted by labor into finished foods suitable for the use of men, as food, shelter, wearing apparel or instruments adapted to the varied necessities of daily life or for further productive processes, there can be no consumption.

But the war has completed the upset of all popular notions of this relationship. It disarranged industry in all parts of the world by diverting it from the making of goods to be consumed normally for the comfort and welfare of men to the making of goods to be immediately destroyed without rendering a permanent service, and disarranged consumption by artificially increasing it beyond the capacity of production as now controlled. The result has been a progressively intensifying scarcity of all kinds of goods for peaceful consumption. The reserves of these things have been used up; and now the world is facing a scarcity of all these things that men need to resume living in a state of peace. The fact that in our own country there is apparent plenty conceals the fact that from our own stores the whole world must be supplied until European industry is re-established. Unknown to most "men in the street," our great surplus, which should mean plenty and comfort for us, is going away from us as fast as ships released from war service can take it. And since in exchange for the goods we send abroad comparatively little but evidences of indebtedness is coming back which is ready for consumption, the scarcity of goods of all kinds in Europe is thus making itself felt here by the process of equalizing a diminished supply to an enhanced demand.

It ought to be clear enough to the thinking man that there is but one way to relief, and that is to produce more in order to relieve the scarcity and to conserve the available supply by economy in consumption until the reserves are replenished and Europe shall be producing her share. But there is no popular teaching of such a program. The daily newspapers temporize with the ubiquitous strike as cause to the high cost of living, but it is rare to find any of them an explanation for this high cost which appeals to common sense and does not encourage discontent due to misconception. The Administration itself is equally lacking in frankness of statement. The Department of Agriculture seeks a remedy for the cost of foodstuffs in its own control and direction of their distribution, while the Department of Justice and the Trade Commission play to the gallery, or the grand stand, by camouflage attacks on profiteering which amount to nothing for the very reason that the true kernel of the difficulty is carefully ignored, in the effort to gain political advantage by disingenuous concealment. No official document has yet appeared from Washington, at least so far as our own somewhat ponderous mail from official publicity sources has shown, which has contained one word of admonition to working men that their own cessation of work and their own system of limiting production below a normal and honest output without crowding while at work has any relation to the high prices they complain of and the difficulties of living on any wage, or that relief might proceed from greater industry and thrift in consumption. The working man is confusing, as he has always confused, the price with the thing itself—money wages with real wages in commodities; and therefore he thinks that the less there is produced and the higher the price the higher will be his wage and the sooner will he arrive at that "better life" which the politicians and the administrations of both England and the United States have told him will be the immediate result of the war. But he finds himself no nearer his desire in spite of higher wages, because in the meantime the scarcity of goods for which he is responsible is concealed under inordinate issues of credit and credit money, much of which, in Europe at least, is not far from valueless.

This has revived the theory that high prices of commodities are due to inflated credits and currencies rather than to actual scarcity and non-production of goods themselves. Mr. Eikenberry, in his address to the National Hay Convention, printed on other pages, has presented this theory quite plainly, as very recently restated by Prof. Irving Fisher; but even so clear a statement of the theory as that by Mr. Eickenberry is still so lacking in certitude that one cannot avoid the conclusion of Laurence Laughlin that the supposition that the acts of buyers and sellers, say of wheat, etc., are influenced in fixing the prices of their goods by calculations as to the total supply of money—and bank cheques—in the world and the rapidity of their circulation, is one which "goes on only in the minds of theoretical writers on money." The most natural assumption as to prices and one which the commercial world most readily accepts is that, when an article under free competition advances materially in price, the demand exceeds the supply. If this assumption is not correct, then the hitherto accepted influence of the law of supply and demand on prices has been and is entirely misunderstood and even the belief in that law, upon which nearly all business is predicated, may as well be abandoned. Prior to the war a great multiplication and cheapening of commodities was evident, wholly apart from the supply of money and the fact that the supply of gold was constantly enlarging, through new conditions of production and low costs of transportation by land and sea, such costs being due to progress in invention and discovery; while at this moment the known scarcity throughout the world of all consumable commodities and the high cost of transportation are a sufficient explanation for high prices. Why, then, reject "a universally accepted canon, alike in logic and common sense, that extraordinary and complex agencies should never be invoked in explanation of phenomena so long as ordinary and simple ones are equally available and satisfactory for the same purpose." It may, we think, safely be said that until workmen cease striking and everywhere resume production with a will to better their own position by making more plentiful the things they want and need, prices will remain high or go still higher and the difficulties of living will be made greater and still greater, life harder and still harder for the laboring classes. Any and all camouflage which conceals this fundamental fact can do no more than intensify the hardships which have come upon the world through and because of the war.

The political condition of Mexico has again become an acute nuisance, making it plain enough that the Carranza government, though it occupies the capital and controls the resources of the federal goverment, is but little nearer to supreme influence over Mexico than when Carranza entered the City of Mexico. Zapata still rules the southern states; the younger Diaz is not without influence in Vera Cruz, and no one quite rules the northern states, Lower California excepted, that state being quiet. Certainly the Mexico City government cannot, at least does not, protect persons and property from Villa bandits or other unattached bands operating on the water courses of Tamaulipas. How much all this disintegration of Mexico since Diaz is due to the maudlin diplomacy of Mr. Bryan and the indecision of the Administration later on need not concern any one not more interested in party politics than in national wellbeing. The internal politics of Mexico is in at least a nominal sense Mexico's own concern, not ours. Any people who wish to live under the kind of "democratic" government Mexico has had for about a century may be said to be privileged to do so without doing violence to the President's theory of the national "right of self determination." But the world has become so narrow and international comity so necessary to civilization that no government which itself interrupts or discourages that condition, or which permits its people or any considerable portion of them to become a nuisance to their neighbors, can expect non-interference by those neighbors. The United States went to war with Spain to end an intolerable situation at our side door, not worse than exists on the Rio Grande now. The arrangement the United States has made with Cuba free, which provides for neighborly good behavior on her part, stable self-government, payment of debts and respect for private property rights as well as regard for sanitary conditions, would be ideal, and we believe must eventually be repeated as to Mexico. It is an arrangement which the common people of Mexico who now have next to nothing to say about their own government would not object to and would be immeasurably benefited by. Some day American common sense will prevail over Washington politicians and sentimentality as well as over native bandits posing as political reformers; then Mexico will have a decent government, if such a thing be possible under any circumstances, but it will have to be guaranteed by the influence of the United States directly exerted.

Trade generally is in a peculiar condition—active in some lines, halting as to others. The natural impulse to go ahead and assume the Treaty ratified is held in check, obviously by the uncertainty that it will be ratified and also as to payments, in view of the state of foreign exchange, sterling exchange during the week having fallen to the lowest point on record; a condition which the chaotic condition of labor in England is to a considerable extent due, all industry being unsettled. New high price levels for cotton and other American raw materials have also had their influence in general. However, domestic trade has been good in spite of disappointing crop reports and the trying labor situation which translated into terms of consumption means that labor is consuming more and more of its share while its production is not enlarging at the same ratio. At Chicago all building has come to an end, although in other parts of the country it has been recovering rapidly in spite of high material costs. Food and commodity prices continue to climb for reasons given above and as they mount up the volume of money

climbs with prices, the July statement of circulation showing $54.28 per capita *vs.* $50.86 on July 1, 1918; $46.57 July 1, 1917; $34.53 July 1, 1914, and $16.92 July 1, 1879. The high volume of money may make the high prices, but it may also mean that high prices call for a proportionally large volume of the media of exchange.

THE HAY CONVENTION

THE Hay Convention at Detroit was up to all previous traditions of this capable organization. The attendance was very large in number, and among the men seen on the floor during the sessions and in the hotel lobby were most of the big men in the trade, including not a few men whose names have a national familiarity. The report of the convention elsewhere covers all the essential features which appeal to hay dealers as such, though some most interesting addresses not directly bearing on trade topics had to be omitted for want of space. Col. Jones's address is cut to a bare statement of physical and industrial conditions on the Continent, which is most valuable. Mr. Eikenberry's address, though long, should be read entire. We do not quite agree with his theory of the relation of money to prices, but the general tenor of his remarks will appeal to all those who put country above party and feel the need this country has of hard thinking by the common people and voters on economic conditions and their influence on our national life and future progress as a civilized state.

THE BEEF CRISIS

THE editor cheerfully gives space in "The Letter Box" to a communication from Ass't Sec'y Ousley which explains itself. The communication and the survey referred to therein do not, however, convince us either that there is a desperate shortage of meat to make the price so high to the consumer or so great a surplus as to endanger the producer; much less that it is necessary, either to increase the supply or to equalize its distribution, that the packing industry should be placed under the license control of the Department of Agriculture.

In the first place, as appears in an article in another place in these columns, a bureau of the Department, with which Mr. Ousley is not specially identified, has stated that "in the year 1914 the per capita production of meat *exceeded* the per capita consumption by only 7.25 pounds, while in 1918 it had increased to 30.5 pounds," an increase of excess home production in five years of 23.25 pounds per capita. This excess was absorbed by the European and army demand. An industry which can respond so quickly to an extraordinary demand upon it as has the live stock industry is in no particular danger, even when a sudden decrease of demand lowers the price of certain animals. The industry has simply followed or responded to natural law; and if the Agricultural Department would but use just common business sense and not rely so much on class room non-sense, it would recognize that fact and let the industry alone to follow the trend of the market just as all other producers and distributors do who hold their own in the struggle for existence.

Nothing can do agriculture much more damage than these purely factitious crises promoted by Government officials themselves, because they are rarely based on sound views of natural interacting relationships. The present crisis in the beef industry, such as it is, and it is by no means so serious as excitable departmental officials would have us imagine, is due to natural causes—a sudden cessation of a demand for export quickly met and profited by which was due to extraordinary causes current after June 30, 1914, when this country had practically ceased to export any beef, because as Mr. Armour has pointed out a cheaper source of beef supply had been found by European and English buyers in South America and Australia. Now that the war is over we have again practically ceased to export beef for obvious reasons, and its production must be permitted to return to normal again as it ought to do, if the business is to be conducted on safe and profitable lines. We cannot see how the situation can be a "menace to the farmer." If growing live stock be profitable he will produce them, otherwise he will not. Why should it be otherwise? It is all tommy rot to say "stockmen should not be penalized for their patriotism." Ninety-nine per cent of them went into cattle because it paid to do so. They took the usual business chance which all producers take; they made their profit; and now they must adjust themselves to peace conditions. There is nothing wrong or nationally harmful or unjust in that. And barring the few who always respond sympathetically to the vicarious stomachic distress of the various talking members of the Department of Agriculture, farmers are doing so. The cattle industry still is and will be to the end of time.

GUESS VS MEASURING

A TYPICAL feed manufacturer, located in one of the Central States, giving much thought and spending considerable money in the development of hog feeds, recently reported the results of an interesting test. It was conducted on the farm of a skeptic who had fed corn from his boyhood days and knew there was nothing like corn. He scoffed at the idea that the expense to grind, mix and sack a balanced hog feed would be justified by its greater productiveness of bone, meat and fat. However, after consenting to try out a ton, he put fifteen shoats in one field and a like number in an adjoining field, thereafter carefully weighing the corn and tankage for one lot, and checking it up against the ton of feed consumed by the other bunch of shoats. He was so completely convinced when the latter had been finished that he had been all wrong for many years that he volunteered the statement that the balanced ration hogs when finished would net $5.00 each more than the others. He went further, as have others who are frank enough to admit their errors, by stating that the trouble with most farmers who feed corn and tankage is not in the difference in the finished hog, but the fact that they did not know how much corn had been fed, but simply guessed at it.

TAMPERING WITH CERTIFICATES

THE Secretary of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Markets, has begun the publication of "findings" on complaints of violations of Sec. 5 of the Grain Standards Act. This section forbids the misrepresentation of the grade of any lot or parcel of inspected grain by in any way changing the certificate of inspection or by invoicing the grain to the buyer or consignee differently from the showing of the said certificate. The section provides that the respondent to a complaint of such offending may be accorded a hearing, and after such hearing the Secretary "may publish his findings." Such publication by the Secretary is the sole penalty provided for violation of the inhibitions of the act.

In *Service and Regulatory Announcements* No. 56, bearing date July 7, "findings" in three cases (dates prior to September 25, 1918) are published. In two cases there was deliberate misrepresenation in invoices to the buyers of the grades placed on the grain by the inspector; in the other case there was a deliberate forgery of the inspector's certificate which was changed from "No. 3" to read "No. 2," and the forger admitted, "I did it." In this case, as we happen to know, the offender lost his license and has since been unable to procure its renewal, and was told by a certain zone agent that instead of being in the grain business he ought to be in the penitentiary.

These we have reason to know are not the only cases on which hearings have been held and "findings" arrived at, nor are they the only ones, the findings in which will be published. The officials have been lenient so far because the law has made a radical change in some aspects of grain marketing and has been unfamiliar. Moreover most dealers complained against have made settlements. In some cases where settlements have not been made suits may yet be instituted in the name of the United States *ex rel.* John Doe *vs.* Roe.

In other words, it is the purpose of the Government to make Sec. 5 at least a moral influence in the grain trade and enforce it so far as it can be so enforced, by publishing offenders as tricksters if not as downright scoundrels, as in the case of a man who utters a forged certificate. And it may be confidently assumed that hereafter, now that the trade has had time to familiarize itself with the Act and the Rules and Regulations, it will be inviting as serious trouble to ignore Sec. 5 as it will be to violate Sec. 4 and Sec. 7 providing fine and imprisonment for tampering with the inspectors themselves.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures from various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail in "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures representing the past week, the preceding week and corresponding time last year, here assembled for ready reference:

	July 19.	July 12.	July 20, '18.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	7,701,000	2,801,000	9,647,000
Primary shipments....	1,386,000	838,000	2,291,000
Receipts since July 1.	11,523,000	3,832,000	16,115,000
Visible	6,482,000	5,297,000	3,574,000
Available, July 12....	6,523,000	8,009,000	2,346,000
Canadian vis., July 12	11,423,000	12,806,000	6,137,000
Exports, U. S.....	7,977,000	8,278,000	3,613,000
Exports, world's.....	12,544,000	12,946,000	10,130,000
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	3,100,000	3,436,000	5,857,000
Primary shipments....	1,856,000	2,554,000	2,280,000
Receipts since Nov. 1.	143,007,000	139,907,000	227,387,000
Visible	3,849,000	4,036,000	10,023,000
Exports, U. S.....	47,000	.....	771,000
Exports, world's.....	1,800,000	832,000	799,000
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	5,000,000	5,178,000	5,970,000
Primary shipments....	4,104,000	3,926,000	4,026,000
Receipts since Aug. 1.	288,548,000	283,548,000	330,424,000
Visible	17,968,000	18,923,000	10,178,000
Exports, U. S.....	1,005,000	1,874,000	2,332,000
Exports, world's.....	1,032,000	1,874,000	3,071,000
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	230,000	160,000	260,000
Shipments, 6 markets.	64,000	48,000	47,000
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	515,000	611,000	515,000
Shipments, 9 markets.	147,000	181,000	125,000
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	352,000	327,000	227,000
Shipments, 16 markets	148,000	108,000	76,000
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	547,000	615,000	581,000
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	12,741,000	12,194,000	12,164,000
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.....	44,716,000	39,639,000	32,043,000
Lard, lbs.....	11,119,000	15,271,000	9,934,000
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.00	$15.10	$16.20
Hogs	21.85	21.95	18.00
Sheep	9.80	9.05	13.40
Lambs	17.75	17.10	18.25
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	242	239	244
Closing prices—			
Pork, July.....	$53.40	$54.00	$45.40
Lard, July	33.75	35.10	26.12½
S. R. Sides, July.....	28.00	28.50	24.45
Corn—			
July $1.90		$1.94¾	$1.49⅝-¾
September	1.90⅝-⅞	1.95½-¾	1.51⅞-52
December	1.61⅜-½	1.64⅝-65	.....
Oats—			
July $0.80¾		$0.79	$0.73⅝
September	.80¾-⅞	.78⅞-79	.68¾-⅞
December	.82⅝-¾	.80¾-81	.....

EDITORIALETTES

RYE mixtures with wheat are giving wheat buyers considerable trouble. It will require a nice inspection of offerings to find the percentage of rye in the mixtures but it must be done if the buyer expects to play safe.

THE fear expressed by Mr. Barnes that this country may not this year harvest enough wheat "to go round" is not one to cause worriment; still, unless the grades below No. 3 bring more on the sample table than now expected, there may be more wheat fed to stock in the Southwest than counted on six weeks ago. Feeders generally expect now to substitute low grade wheat for high priced corn.

THE agricultural appropriation bill just passed by the house, minus day-light saving repeal, contains an appropriation for the Bureau of Markets to "certify to shippers and other interested parties the quality and condition of hay." This will of course mean standard grades and rules and regulations, with possible junking of the admirable grades and inspector-supervision system developed by the National Hay Association in response to natural law of progress in the hay trade.

he Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
ice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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ETTERS on subjects of interest to those aged in the grain trade, news items, reports crops, grain movement, new grain firms, grain elevators, contemplated improve- ıts and cars leaking grain in transit are ·ited.

HE ADVERTISING value of The Price rent-Grain Reporter as a medium for hing the buying power of the grain eleva- men is unquestioned. The character and ıber of advertisements in its columns tell ts worth. If you would be classed with leading firms catering to the grain trade, e your announcements in the trade's only kly, which is always first to get the live, o-date news to its readers.

DVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain ator machinery and supply houses and of onsible grain firms who seek to serve n dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, JULY 23, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Grain prices are nearing a level ere some students of conditions fear period of price-fixing may be at d. The cause of this is found in the eral business situation. Capital and or are now engaged in a real con- versy over wages. On the one hand nufacturers are confronted by the stantly increasing labor cost and are inning to go slow in granting the ands of the wage earners, while the er look only to the persisent in- ase in the cost of living. Inasmuch the high prices for foodstuffs are one se of the unrest, sooner or later the iticians may be expected to act. e appreciation of prices has been ng on for some years now, and while re have been setbacks, corn and oat ures have moved upward until they now about the highest ever known, eating the historical fact that the hest figures are made immediately er a big war rather than during the iod of hostilities.

During the war the Government ac- mulated an immense stock of food- ffs and other commodities, partly as reserve and partly to take care of at appeared to be probable future uirements. While the Government ured immense supplies it was at the ense of the rest of the country ich has been unable to accumulate erves which under normal conditions as a balance wheel. Without the er prices can go almost anywhere. only are the reserves in this coun- exhausted, but those also through- the world, everything having been rificed during the war. Supplies ght at a comparatively low price e been consumed, and the country now being forced to pay for fresh ds produced at a much higher cost. re the Government to resell some ts immense surplus, as it is now ap- ently trying to do and should do, it uld act as a check to further ad- ces, although no great recession is bable until there is a surplus of com- lities of all kinds.

t one time it appeared as though re was far too much wheat in ex- ting countries for import require- nts of Europe, but developments of past few weeks have shown some change in conditions, and no doubt the excess is not going to be so heavy. Europe may have sufficient wheat to only require around 600,000,000 bus. from the surplus sections, but drought has materially reduced the crops of all feeding grains and fodder crops are also short. The United States has seen the prospect for a yield of around 1,300,000,000 bus. wheat gradually fade away until now it appears rather doubtful if 1,100,000,000 will be harvested. Threshing returns on winter wheat are a distinct disappointment as to yield, and especially so as to quality. There was straw enough for two crops in some sections, but only half a crop of wheat was secured. However, there is enough wheat in this country, even with a crop of 900,000,000 bus., to supply all needed requirements at home, and allow 300,000,000 bus. for Europe, the latter figure being around the outside possible clearances on account of the inability of the leading ports to load out more grain. How Europe expects to secure large amounts of feeding grains in addition is not now clear, especially in view of the exchange situation. Ships are still more or less under Government control, and could be furnished perhaps, but exchange has dropped to the lowest point known, and the purchasing power of the European countries has been curtailed in proportion.

Spring wheat is not doing as well as expected on either side of the international line. Blight has caused a considerable reduction in the prospect in the three Northwestern states. Black rust also prevails, but the damage from the latter will depend on weather conditions from now on. There is still time for damage to be done. The entire country is beginning to need rain. Drought that some weeks ago was confined to a small section of Montana and western North Dakota has been gradually spreading and now it is at the threshold of the main corn belt.

The corn crop now hangs in the balance. Soaking rains are needed in many sections and unless they are received shortly the corn crop may fade away as did the wheat and oats. Central Illinois has started to complain of the continued drought, and with the plant in tassel hot winds could do considerable damage. There is still a prospect of a near bumper crop providing moisture is received, but each day is reducing the prospect.

An average oat crop is expected this year, hardly more. Blight and hot weather at the wrong time materially cut down the yield, and threshing returns from the more southern sections of the belt show relatively small returns in bushelage and lightweight grain. It is seldom that Texas begins to ask for offer of oats at this season of the year, as the new crop has just come on the market, but this was witnessed the past week. In addition the South bought the cash grain, and foreigners bought cash and futures. The Argentine corn surplus does not promise to be available for shipment for some time, being very wet, and the commercial volume will be materially cut down unless there is a let-up in the continuous rains which have prevailed for weeks past.

Grain Market Summary.

Primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the week follow:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
Wheat	7,701,000	2,801,000	9,647,000
Corn	3,100,000	3,436,000	5,857,000
Oats	5,000,000	5,178,000	5,970,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	15,801,000	21,474,000
Preceding week	11,415,000	13,321,000
Since July 1	33,684,000	44,854,000

December corn sold at a new high level on the crop the past week, but the old deliveries were inclined to drag and failed to get into new ground. Trade in the July and September is gradually going into the December, which offers a safer medium for operations, and reflects to a greater extent the laws of supply and demand. Crop reports on the whole were very favorable, but there is a wide territory that would now be benefited by rain. Economic conditions in this country and in Europe are attracting more attention, which was responsible for the erratic price movements. For the week fluctuations covered a range of 9¾@11c, with the close at net losses of 3½@4⅞c, the latter on September.

A big trade was on in oats with prices the highest known at this season for the September and December. Sentiment was bullish the greater part of the week, and while there was heavy selling for profits on the bulge and also some pressure from cash grain the close was at a net gain of 1¾@1⅞c. Some export business was put through, but the bulge carried values above a parity with the maximum import price of the United Kingdom. The decline in sterling exchange to a new low record figure had considerable influence. Threshing returns are distinctly disappointing.

Cash wheat averaged lower as the result of much larger receipts. Buyers less disposed to pay a premium over the basic figure at Chicago, although hard winter has been taken freely by mills at ½@1c premium. Buffalo buying here, and Minneapolis at Kansas City, dark hard in the latter market being in keen demand. Spring wheats much stronger on scarcity of supplies and less favorable crop prospects. Flour demand fair. Range of prices for the week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	July19, 1919.	July12, 1919.	July20, 1918.
July	$1.98	$1.87½	$1.90	$1.94¾	$1.49¾
Sept.	1.97½	1.86½	1.90⅞	1.95¾	1.52
Dec.	1.67½	1.57¾	1.61½	1.65	.....
Oats—					
July	.81¾	.77⅜	.80¾	.79	.73⅝
Sept.	.82	.77⅛	.80⅞	.79	.68⅞
Dec.	.84½	.79	.82¾	.81	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	4,048,000	539,000	4,992,000
P. receipts to July 19	290,664,000	330,404,000	298,445,000
P. shipments to July 19	227,358,000	246,689,000	260,999,000
P. stocks on July 19	11,228,000	3,966,000	736,000
P consumpt'n to July 19	56,126,000	80,288,000	41,702,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to July 19	143,307,000	227,247,000	192,231,000
P. shipments to July 19	86,451,000	116,995,000	103,933,000
P. stocks on July 19	3,560,000	8,277,000	805,000
P. consumpt'n to July 19	57,413,000	102,149,000	88,342,000

Grain Corporation Statistics.

The Grain Corporation has begun publishing statistics of the movement of wheat and wheat products, which will appear weekly on Wednesdays for a subsequent date. Summarized for the week ending July 4, the data are as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms, bus.	4,988,000	9,862,000
Stocks in mills and elevators	37,053,000	17,731,000
Decrease for the week	842,000	3,462,000
Flour made, week, bbls.	1,143,000	1,525,000
	1918-19.	1917-18.
Barrels made, season.	121,130,000	115,373,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 196,000 bu. last week, oats 335,000 bu. and rye 294,000 bu. Corn decreased 27,000 bu. and barley 242,000 bu. Details follow: Last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	315		315,000	179,000
Corn	338	1,499	1,837,000	4,566,000
Oats	586	4,974	*5,610,000	2,509,000
Rye	654	620	1,274,000	399,000
Barley	633	588	1,224,000	221,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to July 19, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	1,541,000	887,000
Milwaukee	117,000	13,000
Minneapolis	2,240,000	1,742,000
Duluth	316,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,345,000	3,622,000
Toledo	309,000	258,000
Detroit	38,000	21,000
Kansas City	3,490,000	7,749,000
Peoria	55,000	38,000
Omaha	351,000	1,161,000
Indianapolis	722,000	616,000
Total	11,523,000	16,115,000

Receitps of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
St. Louis	1,502,000	796,000	2,250,000
Kansas City	2,700,000	681,000	4,605,000
Omaha	269,000	52,000	920,000
Toledo	288,000	14,000	237,000
Detroit	24,000	4,000	15,000
Indianapolis	622,000	87,000	461,000
Peoria	42,000	12,000	37,000
Chicago	1,336,000	151,000	821,000
Milwaukee	40,000	45,000	6,000
Minneapolis	762,000	828,000	293,000
Duluth	116,000	131,000	2,000
Total	7,701,000	2,801,000	9,647,000
Shipments	1,386,000	838,000	2,291,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
American	7,977,000	8,278,000	3,613,000
Indian	.....	.....	270,000
Argentine	2,510,000	3,120,000	5,429,000
Australian	1,945,000	1,432,000	780,000
Others	112,000	116,000	38,000
Total	12,544,000	12,946,000	10,130,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	359,949,000	232,162,000	341,192,000
Indian	5,099,000	13,720,000	34,234,000
Argentine	78,103,000	76,807,000	58,960,000
Australian	71,998,000	37,723,000	49,778,000
Others	4,160,000	3,366,000	10,254,000
Total	519,309,000	363,778,000	494,418,000
Season	.....	376,524,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
American	47,000	.....	771,000
Argentine	1,649,000	735,000	.....
African	104,000	97,000	28,000
Total	1,800,000	832,000	799,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,502,000	24,853,000	37,917,000
Argentine	45,418,000	13,156,000	54,045,000
African	4,842,000	2,478,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,146,000
Total	53,762,000	40,581,000	94,108,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
American	1,005,000	1,874,000	2,332,000
Argentine	27,000	.....	739,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,032,000	1,874,000	3,071,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1918, and comparisons for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	88,926,000	120,897,000	119,847,000
Argentine	23,566,000	15,527,000	39,126,000
Others	.....	880,000	50,000
Total	112,492,000	137,304,000	159,023,000
Season	.....	140,826,000	162,753,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to July 19	11,524,000	16,115,000	5,778,000
P. shipments to July 19	2,712,000	3,110,000	4,220,000
P. stocks on July 19	3,834,000	2,709,000	1,794,000
P. consumpt'n to July 19	7,920,000	10,522,000	4,053,000

ENFORCING THE GRADES ACT

Publication of Findings in Complaints Under Sec. 5 of the Grain Grades Act —The Significance of These Publications—Some Suggestions

Those of the grain trade who happen to be on the mailing list of the Bureau of Market for the *Service and Regulatory* announcements (and dealers who desire such information may obtain this publication on request) may have been surprised during the past week to receive No. 56, the subject matter of which was "Findings regarding violations of Sec. 5 of the Grain Standards Act." This section provides a penalty for misrepresentations of inspection findings by invoicing grain of different grade than that put on it by the inspector, a changing of the inspection certificates, the said penalty being merely the publication in this way of the new moral (to put it mildly) acts of persons or corporations. The publication is a "blot in the escutcheon" of a dealer, but under the act comes no money or jail penalty—the doom of the law is loss of character.

The "findings" in No. 56 are the first published. The last offense named is a year old nearly, but there are many others. Some have resulted in settlements to avoid this act of publicity. These will no doubt be published later on. The meaning of No. 56 as we take it is that the Bureau proposes by virtue of the authority given by the act to publish to the world the names and misdeeds of those who willfully violate Section 5. This fact suggests some further considerations.

The duties and liabilities of grain dealers under the United States standards Act should now be generally known. Yet it is a fact that even after nearly three years of its operation, it seems there are many who are still ignorant of the requirements of the law and of the penalties that may be incurred for its infraction. The opinions of the Bureau of Markets as to the requirements of the law have been published and widely distributed in successive *Service and Regulatory Announcements* and in the trade press (some such appear elsewhere in this issue); and at least this paper has tried to do its duty to the readers by informing them. Though it is no excuse, still ignorance of the law is frequently the reason given by persons guilty of apparent violations and some deliberate ones. The following suggestions therefore are presented in a form which it is hoped will result in a complete understanding on the part of members of the grain trade as to their duties and liabilities under the law. The following rules should be observed:

Don't fail to have grain for which standards have been fixed and which you ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce pursuant to a sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale by grade, inspected by a licensed inspector *at point of shipment*, unless you ship such grain *subject to inspection en route or at destination*, or unless you ship it from a *non-inspection point to a non-inspection* point, in which latter case no inspection is required. The law places upon the *shipper* of the grain the duty of securing the services of an inspector to make the required inspection.

Don't ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any grain for which standards have been fixed, which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, by any grade other than one of the grades of the official standards.

Don't describe, or in any way refer to, any grain for which standards have been fixed, as being of *any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards*, either in any certificate or in any oral or written contract or agreement to sell by grade, involving the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any such grain, nor in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to such shipment or delivery for shipment of any such grain.

Don't certify or otherwise state or indicate in writing, if you are authorized or employed by any state, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership or association to inspect or grade grain, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce which has been inspected or graded by you, or by any person acting under your authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards, unless you hold an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Don't improperly influence or attempt to improperly influence any licensed inspector in the performance of his duty.

Don't forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture while he is engaged in the execution of any duties authorized to be performed by the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder.

Failure to observe any of the foregoing requirements constitutes a misdemeanor and subjects you, upon conviction thereof, to a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both.

Don't represent that any grain, shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards *other than as shown by a certificate therefor* issued in compliance with the Act. Failure to observe this requirement subjects you, after due opportunity for bearing has been afforded you, to the penalty of publication of findings of the facts by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This is the moral lapse which means loss of character and standing as a dealer, if you are "published."

EDUCATING DEALERS AND OTHERS.

The educational work conducted by agents of the Bureau of Markets in the various North-Central States has been imitated by district meetings in Texas, called by Sec'y Dorsey of the association of that state. At a meeting at Abilene, for instance, early in the month, at which about 90 dealers were present, an agent of the Bureau was on hand to explain to the dealers the correct method of making dockage determinations and also of reclaiming cracked wheat and small berries of wheat. The attention of those present watching the demonstration was called also to the instruction contained in the Bureau's Handbook of the Standard Grades. The method of taking the test weight was also explained and how to use the Cox funnel. This latter machine is not always used by grain dealers, although it is advisable that it should be; and one gentleman present, Mr. Fuller of the Fuller Grain Co. at Seymour, told the dealers present that after having seen the operation of the funnel in a licensed inspector's office at Wichita Falls he had had one made for his own use by a local tinner and that now when buying grain he uses this funnel as called for by the Handbook. He also stated that in shipping cars of wheat he always makes his test weight per bushel on what he considers a fair sample, and that by carefully applying the Federal grades when purchasing wheat from a farmer he knows very closely the grade that he will get in a terminal market, and as a rule he has never had any controversy over the grade of grain that he has consigned to such markets.

At the same meeting the new oats grades were demonstrated and explained with decided benefit to those present.

These meetings that Mr. Dorsey has been holding throughout Texas have been very beneficial. The agents of the Bureau have generally been present and the manner and method of grading has everywhere been gone into very thoroughly. On one or two occasions at the request of late comers supplementary demonstrations have been given.

DOINGS IN WASHINGTON

Quarantine Not Ordered Against "Take-All"—The West Reported to Have Plenty of Harvesters for Wheat—Advances on Cattle Exports

By JOHN GLEISSNER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—[Special Correspondence].—The Federal Government will not place a quarantine against the states of Illinois and Indiana as a result of "flag" smut and "take-all" diseases in those states, providing the states themselves make adequate provisions against the shipment of infected grain. This decision was reached on July 15 by the Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture at the conclusion of a hearing which lasted all day.

Indiana in the opinion of the board has already taken measures which it is thought give adequate protection. Similar measures are to be taken at once by Illinois. The decision to withhold quarantine is based solely on the understandingk that effective control will be exercised by the state to prevent the interstate movement of infected products. The states must comply with these regulations:

All infected fields in each area will be threshed by the same machine on ground where grown, the machine not to be used again for threshing wheat this season.

All threshing machines and wagons used in threshing diseased fields shall be thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde.

All grain from diseased fields shall be disinfected with formaldehyde as it goes through the thresher.

All straw and stubble from infected fields shall be burned.

No wheat, barley, rye or oats shall be grown on the infected fields for five years, except by approval of the Federal Horticultural Board.

No quarantine will be recommended with respect to the wheat nematode, or eel worm disease of wheat, the information brought out showing that it is so widely distributed as to make Federal quarantine out of the question. It can be controlled, the experts said at the hearing, by using only clean seed and rotating crops.

Kansas and Nebraska have plenty of harvest hands in the opinion of the Department of Labor. Word to this effect has come from A. L. Barkman, of the United States Employment Service at Kansas City, Kans. Federal directors of employment east of the Mississippi are therefore asked to stop shipment of men to the Western wheat fields, since there are no more jobs. Men who have worked in Kansas and Nebraska will be able to handle the wheat harvest of the Dakotas without further increase in their numbers. Barkman has charge of the special harvest labor recruiting activities of the Labor Department in the West. The harvesters will be moved from Texas to the Canadian border.

The War Finance Corporation has announced that it is prepared to receive applications from exporters or from American banks for advances against the export of cattle or cattle products. "This plan should result in the establishment of credits here for the purpose of stimulating exports, and thereby broaden the demands for these products," says the announcement.

This action is believed to be in response to insistence of cattle-raisers that they be protected from the downward trend of the cattle market, which has caused much dissatisfaction in the West. It came over the opposition of several persons high in the official family, who desired exports to be handled wholly through private funds. The order is attacked in some quarters as an attempt to keep up the price of meat, when consumers are demanding lower prices for staples.

An effort to prevent high wheat prices is seen in a resolution introduced into Congress by Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture be authorized to make an investigation of the wheat situation throughout the world, with a view to determining the probable surplus in this country, and limiting the export of wheat to the surplus thus determined. If exports were limited, a world shortage, if such a thing exists, would not react on prices in America. Here supply and demand would be continually equal, no matter how great the opportunity for higher prices abroad. The resolution is now in committee.

The President has confirmed by executive order the Gulf differentials on wheat announced by the Grain Corporation—$2.28 at Galveston and New Orleans. He has also by a similar order prohibited importations or exportations of wheat except under limitations prescribed by Wheat Director Barnes.

Senator Gronna, N. D., on July 17 introduced a bill to appropriate $5,000,000 for purchase of seed grain and feed for farmers in the drouth stricken sections of the country.

A bill was introduced in the House this week proposing an import duty on corn, making a rate of 15c a bushel on corn imported into the United States and 40c per 100 lbs. on cornmeal.

CROPS ON THE COAST.

Harvesting of winter wheat is now on in the Pacific Northwest and the Portland *Commercial Review* says the grain stood the drought very well, although some of the wheat is rather shrunken. Early samples from the three states received during the past week show very good quality, but yields are only fair. Spring wheat, however, will be almost a total failure, owing to lack of rain. The barley crop in the Northwest is not over 50 per cent of normal. In California this crop, although better than farther north, is still disappointing.

Responsibility for Routing.

In the case of Wabash R. R. Co. vs. Lapham & Co., Judge Dingeman at Detroit, ruling on a question of routing decided for the complainant road. Lapham & Co., receivers at Detroit, some time ago received a shipment of several cars of corn from Elkhart, Ill. It was delivered to the C. & A. R. R. with no directions as to routing, and the Wabash got the shipment at Springfield, Ill., a junction point. It was shown that the shipment could have been routed *via* two different roads cheaper than it was delivered by the Wabash, whose rate was 14.7. The C. & A. could have turned the shipment over to either of the other two roads whose rate was 10.5. Lapham & Co. refused to pay the 14.7 rate in view of these facts, but Judge Dingeman held that the Wabash was not at fault in the matter. The initial carrier, the court held, had a duty to perform in that it should have arranged for the cheaper routing, but the Wabash had acted in good faith in making its delivery and was entitled to full recompense.

The Court also held that Lapham & Co.'s action should have been directed against the C. & A. and not the Wabash in order to obtain satisfaction.

Oats Market Last Week.

Oats harvest is well under way. The first car of new oats arrived in Chicago on Thursday, July 17. Reports confirm serious damage over a widespread area. It is too dry and hot in the Northwest, where the oats are filling. It now looks as if most of the crop would be lightweight, testing under 30 lbs., with yields materially under last year. This caused a marked increase in the trading in oats, the volume of which exceeded that in corn for several days; everybody seemed to be bullish.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Broomhall reports the crop outlook of the continent is not encouraging. The feed crops are particularly discouraging.

MR. BARNES EXPLAINS.

reference to the despatch from hington reporting some criticism, Washington, of the fact that the n Corporation, in 22 months' oper- n ending July 1, last, had recorded ofit of about $23,000,000, the Presi- of the Corporation, Mr. Julius nes, said today:

I have no direct advice from any ber of Congress of any criticism o the operating statement made by Grain Corporation, except a number avorable letters that this agency of Government, for one at least, was to conduct its business without Of the $23,000,000 carried forward arned surplus, substantially $4,500,- was excess profits made by the mills ng the crop year 1917-18 and re- ed to be refunded. The general ection to the public in flour prices ot represented at all by the excess its required to be refunded, but by deterrent that such refund of ex- profits would be forced, thus keep- flour prices continuously through- the year at a fair relation of the ilized wheat price.

The Grain Corporation used of the s of the National Treasury, as capi- substantially $50,000,000, for the year, and $150,000,000 in the last . This was money borrowed from people in the form of war bonds, on which the National Government paying interest. We conceived it er to earn interest on that money e set aside for our use, and $10,- 000 of the $23,000,000 reported was est on National capital employed is business.

During those two years Neutrals associated with us in war had no ples in requiring us to pay very ocean freights for the products h they had to sell, namely, their el-carriage. We had a sound con- on that, this being true, it was er to conduct our sales to Neutrals basis of moderate profits. The n Corporation bought and resold, ly overseas, nearly two billion rs' worth of goods and the net ct secured in this vast business was alf of one per cent, or $9,000,000, up the balance of the $23,000,000 rted earned. More than that, the n Corporation was peculiarly for- te in not having lost a dollar by or in exceptional freedom from ne sinkings. This fortunate out- is a factor in making the final result.

The comment quoted in Washington d seem to indicate there is some sion as to the activities of the n Corporation recorded up to July t, and the responsibility put upon Grain Corporation for the coming which is just commencing to . For two years it has not been estion of the Grain Corporation ng the price of wheat at the guar- level so much as preventing it soaring above that fair-price level, his was done quite successfully in protection of all our people, both ucer and consumer, until within ast three months, when, with in- fient power and with a crop evi- ny under the estimates, wheat s ruled somewhat above the Gov- ent buying basis, and even today bove the level at which the Gov- nnt will buy. The impression prevalent some few months ago, there were very large stocks of t which would press on the mar- without Government interference given way to a better understand- f the situation. Our new crop has aken very rapidly in its prospects better understanding of the large rements abroad has created a bet- eneral understanding of the fact robably the Government fair-price today is the fairest expression of eal value of wheat at present ob- ble.

large part of the wheat crop of country and of the world is not ecured, and the deterioration in prospects for the past thirty days nerica and abroad has been very marked. I certainly hope this deterioration will be checked shortly, for it seems quite apparent that we have no longer a burdensome wheat supply in the world."

THE B/L ENJOINED.

Judge Ward of the U. S. Circuit Court has concurred in the opinion by District Judge Mayer of New York, granting a preliminary injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting into effect its recent order, effective Sept. 8, prescribing a B/L to be used by carriers in interstate commerce. The petition for this injunction was brought some time ago by various railroads and steamship lines.

The opinion of the court is in substance that the Commission, while it may regulate rates and practices, has no power to prescribe a bill of lading which the carriers must use. The court holds also that the proposed form of bill of lading is contrary to law, in that it would in effect repeal the Harter Act and the Limited Liability statute of the United States. The court holds further that the fact that most of the carriers are under Federal control does not prevent that from contesting the Commission's order, in view of the probable early return of the carriers to their former owners.

Going a little further into detail, the Court says that Congress has unquestionably the power to declare what terms common carriers subject to the Commerce Act of 1887 and its amendments may or may not insert in their bills of lading. It has, in fact, done so from time to time, and for the purpose of this case the Court assumes that Congress can delegate this legislative power to the Commerce Commission; but the Court adds: "We shall expect to find such delegation in clear and unmistakable language. Examination of the statutes, however, does not convince us that Congress had any intention to confer upon the Commission the right to prescribe the terms of carriers' bills of lading."

"The Court then cites Sec. 1 as amended by Chapter 309, Laws of 1910, 36 Statutes at Large, 539. It also quotes Sec. 15, prescribing powers of the Commission in the premises, and says that "not one word about contracts or the substance of bills of lading is used, the reference in the section being only to rates, classifications, regulations or practices in connection with the receiving, handling, storing and delivery of property." The question, says the Court, is one of power to make the order and not one of its expediency; "therefore, we shall not inquire whether the alterations the Commission has prescribed in the bills of lading are reasonable or not because it has no power to make them. In any event, there was no power to prescribe the inland bill of lading in form or substance depriving the carriers of the benefits of the statutes limiting the liability of vessel owners and of the Harter Act. These statutes still survive and unless repealed by implication, and this result we are of the opinion was neither intended nor accomplished."

Spring Wheat Outlook.

In central South Dakota black rust has developed very rapidly and caused considerable damage to crops in a few counties. This has affected principally Marquis wheat and the other early grains. Other parts of the Northwest still report black rust prevalent, but only a small amount of damage. The weather has been favorable for checking the rust the past few days. The real damage to crops of the Northwest has been blight. This condition exists generally and has probably reduced the wheat, barley, oats and rye crops at least 25% from early prospects, says the Van Dusen Harrington report of July 16. No doubt, the wheat will be of light weight and of lower grade than last year.

INSPECTION RULINGS.

Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 49, dated May 10, contains opinions of general interest to grain dealers and others, being opinions on questions arising under the Grain Standards Act. Some of these may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The question arose whether it is compulsory or optional for the inspectors to grade samples of wheat brought in by farmers and others. The law provides in substance that all interstate shipments shall be inspected, with certain provisions. The opinion is in this case that where the sample is apparently offered out of curiosity or to test the quality of the parcel of grain owned by a farmer, the inspector may make an inspection thereof, but he must carefully inform the owner of the sample that the inspection refers simply to the sample in hand, which may or may not have any reference to the quality of grain from which the sample may have been taken but which is not within the purview of the inspector. The opinion says: "Generally, however, it will be noted that the licensed inspector who is requested to inspect grain for which samples have been fixed under the Act has no knowledge as to whether the particular lot or parcel of grain that has been submitted is involved in a shipment of interstate or foreign commerce, and therefore, in refusing to render the inspection service when rendered under such circumstances the inspector assumes considerable risk of non-compliance of the requirements placed upon him which in case of such non-compliance according to the circumstances involved might result in the suspension or revocation of his license as an inspector."

(2) A miller reported a good deal of grain going to a certain non-inspection point from other non-inspection points, some of which is offered as "choice milling wheat," such grading to be settled by mill laboratory tests. The question is as to whether such an arrangement conflicts with the United States Grain Standards Act. The answer is that the Act prohibits any one or any person using grade designations other than official grain standards in interstate transactions. The receiver of grain shipped between non-inspection points may upon information furnished him by his miller or chemist report its grade to the shipper according to the official standards, but said miller or chemist is not licensed as an inspector and therefore must not issue any certificate.

(3). In answer to an inquiry regarding the sale of oats by brands under the provisions of Section 4 of the Grain Standards Act, it is the opinion of the Department that a sale of oats by private brands which in fact constitute a system of grades is now unlawful and has been since June 16, 1919. The opinion says: "If the private brands are in fact grades, which they may be parties to found to be, the employment of the designations thereof in lieu of the official standards will be unlawful. This bureau is unable to advise definitely whether in its opinion any of these private brands are grades without considering all of the facts relating thereto. However, in general the bureau regards any system whether adopted by any single private firm or market or otherwise which involves the separation of grain into classes or sorts of quality or condition for commercial purposes is a system of grading."

What It Has Cost.

The trade generally, as well as President Barnes, readily concede, and understand that earlier estimates of production of wheat in this country may be further reduced, but the Wheat Director's statement, that the United States will not have enough wheat to meet the demands at home and for export, is taken here as "unadulterated bunk." The consumer is in the mood to demand consideration for his welfare, and President Barnes is in a position to insure an abundant supply for home consumption and at fair prices. Beyond that Mr. Barnes has a man's job to find an outlet for what we won't need. The large profit, over 23 million dollars, made on the last crop probably has cost the American public, in enhanced prices of other foodstuffs and commodities entering into daily consumption, easily five times the amount of profit made by the Grain Corporation and more likely over 200 million dollars. The collateral extra cost in other directions due to high prices for foodstuffs would reach enormous figures and is exceedingly difficult to estimate.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

AUGUST CROP REPORTS.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, on Friday, Aug. 1, at 11 a. m. (Eastern time).

On Friday, Aug. 8, at 2:15 p. m. (Eastern time), there will be issued a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on Aug. 1, which will give the following information: Preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat and rye; condition on Aug. 1 (or at time of harvest) and forecast of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, rice, sugar beets, etc., acreage, condition and forecast of buckwheat and hay; stocks of oats and barley in farmers' hands on Aug. 1.

A supplemental report will be issued which will include a statement of the condition on Aug. 1 of fruits, vegetables, field beans, field peas, peanuts, broom corn, alfalfa, timothy, millet, pastures, sorghums for feed; yield and quality of clover, etc.

A remarkable feature of the month of June, says Field Agent Fessenden of Illinois, was the excessive rainfall in many sections of the state, ranging as high as 9 inches in Christian, Logan and Richland Counties and 10 inches in Washington County. The effect upon corn of course is obvious. Little trouble, however, is reported at this time from insects of army worm which a short time ago threatened a large territory, both having been practically destroyed by the rains.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
July 27..	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0	6,582,0
Aug. 3..	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0	7,376,0
Aug. 10..	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug. 17..	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug. 24..	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31..	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7..	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14..	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21..	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28..	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5..	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12.	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19.	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26.	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2.	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,963,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9.	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16.	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23.	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30.	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7.	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14.	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21.	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28.	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4.	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11.	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18.	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25.	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1.	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8.	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15.	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22.	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1.	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8.	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15.	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22.	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29..	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5..	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12..	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19..	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26..	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3..	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10..	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17..	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24..	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31..	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7..	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14..	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21..	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28..	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5..	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12..	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19..	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HAY DEALERS AT DETROI

Large Gathering of Hay Dealers of the Nation—What the Association Has Done the Past Year—Some Notable Addresses—Resolutions Adopted and New Officers Elected for 1919-20

Reported by J. C. STRONG

Michigan's summer resort weather, with cool breezes, was on tap at Detroit to make the opening of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n a most enjoyable occasion. Each year the convention is being attended by more and more of the ladies, and the occasion surely presents a most excellent opportunity to combine business and pleasure and make it vacation time for the family.

President Samuel Walton called the convention to order, and after the invocation by Dr. John Acheson and the singing of "America" by the assembled delegates, Corporation Counsel Wilcox extended in behalf of Mayor Couzens a most cordial welcome on behalf of Detroit. J. L. Dexter, an ex-president of the National Hay Association, responded in behalf of the Association. Theo. W. Smith welcomed the Association in behalf of the Detroit Board of Trade, and Fred M. Williams of W. D. Power & Co. responded in behalf of the Association to Mr. Swift's welcome.

IN MEMORIAM.

D. W. McMillen, chairman of the Memorial Committee, then made the report of his committee which showed that during the past year the Association had lost more members than during any other one year in its history, the number being twenty-five. The list included Wm. Hopp of Baltimore, E. W. Berthoff of Jersey City, W. W. Robinson of Seattle, Wm. Cooper of New York City, Erick Picker of St. Louis, R. J. Earnshaw of Washington, D. C., W. E. Leidy of Inman, Neb.: T. M. Kehoe of Terre Haute, Ind.; M. D. Griffin of Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Moser of Wren, O.; C. S. Mead of Moravia, N. Y.; Geo. M. Way of Ossian, Ind.; D. M. Clifton of St. Louis, Jerome Dyer of Kansas City, J. D. Peck of Providence, R. I.; Chas. Schaefer of Brooklyn, Chas. T. Pumphrey of New Bern, S. C.; Jos. V. Lovless of Washington, D. C.; J. J. Considine of Chicago, A. E. Clutter of Los Angeles, Geo. P. Hart of Cleveland, Oscar Farmer, Jr., of Louisville, and C. P. Peterson of Omaha, Neb.

The reading of the minutes of the 1918 convention was dispensed with, it having been printed in booklet form and distributed to the membership.

Report of Board of Directors.

Pres. Samuel Walton of Pittsburgh presented the report of the Board of Directors from which the following is taken:

We are bringing to a close the twenty-sixth year of the existence of this Association. It has been a year of unprecedented events in the history of the same. When we last met at the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1918, our country was in the throes of a righteous war against the most arrogant, unscrupulous nation the world has ever known. . . .

Our Association has played its part in the winning of the war, and a very important part, by rendering to the Forage Branch of the Quartermaster's Department every service within its power for the purpose of assisting in securing and maintaining an adequate supply of hay and straw for our army. As you already know, the Government appointed one of our prominent members, Mr. George S. Bridge, as chief of the Forage Branch of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army. Mr. Bridge was promptly and unreservedly granted the complete co-operation of our organization and the result was all that could be desired.

Your president and secretary attended the meeting of the Michigan Hay and Grain Shippers' Association, held in Detroit Aug. 11, 1918, and the meeting of the New York State Grain and Hay Shippers' Association, held at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 16. We also called a meeting of the shippers at Lima, Ohio, Aug. 22, which was very largely attended; likewise a meeting at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 11, and after making known to the shippers at these meetings the Government's urgent need of their support, it is pleasing to say they responded nobly. We have known them to offer and sell the Government their hay at a price that was from $1 to $2 per ton less than the terminal markets were offering, and this from a purely patriotic standpoint. At the same time, we were being subjected to high rates of freight, excessive demurrage charges and other severe regulations, to all of which we submitted without a protest, believing such measures were essential to the winning of the war; and I do not hesitate to say, and without any spirit of egotism, that there is no other business men's organization that was more loyal or patriotic than the National Hay Association. In fact, you never heard of another organization whose members made greater mnetary sacrifices, if you please to term them such, than the members of this Association.

It is gratifying to report that under date of Dec. 31, 1918, Mr. Bridge, upon retiring from the Quartermaster's Department, addressed a letter to your president and the members of the National Hay Association, expressing his sincere thanks and appreciation for the service rendered in assisting him to maintain an adequate supply of forage for our army.

Owing to the previous experience many of our shippers had in selling the Government, it caused them to have a feeling of uneasiness as to the treatment that would be accorded them in the event their hay should be graded below the quality contracted for. Mr. Bridge being a practical hay man, appreciated their views; and in order to eliminate any fears or doubts that they might have in that respect, he asked your president to appoint a committee to meet with him in his office in Chicago, Oct 16, for the purpose of agreeing upon a just and equitable scale of discounts on hay that was not of a quality contracted for—taking No. 1 timothy hay as a basis. The following members were appointed on that committee: S. W. Kemp, Spencerville, Ohio; D. W. McMillen, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Frank Young, Lansing, Mich.; D. S. Wright, Weedsport, N. Y.; J. P. O'Hara, Moravia, N. Y., who, with your president and secretary met with Mr. Bridge in his office at the appointed time above stated, with the following results: Standard timothy to be accepted at a discount of $1 per ton below the price of No. 1 timothy; No. 2 timothy to be accepted at a discount of $2 per ton; No. 1 light clover mixed hay to be accepted at a discount of $1 per ton below the price of No. 1 timothy hay; No. 2 light clover mixed hay to be accepted at a discount of $3 per ton below No. 1 timothy hay; No. 1 clover mixed hay to be accepted at a discount of $3 per ton below No. 1 timothy and No. 1 heavy clover mixed hay to be accepted at a discount of $4 per ton below the price of No. 1 timothy hay.

Like conditions existed with the shippers of alfalfa and prairie hay. Therefore, a committee was appointed to meet in Mr. Bridge's office for the purpose of coming to an understanding on the discounts at which alfalfa and prairie hay would be accepted if the quality was below that contracted for, taking No. 1 grade as a basis. For this occasion the following committee was appointed: E. C. Held, El Paso, Tex.; O. B. Hastings, Cairo, Ill.; Chas. D. Carlisle and J. D. Cole, Kansas City, who with your president, met in Mr. Bridge's office on Nov. 15, 1918, and agreed upon the following scale of discounts: Standard alfalfa hay to be accepted at a discount of $1 per ton below the price of No. 1 grade! No. 2 alfalfa to be accepted at a discount of $2 to $3 per ton below No. 1, according to the quality and at the discretion of the Government inspector; No. 2 prairie hay to be accepted at a discount of $1 to $2 per ton below the price of No. 1, according to the quality and at the discretion of the Government inspector. These conclusions being agreeable to all members present, our secretary was instructed to promulgate a notice of the same to the members of our Association.

These arrangements continued to be satisfactory to shippers until the early part of the month of April, 1919, when we began to receive complaints from our members that they were not aware that many their shipments were below the grade c tracted for and the agreed upon deducti made until they received voucher in p ment for the same—which was in s instances as late as six to eight mor after shipment was made, therefore, t ting the burden of the loss of these ded tions on them. The complaints bec so general that we asked for a confere with the commanding officer of the Qu termaster's Department in Chicago, C onel Kniskern, and by agreement met w him at his office in Chicago, April 17, 1 with the following members who had m these complaints present: Coleman, N York; Randall, Chicago; Frank You Lansing, Mich.; Devlin, Chicago; Glea Michigan, and J. L. Wiser, Toledo. Bridge was also present at this meeti However, it developed at this confere that the complaints referred to were shipment made previous to Nov. 1, 1 which was before Col. Kniskern beca the commanding officer of the for branch, and all members present agr that they had no grievance whatever any shipments made after Nov. 1, 1 Since that date they were being advi promptly of the arrival of cars that w not of grade contracted for and the ded tions at which such shipments were be accepted.

We subsequently decided to ask C Kniskern to permit us to submit for consideration the losses sustained by members on shipments made prior to N 1, 1918, where such losses accrued on count of deductions having been made notification of the same not given wit a reasonable time, to the end that t should be reimbursed. With this object view your president called upon Col. Kr kern at Chicago, May 23, 1919, with following results: Shippers who sold Government a certain grade of hay bought the same on such grade and v did not have the hay inspected either o cially or by their own representative who were not notified within a reasona time that the hay was not of the gr contracted for by the Government; thereby, on account of the delay in ceiving such report, had no recourse the party from whom they purchased hay, should be requested to file a sta ment of such losses with the secretary the National Hay Association, suppor by proper evidence, in which event C Kniskern agreed to give such cla consideration. Subsequently, he agr that where shippers had inspected the h shipped on contract and the Camp insp tion was below the grade contracted and deduction made accordingly, and t were not notified within a reasonab le time, they should also be reimburs for deductions made, providing shipp having such claims, when receiving th final payment of 20 per cent, accepted same under protest.

And now, let us here record our than to Mr. Geo. S. Bridge, former chief of Forage Branch, also Col. Kniskern, pres commanding officer of the Forage Bran for their kind and courteous treatment corded to us in all our dealings with th department. We cannot be too empha in stating that on all questions submit to them for their consideration they alwa rendered fair, just and impartial decisi and displayed rare and commendable ju ment. . .



DEALERS AT THE NATIONAL HAY ASS'N CONVENTION, DETROIT.

The latter part of October, 1918, we received a request from shippers in Phoenix, Ariz., to assist them in organizing the Salt River Valley Hay Association. With that object in view our secretary went to Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 24, 1918, and assisted in organizing their association and approved their inspectors. He also visited Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Denver, Colo. On this trip 27 new members were enrolled.

In the early part of December a request was received from the dealers in Sioux City, Iowa, to assist them in organizing a hay exchange. On Dec. 8, 1918, our secretary went there for that purpose and approved their inspectors. On this occasion five new members were enrolled.

We were then receiving numerous requests from southeastern markets to pay them a visit as a stimulus to secure new members and to approve their inspectors. Having concluded that it was our duty to comply with these requests, on March 17, 1919, Mr. Taylor left Winchester, visiting Indianapolis, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn., Atlanta, Athens, Macon, Savannah and Waycross, Ga., Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla. On this trip 28 new members were enrolled, and the inspectors at Savannah and Jacksonville were approved.

We were also receiving requests from the dealers in New Orleans and Fort Worth to approve their inspectors. May 1, 1919, our secretary, Mr. Taylor, went to New Orleans, La., and approved two inspectors, and to Fort Worth, Tex., where he approved their inspectors. He also attended the Texas Grain Dealers' Convention at Galveston, Tex. On this occasion 8 new members were enrolled, thus making the total number of new members taken into our Association on these various occasions 74.

The following markets have adopted our grades: Denver, Seattle, Sioux City, San Antonio, Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans and Fort Worth. Fourteen inspectors have been approved as follows: Levi Bowker, Sioux City; J. Hammond Brower, Washington; A. K. Callahan, San Antonio; T. J. Davis, Atlanta; T. H. Edmiston, Peoria, Ariz.; J. S. Grosser, New Orleans; C. H. Gilbert, Glendale, Ariz.; J. N. Jaggers, Phoenix, Ariz.; Emil J. Joeger, Denver; T. A. McDonald, Mesa, Ariz.; B. F. Mackin, New Orleans; J. E. Pitman, Fort Worth; W. P. Smith, Phoenix, Ariz.; J. K. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla. J. N. Jaggers' approval has been withdrawn.

About Sept. 1, 1918, we decided to start a campaign to increase our membership, and as an incentive to the members to interest themselves in securing applications, we offered five prizes. The first and second prizes being gold watches; the third, fourth and fifth, watch charms. [The contest closed July 1, 1919, with the awards stated above.]

The success of our organization during the past year in all its activities and from all points of view, has been beyond all expectation. It should be pleasing to you to know that since our last convention, a year ago, we have enrolled 480 new members, giving us a total membership of 1,592. The recognition accorded us during the past year is conclusive evidence that we have taken a stand among the foremost business organizations of this country, receiving as we now do the highest respect and consideration, not only from our Government officials, but also the Railroad Administration and other organizations. These achievements, we believe, are the result of our having adhered to the high ideals and principles upon which our organization was founded. There is a day coming when those who are engaged in the handling of hay in order to do so successfully, will find it absolutely essential to be affiliated with this organization.

The development of our worthy paper, "The Hay Press," has been highly satisfactory, and the reports of our secretary-treasurer will, no doubt, show commendable and favorable results. The revenue from the same is gradually increasing and the information which it contains being of such an interesting nature each issue is now looked for with eagerness and we have every reason to believe it will continue to grow and soon will be regarded as the most reliable authority on all matters pertaining to the hay interests.

The report of our secretary-treasurer will very likely show some increase in the cost of traveling expenses, but after the foregoing explanation of our activities during the past season, no member will take any exception to these expenditures when the results of the efforts on our behalf are considered.

The first meeting of the board of directors was held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11, 1918, immediately after the close of the convention. Our report shows the various committees appointed and elected at the meeting; also that of Mr. J. Vining Taylor was re-elected as secretary-treasurer and Mr. Morton Longenecker as assistant. No action was taken at this meeting as to the time and place of our next convention.

The mid-winter meeting of the board of directors was dispensed with as there was no important business to transact, but an expression from the members as to the time and place of holding our next convention was arrived at by communicating with each of the same by mail, with the result that July 16, 17 and 18, 1919, were selected as the dates, and Detroit, Mich., the place; and on Jan. 15, 1919 your president and secretary visited Detroit to make arrangements with Hotel Statler for the holding of this convention.

Recommendations.

That rule No. 11 of the Arbitration and Investigation Rules should be amended by adding the following: "Except when the said committee holds a session during the time and place of our convention, members shall not be entitled to the compensation provided for in this rule."

That the members of this organization will go on record at these meetings as protesting against Postmaster Burleson's general order No. 2495, regulating telephone charges, effective Jan. 21, 1919.

That the Trade Rules Committee establish a rule governing the proper time necessary for acceptance of a proposition made by a seller who does not specify manner or time of acceptance of the same.

That hereafter the Arbitration Committee should be composed of six members divided into two committees of three each. Each committee to be assigned to separate locations, such as Middle and Eastern district and Western and Southern district.

Just a few words with reference to my own personal experience during the past year. It has been a year of continued revelation to me, inasmuch as it has revealed the high type of character of the men of this organization. In every instance where they have been called upon to render any service, not one has yet failed me and in all matters of discussion, often when the question at issue affected their personal interest, they displayed such a broad vision as to result in satisfactory conclusions, and my belief is that these men were imbued with the spirit which evidently prompted the following lines to be penned:

"When you're forming your opinion
Do it carefully—go slow.
Hasty judgments oft are followed
By regretting—that I know,
And in argument be careful
Not too quickly to deride—
Try to look upon the subject
From the other fellow's side.

Keep the path your mind would travel
Broad and open all the way,
Walk with wisdom's comrade—Caution.
Heeding all he has to say,
And no matter what arises,
'Ere against it you have cried,
Try to look upon the subject
From the other fellow's side.

A year ago when informed that I had been selected to serve as your executive officer for the year, you will recall these words: "I hope to give you no occasion to regret having done so." Whatever I have done has been what a clear conscience dictated to me was right, partiality was entirely foreign to any of my actions or rulings, and I sincerely trust that no offense has been given to anyone, and let us hope that in these meetings there will be such an intimacy of fellowship that will enable us to return to our homes with a feeling of satisfaction and that it was well for us to have been there.

Words cannot express my praise for the efficient service rendered by our secretary, Mr. J. Vining Taylor. From my observations I have concluded that the heighth of his ambition was the success of this Association, and in all my business career I have never come in contact with a man who was so methodical and in love with his work as Mr. Taylor. A visit for a few moments to our office at Winchester, Ind., will convince you that my conclusions are about right. Furthermore, I had no idea that the responsibilities of his position were so great and do not hesitate to say that the success we have had during the past season can be attributed in a large measure to his efforts.

My sincere thanks is here expressed to the members of the Association for having been so loyal in their support and co-operation in our effort to make the present year a success.

Let us hope there will be a full attendance at our meetings. We have an interesting programme and we are sure the topics for discussion will be handled in a very able manner.

The report was accepted and made a part of the minutes.

FROM "OVERSEAS."

Col. H. C. Jones of Baltimore addressed the convention on "Some Stray Bits from Overseas." He told of many personal incidents that occurred during his two years overseas, and his talk was one of the brightest and most interesting features of the convention. The following will be found of timely interest:

The French are very thrifty. Years of war, and high taxes have kept their noses to the grindstone, as we say, for a long while, and the liberality with which our soldiers dispensed "francs" was a constant worry and wonder to them. The sooner our men get out of France, the better it will be for everybody concerned, as the cost of living there now for the civilian population is even worse than here, and their industries, as a general thing, are at a standstill. Scarcely any effort has been made to resume operations. The battlefields in N. E. France, which I visited on my way back from Germany, the early part of June, are still as they were last summer. The cities that were destroyed by German shell fire have had nothing done toward restoring them, and one-tenth of the area of France is unproductive, and will remain so for many years to come. Her great manufacturing cities such as Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing are idle, the population in most cases subsisting on Government rations and the mills waiting for Germany to send back the machinery they stole in 1914. France has adopted a very discouraging attitude. She is systematically excluding imports in an effort to prevent further declines in her exchange, but it would appear that when she extends this prohibition to mill and engineering machinery which is necessary to put her unemployed population on a self-supporting basis, she is pursuing a very unwise policy. The French people are very poor, very much upset about their country, and with nearly every family represented in the 1,400,000 dead that the war has cost her, her immediate future is one of grave concern.

Germany is, of course, physically untouched by war. The release of her man power from army service which has been her only brake on production for past forty years, will, I believe, make her an even more formidable rival industrially than she was before the war, and the Allies will learn, to their cost, that Germany in many ways has suffered less in the war that either France or England.

At present Germany is engaged in a struggle between the old imperialism and the present new ideals. There is little respect felt by the proletariat for the present political regime; there is no solidarity or national unity. The people are embittered, disillusioned, and in many ways show evidence of moral degeneracy. Her men are hanging around the cities, attending political meetings instead of going back to the farms and starting production. Her farms are impoverished by four years of insufficient fertilization; and in Germany, as in France, the selection of food is most often a choice between evils. Their rations lack the calories to keep up physical stamina and food is difficult to obtain and unsatisfying, notwithstanding its exorbitant price and the fact that it usually appears camouflaged until it looks fairly eatable. Both officers and men of our army have been living chiefly on "Government straight," as our rations are called, and still look on "corned Willie" and "goldfish" as piece de resistance, even after an elaborate dinner at an expensive French restaurant, where an ordinary meal now costs 40 to 50 francs, which means $6 to $8 at the present rate of exchange. There are no "swell fronts" in either France or Germany at present. The style is completely out of fashion, and it certainly saves material for the tailor at all events.

The future holds many elements of disquiet, and we can only hope that the League of Nations, so earnestly advocated by Mr. Wilson, will be as efficacious in the promotion and maintenance of peace as it is expected to be. If we would learn one valuable lesson from this war, however, it should be never to forget the old quotation, "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just"; and the no less true conclusion, "And four times he who gets his blow in 'fust.'" America can thank Providence that we had the time to prepare while the British and French poured out the blood of their young men on the



DEALERS AT THE NATIONAL HAY ASSN. CONVENTION, DETROIT.

fields of Flanders. We can thank Providence that the fleets of Great Britain were able to protect both her and us, while we were preparing our own. We can thank almost anybody but ourselves, and a Congress that regularly and systematically rejected every American military device and invention that was afterward used against our armies by the Boche.

Alfred Gowling, Cincinnati, O., as chairman of the Legislative Committee, made a verbal report that there had been no work for the committee during the past year.

LEGUMES VS. TIMOTHY.

Dr. H. E. Horton, Agricultural Commissioner of the American Steel & Wire Co., of Chicago, made an interesting address on "Several Legume Hays." He told of the feeding values of the southern legumes as compared with other hays—how timothy hay robbed the soil while the legumes added to its fertility.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

President Walton appointed the following committees:

On nominations—W. A. Cutler, chairman, Adrian, Mich., R. M. White of Duluth, John P. O'Hara of Moravia, N. Y., Earl Leas of Waterloo, Ind., Alfred Gowling of Cincinnati, H. W. Smith of Fredonia, Kans., and R. B. Clark of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

On resolutions—G. S. Bridge, chairman, Chicago, G. W. Crampton of Boston, C. M. Rice of Omaha, D. H. Dixon of Goldsboro, N. C., and D. B. Wood of Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Board of Directors—M. C. Niezer, chairman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; T. W. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Gustav Herzer, Jr., Baltimore; W. H. Toberman, St. Louis, and John Dickson, Pittsburgh,

Auditing—O. D. Kendrick, chairman, Indianapolis; G. W. Dafoe, Sandusky, Mich., and H. S. Lockwood, New York.

Credentials—C. F. Morriss, Richmond, Va.; F. E. Hall, Houlton, Me., and Vernon M. Green, Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY MORNING.

C. M. Rice of Omaha, chairman of the State Vice-Presidents, spoke of the large territory covered by the membership of the association and the large annual volume of hay handled each year, with the necessity of upbuilding the Association and its activities. In the New England states the crop last year was 90% of normal and this year would be 95%, but not enough to supply the demand.

As we all know, the New England States do not produce sufficient amount of forage to supply their local demand. It must be obtained from other localities, the movement of which is usually from Canada and the Central States. Shipments into this territory is annually decreasing, which is evidently due to the remarkable increase in the use of automobiles and trucks as substitutes for horses, and no material increase in the dairy and feeding industries. This fact is illustrated in the receipts at Boston, the largest hay market in this district. In the year of 1917, receipts were 10,980 carloads or a daily average of 30 cars. In 1918, receipts were 8,394 cars or a daily consumption of 23 cars. These figures show an annual decrease of 2,586 cars or a decrease in the daily consumption of 7 cars. From Jan. 1, 1919, until June 30, 1919, receipts in Boston were only 3,252 cars, which is a daily average of 17 cars, therefore, from Jan. 1, 1919, to the present date, there has been a decrease in the daily receipts at Boston of 13 cars, or approximately 45 per cent.

In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the crop was about 10% less than the previous year. The local consumption was about 75% of production. In the Middle-Eastern states there was a little increase over last year but 10% less than normal, with prospects for good quality and yield.

Due to the variety of hay fed in this territory, the local demand varies to some extent, which results in hay being shipped into some parts of this district, while from other vicinities a large surplus tonnage is available. Reports indicate that local consumption in the more densely populated districts will be considerably reduced on account of the increase in the number of automobiles and trucks used as substitutes for horses and no material increase in the dairy and live stock industries.

The South is not hay making territory, and it will be several years before the production will equal the consumption.

In the Central states the 1918 crop was 80% of normal with quality better than during the 10-year period. The 1919 crop is larger than last year and of better quality. In the North Central states the 1918 crop was 80% of a normal yield and high prices brought out a large amount of hay.

The general average of the 1919 crop would be considered fair to excellent. The only cause for complaints is due to the damage caused to the alfalfa in the southern section by heavy rains during the harvest of the first cutting and the "army" or "cut-worm" damage to the second cutting. In the northwestern section there seems to be insufficient rains during the growing period. The enormous high prices paid for hay last season will cause some growers to withhold their shipments this season for like prices. However, the situation as a whole looks very favorable for a large movement within the territory as well as a good foreign demand.

In the Southwestern states the 1918 crop was much less than usual, quality fair, with abnormally high prices. Conditions are satisfactory this year.

In the Middle Western states the 1918 crop was only 60% of an average, with lower quality and high prices and a complete clean up. The 1919 crop will be 90% of normal. This section expects to have a very nice tonnage for the coming season.

An illustration of the crop situation in this district may be taken from the latest bulletin from Kansas, indicating the harvest of their first cutting of alfalfa amounted to 1,625,000 tons, or an average of 1.32 tons per acre. Their first cutting for last year was less than one-half of this amount. A large portion, possibly 60 per cent, of this first-cutting alfalfa was damaged by rain. However, this fall we will find this entire output placed in commercial and feeding channels. This same situation may also be applied to Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and portions of Colorado. All vegetation in that district has grown very rank. As an instance: A sample of blue grass brought to my office recently, from a pasture about 30 miles from Omaha, measured 5 ft. 6½ in. in length and if it had not been cut while it was still growing, at this time, it may have been as tall as the historical "bean stalk" on which Jack built his bungalow.

In the farther Western states the 1918 crop was an improvement over 1917, especially in Idaho. All reports indicate that there will be a big shortage in 1919. In the Pacific Coast states the 1918 crop was a little above the average in yield and quality. The 1919 crop is very heavy and above the average. A very large tonnage will be moved.

It may cause some of you to wonder why I am more explicit in furnishing the data on alfalfa, a forage especially adapted to Western cultivation. Alfalfa is that which I might term, "The Hope of Our Nation." Ten years ago there were approximately less than 1,000 cars of alfalfa handled commercially. This season, if the present prospects are favorably completed, there will be approximately 100,000 cars of alfalfa commercially traded and furthermore, it would require many times that number to carry the entire production if it were all placed in commercial channels. Ambitious efforts along scientific and theoretical lines have brought us this unlimited reserve of energy.

In the eastern Canadian provinces the crop last year was fair in production but was less due to the cold weather. We look for a slow demand but it is hoped the hay will move as before prewar times.

Business Readjusting Itself.

E. E. Eikenberry, ex-president of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, made an interesting address on "Is Business Adjusting Itself Properly to Post-War Conditions?" as follows:

Americans long have been denominated material and money-loving and have been charged with sacrificing the higher and finer things in human life to the pursuit of financial gain. The European critic sensed this outstanding trait and magnified it into a national vice. America in striking measure has demonstrated th for principle and for National honor s is ready to sacrifice her wealth, and s is even now significantly to impress up the world the fact that this vice is to transmuted into a virtue and that h sense of business opportunity, her abili to produce, her eagerness to exchange a her skill at finance, are to lend themselv to the reconstruction of the industry a civilization prostrate and devoid of t means for the resumption of useful e ployment and remunerative industry. W are not under any illusions; and it is ge erally recognized that it is impossible th business should be restored to stabili approximating that of the pre-war perio We are not wizards. There is no mag by which to efface the effect of the di aster of the war; but there are certa lines along which business must devel in order to promote recuperation and s in motion industrial processes. We a too well aware of the fact that we a but one of a family of nations and that the complexities of modern civilizati we cannot consider the smallest of d mestic problems except that we discov factors having their origin in the inte national situation. Seeking only to d cuss the development of business America, we are forced to give attenti to at least five conditions all dependi for their origin on the foreign politi situation, all abnormal and the result the exigencies of the past five years:—

(1) The expansion of the volume of t media of exchange, resulting from e tended issues of currency by the warri nations and the flotation of immen credits to produce means for the maint nance of the struggle.

(2) The disturbed condition of intern tional exchange.

(3) The demoralization of transport tion.

(4) The absence of stable and respo sible government over extended are hitherto dependable consumers or produ ers, or both.

(5) The paralysis of production throug out the nations of Europe; their financ inability to resume these operations, t gether with the destruction of the sourc of production and wealth in the war zo and the necessity of rehabilitating the areas.

However dull of perception or lacking intuition, every business man conscious realizes the influence of the conditio enumerated and is to a degree shaping t conduct of his business in conform with their influence. Human judgment not infallible, and in any business equ tion prudent men realize that effects not always take the shape that causes i dicate, and give due weight to uncertai ties. Business is stumbling over these u certainties and has a tendency to he tate until the safe path shall becor more apparent. This business hesitan is decreasing as time elapses and f war effects become more clearly perceiv The high level of commodity prices h engendered caution; consumption in so lines has been retarded and stocks most positions reduced. With lessen production of commodities not necessa to the conduct of the war, there natura followed a withdrawal of reserve stoc of these commodities. The replenishme of these stocks should serve to preser the activity of those agencies temporar devoted to war work, while the restor tion of normal commodity reserves in t country and abroad should employ o productive energies for an extended peri



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and should insure steady and profitable employment of our production facilities. America, almost untouched by loss, either of facilities or man power, is in an enviable position. Never were her resources relatively so commanding in importance or so potent for service and profit. American industry looks out upon a field rich beyond compare and already white with the harvest. The opportunity is here; and the energy and unit of action, the faculty of quick perception and the facility to organize which amazed the world in our preparation for war will turn with equal intensity to preparation for peace. We believe that business is adjusting itself correctly to post-war conditions; and let us not consider the conditions enumerated as deterrents; but rather let us consider them as guide posts indicating the safe path for business direction.

This convention represents a great industry. We are business men and are parties to the development of industry on a peace basis, participants in the prosperity that is certain to ensue and a factor in the "The Everlastin' Team Work of Every Bloomin' Soul" by which it is to be accomplished. There is no past with which to compare the present. We can only speak in terms of the future.

For some months in a manner we have been marking time. Business has hesitated and was timid. Conditions were too unsteady and should stabilize. Prices were too high and should decline or the political situation should clarify. It is interesting to note that developments are assuming certain definite lines and that to a certain extent our waiting has been not only watchful but wasteful. The prime factor in the mind of every business man is the factor of prices. As they immediately become sellers, buyers guard against declining prices, and high price levels promote caution in commitments and a minimum in reserves. Anticipation of lower prices has been general but is rapidly proving erroneous. This very anticipation may have appreciably lowered prices only to see them rebound when economic conditions reasserted themselves. The rise in commodity prices in August, 1914, was followed in October by a recession to the normal. There was no sound economic basis for the rise—merely sentimental reasons based on the general conclusion that war would enhance values; so that it is safe to assume that the decline in commodity prices in April and May, 1919, is not the beginning of a decline that will be gradual and long continued but was based on the general feeling that the coming of peace should bring lower prices; and again we may expect economic forces to assert themselves and values to rise rather than to decline as we approach the fall and winter.

Commodity prices depend upon the ratio of the volume of circulating medium to commodity supply. Prof. Fisher clearly states: "If the number of dollars circulated by cash and by check doubles, while the number of goods and services exchanged thereby remain constant, prices will about double." For over four years the civilized people of the earth designedly destroyed commodities and created currency. The result is a ratio expressing itself in the prevailing price level. The inflation is world wide, declining with the distance from the center of actual warfare. In like manner prices are highest in the countries most vitaly affected and lowest in the most remote. In the United States, by an effect unforeseen by the public, the extended issues of Government securities have to a marked degree promoted currency inflation. Government bonds as securities have a peculiar standing both with the public and with the banks. They are more nearly liquid than other securities because their use as collateral is a matter of common knowledge to borrowers and banks more readily lend on them. Under the Federal Reserve Banking System loans on these bonds are rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks and are thus turned directly into money. This situation is quite peculiar, as from domestic absorption of wealth into a National debt comes a decided increase in the amount of money in circulation. In other words, our National debt is being turned into money, how extensively may be perceived when so high authority as the editor of "The Wall Street Magazine" asserts that no less than five billions of loans have been made against Government bonds as security. At least, we do know that within the past year Federal Reserve Notes in circulation have increased to exceed one billion dollars. This is the major factor in the increase in the money in circulation in the United States from $34.74 per capita in 1915 to $54.56 in April, 1919.

If money circulates as rapidly as four years ago the full effect of this per capita "inflation" must be perceptible in commodity prices. We will concede that money circulates more rapidly and that the use of bank checks has not declined in volume, hence the effect by these collateral agencies must be enhanced rather than diminished. So long as this process continues prices cannot decline. Either business processes must slow down, retarding the turnover of the money in circulation, or deflation must begin in order to bring about a permanent price decline. Neither is in evidence at present. Low reserves of manufactured commodities and a record production of raw materials should stimulate business to the last degree, while with further issues by the Government of treasury certificates of indebtedness inflation will probably increase before the turning point is reached and loans on Government security collateral begin to be retired. The creation of new wealth in this country must provide the means for retiring these loans. Thus the stimulation of production will eventually correct a situation of economic instability. Deflation can only proceed by degrees and recession of prices will be equally as gradual.

The hazard in the ownership of commodities now is sentimental rather than actual. Business is awakening to this fact. Timidity is disappearing, and buying and selling are proceeding with a lessening regard to the high level of values. Prudence in business should always restrict ownership of a commodity that is above parity in prices as compared with other commodities, but the same caution is not justified when values are on the same level. Commodity prices, including that of labor, are on about the same relative basis as in 1914, and constructive enterprise realizing this fact will assert itself. Business should not be retarded by the fear of an immediate decline in prices. Such a contingency would violate all economic laws. The longer the foresight, the less regard will be given to values. Many authorities do not hesitate to declare that the present plane of prices will become permanent and that never again will money become so dear or commodities so cheap as before the war. This opens a field for speculative discussion; but that prices will not materially decline in the near future is becoming generally recognized and business is rapidly adjusting itself to the conviction.

A good reason why prices cannot decline is that industry cannot wait. The necessities of the situation are absolute in their urgency. Europe is prostrate; how absolute is this condition, we are told we do not realize. Frank A. Vanderlip on his recent return from Europe made a remarkable address before the New York Economic Club. Every American business man should read this speech. "If," he said, "I were to try to put in two words what I sum up as the most essential thing to grasp about the situation in Europe the two words would be 'paralyzed industry.' There is idleness; there is a lack of production throughout Europe, and indeed in England, that you can hardly comprehend. There is a difficulty about a resumption of work on ordinary peace affairs that, I think, nobody could be made to comprehend who did not see it on the ground." Now that England, France or Germany should reach out and grasp the present commercial advantage while American business falters, not only fails to frighten but is incredible. Of all nations the war has affected us least. Our industries are intact. We must produce. A recuperating Europe can only continue the processes of its existence supported and supplied by our industry. The business is ours,—ours without effort, in abundance, to the limit of our resources. In this connection Vanderlip states: "While the European situation presents features of the deepest gravity, and while there are possible consequences that may develop from present conditions that would mean a great catastrophe, I am, in the face of all that, filled with optimism in regard to our own future—an optimism indeed that runs beyond anything I have ever felt in my life, if we do our part in helping Europe to get on its feet again. If Europe once starts back toward normal life, the position that America will occupy will, I believe, transcend anything that any nation ever occupied before. But we must not forget our intimate relation to Europe." He further accentuated the necessity of financing Europe and that the establishment of credit on this side is essential in the maintenance of the balance of trade.

The American Government should now withdraw in so far as possible from the establishment of credit in America for European buyers and the task should be assumed by private interests. Already are our financial institutions organizing to supply the necessary credit facilities. It is well to recognize that these credits should not only cover the necessities of life but also the raw materials and partly manufactured articles essential to the resumption of the industries of England and continental Europe. This will aid in restoring productive employment, and idle labor maintained by a non-employment dole is one of the grave problems confronting Europe. America occupies a position unique in economic history—that of a nation controlling both the finances of the world and its supply of raw materials. This fact imposes a singular responsibility which she will assume and the immediate future will witness a development of international trade relations in which she will occupy a position of supremacy which will signalize the era beginning with the signing of the treaty at Paris.

Our National resources are equal to the task, while American financial skill, ingenuity and industry assure success which will require a supreme effort and the cooperation of large financial interests. Withholding the moral support of the Government, with unfriendly or ill-advised legislation, is the one agency that may hinder or retard the realization of the commercial supremacy of America. American business interests are too great, their relation to the National welfare is too vital, to permit of their being entrusted to the care of the legislators who lack either sympathy or breadth of vision. The business of the Nation has not at all times received a fair hearing and it has been subjected to unwarranted burden and inconvenience. The eagerness to promote the interests of local constituencies has betrayed National interests, while political expediency has received primary consideration. Natural limitations may be pardoned, but the sacrifice of the interests of the Nation to secure political advantage is an act akin to treason. Business must be given the widest latitude and must be enabled by friendly legislation to attain the ends that conduce to the firm establishment of a supremacy in the commerce of the world. We need congressmen and senators of judgment and courage, patriotic citizens first, mature men of affairs of the type to which business affairs could be safely entrusted. Industry demands business consideration and resents the suspicious step-brother attitude assumed toward it by the ordinary politician. It must seek by all honorable methods channels of influence for the initiation and promotion of friendly legislation. It has borne more than its share of the burden of war and should in justice find relief. Every scheme of taxation devised a new way of drawing revenue from the business of the Nation. It is time to unload and the first to go should be the excess profits tax. It is unfair in application and vicious in principle. The income tax may be just but a tax on excess profits destroys business initiative, breeads extravagance in overhead, and neutralizes the respect for economy of operation and limitation of waste which characterize every successful business. It is the steady enemy of the business morale of the Nation and wisdom demands its discontinuance. Then, too, the friendship with big business must not be made a political liability. We demand and must secure legislators who possess the courage to champion the rights and the promotion of the business of the Nation, of those who buy and sell in the exchanges and make the markets.

Along with this the financial affairs of our Federal Government should be placed on a business basis, and every business man should lend his influence. The establishment of a budget system to replace the present slip-shod, scandalous method of Congressional appropriation of public funds is imperative. Taxes have become a very real thing and the taxation problem should command the attention of every thinking citizen. The only means by which to reflect adequate consideration of the problem of taxation is by a National budget. Estimates should only be made by the heads of Government departments. This privilege should be denied the House of Representatives, and no appropriation should be allowed except to meet the items contained in these estimates which collectively should compose the Annual Budget.

A French writer says: "As a matter of fact, the budget is not a strong-box: rather, it is a watering-pot; as it is filled and the water distributed, the country prospers." Nominally both great political parties are pledged to the establishment of a budget system, but until public pressure becomes strong enough to overcome the professional political influence in both parties the old method of appropriations will prevail. It is probable that at an early date a bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives, creating a so-called budget system but which in reality



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does nothing of the kind and still leaves the power of making estimates for expenditures with the House itself. The American people will not be deceived. There cannot be a budgetary system worthy of their confidence which does not divest the House of Representatives of the power of creating estimates. Millions of bond-holders are now investors in this Government and they are entitled to a full report of the country's finances. Every need of the country should be itemized and the sources indicated whence taxes may be drawn to meet them. In anticipation of each fiscal year the Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the British Parliament a budget containing an estimate of the entire needs of the Government for the coming year. The whole is plain and every subject of the Empire may know what money will be spent and where it will be spent. Guesswork is eliminated along with extravagance and the National "Pork Barrel." The United States has outgrown the period when it can with impunity tolerate wilful waste and unbusinesslike conduct of its affairs. The admonition to save has been driven deep into the National consciousness and we shall demand honest answers to our inquiries as to the disposition of the moneys we contribute in the form of taxes. Every business man should inform himself as to the present methods of the appropriation of public funds and put his influence behind the movement toward a systematic and scientific national budgetary system. Remember this fact: legislators who decline to place the business of the Government on a sound business basis are unsound and unsafe wards of the business interests of the individuals composing this Government.

Then, too, the Government should speedily release control of the business of the country. Authority and power once assumed are reluctantly relinquished. Many restrictions have been removed and it may be well not to be too impatient. Full credit should be given the Administration for the success in the conduct of our participation in the war. When all the rest of the world applauds, we by withholding applause may bring ridicule upon ourselves. But now that the war is over, policies should be directed toward a restoration of the autonomy of our industrial affairs, and the public temper will not incline toward excusing unreasonable delay in making preparation toward this end, while an effort to secure party advantage in the manipulation of the interests in control will meet with merited rebuke. What we want now is not political manœuvers but a display of hard-headed business sense in dealing with the questions pertaining to the industries of the Nation.

The transportation systems will pass from Government control and apparently there is no likelihood of Government ownership of either railways or telegraph lines. Business will not fail to recognize the growth of the doctrines of a moderate socialism which will manifest itself in a closer relation between Government and the public utilities as well in the position labor has assumed and will maintain. The nations of western Europe are permeated with this evolutionary socialism and we cannot escape its influence. Tendency toward anarchy, failure to recognize and respect authority, and animosity to organized government must be eliminated, and our institutions must be maintained unimpaired. But it is time to realize that we are living in a changed world. We all agree that the railroads will never revert to the former unscientific and wasteful methods of operation. Stockholders are demanding a measure of protection and in some manner by the agency of the Government these rights will be safeguarded. Organized labor has gained official recognition. On various commissions connected with the conduct of the war, labor as a whole and its various organized trades were accorded representation on the same basis as that accorded the industries. During the period of the control of public utilities union labor has negotiated through its officials and has won recognition of the right of collective bargaining. This pendulum will never swing back. Now that they have been granted, no future administration, whatever its nature, will deny these privileges. These are some of the manifestations of what may be termed evolutionary socialism—not a theory that shall in the least endanger the rights of property, but a fact that labor is no longer a chattel of capital, but a partner in industry demanding recognition as such in improved working conditions, better housing and a more liberal share of industrial profits.

The man in business must adjust his affairs to these new conditions which have come to stay. The ideal of yesterday has become the real. After all, the cost of labor is not in wages per day but in cost per unit of production; and after all the secret of prosperity is team work, mutual interest and co-operative effort. The wage plan of the Ford Motor Co., the profit sharing of the Procter & Gamble Co., and the dividend policy of the Kelly-Springfield Co., all successful and all recognizing the right of labor to a share in profits are only the pioneers in policies which will determine the wage return of the labor of the future. There is extant a fallacy that even with this recognition and under the stimulation of high wages labor has failed to increase its output of product. On the other hand, the same amount of labor produces more goods now than it did before the war. I quote from figures compiled and issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York showing that the total quantity production of the United States in 1917 was 31% greater than in 1910. On account of the large number of men drawn into the army and navy 1918 showed some decrease but still was nearly 25% above 1910. In the meantime our population had grown slightly less than 13% so that the gain in per capita production was about 10%. To this result improved machinery and better methods have contributed. We are not failing to adjust ourselves to changed conditions and if labor costs and selling prices have increased proportionally over pre-war levels industry should show better profits now than it could show then.

Referring again to the five major factors which may operate to retard the full development of industry under post-war conditions, we yield to the following conclusions:

(1) The conviction is steadily deepening that the present level of prices is based on economic conditions and is to continue for an extended period, with the result that the hesitancy toward promoting production and investing in normal commodity reserves is being reduced, while building operations are showing a steady increase.

(2) The establishment of credit balances in America under plans in formation by international bankers and the flow of gold which is again setting in toward the United States will tend to reduce the disparity in foreign exchange. This tendency will be quickened later by an increased volume of imports from Europe following a supply to Europe of raw materials.

(3) Transportation facilities should improve rapidly. The tonnage of our merchant marine is speedily being augmented by new construction and by the release of boats in transport service. Next to the actual necessities for human existence, material for the restoration of the transportation systems of Europe will be supplied and facilities will rapidly assume proportions that will afford distribution of all staple and necessary products of the soil and factory.

(4) Government in Europe will become more stable. International guarantee of existence and the stabilizing influence of the arrangements under the terms of the treaty of peace should restore a degree of order and stability that will make safe trade over an area that will rapidly widen as hunger is reduced and productive employment is restored.

(5) The rehabilitation of the destroyed areas of the war zone will take time but will be accomplished without severe drain on the resources of the devastated nations. Indemnities from the Central Empires will counter-balance much of the cost and their expenditure will stimulate traffic in materials entering into building and in farm supplies and household necessities.

The liquidation of this war will require an extended period. The unnatural effects of the war are still in full force, while the natural laws of supply and demand are held in abeyance by a control of supply. As we approach the end of the period of control of staples and of transportation some hesitancy will manifest itself and some readjustment is to be expected. But individual initiative is unimpaired and calm business judgment still abounds. Industry must have the moral support of Government and the force of large aggregates of capital will be permitted to assert itself. The public must discard the past as a basis of comparison with the present and faith in the future of our institutions is necessary as well as a firm belief in the recuperative powers of the peoples of the earth. We shall not forget that the great duty of American industry is first to supply America, but in international trade America has bounded into a position of super-importance. Adequate provisions are being made to realize on the opportunity and to maintain the enviable position we have assumed among the peoples of the earth.

Business is adjusting itself properly to post-war conditions and this fact is in itself a tribute to the spirit of the American people, the prescience of American thought and the resourcefulness and the adaptability of American industry.

Transportation Report.

J. H. Devlin, Chicago, chairman of the Committee on Transportation, made his report as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the National Hay Ass'n.

In conference with Traffic Managers of organized hay exchanges and associations the outstanding feature of transportation activities in the past year has been the desire of all to co-operate with our Government in moving hay and feed stuff of every description quickly, loading and unloading with the least waste of car hours and working closely with the many interests of the Railroad Administration and a special Committee of National Defense of the American Roalroad Ass'n. The work of your committee has therefore been largely passive rather than a series of accomplishments in securing much needed adjustments of inequalities in the situation.

While our country was at war our patriotic desire to hamper in no sense the movement of ammunition and the endless list of war materials, in which there is of course included grain, hay and other feed stuffs, have prompted us to accept with good grace the many restrictions placed upon the enterprise in which we are all engaged. Most of us had some very decided ideas that under normal times would have been prescribed to the fullest and now that we are officially again at peace with the world, we feel in stating that as private citizens and hay operators we are not in sympathy with government control of Railroads.

The frequent imposition of limited and broad embargoes probably had some good reason not always apparent on the surface of things. Frequently during the past few years all Western roads over an extended period would be cripped by lack of empty cars. During such times it has been the apparent belief of local agents, and sometimes of the fellows higher up, that even the worst bad order cars were suitable for the loading of hay, such equipment imposing heavy losses on shippers who under the spirit of co-operation above mentioned unwisely loaded the hay into bad order cars. Shippers should insist that they be furnished with cars suitable for the transportation of hay for by so doing they will avoid loss and damage claims, the collection of which, as we all know, is a very tedious and long drawn out affair. It is also the desire of your committee to point out the advisability of possessing accurate scale weights in the loading of hay, so that the same can be used when presenting claims for shortages.

The permit system, largely a Government control measure, has proven very injurious and the cause of a great curtailment of the business of dealers in markets so affected. Mr. Fred B. Williams of New York City properly submitted the matter when he said, "The permit system is unjust, unfair, discriminatory and unlawful. It is injurious and could be avoided if the carriers were practical hay men. It does not carry out the idea of regulations but rather is one of control without regard to consequence." It has been estimated that New York dealers alone suffered a reduction of 25% in their business.

Your committee, in co-operation with other associations, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission at a meeting held in Chicago to consider the reconsigning case. A decision has recently been rendered providing a flat charge of $2.00 a car without limitation of time on hay and straw held for inspection. Where cars are held in outer yards for the convenience of carriers no reconsigning charge will be made.

Your committee also appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission with other associations, asking for a reduction in the excessive demurrage charges. A recent ruling by the Director General has reduced the charge to go into effect July 20th, to $2.00 per day for the first four days after the free time; $5.00 per day for all time thereafter.

The question of bonds in protecting the carriers on "order notify shipments" of litherage, the minimum weight proposition and other transportation details peculiar to certain parts of the country have been admirably handled in defense of our interests by Secretary Tayler thru the Association office at Winchester, Ind. In his office he maintains very complete and up-to-date tariffs and other transportation files which are always available to our membership.

Many local but decidedly important matters have come before your committee, such as the practice of the terminal carriers of St. Louis requiring shippers to transfer to other cars at their own expense, shipments that were received in defective equipment. This condition was imposed precedent to the rebilling of Interstate destination. Ruling 50, I.C.C. No. 474, redresses such transfer charges.

Your committee desires to express its appreciation for the valuable assistance given by the different trade papers that have kept us so well posted during the troublesome times thru which we have just passed, relative to all transportation matters and especially of the many changes incident to these problems: Our Own National Hay Press, Price Current-Grain Reporter, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Hay Trade Journal. All of these and others through their columns and editorials not only notified of all Administration orders issued for the transportation of hay, but advised as to the best methods to comply with the same.

In concluding, I wish to call to the attention of the members of the Association that we are again threatened with an increase in freight rates on hay. I can best place before you the seriousness of this proposal by quoting from an address given recently by our Secretary, Mr. Taylor, before the Texas hay and grain dealers. In speaking with reference to the proposed further increase in freight rates he gives a warning of which the National Hay Ass'n at its present meeting will do well to take note. Mr. Taylor said: "Not the least of your troubles in the past have been that of freight rates and I want to voice a solemn warning that you are now standing upon the brink of an abyss threatening your very existance. Freight rates on hay and grain cannot be further increased without the danger of reaching the breaking point—and that may be used in a dual sense—first, the point beyond which the cost of production cannot go and the consequent cessation of shipping, and secondly, the stagnation of local markets by reason of inability to absorb the supply and the breaking of the grower."

Your committee strongly advises that the Association before the close of this convention take such action as may be necessary to bring before the proper authorities the dire results that will come to the hay trade in general, if any further increase in freight rates is imposed.

Dr. John Acheson, president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, made a most interesting talk on "America in the New Age."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Rudolph Raabe, Ft. Jennings, O. made his report as chairman of the Arbitration Committee as follows:

Full reports of awards made during the year, together with the detailed report of the secretary on all compromised cases will be published in the proceedings of the Convention. In all there were 248 cases handled, which is more than have been brought to the attention of the secretary in a number of years, if not the largest ever handled.

They were handled as follows: Cases handled by committee, awards rendered, 17; cases withdrawn, 2; cases compromised by the secretary, 13; cases handled by the secretary, paid in full, 11; cases filed, suspended for refusing to abide by decision of committee or to arbitrate, 9; cases now under preparation, 23; cases of minor importance unrecorded, 168; total, 243, less four cases appealed to board of directors, leaving net total of 239.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit this report here today. My experience has been great in learning the ways of men. The work has been hard and strenuous for every member of this committee, but hard work has its pleasant features. Arbitration means rendering of judgment and our committee did this without any prejudice. I firmly believe we had more work and had more cases to dispose of than any previous committee for a number of years. This we attribute to the abnormal conditions of our country. However, it is again the same old story as in times past, namely, a lack of the knowledge of our trade rules. It is remarkable that men, when they differ in what they think considerable, are apt to differ in almost everything else. When once a case is brought to the attention of the Arbitration Committee, the parties concerned will no longer have confidence in each other. Their difference begets contradiction and contradiction begets heat and heat rises into rage and ill-will. Then all human judgment is laid aside and men no longer consider their business transactions as sacred, but have only this one contention in mind: they differ in affection as they differ in judgment, and the contention which began in pride ends in anger. Too often cases are brought to the attention of the secretary, where both parties cheerfully submit to and are willing to abide by the action of the committee, but when the award is made, the party against whom the decision is rendered works himself in a heated passion and concludes that he has been wronged and, in fact, makes himself believe that everything else in the Association is wrong and immediately withdraws his membership. By so doing he conclusively tells the members of the Association in general that his motives are selfish and his business principles are confined within the narrow boundary of himself. He deprives himself of the co-operation of the best corps of business men in this country. In fact, the Association is better off without such members; for they see but one side, and that is their own. Such a man is not worthy of the respect and credit of his fellow business men.

Too often the committee had incomplete cases presented for their consideration, and papers had to be returned for completion or for additional evidence before they could be acted upon intelligently. In my judgment it would be well for every member to thoroughly familiarize himself with our Trade Rules, and especially so where he is preparing a case for the Arbitration Committee. This would be a great help and it would be much easier taken care of and I firmly believe that many cases would never be presented. Either the plaintiff or defendant would see where he has violated some of the Trade Rules and he would rather submit to a fair settlement. Men's arguments prove nothing but their wishes. Therefore we should be calm in arguing with our fellow dealer or competitor. Fierceness makes error a fault and truth discourtesy. There is seldom a dispute without passion; and usually from the tone of the evidence submitted you can readily determine the temperament of the individual. Let us, therefore, prepare and present our cases in that good humor with which we would prepare an invoice or an account sales. Retain our old friends, who are as silver, and make new ones, who are as gold. We would then have before us the good old Golden Rule.

Many of our controversies the past year have been due to the erratic markets. We all know it is hard to fill a sale when the market has made a sharp advance; and vice versa it is hard to accept hay and straw on a contract when the market has made a sharp decline. But each of us should lay prices aside when it comes to filling our obligations. Morally the committee could see many things which were right and which were wrong, for contracts were apparently made in good faith but not carried out according to Trade Rules.

It is remarkable to note the very small claims which are brought to the attention of the secretary. We must marvel that some people are willing to sell themselves so cheaply. There is one way to avoid so many cases, and that is, education. I do not mean by this that our members lack knowledge; far be it from this. But I do say that too many of us lack the knowledge of what composes our Trade Rules. We too often feel that we can use our secretary and his helpers as a collection agency, whereas it would be far better to settle our little differences and meet each other half way. If we could have more

meetings like our conventions, where business can get together and exchange ideas, we would have a better understanding of each other and our mutual relations would be greater. Had the kaiser had a better understanding of what the young American manhood was composed of, he would have cheerfully submitted to arbitration rather than suffer such terrible defeat. I trust the time will come when all cases of all description are settled by boards of arbitration, rather than by bloodshed. Too often a controversy leads to passion and ill-will and even loss of business.

In all our differences let us consider that we are all mortal and that ere long our very memories will be extinguished. If we were a little more inclined to look at life in this way we would not hang to the last straw in order to squeeze the last dollar in any of our controversies. If men would consider not so much wherein they differ as wherein they agree, there would be far greater charity and better feeling in the world.

The committee wishes to congratulate the secretary and his office help for the courteous treatment and wishes to commend him for the splendid manner in which the Association's business is carried on.

Lee G. Metcalf, ex-President of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, made a talk on "The National Organizations Essential." You hay and grain men have seen the results of national organizations, he said, and do not have to be told of the benefits and the value they have been to you during the period of the war. Your organization stands today for honesty and integrity. All members should read the preamble to your Constitution and By-laws and study it. You would then become better business men, for it stands for integrity in business. The usefulness of our association will be measured by the individual effort put forth by each member.

The report of the chairman of the committee on By-laws stated that for the present there was no need for any change in them. The By-laws provide that the rules for the conduct of arbitrations shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors because of changing customs and the necessity that arbitrations be conducted in conformity with existing business conditions.

SELLING HAY TO UNCLE SAM.

Capt. P. W. Kniskern of the War Department, Chicago, told of some of the problems that confronted the forage branch, and the help the officers of the National Hay Ass'n had been to them. He said: We will not accept No. 3 hay at a discount on purchases of No. 1 or Standard. Hay shipments must be made in required time so as to keep the supply moving regularly and will not be accepted after shipping time has expired.

BOOSTERS' PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes to the successful contestants in the membership campaign was made by D. S. Wright, Weedsport, N. Y., ex-president of the Association. They were as follows: C. M. Rice of Omaha, 58 new members, a gold watch; Rudolph Raabe, Ft. Jennings, O., 26 new members, a gold watch; J. E. Chicoine, Quebec, Can., 23 new members, a watch charm; W. A. Miller, San Francisco, 13 new members, gold watch charm; H. L. Pennington, North Platte, Neb., a hay bale watch charm.

G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, spoke in an interesting way on "Agricultural Problems." He pointed out that the American agricultural problems could not be considered alone. They are linked, since the war, with the problems of Europe and, because of conditions abroad, it will be a long time before the American farmer can be freed of the necessity of feeding a large part of the population of other countries. He continued in substance as follows:

It is expected that with the coming of an armistice and peace there would be an immediate return to the farms of the European men who had been withdrawn from them, and, as a consequence, a quick return to the conditions by which Europe was able to feed itself without much, if any, assistance from our farmers

But this has not been the case. Because of the chaotic condition of agriculture, the instability of governments, and so forth, the demobilized men, instead of returning to the land, have flocked to the big cities. Budapest, with a population before the war of 800,000, now numbers 2,000,000 people. More than 1,000,000 has been added to the population of the comparatively small city of Vienna since the signing of the armistice. Furthermore, much of the rich land of the European countries has not been planted and will not be cropped this year because of the unwillingness of the owners to take chances with the political unrest among the masses.

It is equally true that there is unrest among our farmers. Everywhere the man on the land is organizing into groups to make sure that he obtains his rights and a fair share of the proceeds from his labor and land. It will not be enough, hereafter, to tell the farmer that this is the price he is to receive and no more. He will not take that answer. Everywhere, he is beginning to ask why, and silver-tongued agitators find it easy to go among the farming class and work up dissatisfaction and discontent by accusing the grain dealer, the hay dealer, the banker and the grocer of fattening off of the work of the man of the soil.

On the other hand there has been too much talk throughout the country of the farmer getting rich, of the farmer getting an undue share of the advance in prices all along the line. There has been too much talk of the benefits of the Government guarantees on wheat and pork all going to the farmer.

You hay men who are close to the actual situation know that that kind of talk is untrue and unjust. I tell you that the farmer would have made much more money had the Government never guaranteed the prices of these things.

When we guaranteed a price of $2.20 for wheat it was selling at $3.50 in the open market. And when hogs were guaranteed at $16.50 labor delegates came to Washington, saw the President and the Department of Agriculture and everybody else who had anything to do with the matter, saying that the farmer was being enriched at the expense of the workman. They declared that if the guarantee were lifted the price of pork would immediately drop.

Well, these men were listened to and the guarantee was removed. What happened? Under the ordinary law of supply and demand the price of hogs began jumping immediately until now they are selling at $23!

Mr. Christie warned also against speculation in farm lands and said that

J. A. MEADOWS
Newbern, N. C.
Alfalfa Meal
Millfeed Hay Grain

TOBERMAN, MACKEY & CO.
Receivers and Shippers
HAY AND GRAIN
ST. LOUIS : KANSAS CITY

Repeat Orders Tell The Story

They're coming in with a rush from scores of Ankorite dealers. Dealers who began by ordering a few hundred posts are now ordering carload lots—by wire!

We've been obliged to double and re-double our output to take care of them—and we'll have to double it again within the next six months. Dealers who used to sell wood posts have switched to Ankorite and they're making dollars where they used to make dimes!

Thousands of posts will be needed in your territory during the next five or six months, and you can get more than your share of the business by securing exclusive sales rights for Ankorite Steel Posts. Other dealers have had remarkable success with them—why not you? Farmers *want* Ankorite Posts and you are the logical dealer to supply them. Small investment—quick turn-over—you buy them direct from the mill.

Ankorite STEEL FENCE POST

Territory is being closed fast—you can hold yours open and secure exclusive sales rights if you'll write NOW. Don't put it off.

CALUMET STEEL COMPANY, 208 South La Salle Street, Dept. 7, Chicago



The Mill Behind the Post

This big, modern steel mill has a capacity of forty thousand posts a day—enough to build 125 miles of fence. We can make immediate shipment in any quantity.

to such an extent had this practice been indulged in that he knew of one farm changing hands six times in one week.

NEW TRADE RULE.

S. L. Rice of Metamora, O., chairman of Trade Rules Committee, offered the following rule which was adopted, to be known as Rule 17: "Unless time is not specifically specified when an offer is made, the time for acceptance of such offer will not be binding at the expiration of twenty-four hours."

Secretary's Report.

J. Vining Taylor, Winchester, Ind., Secretary-Treasurer, made his annual report as follows:

The report of Sec'y J. Vining Taylor was an amplification of the report of the Board of Directors made by President Walton printed above, that is to say in all its major particulars.

A section, however, is given to consideration of the growing crop, which he says has been estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at 116,000,000 tons compared with 90,000,000 on preliminary estimates for June 1, 1918, and 75,460,000 final estimate Dec. 1, 1918. "The present crop," says Mr. Taylor, "has been produced under excellent conditions and the quality, so far as I have been able to learn, is quite a bit above normal. However, I cannot agree with the Government's figures from the information received in our office. As we see it, there will probably be about 100,000,000 tons of hay. I believe most of you gentlemen will agree with me, especially those from the growing sections, that from 15 to 25 per cent of the meadows have been sacrificed in favor of wheat, corn and oats."

Mr. Taylor reports having examined and recommended for approval as National Hay Ass'n Inspectors 14 men, giving now 25 inspectors working under the approval of the Association in the following markets: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Buffalo, Cairo, Central New York Hay Shippers Club, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Ft. Worth, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Louisville, Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, Newport News, New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Salt River Valley Hay Dealers Ass'n, San Antonio, Seattle, Savannah, Sioux City, State of Minnesota, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Tampa, Unadilla, N. Y.; Washington. This gives 39 markets using Association grades in full. In addition he reports that Louisville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Tampa, Cairo, Chicago, Houston and E. Paso, Tex.; Newark, N. J.; Columbus, O.; Tacoma and Indianapolis are working for approved inspectors and plug track inspection.

The income of the Association including balance on hand July 1, 1918 of $7,522.81 and $2,000 of Liberty Bonds and income publications totals $29,009.87. Total expenses including bonds purchased $2,500, salary account $6,699, printing and stationery $2,541.73 were $16,321.65, leaving a balance on hand of $15,188.22.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

R. B. Clark read the report of the Nominating Committee as follows:

President—Frank L. Young, Lansing, Mich.; First Vice-Pres., Chas. D. Carlisle, Kansas City, Mo.; Second Vice-Pres., Fred M. Williams, New York. Directors—Samuel Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Geo. S. Bridge, Chicago; John E. Collins, Jr., Cincinnati; Harold Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., and J. E. Chicoine, Vercheres, Que., Can.

FRIDAY MORNING.

F. L. Young, Chairman of the Grades Committee, made the following report:

Your Committee on Grades offers the following report:

First. The retention of those grades which were adopted at the suggestion of the Forage Department, and with the understanding that they remain in effect for one year.

Second. We recommend the continuance of the so-called Washington State Grades, which were adopted by you to be in force for one year.

Third. A grade to be known as No. 1 mixed timothy and wild hay, and a second grade to be known as No. 2 mixed timothy and wild hay—

"No. 1 mixed timothy and wild hay shall contain not less than 50 per cent timothy, the balance to be wild hay, all to be of good color, sound and well baled.

"No. 2 mixed timothy and wild hay shall consist of not less than 25 per cent timothy, the balance to be of wild hay, fair color, sound and well baled."

Fourth. Markets adopting the National Hay Association grades and desiring approval of their inspectors shall request the same of the secretary. No inspector, however, shall be examined and approved in his home market, he presenting himself at another appointed market for examination.

Fifth. No inspector shall be approved by the National Hay Association who is supported by the fee system.

Sixth. We further recommend that one of the duties of an approved National Association inspector shall be to attend each annual meeting of the association and that he be held responsible for a proper exhibit of samples of those grades of hay generally handled on his market, those samples to be used for comparison of application and interpretation of the grade rules by the different inspectors and the members of the association.

The following recommendations on grades were received from Paul R. Kalman, chairman of the Hay Committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade, and adopted as part of the report of the grades committee.

JOHNSON GRASS.

No. 1 Johnson Hay—Shall be Johnson hay with not more than 20% mixed with native grasses, fine texture, good color, sound and well baled.

"No. 2—Not more than one fourth mixed with other grasses, reasonably fine texture, fair color, sound, well baled.

GRADES FOR RICE STRAW.

"No. 1 Rice Straw—Shall be rice straw reasonably clean, sound, dry, and well baled.

"No. 2 shall be all other sound rice straw well baled and not fit to grade No. 1."

OTHER REPORTS.

The Auditing Committee reported that it had examined the books and records of Secretary-Treasurer Taylor and found them correct and commended the Secretary for the neatness with which they were kept.

The report of the Board of Directors as presented by President Walton was highly commended by the committee appointed to pass on same.

Resolutions.

Geo. S. Bridge, chairman of the commitee on resolutions, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

This association today is completing its twenty-sixth assembly. The past year is passing into history of our organization as one of the most prosperous and successful of our existence. Like the year preceding, it has been one of exceptional achievement, and likewise very much important work has been accomplished by the association through the hearty co-operation of its members and especially the untiring efforts of its president; therefore, be it

Resolved. That our most sincere thanks and gratitude be extended to our president, Samuel Walton, for the excellent guidance and untiring effort for this association during the past year.

Resolved. That this association extend its thanks and appreciation to its secretary, J. Vining Taylor, and his able assistant, Morton Longenecker, for the excellent performance of the extremely arduous duties required of them during the past year of our existence.

That this association acknowledge the achievement of our success through the guidance of our board of directors and for their very efficient service and untiring efforts toward the upbuilding and strengthening of our association.

COUNTY AGENTS.

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of the members of the National Hay Association that there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Department of Agriculture to assume an attitude which is apparently being carried down through its various departments in several of our states, whereby these state and county agents are perform-

(Concluded on page 35.)

Michigan Hay and Grain Meeting

Work Done in the Past Year—What the Secretary Has Accomplished in Transportation Matters—Menace of the Nonpartisan League and the Meddling of the County Agents

Reported by J. C. STRONG

In calling the eighteenth annual convention of the Michigan Hay & Grain Assn. to order President Ryon of Lansing stated that the president's address would be the report of the Board of Directors. He said in part:

Annual Report.

There has been some criticism of the results of the Association's activities during the past year, but we have felt that we should refrain from undue publicity because the problems confronting us were the warehouse bill and the activities of the Non-partisan League. Your secretary has been very busy on traffic matters. In regard to the public warehouse bill he presented our case before the senate committee at Lansing, which had this bill in charge. As you know it however passed the senate but was finally lost in the house. There is, however, still much activity around the state in regard to the bill.

The public welfare committee of the state consists of ten members made up of different organizations, including the potato, bean and hay and grain trade associations. The committee intended to start a campaign of education in the state. The work was not done, but the committee still exists and is ready for work when called upon.

Our publicity during the year to our members was through a bulletin, and we also sent to each member a paper called "The Farmer and Townleyism," which showed the movements of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota. We wanted our elevator men to read it so as to be in a position to talk and explain the proposition to their farmer patrons and how they had introduced a bill in the North Dakota legislature to bond land to 40% of its taxable value, etc. I am not opposed to farmers organizing farmers' coöperative companies. There is no reason why a farmer should not go into the grain business like any other misguided mortal.

In regard to the margin for handling wheat we sent out a circular asking for statements of the cost of handling wheat, corn, oats and beans as well as side lines. The replies were few. I went to St. Louis on March 21 to attend a meeting called by the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n to discuss the margin for handling wheat. Some reports from large handlers in Kansas showed 6c as the cost, while the average figures were 8.8 cents per bushel. On May 7 another meeting was held at St. Louis. Mr. Noyes, of Jackson, attended and the reports were an average of 8.72 cents per bushel. The idea of the meetings was to show Mr. Barnes exactly what it is costing the elevator men to handle the wheat.

We need more members and money in the association if we are to do constructive work. If we can't increase our association we might get strength by consolidating with some organization in sympathy with our problems.

Sec'y J. C. Graham then read the minutes of the last annual convention which were approved.

Secretary's Report.

Sec'y GRAHAM: The most interesting development in transportation problems is that your secretary is a member of the Detroit District Freight Traffic Ass'n. The Federal Government, when it took over the roads, abolished all old committees and appointed new and smaller committees, who put into effect, or tried to, all things which the Interstate Commerce Commission would not permit under the old order of things. These things were brought to light by the National Industrial Traffic League. It was decided that the public should have equal representation on committees with the railroads, and now no freight rate is authorized and published without our say so. Our committee is one of the best district committees appointed by the Administration, and we are fair to the shippers.

The change in demurrage rules was brought about by the National Industrial Traffic League, of which your association is a member. In the new bill of lading your contract is very materially changed. You should read it over carefully and understand it. Any old bills of lading you may have printed and on hand will, after Sept. 8, be of no value and will not be accepted by the railroads.

It was rumored that the Railroad Administration was considering a 10% flat advance in freight rates, but it was denied. The Administration has stated that the current deficit is not caused so much by the rates as by the lack of business, and Mr. Hines has said that the deficit would be wiped out with the movement of grain and coal.

Our association takes an interest and has a voice in the settling of these big problems which affect you. Last year we took in twenty-five new members and have about 150 members in good standing.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of Albert Todd, treasurer, showed as follows:

Received from dues		$1,008.50
Received special assessment		310.00
		$1,318.50
Bank balance, last meeting		105.61
		$1,424.11
Disbursements		1,314.14
		$ 109.97
Check returned from Detroit Committee		55.00
Balance on hand		$ 164.97

Pres. Ryon appointed the following committees: On Nominations—F. E. Nowlin, T. E. Swift and W. J. Connor. On Resolutions—Frank L. Young, Jas. Kerr and T. J. Hubbard.

Samuel Walton, of Pittsburgh, president of the National Hay Ass'n, made a short talk in which he said:

The great war revealed the importance of your association as well as the National Hay Ass'n to the Government. In the handling of your business, when you found out exactly what the Government wanted, you responded nobly.

Export Business.

Chas. England, of Baltimore, was called upon to say something on the export business. He said in part:

The method of handling and exporting this year's crop has not been fully decided upon. It is important that you all know how the business is to be handled; and I suggest you write your zone agent, Mr. Irwin. I am sure he will tell you all you want to know.

Your job is to handle the crops in your community, and Mr. Barnes's job is to handle the crops of the U. S., and he will not promulgate rules that will be hard on you. The Grain Corporation will permit exporters to export, but they must sell first to the Corporation and then buy back from them.

Ocean freights to the United Kingdom are $1.00 per hundred, $1.28 to the Continent and $1.75 to the Mediterranean. These are very high rates and may be cut in half. So that individual dealers are now a little shy in buying. European buyers must establish credit, so that when the B/L is surrendered it will be paid. No permits now are being issued only on wheat.

H. S. Earl, better known as "Good Roads" Earl, made a stirring address on good roads and what they would mean to the state of Michigan.

W. I. Biles, chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that the treasurer's vouchers had been checked and the report found correct.

New Officers.

F. E. Nowlin, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following names for officers for the ensuing year. The report was adopted and the gentlemen declared duly elected:

President—A. J. Carpenter, Battle Creek.

First Vice-Pres.—John McAllister, Caro.

Second Vice-Pres.—Wm. Francis, Mt. Pleasant.

Treasurer—Albert Todd, Owosso.

Directors—Harry Northway, Owosso, and J. Baldwin, New Haven. The following comprises the full list of directors: S. O. Downer, H. D. Jeffords, D. Mansfield, Robt. Ryon, J. Baldwin, Harry Northway.

GRAIN GRADING.

H. B. English, of the Bureau of Markets, told of the methods used in inspecting and grading grain as described in the hand book of Official Grain Standards for wheat, oats and shelled corn. These booklets were given to the dealers.

COUNTY AGENTS.

W. A. CUTLER: I think the warehouse bill and the Non-partisan League should have our attention, for they are not dead. The county agent is the same to the farmer as the labor agitator is to the laboring man, and yet we help pay his salary as taxpayers. He is using every effort to put us middle men out of business. He has no license to do this or to go into business through the Farm Bureaus. We should be on the alert and keep posted on what is going on throughout the state. Our most important farmers in our county tell me they do not get any value from the county agent.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cutler to appoint a committee of three to investigate and find out the exact work for which the county agents are appointed and his real duties, and who is the agency back of him, Pres. Ryon appointed the following as the committee: W. A. Cutler, W. I. Biles, Joe Frutchey and Geo. Diamond.

THE HORSE VS. TRUCK.

Frank Young of Lansing offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Believing that it is more economical to use horses than trucks in most instances, be it

Resolved, That the Michigan Hay and Grain Association goes on record to this effect, and urges its membership to give on all possible occasions where practical, data to this effect.

COST OF HANDLING WHEAT.

Mr. Biles led a very interesting discussion on the cost of handling wheat. From 10 to 14 cents seemed to be the figures which in most instances represented the cost per bushel for handling wheat through Michigan elevators.

It was stated that a mutual insurance company was getting out a balance sheet to distribute to its policy holders, the purpose being to determine from figures submitted the actual cost of operating the plant and doing business. This would enable the mutual insurance company to determine who were making money and who were not. Insurance companies feel that persons who make money and know it are safer risks than those who don't.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Young, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, suggested that the resolutions which were being drawn up be forwarded to the Board of Directors and be adopted on a majority vote of the Board and be made a part of the proceedings of the meeting. Carried.

B. A. Dean, of Auburn, N. Y., an ex-president of the National Hay Ass'n, made a short address. He spoke on the cost of doing business and said that the Government would be very liberal in allowing dealers to include every item of expense that enters into the doing of business and then allow a liberal margin of profit.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The following tables taken from statistics of the United States Food Administration, show the total production and consumption, also the per capita production and consumption, of each class of meat and the total production and consumption of all classes of meat in the United States for the year 1918, as compared with the pre-war year, 1914.

PRODUCTION, POUNDS.

Year.	Beef.	Pork.	Lamb, etc.	Veal.
1918	9,033	11,547	571	1,186
1914	6,997	9,463	799	447

CONSUMPTION, POUNDS.

1918	8,298	9,080	565	1,186
1914	7,067	8,668	815	448

[1]000,000 omitted.

	1918.	1914.
Total production[2]	22,337,030	17,706,249
Total consumption[2]	19,129,819	16,997,943
Per capita production, lbs.	212.32	179.25
Per capita consumption lbs.	181.82	172.00

[2]Pounds, 000 omitted.

YEARLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION BY CLASSES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1911-1918.

Year.	Beef.	Pork.	Lamb, etc.	Veal.	Total.
1911	90.98	93.27	8.46	6.67	189.38
1912	75.32	88.06	8.84	6.53	178.75
1913	73.88	90.81	8.36	5.20	178.25
1914	71.55	87.75	8.25	4.53	172.08
1915	73.29	92.28	6.94	4.72	177.23
1916	76.29	95.52	6.77	7.83	186.41
1917	75.49	71.96	5.03	10.71	163.19
1918	78.87	86.31	5.38	11.27	181.83
Average consumpt'n	75.71	88.25	7.25	7.18	178.39

In the year 1914, per capita production exceeded the per capita consumption by only 7.25 pounds, while in 1918 it had increased to 30.50 pounds, or an increase in five years of 23.25 pounds per person. The greatest increase during this period is shown on veal which increased approximately 148%. Lamb consumption has followed closer the trend of production. The greatest production was in 1912 with a yearly per capita production of 8.89 pounds and a per capita consumption of 8.84 pounds. By 1917, production had declined to 5.06 pounds per capita with a corresponding decline in consumption to 5.03 pounds per capita.

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	July 18, 1919. Bales.	July 11, 1919. Bales.	July 19, 1918. Bales.
Port receipts	109,144	116,267	33,395
Since Aug. 1	5,853,736	5,744,592	5,749,561
Port stocks	1,180,985	1,206,867	1,032,326
Inter. receipts	66,315	68,392	20,427
Since Aug. 1	6,586,054	6,505,739	7,791,455
Inter. shipments	113,469	108,088	53,980
Interior stocks.	933,604	980,757	747,488
Amount brought into sight	133,841	154,599	95,349
Since Aug. 1	11,334,098	11,185,857	12,010,928
Northern spinners' takings.	49,575	10,657	41,718
Since Aug. 1	2,106,019	2,056,444	2,780,934
Southern consumption	57,000	56,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	3,366,000	3,309,000	4,167,000
Exports to Great Britain	77,597	131,812	11,290
Since Aug. 1	2,561,353	2,474,184	2,231,269
Exp. to France.	4,658	33,114	5,011
Since Aug. 1	755,443	748,611	639,922
Exports to Continent	43,619	13,038	25,707
Since Aug. 1	2,011,728	1,967,393	1,306,682
Total week's exports	125,874	177,964	42,008
Tot. expts. since Aug. 1	5,328,524	5,190,188	4,177,873
World's visible supply	4,927,937	5,034,743	3,296,644
Of which Amer.	3,336,937	3,380,743	2,157,644
Liverpool stks.	617,000	590,000	269,000
Continental stk.	204,000	232,000	121,000
N. Y. stocks	90,267	91,213	123,977
N. O. stocks	357,247	377,100	343,979
On shipb'd waiting clearance.	171,586	171,315	59,964

The Missouri State Report says that corn in early fields was beginning to tassel on July 1, but the flat lands of the northeast and southeast portions of the state are very foul and some fields have been abandoned.

The Letter Box

Disappointing Yields.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: Threshing is in "full blast," but yields are disappointing.

Jansen & Son Milling and Elevator Co. at Nelson, Neb., are rebuilding their elevator.—*Ernst Meyer, Oak, Nebr.*

Crop 50%.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Crop about 50% as good as last year account of rust and blight. The Farmers Elevator Co. is now handling farm implements and machinery. Recently installed a Howe dump scale.—*Farmers Elevator Co., Doland, S. Dak.*

Wheat Loader a Success.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have installed a wheat loader which is a great success.

Wheat is coming in in fine shape, testing mostly 60 lbs. But we have had heavy rains recently and expect trouble now.—*Dewey Bros. Co., per Frank Littler, Manager, East Monroe, Ohio.*

In Faulk Co., S. D.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Rye is being harvested now. It is of good quality, but thin on the ground. Wheat has been hurt by blight and rust. We can't tell as yet, but estimated at about 20 to 25 per cent. Oats are good. Corn is doing well, but thin on account of cut worms this spring.—*Eagle Roller Mill Co., per D. A. Langford, Agt., Cresbard, S. D.*

Crop Poor.

Price Current-Grain Reporter:—The elevator here will not make any repairs this season, the crops being very poor. Rye will run from only 3 to 5 bus. per acre, but the wheat will do better, running from 4 to 10 bus. There is no flax in this part of the country.—*Farmers Elevator Co., per Thos. Lillethun, Mgr., McCabe, Mont.*

Have Sold Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We sold our elevator to I. H. Brook & Co. about two years ago. Last fall they sold it to the Farmers' Equity. Paul Crawford is the manager of the elevator at the present time. They have put in a new automatic scale and seem to be doing a good business. Some wheat and rye coming to market.—*Griffith Bros., per Wm. Griffith, Brownstown, Ill.*

What Good Bookkeeping Means.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Once in a while one of our clients is thoughtful enough and kind enough to express appreciation of the services of our boys. This pleases us, because we know then there are a few people in this world who appreciate good service and are thoughtful enough to tell a person about it.

Following is a paragraph from a letter from the Moline Oil Company, dated July 12, 1919, at which time they sent a check for the account rendered against them: "Regarding the service, I think, as I have stated to people here, a satisfied customer is the very best advertisement possible, and you can rest assured that we are a satisfied customer and anything in our place of business or anything that we might hear of locally, we will endeavor to persuade The Edward A. Pratt Audit Co. way."

When I was in Chicago I talked with you about the wonderful success the elevator company in Newman, Ill., and Ridge Farm are having with our system. Mr. Gordon, who was just over there to audit the books, came back telling us they certainly have a model office and model bookkeeping system for a grain business—the finest he had ever seen. They pay a man a good salary to do the work thoroughly and have everything in fine shape. From the way the books were kept it was not necessary to make any adjustments whatever in the statements, and he was able to audit the books of seven elevators in less than a week's time. They are using the Peerless Elevator System and keeping the accounts correctly.—*The Edward A. Pratt Audit Co., Edward A. Pratt, President, Chicago.*

Confusion of Names.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Referring to your recent issue of your publication (under the St. Louis notes), we cannot understand how your correspondent obtained the knowledge as written.

The Atchison Co. is known as "The Mangelsdorf Seed Co." and not as E. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro. This is an injury to the Mangelsdorf Seed Co. of Atchison and we must ask you to write them apologizing for this error. The writer was formerly associated with them and has organized the business here as per our announcement enclosed. We are on most friendly terms with the Mangelsdorf Seed Co. at Atchison and as they have long operated under that name, it is an injustice that your correspondent should so confuse these two names. There is no excuse for it.—*Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.*

Threshing Reduces Estimates.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The weather certainly is 100 per cent for threshing and wheat is mostly coming right from the machine to country elevator and from there to mills and terminal markets. There is no reason nor inclination for storing it anywhere a longer time than is necessary to get cars. One farmer put it about right when he said we have a crop of 30 bus. straw and 20 bus. of wheat this year. We beg leave to reduce our estimate of the winter wheat yield in central Illinois from 25 to 20 bus. per acre. Favorable weather has cured out this berry nicely in the shock. Most samples we have seen will grade No. 2 but not No. 1.

Our growing corn now needs rain, more particularly because much of it was not cultivated as often as usual on account of heavy rains in June, and the dust mulch around the roots, so good for the plant in dry times, is conspicuous by its absence in many fields. Many fields now show tassels and one finds ears shooting occasionally—color, that most desirable dark green variety.

Very few fields of oats have been threshed yet, wheat being given preference, and reports received by us indicate a light yield throughout most of this state, say 30 bus. an acre average. The present outlook is for a bright berry of lighter test weight than last year.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

A Correction.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: My attention has been called to the leading article entitled "Business and Trade Conditions" in your issue of July 9, in which you comment upon a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture on July 4, concerning the beef cattle and meat situation.

It is evident that you did not read the statement and that you have gathered your impression of its content from some other source than the document itself, because you quote the statement as saying, "An increased consumption of beef would reduce prices to the consumer." The statement contains no such language, nor is such a notion to be inferred from an intelligent reading.

If you will take the pains to read the statement, which I am enclosing for your information, you will find that it endeavors to exhibit for the information of the public the important fact that prices for live cattle and prices for meat at retail are out of proportion and that as a consequence live stock producers are threatened with heavy losses, while consumers are denying themselves the normal ration of red meat.

It seems to me that such a condition deserves the careful consideration of every intelligent citizen who wishes to see the live stock industry maintained on the one hand and American consumers properly and economically fed, on the other hand.

There well may be a difference of opinion concerning legislation to provide supervision of the meat industry, but there can hardly be any difference of opinion on the point that intelligent discussion must be based upon a knowledge of the facts which the Department endeavored to set forth. And I may add that there can hardly be any difference of sound opinion on the point that comment upon the Department's statement should be based upon a correct representation of its content and not upon invention of language which the Department did not use.—*Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

Missouri Association Matters.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our local meetings held at different points throughout the state of Missouri during the latter half of June were successful from every standpoint. The grain dealers and millers showed their interest by attending in larger numbers than ever before. Sedalia, as usual, brought out the largest number, when 150 men attended the meeting there on June 20. The St. Joseph meeting, as well as several others, was well attended. Through the efficient help and loyal support given by our officers and board of directors, as well as by our more active members, our Association is now in considerably the best shape it has ever been, both as to numbers and finances. However, we are by no means satisfied. There are too many good, reliable grain dealers and millers in this state not yet members, who have not taken the time to realize fully the absolute need and value of an organization such as ours. It is up to all of our members to help acquaint every worthy non-member with what the Association has done, is doing, and with its increased membership expects to do in furthering and protecting the interests of the Missouri Grain Dealer and Miller.—*M. U. Norton, Sec'y, Mexico, Mo.*

The Grain Control Committee for Duluth to act for the Railroad Administration and the Grain Corporation consists of W. A. Strachan, chairman, and George A. Sherwood for the Railroad Administration with C. S. Williams for the Grain Corporation.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to July 19, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	49,284,000	70,600,000
Milwaukee	4,171,000	10,100,000
Minneapolis	5,803,000	13,954,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	17,071,000	20,827,000
Toledo	1,009,000	1,962,000
Detroit	1,388,000	3,155,000
Kansas City	15,125,000	26,857,000
Peoria	16,425,000	27,503,000
Omaha	18,963,000	37,096,000
Indianapolis	13,743,000	15,170,000
Total	143,007,000	227,387,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
Chicago	1,312,000	1,214,000	2,805,000
Milwaukee	148,000	112,000	141,000
Minneapolis	145,000	115,000	180,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St Louis	337,000	435,000	410,000
Toledo	19,000	15,000	64,000
Detroit	33,000	17,000	39,000
Kansas City	176,000	298,000	325,000
Peoria	205,000	308,000	836,000
Omaha	429,000	558,000	554,000
Indianapolis	296,000	364,000	503,000
Total	3,100,000	3,436,000	5,857,000
Shipments	1,856,000	2,554,000	2,280,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending July 19, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	587	39	1,060	616	563
Boston	34	.....	86	15	671
Buffalo	507	42	1,821	656	483
Chicago	315	1,837	5,560	1,274	1,224
Afloat	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Detroit	32	44	126	33	.....
Duluth	286	.....	131	1,195	403
Galveston	400	.....	.....	1	11
Indianapolis	136	566	162	4	.....
Kansas City	1,047	289	729	136	.....
Milwaukee	75	25	477	356	701
Minneapolis	1,008	23	3,028	4,403	1,119
New Orleans	717	182	72	.....	1,717
Newport News	.....	.....	42	.....	34
New York	151	4	2,318	689	1,321
Omaha	134	358	510	191	14
Peoria	....	59	147	.....	.....
Philadelphia	172	24	321	93	501
St. Louis	644	343	151	61	20
Toledo	157	16	157	40	.....
Canals	.....	.....	775	.....	.....
Lakes	130	.....	170	.....	85
July 19, '19.	6,482	3,849	17,968	9,763	8,817
July 20, '18.	3,574	10,023	10,178	687	1,119
July 12, '19.	5,297	4,036	18,923	9,468	9,362
July 3, '19.	6,708	3,799	19,055	9,014	10,807
June 28, '19.	8,681	4,038	18,094	8,981	10,166

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending July 19:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 2 mixed.	190½@197	196½@200	191½@199	189 @195	188 @195	192 @195
No. 3 mixed.	192 @196	.....	190 @196	188 @190	186 @194	193 @195½
No. 2 yellow.	194 @198	198 @200	195 @200	189 @192	194½@196	194 @197
No. 3 yellow.	193 @198	197 @198½	192 @197	188 @191	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	198 @203	204 @206	198 @201	193 @200	.....	200 @202½
No. 3 white.	198 @200	.....	.....	191 @195	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 1 white.	79¼@ 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	78½@ 82½	.....	.....	75 @ 78	.....	75 @ 79
No. 3 white.	77¼@ 81¾	77½@ 81	78 @ 78½	74½@ 77½	78¾@ 81½	76½@ 78½
No. 4 white.	75¾@ 80¾	75 @ 80	.....	74 @ 77	77¾@81½	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.84@1.89; No. 4 yellow, $1.81@1.86; No. 3 mixed, $1.80@1.85. Oats—No. 2 white, 75⅛@79⅝c; No. 3 white, 74⅛@78⅝c; No. 4 white, 69⅝@76⅞c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN— July.	Sept.	Dec.	OATS— July.	Sept.	Dec.
Range for June	166¾-183½	157⅞-178⅝	137½-156½	66⅜-72⅜	64⅛-71⅞	64⅝-72⅞
Previous range	107 -172	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅝-72⅝	.....
July 1	179¾-180⅞	177⅛-178⅞	155 -157	68 -69½	68¼-69¾	69¼-71
July 2	180¼-185⅞	179½-183½	158 -162¼	70 -71¼	70 -71¾	71½-72¾
July 3	184½-187	182¾-185⅛	161½-163½	70¾-71½	70⅝-71¾	71⅞-73⅛
July 7	186¼-194	185 -189¼	161 -164	70¾-72	70¾-72⅝	72⅜-74⅝
July 8	190 -193¾	188⅜-192¾	160⅝-162⅞	70¾-72	71 -72¼	72¾-74⅞
July 9	193 -199	191½-197¼	160½-163⅜	72 -74⅛	72¼-74⅝	74⅛-76
July 10	194⅞-199⅛	192½-198	158 -161¾	73⅛-75⅞	73⅝-76⅛	74⅞-78
July 11	190 -196	190⅞-195¼	157 -160	75⅜-76⅛	75⅜-77¼	76¾-78⅞
July 12	194 -195	193⅝-195⅞	161 -165	77¼-79	77 -79⅛	79¼-81
July 14	194 -198	193¾-197½	161½-167½	78½-80⅝	77⅞-80¼	79¾-82¼
July 15	192 -194¾	193¾-195¾	160⅝-163⅛	77⅝-79⅜	77½-79¼	79⅜-81⅛
July 16	192½-194¼	193½-196½	161½-166½	78⅝-81½	78⅛-81⅜	80¼-83⅞
July 17	193 -193¾	194 -196¼	162⅛-165½	79¾-81⅞	79⅝-82	81½-84½
July 18	187½-193	188½-193½	158¼-162	77⅜-79⅛	77¼-79½	79 -81½
July 19	189 -190	186½-191¼	157¾-161¾	78¼-80¾	77½-81	79½-83
Week—						
July 3	177½-187	175 -185⅛	153½-163½	67¼-71½	67⅝-71¾	68⅝-73⅛
July 12	186¼-199⅛	185 -198	157 -165	70¾-79	70¾-79⅛	72⅜-81
July 19	187½-198	186½-197½	157¾-167½	77⅝-81⅞	77⅛-82	79 -84½

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Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations, at Chicago:

July 14	$1.24@1 32	July 17	$1.20@1.30
July 15	1.23@1.29	July 18	1.22@1.28
July 16	1.24@1 28	July 19	1.25@1.28

Futures—	July.	September.
July 14	$1.19 @1.22	$1.22 @1.25
July 15	1 16 @1.17	1.19¼@1.21
July 16	1.17¾ Bid	1.18 @1.21½
July 17	1.17½	1.20 @1.21½
July 18	.....	1.18½@1.19¾
July 19	1.17	1.18 @1.19¾

July 19—New style Sept. closed $1.24½ bid.

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
June	293	341	744	32	171
July	113	82	310	21	167
Aug.	813	276	1,780	4	74
Sept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
Week—					
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
July 3	350	196	504	151	127
July 12	473	233	721	323	282
July 19	254	208	739	279	341

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—There was a let-up in the activities of the local barley market during the past week. Shippers and industries absorbed offerings to some extent, but low grades are dull. Early in the week buyers held off, but receipts were light and the market improved by the malting and export demand. The closing session ruled slow and weak, closing lower and offerings showing some increase with the demand limited. For the week prices declined 3@5c for outside off grades. Receipts were 202 cars, against 233 cars a week ago and 25 cars last year. The new crop is estimated under that of the previous year and the quality is predicted inferior to that of last year. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, $1.28@1.30; bright, $1.30@1.32; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.23@1.28; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.17@1.22; feed, $1.17@1.23. Iowa quoted $1.20@1.30 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.22@1.32; Minnesota, $1.17@1.29; Dakota, $1.17@1.29; feed and rejected, $1.17@1.23.

DEMAND CHECKED BY PRICES.

MARYLAND (7).—The feed situation in this community is getting in bad shape for the farmers, as all the feed dealers have been advancing their prices. We have laid in very little feed this year on account of high prices—have been waiting for lower prices, but instead every week we are being notified of still further advances. Where it is going to stop we do not know. The farmers are complaining heavily now about feeds advancing so rapidly. On account of so much rain so far during the season it is going to interfere with the sale of wheat in this community. As the farmers are having good pasture, not many of them are laying in any stock of feed, hoping later on to buy for less money; but in our opinion there will not be much decline.—*Sterrett & Ward, Rising Sun, Md.*

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers got rid of nearly all they had to offer and at better prices than was asked last week. Maltsters took quite a few lots and feed men paid a long price for good barley. The asking prices were from $1.27@1.45 for feed to fancy malting in store or on track here. Those on the inside, or who claim to be, are confident we will have beer of some kind before many days.

DULUTH.—Specialists in the barley market found themselves rushed with business during the last week. Receipts continued heavy, amounting to 320 cars, as against only 11 cars last year. Under the liberal offerings and with less eagerness displayed on the part of Eastern buyers, quotations receded 3c to $1.12@1.22. Substantial shipments were made from the elevators during the week and stocks on hand were consequently held down to a minimum.

CHICAGO.—The market last week was a very slow and uninteresting affair. The week opened with a weak undertone and all grades down from 1@2c. Inquiry was very limited; in fact, it was not until Thursday that the market showed any popularity at all, and only for that day. The week's close was with a somewhat better undertone and there was some inquiry from maltsters and industries for the better grades. The fact is that there is only a limited domestic demand at this time and the foreign exchange situation is so desperately bad that new exports sales are rather difficult, although during the week it was reported that some 50,000 bushels had been sold. Until the exchange market improves materially the export situation is going to be very uncertain. oMnday's market was not particularly better. There was some competition for the choice grades and some cars of this quality advanced 1c, but on the whole the market was very draggy and slow. Offerings were fair, but during the previous week the low grades were very difficult to dispose of and the black oats mixtures were almost impossible. Sales of 22 cars were reported at a range of $1.24@1.30 with the feed grades at $1.19@1.24. Futures closed somewhat firmer, July at $1.18, after selling up as high as $1.18¼; September, which sold up to $1.20¾, closed at $1.20¼; new September closed at $1.27 after an opening of $1.28 and selling up to $1.29.

KANSAS CITY.—With only three cars in the week's receipts, the barley trade was insignificant except as to its strength. Prices advanced 4@6c. No. 3 sold at $1.22@1.23 and No. 4 at $1.20@1.21 a bushel. Manufacturers and dealers in barley feeds reported an improved demand from feeding interests, but orders were filled mainly with product from the Northwest. Ground barley was quoted at $2.85@2.95 per cwt., or 5@15c higher than a week ago. Crop advices from western Kansas continued favorable, the harvest having turned out well. New grain is not expected before August.

PORTLAND. — Trade conditions are rather quiet although prices have advanced considerably. The prospect for the crop however is still somewhat disappointing and the *Commercial Review*, the best authority on the Coast, says "it is doubtful whether the three states will harvest 50 per cent of a crop." Although receipts are small there is plenty of stock in warehouses for all the business that is being done. Exporters are reported to be in the country buying barley for shipment but it is doubtful whether the Pacific Northwest will have enough barley to allow of any exportation, the grain having come into general use as feed as a substitute for the spent brewers' grains. Standard A is quoted at $62.50 and the feed grade at $60.50 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley harvest is growing to a close in California, with the yields disappointing both as to quality and quantity. Values in consequence are appreciating steadily. The trade expect a rather urgent demand for export through the entire season, and indeed indefinitely for the future. As the crop in the Northwest will be quite light, it is expected that section also will draw liberally from California. Values cover a wide range being quoted by the *Review* from $2.95@3.10 per cental.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The tone of the market has been strong during the past few days on reports of export business at the seaboard. It has been several days since local houses made any export sales, but they report steady interest. Receipts are growing lighter and the new crop outlook is not very favorable in South Dakota or Southern Minnesota.

The new regulations for future trading in barley adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade make No. 2 the contract grade, with No. 3 deliverable at 5c discount. This will make new and old style trading in future.

About 90 per cent of the barley of California is reported harvested, with about one-third of it already sold for export.

Minneapolis reports inquiries for Western barley for feeding, being cheaper in that market than corn.

Corn Market on Monday.

The market ruled strong all day, opening sharply higher and closing with gains of fully 2c as compared with Saturday night, though 1½ to 2c below the high point of the session. The cash property was quoted 1 to 4 higher, Chicago; Peoria 1 to 2c higher; 3 to 4c higher at Omaha; unchanged to 3c at Kansas City. The September delivery ruled relatively the strongest all day, cash interests absorbing the light offerings.—*Bartlett, Frazier Co.*

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News of the Terminal Markets

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

The demand for straw of all grades was slightly better this week, with prices steady and firm. There was some change in receipts. Quotations follow: No. 1 oats, $10.50@11; No. 2 oats, $10@10.50; No. 1 wheat, $10@10.50; No. 2 wheat, $9.50@10; No. 1 rye, $10.50@11; No. 2 rye, $10@10.50.

The hay market is unusually quiet for this time of the year and the receipts are light but the demand is still limited, with present prices very hard to maintain, except on No. 1 timothy, this grade being scarce. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $27@37.50; No. 2 timothy, $33@34; light mixed, $33@34; clover mixed, $28@29; No. 1 clover, $25@26; prairie, $16@17.

Receipts of shelled corn were light, but the demand was also limited. Western strength was reflected in slightly higher quotations but the market lacked breadth and trading was within narrow limits. Quotations follow: No. 2 yellow, $2.07@2.09; No. 3 yellow, $2.04@2.06; No. 4 yellow, $2@2.02; No. 5 yellow, $1.94@1.99. Ear corn receipts were light. No prices were quoted, as the demand was practically nil.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

A. E. Rust of the Halliday Elevator Co. has gone to Sayne, Wis., on a two weeks' vacation.

W. L. Duncan of the Samuel Hastings Co. has returned from Detroit where he attended the National Hay Association Convention.

The condition of corn shows a big improvement in the past ten days. The average will be smaller than for years, but the condition is fine. The alfalfa hay crop in this county is practically a failure. A big part of the land will have to be reseeded. There is a big crop of timothy hay and the quality is fine.

The receipts for the first fifteen days of the month have been good. Shipments have been good and prospects are that business of the present month will exceed all preceding years for the month of July. The high prices for corn have caused the demands to fall off. Farmers are feeding wheat to hogs. Corn is selling at $2.10 to $2.15 and has to be hauled to the farm, whereas they have to haul wheat to the elevator for $2.12. They figure they are saving the land and getting their feed cheaper.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Flour is dull, but there is an active trade in all lines of millfeed.

Wheat is not coming to this market freely and trading is quiet. No. 2 red is quoted at $2.26½, No. 2 mixed at $2.24½ and No. 2 white at $2.24½.

Demand for beans shows a little increase and the market is firm at $7.50 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt. Trade is not large and there are not many old beans left to move in the state.

Shipping demand for rye was active early in the week, but died out without resulting in much business. The market was quiet at the close and nominal at $1.60 for cash No. 2. Receipts here during the week did not amount to much.

Receipts of corn were next to nothing last week and the market was dull. It held firm until the Chicago market broke on Friday. Then there was a decline, but there was no pressure of offerings and no bearishness in local conditions. Quote: No. 3, $1.97; No. 3 yellow, $1.99; No. 4 yellow, $1.91; No. 5 yellow, $1.94; No. 6 yellow, $1.91; No. 3 white, $2.02.

Oats are in active demand and have been so all week, with rather light offerings. Buying has been all for local consumption. The market was strong until the general weakness of Friday that resulted in a drop of 1c. This was recovered the following day and the market is quoted steady at 84c for cash No. 2 white, 83½c for No. 3 white and 82½c for No. 4 white.

The entertainment feature of the hay convention this week had a narrow escape from putting up a sad finish. President C. R. Huston, of the Detroit Board of Trade, was treasurer of the fund for the entertainment of visitors and had checks to the total of $1,300 in his office safe. They were in sums from $25 upward. On returning to his office just before the convention he found the safe opened and all the money gone. By some quick work he had payment stopped, the givers of the checks at once duplicated their subscriptions and all went well, excepting for a young chap of about eighteen who was caught trying to cash one of the checks. He is now under arrest.

A few years ago the S. M. Isbell Co. sold out their bean jobbing business, the Isbell Bean Co., and agreed that neither the company nor any of the stockholders would engage in bean jobbing for a period of twenty years. On the other hand, the Isbell Bean Co. agreed not to go into the elevator business in competition with the S. M. Isbell Co. They also agreed to dispose of the beans taken in by the S. M. Isbell Co. It is alleged that the Isbell Bean Co. broke this agreement. Recently K. P. Kimball, a former stockholder in the S. M. Isbell Co., went into the bean jobbing business and the agreement was broken on both sides. Now the Isbell Bean Co. has taken out an injunction against K. P. Kimball and he is temporarily enjoined from doing business. The case will come up for hearing in about ten days.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights

Grain Forwarding

NEW ORLEANS, LA

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Been raining hard here all the week, and cut hay in the field, also unthreshed wheat has suffered considerable damage. At this writing there are no prospects of clear weather.

The wheat yield in Virginia is very disappointing; in most sections about half a crop, and poor quality. The hay fields are full of weeds and briars.

Prices quoted here today for shipment as follows:

No. 2 white corn, $2.16@2.18; No. 2 rye, $1.60@1.65; No. 2 white oats, 85@86; No. 1 red wheat, $2.36@2.37; No. 1 timothy hay, $40.00@41.00.

Buyers are taking only limited quantities grain at present prices. Feeds are scarce and hard to get with middlings offered around $55.00; red dog, $65.00; bran, $45.00.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

No. 2 yellow corn is worth $2.26. There is but little demand and present quotations are received with but little interest shown by local dealers. Receipts were seven cars for the entire past week.

No. 3 white oats are quoted this afternoon at 95⅞c. No. 2 white, 97c; Texas No. 3 clipped R. R. P., 92⅞c. The demand has been and continues excellent. Receipts are about normal; if anything, slightly heavier than last week. Total receipts, 28,000 bu.

The brokerage firm of Quinby-Henderson Reagin Co. has been dissolved by mutual agreement, Messrs. Henderson and Reagin withdrawing from the firm and E. B. Quinby assuming all obligations and continuing business under the firm name of Edmund B. Quinby.

The shipping situation remains unchanged here. The Mallory Line steamer due to have left New York yesterday is understood to be en route here and Mallory authorities claim that there will be no interruption of service on their line. The Shipping Board service between New Orleans and Tampa is tied up by the strike; consequently, but little grain and other feedstuffs are being bought for shipment via New Orleans, as the date of resumption of traffic through that port is too uncertain.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

R. M. Craig and Harris Scruggs, both brokers for hay, grain and cotton seed products, with offices in the Falls building, have been elected to membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Crop accounts from this territory have been fairly good during the week, with cotton improving considerably and early corn in good shape. Rains are beginning to be needed for late corn.

W. R. Grace & Co., exporters and importers, New Orleans, have made application for membership in the Merchants Exchange here through their cotton seed products department manager, C. H. Manire.

Only a few cars of red oats have been received, and most of them have been under No. 3. Most dealers say they have not received what they bought of this grade, but expect checks in settlement of cancelled sales, the main trouble having been inability to make grade. July shipment No. 3 red sold here Saturday at 77c. Several cars of August No. 3 white oats were bought on call Saturday at 81c and 81½c, but sellers were few. July No. 3 sold at 80½c. September No. 3 white was quoted at 82¼c bid, 84 asked.

Receipts of oats for the past week were the heaviest in a long time, and some of the trade think a record was established. On Monday 115 cars came in, the total for the week being 360. There was quite an accumulation of back orders for the grain, but this has all been filled and for several days prices ruled a little easier because of storgae room being unavailable. Prices, however, are firmer again and they were selling at 81 for spot stuff Saturday, with in transit offers going at the same figure. Demand has been good, and there is a healthy situation here, the feed makers having bought freely.

Corn receipts for the week were 50 cars, and there was demand for every car at rising prices. Millers have taken all the white grades, with cash No. 2 white selling at $2.05 to $2.08 and asked prices higher than that at the close of the week. Yellow grades were some lower, but only a few cents. Saturday $1.98 was bid for cash No. 2 yellow, but nobody would sell anything at the figure.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

D. Webster, of the McCaull-Webster Elev. Co., left for an inspection trip covering their line of elevators through Nebraska and South Dakota.

A book covering Articles of Incorporation, and By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Sioux City Board of Trade has just been issued, and is neatly got up.

The Flanley Terminal Elevator is progressing very nicely, it now being up to the bin floors. With favorable weather the elevator will be completed by September fifteenth.

E. East, representing the Purity Oats Co. of Davenport, Ia., arrived last week for the purpose of investigating conditions with a view to establishing a buying station and office here.

E. Strom, who has been assistant manager of the Taylor & Bournique Co. here, has accepted a position as manager of their Des Moines office which has just recently opened there.

The contract for a $45,000 Morris grain drier to be constructed at the Terminal Elevator has been closed with the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co. of Minneapolis. To house the drier a building 40 ft. in height and 18 ft. by 32 ft. in ground dimensions and with a boiler capacity of 200 horsepower will be constructed.

Ed. Kayser, president of the South Dakota Grain Co., has been touring South Dakota for the last ten days looking over crop prospects. Mr. Kayser says throughout the entire 200 miles from here to Wolsey, excessive moisture followed by intense heat has developed black rust, or where the moisture was absent blight resulted. Corn, oats and barley showed wonderful growth and development for this time of the year, and all farmers are looking for a bumper crop except in wheat.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Quotations: Wheat—Local, No. 2 red, $2.15. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.05@2.07; No. 3 white, $2@2.05; No. 3 mixed, $1.98@2. Oats—No. 2 white, 86½ cents; No. 3 white, 86 cents; No. 3 mixed, 85½ cents.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 192 cars, movement being increased by offerings of new wheat. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 25,500 bu.; increase, 15,500; corn, 52,000 bus.; decrease, 21,000; oats, 127,000 bus., decrease 19,000.

Southeastern corn mills with capacity of 141,000 bus., reported output last week of 25,536 bus., or 18.1 per cent of capacity. This compared with 21,410 bus., and 16.5 per cent the preceding week. Prices continue to move up. Mills quote corn meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Ohio river points, as follows: Bolted, $4.55; plain, $4.35.

Grain trade was of routine volume in the local market last week. The movement of new wheat increased, but continues slow, and mills have been going to St. Louis and the west to get adequate supplies, local offerings not being sufficient for demands. Corn continued to sell at a high level, with the market unsettled at the end of the week. Corn is in light supply, and demand is quiet. Oats are in moderate demand. Tennessee Burt oats will soon be moving. Some new Oklahoma red oats have been bought for later shipment.

Southeastern flour mills are opening the new crop season with a rush. Flour buyers are coming into the market and are anticipating their requirements with old-time liberality. The sales the past two weeks have been large, and will take care of capacity output for several weeks. Standard brands of soft winter wheat flour, 98 lbs. cotton, basis, f.o.b. Ohio river points are quoted, $10.35@10.65; high patents, 50@75c more. Southeastern mills with capacity of 195,990 bbls., reported output last week of 69,100 bbls., or 35.2 per cent of capacity, which compared with 16,955 bbls. and 8.8 per cent of capacity the preceding week.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The Flanley Grain Co. announces that Carl A. Houlton, formerly in charge of its consignment department at Omaha, has been made second vice-president of the company and manager of its Milwaukee office.

In this letter last week it was said that the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. received the first car of new wheat to come to this market. This was an error. The first car was consigned to the Vanderslice-Lynds Co. by the Farmers' Elevator Co., of Holmesville, Neb., and was sold on the floor by "Bill" Young, manager of its Omaha office. The Vanderslice-Lynds Co. also received the first car of new wheat last year, it being consigned by the Farmers' Elevator Co., of Holmesville.

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Charles T. Neal, second vice-president the United States Grain Corporation, turned to Omaha Friday after a months' absence in Europe, where he assisting Herbert C. Hoover in the distri tion of foodstuffs. During the most of absence abroad Mr. Neal was stationed Hamburg, Germany. On his return Omaha he resumed charge of the zonal fice of the United States Grain Corpo tion, which, in his absence, was in cha of Lloyd E. Conklin. The movement new wheat to this market has assum considerable proportions, 132 cars bei reported in Saturday. The demand h been easily sufficient to take care of t receipts.

Opinions differ quite sharply as to t size and quality of Nebraska's win wheat crop. The Government's report dicated a yield of 67,725,000 bushels, there are only a few observers now w believe that the total production of spri and winter wheat will reach that figu The spring wheat crop, which the Gove ment's report indicated would be 12,141, bushels, is admitted now to be in bad c dition and the consensus of opinion a pears to be that the yield will not exc 5 or 6,000,000 bushels. As for the win wheat crop, many of the best observ believe that it will not run above 60,000, bushels, while some of them believe it c siderably lower than that. On the oth hand, a few grain men who have b over the state in the last week take view that the total production will not much short of the Government's July fo cast. Most of the wheat that has arri in this market this week has gone into one and two grades, testing all the w from 57 to 61 pounds. This wheat, ho ever, is not to be taken as a fair sam of the crop. The first run of new wh always is a better quality than the la arrivals. From the best information av able it appears that the average yield not be far from 15 bushels to the acre that a comparatively small percentage the crop will grade under three.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Lack of receipts of nearly all kinds grain makes a dull market and Buffalo feeling it at present.

Rye was wanted, but all the track ceipts went with store and holders of 2 c. i. f. now here were asking 4c o Chicago August.

Oats were in light supply and up 2c fr last week's close by the middle of week, after which there was a decline to the break in the option to some exte The feed mills wanted oats at the close the week and sellers refused to follow decline in the West. There was noth left unsold and prices closed firm. No white, 87c; No. 2 white, 86½c; No. 3 wh 85½c; No. 4 white, 84½c, on track, throu billed.

The annual convention of the M tual Miners and Feed Dealers' As ciation of Western New York Pennsylvania was held in Jamesto July 17-18. About 200 delegates w present. The opening sesion was voted to routine business and pleas and the closing to the annual electi Professor E. S. Savage, of Cornell Univ sity, spoke on "The Service a Farmer pects from a Feed Dealer."

Not enough corn arrived here this w to supply anything like the demand prices advanced steadily regardless of western markets. Starting in at $2.06 No. 2 yellow, the price reached $2.10 in the week and at the close the mar was almost bare, with some of the m just hungry for supplies. They took a

ing below the best grades. Closing: No. yellow, $2.10½; No. 2 yellow, $2.10; No. 3 llow, $2.09; No. 4 yellow, $2.07; No. 2 ixed, $2.08, on track, through billed.

nspection track receipts for the week: heat—No. 1 red, 3 cars; No. 2 red, 4 rs; No. 3 red, 3 cars; No. 1 hard winter, cars; No. 2 yellow hard, 1 car; No. 3 ixed, 1 car; sample spring, 5 cars. rn—No. 1 yellow, 6 cars; No. 2 yellow, 14 rs; No. 4 yellow, 1 car; No. 6 yellow, 13 rs; sample yellow, 7 cars; No. 2 mixed, ar; No. 3 mixed, 1 car; No. 6 mixed, 4 rs; No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 1 milo, 1 car; . 2 milo, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 7 rs; No. 2 white, 34 cars; No. 3 white, 29 rs; No. 4 white, 2 cars; sample white, cars. Barley, 48 cars. Rye—No. 2, 7 rs.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Corespondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending ly 19th were as follows: Wheat, 32,974 s.; barley, 41,636 bus.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators July h were: Wheat, 26,754 bus.; corn, 1,027 s.; oats, 9,920 bus.; rye, 32,756 bus.; bar- y, 691,885 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change ring the past week: R. C. Gailey, Pitts- g, N. Y.; E. A. Burkhardt, New York y, and Clark Fagg, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corn prices are somewhat lower than s week, with only fair demand. Prices re generally quoted as follows: No. 2 llow corn, $2.12 to $2.14 per bushel; No. 3 ellow corn, $2.10 to $2.12 per bus. Re- pts for the week ending July 19th were 0 bushels.

The market on oats is practically un- nged from last week with a fair de- nd reported and prices ranging as fol- s: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, ½c to 92c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. lped white oats, 91c to 91½c per bushel; gular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 90c to ½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped ite oats, 89c to 89½c per bushel. Re- pts for the week ending July 19th were 800 bushels.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

The newly-organized Millers' Export Co. h elected officers in Chicago this week, obably will have a zone headquarters in sas City.

Edgar H. Sullivan, manager of the cash rn department of the Hodgson-Davis n Co., was elected to membership in Board of Trade Tuesday.

Because of alleged profiteering the en- rcement division of the Food Administra- n has revoked the license of the Wil- son Milling Co., at Clay Center, Kan.

The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., of Sa- a, Kan., is planning the erection of a 5-bbl. flour bill in Kansas City, but the ject may be deferred until prices of ma- ials and labor decline.

J. D. Larabee, of the Larabee Flour il Co., Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Hutchinson, Kan., has posted his sas City Board of Trade membership r transfer to George Vogt, who will repre- t the company on the trading floor.

Employes of the Kansas City office of the ited States Grain Corporation—40 in all— e taken by D. F. Piazzek, zone agent, n outing Thursday night. The party to Winwood Beach, where a chicken er was served and the evening was t in dancing and bathing.

Charles T. Neal, former Kansas City tor man and present zone agent of the ited States Grain Corporation in Omaha, a day in Kansas City this week on eturn from a trip to Europe, where he d under direction of H. C. Hoover in buting foodstuffs to Germany and countries.

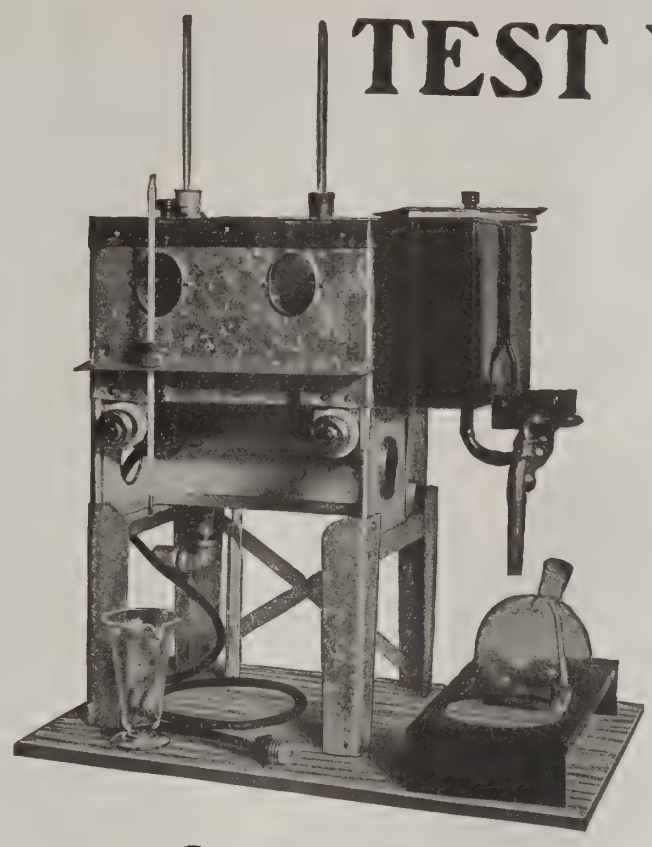
A revised estimate of the Kansas wheat p necessitated by pre-harvest losses, be issued next Thursday or Friday by Mohler, secretary of the State Board riculture. Mr. Mohler's June estimate 229,665,000 bus. Later the United s Department of Agriculture indicated timum of 200,000,000 bus.

E. R. McDonald, a former resident of son, Kan., but now director of the g section of the Canadian Food Coun- ent a few days in Kansas City this Mr. McDonald estimated the Ca- n wheat crop at less than 200,000,000 nd predicted that high prices would il during the coming year throughout orld.

Frank G. Crowell, who served two years st vice president of the Food Admin- ion Grain Corporation, returned to s City this week after a trip to Eu- which was followed by his resigna- from the Government service. Mr. ll will spend a few more weeks in York. He plans to re-enter the grain ss in Kansas City next October, bly with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., which he was connected prior to the ization of the Food Administration.

While strikes of elevator employes are ed in St. Louis and elsewhere, Kan- ity elevator men are still hopeful of ng labor trouble. The association and ion have agreed on a general advance

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of 10c an hour in wages, making 60c for most of the workers, with liberal allowances for overtime and Sunday labor. A few minor details remain to be settled before the yearly contract shall be signed. One of these pertains to a demand by the union that its officers be privileged to enter the houses at any time to confer with the men.

W. M. Randell, of Enid, Okla., president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, visited the Board of Trade Friday and said the new acreage of wheat in Oklahoma probably would be reduced 25 per cent. The main reason for the reduction, Mr. Randall declared, was the scarcity and high cost of labor. He said that a farmer with only 10 bus. an acre was a loser, even at the wheat prices guaranteed this year.

George L. Davis, for 12 years connected with the E. D. Fisher Grain Co. and the Root Grain Co., has bought the Kansas City Board of Trade membership of N. J. Simonds, of Los Angeles, Cal., for $13,500, including the transfer fee. Mr. Davis will help to organize the Hunt-Davis Grain Co., in which B. B. Hunt, of the Hunt Bros. Milling Co., Pleasant Hill, Mo., is interested.

Row Over Wheat Prices.

Agitation which had a political tone was started this week by Governor Henry Allen of Kansas to force the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Grain Corporation to raise the grades and prices of inferior wheat in Kansas. Secretary Jewell Mayes, of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, was drawn into the affair and joined Governor Allen in sending protests to Washington and New York against the schedule of discounts applying on low-grade wheat in the Southwest. The net results of the agitation were a promise by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture to investigate the alleged dissatisfaction with the federal grading standards and a reply from Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, in which he said:

"All wheat of better quality for each grade will undoubtedly sell at a premium over the buying basis of the Grain Corporation, which is solely a stabilized foundation and does not by any means represent the limit of possibilities of price for each grade to the producer and dealer. It is confidently expected that mills and other dealers will pay for the choicer samples of each grade a premium above the Government price. Our price on each grade, therefore, is framed on the expectation that we will only get the lowest range of quality included in those grades. Therefore, instead of looking on our discounts as the limit of price, they should be considered in their proper relation as the basis on which other dealers and millers will construct premiums reflecting superior qualities."

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 2,342 cars, against 719 a week ago and 3,270 a year ago. With very little rain to interrupt threshing, the movement increased more than had been expected. In view of the reports of stacking and binning in both Oklahoma and Kansas, it is not believed that the season will witness as great a rush this summer as usually follows harvest. The farmers have become bullish since the winter wheat crop failed to materialize its "bumper" promise, and there is a belief that spring wheat production will also be moderate. At present the cost of threshing is enormous, some farmers in Oklahoma having paid as high as 50c a bushel and others $11 an hour for the use of an engine and separator. The offerings of wheat in the local market showed improvement in quality and condition, the bulk of both hard and red being No. 2. A good share of the arrivals came in on sales to arrive, the larger elevator concerns being active bidders in the country. As red wheat is practically on the Government guarantee basis, the elevator men are creating and mixing stocks for delivery to the United States Grain Corporation, with only the storage fees in prospect as remuneration. The elevator interests are also supposed to be doing some business in hard wheat with the Northwestern and Eastern mills. Local millers were eager takers of the limited amount of dark hard offered, desiring it to tone up the yellow wheat, which is predominant. Some authorities say there is only 5 per cent of dark hard this year. Mills that grind hard wheat, after having advised their customers to withhold flour orders and await prices near the federal wheat basis, are less confident of a full decline and are beginning to grab for business. Red wheat millers possess a big advantage in the fact that their wheat is down, and they are booking flour orders freely. Hard wheat advanced 9@10c on the better qualities of the different grades during the week, while other kinds were 2c to 9c lower at the close. No. 1 was quoted on a range of $2.25@2.50, quality considered; No. 2, from $2.15 to $2.45; No. 3, from $2.12 to $2.41. Prices of red wheat, in comparison with the previous Saturday, were unchanged to 1½c lower, as follows: No. 1, $2.17½@2.19; No. 2, $2.15@2.17½; No. 3, $2.12@2.15; No. 4, $2.10@2.12. Stocks of wheat in the public elevators increased 504,000 bus., to 814,000 bus., against 1,201,000 bus. last year.

Corn—Receipts, 135 cars, against 234 a week ago and 252 a year ago. New business was light, but the reduced offerings necessitated a reduction of 43,000 bus. in stocks, to 291,000 bus. Early in the week the market was very strong, with futures. No. 2 white sold as high as $2.02 and No.

2 yellow at $2. Later the market ruled easier, with trade slow, and some recession developed. At the close white corn was 1@3c higher than a week ago, mixed 1@5½c down and yellow 4@5c off. Prices were: No. 2 white, $1.98@2; No. 3, $1.95; No. 2 mixed, $1.91½; No. 3, $1.90@1.91; No. 2 yellow, $1.95; No. 3, $1.92. The week, on the whole, was favorable for the growing crop, with mild temperatures after the first day or two. Scattered showers fell in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, and there were some very heavy rains in Texas. Central Kansas was the only region reporting serious need of moisture at the end of the week

Oats—Receipts, 108 cars, against 70 a week ago and 73 a year ago. Increased offerings were partly the result of new oats arrivals from Southeastern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma The new oats were of the red and mixed varieties, showing light weight and rather poor quality. The market, after an exhibition of strength a the week's outset, turned down and new oats led the decline. There was a poor demand for shipment, but elevator men were buyers when prices suited. White oats closed unchanged to ½c higher, with No. 2 at 79@79½c; No. 3, 78½c. Mixed showed 3@5c recession, at 72@74c for No. 2 and 70@72c for No. 3. Closing prices of red were 3@5c lower, at 74@76c for No. 2 and 72@74c for No. 3. Stocks increased 8,000 bus., to 716,000 bus., against 372,000 a year ago.

Kafir, milo, etc.—Receipts, 16 cars, against 47 a week previous and 6 a year ago. Though the business done was principally in California milo, on transcontinental billing, there were good shipping sales to points eastward. The market was strong. It closed 20@25c per cwt. higher on kafir, at $3 60@3.65 for No. 2 white and $3 55@3.60 for No. 3. Milo showed an advance of 15@18c, at $3 55@3.60 for No. 2 and $3 50@3 52 for No 3. Stocks lost 18,000 bus., falling to 39,000, against 317,000 a year ago. Crop advices were generally good

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

The continued decline in hay that has been witnessed here in the previous few weeks has been checked, and receivers now look for steadier conditions. Demand has improved.

The receipts of new water-borne whea in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 250,000 bus., compared with 268,000 bus. arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

The name of Donald K. Belt, president of the Belt Seed Co., exporters and importers of field and garden seeds, is posted as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Regular fifteen-minute-apart quotations are now being posted on the blackboards of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce from the Minneapolis market, showing the fluctuations in the "futures" there on corn, oats, rye and barley.

The marine strike prevailing along the Atlantic coast has resulted in a large number of ships under the control of the U. S. Shipping Board being tied up in the Baltimore harbor. Full union crews are demanded, increased wages, and eight hours' work.

The Belt Seed Co., a recently organized Baltimore firm, to engage in the wholesale business of importing, exporting, and recleaning seeds of all kinds, has secured a warehouse at Pratt and Calvert street and Cheapside, this city, in the heart of the shipping district.

The name of Warren A. Blake, steamship agent, is posted on the official bulletin board of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as an applicant for membership in this organization. At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber, held July 14, seven new members were elected.

A notice was posted on the official bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce this week to the effect that cable messages will now be accepted by the telegraph companies for all parts of Germany, provided they are in plain English or French. Personal matters in business messages, however, will not be permitted, nor the use of code addresses.

Bolle-Watson Co., grain exporters and importers of New York, and members also of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, brought a cargo of about 18,000 bushels of Argentine corn to Baltimore recently which arrived in splendid condition, considering its long voyage, the schooner "William A. Naugler," which brought the corn in, having been 56 days en route. The corn was bought by the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Company.

John W. Snyder, president of Hammond, Snyder &Co., Inc., grain receivers and exporters of this market, exhibited on 'Change last week an Austrian sniper's steel helmet taken at the battle of Bois de Concenvoya (Concenvoya Woods) from one of a number of prisoners captured by Captain Philip C. McIntyre, of Company F. 115th Infantry, U. S. A., during that engagement. Captain McIntyre has returned to the grain business with Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc.



WM. H. HAYWARD.

President, Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Who Is Spoken of in Connection with the Democratic Nomination for the Governorship of His Native State..

The name of President Wm. H. Hayward, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket in Maryland. The election will take place in the fall. Having been born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and spent the greater part of his business life in Baltimore, the nomination of Mr. Hayward ought to satisfy alike those who think that only good governors can come from the Eastern Sho', and those who feel that Baltimore City is entitled to more of the "good things" than have recently fallen her share at the hands of the state politicians. "Governor" Hayward has a pretty good ring to it—so here's hoping!

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

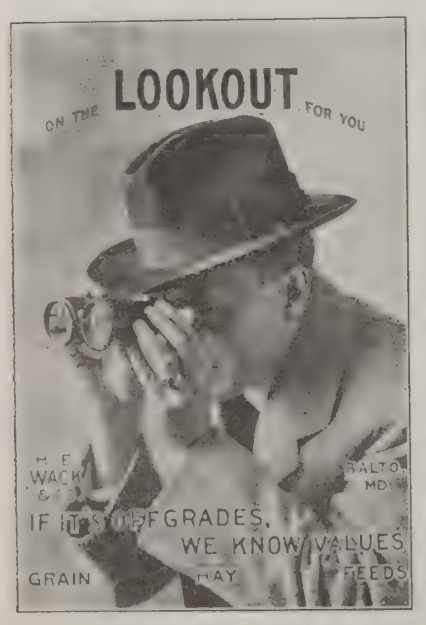
The following gentlemen were among the visitors upon the floor of the Produce Exchange last week: Alfred Brandeis, of Washington, D. C.; G. J. Swift, H. Rang, Harold E. Cotter and Blackstone Smith, all of Chicago; also Geo. King, of Boston, and W. L. Richardson, of New Orleans.

Conditions in the local market for cash corn show no marked change and the situation still remains firm. Trading continues on a small scale, owing to limited offerings. Quotations as follows: No. 2 yellow, $2.09¾; No. 3 yellow, $2.08¾; No. 2 white, $2.14¾; No. 3 white, $2.13¾; No. 2 mixed, $2.07¾; No. 3 mixed, $2.06¾.

There was moderate trading in spot oats during the week. Domestic demand showed some improvement, and the inquiry from foreign consumers was also slightly better toward the close of the session. It is reported a fair quantity of oats was worked for the United Kingdom. No. 1 whites were quoted at 90c; No. 2 white, 89½c; No. 3 white, 88c, and No. 4 white, 88½c.

Trading in corn goods was practically at a standstill, aside from the small jobbing trade. Mill prices were very firm, based on the cost of cash corn and prices were too near wheat flour to induce the trade to take hold. There was a considerable quantity of corn flour and corn grits available through second hands at concessions under mill quotations.

The question of values for new crop flour is being based largely on quality. Qutations for Kansas 95 per cent straights ranged from $10.65 to $11.25 and the lowest mills were not getting all of the business by any means. There have been so many complaints received here regarding the quality of the new wheat crop in the southwest, that buyers are using extreme caution about making purchases, and in many cases insist upon having samples or expect expert analysis. Mills with unquestionable prestige are slow about making offers as they declare that they are not yet sure of getting their selections of wheat without paying high premiums. The volume of business last week was somewhat smaller than that of the previous week, but this was due to the fact that good purchases had been made and buyers were not inclined to follow the advances made by a great many of the mills.



B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

The grain shovelers at all of the large elevators in St. Louis went out on strike Saturday. They are asking for 72 cents an hour.

President E. C. Andrews, of the Merchants Exchange, is taking a short vacation, which he is spending at his old home, and other places in the South.

Edward M. Taylor departed Saturday for his usual summer vacation trip to northern Michigan. His good friend, Ed. Hezel, of the Hezel Milling Co., took him to the station in his car.

The Grain Corporation bought its first wheat on the new crop on Wednesday, but took only off-grade wheat which was not desired by millers, as it was either damp, oniony or smutty.

Robert W. Pommer, the genial vice-president of D. I. Bushnell & Co., who has been in California for the past month, returned Friday, looking much improved as a result of his trip.

President Chapman, of the Chapman Milling Co., of Chapman, Kans., was in St. Louis this week, on a short business trip but he did not come on the floor of the Merchants Exchange.

J. C. O. Sieck, a prominent miller from Amsterdam, Holland, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants Exchange last week. Mr. Sieck is in this country to rebuild his business, which was seriously affected by the world war.

Statistician Edward Loesch is taking a well earned vacation, which he is spending in Southern Missouri. In the meantime Secretary Eugene Smith, of the Merchants Exchange, is compelled to work much harder in order to keep up with the work.

Several five-ton auto trucks belonging to the progressive Transfer Co., of St. Louis, are engaged in hauling wheat from the farm of Judge L. O. Eagleton and B. P. Eagleton, of the Edwardsville Drainage and Levee District. The wheat is being hauled to the Farmers Elevator, and about 100 bushels are being hauled to the load.

The Des Peres Milling Co. has let a contract for the erection of a 100,000-bushel concrete grain elevator of the latest modern design, to the Jas. Stewart & Co. The elevator is being built at the foot of Stein st., on the site of the old elevator of the old Carondolet Milling Co. Its construction will be rushed to completion as soon as possible.

The United States Employment Service, 705 Market street, refused to furnish laborers to take the places of strikers on the construction work being done on the new concrete grain elevator for the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., by the R. C. Stone Engineering Co., on the grounds that the department's policy prevented the use of men who registered for work, to serve to break a strike, or wnere a strike exists.

This policy is being strictly adhered to by Frank Wey, examiner in charge of the office here. Fifty laborers employed on the construction work walked off the job last Monday, on account of the refusal of the construction company to increase the wages from 40 cents an hour to 50 cents. An offer to increase the wages of the concrete mixers to 50 cents an hour and let the wages of the laborers doing excavation wheelbarrow work and carrying cement remain at 40 cents, was refused.

R. C. Jackman, of the Bowersox Mill & Power Co., of Lawrence, Kans., who is an applicant for membership in the Merchants Exchange, is preparing to let a contract for the erection of a modern 1,000,000-bus. grain elevator, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Ivory Station. The elevator will be of concrete construction, and will be rushed to completion as soon as possible, in order to earn the bonus of one cent per bushel of its capacity, which is offered by the Merchants Exchange for the first grain elevator to be built in St. Louis this year. The Valier & Spies Milling Co., and the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., each voluntarily disqualified themselves from competing for this bonus, although each has an elevator under course of erection, on which the bonus would amount to a tidy sum.

Bert H. Lang, second vice-president of the Grain Corporation, at St. Louis, last Tuesday held a conference with the millers, grain men and elevator operators at the Merchants Exchange, at which the new license regulations were discussed. Mr. Lang advised the millers to come on the floor of the Merchants Exchange early each day, in order to secure the best selections of wheat. He stated that when there was a surplus of offerings, the Grain Corporation would come into the market and clean up this surplus. He also announced that the bonus to be paid to farmers for holding their wheat would not begin before the middle of August, and perhaps not then, as at the rate the wheat is coming into this market at present, the trade and the Grain Corporation will be perfectly able to handle it. On Friday Mr. Lang held another conference with elevator operators to further enlighten them in regard to the policy of the Grain Corporation.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White oats.
Monday	$2.21 @2.24	78½@79
Tuesday	2.21½@2.24	77½@78
Wednesday	2.21 @2.26	78½@79
Thursday	2.21 @2 24	79½@80
Friday	2.21 @2.23	78½@...
Saturday	2.21 @2.23	81 @81

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	547,953	No. 2 hard..	1,0
Corn	291,367	No. 2 corn..	104,9
Oats	145,250	2 yel. corn..	49,7
Rye	59,413	2 white	7,9
Barley	20,450	2 oats	3,6
Kafir	2,135	2 white	37,5
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 oats	64,7
No. 1 red...	55,119	Standard ..	7,3
No. 2 red...	276,843	No. 2 rye....	30,9
No. 1 hard..			

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

Amended articles have been filed by t Farmers' Union Supply Co., Versailles, b creasing its capital from $15,000 to $35,0

The Central Milling Co., Broadhead, K capital $20,000, has been incorporated Hirman Laws Hugh McBee and W. McBee.

The Saunders Produce & Feed Co., As land, Ky., capital $10,000, has been inco porated by C. E. Saunders, E. G. Ratcl and Red Bush.

There has been a fair demand for whi milling corn, which is very scarce now, b feeding demand is poor. The demand f corn is going to lower grades due to t strong market.

From the quality of wheat being receiv and reports of farmers relative to yield would seem that the estimate of 15,000,0 bushels of wheat for Kentucky this ye is a bit high. The acreage was large b general reports are relative to lower yie than had been expected.

Wheat movement has been heavy for t past week, with local mills receiving a ve large quantity of wagon and truck whea which has been coming from far back the country, and which has resulted in reduction of rail wheat, and more conge tion in handling receipts.

George W. Card, formerly with Was burn-Crosby and later with the Louisvi Seed Co., and Paul Powell, at one tir with the Louisville Seed Co., and late wi Edinger & Co., grain dealers, have form the wholesale and retail seed house Card & Powell, which has purchased t business of William Cassler, who has be on Second street, near Main, since 18 where he has handled a retail busine The new owners expect to branch out a make the old business over from top bottom.

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 3670 Private Wires Main 367

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Frank F. Collins, of Collins & Co., re-rned from Grand Lakes, Mich., where he d his family spent an enjoyable vacation.

New oats are expected here this week. he first car a year ago was received July th, graded No. 3 white, and sold at 76c r bushel.

C. S. Custer, of the Cleveland Grain Co., materially increasing the prestige of the cal offices of the firm, as evidenced by e big receipts handled by him the past eek.

It is expected that the 2c advance in the sic price established by the Wheat Di-ector for wheat at Galveston and New Or-ans will greatly benefit the Cincinnati arket.

A. L. Hess, secretary and treasurer of e Gale-McMillen Hay Co., will travel for e company's hay business for several eeks. His itinerary will cover parts of io, Indiana and Illinois.

W. A. Daniel, of the Mutual Commission ., one of the younger and successful embers of the local trade, made many w acquaintances and renewed old friend-ips at the national hay meetings at De-oit.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange s been requested by the United States ain Corporation to notify dealers in eat and flour in this and adjacent terri-y of its determination regarding license uirements.

Cincinnati is destined to handle the gest receipts of wheat ever known in history during this week if cars can be d at all shipping points from which ad-es have been received. Complaints of bility to secure cars were quite numer-s at the close of the week.

The wheat movement dominated the al grain market the past week, as wn by the following receipts: Wheat, cars, of which only one car graded No. ed, 223 cars No. 2, 168 cars No. 3, 21 cars 4 and 3 of sample. Sheller corn aled 35 cars, and ear corn 2 cars. Oats rye none and hay 132 cars, about tally divided between old and new.

Requests have been made of the Cham- of Commerce and Grain and Hay Ex-nge by the United States Grain Cor-ation to list all public grain elevators warehouses in the Cincinnati territory rder that shipments of grain and sto-e may be arranged for as the exigen-s may demand. All elevators and ware-ses here, however, are privately owned.

igorous protest against the alleged itrary action of the Federal Railroad ministration in ignoring the Ohio long-short-haul law in the latest publica-of freight tariffs was made by the te Public Utilities Commission. The mission points out that the law allow-lower rates for long hauls was passed the General Asembly two years ago in formity with regulations of the Inter-e Commerce Commission. Under Fed-control, it is declared, this state law been ignored, with the result that nu-ous Ohio shippers have complained to commission. In the case of interstate merce the long-and-short-haul differ-s are observed under the new rates, not so with intrastate business, it is .

ncinnati delegates who attended the tional Hay Association meetings at De-t the past week pronounced the con-tion as one of the most successful ever , both as to the promotion of the work the improvement of the hay trade and its unusually large attendance. A ure of the meetings, which afforded icular gratification to the Cincinnati trade, was the selection of one of its bers as a director of the National As-iation in the person of John E. Collins, whom Alfred Gowling placed in nomi-on, and who will no doubt render ef-ve and enthusiastic service of prac-value to the trade. The large attend-from Cincinnati is evidence of the asing interest of the Grain and Hay nange in the work of the association, through its new representative on the d of directors, who will at their next ing select the convention city, tenders arty welcome to hold the 1920 meet-s in Cincinnati.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—New wheat constituted the bulk e grain receipts here this week, and a of over 400 cars met an active de-l at a range of $2.23 to $2.24½ for No. , and $2.21½ to $2.22 for No. 3. Mil-elevator and shipping interests freely bed all offerings, and persistently in-d for heavier supplies. A firm un-ne pervaded the market and in sev-instances $2.25 was realized for No. 2 f heavy weight and low moisture con-The quality of the arrivals was fair od, and was about equally divided be-n No. 2 and No. 3 grades. Only one rading No. 1, however, was received. grades and smutty grain sold as read-s the better quality and ranged from to $2.18. The heavy movement and ry advices evidenced the fact that shippers are not disposed to sell to arrive and are consigning their grain. No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23@2.24½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.19@2.22; low grades, as to quality, $2@2.20.

Corn—The local corn situation was decidedly strong during the week, and new high levels of the crop were recorded for all kinds and grades. White, grading No. 2 and No. 3, was especially firm, and $2.13 was realized for one car. Yellow and mixed, however, were equally in good demand, but the light receipts restricted the volume of trading. An acute scarcity of ear corn exists here and immediate shipments of a few cars will readily bring record prices of the crop. No. 2 white, $2.13@2.14; No. 3 white, $2.12@2.13; No. 4 white, $2.08@2.10; No. 5 white, $2.06@2.08; No. 6 white, $2.04@2.06; No. 2 yellow, $2.01@2.02; No. 3 yellow, $1.99@2.02; No. 4 yellow, $1.96@1.98; No. 5 yellow, $1.94@1.96; No. 6 yellow, $1.91@1.94; No. 2 mixed, $2@2.01; No. 3 mixed, $1.98@2; No. 4 mixed, $1.95@1.97; No. 5 mixed, $1.93@1.95; No. 6 mixed, $1.90@1.93.

Oats—Trading in oats was of small volume owing to the smallness of receipts. Prices were governed largely by option influences but the market was independently strong with prices the highest of the season and three cents above the close of a week ago. No. 2 white, 84@84½c; No. 3 white, 83½@84c; No. 4 white, 82½@83¼c; No. 2 mixed, 81½@82c; No. 3 mixed, 80½@81½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Eastern Grain Mill & Elevator Co., of Evansville, filed preliminary certificate of dissolution.

Fire on the farm of Louis Hartig destroyed a threshing machine, a barn and several hundred bushels of wheat, the loss being estimated at about $5,000.

The Roach-Rothenberger Milling Co., of Delphi, Ind., have incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. Directors are William Roach, Levi Rothenberger and Harry E. Roach.

Oliver Fiant has been employed by the Fayette Grain Co. as manager of the company's elevator at Louisville. This elevator was formerly owned and operated by Thomas Stanley.

The following out-of-town grain dealers were in the city last week: A. B. Cohe, Frankfort, Ind.; Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington; T. K. Mull, Manilla, Ind., and W. B. Foresman, Lafayette, Ind.

Repairs on the elevator recently taken by the Farmers' Grain & Supply Co., of Centerville, Ind., are nearing completion. The large bins are built to hold 25,000 bushels of wheat and are arranged in a most convenient manner. The completed elevator will be one of the best in the state.

Announcement has it that the Fayette Grain Co. has taken over the business of the C. O Wise feed store. The feed business was organized by Mr. Wise about a year ago. The business in the future will be conducted very much as it has been in the past, as Mr. Wise is president of the Fayette Grain Co.

The Atlas mills and elevator, of Vincennes, Ind., were sold to O. T. Stout, of Indianapolis, and John Stout, of Memphis. The sale was made in order to distribute the estate of the late owner, James Emison. The plant is one of the largest in southern Indiana, and the consideration is said to have been $400,000. The plant has a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day.

Excavation work has been started for the twenty-five-car capacity transfer grain elevator to be built by the Springer McComas Grain Company, of Indianapolis. J. A. McComas said the elevator and equipment will cost $60.000 and the entire investment in the project will be between $80.000 and $100,000. The elevator is being constructed for both public and private use. It will be of concrete construction. 107 feet high. There will be four stands of elevators of 60,000 bushels an hour each. The building is being erected with a plan for increasing its capacity in the future.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending July 18 were 28,397 bus. wheat, 465,804 bus. oats and 80,000 bus. barley.

Charles R. Rini, representing the Armour Grain Co., Chicago, and Frank M. Turnbull, of Taylor & Bournique Company, Milwaukee, have applied for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Under the trade contracts, proposed restitution rule is not retroactive but protection is secured producers by contract agreement, to follow Grain Corporation decision at once on complaint of producer at the time wheat is offered for sale.

Receipts of flour and grain at Philadelphia for the week ending July 19 were 602 bbls. and 10,794,785 lbs. of flour in sacks; 174,714 bus. wheat; 10,487 bus. corn; 146,889 bus. oats; 13,061 bus. rye; 65,637 bus. barley; 42,500 bus. malt and 184 tons feed.

John B. Matthaei, traffic manager of the Commercial Exchange, announces that, effective July 20, 1919, demurrage rates will be reduced to the following basis after free period of 48 hours: $2.00 per day for the first four days; $5.00 per day thereafter until unloaded, Sunday and holidays excepted.

John McGuigan, Jr., who has held a very responsible position for several years with L. F. Miller & Sons, grain merchants of this city, has severed his connection with that firm to accept a more lucrative position with good chances of advancement with the Philadelphia agency of the Taylor & Bournique Company, a very prominent grain house of Milwaukee, Wis.

The United State Grain Corporation has notified all licensees in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Michigan that the Grain Corporation, having made only small purchases of wheat and the movement from the farms not warranting it, there will be no advancing premium over the guaranteed price, put on by the Wheat Director before August 15th. About that date another review of the situation will be made and announcement will follow accordingly.

The United States Grain Corporation issues notice in Bulletin No. 4 to all wheat millers, wheat handlers, flour jobbers and bakers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, that proposed trade contracts will not be executed by this corporation after July 31st except in special cases. License regulations governing dealers not under contract control, later to be promulgated, will probably include a rate which will require restitution to producer in event of purchases being made on an unfair buying margin, and decisions under this rule will likely be retroactive.

A. L. Stanchfield, representing the Baldwin Flour Mills at Minneapolis; Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Bay State Flour Milling Company, Boston; C. V. Adams, grain merchant, Lancaster, Pa.; J. C. Stroyer, grain dealer, York, Pa.; F. L. Lewis, Doyleston, Pa.; J. A. Lassiter, wholesale grocer, Miami, Fla.; J. C. Tait, grain dealer, Decatur, Ga.; Charles Ralph, of Charles Ralph & Bro., Venice, Md.; C. B. Riley, secretary National Grain Dealers' Association, Indianapolis; W. B. Morris, Jr., Bishopville, Md., and Karl Syler, Dubois, Pa., were visitors on 'Change during the week.

Priority rights for farm products over all other commodities in railway transportation of the country, as provided for in the Owens bill in Congress, are vigorously condemned in a statement issued Friday by the legislative committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, which was addressed to the members of Congress. The bill would create a $100,000,000 corporation to be styled the National Marketing Board, the duty of the board being to purchase foodstuffs for sale with a view to stabilizing prices. American trade under private initiative will eliminate the profiteer much more effectually than can be accomplished by an act of Congress, in the opinion of the committee, which further questions the constitutional rights of such an organization.

FORTH WORTH, TEXAS.

G. E. Blewett, Correspondent.

Hay crops are coming very heavy and prairie hay is rather draggy with the exception of choice quality, which is very hard to obtain.

Quality of oats shows about an equal amount of No. 3 and 4 grades received at Fort Worth, with an unusually heavy run of business the past two weeks.

Mills report active demand for flour with some export sales, and as a rule the mills are running full time. Prices remain unchanged around $11, basis delivered, common grades.

Rains this week will insure the heaviest corn crop ever made in Texas, estimates running from a hundred and seventy-five to two hundred million bushels, with dealers asking for bids for July and first half August shipment from South Texas.

The past week has seen material change in the condition of grain arriving at Fort Worth and marked improvement was noted in the grades of both wheat and oats, but this will doubtless be offset by the rains and much trouble is anticipated, especially on oats.

Announcement cards are mailed out announcing Seley Cornforth Grain Co., of Waco, capital stock $50,000,000, C. S. Seley, president; F. R. Cornforth, vice-president and general manager. The company will maintain offices in Waco and do a general grain business.

Receipts have been very heavy the past two weeks and the country has ben very free sellers both for domestic and export, conservative figures placing amount of export wheat sold around three million bushels, with about one hundred thousand bushels oats worked for export.

Ideal weather for grain threshing for the past two weeks was followed by heavy rains over a great portion of the grain belt Thursday, Friday and Saturday, this week, the rains at Fort Worth amounting to four and a half inches. This will delay threshing from three to ten days and will doubtless cause further deterioration in the quality of the wheat and oats, and will also curtail delivery at country stations owing to condition of the roads.

Millers are inclined to accumulate stocks on a basis of export bids, especially where they can secure a good quality of wheat and a god many of them are offering their low grade wheat for export in order to make room available for storing milling wheat, with prices remaining about 2c under government price, and country sellers indicate farmers are willing to sell on this basis, but the dealers are cautious about going short any large amount.

Owing to heavy increase in arrivals at Fort Worth, the Grain Inspection Committee of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange have secured additional help, Chief Inspector V. L. Nigh, of Chicago, assuming charge of the inspection department on July 16th, with former Chief Inspector J. E. Robinson acting as assistant. The inspection department is very much behind with their work, but hope to be able with additional help to care for the increased business without any further delay.

Owing to the demand from the southeast for oats, the Texas price has seen a very material advance the past week, with sales made on a basis of 75c, bulk New Orleans, or 73c Galveston, clipped oats about 4c a bushel higher. Reports of heavy sales being made to the southeast is substantiated by heavy demand from Texas dealers to cover their sale and everything offering is being taken. Receipts would indicate that farmers are not threshing oats, giving preference to wheat, consequently heavy movement of oats is looked for in August. Elevators and grain interests are not inclined to stock up around these prices unless the options afford a good hedging opportunity.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Corespondent.

First car of new wheat of the crop of 1919 shipped by Bindings, Stevens Grain Co., from Tulsa, Okla., and consigned to R. J. Barr, arrived here July 18th and unloaded into Stuyvesant Dock Elevator. Car graded No. 2 red winter wheat, test weight 58.0, moisture 13.2 per cent. From all indications there will be a heavy movement of wheat through New Orleans from now on.

There has not been much activity in the corn market during the past week. Offerings have been rather limited and the demand very slow. No. 3 yellow corn has been quoted as high as $2.09 per bushel delivered and sales have been made from

NEW WHEAT

We are prepared to handle heavy consignments of the new crop to the complete satisfaction of shippers, and in conformity with the desires of the United States Wheat Director.

We are in the market for good HAY, OATS and BARLEY at all times.

MAX BLUMENTHAL
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Edward A. Smith, Mgr. Hay Dept.

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., Inc.
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS

$2.06 to $2.07 delivered. The local demand for corn is exceedingly poor and the only demand we have is coming from Cuba. Europe, at this time, is taking no corn whatever

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been sold during the high mark in Chicago at 86½c delivered. Toward the end of the week, when the market declined, bulk No. 3 white oats were offered at 84c per bushel delivered. Sacked oats have been quoted at 90¼c delivered. Offerings of old western oats are becoming scarce and the indications point to a scarcity of old crop offerings. New western crop should begin to move the first half of August. Recently some export business has started from our port on oats and some good sales have been made.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

George Barnum, Jr., has returned from a vacation spent at Isle Royale. George G. Barnum, Sr., is now holidaying at that resort.

Elevator operators at this point are getting their plants into splendid shape to take care of the new season's expected record grain rush when it comes along.

W. B. Joyce, manager of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s Duluth office, has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Duluth Board of Trade directorate created through the removal of Parker M. Paine to Chicago.

Dealers here are wondering how the financing of the crop is going to be carried through in Canada in view of the absence of a fixed price there, while quotations are on a fixed basis in this country and in England.

Operators on this market are awaiting with interest the outcome of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange's experiment in resuming open trading in wheat, scheduled to take place on July 21. It is assumed that steps will be taken to prevent the importation of any Canadian wheat into this country that may be sold at below the fixed price here.

B. E. Baker, one of the pioneer operators on the Duluth market, who has been for over a year engaged in the Kansas oil fields supervising the development of some holdings in which he and a syndicate of Duluth men are interested, was a visitor on the market here this week. He expressed confidence over the outlook for success in his venture.

Spring wheat stocks in Duluth elevators are now down to only 53,000 bushels, which is claimed to belong to a local milling company. That mill is asserted to have been absorbing the bulk of the higher grade wheat offering on this market during the last six weeks and its management contends that it is consequently placed in good position to take care of its trade in patent flours while other milling concerns in this territory have been finding themselves short of grain supplies, and have been consequently obliged to curtail their flour outputs to a greater extent.

Charles F. Macdonald, secretary, and Fred. Kaiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Board of Trade, were in Chicago during the last week attending the hearing before Edward Chambers of the United States Railroad Administration in reference to suggested changes in grain carrying rates. They supported a demand for a 15 cents per 100 pounds rate from Sioux City and Omaha to Duluth, and opposed any changes in the structure of rates that would make any difference in the present differentials between the Duluth and the Chicago and Minneapolis markets, as fixed by the interstate commerce commission as the result of exhaustive hearings some years ago. They claimed that changes that had been proposed would have resulted in the diversion of traffic to Chicago and Minneapolis that rightly belonged to Duluth.

CHICAGO.

The first car of spring wheat was received in this market July 18 as compared to July 25 last year. The wheat was from Illinois and graded No. 1 Northern.

Harry J. Muser, formerly with W. L. Gregson & Co., and prominently identified with the provision trade for the past 30 years, is now associated with Eugene M. Hoyne & Co.

A vote regarding trading in barley futures was taken on Friday which now sanctions new and old style trading in the futures of that cereal. No. 2 is the contract grade and No. 3 is deliverable at 5c discount.

The Donahue-Stratton Co., one of the largest grain operators in Milwaukee, has arranged broader connections through the Keystone and Wabash elevators in Chicago in a combination arrangement with E. R. Bacon.

Harry A. Zweig, well known on the street, has gone into the cash grain business for himself, establishing offices at 305 South La Salle st. For many years Mr. Zweig has been associated with the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.

Harry Welty, well known Board of Trade man, is spending his honeymoon in Yellowstone Park. The wedding of Mr. Welty and Miss Clara M. Verkler of Chicago took place Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride. Congratulations and best wishes are extended.

There has been a modification of the embargo against shipments to Baltimore effect and wheat may be shipped from the West in limited amounts on permits. The railroad administration is tightening up the permits issued on coarse grain shipments to the Atlantic seaboard.

The first car of new oats reached Chicago July 15. The shipment, which came from Hancock county, inspected No. 2 white, contained 11.60 per cent moisture and was sold by Hitch & Carder at 79½c. Last year the first shipment was received on the same date but the oats took sample grade.

Chas. D. Jones of Nashville stopped off in Chicago for a visit with his many friends on returning from a month's vacation. He operates the River & Rail Elevator and handles surplus grain through the Hermitage Elevator, and it goes without saying will undoubtedly handle his full share of the Nashville movement.

Chicago is represented in the newly organized Millers Export Ass'n, an association capitalized at $1,000,000 to handle export flour for the millers, by B. A. Eckhart on the executive commitee. Others of the committee are A. C. Loring and J. F. Bell, Minneapolis; Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Chas. Roose, Wellington, Kans.; E. W. Marr, Columbus, Ohio, and Geo. Milnor, Alton, Ill.

Walters & Bowman is a new cash and speculative grain firm located at 745 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago. W. A. Walters was until recently operating in country grain at LeRoy, Ill., and L. A. Bowman has been mentioned in this column through his association with his brother, Geo. Bowman of Peoria. They have reason to believe that with the big crop movement before us their new firm will secure its share and they hope to hear from old friends and new customers.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Wheat receipts 10 cars, demand limited. No. 2 yellow hard winter 2.20½ f. o. b.; one car at 2.19. No. 1 hard winter 2.19 destination weights.

Rumsey Moore & Co. have removed their future office from room 19 on the second floor of the Board of Trade building to room 44 on the fourth floor.

Oats receipts were ten cars with good demand and closing prices showed an advance of 1 to 2 cents over Friday's prices, 2 white selling at 78½@79, 3 white 78½.

Saturday's receipts of corn at Peoria were 21 cars with only fair demand and few cars held over sales as follows: 2 white 2.00, 2 yellow 1.94, 6 yellow 1.86½ damaged, 2 mixed 1.92, 6 mixed 1.85, sample grade 1.76 hot.

Captain W. H. Dewey, brother of H. H. Dewey, former president of the Peoria Board of Trade and a member of the W. W. Dewey & Sons grain firm, returned to Peoria last Tuesday after more than two years' service as an officer in the United States Army. Captain Dewey landed in New York July 5th and was discharged from the army July 9th at Camp Dix, N. Y. During the most of the eighteen months in France Captain Dewey was in the rail head service dispatching supplies to the troops at the front.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

H. J. Butler, of the H. Poehler Co., expects to leave shortly for an eastern pleasure trip with his family.

James Wyman, of McDonald & Wym returned this morning from a South D kota trip and reported bad crop conditi

Dan McKinnon, local manager for Th son & McKinnon, competed in the st golf championship tournament at the M nikahda course last week.

Secretary John G. McHugh and sev members of the Minneapolis Chamber Commerce are in Washington attend the hearing on grain rates.

Rufe Godfrey, of the Godfrey-Blanch Co., returned this morning from overs and visited on the Chamber of Comme trading floor on his way home.

T. G. Winter, of Winter, Truesdell Ames Co., returned last week from an spection trip through North Dakota reported considerable grasshopper dama

J. H. Ritten, father of L. N. Ritten grain commission merchant and presid of the Minneapolis City Council, died s denly this morning of heart disease. was 74 years of age.

George Reed, who made two trips France during the war, once as an a bulance driver and again in the milit service, is now connected with Hallett Carey Co. in the coarse grain departm

C. M. Case, president of the Minneap Chamber of Commerce association, turned Saturday from an eastern trip reported general interest in Minneap barley and rye futures in eastern mark

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For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 7, for wants and sale announcements.

Parker Harding, of E. S. Woodworth & Co., returned today from an automobile trip through South Dakota. He found the crops very spotted with corn making the best showing. Light crops of wheat, oats and barley are expected.

The Gee-Lewis Co. received the first car of grain from the new Northwestern crops today when a car of winter wheat arrived from LeSeuer Center, Minn. This wheat graded No. 3 hard and sold at $2.42. It tested 59½ lbs. to the bushel.

Instead of sending ticker quotations on grain futures from the pit "pulpit" the Western Union Telegraph company will relay the figures to the main office and put them on the ticker there. Trading in the new pits started this morning.

H. O. Mott, for 24 years manager of the Fargo office of C. E. Lewis & Co., is in the grain commission business for himself now. He was a pit trader for Lewis & Co. just before the ban was put in force against trading in wheat futures.

Lt. Marshall B. Williams, of the Fifth Marines, son of Grover Williams of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., returned from France last week. He took part in some of the heaviest fighting of the war and was in the battle line when the German offensive was broken.

The Brown Grain Co. filed suit in the Hennepin County District Court last week against the Great Northern Railroad Co. for leakage of grain in transit. It is alleged that leakages from 56 cars totaled $1,577. This suit is the forerunner of many others that were held in abeyance during the war.

Cash Wheat.—The tone of the cash wheat market is again very strong and today there was an advance of 3 to 7c per bushel reported. The demand is strong and general and the millers are not only buying for immediate use but for future operations. Samples of new wheat indicate a very light weight variety and heavy wheat will be needed freely in mixing.

There is a fair demand for winter wheat at current prices and a good demand at lower levels. Most of the desirable wheat of the Southwest is held at prices the millers do not care to pay. A car of new Minnesota winter wheat was received on the market today. It graded No. 3 hard and sold at $2.42.

There is a strong general demand for durum wheat and prices are gaining sharply compared with the government quotations. Millers and elevator companies are buying the old crop offerings freely on account of the weight it shows.

Corn.—Owing to the strike at various industries the demand for low grade corn has been slow of late and prices dropped lower. There was a good demand for the limited quantity of choice corn offered and prices advanced for that kind after the break of last week.

Oats.—A very poor seaboard interest resulted in local prices dropping lower compared with the futures and the demand for other than choice cats turned slow, but in the past day or so the tone improved and discounts grew lighter again. Only the poor oats are neglected. No. 3 white sell at September price to 1c under, No. 4 white at 1½@4c less.

Rye.—There is a fair to good demand for rye with millers and elevator companies buying. Millers pay ½c premium for the choice offerings. Elevator companies buy ordinary No. 2 rye at 1c under September. Purchases of new crop rye to arrive continue and receipts are expected some time this week. No. 3 rye sells at 1c less than No. 2. Offerings quite liberal every day. New crop advices quite bad on the average.

MILWAUKEE.

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Milwaukee flour production for the past week consisted of 10,500 barrels of wheat and 3,320 barrels of rye flour, compared with 11,600 last week and 2,220 a year ago

The first car of new wheat arrived in Milwaukee on Wednesday, July 16, grading No. 2 hard winter and was sold at $2.40 a bushel. The car was received by the Mohr-Holstein Commission Co., and sold to the J. B. A. Kern & Sons, millers.

The Froedert Malt Products Co. has been organized with $10,000 capital by Curtis R. Froedert, Walter Teipel and Herbert L. Schultz. A plant will be erected and the firm will deal in malt products and by-products, mixtures and compounds of barley, corn, sugar, feeds, rye, wheat and other cereals.

Miss A. E. Reese is now located in the main office here of Taylor & Bournique Co. in charge of their wheat business, a branch of the trade in which she has had broad experience on the Chicago market and as buyer for one of the largest Indiana mills. In recent months Miss Reese has managed the Marshalltown office of Taylor & Bournique Co.

The total Wisconsin wheat crop for 1919 is estimated at 11,210,000 bus. as compared with 9,837,000 for the previous year. This estimate is based on conditions existing July 1. The oats crop is estimated at 90,312,000 bus. against 110,162,000 last year; rye, 9,335,000 against 7,674,000; barley, 17,275,000 against 25,383,000; corn, 75,676,000 against 69,538,000.

Grain shipments from Milwaukee for the week ending July 19 were 588,248 bu. oats, 71,320 bu. corn, 281,688 bu. barley, 12,594 bu. wheat, 27,000 bu. rye; total, 980,850 bu., against 984,490 bu. the preceding week and 682,927 bu. a year ago. Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the past week were 202 cars barley, 107 cars corn, 241 cars oats, 28 cars wheat, 44 cars rye; 3 cars flax; total, 625 cars, against 630 cars the week before, 528 cars a year ago and 368 cars in 1917.

In cash grain drooping markets prevailed during the past week, due to the sharp drop in foreign exchange and the unsettled industrial situation, resulting in a halting demand. High temperatures, drought and insects have done much damage, particularly in the Northwest, to small grains, while corn crop news generally is favorable. Barley ruled easier for this period, showing losses of 2@5c, corn is down 3@5c for yellow and mixed, while white is steady and scarce, oats are 2c higher, while rye is 3c lower, and wheat advanced 10@13c, the movement of new not yet being free.

At the monthly meeting of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce the following were elected to membership: J. H. McKoane, C. E. McDonald, Jos. L. Leopold, Earl L. Patterson, Harry H. Flow; David S. Baird and A. S. Martell. The board further voted to cast the ballot of the local Chamber regarding Referendum No. 28 of the national Chamber as favoring the ten recommendations contained in the referendum. A resolution was adopted asking the Wisconsin congressional delegation to assist in passing H. R. Bill 5516, permanently transferring the coat guard to the navy.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: John Bean, Calvary, Wis:; S. E. Bryson, Chicago, Ill.; O. A. Anderson, Palmyra, Wis.; Fred Stade, Welcome, Minn.; O. F. Hoge, Jackson; H. A. Zeunert, Cedarburg; Henry Kurth, Columbus, Wis.; R. J. Godfrey, C. W. Sprague, L. W. Walter, Minneapolis; H. A. Hanson, Duluth, Minn.; G. B. Marble, Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Stoddart, Markesan, Wis.; A. Torgerson, Independence; J. Fraser, Racine, Wis.; F. S. Funbe, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. Carstens, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bosh, Peoria, Ill.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Ozis & Harlin, operating the elevator at Paulding, O., have sold out to Brady Brothers of Payne, O.

G. A. Hax, of the large Baltimore grain firm bearing his name, visited with his many old friends on 'Change Saturday.

F. E. Blair, Edison, O., has sold out his elevator at that point to the Cardington Edison Elevator Co., a farmers' cooperative concern.

C. Craft, Jr., of the Baltimore Grain Co., Baltimore, Md., and F. A. Coles, Middletown, Conn., were Toledo visitors Saturday. Both, members of arbitration committee No. 3 of the Grain Dealers' National Assn., were visitors on 'Change Saturday.

"Oats in Paulding county and vicinity will yield 80 per cent or a normal crop," declared John Wickenhiser, who operates a chain of elevators along the Nickel Plate railroad with headquarters at Toledo. "Corn looks good and never grew so fast, altho it needs rain right now. We are enjoying a big wheat business."

"Advertising in The Price Current-Grain Reporter surely brings results," exclaimed L. J. Schuster of the Raymond P. Lipe Co. He added that our item in last week's issue, stating his car had not been stolen for three months, had hardly arrived in Toledo when his car disappeared from in front of 'Change building. This is the third car he has had stolen in a year.

Sam L. Rice of the Rice Grain Co., and Metamora Elevator Co., presided at a meeting in Toledo Saturday of Arbitration Committee No. 3 of the National Grain Dealers' Assn. The committee, consisting of Mr. Rice, chairman, Thos. C. Croft, Jr., Baltimore, and F. A. Coles of Middletown, Conn., disposed of nine important cases placed in their hands for arbitration.

Of 274 cars of new wheat received this week 17 graded No. 1; 106 No. 2, and 79 No. 3. There were 64 cars grading smutty. Corn and oats on the tables reached new high levels during the fore part but eased off the latter half of the week. Prices on No. 2 white oats were 77⅞@81⅛c; No. 3 white, 77⅞@80⅝c. No. 2 yellow corn brought $1.97@1.98. Spot oats are finding good sales here. Rye and barley demand is practically negligible. Week's receipts: Wheat, 274 cars; corn, 16; oats, 49; rye, 5; barley, none.

With the arrival of the first big run of new wheat this week Toledo dealers heaved a sigh of relief and buckled down for the grind. Vacations are all right but, like many other things, too much rest breeds discontent and anyhow trade has been anything but good for several months. Everybody's on the jump now and glad of it. The big rush started this week and receipts are growing daily. Some complaint is heard of inability to secure empty cars in the country and while it has held wheat back where elevators were loaded up, this condition is not thought to be general. Dealers declare, however, that the railroad administration is to blame for any shortage because of its practice of sending all available empties to the West.

Although George Forrester's friends were exceedingly grateful for the ride to the Michigan Hay Association convention at Detroit Wednesday, they showed some disappointment and registered discontent

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repeatedly during the journey home. George had a brand new Buick and plenty of "gas" but he persisted to lag along at forty miles an hour all the way, greatly to the displeasure of John Luscombe, who complained that his head was becoming fireburnt from the hot winds; while George Woodman thought the hose from the gasoline station at Rockwood might still be dragging behind. He suggested this to Forrester, who, after stopping to investigate, cleaned the headlights, and from then on better time was made. Joe Streicher, in the front seat, apparently was familiar with the roads and was a great help at railroad crossings, although he admitted later that he was looking out for a soft spot along the road should the occasion arise. George has been recommended as a possible entrant at the Indianapolis sweepstakes races next year. Other Toledoans attending the convention were: "Big Ed" Churchill of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co; Kent Keilholtz of Southworth & Co.; and Bill Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co.

The Grain Corporation has notified its Zone Agents that there will be no advancing premium over the guaranteed price of wheat imposed by Julius Barnes before Aug. 15, since the movement from the farms does not warrant the increase and the Grain Corporation has been able to make only small purchases. About that date the Wheat Director will make another review of the situation and make an announcement concerning the placing of a premium.

All shipments of wheat flour to destinations in the Western Hemisphere may be permitted to be exported from the United States under General License H. S. 250.

Kansas Wheat Fires.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 21.—Not all of the wheat fires recently reported in Kansas were due to I. W. W. sabotage, according to L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal. Mr. Hussey's investigators say that many fires were the result f plain arson, the wheat being insured nearly all cases. Fires generally ha occurred where the yield was poor a the wheat hardly worth threshing. rests may follow.—*T. J. Tanner.*

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Jos. C. Rovensky, Asst. Cashier

Cincinnati in Earnest.

The hay trade had been forewarned at the Cincinnati boys would make ery effort to secure the 1920 Hay Conntion, but the delegates to the Deit meeting were hardly prepared for onslaught of Cincinnati banners, loons and souvenirs of all kinds exvagantly distributed by members of Cincinnati hay trade. Their delegion was typical of the way Cincini does things and two dozen of the lows, of which we hope the follow; is a complete list, were on the job. ose fortunate enough to have wives re thus supported in their bid for next annual meeting. Messrs. Van rn, Skidmore, Chas. Hill, Harry Hill, wling, Niemeyer, Collins, McMillen, s, Muchmore, Dennis, McGlaughlin, niel, Ferger, Keller, Brown, Heuerrn, Granger, Herzog, Thompson. In ning through the list the trade will ognize the names of many who are ll able to tell the advantages of their lage as a convention city. Those o felt that additional support was essary, carried circulars printed by convention and publicity committ of the Cincinnati Chamber of Comrce especially for the Hay Conven, in order to bring the association this great Ohio city for their 1920 eting.

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petition has been forwarded from ntana to Senator Curtis at Washton to secure the adoption of a resotion asking for the investigation of Bureau of Markets, with a view to manent elimination of unnecessary ense in its conduct and the superus red tape which in many instances ults in the defeat of the object for ich the Bureau was established and ults in misleading and detrimental semination of so-called "market inmation" which results in greater ible and loss than is compensated for the meager benefits. The petition s not contemplate the elimination the Bureau itself, but only its aning practices. As to the inspection vice, the petition says, "We are far n having uniform inspection, as un the Bureau of Markets rulings the pector is not permitted to use his d, but to keep his eyes constantly n the rules laid down."

W. Stewart, chief auditor for the d Administration Grain Corporah, with office at Kansas City, was ested on July 8 at Newton on a deral warrant on a charge of padg expense accounts and was taken Wichita for a hearing.

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HAY — SEEDS
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P. O. BOX 996 ST. LOUIS, MO.

FROM CENTRAL NEW YORK

Great Scarcity of Farm Hands and High Wages Paid — Hay Crop Everywhere Heavy—Great Damage Done by Rains—Crop and Building News.

By A. D. THEOBALD.

SYRACUSE, July 19.—(Special Correspondence.)—For the first time in the history of farming that part of the state, farmers near Watertown are offering from $5 to $7 per day, sometimes with board and washing besides, to capable harvest hands. The shortage of competent labor has never been so acute; and with a good hay crop ready farmers are almost frantic in their efforts to secure help. At the Farm Bureau it is figured that competent men can earn between $120 and $170 a month. Even with these big earnings help is scarce. Many college students have come forward recently and are being paid at the rate of $5 per day. Figures received at the Jefferson County Farm Bureau indicate a yield of from three to four tons per acre. This is about double the usual yield.

Farmers in northern New York are much pleased with the hay cutting so far this year and a larger crop than for several years passed seems assured. Even the meadows which have "run out" are yielding more heavily this year, due probably to the excessive rain and heat. Hay has been selling at $30 a ton at Gouveneur; and feeding hay at this price, as the milk producers did during April and May, made the dairymen apprehensive, should the crop be poor this year.

Continued rains in this part of the state have done great damage to the crops, hardly anything escaping some damage. In some places entire fields have been washed out. In many places the entire first cutting of hay was completely destroyed by the downpours which in one instance lasted three days. The spring weather, unusually damp, held back the farmers in their planting and some of the crops were consequently late. The heavy rains have seemed to help the alfalfa crop, the hay cut being large in most places. The potato crop so far indicated is poor, while the corn and cabbage crops are nothing out of the ordinary. In many places the first planting of corn, cabbage and potatoes was wiped out by rain.

One of the finest hay crops in years is now being harvested in St. Lawrence County. The yield is exceptionally large, despite the backwardness of the spring season. Corn gives no sign of being anything unusual this year, but a good yield is expected. The hot weather of the past few weeks materially aided in bringing the backward crop to something like normal.

The promised bumper wheat crop in Livingston County, which it was expected would be ready for harvest three weeks earlier than usual, is now threatened with destruction. The wheat midge has begun to attack the fields. The infection is beginning to spread throughout the entire district.

The Galbraith Milling Company at Mt. Morris, one of the largest in this part of the state, is enlarging its establishment to handle the wheat raised in the district. A new tile grain tank adjoining the main building is being erected. This tank will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It will be ready to use when the new crop comes in.

A standing grain competition and seed fair will be held in Cayuga County this year for the purpose of stimulating interest in the best strains of oats, barley, spring wheat, winter wheat, potatoes, corn and buckwheat. It is planned to hold an exhibit in connection with the annual meeting of the County Farm Bureau. At this time prizes will be offered for two classes of exhibits of farm crops: (1) A closed class for those who have not entered the standing crop competition, and (2) an open class for those who have not entered the standing crop competition but who merely enter material for exhibit. By closed class is meant that in order to compete in the winter fair, the contestant must have received a favorable score of his crop while it was growing, the inspection to be made during summer. He will then take a two-bushel sample of his seed to the fair and the final awards will be made upon the final score and the score made of the sample. The open class will be samples of grain that have received no field inspection. Publicity on these samples will not be given by the bureau.

Farm Bureau Manager J. R. Teall of Onondaga county has been named general manager of the proposed modern milk distributing plant to be owned by the Onondaga County Milk Producers' Co-operative Ass'n which has raised $120,000 for the project. The producers will receive a proportionate return of the profits based on the quality and quantity of the milk they send to the plant. The plant has been financed entirely on credit, each of the 400 farmer members already enrolled, pledging $300 of their credit for a period of five years, to be paid back with interest from the profits of the co-operative enterprise. The project is further advanced than any of its kind in the state.

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In Car Loads and Mixed Car Loads
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Reference: Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.

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THANK YOU!

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HARPER GRAIN COMPANY
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GEO. E. ROGERS & CO.
Recv'g.—Ship'g.—Comn.
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IN BUSINESS HALF A CENTURY
Daniel McCaffrey's Sons
Leading Hay Dealers
Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reference Any Bank in Pittsburgh

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GRAIN DEALERS
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SOUTHEASTERN DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The Bureau of Markets calls attention to the fact that all wheat, shelled corn and oats sold and shipped by grade in interstate commerce from or to a place where a licensed grain inspector is located, must be officially inspected by an inspector. To sell by grade in such cases, without having official inspection, is in violation of the Federal laws. Many grain shippers in the Southeastern states are apparently unaware that the grain standards act requires such inspection.

Every point at which there is a licensed grain inspector becomes an inspection point under the grain standards act. The law requires the shipper of interstate grain sold by grade to have the car inspected in these cases. If the inspector is located at point of shipment, the shipper should arrange for inspection. If the inspector is located at point of destination, the shipper should arrange with either the buyer or with the inspector at destination for the inspection. A list of inspection points in the Southeastern states, together with the names and addresses of the inspectors, follows: *Atlanta, Ga., W. R. Davis, Room 10, Trust Company of Georgia Bldg.; *Birmingham, Ala., M. J. Kendrick, 214 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; *Jacksonville, Fla., J. K. Williams, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Memphis, Tenn., A. B. Garner, 1822 Florida street; Meridian, Miss., Mahum E. Katz, 310 Cochran Bldg.; *Savannah, Ga., Thomas J. Davis, 221 East 45th street; Nashville, Tenn., J. T. Robert 401 Commercial Club Bldg.; New O leans, La., George S. Colby, Board Trade Bldg. *Licensed to inspe shelled corn and oats only.

Weight of Southwestern Wheat.

As reported herein last week, sever cars of new crop hard and soft wint wheat have been received from Oklah ma and Kansas by the various mil in Minneapolis. The test weight seen to be the main factor of the offici grading, and practically none of t wheat contains a sufficient amount foreign material to allow assessi dockage. Several appeals have be brought to the Minneapolis Supervisi Office, and in most instances the gra has been raised on the basis of t factor of test weight.

The Food Controller of Great Brita will take over the potatoes remaini on the farms on June 30, which mu be loaded to the order of the Minist during July or until the crop has be exhausted. No potatoes will be accept from growers who refuse to load.

The Weather Crop Bulletin of Io says the winter wheat harvest is p gressing and disclosing a serious d terioration of the quality of the gra not more than half the kernels in t hay being plump and well fill Spring wheat is similarly affected a oats are blighting badly during t week ending July 8. Spring wheat h declined 16 per cent during the mon

Trade Mention

he Golden Grain Milling Co., manu-urers of horse, dairy, cattle, hog and ltry feeds at East St. Louis, Ill., ntly had all their sales representa-s assembled at the plant and ten-ed them a banquet. At this banquet te a surprise was in store for Geo. Keith, the general sales manager of company, when he was presented h a beautiful gold watch and Ma-ic fob, also a Shriner's pin set with monds.

uintal & Lynch, 21 Beardmore Bldg., ntreal, Que., Canada, contemplate ting 100,000-bushel storage this sum-. Our readers will recall items of ilar nature regarding other con-is in Quebec and the City of Mon-l. There is frequently a heavy n movement through the eastern vinces, and with a large surplus in the states this year it may be ected that a considerable tonnage be shipped over the border and ufactured, consigned and otherwise ributed in the provinces.

he Marshalltown, Ia., office of Tay-& Bournique Co. has been removed he Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Ia. ent issues of THE PRICE CURRENT-IN REPORTER have commented on organization of a Des Moines Grain hange, the appointment of an offi-inspector, the installation of all ing and grading equipment, etc. It efore seems very logical for this ling Milwaukee house with several tern branches and Eastern offices e located at Des Moines as well. uel Strom is in charge of the busi-there.

he Flanley Grain Co. of Omaha, ., a company long noted for its con-ment business, and which of late has engaged in a rather heavy mer-dising trade with the East, South Southeast, has always maintained rps of men who may be classed as est workers—men who attend strict-o business but who are, neverthe-popular with their friends and omers. It is hard to keep such men n; and announcement is now made Carl A. Houlton, who but a few s ago started out as traveling rep-ntative for the Flanley Grain Co. of late has been in charge of the signment Department at the Oma-office, has been made second vice-ident of the Flanley Grain Co. and ager of the Milwaukee office. Rex lton, his brother, is now following is footsteps, and will start out call-on country trade; and his friends him the same measure of success ted by his brother. Rex Houlton s from the Crowell Elevator Co. in the Flanley forces.

The Pratt Tab-Cut Ledger.

Speed is the watchword of the day is especially necessary in the offices he grain trade. This speed begins he trading floor of exchanges, where sactions involving huge sums of ey are effected by a few simple ments of the hands. This system in use has been found speedier any verbal or written order and is nized by the trade as equally bind-The office employes of these grain likewise work at top-notch speed are encouraged to use all time and saving devices. The tab-cut self-indexing ledger put out by the Pratt Audit Co. of Chicago, Peoria, Moline and Quincy, Ill., is especially valuable to the grain trade, in that it promotes speed and materially reduces the expense of ledger work. Postings may be made quickly and accounts kept balanced correctly all the time. In place of the usual index of the old style ledger, the account names are written on the tab-cut ledger leaves, and it is possible to turn to any account that may be wanted immediately. Only two finger movements are needed to open the ledger account to the exact page, in comparison to six to ten movements usually taken in finding the account desired. The ledger pages are 11¼x11⅞ inches and contain 25 accounts under each division. The brown lines, E-Z on the eyes, are a distinctive feature which appeals to workers whose eyes are taxed to the utmost. The pages show debit, credit and balance columns, making it possible to see the condition of the ledger account after every posting if the bookkeeper will draw the balance or the balance may be shown once a month as desired.

Mr. Pratt, president of the Company, is perfecting a Cash Journal System also for terminal commission houses, which it is anticipated will soon be on the market. Inquiries addressed to the company at their Chicago office will bring much information of value to grain men endeavoring to simplify their accounting work.

Inspection Equipment.

The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, are exclusive manufacturers of grain grading equipment.

The equipment manufactured by them is carefully made of the highest grade materials under the personal supervision of L. M. Smith formerly with the Grain Standardization Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Brown has given his personal time and attention to conditions confronting grain dealers, millers and elevator men and has assisted hundreds to a more satisfactory and profitable handling of their grain.

The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau manufactures the Standard Official Brown Duval moisture tester everywhere used in Government supervising offices, inspection departments, country points and terminal markets. They will be glad to send you their catalogue number 621 giving complete description of their Seedburo (Trade-mark) grain grading devices. This catalogue also contains the official standards rules for wheat, oats and corn.

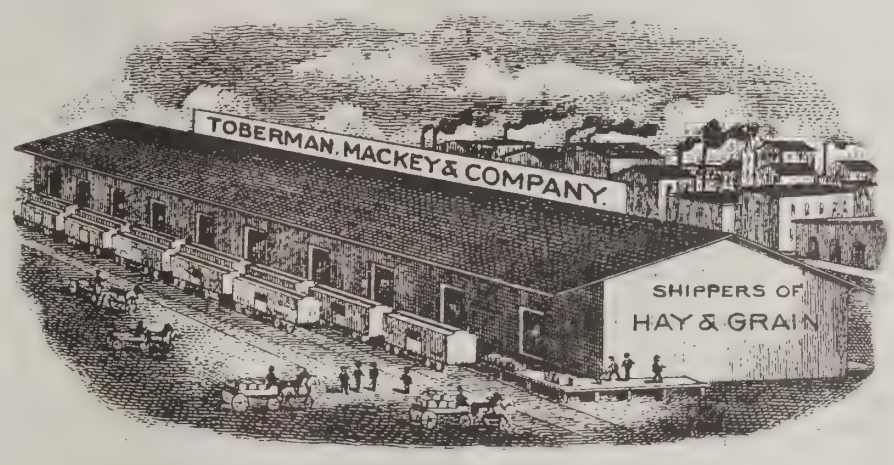
ST. LOUIS IN SHAPE FOR HAY.

Several recent St. Louis items referring to the rate adjustments of that big city favoring shippers and buyers of hay and grain will be recalled. Toberman, Mackey & Co. has been recognized for many years as one of the trade leaders in St. Louis and advises that all market facilities are in ship-shape to satisfactorily handle receipts, storage and prompt shipments for their hay friends.

M. E. Toberman, as recently stated in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, has returned from service with the 349th Infantry, and with the full force of the company on the hay tracks and handling office details it is only natural that Walter Toberman as head of the concern should be very optimistic regarding business prospects this fall and winter.

Toberman, Mackey & Co. distributed during the National Hay convention a picture entitled "The Path of Dreams," particularly noticeable for its beautiful coloring.

New barley came in during the week, one sample from Iowa for which $1.24 was offered; another sample came from northern Illinois not distinctly labeled new but called new by the trade. It was of very fine quality, large berry and good color and the very top of the grade, for which $1.28 was offered.



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Send your orders to Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago.

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MERCHANTS
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
OFFICES:
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Direct from country elevators in South Dakota and Nebraska or terminal elevator.
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800 Barrel Daily Capacity
4000 Bu. Cereal Mill
CORN — BARLEY — RYE
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Same Good Service at Same Old Rates.

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GRAIN
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30 Years' Handling Have Given Us Confidence that We Can Handle Your WHEAT
—Write or Wire—
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Baltimore, Md.
Arrange With Us for Permits

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Grain Merchants and
BROKERS
Ryeand Barley } Specialists Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, MD.

John T.
Fahey & Co.
GRAIN
RECEIVERS EXPORTERS BALTIMORE

CHAS. ENGLAND & CO
RECEIVERS OF
GRAIN and HAY
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, M

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GRAIN, HAY and SEED RECEIVERS
SAINT LOUIS
W. C. GOFFE
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G. C. MARTIN, JR.
Members { Merchants Exchange, St. Louis / Kansas City Board of Trade / Chicago Board of Trade

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KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE
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TILGHMAN A. BRYANT
GRAIN BROKER
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Hard Milling Wheat and White Milling Corn a Specialty.
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GRAIN and FEEDING STUFFS
Always a good market for CONSIGNMENTS
Pierce Bldg., ST. LOUIS

LA FAYETTE GRAIN CO
Grain and Feeds
Receivers—Shippers—Commissio
Consign your grain to us
Satisfactory Service ST. LOU

Mason Hawpe Grain Company
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Operating Belt Elevator
Members
St. Louis Merchants Exchange
Kansas City Board of Trade
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVERS SHIPPERS
MARSHALL HALL
GRAIN CO.
ST. LOUIS
EXPORTERS OF CO

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE
SCHULTZ & NIEMEIER
COMMISSION CO.
305-306 Merchants Exchange
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Receivers and Shippers
Specialties: Soft Winter Wheat and White Milling Corn.

J. L. FREDERICK
COMMISSION CO.
Grain Merchants
Consignments
Our Specialty
ST. LOUIS

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SEELE BROS. GRAIN C
Service
Security
ST. LOUIS

DENVER, COLO.

THE DENVER ELEVATOR
Operating Eastern Colorado Country Stations on the C. B. & Q. and U. P. Railroads
Wholesale Grain and Grain Products Recleaned Pinto Beans
Milling Wheat a Specialty
P. O. BOX 456 Get Our Prices DENVER, COLO.

The Western Grain C
Shippers of Milling
Western White and Red Wheat
Denver, Colo.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 37.]

Tuttle, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange Elevator has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000. Incorporators: J. H. Davis, J. T. Roland, Floyd Kimble.

Skedee, Okla.—The Skedee Co-operative Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. Incorporators: F. M. Funkhouser, John Oakleaf, K. L. Walls.

Medford, Okla.—Morrison Brothers have placed their new mill in operation and expect to make the formal opening of the plant the first of September. The mill has a daily capacity of 800 barrels and a storage capacity of 25,000 bushels.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

White Lake, S. D.—H. W. DeLong is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Hayti, S. D.—R. A. Frothinger is the new manager of the Hayti Farmers Elevator.

Parkston, S. D.—Chas. Zehnfenning sold his interest in the grain elevator to John E. Wudel.

Frankfort, S. D.—W. E. Wheeler of Kampeska has accepted the position as manager of the Frankfort Mill & Elevator.

Elkton, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son have purchased the E. A. Brown elevator. Geo. Ahsenmacher will be retained as manager.

TENNESSEE.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Model Mill Co. is just completing a new elevator in addition to those already established when the mill was recently built, that will give them a storage capacity of a little over a quarter of a million bushels.

TEXAS.

Glen Rose (Somervell Co.), Tex.—The A. J. Price Flouring Mill Co. is putting in a new concrete elevator at its mill here.

Hillsboro, Tex.—It is reported that negotiations are under way for the establishment of a $100,000 flour mill at this point.

Ochiltree, Tex.—G. W. Willyingham is making arrangements to move the Ochiltree elevator to Peryton for C. W. Hutchinson.

Ochiltree, Tex.—The Hardemann-King Grain & Elevator Co. is making arrangements for the erection of a brick warehouse 75x120 feet and one story high with large basement.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Patterson Creek, W. Va.—The Patterson Creek Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by J. E. Long, C. H. Hershberger, P. P. Lodsdon and others to conduct a flouring mill.

WASHINGTON.

Colfax, Wash.— J. M. Robie, for many years manager of the Union Elevator & Warehouse Co. at Lind, has resigned and removed to Colfax, where he becomes general district agent of the Pacific Grain Co., connected with the Houser interests, with 25 warehouses in his district.

WISCONSIN.

Cambria, Wis.—Dodge & Slinger sold the Cambria Mill to J. H. Frederick.

Burlington, Wis.—The Farmers Terminal Elevator will build a $50,000 addition. This will double the present capacity.

Platteville, Wis.—Roy Taylor has accepted the position of state manager for Iowa for the Century Milling Co., of Minneapolis. He will begin August 1 and maintain headquarters here for the present.

Durand, Wis. The Chippewa Valley Equity Exchange recently purchased a site and have closed the contract for the construction of a concrete elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity. Building will cost about $17,000.

Marshville, Wis.—The Theresa Farmers' Union of Marshville, Dodge County, has been incorporated for $5,000 to deal in feeds, lumber, etc. Joseph Kohl, Andrew Greiner and Edwin Erdman are the incorporators.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The Bechaud Brewing Co. is erecting a plant with a capacity of 20,000 bottles of soft drinks daily. Since July 1 the firm has put out a non-intoxicating drink, and the demand for it has required increased facilities.

Oconto, Wis.—A concrete foundation has been constructed under the old cereal mill on Huron street and chutes are being installed, preparatory for machinery that will be used in the operation of the new grist mill to be opened shortly.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The Baker Nursery and Seed Co. has been organized by H. J. Baker and his son, Leonard J. Baker, and R. H. McEvoy. The firm has done a business for many years and has the seed line to meet the demand.

West Salem, Wis.—The Farmers operative Supply and Shipping Asso has been organized with a capital 600. Officers are: President, A. R vice-president, Homer Roberts; se J. H. Meyer; treasurer, Charles Bro

RAIN and SCREENINGS WANTED

)ff-grade Wheat, Barley, Corn or
ts, Wheat Screenings, Corn
eenings, Corn Bran, Oat Screen-
s, Oat Clippings, Barley Screen-
s, Barley Chaff or Elevator
eenings of any kind wanted.
ase send samples.

BEREND J. BURNS
324 Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HAY MEETING

(Continued from page 20.)

attempting to perform the function
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ON TRANSPORTATION.

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d that our country will have the
transportation facilities to meet the
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of forage commodities; and,
reas, The economic and prompt dis-
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ion in this period of reconstruction;
re, be it
ved, By the National Hay Associa-
at we protest the promulgating of
ther increase in the transportation
of forage products until the abso-
cessity for such be more clearly
trated.

r resolutions were offered thank-
e speakers and all others who
uted in helping to make the
tion a success.

report of the Nominating Com-
was accepted and the gentlemen
were declared officers of the
tion for the ensuing year.
new officers were presented and
ced to the convention with great
se.

ations were presented to the
tion for the holding the 1920
tion from Kansas City, St. Paul,
New York City, and Cincinnati,

convention then adjourned.

Brouse-Skidmore Grain Co. that although the Hay Conven-legates were on a vacation, in instances, they desired to keep h with the general situation, was made possible through their y in providing daily market re-anded each delegate as he en-ie convention hall.

Caughey-Jossman Co., mainly as the largest seed handlers of has for some time been operat-vily in the feed business. Our may recall a simple statement several months ago that they had their feed milling equipment. nificant of their success to now at they have again doubled it l soon produce five cars of stock ick feeds and hog feed per day.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

URMSTON
GRAIN COMPANY
Commission Merchants
Receivers and Shippers
INDIANAPOLIS BUFFALO

Consign or Sell to
The Churchill Grain & Seed Co.
Field Seeds at Toledo
Wheat, Corn and Oats at BUFFALO

George Urban Milling Co.
LIBERTY FLOUR
"The Best Ever"
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The Buffalo market offers exceptional consignment opportunities on the present crop.
Send us your wheat, corn and oats
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CORN—OATS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
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Chamber of Commerce, BUFFALO

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Ship Us Your Grain
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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EVERY DOLLAR THE GRAIN WILL BRING WE CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT
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Est. 1869 OMAHA

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O'DONNELL GRAIN CO. - Grain Merchants
Omaha, Neb. BARLEY A SPECIALTY Denver, Colo.

MILLER-WILSON GRAIN CO.
Receivers - Shippers Hay and Grain
Member Omaha Grain Exchange OMAHA, NEB.

Cope & Kearney
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Wheat Our Specialty
OMAHA

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Use Blanchard's "All Year 'Round" Service. It's profitable.
OMAHA, NEB.

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OMAHA
CORN OATS
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Price Current-Grain Reporter
Its subscription list represents the buying power and cream of the Grain Trade.

News of the Country Grain Trade

GEORGIA.

Savannah, Ga.—The feed and grain business of S. J. Parish has been purchased by Wade Bird.

ILLINOIS.

Winchester, Ill.—Emory Waid is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator at this place.

Glasford, Ill.—Work has started on the construction of the new Glasford Farmers elevator.

Oakland, Ill.—H. H. Wright of Brocton has purchased the Palmer & Peck elevator at this place.

Maquon, Ill.—The Maquon Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the Robert & Pearson grain elevator.

Media, Ill.—The Media Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital $25,000. Incorporators: J. C. Brook, Edwin Vorhees, Robt. N. Clark and E. G. Lewis.

Astoria, Ill.—The Astoria Grain & Service Co. purchased the Astoria Grain Co.'s elevator owned by Irwin Carter, Frank Phipps and Wellie Hughes of this city.

Serena, Ill.—The Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. of Serena has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000 by E. E. Bernard, Geo. H. Bernard, Leo Dondanville, Arthur Ness.

Tilden, Ill.—The Tilden Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators: Andrew R. Otteson, Merrill E. Bird, Thomas F. Lindsay.

Peoria, Ill.—The Corn Belt Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 by Louis Mueller, Geo. L. Bowman and others. The firm maintains offices at 39 Board of Trade Bldg.

Burnett, Ill. (Mail to Buda.)—The Burnett Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000 by L. D. Ioder, Roy Maynard, W. J. Eighti and Martin Carper.

San Jose, Ill.—The San Jose Co-operative Co. has been organized and will probably buy two elevators in this city. John Neef, W. J. Rapp, O. S. Biggs, Jas. Harris and others are among the directors.

Decatur, Ill.—A contract has just been let for the construction of a concrete elevator for the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., east of the company's plant on E. Sangamon St., at a cost of about $15,000.

Poplar Grove, Ill.—The Poplar Grove Farmers Co-operative Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 and will carry on a grain and feed business. The Warren M. Webster elevator and mill has been purchased.

Craig, Ill.—The elevator at Craig, recently purchased by Harrison, Ward & Co., from C. L. Smith has been greatly enlarged with a capacity of 22,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000 bushels, J. Melvin Ledden is the manager.

Sublette, Ill.—The Sublette Farmers Elevator Co., which started business a few months ago and purchased the Bieber Grain Co. elevator, closed a deal recently whereby they take over the Bettendorf Elevator in Sublette.

Petersburg, Ill.—The Hueffner Flour Mill of this city, formerly known as the Eagle Mill, has been leased by the owner, H. A. Hueffner, to Geo. E. Orebaugh, who comes from Norwalk, Ohio, where he successfully conducted a mill for several years.

INDIANA.

Oxford, Ind.—Fire burned the Oxford Grain Co.'s plant recently, causing a loss of $5,000.

Centerville, Ind.—Repairs on the Elevator recently taken by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. are nearing completion.

Argos, Ind.—Fulton county farmers have formed the Rochester Elevator Association which has a capital stock of $20,000.

Evansville, Ind.—The Eastern Grain & Elevator Corporation of Evansville preliminary certificate of dissolution.

Lyonsville, Ind. (Mail to Brownsvil T. O. Stanley has sold his elevator t Fayette Grain Co. Oliver Y. Fla manager.

Summitville, Ind.—The Goodrich Co. of Winchester, Ind., has purchase John Gorden Elevator here, but Peral field will continue as manager for present.

Connersville, Ind.—The C. O. Wise and feed business has been absorbed t Fayette Grain Co., newly organize which Mr. Wise is president. The company is building an elevator.

Hanna, Ind.—As an outgrowth o Hanna Farm Co-operative Shipping ciation organized less than a year the Kankakee Valley Grain Co. is to be incorporated and a big grain el erected at Hanna. The elevator wil about $15,900.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The firm of Sut & Thompson, of this city, will er 200,000 bushel capacity concrete el here. Work on the building is to be ed about August 15. The new bu will cost about $85,000. The firm a owns one large elevator here.

IOWA.

Clinton, Ia.—Peter Fries has pur the Preston Mill from Herman Hon

Eldorado, Ia.—John Potgeter rem the elevator purchased from Mr. Fi

Davenport, Ia.—The Purity Oats building a two story addition, 144x7 to cost $13,000.

Clutier, Ia.—The Independent Gr Lumber Co. burned. Loss about partially insured.

Vail, Ia.—The Vail Milling Co. ha incorporated with a capital of $50,00 corporators: A. J. Adams, Wm. Ada

Mt. Hamill, Ia.—The Farmers Uni secured the elevator formerly ow O. A. Talbot & Co., of Keokuk. Seyb will manage it.

Lake Mills, Ia.—At the annual m of the Farmers Elevator Co. A. W. holz was elected vice-president; Peebles and J. B. Spencer director

Auburn, Ia.—E. P. Meyer has r as manager of the Farmers Elev take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Meyer ha chased an interest in an elevator at loo.

Leeds, Ia.—The Mystic Milling C pects to complete its new elevator a about Aug. 15. It will have a capacity of 250,000 bushels and will feet high.

Sheldon, Ia.—Fire at Sheldon de the city ice plant and two elevators Scott Logan Milling Co. Small boys ing in the ice house caused the fi timated loss is $25,000.

Kingsley, Ia.—Fire, caused by li destroyed the elevator of the Farm vator Co. Lightning also struck t vator owned by T. S. Catheart Loss is estimated at $40,000.

KANSAS.

Norton, Kans.—The Peerless M has installed a new engine in its pl

Yates Center, Kans.—Frank J. has been elected manager of the Elevator Co.

Cawker City, Kans.—Mr. Harvey will manage the Farmers Union this season.

Larned, Kans.—The Associated Elevator of Kansas City proposes an elevator here.

Atchison, Kans.—Chester L. Grain Co. has been incorporated capital of $20,000.

Stanley, Kans.—The Stanley C tive Grain Co. has been incorpora a capital of $30,000.

Stafford, Kans.—The Independen & Merc. Co. has engaged Mr. B Wilwyn, as manager.

Pratt, Kans.—J. H. Magruder chased the Kansas Flour Mills on the Santa Fe track.

Salina, Kans.—The Robinson G has leased the Taylor Miller eleva S. Kistler is in charge.

Corning, Kans.—The Farmers Co. has purchased the Corning Co. E. A. Miller is manager.

Pleasanton, Kans.—The new ele the Cummins Grain Co. is now and ready for the receiving of gr

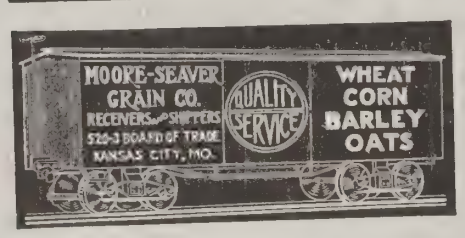
Hutchinson, Kans.—The Finton C tion Co. is building an extensive to the plant of the Reno Flour Mil

Beulah, Kans.—The Farmers building a new office and installi preparatory to handling the wheat

Stockton, Kans.—Frank Montgo his elevator grounds and buildi E. Roberts of Salina, who now ha

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCar
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Main Office: Indianapolis, Ind. Member Chicago Board of Trade—Direct Private Wire
Branch Offices: Logansport, Ind.—Paris,

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Your Best Market This Year—KANSAS CITY
A Live Firm DILTS & MORGAN

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is best sold in the nearest large market
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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GRAIN, KAFFIR CORN, CANE SEED
SCREENINGS
Kansas City, Missouri

If you are not shipping us, send us a car when shipping others.
By comparison you will find the service we render!
ERNST-DAVIS GRAIN CO.
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Special Attention Given to Futures
Members; Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

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8 Board of Trade
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CONSIGNMENTS
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You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
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CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
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KANSAS CITY, MO. Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Sell ST. LOUIS, MO.

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BUY OR SELL
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MILL FEED, FLOUR
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to Canadian trade. Arrange
ir connections now.

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nobscot Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

rs: Chicago Board of Trade, Detroit
ock Exchange, Detroit Board
of Trade.

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N OATS WHEAT RYE

et Private Wires to All Markets

Kans.—The firm of Boulware &
nan, engaged in the grain, coal,
nd hardware business at Modoc.
dissolved.

City, Kans.—Work on the eleva-
rogressing very satisfactorily. It
e a capacity of 10,000 bushels.
een is manager.

Kans.—The Farmers Elevator
sold to the C. E. Robinson Eleva-
of Salina. The elevator will be
management of Albert F. Pyle.

n City, Kans.—A. J. Poor has just
l the installation of a new 20-ton
his elevator. This was necessary
modate the heavy trucks that will
in handling grain this season.

, Kans.—The Bolin-Hall Co. is
rrangements to rebuild its grain
on the site of the old structure
rned about two years ago. The
cture is to have all the modern
ents in this class of structure.

d, Kans.—The Linwood Elevator
been organized with H. L. Kunce
ent; H. B. Browning, vice presi-
W. Martin, secretary and treas-
ry English, manager. The ele-
expected to be in operation in
days.

Kans.—John Weber and a num-
al business men have been meas-
und just east of the Weber Mills
ng tentative plans for the erec-
large wheat storage tank which
aterially increase the elevator
of the city. Nothing definite
e actual accomplishment of the
been done.

, Kans.—A 1,000-bbl. flour mill,
t by the Victory Flour Mills Co.,
inty for this city. Six acres of
been purchased adjacent to the
tracks. The Victory Flour Mills
$500,000 capital. The elevator
will be 200,000 bushels. H. E.
is president and D. R. Brooks,
dent.

MICHIGAN.

Mich.—The Armada Elevator Co.
incorporated with a capital of
which $13,000 has been sub-

tville, Mich.—Ray Anderson has
from overseas and resumed his
ace in the elevator business here
on & Son.

Mich.—The Olivet Elevator Co.
organized and a charter granted
ate. The company will be capi-
$25,000 and may purchase the
t Ainger (Olivet Station) which
les from Olivet.

ue, Mich.—The stock and good
Manistique Produce Co. and the
and grain stocks and good will
ite Marble Lime Co. have been
by the Hewett Grain & Pro-
A. H. Stuht will be the man-
G. Hewett of Escanaba is the

MINNESOTA.

Minn.—C. C. Peterson of Elkton
manager of the Atlas Elevator

City, Minn.—The Alexandria
s to be converted into a flour

Minn.—C. J. Mundy has ac-
position as manager of the
levator Co.

, Minn.—E. P. Allison purchased
John Grain Co.'s elevator and
t this point.

Minn.—The Farmers Elevator at
collapsed. A new one will be
ce at a cost of $20,000.

, Minn.—A. J. Nestrud has suc-
P. Allison as manager of the
o-operative Elevator Co.

Minn.—The Englund Grain Co.
sion of the Bingham Bros. ele-
h they purchased on July 1.

Minn.—The Elevator Co. has
porated with a capital stock of
C. L. Sulerud, James Larson, et

Minn.—The Semola Milling Co.
ncorporated with a capital stock
by Edw. B. Swygart, Lee M.
al.

lis, Minn.—The Sterling Grain
en incorporated with a capital
200,000 by Harold H. Tearse,
rangle, et al.

lis, Minn.—The Cargill Eleva-
North Dakota has been incorpo-
a capital stock of $300,000 by
Millian, Austin S. Cargill, et al.

nerica, Minn.—At a meeting of
olders of the Norwood Farmers
e Elevator Co. arrangements
were made to open up a branch elevator here.

Guckeen, Minn.—The officers and directors of the newly organized Farmers Elevator Co. are as follows: P. J. Jensen, president; A. N. Anderson, vice-president; Wm. Ginn, secretary; J. W. McGoff, treasurer.

Menahga, Minn.—F. J. Johnson of the Independent Elevator has sold the elevator to a stock company composed of farmers residing near here. Wm. Doran, president; J. B. Benson, vice-president; and A. O. Richardson, secretary-treasurer.

MISSOURI.

Hunnewell, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co. has started here with J. M. Freshwater as manager.

Richland, Mo.—Two new elevators, which are being built by H. E. Warren and R. E. Bohannon, are nearing completion and will be ready to receive the immense wheat crop.

Moberly, Mo.—The Glasgow Milling Co. has sold the elevator in this city to Lon McCorkle of Clifton Hill, and Mr. McCorkle in turn sold half interest to L. F. Fife and J. Walkup.

MONTANA.

Ronan, Mont.—A new flour mill is to be constructed here. Mr. Huot of Plains will manage it.

NEBRASKA.

Fairbury, Nebr.—John Botts is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Tilden, Nebr.—A farmers' elevator will be erected here at an estimated cost of $22,000.

Krider (Mail to Odell), Nebr.—Articles of incorporation of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Krider were filed with a capital of $25,000. The association has purchased the Central Granaries Co.'s elevator and coal sheds at this place.

NEW JERSEY.

Edgewater, N. J.—A barge and a pier 280 feet long were destroyed and the main plant of the Corn Products Co. was endangered by fire of undetermined origin here recently. A large quantity of gluten and corn stored on the pier, on which the fire started, was destroyed. The plant is one of the several of the Corn Products Co. at which employes are on strike.

NEW YORK.

Mt. Morris, N. Y.—Geo. A. and Ray Bryce purchased the grain warehouse of Francis G. Ferrin.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hazelton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

Norma, N. D.—The elevator here was struck by lightning and burned. Mr. McLean is manager of the elevator.

Enderlin, N. D.—Earl Thorpe of LaMoure has accepted the management of the Osborne-McMillan elevator, taking the place of W. C. Engle, who resigned.

New Leipzig, N. D.—The elevator belonging to the Slope Grain Co., operating under the management of F. M. Dattloff, has been sold to the Monarch Elevator Co. of Minneapolis.

OHIO.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Co. has increased its capital from $30,000 to $40,000.

Vermilion, O.—The Vermilion Mills have changed hands, having been purchased by A. W. Berk of Wakeman.

Bryan, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. is constructing an elevator. Mr. Knepper is manager.

Oakland, (Mail to Middletown), O.—H. H. Wright has purchased the Palmer & Peck elevator at this place and will manage it.

Sterling, O.—The Sterling Grain & Milling Co. has been incorporated by S. S. Fouch, E. T. Boone and others; capital, $50,000.

Bryan, O.—Post & Dawson, hay, grain and stock dealers of Bryan, suffered a loss of approximately $10,000 when their barns, offices and contents burned.

Mendon, O.—The Mendon Grain & Implement Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: B. R. Connor, W. E. Touvelle, Frank Folk and others.

Cherry Fork, O.—The new flour mill firm of Hahn & Atzel has repaired the old Hunter mill at this place and has installed a complete new outfit of flour grinding machinery, known as the Little Giant System, manufactured at Alton, Ill.

Bellevue, O.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Gardner Grain & Mill Co., the directors were authorized to change the name of the corporation. It is probable that the new name will be the Bellevue Milling Co. or the Bellevue Flour Milling Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid, Okla.—The White Grain Co., owned by Ben Fenquay, has purchased the Stephens Elevator near the Rock Island station.

Cordell, Okla.—The grain elevator here owned by Drennan of Oklahoma City has bes been sold to the Nelson elevator people of Clinton.

[Concluded on page 34.]

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Not Dealers—Just Brokers
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Oklahoma City, Okla.
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Wire us for Prices
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DULUTH, MINN.

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WHITE GRAIN CO.
SHIPPERS Fancy Oats Mill Oats Screenings Feed Wheat Barley Rye
Write for Samples and Quotations DULUTH

Field Seeds

The Baker Nursery and Seed Co. of Fond du Lac, Wis., has been incorporated by H. J. Baker, R. H. McEvoy and Leonard J. Baker with a capital stock of $60,000.

The seed inspectors working under the direction of Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College are making an inspection tour of that state inquiring into the character of the seed grain being held by farmers.

A southern Michigan seed dealer writes C. A. King & Co. that clover seed acreage is short and the crop will probably be small. A central Ohio correspondent writes that the clover acreage is very small. An Ontario dealer writes that alsike is filling fine.

Blackened or brown alfalfa seed is generally poor in quality. It is frequently seed that has sweated and in which the embryo has died and it is always wise to reject any sample of this seed containing many brown, black or shriveled seeds. Good sample seeds should be plump, yellow and free from weed seeds, dirt and debris. The standard weight is 60 lbs. to the bu., and approximately a pound contains about 220,000 seeds. If sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre, if 90 per cent of the seed germinated, there would be 75 seeds per square foot of ground. A pound to the acre, *Field and Farm* says, would give five plants to the square foot, which would be ample for a good stand, except that no allowance would be made for failure of seeds to germinate, for the death of seedlings, and the competition of weeds.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The seed market continues quiet, but while there are few spot offerings, there are some seeds offered to arrive, and the feeling on nearly all kinds of seeds is firm. The demand for millet is disappointing, but timothy is firm, and the clover seed market is strong. Several lots of redtop have sold of late, but the movement of stock peas appears to be over. In the absence of spot sales, quotations are as follows: Timothy, $12 per 100 lbs. for good seed; clover, from $35 to $41, according to quality; redtop, $11@12; millet, golden, $4.50@5; Siberian, $2.50 @2.60; white, $2.60; sorghum cane seed, $2.60 per 100 lbs.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Grass seeds at Detroit July 19 were quotable as follows: Clover seed—Cash, $28; October, $29. Timothy seed, $5.50.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending July 19, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs	30,000	.....	.....	41,460
Clover, lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19.—Movement of new crops of orchard grass and bluegrass seed continues small, due to high prices asked by growers and refusal of cleaners to pay such prices except on immediate needs. Growers are asking $1.75@2 for stripped bluegrass and $3 for orchard grass. Cleaners figure that the price to the grower on bluegrass should not be more than $1.50@1.60, and not more than $2.50 on orchard grass. There will not be much demand for bluegrass for some time to come, and time will probably settle the argument. Some orchard grass for summer planting is now in demand, and is forcing a high market. Redtop prospects are reported excellent. The onion set crop in Jefferson County is showing better prospects.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Sh
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1
July	677	924	427	729	22	2	60	309	540	868	257	
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February	2,234	2,242	2,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	208	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
Week—												
July 3	84	109	88	8	...	13	...	...	45	68	25	
July 12	162	143	256	3	44	...	19	2	43	43	62	
July 19	525	158	392	160	204	...	...	15	93	120	208	

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending July 19:

	Range for week,		Close,	Close,
Clover—	High.	Low.	July 19.	July 12.
Cash	$29.00	$28.00	$29.00	$28.00
Oct.	30.35	28 00	30 35	27.75
Dec.	29.00	27.10	29.00	27.00
Alsike—				
Cash	24.75	23.75	23.75	23 00
Oct.	25 00	23 75	24.00	23.50
Dec.	24.75	23.25	24.00	23.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.55	5.50	5 52	5 45
Cash, new	5.55	5 50	5 52	5 45
Sept.	6 20	6.10	6.10	6.10
Oct.	5.95	5.80	5.80	5.82½
Dec.	6.00	5.85	5.85	5 85
March	6.22½	6.10	6.10	6.05

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—Seed dealers are devoting exclusive attention to bluegrass, with the purpose of accumulating stocks from the large crops of Missouri and Iowa. A report from Brookfield, Mo., says 3,000 bus. of seed in the rough were sold there this week. Kansas City houses deny that much seed is being offered, but admit that their traveling men are scouring the country for supplies. It is difficult to definite quotations on rough seed, some dealers say a range of $7 to per cwt. would cover the market.

Reports pertaining to the alfalfa uation continue favorable, though grasshopper infested region of s western Kansas is in bad shape. second cutting of hay was accompli with fair results in most parts of sas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

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Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following average price for alfalfa d clover seed in dollars per bushel a s sold by producers in the states named n month for 1918-19:

	Alfalfa seed						Clover seed					
	Nebraska.		Kansas.		Colorado.		Ohio.		Indiana.		Michigan.	
ate.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
. 15	$10.60	$10 50	$8.70	$8.30	$10.60	$10.80	$22.70	$15.50	$20.70	$14.60	$21.90	$14.50
. 15	10.20	10.60	8.70	8.50	11.80	11.00	22.50	17.90	20.30	17 80	21.70	17.40
r. 15	10 90	11.70	9.00	9.00	11.80	10.80	23.50	18.70	21 50	18.00	23.10	18.40
il 15	12.70	11.90	9.00	8.40	12.00	10.30	25.50	18.40	23.60	17.70	27.40	19.50
y 15	12.70	11.50	9.80	8.20	13.50	10.60	24.10	16.20	23 00	16.80	27.80	18.40
e 15	14.00	11.10	9.60	8.10	13.10	10.40	23.00	15.20	20.70	16.10	26.00	16.60
15	.....	11.20	.....	7.90	.....	10 60	.....	15.10	.....	13.30	.....	15.50
r. 15	.....	11.00	.....	8.10	.....	10.30	.....	15.00	.....	14.80	.....	16.60
t. 15	.....	10.20	.....	8.20	.....	9.50	.....	17.50	.....	16.70	.....	17.60
15	.....	11.60	.....	8.10	.....	9.35	.....	20.10	.....	19.20	.....	19.30
. 15	.....	10.10	.....	7.90	.....	9.00	.....	20.50	.....	19.80	.....	20.60
. 15	.....	10.30	.....	8.35	.....	11.50	.....	21.60	.....	20.40	.....	21.30

thern Kansas and Oklahoma there e been some instances of the third ting. There is little information as how much acreage will be left for d.

lover and timothy seed saving is in the future. It is believed there l be fair amounts saved in Mis- ri and Iowa, considering the small age of both crops.

owing of forage seeds has practically sed, the last stage being in har- ed wheat fields. There is a big ge acreage. The acreage planted seed-saving purposes is said to be air conditoin, though needing rain entral Kansas.

he seed market in Kansas City is rted as follows, with prices based carlots from first hands: Alfalfa, cwt., $11@18; timothy, per cwt., 10.50; bluegrass, per cwt., rough, $7 ; clover, not quoted; cane seed, not ed; millet seed, not quoted.

Chicago Seed Market.

he timothy market opened the week anged from previous week, but as week wore on a firmer tone devel- in the futures. Fair to choice lots ountry seed were quotable at $9@ according to quality. The clover ket also gained strength as the k progressed. Country lots were able $25@40 for seed grading poor hoice with fair to good averaging 38. Some new alsike clover was ived on Saturday but was carried into the next week. Some of the e report a reduced acreage, but that the general tonnage on the age standing is extra high. Quota- s on timothy and clover follow:

n.—July.	September.	October.
.....	$13.25B-13.90A	$12 75B-13 00A
..$12.90A	13.90A	12.75B-13.25A
.. 13.00A	14 00A	12 75B-13.75A
.. 13 00A	14.00A	13.00
.. 13 00A	13.90A	12 50B-13.25A
.....	14 00A	12.75B

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14	$46.50	July 17	$47.00
15	47.00	July 18	47.50
16	47.00	July 19	47.50

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

LUTH, July 19.—Traders in flax- were afforded a superabundance of ement during the last week. Quo- ns covered a wide range in the six operations and as evidencing the stion existing in the spot article he nearby future, it was noted that market was susceptible to sharp s on the putting through of a volume of business. That crush- re in need of seed to cover their d oil contracts was evidenced in anxiety not to permit any chances k it up go by them. Competition ie part of operators representing eapolis crushers added zest to the et at all times. Lightening of con- was in evidence all week and that selling final prices showed ies extending up to 30c. eipts from the country continued ound the basis they have been run- at recently, and the cars coming mmanded substantial premiums. e opinion of operators, growers over the territory are endeavoring to avail themselves of the high prices in rushing in all their available holdings, as demonstrated in the proportion of bulkheaded cars being received.

With the new crops prospects as dubious as they are, and taking into account the small amount of seed in store, specialists in the trade are disposed to regard the flaxseed and linseed oil trade situation as almost calamitous. Taking all that into consideration, they assert that anything might happen in the flaxseed market. Where prices will finally settle is thought to be purely a matter of conjecture, largely depending on the availability and the extent of Argentine imports during the coming season.

In the meantime linseed oil prices have gone soaring in step with the linseed market, and it is assumed in some quarters that the situation will in a measure correct itself in a falling off in the building trade demand and the use of substitutes to the greatest extent possible.

Flaxseed receipts on this market during the week aggregated 89,778 bus., and with shipments of 90,386 bus. stocks in the elevators at the head of the lakes were 150,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5.96	$6.11	$4.51
To arrive.....	5.86	6 10	4.50
July	5 95	6.10	4.51
September	5.88	6.10	4.57
October	5 72	6.03	4.52
November	5.63	5.93	4.48
December	5 50	5.80	....

Minneapolis Flax Seed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—The demand for flax is not as keen as it has been as the crushers have laid by a supply during the recent heavy run and cannot crush as fast as the linseed oil demand requires. Buyers are trying to shift the buying basis over to the September future owing to the light trade in July. Today No. 1 seed was quoted at 3@7c under July for spot delivery and 5c under for arrive. Offerings to arrive are very light. Spot offerings are mostly in bulkhead car lots and straight carlots bring a good premium over the bulkhead lots. New crop news varies. Considerable damage was done in North Dakota by grasshoppers and rain is needed to keep the plants progressing.

Clover Seed Again Higher.

Clover seed passed $30 for the October at Toledo last week. There wasn't such a big amount of trade at that price, however, and there was some reaction later. Most of the buying last week seems to have been for shorts. There was some fresh short selling, and some longs also accepted handsome profits. Crop news from some of the Western states is favorable, but from the Central states mostly bad and on a short acreage, although recent rains have started the plant along in nice shape, and there may yet be some seed where it was supposed there wouldn't be any. —*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

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Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the following average prices paid to producers of alfalfa and clover in the United States on the 15th day of the months named:

	Alfalfa			Clover		
Date.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan.	$10.07	$10.14	$7.97	$21.55	$14.48	$ 9.60
Feb.	10.48	9.90	7.75	21.79	16.46	9.87
Mar.	10.64	10.60	8.53	22.61	17.49	10.32
Apr.	11.18	10 53	9.03	24.81	17.86	10.41
May	12.13	10.09	8.85	24.48	16.56	10.40
June	11.79	10.13	8.61	23.37	15.88	10.29
July	.....	9.67	8.71	.....	14.71	10.50
Aug.	.....	9 88	8.69	.....	15.20	10.53
Sept.	.....	10.04	9.04	.....	16.61	10.89
Oct.	.....	9.91	9.04	.....	19.01	11.92
Nov.	.....	9.38	9.43	.....	20.03	12.91
Dec.	.....	9.65	9.58	.....	20.67	13.53

Monthly Prices of Timothy Seed.

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seed on the 15th of last month for seven years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	$4.34	$3.57	$2.44	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.79
Feb.	4.51	3.78	2.46	3.19	2.66	2 12	1.78
Mar.	4.54	3 84	2 70	3 28	2.78	2 30	1.72
Apr.	4.69	3.74	2.76	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74
May	5.05	3.84	3 09	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76
June	4.63	3.56	3.09	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77
July	.....	3.67	3.04	3.08	2 57	2.32	1.94
Aug.	.....	3.87	3.23	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01
Sept.	.....	3.79	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.13
Oct.	.....	4.08	3.61	2.27	2.72	2 34	2.02
Nov.	.....	4.26	3.25	2.25	2.91	2 34	2.08
Dec.	.....	4.21	3.37	2.31	2.86	2.18	2.10

SEED SITUATION.

SAPLING CLOVER CROP.

VIRGINIA (2).—Our section grows quite a lot of sapling clover and very little of any other seed. At present the prospect is good, but we fear there is almost too much rain for it to fill well, but there is a very heavy growth and we hope for a good crop.—*S. F. McClure, Spottswood, Va.*

BLUEGRASS, TIMOTHY AND ALFALFA SEED.

KANSAS CITY.—The harvest of our blue grass crop has been finished, and the quality is very fine, although the crop has been largely over-estimated. A month ago we thought we would have 400,000 bushels. It looks as though 300,000 bushels were all that were harvested. Had there been sufficient machines to have harvested all of the crop, we would have had 500,000 bushels.

The acreage of timothy has been somewhat reduced, but prospects for seed are excellent, both as to quality and yield. Owing to the scarcity of labor and the amount of farm work that is pressing, we are inclined to think a lot of the fields will be left standing for seed, although the price of hay is very tempting, and there has been such a wonderful undergrowth that many of the fields that have been cut will yield a ton and a half per acre.

It is too early to say anything definite about red clover or alfalfa. All of the first crop and most of the second crop of alfalfa was cut for hay, and the seed crop (if we have any) will come from the third crop, and this will depend on the weather in the next thirty days.—*Missouri Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo.*

SEED SITUATION IN N. D.

FARGO, N. D.—The seed situation in our immediate locality is quite favorable this season. The coarse grains in the eastern part of North Dakota and the western part of Minnesota are in very good condition and will doubtless bring a good yield, with proper weather from now until harvest, although a record such as last year is not to be expected. The western half of North Dakota, with exception of a few small areas, is in bad condition and the crop will be very light.

Timothy and clover fields in the territory tributary to Fargo are in fair condition and we anticipate that many farmers who have not done so, heretofore, will save seed this year. Alfalfa likewise is getting along nicely, although the amount of alfalfa raised in our immediate vicinity is not appreciable.

Continued warm weather with occasional showers have put the corn in this section in splendid condition. As a matter of fact our corn crop this season is unusually good considering the time of the year, and unless there are some extremely early frosts we think that practically all farmers will have ripe seed in the fall, which has been by no means the case the last three years. —*Magill & Company, by W. H. Magill, Fargo, N. D.*

Kentucky Grass Seed Crops.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—There is not much to say in regard to seed conditions at the present time. There is practically no business being done as this is between seasons. As to crop:

ORCHARD GRASS.—New crop orchard grass is being harvested, but owing to the fact that farmers are asking excessive prices for their seed very little is being moved. We seem to have produced probably more seed than we did last year, although there was a short acreage. This short acreage was counteracted by the big yield. We do not believe there will be any chance to do any business on orchard grass unless the price declines considerably.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—There will be a rather fair crop of blue grass, although the acreage is short. Like orchard grass the yield is counteracted in the short acreage. We have probably produced 450,000 to 600,000 bushels in this state. The present prices are ruling around $1.75 to $2.00 per bushel for rough seed. There is no business being done on blue grass of any consequence.—*Louisville Seed Company, by O. T. W., Louisville, Ky.*

Report on Flax Condition.

The flax crop in Minnesota appears to be in good condition, but sections of South Dakota and western North Dakota need rains quite badly. No doubt some of the late shown flax in western North Dakota will need favorable weather from now on to bring it to

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maturity. Reports from eastern North Dakota are favorable, but some of the territory in the central part of the state has lost a considerable quantity of the flax crop by damage from grasshoppers.—*The Van Dusen Harrington Co.*

Seed Crop Outlook.

Weather is king. It will be important for several weeks. Crop reports are mixed. Some sections need rain. Some have had plenty of moisture to give second crop a start. Dry with occasional showers and not too hot are needed after crop secures a start. Clover is very sensitive to weather conditions. Acreage is short. Light stocks make market sensitive. Realize on bulges. Present prices certainly discount considerable. They are attracting seed from Italy and France. Foreigners need money badly. Large exporter writes that Europe has carried over considerable red clover, of which some has been purchased by our seaboard dealers, enough probably to cover summer trade. Europe may also ship us some new seed later.—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Most timothy stocks are in a few strong hands. This, with general high price levels, suggests it may be marketed later at higher prices. While Toledo shipments were substantial last few weeks, it has simply been a shifting of stocks. There is a good deal of timothy around and it comes out easily on advances. Some are placing considerable reliance on export demand, but it hasn't developed yet and still is a question. New York reported 1,200 bags exported last week and Baltimore 696 bags.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

Broom Corn Crop.

The following is an estimate of condition of broom corn on July 1, 1919, by Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	Production. 1919 forecast July 1. Tons (2,000 lbs.)	Dec. est. 1918. Tons (2,000 lbs.)	Acreage, 1919. Pct. of 1918.	Total acres.
Illinois	7,800	9,000	87	27,000
Kansas	5,600	8,500	50	29,000
Texas	15,000	19,200	78	58,000
Oklahoma	24,700	16,100	98	137,000
Colorado	3,400	5,200	57	17,000
Total	56,500	58,000	80.5	268,000

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended July 18, and for the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918 Cars.
Minneapolis	197	22
Duluth	168	...
Chicago	54	25
Omaha	15	7
Milwaukee	34	5
Total	468	59

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning July 11, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
July 11	1.54¾	1.55	1.56½	.....	1.57
July 12	1.61⅜	1.61	1.65	1.56	1.64
July 14	1.58¾	1.59½	1.69	1.55	1.67
July 15	1.57¾	1.57¼	1.60	.....	1.61
July 16	1.59¾	1.59¼	1.62	1.52	1.60
July 17	1.57⅛	1.54¼	1.59	1.48	1.59⅛
July 18	1.54⅜	1.54¼	1.59	1.48	1.59¼

New Rye Is Slow to Move.

While the greater part of the recent advance in rye has been maintained, yet relative values of the different cereals are still far out of line; either rye is too cheap or corn and wheat are too high.

Rye receipts continue light, for as yet no free movement of the new crop has developed, leaving the market in a position where prices can easily be manipulated; and they are particularly susceptible to even a small demand. There is considerable inquiry for quotations, not only from the Scandinavian countries but also from Germany; although actual sales to date, we believe, have been light. We anticipate heavy sales for export within thirty days.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

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You know there are lots of wise birds in this world, ranging from the owl down. We have made quite a study of birds because the scarecrows in the fields and the particular preference for certain seeds and crops evidenced by certain birds help us in our seed business.

Our friends above, an eagle and a crow, sitting on a fence overlooking a broad field of fine timothy, are sizing up the situation.

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BROOM CORN.

Growing conditions have shown some improvement during the past week, says *The Broom Corn Review*, because temperatures have not been as high as the week or ten days previous. There was also in the early part of the week local rains in western Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma and in some sections of southern Oklahoma. Acreage reports except in the Lindsey district indicate a normal planting. There is report of grasshopper damage in western Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma but the extent is somewhat debatable.

Field buying shows but little activity and prices no material change, ranging as usual from $60@100, but the better grades are usually in the hands of strong holders and are firmly held. Trading at Wichita has been limited and receipts have been confined to odd cars from the West with some new corn from the Rio Grande Valley. Offerings are usually held around $75 for Western up to $250 as a maximum; new Texas corn running from $150@250 with old Lindsey $200@250. In cen nois districts the prospects a promising, growing condition t most perfect. Estimates as to run from 30@60 per cent of la plant. Some growers are still old corn asking from $100@20 ing to grade and condition.

A considerable larger acr brom corn than usual was pu Indiana this year. The conditi indicates a fair crop. Sorghu acreage in Indiana is slightly a year ago but the usual amou lasses is indicated.

Beans and Potatoes

owa potatoes are said to have been efited by recent rains.

ackson, Miss., reports that more care l be taken this year than heretofore the sweet potato crop; curing houses l be very numerous in the southern t of the state. The crop at present estimated if saved as worth from ,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Beans and potatoes in Michigan w a marked improvement, due to ler and rainy weather. Early potas, however, are not setting well.

Bean Crop Condition.

'ollowing is an estimate of the bean p growing conditions on July 1, 9:

	Production. 1919 forecast July 1. Bushels.	Dec. est. 1918. Bushels.	Acreage, 1919. Pct. of 1918.	Total acres.
York..	1,130,000	1,660,000	54	108,000
higan ..	3,654,000	4,887,000	65	353,000
rado ..	866,000	1,638,000	36	90,000
Mexico..	913,000	596,000	83	124,000
ona	137,000	72,000	89	16,000
fornia .	5,602,000	8,584,000	70	415,000
tal	12,302,000	17,437,000	63.1	1,106,000

The Bean Crop Outlook.

he growing crop in California, Colo, New Mexico and Michigan will a short one. Beans are selling at low a price compared with canned etable, canned and dried fruits and . There is no reason for beans sell- at the prices quoted when peace, tics and religion are so high. We eve beans will be two cents per nd higher Sept. 1 than they are to- They are the one cheap food.—*L. Johnson Brokerage Co., Joplin,*

BEAN SITUATION.

BEAN CROP CONDITIONS.

ICHIGAN (6).—Acreage to beans in section is about 60 per cent of nor- but the growing conditions are l. There is about 5 per cent of the crop still in growers' hands but the ity is poor and cannot be made to le choice, hand picked. The poor of last year and the unsatisfactory es have discouraged many of our bean growers and they are not in is year.—*Leslie Elevator Co., Les- Mich.*

BEAN MARKET IS IMPROVING.

AND RAPIDS, MICH.—The bean mar- has shown considerable improve- t during the past week due to an eased demand and inquiries for ex-

ere is a big reduction in acreage year, and the dry weather has in- l the plant.

e believe all the beans remaining ichigan will be needed and at good es, before the new crop is ready. lesale grocers and retailers are car- g lighter stocks than usual at this of the year, but the entire trade reluctant to purchase more than immediate requirements, as beans not been a profitable commodity handle since the armistice was ed.—*Lewellyn Bean Co., per F. E. ellyn, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

WISCONSIN PEA CROP UNFAVORABLE.

WISCONSIN (8).—The Wisconsin pea is not turning out as favorably as ad hoped and as it looked several s ago. The hot weather we had atter part of June, just as the pea maturing, caused serious damage, instead of having the bumper crop nticipated, 70% is as much as will arvested in the most favorable lo- es. In the district where peas are n to a greater extent than any- e else in the state, namely in Door Kewaunee Counties, the crop will ght and we do not expect any more 65% of a normal crop, compared e acreage which also has been cut materially this year.

e demand for the canning varieties, such as Alaskas and also for green peas, is opening up stronger than for some time past. Those who are in need of the canning varieties such as Alaskas and Market Gardens, will do well to cover their requirements soon for the supply is very limited.—*Knauf & Tesch Co., per Wm. N. Knauf, Chilton, Wis.*

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BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise stated, as of July 19:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $9.50@10.

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $7.50@8; pea beans, $7.50@8; wh. kidney, $11@11.50; red kidney, $11@11.50.

Chicago—Prices firmer and dmd. improving. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $7.50@8; fair to good, $6.50@7; brown Swedish, $5@6; red kidneys, $11@11.50.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8.60; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $13.50; limas, $10@10.50; pintos, $7.50.

Denver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.50 cash.

Minneapolis—Navies, $8; soy beans, $5; brown beans, fcy., $6; limas, $11.

Montreal—The market remains steady for Ontario handpicked beans which are scarce and quoted at $4.75 in round lots. Three-pound pickers are steady at $4.50. Quebec beans are quiet and steady at $3.50 to $4 in jobbing lots—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $9.25@9.50; pinks, $7.25; red kidneys, ch., $12.75@13; pea beans, ch., $7.50; ordinary, $6.75@7.25; marrows, $10.50@11.75; Kintoki Manchurian, $5@5.50.

Rochester, N. Y.—Peas and mediums, $7.50; yellow eyes, $7.25, h.-p. f. o. b. loading station.

San Francisco—Limas, $9; lge. wh., $5.75; sma. wh., $6.50; black eyes, $4.50; pinks, $5.60; red Mexican, $4.75; cranberries, $5.75; red kidneys, $11.50; teparies, $2.50.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—ch. h.-p. Mich., $8; prime ma.-p., $7.75; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $6 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 7½c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $5.50; ch. limas, $10; Calif. pinks, $7.75; white, $8.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—Norfolk, $6@6.50; East'n Shore, $7@7.25.

Buffalo—East'n Shore No. 1, $6.50@6.75; No. 2, $5.50@6; old, ch., per bu., 80c@$1.

Chicago—New — Market steady. Kaw Valley, Ohios, $3.50@3.75; Ky. Cobb, $3.75@3.90; St. Louis, Ohios, $3.70@3.90; Calif. wh. rose, $3.90.

Cincinnati—Ky. Cobb. No. 1, bbl., $7; early Ohio, h.-g., bbl., $7.50.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers. Old—75c@$1.75. New—$3@4.50.

Indianapolis—Va.-Bell, bbls., $7.50.

Kansas City—Kaw Valley, $3.90@4.

New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $5.50@7; Va., bbl., $5@6; N. C., $4.50@5.50 per bbl.

Montreal—The market is pretty well cleared of old stock, and the demand is now running on new stock Americans, which sell at $6.50 to $7 per barrel for No. 1 and $3.75 to $4 for No. 2. New Canadian stock expected next week.—Trade Bulletin.

San Francisco—Garnets, $3@3.25 per cwt.; Stockton, ex. fcy., $2.85; ch., $2.50.

St. Louis—New—Fcy. stk. steady, balance discounted. Farmers del. bulk, $2.35@2.80; boxes, $1.25@1.40.—Market Reporter.

Condition of Kafirs.

The following is an estimate of condition of the kafirs on July 1, 1919, by Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	Production. 1919 forecast July 1. Bushels.	Dec. est. 1918. Bushels.	Acreage, 1919. Pct. of 1918.	Total acres.
Kansas	28,015,000	20,107,000	67	1,433,000
Texas	52,951,000	24,075,000	112	1,798,000
Oklahoma .	27,757,000	15,260,000	89	1,356,000
Colorado ..	6,138,000	1,748,000	326	300,000
N. Mexico..	6,626,000	3,582,000	120	238,000
Arizona	2,017,000	1,624,000	100	58,000
Total ..	123,504,000	66,396,000	92.2	5,183,000

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

Feedstuffs

Sayler & Co. have just opened up their new feed business at Houston, Mo.

The Marvel Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated at Syracuse, N. Y., with a capital stock of $10,000.

Frank McAfee and Wilbur Patrick, owners of the City Feed Store at Paris, Mo., will build a 25,000-bushel elevator this fall.

The Brown & Oglesby Cash Feed Co. of Little Rock, Ark., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $75,000. The officers are Walter Brown, president; Wm. Perry, vice-president; W. T. Ogelsby, secretary-treasurer.

B. D. Stanley, who has been the manager of the Lewistown Milling Co. at Yakima, Wash., has decided to go into business for himself. He will make a specialty of soya bean, copra and other Eastern feeds.

The Davenport Flour, Feed, Hay Commission Co. of Davenport, Ia., closed its business July 15, discontinuing operation. A. F. Schoening, the manager, will enter the grain brokerage business about Sept. 1. The business of the old firm was turned over to the Tri-State Flour & Feed Co.

Scattered Cottonseed Feed Sales.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—With offerings for current shipment extremely light, sales of cottonseed cake and meal were of a scattered character, jobbers holding 41 per cent protein cake at $70 a ton, basis Kansas City. Supplies are difficult to obtain, and many graziers are forced to do without the feed. Southern crushers are seeking bids on new crop cake and meal for fall delivery, but the trade here is not sufficiently interested to submit prices.

FEED SITUATION.

DEMAND REDUCED BUT OUTLOOK FINE.

MOBILE, ALA.—For the past ten days the demand for feed has fallen off very much on account of unsettled prices and conditions which are uncontrollable; but the merchants seem to feel that within the next fifteen days conditions will change for the better and a nice, profitable business will be done. The heavy advance in grain and other feed products, as above stated, have cut the demand, but conditions are strong and point to a very heavy and profitable business within the next short while. There seems to be a heavy demand for substitutes in the manufacture of mixed feeds in a way to make things cheaper, but don't think they have been found as yet.—*J. L. Suttle, Mobile, Ala.*

FEED MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.—The market for millfeed was firm and prices were advanced to a higher level during the past week. The demand was not active and the action of mills was based on the smaller production and expectations that feed was going to be scarce until the new crop was available. Consumers bought only as their needs dictated, and were holding off for new offers, as they expect that new feed from the winter wheat belt will soon be on the market. Western spring bran was quoted at $44.50; standard middlings, $54; and Red Dog $66.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, July 19.—There are few new features to the feed situation, and manufacturers of mixed varieties are having all the business they can take care of. Prices have stiffened up some and there continues to be larger use of oats for feeds than corn, due to relative cheapness and to the scarcity of the latter. Wheat bran and shorts are scarce and firmer, the former selling at $40 and the latter at $57 within the past day or so. Cotton seed meal is very scarce and the quoted price for 7 per cent meal is now $70 and $71 a ton. A few cars of wheat have been received and it is expected offerings of mill feeds will soon increase a little.

DULUTH.

Duluth, July 19.—A strong market prevailed in feeds during the last week and in step with higher quotations in coarse grains further markings up were recorded. Shorts were advanced $2, red dog $2, and rye feeds $3 a ton. A steady inquiry in millfeeds was recorded but with light supplies available the volume of business put through was small. Consumers are limiting their buying in feeds in expectations of lower costs when the new season's crops begin to move.

Quotations follow: Bran, per ton, $38; ground oats, per ton, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, per ton, $62.50; No. 2 ground feed, per ton, $58.75; No. 3 ground feed, per ton, $55.25; shorts, per ton, $48; red dog, per ton, $60; Boston mixed, per ton, $44; cracked corn, per ton, $69.25; rye feed, $38.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 19.—The market for feedstuffs is strong and higher under a good demand and light offerings. The following are the quotations for car lots to arrive in 100 lb. sacks: Standard wheat middlings, $54.50@55.50 per ton; flour middlings, $61.50@62.50; red dog, $66.50@68; shorts, $54.50@55.50; low grade flour, $66.50@68; rye middlings, $49@50; fine yellow hominy, $74@76; fine white hominy, $75@77; reground oats feed, $28@29; cotton seed meal, 41% protein, $82@84; cotton seed meal, 36% protein, $78@79; cotton seed meal, 20% protein, $59@60; winter bran, spot, $46@46.50 per ton, to arrive, $46@46.50; spring bran, spot, $44.50@45.50, to arrive, $44.50@45.50.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky.—July 19.—There is a heavy demand for millfeed, with stocks in hands of jobbers scarce and mills oversold, resulting in light deliveries as a whole. Locally mills are overso'd to a point where they won't quote a price on feed. Some little bran is quoted at $45 per ton, with middlings at $60, principally where sold with flour to make up full cars. Nominal price on hominy feed meal is $69 per ton, but with practically no feed to be had.

BOSTON.

Boston, July 19.—Practically all feeds are higher than last week with light offerings and quiet demand. Prices quoted as follows. Bran, spring, sacked, $45 per ton; bran, winter, sacker, $45.50; middlings, sacked, $55@60; mixed feed, sacked, $52.50@57; gluten feed, sacked, $72; red dog, sacked, $68; second clear, sacked, $71; stock feed, sacked, $65.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $29; hominy feed, sacked, $76; cottonseed meal, sacked, $78@82. Receipts for the week ending July 19th were 62 tons.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., July 19.—The low mark on bran has been $2 per hundred, delivered. Recent sales have been made at $2.15 per hundred, de'ivered. Brown shorts offered at $2.70 and gray shorts offered at $2.60. Brown has been sold for July and August shipment, while gray shorts are only offered for August. There is a good demand for both bran and shorts and offerings are not free of either.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 21.—Stocks of wheat bran and shorts continued light last week and not sufficient for demand. Sales were made freely for early shipment. Other ground feed was strong, with moderate supplies, and good demand. Quotations: wheat bran, 100 lb. bags, per ton, $42.70; shorts or middlings, $54.70; horse and mule feed, $50@65; dairy feed, $50@62; hog feed, $62; poultry feed, $74@80.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—The feed market is strong and higher, with spot feeds in active demand, and prompt shipment offerings readily taken, but manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to sell futures on the basis of spot and prompt prices, while buyers want only spot, or prompt shipments at these figures. The stiffness in the market is caused principally by the strength in corn and oats, and the trade is looking for heavy breaks in these grains soon.

Quotations are as follows: Bran, $39.50@40; middlings, brown, prompt, $52@53; Aug.-Sept., $50@51; gray, prompt, $56@57; Aug.-Sept., $53@56; mixed feed, $45@47; hominy feed, none offered, nominally, $69; oat feed, $22@23; barley feed, $58 per ton.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 19.—The spot feed market is firm as quoted, with a fair demand for sacked bran and middlings and first hand offerings of feed not burdensome. Interior advices on feedstuffs are encouraging. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $43@44; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; city mills' winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $62@63.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 18.—The market is quiet, sales in car being reported at $41 and $42, and shorts at $43@44. Mixed grain moullie has sold at $64@65, and mixed moullie at $48@50 per ton.—Trade Bulletin.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 19.—The brisk demand for mill feeds continues in the local market which rules very strong and higher. Offerings are small because the mills are restricting operations until the new crop is put on the market. In addition to a good demand for immediate shipment there is also a noticeable improvement in inquiries. Bran is up 50c to $1, middlings improved $1@3; red dog, $5; hominy feed, $7; rye feed, $2; old process oilmeal, $2.50; and brewers' dried grains, $1@2. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $39.50@40; standard middlings, $50@51; flour m dlings, $55; red dog, $64; hominy fe $75.50; rye feed, $45; old process oil m $77.50; cottonseed meal, $69.50@75; br ers' dried grains, $55@56, all in 100 sacks.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 19.—Middlings declined per ton last week but otherwise millf prices remain unchanged with supplies ported adequate for the demand. Cott seed meal is firm and supplies of it light.

TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Fla., July 18.—Brown shorts quoted at $58.10. The trade here is pr well stocked on shorts and little inte is being accorded present prices. It is belief of many of the local dealers t lower prices will be seen as soon as n begin to run freely on the new crop flour orders begin to come in stea Stocks here are heavier than usual, receipts for the past week have been li amounting to less than 5,000 bags. E is meeting with a little more demand now than is customary in the Tampa n ket and some few sales have been summated at the present price of $4 delivered, Tampa. Receipts of bran, t cars.

No. 1 green alfalfa meal is being qu at $42.50, all-rail. Considerable inte has been manifested in alfalfa meal there is wide variance in the quotat from different sections of the cou For instance, Colorado shippers are ing $44.50, basis all-rail shipments, w Kansas and Oklahoma are offering a per ton under Colorado.

Seven per cent Amm. cotton seed is offered at $73, the highest price quoted on the local market. There is p tically no demand for cotton seed mea such prices, though undoubtedly the port demand continues good. High p on such concentrated feeds as peanut cotton seed meal must be expected the opening of trade with European bu

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 21.—The mand for millfeed is strong and prices vanced during the week. Offerings re light and the demand comes from a territory. The demand for heavy exceeds the supply by considerable margin and brokers and millers ca almost any price for what they hav offer. There has been some season ment contracts made recently. Very offerings expected during the next 30 days and the trade is looking for fu advances. Shipping directions are Quotations in car lots, f. o. b. Minnea in 100-lb. sacks, $37@38; standard dlings, $47.50@48; flour middlings, $5 54.50; red dog, $60@61; rye midd $42.50@43; ground barley, $50@52.

For quick returns use our M Place Department, Page 5, for and sale announcements.

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RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ground Feed Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date of July 19, had the following in regard to ground feed stocks in various parts of the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Dmd. especially d. for reddog and grey-brown shorts. upplies c. s. meal low and prices vy. rm; 7% cake from Ala. offered $67, ›cal mills asking $69.50; 33% peanut ›eal $60, 30% meal $57, std. middlings 57.85, reddog $68.50, grey shorts, $58, rown shorts $55.85, bran $45, c. s. hulls 9. Jacksonville—Dmd. middlings gd., eanut meal vy. ltd., quote bran $48.55, rey shorts $57, 30% peanut meal $60, % c. s. meal $72.80, 20% c. s. feed $53. ensacola—Stks.-rcts. lgt., dmd. stg., ran $42.50, brown shorts $54, grey 57.50. Asheville—Dmd. gd. for midlings and bookings into Sept. of all eds except c. s. meal have practically osed feed market here. Large sup. enn. shorts in 75-lb. new cotton sks. ailable for shpt.; this trade discounts rge jute bags; bran $46.85, middlings 6.85. Greensboro—Mill fds. vy. scarce id high acct. active dmd., mills running short time acct. ltd. offers new wh., an $47@49, middlings $58@62, brown orts $56@58. Wilmington—Sup. bran hausted, no sup. any fds. available r shpt., middlings quote $52.50, 30% anut meal $57, 5% c. s. meal $50. rmingham—Gd. dmd. for middlings d peanut meal, shorts scarce and gh. Bran $48, middlings $60; offered % peanut meal $62, 7% c. s. meal 2.50. Mobile—Bran $41, middlings 4, brown shorts $54@66, grey shorts 5@58; offered 36% peanut meal $60, c. s. meal $72, c. s. fd. 20% $60. ntgomery—Dmd. vy. gd. for middlings, up. c. s. meal vy. lgt., bran $46, ddlings $58. brown shorts $58, grey orts $61, 30% peanut meal, $62.50, c. s. meal $72, 20% c. s. fd. $52.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—Stks. inasing, more mill fds. being consumed ing to high prices of other fds., no s. meal offered and quoted $4 higher ing wk. on scattered cars through- state, small amount 43% f.o.b. Ark. l $70, 43% peanut meal $70, hulls .50@11 per ton f.o.b. Ft. Worth pracally unsaleable; bran offered $2.10, n chops, $3.95, hominy fd. $3. El o—Offers, mill-run bran $2.20@2.40. w Orleans—Offers—Bran, $2.15 per tagged del. San Antonio—Mill l stks.-rcts. lgt., dmd. fr.

WESTERN.—Wichita—Offers No. 1 alf. al $31, No. 2 $27, low grade $25.

EASTERN.—St. Albans, Vt.—Dmd. fr., rket higher, sup. ltd.; 36% protein s. meal del. July-Aug. 15, $78.25; n gluten fd. market gd., dmd. gd. 12; Canadian bran $44, Can. spg. ldlings $53.25, hominy fine white y bulk $74.40; dairy fds. sup. gd., protein spg. bran $42.50, std. midgs $53, reddog $65.50. Norfolk—middlings $52, bran $43.50. Lynchg—Dmd. exceeds sup., reddog $66.50, npt $67 Aug.; flour middlings $60, middlings $53.75, bran $43.25; mxd. $51. Washington—Spg. bran $43.50, middlings $50.50.

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Dmd. not as l, prices unchanged except hominy which has advanced.

BUYING FEED FOR WINTER.

he letter in this department from orrespondent at Rising Sun, Md., ests the thought that while it seems y to talk of winter feed, the pros- s for millfeeds, corn, alfalfa and forage in general are such that e does not seem to be much hope prices will decline enough to make ofitable to wait before placing con- s or putting feed away for winter, h can be bought and delivered now. mer is the best time in which to Prices are then at their lowest, as a rule, because the supply is then at the top. At this time the wheat feeds at least are as cheap as they are likely fo be in the immediate future. The crop is disappointing, although at the worst it will be ample, but it is clearly the purpose of the Wheat Director not to sacrifice a bushel of it. He will hold the price up, if possible, at the $2.26, and while no discounts are named for grades below No. 3, the volume of the lower grade will prove so large that a discount may yet be fixed for No. 4. The prices paid for cotton and flaxseed preclude any thought of low cake from either of those products, and the brewers' and distillers' grains are no longer available.

The dairy cow is usually not fed much if any dairy feed exception for nine months in the year, once said R. W. Chapin, so that there must be saved up enough dairy feed in the summer time to feed the cow in the winter. Without these products there would be a dearth of dairy feeds and many animals would suffer and very likely lose their production to the great loss of the owner. Since earliest times man, following the practice of the lower animals, has stored up summer production for winter use. This is not hoarding, hoarding is only unfair when there is a scarcity of feed. There is no scarcity of any kind of food in the United States.

This season continues the abnormal conditions of a year ago with corn at the abnormally high prices and one of the largest products of gluten feed out of the market, and pork sky-high and a lot of pigs to be fattened, and pork fixes the price of corn and corn fixes the price of feeds.

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Quality very high this year. Prices low
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The Balanced Ration.

The proper balancing of animal rations is the key to profitable feeding. Judging from its infrequent use on average farms the balanced ration is not an easy matter, since it requires a thorough knowledge of feeds and their digestible contents, and of the varying proportions of nitrogen and carbon required by different kinds and classes of animals. Appreciating the economic value of feeding balanced rations and admitting the difficulty of combining home-grown materials with precision and profit, farmers are turning to the expert feed man who combines factory efficiency and magnitude of output to compete successfully with corn and hay and oats in their primitive state and such feeders are as a rule the ones who are making profits and do it right along in spite of apparently high prices.

Tankage and Ground Corn.

In a series of digestion experiments with pigs at the station at Urbana, Ill., to ascertain the influence of one feed upon another, the author of Bulletin No. 200 (Gidley-Carmichael and Newlin), as tankage and ground corn (1 to 7.5), say:

"The coefficients of digestibility of the nutrients of the ration of tankage and ground corn fed together in the ratio of 1 to 7.5, varied significantly for the different pigs during the same period. The average coefficients of all the nutrients of this ration, except the crude fiber, agreed closely for two experimental periods.

"The average coefficients of digestibility of the nutrients of the ration of tankage and ground corn fed together in the ratio of 1 to 7.5 to each of the four pigs for the two ten-day periods (eight digestion trials) were as follows: dry substance, 86.7; nitrogen-free extract, 92.5; crude fiber, 50.8; crude protein, 75.3; and ether extract, 85.8. The average coefficients of the nutrients of tankage and ground corn when fed together in ratios varying from 1:4 to 1:6 in six digestion trials previously reported from this station were as follows: dry substance, 83.2; nitrogen-free extract, 92.4; crude fiber, 19.0; crude protein, 68.7; and ether extract, 76.4.

"On comparing the coefficients of the nutrients of this ration with those of wheat flour middlings when fed alone, it will be noted that the dry substance, the nitrogen-free extract, and the crude fiber of the tankage and corn were digested much more thoroly than those of the wheat flour middlings alone, while the crude protein was digested decidedly less thoroly. The coefficients of digestibility of the ether extract were practically the same in the two rations.

"A comparison of the coefficients of the nutrients of this ration with those of the ration of ground corn fed alone shows that the dry substance, the crude protein, and the nitrogen-free extract of the tankage and corn were digested practically to the same extent as those of the ground corn alone, while the ether extract and the crude fiber of the tankage and corn were digested much more thoroly than those of the ground corn alone.'"

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Velvet Bean in Feeding Trial.

The South Carolina Experiment Station recently compared velvet bean meal, wheat bran, molasses feed, and cocoanut meal as supplementary feeds for cottonseed meal for dairy cows. Twenty cows were used in the experiment, these being divided into four groups of five each. The grain ration was mixed in the proportion of one part cottonseed meal to two parts by weight of the other feeds. The idea was not to dispense with the use of cottonseed meal, but to determine which one of the three feeds mentioned would best supplement cottonseed meal as a part of the grain ration. The cows were fed on these for exactly one month, and the amount of milk produced was the method of determining which was the best supplement to cottonseed meal.

This grain ration was fed at the rate of one pound for each three pounds of milk produced. The roughage given was five pounds of hay and all the silage the animals would clean up well. The velvet bean meal was very unpalatable to the animals at the beginning of the experiment, and they apparently cared for the molasses feed considerably more than they did for the velvet bean meal. The cocoanut meal seemed to be distasteful to the animals, as some of them would consume just as little of it as possible when mixed along with cottonseed meal.

Of these grains, the velvet bean proved to be the most economical, and even though it was not relished as much as the molasses feed, it proved to be the best when measured in terms of economy of milk production. This is about what might be expected of velvet bean meal, as it has shown up to decided advantage in a great many experiments when used along with cottonseed meal in the proportion of two to one by weight. It is not advisable to try to feed velvet beans alone, as they are not sufficiently palatable to cause the cows to clean them up well. And, too, it is not sufficiently rich in protein to be depended on for the larger part of this substance. But used along with cottonseed meal these two objections are largely overcome.

Experiments show that it makes little difference whether or not the velvet beans and the pods are ground up into meal, or whether the whole bean in the pod is fed. One form seems to give just about as satisfactory results as the other. Of course when the beans are fed in the pod they should be soaked in water for at least 10 or 12 hours before feeding, so as to soften both the pod and the bean. In the lower part of the South a very large percentage of the dairymen are now feeding a grain ration composed partially of the velvet bean in some form, and the results obtained by tests at experiment stations and by dairymen themselves pretty generally agree that it requires from two to two and a half pounds of velvet beans in the pod to produce as much milk as one pound of cottonseed meal, and that the most satisfactory way to feed it, either in the pod or ground, is to mix it with cottonseed meal and let the grain ration be composed of not less than one-third of cottonseed meal. —*L. A. Niven*, in *Hoard's Dairyman.*

Canada Will Fix a Price.

Contrary to expectations the Canadian government has decided to fix a minimum price on 1919 wheat. The public announcement says: "In order to give stability to the financing of Canadian wheat crop of the present year and safeguard prices from the violent fluctuations due to the opening of grain exchanges in the present uncertain and unsettled conditions, it is probable that the Dominion government will fix a minimum price which it will guarantee dealers, bankers and others interested in the crop movement. It is not the intention that this minimum price shall not be the price at which wheat must be sold in Canada. Trading may take place freely on the exchanges at any higher price or prices which may be offered. The purpose will be to fix a minimum price at which the government will be prepared to take the wheat should the price fall to this minimum figure. The fixing of a minimum appears necessary to insure stability and bring about the movement of crop."

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Alfalfa Department

is reported from Seattle, Wash., there is still uncertainty and hesiy in the alfalfa situation. Some were made recently at $24.50, h shows a slight decline from pres quotations. New alfalfa is selling he neighborhood of Walla Walla, h., at $16 in the stack or $22 baled. ie H-Q Hay & Grain Co., Wichita, s., is busy completing their ware- e and in the operation of increased fa milling facilities. This South- ern trade has been particularly im- ant this year, as the columns of PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER reflected from week to week. e C. Whiteley, referring to the H-Q ities, suggests even larger opera- in the very near future, the details hich will appear herein at such

ome, Ida., reports that irrigation r is running very low with the e River rapidly drying up. This ition will of course seriously affect ater cuttings of alfalfa. The sec- crop was considerably stunted as as burned and there is the general that the local crop will be far that of last year. Dealers are d $20 for No. 1 f. o. b., but say cannot afford to load at less than Some small lots are already bringing 17 in the stack, while some grow- re holding for $20@25 in the stack.

LaGrande, Ore., alfalfa has been g at $25 f. o. b. At Payette prices not yet been set, as growers are ng to determine the shortage in sections where the irrigation wa- s low. At Hansen growers are ng alfalfa in the stack at $12@14. ian is shipping some new alfalfa e Coast, but the shortage of water using an upward tendency to ; alfalfa in the stack is held at St. Anthony reports that the pres- rop of hay is far below normal, Kellogg is already buying alfalfa, oats and barley.

local hay crop of Ephrata, Wash., e about normal, but as the oats arley crop is rather deficient, the a growers are expecting higher . In Newport, Wash., a good de- for alfalfa is expected during the season; some mill feed is now shipped in. At Grandview, Wash., erage crop of alfalfa is expected ew hay is now being shipped to oast. This hay is of very fair y and is comparatively free from which affects most of the alfalfa state. This hay is bringing $22 ., but growers are selling slowly, ig for a stronger market. At elah the first crop of alfalfa was ood and all has been put up but aled as yet. Prospects, however, second cutting are poor unless omes very soon. The timothy ill be far below the average.

lace Wood, formerly secretary of ipps Lumber Co., has resigned to harge of the branch sales office of nver Alfalfa Milling & Products me offices Lamar, Colo., in Room ve Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas Mo. Mr. Wood has purchased an t in the company whose opera- are large and everywhere recog- in the alfalfa milling trade. Well mills in the great alfalfa produc- lt provide meal carefully and ly made and attractively sacked uccessfully sold over the entire v. Floyd Wilson, president of the ny, one of the most pleasing per- ies and always on the job during nventions, has good reason, we , to anticipate a continuance this feed trade based on the wonder- pularity of alfalfa feeds among and their consuming trade.

ern Colorado Buying Alfalfa.

ts of northern Colorado which ecently were extensive sources lfa supplies for the Kansas City market, now are among the eager buyers," declared E. B. Bruce, of E. B. Bruce & Co. "Drouth has reduced the crop in this section of the state, there being a lack of water in the irrigated districts. It is probable, too, that the buyers of alfalfa in northern Colorado are disposing of this hay in the more drouthy areas of Montana, the Dakotas, Idaho and other points in the Northwest. Kansas City is witnessing a broad demand for its alfalfa, and unless conditions in northern Colorado and the Northwest as a whole improve much hay will move in that direction."

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19, 1919.—With the exception of the meal, alfalfa feeds are firm, at stiff advances over the prices of a week ago. On account of the sharp upturn in coarse grain prices, grain mixed feeds are particularly strong. Quotations are as follows: Molasses grain mixed horse feed, choice, $61; No. 1, $52; No. 2, $48 per ton; straight alfalfa molasses feed, choice, $45; No. 1, $42; No. 2, $39; alfalfa meal, choice, $38; No. 1, $36@37; No. 2, $30 @31. Deferred shipments can be bought for much less.

Alfalfa hay is strong, in sympathy with other feeds, but there is little demand for the lower grades. Quotations are as follows: Choice, $36; No. 1, $33 @34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $25@ 26; No. 3, $17@18 per ton on track.

Light Alfalfa Meal Demand.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—No improvement was noticeable in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. The views of buyers and sellers regarding the correct level of prices still differed sharply, which served to restrict the volume of business. Only scattered sales were made, mixers and other consumers taking only sufficient for their immediate requirements. No tendency is apparent in the trade to accumulate stocks of meal, buyers awaiting for a more stable market. Offerings continued extremely light.

The extreme range of prices on alfalfa meal, including both the buyers' and millers' views, follow: Choice, $32 @37 per ton in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $31@35; No. 2, $25 @30; brown, $24@26.

Demand for alfalfa mixed feeds was described as active for this period of the year, with the hog and poultry feeds in best demand. Excellent pastures in the Southwest restricted the sale of mule and dairy mixed feeds. The grain mixed feed rose to $46 to $58 a ton. Other prices were unchanged. No. 1 molasses feed closing at $38.50@ 39.50; No. 2, $37@38; brown, $35@36.

Alfalfa Prices.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date July 19, has the following as regards alfalfa prices:

SOUTHWESTERN.—San Antonio—Ch. alf. quoted $30, No. 1 $29, with fair dmd. Oklahoma City—Lgt. dmd. for all grades hay, offers No. 1 alf. $21, bids $15. El Paso—New No. 1 alf. $21@23. Ft. Worth—W. Tex. supplying considerable alf., varying reports as to quality and dealers placing most of it in storage, dmd. erratic. Noticeable increase in movement of No. 2, with considerable low-grade on track. Quote ch. W. Tex. alf. del. Group 3 at $27@29, No. 1 $26, No. 2 $23@24.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 alf. $35. Jacksonville—Rcts. alf. lgt., dmd. lgt. Bulk alf. from Kans.-Okla. quoted ch. alf. $35, No. 1 $33@34. Pensacola—Ch. alf. $34, No. 1 $33. Asheville—Stks. alf. practically exhausted and no rcts. nor inquiry. Greensboro—Alf. not in great dmd., although prices have declined, condition arrivals not satisfactory, ch. alf. $38, No. 1 $35. Wilmington—Stks. alf. nil with no inquiry. Birmingham—Stks.-rcts. alf. gd., dmd. gd., with bulk coming from New Mex. Ch. alf. $35.50, No. 1 $34.50. Mobile—Stks. alf. sma., rcts. fr., dmd. gd., bulk offerings from Colo. with only No. 1 or better alf. desired, quoted ch. alf. $34, No. 1 $32. Montgomery—Stks. alf. lgt., rcts. lgt., dmd. fr. with offerings mostly from Kans. City and West'n states, quote ch. alf. $35, No. 1 $34.

Hay Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date of July 19, has the following in regard to hay stocks throughout the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Dmd. for old hay vy. pr., No. 1 tim. $39@40, offered from Kas. City July shpt. $37.50, No. 1 clov. mxd. July from Ill. $35.50 del. Jacksonville—Stks.-rcts. tim. fr., dmd. gd. Market weak and $2 decline on all grades; old hay offered $36@40, No. 1 tim. $37, No. 2 $35. Pensacola—Stks. norm., rcts.-dmd. lgt., No. 1 tim. $32.50. Asheville—Stks. tim. lgt., rcts. sma., dmd. lgt. Old crop inquiry gd., but new crop dull. Gd. dmd. for lgt. mxd. hay at $41, No. 1 tim. $43.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $41.50. Greensboro—Dmd. tim. lgt., No. 1 tim. $38, No. 2 $36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $36, No. 1 clov. $32. Wilmington—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. tim. lgt., bulk secured from west'n N. Y., Pa. and Mich. Local new oat crop depressing values. No. 1 tim. $42, No. 2 $40. Birmingham—Stks.-rcts. tim. lgt., dmd. fr. Bulk received from N. Mex. and feeders preferring tim. to alf., although price is $2 higher, No. 1 tim. $37, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $36, No. 1 John. gr. $26. Mobile—Rcts. tim. lgt., stks.-dmd. fr. Stks. Mostly from Ill. and Mo. and only No. 1 or better grades desired. No. 1 tim. $30, No. 1 John. gr. $25. Montgomery—Stks. tim. rcts.-dmd. nil, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34, No. 1 John. gr. $22.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—No. 1 Okla. prairie $24@25, No. 1 S. Tex. prairie del. Tex. common points $21. Okla. City—Offers No. 1 pr. $21; bids $15 prairie. New Orleans—Offers No. 1 tim, $38@40, No. 2 $35@37, No. 3 $30@34.

EASTERN.—Clarksburg—Dmd. lgt., offerings fr., rcts. ample. Norfolk—Stks. gd., rcts.-dmd. fr., No. 1 tim. $39.50. Lynchburg—Mov. normal for this season of yr., No. 1 tim. $39.59, No. 2 $38, No. 1 lgt. clov. mxd. $37. Washington, D. C.—Rcts. lgt., but ample, for dmd. is slow, No. 1 tim. $36.50@37, No. 2 $35 @36.

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Rcts. vy. lgt., market dull and inactive. No. 1 tim. $34, No. 2 $33, No. 1 clover mxd. $32.50.

Oats Market Last Week.

Oats enjoyed a broad market at Chicago last week with a very large volume of business and new high records on the crop. Continued unfavorable crop reports have been the dominating feature which has inspired much investment buying of an influential character. Recessions, due to profit-taking and technical conditions of the market, have found a strong undercurrent. The belief that crop deterioration has been of a serious nature and that yields will fall below expectations is borne out by returns from central Illinois, where harvesting is under way. While the domestic inquiry for the cash article has been less active, exporters were in the market for considerable quantities up to midweek. However, the demoralized condition of foreign exchange rates greatly handicap an extensive export business and it would seem natural that under such conditions only urgent requirements would be filled.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

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Hay Department

Spokane, Wash., reports an improved inquiry for hay and that timothy is being steadily offered at $32@33.

Haying is about completed in all parts of Michigan. The crop has been generally well cured and well housed.

The hay crop of Washington Co., Pa., has been harvested and an exceptionally fine crop is generally reported.

Clarence L. Dickinson has begun business at 24 East Weber avenue, Stockton, Cal., in hay, grain, beans, etc.

Great Falls, Mont., reports that continued drought has practically destroyed the pastures and hay is in strong demand.

Creswell, Ore., reports a larger crop of hay than last year and with fewer cattle to use it and considerable shipping surplus is expected.

Lewistown, Ida., reports that alfalfa hay grain is being cut and is coming on the market and apparently very little hay will be shipped in.

While there has been no real serious drought in Scotts Bluff Co., Neb., still the hay crop is reported not very good, the pastures having been overstocked.

Bozeman, Mont., reports that new hay is now coming on the market, No. 1 timothy being offered at $32, producers, however, are not urging sales, as the demand is about on a level.

The National Hay Co. with a capital stock of $2,000 has been incorporated to conduct a wholesale and retail business at Memphis. The incorporators are B. L. Pyle, H. A. Dyer and others.

Grass in Johnson Co., Wyo., is very short and feeders report that hay is going to be a serious proposition during the coming winter, with all indications that last year's high prices will be exceeded.

Corvallis, Ore., reports hay harvest showing a slight shortage of both clover and vetch, but if the silage corn turns out well the local needs for forage and feed will be satisfied from local production.

Dellinger & Sons, Bloomville, O., have attached funds in a Bloomville bank belonging to Levering Brothers of Fredericktown, O., in a suit to recover $480.95 due on a hay deal. The complaint in the case alleges that the Bloomville dealers purchased a shipment of mixed hay at $33 per ton which was forwarded to Suffolk, Va., and there proved to be not of the grade and quality represented.

It is reported that the hay crop in Bayfield Co., Wis., will be a record. Harvesting began about a fortnight ago. The quality of hay is also said to be very fine. The yield is running to 1½ tons to the acre; some places even 2½ tons. There has been, however, some difficulty in curing the hay on account of excess moisture.

Dodson, Mont., reports that hay and grain feed are being shipped in, there being practically no feed in that county. Dealers are anxious to get into touch with hay sellers, as about 25 cars of hay and 50 of corn and oats will be needed, as the growing crops are almost a complete failure and old feed supplies about exhausted.

It is said that more than 25 outfits have been at work in Wagoner Co., Okla., cutting what is said to be the best prairie hay crop raised in that county in several years. This hay is one of the staple crops of the county and is harvested by large buyers, so that the land owners have nothing to do with the handling of it. The cost of harvesting this year ranges about $6 per ton, including the baling. When delivered to cars an additional charge of $1.50 to $2.50 per ton is paid for haulage. The crop this year is running more than a ton to the acre and will leave a nice profit for handlers.

Hay in New England States.

The weekly crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. as to hay in the New England states as to hay is substantially as follows: In eastern Maine the forage crops are about an average. In the eastern part of New Hampshire pastures and hay are good; clover fair; in the southeastern section hay is excellent with more clover than usual, while in the western and southwestern parts of this state the hay crop is particularly heavy and all forage crops are excellent. In Vermont in the northern section hay was ready to cut by July 10; in southwestern and western sections pastures are fair to extra good; hay and clover good, hay being of fine quality. The central part has the largest hay crop for years. This is true also of clover. Pastures are in better than average condition. In the northwestern part of the state hay is better than an average and clover is extra good. In northern Rhode Island hay is from good to extra heavy with clover excellent, while in the southeast clover is not very good, although the forage crops generally are good. In Massachusetts hay and pastures are good and clover fair in the western section; in the northeastern, while the pastures are excellent the hay and clover are only a medium crop; in the southeast pastures and hay are good; in the southwestern also the hay and clover are good.

HAY INSPECTOR SPELLMAN.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association is particularly fortunate in having secured the services of Virgil K. Spellman to be chief inspector and secretary of the organization. Mr. Spellman, who assumed the duties of the office on May 1, 1919, following the resignation of Ganthus Peters to enter into the hay receiving and shipping business, has a keen knowledge of the forage industry, both from marketing and grading viewpoints. Not only has he devoted thirty-five years of his life to the study of hay on the Kansas City market, but he was trained in the intricacies of the business from his early 'teens by his father, the late J. B. Spellman. The late Mr. Spellman, early in his career in the hay trade, conceived the value of an association of dealers, and was active in the organization of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, of which he was the first president.



VIRGIL SPELLMAN,
Hay Inspector, Kansas City.

"Virg" Spellman, the present inspector and secretary, started upon life's journey fifty-one years ago at Adamsville, Ohio.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colorado, opened branch office in Kansas City Monday July 21, at 749 Live Stock Exchange Building. The office was formerly occupied by the Carlisle Commission Co which still retains a suite of offices 736, 739, 746 and 749 Live Stock Exchange Building. The branch of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co is in charge of W. B. Woods.

G. S. Brubaker, of J. A. Brubaker Co., is applicant for membership in the Kansas Ctiy Hay Dealers' Association on transfer from Alfred Weston, of Alfred Weston & Co. The Weston company will continue active in the hay trade, with its principal activity devoted to the handling of flour.

M. G. McCune, of the McCune-Moore Hay Company, extensive handlers of hay and millfeed at Omaha, Nebr., was a visitor in Kansas City the past week.

Many congratulations have been received by C. D. Carlisle of the Kansas City hay market over his election as first vice-president of the National Hay Association at Detroit last week. The election of Mr. Carlisle gives to the market important recognition in the official family of the National Hay Association. Mr. Carlisle is now chairman of the transportation committee of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. He has long been a friend and active worker in the National, and doubtless will aid in adding to the membership of the association in the West in the next year, as in other years. J. D. Cole is the only other hay dealer of Kansas City who has held high office in the National, Mr. Cole being a former president of the organization.

That lower prices will tend to restrict the movement of hay from the country is the opinion held by a majority of market interests in Kansas City. "Producers are not readjusting their ideas of prices in line with the changes recorded in the past few weeks, and, consequently, they are reluctant to part with their hay," commented Roy North of the Midwest Hay Company. "It is not uncommon to hear of offers in the country at $5 to $10 a ton above the actual market. The farmer still is thinking in terms of two cents a pound for hay."

"Prairie hay has reacted sharply since the inauguration of the movement of new crop offerings, but the market now gives signs of having reached a stable basis," declared J.

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ver, of J. C. Glover & Co. "The move-
it from the country has recently in-
ased sharply, with free selling in
isas. How long the movement will
l up at its present rate is doubtful,
he drain on the car supply for mov-
wheat to market from producing
s of the Southwest may restrict the
me of loadings. Still another fac-
is the sharply reduced range of
es prevailing on the forage, the
ket having had a break of 50 per
from its high mark. This may in-
ace some producers to hold their
rie for later marketing. So far as
demand for the wild variety of for-
is concerned, the outlook is bright.
movement of grass cattle is begin-
to reach a normal summer vol-
, which will force the stock yards
rs to enter the market for prairie.
Northwest, which is suffering from
of rain, also will provide an out-
or prairie."

ed of rain over the important hay
ucing areas of the Southwest is
ming general and is the source of
e or less concern in the trade. "Hot
her was general over the state the
week, with temperatures above 100
ees on one or more days in nearly
arts of the state," says the weekly
her and crop bulletin issued in
sas. "There was no rain until the
r part of the week, when local
ers, some of which were fairly
y, fell in many places. The sec-
cutting of alfalfa hay is about fin-
l in the eastern half of the state,
but little damage from rain. In
localities the third cutting has
n. Prairie hay harvest will soon
in the southeastern counties."
Missouri report says: "During the
week the temperature, sunshine
rainfall, save in a few localities,
ample for fine growth, and, ex-
for temporary interruptions by
noon showers, hay making pro-
ed satisfactorily. Much fine mead-
as been saved, and there is plenty
ass." Nebraska—"The week was
with an abundance of sunshine
generally light rainfall. Rain
l be beneficial in many southeast-
counties. The second cutting of
a is in progress with generally a
crop. Pastures in many places are
ning dry."

HAY SITUATION.

CROP SHORT.

HO (9).—The hay crop here is very
; acreage small. There will be
enough hay for home use this
—*Idaho Alfalfa Mlg. Co., Shelly,*
.

HAY FINE CONDITION.

IANA (7).—Hay in this section of
County is all in barns—a medium
and all made in as good condition
ver have known. The weather was
Most of the hay for sale will be
hy.—*George L. Bobilya, Hoagland,*

HAY SITUATION POOR.

NSAS (4).—The hay situation in
locality is very poor at present,
ng but local showers; and as every-
is busy it leaves us without assur-
of what we can do at present.—
on Alfalfa Mill, Lebanon, Kan.

IREE QUARTERS OF A HAY CROP.

consin (8).—The hay crop here
e about 75 per cent of a normal
r about the same as was grown
ear. This year however we have
clover areas whereas last year we
ot have any. The quality also
e better than the hay of last year.
Boncher, Luxemburg, Wis.

FULL CROP OF HAY.

N YAN (2).—We have a large crop
in Yates and Steuben Counties
eason, the bulk of which is mixed
There is considerable that is get-
over-ripe at this time, owing to
ge of help to harvest. I think
op will be 100%; have had an ex-
time to harvest, so same will
d.—*Benton Co-operative Co., Inc.,*
Paddock, Mgr., Penn Yan, N. Y.

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HAY IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

NEW YORK (5).—We are giving you only an estimate of the general conditions. The hay crop is about as usual, except that we are going to have a great deal more clover hay this year than in most of the years past. The old meadows were badly killed out two years ago, while those that were not plowed this spring and the crop gathered from them are going to be quite weedy. The hay meadows that were clover last year have come in very nicely this year and we ought to get some very good hay from them. As we have had good weather so far this season, the crop will be gathered in very good shape, but the farmers who have not been able to gather their hay so far are going to have some ripe hay, as the rains of last week ripened up the hay very fast for the time of year.

Old hay is entirely cleaned up with us and the new hay will not be ready to bale before the middle of August, if then.

We are getting inquiries for the new crop, but as yet we are unable to form any definite idea about what the market will be at the time of delivery. We hear that a price of $25 is being offered for the new crop, but we do not know that this is verified, and we would not care to take the chances on that price.—*Blackman & Stanton, Freeville, N. Y.*

Hay Markets

NASHVILLE.

July 21.—Receipts of hay are light, arrivals last week being 17 cars. Demand is moderate. Quotations, car lots, delivered at Nashville: Timothy, $40@42; clover, $38@40; new alfalfa, $34.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

July 19.—Receipts and shipments of hay and grain, as compiled by the superintendent of the Pittsburgh Grain and Hay Exchange for the week ending July 19, follow:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Corn, bus.	24,000	14,700
Oats, bus.	112,000	71,000
Feed, tons	420	290
Hay, tons	1,032	610
Straw, tons	168	100

BUFFALO.

July 19.—There is no way of getting at a firm price for hay. The regular dealer is stuck with some high priced hay and getting out the best he can. Farmers are anxious to sell old hay as the new crop is far superior. Old is quoted at $34@35 for No. 1; No. 2, $32@33 and No. 3, $28@30, baled. No straw offered.

MEMPHIS.

July 19.—Receipts of hay during the week were 255 cars, nearly all of which was alfalfa from Texas and Oklahoma, although Kansas sent a little. A few scattering lots of old hay and new timothy came from Illinois and Indiana. Demand has been fairly good for the better grades, but prices have weakened some under the weight of more liberal offerings. There is very little timothy here, but July shipment No. 2 was $26 bid and $28.50 asked on call today. Some little No. 1 has been sold around $33 and $34. Choice alfalfa on the spot has been selling at $33, with $32 for No. 1 and No. 2 at a big discount, some going as low as $23 and $24. For standard cash today $28 was asked and $25 bid, while No. 2 was offered at $24. Firmness in other feeds is helping demand for hay.

DETROIT.

July 19.—Loose hay is coming freely to market and giving sharp competition to the old crop. Demand is well sustained and market active. The tone is easy at a decline of $2 in the leading grades. Clover is not in much demand. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $32.50@33; standard timothy, $31.50@32; light mixed, $31.50@32; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31; No. 3 timothy, $25@28; No. 1 clover, $25@25 per ton.

DULUTH.

July 19.—Receipts of hay on this market during the last week were confined to 2 cars and business was reported merely nominal by dealers. Quotations weakened $2@3 on expectations of a slump in the market as soon as this season's big hay crop in this territory becomes available for the market. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, per ton, $26@27; No. 2 timothy, per ton, $24@25; No. 1 mixed timothy, per ton, $23@24; No. 2 mixed timothy, per ton, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, per ton, $25@26; No. 2 prairie, per ton, $22@24; No. 3 prairie, per ton, $18@20; No. 1 midland, per ton, $20@21; No. 2 midland, per ton, $10@12; rye straw, per ton, $9@10; oat straw, per ton $9@10.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 19.—Baled Hay and Straw—The market for hay continues dull and unsettled. No. 1 hay is scarce and if here would command a substantial premium over outside quotations. The supply here is made up of medium and low grades which are pressed for sale at low and irregular prices. Straw is quiet but steady under small stocks.

Timothy hay (according to location): No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@33. Clover mixed hay: light mixed, $36@37; lower grades, $31@35. Straw: No. 1 straight rye, $13@13.50; No. 2 straight rye, $12@12.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 2 tangled rye, $11.50@12; No. 1 wheat straw, $11.50@12; No. 2 wheat straw, $10.50@11; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 oat straw, $11@11.50.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

July 19.—New hay began arriving on the market during the week, and while many consumers are not willing to accept new hay for fear of heating, it will fill the shortage. Old hay is moving slowly, while new hay is apparently of excellent quality and about $10 a ton cheaper.

Quotations are: Old hay—timothy No. 1, $27.50; No. 2, $36; No. 1 mixed, $34; No. 2, $32; No. 1 clover, $30; No. 2, $28; No. 1 alfalfa, $34; wheat and oat straw, $8.50; rye straw, 10.

New hay—No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2, $26; No. 1 mixed, $25; No. 2, $23.

BOSTON.

July 19.—Local conditions in the hay market show no improvement. The demand continues slow and receivers find it difficult to make sales even when concessions from asking prices are made. Most receivers are willing to cut prices to some extent in order to induce the trade to operate, but buyers are holding off and only

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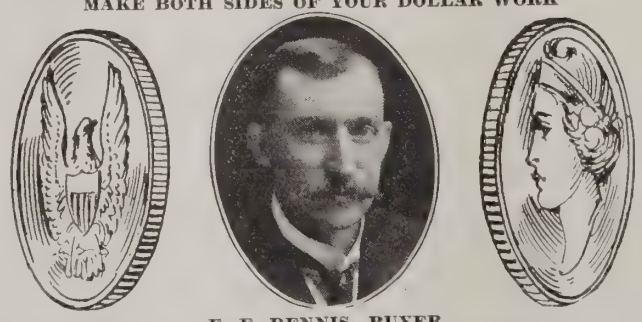
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meeting most pressing needs. Prices generally are considerably lower than last week with some of the lower grades offered at even lower prices. The city demand is practically at a standstill, with the demand from out-of-town points almost nothing. There has been considerable inquiry and correspondence between shippers and the trade regarding new hay, but up to the present time no local business has been placed, as prices quoted by shippers are too high to interest buyers here. No new hay has arrived yet and no quotations are available, but it is expected that shipments will commence by the end of the month. No. 1 timothy hay is nominally quoted at $40 per ton for large and small bales, but there is little of this grade available. No. 2 timothy ranges at $34@35. No. 1 Eastern is offered at $33@35 per ton with No. 2 eastern at $30@31. No. 3 hay is quoted about $28@29. For all grades of clover mixed hay a range of $28@30 is quoted. Fine hay ranges at $25@28 for poor to choice. Packing hay is quoted at $18@20 per ton. Receipts for the week ending July 19 were: local, 103 cars.

The straw market is held steady with a moderate demand. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16 per ton as an extreme price with oat straw at $12. Receipts for the week ending July 19 were: local 3 cars.

CINCINNATI.

July 22.—Dull and irregular conditions prevailed here most of the week due to the almost entire lack of shipping orders, poor quality of old hay, and the usual adjustment of old prices to the new crop basis. Early in the week $34.75 was realized for a car of new No. 1 timothy of cool and sweet quality, but prices looked bad the following day with a loss of $4 to $5 per ton, only to again advance to $31.50. Offerings of new were mostly warm or heating, and had to be liberally discounted to effect sales. The slight firmness at the close was due to active buying by large local feeding interests and was regarded as only temporary as no other improvement was noted in demand from other sources, while the movement is expected to be liberally increased. The reduced attendance of buyers, who were at the Detroit convention of the National Hay association, also contributed to the depressed conditions.

On Saturday the market again ruled firm, old timothy advancing to $38.50 and new to $34 per ton.

Old Hay—No. 1 timothy, strictly, $37.50@38.50; standard timothy, $36.50@37.50; No. 2 timothy, $34@36; No. 3 timothy $28@30; threshed timothy, $19@23; light clover mixed, $31.50@32.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $29@31; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@27; No. 1 clover, $24@25; No. 2 clover, $20@23; No. 1 local alfalfa, new, $27@29.

New Hay—No. 1 timothy, $33@34; standard timothy, $31@32; No. 2 timothy, $29@31; No. 3 timothy, $25@28; light clover mixed, $30@31; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@30; No. 2 clover mixed, $25@27; No. 1 clover, $22@24; No. 2 clover, $20@22.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

July 19.—No. 1 timothy hay offered at $33.50, with $1 off if No. 2. Recent sales have been made at this basis. New Orleans weight and grades to govern. Some sections of Illinois asking $1 more for this grade. Texas prairie hay offered for shipment from $21@22.

ST. LOUIS.

July 19.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate in amount and consist principally of medium grade timothy, with a scattering amount of new hay.

Timothy hay market continues to rule strong, with an active local demand for good No. 1 to choice timothy, either old or new, there being an excellent unsupplied demand for hay of this character. Medium grades are also in fair request, but low grades still continue dull and slow.

Light clover mixed hay, either old or new, is selling readily at full quotations. Heated or off grade hay is undesirable and difficult to sell.

Heavy clover mixed hay steady. Demand fair, offerings moderate and readily salable at quotations.

Pure clover hay continues in scant offering. The demand is good for good No. 1 bright new or old clover, but low grade clover hay that is musty or heated is difficult to place.

Alfalfa hay continues in very scant offering, practically no alfalfa coming in. The demand is urgent here for good No. 1 to choice, which would sell readily at quotations. The lower grades, especially hay that is dark colored or brown, are slow sale, there being little call for common hay.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings moderate, demand right good for Kansas or Oklahoma hay, but Iowa and Nebraska hay is in very liberal supply and rather slow sale.

Straw is scarce and wanted.

Timothy, old: No. 1, $38@40; standard $37@38; No. 2, $34@35; No. 3, $28@30; headed, $25@26; threshed, $18@20. New hay from $3 to $4 a ton lower than the above quotations. Light clover mixed: No. 1, $33@34; No. 2, $32@33. Heavy clover mixed; No. 1, $32@33; No. 2, $28@29. Clover hay: Choice, $27@28; No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@24. Alfalfa hay: Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $25@26. Prairie hay: choice, $30@31; No. 1, $29@30; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $25@26. Straw, $10.

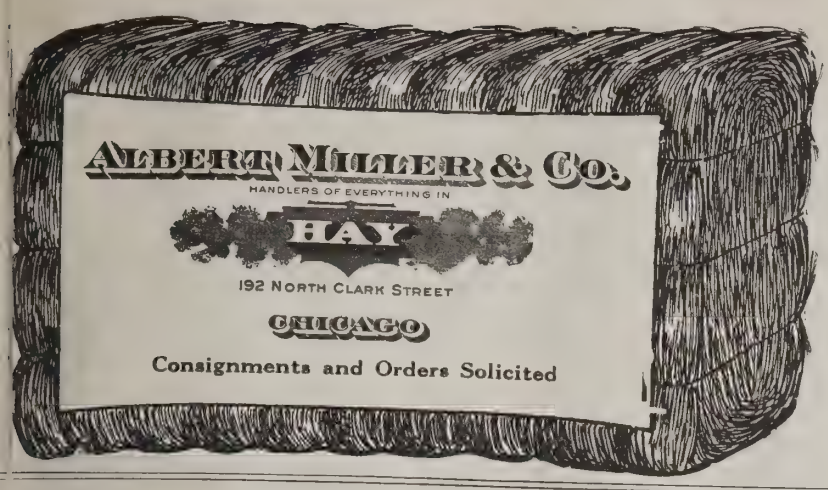
TAMPA, FLA.

July 18.—No. 1 timothy, new crop, is offered $38.50@39. Choice peagreen alfalfa, $35.50. The demand is fairly good, especially for alfalfa. Receipts, eighteen cars.

KANSAS CITY.

July 19.—Further declines in prairie hay have forced this variety down to a top of $20 a ton for choice in Kansas City, a decline of $4 to $5 a ton for the week. The choice grades of prairie were unchanged to 50c lower. Alfalfa displayed a strong demand with the cheaper grades selling at a decided advance of $1 to $3 a ton. Other changes included a decline of 50c to $1 a ton on timothy and clover mixed. The movement of hay to market increased sharply, the total amounting to 835 cars, compared with 442 cars last week and 1,000 cars a year ago. The increase was principally on prairie, with a slight gain in arrivals of alfalfa. Straw prices were quoted $1 higher.

Prairie—Choice, $20; No. 1, $18.50@



2, $16@18; No. 3, $8@15.50; packing $5.50@7.50.

idland prairie—No. 1,$14@16; No. 2, 13.50.

falfa—Choice, $28@28.50; No. 1, $26.50 50; standard, $21.50@26; No. 2, $17.50 ; No. 3, $14@17.

mothy—No. 1, $28@28.50; standard, 27.50; No. 2, $22.50@25.50; No. 3, $15.50

over mixed—Light, $27.50@28.50; No. 1, 27; No. 2, $18@24.50.

over—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $13@21.50.

raw, $10@11.

MILWAUKEE.

ly 19.—The local hay market is quiet practically no change in prices, which eased during the previous weeks. The crop is about exhausted but good urage is available for feeding purposes. new hay crop will be exceptionally y this season which will undoubtedly it in a lower range of prices and ent a shortage of supplies. Current ations are: Choice timothy hay, $28@ ; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $23@24.50; 1 clover, $15@17; light clover mixed, 24; red top and timothy mixed, $22@ stained timothy, $12@15; marsh feed- $10.50@11; packing, $9@10; rye straw, @10; oat straw, $9@9.50.

NEW YORK.

ly 18.—New York Hay Exchange re- the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
ipts for week.....	4,289	300
ipts last week.....	3,518	270
ipts Sept. 1 to date....199,492		12,668

e market has made a further decline our last report. The highest grades rge baled hay are still in light supply, there is a continued surplus of small which are being urged for sale at irregular prices. The gap between and small has reached unusual pro- ons; on even grades small bales are ently discounted $4@5 per ton under qualities in large bales, and on some e medium grades this discount is even er, in instances amounting to $6@8 on. The big gap in values is turning of the trade to small baled hay and endency from now on should be to- a lessening of the difference. Stocks y headed this way are reducing some- and there is a general report of r new invoices. But supply in sight ge and there is a large proportion of bales in the stock now rolling.

y few cars of strictly No. 1 hay in bales have arrived this week. In lyn rare sales have been reported up 0 rarely even higher. But on Man- n markets sales over $39 are excep- and average best large baled hay is asily placed over $37@38. The medium ower grades of large baled hay are lower than last week, these feeling ffect of the competition with small hay of even grade. Most sales of baled hay have ranged from $30 It has been very difficult at the attan markets to exceed $34 for the mall hay arriving, although in Brook- me business is reported higher. We me very good small hay selling at t. shed at $32 per ton, hay that on a market would be taken by some s as No. 1. On the medium and grades of small hay it is a go-as- lease market with no definite value. sales have ranged from $24 down to $21 and a number of cars of sound hay were secured at $19@21. At the lower asking prices the movement is better, though the feeling is still weak with a willingness to force sales. Clover and mixed hay drag at irregular prices.

Rye straw has lately been selling here at $12@13 but some shortage at the moment and we hear of sales up to $14. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$37.00@39.50	$33.00@35.00
No. 2 hay.....	33.00@36.00	26.00@31.00
No. 3 hay.....	27.00@30.00	21.00@24.00
Shipping hay.....	22.00@26.00	19.00@21.00
No grade	18.00@21.00	15.00@18.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	34.00@36.00	27.00@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@31.00	24.00@26.00
No. 2 clover mixed	24.00@27.00	20.00@23.00
No. 1 rye straw...	13.00@14.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw...	10.00@11.00	.....

MONTREAL.

July 19.—A large portion of the hay in this province has been cut, and a good portion of it housed and stacked. Fine weather now is needed for the final ingathering of the crop, which bids fair to be an average one. On Monday last, in districts between St. Martine, Howick, Ormstown and Huntingdon were seen uncut some heavy fields of clover, and timothy and clover mixed, and some very fine areas of timothy. There were also in the same sections quite a few fields of light timothy. It is the opinion of dealers who have been through the principal hay districts of this province and Eastern Ontario that the crop will be a fair average one. Of course it remains to be seen in what condition the crop on the whole is harvested.

Since our last report prices have declined $2@3 per ton, sales of carlots of baled hay being reported at $29@30 for No. 2 grade timothy, $26@28 for No. 3 and under, and $23@25 for clover and clover mixed.

The Alberta hay crop is reported short, and it is believed that supplies will have to be imported from Ontario and Quebec.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 3,705 bales, against 11,061 bales for the same week last year. A St. Hyacinthe man stated that there was no demand for carlots of hay as dealers here had all the supplies they needed, which they were buying to work off before the new crop came on the market, and prices ruled from $25 to $30 as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 18.—Since the 4th of July, as is usually the case, receipts have commenced to increase very rapidly and no doubt the amount of hay received on this market from now on for the next two months will probably be considerably in excess of what they have been for some time past. To offset this increase in receipts business usually increases on account of large feeders laying in their winter supply at this time. Therefore, one generally balances the other as far as the market supply and demand goes. The market has been well supplied, at the same time receipts have moved without difficulty and although the new crop is on a basis considerably lower than old crop hay, yet it is bringing fair prices. No. 1 red oat and also wheat hay is now arriving and orders are being filled without delay. Last year at this time the Government was using in the neighborhood of 9,000 tons of hay per month for their various encampments. At this time, however, they are only using about 1,500 tons per month. As the Government purchases were the principal business last year it would naturally be figured that trade should be quite dull. The interior trade, however, has been very fair which has somewhat helped to offset the loss of Government business.

Alfalfa seems to be the best seller, much being moved to interior points.

Prices remain about the same as heretofore with our lower range of prices being the more popular and a downward tendency and feeling. We quote: Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $17.50@18; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $15@17; No. 2, $12@14; choice tame oat hay, $15@17; other, $12@14; wild oat hay, $10@12; barley hay, $11@13; alfalfa, $14@16; stock hay, $9@11; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c per bale. Straw is nominal.

BALTIMORE.

July 19.—There is an undertone of more steadiness to the local hay market, following the drastic decline we have experienced in the past few weeks, and demand for the more desirable grades of timothy and light mixed hay shows improvement. Receipts are only moderate.

Straw of all descriptions is in ample supply and selling sparingly. Under these conditions there is not much strength to prices. Quotations follow for old hay:

Timothy—No. 1, $35; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $27@29.

Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $29@30.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $25@28.

Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25; No. 3, $24.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $11.50@12.

CHICAGO.

July 22.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending July 19, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
Total receipts	2,359	6,443	5,033
Total shipments ...	1,079	1,506	6,502
Recpts. since Jan. 1.	142,571	140,212	196,847
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	34,005	32,926	64,281

The enlarged receipts last week had no effect on prices, everything offered finding ready sale, and for most days the market was bare of timothy. Some new timothy has begun to arrive, most of it seemingly in good condition. Most of it comes in on eastern roads. The advice to the trade now is to get rid of all old timothy during this month or as quickly as possible. Monday's arrivals of 16 cars new timothy, 9 of old and 2 of new prairie were light for a Monday, but the demand for new timothy was rather slow, and the trade buy it in small quantities. Old timothy still in good demand with good kinds urgently needed and selling higher. Quote as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $34@36; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $25@28; sample, $24@27; threshed, $15@20; new, $24@30.

Clover—No. 1 light, $31@32; No. 1 mixed, $23@25; Clover, $15@22.

Prairie—The occasional car arriving is meeting a ready sale at the quotations. Quote: Kansas and Okla., $22@28; Ia., Minn., Dak., $20@24.

Marsh hay, feeding, $15@18; packing, $12@13.

Straw—Rye and oat, $10@11; wheat, $7@8.

Auto Truck vs. the Horse.

Fred. M. Williams of W. D. Power & Co., New York, is not yet alarmed about the auto truck. At Detroit he said among others things: "You have now turned your attention to the farm and are endeavoring to substitute the tractor for the farm horse. With automobiles attaining a speed of 120 miles an hour, with railroad trains making the run from Chicago to New York in 18 hours, and aeroplanes crossing the Atlantic in 16 hours, it would almost seem as though the poor old horse has just about reached the finish of his sphere of usefulness. We hay men, however, believe that the automobile and truck have about reached the height of their efficiency, and from now on, whatever changes there may be in method of automobile vs. horse transportation, we are incined to believe that it is very apt to result in favor of the horse. The auto truck, generally speaking, is operated at a loss as compared with the horse. It may excel in long haul work, but for the short hauls, horse power is far more economical. The wonderful prosperity of the country during the last few years, especially during the world war, has resulted in extravagance and waste to an extent undreamed of in our history. When we have a reversal of conditions, which we are bound to have sooner or later, it undoubtedly will have a greater effect on the automobile industry than any other branch of trade. Automobiles, generally speaking, are regarded as the most expensive luxury of modern times."

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Speculative business in provisions is light and is expected to remain so, so long as uncertainty prevails. Investigation of the packing interests by the Government, labor troubles at the Stock Yards, weakness and decline in foreign exchange created a bearish feeling among professional speculators and lowered prices. Selling of the surplus holdings of the Government, which are offered to be disposed of July 27 to 28, were also depressing factors. The Government is offering 50,000,000 lbs. of frozen beef, 7,000,000 lbs. of pork, 838,000 lbs. of mutton and nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of poultry. Most of this is at the Seaboard. There is also considerable bacon to be sold.

Prices moved irregularly throughout the week with a decline of nearly 2c a pound in lard followed by a good recovery on support given by the packers and on profit-taking by shorts, but the close was at losses of $1.35@1.65, the latter on September and the former on July, as compared with the finish a week ago. Pork broke $2.70 for September from the high point of the week and closed almost $1 above the inside figure with a loss of $1.25. July pork was neglected and lost only 60c for the week. Shortribs at the low point were off $1.25 per 100 lbs. from the top figure on September and 90c on July, but the close was at losses of 50c on July and 85c on September.

Trading was largely in lard, packers selling all deliveries, particularly July, on the rallies, and giving the market support at times on the breaks. Cash demand was not so good, although a fair business was done. Leaf lard was $32 at the close and loose lard about 80c under July. Stocks increased 4,695,000 lbs. for the first two weeks of the month, being 38,823,000 lbs., against 37,867,000 lbs. last year and 51,466,000 lbs. two years ago. Shipments for the week were curtailed by a strike of seamen at all Atlantic ports, which has tied up ocean shipping. It is said that the make of lard is not so large, as considerable product has been going into the tanks of late, there being a better demand for it at more profitable prices than running it to the tank.

Deliveries on July contract were lighter, but for the first nineteen days of this month aggregated 5,500,000 lbs. There were deliveries of 250,000 lbs. of shortribs during the week.

Interest in shortribs was moderate and mostly speclative. Export business in all meats was fair and more demand existed for hams. Stocks of shortribs increased 612,000 lbs. for the first two weeks, and extra clears 499,000 lbs., but are small as compared with last year. In pork liquidation is a feature selling on stop orders, carrying prices down sharply at times.

Range of prices in June and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK,					
July—			July19.	July12.	July20
June rg..	$52.10	$49.50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre.	52.25	35.80	.....	.....	.....
Week	54.70	53.40	53.40	54.00	45.45
Sept.—					
June	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ..	49.00	48.75	.....	.....	.....
Week	52.50	49.80	50.75	52.00	45.45
LARD,					
July—					
June rg..	36.35	32.55	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	32.57½	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.25	33.30	33.75	35.10	26.12
Sept.—					
June rg..	35.70	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.50	33.50	33.87	35.42	26.26
Oct.—					
June rg...	34.30	33.62½	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.40	33.40	33.75	35.42	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
July—					
June rg...	28.50	27.40	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.75	27.85	28.00	28.50	24.45
Sept.—					
June rg...	28.40	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.85	27.60	27.90	28.75	24.75

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—A moderate to good demand prevailed for provision products on the Kansas City market this week, with prices following a downward trend. Lower prices for live hogs, labor difficulties and the critical foreign exchange situation comprised the important bearish market influences. Demand for fresh pork was good, including local and Eastern sales. Prices on loins were quoted down as much as 2c, boneless shoulders were off 1@2c, spareribs off 1c, with leaves showing a rise of ½c for the week. A good demand prevailed for lard, with prices displaying a strong tone. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats sold well. Liberal shipments were made to the South. Fancy hams and bacon were in fair demand, showing a slight decline. With packers' operations in Chicago restricted by a strike of workmen, Kansas City plants have been working to capacity in filling orders.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices on hogs at leading markets last week as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal* were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$23.00	$22.90	$22.80	$22.40	$22.40	$22.50
K. City	22.45	22.40	22.35	22.10	22.20	22.20
Omaha	22.15	22.00	21.80	21.80	21.75	21.90
St.Louis	22.75	22.65	22.70	22.40	22.60	22.75
St. Joe.	22.50	22.50	22.30	21.90	22.15	22.25
Sx. City	22.25	22.25	22.00	21.75	21.60	22.00
St Paul	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.40	21.20	21.00
Ind'polis	22.85	23.10	22.75	22.15	22.50	22.50
Buffalo	23.80	23.60	23.60	23.40	23.00	23.00
Pittsb'g	23.50	23.50	23.50	22.75	22.90	22.85
Cleve'd	23.25	23.00	23.00	22.50	22.25	22.50
L'sville	22.50	22.35	22.35	22.00	22.00	22.00
H. top..	$23.80	$23.60	$23.60	$23.10	$23.00	$23.00
L. top .	21.50	21.75	21.75	21.40	21.00	21.00
Av. top	22.70	22.65	22.55	22.20	22.25	22.30
Wk. ago	22.35	22.40	22.60	22.55	22.65	22.65
Gain ...	.35	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss ...	.....	.....	.05	.35	.40	.35

Cattle prices were unsettled with Western range stock lower, the top prices here on this grade being $17.10 for Montanas. Closing prices follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$13.75@18.15	$5.90@15.50
Kansas City	10.80@16.75	6.50@13.50
Omaha	10.75@16.25	6.60@13.00
St. Louis	10.50@16.00	6.75@12.75
St. Joseph	10.40@15.50	6.50@12.25
Sioux City	10.00@15.40	6.60@12.50
St. Paul	10.25@14.75	6.50@11.50

Sheep and lambs were unsettled, but averaged higher and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$12.50@17.75	$8.50@11.50
Kansas City	11.00@16.75	5.00@10.00
Omaha	10.50@17.00	4.75@ 9.75
St. Louis	10.25@17.00	4.75@ 9.75
St. Joseph	9.75@16 90	4.50@ 9.25
East Buffalo	14.00@19.00	6.50@10.00
Pittsburgh	13.50@17.00	6.75@10.00
Jersey City	15.00@18.75	7.00@10.15
Louisville	14.00@16.75	6.50@ 9.75

AVERAGE PRICES.

Average prices for native beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs at Chicago for week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep	Lambs
Last week	$16.00	$21.85	$ 9.80	$17.75
Previous week..	15.10	21.95	9.05	17.10
Cor. week 1918.	16.20	18.00	13.40	18.25
Cor. week 1917.	12.70	14.95	8.80	15.40
Cor. week 1916.	9.05	9.65	7.05	10.25
Cor. week 1915.	9.15	7.25	5.90	7.95
Average 1911-18.	$ 9.80	$10.30	$ 6.65	$10.10

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	July 19, 1919.	July 12, 1919.	July 20, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,450	1,765	890
Pork, lbs.	275,500	335,350	169,100
Meats, lbs.	44,440,000	39,304,000	31,874,000
Total meat	44,715,500	39,639,350	32,043,100
Lard	11,119,000	15,271,000	9,934,000
Total products.	55,834,500	54,910,350	41,977,100

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep
Past week	161,266	72,495	97,474
Preceding week	192,525	61,140	131,712
Last year	148,590	79,808	78,432
Shipments—			
Past week	26,521	20,385	15,189
Preceding week	30,546	20,698	21,974
Last year	8,542	15,704	5,551

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To July 19, 1919.	To July 20, 1918.
Chicago	2,863,200	2,827,500
Kansas City	1,198,400	1,106,400
South Omaha	1,127,000	994,600
St. Louis	992,300	976,200
S. St. Joseph	683,100	687,800
Indianapolis	631,200	467,700
Milwaukee	163,000	158,100
Cudahy	331,700	400,800
Cincinnati	299,200	276,400
Ottumwa	180,000	182,700
Cedar Rapids	187,000	154,700
Sioux City	586,700	587,100
St. Paul	465,100	426,800
Cleveland	443,400	391,600
Louisville	67,500	48,300
Wichita	129,000	170,200
Detroit	241,000	287,800
Nebraska City	119,100	96,300
Fort Worth	170,600	169,600
Oklahoma City	139,900	157,700
Above and all others.	12,741,000	12,164,000
For the week	547,000	581,000
Preceding week	615,000	606,000

Weights are reported as follows: 206, 223, 192, 259, 186, 229, 256, 200, 224, 264, 203. Reports of quality: Three "good," two "good mixed," and two "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday the trade in pork and shortribs was rather light in volume, but in lard trading was quite active with a firm undertone noted in the market. Exports continue very heavy. Trade in pork and ribs was mostly in the September future. Quotations follow as of July 21:

M. pork, new			$53.50@.....
Lard, round lots			34.15@34.20
Neutral, No. 1			35.50@35.75
Neutral, No. 2			34.50@34.75
Shortribs sides			27.50@28.50
	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	35	@35¼	34¼@34½
12-14 lbs.	34⅝	@34⅜	34¼@34½
14-16 lbs.	34⅝	@34⅜	34⅜@34⅝
18-20 lbs.	34½	@34⅜	34⅜@34⅝
Skinned hams	34	@35¾	31 @31
Shoulders	27	@28	25½@26½
Picnics	23¼	@25¼	22 @24
Bellies	33	@38	29 @34
Pork loins	36	@39	....@....

Dry Salted			
Shoulders	24¾	25	Hams .....38 -38½
S. Fat Bks	28¼	-30¾	Sk. hams ...36½-37
Cir. Bellies	28¾	-30¼	Picnics .... 27 -27½
Rib Bellies	29	-30½	E. S. R. Sds.30 -30½
E. S. R. Sds.	28¼	-28½	Sh. Cl. Sds .33¾-34
S. Cl. Sides.	30	-30¼	E. S. C. Sds.30 -30½
E. S. C. Sds.	28¼	-28½	Rough Sides.30¼-30¾
Plates, reg.	25	-25¼	B'kfast Bac.38½-39
Butts	25	-25¼	

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for the week ending July 19, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received.	For week.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18
Beef, pkgs..	104	3,658	14,271
Pork, bbls..	.....	5,305	5,557
Cut mts..lbs.	4,961,000	149,022,000	254,251,000
Lard, lbs ..	6,005,000	157,322,000	87,022,000
Shipped			
Beef, pkgs..	1,203	99,343	33,253
Pork, bbls...	1,254	61,547	59,926
Cut mts..lbs.	18,060,000	1,598,991,000	618,699,000
Lard, lbs....	8,963,000	141,238,000	117,586,000

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA.

Con.-Gen. Brittain, Sydney, says that recent published returns say that there are now in Australia 91,676,281 sheep and 11,040,391 cattle. Owing to the lack of tonnage, the frozen meat exported last year was a very small quantity, only 177,797 carcasses of mutton and 161,917 carcasses of lamb being shipped. The beef shipments totalled 1,407,421 quarters, or about 200,000 below the previous year. With the exception of about 8,000 quarters, the whole of the beef was exported from Queensland. The prospects for the coming season, however, are brighter as more vessels with refrigerating space are arriving. Wethers of the best quality sold as high as $13.92 each, and lambs of the best quality at $8.12. Prime bullocks sold as high as $168; cows, $122; steers, $105; calves, $60. The general opinion is that meat prices in 1919 and 1920 will be the highest ever recorded in Australia.

Minneapolis mills have begun purchasing 1919 wheat, the first car of which reached Minneapolis on July 7 from the Southwest.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Labor troubles packing town multiplied rapidly week and there were comparatively packers who did not have a walkout strike or have several departments their houses closed. Notice was out at the close of the week to back shipments of live stock.

Packers were moderate buyers of live stock, which materially assis values, particularly toward the making a very unsatisfactory feel Top prices on hogs for the week $23, or the same as the previous w but at the close the best was $2 with 3,500 hogs unsold. Eastern s pers and packers of nearby po bought 3,000 hogs on Saturday, and ings for the week were 29,194 aga 8,750 last year. Packers' purchases the week were 126,500, compared 151,500 the previous week and 135 last year. The Armour interest 24,800, Swift 32,600, Morris 11,600, son 9,100. Prices averaged $20.85 the close Saturday against $22.3 week ago. Average for the week $21.85, or 10c under the previous w and compared with $18 last year. crage weight was 242 lbs., against ibs. the previous week and 244 lbs. year. Receipts at the seven mark were 444,000, against 530,000 the pr ous week and only 1,000 less than year. The twenty markets had 598, a decrease of 114,300 from the previ week.

An unsettled market for cattle isted during the week with a widen of the spread between good and under grades. Choice steers were light supply and good demand, clos 50c to $1 higher with the top for week $18.15, or $1 above the previ week, and only 30c under last ye Common and medium steers finished to $1.50 lower, grassers being in lead. Western range cattle are be liquidated, owing to drouth affect pastures, and the movement is u ually heavy for this time of the y Supplies at the seven markets w 225,000, against 155,000 the previ week and 277,000 last year.

Steers good enough to bring $15 above were in active demand, w those not up to that level were mo ate sale with a range of $12 to $14 with common grades $11 and bel There has been a good movement steers, cows and bulls for export, four shiploads have been sent over late. Average price of beef cattle the week was $16, against $15.10 previous week and $16.20 last y Cows and heifers closed $1 to $ lower with common lots in some stances off $3. Canners and cut were 50 to 75c lower. The bulk of to good grades sold at $9.25 to $1 with choice up to $13. Bulls calves lost 50 to 75c. Bulls ranged $8.75 and lower for common with bulk of the good class at $9 to $9 Canners and cutters were $5.75 to $6 Calves ranged at $18 to $18.25 for best. Stockers and feeder trade light, farmers being too busy with vest to pay much attention to ca Prices generally were $1 to $1.50 lo for the week, common light feeders ing at $7 to $8, a decline of around while common ranged down to $6.50

Feeders were the best buyers Western range sheep, Montana weth bringing $8 and thin Idaho yearli sold to killers at $11.50 to $12, aged wethers at $9.75 to $10.75 ewes at $9.25 to $9.75. Average sheep for the week was $9.80, an vance of 75c over the previous w and compared with $13.40 last year.

Fat lambs declined 75c to $1.25 f the high point of last week with top at $18.25 and the bulk of sales $17.25 to $18.25 with an average $17.75, a jump of 65c for the week, a loss of 50c from last year. Chic

e 104,591 for the week, a loss of
rly 5,000 from the previous week
n a gain of 22,000 over last year.
stimated receipts at Chicago for
week are: Cattle 65,000, hogs
000, sheep 85,000. Receipts last
were: Cattle 77,073, hogs 131,814,
p 67,485.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

nsas City, July 19.—Irregularity
ked the changes in the trade in live
k in Kansas City this week. Receipts
ttle increased, as usual at this season,
the total was still behind a year ago.
sheep supply showed an increase,
dry weather offerings from Omaha
ded in the arrivals. Speculators sent
latter to this market. Hog arrivals
ed a small decrease. The trade in
p made the best display of strength,
g influenced by heavy buying of feed-
stock to be put on stubble fields in the
hwest.

the close of the week there was
dence that the Chicago strike was
fting the local market. Packers here
ed a desire to increase slaughterings,
their shipments of meat were enlarged,
g partly to the fact that orders usually
at Chicago were diverted to this
ket.

e arrivals of cattle were practically
le the total of the preceding week,
the movement was not unusual for
season. Prices of corn-fed steers,
h were very scarce, rose 50 cents.
the better grades of grassers held
ly and medium grades declined 15 to
nts. Top steers brought $16.75, and
top on Kansas wintered grassers was
0. Butcher stock predominated, and
cled 50 to 75 cents, with top cows up
1. Veal calves, owing to a record run,
ding 7,374 on Monday alone, the
st total in history for a day, fell $2 to
er hundredweight, closing with a top
4. They had sold up to $17.25 this
n. Stocker and feeder trade was
with the market about 25 cents lower.
y orders for cattle for slaughter
from the East.

er scoring a new record of $22.45, the
et for hogs fell back and closed 35 to
nts lower for the week. The market
down 60 cents at one time. A let-up
e shipping demand gave the packers
pportunity to depress prices. Mil-
kee has lately been taking many hogs
but the buying halted this week.
receded $1, with 50 to 60-pound
hts showing the greatest weakness.
an average of $22.14 on packers'
s Monday, the market closed with an
age of $21.64.

t lambs closed 15 to 25 cents up, and
sheep 50 cents to $1 higher. Lambs
up to $17. Feeding lambs were quoted
$15. and breeding ewes were as high
6. Increased range runs are expected.
and for oats was limited, with few
ed. Ewes were quoted up to $9.50 in
to packers, and wethers around $10.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

South Omaha, July 19.—Cattle receipts
of liberal proportion last week ow-
to the fact that thousands of western
ers are being shipped in at this time.
total was 31,000 head or nearly 9,000
than for the week previous. Offerings
orn fed beeves, however, have been
easing with a corresponding increase
the demand for them so that prices
advanced fully $1.00@1.25. Best
y beeves of the week brought $17.40
best yearlings $17.25. Bulk of the
to good 1,000 to 1,150 pound steers
at a spread of $15.75@16.75, the com-
to fair warmed up and short fed
s going from $15 down.

During the early part of the week there
a keen demand from both packers and
ers for the western cattle and prices
nced fully $1 on an average but later
advance was all lost and the close
very weak. Best rangers here dur-
the week brought $14.85 and the fair
ood kinds sold largely around $10.50
00.

siness in stockers and feeders is be-
ing to pick up and choice fleshy kinds
going at strong figures, $12@14, medium
common stuff as well as stock cattle
been in liberal supply and have sold
bout half dollar with trading largely
nd $8.50@10.50.

e run of hogs has dropped off a little
so has the demand for them. Prices
around 50@60c lower for the week but
packers and shipping buyers are still
ig hold freely and the movement has
reasonably active practically all week.
rs still show a marked preference for
light and butcher weight hogs and
sell at the top of the list while rough
packing grades are slow sellers at
m figures. The range of prices is
wide. With about 5,000 hogs here
y there was a reaction and prices
l 10@25c higher. Tops brought $21.90
the bulk of the trading was at $21.05
35.

r the past week the run of sheep was
st three times as heavy as a year ago
demand was broad and prices showed
little change as compared with a
previous. Labor trouble has slowed
he trade in feeder sheep but demand
the country is still broad and prices
nd half dollar lower than a week ago.
fat lambs bring $17.50 and best feeder
lambs are selling around $14@14.25. Yearlings are going at $10.25@11.25, wethers $10@10.75, and ewes $7@9.25.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, July 19.—The cattle market continues a strong, active affair. It is around 50c higher for the week and is right at $2 higher than the low point early in the month at which time the advance began. Quality considered, prices are not far from the high point of the year. The advances have caused an increase in the movement of cattle to market, particularly from the corn belt sections. The top for the week on beef steers was $16.75. It was made on a string of Missouri beeves which had some quality and finish but could not be called choice or prime. Butcher yearlings were in demand, especially the good ones and good veals got up to $19. There has been somewhat of a lull in the movement of Texas and Oklahoma cattle. We anticipate a larger supply of them this coming week.

The hog market is very irregular. It is closing the week about steady with the bulk prices at the close of last week, although our top today is 10c higher than the top last Saturday. The quality of the hogs has been as irregular as the prices. We are receiving a fair number of finished heavy hogs, but there is a very generous supply of the medium and light kind. The market generally has been fairly active with slow trade apparent only on the common grades. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $22.15@22.75; good heavies, $22.65@22.75; rough $18@20.75; light, $22.15@22.60; pigs, $16.50@21.25; bulk, $22.15@22.60.

A very materially increasing volume of sheep and lambs has had the effect of advancing the market rather than lowering it but this condition is particularly noticeable on good lambs. They are 50c to 75c higher for the week while the medium and common kinds find slow sale and hardly hold to steady prices. Mutton sheep are scarce and are on a steady to strong basis. There is a most noticeable shortage of ewes in the receipts. This indicates to us that the producers are doing the same this year that they did last, namely, holding their she stuff back for breeding purposes. This means of course a continuation of increasing receipts.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, July 19.—Combined receipts of cattle and calves this week came close to the record for the Fort Worth yards. During the six-day period more than 50,000 cattle and calves were placed on the market. The greatest volume of business in 1918 was in September, when one week's total reached 48,386 head. A week in May, 1917, holds the yard's record—62,594 cattle and calves. Such voluminous receipts in July is something entirely out of the ordinary for Fort Worth.

There are several reasons for the week's performance. In the first place, the calf market was on the highest level in the history of the yards, $16 per cwt. for vealers appealing to the cattlemen. The cattle market was also an a relatively high basis, and thousands of steers and cows that had been held back on account of the recent downward trend of the market were turned loose. By the middle of June last year the movement of cake and grass steers to market was practically over and the shipping season for South Texas cattle was a thing of the past. This year conditions were unusual. The cake men did not send any of their cattle to market until late in June, and there are still thousands of South Texas grassers to come. This delayed movement is the result of bad markets. The cattlemen had plenty of grass and water and were in a position to hold for better prices. Therefore, the heavy runs from South Texas, the opening of the cake cattle season, and the starting of the season for West Texas cattle made it a three-way proposition and receipts registered higher than ever before known at this time of the year.

Local packers have been unable to kill here all of the cattle purchased on the market, and thousands of head have been shipped by Armour and Swift to other markets for slaughter. Some went to Chicago, some to Kansas City, a good many to St. Louis and St. Joseph, and even Denver has received a quota of the week's purchases. Some cattle were purchased by Morris, Wilson and Cudahy for shipment to other centers, and the week's purchases included a few choice steers for the New York Dressed Beef Company of New York City.

Taking into consideration the large volume of business, the market has held up remarkably well. Good fat steers are only 50 cents lower, with other kinds around 50 to 75 cents down. Cows are around 50 cents to $1.25 lower. Swift & Company broke the yard records for liberal purchases of either cattle or calves last Wednesday when 3,682 calves were secured.

Hogs sold on a higher market Monday, two cars bringing $22.50, a new top for these yards, and throughout the remainder of the week the trade held to a good, steady level, regardless of a bad break at other centers. Very few hogs are now coming to market. Armour & Company is shipping in several thousand each week, most of the directs coming from Sioux City. Pigs gained more strength this week, and on Friday a top of $19.75 was posted.

Sheep, lambs and goats sold to a good demand all week, prices showing strength on all kinds. Lambs ranged up to $15, whethers brought $9.50 and goats sold at $7.50.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, July 18.—There was an advancing market last week both in cattle and hogs, the former gaining 25c during the week, top quality steers bringing from $12@13.25 and select hogs bringing $23.50 at the close of the week. Prospects for the hog market are none too good, however, as it is believed that Winnipeg prices are too high in comparison with other markets. At Toronto hogs fed and watered were quotable at $24.50 and $23.50 f. o. b

Denver Live Stock Market.

Denver, July 19.—As compared with a week ago our market looks about 75c lower on the good classes of fat steers. Heavy grass steers are moving at $13.25@13.75; light steers, $12.50@13.50; cows and heifers are a good dollar lower. Cows carrying considerable flesh are selling at from $9.50@10.25. Canners are still going at prices about steady from $4.25@5; cutters around $6.50; bulls, $6.50@7.25.

A year ago it was nearly impossible to get steers too big and fleshy for the packers to be interested in them, but it seems as though the starting of this season they are after the lighter weight of cattle and not very keen for the big, heavyweight cattle.

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts 793,600 bus. in New York last week. Although heavy the receipts had no perceptible effect upon market values, as they were expected in large volume and will probably continue liberal for an indefinite period. The action of the market was again influenced by the continuation of unfavorable crop reports, with the result that prices attained a new high level. The decline in foreign exchange was such as to prevent further export business, and at the moment prices are considerably out of line. Domestic dealers are now in a position where they must necessarily come into the local market for supplies and the demand from this source shows marked improvement.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York City.*

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

	Average prices—			Wt. of hogs	
1918.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1918.	1917
July 27..	16.15	18.55	12.90	245	232
Aug. 3..	16.30	18.80	13.40	242	276
Aug. 10..	15.60	19.06	13.75	242	232
Aug. 17..	15.30	19.00	13.75	238	235
Aug. 24..	15.60	19.05	12.75	248	230
Aug. 31..	16.00	19.00	12.25	245	238
Sept. 7..	16.25	19.25	11.90	252	238
Sept. 14..	16.40	19.95	11.85	251	238
Sept. 21..	16.15	20.15	11.90	246	238
Sept. 28..	15.40	19.20	11.65	243	234
Oct. 5..	15.00	18.95	11.00	230	226
Oct. 12..	14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214
Oct. 19..	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	212
Oct. 26..	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2..	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9..	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16..	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23..	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30..	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7..	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14..	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21..	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28..	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4..	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11..	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18..	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25..	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1..	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8..	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15..	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22..	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1..	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8..	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15..	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22..	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29..	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5..	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12..	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19..	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26..	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3..	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10..	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18..	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24..	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31..	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7..	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14..	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21..	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28..	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3..	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12..	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19..	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of July 19, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	161,266	26,521	148,590	8,542
St. Louis	61,365	25,419	58,880	14,556
Kansas City	58,327	6,512	52,500	8,501
So. Omaha	65,174	23,294	77,474	23,575
S. St. Joseph	33,816	2,408	38,933	3,225
Indianapolis	48,026	20,188	41,222	17,909
Cincinnati	20,086	7,476	25,883	12,464
Louisville	10,039	8,120	13,055	9,910
Sioux City	56,815	27,063	57,960	26,346
July 19.....	514,914	147,001	514,497	125,028
July 12.....	610,736	181,348	559,036	151,719
July 5.....	430,087	111,050	462,411	102,701
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January ..	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	6,766	658	6,650	742
Cleveland	7,577	1,475	10,856	2,042
S. St. Paul	42,254	16,761	29,664	11,776
Pittsburgh	11,072	4,428	13,515	5,406
Milwaukee	20,181	6	24,957	750
Wichita	9,783	263	8,283	491
Okla. City	.....	.....	8,259	784
July 19.....	.....	.....	102,184	21,991
July 12.....	110,865	27,252	104,668	25,771
July 5.....	80,289	18,836	91,841	19,664
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of July 19, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	72,495	20,385	79,808	15,704
St. Louis	35,258	7,358	44,776	10,584
Kansas City	69,096	26,629	79,079	8,501
So. Omaha	30,485	4,821	32,252	6,692
S. St. Joseph	13,575	1,662	13,920	2,002
Sioux City	8,844	3,320	10,151	3,626
July 19.....	229,753	64,175	259,986	47,119
July 12.....	160,315	47,703	204,520	43,941
July 5.....	119,310	35,181	159,371	33,276
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	50,060	15,110	38,014	7,055
Cleveland	5,381	186	5,387	361
S. St. Paul	30,339	13,673	34,805	19,879
Wichita	9,037	2,159	6,947	4,180
Indianapolis	13,092	7,204	11,178	3,669
Cincinnati	7,387	1,378	9,161	2,551
Louisville	6,170	4,839	6,331	5,114
Pittsburgh	2,560	1,024	2,459	984
Milwaukee	6,135	483	6,806	1,157
Okla. City	.....	.....	19,833	5,928
July 19.....	.....	.....	140,921	50,878
July 12.....	100,359	29,728	134,833	50,099
July 5.....	66,898	20,324	88,855	27,114
June	318,540	101,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February ...	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123,321	360,094	83,477

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of July 19, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918	Shpts., 1918
Chicago	97,474	15,189	78,132	5,551
Kansas City	27,228	6,040	15,768	3,911
St. Louis	36,954	10,379	21,321	2,436
So. Omaha	90,386	45,939	30,931	7,501
S. St. Joseph	15,810	1,271	9,472	1,016
Sioux City	795	2,226	1,264	904
Ft. Worth	3,364	1,614	6,031	2,177
S. St. Paul	12,751	9,640	1,602	512
Cleveland	2,261	171	3,327	159
Cincinnati	23,459	21,935	18,715	17,039
Louisville	30,352	29,192	29,804	28,267
Indianapolis	2,552	1,515	3,126	3,036
Pittsburgh	6,814	2,726	6,272	2,508
Milwaukee	973	.....	368	86
Wichita	674	584	20	.....
Okla. City	.....	.....	283	172
July 19.....	.....	.....	226,936	75,578
July 12.....	327,463	107,746	238,868	88,710
July 5.....	232,765	92,875	203,592	74,800
June	975,350	281,733	823,753	259,595
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February ...	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826

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USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE Treasury general statement of foreign trade in June was published on July 26, and compares as follows:

	June, 1919.	May, 1919.	June, 1918.
rts	$918,000,000	$606,000,000	$485,000,000
rts	293,000,000	329,000,000	260,000,000
ess exports	$625,000,000	$277,000,000	$225,000,000

rchandise trade in June during a series of years ompared as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.		Excess.
	$918,000,000	$293,000,000	Exp.	$625,000,000
	485,000,000	260,000,000	Exp.	225,000,000
	550,977,215	289,561,964	Exp.	270,415,251
	471,829,156	229,134,097	Exp.	242,695,359
	274,218,142	142,284,851	Exp.	131,933,291
	161,732,619	164,281,515	Imp.	2,548,896
	191,593,071	133,723,713	Exp.	60,869,358

r a series of years the country's merchandise has expanded as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess exp.
	$7,225,000,000	$3,096,000,000	$4,129,000,000
	5,928,000,000	2,446,000,000	3,482,000,000
	6,294,000,000	2,659,000,000	3,635,000,000
	4,333,698,000	2,197,984,000	2,135,713,000
	2,768,613,000	1,674,220,000	1,094,122,000
	2,364,626,000	1,894,160,000	470,457,000
	2,165,884,000	1,813,008,000	652,875,600

his record shows that June exports exceeded the est previous total for any one month in our his- by 200 million dollars; and is said to "fairly er" the Government. In view of the continued ln the price of exchange it might well do so. The ulties of financing so tremendous a business, n is all selling, with no return except in I. O. have apparently just broken in upon the Depart- of Commerce, who have in the past joined with erchants and manufacturers of the country in elief that all hope of future industrial prosperity is country depends upon the export trade alone. economists, who are also politicians, or have leanings, ever since, let us say, Mr. Clay in- d the shibboleth, "The American System," have ived that the wealth to be made in international is represented by excess of exports, not of im- ; and point out that since June 30, 1875, the s, or "balance," has always been of exports. this "balance" may mean many things, as for ple, the payment of interest and principal of borrowings; or it may mean more borrowings; may mean payment of travel expenses abroad. es not mean increase of domestic capital re- l for domestic use. In England, France, Ger- . Belgium and the Netherlands, on the other their "balance of trade," showing a prepon- ce of imports, indicated to them an appreciation alth because larger imports than exports mean r income of wealth than outgo. The "balance de" means therefore one thing on this side of ean and something exactly the opposite on the ean side of the Atlantic. Excess of exports in amounts meant much to us early in the war, e they meant paying our foreign debts. When debts were all paid, as they soon were, con- heavy exports in excess of imports meant abroad, Europe being no longer able to equalize count by payments either in money or in kind. this Government began making loans to the to pay for purchases here, we have been ex- g capital; and there are few of our legislators er great party, or the press at large, who seem lize that it is the values which come into a y and not those that go out that make a na- ch, and that wealth comes in the greatest vol- n form of products which are converted into or are used in creating it. It is from an ex- f imports, not of exports, as well as of home tion that capital is accumulated for investment ealth is increased.

The justification for continued enormous excess of exports at this time is not that it means the accumulation of greater domestic wealth directly, but that we may, as Sec'y Redfield said four years ago, "extend the hand of financial fellowship to the nations" in order to restore them to industrial life; so that the peoples of Europe may begin to pay their debts to us as during 1915-16 Americans paid their debts to Europeans.

The revenue estimated to be needed to revive European industry has been estimated at 2,000 million dollars; and as the Federal Reserve Board has made it clear that advances to this fund must be made not by bankers in the form of commercial credits but by the general public in the form of investments, the question occurs how can Americans not bankers feel that they will be protected when lending their money to Europe?

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York on Friday last published a plan which attempts to answer this question. Assuming that "it is not a question whether we are able" to extend this financial aid, and recognizing that European government credits "are almost exhausted," Mr. Alexander proposes that, in the first place, further activity on the part of our Government in this work should at once cease and the burden be assumed by American business men. In order that the credit to be thus loaned be so organized that "the stronger countries cannot crowd out the weaker ones," to serve all purposes "a pool of Europe's needs should be met by a pool of America's resources," the latter being distributed through a "centralized credit organization," a great credit corporation which shall issue to American investors debentures representing the advances to European peoples; and thus "every debenture sold Americans would have behind it the pool of all the collateral supplied by Europe." By this plan, temporary in purpose, it is believed Europe could be safely supplied with reconstruction capital until her industries should so far have recovered themselves that trade could be resumed in normal conditions; after which the flow of capital to or from Europe would follow, as it did prior to August, 1914, the natural law of the demand for it.

The petulance of Senator Kenyon in the Senate on July 22, when he gave that body another installment of his evidence that the packers "are engaged in a country-wide propaganda to prevent the passage of the Kenyon and Kendricks bills to regulate their industry," quite justifies the rejoinder of the *Journal-Stockman* that, "Some of the people in Washington cannot get it out of their heads that they are divinely appointed to supervise and direct all that goes on in stock business," and inferentially that it is a sort of impiety (Kaiser William held to the same quality of his authority) that business men should take all possible precautions to protect their business against senatorial efforts to put its control into the hands of an irresponsible officer of the Government, even the Secretary of Agriculture, whose power in all such matters, in the last analysis, must be directed if not actually exercised not by himself but by some obscure clerk or cheap pussyfoot departmental employe, who should decide that in his opinion "the law had been violated," and pass the doom on to the Secretary for his O. K.

Mr. Kenyon is discovering that his purpose is not a popular one. The live stock exchanges generally protest against the passage of the bills. They believe, just as the more intelligent stock producers believe, that no man, no bureau, should be given such authority and drastic power over any industry. The ostensible reason for this legislation is found in recent recessions of cattle prices, which the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange says were the direct result of the agitation of the Trade Commission" and the Agricultural Department, which have not given the same publicity to the recent recovery of prices.

Mr. Kenyon and his friends assume this legislation will benefit the cattlemen. But Jos. Montague of San Angelo, Texas, at Kansas City, on July 22, said quite positively that, "Our cattlemen are opposed to Government control of facilities for marketing live stock. We have fought out our battles down there with natural conditions and won out: but we cannot go up against such conditions as would be brought out by Government control of public utilities and hope to hold our own." E. H. Grubb, one of the largest and best known stockmen in the Rocky Mountain country, a few days ago at Denver said: "There is not a bureau or department in Washington that does not know more about running the farmer and stockman's business than the farmer does himself. Every time I go to Washington I find paternalism more rampant than ever; and it has got so that they actually do not think there is any way to pass a law for the betterment of conditions in any industry without providing a bureau to administer the law. Congress passes a law and puts in all the stipulations that can be conceived, and then, for fear that they may have forgotten something, the lawmakers give some secretary authority to make rules and regulations that shall have the same effect as though they had enacted them into laws."

The *National Stockman and Farmer*, after recapitulating Ass't Sec'y Ousley's variant of the Federal Trade Commission's plan of control, says: In other words, this complicated [packing] business should be further complicated by Federal, state and municipal 'supervision'—a fair specimen of official logic. . . . Must the meddling hands of official incompetence be laid on this business—Federal, state and municipal hands? Let us have no more control whether disguised as supervision or as something else. The producer and the consumer will fare better if they throw into the sewer all such quack remedies for their present ills."

The Nebraska Live Stock Growers' Ass'n, recently in convention at Lincoln, went on record as opposed to the Kendrick bill, the Kenyon bill not then having been offered; and a member said: "It is the feeling here that one of these bills is Democratic and one Republican, presumably so ordered by the moving spirits to elicit support from both parties." Showing what has here been said before and what this has been written to impress on the reader, that the paternalism that is beginning to curse all American business, notably the packing industry and the grain trade, is not restricted to any one party, but is the motive behind the legislation of demagogues and the made-in-Germany type of statesmen of both parties.

THE "Co-operative Crop Reporting Service," begun some time ago in Wisconsin and put into operation on June 1 in Illinois, is now to be extended to Michigan, by a combination of the state crop reporting service hitherto directed by the Secretary of State with that of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. In addition to the reporters of the Bureau the coöperative service will have the reports of nearly 3,000 others now making reports to the Secretary of State who will collaborate with Field Agent W. H. Church for the production of a comprehensive state report, worked out in detail not heretofore possible

THE WHEAT HARVEST

WE HAVE editorially and in our market columns rather held more recently to the belief that this year's yield of wheat would be disappointing. Harvesting reports verify this, and crop experts have so persistently released figures on the reduced yields in specific counties and states that a situation now exists which, in spite of the reported disappointing yields, may still over emphasize the actual loss. The Eastern export trade, on whom buyers and foreign governments depend for advance information, are apparently fully convinced that the total spring and winter wheat crop of this country will hardly exceed 950,000,000 bus., and they are accordingly inquiring through their Southwestern connections as to the probability of producers demanding more than the Government minimum guaranty. Information from a well posted employee of the Food Administration, just returned from extended travels overseas. is that with the exception of Hungary, where good crops prevail, a serious shortage is everywhere prevalent. This and similar official Food Administration bullish news releases are offset by private reports to the effect that the export demands prior to February 1920, when new-crop Southern hemisphere wheat will be ready, will not be in excess of the surplus available from our crop. As this issue of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER goes to press, alarming reports are going out from private reports, Mr. Snow predicting that, with the continuance of probable growing and harvesting conditions, a winter wheat crop of only 750,000,000 bushels and suggesting for spring wheat a small crop of poor quality.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION

THERE can be no criticism of the perennial attempt to ascertain "the cost of producing wheat" or any other commodity. Indeed, the sooner farmers ascertain their own costs of operation and the costs' relations to their saleable products, and the sooner the grain dealer learns to the fraction of a mill what it costs to handle a bushel of grain through his elevator, the sooner will each be in a position to make a merchandising profit on his business. It is the absence of this information which will hereafter keep the farmer in the "poor white" class and the elevator man just a hanger-on in his occupation, not particularly useful to his patrons or to himself. The grain dealer who has not consulted the trained accountant in order to have his bookkeeping system gone over by a real expert to point out its deficiencies and to correct them and to start him right, is not doing his business or himself justice.

The ascertainment of cost, however, cannot be other than distinctly a personal equation. No two elevators will arrive at the same cost, any more than two farmers will show the same "cost." There is not alone the physical peculiarities of the farm or elevator to affect the cost of operation but the personality of the operator or farmer himself has its own peculiar effect. Neither of these factors of the computation can be set down as a constant one; wherefore, since to these must be added the factor of environment, which is as inconstant as men themselves, no computation based on many submitted data can be accepted as other than as a tentative criterion, although the cost arrived at in this way may be, as in the case of data re handling wheat, a fair statement of the average cost in the state submitting the data. If, therefore, a computation based on a great number of statements submitted shows a cost in excess of 8c per bushel for wheat, that average may be accepted as true, although for any individual elevator it might not be true at all—just as the average of several thousand statements of the growing condition of wheat in Kansas, say, would indicate the true condition for a whole state, but perhaps a false condition for any selected locality reporting.

Dealers, therefore, must not be misled by any such general showing of the cost of handling wheat into the belief that any particular figure of cost would be true as to each. Each should make his own calculation based on his own record and use it and not some other man's "cost" to reduce his own. A comparison of the factors used by others in one's own computation is advisable as a guide, but to that extent only can another person's cost be regarded as useful.

COMPLAINT ON FAIR PRICES

THE Indiana Federation of Farmers' Ass'ns has begun its "fight for a fair price for wheat," as Gen. Sec'y Taylor of Indianapolis chooses to call it. And he is quoted as having said that the figures compiled by Sec'y Riley as elevator operation costs "will not bear close inspection." Mr. Taylor in the hearing of this writer, on July 2, said distinctly that he then had in his possession no data whatever as to operation costs and was glad to have the data Mr. Riley then gave him. Whence this subsequent information, on the basis of which he thus summarily sets aside the results Mr. Riley in good faith and absolutely in the interest of truth compiled after months of hard work gathering the data?

"The scarcest thing in the business world," some one has said, "is exact information. Most men are mere guessers. And guessers are almost universally wrong. Men and concerns who are supplied with full and accurate knowledge of their branch of business are rare. These rare concerns are the ones which build up big, substantial business structures because they are in position to give their customers a helpful service not elsewhere obtainable. The same rule would apply to farmers as well. The world is woefully ignorant."

The farmers complained much when grain dealers did not take in margins 50% of the actual cost of handling grain through the elevator but made their money merchandising the grain. Farmers then complained because they saw that the competent elevator men made some money as merchants and the farmers guessed that the dealer's wealth (if he acquired it) came out of their pockets—the ignorant agitator holding an Equity promoter's job told them so and they wanted to believe it because it wasn't true. Farmers complain now because, having achieved their hearts' desire, a high fixed price, the grain dealer can no longer exercise his own judgment in buying and selling and so for the first time in the history of the grain trade he is compelled to charge farmers what it actually costs to handle grain. And in Indiana farmers are raising $200,000 to fight "straw men" their leaders are manufacturing out of the character of their guessing.

INSPECTING WHEAT

THE Grain Corporation Zone Agents have put out in circular form to all licensees notice that the Standard Rules for the grading of wheat and the taking of dockage will be enforced strictly and literally, the notice containing directions for the guidance of country buyers. We need not repeat them here or now. The rules by this time are familiar to every buyer of wheat; if they are not, the ignorant man is not among our readers.

But we can understand that some even of our own readers may be negligent in the matter of providing themselves with all the mechanical appliances necessary to use the rules and directions precisely. We cannot too strongly deprecate such neglect. It is bound to result in costly experience. In the first place, the farmer, in these days, when he has a hired and a volunteer adviser at his elbow, as well as his back, watching and criticising for him every deal he makes with anyone else but a farmer, is captious and easily disgruntled, and he has the Grain Corporation behind him. You can't afford to give him any excuse to make trouble, and he'll not be a farmer "in good standing" if he doesn't. In the second place, missing grade on a car or two of priced wheat means a money loss greater than the cost of a complete outfit including record books and fountain pen, when use of the apparatus would have saved a misgrading. Buy now and start right.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures rep senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ref ence:

	July 26.	July 19.	July 27.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	15,363,000	7,701,000	12,713,
Primary shipments....	2,822,000	1,386,000	4,514,
Receipts since July 1.	26,887,000	11,523,000	28,828,
Visible	13,255,000	6,482,000	8,169,
Available, July 19....	7,787,000	6,523,000	5,396,
Canadian vis., July 19	10,987,000	11,423,000	6,001,
Exports, U. S.....	4,187,000	7,977,000	3,949,
Exports, world's.....	9,723,000	12,544,000	12,746,
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,489,000	3,100,000	5,498,
Primary shipments....	1,756,000	1,856,000	2,554,
Receipts since Nov. 1.	145,496,000	143,007,000	232,885,
Visible	3,143,000	3,849,000	10,092,
Exports, U. S.....	.....	47,000	396,
Exports, world's.....	2,549,000	1,800,000	613,
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	5,702,000	5,000,000	6,108,
Primary shipments....	3,236,000	4,104,000	3,995,
Receipts since Aug. 1.	294,250,000	288,548,000	336,532,
Visible	19,317,000	17,968,000	9,507,
Exports, U. S.....	706,000	1,005,000	1,595,
Exports, world's.....	790,000	1,032,000	3,522,
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	254,000	230,000	236,
Shipments, 6 markets.	85,000	64,000	57,
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	418,000	515,000	470,
Shipments, 9 markets.	110,000	147,000	121,
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	360,000	353,000	246,
Shipments, 16 markets	149,000	149,000	90,
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	469,000	547,000	521,
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	13,210,000	12,741,000	12,685,
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.....	73,438,000	44,716,000	38,757,
Lard, lbs.....	25,431,000	11,119,000	25,956,
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.50	$16.00	$16
Hogs	22.20	21.85	18.
Sheep	11.00	9.80	12.
Lambs	17.45	17.75	18.
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	246	242	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, July.....	$55.00	$53.40	$...
Lard, July.....	34.20	33.75	26
S. R. Sides, July.....	28.95	28.00	24.
Corn—			
July $1.95		$1.90	$1.54¼
September	1.95⅜-½	1.90⅝-⅞	1.56¼-
December	1.66⅛-¼	1.61⅜-½	.....
Oats—			
July $0.79⅞		$0.80¾	$0.76¼
September	.80¼-⅜	.80¾-⅞	.69⅝-
December	.82⅞-83	.82⅝-¾	.....

HANDLING YELLOW HARD WHEATS

IT HAS developed that a considerable proportion Illinois winter wheat is this year grading "Yello Hard" wheat and is being discounted in the te minal markets. Yet in the neighborhoods when that kind of wheat is coming, there is also a greate quantity of hard winter than yellow. Now, if deale who must handle this yellow wheat will read th grading rules (last two sections under subhea Class III) they will see that by resorting to th simple expedient of mixing their dark and the ye low receipts in proportions to make all hard, the will, so far as color is concerned, remove the li bility to loss of money on that account. There no great difficulty in doing this. A little care whe unloading from the wagons to loft the two colo into separate bins, and then in mixing the whe when loading, in order to conform to the "hard wi ter" rule, is all that is needed; and every elevato which habitually handles wheat should be in a pos tion to do this. If it is not, the owner is not doin himself justice as a grain merchant by this negle of his opportunities.

EDITORIALETTES

THE railroads are appealing to those who kno they will need fertilizers to buy now and ge them moved before they are actually neede and give the roads business when it is in place comparatively slow.

THE farmers of the Northwest, who most suffe from dockage in grading wheat, are just beginnin to find out that "there is only one way to beat th dockage game and that is to keep the dockage a home."

SHIPPERS will find the letter of A. E. Mann, Ger Agt. L. & N. R. R. Co. at St. Louis, in the Letter Bo of much importance to them. Read it.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
President and Contributing Editor.
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TERS on subjects of interest to those d in the grain trade, news items, reports ops, grain movement, new grain firms, rain elevators, contemplated improve- and cars leaking grain in transit are ed.

ADVERTISING value of The Price t-Grain Reporter as a medium for ng the buying power of the grain eleva- en is unquestioned. The character and r of advertisements in its columns tell worth. If you would be classed with ading firms catering to the grain trade, your announcements in the trade's only ', which is always first to get the live, date news to its readers.

ERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain or machinery and supply houses and of sible grain firms who seek to serve dealers are solicited.

HICAGO, JULY 30, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

ne private reporters say that all of a bumper corn crop have van- as the result of a few days of vinds last week in some of the ng producing states. They say up to Thursday last rains would bly have saved the crop, but for hree last days of the week the was high and temperatures d 100°. This led to firing and deterioration. Our own reports, on conditions up to July 23-25, do confirm these alarming reports. ot in a few localities, nowhere in is, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas conditions at the middle of last indicative of disaster, although it be admitted that reports written e end of the week were less confi- of a crop than those written r.

Government August crop report ected, however, to show some re- n in the prospective yield, which given as 2,815,000,000 bus. in the returns; and while the par yield re rises steadily until October, the e may have more than offset this. possible damage to the corn crop any hopes of a materially lower for all foodstuffs for the next Any reduction in the corn yield aterially affect the price of meats, rought as it affects feeds has been ly increasing for some weeks past. ry area was first noted in Mon- some months ago, and spread into n North Dakota, and thence west- and southeastward to the corn Alberta has been badly hurt, as e northern section of the Pacific In fact, with the exception of otton Belt and New England the agricultural sections of the coun- e now involved.

what extent corn has been dam- annot be accurately determined as At this moment we believe the e is more anticipated than It is a matter of history, how- hat the yield is in direct propor- o the rainfall in July, and this esembles previous drought-affect- rs. The precipitation during July ut three times as valuable as that June or in August, as the burn- the tassel will prevent proper pollenization, and every day of continued dry and hot weather may reduce the prospective yield.

The world's price level on wheat and corn is rapidly being adjusted to that prevailing in the United States. It has always been said that the ownership of 10 per cent of a grain crop would be given control of the price, but the Government owns about 25 per cent of the world's crop and has set an arbitrary price on it of $2.26 basis, track Chicago, for the No. 1 grade. In consequence prices in Canada are affected and in Winnipeg are now nearly 20c above the guaranteed figure in this country, while in Argentina September sold at $2.26.

There has been a material change in the world's wheat situation as the result of a material reduction in the outlook in this country. Snow says that threshing returns from the winter wheat belt are now suggesting a yield of around 750,000,000 bus., or nearly 250,000,000 bus. less than the prospective crop early in the spring, and, of course, the condition of the spring wheat crop has been materially lowered by various causes of damage. Much of the wheat this year is expected to be light weight and quality generally unfavorable, although the dry, hot weather has somewhat improved the quality of Western wheat. Recent excessive rains in the East, however, caught some of the grain in the shock. There is no shortage of wheat in the United States, however, the exportable surplus probably being around 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bus., or all Europe will call for before the Southern hemisphere begins to ship. The total crop for the country is probably around 950,000,000 bus. Canada has suffered heavy losses, some reports claiming only half a crop in southern Saskatchewan and in Alberta. Expectations are for a smaller acreage in Argentina and Australia this season, and the western European crops are rather short, although there are unofficial good reports from Russia. Financial conditions will probably determine the amount of wheat that Europe will take.

Added to the losses of corn and wheat in this country is a material reduction in the prospective oat crop, and also of rye and barley. Blight and hot weather cut down the yield of the three grains and threshing returns have been disappointing. Western Europe fodder grain crops are short this season on account of drought, and there will be no real surplus throughout the world for a year at least. In the Argentine rains have damaged the corn, and it is estimated that much of the crop is unfit for export.

Congressional action on the high cost of living is emphasized in Washington messages, but it is hard to determine in what way this "grandstand holler" will affect the situation. The economic unsoundness of the fixed wheat price is becoming more apparent, and the rush outwardly of all commodities cannot do other than keep prices up and force them to higher levels; while the Government's failure to sell its own unused reserves in the effort to prevent a fall in prices has aggravated the trouble at home and abroad and resulted in much waste of good food by reported decomposition and spoilage.

Grain Market Summary.

Primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the week follow:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918
Wheat	15,363,000	7,701,000	12,713,000
Corn	2,489,000	3,100,000	5,498,000
Oats	5,702,000	5,000,000	6,108,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	23,554,000	24,119,000
Preceding week	15,801,000	21,474,000
Since July 1	57,238,000	68,973,000

Corn futures showed fair activity the past week, and the undertone was decidedly strong as the result of continued dry and hot weather over the belt, which caused some damage to the crop, but the claims of deterioration were not given circulation, and efforts were made to curtail trading to some extent. Rains would have had a decidedly beneficial effect, but extremely high temperatures Friday and Saturday, combined with lack of rain, led to considerable short covering and also local buying, and the close was at a net gain of 4¾c. Old crop deliveries were neglected, but gained 4⅝@5c. Cash grain sold at new high figures on the crop, with white and yellow at $2 and over.

Oats acted heavy the greater part of the week, and, while advancing to new high figures on the crop, early reacted sharply on hedging and profit-taking sales and closed with the near deliveries ¼@⅞c lower, July leading, while December gained ¼c. The week's range was only 2⅝@3¼, December leading. Part of the strength toward the last was derived from corn. Threshing returns were disappointing, but the price has advanced so much of late as to put domestic grain above a profit import basis with the United Kingdom. Domestic call showed some improvement.

Cash wheat values strengthened somewhat the past week, especially on hard winters, which were taken freely by millers. The reduction in the spring wheat prospects had some effect. Dark No. 2 hard at Kansas City sold as high as $2.65, or 48c above the basic figure in that market. Minneapolis millers were the buyers there, while Buffalo bought at Chicago. Bulk of the ordinary No. 1 and No. 2 hard here brought 1@2c over the basic figures, with fancy higher. No. 1 and No. 2 red sold at ½@1c over. Spring wheats in keen demand with as high as $3 paid at Minneapolis, and $2.69 at Chicago. Range of prices the past week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close July 26, 1919.	Close July 19, 1919.	Close July 27, 1918.
Corn—					
July	$1.96¾	$1.92	$1.95	$1.90	$1.55¾
Sept.	1.96½	1.92¼	1.95½	1.90⅞	1.56⅝
Dec.	1.67⅝	1.62	1.66¼	1.61½	.....
Oats—					
July	.82	.79⅜	.79⅞	.80¾	.76¼
Sept.	.82⅜	.79¼	.80¼	.80⅞	.69¾
Dec.	.84¾	.81½	.83	.82¾	...

GRAIN IMPORTS.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in May, 1918 and 1919, and during eleven months of the years named ending with May:

Grain	May 1918.	May 1919.	Ending with May, 1918.	Ending with May, 1919.
Corn	365,905	1,740,471	3,151,008	1,957,448
Oats	58,747	277,671	2,062,763	435,442
Wheat	1,267,878	1,527,748	25,954,788	9,225,130
Wh. flour	5,875	2,432	638,672	35,400
Corn from—				
Mexico	1,204	1,511	545	763
Arg'tina	353,519	361,736	1,613,119	1,706,929
Venez'la	2,635	3,230	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	99,802	120,321
Other	8,547	15,305	27,005	29,107

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to July 26	26,887,000	28,828,000	9,078,000
P. shipments to July 26	5,534,000	7,624,000	5,781,000
P. stocks on July 26	7,866,000	6,080,000	1,559,000
P. consumpt'n to July 26	16,429,000	15,350,000	6,027,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to July 26	145,796,000	232,885,000	195,822,000
P. shipments to July 26	88,207,000	119,549,000	105,918,000
P. stocks on July 26	2,811,000	8,363,000	823,000
P. consumpt'n to July 26	58,895,000	105,147,000	89,930,000

The first load of new grain this season was delivered at Walla Walla, Wash., on July 10, being barley from a nearby tract.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to July 26, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	5,017,000	4,007,000
Milwaukee	146,000	66,000
Minneapolis	3,256,000	2,137,000
Duluth	377,000	8,000
St. Louis	5,220,000	6,342,000
Toledo	871,000	826,000
Detroit	75,000	73,000
Kansas City	8,375,000	11,512,000
Peoria	264,000	216,000
Omaha	1,582,000	2,071,000
Indianapolis	1,704,000	1,570,000
Total	26,887,000	28,828,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918
St. Louis	2,875,000	1,502,000	2,720,000
Kansas City	4,885,000	2,700,000	3,763,000
Omaha	1,231,000	269,000	910,000
Toledo	562,000	288,000	568,000
Detroit	37,000	24,000	52,000
Indianapolis	982,000	622,000	954,000
Peoria	209,000	42,000	178,000
Chicago	3,476,000	1,336,000	3,120,000
Milwaukee	29,000	40,000	53,000
Minneapolis	1,016,000	762,000	395,000
Duluth	61,000	116,000	.....
Total	15,363,000	7,701,000	12,713,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
American	4,187,000	7,977,000	3,949,000
Indian	.....	.....	340,000
Argentine	3,890,000	2,510,000	7,567,000
Australian	1,576,000	1,945,000	860,000
Others	70,000	112,000	30,000
Total	9,723,000	12,544,000	12,746,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	364,136,000	236,111,000	346,451,000
Indian	5,099,000	14,060,000	34,580,000
Argentine	81,993,000	84,374,000	59,183,000
Australian	73,574,000	38,583,000	50,914,000
Others	4,230,000	3,396,000	10,286,000
Total	529,032,000	376,524,000	501,414,000
Season	.....	376,524,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
American	.....	47,000	396,000
Argentine	2,449,000	1,649,000	187,000
African	100,000	104,000	30,000
Total	2,549,000	1,800,000	613,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,502,000	25,249,000	39,098,000
Argentine	47,867,000	13,343,000	54,340,000
African	4,942,000	2,508,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,204,000
Total	56,311,000	41,194,000	95,642,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
American	706,000	1,005,000	1,595,000
Argentine	84,000	27,000	1,927,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	790,000	1,032,000	3,522,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1918, and comparisons for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	89,632,000	122,492,000	123,282,000
Argentine	23,650,000	17,451,000	39,421,000
Others	.....	880,000	50,000
Total	113,282,000	140,826,000	162,753,000
Season	.....	140,826,000	162,753,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	4,048,000	539,000	4,992,000
P. receipts to July 26	296,366,000	336,532,000	302,218,000
P. shipments to July 26	230,594,000	250,684,000	264,210,000
P. stocks on July 26	12,106,000	3,850,000	539,000
P. consumpt'n to July 26	57,714,000	82,537,000	42,461,000

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SITUATION

The Conduct of the Australian Wheat Trade During the War—Progress of Bulk Handling Reform—The Failure of the Bag Storage Method—Enormous Waste by Breakage and Vermin

It was quite apparent during the war, on perusing press items and in reading the graphic accounts of some of the notable battles, that the joining of allied interests and the closer communion of our armies was one of the many outstanding features of the four-year struggle that will have lasting benefits. As a part of the detailed movements of our Allies, much space in the American press was given to the valor and accomplishments of the Australian forces, to the men from the Antipodes, who more than proved the traditions of their parent country, and must have recalled to the great wheat handlers of the world commercial business transactions, always recognizing Australia as a surplus producing nation. THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has devoted much space both before and during the war to the Australian wheat situation, but is now privileged to submit data which might, if space permitted, be greatly elaborated but which will we hope prove interesting in its present form because we know it is authoritative on the present situation there.

The conduct of grain trade affairs in Australia is under the supervision of their states, under which plan it will doubtless continue, for Federal control seems unlikely. In fact, public utilities, railroads and all possible civic work are like grain handling, managed on government account, a factor which is of vital importance in considering the success at some time at least of the well-planned efforts of those interested in the future of Australian farm production, to install bulk handling rather than bag handling throughout this great wheat producing country.

In truth, the various governments, as they have succeeded each other, sometimes after a very short trial period, have not disproved the bulk handling method, although details thereof, if developed at all under a certain regime, might be reversed in their minutiae by the succeeding government, politics and finances, always basic factors in anything, have not lost their power in determining the progress of grain production, storage and exportation from the Australian states.

Under the bag handling plan, the financing of their great grain crops has been in the hands of less than a dozen big grain companies who have had a big job and whose co-operation and assistance has been sought and fostered by the jute interests, also enjoying a profitable monopoly and leaving nothing unturned for its maintenance. Those who contemplate and urge the change from bag to bulk handling grain have the practice of years to overcome and this is by no means a minor consideration to those who understand the British mind with its one-track purpose and its reverence for the ways of the fathers.

There are four wheat raising states in Australia. Of these South Australia took the first definite step, following a long investigation of the subject, towards installing bulk handling systems at country and terminal points. The states of New South Wales and Victoria, which have had royal commissions working for the past 15 years, more or less spasmodically, however, in considering the possible advantage of bulk handling wheat, were influenced from time to time by the political parties and the attitude of the governments which happened to be in power at the moment. Victoria sent a royal commission to the United States and Canada; received expert technical advice from Geo. Burrell of the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., whose report, by the way, was unfortunately tabled; so that that investigation apparently came to naught. West Australia secured with much expense and real serious effort similar reports; and in defense for these efforts and in view of the circumstances prevailing there, it must be recognized that obstacles of moment may have quite naturally deferred the adoption of a grain handling system which had not only been so successfully conducted in other countries but should have been wholeheartedly accepted without serious opposition in Australia.

However, four years ago the John S. Metcalf Co. of Chicago, Montreal and England, undoubtedly more fully acquainted with the Australian mind than any other engineering interest, were retained by South Australia and Victoria to investigate and report on the development of bulk handling plans as they should be formulated. South Australia, although it approved of this work and in spite of the fact that plans have been drawn, most unfortunately changed its government just when things were going nicely and the succeeding government voted that no further moneys should be spent for this work during the war, as the cost was quite an item, estimated at £1,000,000 for four terminal elevators and sixty country houses.

New South Wales in the past three years, in spite of the war expenditures, with high priced labor, materials, etc., has completed through the operati of local contractors 7,000,000 bus. storage, designed, constructed and pervised by the John S. Metcalf and when the next crop, due Janu 1920, is finished, a total storage ca ity of 11,000,000 bus. will be avail at country points in this state. Sydney terminal elevator on Glebe land, designed for 6,500,000 bus., is being rushed to the completion fo 500,000 bus. Early in May the pou of concrete with fine progress thro out was a great sight and pleasure those who have given so many year this work. The completion of this crete storage by January, 1920, temporary facilities for conve wheat into the storage, will provi first step in terminal storage and dling facilities for the export sur wheat of New South Wales. The w ing house for this enormous elev will be finished the following y when Sydney will be ready to ha all bulk cargoes with the maximun ficiency.



SYDNEY TERMINAL ELEVATOR YARDS, N. S. W.
Note grain cars: Only 60 real box cars operated on N. S. W. Railways.

The country wheat storage facil now under construction in New S Wales are storage bins only; with porary legs for filling, emptying turning over, which are, however, satisfactory for the present. They so placed that they will function erly until the turn over to the house which will be built is poss probably for the 1920-1921 crop.

This detail towards completing country facilities of the state, like things, however, depends on finances; but in the meanwhile farming and wheat handling pe have very excellent storage facil which should, however, be supplem ed by complete working house facil to realize the full value of bulk dling. These country elevators are cidedly interesting, as indicated several photographs shown equipped with enormous tanks, different from the American pra where many grades and varieties it desirable to construct just as m and small tanks as is possible. country storage is termed "Emer cy," made imperative by the se losses caused by the mice plague.

We also illustrate the costly re cf this practice where very many mous wheat stacks collapsed, s quently to the mouse plague. roofing fell in and the rains soake grain so that during the heat of following summer weevil developed the total loss was severe. The pr concrete storage in New South W may therefore quite rightly be te "Emergency," when it is realized thousands of bags were burned t rid of the awful stench and hun of thousands of tons of wheat wer stroyed in this and other ways, o value partially saved through feeding to cattle. This local de



COUNTRY WHEAT STORAGE AND GIN POLE



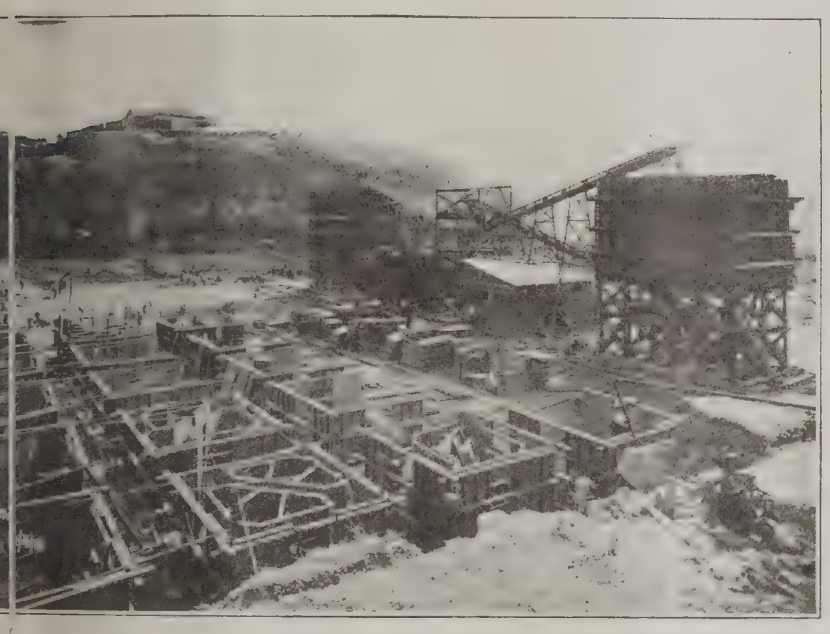
TERMINAL TIERING MACHINE



OLD AND NEW WHEAT STORAGE AT NARROMINE, N. S. W.

g livestock producers was stimue to the utmost.

t will of course be understood that ig ordinary crop years the dryof the climate permits the safe re of wheat in bagged stacks. It ly when unusual conditions make ressary to hold export surpluses o he second year that factors arise i have caused serious loss. This shown especially during the war when shortage in ship bottoms d it necessary to carry over from o year huge stacks of wheat. It



DNEY TERMINAL ELEVATOR, N. S. W.—Note excavation of solid rock.

uring this time that the mice t prevailed which has done more ny other one agency to forward option of the bulk handling of in Australia.

our purpose in submitting this nal account of the Australian situation to duly recognize the us efforts of the various state ments towards conserving in essible degree the full value of wheat for the benefits of their s and to give the world the surpected. The state of West Aus- for instance, where the political on was possibly more than un- chaotic, did not fail in a single e, as one government succeeded r, to approve a bulk handling m as a part of their policy, k of time to execute such plans ted carrying through the sincere and good intention of each gov- t to do what they realized must e for the handling of their great



APSED WHEAT STACK—THE MICE PLAGUE

harvesting machinery will be lost. These header machines are wonderful affairs, doing all the work in the field to the final bagging of the wheat; and yet although a certain small percentage of this machine equipment might have to be discarded, it is known by the farm machinery trade that the life of such equipment is short under any circumstances and that the great advantages, in countless ways, of the bulk handling grain system offset a thousand to one any small loss to the individual farmer that would result from scrapping present equipment.

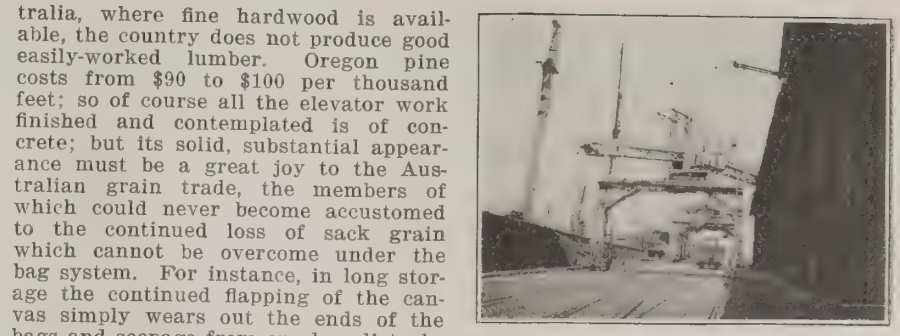
The Victorian government, after considering this subject quite thoroughly, felt that their peculiar conditions justified designing their own country elevator plans. They did this, contemplating grain storage bins only, and made two requests for tenders, resulting in bids missing by 75 per cent the price at which the same work under not radically different conditions was being handled in New South Wales. Victorian draftsmen are now working on plans for a terminal elevator, but the outcome of this program will certainly be that elevator experts will ultimately be called in for the designing and supervision of the terminal and country grain handling plans of the state. Another great sum of money will be charged up to experience, but in the final analysis Victoria will be just as well represented with adequate bulk handling systems as the other states.

It is quite generally known that lumber prices in the wheat raising districts in Australia are prohibitive, because with the exception of West Australia, where fine hardwood is available, the country does not produce good easily-worked lumber. Oregon pine costs from $90 to $100 per thousand feet; so of course all the elevator work finished and contemplated is of concrete; but its solid, substantial appearance must be a great joy to the Australian grain trade, the members of which could never become accustomed to the continued loss of sack grain which cannot be overcome under the bag system. For instance, in long storage the continued flapping of the canvas simply wears out the ends of the bags and seepage from one bag disturbs another and finally the outside tiers give way entirely. It is interesting also to note that in spite of this apparent total loss in a stack, which was caused by the mice plague, as shown in photograph here, thousands of bag interiors when reached show perfectly good hard wheat. This is due to the fact that the caking over of the top and sides, following repeated rains and baking process, protects the inner wheat. The removal of this shell of caked wheat calls for the use of pick and shovel.

The ways of the common, ordinary garden variety of field mice call for close study for their elimination and the reduction of damage through their ravages during the mice plague year. They scamper in between the piled bags, nibble a little here and a little there; but the awful loss resultant is not through grain consumed but is due to the undermining of the stacks and the consequent collapse. A government chemist, one of many, employed to reduce this mice spoilage, made a great discovery and as a result in the year following the mice plague installed a system that is now quite generally used and which has proved a complete protection against mice. His simple discovery was to apply his knowledge that mice go out to play every night and more particularly that they must have a good sized front yard to play in. He therefore built an unbroken corrugated iron fence entirely surrounding and close up to the stack of wheat, placing several runways from the bags on to the top of the fence. A second iron fence was then erected, converging at several place to pits filled with water and poison gas; and it was immediately discovered, in using this mice round-up, that men with shovels must be employed at the pits to shovel out the dead mice. We illustrate with this article the results of four nights' work at one stack.

In considering the installation of bulk handling grain systems, we naturally recognize the dismantling of bag handling plants, which are not at all important in the aggregate. One of these is illustrated here, showing the traveling gantry at Perth, West Australia. It is operated by electricity and is located on the dock side of the receiving warehouse. A similar installation at Darling, Ireland, Sydney, and a limited number of mechanical pilers operating at the terminals are practically the only equipment required for the bag handling method. The country wagons so familiar to all who have read anything of Australian life, with their 15 tons of bagged wheat, and the little wheat cars or trams will quite willingly be discarded into the limbo of forgotten days when the railroads of the states build a suitable number of regular box cars and handle grain in bulk in the very near future. These cars are now being built in New South Wales, but in that state only. They are not an immediate necessary part of the system of bulk handling for Victoria, South Australia and West Australia, where the drier climate permits of the safe carriage of wheat in the usual 15-ton cars, provided adequate tarpaulin protection is provided against casual rains.

An important issue, the rapid development of which in the United States in recent years must also favorably appeal to the Australian grain trade, is the opportunity for more definitely and satisfactorily grading wheat. Under the bagged method there were two grades, "F. A. Q." and "Not F. A. Q." This means that the farmers' wheat is either "full average quality" or not; and you can picture the "holler" that would go up among American farmers if their grain was graded this way. As a matter of fact, with only two or three kinds of wheat in any one vicinity in Australia, the country storage in large units is desirable, a condition not paralleled in our country, as mentioned above. The continuance of Gov-



TERMINAL BAG LOADING SYSTEM



N. S. W. GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS 300,000-bushel plant at The Rock—Start of moving forms May 17, 1918, using theingenious trewhella jack, finally satisfactory, but bent rods were all too frequent inits early use



HALF MILLION MICE WEIGHING EIGHT TONS.

ernment operation in Australia eliminates country competition and for a time it is self evident that bulk storage must be provided on an enormous scale at comparatively few points. Such elevators now completed have provided wagon hoppers, four wide, to facilitate quick unloading.

There has been some complaint, always inevitable, about the pool system, but when facts are known this government plan has given more than 95% of the farmers of Australia three or four times as much for their wheat as would



N. S. W. GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS.
300,000-Bushel Plant, the Rock, Completed Plant December, 1918.

have been received otherwise. The *modus operandi* of this pooling system has proven as additionally attractive to the bulk handling system in the important feature of furnishing negotiable certificates to farmers. Prior to the establishment of the government pool during the war, the great wheat dealers of Australia issued to the farmers receipts for the grain that went into their bags on a rather indefinite basis, partly explained when we recognize the high prices of bags (at a shilling each) and the natural desire of the farmer to



FIRST BOX CARS IN AUSTRALIA.
Two of 60 box freight cars constructed by the N. S. W. Government Railways for bulk grain and general merchandise, November, 1918.

cram every possible pound into the bag, a practice not always conducive to receipts for full weight as tendered by the dealers. The latter furthermore under the old plan had first call on the purchase of such wheat as was stored on their ground.

Many interesting side lights of practice entirely unfamiliar to the American farmer enter into this bag method of handling Australian wheat. In the first place, the bags are called "Chapman corn sacks," and in the early days great variance in the weight of wheat contained gradually worked out the present plan, lived up to with surprising exactness, of putting 180 pounds of wheat into each sack. The country and terminal labor unions urge their members in "lumping" filled sacks to sit down and rest if the particular farmers' wheat being stacked has been loaded too heavily. These wheat lumpers earn $5 a day in the terminals and practically as much in the country, and when you consider that the toting of 180-pound bags up the climbing stair of wheat bags to a height of 20 tiers is part of their day's work, we can truthfully say that they earn the $5. When wheat stack space is limited, or for other reasons the buyer is willing to chance storing higher than 20 bags, he is likely to find his judgment is rather expensive. Long practice has proven that about 20 bags is the highest stacking safely possible because the life of the stack is contingent on the bursting pressure of the bottom page.

During the past year wheat stacks have been rebagged, particularly any that are two years old. Since the armistice shipments to England have been rushed forward and their entire purchase of the crops of 1915, 1916 and 1917 will be practically entirely exported before any of the American crop of 1919 is available for export.

The present year, therefore, will eliminate what has been a very trying experience for our Australian friends. Like other good results from calamitous affairs, a decided impetus has been given the bulk handling of Australian grain under war conditions. It has been proven so much easier to turn over bulk grain than to unsack, spread out and recondition bagged grain, together with the endless other advantages of the bulk handling system, the success of which might have been contingent for many, many years to come on the financial and political status of Australian states that it has during the war made rapid strides and will from now on save much time and anxiety for the grain trade of Australia and provide a more dependable source of information as to the probable exports to be expected from year to year by wheat importing countries.

NO FUTURE CONTRACTS.

Rep. French of Idaho has become a link in the endless chain of those who expect to bring El Dorado to the farmer and the consumer by prohibiting the making of contracts for future delivery grain, etc. He would make speculation a felony, carrying a penalty of not less than six months nor more than three years in the penitentiary. His bill provides "that any person or body of persons buying or selling futures of any article or articles pertaining to necessities of life, who, either in his individual capacity or as an officer, agent or employer of a corporation or member of a partnership, shall store any such article or articles for the purposes of cornering the market or affecting the market price thereof, or for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years." Thus again we have the sure evidences of the immortality of bunk.

A. S. & W. Crop Report.

The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co., dated June 26, said in part: This week's crop conditions are more optimistic than last week's. This is especially true of corn. Cotton has improved greatly in the South. The wheat crop in the far Northwest is turning out better than anticipated, although the drought areas in this section are very extensive. There was some damage to small grains and hay in the Eastern States. The spring wheat belt has been seriously injured by too much water, rust, blight and hot weather.

FROM WASHINGTON

Self-Defense by Owners of Packing Houses Is Resented by Members of Congress.—Proponents of the Sentimental Economic Philosophy—New Bills.

By JOHN GLEISSNER.

The Federal Trade Commission has undertaken an investigation of the methods used by packers in buying cattle and hogs, in response to a resolution of the Senate introduced by Senator Harris of Georgia. The resolution directs that especial attention be given to alleged discrimination which would operate to the disadvantage of Southern livestock producers. This is the first definite action against the packers since the introduction of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills and the publication of the report of the Federal Trade Commission charging the packers with endeavoring to gain control of the Nation's foodstuffs, although there has been much talk in the Senate.

Senator Kendrick has charged that the packers are carrying on a nation-wide propaganda to prevent passage of regulatory legislation. And now comes William Kent, former congressman from California, and now a member of the Tariff Commission, who announces the formation of a national marketing committee to prevent what he believes is an effort of the packers to stop agitation for the Kenyon bill through this propaganda. Kent said an effort will be made to "create enlightened public opinion concerning waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products, and to promote and foster proper marketing agencies, standardization of agricultural products, proper warehouse systems, expert marketing services in various states, and uniformity in methods by states in inaugurating investigation and demonstration work in marketing."

CEREAL PRICE ADVANCES.

In the six years between April 1913 and April 1919 flour increased in retail price 118 per cent, according to figures obtained by the Department of Labor from the principal cities of the country. This is a greater percentage of increase than for any other commodity except lard, which increased 123 per cent. Four other commodities registered more than 100 per cent rise. They are: Bacon, 114 per cent; potatoes, 107 per cent; ham and corn meal, 100 per cent each. The average retail price of flour on April 15, 1919, was 7.2 cents per pound in the principal cities. This was an increase of 9 per cent in a year, and an increase of 6 per cent in a month. Flour prices were lowest in Kansas City and Omaha and other cities near the grain-producing and milling areas. They were higher in seaboard manufacturing cities where flour or grain must be transported longer distances. The average price of a pound of corn meal on April 15 was 6 cents, a decline of 16 per cent in a year, and an increase of 2 per cent in a month.

TO FIGHT GRAIN PESTS.

The Department of Agriculture is taking steps to protect grain growers against flag smut, take-all and other plant diseases. Liberal funds become available with the passage of the Department of Agriculture appropriation act to carry out the war on diseases. The appropriation for the investigation of black rust and stripe rust is $100,000 and for the destruction of barberry bushes and other vegetation on which the spores of this disease originate, $150,000. Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to meet the emergency caused by flag smut, take-all, helminthosporium and other soil and seed infecting diseases. Hessian flies and chinch bugs come in for their share of attention. Provisions are made for a special investigation of these pests, for which $147,060 is provided. The European corn borer, which has become established in Massachusetts and other states near by, will be made the subject of an immediate and thorough attack. Funds for this are $250,000.

Farmers' coöperative associations similar bodies would be exempt the provisions of the Federal anti laws under terms of a bill introd by Representative Hersman, Calif Senator Capper, Kansas, has a si bill pending in the Senate. Fear anti-trust laws is said to be curta activities of many of the coöper societies.

The Bureau of Markets will sen perts to Kansas to help in the ap tion of new inspection standards. action of the Department follow urgent telegraphic request from Henry J. Allen, who also asks re of low-grade standards. He ch that in many places country b were overestimating low-grade w and as a consequence were suff losses of from 15 to 25 cents a b

Many farmers of central Kansa reported as this year using elect to thresh their wheat. Power is nished by two large plants on the S Hill River, 25 miles apart, whic connected and supply scores of vi and farms. The company has equ large motor trucks with electric m and these travel about to the va farms connected with the power A dollar an hour is charged for th of the machinery and the services attendant. Power is extra. The c for the first ten kilowatt hours cents per kilowatt, ranging dow five cents a kilowatt for all hours 500. Half time is charged when farmer is compelled to stop his ma ery because of a breakdown. C are frequently run a mile to farm directly connected with the lines. farmers use the machinery for gri feed and chopping ensilage and in farm operations. Farmers say el ity is much cheaper and reduces g the danger from fire, which alwa isted when the old steam power en were used. Here are some figure nished by the company of the s operations: 980 bushels, 12 hours rent $19.70, equipment $12, total $ cost 2.6 cents a bushel. 930 bu 13½ hours, current $12.10, equi $13.50, total $25.60; cost 2.7 ce bushel. 1,209 bushels, 14½ hours rent $15.20, equipment $14.50, $29.70; cost 2.4 cents a bushel.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PR

Following are the import and prices of below mentioned commo on dates named, as averaged b Bureau of Foreign and Domestic merce, import prices being valu foreign markets and export prices at the time of exportation:

IMPORT PRICES.

	May, 1918.	Aug., 1918.	Nov., 1918.	Feb., 1919.
Rice, lbs....	$0.040	$0.047	$0.068	$0.050
Wheat, bu..	1.96	1.50	1.68	1.49
Flour, bbl...	8.22	9.55	12.33	6.04
Cotton, lb...	.421	.470	.347	.258
Eggs, doz...	.285	.376	.325	.292
Jute, ton....	62.20	85.11	75.21	162.60
Sisal grass, ton	384.54	398.62	304.16	300.25
Hides,calf,lb.	.356	.461	.184	.487
Cattle, lb...	.228	.228	.222	.230
Beef, fr.....	.150	.129	.246	.156
Cheese, lb..	.413	.383	.307	.719
Flaxseed,bu.	2.14	2.88	2.93	2.71
Beans, bu...	4.53	4.64	4.16	4.28
Onions, bu..	.939	1.18	1.48	1.16
Potatoes, bu.	1.36	1.14	.916	1.04

EXPORT PRICES.

Barley, bu..	1.90	1.56	1.20	1.88
Corn, bu....	1.82	1.74	1.31	1.57
Rice, lb.....	.073	.08	.077	.08
Wheat, bu..	2.25	2.35	2.33	2.40
Wheat flour.	11.15	11.18	11.53	11.30
Cotton, lb...	.307	.31	.325	.315
Eggs, doz...	.34	.361	.44	.454
Hay, ton....	32.73	31.50	30.22	29.47
Beef,cnd.,lb.	.315	.423	.403	.404
Fresh, lb	.21	.243	.244	.234
Pkld., lb..	.178	.23	.192	.196
Oleo oil, lb..	.214	.227	.241	.273
Tallow, lb..	.181	.183	.182	.156
Hams,etc.,lb.	.278	.291	.30	.302
Lard, lb....	.267	.266	.281	.274
Neut.lard,lb.	.265	.27	.297	.286
Butter, lb...	.387	.418	.44	.467
Lard cpds.,lb.	.223	.235	.236	.236
Pork,pkld.,lb.	.24	.213	.208	.229

A solid train load of peanut o first on record, was recently sh from Seattle consigned to Cincinn finers. The oil totaled 240,000 gal was all from Asia.

ANTI-DUST CAMPAIGN.

An appropriation of $50,000 made by the United States Grain Corporation at the suggestion of Wheat Director Barnes, to conduct an active grain dust explosion campaign during the coming year in grain mills and elevators, has been announced. At the request of Mr. Barnes, Dr. D. H. Price and Mr. Geo. W. Brown of the Bureau of Chemistry have been detailed to cover the entire field of safety for grain and flour storage in the interests of the Grain Corporation.

During nearly two years ending July 1, in which the Corporation handled almost $2,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs bought in America and sold abroad, it suffered not a dollar in fire loss. So strongly did Mr. Barnes feel that this record of his organization was due to the efficiency of the Bureau of Chemistry in its investigation into the causes and prevention of fires that he has asked the Department of Agriculture to detail several of its experts for the continuation of the work. A staff under the leadership of Dr. Price and Mr. Brown will cover the safety field for the grain industry. In coöperation with them will work the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which, through its inspection force, contributed greatly to the Grain Corporation's freedom from fire loss.

For its own protection the Grain Corporation believes that there must be a more complete understanding throughout the country of explosions and their prevention to protect its own stocks scattered broadly throughout the country and it is intended to carry on a widespread educational and preventive campaign which will be followed with great interest.

While it is not a matter of common knowledge that grain dust, and flour itself when mixed in cetrain proportions of air and exposed to a spark, explodes like gasoline in a cylinder, many of the most destructive elevator and mill fires of the past have been traced in their origin to this ignition of explosive dust. Large armies might have been maintained for several months with the food destroyed in some of these fires.

According to figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture, dust explosions caused the destruction of four of the largest grain and cereal plants in the country between March, 1916, and October, 1917, in the United States and Canada. These disasters caused the death of twenty-four persons, injuries to thirty-eight and damage to the extent of $6,000,000. Among these accidents was an explosion and elevator fire in which enough grain was destroyed to supply bread rations for 200,000 soldiers for a year.

Demonstrations of the explosive quality of what appears to be harmless dust will be given under the auspices of the Grain Corporation experts in various parts of the country together with practical illustrations of preventive measures. Some of the safety-first rules advocated by Dr. Price and Mr. Brown in the grain dust prevention work follow: (1) Construct the plant of fireproof materials; (2) keep the plant clean and as free as possible from accumulations of dust; (2) install an efficient dust collecting system; (4) prevent the use and production of flames and sparks of any kind; (5) prohibit smoking and carrying of matches; (6) install some improved system of protection against fire.

The Grain Corporation in its fire-prevention work will also instruct the employes of mills and elevators in the necessity for precaution. One carelessly lighted cigarette has frequently caused loss mounting into millions in grain elevators. Any kind of dusts containing carbon explodes under favorable conditions, and among these are grain dust and flour dust. Consequently dust accumulations on beams, machines, pulleys or floors in elevators and mills are to be guarded against. Open flames, smoking and friction in machinery, as well as enemies of life, grain and property are also to be exposed in Mr. Barnes' campaign to protect the grain industry against fire loss.

A GOOD BUSINESS HOME.

We illustrate herewith the plant of the Farmers' Grain & Seed Co., at Mantador, N. Dak. This is a typical country elevator of the Northwest, well equipped in every particular, and enjoying a good business. The management is patriotic and flies Old Glory from the masthead of the elevator.

The cupola is well lighted, which makes the watching of the machinery, elevator head and distributing spouts easy. Lower down is the dust house, which is directly over the driveway. Back of that is the office building, well equipped with modern office appliances.

The company is in shape to handle business in a businesslike way. It will be noted from the appearance of the picture that the plant is kept up in A-1 condition and the grounds around the elevator itself are kept free from dry grass, rubbish, etc., which in itself is commendable. The company enjoys a good business and is under able management.



ELEVATOR OF FARMERS GRAIN & SEED CO., MANTADOR, N. D.

CANADIAN PROFITEERS.

H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, M. P., recently made an attack upon the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Canada, charging excessive profits and "overages" at their elevator at Port William. These profits, he said, for the season 1916-17 amounted to 187 per cent of the capital stock of $100,000. He demanded therefore that the elevator operators as a class be compelled to return to the government of the Dominion $15,000,000 in excess of legitimate earnings. T. A. Crerar, ex-Minister of Agriculture and head of the company attacked, denied the charges. He said the actual profits of the elevator ranged from 15 per cent in 1912-13 and 30.01 in 1915-16 to 23.25 per cent in the season of 1916-17. He also asserted that the charges in the Grain Growers' elevators were less than the profis made by the government elevator at Port William.

The "overages" of the company, he said, amounted to 357,000 bus. in the past five years, with shortages of 3,800 bus. The profits of the elevator from "overages" should be handed over to the Dominion Exchequer and should if possible be distributed to their rightful owners, otherwise they would be taken by the state without compensation to the owners. In case of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Saskatchewan Elevator Co. the profits from the "overages" benefited the farmers who were shareholders of those companies. The suggestion of Mr. Stevens, that in the proposed bill to force a turnover of profits, the proposal that "overages" not exceeding half of 1 per cent should be allowed the elevators, had come from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was denied. On the contrary, it was stated that this company would be content to have it cut in half or it might be taken away altogether.

Cereal Trading Company in Italy.

It is reported to the Department of Commerce that an Italian trading company is being formed for the importation into that country of cereals after the resumption of private importation of foodstuffs. This new company will be capitalized at 30,000,000 lire, of which 20,000,000 lire will be furnished by the Banca Commerciale Italiana and 10,000,000 lire by the Credito Italiano. While the new corporation is organized for the special purpose of dealing in grain, it will conduct a general import and export business, seeking to balance cereal importations into Italy by the exportation of Italian products to such foreign grain-producing countries as Australia, Argentina, Roumania, the Ukraine, and the United States.

This is encouraging in view of the fact that during the war all importations and distribution of cereals and foods had been controlled by the government. It was thought such a condition might be continued indefinitely.

Attack on Commodity Rates.

A hearing has been in progress in Chicago before an agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the initiative of the Director General of Railroads upon the question of readjusting commodity rates in C. F. A. territory. Should the desired readjustment be granted by the Commerce Commission, rates on hay and straw would probably be advanced practically 25 to 30 per cent.

Broomhall cabled July 25 that the corn crop in the Danube district is very favorable.

TREND OF FARM PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.0 per cent during June; in the past 10 years the price level decreased about 0.4 per cent during June. On July 1 the index figure of prices was about 13.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 7.0 per cent higher than two years ago, and 84.0 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on July 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 2.4 per cent from May 15 to June 15; in the past nine years prices decreased in like period 0.7 per cent. On June 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 10.0 per cent higher than a year ago, 27.8 per cent higher than two years ago, and 83.1 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on June 15.

Following are details of prices paid to farmers, compared quarterly on dates indicated, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	1918			1919	
	June 15.	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.
Hogs	$15.37	$17.50	$15.82	$16.13	$17.80
Beef, cattle.	10.40	9.63	9.28	10.34	10.20
Veal calves.	11.88	12.57	12.31	12.65	12.40
Sheep	11.56	10.79	9.46	10.45	10.34
Lambs	14.98	13.73	12.44	14.03	13.89
Wool, unw..	57.4	59.7	56.2	51.3	50.5
Milch cows..	84.74	85.21	85.78	88 15	94.33
Horses	135.00	128.00	121.00	124.00	127.00
Beans, dry, bu.	6.28	5.67	4.86	4.40	4.39
Onions	1.39	1.63	1.32	2.00	2.34
Hay, ton—					
Timothy ..	18.55	20.85	22.94	22.68	27.50
Clover ...	16.54	19.27	21.26	21.25	25.48
Alfalfa ...	16.74	19.72	20.74	21.40	20.89
Seed, bu.—					
Clover	15.88	16.61	20.67	22.61	23.37
Timothy ..	3.56	3.79	4.21	4.54	4.63
Alfalfa ...	10.13	10.04	9.65	10.64	11.79
Ctnseed, ton	66.03	67.90	65.05	64.00	63.80
Brm. cn., tn.	222.00	300.00	172.00	174.00	106.00
Cowpeas, bu.	2.57	2.26	2.38	2.49	3.44
Kafir, bu...	1.80	1.81	1.55	1.51	1.74
Bran, ton...	42.30	39.54	38.95	47.93	47.54
Ctnsd ml...	56.18	56.40	60.64	62.88	63.06
Paid by farmers—					
Clover sd..	19.15	19.42	23.10	25.72	27.87
Tim. seed.	4.56	4.98	5.23	5.50	5.68
Alfalfa sd.	12.04	12.43	12.00	13.12	14.24

Index Figures of Crop Prices.

The trend of prices to farmers for important crops are indicated in the following figures; the base, 100.0, is the average price Dec. 1 in the 43 years 1866-1908, of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and cotton; date is first day of month:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Jan.	272.4	264.1	183.6	129.0	126.7	132.5
Feb.	259.9	271.6	195.6	139.9	140.5	132.1
Mar.	257.1	288.8	206.5	138.6	144.0	133.8
Apr.	271.2	288.6	225 2	140.2	144.5	134.2
May	293.7	281.8	280.6	143.3	150.0	135.9
June	307.2	281.9	291.3	145.8	147.3	138.8
July	310.2	272.9	289.9	144.8	139.1	137.7
Aug.		280.6	307.6	147.7	138.9	137.6
Sept.		293.3	279 5	161.5	132.5	141.3
Oct.		289.3	277.0	163.6	128.2	136.4
Nov.		266.5	261.3	178.7	124.4	127.4
Dec.		265.5	252.8	187.9	120.4	122.8

Grain Marketed in the Northwest.

The Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, report the following showing of comparative receipts of grain at Minneapolis and Duluth during June and for the eleven months August-June, 1918-19, for years named:

June—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Wheat—					
Spring	2,945	4,577	5,233	8,530	3,469
Durum	1,344	339	1,101	1,760	237
Wt. & wst.	67	346	488	1,263	2,557
All	4,356	5,762	6,822	11,564	6,263
Flax	1,063	934	671	437	234
Barley	6,240	902	1,103	3,762	1,669
Oats	2,232	1,798	753	2,868	799
Rye	2,202	210	215	337	102
Corn	440	577	493	278	1,435
Total	16,533	10,483	10,057	19,236	10,504

Aug.-Jan.—	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Wheat—				
Spring	153,761	76,830	90,900	199,241
Durum	32,554	13,235	16,125	42,199
Wtr. and wst.	13,121	6,016	31,121	23,423
All	199,436	96,081	143,146	264,863
Flax	11,068	8,643	15,649	11,756
Barley	45,357	42,602	54,392	58,916
Oats	37,044	42,836	33,845	47,023
Rye	32,435	15,253	9,670	10,915
Corn	8,051	14,088	9,814	5,477
Total	333,391	219,403	246,516	396,950

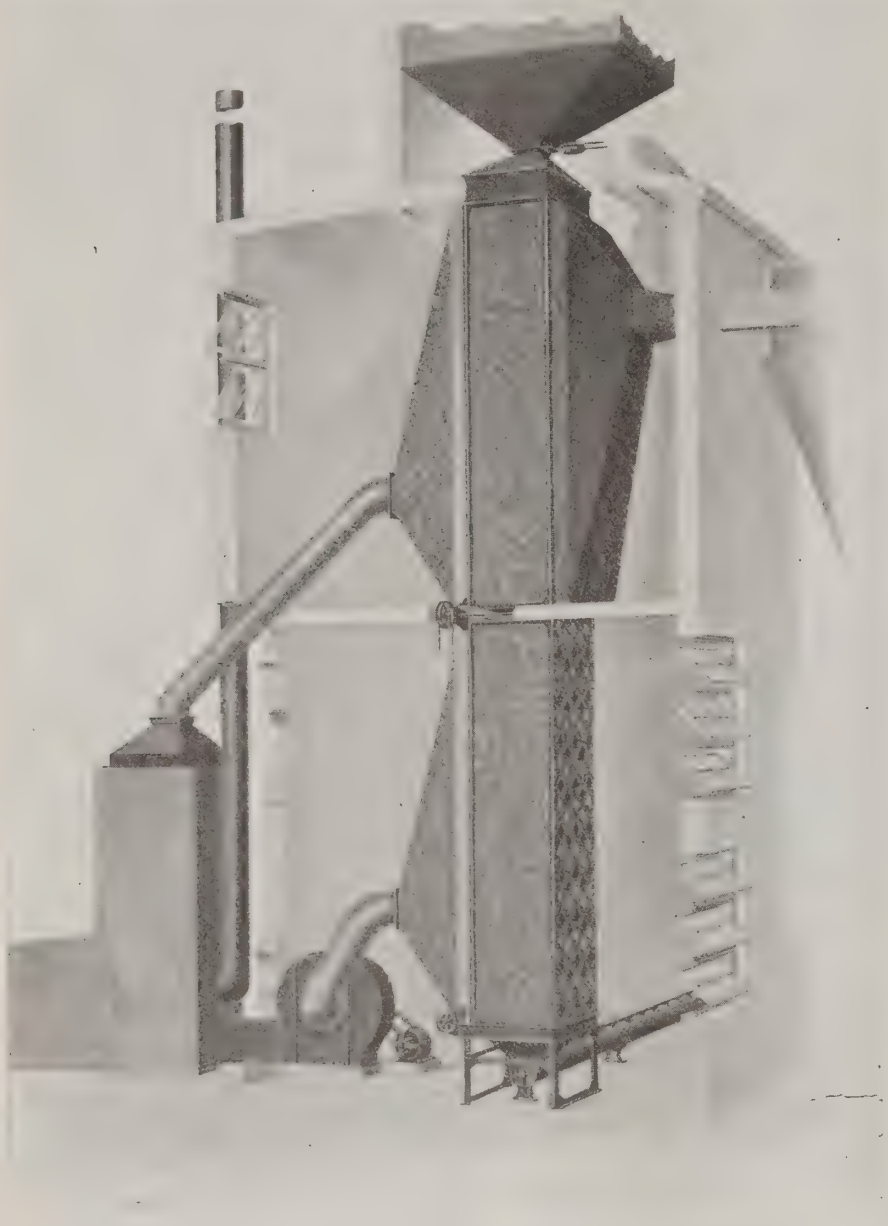
George W. Rohm of Rockville has been elected president of the Indiana Millers' Ass'n.

NEW WELLER DRYER AND COOLER BOOK.

Bulletin Z-101, just issued, is the latest contribution of the Weller Manufacturing Company to the elevator and milling industries. It is a book illustrating the Rotary and Continuous Dryers and Coolers built by this big organization and now available for the grain industries.

But this book is much more than a mere catalog of illustrations and specifications. Each individual device is explained in detail, together with the reasons leading to its design and building. All of this is particularly interesting information.

For many years the Weller Manufacturing Company has been making dryers, coolers, cookers and roasters for widely varying purposes. Consequently the product as shown in this new book is the result of long experience of



THE WELLER CONTINUOUS DRYER AN D COOLER WITH BITUMINOUS OR ANTHRACITE COAL FURNACE.

their own engineering department and the combined results and knowledge from tests and actual operations of some of the most noted engineers, designers and operators of elevators and mills of every size in almost every part of the country.

THE WELLER CONTINUOUS DRYER AND COOLER WITH BITUMINOUS OR ANTHRACITE COAL FURNACE.

Among the many devices for drying, cooling, and conditioning grains, the Weller Continuous Dryer and Cooler as illustrated should be of particular interest. This dryer and cooler is made under the original Cass patents, Lorin L. Cass of Weston, Ohio, having worked out the fundamental principles, later developed to its present state of perfection by the Weller Manufacturing Company. It is so designed and built that it is most flexible in its adaptability to the requirements of the grain trade in the small country house and mill or in the largest terminal houses and mills. Wherever moisture is to be taken out of grain, the Weller Continuous Grain Dryer and Cooler will remove it for a great deal less money than is represented by the increased value of the grain.

The standard Weller Continuous Grain Dryer and Cooler is operated on hot air obtained practically direct from a coal fire. However, it may be arranged if desired to operate with steam coils for heating the air. For the hot air, specially designed furnaces, one for burning ordinary bituminous coal and the other for anthracite coal, are provided dependent of course upon the cost and ease of the coal supply in any given locality.

This hot air type of dryer is particularly desirable for economy of operation and obviating the possibility of freeze-ups in cold weather. Operating on anthracite coal, this dryer will dry from 150 to 175 bushels of grain under ordinary conditions with 100 pounds of coal. Using bituminous coal will naturally call for from 50 to 100 per cent more coal according to the heat units. Assuming the larger amounts of 200 pounds of bituminous coal at $6.00 per ton means a cost for fuel of 40 cents to dry 150 bushels of grain, or two and one-fifth cents per bushel.

OPERATION.

Where either a bituminous coal furnace or a steam heating coal is used, the air is drawn through the cooler, then passed through a fan and directly into the heating furnace. Where anthracite coal is used the fan is placed on the other side of the furnace and the air is drawn through the cooler, and by means of a "Y" connection, fitted with proper regulating valves, hot air is also drawn directly from the fire.

The effect of the hot fumes directly from an anthracite fire is extremely beneficial to grain which has started to sweat, the gases purifying and sweetening the grain in a manner entirely different from any other process.

A thermostat control is provided to check the heat at 250 degrees Fahrenheit, and by means of suitable dampers regulates it so that this temperature is the maximum which can pass through the grain under ordinary conditions.

CAPACITY.

The capacity of the Weller Continuous Dryer and Cooler naturally depends upon the amount of moisture in the grain to be removed. In some cases the capacity may run as low as 50 bushels per hour per section of dryer. Again it will extract 3% to 10% moisture from 200 to 350 bushels per hour.

CONSTRUCTION.

Every part of the Weller Grain Dryer is built of steel. All portions coming in contact with the grain are heavily galvanized to prevent corrosion.

Every Dryer is erected in the Weller Manufacturing Company plant, complete, before shipment, thus insuring the absolute maximum of ease in erection and minimum of difficulty.

TRADE MENTION.

Voris & Co., of Stewardson, Ill., have opened up in Memphis. This indicates, as recently printed herein, something of the growth of the Memphis market in grain, hay and feed. The hay plugging system which is successfully operating on two lines, the Frisco and the Rock Island, is a great benefit to country shippers and a quick method of making sales to the local trade. The I. C. has promised similar hay plugging facilities.

M. J. Young is back at his old desk with the Philip Smith Mfg. Co., Sidney, Ohio, having spent a year or more in France. Those who have experienced his convincing sales argument in the past may now expect them to be assisted with "honest to goodness" war stories and we would not be surprised to learn that the Sidney line of machines has been further introduced in the grain and milling industry of our Allies abroad.

The Maroa Mfg. Co., Maroa, Ill., sold a wheat loader to Frank Littler, Dewey Bros. Co., East Monroe, O., who writes THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, "It certainly is a dandy and can load 250 bus. per hour. It at the same time blows the dust out of the wheat and helps to cool it." Occasional trade items regarding Maroa activities and a sincere, hard-working force in their office doing everything to help the grain trade make and conserve money makes this recommendation from Ohio particularly acceptable to us and them.

The W. J. Savage Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., has recently secured many large orders for feed grinding and mixing equipment, among which was an order for 99 feeders from the American Mlg. Co. of Peoria and 50 feeders for the Security Mill & Feed Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., which has now under construction what is estimated to be the largest feed mixing plant in the South. The Savage Co. will supply the entire feed mixing equipment for this concern.

The S. M. Brooks Advertising Agency, 816 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., is a nationally recognized agency reporting a steady growth in their business. They are closely studying merchandising conditions in feedstuffs, helping to popularize Southern feeds and to assist their Southern friends who import surplus stocks of grain, hay, flour and feed from Northern markets as well. Little Rock's location is ideal for such service, and S. M. Brooks, directing the activities of the agency, is convinced that the present season will see a great boom to business in general and a particularly profitable trade for readers of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER.

Logan & Bryan announce that the have opened a branch office at Atlanti City, N. J., located in the Riddle Buil ing, on the Board Walk, at Pennsy vania and Mansion Avenues. This offic is fully equipped with all the facilitie for handling business in the leadin markets for their clients and friend visiting this famous resort.

Announcement is made of the oper ing of a Chicago district office at 131 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, by the S K Industries, Inc. This office is in charg of J. B. Castino, who will promote th engineering and sales service of th S K F Laboratories, the Atlas Ball Co Hess-Bright Mfg. Co. and the S K Ball Bearing Co.

John W. Greenfield, whose resign tion of position with the Dewey Bros Blanchester, O., has been mentione herein, has bought a feed and grain bus ness at Wilmington, O., a railroad cente 40 miles from Cleveland. Mr. Greenfiel began his training for business wit the Dewey Bros. as office boy and ha gone through the stages of retail offi manager, assistant and correspondei in the wholesale department, manage of the flour sales department and ma ager of the feed department. He thoroughly trained in every depar ment of the business he is going in and his friends predict that he wi succeed splendidly.

At the annual meeting of Turne Hudnut Co., of Peoria, the followin officers were elected: V. P. Turne president; H. G. Herget, N. R. Moor W. H. Perrine, and H. A. Rumsey, vic presidents; Geo. Hornish, secretar R. S. Turner, treasurer. R. S. Turn and J. D. Canty (the latter for mar years in the Rumsey, Moore & Co. o ganization) will pay particular atte tion to receiving business. The cu tomers of Rumsey, Moore & Co. Peoria will thus see that their interes will be looked after by the same pe ple when they ship to Turner-Hudn Company.

Separators for Baltimore.

The Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., S ver Creek, N. Y., are now building a li of receiving separators to be used in t Northern Central Elevator under co struction at Baltimore, Md.

The line consists of ten No. 15 a one No. 12 Invincible Compound-Sha Double Receiving Separators, each ha ing a capacity of 3,000 bushels per ho medium cleaning. They are of wo construction, covered with sheet ste and painted bright red. They will operated in pairs, each pair bei coupled and driven in the center. special conveyor system is being fu nished to feed the machines and anoth to take care of the screenings.

The selection of Invincible Cleaners handle the grain in what is to be one the largest terminal elevators in t world, is a recommendation for the I vincible product, of which other man facturers may well feel envious.

New Travelers Out.

Simons, Day & Co., with main offic in the Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chica have put out two new traveling me W. H. Cunnington and Ed Blage. Bo had traveled previously for Chica houses with connections in other ma kets, and in continuing their work wi Illinois trade it is the belief of t grain department of Simons, Day & C that good results will follow. Gen ally speaking and in view of freque changes in the personnel of the gra solicitors of the United States, it is sa to say "there will be something doi this year." The enterprise and bu ness-getting ability of these men c volves after all, as so frequently sisted in this paper, on the commissi service of the terminal market hou receiving the grain. This angle of the work is possibly not as prominent as might be, considering its importan but this year's large crop of whe with unfortunately an enormous to nage of light weight, doubtful quali milling grades, will prove in a ve short time to country grain shippe

YOU NEED THESE SIEVES

BLIGHTED WHEAT

ARE YOU READY?

SHRIVELED—BLIGHTED—IMMATURE WHEAT

Makes the Use of

Standard SEEDBURO (Trade Mark)



DOCKAGE SIEVES NECESSARY

ALL IMPORTANT—PREPARE NOW

By ordering a set at once. These Dockage Sieves Are for Wheat and Oats, Government Specifications

They are made throughout of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight and will not rust. Set consists of:

—Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
—Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8/64 inch.
—Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations, 1/12 inch
—Chess Sieve, slot perforations, 4½/64x½ inch.
—Solid Bottom Pan.
Price $8.00 for complete set.

You will also need our SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE No. 14, Effectively used in connection with grain sieves

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, is a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weights for mailing samples, etc.

This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most complete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made satisfying these many needs.

Quick breaking and guaranteed accurate. Will do the work of four ordinary scales designed especially to satisfy any one of the above needs and at the small price of one. Used by thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain men everywhere.

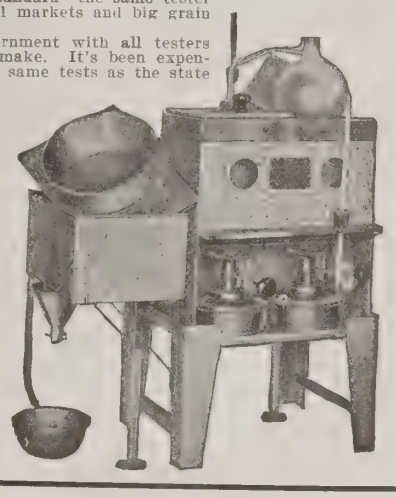
Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00.

When you buy a moisture tester you want the **Standard**—the **same** tester that the Government inspection departments, terminal markets and big grain shippers use.

That one is **SEEDBURO.** We supply the Government with **all** testers used by them. Don't take chances with any other make. It's been expensive for some who have tried it and failed to get the same tests as the state terminal markets who use our **standard** Testers.



The SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) Official Brown Duvel Moisture Tester (for whole or ground grains) is the only standard tester approved by the Government. It is being used by Government supervision offices, Grain Inspection Departments, Mills and Elevators from coast to coast. Made in sizes of 1-2-4-6 tests at a time, heated by alcohol, gas or electricity.



SEEDBURO QUALITY

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Complete Grain Grading Equipment Is the Standard

Prompt Shipment on Testers, Grain Triers, Sample Pans, Weight Per Bushel Testers, Scales, etc.

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Insist on Seedburo Quality

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ether they have good or bad terminal rket connections. Dockage is to be important item, and irrespective of use of moisture testers and other ding equipment in country elevators, seems to us doubly important this r that your commission house uld be wisely selected.

Richeson and the Hibernia Bank.

Tilliam Lyle Richeson, of the W. L. neson Co., Inc., has been elected to board of directors of the Hibernia k & Trust Company of New Or- s.

ossibly no man in the South is bet- known in the grain business than Mr. Richeson. Since 1917 he has manager of the New Orleans office he Wheat Export Co., Inc., the gi- ic organization of national scope h is the official buying agent for allied government. It is worthy of that during Mr. Richeson's regime ead of the New Orleans office of Wheat Export Co., Inc., this agency lled for transshipment to the allied tries at war the stupendous quan- of some 2,000,000 tons of grain and foodstuffs, establishing for the of New Orleans a reputation both handling tonnage and dispatching ners which gave it place among the nost ports of the world.

. Richeson has been a resident of Orleans since 1897. Previous to time he had some twelve years' ience in grain elevator operation . Louis and Kansas City. On June 19, Mr. Richeson announced the ation of his own company, this any having become actively opera- on July 1.

the growth of the port of New ns, and with especial reference to novement of all grains into New ns and out of the port for export, Richeson has played a prominent, ntial and continually active part. e fostering of projects looking to the development and modernization of the port's facilities, Mr. Richeson has contributed largely. As an example may be mentioned the magnificent Public Grain Elevator, in the conception and completion of which Mr. Richeson's practical knowledge and advice proved of invaluable assistance.

Mr. Richeson's election to the board of directors of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company will add to that institution a very definite element of strength, and will render that institution even more prominent than heretofore as the grain financing bank of the South.

Corn Crop at Critical Heat Stage.

The 1919 corn crop after a marvelous rally has reached July 25 with probably a condition of 87 per cent, a high condition. A crop of three billions may result. In consulting the former corn lore we find many thrilling items. The critical corn time is given as from July 15 to Aug. 15. Favorable weather is always necessary for 10 days following the blossoming period. If the rains are heavy at the blossoming period the yield is above normal; if below normal, the yield is below normal. On Aug. 14, 1916, Decatur claimed "rains for three days revived corn and barren stalks put out shoots." Ohio lip lore shows that a warm and wet July means a record Ohio corn crop. A cool and wet July means a fair crop. A warm and dry July means a moderate to small crop. This report takes no cognizance of a prior very wet period. In 1919 the corn belt is reinforced by the very wet months of May and much of June. The wonderful crop of 1912 was grown on a dry June. July brought excess rains and during August it rained daily in some sections. Based on the experience of 1916, when the corn crop endured a drastic 60-day July and August hot spell and yet yielded 2,583 millions, the 1919 crop can endure a two weeks' hot spell if fair August rains arrive and yet run 2,800 millions. The 1916 corn history is the nearest guide to 1919. The 1916 crop was planted during an excessively rainy period—tremendous downpours up to June 28. The first 14 days of the blazing heat hot spell rescured the late growth. After which, owing to large soil moisture content, the crop fought off one of the longest (60 days) heat spells ever known and ran 2,583 millions. Condition of the 1916 corn crop on July 25, 1916, was evidently not above 71 to 75 per cent. The 1919 corn crop started high at 86.7 per cent and probably retains a condition of around 87, an exceedingly high percentage.

During the past ten days parts of northwestern Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and southern Illinois have received rains. Professors Bowman and Crossley maintain that the August corn belt precipitation affects the yield even more closely than the total seasonal rainfall.

This evidence leaves the chance of a record or small corn crop to the rains of August. Excess heat kills corn, for the reason that the regular intake of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, etc., is prevented. Thus on a situation like the present, the plant has been regularly reinforced by perfect air conditions.—*Joseph Wild.*

It is reported by the State Fire Marshal of Kansas that his inspectors have found in several cases that wheat fields and wheat stacks have been deliberately burned by their owners in order to collect the insurance. The insurance of based on the value of good wheat, whereas the yield in such cases was known to be poor and some times hardly worth threshing.

Toledo received the first car of new rye on July 23. It graded No. 2, tested 55 lbs., and was shipped from Michigan.

Corn Condition.

A close study of crop and weather conditions warrants the belief that the corn crop is still in good condition, speaking for the crop as a unit. While dry and abnormally high temperatures have prevailed for some time, there was an abundance of moisture last spring. In fact, rains during planting season were in many instances so copious that complaints of delayed planting were numerous. Favorable climatic conditions and sufficient subsoil moisture have advanced the crop to a perfect stand. However, it is admitted by experts and close observers that this condition will not prevail much longer, unless important sections of the corn belt are favored with heavy rains. Some deterioration is beginning to show in Indiana, while Kansas, Missouri and Illinois are in urgent need of rain. The critical crop period is here and the market is naturally very susceptible. In order to prevent a maintenance of current high levels it is imperative that the prospective yield, as indicated by the Government report, be garnered. The relative position of America's supply and demand is a very strong one and last season's crop is barely able to supply our home requirements, which have been confined to strictest economy. On the other hand, the demand for the new crop is likely to be large, as it will come into empty bins, and it will take accumulation at primary centers to restore the balance wheel, which is likely to be a matter of months.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

The Government license of the Osceola Mill & Elev. Co., of Minneapolis, has been revoked by the Grain Corporation on the allegation that the company had failed to turn over its excess profits to the Food Administration. The company has mills in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Letter Box

Will Make Repairs.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There are no new firms at this place and no new building going on. We expect to make some repairs and will purchase a car loader and feed mill.—*C. V. McKee, Shreve, Ohio, R. D. F. No.* 1.

Change of Office Location.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: This is to advise that we have moved our office from Live Stock Exchange Bldg. to Rooms 521-523 Board of Trade Bldg. We would be glad if you would insert this in your REPORTER.—*The Grain Products Co., Wichita, Kans.*

Oats and Wheat Poor.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our oats crop here is very light in weight and the yield is way down as compared with last year. The weather is very dry and if continued much longer, a big local feed trade will result. The wheat yield is down and about one-fourth must be used for feed.—*Union Grain & Feed Co., Anderson, Ind.*

Should Release Wheat Control.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of most vital importance that the Government release control of both wheat and the railroads and that the grain shippers should be furnished with better cars for bulk shipments and more promptness on orders.—*Rothdrum Grain & Supply Co., Rothdrum, Idaho.*

Motors Used—Grain Crops.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co. of our city recently installed one motor for their elevator and another for their grain cleaner. We have installed an electric motor for our elevator. Wheat is testing from 54 to 60 per bu., and is making from 7 to 20 bu. per acre.

Oats are good. Corn needs rain, but at present looks fine.—*Octavia Lumber & Grain Co., M. B. Jordan, mgr., Cordova, Nebr.*

Overloading Cars.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The enclosed communication from General Agent Mann of the L. & N. Railroad covers a subject that not only affects the L. & N. R. R. but all the railroads handling grain and all the shippers loading it.

I, therefore, thought it might be well for you to publish this letter in your next issue, or, at any rate, the substance of it.—*Chas. Rippin, St. Louis, July 25.*

ENCLOSURE.

Mr. Chas. Rippin, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.: Recently we have been receiving numerous cars of grain in East St. Louis that are overloaded, necessitating a transfer of the cars in order to lighten the loads. This morning we received 19 such cars, and it is a hard matter for us to secure sufficient empties to accomplish the transfer and to get the cars out in a reasonable time. Under the Master Car Builders' Loading Rules, cars of the various capacities should be loaded as follows:

Cars of 60,000 lbs. capacity must not be loaded to exceed 66,000 lbs.

Cars of 70,000 lbs. capacity must not be loaded to exceed 77,000 lbs.

Cars of 80,000 lbs. capacity may be loaded so that the total weight of the car and the lading does not exceed 132,000 lbs.

Cars of 100,000 lbs. capacity may be loaded so that the total weight of the car and the lading does not exceed 161,000 lbs.

The majority of the overloaded cars reaching us originate beyond St. Louis, but we occasionally have one loaded in St. Louis proper.

My object in writing you is to ask your assistance in reducing the number of cars that reach our line loaded too heavy to transport. It is true that practically all of the overloaded cars are coming from beyond, but I thought perhaps receivers, members of your organization, would interest themselves in the matter and endeavor to have their customers load cars properly. If they will do so I think it would be of great benefit to them, as it would result in a much faster movement of their grain through the St. Louis and East St. Louis terminals.

Will appreciate very much information as to what steps you take in the matter. Yours truly, A. ET. MANN,
General Agent L. & N. R. R. Co.

Diversion Privilege for Hay.

Mr. J. Vining Taylor, Sec.-Treas., National Hay Ass'n, Winchester, Ind.—Dear Sir: What, if anything, has been done in an effort to get back our diversion privileges? Under the old plan, where we could divert more than one time, we could start tramps to Kansas City, go on to St. Louis, on to Memphis, on to Birmingham, on to Mobile and on to New Orleans. Or we could have tramps moving to different points, but now with only one diversion privilege, it is necessary to have a cautious number of tramps only and mostly moving to Kansas City, really unsafe to have unsold cars headed for any other destination.

It seems to us that we should get this privilege back. Are you working on it? What can we do to help?—*The Wood Brokerage Co.*

The above came to us as a carbon copy for our information. We pass it on. Nothing so far as we know has been done, and traffic experts here think perhaps nothing can be done now to extend the present privilege as to hay. But that may be supposition only.—EDS.

Crop Conditions in France.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Since my last market report conditions of the various crops over here have unfortunately not improved; on the contrary, owing to the continual drought, the plants have suffered, especially the spring crops, and notwithstanding the recent rains, the outlook is still unfavorable.

The *Journal Officiel* has just published a statement about the situation of crops on May 1, 1919, which shows the following figures:

ACREAGE SOWN.

	Acres. 1919.	Acres. 1918.
Winter wheat	10,985,151	11,231,594
Spring wheat	791,814	695,770
Total	11,776,965	11,927,364
Meteil*	211,353	214,985
Rye	1,862,122	1,942,371
Winter barley	267,200	262,072
Spring barley	926,711	1,134,197
Total	1,193,911	1,396,269
Winter oats	1,721,047	1,721,763
Spring oats	5,125,728	5,505,734
Total	6,846,775	7,227,497

*Mixed grains.

STATE OF CROPS.

	May 1, 1919.	May 1 1918.
Winter wheat	63	74
Spring wheat	62	71
Meteil	70	64
Rye	66	63
Winter barley	66	72
Spring barley	64	72
Winter oats	64	72
Spring oats	65	72

100 = very good, 80 = good, 60 = fairly good, 50 = passable.

The above figures show that the acreage is ever so much inferior to that of last year, which constitutes already a very serious drawback; but still worse, the general condition of the plants is by far less promising than the previous year. This may be attributed to the excessive moisture of last winter. Since the government report has been issued, conditions have become still worse as previously stated, through lack of rain.

Private estimates conclude that we shall have to import something like about 129,000,000 bushels of wheat.

It is generally believed that wheat and flour will be still imported and controlled by the government, but the other cereals are now free and the *Journal Officiel* of June 18 contained a new decree permitting the import of cereals, except wheat, meslin and also wheat flour. The pre-war duties on cereals have been re-established, but it is thought that the maximum prices will be still applied.

No doubt you remember that those prices have been fixed for the coming crop, per hundred kilos taken on the farms, as follows:

	Francs.
Wheat	73
Rye	53
Oats	53
Maize	53
Barley	53

The import duties per hundred kilos (according to extraction) are as follows:

	Francs.
Wheat	7
Flour	11 to 16
Rye	3
Oats	3
Maize	3
Barley	3

If maximum prices are maintained, imports will be very difficult, as, for instance, this price for domestic oats is fixed at fcs. 53; but up till now there has been a belief that the above price will not be applied to foreign oats. In many quarters it is thought that all those maximum prices will disappear with the next crop; as a fact, some No. 2 white clipped oats, 38 lbs and 36 lbs., have been bought for July and August shipment from 58 fcs. to 61 fcs. (according to quality and time of shipment) per 100 kilos c.i.f. Havre. For a quotation free on railroad car France, all paid, the following charges would have to be considered:

	Francs.	Cent.
Import duty	3	..
Unloading expenses, etc.	2	..
Costs for putting on railroad, etc.	1	..
Freight to the interior	1	50
Total	7	50

Therefore, the net cost price, without any profit to the importer, is from 65.50 to 68.50 francs, which means a much higher price than the one fixed for domestic oats.—*A. Ravaud, Paris, France.*

Going Back to Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Indications are that the acreage of wheat in this section in 1920 will show a material decrease compared to that now being harvested. Old King Corn will come into his own again in this country, where he has ruled for so many years.

Cars are scarce on all railroads; local elevators are fast filling up with wheat; one burst open on Friday; farmers are in many cases providing temporary storage on the land where grown so that threshers can proceed with their work. With a continuance of this ideal harvest weather for another week, the winter wheat crop will mostly find itself under roof somewhere. As the season progresses and the berry thoroughly dries and cures out, one notices wheat grading somewhat better now than did the earlier shipments.

Corn growers report that great cracks are appearing in the soil in their fields, caused by hot, dry weather, and go about with pretty long faces. There is no doubt that good rains are greatly needed to promote the corn crop at this time, when the ears are being formed and the plant is putting forth its greatest energy of the season. People who have traveled throughout central Illinois during the past few days tell us that corn growing on light soils, or that which was not properly cultivated, is going backward in condition daily, but that the great majority of the fields do not as yet show positive damage.

Very few oats threshed here yet—the cream of wheat takes precedence. Growers not keen to contract largely ahead of delivery. Sentiment generally here is that oats are fully worth present prices.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

The first car of 1919 wheat reached New Orleans on July 17 from Leonard, Okla., and was sent to R. J. Barr, exporter. The grain was out only five days, a remarkable trip.

GRAIN SHIPPING CONTROL.

The Director General of Railroads h issued the following regulations a plicable to all grain loading on lines, including both federal and n federal controlled roads, to control t movement of grain to and between p mary markets, and in order to av congestion and delay to cars, such sh ments will be handled under so-cal "blanket" permits and individual p mits.

Permits will be issued by Grain C trol Committees which will be est lished at the following primary m kets: Chicago, Milwaukee, Minne olis (including St. Paul), Duluth (cluding Superior), Omaha (includ Council Bluffs), St. Louis (includ East St. Louis), Kansas City, St. seph, Wichita, Fort Worth, Peoria, troit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo (cluding Black Rock), Cincinnati, In anapolis.

A blanket permit is an allotment a railroad of a definite number of c of grain that will be accepted daily a specified market.

An individual permit is one iss directly to a shipper authorizing loading of a given number of c within a specified time.

BLANKET PERMITS will be issued—

1. To all railroads leading fr country stations to primary markets

2. A railroad not reaching a prim market will make application to Gr Control Committee for permits, sh ing routing desired, and the road livering to the primary market have its allotment of cars adjusted cordingly. Copies of such permits be transmitted to line over which sh ments are routed to primary mark as authority for acceptance and m ment.

It is understood that Grain Con Committees will exercise the utm discretion in allotting shipments railroads to secure equitable loading between roads.

INDIVIDUAL PERMITS will be issue

1. For all shipments between mary markets, or

2. From primary markets to ports, and

3. For all grain shipments from co try stations to seaports, whether mestic or export.

Such ports are—Buffalo, Bost Portland, Me., New York. Philadelp Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport Ne New Orleans and Galveston. Perm for shipments to these points will issued by the Traffic Control Mana at each place except Buffalo, wher Grain Control Committee will be ganized, as shown above.

Loading records will be maintai by each road, and reports made d by wire to Regional Director and Gr Control Committee involved, showi

1. Cars of different kinds of gr loaded for each market on blanket mit.

2. Cars of different kinds of gr loaded for each market on indivi permit.

3. Roads serving primary mark will report daily to Grain Control C mittees number of cars of grain ceived from connections, separated roads, for such markets.

4. Grain Control Committees report daily to Regional Direct number of cars allotted to each within their jurisdiction.

5. Each road will carefully su vise its daily loading in order that in excess of the number covered permits may not be loaded.

All concerned will be advised t the date on which the foregoing r lations are to become effective.

Quality of New Oats.

C. H. Gibson of W. P. Anderso Co., an oats handler of many years' perience, declares the new oats now riving actually show less moisture t old oats and generally are so near year's weight and quality, while taining less moisture, that it is alm impossible to distinguish the new f the old.

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Fancy Grade
Write or wire for prices on
HALES & EDWARDS CO.
Webster Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
Pearling Barley
Milling Barley
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BUY NOW

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Always in the Market for
RYE
WATERTOWN, WIS.

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Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
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assures the particular type desired.
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BARLEY
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The highest quality and heaviest yielding rye ever grown in this country.
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS
Bulletin, Sample and Price on Request
The C. E. De Puy Co., Seedsmen
PONTIAC, MICH.

Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

y 21....	$1.24@1.30	July 24..	.$1.29@1.35
y 22....	1.24@1.32	July 25....	.....
y 23....	1.25@1.34	July 26....	1.32@1.40
Futures.	July.		September.
ıly 21...	$1.17½@1.18¼	$1.20	@1.20¾
ıly 22...	.....@1.19	1.21	@1.22
ıly 23...	.....@1.20	.....	@1.22
uly 24...	.....@1.21	1.22	@1.23
ıly 25...	1.20¾@1.22¾	1.22½	@1.25½
uly 26...	.....@1.25	1.25½	@1.30
	New Sept.		December.
ıly 21...	$1.27 @1.29	$.....	@1.29
ıly 22...	1.20 @1.29	1.32¼	@1.32¾
ıly 23...	1.20½@1.28½	.....	@1.31
uly 24...	1.29 @1.30	.....	@.....
ıly 25...	1.30 @1.32¾	.....	@1.38
ıly 26...	1.33 @1.39	1.40	@1.42

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different rkets named for twelve months of 8-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
e	293	341	744	32	171
r	113	82	310	21	167
r.	813	276	1,780	4	74
t.	630	570	3,091	284	608
.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
19—					
.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
r	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
e	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
Week—					
	3 350	196	504	151	127
	12 473	233	721	323	282
	19 254	208	789	279	341
	26 236	307	558	266	366

BARLEY MARKETS.

ILWAUKEE.—The local barley market rm and higher for the week, prices ıncing 12@15c during the period, ıg to the unfavorable showing of new crop much of which being t weight. The demand here is good all descriptions are salable, parlarly heavy grades. Receipts for week were 307 cars, against 202 cars eek ago and 19 cars in 1918. Curquotations are: Good to choice, 48) lb. test, is quotable at $1.40@1.42; ht, $1.42@1.44; fair to good, 45 to 47 est, $1.38@1.40; low, 41 to 44 lb. $1.34@1.38; feed, $1.32@1.38. Iowa ed $1.33@1.43, for light to fancy; consin, $1.35@1.44; Minnesota, $1.33 2; Dakota, $1.33@1.42; feed and ted, $1.32@1.38.

ULUTH.—Operations in barley was a re here during the last week. Con-ed demand from the East was re-ed and the heavy receipts were ly absorbed. As a result of liberal nents to Buffalo, barley supplies in levators here are being held down ıall proportions, the aggregate now ling at 560,000 bushels. Receipts ıg the week aggregate 266 cars as st a goose egg during the same d last year. Quotations were ad-ed 8c to from $1.20 to $1.30.

FFALO.—Barley dealers had no le in finding buyers for spot malt-r feeding and at considerable ad-over last week. A liberal nt for shipment was also taken. Dealers quoted the market for feed to fancy malting at $1.38 to $1.47, track, or store, Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY.—Offerings for the week were only three cars, and they were readily taken for shipment and by local feed manufacturers. Prices advanced 1@2c, to $1.23@1.25 for No. 3 and $1.20 @1.22 for No. 4. Ground barley was quoted about 15c higher, at $3@3.10 per cwt., in sacks. Handlers complained as to the demand, saying the request for hog feeding had diminished and that wheat shorts, though strong, were underselling barley feeds. The Kansas crop report showed a reduction of 2,111,000 bus. in the yield since the June estimate. The yield now is figured at 14,555,000 bus., which is still much larger than last year. Harvest is over, but no new grain has been moved. Stocks of barley in Kansas City are down to 2,000 bus., against 99,000 a year ago.

PORTLAND.—The barley market last week was very active with advancing prices. The *Commercial Review* says: "We have a crop of about 12,000,000 bus., but how much of this will pass as Standard A cannot be now forecasted, drought and hot winds having caused a deterioration of quality." The trade moreover are looking for higher prices, as stocks both here and on the Sound are small. Prices this week are quoted for Standard A at $56.50, feed quality $52.50 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Barley prices are advancing steadily, although without any particular excitement. The early barley of the state is in fair condition, but the later sowings suffered some from drought. Higher prices are being asked for the spot and the market for the future is strongly speculative. Spot trading for the moment is at a standstill with the feed range quotations at $3.07½@3.12½ per cental. The December future sold up to $3.14½. Bids for May were recorded at $3.25¼ and $3.27½ asked.

CHICAGO.—The market all week was an ideal one for sellers. Everyone wanted barley. Maltsters were in the market for the better qualities, as were also the industries, and, as the feed qualities without black oats were very scarce, the feed dealers had to compete with the maltsters and the pearlers to get any grain at all, in view of the light offerings of all good qualities. There were some black oats mixtures on the market, but these, of course, were slow sale. Offerings generally were light. Prices advanced from the first of the week to the end and on Monday of this week a price of $1.45 was made, being the high of the season. The advance on Monday was from 3@5c, with sales reported of 35 cars over a range of $1.35@1.45. Futures also sold higher, July opening at $1.29 and closed at the top price of $1.29½; September sold up to $1.31¾, but closed at $1.30½; September new sold down to $1.39, but closed at $1.40, with the December closing at the top price of $1.44¾. Exports from Atlantic ports were again heavy, amounting to 2,195,000 bus., compared to 1,426,000 a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS.—A strong shipping demand for barley forced the market sharply higher in the past week. Dwindling receipts stimulated the bidding. A car of new South Dakota barley was received. It tested 40 lbs. to the bushel and sold at $1.22. Offerings of new crop barley to arrive are light.

Cash barley sold on Monday as high as $1.45, being a record price for last year's crop.

Andy Anderson of Hobart, Okla., has invented a binder attachment which makes it possible to cut with a binder sickle and down wheat as well as tangled grain.

BROOM CORN.

Rains during the past fortnight have materially improved the condition of broom corn in the Southwest and from the Lindsay district in particular reports are very encouraging as the acreage is generally thought to be larger than in 1918 while usually throughout the Southwest the contrary is the fact. Marketing conditions in southwestern Kansas and adjacent territory has been slow, farmers showing no particular desire to let go their holdings. Prices show no particular change. In the Wichita market quite a few cars of old corn have been sold at a range of $85@115 with some self working from central Oklahoma at $125@150. There has been also a reported increase of receipts from South Texas and of self working grades at $125@250. Interest, however, is generally settling in the Lindsay market, but prices on the new crop have not of course as yet been fixed. Warehouse stocks are held at $75 @250, the bulk of holdings at $100@200. In central Illinois growing conditions are reported good with early fields heading out. The best estimates on acreage run from 40@60 per cent of last year. A fair volume of sales are reported at prices ranging from $125@200.

The Why of High Prices.

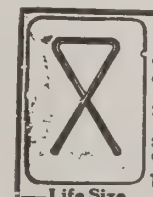
Sentiment is often "father to the wish" which at present is for a lowering of the "high cost of living," and has powerful effect, temporarily at least. From our viewpoint, however, the foreigners must and will have our goods, especially food. With crops of small grains none too large and corn alone promising any abundance, we can see nothing but a high average of food values until those now dependent upon us start producing their own requirements.—*Adolph Kempner Co., Chicago.*

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Aug. 15, 16.—New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Onondago Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 13, 14, 15.—Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The small grain crops have suffered materially throughout the Northwest Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah, where it is the opinion of the grain trade that the final returns will not be more than 50 to 60 per cent of an average crop and the state of Montana, also southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan, will suffer almost a total failure of grain crops.

The spring wheat and oat crops have suffered considerable depreciation throughout the central surplus producing states and the Government report of Aug. 1 will undoubtedly show a considerable reduction in the total estimates of these crops in verification of the growth condition reports of our correspondents as compiled below. The growth condition of corn, however, has been well maintained and the month of July has been favorable, although the reports indicate that rain was needed in some localities.

SOIL CONDITION: According to the reports of our correspondents, a considerable portion of each of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma are now "too dry," the states of Ohio, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota being almost entirely "favorable."

TEMPERATURE: The prevailing temperature during the previous two weeks as reported by correspondents is almost entirely "favorable" for the general growth of farm crops throughout the corn belt except in Kansas, Nebraska and in Minnesota and the Dakotas the prevailing condition seems to have been "too hot" and the condition has been detrimental to the maturing of spring wheat and oats in those states.

HARVESTING: Harvesting is practically completed except in the spring wheat states of Minnesota and the Dakotas and is in progress and will be finished within a few days in those states.

SPRING WHEAT: The percentage growth condition of spring wheat as reported by our correspondents indicates that the crop is very uneven and that the depreciation in the growth condition as compared with July 1 has been considerable and on account of the variation in the reports we have decided not to publish the average percentage of such reports and to simply state the condition as above.

OATS: The growth condition of oats as reported by our correspondents is as follows: Ohio, 81; Indiana, 76; Illinois, 73; Missouri, 76; Iowa, 82; Minnesota, 78; North Dakota, 77; South Dakota, 79; Nebraska, 84; Kansas, 89.

The flat average of the above reports is 79 as compared with the flat average of our report July 1 of 91 and the Government report of July 1 of 88. The Government report of July 1 estimated a total crop production of oats of 1,403,128,000 bushels. The depreciation indicated by the reports of our correspondents would apparently reduce the total crop production to about 1,250,000,000 bushels. The five-year average of the oat crop production is 1,331,287,000 bushels.

CORN: The growth condition of corn as reported by our correspondents is as follows: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 90; Missouri, 81; Iowa, 96; Nebraska, 93; Kansas, 89, and Oklahoma, 89.

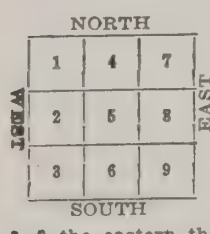
The flat average of these reports is 90 as compared with our report of July 1 of 85 and the Government report of July 1 of 87, thus indicating an improvement in the corn crop prospect and which seems to be confirmed by the general reports as to soil condition, etc.

ACREAGE OF CORN: The reduction in the acreage of corn as compared with last year has been somewhat of a surprise to the grain trade and our compilation of July 1 was criticized particularly in regard to the Kansas crop, our previous report showing 71 as compared with previous year based at 100 and as you will note by the compilation below the report is now 70, and this is exactly the percentage estimated by the Government July 1.

The percentages as now reported by our correspondents for each of the states are as follows: Ohio, 93; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 67; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 84; Kansas, 70, and Oklahoma, 88.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



GENERAL REPORTS.

The general reports as to corn crop prospects, and particularly in regard to any unfavorable critical conditions affecting the corn crop as given below, are self-explanatory:

OHIO.

Rockford (1): We had a fine Saturday that will make bushels of corn. Corn looks fine.

Lima (1): Corn two weeks behind, but present conditions very favorable.

Agosta (5): Corn progressing nicely, growth about normal. Fly and bugs caused serious damage to spring wheat. Winter wheat yielding 20 to 30 bus., mostly No. 3 and 4.

Ansonia (2): Had a fine rain. These rains will make lots of corn. Threshing about one-third done.

Bryan (1): Weather is still quite dry, but corn that was planted early and has been well cultivated is doing fine and our chances for corn here are much better on the whole than last year. Some fields will not make any corn at all. Most of good fields of corn in tassel.

Greenville (2): Prospect for corn fair. No unfavorable report to make. Think yield of oats will be light, also light weight.

Springfield (2): Corn coming along in good shape.

Blanchester (3): Corn planted later than usual, but now looking excellent.

Portsmouth (6): Too much rain for wheat. Just right for corn. Wheat will have to be dried and threshing returns disappointing.

Upper Sandusky (4): No very unfavorable conditions have appeared yet. There is some fear of chinch bugs, but it may not be serious.

Xenia (3): Corn prospects are normal at the present time.

Eaton (2): Conditions fair.

Middletown (3): Wheat threshing in full swing. Growing corn doing fine.

Camden (2): Copious rains the past few days have maintained the excellent prospect for corn. Wheat threshing 50% complete; yields continue disappointing.

Circleville (6): Corn prospects fine—100%.

INDIANA.

Vincennes (3): Corn prospects not very good, very late and weedy on account of rainy weather.

Rensselaer (1): Corn suffering right now from drought which will cut crop greatly unless rains come in next few days.

Rushville (8): Our corn is all right.

Lawrenceburg (9): Corn coming all right so far.

Monticello (1): Oats are light yield, light weight. Corn has made splendid growth. While a little late prospect unusually good.

Shelbyville (5): Oats ready to thresh. Most corn good; some poor spots.

Tipton (5): Corn prospects good. Some parts of county a little short on rain.

South Whitley (7): Just a little dry for corn here in our immediate vicinity, but it looks fairly well and with seasonable weather from now on ought to have a fair crop.

Waveland (2): It has been too dry and hot. Corn needs rain at once. Will suffer seriously if continues dry. Will begin to thresh oats next week.

Princeton (3): Corn crop is rather late. Corn that has been well cultivated is in fine condition. The late planted or poorly cultivated 40 to 50% of a crop. Danger from drought and frost.

Angola (7): Corn crop promise is good. Some sections have had plenty of rain, while some are quite dry. No damage by insects, worms or bugs.

Decatur (7): Corn prospects good.

Jasper (3): Corn now suffering some. If we get rain within the next few days will be in time yet to make good crop.

Winchester (8): Corn looking good.

Marion (5): Corn almost perfect.

Wabash (4): Corn crop progressing favorably as far as weather is concerned. Some complaint as to chinch bugs, however, not serious yet.

ILLINOIS.

Sidell (8): Spring wheat about half crop, damaged by blight, very poor quality. Winter wheat about 20 bu. per acre, fair quality only. Corn has made excellent growth but needs rain.

Wenona (4): Cutting of spring wheat and oats are completed here and winter wheat threshing has begun. Corn acreage here about 90% normal.

Vermont (2): Corn is looking fine now but must have rain or crop will be cut materially.

Earlville (4): Spring wheat one-half a crop. Corn is all tasseling out and a good stand.

Tuscola (8): Corn shooting and tasseling. Very hot and dry. Corn will be badly damaged if no rain this week.

Freeport (4): Corn is at least two to three weeks ahead of a year ago and prospects for a bumper crop were never better. Stands shoulder high and a deep green color.

Odell (7): Wheat and oats nearly all cut. Some winter wheat threshed and also oats.

Ashton (4): Corn condition excellent. Rains needed for the earing stage. Slight damage by wind and hail.

Lostant (4): Corn never looked better at this time of year. All we need is a good rain first part of August to make a good crop.

Eureka (1): Do not consider corn injured yet, but is needing rain now.

Belleville (3): Prospects for corn are good. Have a very fine stand, some fields 11 ft. high but need rain in a few days.

Mt. Pulaski (5): Need rain for corn. Spring wheat and oats all cut and few jobs threshed. Yield disappointing.

Decatur (5): Corn tasseling and shooting silks weedy. Should have an inch of rain this week, will suffer after this week if no rain. Wheat threshing 25 to 30 bu.

Mattoon (8): Corn situation is good.

Marshall (8): Corn small and late. Wheat yield disappointing, from 20 to 60% short of former estimates.

Rantoul (5): Too hot and dry for corn, need rain.

Mt. Carroll (4): Corn doing fine. Good color, growth and stand. Tasseling. Many fields in perfect condition.

Highland (6): Oats harvest completed. no surplus here, probably not enough for local use. Corn prospects now indicate 75% of a crop. Early corn which it was possible to work promises well but not very much of this kind.

Rockport (2): Corn looks fine. The only fault there is is lots of weedy corn. We are having fine weather for corn, also for threshing.

Princeton (4): Corn is not suffering for rain but will be in a very short time.

MISSOURI.

Chillicothe (1): Corn planted late owing to frequent rains at planting time. It has made rapid growth and 50% of it is in tassel.

Salisbury (4): Corn will make good with one more good rain. It now has good color and growth. Acreage small.

Marionville (3): With plenty of moisture will harvest 100% in quality. Corn is beginning to need rain.

Carrollton (2): Corn is looking very fine and with occasional showers through August will make good yield.

Elsberry (8): Too dry for corn. The early and late corn needs moisture to do much good must come in a few days.

Bethany (1): Wheat making about 12 bu., average test 49 to 59.

Corning (1): Corn is doing well at this time. Some late corn and we will need a late fall for it to mature.

Harrisonville (1): Our hay crop is fine.

Columbia (5): Corn crop fine.

Higginsville (1): Fine prospect for corn.

Lamar (3): Corn crop will soon begin to need rain. Early planting is now tasseling. Later planting considerable acreage abandoned account season, too wet to cultivate.

Clinton (1): Corn is very spotted. Acreage small. Need lots of rain to make a crop.

IOWA.

Avoca (3): Corn acreage about 95%. Corn prospects are fine.

Hamlin (2): Spring wheat is no good, it is not worth threshing. Too much rain and hot weather in June. Corn looks fine.

Henderson (3): Corn prospect was never better in this vicinity.

Coburg (3): Corn prospects as compared with last year are better with more subsoil moisture to draw from and looking fine.

Onawa (2): Corn prospects perfect excepting on the lowlands, which are completely ruined by the excessive rains in June.

Corydon (6): July 9 a severe rain. Wind and hail storm crossed our county and greatly damaged all crops through a strip from two to six miles wide.

Sibley (1): Chances are for 70 to 75% of a corn crop here. Oats are going to go 60 to 65% of a normal crop.

Gilbert (5): No abandoned corn acreage this year and the corn is nearly two weeks early with the best prospect at present ever known. Will need one more good shower to finish it.

Glidden (2): Corn prospects are excellent now, with seasonable showers wi make a fine crop.

Whitten (4): Corn crop was never be ter and finest prospect for years. Abou three weeks ahead of normal.

Clemons (5): Our corn is damaged on half by the hail storm and the oats ar very badly damaged, some will not be cu Wheat and oats will be light in weight.

Washington (8): Corn crop is good bu a good rain would be a great benefit to i

Hull (1): Crop of oats, corn barle good; wheat poor.

Lowden (8): Corn in excellent conditio but some spots can be found in every fie where poor stand. Corn needs rain badl to make a good yield. Spring wheat cro will be poor quality and small yield. Oa not up to average nor near quality quantity of 1918 crop.

Oakville (9): Corn is doing well.

Williamsburg (8): All small grain cu Threshing beginning today.

Spencer (1): New oats coming in no Good color and weight.

Keokuk (9): No rain for some week Corn needing rain badly. Hot sun blaste wheat and cut oats short.

Kirkman (2): Condition for corn cou not be better and fields look fine. Whe and oats are poor, especially wheat. Son will not be cut.

Moulton (6): Wheat crop is badly dam aged. Oats light. Corn doing fine.

Tama (5): Prospects for corn on 85 acreage. One lot of oats threshed yielde 54 bu.

South English (9): Corn is in fine co dition and ahead of average growth. Whe yield 10 to 20 bus., quality poor to good.

Allison (4): Need rain for the co crop. Hot days near the noon hour. Co has commenced to curl. Will prove ve serious on corn if we do not have rain near future.

Harrisburg (3): Corn crop in this te ritory is very promising. Will undoubted make 100% crop of sound corn.

Osceola (6): Crop prospects have gain materially since last report. However, cu tivation has been neglected account ha vesting small grain crops.

MINNESOTA.

Prior Lake (6): Spring wheat bad damaged in places. Not more than ha crop expected.

Henderson (6): Corn prospects are go except on low spots and that will n make any corn.

Minnesota (3): Wheat and oats are b ing harvested now. Wheat will make le than half crop. Oats will be light. Co is going to be our best crop.

London (6): Corn crop prospects a good so far. It is ahead of last year. Co looks to be our best crop.

Wells (6): Corn is making very rap growth the past ten days. Lots of it ta seled.

Donnelly (2): Our corn crop looks ve favorable now.

Grand Meadow (9): Corn ten days ahe of last year. Wheat poor, blight and rus

Eden Prairie (6): They are cuttin grain. Wheat poor. Corn good. Lots moisture and hot.

Warren (1): Some black rust on whea

Franklin (6): Corn good for this time.

Albert Lea (6): Corn prospect was nev better. Fully ten days ahead of average.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo (8): Corn crop O. K. Whe badly rusted and crop cut down one-ha by this cause in last ten days.

St. Thomas (7): Spring wheat ha ripened too fast. Hot weather killed a the stools, this leaves wheat very thi Think the sample will be fair to good. Oa a pretty good crop.

Monango (9): Some damage (5%) do to wheat by grasshoppers and some bla rust on wheat.

Langdon (7): All crops except corn hav deteriorated 20 to 25% in the past mont on account of drought and hot wind Think average will be about 75% of norma

Lakota (7): Some signs of rust an blight but had no rust weather.

Drayton (7): Early wheat and barl good. All flax looking well. Considerab rust but favorable weather for grains present.

Voss (7): Fine weather for corn. Oa going to be good.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Yankton (9): Growth condition of co is fully up to normal. Some fields are tassel and shooting ears which is a litt unusual for this time of year. Oats wi be an average crop while wheat is pra tically a failure. This will hold good ov the greater portion of South Dakota. Th locality will not raise over five bushels the acre and the quality will be very low.

Beresford (9): Corn condition excellen Oats only fair. Some badly rusted. Whe poor quality and yield. Some fields worth less.

Hurley (9): Corn in the higher land O. K. Corn on wet land improving great past week.

Bridgewater (8): Spring wheat near all harvested, also oats. Spring whe will yield from 2 to 10 bu., quality poor.

Canton (9): Wheat about worthles Oats 70% crop. Corn from nothing 100%. Where cultivated is good. Larg acreage poor or nothing.

Brentford (7): Corn crop is very favo able at present time.

Aberdeen (7): Weather somewhat co for corn crop.

Clark (7): Corn at this time is well ahea and prospects good. Spring wheat won be over 40% of crop.

Armour (9): Favorable weather fro

now on will make a splendid corn crop. Wheat damaged from 25 to 50%.

Dell Rapids (8): Corn looks like a bumper crop here. Fully three weeks ahead of normal.

Flandreau (8): Corn crop is a flattering prospect. In growth ten days ahead of normal and healthy and vigorous. Most pieces clear from weeds. While some impairment of stand by cut worms earlier, it should average 85% normal stand. No unfavorable conditions.

Miller (5): Harvest is now on. There is much fine corn and an unusually large number of field either late, weedy or both.

NEBRASKA.

Winnetoon (7): Corn is in good shape and we have had two good rains within the past three days.

Nebraska City (9): Corn about week ahead of averaged years. Will need rain this week to keep condition to 90%.

Fairmont (9): All cut, some threshing 85% acreage on corn crop. Our corn needs rain very much. This seems to be local condition as rains are reported all around.

Ashland (9): Corn very uneven but average growth better than normal. Need rains very badly. Tasseling.

Beatrice (9): Corn is beginning to tassel and will need rain badly soon.

Neligh (7): Spring wheat crop seriously damaged by rust. Most fields being cut for feed.

Roseland (9): Good prospects for corn now. Plenty of moisture. Wheat testing 50 to 56. Yield about 10 bu. average.

Superior (9): Corn looks fine but is needing rain badly.

Superior (9): Corn now needs rain. No damage yet but at critical stage. Wheat yields very disappointing, quality good.

Orleans (6): Rain of two inches July 13 and two and seven tenths inches July 20 makes favorable outlook.

Belden (7): Corn at present in perfect condition. Wheat complete failure.

Pierce (7): Fall wheat not very good. Spring wheat a failure. Oats crop light yield and poor quality. At present corn crop looks very promising.

Harvard (9): Crops prospects are fine, however, we should have rain soon or the corn will suffer from lack of sufficient moisture.

Swanton (9): Early corn needs rain badly. Corn doing very well. Weather cool.

KANSAS.

Madison (9): Wheat averaging 10 to 30 bu. to the acre. Testing 47 to 58 lbs. to bu. Grain No. 2 and 3. None Grade No. 1 yet. Threshing in full blast. Corn propects good.

Seneca (7): Corn needs a good rain now. Unless we have it soon corn will suffer very materially.

Athol (4): Soil in good condition.

Clay Center (4): Corn is three weeks late. Rather thin on ground. Harvest was completed July 15 with fair conditions. We should have 75% of a corn crop.

Mahaska (4): Corn holding its own very well but must have rain soon as it is starting to tassel. Wheat yield about 60% of expectations.

Ashland (3): Grasshoppers are injuring crop some and now that the wheat harvest is practically over will doubtless get worse.

Lyon (5): Corn generally in good condition.

Wakeeney (2): Have a very small acreage of corn this year as most of the ground was planted to wheat, oats and barley. What corn we have is in excellent condition.

Osage City (8): Corn crop prospects are excellent but the acreage is so small that there won't be enough for home consumption.

Wellington (6): Corn not doing much good. Been too hot and dry.

Oswego (9): Corn looking good.

Waldo (5): Corn standing hot dry weather in good shape. Hoppers doing material damage to crop. Wheat poor in both yield and quality, considerable not harvested.

Plainville (4): Corn doing fairly. Oats cut.

Junction City (7): Corn excellent. 10% improvement since last report.

Hoxie (1): Corn is in very best of condition at present. Plenty of moisture and weather favorable.

Alta Vista (8): Corn crop looks good.

Belleville (4): Getting very dry for corn. Corn is very uneven. Poor stand and weedy. Very poor prospect.

Hillsboro (5): Needing rain for corn badly and the crop will be a failure if we do not have rain inside of two weeks.

Logan (4): Corn conditions are fine at this time.

Uniontown (9): Few fields of excellent prospect for corn. Some fields very grassy and weedy. Some just planted.

OKLAHOMA.

Miami (7): Corn somewhat uneven but never had a better stand. Dry weather, however, will quickly damage as sufficient cultivation could not be done because of wet weather. No mulch on the ground.

Altus (3): Corn making splendid finish. Largely now in well matured condition.

Geary (2): Growing corn in good condition. Will require good rain in next week or ten days to insure yield up to present prospect.

Cordell (2): Prospeces for corn encouraging, especially in bottoms.

Marshall (5) Weather too dry for corn, yield will be cut 35%. Wheat threshing 75% done. Yield about 6 bu. per acre less than expected.

Enid (4): Corn prospects good, tasseled and silking.

Enid (4): Corn prospects pretty good. A general rain would insure a good crop of corn.

El Reno (5): Had ample rain in western part and southern parts of state, assuring corn crop there.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1 was about 2.4 per cent above their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition 4.7 per cent above average on June 1, indicating some decline in crop prospects during the past month. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 2.4 per cent below average. This year's total acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.6 per cent greater than last year.

The growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in percentage of their 10-year averages (not the normal) on July 1, was as follows:

Timothy hay	114.8	Rice	101.1
Millet	113.2	Potatoes	100.6
Clover hay	111.7	Alfalfa hay	100.3
Pasture	111.2	Field peas	100.1
Kafir, etc.	111.1	Rye	98.2
W. wheat	110.6	Sp. wheat	96.9
Hay (all)	110.6	Peanuts	93.6
Sweet potatoes	105.6	Sugar beets	87.8
Barley	103.3	Cotton	87.2
Corn	103.2	Flax	87.0
Oats	103.0		
Field beans	102.2	Avge. all	102.4

Combined condition of all crops by states (100 = average) and change during June:

Me.	99.0	— 1.5	W. D.	103.3	+ 4.1
N. H.	112.7	+ 5.5	S. D.	108.6	+ 6.9
Vt.	113.0	+ 8.2	Neb.	109.6	— 3.3
Mass.	102.4	— 7.1	Kan.	114.4	— 5.9
R. I.	101.3	— 5.2	Ky.	99.9	—10.6
Conn.	102.7	— 3.4	Tenn.	94.0	+ .2
N. Y.	105.4	— 1.5	Ala.	88.3	—11.7
N. J.	99.2	— 6.2	Miss.	83.3	— 9.7
Pa.	105.3	— 2.8	La.	88.7	— 3.1
Del.	98.8	—11.8	Tex.	104.3	+ 3.3
Md.	99.0	—10.7	Okla.	111.9	+ 7.5
Va.	102.3	—12.3	Ark.	89.8	— .3
W. Va.	106.2	— 3.8	Mont.	46.7	—34.7
N. Car.	101.8	— 2.7	Wyo.	76.6	—16.0
S. Car.	100.2	— 2.6	Colo.	93.6	— 3.7
Ga.	93.6	—10.0	N. M.	111.5	— 3.5
Fla.	96.3	— 8.5	Ariz.	103.4	— 1.7
Ohio	106.8	— 6.0	Utah	97.2	+ 4.3
Ind.	104.1	— 6.5	Nev.	96.5	— 3.8
Ill.	105.8	— 6.9	Ida.	80.8	—16.6
Mich.	104.6	+ .8	Wash.	93.5	—10.2
Wis.	(110..	+ 7.0	Ore.	98.7	— 4.1
Minn.	108.2	+ 6.2	Cal.	101.8	— 3.2
Iowa	105.2	— 3.7	U. S.	102.4	— 2.3
Mo.	103.3	— 9.7			

The total production of important products this year, compared with last year, is estimated as follows: Corn, 109 per cent; wheat, 126.6 per cent; oats, 91.2 per cent; barley, 90.1 per cent; rye, 113.9 per cent; white potatoes, 97.7 per cent; sweet potatoes, 118.1 per cent; tobacco, 108.4 per cent; flaxseed, 90.2 per cent; rice, 105.1 per cent; hay (all), 127.9 per cent; sugar beets, 122.8 per cent; cotton, 91.2 per cent; apples, 91.6 per cent; peaches, 146.5 per cent; broom corn, 97.4 per cent; kafirs, 186 per cent; beans, 70.5 per cent; peanuts, 102 per cent; hops, 167.8 per cent.

PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1 per cent during June; in the past ten years the price level decreased about .4 per cent during June. On July 1 the index figure of prices was about 13.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 7 per cent higher than two years ago, and 84 per cent higher than the average of the past ten years on July 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 2.4 per cent from May 15 to June 15; in the past nine years prices decreased in like period .7 per cent. On June 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 10 per cent higher than a year ago, 27.8 per cent higher than two years ago, and 83.1 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on June 15.

It is reported in shipping circles in New York that practically nothing is now being done among grain shippers as a large amount of cereals that have been going across during the past three months has filled up all immediate needs on the other side.

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	July 25, 1919. Bales.	July 18, 1919. Bales.	July 26, 1918. Bales.
Port receipts	105,721	109,144	30,841
Since Aug. 1	5,959,457	5,853,736	5,780,342
Port stocks	1,255,863	1,180,985	993,641
Int. receipts	57,708	66,315	18,747
Since Aug. 1	6,643,790	6,586,054	7,810,620
Int. shipments	112,925	113,469	46,107
Interior stocks	878,387	933,604	720,128
Amount brought into sight	122,837	133,841	92,787
Since Aug. 1	11,456,935	11,334,098	12,103,715
Northern spinners' takings	29,798	49,575	44,566
Since Aug. 1	2,135,817	2,106,019	2,825,500
Southern consumption	57,000	57,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	3,423,000	3,366,000	4,248,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,967	77,597	34,749
Since Aug. 1	2,577,320	2,561,353	2,266,018
Expts. to France	None	4,658	5,660
Since Aug. 1	755,443	755,443	644,982
Exports to Continent	14,879	43,619	8,237
Since Aug. 1	2,026,607	2,011,728	1,314,909
Tot. week's exports	30,846	125,874	48,046
Tot. exports since Aug. 1	5,359,370	5,328,524	4,225,909
World's visible supply	4,850,213	4,927,937	3,145,470
Of which Am.	3,268,213	3,336,937	2,051,470
Liverpool stks.	587,000	617,000	270,000
Continental stks.	227,000	204,000	106,000
N. Y. stocks	90,106	90,267	121,209
N. O. stocks	382,211	357,242	325,869
On shipb'd waiting clearance	228,810	171,586	41,479

Wheat Price and Fertilizer.

While no Governmental guarantee of the price of wheat for the year 1920 has been considered, crop officials of the Ohio Experimental Station believe that the price will be high enough to justify taking extra fertility precautions in producing the future crop.

Specialists point out that crop rotation, drainage, liming and fertilizing are more important than ever to bring about necessary fertility conditions that may have been dropped during the war period.

Tests at the Ohio Experiment Station in liming wheat shows a gain of several bushels to the acre for liming on manured and fertilized land. In fertilizing wheat, an extra four bushels an acre has been secured for every 100 pounds of acid phosphate used.

Grain Corporation Wheat Report.

The Grain Corporation has begun publishing statistics of the movement of wheat and wheat products, which will appear weekly on Wednesdays for a subsequent date. Summarized for the week ending July 11 the data are as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms, bus.	17,493,000	22,771,000
Stocks in mills and elevators	40,961,000	28,732,000
Increase forthe week	3,863,000	11,001,000
Flour made, week, bbls.	1,396,000	1,198,000
Barrels made June 27 to July 11	2,539,000	2,703,000

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to July 26, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	50,269,000	73,106,000
Milwaukee	4,379,000	10,374,000
Minneapolis	5,930,000	14,095,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	17,226,000	21,063,000
Toledo	1,017,000	2,096,000
Detroit	1,403,000	3,216,000
Kansas City	15,273,000	27,300,000
Peoria	16,619,000	27,899,000
Omaha	19,414,000	38,044,000
Indianapolis	13,941,000	15,529,000
Total	145,496,000	232,885,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
Chicago	985,000	1,312,000	2,506,000
Milwaukee	208,000	148,000	274,000
Minneapolis	127,000	145,000	141,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	155,000	337,000	236,000
Toledo	8,000	19,000	134,000
Detroit	15,000	33,000	61,000
Kansas City	148,000	176,000	443,000
Peoria	194,000	205,000	396,000
Omaha	451,000	429,000	948,000
Indianapolis	198,000	296,000	359,000
Total	2,489,000	3,100,000	5,498,000

A sample of Texas new white corn was marketed in Kansas City on July 22 fully matured.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending July 26:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 2 mixed	193½@199	200 @204	193 @198	188 @193	196 @199	194 @198
No. 3 mixed	192½@196½	198 @199	191 @196	187 @192	193 @197	.....
No. 2 yellow	195½@201	202 @205	195 @200	191 @194	196 @200	196½@200½
No. 3 yellow	195½@198	.....	.....	190 @193	197 @198	.....
No. 2 white	203 @209½	205 @209	203 @209	195 @206	202 @209	.....
No. 3 white	200 @207	204 @205	197 @205	193 @204	200 @208	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	80 @ 83	82½@ 83½	.....	77 @ 78	.....	79½@ 81
No. 3 white	79¼@ 83	81 @ 83	79½@ 80½	76 @ 77½	80 @ 83	79¾@ 80½
No 4 white	78¾@ 82	80 @ 82½	.....	.....	79 @ 82	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.83@1.89; No. 4 yellow, $1.79@1.86; No. 3 mixed, $1.81@1.87. Oats—No. 2 white, 77⅛@79½c; No. 3 white, 78⅝@78c; No. 4 white, 71¾@77c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	July.	Sept.	Dec.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Range for June	166¾-183½	157⅞-178⅝	137½-156½	66⅜-72⅜	64⅛-71⅞	64⅝-72⅞
Previous range	107 -172	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅜-72⅜	.....
July 10	194⅞-199⅛	192½-198	158 -161¾	73½-75⅞	73¾-76½	74⅞-78
July 11	190 -196	190⅞-195¼	157 -160	75⅜-76½	75⅜-77¼	76¾-78¾
July 12	194 -195	193⅝-195⅞	161 -165	77¼-79	77 -79⅛	79¼-81
July 14	194 -198	193¾-197½	161½-167½	78½-80⅝	77⅞-80¼	79¾-82¼
July 15	192 -194¾	193¾-195¾	160⅝-163⅞	77⅝-79⅜	77½-79¼	79⅜-81⅛
July 16	192½-194¼	193½-196½	161½-166½	78⅝-81½	78⅛-81¾	80¼-83⅞
July 17	193 -193¾	194 -196¼	162⅛-165½	79⅞-81⅞	79⅝-82	81½-84½
July 18	187½-193	188½-193½	158½-162	77⅜-79½	77⅛-79½	79 -81½
July 19	189 -190	186½-191¼	157¾-161¾	78¼-80¾	77½-81	79½-83
July 21	192 -193¼	192½-194½	162 -164⅝	80¼-82	80¼-82¼	82¼-84¾
July 22	192½-193¾	192¼-195	162¾-165¾	79⅞-81¼	79⅞-81⅝	82 -83¾
July 23	194¾-196¼	194¼-196¼	165⅝-167⅜	80 -80⅞	79¾-82⅜	82 -84½
July 24	194½-195¼	194⅜-195¾	165¼-167¼	79⅜-80¼	79¼-80¾	81½-83⅛
July 25	195½-196¾	195⅛-196½	165⅜-167¼	79½-80½	79⅝-81	82¼-83½
July 26	194½-195½	195 -195¾	165 -166⅝	79⅜-80¼	79½-80½	82⅛-83⅞
Week—						
July 3	177½-187	175 -185⅛	153¼-163½	67½-71½	67⅝-71¾	68⅝-73⅛
July 12	186¼-199⅛	185 -198	157 -165	70¾-79	70¾-79⅞	72⅜-81
July 19	187½-198	186½-197½	157¾-167½	77⅝-81⅞	77⅛-82	79 -84½
July 26	192 -196¾	192¼-196½	162 -167⅜	79⅜-82	79¼-82⅜	81½-84¾

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News of the Terminal Markets

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The movement of new wheat to this market has assumed very considerable proportions. Three hundred cars were reported in Saturday. The market in this cereal has ruled strong throughout the week, with prices higher at the close than at the beginning of the week.

Reports from out in the state indicate that the corn crop, while needing rain, is still in good condition. Spot corn in this market has sold at extraordinarily high prices this week, particularly the white, which has commanded a big premium over the yellow and mixed. No. 1 white sold Saturday at $2.07, the No. 2 white at $2.05 to $2.06, and the No. 3 white at $2.04, while No. 1 yellow brought only $1.94, the No. 2 yellow $1.93 to $1.94, and the No. 3 yellow $1.92.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Receipts of shelled corn continue very light, but the demand is not giving much encouragement. Quotations are unchanged by local dealers and prices are based entirely upon the figures prevailing in western markets. No. 2 yellow sells at $2.07@2.09 a bushel. Mixed corn is selling 2 cents a bushel under yellow grades.

Quotations on oats have advanced somewhat despite the fact that receipts are ample and demand is light. The increase in price is due to the advances on the western board. It is anticipated that if the western market should continue strong that there will be a still better market here. No. 1 white is quoted around 87¼@87½ cents a bushel, with No. 2 white at 86½@87.

During the past week considerable inquiry has developed in the local market for eastern yellow ear corn. The market for ear corn has been almost wiped out, but there are now some signs of a revival, especially in the grade mentioned above. Demand for ear corn is restricted on account of the extreme prices, but no regular quotations are given by the local exchange.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending July 26th were 75,708 bus. of barley.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators July 21st were: Wheat, 33,586 bus.; oats, 86,465 bus.; rye, 14,772 bus.; barley, 620,667 bushels.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: J. V. Davis, Minneapolis, Minn.; John W. Cox, Coronada, Calif.; N. C. Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Moses, London, England; W. P. Anderson, Chicago, Ill., and H. C. Moon, Tecumseh, Mich.

Corn higher with fairly good offerings and demand slow with higher prices curtailing consumption. Prices being quoted as follows: No. 2 yellow corn, $2.17 to $2.18 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.16 to $2.17 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending July 26th, were, none.

Good offerings reported on oats during the past week with a slow demand. Prices ruling higher and quoted as follows: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 93½c to 94c per bushel; fancy, 38/40 clipped white oats, 93c to 93½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white, 92c to 92½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 91½c to 92c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending July 26th were 347,150 bushels.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

J. C. Mullaney, secretary of the Board of Trade, is on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Scott, of the Scott-George Grain Co., of Denver, was a visitor on the floor the first of the week.

G. P. Marble, of Chicago, will take charge of the grain soliciting of this territory for the Taylor & Bournique Co.

The Mariner Terminal Elevator Co. started on the construction of their half million bushel elevator the first of the week.

F. Strohdahme, of Wagner, S. Dak., was a visitor on the floor the last of the week. He states that the wheat crop in that section is 50 per cent below normal, but the corn is in excellent condition.

D. Webster, vice-president of the McCaull-Webster Elev. Co., returned the last of the week from an inspection tour through the Aberdeen territory and reports that crop conditions are better there than they are here, wheat is of good color and will average from 6 to 10 bushels per acre.

There has not been any new spring wheat in on this market as yet, but there is considerable of it being threshed but of very poor quality, the test weight per bushel runs from 45 lbs. to 54 lbs., most of it running around 48, so the wheat crop in this section of the country is about a failure.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

The Delta Elevator, opened by the Magee Lynch Grain Co., has shut down for repairs and will be ready for business about the 5th of August.

Hay receipts are increasing. There is an active demand for prompt shipment and stocks are small. New timothy is selling at $26 to $30. Alfalfa from $26.50 to $30.

The reports of wheat threshed in this vicinity are disappointing in both quality and quantity. A very small percentage of wheat grading better than No. 3 white, while the yield averages five bushels less per acre than last year.

The first cars of new oats were received at this market on the 26th. One graded No. 2 white, tested 29 lbs. and the moisture content was 9.3 per cent. The other car graded No. 4 white, weighed 25 lbs. and tested 12.4 per cent moisture.

The car shortage is being keenly felt at this market. The demand for oats is greater than ever before at this time of the year, but dealers are unable to accept orders as cars are not available for loading. Judging from reports from central Illinois the receipts of oats will not be very large for some time as available cars will all be used for loading wheat and the movement of oats will be later than usual.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The Victor Chemical Works, of Chicago, will build a large branch manufacturing plant in Nashville. Announcement to this effect was made by President August Koch, who was here last week.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week amounted to 349 cars, movement of wheat causing heavy increase. Stocks at Nashville at the end of the week were: Flour, 16,000 bbls., increase 5,500; wheat, 443,000 bus., increase 417,500; corn, 39,000 bus., decrease 13,000; oats, 138,000 bus., increase 11,000.

While prices continue to rise, demand for corn meal is light. Southeastern corn mills quote bolted meal, sacked, f. o. b. Ohio River points, per 100 lbs., $4.70; plain meal, $4.50. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 156,000 bus., reported production last week of 25,049 bus., or 16 per cent of capacity. This compared with 25,536 bus. and 18.1 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week.

Flour mills in the southeast are transacting a large volume of business, and many of the large mills are now running full capacity. Prices for soft winter flour, basis 24 lbs. cotton, are: High grade patents, $11.15; standard, $10.75; 100 per cent, $10.35. Southeastern mills with capacity of 229,890 bbls., reported output last week of 140,508 bbls. on 61 per cent of capacity, which compared with 60.9 per cent of capacity for the same week last year.

Grain prices were strong last week. There was increased movement of wheat, though movement continues disappointing. Threshing is still in progress. Supplies of corn and oats are light, with quiet demand for corn and oats fairly active. Qutations: Wheat—No. 2 red, local, $2.20@2.25. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.15@2.18; No. 3 white, $2.10@2.15; No. 3 mixed, $2.05@2.10. Oats—No. 2 white, 97@89c; No. 3 white, 86@88c; Tennessee Burt, 85c; new red oats, about same as white. Some new red oats are coming from Oklahoma.

MILWAUKEE.

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The first car of new Wisconsin rye appeared on the local market Thursday. The lot was sold at $1.58.

Milwaukee flour mills produced 12,000 barrels of wheat flour or 67 per cent of capacity this week. The rye flour production was 4,820 barrels.

Samples of new grain appearing indicate a crop much inferior to that of a year ago. Barley, wheat, rye and oats all have much light weight stuff, showing the ravages of heat, drought and insects. Corn alone is in excellent condition.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the past week were 129,330 bus. oats, 63,550 bus. corn, 147,070 bus. barley, 17,202 bus. wheat, 23,950 bus. rye; total, 381,102 bus., against 980,850 bus. the preceding week and 774,049 bus. a year ago.

Grain receipts at Milwaukee for the week ending July 26 were 307 cars barley, 157 cars corn, 367 cars oats, 32 cars wheat, 26 cars rye, 3 cars flax; total, 892 cars, against 625 cars the week before, 647 cars a year ago and 320 cars in 1917.

In cash grain unfavorable crop news and disappointing yields resulted in higher markets during the past week, barley advanced 12@15c for this period, corn 5@8c, wheat 20@30c, rye 3c, while oats declined ¾c. The movement is fair and the demand good. Corn crop reports continue favorable, though rain would be beneficial.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: L. C. Hanson, Baldwin, Wis.; O. B. Kaross, Wausau, Wis.; M. B. Monlin, London, England; T. E. Hutchison, New York, N. Y.; H. A. Ollendorf, Phil A. Grau, T. N. Sholin, Chicago, Ill.; G. Manthey, Antigo, A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.; Harry Berger, Tucson, Ariz.; C. W. Gerstenberg, R. Keitel, Chicago, Ill.; M. Eichman, Gregory, S. D.; R. J. Weschler, Oxley, W. Va.; H. S. Allen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. R. Emerson, M. E. Smith, W. F. Comeford, Harry Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. McDonald, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Riege, Horicon, Wis.; H. H. Towns, L. W. Leonard, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Hansen, New York, N. Y.; N. E. Davis, Genoa Jct., C. H. Fintel, Genesee, Geo. W. Roberts, Hortonville, Wis.; E. A. Hardaker, Minneapolis, Minn.

DETROIT, MICH.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Very little doing in barley. Steady at $2.30@2.40 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

L. L. Winters, of Hulbard, Warren & Chandler, was a visitor on 'Change last week.

Harry B. Simmons, of F. J. Simmons & Co., is spending a vacation at Charlevoix, Michigan.

Alex. McLaughlin, of McLaughlin Bros., Chicago, was calling on friends in the grain trade here last week.

Shippers of rye have not been able to secure permits for several days and business is at a standstill. The market is nominal at $1.60 for cash No. 2.

Beans are in active demand and firm. Immediate and prompt shipment are quoted at $7.65 per cwt.

Wheat receipts are increasing, but the market remains quiet. Millers report a dull and firm flour market. All classes of millfeed are firm and in active demand.

Offerings of oats have been small all week and the market is firm. A little shipping was done, but trade was nearly all for local consumption. Quote: Cash No. 2 white, 84½c; No. 3 white, 84c; No. 4 white, 83c.

Corn dealers are all students of the weather map and and pay little attention to anything else. It is a firm market because of local scarcity as much as owing to the general condition of bullishness resulting from dry weather. Receipts are very small and demand is not heavy. Quote: No. 3 mixed, $2; No. 3 yellow, $2.04; No. 4 yellow, $2.02; No. 5 yellow, $1.99; No. 6 yellow, $1.96; No. 3 white, $2.07.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Three stacks of wheat on the farm of Louis Berger burned in a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is about $1.000.

J. Howard Roop, former chief chemist of feeding stuffs in the state chemist's department of Purdue University, has accepted a place as chief chemist of the Noblesville Milling Company.

The barn of Henry Marr, of Columbus, Ind., filled with new hay, corn and oats, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about $8.000. The flames resulted from spontaneous combustion. There was very little insurance.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the barn of Frank Custer, near Darlington, Ind. Several tons of hay and 1,600 bushels of corn were lost. Custer had only about $1,000 insurance and places his loss at about $6,000.

A two-story concrete barn filled with ninety tons of hay, sheaf oats from forty acres and a large quantity of shredded fodder, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Mr. Edward Harmon, the owner, estimates his loss at about $30,000.

Among the out-of-town grain dealers in the city during the last week were: William Nading, Shelbyville, Ind.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; A. E. Betts, Frankfort, Ind.; J. F. Russell, Greensburg, Ind., and J. P. Allen, Sullivan, Ind.

Three hundred bushels of wheat were destroyed by a fire which started from the exhaust of a motor truck that was being loaded with wheat. The straw stack was set on fire and the flames spread to the wheat. The grain belongs to J. P. Maddox, of Madison, Ind.

About 5,000 bushels of the infected wheat in Tippecanoe, Porter, and Laporte counties has been threshed and disinfected, Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist announced. Mr. Wallace said he expects the yield of the quarantined fields to reach about 25,000 bushels. The wheat is being shipped to New York.

According to a report received at the Federation of Farmers' Associations, millers at Anderson are paying $2.16 a bushel for N.o 1 wheat, an advance of 4 cents over the price paid under the government guarantee by most millers in the state. The Anderson millers are paying $2.13 for No. 2 and $2.09 for No. 3 wheat.

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Ralph L. Cline has begun the operation of a new elevator at Connersville, Ind. where he is widely and favorably known Mr. Kline was recently discharged from the army, and has seen service on the firing line during the heaviest part of the American offensives. He expects to remain permanently in the grain business.

Thomas Brose, surviving partner of the firm of Brose & Arnold, has been ordered by the probate court to sell the Brose & Arnold mill at public auction August 4. The mill is valued at about $40,000 and is running. Mr. Arnold's share, which is two-thirds, will be turned over to the administrator of his estate. The mill will be sold as it stands, with supplies and equipment and the business and good will of the company.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Trading in the market for corn good was again very quiet. The mill prices were firm, based on cost of cash corn from the West, but there was still more or less meal and grits obtainable on re-sales at concessions under mill figures.

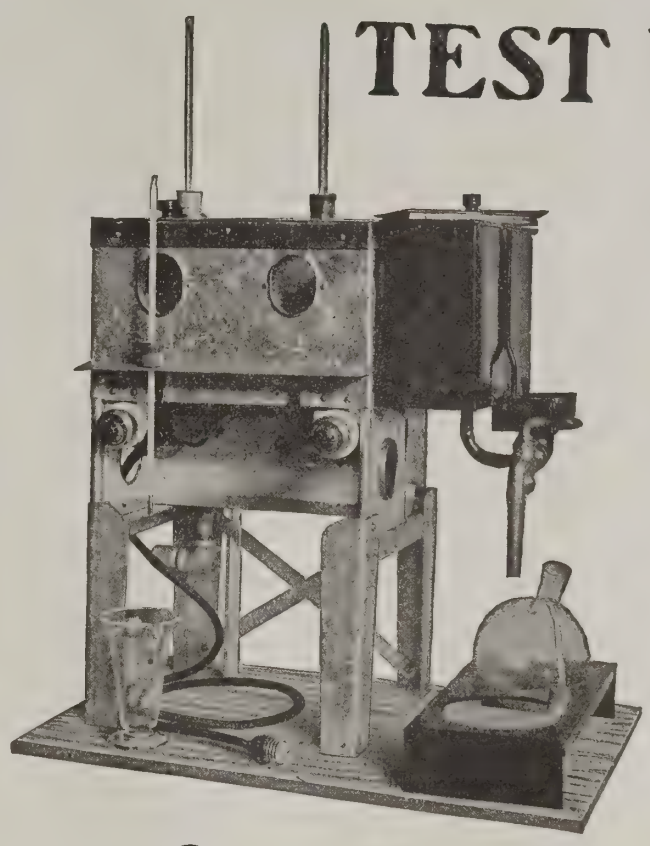
The following gentlemen visited the floor of the Produce Exchange during the past week: W. P. Anderson, A. Sullivan and C. G. Houston, all of Chicago. Also, C. S. Coleman of Philadelphia, D. F. Dixon of New Orleans, and A. G. Van Waveren of Holland.

R. F. Bausman, who acted as flour buyer for the Grain Corporation last season has recently resigned his position and F. O. Seaver, of the local flour firm of Dawson and Seaver, who acted as Mr. Bausman's assistant last season, has been appointed to fill the position.

There has been no appreciable change in the situation in cash corn in this market, the undertone still remaining very firm, with only a moderate trade passing. Offers continue of limited proportions. Quotations as follows: No. 2 yellow $2.16½; No. 3 yellow, $2.15½; No. 2 white $2.24½; No. 3 white, $2.23½; No. 2 mixed $2.11½; No. 3 mixed, $2.13½.

Domestic demand for oats keeps about steady, but the foreign inquiry has been lacking and no business of moment was consummated during the week. Labor difficulties in the port of New York, due to marine strikes, and the chaotic state of the foreign exchange market serve as restraining influences upon export business. However, it is generally believed there will be some improvement in the foreign demand within the near future. No. 2 whites were quoted at 91c; No. 2 white 90½c; No. 3 white, 90c; and No. 4 white 89½c.

Prices for flour experienced very sharp advances during the past week, some mills raising their quotations from fifty to seventy-five cents per barrel over those of the week previous. The advance was due to the pronounced strength in the wheat position. Cash wheat in Minneapolis advanced about 25c per bushel, while in the Southwest it was said that Spring wheat millers were bidding high premiums for No. 1 dark wheat and that offers were scarce. The upturn in prices resulted in a falling-off in business, however, as local consumers were not willing to pay the prices asked. They appeared quite willing to buy at the old level and even slightly higher, but found mills very firm and not inclined to make even small concessions. The trade here is getting very particular about the quality of flour, owing no doubt to numerous reports received from the winter wheat belt regarding the condition of the new wheat. In most cases samples were required, or at least some guarantees. Spring wheat flours were in demand as the new crop is moving very slowly and



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iders here were able to secure from 25 50c per barrel more than the flour was hing at a short time ago.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

There has been a distinct improvement in is territory in prospects for the cotton op, although lateness is still a feature d it will take continued ideal weather to stify expectations of more than a mod- ate yield. There is now no complaint at assy fields and the weevil is doing, but tle harm, although this was very much ared earlier.

Preparations are being made to resume ading on call in cotton seed products at e Merchants' Exchange, this having en voluntarily stopped when the govern- ent took charge of that industry at the eaking out of the war. Application has en made for a clearing association ough which settlements may be made d providing for ample margin protec- n. Trading is expected to start about gust 15.

Big prices are being paid for farm lands this territory, reflecting the high prices vailing for all farm products. In Missis- pi about 40 miles below this city, a hly improved place has just been sold at ttle over $225 an acre, the deal involving ut $750,000. Another large deal a few s ago further south in the delta in- ved $1,150,000. Values in Arkansas, just oss the river from here are not quite t high, but $150 to $200 an acre are get- g common. The success attending rais- of livestock is one reason for these h prices.

rain people are finding summer busi- s satisfactory. They get reports from territory that grain crop prospects fairly good, but they do not think ugh will be produced to affect business. ring the past few days demand for oats not kept the pace it started a while k, but it is because accumulated orders e been filled and consumers are now osed to take their time. There is little g in corn, but prices are climbing. call Saturday cash 2 white corn ught a bid of $2.08, while cash 2 yellow $2.05 bid and the only offer was $2.20. ne loaded out at the elevator was red at $2.15. Oats are steady, but a le under what they were a few days due largely to local conditions. Cash hite sold at 83, while August delivery 82b and 83½ asked. More activity ails in red oats and some business is g done as offers increase. A small lot ash 4 red sold at 74 bulk and 77 ed. Texas 3 in transit were 87b and 81 d; 2 red Oklahoma offered at 81 and 3 9.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

rold McCune, former stock board clerk he Merchants Exchange, has accepted sition in the St. Louis office of Armour o..

lliam H. Hurley, of W. H. Hurley n Co., of Clinton, Mo., is an applicant membership in the Merchants Ex- ge.

esident E. C. Andrews, of the Mer- ts Exchange, has returned from his vacation looking much improved as esult of his trip.

e strike of the grain shovelers in the elevators, which was announced last was of short duration, as they were ed their demands, and returned to at once.

tertz & Watson are so well pleased the success of their Cairo private branch house that they now are pre- to open other private wire houses ssouri cities.

wheat crop of Audrain county, Mis- is pouring in to the local mills in r quantities than ever before. Every available has been secured to rush in to the elevators as soon as it is d.

W. Mackie, Federal manager of the sippi River section of the Railway istration, announced Thursday that st of the 40 new barges for use on Mississippi River will arrive in St. in about a week.

ces to St. Louis grain men from ort, Mo., say that the first new which was threshed in that vicinity 61 lbs. per bushel, and sold for $2.15 shel. The wheat in this locality is out unusually fine.

nan A. Bryant says that his busi- s now so large that the Western has installed a special wire direct office. As Mr. Bryant is a telegraph or, he will have no trouble in send- d receiving his own messages.

Rotty & Co., who have been in the d hay business in St. Louis for over rs, suffered a loss of several thou- of dollars last week when their was destroyed by fire. They had stocks of oats and hay on hand, were completely destroyed.

Schuake, county agent at Larned, and others have written grateful to St. Louis thanking this city for mpt response to their appeals for hands. They say that the men Louis were the first to arrive, and a great assistance in saving their crop.

H. Lang, second vice president of tin Corporation, addressed a meet- he grain interests and the board of s of the Merchants Exchange day and discussed the regulations for handling the new crops. Plans for expediting the loading and unloading of cars were also discussed.

When the officials of the Corn Products Refining Co., of Granite City, Ill., learned that their employes had voted to go out on a strike, in sympathy with the employes at the Argo plant, they at once instituted a lockout of the entire force, which will probably continue until the price of corn takes a material drop.

Judge D. T. Waddux, of Richmond, Mo., has resigned as president of the Ray county branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, and O. H. White has been elected to succeed him. Judge J. W. Smithey, of Camden, Mo., was elected vice-president, and Charles Derstler was chosen as secretary-treasurer.

All of the truck owners of this city are operating machines at top speed. One cent per bushel per mile is the standard paid by farmers who do not own trucks. Audrain will have a record wheat crop. The yield per acre is unusually good and the farmers are rushing to take advantage of the high prices paid for grain.

The Cloverdale stock farm near Oran, in Scott county, Missouri, holds the record yield for wheat, so far reported this season. Two thousand and eighty bushels of wheat were harvested on 61 acres, being six pounds more than 34 bushels per acre, far above the average this year. The land was plowed the first week in August, 1918, double-disked twice, rolled twice and dragged once. The wheat was sown the second week in October.

A bill appropriating $300,000 for the completion of the municipal dock at the foot of North Market street has been favorably reported to and passed by the board of aldermen, and work on the additions will probably soon begin, as all but one of the members of the board voted in favor of the bill, and the action of the committee was unanimous. According to the city's consulting engineer the completion of these docks will enable freight to be loaded into barges at a much less expense than freight can be handled at the docks in New Orleans.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red. Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21 @2.22½	82 @83
Tuesday	2.21 @2.23	82½@83
Wednesday	2.21 @2.23	81½@82½
Thursday	2.21 @2.23½	82 @82½
Friday	2,21 @2.23	81 @83
Saturday	2.21 @2.22	81½@82

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	1,143,947	No. 2 hard.	5,928
Corn	178,549	No. 2 corn..	76,220
Oats	145,934	2 yel. corn..	21,219
Rye	60,360	2 white	11,597
Barley	11,550	2 oats	3,797
Kafir	2,135	2 white	22,661
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 oats	93,486
No. 1 red...	100,324	Standard ...	
No. 2 red...	750,457	No. 2 rye...	31,089
No. 1 hard..	2,141		

DULUTH, MINN.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

W. D. Jones, manager of the Hallet & Carey Co.'s Duluth office, is spending a vacation at a northern Wisconsin summer resort point.

Benjamin Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., is expected to arrive home within a few days after an extended visit to his old home in Scotland.

Business in rye was a feature on the Duluth market during the last week. Receipts were on a fairly liberal scale, running up to 28 cars a day, and a good eastern inquiry was experienced. Supplies of rye still remaining in the elevators at Duluth and Superior now aggregate about 1,225,000 bushels, and it is expected that the bulk of that grain will be loaded out for the East within the next two weeks. Spot No. 2 rye closed on Saturday at $1.60½, or an advance of 2c from the week before.

W. L. Zimmerman, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co. at Beach, N. D., who was a recent visitor on the Board of Trade here, asserted that the crops are practically a failure over North Dakota from Minot and Bismarck west, and the outlook is against growers even getting their seed back at some points. The quantity of flaxseed sown in that territory is limited, he asserted, as farmers did not succeed in seeding as the ground was so dry at the time. The changed crop situation in the territory is illustrated in the statement that in one season the Farmers' Elevator Co. at Beach, N. D., received 1,200,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Zimmerman asserted that he doubted if it would pay to even open his house this season.

Duluth grain interests have put up a strong protest against changes in the rates lineup, as recommended by the Western Freight Traffic Commission. In a hearing held at Washington last week, members of a Duluth committee objected to the proposed reduction of 1 cent a 100 pounds in the grain rate from Chicago to Buffalo. They insisted that the present differential of 4.5 cents in the Chicago rate to Duluth is too large and that any increase in the spread would result in cutting off the movement of a large tonnage of grain to this market, entailing severe losses upon the various trade interests here. It was contended that the northern lake route is the logical one for much of the territory. The matter was taken under advisement

by the Railroad Administration and division of public service.

Elevator men and commission houses at this point have received such discouraging reports from correspondents during the last ten days regarding the deterioration of wheat and other grains over the Northwest, that they fear that the tonnage handled during the fall and winter months will show a falling off of several million bushels. It is also assumed that the grain will average up light owing to the crops having been forced to maturity over wide areas in Minnesota and North Dakota as a result of hot and dry weather conditions. As an example of the tenor of the report it was mentioned by a local operator that he had a wire to the effect that wheat west of Bismarck, N. D., will not average up any better than 4 bushels an acre; that rye might make 7 bushels, and that there would be practically no flaxseed harvested over that territory.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

H. Laberge, one of the largest Canadian hay shippers, with headquarters at Montreal, was a visitor in Baltimore last week.

Vinton Perin, of Perin Bros., corn millers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

New wheat is now arriving in liberal quantity in the Baltimore market, and for the better grades premiums of as much as a cent per bushel over Government prices are being paid.

The tendency of the local hay market is higher, previous accumulations of old hay having been worked down and wet weather having interfered with the gathering and movement of the new crop.

Donald K. Belt, president of the Belt Seed Company, with warehouses at Cheapside, Pratt and Calvert Streets, this city, has made application for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The attention of the hay trade is directed to the fact that the movement of all hay requiring warehouse delivery is still under embargo, and it therefore requires permits to move same to Baltimore.

The United States Grain Corporation on July 24 advised the Baltimore grain trade that, until further notice, applications for permits will be received for a small amount of wheat covering shipments from all points.

Messages in code or cipher in plain language will now be accepted for Holland and code addresses may also be used, with signatures not necessary, according to a notification posted on 'Change here last week by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Locust Point elevators of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. in this city, established a new record for handling grain on July 23, when they unloaded 123 cars of wheat, or 164,080 bushels, in exactly 9½ working hours. Score another achievement for Superintendent J. A. Peterson!

The Baltimore delegation to the recent annual convention of the National Hay Association in Detroit returned home last week full of praise for the all-round success of the meetings, from a business standpoint, and with pleasant recollections of the manner in which the entertainment features were provided.

A number of Baltimore grain men returned last week from their swing around the Western Circuit. We have with us again Eugene H. Beer, John J. Snyder, Oscar M. Gibson, Harry E. Elgert, and Henry A. Lederer and all of their firms with which these gentlemen are connected are busy as a natural result of this personal touch.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 330,000 bushels, as against 400,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year. Continued wet weather last week retarded the movement of wheat considerably, and reports from nearby sections are to the effect that some wheat is sprouting in the fields.



Miss Kate Bartol, since March, 1911, stenographer and billing clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and who in this span of years has taken stenographic notes in arbitration cases before various committees, involving thousands of dollars, recorded the proceedings of all directors' meetings, and by her uniformly obliging disposition has endeared herself to many of the individual members of the Chamber, has tendered her resignation to take effect Aug. 15. Miss Bartol will give up the commercial line to heed what has been as a call to her for a year or more past to administer to the sick and afflicted, expecting to enter the Church Home and Infirmary of this city, as a nurse, after Aug. 15. Endowed with a patient disposition and a sympathetic nature, she will doubtless prove as successful a nurse as she has shown herself to be an office assistant, and the well wishes of her associates and friends will follow her in her new field of usefulness.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye was unsalable at $1.70 for No. 2 on track, through billed and 4c over Chicago August in store. There is quite a stock of rye in store here.

C. W. Murphy of this city recently appointed local agent of the Shippers' Navigation Co. Barge Canal line, has assumed his new duties at the offices of the company, 935 Ellicott Square.

Oats were picked up at strong prices last week, but the buyers of early in the week were sellers later and the market closed easy at 1 to 1½c decline. Closing: No. 1 white, 87¼c; No. 2 white, 86¾c; No. 3 white, 85¾c; No. 4 white, 84¾c on track, through billed. There was some good buying of oats for lake shipment and considerable confidence in the better grades of old oats.

The corn borer is said to be at work in this state and to prevent the spread of this new danger no corn can be shipped out of the infected districts. Some of the green corn sent to Buffalo from southern points a month ago contained a worm which ruined it for table purposes. Market men are wondering if the worm was any relation to the borer now operating in the north.

With not enough corn on the market to meet the demand receivers had things about their own way and buyers in need of stocks were forced to pay the big premium over the western shipment offerings. There was an advance for the week of 4½c up to today's closing when buyers withdrew from the market and sellers having a few cars on the way concluded to shade 1c to 2c, but without interesting buyers. There were offerings of No. 1 yellow at $2.13½; No. 2 yellow, $2.13; No. 3 yellow, $2.12; No. 2 mixed $2.10@2.11 on track, through billed.

Inspections for the week: Wheat, No. 2 red, 22 cars; No. 3 red, 42 cars; No. 4 red, 8 cars; No. 5 red, 1 car; sample red, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars; No. 5 mixed, 1 car; sample mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 hard winter, 8 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 9 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 hard, 5 cars; sample hard, 1 car; No. 3 northern, 1 car; No. 3 amber durum, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard winter, 2 cars. Corn: No. 2 mixed, 7 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 yellow, 18 cars; No. 2 yellow, 42 cars; No. 3 yellow, 5 cars; No. 6 yellow, 9 cars; sample, 6 cars; No. 1 white, 2 cars; No. 2 white, 6 cars; No. 3 white, 2 cars; sample milo, 1 car. Oats: No. 1 white, 6 cars; No. 2 white, 37 cars; No. 3 white, 24 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, clipped, 2 cars; sample oats, 1 car. Rye No. 1, 1 car; No. 2, 4 cars.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

Reports vary as to the amount of damage done by the hot spell recently. But farmers expect an average crop from spring grain.

Winter wheat was too far advanced to suffer any, since cutting has commenced in a few places and another week will see the harvest in full blast.

At Odessa, Wash., the first new wheat of the season was brought to town by Henry Ils, when he delivered five sacks to the Odessa Union Warehouse Company. It was of the Jones Fife variety and tested 58.

The Walla Walla district will be more than normal this year according to John W. Langdon, president of the commercial club, who has inspected crops over the entire district. Prospects in Umatilla county were never so good, he said, and Walla Walla county prospects are also good.

Around Pullman, Wash., fall wheat is fast ripening under the hot weather and a trip through this part of the Palouse country proves that the yield will be far above that of the last two years. Some farmers are complaining of slight burning of the crops, but the condition is not yet a serious one. Spring wheat will make a fair yield.

As a part of the grain improvement plans adopted by the county farm bureau a series of meetings were held at which Professor R. K. Bonnett of the University of Idaho will give demonstrations in the grading and will explain the reasons for grain grading and system in use. The following meetings were arranged: July 22, Athol (Idaho); July 24, Farmers' Union Hall, Rathdrum Prairie (Idaho); School house, Worley, (Idaho). These meetings were held in the afternoon as good light is necessary in the grain grading work.

P. J. Sweeney, chief grain inspector for Washington, has estimated that the 1919 Washington wheat crop would be below 42,000,000 bushels, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Tacoma. Mr. Sweeney has just completed a tour through eastern Washington and stated that because of the dry weather the crop will be under that figure. The federal government's estimate of the crop is 57,000,000 bushels. G. I. Toess, president of the Centennial Mill Company, stated that his opinion of the wheat crop for Washington this year will not exceed 40,000,000 bushels. J. K. Smith, president of the Sperry Mill Company believes that the wheat crop will go 45,000,000 and probably more.

The recent extreme heat in the Palouse country has ripened the grain rapidly. Already a few farmers are cutting early pieces of 40-fold wheat, and it is believed that threshing will begin before the end of the month. Like last year, it is believed that the threshing season will be long, as the fall wheat is exceptionally early, while much of the spring grain is late, and, in case of rain between now and the end of the present month, will grow and develop well for some weeks. Last year it was necessary for threshing machine men to double back in many cases to thresh the spring grain after they had made the rounds of their territory and cleaned up fall grain. Notwithstanding that little rain has fallen since May, the grain is holding its color and shows but little damage. The nights have been cool and there is usually a heavy dew in the mornings, which is of great benefit to the crops.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Lieut. Fred Camper of S. W. Flower Co., and Lieut. Siva Bender of Southworth & Co. returned this week after many months of military service abroad.

New rye was received in Toledo market Wednesday consigned to Rosenbaum Brothers and coming from southern Michigan. It inspected No. 2, weighing 55 lbs. The car reached here the same date as did the first receipts last year.

J. F. Zahm & Co. received the first car of new crop oats Saturday. It graded No. 2 white, moisture 10.8 per cent and weighed 31 lbs. The car originated at a point in central Indiana. Last year the first car was received July 30.

Oliver Randolph, inventor of the Randolph grain drier, reports the completion and installation this week of three 3,000 bus. capacity driers at the following points: Home Mill & Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.; The Junction Grain Co., Petersburg, Ill.; The South Solon Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Co., South Solon, O.

The Raymond P. Lipe Co. have disposed of their hay transfer warehouse at St. Albans, Vt., to A. N. Deringer, a former employe, who has entered the hay business. The firm's New England trade will henceforth be taken care of by grading at original point of shipment instead of at transfer warehouses, thereby avoiding the excessive cost of regrading hay in transit and also giving their customers quicker service.

Although the demand for empty cars for the movement of grain in all parts of the country is at its height Toledo dealers have been able to accomplish a great deal in helping shippers to this market to secure their share of the available empties. The Produce Exchange has appointed a traffic committee and a scarcity of cars at any particular station is systematically handled with the carriers and in most cases prompt relief is the result. Shippers wishing to take advantage of this service can have particulars from their Toledo receiver.

The old "welcome" sign stood out in bold letters Friday when John Fangboner of Fremont, O., and Earl Leas of Waterloo, Ind., both steadfast boosters of the Toledo market, made their appearance on 'Change. Hardly had they reached the floor when "those famous songsters" broke out with their fascinating and contagious melodies and the two visitors were paraded from "pillar to post." They made "inspections" at the various offices and were recipients of some of the generosity they themselves manifested during the hay convention at Detroit a few weeks ago.

Toledo wheat receipts showed a big increase this week at 522 cars. Grading was as follows: No. 1, 24; No. 2, 199; No. 3, 269; No. 4, 21; No. 5, 3; Sample, 6. Corn and oats inspections were smaller and competitive bidding for these grains on the sample tables was particularly active. No. 2 yellow corn sold at $1.99 to $1.99¼; No. 2 white oats at 81⅝ to 82c; No. 3 white oats, 80⅞ to 81½. A car of No. 2 rye sold Saturday at $1.62. Sample grade musty rye brought $1.52. Barley market dull, quotable at $1.32 for No. 2. Week's receipts: Wheat, 522 cars; corn, 8; oats, 19; rye, 8; barley, 2.

Managers and stockholders of co-operative elevators in the vicinity of Genoa, O., held their regular monthly meeting at that place Monday evening, July 21. About fifty were present, including the usual delegation from Toledo market. A splendid musical program was a feature of the meeting. Charlie Latschaw, organizer and state secretary, gave an interesting and instructive talk. The dealers were much concerned about the small percentage of wheat grading Nos. 1 and 2 at terminal markets this year. Inquiries brought out that the lower grading is because of light weight berries instea any high moisture content. The de went on record as favoring a narrowi the discount for No. 3 wheat, pointin the loss to farmers who pay the sam seed and labor as it would cost the harvest No. 1 quality. Those atte from Toledo were: Harry DeVore, Cummings, Charles Keilholtz, Joe Str er, George Woodman, Charles Mollett, ver Randolph, Clarence Schaaf and Bryant.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

E. L. Farmer, of the E. L. Fa Brekerage Co., Little Rock, Arkansas, a visitor in St. Joseph this week.

E. A. Gumbert, of the St. Joseph H Grain Co., has gone back on the roa is now traveling in southern Kansas.

Marshal Bruce, manager of the ridge Grain Co., is making an ext business trip in the western territory

This class of wheat will no doub come more popular as the season vances, because the mills are finding it tests higher in gluten than in f years and that the yellow cast is c by excessive rains during the ripening son.

Receipts of wheat to St. Joseph fo past week have been about 20 per in excess of last year, which increa contributed to the extreme premiums vailing on the better grades of hard as well as the increased efforts of th firms and the advent of many new firms. While dark hard and hard ties of wheat are in best demand major portion of the arrivals con of yellow hard wheat, which is selli 2c to 5c below the Government minim

The following visitors registered o Exchange during the week: Mr. Kansas City, Mo.; Lew Teare, Craig. J. T. Pollins, Highland, Kans.; Brech, Lincoln, Nebr.; W. C. Bacon, land, Kans.; F. J. Sullivan, Ham Iowa; Wm. Well, Hopkins, Mo.; Evans, Highland, Kans.; J. R. Lee, rinda, Ia.; G. C. Clary, Clearmont, M Dye, Virgil, Kans.; W. Burk, D Kans.; Henry Anderson, Tarkio, Mo W. Sandusky, Halls, Mo.; P. J. Matt Yonkers, N. Y.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Soft red winter wheat is ing at 2c to 5c below the Government imum and the quality coming int market is better than the quality hard varieties. While a large perc of the hard wheat is going to no and eastern mills, all soft wheat is mostly for local consumption. No quotations: No. 1 dark hard, $2.45 No. 2 dark hard, $2.40@2.56; No. 3 hard, $2.35@2.47; No. 4 dark hard, @2.33; No. 5 dark hard, $2.18@2.26; hard, $2.25@2.40; No. 2 hard, $2.23 No. 3 hard, $2.15@2.26; No. 4 hard, 2.22; No. 5 hard, $2.08@2.16; No. 1 hard, $2.19@2.21; No. 2 yellow hard, 2.20; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.16@2.19; yellow hard, $2.13@2.16; No. 5 yellow $2.07@2.12; No. 1 red, $2.19@2.20; red, $2.16½@2.19; No. 3 red, $2.14 No. 4 red, $2.12@2.14; No. 5 red, $2.09

Corn—Corn receipts very light; th mand was in excess of the supply e the advanced price. Nominal quot No. 2 yellow, $1.99@2; No. 3 yellow, 1.98; No. 4 yellow, $1.93@1.95; No. low, $1.91@1.92; No. 2 white, $2.08 No. 3 white, $2.05@2.07; No. 4 whit 2.03; No. 5 white, $1.95@1.99; No. 2 $1.97@1.99; No. 3 mixed, $1.96@1.97; mixed, $1.93@1.95; No. 5 mixed, $1.91

Oats—Oats receipts continue light an excellent demand. A large perc of the arrivals being new oats whi selling at a slight decline under th crop. Nominal quotations: No. 2 82@82½c; No. 3 white, 81@82c; mixed, 76@77c; No. 3 mixed, 75½ No. 2 red, 76@77c; No. 3 red, 74½@

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Corresponde

J. H. Edwards, of the Board of R Federal Grain Supervision, Chicag spent several days in our city duri past week.

Bulk No. 3 white oats has been at 76½c delivered. Some few sale been made at a little less money. oats quoted at 94½c to 92½c del The demand for oats is only fair a ferings are as free as wanted. Son cars of Texas oats have arrived, and the oats have showed stained and oration, the kernel of the oats do appear to be damaged to any Clipped oats showed up decidedly than the natural No. 3 oats.

Trading on corn during the past has been very limited; the high seemed to affect the buying spirit. No. 3 white corn has been offered a as $2.14 and No. 3 yellow at $2. bushel delivered. Owing to our

The W. L. RICHESON CO.,
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central B
NEW ORLEANS

marine troubles, exports to Cuba have been stopped and trading in this direction has been at a standstill. It looks as if old crop corn will sell considerably high, due to the fact that the South has raised very little corn and the crop is about a failure.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending July 25 were 76,000 bus. wheat and 38,306 bus. barley.

Thomas A. Sieber, chief clerk at the Commercial Exchange, has gone on a vacation.

Hubert J. Horan, president of the Flour Club, has taken a cottage for the summer at Forrestdale, Pa.

William B. Scattergood, of S. F. Scattergood & Co., has purchased a cottage at Ocean City, where he and his family are spending the summer.

Charles A. Wenza, former grain broker of this city and who recently returned from over the seas, is now connected with the feed department of Hales, Edwards & Co., Chicago.

Owen J. Breen, formerly engaged in the grain brokersage business on 'Change and who recently returned from naval service, has made connection with the house of Samuel Bell's Sons, flour merchants of this city.

The first opportunity that has been afforded to make small percel shipments direct from this port to Hamburg, Germany, will be offered by the sailing of the steamship Birchleaf, which will arrive here this week.

Receipts for the week ending July 25 were 400 bbls. and 6,048,234 lbs. of flour 1 sacks; 928,935 bus. wheat; 6,960 bus. corn; 368,809 bus. oats; 13,709 bus. rye; 93,893 bus. barley; 27,500 bus. malt and 200 tons of feed.

Andrew Jackson, a prominent grain importer of Glasgow, Scotland; J. B. Deaven, secretary and treasurer of the American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill.; Wilson Goke, representative of the Combs Milling Company, Colwater, Mich.; Stuart Hyde, miller, Milwaukee, Wis.; Herman F. Wright, general manager of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonee, Wis.; D. C. Whitney, New York City; E. H. Keene, Parksburg, Pa.; F. C. Allen, Trenton, N. J.; T. T. Lowe, Dover, Del., and O. H. Hoffer, Harrisburg, Pa., were visitors at the Commercial Exchange.

The recent heavy rains which continued for a week past have played havoc with the farmers in this section of the country. The wheat has been so badly damaged that it is not thought more than a half crop can be realized, and in some sections is reported as a total loss, being hardly fit for hog or poultry feed. When the rain came many of the farmers had their grain still standing in shocks, being unable to get sufficient help to get it into their barns and thresh it, while in some other cases the wheat had not been cut yet. The result is that the grain is badly sprouted, and in many cases the sprouts are six to eight inches long. Fears are entertained for the early hay crop also, which it is believed has been damaged more or less, while potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage,. beans, and other vegetables have been badly damaged, and large quantities are rotting on the ground.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. M. Williams, Correspondent.

The Central Milling Co., Broadhead, Ky., capital $20,000, has been incorporated by Sam Laws, Hugh McBee and W. G. McBee.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Co. has been receiving and handling a considerable amount of wheat during the past few days, and has also been handling a fair volume of oats tonnage. Corn is in light movement.

Tom Chivington, manager for the Southern Milling Co., left Louisville on Saturday evening for New York City, where he will spend about four days on business. The company boasts the finest corn mill in the South.

Wheat has been moving in so freely that some of the mills are overstocked, and have curtailed railroad shipments, but are taking all the wagon and truck wheat arriving. The latter is moving in unusually freely this season.

Oats are in fair demand at higher prices, the market being three cents higher than last week. There is a very fair demand for feeding purposes due to the high cost of corn. No. 2 white oats are quoted at 87c; No. 3 white, 85½c; No. 2 mixed, 83c; No. 2 rye, $1.60.

AFFIR CORN
MILO MAIZE GRAIN
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sebastian Zorn, head of the grain house of S. Zorn & Co., as president of the Louisville Water Co., has just completed a big municipal swimming pool at the waterworks at a cost of $150,000, and thrown it open in time for the public to take advantage of the present hot weather.

Kentucky farmers are buying clover and timothy seed for fall planting, and it is reported that wheat acreage will probably be reduced this year. Corn is reported to be doing better, due to good weather. High winds and rain recently did considerable damage to corn in the Indianapolis district.

The demand for corn during the past week has been light, there being some milling demand but very little feeding demand and lighter buying on the part of millers at present figures. No. 3 white corn is quoted at $2.17 a bushel; yellow, $2.05; No. 4 white, $2.14; yellow, $2.03; No. 3 mixed, $2.04.

Wheat mills are working full time and are fifteen days behind on shipping instructions, and have about thirty days' business in front of them, there being a big demand for flour in the South. Millers claim that rock bottom was reached at the first of the crop year. There was a twenty-five cents a barrel advance on flour this week, with short patent now selling at $11 a barrel in carlots, cotton. Corn products are in fair demand, but high prices are reducing movement.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Sales as follows: 2 yellow, $1.98@2.00; local, $2.00½; destination weights, 6 mixed, $1.91½; sample, $1.75@1.87.

Oats receipts—9 cars with only fair demand and market quoted ½@1c lower than Friday, No. 2 white selling 79½@80½c, 3 white at 80c.

Wheat receipts—14 cars, demand slow and limited, No. 2 hard selling $2.22½; 3 hard, $2.19½ destination weights; No. 2 red, $2.18; 3 red, $2.16.

Rain in this district needed very bad and several reports of damage from surrounding towns and a few more days of the hot, dry weather will put corn in very bad shape.

Corn receipts at Peoria continue light. The total receipts for Saturday were 13 cars and market advanced 1½@2½ cents with only limited demand. The greater portion of the best corn was sold to go to other points. Demand from local industries very slow.

Car shortage in this district has showed no improvement the past week and grain cars for handling the wheat crop is causing concern for the farmers and country dealers. A large per cent of the country elevators are full to their capacity and farmers are obliged to bin their wheat on the farm. Harry D. Page, regional director for the railroad administration at this point, states that it is expected enough grain cars to take care of the crop in this district will be available before another week. Several cars are expected to arrive within a few days to relieve the situation.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Ray Barrett, formerly with William Dalrymple Co., just returned from overseas today.

The Winifred (Mont.) Mill and Elevator Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of $150,000.

The Pacific Elevator Co. is building an addition to its Hopkins elevator and will add 30,000 bushels to the capacity.

The Fisher elevator at Porter, Minn., has been purchased by F. J. Speight and will be opened for business next month.

Heavy pressure of winter wheat offerings from the Southwest resulted in a decline of several cents in local quotations today.

Ben Block, of the Block-Maloney Co., passed through Minneapolis today with his son. They were bound for Winnipeg and Banff.

Frank C. Tenney, of The Tenney Co., returned today from a crop inspection trip through North Dakota. He found considerable damage.

Sound-proof telephones that were developed in the trenches of Europe will be installed on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The Marfield Gain Co. received the first car of new spring wheat this year from Waterville, Minn., and sold it to the Washburn-Crosby Co. The wheat tested 56½ lbs. to the bushel and graded No. 3 northern spring. It contained 13.7 moisture and was damaged 7 per cent by blight. The car sold at $2.70. First bids were around $2.50.

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Owing to the lack of demand for short term bonds the Montana Terminal Elevator issue has been neglected. An attempt will be made to change the form of the bonds and further bids will be asked for.

Representatives of milling and elevator interests in the Northwest met in Minneapolis Saturday to protest against the proposed grain rate increases and abolition of transit privileges in the Minneapolis market.

Cash Wheat—The cash wheat market is extremely strong where old crop spring offerings are concerned and today some No. 1 northern sold at $3 per bushel. Offerings of choice old crop wheat are very light and continue to shrink. Millers are still laying away all they can get for future mixing. A car of new spring wheat was received today from Waterville, Minn., and graded No. 3 northern. It weighed but 56½ pounds to the bushel and sold at $2.70. Owing to the big receipts of winter wheat Southwest and heavier pressure of offerings from that direction local prices were off several cents at the close today. No. 1 dark northern quoted at $3.02@3.04, No. 1 northern at $2.90@3, No. 1 hard winter wheat at $2.40@2.46, soft Iowa around $2.30.

Corn—Receipts have been fair lately, but the shipping demand was good and prices held firm in tone. White corn sold today at $2 and No. 3 yellow at $1.88@1.91. Lower grades sold down to $1.45.

Oats—The demand for choice oats is good and heavy oats with transit sell readily. Medium grades in fair to good demand and low grades rather quiet. Elevator companies are buying No. 3 white at ½@1c under September and No. 4 white at 1½@5c under. Offerings to arrive are increasing every day and trading has been fairly liberal at 1@2c under September.

Rye—Mill buyers are in the market for choice rye and pay ½c under September for what they can use. Elevator buyers pay 1c for the ordinary offerings. Receipts of new rye picking up right along. Most of the new rye received so far has shown fair quality. No. 3 sells at 1c less than No. 2.

CINCINNATI, O.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Flour prices were advanced 40c per barrel here the past week.

Will Stueve, of Henry W. Brown & Co., received the first car of new rye of the season, grading No. 3, for which he realized $1.58 per bushel.

Charles Joerg, in charge of the hay department of the Dorsel Grain Co., has returned from a six weeks' business trip to Ohio and Indiana hay producing sections.

Total receipts of wheat the past week were 528 cars, against 416 for the corresponding week last year. Only 1 car graded No. 1, 162 cars No. 2, 260 cars No. 3, 83 cars No. 4, 20 cars No. 5 and 2 of sample. Corn 42 cars, ear corn 4, oats 43, rye 1 and hay 142 cars.

George Wirth, whose keen foresight of market conditions and complete assistance rendered the De Molet Grain Co. in increasing the efficiency of the hay service of the firm, has received recognition from Mr. De Molet by promotion to the active management of the hay department.

Edward F. Dennis, former hay inspector of the Chamber of Commerce, who has connected himself with The Van Leunen Co. and who has a wide acquaintance among hay shippers, will devote his entire time for the next two months in traveling among shippers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Charles E. Van Leunen, whose entire business career has been associated with local hay trading, will handle all cars consigned to the firm at the plugging yards.

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio reports grain shippers as complaining of inability to secure cars, and expects the complainants to multiply during the coming weeks. The stabilized price has encouraged the movement of wheat as soon as it is harvested and threshed, whereas in former times it was marketed less freely in expectation of higher prices. The commission is checking up on the complaints as rapidly as possible and is seeking every means to keep the car shortage from becoming acute.

Returns received by the Chamber of Commerce on the questionnaire sent out recently to ascertain the amount of storage space which local concerns could utilize in a new river-and-rail terminal warehouse are very encouraging. The utilization of the former city water works pumping station as the chief structure of the warehouse scheme is under consideration. So far a demand for not less than 325,000 square feet of storage space has been indicated by the industries approached. The United States Grain Corporation is also seeking storage facilities here for grain shipments, and has requested the Chamber of Commerce and Grain and Hay Exchange to list all such properties in the city.

Governor James M. Cox has begun a drastic inquiry into food profiteering, and an investigation of the high prices is to be made in every one of the 88 counties of the state. The grain trade is not likely to be affected, and it is probable that the prosecuting attorneys in the various counties will confine their operations to the fruit and vegetable, produce and cold storage interests that obviously require attention. Evidence of the unlawful practices in the traffic of foodstuffs have been brought to the attention of the governor by the dramatic attacks of local newspapers and by the grand jury which has been investigating the subject here for several weeks. Grain men have recently become well educated regarding laws, and are disposed to keep within the restrictions.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—There was little or no rain to interrupt threshing operations or the marketing of wheat throughout this section the past week and the market, as anticipated, witnessed one of the largest movements for a single week ever recorded in its history. The demand was urgent at all times with millers, elevator and shipping interests sharply competing for every kind available, with the former showing a willingness to meet the premiums asked for good, heavy, milling quality. Prices were slightly below the government guaranteed basis early in the week, but the desire of al interests to accumulate supplies soon advanced values above the basic. The quality of the arrivals showed an increased percentage of lower grades, which created a decided firmness for No. 2 red and indications of higher prices in the next week. Bidding to the country was active, but the bulk of the movement was consigned grain. Offerings of smutty sold as readily as the better quality, while inferior and damaged was quickly absorbed by feed mixers and elevators. A scarcity of the No. 1 and No. 2 grade is generally expected by the trade. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.25½@2.26½; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23@2.24; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.21@2.22½; low grades as to quality, $2@2.21.

Corn—The local corn situation was strong, with new high records for the crop established for all kinds. The milling demand for white and yellow was more urgent, and daily offerings only partially supplied the requirements. Very high temperatures prevailed here throughout the week, and though seriously dry conditions are reported from some sections to the trade, the crop situation remains fairly satisfactory. Ear corn of good sound quality continues scarce and firm. No. 2 white, $2.15@2.16; No. 3 white, $2.14@2.15; No. 4 white, $2.11@2.13; No. 5 white, $2.08@2.10; No. 6 white, $2.06@2.08; No. 1 yellow, $2.09@2.10; No. 2 yellow, $2.06@2.08; No. 3 yellow, $2.04@2.06; No. 4 yellow, $2.02@2.04; No. 5 yellow, $2@2.02; No. 6 yellow, $1.98@2; No. 1 mixed, $2.06@2.08; No. 2 mixed, $2.04@2.06; No. 3 mixed, $2.02@2.04; No. 4 mixed, $2@2.02; No. 5 mixed, $1.98@2; No. 6 mixed, $1.96@1.98.

Oats—There was an improved demand for oats during the week, but trading was of small volume due to the light movement. The market was firm, and prices about 1c above closing quotations of a week ago. Elevators mainly took what was offered, though an occasional car was taken by feed dealers. No. 2 white, 85@85½c; No. 3 white, 84½@85c; No. 4 white, 83½@84½c; No. 2 mixed, 82@82½c; No. 3 mixed, 81@82c; No. 4 mixed, 79@81c.

July 29.—The comparatively small movement of both old and new hay was a sustaining factor to slightly higher prices for good, choice, timothy and mixed the past week, but low grades of old and new in heating condition was dull and neglected. The demand was somewhat limited and mainly of a local character, as shipping orders were restricted by the relatively higher prices prevailing here. Old timothy fully maintained its premium at $39, but the tendency to decline to the new crop basis was more apparent at the close. Timothy constituted the bulk of the movement, and mixed as a result gained strength and a higher quotation. Very little clover was offered and prices were nominal. The situation is largely dependent upon cars and the preference shown to wheat is likely to create a shortage which will hold the hay market to a firm basis.

Shippers are advised to bale all new hay loosely, in medium bales of about 80 to 110 lbs., and small or perpetual bales of 70 to 90 lbs., in two-wire bales, as buyers in this market show a decided preference for small bales, and are in many instances obliged to discount the larger or five-wire offerings. It is also important at this time to stand bales of new hay on end when loading, as the danger of heating in transit is considerably lessened. New Hay—No. 1 timothy, $32@33; standard timothy, $31.50@32; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31.50; No. 3 timothy, $26.50@29.50; light clover mixed, $31@32.50; No. 1 clover-mixed, $29@31; No. 2 clover-mixed, $26@28; No. 1 clover, $22@24; No. 2 clover, $20@22; No. 1 local alfalfa new, $26@28; standard alfalfa, $25@26; No. 2 local alfalfa, $23@25.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

B. B. Babcock, of Cathcart & Co., Winnipeg, spent a day at the Kansas City Board of Trade this week.

July deliveries of corn on contracts in Kansas City have amounted to 175,000 bus. thus far; oats, 20,000 bus.

Old breweries in Kansas City are being turned into flour mills and ice manufacturing plants since prohibition went into effect, but some are still making beer.

Kansas City dealers see little chance for corn shipments to Texas from now on, in view of the big crop there, which was assured by recent heavy rains. New white corn is said to be moving from Brownsville to El Paso.

Wheat receipts here July 28 were 1,425 cars, equal to one million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels, breaking

all previous records. At an average of $2.20 a bushel, the arrivals represented a value of $4,230,600.

Letters from German grain importers, soliciting offers of wheat, rye, corn and barley, have been received by Kansas City exporting houses. The letters, which are from Hamburg, evidently are feelers to learn the attitude of American shippers, especially as regards credit.

The Associated Mill & Elevator Co., of which H. C. Nunn is president, has bought a site in the East Bottoms district of Kansas City on which the erection of a 2,000-bbl. flour mill is planned. About $650,000 is to be invested in the plant, which may be in operation by January 1, 1920.

The Logan Bros. Grain Co. contemplates a reinforcement of its cash grain department by placing R. H. Sturtevant on the trading floor of the Board of Trade. Mr. Sturtevant has made application for membership in the exchange. He bought the certificate of C. P. Moss, now in the soap manufacturing business but formerly of the Moss Grain Co. The price of the membership was $13,500, including the transfer fee.

The moisture element in new wheat having ceased to be a factor in determining quality and value, D. F. Piazzek, zone agent in Kansas City, has abolished the schedule of discounts on lower grades, which he issued July 10. Though wheat has generally sold above the Government basis for all grades, some of the country elevator men and millers were accused of using Piazzek's schedule as a means for holding prices down on wagon-load offerings. Hereafter the schedule will apply only to the three top grades. Other kinds, when purchased by the Grain Corporation, will be taken by sample, on their merits. No. 2 wheat will be 3c under No. 1 and No. 3 7c under.

While the car situation in the Southwest is holding up well under the big wheat movement, there is some complaint of inadequate switching in Kansas City, and the Kansas City Grain Inspection Department is not able to locate and sample cars promptly. A protest regarding slow sampling was sent to Governor Allen, of Kansas, this week by the W. H. Marshall Commission Co. One reason for the shortage of samplers is the withdrawal of several men from the inspection department by Governor Allen for the purpose of conducting a traveling grain grading school in Kansas, with the assistance of experts from the United States Department of Agriculture. Governor Allen is doing this for the benefit of the farmers. Dealers here think he should show an equal interest in the welfare of country shippers and prevent demurrage bills from piling up.

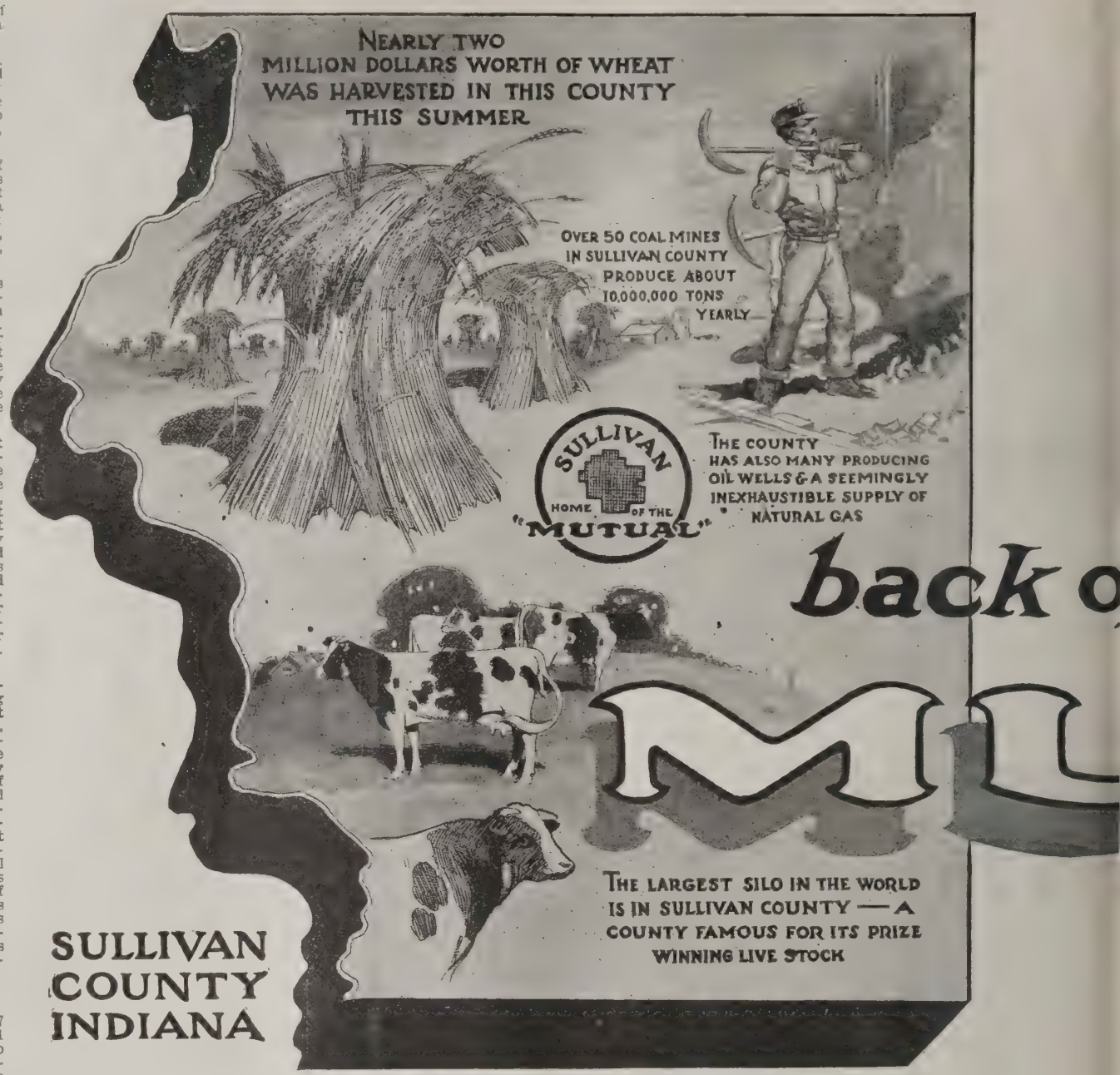
Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 3,917 cars, against 2,342 a week ago and 2,781 a year ago. The arrivals were equal to 5,287,950 bus. A larger movement is expected during the coming week, as the weather has been favorable for threshing and the prices ruling are a strong inducement to marketing direct from the field. Harvesting was completed in northwestern Kansas, the region in which the crop included spring wheat. Kansas City dealers generally agreed with the new estimate of 159,000,000 bus. on the Kansas crop, which is 70,000,000 bus. less than the June forecast of the State Board of Agriculture. There was a rapid expansion in the milling demand here for both local and shipping accounts, with increasing flour trade as the basis. The market was in an abnormal state as to prices of the dark qualities of hard wheat, owing to the fact that Wichita and Hutchinson dealers have sold these kinds short to northwestern and eastern mills for July delivery and were compelled to substitute inferior qualities at a discount. It is said that less than 6 per cent of the Kansas crop is dark wheat. The longs were thus given an opportunity to squeeze the short sellers, and No. 1 dark hard was forced up to 2.68, or 48c over the federal guarantee level. All kinds of wheat except yellow hard and the red and mixed varieties went up surprisingly, but there was a halt in the latter part of the week on signs that the shortage had been satisfied, and prices broke 5@15c. At the close No. 1 hard was quoted, according to quality, from $2.21 to $2.60; No. 2, $2.18@2 58; No. 3, $2.14@2.40; No. 4, $2.10@2.30; No. 5, $2.05@2.12. Generally these prices are unchanged to 13c higher than on the previous Saturday. Red wheat, which had been taken freely by elevator men during the preceding week at prices about on the Government basis, to be turned into an export grade and tendered to the Grain Corporation, advanced only 2c or 3c, but it got beyond the level at which the storage people could handle it. This premium was reduced later, so that elevator men had hopes of getting in again. There was a good milling demand for red wheat, the discount on which gives flour from that grain a big advantage over hard wheat flour. At the close red wheat was 1@2c higher than a week ago, with No. 1 at $2.19@2.20; No. 2, $2.17@2.19; No. 3, $2.14@2.15; No. 4, $2.12 @2.14; No. 5, $2.09. Stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 1,470,000 bus., to 2,284,000 bus., against 1,935,000 last year. Much of the wheat that went into store was bought to arrive a week or more ago.

Corn—Receipts, 123 cars, against 135 a week ago and 342 in 1918. In view of speculative excitement over the crop situation and a keen milling demand for the better grades, the cash market ruled very strong and No. 1 white sold as high as $2.10, the top since November, 1917. There was a moderate feeding and chop manufacturing request, but the offerings were inadequate or reflected by the weekly decrease of 42,000 bus. in stocks. Kansas City has 249,000 bus. in store, against 891,000 a year ago. Corn prices closed with net weekly gains of 4@10c, with No. 2 white at $2.07@2.09; No. 3, $2.05; No. 2 yellow, $2; No. 3, $1.96@1.98; No. 2 mixed, $1.96½@1.98; No. 3, $1.94@1.96. While the week brought a return of high temperatures and some hot winds, there were few complaints as to actual crop damage. The week ended with belief prevalent that rain must come immediately to break the drought of the last 15 days or more. Data collected and published in the Kansas crop report showed a condition of 79.7 per cent. on July 19, an improvement of 4.3 per cent over June 21, suggesting a yield of 87,000,000 bus., but this has been lowered since. Deterioration is going on in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, also. The crop in each of these states is at the critical stage of tasseling and silking. Further south it is more advanced, and Texas is declared to have secured its big crop. One of the optimistic features of the southwestern situation is that so much hay and other feeds are in sight as to ameliorate the possibility of a corn shortage.

Oats—Receipts, 128 cars, against 108 a week ago and 175 a year ago. In the ferings there was a large percentage new oats, mostly of the red and mi varieties, showing medium quality. mand for white oats was excellent, w shipments going to Texas and other sou ern states, including Virginia. The So has common oats of its own. Eleva men here were among the buyers, as flected by an increase of 54,000 bus. stocks, to 770,000 bus. Prices of wh oats advanced 2½c, to 81½@82c for No and 81c for No. 3. Red oats closed at 7 76c for No. 2 and 74½@75c for No. which was unchanged to 2½c up. Mi rose 2@4c, No. 2 being quoted at 75@ and No. 3 at 74@75c. The Kansas c report reduced the yeld in that state fr 52,416,847 bus. to 49,776,000 bus.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 30 ca against 16 a week previous and 3 last ye



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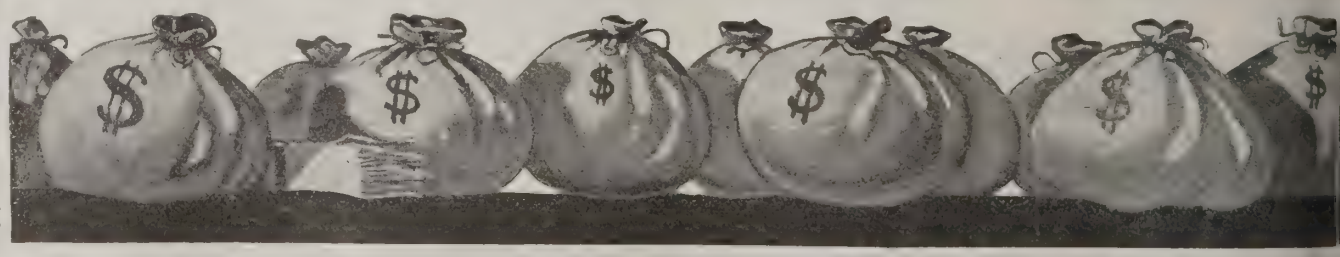
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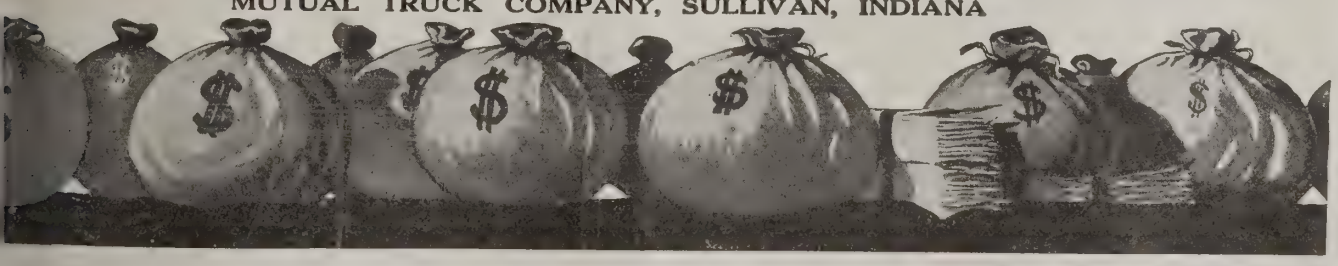
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...ractically all of the grain handled was ...alifornia milo. Dealers are paying little ...ttention to the remaining small surplus ...f the old southwestern crop, which shows ...oor quality and condition. The Califor- ...ia milo is very fine and bright, some ...rading No. 1. There is a good demand, ...nd Kansas City handlers are placing it in ...ll parts of the Central and Eastern States, ...s well as in Canada, on trans-conti- ...ental freight rates. Prices are very ...trong, showing a further advance ...f 10@15c per cwt. No. 2 white kafir ...nd No. 2 milo are quoted at $3.70@3.75; ...o. 3 white kafir, $2.65@3.70; No. 3 milo, ...3.65. High prices of eggs are easily ac- ...ounted for in view of the level at which ...oultry feed products are selling. Stocks ...f kafir and milo in Kansas City decreased ...2,000 bus. for the week, leaving only 7,000 ...us. in store.

CHICAGO.

The membership of John J. Mulvihill has been posted for transfer.

It is reported that the Grain Corporation took 250,000 bus. of wheat from local elevator interests early last week.

Weather reports with continued drought and consequent damage are important alike in their real and suggested bearing to both future and cash grain traders .

Among new rulings of the Chicago Board of Trade is the one prohibiting groups of brokers formed under the new brokerage rule from trading between themselves.

Car shortage is reported to be quite acute throughout Illinois and it is said that some Illinois elevators will be forced to close down shortly unless cars are furnished to move the wheat.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange has raised commission rates, characteristic of similar action among other organizations and a part of the bullish view of everything that is expressed in dollars.

Railroads east of Chicago report increases in general merchandise and steel and as a consequence some car shortage but not to compare with Western roads where shortage complaints of insufficient cars are heard.

The Witherspoon-Englar Co., 53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, has secured the general contract for the erection of the 1,000,000-bu. grain elevator to be built for the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. The site is at 123rd street and the Calumet river. Previous mention of this big undertaking has been made in these columns.

The visible supply of oats at Chicago is heavy for this time of the year, accountable perhaps to the desire of elevators to load up before the wheat movement becomes so heavy as to make car shortage and congestion a certainty. It is said that Chicago is relatively the highest oats market in the country which is another reason why that cereal is arriving in such volume.

W. P. Anderson on returning from an Eastern trip reports a more hopeful attitude of dealers for an improved demand, offsetting what has been a very poor domestic situation. Prices along the Atlantic seaboard are considered high with the exception of rye which exporters feel is the lowest on the list. The serious tie-up due to strikes has curtailed exports, a condition that has partly been remedied and if the entire settlement is made this week as expected generous overseas shipments of feedstuffs are anticipated.

Pickell Talks to the Board.

J. Ralph Pickell, with J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., on July 24 delivered an address, entitled "Overseas in a Sack Suit," to members of the Chicago Board of Trade, being an impressionistic review of his four months in Europe, following the signing of the armistice. The address in the main was a summary of his sightseeing with side lights on commercial conditions in England, France and Spain.

Touching the general economic condition in Europe, he said: "I can see only depression in Europe for many weary months to come. The situation is more serious because of universal high price of food. Not that there is any world scarcity; for with the crops which are now being harvested and supplies already in hand, there is food enough and to spare with the one exception of meat."

Mr. Pickell was inclined to believe that American official control of breadstuffs, which of course under the circumstances of the case can hardly be now discontinued, is at the root of a great deal of the European difficulty in the handling of the food question. Naturally with Americans controlling wheat, it is impossible for private firms and individuals in foreign countries to enter into competition with Americans or to successfully buy from Americans, "so that by our continued control we have forced allied and neutral countries to retain their official bureaus, thereby incurring the enmity of international business and retarding readjustment the world around."

The speaker said that "supplies of wheat are more than adequate to meet every demand. European requirements will be less this year than the highest figures of pre-war times. I repeat: the demand for wheat will be less in Europe than the highest figure of pre-war times." The general proposition which Mr. Pickell here emphasized conforms to the frequent statements of Broomhall of Liverpool, the great European authority, on the same subject. Mr. Pickell says that Spain will export 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bus. of wheat; a part of the Balkan country is self-sustaining and can even export a small quantity; the most pessimistic reports from India indicate sufficient wheat for home consumption; and Russia will export from the Black Sea district 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bus. and also considerable rye from the north.

Guaranteed Wheat Prices.

The prices of wheat in the various countries fixed or guaranteed to the producer by their respective governments for the years 1918 and 1919, as reported by the Bureau of Markets, are as shown on the table below. Where prices were fixed for the different grades of wheat, the average of these prices is shown as the fixed price for that country.

Country.	Price.	Country.	Price.
Algeria	$2.36	Italy	$1.33
Argentine	*1.56	Morocco	1.58
Australia	1.44	Netherlands	3.23
Austria-Hung'y	2.21	Portugal	3.85
Brazil	2.65	Spain	3.96
Belgium	2.15	Sweden	2.95
Canada	2.245	Switzerland	3.25
Denmark	1.97	Tunis	3.25
Egypt	2.67	United Kindom.	†2.28
France	3.94	United States.	‖2.395
Germany	2.10		

*No guaranteed price was made by the Argentine Government to the producers, but a fixed minimum price for export wheat was established at $1.55 per bushel.

†The British Government, under provisions of the "Corn Production Act," which became effective on Aug. 21, 1917, fixed the minimum price of wheat to producers at $1.65 per bushel, the maximum sale price for home-grown wheat at $2.28 per bushel and the maximum for imported wheat at $2.40 per bushel. The minimum sale price for 1919 has been fixed at $2.16 per bushel.

‖No. 1 northern spring wheat at New York.

Argentina Grain Up.

Wheat and corn rose to new high records at Buenos Aires on July 23. Wheat advanced to 19 pesos a hundred kilos ($9.17 per 220.46 lbs.), an increase of 2 pesos during the day, and corn rose to 11 pesos a hundred kilos ($5.31 per 220.46 lbs.), an increase of 1 peso over the opening quotation.

DOCKAGE SIEVES.

The importance of standard dockage sieves is especially manifest at this time. Their use, where the grain is immature, shriveled or blighted is necessary.

The sieves manufactured by the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, are of the same high quality as the other "Seedbur" grain grading devices, being of the highest class workmanship and manufactured in strict compliance with the Government specifications. The material used is the best 20-gauge aluminum, which has been adopted after many experiments as the most serviceable commensurate with light weight and strength. Made throughout of No. 20 gauge aluminum, 13 in. in diameter, telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used in constructing each sieve, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight and will not rust.

The No. 10 set consists of 4 sieves and bottom pan as follows: (A) Scalper Sieve, round perforations 12/64 in.; (B) Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations 8/64 in.: (C) Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations 1/12 in.; (D) Chess Sieve, slot perforations 4½/64x½ in.; (E) Solid Bottom Pan. (F) If desired, a slightly smaller perforation than 4½/64x½ can be furnished for removing chess; this is .064x⅜ slot. This size can be used in conjunction with other sieves. The price is the same as above sizes. Unless otherwise specified,



NEST OF SIEVES.

the 4⅜/64x½ slot will be furnished on all orders for complete sets, but the .064x⅜ sieve may be substituted if desired or ordered in addition.

A complete set of flat sieves consists of 2 sieves, 3x16 and 16x16 wire mesh, with bottom pan, constructed of tin, 13 in. diameter.

The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau's Catalogue No. 621, containing Government standards for wheat, oats and corn will be sent gladly to any one desiring same.

The demoralization of foreign exchange is being referred to in banking channels of the first magnitude as extremely complicating the matter of providing credit for European nations to make purchases here. It is delaying affairs materially. Sooner or later, however, Europe must buy here, the only market.—*Logan & Bryan.*

Outside Live Stock Markets.

Choice cattle advanced, but with the big supply of Western range cattle at Missouri River markets, values were greatly depressed. Closing prices follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Kansas City	$9.50@18.00	$5.75@12.50
Omaha	9.75@18.00	6.00@12.75
St. Louis	9.75@17.50	6.00@12.70
St. Joseph	10.00@16.75	6.10@12.25
Sioux City	9.60@17.25	6.00@11.50
St. Paul	9.50@15.75	6.00@11.65

Highest prices on hogs in leading markets last week, as arranged by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

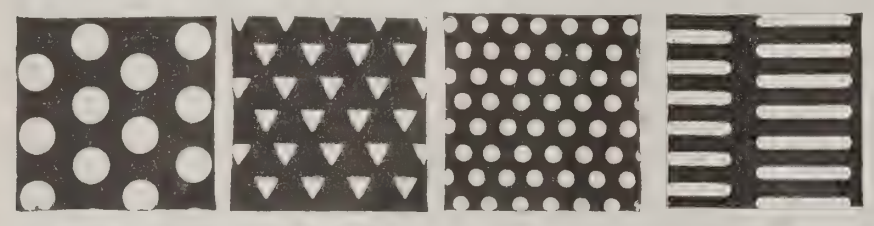
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$22.75	$23.00	$23.50	$23.50	$23.50	$23.30
K. City	22.45	22.75	23.10	23.15	23.00	22.85
Omaha	22.05	22.50	22.85	22.85	22.50	22.00
St.Louis	23.00	23.00	23.35	23.50	23.35	23.35
St. Joe.	22.65	23.00	23.10	23.00	23.05	23.15
Sx. City	22.25	22.50	22.80	22.95	22.75	22.75
St. Paul	21.60	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Ind'polis	22.85	22.95	23.10	23.50	23.10	23.10
Buffalo	23.50	23.75	24.25	24.35	24.35	24.00
Pittsb'g	23.50	23.80	24.10	23.75	23.85	23.65
Clevel'd	23.00	23.35	23.80	23.90	23.75	23.55
L'sville	23.25	22.50	22.85	23.00	22.85	22.75
H. top.	$23.50	$23.80	$24.25	$24.35	$24.35	$24.00
L. top.	21.60	21.75	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Av. top.	22.65	22.90	23.20	23.30	23.15	23.00
Wk. ago	22.70	22.65	22.55	22.20	22.25	22.30
Gain	.....	.25	.65	1.10	.90	.50
Loss	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sheep and lambs were in large supply and lower, closing as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Kansas City	$10.50@16.50	$4.50@ 9.85
Omaha	10 50@16.50	4.50@ 9.50
St. Louis	10.60@16.25	4.25@ 9.25
St. Joseph	10.50@16.50	4.00@ 9.25
East Buffalo	13.00@17.00	6.00@10.25
Pittsburgh	13.25@16.50	6.25@10.25
Jersey City	14.00@17.50	7.00@10.25
Louisville	13.00@16.25	7.00@ 9.75

In southeastern Missouri considerable small grain was lost in the field owing to standing water and wet soil. June weather in that state was the most unfavorable, according to the State Report, since 1915, and the grain failed to fill as expected and the quality of the berry has been injured. Threshing is tough and there is much trash coming through in the effort to save the grain from going through the spout. Straw is very heavy.

The cable July 15 reports that the Buenos Aires corn and flaxseed markets despite the fall in prices in the United States were unusually firm, and on t 14th prices of both corn and flax ro This firmness is due to a heavy expo demand and to the fact that vesse are beginning to arrive regularly nc that the strike of dock hands has mo or less stopped.



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TAKE ALL WHEAT DISEASE.

By C. G. WOODBURY,[1]
Director Purdue University Exp. Station. Indiana.

The Botany Department of the Experiment Station has been making a careful investigation of the "take-all" wheat disease which recently made its appearance in this state. Dr. E. B. Mains and Dr. M. W. Gardner have spent much time examining infected fields and have been in daily touch with county agents and interested farmers in all parts of the state. They attended also both the conferences of pathologists of the neighboring states and the Federal department, where all known facts about the disease were brought together for analysis and discussion. The following is a brief summary of their report made in the light of our present knowledge of the disease:

FIELD APPEARANCE OF "TAKE-ALL."—In the field the disease appears in more or less circular patches varying in size from 5 to 50 feet in diameter. These are conspicuous because of the marked stunting of the plants, which are often only a few inches high when healthy plants are knee high. In heavily infected fields most of the plants are stunted or dead, with only an occasional normal plant, giving the field a very ragged appearance. The diseased plants are characterized by a dark brown discoloration and soft rotting of the leaf sheaths. As the disease progresses this rotting penetrates to the stem and finally causes the latter to rot off at the crown. Such plants tend to send out more shoots. This results in a thick rosette of short shoots. The diseased plants usually also have a darker green color than the healthy ones. Many plants in diseased areas are killed and the remaining diseased plants seldom head.

WHERE IT IS.—The disease has been found in Illinois and Indiana. In Illinois about 700 acres of wheat out of 4,000 acres which had been surveyed around Granite City has the disease. The disease is so severe in that locality that many fields are wiped out by it. In Indiana "Take-all" has been located in LaPorte, Porter, Jasper and Tippecanoe Counties. In Tippecanoe and Jasper Counties the trouble has so far been found in but a few fields. LaPorte and Porter Counties report it rather wildly distributed.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.—From data at hand at the present time concerning this disease the following recommendations are made:

1. Fields which are heavily or generally infected should be plowed up at once and planted to corn or soy beans.
2. Where the disease is restricted to a few small spots in the field these should be cut over a week or ten days before harvest with a scythe and after the cut wheat is dry burn over the area, if it can be done without danger to the standing grain. Otherwise the infected areas and the wheat for a rod or more surrounding should be left uncut at harvest and burned over as soon as possible afterward. Do not allow stock in the field until this is done.
3. Since the straw from infected fields is a good carrier of the disease, such straw should not be spread or allowed to reach the manure heap.
4. The grain from infected fields should not be used for seed nor so disposed of that it may become mixed with other wheat for seed purposes.
5. All fields having the disease should be put into grass, alfalfa or other legumes as soon as possible and left for about four years.
6. Do not plant wheat, rye, barley or oats upon infected soil. Corn, alfalfa, clover, soy beans and pasture grass can probably be grown.
7. It will aid greatly in combatting this disease if you will report any suspected occurrence in your locality. We will endeavor to send men to localities where the disease is reported and any coöperation which you may be able to furnish them will greatly aid in this work.

FOR THE FUTURE.—Arrangements are being made to determine as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible the extent of the distribution and the severity of this disease in Indiana. Intensive studies are being pushed to obtain all possible information about this new and dangerous trouble in the shortest possible time. The foregoing recommendations represent the results of the study already made and the best judgment of our own pathologists and of the Federal department as to the immediate steps to take.

[1]The purchase of all the wheat grown in Illinois in the infested districts of Madison County and those of Indiana by the Government, in order to prevent the spread of this serious disease, has given new interest to a subject that now the crop is harvested is likely to be neglected until another season. The paper came to our hands through the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. Leslie G. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. It was written some weeks prior to the harvest.

Snow's July Report.

B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier crop expert, says: "I have sufficient thrashing returns from all parts of the winter wheat belt to show that the yield per acre is falling decidedly below the indication on July 1. Rust, blight, headscab and poor filling on account of hot weather at the critical period are noted from Ohio to Kansas. If present returns, which represent practically one-half of the territory, are supported by results elsewhere the winter wheat crop may fall as low as 750,000,000 bus. Rust and hot weather have also reduced the spring wheat prospect to a point where only a small crop of poor quality can be expected. July, the critical month for corn, has been marked by dry weather and high temperature and the crop has been materially injured. Oats yields are also proving disappointing, as compared with the expectations of a month ago."

Chintz bugs are reported in corn in Greene County, Ind.

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Gov. Allen of Kansas has addressed a communication to Julius Barnes, Wheat Director, asking that the lower price of wheat be raised, claiming that the present Government regulations for grading wheat are working an injustice to the farmer. The Governor anticipates that "at least half of the Kansas crop is going to grade below No. 3 and that the new schedule of discounts of these lower grades takes anywhere from 12@20c a bu. off that allowed for No. 1. These regulations therefore," he says, "give the Government as wheat buyer an unreasonable profit on wheat we have produced."

The prospect for a grain crop this season in Montana, says Sec'y Stockett, "is disappointing, but not discouraging. The unfavorable condition is due to lack of moisture running over two dry seasons and an open winter, the present season starting without the backing of the usual storage or subsoil moisture. This constitutes three dry seasons with the indications that the crop will be lighter than the two former years."

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ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

Consul Robertson, Buenos Aires, reports exports of wheat from Argentina during the first four months of 1919, as showing a marked decrease compared with shipments during the corresponding period since 1914, according to figures published in the *Review of the River Plate* for May 9, 1919. The table below gives the export figures for certain products during the four-month period from 1914 to 1919 (grain in tons, flour in quarters, mutton in carcasses):

	First 4 months of—			
Articles.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat ..	950,758	628,829	801,103	364,873
Maize ..	619,899	475,383	173,874	432,667
Linseed .	329,756	31,297	154,353	102,911
Oats	213,724	155,331	55,351	65,960
Barley ..	15,660	10,655	3,677	1,896
Flour ...	35,272	6,070	26,129	63,797
Beans ...	4,451	1,218	210	.....
Wool ..	7,071	7,895	133	.....
Mutton ..	1,346,547	1,606,673	1,783,618	1,883,300
Beef ..	232,269	246,664	23,544	.....
Hides ..	453,933	430,470	302,965	496,568
Tallow ..	249,917	178,801	56,415	70,208
Hides ..	191,461	12,229	10,928	5,175

The United Kingdom ranks first in amount of goods purchased from Argentina in the 1919 period, with France second and the United States third.

The beet crop in the Platte Valley of Nebraska has been considerably cut down by drought and pulp feed is not expected to be as plentiful as a year ago.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 3	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0	7,376,0
Aug. 10	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug. 17	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug. 24	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July 26	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0

Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on July 19, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	Final 00 omitted			
1919	18,774,0	4,806,0	23,248,0	13,567,0
1918	11,397,0	11,853,0	23,384,0	3,530,0

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 5	149,115,0	4,073,0	29,709,0	17,877,0
Apr. 12	137,923,0	4,225,0	29,221,0	18,981,0
Apr. 19	128,716,0	4,557,0	28,848,0	20,167,0
Apr. 26	113,505,0	5,196,0	29,211,0	20,299,0
May 3	94,335,0	5,892,0	29,422,0	20,714,0
May 10	84,180,0	5,911,0	29,040,0	17,232,0
May 17*	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 24*	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31*	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 7†	32,500,0	4,156,0	23,661,0	15,957,0
June 14†	26,490,0	4,572,0	21,659,0	12,967,0
June 21†	23,051,0	5,578,0	21,914,0	12,713,0
June 28	24,007,0	4,923,0	24,427,0	14,970,0
July 5	20,815,0	4,570,0	25,699,0	14,918,0
July 12	17,946,0	4,592,0	24,586,0	14,301,0

*Winnipeg strike prevented compilation.
†Canadian Northwest wheat stock not included.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	408,000
Tacoma	58,000
Seattle, Wash.	116,000
Total July 19, 1919	582,000

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 5	3,717,000	May 31	2,420,000
Apr. 12	3,593,000	June 7	1,940,000
Apr. 19	3,315,000	June 14	1,721,000
Apr. 26	3,547,000	June 21	1,459,000
May 3	3,396,000	June 28	1,153,000
May 10	3,219,000	July 5	1,069,000
May 17	3,070,000	July 12	842,000
May 24	2,633,000	July 19	582,000

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Corn at the Critical Stage.

The weather is the all-absorbing topic this week; the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have had plenty of rain, but the great Central Valley is dry, with no immediate prospect of a change. Fortunately, it has kept cool, with no excessive temperatures over the corn belt; humidity is low and it is ideal for the wheat and oats harvest. There seems to be ample subsoil moisture and we doubt if any harm has as yet been done to corn. However, it is at a critical stage and we must have general rains soon to prevent a serious curtailment in what promises to be a record crop. The trade are exceedingly nervous. The December has had a good advance. Many think the price discounts the situation. The market is very sensitive and sharp price changes are to be expected; a general rain would certainly cause a decided break. The cash demand is not urgent except for white corn, but receipts are so light that cash prices are kept at decided premiums over the July. Our advices indicate considerable old corn in the country. Feeders who are finding cattle feeding unprofitable will have considerable old corn to sell. —*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Is Russia Planting?

In spite of war and closed ports, the London *Daily Mail* says that Russia enjoyed during the past two or three years, and is now enjoying, an unprecedented agricultural boom. Co-operative societies in Siberia and in the west of the government have obtained control of important railways, and peasants have plowed up and are now plowing up many virgin acres. "We tru contemporary is well informed,' the London *Grain and Seed Re* "but the report seems to us to be too optimistic. The present un conditions are hardly calculated courage an agricultural boom Russia is a large country and farming districts may be prospe

Corn and wheat prices in Arg advanced rapidly last week appe under the control of attempts eign interests to purchase in qu Considerable deterioration of th crop of corn is reported owing longed rains.

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
g. 3	17,160,0	3,400,0	5,979,0	1,611,0
g. 10	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0	3, 62,0
g. 17	20,423,0	5,069,0	7,992,0	2,206,0
g. 24	18,498,0	5,290,0	11,020,0	2,832,0
g. 31	16,486,0	4,887,0	8,428,0	3,112,0
t. 7	15,955,0	4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
t. 14	18,819,0	5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
t. 21	18,242,0	6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
t. 28	17,026,0	6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
5	15,227,0	6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
t. 12	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
t. 19	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
t. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
v. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
v. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
v. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
v. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
v. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	385,0
28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
3	3,772,0	2,921,0	2,255,0	1,872,0
10	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0	2,383,0
17	2,740,0	3,882,0	1,989,0	1,838,0
24	3,130,0	2,729,0	2,428,0	1,873,0
31	5,077,0	1,790,0	2,004,0	2,090,0
7	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0	1,289,0
14	4,940,0	1,597,0	2,242,0	1,217,0
21	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0	985,0
28	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0	1,433,0
5	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0	1,487,0
12	5,539,0	1,690,0	2,427,0	982,0
19	6,152,0	1,389,0	3,366,0	1,126,0
26	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	872,0
2	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	732,0
9	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	890,0
16	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	906,0
23	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,141,0
30	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
18	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,788,0
25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893,0
1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0

ntral Iowa cattle feeders are holding off until the growing crop of corn is made.

The "Why" of Cattle.

The action of the cattle market really demonstrates that the packers have about as much to do with the rise and fall of live stock prices as they have to do with the ebb and flow of the tide, and if Congress knew as much about live stock and packing house affairs as they pretend to know, and would give a little closer observation to the conditions that bring about advances in live stock, we would not have this uncalled-for agitation going on constantly. It should not take a lifetime to thresh out why prices are high. The fact of the matter is, supply and demand regulates the prices and that has never been disputed by practical business men. We would take the cattle market as above mentioned as an example. Agitation in April stampeded the cattle raisers into shipping their cattle. They were looking for a tremendous break that would never have come except through their own action. They filled every live stock market in the country with unfinished cattle and good cattle broke down to $14.25 per 100. Every cooler in the country was overloaded with beef that could not find a market, owing to its plentifulness. We said then that it was only a matter of time when cattle would come back to original prices. After they had sold all their cattle, a scarcity set in and on July 22 cattle sold at $19.40 which in April sold at $14.25, and they sold absolutely on a demand basis. If we would give more attention to facts and less attention to agitation these conditions would never be brought about. They asked $18.65 on July 23 for best cattle, and $20 is predicted for good cattle within the next six weeks.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Cheaper White Rye Flour.

The winter grades of rye flour just now are costing less and the darker grades more in proportion to the cost of the grain used than is generally the case. This situation, we believe, cannot continue indefinitely; for it is due on the one hand to the fact that rye grain is selling at a discount of over 30c under corn; while on the other hand the very high current price for corn has fixed record-breaking prices for all feedstuffs, which include rye feed, rye middling and rye reddog.

The grinding of new rye, which is in excellent milling condition, will commence here July 28.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

Testing Kansas Wheat.

TOPEKA, July 26.—Tests of low-grade Kansas grain, of which there is an unusually large amount this year, are being made at the State Agricultural College at the request of the state grain inspection department. Tests include actual milling and analyses of content. It is hoped the results will furnish a basis for the revision of Federal low-grade grain standards, which, it is charged, discriminate against Kansas farmers.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership existing between M. W. Randels and Mrs. Mattie Grubb under the firm name of Randels & Grubb of Enid, Okla., has been dissolved, Mrs. Grubb withdrawing from the firm. Mr. Randels will assume all obligations of the firm and solicits the continued cordial relations heretofore existing with the trade. Southwestern operations are this year most interesting with considerable doubt prevailing to the last minute on Kansas and Oklahoma winter wheat, placing responsibility on the good advice of such firms as the above right on the ground, realizing that it is through such information to their trade that good business is to be created and maintained.

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada has given notice that all wheat of the 1918 crop must be in the terminal elevators before Aug. 15 in order to realize the price.

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Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 3..	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0	2,629,0
Aug. 10..	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0	3,241,0
Aug. 17..	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0	2,822,0
Aug. 24..	5,522,0	2,661,0	3,793,0	2,382,0
Aug. 31..	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0	1,859,0
Sept. 7..	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0	1,710,0
Sept. 14..	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0	1,766,0
Sept. 21..	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0	1,976,0
Sept. 28..	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0	3,444,0
Oct. 5..	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0	5,026,0
Oct. 12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct. 19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
Oct. 26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
Nov. 2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov. 9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov. 16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov. 23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov. 30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec. 7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,6
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,882,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,6
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,166,0

By a new ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the tax on freight charges will be applied on the amount paid at the time the property is unloaded at terminals and there will be no readjustment on the tax based on proportions to the home transit points. On grain moving via Chicago, for example, this ruling affects shipments from Illinois stations from which through rates apply.

Damage resulting from "take all" and flag smut in Illinois as reported by Field Agent Fessenden has not been extensive but the threat for the future caused by their presence is serious.

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During the past many years none ve been classed more fixed apparent- in the regular in and out affairs of Chicago Board of Trade than Harry Zweig, who has been identified with cash grain business of the J. Robaum Grain Co. for 18 years. You er can tell, however, what the exience earned in such work leads to; l it therefore seems only the natural ng that he has organized a firm of own, Harry A. Zweig & Co., 305 La Salle St. Announcement is made



HARRY A. ZWEIG.

he trade of the connections that been arranged for in markets cing well with Chicago and the firm solicits consignments and ral cash grain business, in the dence that the service rendered be adequate and satisfactory. Mr. g's attendance at grain conven- and ability to mix well with the but above all, a knowledge of how grain should be handled, starts off with the right foot. There are many men associated with the ois grain trade who do not know ry, but for those in other territory oing to Chicago, or basing cash operations on Chicago's facilities, urther introduce him by means of photograph and join his many ds wishing him success in the new are.

Use Old Bill of Lading Pending Court's Decision.

ix Thelen, Director, Division of ic Service, Railroad Administra- has written the New York Board rade and Transportation Freight ic Bureau upon the attitude of the oad Administration with reference e use of the old forms of bills of g, in view of the injunction re- y issued against the new form, ef- e Sept. 8. Mr. Thelen says:

understand that informal sugges- has been made to the Interstate nerce Commission to extend the ef- e date of this order until Jan. 1, If the Commission looks with upon this suggestion, the entire tion would be clarified and the ers could continue to use their old s until the courts have an oppor- y to reach a conclusion in this mat- or until the further order of the state Commerce Commission. In neantime I assume that the ship- will continue to use the old forms."

ood meal" is ground dried blood. acklings" are the residue after ully extracting the fats and oils the animal tissue. If they bear a descriptive of their kind, com- on or origin, they must corre- thereto.

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News of the Country Grain Trade

IDAHO.

Lewiston, Idaho.—The business of the Lewiston Milling Co., Ltd., Kendrick Warehouse & Milling Co., Vollmer Warehouse & Mlg. Co. and the Idaho Grain & Tramway Co. has been taken over and will hereafter be operated by the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., head offices at Lewiston, Idaho. There is no change in the management and business will be conducted as heretofore with the exception of change in name.

ILLINOIS.

Colmar, Ill.—The Colmar Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator from P. L. & W. C. Williams.

McClusky, Ill.—The new concrete Farmers' Elevator at this place costing $12,000 has been completed and is ready to receive grain.

Deer Creek, Ill.—Ellis & Wagner have sold their elevator to the Hudnett Co. of Pekin, who rented it to the Farmers Grain & Stock Co.

Petersburg, Ill.—The old Charter Oak Mill is being converted into a modern elevator which will be known as the Charter Oak Elevator.

Rosemond, Ill.—The Rosemond Farmers Co-operative Association of Rosemond has purchased the J. F. Umpley grain elevator and will operate it.

Richardson, Ill.—The Sycamore Farmers Co. of Sycamore has purchased the John H. Marshall elevator and lumber yards, including farm machinery and equipment, at Richardson for $10,750.

Little York, Ill.—P. H. Shugar and C. E. McGinnes have sold their elevator here; also the ones at Woodvale and Eleanor to Wayne Bros. of Reynolds, who expect to take possession at once.

Cuba, Ill.—The Cuba Co-operative Grain Co. has purchased the elevator of James Clayberg & Son and will do business there until the elevator which is being built is finished. Work on the new elevator is progressing nicely.

Paxton, Ill.—The Paxton Cereal & Seed Co. has been incorporated with W. H. Westbrook, Wm. Westbrook, Jr., and Chas R. Cruzen as directors. The business has been incorporated at $20,000. The new company has leased the Risser & Rollins elevator and will deal in grain, coal, seed and feed.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Tomlinson Siding Farmers Co-operative Co. of Mt. Pulaski has been granted a charter to deal in hay, grain, seeds, livestock, lumber, coal, farm products, etc. Capital stock is $20,000. Incorporators are: Chris Beck, Elmer Tomlinson, R. B. Leslie, Geo. A. Tomlinson and A. M. Park.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Excavation work has started for the 25 car capacity transfer grain elevator to be built by the Springer McComas Grain Co. on a site at 22nd and 23rd St. on the Belt Railroad.

Delphi, Ind.—The Roach Rothenberger Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 to manufacture flour and other food products. Directors: Wm. Roach, Divi Rothenberger and Harry E. Roach.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Atlas Mills and elevator here owned for a half century by James and Scott Emison was sold to O. T. Stout of Indianapolis and John Stout, of Memphis. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in southern Indiana and the consideration is $40,000.

IOWA.

Pocahontas, Ia.—P. L. Rivard is building a 45,000-bushel addition to his elevator here.

Davenport, Ia.—An addition will be made to the Western Flour Mills on East River St. at a cost of $30,000.

Truesdale, Ia.—Work has commenced on the erection of a 50,000 bushel capacity elevator for the Farmers Elevator & Co.

Colwell, Ia. (P. O. Charles City.) Farmers Co-operative Elevator was by lightning and completely destroy fire. Estimated loss $15,000.

Red Oak, Ia.—Contract for a bushel capacity elevator of fireproo struction has been let by Turner B replace the one that burned several ago.

Traer, Ia.—The rebuilding of the Island elevator owned by the F Company is practically completed a place. The cost of the improvemen total between $4,000 and $5,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—Contract has be to the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minne for $38,000 Morris grain drier, ca 1,000 bushels an hour, by the Te Grain Corporation. Building will be x32 ft.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Feed & Commission Co. has discon business. A. F. Schoening, present ager, will enter the grain brokerag carload business about Sept. 1. The ent business will be turned over to th City Flour & Feed Co.

New Sharon, Ia.—Fire thought to incendiary origin completely destroy grain elevator and warehouse of H. Veigh here with a loss of approxi $50,000. The elevator will be rebuilt. six thousand bushels of corn were in the elevator and much small grai stock food.

Atlantic, Ia.—Gund & Sein, grai which recently established headquart Atlantic, concluded the purchase of a vator at Hastings, Ia. The addition Hastings house gives the firm si vators. These are at Elk Horn, Ki ton, Smith Lake, Hansen Heights, son and Hastings.

KANSAS.

Bucyrus, Kans.—Blaker's are ins a new engine at their elevator.

Manhattan, Kans.—The Farmers Elevator is practically completed.

Iuka, Kans.—J. C. Hogg who is r the Pratt Mills elevator at Iuka h in a new engine.

Harper, Kans.—The Harper Flour Co. has installed a Fairbanks-Mors gine of the Diesel type.

Scranton, Kans.—The Farmers Co ative Elevator Co. has purchased Michael's grain elevator.

Utica, Kans.—The Farmers Co-op Union has purchased the new eleva the Utica Grain Co. in this city.

Harper, Kans.—The Farmers Co- tive Co. is completing the construct a large warehouse and grain elevat

Salina, Kans.—The Corn Belt Gra opened for business July 8. The c will be under the management of M Noll.

Kingman, Kans.—The Bowersock & Power Co. has completed a new house office and minor addition to it vator.

Madison, Kans.—The Bell Brothers fixing up their elevator considerably, other things having installed an e motor.

Wichita, Kans.—The Grain Produc has moved its offices from the Live Exchange Bldg. to Rooms 521-523 Bo Trade Bldg.

Mount Hope, Kans.—Noah Wed Pawnee Rock has been appointed buyer for the Reno Flour Mills Mount Hope.

Salina, Kans.—A deal was close week whereby J. E. Rogers of Salin comes the owner of the Montgomer vator at this place.

Brookville, Kans.—W. F. Hinerm Son, grain dealers, have sold out Brookville Farmers Union Co-ope Business Association.

Burlington, Kans.—The Farmers operative Elevator & Merc. Co. is ing a new office building on the tracks near the station.

Lawrence, Kans.—The Kemper Gra of Kansas City, Mo., announce the ing of a district office at 737 Mass Lawrence, Kans. H. L. Kunce is d manager.

Turon, Kans.—Chas. A. Sweetze sold his interest in the John R. Mil of Turon to L. H. Pettit and Jay H and other stockholders of the Reno Mills of Hutchinson.

Sabetha, Kans.—The Co-operative vator of Sabetha is erecting a two house adjoining the elevator on the Island to be used for storing feed shorts and supplies.

Mankato, Kans.—The contract fo erection of the Farmers Union Eleva the Rock Island has been let. Capac the elevator will be about 16,000 b and it will cost about $10,000.

Salina, Kans.—At the annual meeti

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McC
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Western Star Milling Co. the following officers were re-elected: H. H. F. Surf, president; H. E. Brooks, vice-lent; Geo. Woolsey; secretary, and E. ıdendorf, treasurer.

na, Kans.—Officers and directors for ee Flour Mill Corporation were elected ecent meeting, the same board of di- s and officers being retained. H. ee remains as president and C. M. as secretary-treasurer.

KENTUCKY.

dhead, Ky.—The Central Milling as been incorporated with a capital 0,000. Incorporators: Hiram Laws, McBee and W. G. McBee.

LOUISIANA.

wley, La.—The Mermentau Rice Mill-). has been incorporated with a cap- ock of $50,000. Joseph J. Cassidy is ent; T. B. Freeland, vice-president; E. Cassidy, secretary-treasurer, and Freeland, director.

MICHIGAN.

et, Mich.—The Olivet Elevator Co. urchased the coal and hay business ng, Cobb & Co. at Olivet Station. ase price was $5,250.

roe, Mich.—The Amendt Milling Co. sumed operations, having been closed since the fore part of July in order ke repairs.

ımazoo, Mich.—The Wm. A. Kuhns Co. of Coldwater has purchased len B. Kent Grain & Produce Co., elevator and warehouse.

ing, Mich.—The Madison Milling Co. ed articles of incorporation with a of $25,000 and has purchased a site ich a new mill will be erected. Ot- of the company are C. R. Madison, ent; Ernest H. Ward, vice-president; Opdyke, secretary-treasurer.

donia, Mich.—The annual meeting of ledonia Co-operative Elevator Asso- was held recently and a dividend of ent was declared. J. W. Pickett ected president; John Luneke, vice- nt; M. R. Shisler, secretary; Henry , treasurer; Wm. Coverdale, man-

MINNESOTA.

port, Minn.—The farmers purchased rgeding Elevator and took possess- ily 1.

eapolis, Minn.—The R. B. McClean Co. of Minneapolis filed articles of ration.

, Minn.—R. E. Jones Co. of Wa- has purchased the elevator at Pratt making improvements.

no, Minn.—The farmers near De- ve let a contract for a co-operative to cost nearly $10,000.

ins, Minn.—The Pacific Elevator erecting an elevator which when ted will have a 30,000-bushel capaci-

ato, Minn.—The Farmers Company ct at once a $20,000 concrete build- the site of the old wooden struc-

eapolis, Minn.—Wm. Almour, one of lest flour salesmen of the Russell Milling Co., died at his home re-

Earth, Minn.—The Farmers Ele- Co. has purchased another elevator r. Nimerfro. They have also bought Ledyard.

sboro, Minn.—The People's Elevator s been incorporated with a capital f $30,000 by H. A. Bakke, Peter mson and G. T. Aske.

ngford, Minn.—The Holdingford Co. has been incorporated with a stock of $50,000 by Benedict A. Bernardine Abeln and others.

ngs, Minn.—A dividend of 30 per as declared at the annual meeting Farmers Elevator Co. of this city. lageman was elected president.

Falls, Minn.—The Northwestern Co. has been incorporated with a of $200,000 by John W. Stephenson, Welmer and M. L. Hallowell, Jr.

stock, Minn.—The Farmers Ele- Co. of Woodstock has been incor- with a capital of $25,000 by J. C. ıncke, Henry Kellen, Wm. Hold- and others.

Creek, Minn.—The Lime Creek s Elevator Co. has been incorporat- a capital of $25,000 by Garrett s, H. H. Gehl, F. F. Kirchner and of Fulda, Minn.

all, Minn.—The annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator & Milling Co. was held recently and the following officers elected: H. R. Wollin, president; R. M. Neill, secretary; S. J. Forbes, treasurer.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fourteen mills and elevators owned by the Osceola Mill & Elevator Co. were shut down by the wheat administration because the company refused to give up excess profits made in violation of the food control law.

Watson, Minn.—Work of remodeling the Farmers Elevator has commenced. The office will be changed from its present location on the east side to a place adjoining the scale and driveway on the north side. Two grain bins will be constructed on the east side where the office now stands.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Mississippi elevator formerly owned by the Banner Grain Co. has been purchased by the Sterling Elevator Co., a new firm which will operate the elevator beginning Aug. 1. R. E. Tearse, president and treasurer; C. B. Crangle, vice-president and Harold H. Tearse, secretary.

MISSOURI.

Lebanon, Mo.—Fire burned the Stubbs Mills here with total damage.

Lees Summit, Mo.—Noel & Kimball have taken charge of the Lees Summit Mill.

Marshfield, Mo.—Hubbard Minor bought the W. L. & M. P. Long Milling business located in Marshfield.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. D. Lee announces that a large flour mill is being planned for Kansas City by the Lee Merc. Co.

Mountain Grove, Mo.—D. W. McEwen has leased the Archer elevator in which an electric motor is being installed.

Carthage, Mo.—The McDaniel Milling Co. has filed an affidavit for record showing that it has reduced its stock from $100,000 to $68,000.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has taken charge of the Rodabaugh Elevator. O. W. Cline is the new manager.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Union has taken over the Wiggins Elevator at Carrollton, Mo., the farmers' organization being incorporated for $12,000.

New Hampton, Mo.—The Farmers Grain, Produce & Mercantile Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. Incorporators: F. O. Peasley, Merrell R. Klein and John H. Scott.

Armstrong, Mo.—The Glasgow Milling Co. has sold the elevator in this city to L. McCorkle of Clifton Hill and Mr. McCorkle in turn sold a half interest in the elevator to L. F. Fife and J. E. Walkup.

Waco, Mo.—The Waco Co-operative Elevator Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $20,000 by A. G. Anderson of Carl Junction, John Beckman of Weir-Kans., Thos. N. Lofton of Waco and others.

Mexico, Mo.—Lester Miller, secretary of the Audrian County Farmer's Club, has announced that the $35,000 stock company being organized among farmers to erect a concrete elevator has progressed so far as to assure its success. Work on the elevator will start in September and it will have a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

MONTANA.

Belt, Mont.—The Belt Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. has filed articles of incorporation.

Coburg, Mont.—The Equity Co-operative elevator and coal shed caught fire in some unknown manner and burned to the ground causing a loss of $13,000.

Laurel, Mont.—Preliminary arrangements have just been completed between the J. W. Denio Milling Co. of Sheridan, Wyo., and the Laurel Mlg. Co. for the lease of the Laurel Mill to take effect immediately.

NEBRASKA.

Powell, Nebr.—Ralph Butler has purchased an elevator here and will take charge.

Riverdale, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by O. G. Knox and others.

Beatrice, Nebr.—The Pease Grain, Seed & Coal Co. of Beatrice is planning to erect a large warehouse and factory building in Beatrice. The building will be of brick construction, 85x60 and will be three stories high.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Belfield, N. D.—W. C. Goble has taken over the D. Coutts elevator.

Tuttle, N. D.—Geo. Elliott is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at this place.

Shields, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by W. L. Belden, Mike Brown and Herbert Roberts.

Enderlin, N. D.—The Enderlin Farmers Elevator Co. held their annual meeting recently. Besides paying off a small indebtedness the stockholders voted a $5,000 working fund to be laid aside, after paying 10 per cent on the stock. Fred Oehlke was elected president; E. C. Fernow, vice-president; James Walsh, treasurer. Ward Galbreath, secretary.

OHIO.

West Sonora, O.—H. A. Kleppinger has taken over the West Sonora elevator here.

Richwood, O.—The Richwood Grain Co. has increased its capital from $15,000 to $25,000.

[Concluded on page 49.]

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

In Wayne County, Ia., not as large a yield of timothy is expected as common.

Lucas County, Ia., reports a large acreage of timothy seed saved; none, however, has been as yet threshed.

A sample of new clover seed was received in Toledo from Illinois on July 22 and graded N. E. G., shrunken, dirty, priced tentatively at $25.

The Iowa Weather Bulletin says that more than the usual acreage of tiomthy is being cut or reserved for seed and a large crop of the latter is expected.

A conference of representatives of the Crop Improvement Associations of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas was recently held at the University Farm at St. Paul with a view to standardizing varieties and qualities of seed in the Northwest. J. W. Nicolson of Michigan was appointed to report on standards at a second meeting of the conference to be held in Chicago during the International Livestock Show. It is expected for this show a large seed exhibit will be prepared under the direction of R. A. Moore, agronomist of Wisconsin.

A large Idaho seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that it has been very dry in that neighborhood, but that they expect as much red clover seed this year as last and a little more alsike. Timothy and white clover seed will be very short. Another in the same state reports alsike crop twice as large as last year, but timothy scarce. The redtop yield will be reduced. A third dealer in the state reports only one-third of a crop of red alsike and timothy, but the alsike crop large. An Ontario firm writes same parties that alsike is only three-fifths of a crop in that province, red almost a total failure and practically no timothy saved for seed.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Quote seed prices July 26 at Detroit as follows: Clover seed—Cash, $29, October $30; timothy seed, $5.50.

FLAXSEED IMPORTS.

The following amounts of flaxseed or linseed in bushels were imported by the United States in May, 1918 and 1919, and during the eleven months of the years named ending with May:

	May		11 months	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Flaxseed	2,023,522	1,907,705	12,148,769	7,407,720
Imported from Canada	992,959	269,316	5,352,823	1,239,609
Argentina	1,030,176	1,637,315	6,363,806	6,030,866
Other	387	1,074	432,140	137,245

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending July 26:

	Range for wk. High.	Low.	Close, July 26.	Close, July 19.
Clover—				
Cash	$29.00	$28.25	$28.25	$29.00
October	31.09	29.55	30.50	30.85
December	29.50	28.40	29.25	29.00
Alsike—				
Cash	24.50	23.75	24.50	23.75
October	24.75	24.00	24.75	24.00
December	25.00	24.00	24.75	24.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.52½	5.30	5.30	5.52
Cash, new	5.52½	5.30	5.30	5.52
September	6.10	5.75	5.80	6.10
October	5.80	5.60	5.65	5.80
December	5.85	5.62½	5.70	5.85
March	6.05	5.90	5.90	6.10

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Some spot seed is offering, and there have been a number of sales to arrive, but most of the spot seed is of poor quality, and sellers of future are asking more than buyers are willing to pay. The few sales that have been made do not properly reflect values of good seed, and prices are nominally as follows: Timothy, fair to choice, $11 to $13 per 100 lbs..; clover, $34 to $41; golden millet, $4.25 to $5.25, Siberian, $2.60 to $2.75, white, $2.60; red top, $12 to $13; sunflower seed, choice old, $17 per 100 lbs.; sorghum cane seed, $2.50 to $2.60 per 100 lbs.

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 26.—Kentucky farmers have weakened slightly and are quoting some small lots of bluegrass seed at $1.50 a bushel, which would go to show that the Winchester pool has not been especially successful. The demand is still light, however, as jobbers and retailers are not buying, but cleaners are taking all the $1.50 and $1.60 seed they can get. Farmers are asking $1.75 and $2 in many instances.

Orchard grass seed is still largely in the shock, as wheat is getting first attention, threshers passing on without touching orchard grass. Such little lots as have changed hands have brought around $3 a bushel for country run of threshed seed.

Demand for timothy and red clover is somewhat better for fall sowing, but demand as a whole is quiet. Louisville dealers plan the largest exhibits on record at the State Fair in September, at least six planning to show.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
July	677	984	427	729	22	2	60	309	540	868	357	
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,246	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	388	
Week—												
July 3	84	109	88	8	...	13	...	...	45	68	25	
July 12	162	143	256	3	44	...	19	2	43	43	62	
July 19	525	158	392	160	204	...	...	15	93	120	208	
July 26	121	187	321	189	...	1	3	43	203	309	62	

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY.—Aside from the interest in blue grass seed, there were no developments of immediate importance in the seed trade during the week. Blue grass seed has begun to move freely, especially from western Missouri, to this market. Nearly all is coming in the rough state and much on purchases to arrive. Local seed houses have their cleaning machinery in operation. They describe the seed quality as "fair," though country advices generally dwell on the excellence of this year's crop. Seed in the rough is quoted at $1.40@1.80 per bushel of 14 lbs., or $10@13 per cwt. Cleaned seed is worth $18.50@20 per cwt.

Some time must elapse before anything definite can be stated regarding the new crop of alfalfa seed. Thus far the interest in alfalfa has been cen in hay. Central Missouri reports three crops of hay have been cu that two additional cuttings are le unless present dry weather cont The Kansas July report says the so cutting will make 1,158,600 tons cellent hay, the yield running abu ton to the acre. Army worms c the loss of one cutting in portio southwestern Kansas, and grasshop were also effective. A few instan fields being plowed up are annou The present seed interest here is fined to the distribution of old su for planting in August. Dealers give a price range of $11@18 per on seed from first hands, but very is moving from the country.

As to timothy and clover seed i Southwest dealers profess a la definite knowledge on the new c It is likely that there will be a supply of timothy seed, but th fields of clover, from which seed come, are limited.

No official figures except the Ge ment June estimates have been su ted on the Southwestern acrea sorghum grains, and the Federal

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pertained chiefly to the kafirs. The Kansas state report for July speaks optimistically as to the growth, but admits the probability of a reduced acreage. As to the acreage of cane and millet for forage purposes there may be an increase.

Seeds in Kansas City are quoted generally as follows, as from first hands:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $11@18.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.50.

Blue grass—Per cwt., rough $10@13; per bushel, $1.40@1.80.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market developed a little more strength during the middle of last week, but on the last day an easier undertone to the market was noticeable. Country lots of choice seed were quotable $10@10.75 for fair to good seed with choice qualities going at $11@11.25. The clover market lost considerable of the advance gained during the previous week and contract prime on Saturday was nominally $47. Country lots were quotable $35@38 for fair to good seed. The millets were firm in tone with golden quotable $3.50@5; white at $2.75@3. Quotations follow for the week on timothy futures and clover contract prime:

Tim.—	July.	Sept.	October.	
July 21...	$12.70A	$13.50A	$12.50B	
July 22...	12.40A	13.50A	12.75B	$13.00A
July 23...		13.60A	12.75	
July 24...	12.75A	13.50A		12.75A
July 25...	12.75A	13.50A	12.25B	12.70A
July 26...	12.65A	13.45A	12.25B	12.70A

Clover, contract prime.

July 21	$48.20	July 24	$47.90
July 22	47.90	July 25	47.00
July 23	47.90	July 26	47.00

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, July 26.—A fresh wave of bullishness developed in the flaxseed market during the last week and under the spur of urgent bidding, quotations were advanced all the way up to 32 cents during the six days' operations. Advices received by specialists in the trade regarding the crop outlook for the present season were of a still more discouraging nature in that it is predicted by experts who make inspection trips over the flax-producing areas in the Northwest that in addition to the disaster in Montana from a farming standpoint, growers over wide areas of eastern North Dakota will not have sufficient returns from their flax fields this season to even get their seed back. It is even said that yields in other parts of North Dakota will fall below early expectations. On account of late developments it is taken for granted that the next Government crop report will place the season's yield at far below the figure set in the July make-up.

Under the present crop conditions and with limited supplies of flaxseed being carried in stocks at the various points, it is fully recognized by experts in the trade that quotations might climb to further extraordinarily high levels in the event of a burst of excited buying any time. That is a possibility that the conservative element is endeavoring to guard against. It is recognized that present prices are burdened from a consumptive standpoint and every effort is being made to eliminate the speculative element as far as possible at this stage. It may be mentioned that strength at Winnipeg, where a short interest is said to have been caught napping, and the readiness Buenos Aires has displayed in following up the American markets have been further bullish factors of late.

Flaxseed receipts at Duluth elevators last week aggregated 47,292 bushels and shipments were 100,634 bushels, leaving stocks in the elevators at the end of the week of 98,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$6.12-14	$5.96	$4.73
To arrive	6.11	5.86	4.71
July	6.11	5.96	4.73
September	6.11	5.88	4.76
October	6.00	5.89	4.70
November	5.96	5.63	4.64
December	5.82	5.50	....

SEED SITUATION.

ALSIKE SHORT.

DETROIT.—We find that alsike in Michigan, especially the southern part, will not be 50 per cent of last year's crop.—*Caughrey-Jossman Co., Detroit.*

OUTLOOK FOR SEED POOR.

MONTANA (9).—The outlook for seeds in eastern Montana is not very good on account of dry weather. The scramble has been for winter hay and farmers would not let grass stand for seed. We will therefore have very little seed of any kind to offer.—*W. H. Newcome, Miles City, Mont.*

EASTERN IOWA SEED CROPS.

IOWA (8).—We look for a little larger quantity of timothy threshing than common for this season. We hear of many instances where farmers could not harvest the crop of hay on account of shortage of help, who are going to thresh for seed. However, we are not a timothy-producing territory and usually ship in more or less seed and will ship in some this season.

Near as we can learn, the matter of producing clover seed is too early to forecast. We look for little, if any, production.

We look for a fair demand for timothy for fall seeding and a better demand for red clover.

Stocks of old timothy are light and clover entirely exhausted.

It might be of interest to say that we are building a seed house at our plant at Grand Mound, Ia. The building will be extensive enough to handle all field seeds in carlots or more. We are equipping the plant with up-to-date cleaning machinery.—*F. Mueller & Son, per J. F. Mueller, Calamus, Ia.*

MISSOURI SEED CROP.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Interest is now centered in new crop seeds. There has been a good yield of Kentucky bluegrass in Missouri. When cleaned up, we look for considerable variation in natural weight; some of it will be heavy and others light.

Timothy promises a good yield considering the restricted acreage; and quality likely to be good. It is too early to say much about alfalfa and red clover. It is not likely that much, if any, new-crop alfalfa seed will reach market in time for fall sowing from either Kansas or Nebraska. There will doubtless be early shipments from Texas and Arizona. The weather here has been dry and warm all month; very favorable for timothy and clover, but beginning to be detrimental to corn, which is suffering now from lack of moisture.—*Mitchelhill Seed Co.*

Special Louisiana Seed Report.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The conditions in the trade generally are very quiet. Most seed crops are not yet coming to market but we anticipate a very active August business in the general seed line. We have had quite a heavy demand for rye for seeding purposes, some of the shipments to us showing very excellent qualities. General tendency this season on all kind of seed will be for a higher level than ever known before.—*National Seed Co., per J. Wm. Jefferson, Pres., Louisville, Ky.*

New Clover Seed.

Samples of new clover of mammoth variety from Illinois were shown at Toledo last week. It was very shrunken. The first arrivals last year were Aug. 16. Many large dealers have ignored the market, awaiting crop outcome. We look for fluctuations, and suggest having orders here in advance to take advantage of extremes.

Alsike offerings increased this week. The yields are mostly good, ranging from 2½ to 8 bushels per acre. Will be pleased to have a card from you as to how it is running in your section.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

Evansville View of Seed Market.

Our correspondent at Evansville, Ind., after survey of the trade writes on present conditions in the seed trade:

ALSIKE.—Samples receieved from the new crop in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois seed are exceptionally beautiful. Samples from Michigan are not so attractive. I understand the out-turn per acre in all sections is exceptionally good.

CLOVER.—It is yet too early to tell anything about the probable crop, but rain is needed in this section.

ALFALFA.—Demand for alfalfa for early August seeding is very heavy and I am inclined to think all the available old stocks will be used before the new crop is harvested.

TIMOTHY.—Local and carload demand very good. Crop is reported very short in the Illinois territory this year, occasioned by short acreage.

REDTOP.—It is reported that this year's hay is very heavy, compared with last year. The acreage is somewhat reduced in some sections, but according to reports, the seed is not well filled and the cleaners estimate this year's crop will not be any greater than last year, if as large.

ORCHARD GRASS.—New samples have been received in this market, but the seed is very dark in color and light in weight. There are no reports of trades having been made on new crop, and I am unable to quote.

BLUEGRASS.—There has been a very active market on blue during the past few weeks and I understand many trades have been made on both the shipped and recleaned seed.

Clover Seed Still Advancing.

Clover seed made another new high record last week, the October reaching $31. There were no new features. Some samples of clover were received in Toledo from Illinois. The reports from that state, also Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, are about the same as they have been—mostly unfavorable. Wisconsin and some of the other states are talking a little more favorably.

Trading in futures was not very heavy.

Alsike ruled firm during the past week, the strength being due entirely to the advance in red clover, because crop reports have been coming rather favorable, although some farmers are awfully slow in getting their alsike threshed. There is lots of it in the fields awaiting the thresher and a wet spell would not only damage the quality but might ruin the seed if the rain lasted any length of time. Many reports from Ohio and Indiana speak of a very good yield. The quality in some cases is very nice.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Clover in Winter Wheat.

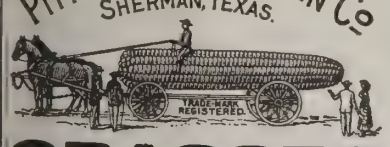
About 27.5 per cent of the harvested winter wheat acreage of 1918 in the United States had clover seed sown into it. It is believed that the total acreage seeded to clover seed in 1918 was around 13,000,000 acres. The usual amount sown per acre averages about 9.8 pounds when sown in grain. The percentage of the wheat crop seeded to clover in different states is as follows: New Jersey, 95 per cent of the winter wheat acreage was seeded to clover, New York 81, Michigan 79, Ohio 76, Maryland 73, Delaware 70, Indiana 64, Pennsylvania 62, West Virginia 51, Wisconsin 51, Kentucky 48, Illinois 42, Tennessee 40, Virginia 38, Idaho 32, Missouri 31, Arkansas 24, Iowa 23, Oregon 8, Nebraska and Washington 3, Kansas and California 2.—*Mo. Clip Sheet.*

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—The flaxseed market has narrowed down considerably, as the decline in bids here resulted in the movement being diverted to Duluth, where buyers are still bidding on the basis of the July future for seed to apply on July contracts. Local crushers have laid by enough seed to keep them going for some time and they are unable to take any more oil orders at present, owing to the fact that their capacity for the time being has been sold out. Only scattered offers for shipment inside of 60 days are made.

The crop situation is unfavorable. Scattered rains helped part of the North Dakota crop only. Considerable of the state needs rain to keep the plants progressing. Minnesota reports are fair, but parts of South Dakota have been very dry recently. No. 1 seed on spot and to arrive sells at Duluth September price to 3c under.

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Floods in Argentina.

Up to the present, hopes of importing countries have been centered in the Argentine, where there appears to be a large surplus, but according to latest cable advices from our agent prospects point to further deterioration in the new crop corn in the southern grower. Rainfall during the past fortnight has been extensive and floods have caused material damage in many sections. It is said 50 per cent of corn crop will be unfit for shipment. It might, in fact, bring the Argentine market more on a parity with the U. S. and it would not be surprising to see some foreign inquiries in America if prices in America should react somewhat.—*Geo. Broomhall, Liverpool, July* 19.

ALFALFA NEWS.

The second cutting of alfalfa was well under way ten days ago in Mills Co., Ia.

The second cutting of alfalfa was being made in Potawattamie Co., Ia., last week.

Baker, Ore., is buying alfalfa hay. The first crop is stacked and quoted at $18@20.

The portable alfalfa mill owned by Powers & Reynolds is now operating in San Joaquin Co., Cal.

Farmers are hauling a fair grade of mixed alfalfa and timothy hay to Rapid City, S. D., getting $20 a ton.

A stockman from Moorhead, Ia., reports that "alfalfa is growing so fast it takes all our time to cut it."

Dairymen of Lewis and Clark Co., Mont., are buying alfalfa hay from Idaho, paying $21@22 laid down at Helena.

A heavy crop of both prairie and alfalfa hay was reported from Pomona, Kans. Two cuttings have been made of alfalfa.

The alfalfa acreage in Kentucky is reported considerably increased this year. The first cutting ran about 1½ tons per acre.

The first crop of alfalfa in Brown Co., Nebr., is reported harvested in good condition and the second crop also is fine hay but less abundant.

Oklahoma City reports hay balers busy all over that county with the second and third cuttings ready, both of which are better than the first.

The first cutting of alfalfa in Utah was about equal to normal, but very little hay has been cut since. Prices are now at almost exorbitant prices.

It is reported there is considerable alfalfa hay available in the Black Hills of North Dakota, but farmers object to paying freight to deliver it where needed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Idaho has published the official grades of alfalfa for that state, being the standard grades used by the National Hay Ass'n.

The first cutting of alfalfa in Sweetgrass County, Mont., is reported as a record breaker both as to quantity and quality, and the second crop is coming on beautifully.

Spokane reports a stronger feeling in the alfalfa market, dealers reporting a good demand from the country for winter feeding. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

Mabton, Wash., reports alfalfa moving to coast points; growers, however, are not offering hay very freely, expecting higher prices, and No. 1 hay is already scarce at $21@22.

Alfalfa in Madison Co., Nebr., is reported the best in recent years. The second crop ran from 1½ to 1¾ tons to the acre. Last year five cuttings were made on some lands.

Idaho Falls reports alfalfa held at $20@25 in the stack and no shipments will be made this year, and if the winter is at all severe feeders will have to buy from the outside. Only one cutting has been made so far.

Yakima, Wash., reports the second cutting of alfalfa under way with the quality much improved. Offerings of hay at $15@20 f.o.b. shipping point based on quality and percentage of cheat. No. 1 alfalfa held at $22@23.

Although the army worm worked in the second crop of alfalfa in Merrick Co., Nebr., the crop is coming on much better than expected and what should be a third cutting is expected to run as well as the first, which was one of the best ever raised in the county.

The state dairy commissioner of Idaho says that a thousand tons of alfalfa hay will probably be shipped to Helena from Boise by dairymen of Lewis and Clark County. This hay can be laid down at Helena at from $21 @22 provided the Government grants the proposed half rate on feed shipments into the state.

The second cutting of alfalfa, according to the Kansas report last week, although delayed in many localities because of army worms, will probably yield all told 1,158,600 tons of hay of excellent quality or an average of a little under a ton to the acre. Inquiries as to damage by the army worms disclose the fact that a loss of one cutting for the season was sustained in numerous places; that the plants in some fields have been permanently injured and that limited areas in scattered localities will be plowed up.

The second crop of alfalfa is large in Custer Co., Nebr., and ready to cut about a week ago. In Flat Co., Neb it is reported not much wild hay is le but alfala is the best crop in years. T first cutting yielded about two tons the acre and the second was rea about a week ago and was nearly large and even of better quality.

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Beans and Potatoes

The bean crop in Michigan is slow ıd very much in need of rain.

Both early and late potatoes have ffered serious setbacks from lack of in in Iowa.

The potato shipping season in the rkansas Valley closed about July 10, e season being one of the best on ıcord.

Late potatoes seem to be growing mewhat better in Michigan but the rly crop is drying up, says the Michi- n Weather & Crop Bulletin.

Public warehouse men, track buyers, ain dealers and brokers are now com- lled to take out state licenses in Mon- na and file bond in sums ranging ɔm $10,000 to $100,000.

G. A. Nahstoll, who has been con- ıcted with the Bureau of Markets at ıshington since its organization and ɔviously was with the Grand Junction uit Growers' Ass'n, has become a ımber of the firm of Chase, Rupp & hstoll Produce Co. at Delta, Colo., olesale fruit and produce merchants.

BEAN SITUATION.

SMALL BEAN ACREAGE.

MICHIGAN (2).—We have the small- acreage we have had in many years. ere are only a few pieces of beans ound here, but what few there is, ey are looking good. We understand ut upon close examination that the ns are only setting from two to four a pod. There will be less beans to p from our territory than we have l for years.—*D. Mansfield & Co., per Mansfield, Remus, Mich.*

GOOD DEMAND FOR BEANS.

MICHIGAN (8).—The heaviest stocks beans have been held in the Thumb, ere usually the highest prices are be- paid to the grower. Within the ut week or ten days we have had a y heavy demand and the prices have anced very materially. At these ancing prices visible stocks have ctically been exhausted. Growers still holding a few for more money, if the price to the trade advances $8.50 or $9 we believe the entire ks in this part of the state could cleaned up by the last of August.—*n C. Liken & Co., Sebewaing, Mich.*

EAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good lity and condition beans and pota- s, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise ed, as of July 26:

ns—

uffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $7.50@8; pea beans, $7.50@8; wh. kid- ney, $11@11.50; red kidney, $11@11.50.

icago—Prices firmer. Pea beans, hand- picked, ch. to fancy, $7.75@8.25; fair to good, $6.50@7; brown Swedish, $6.50@7; red kidneys, $11@11.50.

ncinnati—Navies, marrowfats, $12.50@ 12.75; red kidneys, $12.50; limas, $10@ 10.50; pintos, $7.50.

nver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@ 4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.

troit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.65@7.80.

nneapolis—Navies, $8; soy beans, $5; brown beans, fcy., $6; limas, $11.

ntreal—The market for beans is firm, a car of handpicked being sold at $4.85 at the beginning of the week, but ear lots of Ontario handpicked are worth $5.00 today. Three pound pickers have sold at $4.75 and Quebec beans are steady at $3.75 to $4.00.—Trade Bulletin.

w York—Calif. limas, $9.50; pinks, 7.25; ch. marrows, $11.50@11.75; fair, 10.50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $7.75@8; ma. wh. Calif. $7.50@7.75; red kidney, 12.75@13; wh. kidney, ch., $11.75@ 2.25.

n Francisco—Limas, $9; lge. wh., $5.75; ma. wh., $6.50; black eyes, $4.50; pinks, 5.60; red Mexican, $4.75; cranberries, 5.75; red kidneys, $11.50; teparies, 2.50.

Louis—Quote c. lts.—ch. h.-p. Mich., 8; prime ma.-p., $7.75; orders and small ots higher; pinto beans, $6 per cwt. rom store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb.; plit peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at ½c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, 5.50; ch. limas, $10; Calif. pinks, $7.75; white, $8.—Market Reporter.

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OATS OUR SPECIALITY
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Potatoes—

Boston—Norfolk, $6@6.50; East'n Shore, $7@7.25.

Buffalo—East'n Shore No. 1, $7.75; No. 2, $6.65; old, ch., per bu., 60@80c.

Chicago—New—Market steady. Ky. Cobb, $3.75@4; Calif. lg. wh., $3.50@3.75; Mo. Olives, $3.15@3.25; Kans. Olives, $3@ 3.10.

Cincinnati—Ky. Cobb, 150-lb. sk., $5.40, Caro Cobb, No. 1, bbl., $5.85; Early Ohio, h.-g. bbl., $6.50@6.75; Va. Cobb, bbl., $6.50.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers. Old—75c@$1.75. New—$3@5.00.

Kansas City—Kaw Valley, $2.35@2.75.

New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $6.25 @ 7; Va., bbl., $6@7; Jer. rnd., 150-lb. bg. $5.50@6; L. I., bbl., $6@7.

Montreal—The market is now cleared of old stock, and the demand is now running on new stock, which sells at $6.50 $7.00 per barrel for No. 1 and $3.75 to $4.00 for No. 2. Receipts for week ending July 23 were 4,524 bags.—Trade Bulletin.

San Francisco—Garnets, $2@2.25 per cwt.; Stockton, ex. fcy., $2.25; ch., $2.00.

St. Louis—New—Fcy. stk. steady. Farmers del. bulk, $2.25@2 65; boxed cobblers. $1.60; Ala. Tri., $2@2.25.—Market Reporter.

LIVE STOCK LOADINGS.

There were 132,637 decks of live stock loaded in the United States during June, including imports by rail from Canada and Mexico, according to reports from railroad superintendents in the United States. The following table gives the figures (except horses and mules) by sections for May and June, and the total for June, 1918:

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed Stock.	Total.
N. England—					
June . 219	39	.....	104	375	
May .. 236	34	4	110	424	
Mid. Atlantic—					
June . 2,184	959	371	487	4,096	
May .. 2,691	1,181	694	669	5,370	
So. Atlantic—					
June . 375	90	619	286	1,410	
May .. 463	296	84	222	1,142	
N. Central—E.—					
June .11,685	16,375	1,408	5,504	35,699	
May ..11,825	13,885	1,320	6,041	33,925	
N. Central—W.—					
June .18,136	31,903	2,398	3,167	56,207	
May ..21,250	29,249	1,756	3,625	56,577	
So. Central—					
June . 8,595	3,063	2,805	745	15,622	
May ..13,523	5,069	1,660	737	21,469	
Western, N.—					
June . 1,081	485	6,333	165	8,309	
May .. 1,531	521	3,098	190	5,441	
Western, S.—					
June . 6,784	688	3,006	29	10,822	
May ..11,089	996	7,152	38	19,586	
Canada—					
June . 45	3	.....	1	51	
May .. 120	.....	11	3	136	
Mexico—					
June . 17	.....	38	.....	53	
May .. 9	.....	6	.....	15	
June ...49,121	53,605	16,978	10,488	132,637	
May ...62,737	51,231	15,785	11,635	144,085	
Jn., 1918.56,241	43,342	15,268	9,191	127,102	
Ch'ge —12.6%	+23.6%	+11.2%	—14.1%	+4.3%	

CANADIAN ACREAGES.

The official estimates of Canadian sowing for crop of 1919 are reported as follows:

Grain.	1919.	1918.	Change.
All wheat ..	16,958,500	17,353,902	—395,405
Sp. wheat ...	16,160,750	16,937,287	— 5%
Oats	14,654,000	14,790,000	—136,000
Barley	3,036,240	3,153,711	—117,471
Rye	575,583	555,294	+ 20,289
Peas	208,250	235,906	— 27,656
Mixed grains	877,240	921,826	— 44,586
Hay & clover	10,472,700	10,544,625	— 71,925
Alfalfa	192,480	196,423	— 3,983
Potatoes	692,900	735,192	— 42,292

The Department of Plant Pathology, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., reports that very recently several representatives of leading grain firms of Minneapolis and St. Paul had brought to the Department diseased heads of wheat, requesting information as to the nature of the disease. This was pronounced to be wheat scab, which is found to be very prevalent in the Northwest, especially in Minnesota, where the Marquis wheat has been more severely affected than any other variety.

Feedstuffs

The Saunders Produce & Feed Co. has been incorporated at Ashland, Ky., with a capital stock of $10,000.

C. W. Marlin has moved his wholesale flour and feed business into a new building at Trenton, Mo. He will confine his business entirely to the wholesale grade and cover the entire northwest Missouri territory.

New York Feed Dealers at Jamestown.

A meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania was held a few days ago at Jamestown, N. Y. The morning session was addressed by Geo. A. Chapman of the Quaker Oats Co., who was followed by Sec'y Brown of the American Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n. Other talks were made by Geo. H. Strong and Frank C. Jones, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the Eastern Federation of Feed Dealers. The afternoon session was held on a steamboat making a circuit of Chautauqua Lake. The feature of the closing session was an address by Prof. E. S. Savage of the feed department of Cornell University, the subject being "The Service a Farmer Expects from a Feed Dealer."

Cottonseed Feed Prices Higher.

KANSAS CITY, July 26.—A better inquiry is noticeable in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City. But jobbers and crushers are not interested in the inquiries, having practically no cake or meal to offer for immediate shipment. What little cake is held in the trade is quoted around $80 a ton for 41 per cent protein, basis Kansas City. The rebound in cattle prices, making summer feeding of cake more profitable, accounts for the inquiries from graziers for cake.

Bids are being sought for new crop cake and meal for fall delivery, but buyers are not eager to take hold at present quotations. The market is quoted around $80 a ton for 41 per cent cake for October, November and December shipment, $75 for 38.5 per cent and $70 for 36 per cent, these prices f. o. b. mills.

English Cake Market.

A trade contributor to the London *Grain and Seed Reporter* under date July 4 said as to feed concentrates:

LINSEED CAKES.—We regret that instead of the trade being able to offer more freely, the crushers here and elsewhere have had to withdraw altogether from the market and the seed they have in hand will have to be set apart for cakes to be made and stored for contracts for autumn and winter months. Foreign makes still command much higher prices than these nominally ruling here; it is therefore very difficult to bring about business.

COTTON CAKES.—Any offerings are held for prices which are much beyond their intrinsic value, and these, buyers very reluctantly pay, but the supplies being so very small all cakes are disposed of as offered. There has just been another arrival of Egyptian cotton cakes; it is uncertain when these will be taken out of the ship, and from past experience nothing will be done until the cakes are ready for delivery.

Other varieties are equally scarce and firm as to prices.

Australian Mill Feed Situation.

Flouring mills in Melbourne, Victoria, have cut down running time to one 8-hour shift owing to lack of government orders. There is plenty of flour but the reduced output has created a crisis in mill feeds, which as a source of embarrassment for poultry and pig feeders and also for dairy farmers, will be accentuated as a consequence of the partial shutting down of the mills. It is now proposed by the millers that the mills should grind wheat on behalf of the government, and the flour produced will be held by the authorities for shipment when the outlet and tonnage are available. It is claimed that wheat keeps better in the form of flour than in the form of grain, and, furthermore, there would be less loss from other causes. With regard to the bran and feeds produced, the millers would be prepared to pay the government a stipulated sum for every ton of flour produced, so that the government would get a monetary return which otherwise would not be the case were the wheat not ground.

FEED MARKETS.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, July 26.—Activity in feeds is confined almost entirely to the mixed varieties, for there are limited supplies of the others. Those who have any cottonseed meal left have been obtaining $76 a ton for 7 per cent, but sales have been small. Good demand has been reported for 20 per cent cotton seed meal feed and it has been selling around $55 a ton. Mixed feed makers are all running nearly to capacity and still all of them are reported behind in filling orders. They are still turning out the oats feeds largely because of the relative cheapness of that grain compared with corn. Mill feeds have continued scarce and advanced several dollars a ton. The big demand for balanced hog feeds has caused good demand for shorts, peanut meal and cotton seed meal.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 26.—Mill feed advanced during the week on light offers from the mills and on evidences that the mills were securing sufficient demand in the West to absorb the greater portion of their output. The inquiry was slow here as buyers are looking for increased offers of new feed and are, consequently, taking only small amounts to fill their most urgent needs. City bran was quoted at $45; middlings, $55, and red dog $67 per ton, while Western mills wanted $46.50 for bran, $56.50 for middlings and $68 for red dog.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 26.—All lines of feedstuffs have tightened up considerably in the local market during the past week and as prices advanced the offerings, if anything, became lighter. There is a fair demand here for bran and middlings, and Western advices are firmer. Quotations are: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $45@46; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $52@53; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $58; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks $58; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $65@68.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 25.—The market is quiet and unchanged, sales being reported at $41@42, and shorts at $43@44. Mixed grain moullie has sold at $64@65, and mixed moullie at $48@50 per ton. Dairy feed has sold at $49@50 per ton.—Trade Bulletin.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 26.—The mill feed supply is not equal to the demand which is very strong. Prices are higher, sacked bran quotable $43; middlings, $56. Cottonseed meal stocks are light and the market is firm and higher, quotable at $82.50.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, July 26.—There is very little to the feed market at present, with arrivals light and demand even lighter. Only 7 cars of all kinds of feed were bulletined at the exchange during the last period, the bulk of this supply being white middlings. There is some bran but scarcity in this grade of feed keeps prices high and the demand light. Quotations on feed supplies range from $34 to $50@55 a ton, according to conditions.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—According to well posted feed dealers there is the most urgent demand ever known in this market for feeds, and prices have broken all previous records. Offerings are light, and are quickly taken. Prices are as follows: Bran, $41.00@43.00; middlings, gray, $58.00@60.00; brown, $55.00@56.00; mixed feed, $49.00@50.00; hominy feed, $73.00; barley feed, $60.00@61.00; oats feed, $24.00@25.00 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The market for feed stuffs is strong and higher again under a good, active demand and light offerings, prices showing an advancing tendency. The following quotations are for carlots to arrive and in 100 lb. sacks: Winter bran, per ton, $48@49; spring bran, $47.50@48.50; standard wheat middlings, $58.50@59.50; flour middlings, $63.50@65; red dog, $68@69.50; shorts, $60@61.50; low grade flour, $71@72.50; rye middlings, $55@56; fine yellow hominy, $76.50@77.50; fine white hominy, $77.50@78.50; reground oats feed, $32.50@33.50; cotton seed meal, 36% protein, $80@82.50; cotton seed meal, 41% protein, $85@87.50; cotton seed feed, 20% protein, $62@64.50.

Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., July 28.—The feed situation is strong. Flour mills are sold ahead some weeks on wheat bran and shorts, and there is excellent demand for other ground feeds. Quotations: wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $42.70; shorts $56.70; horse and mule feed, $52@65; dairy feed, $53@65; hog feed, $64.

DULUTH.

Duluth, July 26.—The feeds market is marking time here at present. Operators are buying only from hand to mouth awaiting a lineup after the harvesting of the new season's crops. Millfeeds are scarce as the mills are operating at a low basis owing to the difficulty being experienced in obtaining supplies of wheat to keep them running at any substantial proportion of their capacities. Quotations are firm and unchanged through, the list as follows:

Bran, per ton, $38; ground oats, per ton $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, per ton, $62.50 No. 2 ground feed, per ton, $58.75; No. ground feed, per ton, $55.25; shorts, per ton $48; red dog, per ton, $60; Boston mixed per ton, $44; cracked corn, per ton, $69.25 rye feed, $38.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, July 26.—The mill feed market is stronger and additional sharp advances are noted in quotations this week A strong demand has developed both for immediate and deferred shipment, buyers taking stocks for two or three months ahead. The present production is seasonably light so that the demand exceeds the supply and prices continue firm to higher Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $4@42.50; standard middlings, $53@54; flour middlings, $58@59; red dog, $63@64; hominy feed, $76.50; rye feed, $51; old process oil meal, $86.50; cotton seed meal, $86@93 brewers' dried grains, $59; gluten feed August, $65, all in 100-lb. sacks.

BOSTON.

Boston, July 26.—The market is higher on all grades of wheat feeds with offerings light and a good demand reported. Jobbers willing to hold of limited amounts at present prices. The following prices were quoted at the close: Bran, spring sacked, $47.00 per ton; bran, winter sacked, $48.00; middlings, sacked, $57.00 to $61.00; mixed feed, sacked, $55.00 to $59.00 gluten feed, sacked, $72.12; red dog, sacked $68.00; second clear, sacked, $71.00; stock feed, sacked, $68.50; oat hulls, reground sacked, $31.00; hominy feed, sacked, $77.40 cottonseed meal, sacked, $80.00. Receipts for the week ending July 26 were: 115 tons

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., July 26.—During the past three days bran has advanced 15c per hundred, while some sellers are willing to entertain trading at $2.15 to $2.16 per hundred, tagged, and are now indicating from $2.25 to $2.30, tagged, delivered New Orleans, for August and September shipment their option. Shorts are hardly obtainable. Prices on gray range from $3.00 to $3.05 per hundred, tagged, delivered; brown shorts about 10 to 15c per hundred less.

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RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

.ouisville, Ky., July 27.—There is a good nand for millfeed, but supplies are low, lls are oversold and not quoting, and vement in a jobbing way is light. There also a big demand for hog, poultry and nufactured stock feeds.
acked quotations are—Bran, $45.50 per ; mixed feed, $50.50; brown middlings, ; gray, $60; hominy feed meal, $73.

MINNEAPOLIS.

linneapolis, July 26.—Owing to the ex nely sharp demand and light offerings feed prices are bulging again. Mills sold out and have nothing much to offor immediate shipment. Numerous inies for fresh supplies have been reed by wire in the last week. Shipping ctions are good and the output of the s is put in transit promptly. Heavier les are in the best demand, but all ies are readily taken. Brokers say they get almost any price for the feed they to offer. Quotations in carload lots, b. Minneapolis, in 100-pound sacks: n, $40@41; standard middlings, $50@51; middlings, $55@56; red dog, $61.50@63; nd barley, $55@56; rye middlings, $49

Montana Stock to Be Moved.

rrangements have been made to nsfer several thousand head of cattle sheep from Montana to pastures in nesota, as a solution of the prob- of furnishing pasturage to Western hers and also to those seeking feedırrangements. It is reported that al shipments consist of 7,000 sheep h are now en route to the district h of Cloquet, Minn., and another of) to Algier. Other shipments are ected to follow. It is proposed to g into use the burned-over lands of se Lake section, and also cut-over ons and other pasture land in the hern part of the state.

LFALFA IN SOUTHWEST.

By Sanders Sosland.

uality of the alfalfa from the sec- crop already received in Kansas is the best on record for this cut- ' declared F. F. Bushmeyer of E. uce & Co. "The hay was more uni- in color and more leafy than the ge second cutting of the plant. tless this condition resulted from lentiful supply of moisture in the during the growth of this crop and ery favorable weather during the ıg period. It is probable that farmave held back much of their cheapades of alfalfa, and this is also true her varieties of hay, taking adge of the present range of prices iling on the better grades. There broad demand for hay, with ship- s being made to a wide and scatterritory."
alfa millers of the South, South- nd the East are expected to play portant part in the alfalfa market ear. With corn and other whole s and grain feeds at near record , and no bright prospect for any il declines for some months, al- meal and mixed feeds will meet ı broader demand. Already there is inquiry from mills for good quality ı.
t lack of cars is affecting the nent af alfalfa and other varieties to market is the general report by market interests returning visits in Kansas, Missouri, Oklaand other Southwestern states. shippers in Kansas are complainer the scarcity of cars for movheir hay to market," declared J. North of the Midwest Hay Co., an extended trade tour of South- ı Kansas. "There are large quanof hay to be moved to market, s only recently having completed second cutting of alfalfa. Many ıxious to take advantage of the ling range of prices, and are makmands upon the railroad agents s. But in a majority of instances, is being given preference in the t movement, the carriers even tering difficulty in meeting the ments of the grain shippers. It bable that within the next few the receipts of hay in Kansas ill begin to reflect the scarcity s at interior shipping points of outhwest. Railroads are using ar suitable for loading grain in wheat to terminal points."

Alfalfa Department

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—In sympathy with other feeds, alfalfa feeds are strong, but with the exception of meal, prices show little change. They are as follows: Molasses grain mixed horse feed, choice, $61; No. 1, $52; No. 2, $48 per ton; straight alfalfa molasses feed, choice, $45; No. 1 $42; No. 2, $39 per ton; alfalfa meal, choice, $41; No. 1, $40; No. 2, $34 per ton.

Alfalfa hay is firm and in good demand, but low grades are slow of sale at a heavy discount. Offerings are practically all new hay. Quotations are: No. 1, $35 to $36; No. 2, $30 to $32; choice, $36 to $37.

Alfalfa Prices.

The Bureau of Markets reporting on alfalfa prices throughout the country has the following as of July 26:

Southern.—Atlantic—Ch. alf., $38 del., No. 1, $36@37. Augusta—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. gd., bulk coming from Okla.-New Mex., ch. alf., $37; No. 1, $34. Savannah—Stks. fr., rcts. gd., dmd. lgt., bulk arrivals from Kans.-Ariz.; No. 1 alf., $35.50. Macon—Stks.-rcts. lgt., dmd. fr., bulk arrivals from Kans. City-Okla., ch. alf., $35; No. 1, $33. Pensacola—Ch. alf., $33.50; No. 1, $33. Jacksonville—Alf. ample stks., rcts. mod., dmd. lgt., bulk from Kans.-Okla. ch. alf., $34; No. 1 alf., $33. Meridian—No. 1 alf., $35. Vicksburg—Stks. alf. sma., dmd. lgt., arrivals mostly from New Mex. ch. alf., $31. Birmingham—Stks. gd., rcts. dmd. gd., bulk from New Mex., ch. alf., $37; No. 1, $35.50. Greensboro—Ch. alf., $38. Wilmington—No dmd. for alf.

Improved Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

Kansas City, July 26. — Improvement was evident in the alfalfa meal trade in Kansas City this week. Buyers displayed more eagerness for supplies, and purchases were made on a higher level, at an advance of $1 to $3 a ton over a week ago. Mills offered only small supplies, being restricted in their activity by difficulty in obtaining hay in the country. Sales were made to St. Louis territory, and to far Southeast and East.

Prices on alfalfa meal in Kansas City, in carlots, new sacks, per ton, closed as follows: Choice, $38@40; No. 1, $35.50 @37.50; No. 2, $32@34; brown, $28@30.

High prices for corn and oats and other grain feeds, including bran and shorts, are stimulating demand for alfalfa molasses and alfalfa grain molasses feeds. Hog fatteners are among the heavy buyers. Small sales were made to the East, but the bulk of orders were in territory west of the Mississippi river. A rise of $1 to $2 was quoted. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed closed at $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48@60.

THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA SHORT.

Idaho (9).—There is not enough hay here for local requirements.—*Idaho Alfalfa Milling Co., Shelley, Idaho.*

SOUTHERN COLORADO ALFALFA.

Trinidad, Colo.—The first crop alfalfa was put up in good shape; the second is being harvested now under fair weather conditions with average yield. The native vega is in good shape and will be harvested in the near future. Very little alfalfa has moved to out points as yet.—*Bancroft-Marty F. & P. Co., Trinidad, Colo.*

ALFALFA SHOULD BE STORED.

Weather in the alfalfa hay section, the past few weeks, has been ideal for putting up hay. The market for alfalfa hay is now on a basis with mill feeds, in fact, lower than bran. In our judgment, alfalfa should be bought and stored at present values.—*Nelson Grain Co., Kansas City, by E. L. Barr.*

ALFALFA RECEIPTS LARGER AND BETTER.

Kansas City.—Receipts of alfalfa hay have been larger this week, and quality much improved, being the best on the crop so far. Some really excellent hay has arrived—very dry and high colored. The demand has been sufficient to take care of all arrivals and the market today (July 26) is strong. Those in touch with the country advise us that farmers are reluctant sellers and many are refusing to contract their alfalfa, as they want higher prices than the present market affords.

There is a good demand for all grades of alfalfa meal and we can easily dispose of our full output. Meal prices have advanced quite sharply this week.—*Missouri River Alfalfa Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.*

Alfalfa in the Pacific States.

The recent crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. gives the following data as to hay in the Pacific States. In Santa Barbara, Cal., and adjoining counties the hay crop is above normal and much better than was expected. In the Sacramento Valley the alfalfa will be above normal, dry farmers having had two cuttings and some will cut a good third. Irrigated lands are doing well. The third cutting has been made and the fourth is nearly ready. In central and western Washington the hay crop was in progress two weeks ago, the crop being very satisfactory; oats and clover being especially fine. In eastern Washington and northern Idaho pastures have been drying up noticeably and the problem of transferring herds is now on. In western Oregon a large percentage of the hay crop has been baled. In Utah and southern Idaho alfalfa is only in fair condition for lack of water.

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Hay Department

Pastures and hay are reported very fine in the Elkhorn Valley of Nebraska.

Recent weather has been favorable in Wyoming for haying, but the crop is very poor.

Grass in the Sand Hills of Nebraska is reported the best seen in the country for several years.

LaBette County, Kans., reports a heavy crop of prairie hay. The hay is running over a ton to the acre.

Pasture and water have become so scarce in parts of Montana and Wyoming that stockmen are advertising to move their herds eastward.

Twin Falls, Ida., reports hay scarce in that neighborhood, due to the fact that large tracts of alfalfa were plowed last season to make room for wheat.

Hay and pastures are reported to be in extra fine condition in Burt County, Ia., but it is expected that as many cattle will be fed this coming winter as were fed last year.

It is reported from Butte County, S. D., that the ranchers will have to buy hay, there being no wild hay at all, and contracts are now being made at $20 per ton in the stack.

The annual hay harvest in Woodson County, Kans., is on and farmers will have plenty of help to put up the crop. This is one of the largest hay counties in Kansas and the crop is fine.

Yields of prairie hay in Kansas, according to the state report, averaged 1.17 tons per acre, the total production being estimated at 1,186,000 tons, compared with 694,000 tons a year ago.

The Kelso Feed & Fuel Co., Kelso, Wash., has just begun the construction of a new warehouse 30x60 feet adjoining its present warehouse and when completed will be used for the storage of hay.

Walworth and other southeastern counties of Wisconsin are credited with one of the biggest hay crops, clover and timothy mixed, in their history. June weather alone, it is said, added 50,000 tons of hay to the Wisconsin crop.

Well posted hay men in Intermountain country covering Utah, Idaho and western Wyoming estimate only 60 per cent of a normal hay crop this year. In some sections not over 10 per cent will be harvested.

There is reported to be plenty of hay in Boone County, Ia., the acreage being about as usual, but the yield per acre will be heavier than last year. Little hay, however, is offered for sale. Most of it will be fed.

L. H. Haigh has moved to Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he will engage in the hay and feed business, representing S. W. Kemp & Co., of Spencerville, Ohio. Mr. Haigh was formerly in the same business at Van Wert, representing S. W. Kemp & Co.

On July 18 Federal officers at Phoenix, Ariz., arrested Vernon Peters of Tempe, Alfred J. Peters and J. M. Jaggers of Masa, hay dealers, on allegations of false grading of hay and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with shipments of hay to army camps.

One of the finest hay crops ever grown in St. Louis County, Minn., has been grown and farm hands and teams are necessary to make the crop. Hundreds of meadows in the county are laden with a splendid crop, many of them yielding two to two and a half tons to the acre, both wild and native grasses. The quality, too, was never better.

The Raymond P. Lipe Co., Toledo, has disposed of its St. Albans, Vt., hay transfer house to A. N. Deringer, formerly in the employ of this firm, who contemplates entering the hay business. This warehouse was built for the purpose of taking care of the trade in the New England States, but the Raymond P. Lipe Co. now expects to take care of its trade in the New England States by the grading of hay at original point of shipment instead of at a transfer warehouse, thereby avoiding the excessive cost of regrading hay in transit. This will also give their customers quicker service.

Suggestion to Hay Makers.

C. M. Rice of the Nebraska Hay Co., Omaha, visited Chicago trade on the return trip from the Detroit National Hay Convention. He displayed with justifiable pride a gold watch given him as the best membership getter of the Association. He was also chairman of state vice-presidents last year. In commenting on the Western hay crop, fully covered in this column each week, he added, however, the very good thought that farmers would make more money by being less in a rush to market new hay. It should be kept in the stack longer, in order to insure its heating less after it is baled.

Hay in the North Pacific States.

Spokane, Wash., reports new timothy arriving in that market. Seattle reports the Sound hay crop heavy and of good quality, but prices are moving upwards. Great Falls, Mont., reports good inquiry for hay, but not much trading as yet, owing to uncertainty of the feeding demand. At Dayton, Ore., the clover hay crop is reported good as compared with last year and baling now is in progress; growers are holding for $15 in the stack and buyers are not disposed to pay. At Emmet, Ida., the hay crop is reported shorter than last year and unless prices get too high for stockmen there will not be as much hay shipped as last year. Sheridan, Mont., reports that hay will be short in that section. Stevensville, Mont., reports haying under way two weeks ago, but no hay being offered by growers.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Congratulations are still being received by C. D. Carlisle on his election to the first vice-presidency of the National Hay Association. In the last few days Mr. Carlisle has received letters of congratulation from citizens of Kansas City and also from hay trade interests in Kansas.

One Kansas City dealer summarizes the prairie situation as follows: "Continued wet weather may affect the color of the crop adversely, but a large yield is already assured. The weather is ideal for harvesting hay in Kansas, but the entire state is in need of moisture. Prairie has made heavy growth, and the fields already harvested ha turned unusually liberal yields."

"Prairie is making the best cr years in Kansas," said John Potu Gueda Springs, Kas., while visiti the Kansas City market. "I belie crop, which I have just finished cu is the best in 20 years. I am jus esting my second alfalfa crop, ow delay due to army worm ravages first two cuttings of alfalfa will a combined yield of two and or tons to the acre."

More normal supply conditio being reflected in the hay trade b arrangement of prices for the v varieties to a level which is a di equal to the differences in feeding a No longer does prairie hay sell premium or more than $10 a ton alfalfa, nor is timothy commanc higher level, as was the case duri period of acute shortage in the and spring months. Alfalfa n selling around $27 a ton for grade, prairie is quoted at a top and $25 to $25.50 is the figure pa No. 1 timothy and clover mixed falfa normally commands a s higher premium than now prevail the other varieties, and the o is held in market circles that th mal difference will soon be witn One of the anomalous features hay trade in the past crop year w unusual position of prices. But the result of an extreme shortag not the indifference of buyers. T decline of more than $20 a ton in within a very short time demons the abnormal position of the wil Alfalfa, on the other hand, follo slow downward tendency.

Will the Southwest yet escape this year? This query is being more generally among the hay tra terests in Kansas City. Not weeks ago dealers were noping cessation of the rainy weather there is general hope for mo "Heavy rains fell over much of the ern half of Kansas, but in the E half it was almost rainless an ground is beginning to get very d cept in a few localities which re rain in the preceding week," sa weekly weather and crop bulletin Kansas State Board of Agricu "The second crop of alfalfa is d cut, but the third crop is makin good growth. Pastures are still i

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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ondition and need a soaking rain." The Missouri report says: "A large amount of hay of excellent quality is being cut and stacked, the weather being ideal for this work. In Buchanan county a third crop of alfalfa is nearly ready for cutting. Pastures as a rule continue good, but are turning brown in central and southeastern sections. Good rains would be highly beneficial." In Nebraska, "haying continues and the yield is good." The weekly report says "Pastures and grasses are in good condition."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. A. Pederson, Correspondent.

M. J. Hyland of the Omaha Hay Co., left for the East to spend his vacation, last week.

C. M. Rice of the Nebraska Hay Co., arrived home this week from the National Hay Convention and reports that he had a pleasant trip.

O. B. Nelson of Great Falls, Montana, was a visitor on the hay market this week looking over the different kinds of hay.

Hay Markets

MEMPHIS.

July 26.—Receipts of hay are still large one result is lower prices. The large portion continues to be alfalfa, although the timothy and clover mixed is coming. The latter is relatively steadier than the other. Demand has been somewhat filled and in spite of the firmness in grains recessions have had to be made to keep stocks from piling up. For the week receipts were about 200 cars. Most of this came in two roads. Quotations: Choice alfalfa, $31; No. 1, $28; No. 2, $21 and $24 asked. Timothy, No. 1, $29.50 to $31 asked; No. 2, $26 bid.

PITTSBURGH.

July 26.—Hay has had a slight advance during the past few days with the best timothy in good demand at the higher prices. This market is about bare of all grades and arrivals are being placed at top prices. The receipts continue light with 600 tons registered for the period against 1,188 tons a year ago. On account of the extreme scarcity of old grades a few sales of good new timothy arriving here are sold at from $38 to $39 a ton. It is expected, however, that lower prices will prevail as soon as new hay starts to move freely. Demand is for present needs only. The straw market is slightly improved, owing to light arrivals and prices are being steady around $11@11.50 for oats; $10@11 for wheat and $11@11.50 for rye.

ST. LOUIS.

July 26.—Receipts of hay are light, and the market is very firm, as there is a good demand for the better grades, but low grades are difficult to dispose of. Choice new hay now sells as well as old. Clover hay is steady, with a fair demand, and moderate offerings. Good clover hay is in demand and wanted. Good prairie hay would sell but offerings are of poor quality, and the market is easier. Track prices are as follows: Timothy, No. 1, old, $37@39, New, $35; Standard, old, $35@36, new, $31@32. No. 2, old, $32@33, new, $27@29; No. 3, $30, new, $26@28, headed, $28@29; new, $27; threshed, $18@21. Light Clover-Mixed, new, $31@32, old, up to $33 for No. 1, old, $29@30, new, $27@29. Heavy Clover-Mixed, No. 1, old, $29@30, new, $27@29. No. 2, old, $26@27, new, $25@26. Prairie hay, choice, $28@29, No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $24@25. Alfalfa hay, choice, $36@37, No. 1, $34@36, standard, $33@34, No. 2, $28. Prairie, choice, Kansas, old, $26@27, new, $24@26, No. 1, $24@25, standard, $23, No. 2, $18@20 per ton on track. Timothy, scarce and wanted, $9.50@10 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 26.—Baled Hay and Straw—As reported there is scarcely any No. 1 timothy hay here and for this description there is a fair demand, and any offerings would command a premium over quotations. The supply is made up of the lower grades which move slowly at inside prices. Straw is a shade higher under light supplies but trade is very quiet. No. 1 timothy hay (according to location), No. 1, $34; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@33. Mixed Hay—Light mixed, $36@37; No. 2 grades, $31@35. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2 straight rye, $12.50@13. No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2 tangled rye, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 oat straw, $11@11.50.

OMAHA.

July 26, 1919.—Receipts of both Prairie and alfalfa light. While the demand is not causing the market to decline on prairie hay, alfalfa is higher. Choice Upland Prairie Hay, $21@23; No. 2 Upland Prairie Hay, $16@20; No. 3 Upland Prairie Hay, $9@14; No. 1 Midland, $20@22; No. 2 Midland Prairie Hay, $16@19; No. 1 Lowland Prairie Hay, $15@18; No. 2 Lowland Prairie Hay, $12@14; No. 3 Lowland Prairie Hay, $8@10; Choice Alfalfa, $26.50@27; No. 1 Alfalfa, $25.50@26; Standard Alfalfa, $21.50@25; No. 2 Alfalfa, $17.50@21; No. 3 Alfalfa, $14@17. Oat Straw, $8@9; Wheat Straw, $7@8.

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DETROIT.

July 26.—Hay is firmer and in good demand. There is a decrease in offerings here and dealers have trouble satisfying the wants of their customers. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $32.50@33; standard timothy and light mixed, $31.50@32; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31; No. 3 timothy, $25@28; No. 1 clover, $28@30 per ton.

DULUTH.

July 26.—Trading in hay has been of a limited nature of late as a result of offerings of loose hay from points near at hand and from the vacant lots and tracts in close vicinity to this city. Dealers reported practically no demand and receipts during the six days were confined to just three cars. The crop is heavy and lower prices are looked for. Quotations were nominally unchanged as follows: No. 1 timothy, per ton, $26@27; No. 2 timothy, per ton, $24@25; No. 1 mixed timothy, per ton, $23@24; No. 2 mixed timothy, per ton, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, per ton, $25@26; No. 2 prairie, per ton, $22@24; No. 3 prairie, per ton, $18@20; No. 1 midland, per ton, $20@21; No. 2 midland, per ton, $10@12; rye straw, per ton, $9@10; oat straw, per ton, $9@10.

MILWAUKEE.

July 26.—The local hay market continues steady with prices firm at last week's quotations. The present level will probably hold until the splendid, big new crop starts moving onto the market. Weather conditions for the bumper crop continue favorable. Current quotations are: Choice timothy hay, $28@28.50; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $23@24.50; new timothy, $26@28; No. 1 clover, $20@21; light clover mixed, $22@24; red top and timothy mixed, $22@24; stained timothy, $12@15; marsh feeding, $10.50@11; packing, $9@10; rye straw, $9.50@10; oat straw, $9@9.50.

BOSTON.

July 26.—Receipts of hay were light during the past week, but the demand ruled slow and there is now an accumulation at all the railroad terminals and outside points, especially of hay that will grade No. 2 or poorer. Prices have been materially reduced the past week, but receivers have been anxious to save storage charges and sales have been made even below the prices now quoted. Buyers are slow about purchasing and are taking the smallest amount of hay possible to carry them along until new hay comes on the market. Up to the present time the amount of new hay arriving here has been practically nothing, although there has been more or less inquiry from the trade. The condition of the hay arriving in other markets is reported as not encouraging, much of it being heated and unsound. There is a small amount of old No. 1 timothy hay offering, the market ranging at $38 to $40 per ton. No. 2 timothy is lower at $32 to $34. No. 1 Eastern ranges at $31 to $34 with No. 2 Eastern at $28 to $30; No. 3 grades about $26 to $28. Clover mixed takes a wide range at $26 to $30 with fine hay held at $23 to $25 for poor to choice. Packing hay is lower, being quoted at $17 to $19. Receipts for the week ending July 26th were: Local, 52 cars.

The straw market is quiet with offerings equal to the demand. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16 per ton as an extreme price, with oat straw easy at $12. Receipts for the week ending July 26th were: Local, 1 car.

NEW ORLEANS.

July 26.—The West, as yet, has not started to move hay with freedom, and, in consequence, receipts here are not very heavy. No. 1 timothy quoted, $33.50; No. 1, $32.50 and No. 3, $31.50. Texas prairie hay offered from $20 to $22 per ton delivered. Alfalfa hay quoted about $28 to $29 for No. 1.

BUFFALO.

July 26.—No demand here and with new about ready to be marketed prices are very unsettled. Old No. 1 is quoted at $32; No. 2, $30 and No. 3, $28. Farmers who were asking $45 for loose hay are unable to get above $25. Some fine new hay has been secured this year. No offerings of straw.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

July 27.—Old hay is now very scarce, and there is practically no movement as supplies are not to be had. New hay is moving better, but dealers are still afraid of it. Prices on old hay are not quoted any longer, and new hay prices have advanced $5 a ton to striking distance of old hay prices as on last quotation.

Quotations, car lots, baled—No. 1 timothy, $33 a ton; No. 2, $31.50; No. 1 mixed, $31; No. 2, $28; No. 1 clover, $24; No. 2, $22; No. 1 alfalfa, $27.50.

ST. JOSEPH.

July 28.—Receipts for the week have increased considerably, especially in the prairie division; however, with the heavy receipts a general steady tone prevails in the trading and a good clearance at prices about 50c lower.

Heavy receipts of tame hay on the market had a tendency to lower prices from $1 to $2 per ton. Indications, however, point to a steady tone the coming week. The demand seems to be increasing and consumers are taking a hold at the prevailing market prices. The continued warm weather will no doubt cause a heavier demand. We are, however, not looking for any material changes in prices. Nominal quotations:

Prairie—Choice, $19.50@20; No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $10@15. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@13. Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $22@25; No. 2, $17@20; No. 3, $11@16.50. Timothy—No. 1, $25@25.50; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22.50. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $24.50@25; No. 2, $21@22. Clover—No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $15@20. Straw, $8.50@9.

KANSAS CITY.

July 26.—Declines of $1 to $1.50 a ton in the better grades of alfalfa, a loss of 50c to $3 a ton on clover mixed and timothy, and a loss of 50c to $1 on clover constituted the price changes on the hay market in Kansas City this week. There was a sharp increase in receipts with arrivals passing the 1,000 mark for the first time in many months. The total receipts were 1,053 cars, compared with 835 cars last week and 452 a year ago. Prairie and timothy showed the largest gain. An eager demand prevailed for alfalfa, with heavy sales being made in the Southwest and East. Lower grades of alfalfa held steady.

Prairie—Choice, $20; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $8@15.50; packing hay, $5.50@7.50.

Midland prairie——No. 1, $14@19; No. 2, $8@13.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $21.50@25; No. 2, $17.50@21; No. 3, $14@17.

Timothy—No. 1, $25@25.50; standard, $23@24.50; No. 2, $21@22.50; No. 3, $15@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@25.50; No. 1, $23@24.50; No. 2, $17@22.50.

Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50. Straw, $10@11.

BALTIMORE.

July 26.—The tendency of the general hay market is firmer under a cleaning up of previous accumulations of old hay and only limited receipts of new, the recent spell of wet weather having interfered with the gathering and the movement of

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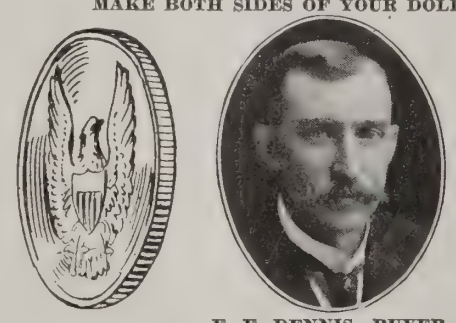
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new hay. Demand is fair for the better qualities of timothy and light mixed, and new crop, where it arrives in good order, would sell well up to the price of old hay. Of course, common, low grade, and bad order stuff is still hard to move.

Straw of all descriptions is selling sparingly, in consequence of which the arrivals are ample for present trade requirements. Quotations follow :

Timothy—No. 1, $35@36; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $27@29.

Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $29@30.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $25@28.

Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25; No. 3, $24.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13.50; No. 1 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $11.50@12.

NEW YORK.

July 25.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week.....	3,918	240
Receipts last week.....	4,289	300
Receipts Sept. 1 to date....203,410		12,908

Trade has been fair all the week but very little if any improvement in prices was noted until just at the close when values have advanced irregularly $1@2 a ton. There is still the same wide divergence in values of large and small bales, due to the heavy proportion of small baled hay in the receipts, and while there is tendency for prices to draw closer together this has not been reflected as yet in reported sales. Offerings at 33rd St. have been ample for all requirements and there is plenty of hay in sight for this market. New invoices are running off very materially, due to the embargoes, and no river barge has come forward this week. Catskill line boats arrive regularly carrying new hay which is selling largely at $18@19.

Very little No. 1 hay is moving forward and $40 is generally regarded as top though we hear of one sale up to $41, with $37 about top for small bales. Medium and low grades have worked out at all sorts of prices, and it has been only possible to cover the bulk of sales reported in our table of quotations as an index of current values. No. 2 timothy in large bales is selling mostly in range of $35@37, occasionally up to $38 at the close, and we hear of one or two sales of No. 3 today up to $32 with rare business in shipping up to $28. Small bales are still averaging about $5@6 under large though this great difference in values should gradually disappear; our outside quotations on small bales are generally regarded as extreme at the moment though the tendency is stronger and they are justified by reported sales. Scarcely any demand for clover mixed hay at this season of year and it is very slow sale at uncertain prices. A good deal of inferior and damaged hay arrives, showing every degree of inferiority, and this sells at all sorts of prices as to quality.

Rye straw steady and without change; recent carlot business mostly at $13 with jobbing sales up to $14, and oat straw has had sale at $11. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$39.00@40.00	$35.00@37.00
No. 2 hay.....	35.00@38.00	28.00@32.00
No. 3 hay.....	29.00@31.00	22.00@25.00
Shipping hay	24.00@27.00	20.00@22.00
No grade	18.00@22.00	16.00@19.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	35.00@38.00	28.00@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@32.00	25.00@27.00
No. 2 clover mixed	25.00@28.00	21.00@23.00
No. 1 rye straw...	13.00@14.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw...	@11.00	.....

Effective July 18, the Brooklyn E. D. Terminal removed embargo so as to allow shipments from all stations via all lines.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

July 26.—Quote hay prices at the Twin Cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy....	$25.50@26.50	$28.50
No. 2	24.00@25.00	27.50
No. 3	18.00@20.00	24.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild..	23.00@24.00	25.00
No. 2	21.50@22.50	23.00
No. 3	17.00@19.00	18.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses..	23.00@24.00	25.00
No. 2	21.00@22.00	23.00
No. 3	16.00@19.00	18.00
No. 1 clover mixed	19.00@21.00	26.00
No. 2	15.00@18.00	22.25
No. 1 clover.....	19.00@21.00	23.50
No. 2	14.00@16.00	17.00
No. 1 upland.....	24.00@25.00	23.25
No. 2	22.50@23.50	22.00
No. 3	20.00@21.00	18.00
No. 1 midland....	17.00@19.00	20.00@21.00
No. 2	17.00@19.00	16.00
Packing	8.50@ 9.50	10.00
No. 1 rye straw..	9.50@10.00	10.50
No. 1 oat straw...	9.50@10.00	9.50
No. 1 wheat straw	8.50@ 9.00	9.00
Alfalfa	.....	30.00
Standard alfalfa..	.....	29.00
No. 2 alfalfa.....	.....	26.00
No. 3 alfalfa.....	.....	20.00

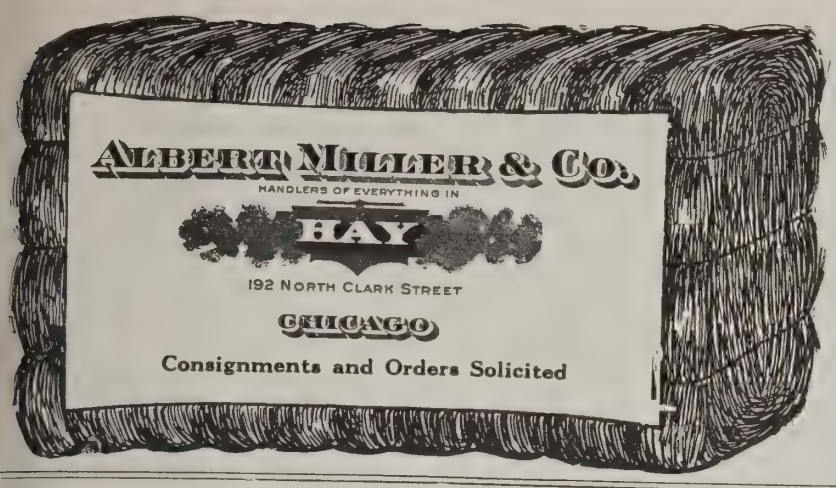
MONTREAL.

July 25.—There has been a steadier feeling in the baled hay trade since our last report, as the old hay is becoming scarce and this is the class that buyers want and will require for some time, as the new hay will not be fit for baling yet. And as the old crop is pretty well exhausted, what is left is more sought for and prices have a steadier trend. Sales of old crop are reported all the way from $20 to $28 per ton, the quality of course running from poor to ordinary, the average of sales being about $25 per ton . A lot of new hay was brought into the market from the Richelieu district, the seller expecting to receive $40 per ton, but after offering it around he had to accept $25. Considerable hay has been housed, but quite a lot is uncut and on cock in the fields as the season is late.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 1,590 bales, against 10,279 bales for the same week last year. The receipts for week ending July 23 were the smallest for that period for many a y showing how close the crop has been up. If country dealers are receiving hay they are not sending it here as not wanted. What hay is selling ranges from $20 to $28 as to quality, average sales being about $25.—T Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO.

July 24.—The demand for hay has fair, with the result that receipts been moved without any material culty. Choice quality red oat and w hay has met with quite a good den during the week and although most o arrivals have been of a No. 1 quality, there has been a few cars of the ch



ariety. The country demand has been airly active and considerable hay has ioved in this direction. There has been ery little demand for export, and with ie exception of a call from the Govern- ient for about 1,500 tons of hay and lfalfa there has been nothing particularly iteresting. Some sales of round lots have een reported as having been made in the ountry. Especially is this so as regards lfalfa, which market has taken on con- derable strength and is quoted higher.

CHICAGO.

July 29.—The following is a statement of .e receipts and shipments of hay in tons the Chicago market for the week ending ly 26, also the total receipts and ship- ents of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
otal receipts.....	2,089	2,359	5,848
otal shipments.....	293	1,079	533
ecpts. since Jan. 1.	144,660	142,571	202,695
ipts. since Jan. 1.	34,298	34,005	64,814

There has been a good demand for every- ing offered, timothy being strong in de- and and price, but prairie showed signs weakness during the week. Arrivals on onday were very small, only 17 cars of w and 6 of old timothy and 16 of prai- . Everything was sold at the top for e past week with good hay at an ad- nce. Quote Monday as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $35@37; standard, $33@ ; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $25@28; sample,)@27; threshing, $15@20; new, $26@32.
Clover—No. 1 light, $31@32; No. 1 clover xed, $23@25; clover, $15@22.
Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma, $22@28; va, Minnesota and Dakota, $20@24.
Marsh hay—Feeding, $15@18; packing, @13.
Straw—Rye and oat, $11@12; wheat, $9 0.

Grass and hay are reported very fine d big crops in sight in Cherry unty, Neb. Wild hay will yield about average crop and growers are offer- to contract now for hay within 30 les of the railroad at $30 per ton.

The best grass in many years is re- rted from Harrison County, Mo.

Rock County, Neb., one of the best y sections of the United States so imated, has a light yield this year, the hay is of the most excellent lity, the yield being estimated at over 75 to 80 per cent of the usual p.

Prairie hay in the Pine Ridge Reser- ion country is reported to be fine.

stockman from Ottawa County, a., reports the prairie hay crop in t county as the best in several years, ging over a ton to the acre. The nty is also well supplied with kafir, e and feeds with pastures in good dition.

stockman from Grant County, Neb., orts the hay crop in the Sand Hills year as one of the heaviest ever duced; however, not very much of hay is being baled and probably very little of it will be offered for sale, being used for winter feeding.

The hay crop in Price County, Wis., is reported the heaviest in years. White clover is quite abundant.

St. Louis County, Minn., reports one of the largest hay crops in its history and for the first time in some years the local markets will be more than provided for and no hay will be required to be imported.

The hay crop of Payette Co., Ida., is reported heavy and about two-thirds cut a week ago.

The hay crop in Franklin Co., Ia., is reported good.

Hay is reported good in both yield and quality in Lee Co., Ia.

The hay crop in San Bernardino Co., Cal., has been made and in most cases the crop runs heavier than expected. There is an especially fine crop of oat hay and also of alfalfa. In spite of the large cut, the prices remain high.

A short hay crop is reported from Madison Co., Nebr.

Wild hay in Dundy Co., Nebr., is said to be good, with pastures never in better condition than at present.

It is reported from North Park, Colo., that the hay crop is fully one-third short of normal, which suggests an early movement of cattle.

Wild hay and pastures in Merrick Co., Nebr., are reported good, but damage reported to second crop of alfalfa from army worms.

Four Cent Bread Nonsense.

North Dakota is the largest spring wheat producer. Some politicians there are talking about four-cent bread. They are in control and talk about building municipal elevators and mills. Then they are going to establish bakeries in Chicago and sell bread at four cents. Newspapers publish such talk and create discontent. Four-cent bread is impossible unless farmers sell their wheat at less than pre-war prices. They cannot afford to do so. The people may pay some taxes to help make good the shortages created, but they would soon realize that municipal ownership dreams do not lead to four-cent bread. —*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

Corn rates from Argentina to the continent were recently reported firm at $1.19 per bu. to France.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 37.]

Dewey, Okla.—Harry Stead has completed the building of the grain elevator adjacent to his feed store.

Maplewood, O.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by F. A. Weis and others.

Manchester, Okla.—The State Line Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $15,000 by Guy R. Meyer, J. M. Finn and P. E. Burnet.

Boise City, Okla.—The Prairie Roller Mills has been chartered with $15,000 capital by A. V. Ralston, C. E. Ralston and L. D. Ralston of Boise City.

Wapakoneta, O.—At a meeting of the directors of the Wapakoneta Grain Co., Wm. Taylor was elected president; Louis Nuss, vice-president; Harry L. Crawford, secretary and Jos. Hartaed, treasurer.

OREGON.

Vale, Ore.—The Vale Milling & Elevator Co. has been organized with Warren Armington as manager.

Eugene, Ore.—Kerr, Gifford & Co. of Portland have taken over the plant of the Eugene Mill & Elevator Co. at Eugene, Ore. The capacity of the mill will be doubled.

Salem, Ore.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Collins Flour Mills. Incorporators are H. M. Collins, R. M. Crommelin and V. R. Myrick. Capital stock is $300,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Galeton, Pa.—Owlett & White have purchased a building and will operate a large buckwheat flouring mill. They expect to install bins that will accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of grain.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Wallace, S. D.—A. T. Faehn has resigned as manager of the Wallace Farmers Elevator Co.

Faulkton, S. D.—Contract has been let by the Faulkton Farmers Elevator Co. for a new elevator to be completed by Sept. 1.

Roscoe, S. D.—Thirty-eight prominent farmers of Roscoe have paid in over $7,000 for the new elevator which will be erected in this town. Work will commence at once.

Foley, S. D. (Mail to Watertown.)—The Farmers Elevator Co. elected the following officers: H. Evanson, president; W. A. Dean, vice-president; W. Siepp, secretary; J. W. Cook, Ed. Vetter, H. Zech and others directors.

TEXAS.

Abilene, Tex.—E. F. Ballard of Dallas is planning to erect a modern flour mill in Abilene.

Waco, Tex.—The Waco Grain Exchange has been incorporated by T. P. Duncan and C. C. Edwards.

Taylor, Tex.—Gottlieb Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $1,000 by J. G. Gottlieb, C. O. Daliet and Dan Moody.

Belton, Tex.—The mill plant and elevator of the Belton Mill & Grain Co. were destroyed by fire recently. Origin of fire is unknown. Insurance estimated at about one-half of the loss.

Cleburne, Tex.—Morgan Peacock announces that his company's new flour mill in the southeastern part of the city on the T. & B. V. right-of-way is practically completed and will be in operation by the first of August.

Dallas, Tex.—Establishment in Dallas of a cotton and grain brokerage concern with a personal responsibility of the firm members of $300,000 has been announced. The firm, composed of W. F. Hull and M. C. Hull of Cumby, who are moving to Dallas and C. M. Reid, will be known as W. F. Hull & Co. The location of the business will be 1003 Main st.

WASHINGTON.

Mabton, Wash.—The elevator at this place with a capacity of 75,000 bushels has been opened. J. A. Sampson of Pullman is manager.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—The Fisher Flour Mills of Seattle are enlarging their oat meal plant at Mt. Vernon, Wash. New machinery is being installed and a rearrangement of the mill is under way.

Palouse, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Palouse Milling Co. July 15, a dividend of 4 per cent was declared, making 12 per cent paid in the 18 months since the company was organized. A. L. Hill was elected president; A. J. Webster, vice-president; J. E. Turnbow, secretary; N. B. Hunsperger, treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

Oconto, Wis.—Work is being pushed on the completion of the grist mill which will be operated on Huron avenue. The stock is held by local and community members.

Casco, Wis.—The Casco Milling & Elevator Co., Casco, Kewaunee Co., has amended its articles of incorporation whereby the capital stock is increased from $25,000 to $40,000.

Kewaunee, Wis.—The W. F. Glandt Co. has been incorporated with $40,000 to deal in farm and dairy products. The incorporators are W. F. Lloyd, W., Selma M., and Ertel C. Glandt.

Black River Falls, Wis.—The Riverside Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with $50,000 capital stock to do a general milling business. J. F. Dunn, P. W. Dickey and Louise L. Dunn are the incorporators.

Plymouth, Wis.—Charles Lee and George Pfeiffer, step-son and son of the late Gottlieb Pfeiffer, are continuing the milling business conducted by the deceased for seventeen years until his death on July 2. At that time negotiations were under way to turn over the business to Mr. Lee.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending July 26, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	1,352	37	959	553	747
Boston	....	1	252	14	552
Buffalo	466	37	2,623	788	593
Chicago	2,280	1,308	6,282	1,413	1,190
Afloat	....	....	....	....	.....
Detroit	32	44	139	37	.....
Duluth	183	.....	105	1,301	328
Galveston	850	.....	.....	2	40
Indianapolis	469	574	156	7	.....
Kansas City.	2,600	244	289	134	.....
Milwaukee	25	66	835	316	680
Minneapolis	852	21	3,131	4,641	1,117
New Orleans.	487	241	208	.....	2,156
Newport News	....	.....	12	.....	34
New York	283	8	1,684	482	1,028
Omaha	706	297	631	180	17
Peoria	2	57	198	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	425	8	593	96	396
St. Louis	314	187	156	62	12
Toledo	403	13	186	52	.....
Canals	....	....	415	.....	.....
Lakes	526	.....	385	.....	115
July 26, '19.	13,255	3,143	19,317	10,078	9,010
July 27, '18.	8,169	10,092	9,507	571	1,302
July 19, '19.	6,482	3,849	17,968	9,763	8,817
July 12, '19.	5,297	4,036	18,923	9,468	9,862
July 3, '19.	6,708	3,799	19,055	9,014	10,807
June 28, '19.	8,681	4,038	18,094	8,981	10,166

The wheat movement is lax on account of scarcity of cars in the winter wheat section.

Hard wheat is reported in good demand at St. Louis at 1c premium over Government basis.

The minimum export price for Argentine wheat is $1.55 per bu. Buenos Aires.

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A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price, $1.50.
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Higher prices for hogs and cured product with a moderate trade featured the provision market last week. There were indications of packers selling on the hard spots, and shorts covering, while on the breaks the buying support came apparently from packers. There is little investment trading in the market and the interest is kept alive by a belief on the part of speculators that provisions are great sale on bulges. Prices covered a liberal range with the most interest in lard and ribs. Lard advanced $1.15 for July, $1.12½ for September and October over the previous week's close and finished at good reductions from the top with gains of 65 to 85c. Short ribs at their best were up $1.17½ for July and 77½c for September with the finish at a good reaction from the high point with gains of 60 to 95c. Pork lost 30c of its advance of $1.35 for September, which was the most active trading month, and closed with a gain of $1.05, while July, which was neglected, closed $1.60 higher for the week.

Supplies of hogs were materially smaller than the previous week, but indications are that the run will be somewhat larger from now on, the hogs having been held back by fear of labor trouble at the Stock Yards. There is no certainty, however, that the workers in the packing houses will be satisfied with anything for any length of time, as there is a spirit of unrest, due to constant work of labor agitators.

Export trade generally was moderate, although claims from some quarters were of a good business. Shipments, while liberal from Chicago, were restricted at the seaboard by the seamen strike. Some people in the trade are in close touch with the foreign situation, particularly in the English markets, say that there are good supplies there and that stocks taken into store some time ago have not been sold. The trade is looking to Germany for a big business and while much of it has been supplied for the time being, there are indications that buying will be of liberal volume in the near future, owing to an exhaustion of supplies. A packer discussing the foreign trade said they were selling all they could under the existing shipping and foreign exchange conditions.

It is understood that less lard is being made by Chicago packers, as many cuts that have been tanked of late are now bringing more money in the open market than through tanking operations. Stocks of lard, however, are liberal. Stocks of short ribs are not large and a few lots taken in on May delivery have not been picked out. Pickled meats are having a fair trade for the season. A syndicate recently bought 40 carloads of hams that have been held by the government at Norfolk, Va., for a long time, paying 20c a pound without any guarantee from the government as to condition of product. It is said that a liberal percentage of the hams are so strong that the only thing that can be done with them is to put them in the fertilizing tank.

Fresh pork trade was fair and pork loins were unsettled. Hog prices advanced to $23.50, the highest known, with a moderate reaction from the top. Packing hogs, however, did not bring the extreme figure. There is a limited supply of light bacon hogs.

Range of prices in June and previous and for the week follow:

PORK,			Close		
July—			July26.	July19.	July27.
June rg..	$52.10	$49 50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre.	52.25	35.80	.....	.....	.....
Week	55.00	54.00	55.00	53.40	45.50
Sept.—					
June	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ..	49.00	48 75	.....	.....	.....
Week	52.10	51.25	51.80	50.75	45.45
LARD,					
July—					
June rg..	36.35	32.55	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	32.57½	21.50	.....	.....	.....
Week	34.90	34.07	34.40	33.75	26.50
Sept.—					
June rg..	35.70	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.00	34.17	34.60	33.87	26.42
Oct.—					
June rg...	34.30	33.62½	.....	.....	.....
Week	34.87	34.07	34.50	33.75	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
July—					
June rg...	28.50	27.40	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
Week	29.17	28.35	28.95	28.00	24.65
Sept.—					
June rg...	28.40	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.67	28.10	28.50	27.90	24.92

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, July 26.—Irregularity marked the trade in provisions in Kansas City this week. Weather conditions were unfavorable to a broad demand, and packers and other provisions interests reported a restricted trade. In the East, supplies were considerably above requirements of consumers, and prices followed a sharply downward course on fresh meats. The market was quoted as much as 1c higher for the week, prices following a sympathetic course with the live hog trade. A fair local demand prevailed for fresh pork, though the East was a light buyer. Dry salt and heavy smoked meat shared a broader outlet with prices up ¼ to ¾c. Fancy smoked hams and bacon also were higher, advancing as much as 1c. Demand was fair to good, with local buying an important factor in the trade. Lard sales were of fair volume.

Meat Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following stocks in pounds of frozen and cured meat in storage on July 1, 1919, with comparisons:

Product.	Reported July 1,	Holdings not reptd.	Reported June 1,
Fr. beef...	162,386,570	448,525	164,021,736
Crd. beef..	29,217,586	101,057	27,167,565
Fr. lamb, etc..	7,273,201	66,150	7,762,944
Fr. pork...	153,894,023	1,369,339	145,200,589
D. S. pork.	380,462,828	570,757	401,901,138
Pkld. pork.	421,507,966	1,181,982	439,833,417
Lard	91,944,462	258,938	83,205,484

Comparison of stocks of July 1, 1919, with those of July 1, 1918, including totals for those storages reporting for both dates:

Product.	July 1, 1918. Pounds.	July 1, 1919. Pounds.
Frozen beef.....	146,672,220	160,062,203
Cured beef.....	21,527,827	28,325,161
Fr. lamb, etc.....	2,359,359	7,076,201
Frozen pork.....	94,332,361	148,302 814
Dry salt pork.....	400,764,197	378,590,606
Pickled pork	361,568,840	417,888,822
Lard	107,160,464	91,835,505
Misc. meats.....	62,675,638	64,734,810

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	*$16.50	†$22.20	$11.00	$17.45
Previous week .	16.00	21.85	9.80	17.75
Cor. week 1918.	16.15	18.55	12.90	18.40
Cor. week 1917.	12.40	15.30	9.65	15.35
Cor. week 1916.	9.30	9.65	7.50	10.45
Cor. week 1915.	9.10	6.85	6.40	8.55
Cor. week 1914.	8.80	8.80	5.25	7.95
Cor. week 1913.	8.10	8.90	4.70	7.10
Cor. week 1912.	8.00	7.85	4.25	7.30
Cor. week 1911.	6.55	7.14	3.45	6.40

*Highest week's average on record for good beef cattle. †Hogs average highest on record.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week, with comparisons, follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week.....	120,842	69,239	118,485
Preceding week...	161,266	72,495	97,47[illegible]
Last year.....	137,115	77,110	73,853
Shipments—			
Past week.....	20,021	25,577	18,277
Preceding week...	26,521	20,385	15,186
Last year.....	11,168	15,702	10,680

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	July 26, 1919.	July 19, 1919.	July 27, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	480	1,450	880
Pork, lbs.	91,200	275,500	167,200
Meats, lbs.	73,347,000	44,440,000	38,590,000
Total meat	73,438,200	44,715,500	38,757,200
Lard	25,431,000	11,119,000	25,956,000
Total products.	98,869,200	55,834,500	64,713,200

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To July 26, 1919.	To July 27, 1918.
Chicago	2,964,000	2,953,100
Kansas City	1,231,000	1,143,100
South Omaha.....	1,171,900	1,042,700
St. Louis	1,027,700	1,021,300
S. St. Joseph.....	713,600	717,900
Indianapolis	653,800	492,400
Milwaukee	168,500	163,700
Cudahy	345,300	419,700
Cincinnati	310,200	286,900
Ottumwa	185,600	190,100
Cedar Rapids	192,400	160,100
Sioux City	627,800	616,600
St. Paul	485,100	441,800
Cleveland	452,000	406,700
Louisville	70,400	51,500
Wichita	131,600	174,300
Detroit	253,000	298,600
Nebraska City	122,500	100,600
Ft. Worth	178,000	174,100
Oklahoma City	145,400	163,900
Above and all others.	13,210,000	12,685,000
For the week.....	469,000	521,000
Preceding week	547,000	581,000

Weights are reported as follows: 246, 192, 204, 260, 200, 211, 187, 240, 232, 250, 232, 250, 231. Reports of quality: Three "good," one "good mixed," and three "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a good local trade in hog products, the light offerings reflected in the firm undertone of the market. The trading was confined to the September futures of pork, lard and ribs for the most part. Quotations follow as of Monday, July 28:

M. pork, new	$55.75@.....	
Lard, round lots	34.50@34.60	
Neutral, No. 1	35.75@36.00	
Neutral, No. 2	34.75@35.00	
Shortribs sides	28.00@29.00	
	Green.	Pickled.
Av.		
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	35¼@35½	34½@34¾
12-14 lbs.....	35 @35¼	34½@34¾
14-16 lbs.....	35 @35¼	34½@34¾
18-20 lbs.....	34⅞@35	34½@34¾
Skinned hams	34 @36	31 @35
Shoulders	27 @28	25½@26½
Picnics	23¼@25¼	22 @24½
Bellies	33 @38	29 @34
Pork loins	34 @36	....@...

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	24¾-25	Hams	38½-39
S. Fat Bks	29 -31½	Sk hams	37 -37½
Cir. Bellies	29½-30½	Picnics	27½-28
Rib Bellies	29½-30½	E. S. R. Sds.	30¼-30¾
E. S. R. Sds.	29 -29½	Sh. Cl Sds	34 -34¼
S. Cl. Sides.	30¼-30½	E. S. C. Sds.	30¼-30¾
E. S. C. Sds.	20 -29¼	Rough Sides.	30½-31¾
Plates, reg.	25 -25¼	B'kfast Bac.	40 -41
Butts	25 -25¼		

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending July 26, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	2	3,660	14,871
Pork, brls.	125	5,430	5,557
Cut meats, lbs.	3,413,000	152,435,000	262,796,000
Lard, lbs.	3,360,000	160,682,000	89,974,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	1,992	101,335	33,329
Pork, brls.	967	62,514	60,340
Cut meats, lbs.	19,523,000	1,618,514,000	639,394,000
Lard, lbs.	12,455,000	456,693,000	157,695,000

Meat Exports.

Following is a statement of the exports of meats and meat products, in pounds, from New York City during week ending July 19, to England, Austria and other European ports, compiled by the Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House:

	Week ending July 19.	Total since July 1.	Total since Jan. 1.
Beef—			
Fresh or frozen	455,521	2,479,427	109,324,674
Canned and pickled	1,169,011	2,685,884	76,340,381
Lamb and mutton	.....	.....	521,806
Pork and products—			
Fresh or frozen	1,817,451	2,196,506	84,244,793
Hams, bacon, etc.	15,854,128	24,059,753	418,857,933
Lard and compounds	5,788,779	26,076,437	422,318,512
Sausage ...	54,349	626,482	9,476,790
D. S.and pickled	12,154,145	25,362,198	398,704,088
Poultry, etc..	.....	266	7,828,073

Many grain elevators in the wheat section of Illinois are expected to close down unless cars are supplied immediately.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Hog prices made new high mark last week with a reco of $23.50 for light butcher hogs, t price being paid on three successi days. It was 50c above the high lev of the previous week and $4.25 abo the high mark of the same week la year. The average price for the we of $22.20 was also the highest know and 35c above the previous week wi a gain of $3.65 over the same time la year. Saturday's top was $23.30, or 8 higher than a week ago, and the av age of $22.20 showed 35c above the p vious week. Pigs were in light supp all week and good to best ranged at $ @22, a gain of $1@2 for the week.

Average weight of hogs last week w heavier, being 246 lbs., compared wi 242 lbs. the previous week and 245 l last year. Packers bought 99,500 ho for the week, compared with 126,500 t previous week and 122,600 last ye The Armour interest took 20,300, Sw 22,200, Morris 10,400 and Wilson 9,6 Receipts for the week at Chicago we 70,194, compared with 72,427 the pre ous week and 77,073 last year. At t eleven markets there were 458,000, co pared with 535,000 the previous we and 480,000 last year. The twenty m kets had 510,400, against 597,400 the p vious week, a decrease of 87,000.

Good native steers made the high average price known last week. Fu matured corn fed beeves averaged $16. or $3 higher than the low of the ye made about five weeks ago and 5c abo the average of the first week in Feb ary, which was the highest know There was an advance of 50c for t week, and of 35c over the average o year ago, and compared with $9.80 the average for 1911-18. Packers, porters and shippers were all urge buyers of the better grades of cattle

The steer market on the whole w not as satisfactory as that for cho animals and the ordinary run show a loss of $1.25 for the week, while eve thing but choice steers and yearlin were off 50c@$1, business being sl with a good supply. The top prices choice steers were $18.40, which w paid on Tuesday, while on Friday best price made was $17.30. In the p vious week the top was $18.15. It w a most unusual market to have fa beeves advance and the other gra weaken.

Despite the advance in good b steers with a record average nat cows and heifers average the lowest the year, $9.40, or $1 under the previ week, with butchers' stock off 75 $1.50 on the general range, the outs decline being on the best fat cows a heifers and at the close they w $11.25@12.50, with medium to g $8.30@9.10.

There is a rush of Western ra cattle from western North Dakota, M tana and Wyoming, where the fail of the crop and the grass supply a feed generally has necessitated ext sive marketing. Railroads have m special rates for cattle and sheep fr the drouth district to sections wh feed is abundant, and will also put special rates for the return of the l stock next spring, so that the far and ranges can be restocked n spring. Many of these cattle have co into the corn belt, and the supply the market was heavy. Receipts h were 70,200 for the week, being 2, under the previous week, and 6,900 l than last year. Twenty markets l 342,000, an increase of 13,300 for week. Chicago had 20,000 of the W ern cattle last week, mostly from M tana, and is expected to get nearly 000 this week. Thousands of cows young cattle are being shipped to braska, South Dakota, Wisconsin Minnesota and Texas, where grass plentiful. Thin cattle from the dro districts sold here at $7.50@10, feed

ecuring good supplies at $7.50@8. housands of Montana wethers are be- ıg taken by country feeders at $8@ .50.

Bulls declined $1@1.50 with the av- rage $9.15, or $1.40 lower than the pre- ious week, and the lowest of the year. he best butcher bulls were around 11, and beefy bologna bulls at $9.50. alves were $2.50@3 lower, although ne best were only off $1@1.50. Com- on sold around $10@12 and the best ere up to $18.

Stockers and feeders were off 75c@ 1, with a heavy movement to the coun- y. Quality was poorer. Stockers sold ound $6.50@7.50 for light weights, ith some fancy yearlings at $11 and oice feeders at $10.50@11.

Sheep supplies were liberal, Chicago tting 116,262, against 67,485 last year. ne twenty markets had 360,700, a de- ease of 12,300 for the week. Fat na- ve lambs were off $1@1.50 for the eek, with the top $18.70, or 35c lower an the previous week's high point, d the bulk of sales ranged $16.75@ .90, with the average $17.45, or 30c wer than the previous week, and 95c der last year. Western range lambs lt 50@75c, with the top $18. Feeding nbs moved freely, advancing 50@ c, with $15 paid for the best and eeding ewes at $12@15. Sheep ranged $9@11.50, the latter being the top de early in the week. Aged wethers re $8.50@9.50 and yearlings $11.50 3.50. The average was $11, or $1.20 gher than the previous week, com- red with $12.90 last year.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

ansas City, July 26.—Nervousness over weather in Kansas and Oklahoma and fact that the Northwest already is suf- ng from a serious drouth have resulted a feeling of uncertainty in the trade in stock in Kansas City. Kansas has not a good rain for about three weeks, and great pasture areas are beginning to d moisture. Oklahoma pastures also d rain. Another week without moisture mean some forced marketing of cattle. h the Northwest seeking to move cattle sheep into the Southwest, the weather ation here is therefore of more concern n usual. But a heavy rain any day may g a great change.

price movements this week, hogs were leaders, closing fully $1 per hundred- ght higher and scoring a new record l. Cattle were irregular, with corn- up and straight grass steers mostly r. Sheep were irregular. Receipts of le and hogs decreased, while sheep ved a small increase.

new top of $23.15 was paid by shippers hogs, and packers paid up to $23.10. light arrivals were sought eagerly by ers early, which forced the market ard. There was a fair demand from pers. Reports as to supply conditions rrounding territory were bullish. The ier stock hogs were in good demand, sold up to $22.25, gaining $1. Average of packers' droves reached $22.79 at end of the week, or above the Chicago age.

ssouri-fed steers weighing 1,440 lbs. at $18.25, the highest price since last and about 75 cents up for the week. as wintered grassers fed cake on the in Texas brought $16, the highest of the year on the quarantine ion. However, straight grassers sold between $10 and $15. Grass cows ght $9.50 to $10.50, the better butcher being strong and plain grades weak cents lower. Veal calves made a improvement, closing up to $15. ers and feeders were barely steady.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

husnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

ahoma City, July 27.—Cattle receipts for the week have been liberal, owing ıe fact cattle are being shipped in the eastern part of the state. Steers been called steady to 25c higher for eek, the top being $13.25, which was for some beeves from Okmulgee y. These were as good in quality nish as in weight, and although sell-)c higher than anything offered here early in June, they were no higher last week's market. At the close of eek $11@12 bought bulk of fair to good killers that carried fair sized bill. Plain steers went at $9.50@ and looked steady.

ough receipts were fairly good, er cattle were called a little lower e week. There was a lack of interest the she-stuff line, packers being un- bidders. Some paid steady for de- kinds and sought lower rates on m grassers, while others operated rsa. Canners and cutters were also o move and the 25c drop for the stood steady. If required something to bring $8.50. She stuff is hopping $1.00 lower than the high spot of onth. Strong cutters are bringing 5.75 and canners and low cutters $5.25@6.00. Stocker brokers are a meager carry-over crop in their ment. Country interest has been warm and especially so on stockers and twos that lacked weight. For the week in this class of cattle the market closed strong and in a healthy condition.

The hog market was a good one this week, $23.00 breaking all previous records. Receipts, however, have been very light compared to a week ago. Hogs here are 75c to $1.00 higher, but usually the short end. Stockers are steady, the $19.50 quotation being in fashion.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, July 26.—The cattle run this week was the heaviest of the year, due no doubt to the sharp upturn in prices which we had last week. The market has been one of extremes. Good cattle, those selling from $15 up, were in demand and sold at strong prices during the entire week. On the other hand the plain and common cattle, of which we had a superabundance, show a decline of $1@2, thus losing practically the entire advance of the previous week. Oklahoma and Texas cattle ranging in price from $10.50@13.75 held to a fully steady basis during the entire period. The top for the week on native cattle was $17.00, the highest price paid in several months for beef steers.

Our hog market set a new record this week. On Monday we touched $23.00 and on Thursday a load of hogs sold at $23.50, a new market record. At this writing we are only 10c below the high figure and we are 65c higher than the close of last week. The runs are light and quality only fair. The demand for good hogs is much greater than the supply. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $23.00@23.40; good heavies, $23.15@23.35; rough, $18.50@21.00; light, $22.90@23.35; pigs, $17.50@22.75; bulk, $23.00@23.35.

South Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

S. Omaha, July 26.—Cattle receipts this week have been over 48,000 head, by far the largest July run in the history of the trade. Naturally there has been more or less demoralization in prices and the week closes with sharp declines in every line. Not very many corn-feds have been coming and prices held up fairly well the early part of the week with several of the best loads at $17@18. Bulk of the corn-feds have been selling around $15.75@16.75, but toward the latter part of the week it was difficult to get over $16.50 for anything and dealers were quoting the market fully 75c@$1 lower for the week on corn-feds.

The decline in the corn-fed cattle was largely the result of excessive offerings of western rangers and sharply lower prices for this class of stock. A severe drought throughout the Northwest has resulted in flooding the market with grass cattle, and while choice, weighty kinds have not declined more than 50c this week, the drop on the plain and medium grades has been fully $1@1.50. Choice range steers are bringing $13.60@14.50, with prime lots as high as $15. Bulk of the fair to good westerns sell around $11@12 and common and Texas grades are going at $8@10.

Declines this week have been exceptionally heavy on the cows and heifers, amounting in many cases to $1.50@2. The range in prices is now practically from $5 to $13 and bulk of the fair to good butcher stock is going at a spread of $7.50@10. Veal calves have declined fully $2, with best vealers now bringing $14@15. Bulls, stags, etc., find a very fair outlet at $7@7.50.

The demand for stockers and feeders has been unusually good for so early in the season and prices have been well sustained for steers carrying weight and quality, with sales at $12@13. Most of the fair to good stuff is selling around $9.50@11.50 and the commoner kinds and odds and ends from $9 down. Outside of the best times the market is quotable 50@75c lower for the week.

Although there was some let-up in the hog receipts for the week, the market has been nervous and unsettled, prices on Wednesday reaching the high point of the year and later declining sharply. Closing values for the week are still fully half a dollar higher than on last Saturday. With 9,000 hogs here today the market was 15@25c lower. Best lightweights brought $22.40 and bulk of the trading was at $21.50@22.10.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

Ray C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 26.—Cattle arrived in much smaller volume this week, but the reduction in receipts was not sufficient to cause any lasting upward turn in the market. Beef steers had another slow, peddling week, and the market closes around 25 to 35 cents lower. Cows and heifers gained 25 to 35 cents, then lost the advance, but closed stronger and more active, the market showing a gain of about 25 cents over the low time of last week. Calves experienced an uneven week, but closed about steady.

Choice fed steers sold this week at $13.25 to $13.75 for a high range, and choice South Texas cattle went at $11 to $12. Desirable fat cows cleared around $9 to $9.25. A strictly choice lot of calves sold Thursday at $14.25, as against an extreme top of $16 at the recent high time.

Hogs have gained at least 75 cents. Two cars of choice hogs sold at $23.25 on Thursday's market, but strength has been shown since then. However, $23.25 stands as the top, as nothing was choice enough to develop the full strength of the trade Friday or Saturday.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of July 26, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	69,230	25,577	77,110	15,702
St. Louis	46,817	11,593	36,375	5,283
Kansas City	64,363	23,941	63,476	22,505
So Omaha	49,371	17,248	32,677	6,955
S. St. Joseph	11,175	1,384	14,380	2,660
Sioux City	13,075	5,036	11,524	4,271
July 26	254,031	84,779	235,542	57,376
July 19	229,753	64,175	259,986	47,119
July 12	160,315	47,703	204,520	43,941
July 5	119,310	35,181	159,371	33,276
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	80,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	35,694	9,053
Cleveland	4,826	394	4,601	243
S. St. Paul	41,696	25,524	40,201	27,750
Wichita	9,208	6,745	7,104	3,992
Indianapolis	9,939	4,578	10,373	3,976
Cincinnati	6,699	2,420	7,247	2,856
Louisville	4,980	3,397	7,221	3,651
Pittsburgh	3,165	1,266	3,141	1,376
Milwaukee	.....	.....	6,131	822
Okla. City	17,029	5,102	21,936	5,526
July 26	.....	.....	143,949	59,223
July 19	134,323	49,250	140,921	50,875
July 12	100,359	29,728	134,833	50,093
July 5	66,898	20,324	88,855	27,114
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123,321	360,094	83,477

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of July 26, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	118,485	18,277	73,853	10,686
Kansas City	33,963	12,842	17,964	1,063
St. Louis	38,871	11,416	21,204	2,043
So. Omaha	72,716	39,684	47,599	21,450
S. St. Joseph	13,447	1,341	12,500	975
Sioux City	8,648	6,532	2,011	6
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	10,220	6,961
S. St. Paul	17,674	16,117	3,102	429
Cleveland	3,065	119	3,235	308
Cincinnati	20,929	17,607	16,510	14,805
Louisville	21,575	20,482	20,937	20,494
Indianapolis	3,055	1,745	7,491	7,000
Pittsburgh	7,036	2,814	7,797	3,118
Milwaukee	.....	.....	604	15
Wichita	186	.....	117	.....
Okla. City	646	418	449	1
July 26	.....	.....	245,593	89,948
July 19	352,747	148,835	226,936	75,578
July 12	327,463	107,746	238,868	88,710
July 5	232,765	92,875	203,592	74,809
June	975,350	281,733	823,753	259,592
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645 281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of July 26 and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	120,842	20,021	137,115	11,168
St. Louis	49,341	13,981	55,567	10,452
Kansas City	40,307	7,176	15,921	8,997
So. Omaha	60,480	15,624	61,686	16,591
S. St. Joseph	32,633	1,850	36,211	6,142
Indianapolis	44,388	23,491	39,031	18,361
Cincinnati	15,153	4,115	24,682	14,163
Louisville	10,449	7,554	15,020	11,816
Sioux City	44,009	15,857	51,484	23,263
July 26	417,602	109,669	469,720	120,923
July 19	514,914	147,001	514,497	125,028
July 12	610,736	181,348	559,036	151,719
July 5	430,087	111,050	462,411	102,701
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	7,989	1,486
Cleveland	6,227	1,172	12,332	2,674
S. St. Paul	36,046	14,351	24,979	9,117
Pittsburgh	8,526	3,410	8,970	3,588
Milwaukee	.....	.....	19,200	720
Wichita	7,830	.....	11,311	1,071
Okla. City	2,334	898	8,196	2,751
July 26	.....	.....	92,977	21,407
July 19	119,307	23,768	102,184	21,991
July 12	110,865	27,252	104,668	25,771
July 5	80,289	18,836	91,841	19,664
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171.857	677,816	174,946



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COTTON CROP.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates estiates the condition of the cotton crop July 25 at 67.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 70.0 on June 25, 1919; .6 on July 25, 1918; 70.3 on July 25, 17, and 76.1, the average on July 25 the past ten years. A condition of .1 on July 25 forecasts a yield per re of about 156.8 pounds and a total oduction of about 11,016,000 bales. iat is, the final outturn will probably larger or smaller than this amount cording as conditions hereafter are tter or worse than average conditns. Last year the production was ,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,5 bales, three years ago 11,449,930, ir years ago 11,191,820, and five years o 16,134,930 bales.

Comparison of conditions, by states, llows:

tate.	July 25, 1919	July 25 1918	July 25 10-yr. avge.	Change Month. 1919	Change Avge.
Virginia	80	75	82	—2	—2
N. Carolina	76	87	77	—7	—2
S. Carolina	71	80	75	—7	—2
Georgia	67	77	76	—5	—3
Florida	50	70	78	—7	—5
Alabama	64	78	73	—3	—6
Mississippi	63	81	74	0	—5
Louisiana	52	65	73	—9	—6
Texas	67	61	76	—2	—6
Arkansas	63	77	79	—1	—3
Tennessee	67	86	81	+3	—2
Missouri	67	93	82	+7	—2
Oklahoma	75	75	80	+6	—3
California	100	95	198	+1	+2
Arizona	93	95	..	0	.
U. S.	67.1	73.6	76.1	—2.9	—4 2

Nine-year average.

The Bureau's estimate of acreage incdes the amount standing on June 2 and therefore does not include acrea planted but abandoned before that de. Usually very little abandonment ours after June 25. This year, howe r, the adverse conditions affecting t crop, particularly excessive rains a boll weevil, have caused material a ndonment since June 25; the a ount has not been estimated in acres, this factor is taken into account in t condition figure. The December mate of acreage picked, compared h the preliminary estimate of acrea, as of June 25, will show the acreage a ndoned since that date.

overnment estimates of acreage and yd together with the percentage conon for July during the past ten rs follow:

ear—	Crop, bales.	Area, acres.	Cond'n Pct.
.....	11,016,000	37,073,000	67.1
.....	15,325,000	37,073,000	85.8
.....	11,285,399	34,925,000	70.3
.....	11,449,930	35,994,000	81.1
.....	11,194,820	32,107,000	80.2
.....	16,134,930	37,436,000	79.6
.....	14,156,486	37,458,000	81.8
.....	13,703,421	34,776,000	80.4
.....	15,692,701	36,681,000	88.2
.....	11,608,616	33,418,000	80.7
.....	10,004,949	32,292,000	74.6

he condition of the cotton crop in United States monthly and the estie yield per acre for a series of years given below:

May25.	June25.	July25.	Aug.25.	Sep.25.
75.6	70.0	67.1	....	....
82.3	85.8	73.6	55.7	54.4
69.5	70.3	70.3	67.8	60.4
77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.3
80.0	80.2	75.4	69.2	60.8
74.3	70.6	76.4	78.0	75.5
79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1
78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6
87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1
82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9
81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5
79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7
79.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7

he area of cotton planted in this and eding years has been as follows, es representing acres at this date g those of the July reports. The age figures for years prior to 1917 the final revised estimates of the rnment:

.....33,960,000	1914	.....	37,406,000
.....37,073,000	1913	.....	37,458,000
.....34,925,000	1912	.....	34,766,000
.....36,052,000	1911	.....	36,681,000
.....32,107,000	1910	.....	33,418,000

First Bulk Shipment of Grain.

t July 22 the S.S. *West Islay* sailed Astoria, Ore., for New York with 61 bus. of bulk grain in her lower and 142,822 bus. of sacked grain een decks. This grain is in transit Europe and is said to be the first cargo of bulk grain ever shipped from the Pacific coast to Europe.

This editor has a faint recollection that quite a number of years ago a small cargo of bulk grain was shipped from the Pacific Coast to Europe, but after the sailing was reported, if his recollection be true, that there was one, no trace of the shipment could be obtained by him. If any reader on the Pacific Coast has any knowledge corroborating this impression, we would be glad to communicate with him. The shipment of bulk grain through the Panama Canal from the Pacific Coast to Europe is a matter of very great importance to the Pacific Coast and doubtless shippers will follow the *West Islay* to Europe with a great deal of interest.

Burlap Market Steady.

The burlap market continued to advance at New York during the past week and on Friday the *Journal of Commerce* reported 15.50c as the basis for lights, making a rise for the week of 1½@1¾c. Cable advices show strength in Calcutta on both cloth and on jute, with freight space largely engaged for the near months and offerings scarce, so that buyers have to bid high to draw out goods. Exchange difficulties continue. Friday's quotations were 15.50c for 8 oz. 40's and 17.75c for heavies.

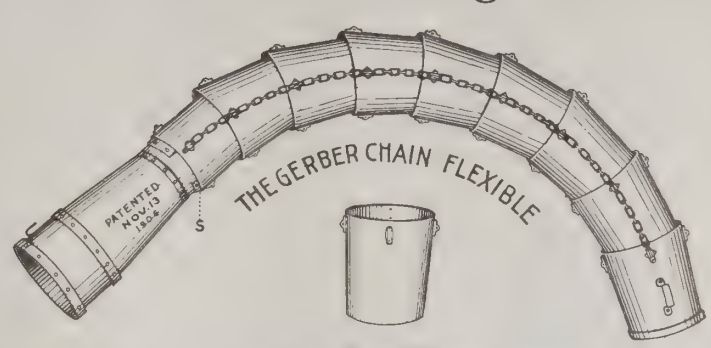
New Texas Corn Fine.

The first car of new Texas white corn of the season was shipped from Brownsville, the extreme limit of the state, to mills at El Paso. The quality is said to be fine. Within a few weeks 2,000,000 bushels of new corn will be available for shipment from southwestern Texas. Recent heavy rains have assured the crop, which is more than 168,000,000 bus., or 100,000,000 more than last year. It is enough to supply the Southwestern trade this season.

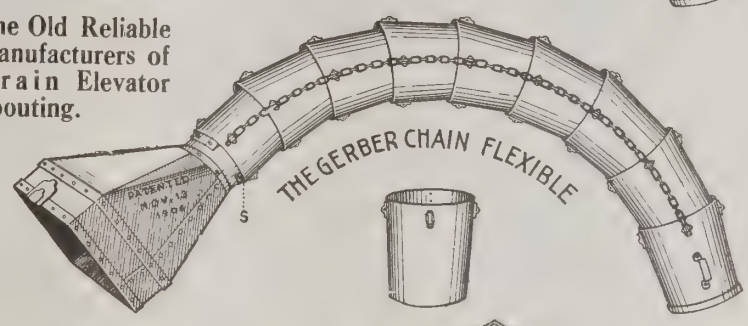
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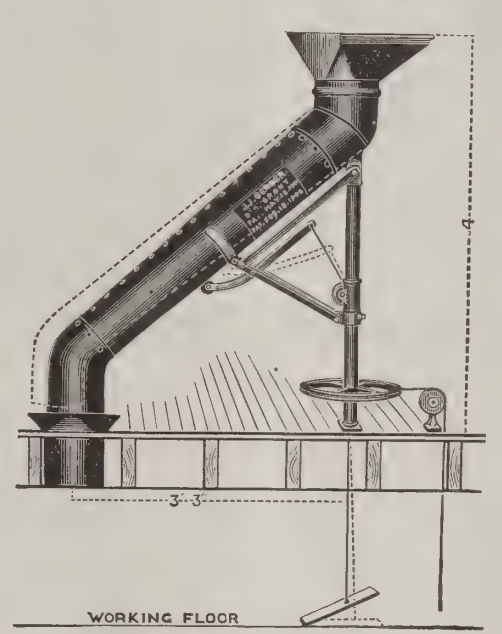
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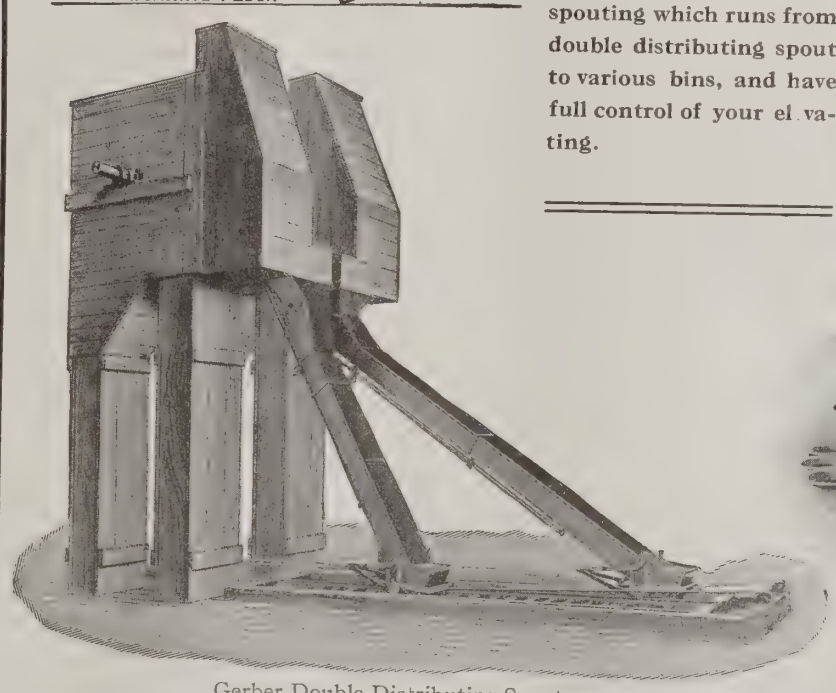


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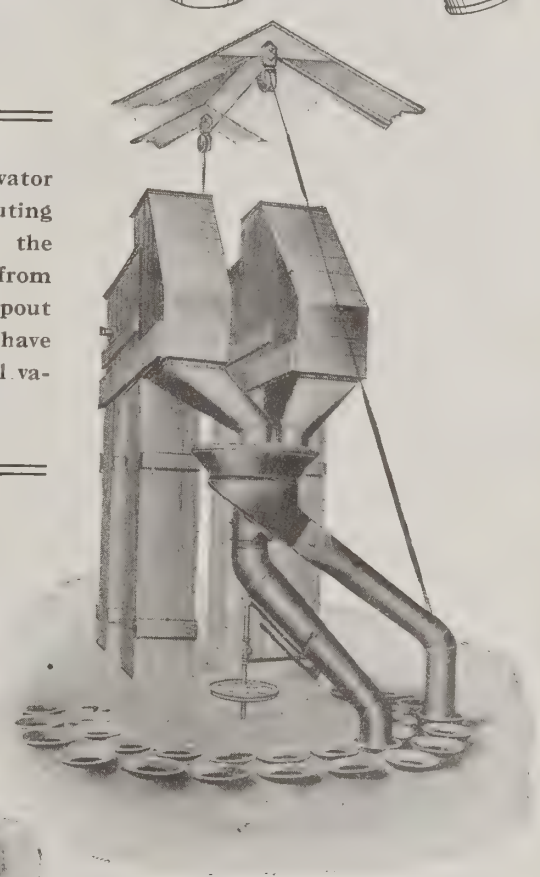




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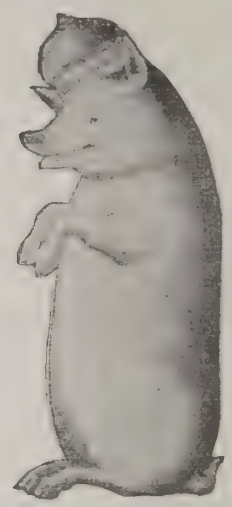
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PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES.

Allen Logan at Kansas City says dark wheat will be extremely scarce, yields ranging from a minimum of 45-lb. test to a maximum of 60-lb. with practically no 45 or 60 lb. Most of the wheat is running from 53@57 lbs.

DID THEY MISS?

Weekly crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co., dated Aug. 1, says: "The present moment is one for consulting the Government Weather Bureau reports for rainfall, rather than other reports of crop conditions. The corn crop must have rain the ten days following the date of blossoming, and we are in the midst of this critical period and no general soaking rains. Under the conditions, our hope is in the crop being behind schedule in tasseling. Oats and wheat threshing disappointing. Cotton doing only fairly well. General rains missed the corn belt."

CONTINENTAL-COMMERCIAL.

The annual crop report and business review of the Continental Bank of Chicago published on Monday last estimated the wheat crop for 1919 at 1,100,071,000; of oats 1,298,488,000; of corn 2,839,017,000; of barley 233,579,000. The hay crop is very large in spite of some loss reported in the alfalfa sections, total crop being estimated at 112,-600,000 tons. The report concludes: "The hay and coarse grains being the food of the farm animals promises to be far in excess of last year's supply and ample to take care of the constant increase of the number of swine on the farms. The European need of meat and fats will find an adequate supply from the American farms out of this season's crop of feedstuffs."

GOODMAN'S REPORT.

Goodman's monthly crop report, anticipating the Government's Aug. 1 one, estimated to be published on Aug. 9, says: The yield of winter wheat is estimated at 15.2 bu. an acre, indicating a crop of 744,000,000 bu. Spring wheat conditions 59, indicating crop of 242,000,000 bu. Total wheat 996,000,000 bu. against 917,000,000 harvested last year. Oats condition 78.6 against 87.5 last month, and Government 87.6, indicating crop of 1,309,000,000. The crop generally is early and thrashing returns below expectations. The Northwest may further reduce crop. Corn condition 84, against 82.5 last month, and Government 85.7; declines general in the week of July 28 over the big belt. Indicating for crop increased by large par value to 2,903,000,000 bu. Western Canadian wheat condition 66, against 75.9 last month and 58.6 last August; oats 57 against 78.2 last month and 60 last August."

INGLIS' REPORT.

Reports issued on Aug. 1 from several sources show a serious reduction from previous one. Every month seems to lower the condition of all crops. Corn at this date is in the flush of what may be stated its best stage. The marked deterioration I have seen in Central States is significant. Later reports will emphasize this, just as it has done in wheat, oats and potatoes. Forecasting yields from general appearance at present will prove as deceptive as it has done in other grains. Others may claim a crop of 2,800,000,000 to 2,900,-000,000; but having examined corn personally, I think that with favorable conditions until maturity a possible 2,500,-000,000 crop may be obtained. The shrinkage in acreage by flooding and other unfavorable causes at planting period will make a great reduction from the 103 million acres planted.—*John Inglis, with Logan & Bryan.*

SNOW'S ESTIMATE.

The Snow-Bartlett-Frazier report makes condition of corn at 81.3, a decline of four points since July 1, indicating a maximum crop possibility of about 2,800,000,000 bus. upon the basis of the Government estimate of acreage, or 2,745,000,000 upon the Snow acreage. There was marked absence of moisture coupled with high temperatures at the critical period of tasseling, when ears were setting, and no amount of rainfall after the ears are set will add a new kernel to the crop. Rainfall after that date can only aid in filling the grains already formed during the period of pollinization. Threshing returns show winter wheat yields heavily below the expectation of even a month ago. The average up to date is reported at 15.2 bus., or a total crop of about 744,000,000 bus. The quality is much below normal.

Black rust, blight and premature ripening have reduced the spring wheat crop by more than 100,000,000 bus. since July 1, leaving a promise at this time of only 45,000,000 bus. The quality is poor, with a large percentage of thin, shriveled and lightweight grain, some almost too light to have any commercial value. Condition of the crop, 58.0. Oats condition 77.1, a decline of 12.4 points since July 1, with a crop indication of about 1,283,000,000 bus. It is doubtful, in view of the experience in wheat and rye, whether threshing results will be as good as the present indication. The little already done indicates this, and also points to a further deficiency in weight per bu.

North Pacific Wheat Crop.

The *Commercial Review* of Portland, Ore., recognized authority on the Pacific Coast, speaking of the wheat crop of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho says they see no reason to change their estimate of the wheat crop of these states and estimate that the final returns will go to 37,000,000 bus. for the three states. This does not, however, include the whole of Idaho but only the northern portion tributary to the Pacific Coast markets. Binders are now at work in the fields but very little threshing has been done.

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FOREIGN CROP DATA.

The yield of corn in South Africa reported to the Bureau of Crop E mates at Washington as 32,850,000 for the crop of 1918, compared w 34,235,000 the previous year, aver yield per acre is only 11.2.

The third wheat forecast dated M 30 for India gives the wheat acre at 23,566,000, compared with 35,357 corresponding estimate a year ago. estimated yield is 276,523,000 bus., c pared with 380,091,000 bus. a year a

The latest reports from New So Wales gives the wheat harvest for t state of 1918-19 at 17,833,000 bus., eq alent to 519,000, or 17.4 bus. per acr

The Spanish wheat crop was e mated in 1918 at 198,313,000 tons, 2 per cent better than the previ year:

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven prim grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, w comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-
Chicago	3,362,000	2,812
Milwaukee	827,000	749
Minneapolis	631,000	297
Duluth	65,000	3
St. Louis	640,000	801
Toledo	33,000	62
Detroit	56,000	30
Kansas City	192,000	290
Peoria	201,000	207
Omaha	300,000	320
Indianapolis	425,000	269
Total	6,732,000	5,863

Receipts of oats the past week primary markets, compared with ceding week and corresponding w last year:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Au 19
Chicago	3,362,000	3,010,000	2,812
Milwaukee	827,000	744,000	749
Minneapolis	631,000	680,000	297
Duluth	65,000	81,000	3
St. Louis	640,000	324,000	801
Toledo	33,000	45,000	62
Detroit	56,000	40,000	30
Kansas City	192,000	221,000	290
Peoria	201,000	207,000	290
Omaha	300,000	234,000	320
Indianapolis	425,000	116,000	269
Total	6,732,000	5,702,000	5,863

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Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on July 26, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	(Final 00 omitted)			
1919.....	25,220,0	3,813,0	25,000,0	13,448,0
1918.....	15,864,0	12,095,0	20,229,0	2,792,0

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 19...	128,716,0	4,557,0	28,848,0	20,167,0
Apr. 26...	113,505,0	5,196,0	29,211,0	20,299,0
May 3...	94,335,0	5,892,0	29,422,0	20,714,0
May 10...	84,180,0	5,911,0	29,040,0	17,232,0
May 17*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 24*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 7†..	32,500,0	4,156,0	23,661,0	15,957,0
June 14†..	26,490,0	4,572,0	21,659,0	12,967,0
June 21†..	23,051,0	5,578,0	21,914,0	12,713,0
June 28...	24,007,0	4,923,0	24,427,0	14,970,0
July 5...	20,815,0	4,570,0	25,699,0	14,918,0
July 12...	17,946,0	4,592,0	24,586,0	14,301,0
July 19...	18,774,0	4,806,0	23,248,0	13,507,0

*Winnipeg strike prevented compilation.
†Canadian Northwest wheat stock not included.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	441,000
Tacoma	94,000
Seattle, Wash.	126,000
Total July 26, 1919	661,000

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 5	3,717,000	June 7	1,940,000
Apr. 12	3,593,000	June 14	1,724,000
Apr. 19	3,315,000	June 21	1,459,000
Apr. 26	3,547,000	June 28	1,153,000
May 3	3,396,000	July 5	1,069,000
May 10	3,219,000	July 12	842,000
May 17	3,070,000	July 19	582,000
May 24	2,633,000	July 26	661,000
May 31	2,420,000		

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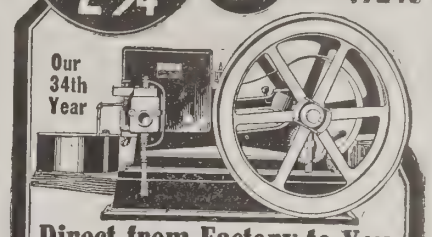
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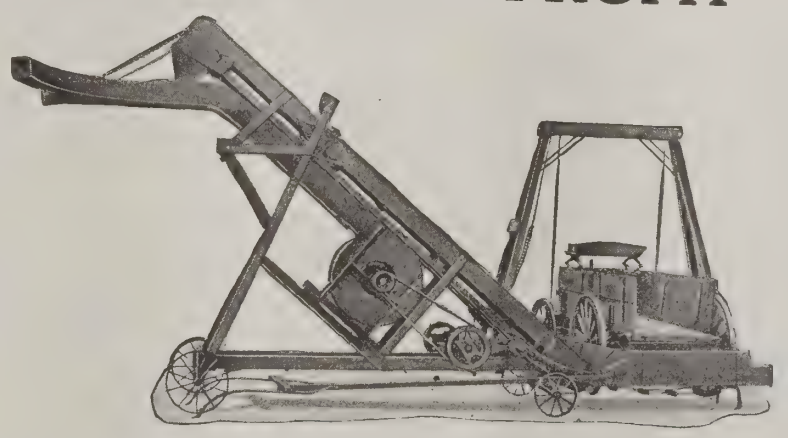
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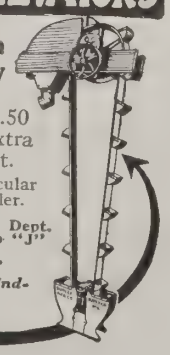
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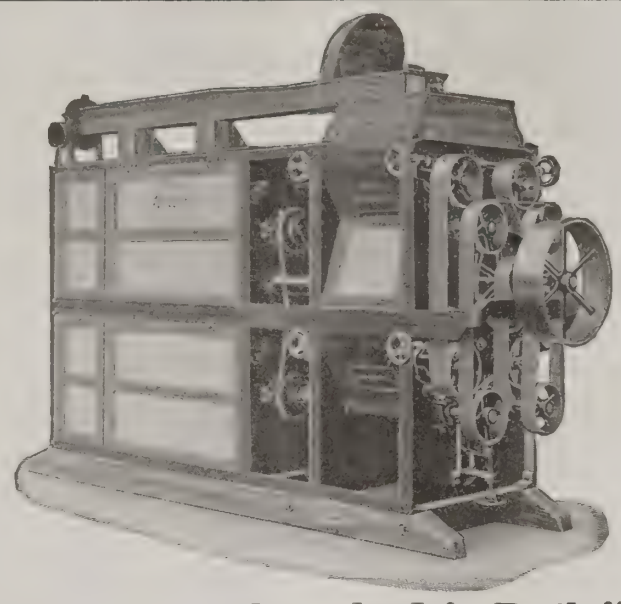
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The Portable type shown in the illustration and the Stationary types for installation in elevators are fully shown in our booklet "$60.00 A CAR PROFIT," which will be mailed free upon request. Any of these outfits will load every car to full capacity without scooping in a dirty, dusty car. They handle EAR corn as well as loose grain of all kinds. They CANNOT injure the grain as grain does not pass through fan. If your elevator should burn down you can use a portable outfit and keep your business until your new elevator is built. Capacity 1,000 to 1,200 bushels an hour. Portable outfits can be used to fill corn cribs and granaries. Different from any machine you have ever seen. Furnished complete with power if desired.
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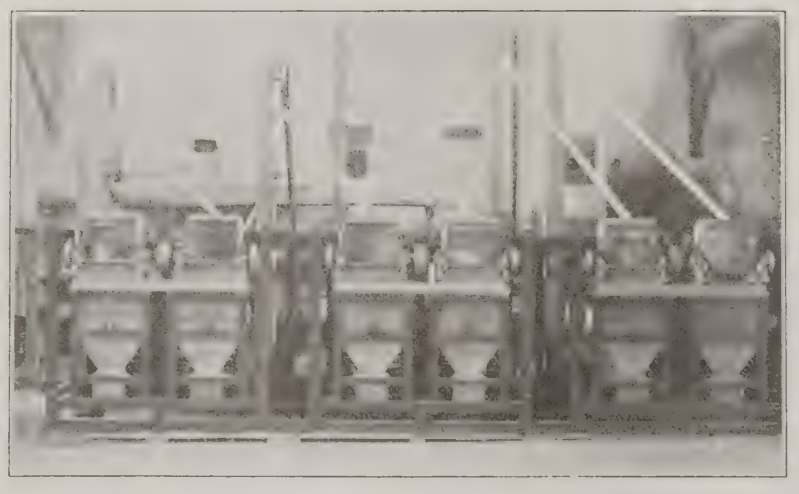
There is another model of "Handy Andy" for handling material in bulk.

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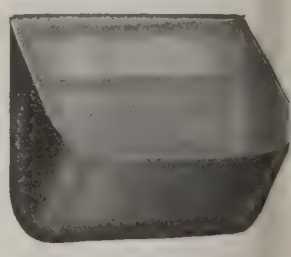
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

VERY great war is followed by a long period of industrial and commercial perplexity. The shift from disorder to order is more difficult nd painful than the reverse. Because men must live rom day to day. War destroys. It creates nothing ut misery and debt. The world at peace is seldom ir removed at any time from actual want. The numer of men and women who save enough to carry iem beyond a few days without credit is small by mparison. War creates scarcity; it consumes sav-gs; it prevents the accumulation of reserves; therere, it is a cause of advancing prices and pressure those who cannot or will not save but must strug-e for continued existence, which is generally harder ter a war than during its progress. War disarnges industry. The disarrangement is quickly efcted to meet the needs of defense, but is slowly rrected. There is always an interval of hesitation ter a war; in some lines actual cessation. But the ople in the meantime must live. Having saved t little, the majority of the workers soon begin to el the penalty of their thriftlessness and the scarcity consumable goods. The exhaustion of Europe after e Napoleonic wars was so great that it was a genation before the Continent could begin to recover. ngland, the first to do so, did not really begin her covery until she had passed her reform bills and andoned her protective system and began to bring me to herself the surplus products of the world as profits of her industry and carrying trade. In s country the politicians and the equally superal newspapers are busy with their fallacious spreadgleism and hifalutin trying to convince themselves d the people that our own waste of 20 to 30 billions two years as a part of 220 billions by our allies has de the country so rich that we can continue to r more billions of our products into the old world l still have left as great abundance as before and comfortably just as easily. No better test can found of the financial and industrial position of country at the close of a war than the fact that wearied and exhausted combatants cannot after struggle is finished go into the markets with ier goods, money or credit. That is the condition Europe. Her people are exhausted in body and in modities and power of production. They are just ing out how exhausted they are. And we are try- to feed and clothe those peoples and rehabilitate r devastated lands and towns out of our own es of goods and expecting, as our working people to live as well or better, as most of them expect as their right, than they ever did and not work whit harder, in fact less hard and for fewer rs. And there is no one to disabuse them of such . The Administration simply sidesteps its duty. ut as the distress of scarcity can be relieved only ersonal or national industry and economy, and as are not to the liking of men in general and legisrs in particular, the world is full of quack remefor a condition that only time and unremitting r can alleviate. Only yesterday the governments working printing presses overtime making ey to conceal the scarcity of commodities. Now ave the proposition of Senator Myers to reduce volume from currency, which has, of course, beenormous, in order to do the same thing, as if cing the number of dollars could increase the ber of barrels of flour or pounds of meat.

e railway trainmen having again, as in 1917, tened to "turn hell loose" after Oct. 1 if the cost ing be not in the meantime reduced, or provision made to give an 800 million boost to railway wages, the President and cabinet are giving "deep and very thoughtful consideration" to the cost of living.

First of all the President called in Wheat Director Barnes on July 30, and a conference of zone agents, the grain trade advisory committee, millers' committee and bakers will be held tomorrow, August 7, to consider whether in view of the shrinkage of the wheat crops in the U. S. it will be expedient to lower the price of wheat flour. In view of the current notion than man "lives by bread alone" and not in auto, a reduction in the price of wheat might temporarily fool some good people. For the Senate, Senator Bell's subcommittee is gathering evidence to name some cause for prices in the District of Columbia, which are notoriously higher than perhaps anywhere else in the country. In the House a resolution is pending to have the Federal Trade Commission make another of its yellow investigations into "rising costs," a body which with one hand uses its powers to prevent the lowering of prices by striking at what it calls "unfair" competition and with the other penalizes those who do lower them, calling that also by the same name. And there is Rep. Fitzgerald's resolution calling on the Attorney General to take immediate steps to stop "speculation and gambling" in "food products and other necessaries of life" on the stock (*sic*) exchanges. On his own initiative also Attorney General Palmer is in the game and will soon announce whether he will prosecute the packers for the violations of the law alleged by the Trade Commission. In Illinois the state Department of Agriculture has discovered that perishable food products are going into storage for next winter's use and, of course, Mr. Adkin sees "manipulation" in such procedure, recalling, no doubt, as men of his age can, how butter and eggs were once absurdly cheap in spring and summer and there was none at all in the winter unless the housewives "put them down" for such an emergency. In Michigan the state attorney general is going to "investigate" the "big packing concerns" and others dealing in foodstuffs and will "seek the coöperation of Indiana." Ohio's attorney general has already begun. In Cincinnati on Aug. 1 the revenue officers did cut the H. C. L. by stopping the sale by speculators of "Cincy"-New York baseball tickets! and on the same day Congress at the request of the President decided not to take a recess until it had devised some way to increase railroad wages as per Mr. Stone's and Mr. Lee's demands, a tieup already threatened in the Central West by an immediate strike of all "shopmen" at Chicago. And on Aug. 18 the War Department will begin retailing the millions of food products it has until now held off the market rather than break prices. Clearly our rulers are in a panic of fear.

And there is going to be, on paper at least, an attack "all along the line by way of the law of enforcement and the law of suggestion," especially the latter. Because labor is "tired of trying to keep up." The President was told only on Friday last by the Federation of Labor that "they are heartily sick of calling strikes for higher wages to enable their men to keep pace with the cost of living," while these same leaders insist that the men shall cut their hours of labor and keep down the amount of their output.

On July 30 the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers by resolution pointed out the self-evident fact that "high prices are largely due to the growth of tendencies among our labor elements to restrict and curtail individual and collective industrial production, a policy based on the false, pernicious and widely preached doctrine that the less work a man does the more work he provides for others to do," and called on "every factor in the molding of public opinion to give all possible assistance in directing public attention to the urgent need for increasing industrial production." This is indeed the only possible means for saving our civilization. But every effort already made and in the process of making to benefit working men by giving them a share in the management of works and in the profits in order to increase the output is met, as a recent survey of several hundred plans by the National Association of Corporation Schools has shown, by demands for more pay and shorter hours. Mr. Gompers attacks all plans for coöperative management of works with sharing of profits on the ground that coöperative projects have a tendency to break up the solidarity of labor. Labor leaders, in short, are determined that their own people who desire to do so shall not be permitted to better themselves individually by greater industry or development of superior skill. If, as Mr. Gompers and the Covenant of the League say, "labor is not a commodity," the non-unionist is deprived of his rights under human and natural law to the highest rewards for his powers of production. No man, unionist or non-unionist, belongs to himself. The rewards of his labor and his brains cannot be measured by himself but are absolutely at the will of the majority of his union and its leaders. He surrenders his personality with the principle stated by Locke long before this controversy arose, that, "every man has property in his own person." "A man," as Montesquieu says, "is not poor because he has nothing, but because he will not work." The world is in distress now because part of its people will not work as they might and another part cannot do so as they would to the full measure of their capacity. Our rulers ought to know that—they do know it. Mr. Hurley, late head of the shipping board, has told how Government management is reducing output of ships and increasing their cost. Mr. Lloyd George once during the war told the coal miners of England what they are doing to England by "making more work" and demanding shorter hours and less output of coal. Both he and Mr. Chamberlain, who in the same period promised the miners nationalization of the mines, have now abandoned all admonition and seek to hold their power through a new party to include all radicals. In our own country Congress and the Administration instead of facing the crisis war has made are only searching for some magical abracadabra which shall bring plenty without work and without privation to any. And while they search it is the middle class man and his family, the always "forgotten man," who is being squeezed. He may one day cry out. "Quit and don't begin again." He did at Winnipeg.

We are living in a period of universal hysteria fostered by an infinity of illusions, mostly the outcome of the sentimental philosophy which during the past thirty years "has colored all modern ideas in politics, religion, education, charity, industry, and is widely taught in colleges, popular literature, novels, poetry, the pulpit, the rostrum" and "The New Freedom," whose first proposition is that "nothing is true which is disagreeable," with its corollory that it is only necessary for a group of sentimental and ignorant men to make certain laws and create bureaus and all the world will be made "smooth and easy for us to pass through it surrounded by love, music and flowers."

The effect of taxation on prices is another unpleasant feature that all executives sidestep. Big appropriations magnify the dignity of a state and this is now a six-billion dollar Country; and spending public money "makes work." State and municipal debts are

growing to a tremendous volume. Yet some one pays and it is added to the cost of living. And there are few indeed who can on the last analysis pass on taxes to the next man. For this fiscal year Secretary Glass has said $6,535,000,000 of National revenue may be raised by existing law, but in the absence of any budget control over congressional extravagance neither he nor any man can foretell how much Congress will squander. But if no more than the sum named is spent, the public debt should not be increased through deferred Liberty Loan payments by more than $1,032,000,000 or to $26,516,506,160.05.

Bradstreet's for the past week says: "While the wire edge of demand for some few staples, notably cotton goods and raw wool, seems a trifle blunted and the buying of interior jobbers and wholesalers at Eastern centers seems less eager, the consensus of reports is that trade as a whole is still very active for a midsummer period; industry, particularly the big basic lines, such as iron, steel, lumber and coal, seems stronger, with prices hardening; reports that textile mills are crowded with orders well up to the close of the year are repeated, trade reports seem to grow better as the surplus crop producing areas are approached, and complaints are still numerous that mills, Eastern wholesalers and other large producers are slow to fill orders."

INVESTIGATING FEED MANUFACTURERS

THE junior Senator from Nebraska, Norris, has introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the manufacture and sale of commercial feeding stuffs in order to sift "complaints of adulteration and fraud." The resolution is characteristic of the modern law maker. He is not content to make multiplicity of decrees which he conceives to be laws, but he must needs be constable and judge also. The statute books of the states are heavy with feedingstuffs laws and practically every state has its own officers and executive machinery for executing those laws. If there are "complaints of adulteration and fraud" why then does not Mr. Norris have them referred to the proper state authorities, or to the Bureau of Chemistry which under the food and drugs act has ample authority to punish a shipper in interstate commerce whose labels or invoices are not consistent with the goods delivered on invoices or packed under definite labels?

The ability of members of Congress of both houses to waste their own time on petty police inquiry and the people's money investigating (?) offenses which are amply provided for by law and which when complaint is made should be referred to the police, is their most distinguishing characteristic and a sufficient commentary on the quality of their statesmanship.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

A MEMBER of Congress from Louisiana has introduced a rather novel bill, at least one that has a novel *motif*; which is, to protect the citizen from wrongful acts of Government officials who are directing the marketing of products by virtue of "licenses." This bill provides that when any dealer, etc., in "products of the soil placed under license," shall suffer loss "by reason of the unjust, arbitrary or inequitable acts, rules and regulations of the officials of the Food Administration," etc., he shall have the right to sue said officials to recover damages.

Such a bill is not likely to get very far. It is an impossible idea. Because no rules and regulations can be put into effect which will not be arbitrary and thus cause injury to some. They can only strike an average. Take the matter of the margin in handling wheat. It is assumed that the limit will be 8c, or thereabouts. But 8c will not be sufficient to pay cost in probably the majority of elevators in the winter wheat area. Suppose, then, this law were in force and Zone Agent Irwin, say, were to accept the dictum of Gen. Sec'y Taylor of the Indiana Federation of Farmers Ass'ns, that the margin taken in a certain place was too great, and already complaint has been made to that effect in Indiana, and the buyer's license be taken away and he be put out of business "unjustly, arbitrarily and inequitably," eventually Mr. Irwin would be ruined by law suits and no one benefited.

The Louisiana legislator means well, no doubt; but he forgets that once the Government dips into paternalism there is nothing to do but to follow it to the end. It develops a species of inevitable slavery but there is no mitigation of its evils in this respect except to abandon it altogether. The Bureaucrat does not understand that and apparently doesn't care to.

CEREAL PREMIUM LIST

THE reader hereof is doubtless aware of the fact that the Chicago Board of Trade has put out a premium list to be paid to exhibitors of corn ($4,000), oats ($2,000), wheat ($2,000), barley ($700), rye ($300) and hay ($1,000), at the International Grain and Hay Show to be held at the International Live Stock Exposition on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, 1919. This important feature of the Live Stock Exposition is under the immediate direction of George Bridge, chairman of committee handling the various details. Mr. Bridge reports that the committee is making fine progress with its publicity campaign and is encouraged by its correspondence in the belief that the Grain and Hay Show will be most successful. Several hundred thousand circulars describing the method of procedure by intending exhibitors and the conditions of the exhibits have been distributed in the United States and Canada, and it has been pleasing to the Committee to note the interest of the Canadian trade and the coöperation of county authorities and agencies, grain elevator managers, as well as grain and hay commission houses, all of whom are putting their shoulders to the wheel to push this enterprise to a successful conclusion. If any reader has not already come into touch with Mr. Bridge as chairman, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, let this be an invitation to do so at once, that every possible avenue of publicity may be utilized for the benefit of all concerned in the greater production of good grain and hay.

CLEAR RECORD CAR CLAIMS

THE trade papers have recently stated over and over that railroad claim agents cannot rightfully decline loss and damage claims upon the plea of "perfect seal record." Such is in fact the common law and the statutory law of some states. An Oklahoma firm has filed suit in this state upon a number of claims declined upon this particular plea. It is desirable that they place in the hands of their local attorney something authoritative and recent which is in line with the contention that these claims can be collected through local courts, and they are asking dealers who can to provide them through their attorneys with citations of authorities which will serve them in the premises. They are willing to pay reasonably for such data as attorneys might supply under special cover. They have but a few hundred dollars involved in these claims but they desire to strengthen the position of the trade generally before claim agents by collecting these claims in the court house if possible. Any reader therefore who can supply such information as is asked for may send it to this office and it will be promptly forwarded to Oklahoma.

EDITORIALETTES

IT IS obvious enough why trading in wheat at Winnipeg for future delivery was stopped last week. Trading had been resumed for only seven days and in that interval the price for the October delivery had advanced 25½c.

A BILL has been introudced into the House of Representatives proposing to levy a tariff of 15 cents a bushel on all corn imported into the United States and 40 cents a hundred pounds on corn meal. Obviously, the purpose is to benefit the producers of corn, but they do not need charity now, and, furthermo the imports are so small that the tariff could be of possible value to Western farmers but would levy j that much tax on manufacturing industries and fe ers on our Atlantic Coast and elevate prices the

WE again call attention to the letter of A. E. Ma in the Letter Box last week, a warning as to overlo ing grain cars. Read it again if you don't recall it.

IF anyone is unconvinced as to the cause of h food prices in this country, let him give only a cas study to the "A Year's Exports" table in another umn, showing how our grain and meats have g abroad. Other foods and commodities not enumera in that table but which will be reported later tell same story of the drain on our food, fuel and cloth resources.

The Continental and Commercial National Bar review, Aug. 1, says: "Business men, more genera than ever before, report confidence in continued dustrial activity and in expanding foreign trade. the same time, there is also reflected the thought t this is not to be accomplished without the exercise business courage, conservatism and the strict adh ence to sound economic principles."

IT IS now announced that hearings on the Ken and Kendrick bills will not take place during Aug —too hot, but may take place in September. debate on the bills in the Senate continues to spicy. Former Congressman Billy Kent, formerly Chicago, who inherited a large fortune and has sp his lifetime in Illinois and California playing part of sentimental parlor socialist, has organize "National Marketing Committee" to coöperate w the senatorial socialists to secure "regulation" of packers. J. H. Ralston, counsel for the Federation Labor, is counsel for this Committee. Women's c sumers' leagues, the Farmers' National Council, other associations of dilettanti and many gentlem suburban farmers who affect the *Country Gentlem* are also members of this Committee.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures rep senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ref ence:

	Aug. 2.	July 26.	Aug. 3,
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	21,606,000	15,701,000	17,160,
Primary shipments ...	5,197,000	2,822,000	5,979,
Receipts since July 1.	48,493,000	26,887,000	45,988,
Visible	20,903,000	13,255,000	17,155,
Available, July 26 ...	16,619,000	7,787,000	9,908,
Canadian vis., July 26	8,601,000	10,987,000	5,956,
Exports, U. S.	10,092,000	4,187,000	2,073,
Exports, world's	14,481,000	9,723,000	9,389,
Corn—			
Primary receipts	2,381,000	2,489,000	3,772,
Primary shipments ...	1,853,000	1,756,000	2,255,
Receipts since Nov. 1.	147,877,000	145,496,000	236,657,
Visible	2,461,000	3,143,000	9,468,
Exports, U. S.	.....	.....	284,
Exports, world's	2,190,000	2,549,000	409,
Oats—			
Primary receipts	6,732,000	5,702,000	5,863,
Primary shipments ..	2,944,000	3,236,000	3,959,
Receipts since Aug. 1.	300,982,000	294,250,000	5,863,
Visible	20,481,000	19,317,000	7,876,
Exports, U. S.	2,423,000	706,000	2,143,
Exports, world's	2,606,000	790,000	2,896,
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	226,000	254,000	244,
Shipments, 6 markets.	88,000	85,000	76,
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	394,000	418,000	404,
Shipments, 9 markets.	93,000	110,000	102,
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	*343,000	369,000	254,
Shipments, 16 markets	*152,000	149,000	101,
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	435,000	469,000	471,
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	13,645,000	13,210,000	13,156,
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	47,210,000	73,438,000	11,109,
Lard, lbs.	12,234,000	25,431,000	28,512,
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$10.25	$16.50	$1
Hogs	21.95	22.20	1
Sheep	10.00	11.00	1
Lambs	16.45	17.45	1
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	245	247	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$50.25	$51.80	$4
Lard, Sept.	33.00	34.60	2
S. R. Sides, Sept. ...	27.15	28.50	2
Corn—			
Sept.	$1.85-85½	$1.95⅜-½	$1.57⅛
Dec.	1.54¾-5¼	1.66⅛-¼	....
May	1.52-2½	....	....
Oats—			
Sept.	$0.73½-74	$0.80¼-⅜	$0.66⅞
Dec.	.76½-¾	.82⅞-83	....

*St. Paul missing.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
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THE ADVERTISING value of The Price rrent-Grain Reporter as a medium for ching the buying power of the grain eleva- men is unquestioned. The character and nber of advertisements in its columns tell its worth. If you would be classed with leading firms catering to the grain trade, ce your announcements in the trade's only kly, which is always first to get the live, to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain rator machinery and supply houses and of ponsible grain firms who seek to serve in dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 6, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Economic conditions, which have n presented many times before, the in one being the high cost of living ulting from various causes, have mmenced to make themselves felt; the demand is for a lowering of ues to a point where it is expected t labor will be more satisfied with ir position and less unrest witnessed. s agitation has alarmed Congress; in their present mood it would not surprising if the theorists and timor- politicians should again attempt to rfere with the laws of supply and and and mess things as usual. There possibilities that there will be an market established for wheat, with Government making good the guar- ed figure in case prices fall below level, as seems possible if it were e done at once. In full justice to producer arbitrary action cannot be n. Grain prices have declined in onse with the demand for lower es without reference to other factors as actual supply and the necessity accumulating reserves. The latter been non-existent in this country Europe for several years, and the e amounts of various foodstuffs held he Government have been a prime or in keeping values up. Sooner or values will again respond to the of supply and demand, and no ma- l lowering of prices will probably itnessed until production overtakes umption again and a reserve is es- shed.

t winds have materially reduced the crop prospect in this country. How cannot now be determined, but in sections the losses are doubtless y, even though they may not be n by conditional figures due this . The latter may indicate a fairly al crop, but as in the case of wheat oats, the actual returns may prove less. The general estimate is for n crop of around 2,800,000,000 bu. nder, or practically the same as year and about equal to the actual al requirements of this country. and hogs have parted company , the latter selling at new record s, while corn Monday was off over om the high of the previous week.

Argentina continues to ship corn to this country. So far this country has received probably around 4,000,000 bu. since July, 1, 1919, but news from there attracts little attention. The greatest food need of the world is hog meats and fat, and the reduction in the corn crop would seem to make certain their relatively high price for some time to come. Prices in Argentina are relatively high, but Continental countries have been heavy buyers. Clearances have increased materially as the result of better weather conditions and the arrival of more boats. How much grain there was rendered unfit for shipping by the rains will be known at the end of the season. A little export business has been done by the United States, but the quantity was small and counts for nothing in the long run. Farm reserves are believed to be small, and a rather limited movement is expected until the new crop is ready.

Oat prices have declined to a point where export business with the United Kingdom is possible. The break brings the domestic grain below the maximum import figure. Heavy amounts of old 36-lb. white clips were sold abroad, and there are prospects of future large sales, not only to the United Kingdom but to the Continent as well. Financial conditions are a big factor in the situation. The unrest in Europe seems to be growing rather than decreasing, and it may be months before things quiet down. The crop in western Europe was badly hit by drouth, as was that of this country, and the yields will be small. Estimates based on threshing returns from this country show a total much below the two previous years when the carryover is included. The latter seems to be somewhat smaller than the trade have believed heretofore. Some of the new crop is showing light weight and sells at a good discount under the old. Barley has also been taken freely for export, and while there have been indications of a big business in rye, so far no figures have been given out. Much depends on whether Germany is granted credits in this country. Sterling exchange remains very low.

The wheat situation has assumed a different prospect since the North American crops have been radically reduced. Instead of a burdensome carryover there may be only a moderate one into the 1920 season. Based on the private reports it looks as though this country would have around 650,000,000 bu. for bread, seed and carryover, and 300,000,000 bu. for export, the latter being about all that Europe requires after allowing for the amounts that can be secured from Canada, Argentina and Australia. Other countries than these need scarcely to be considered. There is no scarcity of wheat now, but the main trouble seems to be to arrange for financing and ocean tonnage. Argentina is exporting heavily, as is Australia, but it will be some months before the Canadian new crop moves in volume. The yield in the latter promises to be relatively small due to heavy damage from blight and rust.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary for the week follow:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
Wheat	21,606,000	15,701,000	17,160,000
Corn	2,381,000	2,489,000	3,772,000
Oats	6,732,000	5,702,000	5,863,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	30,719,000	26,795,000
Preceding week	23,554,000	24,119,000
Since July 1	87,957,000	95,768,000

Corn prices fluctuated in a violent manner the past week, the active deliveries having a range of 17@19¾c. December leading. New high figures on the crop were made for that delivery early, but the market was in a heavily overbought condition and when adverse news came values slumped badly, and the close was well toward the bottom with net losses of 11¼c. September was off 10¾c. July closed at the top, and within 1.8c of the outside figures of the season on covering by belated shorts and gained 4c. Trade was very heavy at times, with liquidation on toward the last. Talk of reducing the high cost of living, which is a theoretical problem, was the main bearish influence, while early crop damage was responsible for heavy buying.

Oats advanced sharply early in the week, but the close was weak with net losses of 6⅜@6½c. Free buying of September by houses with Seaboard connections who gave up the future in exchange for the cash at 3½c over September, c.i.f. Buffalo, was a supporting influence. Prices have declined to a point where it is possible that export business will be resumed with the United Kingdom.

Demand for cash wheat from mills has fallen off somewhat, as the movement has assumed large proportions, and prices have ranged lower, red winter losing practically all of its premium over the basic, and dark hard winter at Kansas City which was advanced sensationally on buying by oNrthwestern millers has flattened out due to the increasing movement of springs. The latter crop promises to be of poor quality, and some of the strong dark winter may be needed for mixing purposes. Clearances so far on the crop have been rather light, but as soon as labor conditions become better larger exports are probable. Range of prices the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close Aug. 2, 1919.	Close July 26, 1919.	Close Aug. 3, 1918.
Corn—					
July	$1.99	$1.95	$1.99	$1.95	$ ...
Sept.	1.98	1.81	1.85¼	1.95½	1 56
Dec.	1.73	1.53¼	1.55	1.66¼	....
Oats—					
July	.81½	.77½	.78	.79⅞	....
Sept.	.81¾	.73½	.73¾	.80¼	.66¾
Dec.	.84½	.76⅜	.76⅝	.83	....

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Aug. 2	148,177,000	236,517,000	198,743,000
P. shipments to Aug. 2.	90,060,000	121,804,000	107,890,000
P. stocks on Aug. 2	2,189,000	7,895,000	850,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 2.	58,870,000	106,992,000	90,852,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Aug. 2	6,732,000	5,863,000	3,122,000
P. shipments to Aug. 2.	2,944,000	3,959,000	2,442,000
P. stocks on Aug. 2	13,185,000	4,048,000	575,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 2	3,788,000	1,904,000	644,000

Grain Corporation Wheat Report.

The Grain Corporation has begun publishing statistics of the movement of wheat and wheat products, which will appear weekly on Wednesdays for a subsequent date. Summarized for the week ending July 18 the data are as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms, bus.	33,793,000	32,516,000
Stocks in mills and elevators	53,824,000	43,698,000
Increase for the week	12,863,000	14,965,000
Flour made, week, bbls.	1,753,000	1,590,000
Barrels made June 27 to July 18	4,293,000	4,293,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in public elevators in Chicago increased 259,000 bu. last week and are 463,000 bu. compared with 993,000 last year; corn, 225,000 bu., a decrease of 38,000 bu. for the week, and compared with 1,270,000 bu. last year, while oats increased 343,000 bu. and are 1,279,000 bu., against 579,000 bu. last year. Rye stocks, 890,000 bu., an increase of 114,000 bu. and barley, 393,000 bu., a decrease of 138,000 bu.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Aug. 2, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	11,460,000	9,092,000
Milwaukee	235,000	129,000
Minneapolis	4,679,000	3,260,000
Duluth	468,000	10,000
St. Louis	8,820,000	9,736,000
Toledo	1,507,000	1,224,000
Detroit	146,000	140,000
Kansas City	14,558,000	15,783,000
Peoria	545,000	481,000
Omaha	3,330,000	3,491,000
Indianapolis	2,745,000	2,642,000
Total	48,493,000	45,988,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
St. Louis	3,600,000	2,875,000	3,394,000
Kansas City	6,183,000	4,885,000	4,271,000
Omaha	1,748,000	1,231,000	1,420,000
Toledo	636,000	562,000	398,000
Detroit	71,000	37,000	67,000
Indianapolis	1,041,000	982,000	1,072,000
Peoria	281,000	209,000	265,000
Chicago	6,443,000	3,476,000	5,058,000
Milwaukee	89,000	29,000	63,000
Minneapolis	1,423,000	1,016,000	1,123,000
Duluth	91,000	61,000	2,0 0
Total	21,606,000	15,363,000	17,160,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
American	10,092,000	4,187,000	2,073,000
Indian	.....	.....	280,000
Argentine	1,774,000	3,890,000	6,184,000
Australian	2,645,000	1,576,000	820,000
Others	.....	70,000	32,000
Total	14,481,000	9,723,000	9,389,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18
American	10,092,000	2,073,000	7,704,000
Indian	.....	280,000	620,000
Argentine	1,744,000	6,184,000	278,000
Australian	2,645,000	820,000	1,868,000
Others	.....	32,000	91,000
Total	14,481,000	9,389,000	10,561,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
American	.....	.....	284,000
Argentine	2,116,000	2,449,000	91,000
African	74,000	100,000	34,000
Total	2,190,000	2,549,000	409,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,502,000	25,533,000	39,098,000
Argentine	49,983,000	13,434,000	54,340,000
African	5,016,000	2,542,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,204,000
Total	58,501,000	41,603,000	95,642,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
American	2,423,000	706,000	2,143,000
Argentine	183,000	84,000	753,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,606,000	790,000	2,896,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

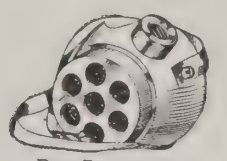
	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	2,423,000	2,143,000	.....
Argentine	183,000	753,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,606,000	2,896,000	.....
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

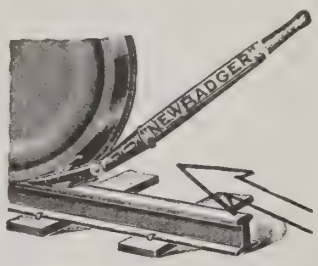
Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Aug. 2	48,493,000	45,988,000	12,478,000
P. shipments to Aug. 2	10,731,000	13,608,000	7,392,000
P. stocks on Aug. 2	15,259,000	12,917,000	1,828,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 2.	25,445,000	19,689,000	7,547,000

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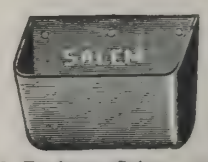

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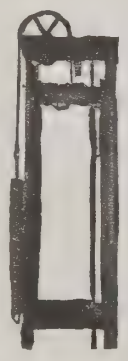
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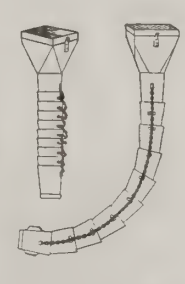


V Buckets—Salem and Empire



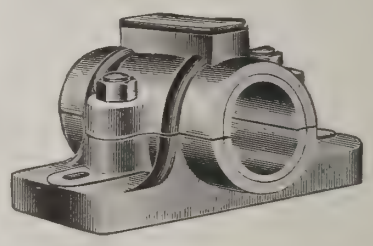






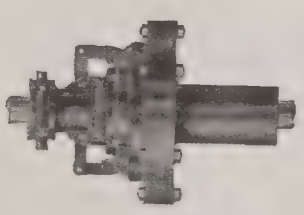


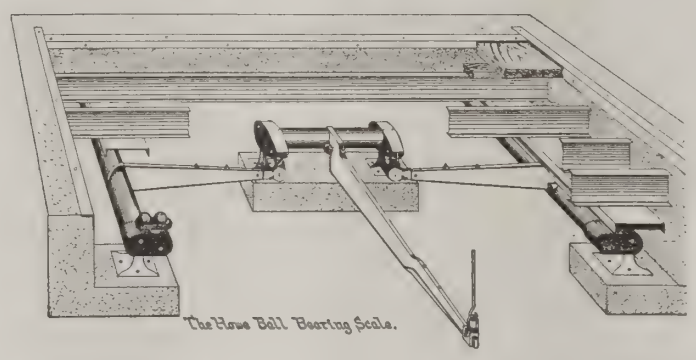














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IG GRAIN PORT OF CANADA

me Grain Elevators at Midland, Ont., the iggest Grain Shipping Center of Canada—Rapid Growth of a Wilderness Lake Grain Station.

By C. H. BROOKS.

One of the ports which was largely veloped in the course of the war is idland, Ontario. This thriving town, uated on the Georgian Bay, lies about 5 miles north of Toronto. A few ars ago the district around about was wilderness. Today it is a region of



GRAIN CARRIERS WINTERING AT MIDLAND, ONT., SHOWING MIDLAND ELEVATOR

expanding trade. It is now a most portant point on the Canadian lower es for shipping grain. In the season 1918 thirty-five million bushels of in, mainly from the Canadian West, some from the United States also, sed through its elevators and over tracks leading eastward to the sea. idland has three grain elevators. se have a combined capacity of six lion bushels. They are still inadete for the purpose, and a million-ar addition to the largest, known as Midland, is in course of erection, ch will be finished in time to handle year's crop. The Midland Elevator a present capacity of two and a half ion bushels. The Tiffin No. 2, the nd one, has a capacity of two mil- and a quarter, and the Aberdeen, last, has a capacity of one million els. These were not large enough elieve the congestion at this point ng the autumn of 1918, and when winter set in, it caught a fleet of ty-five grain carriers in Midland or. These had fifteen million bushf grain on board, which had to be aded in time for the opening of gation.

the past few years Midland has to be the biggest grain shipping er of Canada. Facilities are pro- for the rapid transshipment of from the elevators. For example, iffin No. 2 four cars are loaded at ne, and at the rate of one every minutes. In the four and a half of war Midland was a point of it for one hundred and twenty mil- bushels of grain consigned to Eu-

ny of the largest freight steamers ie lakes have Midland as a port of

hough the population of the town t more than 10,000, it is one of the st in the Dominion and a place of erity.

thwestern Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Northwestern Grain Dealers' at Lewiston elected W. T. Greeley eat Falls, president; J. W. Watof Cascade, vice-president, and H. ockett of Great Falls, treasurer.

convention adopted resolutions ing with the National Grain Deal- Ass'n; asking the legislature to legislation requiring the assessors lect data as to the area cultivated each season as a basis for crop estimates; and asking the Bureau of Markets to make Montana a separate grain inspection district, with its own grain inspection, instead of having it linked up with the inspection at Minneapolis, Spokane and Salt Lake.

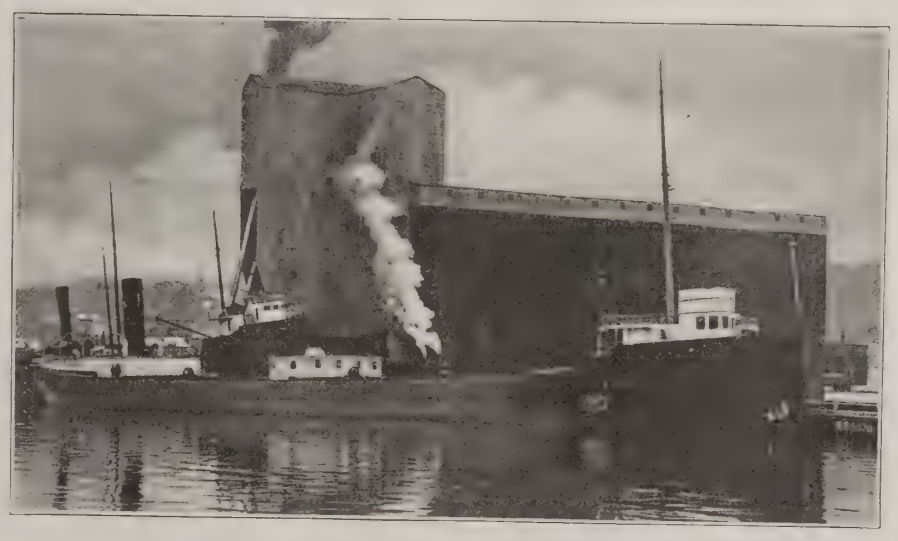
WINNIPEG TRADING STOPPED.

On July 29, at the request of the minister of the Dominion Trade and Commerce, wired from Ottawa, trading in wheat futures was stopped on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. A telegram reading as follows was received by the president, F. J. Anderson:

"Please see that facilities for trading in wheat futures be withdrawn immediately."

Notice was given to the traders at once and accordingly nothing further was done in wheat trades.

Facilities for contract trading in wheat was opened July 21st, after being closed for almost two years, the price of wheat being fixed. After the reopening there were only seven days' trading, the opening trade being at $2.20 per bushel and the closing price on July 28 at $2.45½ for October delivery, showing an advance of 25½ cents per bushel.



"UP-TOWN ELEVATOR," MIDLAND, ONTARIO.

Argentine Credit to Allies.

A cablegram from Buenos Aires says that the president of Argentina has sent a message to congress urging that immediate consent be given to the government's project for the granting of the credit of $200,000,000 gold to Great Britain, France, and Italy for the purchase of Argentine products which the senate rejected in the last session and which the executive presented again at the opening of the present session.

Our Liner Ad Department, Page 5, always contains some good things.

FROM WASHINGTON

Wants the Feed Trade Investigated—Struggling With the High Cost of Living—Reducing the Price of Wheat to the Consumer—Difficulties.

By JOHN M. GLEISSNER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—A resolution introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska calls on the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of the manufacture and sale of commercial feeds for animals. "There have been complaints of adulteration and fraud," Norris said, in explaining the resolution. "The subject has never been investigated, and I believe it should be."

The investigation will include the gathering of statistics as to supply and price fluctuations and the extent to which commodities are converted into concentrated feeds by manufacturers and wholesale and retail feed dealers. The Commission is asked to determine also if fraud is practiced in misbranding or in using poor quality substitutes. The Secretary of Agriculture is instructed by the resolution to coöperate.

STRUGGLING WITH THE H. C. L.

Agitation is growing in both the legislative and administrative branches of the Government to lower the price of wheat on the market. Such a step, it is argued, would reduce the cost of living; and the problem of high prices is uppermost today in Government circles, yielding not even to the peace treaty and the League Covenant. On the Administrative side, cabinet members are meeting and discussing what they believe to be the underlying causes for continually soaring prices, and are trying to formulate remedies. They will report to the President, and he in turn will suggest action to Congress. The House has postponed its proposed recess at the earnest request of the President, who expects to have a definite program to offer within a short time.

One of the three members of a committee named to draw a report on cabinet conferences, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell is known to favor action to lower wheat prices. He advanced this idea at the first meeting, which was held under the leadership of Attorney General Palmer. Palmer, too, is known to be giving the suggestion serious consideration, and advisers of President Wilson have advanced their arguments to him.

The way was paved for congressional action through the introduction of a resolution by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, which would compel the Government to market this year's wheat crop at the world market price, making good the deficit from the billion dollars appropriated to guarantee the government's fixed price. This resolution reads as follows:

"*Whereas*, Any market reduction in the price of wheat would mean a lowering in the price of flour, which would be followed by a drop in other commodities, thus making possible the beginning of a movement to reduce the cost of necessities of life; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Government take the same action as was taken by the government of Canada and sell the wheat raised in the United States during the present year at world's market price, making up the deficiency from the billion dollars appropriated; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the Attorney General be requested to take immediate steps to stop speculation and gambling in the stock exchanges of the country in food products and other necessities of life."

It is considered unlikely that action will be taken on this resolution before the President recommends legislation to Congress.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, has been summoned from New York to sit in with the cabinet members. This lends weight to the prediction that action is meditated with regard to wheat. Last week Barnes called on the President, and said as he left the White House that an important statement about grain would be issued within 48 hours. The statement has not yet appeared, and no reason has been offered why the President did not issue it as Barnes expected.

Many obstacles, some of them physical, are seen by officials in any attempt on the part of the Government to market the country's wheat crop. A vast administrative machinery would have to be created, it is pointed out, and expenditure of hundreds of millions by the treasury is not desired if it can be avoided. The expenses of the Government this year are to be $6,000,000,000, to come from taxation, and the country is complaining bitterly of the tax burdens it is now forced to bear. Further, the Republican majorities in Congress favor a *laissez faire* policy toward business as much as possible.

But this fact stands out: leaders of both parties recognize that something must be done to readjust the economic situation. Strikes are rife, and 2,000,000 railroad workers want more money. Labor leaders have told the President they cannot hold their men in check unless living is made cheaper; they said they are tired of the "vicious circle" of more pay, followed by extortion by profiteers.

Some officials hold that laws now on the statute books would enable the Government to reduce the market price of wheat without additional authority—say to sell at $1.26. The country technically, they point out, is still at war and wartime powers could be used, though there is a tendency for the Government to give up its paternalistic policies of the past two years as much as possible.

Another plan suggested for reducing living costs is the licensing of dealers. If this were done a certain percentage of profit would be allowed. Bakers, for

instance, would be allowed a cent of profit on a loaf of bread and millers might be permitted to add 25 cents profit to the cost price of a barrel of flour.

Food Administration laws are still on the statute books through which such a step could be undertaken. Money is not appropriated for their operation, however.

SALE OF FLOUR AND MEALS.

The War Department, through its surplus property division, is offering for sale at Ft. Sill, Okla., 180,000 pounds of flour substitutes, sealed bids for which will be opened Aug. 9 at the office of the zone supply officer, St. Louis. Certified checks must accompany bids, in 10 per cent of the amount named. The following commodities are offered: 15,000 pounds of white corn and 15,000 of yellow corn meal; 120,000 of issue flour, in burlap and cotton sacks; 10,000 of rye flour, 10,000 of corn starch flour, 5,000 of oatmeal flour, and 5,000 of white corn flour. All the flour is packed in 100-lb. sacks except the corn starch, which is in 140-lb. sacks. No bid for less than the entire lot will be considered except for the issue flour, which will be sold in lots down to 30,000 pounds. Bids are f.o.b. Ft. Sill. General retail sales will be authorized to begin on Aug. 18.

CANADIAN WHEAT PROBLEM.

Canada is having a serious proposition marketing the prospective spring wheat crop, estimated at approximately 175,000,000 bus. Canadian grain dealers want an open market, fixed prices restricting their operation and of course are deadly as to fluctuations. Western grain growers think the price will go higher, and the week's trading for future delivery on the Winnipeg Exchange indicated that probably they were right. The growers of Manitoba and Alberta last winter refused to endorse a fixed price. Saskatchewan, however, was more frank and wanted it. Now, however, the government steps in, with a plan substantially as follows, a fixed minimum price of $1.75 being understood:

1. A board will buy and market the crop of 1919.
2. A cash payment on account will be made to the farmer at the time he sells his wheat.
3. The wheat crop of Canada will be sold by the board at the prevailing world prices, and the surplus proceeds, after expenses are deducted, will be distributed to the original sellers of the wheat in proportion to grade and quantity.
4. No speculation on exchanges or profiteering by handlers will be allowed in disposing of the wheat crop of 1919 to the disadvantage of either producer or consumer.
5. A direct and immediate cash sale by the farmer and a speedy movement of the crop along the usual channels of transport will be required.

To this however there is very decided objection. Liberal members of the Manitoba Legislature on Friday night last passed resolutions to the effect that an open market was desirable, the caucus failing to see how farmers are going to benefit by the proposed minimum, and in their opinion the proposed bonus system would entail a tremendous amount of bookkeeping without any advantage to wheat growers. A committee was selected to protest against the government plan.

The great difficulty in the problem is the matter of financing the movement. In addition to finding cash purchasers, there is also the problem of transportation. Ordinarily 60 per cent of Canada's grain goes to Europe through the United States, but the United States probably will need its entire facilities for moving its own export surplus and practically the only American port open to Canadian wheat will be Portland, Me. As the Canadian price has been considerably lower than the American government the remedy to prevent a further slump in values is this minimum price, which is not a remedy but an experiment—that is, to make the minimum price the basis for financing. The banks at least will not give credit beyond this minimum and the grain must be handled on credit with a doubtful market and impaired transportation facilities so that Canada thinks she is up against it.

DUST EXPLOSION PROGRAM.

The campaign for the grain dust explosion and fire prevention work of the Grain Corporation, for which an appropriation of $50,000 was made recently at the suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, will be conducted by David J. Price of the Bureau of Chemistry, engineer in charge of the grain dust explosion investigations carried on by the Agricultural Department. He will have the assistance of Dr. H. H. Brown, organic and physical chemist, also of the Bureau of Chemistry.

In order to carry on the "Safety First" program for the grain trade, the country has been divided into four districts. These will be the Eastern, Central, Northwestern and Pacific. Headquarters for the Eastern Division will be at Washington, D. C., with Hylton R. Brown in charge. This district will include Zones 1, 3, 6, 7, 13 and 9, exclusive of Indiana and Michigan, and the Coast and Gulf states of Zone 11. In the Central Division will be Zones 2 and 5, except Utah and the sections of 9 and 11 not included in the eastern district. Headquarters will be at Chicago in charge of B. W. Dedrick. Vernon Fitzsimmons will direct the work of the Northwestern section from Minneapolis, Minn., including Zones 4, 8 and 14. Zones 10 and 12 and the state of Utah will constitute the Pacific section, headquarters at San Francisco and Portland, M. E. McCollam in charge.

A Growing Business.

D. Rothschild Co., one of the progressive and well-known firms of the Chicago Board of Trade, which has been devoting its energy to the merchandising of barley, corn and grain products, will, from now on, also give special attention to consignments and the placing of "to arrive" grain.

This department will have the personal attention of Albert Rothschild, president of the company, who has had over twenty years' experience in all branches of the grain business. He is well known in Nashville, Davenport and among country grain shippers of Iowa, and his associates are conversant with the consignment business and the Chicago floor trade where such grain is sold. In this connection it is not amiss to again emphasize Chicago's facilities and the undoubted advantages they will offer country shipping trade this year. The D. Rothschild Co. in this movement hopes to participate, through their consignment department, and thus increase the business they have already had along broad lines as above suggested. The Chicago office is located in the Webster Bldg.

WASHINGTON WHEAT.

The state of Washington is peculiar, owing to its varied climatic conditions, in that it is the producer of every kind of wheat listed under the Federal wheat grades. The records of the Washington State Inspection Department for the season July 15, 1918-Feb. 1, 1919, shows that at Seattle and Tacoma there were receipts of every one of the six classes of wheat represented in the standard grades as well as mixed wheat in proportion of about 5 per cent of the total receipts. Common white was the most considerable in quantity, aprpoximating 32.72 per cent; White Club, 29.55 per cent; the Hard Red Spring and Winters equaled 25.57 per cent; Soft Red Winter, 6.99 per cent; Durum, 0.04 per cent; mixed wheat, 5.13 per cent.

Sub-classes of course were in evidence, the common white being divided into hard and soft white, the hard red springs into dark northern, northern and red spring; the hard reds into dark, hard, hard winter and yellow and the red winter into red winter and red Walla Walla. Some of these subclasses of course were not very numerous, red spring as a sub-class of the hard red spring amounting only to 0.11 per cent and the yellow winter as a sub-class of the hard red winter only to 0.46 per cent.

Such a condition of course is rather perplexing to the millers, but as this conditions has been more or less in evidence at all times in the history of milling in that part of the country, the millers naturally have adjusted themselves to it and have become rather more expert in the blending of various qualities of wheat to obtain the desired results than most millers in those sections of the country where there is practically only a single variety of milling wheat. The *Weekly News Letter* refers to this as "a serious handicap to millers"; but it may be a question whether it is in fact a very serious handicap to millers who are trained to that sort of thing.

JACKSON BROTHERS INCREASE.

James E. Cairns and Earl O'Neill have been admitted as general partners to the firm Jackson Bros. Co. The growth of their business in both cash and speculative lines, to which reference has frequently been made, makes it the logical thing to give a more prominent interest to these department heads who have been identified with the concern for many years. Both men are familiar figures on the Chicago floor and Mr. Cairns will be recalled as an operator under his own name before the war. He feels quite certain that the fine business opportunities for trade and business interests generally will show for their business a satisfactory share in the season's trade.



James E. Cairns.

Punjab Wheat Crop.

Consul Richardson, Karachi, reports the final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year ending Sept. 30, 1919, as officially estimated at 2,509,191 tons, which is 14 per cent below the average of the past ten years. The total yield in the Native States is estimated at 276,234 tons. With a view to conserving stocks of food grains, no purchase of wheat for export oversea to destinations other than Mesopotamia are now being authorized.

Liverpool Foreign Produce Report.

Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, Ltd., of Liverpool have resumed publication of their annual "Situation and Forecast of Foreign Produce," which after years of consecutive publication was suspended the second year of the w This review to all interested in tallow animal fats, and vegetable oils of kinds will be found particularly int esting and valuable. In introducing t report the writer says: "To all th engaged in overseas trade we can s the greatest and most difficult probl after governments give up arrang credits with and for one another w be the solution of the foreign excha question"; and this question occupie very considerable portion of this va able report. As to feeding stufls the port says that the government cont on imported cattle cakes and mea having only lately been removed af having been in existence for someth over a year, any endeavor to forec the probable course of the market the next six or nine months becon rathes difficult. The writer of the port, however, says: "We may as w say at once that our views are bulli partly owing to the general condition the world's markets and partly beca in our opinion the price of all ca feeding stuffs must be largely govern by maize (corn)." Another po which the writer says should be bo in mind, is the probability that United States may not export as mu of these products as hitherto beca during the past two years Ameri feeders have begun using these pr ucts themselves to a larger extent t formerly. At any rate, inquiries in U. S. by the company, both for Uni Kingdom and Scandinavian consu tion, has brought the reply that b shippers and crushers have practic no surplus stock on hand, all hav been used up at home. "As we are a advised," says the writer, "this state things is very likely to continue. seems probable that the export surp in the future fro mAmerica will be c siderably less than we have been customed to." The trade is also minded that Russia, from which co try prior to the opening of the large quantities of cake as well as ley, corn, etc., were obtained, are p tically out of the market indefinitel

Movement of Corn.

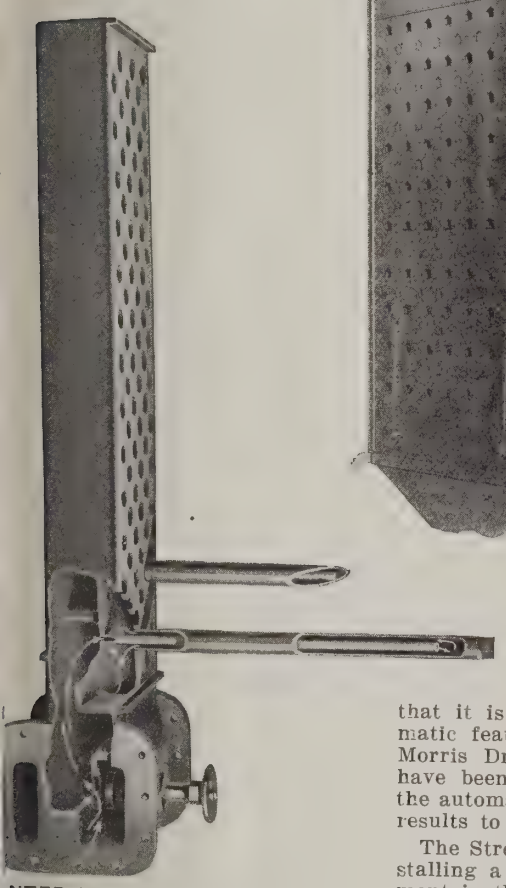
Following is a statement of the ceipts and shipments of corn at primary markets of the West for weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipment
	Final 00 omitted		
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.
Aug. 10.....	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
Aug. 17.....	2,740,0	3,882,0	1,989,0
Aug. 24.....	3,130,0	2,729,0	2,428,0
Aug. 31.....	5,077,0	1,790,0	2,004,0
Sept. 7.....	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0
Sept. 14.....	4,940,0	1,507,0	2,242,0
Sept. 21.....	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0
Sept. 28.....	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0
Oct. 5.....	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0
Oct. 12.....	5,539,0	1,690,0	2,427,0
Oct. 19.....	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0
Oct. 26.....	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0
Nov. 2.....	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0
Nov. 9.....	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0
Nov. 16.....	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0
Nov. 23.....	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0
Nov. 30.....	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0
Dec. 7.....	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0
Dec. 14.....	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0
Dec. 21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0
Dec. 28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0
Jan. 4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0
Jan. 11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0
Jan. 18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0
Jan. 25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0
Feb. 1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0
Feb. 8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0
Feb. 15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0
Feb. 22.....	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0
Mar. 1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0
Mar. 8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0
Mar. 15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0
Mar. 22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0
Mar. 29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0
Apr. 5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0
Apr. 12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0
Apr. 19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0
Apr. 26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0
May 3.....	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0
May 10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0
May 17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0
May 24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0
May 31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0
June 7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0
June 14.....	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0
June 21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0
June 28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0
July 3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0
July 12.....	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0
July 19.....	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0
July 26.....	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0
Aug. 2.....	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0

IMPROVED MORRIS GRAIN DRIER.

Ve believe that the trade will be in-ested in the recent improvements ie by The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., of meapolis, in their Morris Grain er. This drier is now made of the -contained and self-supported type ll sizes, as shown in the photograph reproduce on this page. In this e of construction all of the weight arried from the main floor of the ding. It has been customary with Strong-Scott Company, as well as er grain drier manufacturers, to use beam construction from wall to l of the drier house for supporting heating coils, and in many cases ial "I" beam floor construction to port the drier as well as the cooler. drier and cooler are now made all ne continuous section, and "I" con-ction is furnished as a part of the r for supporting the steam heating s, which greatly simplifies the build-construction; in fact, the building l not be of special design as has customary heretofore. Any type ilding that will house the drier is at is required.

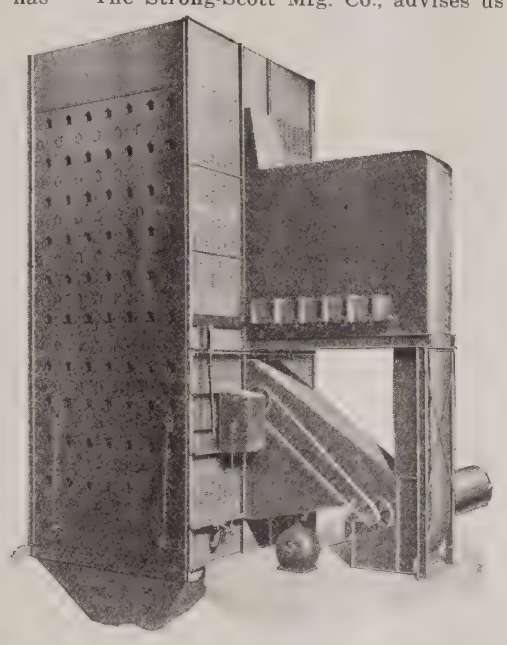
other very marked improvement een made in the method of piping eating coils. These are of the in-l feed type, with one end of each ree to expand and each section of oil is provided with a valve in the We illustrate herewith a sec-view of this new type heater-and the simplicity and economy of s evident at a glance. As the coil ns are bolted together they form tinuous steam header with a valve ach section, and this does away ll external pipe for connecting the is sections together, still giving dual control for each section and is no chance for leaks to occur ll radiation losses in the inter-cting piping has been eliminated. e connections are provided for the and exhaust ends of the coil sec-which makes the coil sections for pipe connections. This type nstruction will appeal to those ar with the multiplicity of piping tions usually furnished with drier ations.



NTED VALVE IN THE HEAD OF ATER-BASE FOR MORRIS GRAIN DRIER.

All Morris Driers as now built are of the patented automatic type commonly known as the Intermittent Discharge Drier. The photograph that we reproduce here shows a direct belt drive from the fan shaft to the automatic mechanism located on the end of the drier. The pulley on this mechanism operates at constant speed, but the mechanism itself can be timed to open the gates every few seconds when a small per cent of moisture is to be extracted, or it can be set to open and close the gates at any interval up to four minutes, when high percentages of moisture are being removed. The intermittent discharge is a positive assurance of a uniform rate of discharge from the cooler and drier, which is guaranteed to produce uniform drying regardless of the rate of drying. The gates on both drier and cooler are swung on rods fastened to the side of the drier as shown in the photograph. This assures an easy moving gate which cannot bind or clog.

The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., advises us that it is possible to install the automatic feature on any of the old type Morris Driers; in fact, a great many have been changed from the batch to the automatic type with very gratifying results to the owners.



SELF-CONTAINED AUTOMATIC MORRIS GRAIN DRIER.

The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. are now installing a very interesting drier equipment in the North Central Canton Elevator at Baltimore, Md. This contract consists of eight units of 500 bushels each, all of which are of the automatic intermittent discharge type. It is hoped that these eight units will be ready for operation not later than Oct. 1 of this year. The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. also report orders recently placed for automatic self-contained driers as follows: Fort Worth Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Texas, one 750-bu. unit; Sperry Flour Co., Stockton, Calif., two 200-bu. units; Terminal Grain Corporation, Sioux City, Ia., two 500-bu. units; W. D. Sheldon Co., Stockton, Calif., one 200-bu. unit; Smith, Parry & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., one 400-bu. unit; Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Iowa, remodeling Morris Drier for automatic discharge.

The manufacturers of the Morris Drier report a very favorable outlook for a great volume of drier business during the next few months and they will send on request complete information on a drier unit of any size.

Field Agent Becker of Wisconsin reports that during the year ending May 1919 about 6,000 silos were built in Wisconsin, making the total for the state about 70,500, estimated as one silo for every three farms in the state.

Inspected Slaughterings.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in *Service and Regulatory Announcements* for June, reports the following number of inspected animal slaughterings for May, 1919, and for the eleven months ending with 1919 and 1918, as follows:

	May		11 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Cattle	720,684	781,755	10,598	10,109
Calves	391,304	357,353	3,347	3,011
Sheep	894,324	659,063	10,337	8,022
Goats	14,118	13,987	122	132
Hogs 3,743,463		3,092,325	40,670	32,666

[1]000 omitted.

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEATS.

The following statements show the imports of food animals and meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during May, 1919, with figures for other periods for comparison:

From—	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	21,931	8	8,455	91
Canada	23,563	388	1,243	.....
Great Britain	587	.....	.....	.....
May, 1919 ..	46,081	396	9,698	91
May, 1918 ..	23,849	49	3,908	1,903
11 mos.—				
1918-19 ...428,166		23,899	181,798	24,327
1917-18 ...267,019		13,638	151,620	23,789

Following is a statement of imports of beef and other fresh and refrigerated meat and canned and other meat products, in pounds:

	May		11 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Beef 1,986,768		741,639	29,660	17,241
Other 2,257,816		462,877	10,191	5,382
Canned ...2,189,528		1,898,459	128,814	21,601
Other prod. 535,371		304,566	6,907	11,210
Total 6,969,483		3,407,541	175,572	55,433

PAYMENT OF OLD CLAIMS.

Max Thelen, Director, Division of Public Service, U. S. Railroad Administration, has sent information to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation regarding the present attitude of the Railroad Administration as announced by E. Marvin Underwood, General Solicitor. Mr. Thelen's statement follows:

"Referring further to the matter of the two-year and one day limitation in bills of lading, I enclose herewith, for your information, copy of instructions which are being issued by E. Marvin Underwood, General Solicitor of the Division of Law, to all the Regional Directors.

"As you will note, these instructions provide that in order to secure uniformity of practice over all Federally controlled lines and to maintain the status quo pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Jacob E. Decker & Sons vs. Director General et al., I. C. C. Docket No. 10696, all General Solicitors and Freight Claim Agents are directed to withhold payments, pending such decision, on claims which are more than two years and one day old.

"As you will observe, the Railroad Administration states that if the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is favorable to the payment of such claims, it will be the policy of the Railroad Administration, during a limited period thereafter, to pay all meritorious claims of this kind provided the consent of the railroad corporation may be secured.

"The proviso with reference to securing the consent of the railroad corporations is necessary for the reason that a number of these corporations have served formal notice upon the Railroad Administration that they will not honor payments of claims against them made by the Railroad Administration after the period of two years and one day, and it would be possible for these corporations, even though the Interstate Commerce Commission should hold that these payments may lawfully be made, to urge that they could have defeated the payments by refusing to make them and standing suit and that the Railroad Administration has no right, by paying these claims, to deprive the corporations of a defense which they might have made.

"It is not personal judgment that in case the Interstate Commerce Commission should hold that these claims may lawfully be paid the Railroad Administration, in co-operation with the shippers, will be able to induce most of the railroad corporations to agree that just claims may be paid by the Railroad Administration.

The following is a copy of the general solicitor's letter to all the regional directors, viz.:

"It appears that on some railroads claims for loss and damage, upon which suits have not been brought before the expiration of the two years and one day limitation in the bill of lading, are being paid by freight claim agents, while on other railroads the payment of such claims is being declined on the ground that same cannot legally be paid.

"The question as to whether or not such claims may lawfully be paid is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. In order to secure uniformity of practice over all Federal controlled lines, and to maintain the status quo pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, please instruct all general solicitors and freight claim agents to withhold payment pending such decision.

"Should the decision of the Commission be favorable to the payment of such claims, it will be the policy of the Administration, during a limited period thereafter, to pay all meritorious claims of this kind, provided the consent of the railroad corporation may be secured."

Shriveled Wheat and Disease.

Shriveled grains are an indication that plant diseases are probably present in the grain and that such grain should not be used for fall seeding, unless recleaned and treated, according to botanists at the Ohio Experiment Station. Anthranose and wheat scab, which have been quite prevalent in Ohio grainfields during the past year, both cause grain to shrivel, the shriveled kernels containing the spores of the disease.

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Aug. 10....20,597,0		5,920,0	7,637,0	3, 62,0
Aug. 17....20,423,0		5,069,0	7,992,0	2,206,0
Aug. 24....18,498,0		5,290,0	11,020,0	2,832,0
Aug. 31....16,486,0		4,887,0	8,428,0	3,112,0
Sept. 7....15,955,0		4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
Sept. 14....18,819,0		5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
Sept. 21....18,242,0		6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
Sept. 28....17,026,0		6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
Oct. 5....15,227,0		6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
Oct. 12....12,500,0		5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
Oct. 19....16,854,0		7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
Oct. 26....15,468,0		7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2....11,457,0		7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9.... 9,980,0		7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16.... 7,405,0		7,693,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23.... 7,274,0		6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30.... 8,103,0		5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7....13,700,0		4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14....14,321,0		3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21....12,597,0		3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28....10,636,0		3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4.... 8,138,0		2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11.... 6,591,0		3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18.... 5,699,0		1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25.... 5,304,0		2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1.... 4,952,0		1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8.... 3,224,0		1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15.... 2,798,0		1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22.... 2,552,0		1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1.... 4,273,0		1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8.... 3,088,0		1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15.... 3,173,0		1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22.... 2,730,0		1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29.... 2,952,0		1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5.... 2,852,0		1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12.... 2,431,0		1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19.... 1,917,0		1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26.... 2,659 0		1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3.... 2,556,0		1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10.... 2,163,0		1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17.... 3,057,0		1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24.... 2,697,0		1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31.... 2,208,0		1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7.... 2,628,0		1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14.... 2,258,0		1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21.... 1,736,0		1,651,0	1,863,0	385,0
June 28.... 1,419,0		1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3.... 1,022,0		1,713,0	488,0	214,0
July 12.... 2,801,0		1,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19.... 7,701,0		9,617,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26....15,363,0		12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2....21,606,0		17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0

The State University Farm at St. Paul recently held a short course in elevator bookkeeping, using the system of the Bureau of Markets for coöperative companies.

The Letter Box

Sold Out.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Watertown Grain Co. of Watertown, Mich., has been sold to Robt. Johnson of Watertown.—*Paul Billings & Co., Croswell, Mich.*

Cars Short—Elevators Filled.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The wheat crop is about half thrashed. The car shortage is getting serious. It is filling up elevators in this vicinity.—*Dewey Bro. Co., per Frank Littler, mngr., East Monroe, O.*

Seed Cleaner Added to Equipment.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: We wish to report that we are adding a seed cleaner to our equipment and this season we will clean field seeds of all kinds as well as deal in them.—*Rupert Seed & Milling Co., Rupert, Idaho.*

Sold Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have sold our elevator at Union, Ohio, to the Stillwater Grain Corporation, and are now operating only our elevator at Englewood, Ohio.

We think it very important at this time that threshing should be stopped in the greater portion of the wheat belt until more cars for shipping grain can be secured.—*Baker Bros., Englewood, Ohio.*

New Machinery—Crops.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The farmers' elevator Co. at this point is building a new office and the St. A. & Dak. Elevator Co. is installing an expert cleaner.

The crops in this section were damaged considerably by rust, especially the Marquis Wheat. Oats are a fair crop, but barley is poor. Flax has been damaged by wilt.—*J. A. Kelly, agt. St. A. & D. Elv. Co., Crystal, N. D.*

From Preble Co., Ohio.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Ten per cent of the wheat crop is still in the shock. The yield is about 20 per cent short, and the grain shows very low average test per bu.

Oats an average crop.

Corn is looking well with prospect for a good crop.

There are complaints of grasshoppers destroying clover seed prospect and young clover.—*Jos. Poos, Eaton, Ohio.*

Crops in West Texas.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Crop prospects here were never better than now, and we are harvesting the largest oat and wheat crop ever harvested in this section, with quality fairly good. We expect to have corn in this section this year, but not enough for commercial uses. The majority of the fields will make from 35 to 65 bushels per acre. We have one of the best crops of maize and kafir ever known and expect to be moving it freely in the next thirty days. The farmer should make more from maize and kafir. The majority of wheat in this section is averaging 30 bushels. Some few have averaged 40 bushels, but this was an exception. Oats are averaging about 35 bushels, but some fields go as much as 65 bushels.—*Easton Grain Co., San Angelo, Tex.*

Kansas Wheat Demonstrations.

At the request of Gov. Allen of Kansas, the Department of Agriculture has assigned six Federal grain supervisors to demonstrate in Kansas the Government wheat grading methods. They will work in cooperation with the Kansas state grain inspection department and under the joint direction of that department and the Federal grain supervisor's office at Kansas City. Unusual crop conditions due to weather have increased the importance of a correct knowledge of the factors entering into the grading of Kansas wheat. Grain grading demonstrations already have been held by the Bureau of Markets this year in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Others have been planned in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. The following men have been assigned to the emergency work in Kansas: E. L. Morris, division supervisor, Kansas City, Mo.; R. D. Jarboe, grain supervisor, Kansas City; Hazen P. English, grain sampler, Kansas City; J. R. Mathewson, grain supervisor, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Sheedy of the Board of Review, Chicago; J. H. Frazier, assistant grain supervisor, Chicago.

A YEAR'S EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils, from the United States, was completed on Aug. 1 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce (000 omitted):

	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	Year ending June, 1919.	Year ending June, 1918.
Exports by Groups.				
B'dstuffs.	$118,330	$54,472	$954,780	$633,240
C't'ns'd oil,lb.	30,695	18,669	178,710	100,789
C'tonseed oil	$6,357	$3,685	$36,821	$18,310
Meat and dairy products	$174,345	$77,958	$1,167,851	$679,836
Cotton, bales	632	273	5,296	4,529
Cotton, lb.	321,844	140,749	2,733,683	2,320,512
Cotton	$101,416	$45,609	$863,161	$665,025
Min.oils,gal.	245,975	224,269	2,531,261	2,677,036
Mineral oils	$33,460	$28,381	$344,613	$298,329
Exports by Principal Articles				
Barley, bu.	6,046	614	20,458	26,285
	$8,254	$1,043	$27,687	$41,651
Corn, bu.	910	3,279	16,688	40,398
	$1,647	$5,909	$26,706	$75,306
Oats, bu.	6,165	7,207	96,361	105,837
	$4,885	$6,503	$79,493	$86,125
Rye, bu.	7,122	190	27,540	11,990
	$13,200	$367	$53,654	$23,903
Wheat, bu.	16,390	467	178,583	34,119
	$40,465	$988	$424,543	$80,803
Flour, bbls.	3,614	2,424	24,190	21,880
	$39,943	$28,293	$268,063	$244,861
Bf., c'n'd, lb.	6,575	17,939	108,489	97,343
	$2,571	$5,784	$44,320	$30,035
Beef, fr., lb.	15,212	58,486	332,205	370,633
	$3,586	$13,488	$79,228	$67,383
Beef, pickled, etc., lb.	4,768	2,322	45,068	54,468
	$1,069	$427	$9,087	$7,703
Oleo oil, lb.	12,167	13,222	59,092	56,603
	$3,740	$2,963	$15,721	$12,153
Bacon, lb.	172,441	87,294	1,239,541	815,294
	$57,392	$24,052	$378,729	$221,474
Hams and shoulders, lb.	96,855	47,466	667,848	419,579
	$32,112	$12,458	$204,668	$108,107
Lard, lb.	114,329	29,248	725,578	392,566
	$38,971	$7,317	$210,418	$98,217
Neut. lard, lb.	2,865	1,775	17,396	4,259
	$997	$415	$5,393	$1,075
P'k,p'k'd,lb.	3,132	2,293	31,504	33,222
	$910	$509	$7,445	$7,545
Lard com., lb.	12,885	1,394	131,751	31,278
	$3,255	$353	$32,037	$6,634
Milk,con.,lb.	114,836	39,022	728,741	528,759
	$16,517	$4,742	$99,971	$68,046
Crude mineral oil, gal.	10,688	23,697	163,782	185,070
	$577	$1,346	$9,905	$9,289

QUANTITIES FOR SERIES OF YEARS.

June.	Wheat,[1] bus.	Flour,[1] bbls.	Corn,[1] bus.	Cotton, bales
1919	16,390	3,614	910	631,985
1918	467	2,424	3,279	273,302
1917	15,804	1,234	3,720	245,709
1916	5,905	1,404	4,811	549,926
1915	9,396	900	3,845	323,140
1914	7,395	856	926	295,578
1913	5,661	775	743	223,921
TWELVE MONTHS.				
1919	178,583	24,190	16,688	5,295,711
1918	34,119	21,880	40,998	4,528,844
1917	149,831	11,943	64,721	5,947,165
1916	173,274	15,521	38,217	5,955,834
1915	259,643	16,183	48,786	8,426,297
1914	92,394	11,821	9,380	9,165,366
1913	91,603	11,385	49,065	8,724,572
1912	30,160	11,006	40,039	10,675,415

[1]000 omitted.

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
June	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
July	.....	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	.....	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	.....	3,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
Apr.	2,070,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	6,164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	.....	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	.....	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	.....	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

Texas Public Weighers' Law.

The Attorney General of Texas has ruled that under the weights and measures law that no one can sell a sack, a wagon or a carload of oats unless the weight of each sack is plainly and permanently marked on the sack. Sec'y Dorey has called his attention to Section 4 of the law, which reads as follows:

"All contracts hereafter to be executed and made within this State for any work to be done, or for anything to be sold, delivered, done or agreed for, by weight or measure shall be taken and construed to be made according to the standard weight and measure ascertained as hereinbefore provided, unless there is an express contract to the contrary. In making any adjustment of weights or measures under the laws of this State, the standard herein given in this Act shall be taken as the rule and guide for making such adjustment."

Mr. Dorsey contends that this clause relieves the farmer or grain dealer from literally complying with this when "there is an express contra the contrary." He has also urged fact that if the farmer and deale sire to contract for the purchase sale of any quantity of oats with understanding that they are of un weight sacks, with 32 lbs. to the bu the law cannot abridge this righ contract.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven pri grain markets from Nov. 1, 191 Aug. 2, with comparisons with 191

	1918-19.	191
Chicago	51,240,000	74,3
Milwaukee	4,556,000	10,6
Minneapolis	6,056,000	14,2
Duluth	25,000	1
St. Louis	17,455,000	21,2
Toledo	1,024,000	2,1
Detroit	1,420,000	3,3
Kansas City	15,439,000	27,6
Peoria	16,743,000	28,4
Omaha	19,845,000	38,7
Indianapolis	14,074,000	15,7
Total	147,877,000	236,6

Receipts of corn the past week a mary markets, compared with the ceding week and corresponding last year:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	A 1
Chicago	971,000	985,000	1,2
Milwaukee	177,000	208,000	2
Minneapolis	126,000	127,000	1
Duluth	.....	.....	
St. Louis	229,000	155,000	1
Toledo	7,000	8,000	
Detroit	17,000	15,000	
Kansas City	166,000	148,000	3
Peoria	124,000	194,000	5
Omaha	431,000	451,000	7
Indianapolis	133,000	198,000	1
Total	2,381,000	2,489,000	3,7

The first cutting of wheat in Saskatchewan district started on S day, July 26.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the wee kly range in cash prices for grain mentioned in the leading markets of th e country for the week ending Aug.

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEOR
No. 2 mixed.	194 @203	195 @202	195 @203	183 @205	.....	200 @
No. 3 mixed.	192½@200	.....	.....	192 @204	196 @199	.....
No. 2 yellow.	199 @204	196 @205	193 @204	184 @196	197 @202	200 @
No. 3 yellow.	197 @201	195 @203	.....	180 @195	.....	200 @
No. 2 white.	200 @210	207 @211	208 @210	200 @208	.....	.....
No. 3 white.	195 @207	207 @210	205½@209	200 @205	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	75 @ 83	75 @ 82	.....	75¾@ 78	75½@ 82	74¼@
No. 3 white.	73 @ 81½	74½@ 82	75 @ 80	71 @ 78	75 @ 81½	74 @
No. 4 white.	72½@ 80¾	74 @ 80½	.....	71 @ 77	74½@ 80½	.....

Minneapolis—Corn: No. 3 yellow, $1.84@1.92; No. 4 yellow, $1.82; No. 3 mixed, $ Oats: No. 2 white, 71¼@79⅝c; No. 3 white, 69¾@78⅝c; No. 4 white, 65¼@77⅛c.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHEA

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, f Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports of wh including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912
July	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967,000	3,00
August	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348,000	8,91
September	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513,000	16,98
October	24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111,000	20,60
November	21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617,000	16,13
December	33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620,000	14,46
January	22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705,000	13,44
February	15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355,000	9,15
March	20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954,000	8,76
April	31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040,000	10,50
May	26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915,000	11,15
June	32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247,000	9,12
Exports, year.	287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590,000	142,53
Atlantic expts.	126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691,000	116,39
Pacific exports	5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899,000	26,13

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few week Chicago:

	CORN— July.	Sept.	Dec.	OATS— July.	Sept.	D
Range for June	166¾-183½	157⅞-178⅝	137½-156½	66⅜-72⅜	64⅛-71⅞	64⅝-
Previous range	107 -172	124¼-167	.....	52¾-73¾	57⅝-72⅜	.....
July 17	193 -193¾	194 -196¼	162⅛-165½	79⅞-81⅞	79⅝-82	81½-
July 18	187½-193	188½-193½	158½-162	77⅜-79½	77⅛-79½	79 -
July 19	189 -190	186½-191¼	157¾-161¾	78¼-80¾	77½-81	79½-
July 21	192 -193¼	192½-194½	162 -164⅝	80¼-82	80¼-82¼	82¾-
July 22	192½-193¾	192¼-195	162¾-165¾	79⅞-81¼	79⅞-81⅝	82 -
July 23	194¾-196¼	194¼-196¼	165⅝-167⅜	80 -80⅞	79¾-82⅜	82 -
July 24	194½-195¼	194⅜-195¾	165¼-167¼	79⅜-80¼	79¼-80¾	81½-
July 25	195½-196¾	195⅛-196½	165⅜-167¼	79½-80½	79⅝-81	82¼-
July 26	194½-195½	195 -195¾	165 -166⅝	79⅜-80¼	79½-80½	82½-
July 28	196¾-197	196¼-197⅝	167½-172½	80½-81⅛	80⅝-81¾	83½-
July 29	196⅝-197½	196⅝-198	171¼-173	80⅛-81½	80⅜-81⅝	83 -
July 30	195 -198	193 -196	168¾-171	79⅜-80	79½-80½	82⅛-
July 31	196 -199	193 -195¾	163⅛-169¼	77½-80	78 -80⅜	80⅜-
Aug. 1	189 -193⅜	156½-163¼	155 -161⅞	.....	75¾-79⅜	77⅞-
Aug. 2	181 -189	153¼-158	151½-156	.....	73½-76¼	76⅜-
Week—						
July 3	177½-187	175 -185⅛	153½-163½	67½-71½	67⅝-71¾	68⅝-
July 12	186¼-199⅛	185 -198	157 -165	70¾-79	70¾-79⅛	72⅜-
July 19	187½-198	186½-197½	157¾-167⅛	77⅝-81⅞	77⅛-82	79 -
July 26	192 -196¾	192¼-196½	162 -167⅜	79⅜-82	79¼-82⅜	81½-
Aug. 2	181 -199	156½-198	151½-173	77½-81½	73½-81¾	76⅜-

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Barley

Receipts of Barley.

'arload receipts of barley at different rkets named for twelve months of 8-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
r.	813	276	1,780	4	74
t.	630	570	3,091	284	608
.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
r.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
919—					
.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	714
.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	567
r	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
e	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
-	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Week—					
.	2 117	242	503	285	189

Barley Prices.

'ollowing is the daily range of barspot malting quality and future tations at Chicago:

28....	$1.37@1.45	July 31....	$1.37@1.43
29....	1.37@1.44	Aug. 1....	1.36@1.48
30....	1.35@1.43	Aug. 2....	1.38@1.44

itures.	July.	September.
28.....	$1.29@1.29½	$1.30 @1.31¾
29.....	.....	1.29¾@1.31¼
30.....	1.31½	1.30 @1.32
31.....	1.30@1.32	1.31 @1.34
1.....	.....	1.28 @1.30½
2.....	.....	1.27½@1.27¾

	New Sept.	December.
28.....	$1.39 @1.40	$1.41½@1.44¾
29.....	1.38 @1.39	1.42 @1.44
30.....	1.39 @1.41¾	1.44 @1.44½
31.....	1.41 @1.43	1.43½@1.46½
1.....	1.38½@1.41	1.40 @1.48¼
2.....	1.36½@1.37½	1.37½@1.39

Exports of Barley.

he exports of barley (bus.) from all ted States ports, as reported by the ef of the Bureau of Statistics of the artment of Commerce for each th, for years named, were as fol- (figures for current month being ect to correction):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
t.	933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
	6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
	1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
	3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,603
	4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,369
	6,046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
	.....	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
	.....	587,149	1,455,530	2,840,891
	.....	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
	.....	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
	.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
	.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
	.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

BARLEY MARKET.

ILWAUKEE.—The local barley marıs active, with prices for the week ıncing 6@10c. The top price hed $1.50, but fell back subsequent- The demand is good from indus- and shippers, particularly for the er grades of offerings. Receipts inue moderate, but the markets are well cleared. Saturday the marclosed steady for good malting, but r for poorer qualities. The first of new Wisconsin barley was on this week, testing 43 lbs., being Two cars of new Iowa from the ern part of the state tested 45@ lbs. and sold at $1.35, 7@8c dist under old; graded No. 4. Reıts for the week were 242 cars, ıst 307 cars a week ago and 10 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, quotable at $1.46@1.48; bright, $1.49@1.50; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.38@1.45; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.35@1.40; feed, $1.33@1.40. Iowa quoted $1.35@1.48 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.38@1.50; Minnesota, $1.33@1.48; Dakota, $1.33@1.48; feed and rejected, $1.33@1.40.

DULUTH.—Receipts of barley continued in record volume on this market, receipts for last week aggregating 287 cars, against only four last year. Specialists in their trade reported steady bidding for barley from Eastern interests, and shipments down that way were in good volume, so that supplies in the elevators here were kept down to small proportions. Quotations were advanced to a new record high basis on the crop at from $1.28 to $1.37, but they receded at the end of the week to from $1.26 to $1.32.

PORTLAND.—The barley market is a little less active the past week and buyers are holding off, all kinds of trading being light, both public and private. The market has somewhat modified the grades which appear below. The *Commercial Review* quotes No. 3 blue barley at $69 and feed at $67 per ton.

CHICAGO.—The barley market at Chicago last week was a distinctly tame affair. The week opened with a decline in prices reaching 2@5c on Tuesday, which was not recovered during the week. No one seemed to be interested in the grain. There were fair offerings but only the choicest kinds received any special attention. On Friday a new car of very choice came in which was sold at $1.48, or 3c above the previous high price of the season. Towards the latter end of the week the undertone was firmer but no distinct advance in prices was to be noted. The present week the market opened heavy with buyers without any special interest selecting only choice varieties and generally the price list was from 2@5c under last week's close and some barley for the day had to be carried over. Maltsters took what was sold and the industries practically nothing. Sales for the day were reported as 19 cars at a range of $1.30@1.42. The futures closed at the low point generally from 6¼@8c under Saturday . September sold down to $1.19½, September new down to $1.30¾ from $1.34. December opened at $1.36 and closed at $1.30½. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,450,000 bus., compared with 850,000 last year.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is a little more active. Many sales for future delivery have been made and new high values have been recorded. Spot barley is reported by the *Review* at $3.10@3.15 per cental. The harvesting of the crop is almost completed.

KANSAS CITY.—Although the new crop movement began, the barley market ruled strong until the latter part of the week, when it was eased by weakness in corn and oats. No. 3 sold as high as $1.37 and No. 4 at $1.35. Closing prices were at $1.32@1.35 for No. 3 and $1.30 for No. 4, showing net gains of 8@10c a bushel. Sales were mostly for scattered shipment to feeders. Local manufacturers were not disposed to buy for grinding, owing to the advance and the probability that new barley would soon depress the market. Most of the ground feed handled came from Minneapolis. It was quoted at $3.20 per cwt., sacked, or 10@20c up from the previous week. Receipts of barley for the week were 7 cars, against 3 a week ago and nothing a year ago. Local stocks were unchanged, standing at 2,000 bus. The arrivals of new barley were from Kansas. They were bright and sound, but of light weight. As very little threshing has been done, it may be some time before the movement shows an important volume.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The market for barley was carried lower by the decline in the futures. Offerings were lighter, but this did not check the weakening tone. There was a fair day to day clean-up of the arrivals, though at times the holders were too stubborn and carried their barley over in hopes of finding a better market the next day. New barley samples show light weight generally.

New Barley Grades at Portland.

The Merchants Exchange at Portland has made some changes in the standard grades in that market as follows:

Instead of "Standard A 43-lb. barley," substitute No. 3 Blue Barley, Oregon state grades.

No. 2 Eastern as offered must be "sound, cool and sweet and of healthy color, shall not be less than 46-lbs. to the commercial bushel; shall contain not more than 2 per cent of dirt, weed seeds combined, 5 per cent of other grains, which may include not more than 3 per cent of wild oats."

The grade of 40-lb. feed barley remains unchanged.

The rule as to other grains provide for resacking a charge of 4½c each for bad order sack and 11c each for sacking this season. The bulk differential shall be $2 per ton between sacked and bulk feed grains.

The Secretary of New York Produce Exchange on July 31 received the following notice from the Ass't Mngr. of Inland Traffic of the Wheat Directors' Office:

"On account of volumes of new wheat permitted to the Port of New York, which at the present time is about 7,000,000 bushels, and the movement from the West becoming very heavy, so that within the next fifteen days the elevator and grain boat capacity in the port of New York will be entirely used, we must decline to issue permits on coarse grains. You understand that under the direction of the Government, the new wheat crop must be taken care of in preference to the commercial coarse grains."

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Line of Elevators Located in the Heart of Grain Belt
Serve You on Any Railroad Wire Us for Quotations

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The A.J. Elevator Company, St. Joseph, Mo.
Buyers and Shippers Milling Wheat, White and Yellow Corn Send US Your INQUIRIES

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A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80 Price $1.50.
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ills.

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This scale, designed and manufactured by us, is a smal complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture te and for determining test weights per bushel, dockage weights for mailing samples, etc.

This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most com plete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made. Quic breaking and guaranteed accurate. Will do the work four ordinary scales designed especially to satisfy any on of the above needs and at the small price of one. Used b thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain me everywhere. Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00.

Dockage Sieves are very necessary at this time and are effectively used in connection with the scale.

Order a Set at Once. These Dockage Sieves for Wheat and Oats

Government Specifications are made throughout of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight and will not rust. Set consists of



A—Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
B—Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8/64 inch.
C—Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations, 1/12 inch.
D—Chess Sieve, slot perforations, 4½/64x½ inch.
E—Solid Bottom Pan.

Price, $8.00 for complete set.

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(for whole or ground grains) is the only standard tester approved by the Govern ment. It is being used by Government supervision offices, Grain Inspection Departments, Mills and Elevators from coast to coast. Made in size, of 1-2-4-6 tests at a time, heated by alcohol, gas or electricity.

When you buy a moisture tester you want the **Standard**—the **same** tester that the Government inspection departments, terminal markets and big grain shippers use.

That one is **SEEDBURO.** We supply the Government with **all** testers used by them. Don't take chances with any other make. It's been expensive for some who have tried it and failed to get the same tests as the state terminal markets who use our **Standard** Testers.



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Chicago, Illinois

Farmers WANT Ankorite Steel Drive Posts

MILLIONS of practical farmers are reading hard-hitting facts about Ankorite Steel Drive Posts in all of the leading farm magazines. They know the posts and they want them—and they want to buy them from YOU.

We're getting inquires from thousands of farmers who want to know where they can buy Ankorite Posts. Many of them come from your territory—can we refer them to you? An Iowa dealer writes:

"Please ship us at once 1000 more of your 6 foot 6 inch line posts. We're sold out and the farmers are crying for more posts, so please rush the order and we will do our part."



Dealers who began by ordering a few hundred Ankorite Posts are now ordering carload lots by wire! They can't get them fast enough to meet the demand.

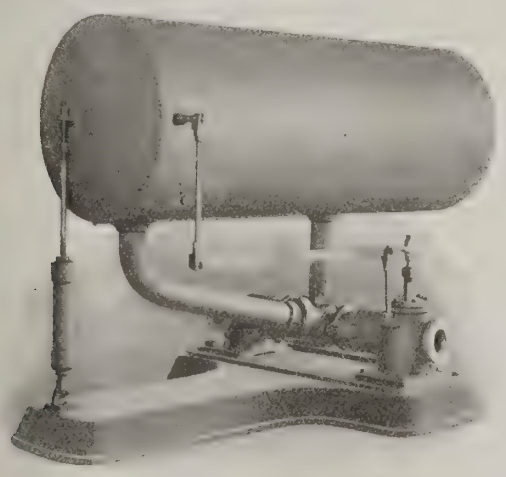
Take advantage of this big, smashing, money-making opportunity. Some live wire dealer in your territory is going to make a lot of money through the exclusive sales rights for Ankorite Posts—and we're going to get behind him with all of the resources of the Calumet Steel Company to help him sell posts as he never sold them before.

We want *you* to be that dealer. Sit down right now and drop us a letter or postcard. Just say "Send me details of your dealer proposition and co-operative sales plan." We'll do the rest.

Calumet Steel Company
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CHICAGO

ELLIS INCREASING.

e Ellis Drier and Elevator Co. has ht from the Rockwell King estate inufacturing building at Roosevelt and Talman Avenue, Chicago. have for some time owned the erty east and adjoining this piece with excellent switching facilities a growing business were justified e present purchase. It is the in-



ELLIS AUTOMATIC TILTING TRAP.

n of the new owners to immediimprove this property, giving a considerably larger manufacplant. It is the plan of the s to concentrate on the manufacbusiness, and repeated items in olumn and elsewhere relative to activities in the corn drying field elaboration unnecessary. The sed manufacture of their full driers for all purposes with paremphasis on the rotary type will An important side issue will increased production of the Ellis atic Tilting Trap, illustrated device adapted to handling conion from drying apparatus. Its iful operation is an important feature of every drier installation. The Ellis Company will also increase their output of fans and steam coils, in which specialties as a part of the manufacture of driers they have been successful producers for many years.

Will Buy Flour.

The Grain Corporation announces that beginning Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1919, it will receive weekly offers on Straight Wheat flour. Shipment: 30 days from acceptance of offer and in accordance with shipping instructions. It is also requested that on the first buying day only, Tuesday, Aug. 5, additional offers of flour be made for September shipment, subject to the terms and conditions of Flour Purchase Plan. Purchases shall be based on mill's type samples now on file if samples of new crop flour have not been received by Aug. 4.

Webb McConnell is erecting a seed warehouse in Harlan, Ia., and later will erect a threshing house.

"Properly built storage---"

That's the kind of remarks you always hear made about Polk System grain tanks. Economical design, safety, plus reinforcement, perfect alignment, and a smooth, pleasing finish. They all go with the Polk System. Builders of better storage are now specifying that Polk System machines be used on the job. Many prominent millers and grain men now own their own Polk System machines and build their storage as their needs increase. We'll be glad to show you how it is being done.

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News of the Terminal Markets

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

H. J. Huberisque, formerly manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., of Hull, Iowa, has assumed new duties as solicitor for the McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

The tracks to the Mariner Elevator are now completed, and the driving of piling has commenced. The work on the elevator will be rushed so that the plant will be completed for the new corn crop.

The first car of new oats was received the first of the week from Ruthland, Iowa, tested 30 lbs. and of good color. The oats this year, judging by samples and country advices, are going to be of light weight.

This territory had some nice rains during the past week, which was badly needed for the corn, parties that have been out and inspected the corn fields, report prospects for a bumper crop and one that is about two weeks ahead of normal years.

The Mystic Elevator will be completed in about thirty days. The Flanley Elevator will be completed about September 15th. Both of these elevators are being rushed and are making great headway. The Western Terminal Elevator started to run concrete the first of the week, and is now ready to work 24 hours a day.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The Oakland Milling & Gin Co., of Jackson, Tenn., has been incorporated by L. D. Johnson and others, with capital stock of $5,000. The company will operate a grist mill.

Southeastern corn mills with capacity of 126,000 bus. reported an output last week of 28,227 bus. Bolted corn meal, sacked, is quoted $4.50@4.60 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points.

The flour mill of N. L. Mansfield and the grain warehouse of H. P. Wayne Co., Delrose, Tenn., were burned, causing loss estimated at $20,000. Lightning is supposed to have caused the fire.

Movement of wheat continued liberal last week, and stocks at mills were materially increased. Corn is in light supply, with demand quiet, and prices a shade lower. Oats are in fair demand, and firm. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, local, $2.15@2.20. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.10 @2.15; No. 3 white, $2.05@2.10; No. 2 mixed, $2.00@2.03. Oats—No. 2 white, 87½@88½c; No. 3 white, 87@88c; No. 2 mixed, 86½@87½c; No. 3 red, 85½@86½c.

Flour trade continues large in the southeast, though not as large in volume last week as for the previous week. Mills have their output sold for about sixty days ahead. Prices hold steady, as follows: Best patents, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $10.75@11.25; standard, $10.40 @10.70; 100 per cent flour, $10.20@10.40. Southeastern flour mills, with capacity of 201,270 bbls., had output last week of 138,318 bbls. or 68.7 per cent of capacity. Shipments are active, with no stocks accumulating.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

C. B. Oxendine, of Chickasha, Okla., and S. V. Thompson, of the Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., were visitors on 'Change during the week.

R. B. Buchanan is home from an auto trip to Colorado and other western points. On the trip he wrote letters frequently to members of the local grain trade, giving a detailed account of his experiences, and they were of so much interest that copies were posted at the exchange.

Weather conditions in this territory during the past week have been fairly favorable, although some sections could use general rains to advantage. Showers fell, but some of them were very light. Corn is faring moderately well in the lowlands, but some of the hills are suffering a little. The condition of the cotton crop in this territory has improved.

High prices for cash corn continues and there is very little to be had. Receipts have been light and practically all of it bought some time ago to arrive. Oats have reacted some within the past day or so, reflecting the break in the speculative markets, but sales have been slow since this happened. Illinois oats a few days ago were selling around 83c to 84c, but on call Saturday were offered at 82c for cash No. 2 white and 80c for cash No. 2 red. The latter in transit were offered at 76c, with 74c bid. The best bid for Illinois No. 2 white cash was 79c. Oklahoma No. 3 red sold at 73c a day or so ago, but sales have been few.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

In order to improve and enlarge this as a market for like stock a number of capitalists and business people who have taken stock in the new local packing house company soon to be built have organized a company and bought the Memphis-Wyoming stock yards, which were built here during the past year. The plant will be doubled in capacity and it is hoped to provide a market for the growing production of hogs and cattle in this territory, most of which now goes to St. Louis and other northern markets. It is estimated that Mississippi alone shipped more than $2,-600,000 worth of hogs to St. Louis during the first half of the present year.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey H. Hawkins, Correspondent.

The wet weather we have been having for the past ten or fifteen days has ruined all of the wheat that had not been threshed throughout this section of the country.

Prospects point to a good corn crop in Virginia.

Mill feeds are very tight and prices on all descriptions are hard to get.

New hay has been offered in limited quantities from Ohio and Michigan points.

Buyers here do not seem inclined to take on many oats at the present basis, although Richmond is a big distributing point for oats, we think very few have been bought here up to the present time.

Good demand for No. 2 rye.

Prices quoted here being as follows: Wheat—No. 2 red wheat, $2.36@2.37; demand slow. Corn—No. 2 white corn, $2.20 @2.23; no demand. Oats—No. 2 white oats, 87c; No. 3 white oats, 86c; No. 2 mixed oats, 85½c. Rye—No. 2 rye, $1.75; No. 1 rye, $1.77. Hay—No. 1 timothy, $34; No. 2 timothy and light mixed, $33; other grades proportionately less.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

F. D. Jackson, vice-president of Miller-Jackson Grain Co., left this week for a business and pleasure trip through the grain belts of the country and will be gone several weeks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and son, Richard. Arthur Webb is holding down Mr. Jackson's chair during the latter's absence.

No. 3 white oats are quoted at an unprecedented wide scale of prices. Some sections of the country are quoting at 95¾c, sacked, 100 lbs., delivered Tampa; other sections quoting as high as $1.02½. The local dealers are not buying heavily at these prices and receipts have been extremely light, not amounting to more than twenty cars during the entire past week.

No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at $2.34 per bushel, delivered, Tampa, sacked 100 lbs., and is receiving little or no demand at this price. Many of our buyers are not carrying corn on warehouse floors at all and advise that they will worry along without it. Country buyers seem to feel pretty much the same as the dealers here and demand from that source continues extremely light. As a result of this condition of the corn and oats markets, there is an increased demand for mixed feeds of good quality.

The strike is over and the S. S. Lynchburg is en route from New York to this market with a miscellaneous cargo, among which is considerable feed and grain. Eastern mill feed shippers were out of this market during the marine workers' strike and with the resumption of steamer service from New York, they are again large factors in the Tampa millfeed businesss. The S. S. Lake Fossil is due here from New Orleans with a heavy cargo of feed, grain and miscellaneous goods. Needless to state, the local grain and feed dealers are mighty glad to see the end of the marine workers' strike.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Miss Harris, of the Duluth Board of Trade, was a visitor on 'Change last week.

Shippers wanted rye early in the week, but later pulled out and let the market decline 7c. There was a little milling enquiry at the decline, but not enough to bring the market activity or strength. The tone at the close was easy at $1.58 for cash No. 2.

Wheat is inactive and unchanged. Millers are about to begin work on new grain and a more active market is expected. Receipts are increasing. Demand for flour is active and for all kinds of millfeed far beyond the capacity of the mills to supply.

The demand for beans is pressing and the market is strong and much higher. Export buying became active in New York some days ago and Michigan dealers could have made much larger sales had they been able to secure the grain. Late in the week the market was firm at $8.75 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt. There were complaints that the dry weather was injuring the crop, but recent rains have greatly improved conditions.

Oats are in fair demand. Local buying was active before the weakening of the market Thursday and offerings were not large. Later there was no increase in receipts, but buyers were not so pressing and prices declined along with corn. Quote: No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, 82½c; No. 4 white, 81½c; new No. 2 white, 80c.

Local conditions in the corn deal are not changed. Offerings are small, stocks are small and receipts amount to almost nothing. On the other hand, there is little buying and the market is inactive all the time. Reflecting the trend in other markets prices are lower. Quote: Cash No. 3, $2.01; No. 3 yellow, $2.06; No. 4 yellow, $2.04; No. 5 yellow, $2.01; No. 6 yellow, $1.98; No. 3 white, $2.09.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending August 2nd were as follows: Oats, 90,000 bus.; barley, 1,089,726 bus.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators July 28th were: Corn, 1,067 bus.; oats, 252,310 bus.; rye, 13,801 bus.; barley, 551,784 bus.

Exports of grain and flour for the month of July, 1919, were as follows: Wheat, 405,667 bus.; oats, 274,028 bus.; rye, 47,666 bus.; barley, 1,397,322 bus.; flour, 26,925 sacks.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: E. F. Leland, F. P. Randall and J. W. Crosby, Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Merellat, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Stuart Hyde, Milwaukee, Wis., and Jay Chapin, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receipts of grain and flour for the month of July, 1919, were: Flour, 182,079 bus.; wheat, 218,719 bus.; corn, 2,600 bus.; oats, 758,230 bus.; rye, 65,450 bus.; barley, 1,271,675 bus.; cornmeal, 275 bbls.; oatmeal, 5,322 cases, 1,760 sacks.

Cash corn is holding firm owing to light primary markets and is not following to much extent the decline in the futures. Demand is light owing to the high prices. The following prices were quoted at the close: No. 2 yellow corn, $2.18 to $2.19 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.17 to $2.18 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending August 2nd were, none.

Oats are following the decline from September option. Receipts are firmly liberal. Demand is fair to good, although the break in the market has caused buyers to hold off thinking that prices may go considerably lower. Prices were quoted as follows: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 88½c to 89c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 88c to 88½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 87c to 87½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats 86½c to 87c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending August 2nd were 39,150 bushels.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has gone with his family to one of the Minnesota lakes.

Good rains fell over a large part of the Nebraska corn belt during the last week, and these rains, with a decided lowering of the temperature, greatly benefited the corn crop, which promises to be a large one.

There has been a liberal movement of wheat to this market throughout the week, while receipts of corn, oats, rye and barley have continued light. The demand for all grains has been sufficient to take care of the offerings.

J. A. Buchanan, president of the Omaha Grain Exchange and secretary of the Omaha Elevator Company, has returned home from Madison Lake, Minnesota, where, with his wife and son, he spent several weeks.

Warren Powell, son of George B. Powell, chief of the inspection and weighing department of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is now associated with J. F. Twomley, Son & Co. For several weeks he has been calling on shippers in Nebraska.

Amendments to Tariffs.

In a letter to members, Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, says:

"Freight rate Authority No. 10559 has been issued and will become effective on 30 days' notice.

"It provides by necessary amendment to C. & N. W. Tariff No. 14000 I. C. C. No. 7823, that shipments of grain, grain products, etc., BETWEEN all stations on the C. & N. W. in Nebraska north of the Platte River AND all stations on the C. & N. W. in Nebraska south of the Platte River, may be given transit privileges at Omaha at a charge of 3 cents per 100 lbs. for out of line service, which charge is in addition to rate, origin to destination, subject to established rules governing transit privileges granted at other stations on the C. & N. W. in Nebraska.

"It provides by necessary amendment to C. B. & Q. Tariff 4204-G, I. C. C. 11400, that shipments of grain, grain products, etc., BETWEEN stations on the C. B. & Q. in Nebraska, Fremont and north thereof, including all stations on the O'Neill line, AND stations on the C. B. & Q. in Nebraska on and west of the line Ashland to Lincoln, thence through Crete, Dewitt, Beatrice and Wymore, Nebr., may be given transit privileges at Omaha, at a charge of 2 cents per 100 lbs. for out line service, which charge is in addition to rate, origin to destination, subject to established rules governing transit privileges granted at other stations on the C. Q. in Nebraska.

"It provides by necessary amendme Union Pacific Circular No. 100-A, I. (2869, that shipments of grain and grain pr ucts, etc., BETWEEN stations on the Uni Pacific in Nebraska, Yutan to Barne inclusive, AND all other stations on Union Pacific in Nebraska, except sta Loma to Heber, inclusive, may be gi transit privileges at Omaha at a ch of 2.5 cents per 100 lbs. for out of l service, which charge is in additio rate, origin to destination, subject to tablished rules governing transit privi granted at other stations on the Uni Pacific in Nebraska."

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STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK
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CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

Cairo trade is on its toes to serve h rapidly growing list of shippers to n buyers from this market.

C M. Stout, of the Hastings-Stout o and M. L. Falconer, of Thistlewood & o are with Company D, of the Ninth Ri ment, in Chicago.

On the 1st of the month rain fell in t section for the first time in two weeks saved the corn, which was firing bad and in places more rain is still needed

A. E. Rust, of the Halliday Elevator o has returned to his desk after a w weeks' vacation at Plum Lake, Wisco where the fish do bite. If you don't b lieve it, ask him.

The receipts of oats the past week h been light and stocks are low. Shipm have fallen off. The new oats arriving varying in weight from 24 to 33 pounds are of good color and unusually dry.

The receipts and shipments of oats o the month of July were the largest e have been for ten years and the Inspec Department's figures show that h year ending with July 31st exceeds all e vious years.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thomas C. Robinson, Correspondent

Mr. Lloyd Munkers, who previous to h entrance into the military service of t United States Government overseas, a manager of the New Orleans branch of t Hall-Baker Grain Company, of Kan City, Mo., has returned as manager o the same company and has opened an f fice at Room 406, Board of Trade buildi After being discharged from the mili service Mr. Munkers returned to Kan City, where he took unto himself a bri so he is now reinforced in reassuming r mer duties and old friends and trade our port.

Corn—The high price paid for N Yellow corn delivered New Orleans $2.12 per bushel, and this figure was al 4 to 5 cents under the market price. Lo cations on white corn have been from $ to $2.20 per bushel delivered. Offering corn have been extremely scarce, due the fact that the movement of new wh also the carrying of the new crop of o has caused the interior shipper to r regard movement of corn. Besides, stock of old corn is about exhausted.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., In
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg
NEW ORLEANS

withstanding the fact that the Chicago rket is off from 10 to 15 cents per hel, cash corn remains decidedly firm l has not followed the wild decline.

ats—Some demand for old crop No. 3 ite western oats, testing 34 pounds or ter. This is due to the fact that the eat Export Company has freight tracts to fill on oats at a test around figure. Exporters have been bidding n about 6 to 6½c over the Chicago tember option delivered New Orleans old crop No. 3 White oats. Some hold- have been asking 7c over the Chicago tember option delivered New Orleans. end of the week finds the market atly demoralized and offerings of No. 3 ite oats have been from 81½ to 82c, c, delivered. The demand for oats is active, although new oats is being ssed on the market, and, at this writ- not many contracts have been made. oats have been offered at about 1c ushel under the price of old.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

me demand for oat straw developed e the previous period, but receipts of grades have been extremely light. Oat w holds around $11@11.50 a ton; wheat, 50@11; rye, $11@11.50 a ton.

here is no ear corn coming into the lo- market, which is completely dead. Yel- No. 2 is quoted at $2.22@2.27 a bushel, or two cars having been shipped direct i Maryland to final destination.

far as shelled corn is concerned there ery little to be had, and the demand is espondingly light. Not much interest eing shown in corn here and very few suffice to keep the trade supplied. tations follow: No. 2 yellow, $2.11@ No. 3 yellow, $2.08@2.10.

ats show a great falling off so far as ipts are concerned, and quotations have advanced somewhat. All arrivals are ting with a ready sale at the figures n. During the last period only 68,000 uels were bulletined at the local ex- ge, as against 156,000 bushels for the e period in 1918. No. 1 white oats selling around 89¼@89½c a bushel.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

R. Warrick, of Kansas City, has gone Sioux City, Ia., to take charge of a elevator.

liveries of corn on Kansas City July racts during the month were 194,000 oats, 88,000 bus.

orge L. Davis, of the Hunt-Davis n Co., was elected to membership in Board of Trade Wednesday.

thew W. Ransom, father of F. E. A. M. Ransom, of the Ransom Coal & n Co., Kansas City, died Friday night.

e total value of cereals marketed in as City during the week ended July as $12,260,000. Wheat made up three- hs of the amount.

ong the representatives of outside rns buying wheat in Kansas City this was Miss A. S. Reese, of Taylor & nique Co., Milwaukee.

rge M. Vogt, who recently sold his d of Trade membership, has been re- ted to the exchange as a representa- of the Larabee Flour Mills Co.

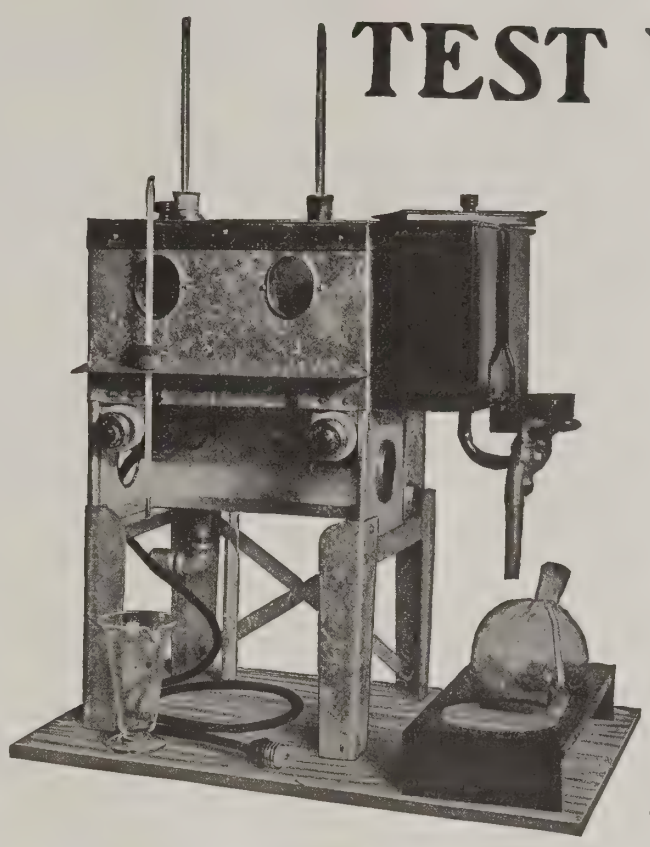
y grain storage to the amount of 000 bushels is to be added to the of the Southwestern Milling Co., in Armourdale district of Kansas City, This will give the mill a total of 000 bushels of elevator capacity. The any has a flour capacity of 7,200 s a day.

Kansas City Board of Trade has rized an increase from ¼c to ½c a l in the brokerage allowable to coun- sents of local mills and elevators in grain. It was found that Minne- concerns were paying ½c in the west, which discouraged buying for s City.

h the establishment of the blanket t system in grain shipments to the s City market August 1, the new control committee was announced e Railroad Administration and the Corporation. The committee con- of W. M. Corbett, chairman; H. E traveling representative of the ad Administration, and R. A. Peters, l agent of the inland traffic depart- of the Grain Corporation. For the t all railroads will have unlimited g permits, as the local yards are in hape and the elevators are not yet d with grain.

at receipts in Kansas City during tter part of July were very heavy, ay showing a record of 1,425 cars, e month's total fell behind the July of 1918, owing to the fact that the t was 10 days later than usual. rrivals aggregated 13,841,000 bus., 14,535,000 a year ago and 3,817,000 . Corn receipts were 795,000 bus , 1,379,000; oats, 719,000 bus., against kafirs, 145 cars, against 36; rye, against 10; barley, 22 cars, against eeds, 119 cars, against 53; flour, 129 gainst 101. Shipments were: Wheat, ars, against 1,058 a year ago; corn,

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497 cars, against 953; oats, 279 cars, against 266; kafirs, 155 cars, against 106; rye, 20 cars, against 12; barley, 19 cars, against 6; millfeeds, 484 cars, against 312; flour, 532 cars, against 427.

At a conference of Missouri farmers and agricultural representatives held in Kansas City this week a protest was made against the discounts in prices of wheat grading below No. 1, as promulgated by the United States Grain Corporation. The discounts, which are 3c on No. 2 and 7c on No. 3, are greater than the actual discounts in regular commercial transactions. "It is true," said the resolution adopted, "that the Government discounts are hurting no one at present, because the grain trade has wholly ignored them and is applying the customary commercial discounts. But when the local mills and elevators are supplied with wheat and the Government begins to buy for export, the established price and discounts will immediately become effective, working great hardship and injustice to the farmers who still have wheat to sell." Copies of the protest were sent to Julius H. Barnes, of the Grain Corporation, and the agricultural committee of the United States Senate. Restoration of the pre-war competition in the grain export trade was also advised. Jewell Mayes, secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, was among those who participated in the meeting.

To Restore River Traffic.

A concerted effort is being made by Kansas City business interests, including milers and grain men, to restore barge traffic on the Missouri River between this city and St. Louis. G. H. Gray, president of the North Kansas City Development Co., is active in the movement.

"The Missouri River should be made navigable as soon as possible." said Mr. Gray this week. "The Federal Government is to be asked to make sufficient appropriations to establish at least a 6-foot channel between here and St. Louis. When the proper channel is established plenty of boats will be available for navigation. We cannot hope to secure and keep large manufacturing industries in Kansas City without cheap coal and iron. The only way to get these materials at low figures is by the river. The coal will come from Illinois and the iron from the upper lake region."

Navigation of the river was stopped last September, when the two steamboats and nine barges of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. were bought by the Government and placed in Federal service between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 4,650 cars, against 3,917 a week ago and 3,321 a year ago. Affected by the heavy offerings and the possibility of reselling by the Government at a discount as the first step in a "lower-cost-of-living" program, the market had a sharp downward tendency on all grades that showed an important premium over the Federal minimum basis. Dark No. 1 hard, which closed a week ago at $2.60, fell to $2.35, and ordinary No. 1 sold at $2.20, which is the Government price. Generally the market for hard wheat was 1c to 28c lower than on the preceding Saturday. Red wheat, which had not soared with hard, declined 1@4c, with most loss on the lower grades. It is practically on the Federal basis and elevator men are again able to make mixtures for delivery to the Grain Corporation. Prices of wheat the close were: No. 1 dark hard, semi-dark and yellow, $2.20 @2.35; No. 2, $2.17@2.25; No. 3, $2.11@ 2.24; No. 4, $2.07@2.18; No. 5, $2.01@2.09; No. 1 red, $2.19; No. 2, $2.15@2.17; No. 3, $2.12@2.14; No. 4, $2.09@2.10; No. 5, $2.06. Local millers and shippers were good buyers, but always on declines. Flour sales were less than a week ago, but mills were in active operation to fill old orders. Stocks of wheat here increased 1,742,000 bus., to 4,020,000 bus., against 2,500,000 a year ago. Although the blanket permit system of shipping was placed in effect August 1, the grain control committee announced that the car and storage situation was not serious, and that no immediate restrictions should be expected. Reports from the country said wheat threshing had proceeded slowly, owing to heavy straw, lighter yields per acre than originally indicated and scarcity of labor. Farmers have begun to plow for the next crop in territory visited by the rain of July 31.

Corn—Receipts, 84 cars, against 123 a week ago and 296 last year. Bullishness due to drouth and high temperatures carried prices up early in the week, No. 2 white touching $2.11, the highest level since November, 1917. When the weather changed and fairly general rains fell, the situation was altered and the market turned down sharply, with trade very slow. As compared with quotations given a week ago, the close was 6@9c lower, with No. 2 white at $2, No. 3 at $1.96@ 1.98, No. 2 yellow at $1.93, No. 3 at $1.90@ 1.91, No. 2 mixed at $1.91@1.92 and No. 3 at $1.85@1.89. The best demand was for milling grades of white corn. New corn in Texas has cut off the buying in that quarter. Local stocks were decreased 88,000 bushels by shipments on old contracts, leaving 161,000 bushels in store, against 925,00 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 106 cars, against 128 a week ago and 151 a year ago. The market drifted downward all through the week, owing to inadequate shipping and local demand. Elevator men had to take a large volume of the offerings. Final prices were 2c to 6c lower, with No. 2 white at 76@77c, No. 3 at 75c, No. 2 mixed

at 73c. No. 3 at 72c. No. 2 red at 73@74c and No 3 at 73c. Stocks increased 71,000 bus., to 841,000 bus., against 295,000 a year ago.

Kafir and Milo Receipts, 29 cars, against 30 a week previous and 5 a year ago. Trade was almost exclusively in California milo, which has constituted the offerings for some time. The supply of this product is said to be waning. There are practically no offerings of kafir or milo from Kansas and Oklahoma. Not much faith is placed in the new crop in southern Texas, which is ripe, as the rains there lately were against the threshing and movement. Demand for poultry feed manufacturing account eastward and northward continue good, but dealers fear they will soon be unable to fill it. Prices advanced sharply, but receded from the top, when the corn market broke. At the close No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo were quoted at $3.70@3.75 per cwt., the same as a week ago; No. 3, kafir, $3.68@3.70, or unchanged to 3c higher; No. 3 milo, 3c up, at $3.68. Stocks here were unchanged, at 7,009 bus., against 278,000 in 1918. Crop advices continued favorable.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Hay prices are "looking up" again in the Baltimore market, and new hay arriving here in good order would sell well up to values of old crop.

G. A. Bennett, of the Bennett Milling Company, of Grafton, Ohio, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amounts to 375,000 bushels, compared with 528,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

The "committee on hay and straw quotations" of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for the month of August consists of Messrs. W. F. Macneal, Gustav Gerzer, Jr., and Richard C. Wells.

At the August meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce the question of fixing the inspection and weighing charges here on grain for the ensuing year will be considered.

C. E. Clifton, of C. E. Clifton & Co., flour and feed brokers of Washington, D. C., and Charles S. Minnigerode of Minnigerode & Co., food products brokers of Baltimore, have been elected to membership in the Baltimore Flour Club.

Virgil L. Nigh, formerly Federal Grain Supervisor of the Bureau of Markets in this city, has recently been appointed Chief Grain Inspector of the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange, of Fort Worth, Texas.

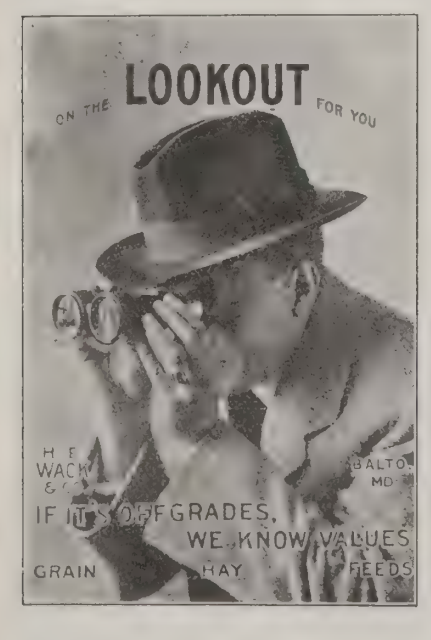
Francis Binovec, member of the National Assembly of Czecho-Slovakia, and Frank Zrust, of the Agrarian Bank, were in Baltimore last week looking over harbor facilities with a view of establishing direct connections between this city and their country.

The first car of new hay of the season to arrive in the Baltimore market was received on July 26 by Messrs. E. Steen & Bro., commission merchants, from Ohio. It was a car of timothy and clover mixed, and aside from being over-ripe was in fairly good condition. The hay sold at a good price as compared with the value of old hay of a similar grade.

About 17 American vessels which have been tied up in this port by the recent marine strike began to clear at the close of last week, with full crews of seamen, engineers and other officers aboard all vessels. They are destined to all ports of the world and the clearances of grain should now show a liberal increase. It is said that permits for over 3,000 cars of wheat have been issued to come to Baltimore.

The opening of actual commercial relations between merchants of this country and Germany is reflected in the first shipment of merchandise and flour that will pass through the port of Baltimore about August 10th, when the steamer "Schodack," which has been assigned by the Shipping Board to the Terminal Shipping Company, of this city, will sail for Hamburg. The cargo has been secured and will soon move toward the seaboard.

Robert C. Hill, who is connected with the Grain Corporation at Seattle, Washington, was the guest last week of W. E. Harris & Son, well known grain brokers and forwarders of this city. Mr. Hill, who is also manager of the Merchants' Exchange Corporation of Seattle, is visiting the East to make an investigation of the elevator facilities on the Atlantic Coast and to study the workings of the various Maritime Exchanges, to see whether similar institutions can be established and put in operation in his native city. During Mr. W. E. Harris' recent visit to the Pacific Coast he made the acquaintance of Mr. Hill, and it was his description of the wonderful possibilities of the port of Baltimore that induced the latter to come East and see for himself how the export business is handled here.



PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts were 29 cars with the demand slow and market quoted 3½ to 3¾ cents lower with several cars carried over. New No. 2 whites, selling at 74½c; old 2 whites 75½c, new 3 whites 74c, old 3 whites 75c.

Late reports indicate the strike situation at the Corn Products Company plants at Pekin is unchanged. Their corn buyer at Peoria has been out of the market for several days with the exception of a few cars bought to go to other points.

Several good rains were reported throughout this district last week and corn is in fair shape. Country reports are to the effect that the damage done to the corn by the recent drought and hot weather will not be as great as was at first expected.

The corn market took a big slump Saturday; receipts were 6 cars with practically no demand from local industries and shippers were backing away from the offerings, due to the heavy break in the future market. One car of No. 6 mixed corn was reported sold at $1.85 which was 8 to 10 cents lower than Friday's market. Corn receipts have, however, been extremely light the past week and some days scarcely enough arrived to make a market.

MILWAUKEE.

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Milwaukee has out-distanced some strong competing markets in the movement of oats for the 1918 crop year, Milwaukee handling 37,002,000 bus., and Minneapolis, 36,102,000 bu.

Milwaukee flour mills have produced 13,200 bbls. of flour the past week, representing approximately 51 per cent of capacity production, of which there were 9,200 bbls. of wheat flour and 4000 bbls. of rye flour.

Shipments of grain at Milwaukee for the past week were 339,340 bu. oats, 137,880 bu. corn, 147,070 bu. barley, 17,202 bu. wheat, 4,050 bu. rye; total, 645,708 bu., against 381,102 bu. the preceding week and 692,694 bu. a year ago.

The receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending August 2nd were 242 cars barley, 127 cars corn, 357 cars oats, 74 cars wheat, 22 cars rye; total, 872 cars, against 892 cars the week before, 621 cars a year ago and 295 cars in 1917.

Smith-Parry & Co. are having plans made for the remodeling and repair of their feed and mill elevator at 36th and Lincoln Ave., which was damaged by an explosion several weeks ago. The Burrell Engr. & Constr. Co., of Chicago, has the contract.

The Milwaukee, Chicago and Michigan City Boat Line with a capital stock of $325,000 will begin operations shortly. Three large steamers will be operated for exclusive freight service. Thomas Finn of Marinette, Wis., will be president of the new company.

Harry A. Plumb, of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was elected secretary of the reception committee made up of federal, state and city officials to meet the captured German submarine, UC-97, now making a tour of the Great Lakes ports and due to arrive at the Milwaukee harbor Aug. 8th.

The Johnstone-Templeton Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $60,000 to engage in buying, selling, handling, etc., of grain, corn, feed, etc. Incorporators are A. L. Johnstone, A. R. Templeton and A. J. Templeton. These men have been long identified with Milwaukee trade, with a fine reputation among western grain shippers.

In cash grain strong markets ruled early during the past week, unfavorable crop reports and hot, dry weather causing an advance of 6@10c in barley, 1@2c in corn, ½@1c in oats, 3@4c in rye, but eased off later with fairly copious rains in the corn belt, and the appointment by President Wilson of an investigating committee on the high cost of living. The movement is moderate, including some new grain, and the demand good. Wheat premiums receded 25@30c, as the new winter crop is moving freely and new Wisconsin spring also appearing.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: W. A. John, Madison; J. A. West, Jefferson; G. Altenhofen, Campbellsport, Wis.; H. Howard Taylor, Alfred B. Taylor, San Diego, Calif.; H. Berger, Phoenix, Ariz.; Len Church, Walworth; C. Hunt, Zenda; Chas. Numdor, Waupun; Merino Nendelson, Madison, Wis.; G. B. McClellan, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Melins, Addie, Wis; A. Stur, Lomira, Wis.; J. McGuigan, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Connors, D. Normile, Hartford; E. F. Dunn, Lake Geneva; A. L. Meigs, La Crosse; A. G. Baker, Beaver Dam; I. Brandeis, Sturgeon Bay; J. Cary, Delavan, Wis.; S. Silber, Lincoln, Neb.; L. E. Lee, West Bend, Wis.; Craig Wiley, Sioux City, Ia.; J. A. Becker, Madison, Wis.; C. S. Wilby, Omaha; Frank Kleinschmidt, Fred. Kleinschmidt, Deansville; August Moses, Merton, Wis.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The grain trade here, as a whole, prefer awaiting some definite action on the part of Washington before again taking an independent stand on the future course of values.

According to announcement, the Grain Corporation, beginning on Tuesday, August 5th, will resume making export purchases of straight flour. They have already asked for offers for both August and September shipment.

The following visited the floor of the Produce Exchange during the past week: F. Warren, of Landon, and J. Yudal, of London; W. A. Coates, of Montreal; F. A. Crerar and J. Stewart, both of Winnipeg; H. S. Hage, of Chicago, and J. R. Ness, of Toronto.

There was only a small trade in cash corn during the week and, although prices showed a declining tendency, still they did not follow close after the futures. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.09¼; No. 2 yellow, $2.08¼; No. 2 white, $2.12¼; No. 3 white, $2.11¼; No. 2 mixed, $2.07¼, and No. 3 mixed, $2.06¼c.

The domestic demand for cash oats was of fair proportions, and there was also a somewhat better enquiry from exporters. Some fair sized quantities were worked for export believed to be for the United Kingdom. Belgium also was reported a buyer of a moderate amount. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 86½c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 85½c, and No. 4 white, 85c.

Demands for the lowering of the cost of living and the apparent determination on the part of the Government to take some radical action in this direction had a very disturbing influence on the local flour market during the latter part of the week, and buyers, generally, withdrew to await developments. Prior to the announcement that the Government intended to make a statement on the grain situation, flour prices held very firm as mills were still paying high premiums in the Southwest for good milling wheat, and private crop estimates disclosed very serious losses to both the winter and spring wheat crops. Many thought that the Government minimum price for wheat would be easily maintained throughout the season on the reduced crop yield, and consequently felt more confident in regard to prevailing flour quotations. It now remains to be seen what action the Government will take to lower the high cost of living and, while bread constitutes only a very small proportion of the annual budget of the householder and consumer, nevertheless, the Government has control of the wheat situation, which makes it undoubtedly the logical point of attack. New spring wheat flour was traded in in a moderate way during the week and buyers were beginning to show an increased interest in this character of flour. Prices of old spring wheat patents were quoted at $12.25 to $12.75 and new spring patents $11.75 to $12.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Application has been made for the transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of Denman F. Johnson to Frank A. Falk, who is now associated with the Becher LaBree Co.

Progress is being made by the contractors in pushing along the new house of the Consolidated Elevator Co. It will have a capacity of 1,750,000 bushels and will bring that company's capacity up to the largest at the Head of the Lakes.

Some good samples of wheat and r were displayed on the Board of T sample tables here during the last w In one wheat sample from Park Ra Minn., the heads were plump and h grain would grade No. 1 dark north

Capt. W. L. Beasley has received discharge after serving for two year the army, and he has resumed his position as cash buyer for Randall-Ge Mitchell on the Board of Trade here. was with the 34th Division at Le M France, when the armistice was sig but he missed participating in any of active fighting.

W. H. Strachan, chairman of the Dul grain control committee, has issued an der to the effect that for the present no strictions will be imposed on the volum grain moved from country stations. I mits must be obtained, however, on gr removed between the primary mark from the primary markets to the seabo or from country stations to the seapo either for domestic or for export.

Wide fluctuations were covered in rye market here during the last few d Practically no interest in rye was repo from the East after Tuesday, when qu tions were marked up to $1.66 on a w of buying caused by dry weather ne The market in No. 2 rye broke 10c tween then and the end of the week $1.56. Substantial rye stocks are bo carried in the elevators here, and not has been shipped out for some time.

Grain receipts at Duluth during crop year ended July 31 last were offici reported at 124,300,267 bushels, aga only 33,182,500 bushels last year. Rece of domestic wheat were 88,796,552 bush against 16,395,910 bushels during 19 Bonded wheat receipts were only nomi amounting to just 1,883,191 bushels. movement of rye this way was a feat during the twelve months, amounting 17,200,737 bushels, against 3,477,357 bush last year. Barley receipts were repor at 8,534,393 bushels, against 7,511,631 bu els last year. Oats were 2,662,582 bush against 765,553 bushels last year, and mestic flax receipts were 4,523,739 bush against 2,761,915 bushels last year. Sh ments of all grains aggregated 121,000 bushels, leaving just 2,172,000 bushels all kinds of grain in the elevators on gust 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

O. W. Edinger, of Edinger & Co., s back at the office again after attending recent hay convention, and two weeks' cation at the lakes.

M. L. Clark, prominent miller of we ern Kentucky, and well known through Metcalfe County, died at a hospital Franklin, Ky., on July 23, at the age 61 years. Death was due to complicatio

It is reported that a Minneapolis m ing concern has a deal pending for purchase of the Bernheim Distilling pl at Louisville, owned by the United Ame can Co., and well located as to railro and pike facilities. The plant was forme carried on the company's books at $450,0

Wheat is still coming in freely. movement of local wheat by truck a wagon lines is lighter. It is reported th farmers are feeding a considerable amou of low grade wheat this year, which wo command a price equal to fair corn. tween reduced yield and feeding prospe are for far less wheat being marketed th preliminary estimates of 15,000,000 bus els made by Commissioner of Agricultu Cohen.

Announcement was made in Louisvi during the week to the effect that Alfr Brandeis, head of the grain house of Brandeis & Son, Louisville, would clo his Government office at Washingt about August 1 and return to Louisvil Mr. Brandeis has been in Washingt since February, 1918, as chief of the e forcement division of the U. S. Food A ministration, at $1 per year. In this co nection he handled the auditing and chec ing of grain and milling concerns.

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Grain markets have been very wild and excited during the past few days, Saturday morning finding the corn market so wild that dealers quit trying to keep up with it, and waited for the close. Oats have been off during the week due to better movement of new crop. Principal cash prices on corn and oats quoted in carlots by Louisville jobbers on Saturday were: No. 2 white corn, $2.15 a bushel; No. 4, $2.12; No. 3 yellow, $2.05; No. 4 yellow, $2.02; No. 3 mixed, $2.04. Oats, No. 2 white, 76c; 3 white, 76c; 2 mixed, 75c. No. 2 rye, $1.50. The principal corn demand is for milling white.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rain has helped corn in this state and also other growing crops.

There is at present no spot price on millfeeds and an active demand.

Wheat is being delivered to country mills at $2.18 to $2.22. Some of it is of light weight but said to be of good milling quality.

Rye was offered at $1.75 for No. 1 and $1.73 for No. 2 on track, through billed. It could not be sold at those prices. No. 1 in store c. i. f. quoted 4c over Chicago August.

One of the concrete canal boats sunk at Tonawanda. A leak was reported, only slight, on the trip from Buffalo, but only a few hours later the rush of water carried her down with 15,000 bus. of wheat destined for New York.

The price of corn advanced 5c this week, after which it began to tumble, much faster, however, than it advanced. The high prices here were due to a good demand and a very light supply. The purchases made rest at lower figures arrived and there was no demand here the past two days, with sellers trying to get bids. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $2.06½; No. 2 yellow, $2.06; No. 3 yellow, $2.05; No. 2 mixed, $2.03@2.04, on track, through billed.

Barley dealers had the market well in hand this week and sold quite a liberal amount at 10c to 15c over bids of a week ago. Maltsters were the best buyers of spot offerings, wanting good, plump barley and also took, and are still figuring on lots sold to arrive at the close today. Some new barley arrived, weighed 42 to 45 lbs., and sold to feed buyers at the price of for malting a week ago. Closing: Malting, $1.50@1.58; feed, $1.45@1.50, track store, Buffalo.

Oats slumped as soon as new began to arrive and the closing was 5c to 6c lower than last week, with little demand at the close and offerings light on track. Buyers are looking for a decline the next few days and taking only what they need. The new oats arriving are better than generally expected. Although some weighed only 25 lbs. there were others as high as 32 lbs. and mostly of bright color. Closing: No. 1 white, 81c; No. 2 white, 81½c; No. 3 white, 80½c; No. 4 white, 79½c. on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 soft white, 5 cars; No. 3 soft white, 11 cars; No. 4 red, 1 car; No. 2 red, 14 cars; No. 3 red, 53 cars; No. 4 red, 3 cars; No. 5 red, 3 cars; sample red, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 14 cars; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 yellow hard, 6 cars; No. 2 yellow hard, 6 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 46 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 9 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 9 cars; No. 2 dark hard. 24 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed hard, 7 cars; No. 1 northern, 4 cars; sample spring, 2 cars. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; sample mixed, 1 car; No. 1 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 yellow, 47 cars; No. 3 yellow, 4 cars; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars; No. 6 yellow, 15 cars; sample yellow, 7 cars; No. 1 white, 2 cars; No. 2 white, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 6 cars; No. 2 white, 33 cars; No. 3 white, 17 cars; No. 4 white, 8 cars; sample, 4 cars.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Early & Daniel handled the bulk of new corn arrivals here the past week.

Murray Eisfelder, of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., states they are planning to double the grain elevator capacity.

Cincinnati is soon to enjoy advantages in rail freight rates to St. Louis and the water rates to New Orleans equal those of Chicago.

Jan B. Granger & Co. had the distinction of receiving the first car of new oats of the season, which was of excellent quality, grading No. 1 white, 33½ lbs., and weight 82½c per bushel.

Cincinnati pork packers in a resolution sent to Attorney General Price at Columbus blamed the artificial price of hogs at as fixed by the government as responsible for the high cost of food products.

A comprehensive idea will be gained of the amount of hay received in Cincinnati during the year when it is shown that during the entire year of 1915 only 7,382 tons were received, while in 1916 only 1,000 cars were moved into Cincinnati.

According to George F. Munseon, chief hay inspector of the Grain and Hay Exchange, only 10 per cent of the last 100 cars of wheat received at Cincinnati graded No. 2, 60 per cent No. 3, 25 per cent No. 4, 4 per cent No. 5, and the balance sample.

The Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee at its hearings at Cincinnati on or Aug. 13, will consider the request of the Southern Railroad Lines West for a revision in its rules governing the refund of switching charges on grain at Louisville to conform to the rules published by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Articles of incorporation for the Simmons Milling Co., who are extensively engaged in cattle feed products at Cincinnati, were issued at Columbus, Ohio, this week. The company will be capitalized at $50,000. The incorporators include J. S. Simmons, R. S. Simmons, Lillian S. Simmons, William M. Simmons and Clara S. Simmons. The company has been doing a general milling business at 41 Walnut street.

The hay plugging market, which has made Cincinnati an ideal place to ship hay, is responsible for the heavy receipts so far this year. In order to meet the demand which will be made upon the hay plugging market to handle all of this year's crop, the Board of Directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange has under consideration plans for increasing the capacity of the yard from seventy cars to 100 cars a day.

Following the announcement of the Cincinnati Grain Control Committee, consisting of J. A. Morris, terminal manager, C. S. Lewis, traffic representative, and M. J. Todd, representative of the Grain Corporation, that the blanket system of grain permits would become effective Aug. 1st, S. S. Reeves, manager of the Traffic Department of the Exchange, immediately issued to shippers of grain to this market instructions as follows:

"The Blanket Permit is very liberal, and from a practical viewpoint will not affect the movement of wheat or other grains to Cincinnati. The carriers will permit wheat to move to this market as usual and no individual permits are required,

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and they will regulate the movement according to arrivals. It is not necessary for the shipper to secure a permit from the agent at the country shipping point, as the committee will control the movement at this end on all kinds of grain.

D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary of the Grain and Hay Exchange, addressed a letter to H. D. Irwin, second vice president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, questioning the statement made in local papers that as a result of a survey by the Chamber of Commerce it was discovered that Cincinnati was without any available grain storage capacity. The survey referred to was made at the instance of the Grain Corporation. Letters from the Clifton Springs Distilling Co. offering storage capacity of approximately 200,000 bushels, the Rossville Co. of Lawrenceburg, Ind., of a like amount, and several others were received by Mr. Schuh.

Total receipts of wheat at Cincinnati during the month of July, officially inspected as to grades, is shown in the following tabulation for years indicated, as compiled by the Cincinnati Daily Bulletin:

July, 1915—No. 2 red, 277; No. 3 red, 196; No. 4 red, 60; sample, 41; total, 874.

July, 1916—No. 2 red, 273; No. 3 red, 73; No. 4 red, 73; sample, 95; total, 514.

July, 1917—No. 1 red, 1; No. 2 red, 6; No. 3 red, 13; No. 5 red, 20; sample, 23; total, 63.

July, 1918—No. 1 red, 422; No. 2 red, 614; No. 3 red, 208; No. 4 red, 49; No. 5 red, 10; sample, 10; total, 1,313.

July, 1919—No. 1 red, 5; No. 2 red, 559; No. 3 red, 660; No. 4 red, 186; No. 5 red, 37; sample, 7; total, 1,454.

The success of the hay plugging system established at Cincinnati by the Grain and Hay Exchange is demonstrated in a statement issued by Executive Secretary D. J. Schuh, which discloses that receipts for the year 1919 will be the largest on record. For the seven months ending July 31, 7,046 cars of hay were received in Cincinnati. This is 1,986 cars more than were received during the same period last year and is within 1,908 of the total received during the year 1918. Previous to 1917 and including 1917, during the last half of each of those years, more hay was received in Cincinnati than during the first half of the year. If this ten-year average may be taken as a basis, at least 8,000 cars of hay should move into Cincinnati during the coming five months.

"Send your shipments and consignments along as usual."

The records of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange show that the receipts of wheat during the month of July, 1919, were 1,454 cars. A minimum car of wheat contains 1,075 bushels. Many cars are loaded considerably in excess of this amount, but based on the minimum, 1,454 cars represents 1,563,050 bushels, at an approximate value of $3,500,000. During July, 1918, 1,313 cars were received here, representing a minimum of 1,411,475 bushels or 151,575 bushels less than during the month of July this year. Receipts of other grains were in proper proportion.

In order to facliitate the handling of samples drawn by our inspectors, the Exchange has employed extra help and has made the purchase of a one-ton truck. This truck is used to transport samples from the various railroad yards to the Exchange and insures rapid receipt at the testing machines. The Exchange is equipped to test seventy-two cars per hour. This capacity eliminates any possibility of samples being held over to the next business day for inspection, thereby aiding the farmer in receiving his money with the least possible delay.

Wheat.—Trading in wheat continued to display all the activity characteristic of the market since the movement began, which the past week totaled the largest in the history of Cincinnati's grain business. Millers, elevator and feed mixers eagerly took all offerings at practically unchanged prices from a week ago, and were apparently far from accumulating the desired volume. Some difficulty was experienced by elevators in handling the abnormally large movement on several days, but the condition was only temporary, and had practically no effect on demand or prices. Choice milling quality, grading No. 2 of heavy weight, showed greater scarcity, and though No. 3 predominated, a larger percentage of Nos. 4 and 5 were shown among the inspections.

No. 1 red winter, track	$2.25@2.26
No. 2 red winter, track	2.23@2.24
No. 3 red winter, track	2.19@2.20
Low grades as to quality	2.00@2.18

Smutty wheat discounted from 2 to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn.—There was a fair milling demand for top grades of white and yellow the past week at new high levels of the crop, but offerings below these grades sold slowly and at liberal discounts. One car of No. 1 white brought $2.19, a car of No. 1 and No. 2 yellow $2.11½, and a car No. 1 mixed $2.11. Receipts continued small, but mostly of good quality. Ear corn scarce and wanted.

No. 1 white	$2.08@2.09
No. 2 white	2.07@2.08
No. 3 white	2.06@2.07
No. 4 white	2.03@2.05
No. 5 white	2.01@2.03
No. 6 white	1.99@2.01
No. 1 yellow	2.04@2.05
No. 2 yellow	2.03@2.04
No. 3 yellow	2.01@2.03
No. 4 yellow	1.99@2.01
No. 5 yellow	1.97@2.99
No. 6 yellow	1.95@2.97
No. 1 mixed	2.03@2.04
No. 2 mixed	2.02@2.03
No. 3 mixed	2.00@2.02
No. 4 mixed	1.98@2.00
No. 5 mixed	1.96@2.98
No. 6 mixed	1.94@1.96

OATS.—The market had the first arrivals of new oats of the season this week, which were generally of good quality, but sold slowly at a discount of 1 to 1½c below old whites. Toward the close future influence weakened prices, and losses of 2c per bushel were recorded from first sales. Mixed ruled dull.

No. 1 white	78 @79
No. 2 white	77½@78
No. 3 white	76½@77
No. 4 white	75 @76
No. 2 mixed	75½@76½
No. 3 mixed	74 @75
No. 4 mixed	73 @74
Sample mixed	@....

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

T. H. De Guire, of the Bismark Milling and Mfg. Co., of Bismark, Mo., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants Exchange last Wednesday.

Good, general rains in the territory tributary to St. Louis Thursday night and Friday so improved the crop situation that a heavy break in the grain prices followed.

W. E. Newman has sold his interest in the firm of Newman & Malkemus, and has gone to New York state, where he will engage in the business of raising chickens on a large scale.

The will of Andrew J. Keiser, who operated a flour mill at Mount Olive, Ill., for more than 40 years, was filed for probate last Tuesday. The estate, which is valued at $40,000, goes to his wife during her lifetime

E. E. Lament, of the Dunlop Milling Co., of Clarksville, Tenn., who was in St. Louis on business for his company, came on the floor of the Merchants Exchange last Thursday to size up the milling and wheat situation.

In order to accommodate the growing need for space in the Cash Grain Corner, Secretary Eugene Smith has had the grain pit moved south enough to permit another row of cash grain tables to be placed in the corner.

V. O. Shaw, of the Bonne Terre Feed Co., of Bonne Terre, Mo., was on the floor of the Merchants Exchange last Wednesday, looking over the feed situation here and taking advantage of the record-breaking feed prices.

Philip Rothrock, Federal Supervisor of Grain, who resigned to take effect July 31, intending to accept a position with a local grain house, has withdrawn his resignation and will remain with the Department of Agriculture.

R. C. Jordan, superintendent of the Central Elevator and Warehouse Company, of New Orleans, La., was among the visitors on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Friday, reporting that New Orleans is enjoying an unusually good business.

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For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 7, for wants and sale announcements.

Paul J. Mathews, of Dilts & Morgan, of Kansas City, one of St. Louis' most popular suburbs, was on the floor of the Merchants Exchange, Friday, trying to learn how they do business in a real grain market. He was well satisfied with his visit.

Supervisor of Weights John Dower, of the Merchants Exchange, made an inspection tour over the railroad tracks on "The East Side" last week with the L. & N. test car, and tested the various scales on that side of the river, finding them in good condition.

Margaret Collins, the popular Bell telephone operator for the Merchants Exchange, has returned from her vacation, which she spent at Michigan summer resorts, and Mary Bird, the Bell's crack long distance operator, is therefore now able to "ring 'em up" in the country.

Edward Loesch, statistician in the office of Secretary Smith, of the Merchants Exchange, who returned from his annual vacation last Monday, is acting doorkeeper, in the absence of Arthur McDonald, grain pit reporter, who is taking his vacation, and Doorkeeper Marc. Gautier is reporting pit transactions.

Mackie, who has operated barges and towboats upon inland waters for the last 40 years, and whose experience is largely embodied in the design of the new fleet, has retired from water transportation for a partnership in the Lientz Oil Furnace Corporation, of Kansas City. His successor is Lewis T. Kavanaugh.

Bert Lang, second vice-president of the Food Administration, held a conference with local grain and elevator men last Wednesday, at which he outlined plans for expediting the handling of wheat. He stated that "we are getting so much wheat in the elevators here that we must alter our plans to meet the conditions as they arise."

Elmer Kleaver, who formerly was employed in the Department of Weights of the Merchants Exchange, but who enlisted in the Hospital Unit and saw service in France, has been appointed hay inspector for the Merchants Exchange, to succeed Henry Schulte, who resigned. Mr. Schulte is one of the best judges of hay in the country, and his loss to the department will be felt.

The St. Louis Board of Aldermen have appropriated $55,000 for extending the branch street sewer further into the river, to prevent the sewage from flowing along the new docks, for the improvement of which an appropriation of $300,000 recently was made by the city. The new docks will be built as rapidly as possible. Two additional docks and warehouses will be built at the south end of the present docks.

James C. Wilson, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Alco Feed Mills, of Atlanta, Ga., was in St. Louis last week making arrangements for the purchase of feed grinding machinery for his company. Mr. Wilson is a brother of Charles Wilson, official sampler for the Merchants Exchange. He reports that there is a record-breaking demand for hog feed meals and also for sweet feed in the South, particularly in his locality.

Two car loads of wheat which were grown on the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railway, near Wenona, Ill., were marketed last week, but through ignorance on the part of the shipper, they were sent to Chicago, instead of St. Louis. This is, we believe, the first effort of this kind to utilize the waste land along a railroad right-of-way. The success of this venture probably will lead to a more general use of this heretofore idle land, as the railroad companies not only will secure the rentals, but will be saved the expense of cutting and burning the weeds on this part of the right-of-way.

Advices to local commission men from the vicinity of Benton, Ill., state that the wheat crop in that section is a great disappointment to the farmers, as it is not turning out so well as was expected. Threshing has been completed in Franklin County and wheat which earlier in the season looked as if it ought to make 25 bushels to the acre has yielded only 11. The wheat was poorly headed and made a large amount of straw. Oats are the same way and a light yield is expected. Hay is better than usual, but the acreage is small. The acreage of corn is at least 50 per cent short on account of the wet spring. The condition of corn with few exceptions is far below normal.

A. W. Mackie, who recently resigned as manager of the Federal Barge Line, was presented with an elegant wrist watch Thursday by towboat captains and others of the operating department of the River Service, to show their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, and in behalf of the revival of river traffic. S. L. Flournoy, assistant manager, who resigned to engage in business in Kansas City, was presented with a gold mounted fountain pen by his associates. Mr. Mackey predicted that when the new fleet of six towboats and 40 2,000-ton barges, which now are under construction, are completed, and are in operation, which will be in the early part of next year, the Federal Barge Line between St. Louis and New Orleans will earn a profit for the Railroad Administration of at least 20 per cent.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21 @2.22	81½@82½
Tuesday	2.21 @2.22	80½@81½
Wednesday	2.21 @2.22	80 @80½
Thursday	2.21 @2.23	77¼@78½
Friday	2.21 @2.22	77½@78
Saturday	.... @....	.. @..

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	1,143,947	No. 2 hard..	5,928
Corn	178,549	No. 2 corn..	76,220
Oats	145,934	2 yel. corn..	21,219
Rye	60,360	2 white	11,597
Barley	11,550	2 oats	3,797
Kafir	2,135	2 white	22,661
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 oats	93,486
No. 1 red...	100,324	Standard	
No. 2 red...	750,457	No. 2 rye	31,089
No. 1 hard..	2,141		

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Jim Fones, a Chicago cash grain man, was visiting in Minneapolis last week.

W. J. Russell, of Gregory, Jennison & Co., returned last week from an eastern automobile trip.

Lt. Leonard Brisley, formerly with Randall, Gee and Mitchell, returned from France last week.

Carl Bosch, manager of the syrup department of Leisy Bros. Company, Peoria, was in Minneapolis last week.

Frank Butler, formerly cash grain salesman for a local grain commission company, is now located in Winnipeg.

Deliveries of oats on Minneapolis July contracts totaled 1,072,000 bushels; rye, 448,000 bushels; barley, 484,000 bushels.

Bert Milligan and H. M. Parker have applied for traveling representative's license to represent the Farmers Elevator Commission Co.

Among those returning to Minneapolis today from vacations were W. A. Gregory, of Gregory, Jennison Co., and Lou Howard, of L. A. Howard & Co.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell received the first car of oats from the new Northwestern crop. They came from Viborg, S. D., tested 31 lbs. to the bushel and graded No. 2 white. The International Grain Co. bought the oats at September price.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber Association have been filed: From John A. Reed to Clark W. Ewe; Harry F. Brown to Frederick C. Lyman; Z. H. Stacks to Kingsley Ervin; W. G. Miller to Geo. E. Miller; A. J. Larson to George J. Reed.

Cash Wheat—Agitation against the high cost of living and heavy pressure of new winter wheat caused a sharp decline in local wheat prices during the past week. Spring wheat offerings were light, but this wheat suffered the greatest decline. News from Washington caused the flour buyers to hesitate and hold back and under the circumstances the millers were not inclined to buy wheat as freely as they have been buying it of late. Top grade wheat was the firmest in tone. Lower grades were in slow demand and the weakest. The demand for durum wheat was not as active as during the previous week.

Several cars of new spring wheat came on the market and all of them showed the effect of rust and blight. The best wheat graded No. 2 Northern. Samples of Montana winter were received and showed good quality, though the wheat was light in weight. Rains are interfering some with harvest operations at present. No. 1 Dark Northern today sold at $2.80@2.85, No. 1 Northern at $2.50@2.75. Kansas and Oklahoma winter wheat on spot sold at $2.32@2.37.

Corn.—The undertone of the corn market was weak on account of the decline in the futures. A fair to good demand prevailed for the best grades and for the low grades the market was poor. Eastern demand for the low grade corn was much narrower owing to labor trouble at different plants.

Oats—The demand for oats is fair to

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good and prices are holding firm compared with the futures. A few cars of new oats were received during the past week and showed fair quality. Thin oats started the week slow, but they were in fair demand at the close. There has been a steady export inquiry for heavy old crop oats, but the holders are asking more money for their offerings than the seaboard trade wants to pay. No. 3 white sells at ½c under to ⅛c over September price, No. 4 white at 1@4c less.

Rye—There has been a fairly steady demand for rye through the past week with the mill buyers paying a premium for the heavier offerings. Some of the best rye brought a premium over the September future. Elevator buyers bought No. 2 at ½@1c under the future. Offerings were fairly heavy and considerable new rye of good quality arrived on the market. Deliveries on July contracts were moderate

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

"Bill" Cutler of Cutler-Dickerson & Co., Adrian, Mich., was a visitor on 'Change Friday.

The Flea Club held their week-end session at George Kreagloh's Point Place chateau, Saturday afternoon

"Phil" Horn of Horn Brothers, grain and seed dealers, Monroeville, O., visited with his many friends on the floor Saturday.

Flour production of Toledo mills increased last week to 40,000 brls. or 83 per cent of capacity. Output the previous week was 36,090 and year ago 27,560.

The Earle B. Slawson Co., Toledo's new grain, bean and potato firm, says of the bean situation. "Michigan new crop will net only 60 per cent of last year. With imported beans advanced $2 per cwt.; the California crop sold for export; and good demand from canners, we feel mighty bullish on beans." Strictly choice handpicked beans were offered Saturday at $9.75 per cwt. f.o.b. Toledo

Shippers of grain in this territory may expect relief from the car shortage within a very few days as a result of tireless work on the part of L. G. Macomber, traffic manager of Toledo Produce Exchange, to improve the local situation. Mr. Macomber received assurance Saturday that a large assignment of empty cars were en route for the Toledo territory from the East, where they have just been released.

Cash values eased off here last week in sympathy with the break in futures and sales of No. 2 white oats Saturday were at 75⅜c basis Toledo rate of 23c to New York. Corn arrivals are so light that it is difficult to determine the value. No. 2 yellow sold early in the week at $2.05½, Toledo rate point. Demand here for rye is excellent and 50 cars, grading mostly No. 1 and 2, were received during the week. Oats movement is expected to show considerable increase this week. Receipts for the week were: Wheat, 189 cars; corn, 6; oats, 18; rye, 50.

John Wickenhiser of John Wickenhiser & Co., spent part of the week on a crop inspection tour of northwestern Ohio, reporting that despite the many conflicting reports on the oats yield farmers in Paulding county declare their threshing "rings" have proved 45 bus. per acre and of good quality. Corn in that county has not suffered any great damage from drought and will produce close to an average crop. He says farm land is in great demand

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result of the high prices farmers have en receiving for their products and land Paulding county last week sold as high $310 per acre.

Toledo is enjoying a good movement of w wheat. Receipts show a considerable crease over last year. Grading is most- No. 3 because of light weight. Out of cars inspected last week 110 were nutty; 19 graded No. 1; 148 No. 2; 263 . 3; 52 No. 4; 7 Sample, divided as fol- vs: 268 red, 114 mixed, and 7 hard leat. The average test weight of the w wheat, according to Chief Inspector H. Culver, is 56 to 57½ lbs. He says t southern Ohio shipped most of the lb. wheat that has reached this mar- New oats are slow in coming to rket because of the car scarcity and ference of wheat in loading. The new p has graded No. 2 white so far this son, averaging 31 lbs. per bushel. De- te the many complaints on the light ght this year, Chief Culver declared t last year's oats were exceptionally vy, averaging 36 lbs., and was the ond crop of oats of that weight that he seen in his 41 years' experience in in inspection. He says this year's s are of normal test weight.

efiance, Ohio, and members of the in trade in that territory will know e about the Toledo brand of enthusiasm good fellowship commonly called o" when about 30 members of the To- Produce Exchange invaded that n Monday evening to attend the reg- monthly meeting of the Northwestern Farmers' Elevator Ass'n. Although explanation was advanced for omitting "quartette" from Toledo's program, it

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was hinted Saturday that a band—uniformed, too—would herald the entry into Defiance. The "quartette," composed of Bill Cummings, John Luscombe, Paul Barnes, Les Howard and Earle Slawson, have been in practice daily, and will probably give vent to their hurt feelings, but, as one of them remarked, their efforts and vocal training were never fully appreciated even by their own friends and frequently they were "ruined" by outsiders who, anxious to show that they "knew the words," were always ahead of the quartette. The meeting was an important one as dealers in the midst of the big wheat and oats movement discussed many matters of timely interest. L. G. Macomber, traffic manager of 'Change, submitted transportation problems and offered his expert assistance to any of the dealers who are unable to secure cars. J. C. Cannon, in charge of the Bureau of Markets at Toledo, will talk on federal grain inspection and the new oats grades.

CHICAGO.

A Board of Trade membership sold late last week at $9,050 net to the buyer.

Oats at Chicago Monday were 3@6c lower despite an active shipping demand especially for old. There were 362 cars on hand.

Among recent visitors on the Chicago floor were T. W. Swift of Detroit, J. E. Decker, Macon City, Ia.; Geo. Spangler, Winthrop, Ia.; and H. S. Allen of Pittsburgh.

August 1 the permit system as devised by the Railroad Administration and the Grain Corporation for controlling the shipment of this year's grain crop was put into effect.

The A. B. Elevator Co. of 300 W. South Water St. has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois with a capital of $2,500. The incorporators are Otis Groves, Ralph Hearn and others.

Postal Telegraph rates have been reduced to the level prevailing before Mr. Burleson made the 20 per cent increase. However, Western Union will continue to operate under the 20 per cent increase.

Shoe leather worked over time last week when all transportation was effected via pedal extremities, automobiles and the steam railroads. Chicagoans who guided their cars without accident throughout the week may consider themselves in the expert drivers' rank.

It is estimated that nearly 100,000 cans of army rations are held in Chicago warehouses, so that when the Postoffice Department is equipped to sell the Government surplus stocks via parcel post Chicago consumers will benefit in that orders can be filled quicker and the postage will be less.

Cash wheat was in good supply Monday there being 1,081 cars at this market. The milling and shipping demand was good with choice grades bringing a premium of ½@1c over basic prices with the poorer grades 2c lower on winters and 3@8c lower on springs. The Government is loading a cargo for shipment to seaboard.

Charles S. Michaels, George Booth and others on Change are finding a few thrills in life out of the ordinary as a part of the reserve militia on guard in the riot districts of the South Side and "Charley," stationed at 35th and State St. with the Third Reserve Militia says sleeping on the floor is pretty soft after the first few nights.

Effective Aug. 5 the Grain Corporation will receive weekly offers on straight wheat flour, shipment to be 30 days from acceptance of offer. The Grain Corporation reserves the privilege of diverting shipment to any seaboard or inland destination making proper price adjustment therefor and shipping directions will be forwarded shortly after acceptance of offer.

On Saturday last millers in the Chicago zone, which includes six of the central western states and northern Missouri held a meeting at which they completed plans for the formation of the Millers Export Ass'n. Each of the six zones has an executive committee of five, the Chicago zone being represented by Frank G. Rice Chicago; E. C. Andrews, St. Louis; F. S Blish, Seymore, Ind.; Mark Mennel, Toledo, and G. A. Amendt, Grand Rapids Mich. Maj Walter Stern of Milwaukee was elected a director. The corporation under the laws of Delaware has a capital of $1,030,000.

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INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Farmers' Elevator of North Manchester, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000; grain elevators. Directors are C. C. Dillman, L. A. Catey and Dan Frantz.

The Tallewanda Grain Company of Portland, Ind., is incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000; grain elevators; directors. C. S. Emerick, C. B. Wilson and C. B. Mooney.

A pair of mules and three tons of hay were burned near Vincennes, Ind., as a result of Charles Marshino smoking while driving a wagon load of hay. The mules were burned before Marshino could unhitch them.

The wheat crop of Madison county is estimated to be 750,000 bushels and the value $1,500,000 by County Agent H. S. Agster, who states that the crop fell one-fourth below expectations due to scab and other diseases. Only half of the threshing has been completed.

Corn throughout the state has been badly damaged the last few days, according to Purdue University agriculturists. The extremely hot weather and the lack of rain has done damage that even a good, hard, general rain could not offset. The yield has been affected by the heat and drought.

Several grain elevators closed in Rush county the latter part of July, and others are on the verge of closing because of their inability to get cars in which to ship wheat. Many farmers expressed their intention to feed the wheat to hogs if they cannot haul to an elevator within a reasonable distance. The Hutchison elevator at Arlington handled capacity business, and Elmer Hutchison had to limit the amount of wheat hauled from each threshing ring sending wheat to him. The Carthage elevator would have closed but for the fact that the Carthage Board and Paper Company released some of its cars for wheat.

As a result of the damage done by wheat smut in Porter county, farmers will lose $140,000 on the crop, according to the statistics compiled by County Agricultural Agent S. B. Sink. In checking up the damage done by the smut, Mr. Sink found that a 7 per cent decrease in the yield would be caused by the disease, bringing it down to 1,000,000 bushels. With wheat at $2 a bushel, the cost of the damage is estimated at $140,000.

July, 1919, is the banner month in the history of the Indianapolis wheat market. The total arrivals were 2,415, far in excess of receipts in July, 1918, when the number of cars received for inspection by the Indianapolis Board of Trade was 1,949. The previous high record for wheat receipts in this market was held by the month of August last year, when 2,191 cars were inspected. An indication of the growth and importance of Indianapolis as a grain center is seen in the recent price set by the Board of Trade for trading privileges on the floor—$5,000. When in 1916 it was decided to sell these privileges to members, the price was $250.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Augus were 152,000 bus. wheat; 25,714 bus. and 24,298 bus. of barley.

C. G. Hause & Bro., of Philadelp have brought suit against James Brow recover $264.35, alleged to be due for sold.

Samuel Borowsky, also of this city, started suit against Samuel Lang, also Philadelphia, to recover $183.25 alleged be due for flour sold.

Receipts for the week ending Augus were, 3,729,544 lbs. of flour in sacks; 7 768 bus. wheat; 23,218 bus. corn; 27 bus. oats; 3,950 bus. rye; 72,503 bus. b ley; 15,000 bus. malt and 280 tons fee

Milton F. Baringer, grain and dealer of the Commercial Exchange, has been confined to his summer home Tobyhanna, Pa., for several weeks with scarlet fever, is able to be on 'Cha again.

Dougherty, MacHenry & Co., f brokers, 232 Bourse Building, and And Schlickling, Jr., with Geo. M. Richard flour and grain broker, Bourse Build have been proposed for membership in Commercial Exchange.

(Concluded on page 33.)

MPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN THE BUCKET AND BEAM" WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TESTER.

The grain trade has suddenly mani- sted a distinct fondness for the eight-per-bushel testers, commonly own as the "Bucket and Beam." So

Special Funnel Scoop.



Weight Per Bu. Cup.

SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE.

at has been the call for them that all cks on hand have been entirely ex- sted and future orders are outstrip- g manufacture by many hundreds. e Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, bably the most extensive handlers this popular device, advise that stocks e been entirely depleted and at the sent time it is not obtainable any- ere in the country.

his manufacturer, however, has been e to fill the breach with its "Four- One" Scale. This scale has become y popular with the grain men, as its r separate and distinct graduations two beams make it the most com- te, compact, office scale made. The our-in-One" Scale was especially de- ned and patented by this firm to isfy a long felt want in the grain le for a small complete office scale weighing samples for moisture test, kages, weights for mailing and de- mining test weight per bushel. It agate bearings, strongly made, with springs or steel bearings to rust and ome inaccurate. Its large readable res on beams, specially designed ss funnel scoop, brass weight per hel cup and handsome appearance ke it truly an aristocrat of the scale ily. With this scale the "Bucket Beam" device is unnecessary as a shed brass weight per bushel cup mpanies each scale and a special luation on beam makes the accurate ghing of test weights per bushel one ts chief functions.

he Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, tal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, abso- ly guarantees it to be accurate, k breaking and to do the work of ordinary scales. Its popularity ng grain men everywhere is well rved and is gaining with rapid es especially at this time when ght per bushel testers are in such and and the "Bucket and Beam" not be obtained.

ditions Affecting Meat Consumption.

practicing conservation during the our people became accustomed to ng less meat than formerly, and the required to return to a pre-war umption basis now depends to some nt upon a general lowering of es and a more uniform use of the ral wholesale cuts of meats which titutes a beef carcass. The wide ance in retail prices in different lo- ies for the same grades and cuts eef is due largely to a local demand for meat from only two or three wholesale cuts and neglect of the meat which is cut from other parts of the carcass. To remedy such conditions involves educating the public to broaden the demand to include all parts of the carcass. Should this be accomplished, it would be the means of materially reducing the cost to the consumer by narrowing the range of retail prices of meat based on the quantity derived from the wholesale cuts. A more equal demand for the meat from all parts of the carcass should also increase consumption by lowering the average cost per pound. Reputable retail dealers will welcome a closer range of prices for all parts of the carcass and a more uniform demand which would include all cuts. Press reports frequently refer to a wide difference in the retail prices of beef in different localities. When making comparisons, consideration should be given to the grades of meat offered for sale, as the wide range of prices quoted may be due to a difference in the quality of the meat and a corresponding difference in the cost at wholesale rather than to a higher retail profit. The service performed by the retailer is another feature which should be considered, as accurate deductions cannot be made when prices of cash-and-carry markets are compared with prices of those markets which conduct a credit and delivery business.—*Bureau of Markets.*

A committee of 100 has been appointed at St. Paul to proceed to Washington in person to file claim of railway discrimination in freights affecting St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n held at Portland, Ore., S. C. Armstrong of Seattle was elected president; I. C. Sanford of Portland vice-president; A. A. Ryer of Seattle, secretary-treasurer; directors—J. A. Pease of Seattle; N. A. Leach of Portland; W. J. McDonald of Seattle; I. C. Sanford of Portland; M. J. O'Neil of Spokane; S. C. Draper of Portland and S. C. Armstrong of Seattle.

The only routine business of importance transacted was the adoption of a resolution that interest at the rate of 6 per cent be made on all advances to growers and dealers; and that 11c be the uniform price for resacking grain; and 4½c for resacking bad order sacks.

Gov. Smith of New York has sent letters to states representatives in Congress asking them to assist in defeating any attempt in Congress to amend the Commerce Law giving the Commerce Commission regulation and control of canal transportation rates.

The movement of Texas wheat to market now is about as heavy as any on record but is seriously interrupted by shortage of cars.

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Trade Mention

The Hunter Robinson Mlg. & Grain Co., Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., is going after business in a big way. They have four men on the road soliciting consignments, and these fellows are well able to talk up the advantages of the St. Louis market as a broad storing, processing and shipping terminal for the quick and profitable disposition of new wheat. Harry Wilson as manager of the cash grain department states that business through the St. Louis gateway is most promising, and believes that his company will get its full share.

The Ransom Coal & Grain Co., Kansas City, has put into tablet form a bunch of their shipping notifications to be used by grain shippers notifying receivers of the kind and quality and other details of daily shipments. Accompanying this collection of blanks is description of the operations of the company and several pages of technical information in relation to grades, crops, terminal markets' facilities, etc., all of which makes a very interesting, and to shippers in Kansas territory, valuable information, including as it does a table of freight rates reduced to cents per bushel for wheat, corn, rye and oats.

Randolph Drier Output.

The Randolph Drier will hereafter be manufactured in even larger quantities through the lease of a large building in Toledo, in which the construction and assembly of parts will be made. Oliver Randolph, the inventor and directing head of the company, is optimistic of lowering the price on driers, maintaining, however, the operating qualities that are so essential for turning wet corn into graded corn and thus saving the owner of the drier its cost in an exceedingly short time.

Gray Automatic Shut-Off.

Bulletin No. 115 on the Gray Automatic Shut-off for elevators is one of several brand new pamphlets issued by that large producing concern, the Weller Mfg. Co., of Chicago. Grain men will be interested in this shut-off, for they are familiar with the fact that 80 per cent of all fires in mills and elevators start in the elevators. Fires are never fully compensated for by the insurance, for in spite of the most generous adjustment the profits for the closed season are lost; therefore, it is the wise man who does everything in his power to prevent fire. The elevator equipped with the Gray Automatic Shut-off will never choke from overfeeding. Danger to the machinery such as injury to the motors from spout-choking or overfeeding, is eliminated and there will be no loss suffered from burned drive belts, ripped off buckets, torn elevator belts, etc., all of which must be reckoned in the repair items when a shut-off such as described is not installed. The cost of this device is not great, and there is the further advantage of its easy installation by any employe of an elevator handy with his tools. Inquiries addressed to the manufacturers above referred to will bring an extended description of this equipment in their Bulletin 115.

Big Harvest and Transportation.

In the next few weeks the problem of transportation is likely to assume a very serious aspect. The harvest, which promises to be the largest on record, is but a few weeks off, and the railroads will be taxed beyond their capacity to handle it. The country is getting on a peace basis that is as strenuous as at any time during the war. The demand for merchandise and material of all descriptions is without parallel.

With the present deplorable situation of the railroads, through no fault of their own, there is only one solution possible, and that is the use of the motor truck on an even larger scale than during the war. Volume of motor transportation is, perhaps, the only relief available and the demand for trucks is already so great that buyers must anticipate their transportation needs now and act at once if they do not want to suffer great losses through transportation delays.

Kansas Claim Bureau.

The office of the Traffic and Claim Department of the Kansas G. D. Ass'n was opened July 1. It is prepared to handle all of the members' traffic and claim troubles; in fact, has already secured payment from carriers on a few claims that had been previously declined.

S. H. Duckett, who has charge of t office, has had seventeen years' exp ence as a traffic manager and claim juster, ten of which were spent v various railroads in all departm both in the local offices and genera fices, including service with fre claim agents, and seven years as a t fic representative of various ship and organizations, having been se tary of the Topera Traffic Ass'n six years, where invaluable experi was gained in preparing and presen cases before the Commerce Commis and state Public Utilities Commis He has also finished a course in law

Associated with him is C. C. Carter, whose experience embraces teen years' service in all departm of various railroads and as an i pendent traffic manager and claim juster. He has also taken a cours law.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
GRAIN, HAY and SEED RECEIVERS
SAINT LOUIS
W. C. GOFFE
G. S. CARKENER
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Members { Merchants Exchange, St. Louis; Kansas City Board of Trade; Chicago Board of Trade

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"
GRAIN, HAY and GRASS SEEDS
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"Country Run Grain for Particular Miller"
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GRAIN BROKER
743 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Hard Milling Wheat and White Milling Corn a Specialty.
Members St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Grain Dealers National Association, Missouri Grain Dealers Association.
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
Operating Belt Elevator
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Specialties: Soft Winter Wheat and White Milling Corn.

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COMMISSION CO.
Grain Merchants
Consignments
Our Specialty
ST. LOUIS

This year particularly you nee
RESPONSIBLE COMMISSION HOUS
SEELE BROS. GRAIN C
ervice
ecurity
T. LOUIS

TERMINAL MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

Geo. M. McMullin, connected with the firm of David McMullin, Jr., grain, hay and feed dealers of this city, will leave here August 12 for a tour through China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. He expects to be gone for a year and will sail from San Francisco.

The following is a statement of cars of grain unloaded during the month of July: Port Richmond Elevator, wheat 227 cars, oats 147 cars, corn 1 car; total, 375 cars. At the Twentieth street elevator, 81 cars were unloaded as follows: Oats, 78 cars, corn, 2 cars, and peas, 1 car.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued the following notice to the grain trade: On all cars of wheat containing percentage of dockage, we will clean the cars for dockage only to protect grade, and no orders will be accepted to clean or reclean dockage wheat for regrade.

They have also issued notice that on and after July 28 all wheat grading sample, account of moisture, which requires drying, will be unloaded and dried on orders and under the supervision of the Inspection Department, as per our custom of previous years; and it will not be necessary for consignee to file formal drying order.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: C. M. and David Robbins, Port Norris, N. J.; L. L. Layton, Georgetown, Del.; J. K. Eddington, Fredricksburg, Md.; H. V. White, Bloomsburg, Pa.; H. L. Saam, New York City; Richard L. Cann, Lakewood, Del.; Geo. R. Merrillat, representing the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Theo. Carstens, representing Taylor & Browning Co., grain receivers, Buffalo; Luke McKernan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. L. Burns, Watsontown, Pa.; F. School, Indianapolis; E. R. King, of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; J. K. Lewis, Honeybrook, Pa.; J. W. Richively, Goldsboro, Md.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 10	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0	7,517,0
Aug. 17	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug. 24	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July 26	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug. 2	20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0

The Grisley Bluff Creamery, Humbolt Co., Calif., has published a statement of butter fat prices paid for April from 1905 to 1919, inclusive. The range runs from 11½c in 1895 by pretty steady progressions to 66c in 1919. Still they complain that dairying is not profitable.

The State Board of Grain Appeals of Minnesota have accepted the U. S. standard grades for wheat, corn and oats, but have fixed state grades for rye, barley and flax. The grading of the lower qualities of barley were somewhat modified to make the grades a little more liberal."

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GRAIN COMPANY
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Consign or Sell to
The Churchill Grain & Seed Co.
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Wheat, Corn and Oats at BUFFALO

George Urban Milling Co.
LIBERTY FLOUR
"The Best Ever"
BUFFALO, N. Y.

S. M. Ratcliffe
The Buffalo market offers exceptional consignment opportunities on the present crop.
Send us your wheat, corn and oats
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CORN—OATS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
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Charles Kennedy & Co.
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Ship Us Your Grain
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CONSIGNMENTS
EVERY DOLLAR THE GRAIN WILL BRING WE CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT
SHIP US YOUR
WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE and BARLEY
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ESTABLISHED 1865
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GEORGE E. PIERCE
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CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
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Est. 1869 OMAHA

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O'DONNELL GRAIN CO. - Grain Merchants
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MILLER-WILSON GRAIN CO.
Receivers - Shippers Hay and Grain
Member Omaha Grain Exchange OMAHA, NEB.

Cope & Kearney
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Wheat Our Specialty
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Blanchard Grain Company
Use Blanchard's "All Year 'Round" Service. It's profitable.
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CORN OATS
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Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN
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Peoria offers a strong outlet for
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House of "H-Y" Service
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CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO
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If you prefer to sell to arrive, wire or telephone for bids

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RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
Consignments given personal attention. We will be glad to quote bids on all grains upon request.
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SAY YOU SAW THE AD IN THE
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
THANK YOU!

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Van Buren, Ark.—T. P. Minton of Bonanza has purchased three lots and will immediately start the construction of an up-to-date flour mill.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Banos, Cal.—The Miller & Lux grain warehouse burned with a loss of $150,000.

COLORADO.

Ft. Collins, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. has made arrangements for the construction of a concrete elevator. There will be four units to the first construction, each unit having a capacity of 15,000 bushels. The approximate cost of the four cylindrical elevators is $75,000.

GEORGIA.

Eastman, Ga.—Fire destroyed the grist mill operated by J. C. Shipes, causing estimated loss of $3,000. Insurance carried on mill.

ILLINOIS.

Gillespie, Ill.—H. Bycroft & Sons have installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

Palmyra, Ill.—J. W. Duncan, a prominent grain dealer of Palmyra, died recently, aged 53.

Paw Paw, Ill.—The Farmers' Association at Paw Paw have just completed the erection of a new elevator.

Emden, Ill.—John H. Hildebrant sold his elevator and coal business to a firm in St. Louis for $7,500.

Petersburg, Ill.—Geo. Orebaugh of Norwalk, Ohio, has purchased the flour mill here and will manage it.

Biggsville, Ill.—Senator Frank E. Abbey has installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader in his elevator here.

Jerseyville, Ill.—H. S. Daniels and Herbert G. Neely have purchased the elevator of Croppel & Schneider and will manage it.

Litchfield, Ill.—The A. B. W. Community Elevator Co. has installed Boss Air Blast Car Loaders at Womac, Barnett and Atwater.

Carlinville, Ill.—The Carlinville Milling Co., which is being organized here with a view of building a 500-barrel mill is meeting with great success. The capital stock will be $90,000.

Peoria, Ill. — The newly incorporated Cornbelt Elevator Co. has secured the grounds on which formerly stood the old Iowa elevator in South Peoria and will build a modern $200,000 elevator.

Shelbyville, Ill.—L. E. Powell, a grain dealer and merchant, has taken his son Raymond Powell into partnership with him and the firm is now L. E. Powell & Son. The partnership dates from July 1.

Mechanicsburg, Ill.—The Mechanicsburg Farmers' Grain Co. certified to the secretary of state to make an increase in capital stock from $10,000 to $15,000. Frank Mooney is president and F. A. Brickey is secretary.

INDIANA.

Schneider, Ind.—H. M. Freeman Grain Co. has installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader, manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill.

IOWA.

Newburg, Ia. — The Farmers' Elevator Co. at Newburg is building a storage house 60x80.

Villisca, Ia.—D. Whitmeyer has installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader at his plant here.

Hastings, Ia.—Gund & Sein, grain firm, recently purchased an elevator here owned by W. B. Caven.

Rock Valley, Ia. — The Round Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000 by R. Klag, A. J. Frits, et al.

Oyens, Ia.—The Plymouth Milling Co. will build a $25,000 concrete elevator to replace the one recently destroyed by fi

Marshalltown, Ia.—B. L. Cook sold Co Bros.' Grain Co. to his brother, A. A. Co of Woodward, who took possession once

Kingsley, Ia.—Fire caused by lightni destroyed the elevator owned by the Fa mers' Elevator Co. Loss estimated $40,000.

Lewis, Ia.—The Farmers' Union of Ca Township bought the Harris & Albrig elevator. The transaction also includ the stock loading yards.

Sac City, Ia.—The Farmers' Grain C is building on ground north of the M waukee tracks on N. 5th St. The stru ture is 12x24 feet and is fireproof.

Earlham, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevat Co. has been incorporated with a capit stock of $50,000 by S. G. Golightly, W Ackerman, Henry Thompson, et al.

Livermore, Ia.—C. A. Hoff has boug the Huntington Elevator at Huntingto Ia., holding from 25,000 to 30,000 bushe and reports that they have for the pa week been taking in old oats.

Germania, Ia.—J. P. Schissel and so Arthur, has purchased an interest in thr elevators, located at Germania, Gridl and Dolliver, Ia. The name of the cor pany will be A. C. Schissel & Co. Arth Schissel will act as supervisor of the thr places.

Clutier, Ia. — The elevator owned a operated by the Independent Grain Lumber Co. in Clutier was struck lightning and burned to the ground, i cluding all contents except the office su plies. Fire was a total loss around $1 000, partially insured.

KANSAS.

Arkansas City, Kans.—Work on the ne Middleton elevator has begun.

Wathena, Kans.—Earhart & Schneid have opened a new store and will hand grain and coal.

Bunker Hill, Kans. — The Shellabarg Mill & Elevator Co. has installed a Bo Air Blast Car Loader.

Mount Hope, Kans.—The Farmers' C Operative Elevator Co. has been incorp rated with a capital of $20,000.

Pleasanton, Kans.—The new elevator the Cummins Grain Co. is ready for bus ness. B. E. Bradley is manager.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The east side el vator of L. H. Pettit Grain Co. has be transferred to the Security Elevators.

Westmoreland, Kans. — Chas. Bairc has purchased the Commercial Hot Building and will put in a short proce flour mill in the building.

Glade, Kans.—A. W. Armstrong and t Farmers' Union have completed a de whereby the latter becomes owner of t elevator, feed yard and coal bins.

Jewell City (P. O. Jewell), Kans.—T Farmers' Union has bought the Seat Elevator and will make a warehouse o of it. They will also do feed grinding.

Hartford, Kans.—Carpenter & West ha installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader their plant. O'Connor & Stratton ha also installed a Boss Air Blast C Loader.

Yates Center, Kans.—H. J. Neilson a L. N. Miller, heretofore doing business the Woodson County Grain Co. have di solved partnership, Mr. Miller retirin Mr. Neilson will conduct the business.

Vinland, Kans.—J. G. Johnson is i stalling the machinery in the new mill a elevator here, owned by the Dougl County Farmers' Co-Operative Associ tion. It has a capacity of 10 000 bushels

Clyde, Kans.—The Clyde Milling & El vator Co. has bought machinery for a ne 600-barrel mill and the plans and specific tions for the building are all drawn a the contract for the erection of same w be let shortly.

Tonganoxie, Kans. — The Kramer-Fa Mill Co. has leased its Tonganoxie mill the Topeka Flour Mills Co. of Topek F. E. Kramer, who was recently elect president of the Kramer-Fair Co. will the manager of the mill.

Hutchinson, Kans. — The Bolin-Ha Grain Co., member of the Hutchinso Board of Trade, is building a 20,000-bush grain elevator at Liberal on the site of th former storage elevator recently destroy by fire. The Bolin-Hall Co. will mak Liberal headquarters on the completio of the new elevator. It is expected th the elevator will be complete in abo two weeks.

Kansas City, Kans. — The Associat Mill & Elevator Co., of which Paul Nob of Hutchinson is secretary-treasurer, whic has been organized to operate a chain mills and elevators will start constructio this week, it is announced, of a $650,0 flour mill and elevator at Kansas Cit Mr. Noble has moved to Kansas City an will have his office here. He was manag of the Union Grain Co. here.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ferncliffe Feed Grain Co. is the name of a new compan opearting in Louisville. Phil B. Mye is interested.

MICHIGAN.

Watertown (R. D. Sandusky), Mich.—The Watertown Grain Co. at Watertow Mich., has been sold to Robt. Johnso of Watertown.—Paul Billings & Co., Cro well, Mich.

John W. McCardle — Bert K. Black — Clyde A. McCardle
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Member Chicago Board of Trade—Direct Private Wire
Main Office: Indianapolis, Ind. Branch Offices: Logansport, Ind.—Paris, Ill.

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CORN and OATS
Direct Purchase or Consignment
Your Best Market This Year—KANSAS CITY
A Live Firm
DILTS & MORGAN

NEW WHEAT
is best sold in the nearest large market
Consign Yours to
Pierson-Lathrop Grain Co.
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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WHEAT---CORN---OATS---BARLEY
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HALL-BAKER GRAIN CO.
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CONSIGNMENTS
KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI

YOUR BUSINESS
profits to the extent that you are supplied with trade information. Read the Price Current each week and keep posted.

Henry Lichtig & Co.
GRAIN, KAFFIR CORN, CANE SEED SCREENINGS
Kansas City, Missouri

If you are not shipping us, send us a car when shipping others.
By comparison you will find the service we render!
ERNST-DAVIS GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Special Attention Given to Futures
Members; Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

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8 Board of Trade
KANSAS CITY, MO.
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FEDERAL GRAIN COMPANY
Successors to AYLSWORTH GRAIN CO.
Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.
OPERATORS MURRAY ELEVATOR—1,500,000 Bushels Capacity

F. D. BRUCE M. C. BRUCE
BRUCE BROS. GRAIN CO.
PERSONAL SERVICE
CONSIGNMENTS
Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo.

AVAIL YOURSELF OF OUR PERSONAL SERVICE
You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
ADDISON GRAIN CO.
Successors to ADDISON-BENTON GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kaffir, Milo
Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Sell
KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Detroit offers a strong corn outlet to Canadian trade. Arrange your connections now.

BURDICK-THOMAS CO.

Penobscot Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

Members: Chicago Board of Trade, Detroit Stock Exchange, Detroit Board of Trade.

Write, Wire or Telephone Your Offerings

CORN OATS WHEAT RYE

Direct Private Wires to All Markets

MAINE.

Hampden, Me.—The G. W. Smith Co. as been formed at Hampden and articles incorporation filed. The capital stock $50,000 and the firm will conduct a grist ill. Geo. W. Smith is president and easurer.

MINNESOTA.

St. Joseph, Minn.—The management of ne Globe Flour Mills will change from the ands of F. L. Jenal to Wm. McLaughlin Fergus Falls.

Ada, Minn.—At a meeting recently held ere for the purpose of organizing a Far- ers' Co-Operative Elevator Co,, Ben oth, J. M. Bradbury, Lars Bakken, ennes Austinson and R. R. Betcher were ected directors. The new company has corporated with a capital of $20,000.

Alvarado, Minn.—Several Alvarado par- es have made a deal with the Atlantic levator Co. by which they purchased om them the Oslo and Poland grain ele- tors. A co-partnership has been formed id the Oslo elevator will run as the slo Grain & Fuel Co. and the Poland evator as the Poland Grain Co., John E. son, to be buyer at Oslo.

MISSOURI.

Norborne, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator . has installed a Boss Air Blast Car oader.

Monroe City, Mo.—McFarland Brothers e loading grain with a Boss Air Blast rtable Car Loader.

Eldon, Mo.—The Barnett Farmers' Ele- tor Co. has moved into its new concrete d stucco office building.

Platte City, Mo.—A Boss Air Blast Por- ble Car Loader has been installed by the rthrup Milling Co. at this place.

Billingsville, Mo.—J. B. Bryan has pur- ased the elevator at Prairie Lick of M. Felton for a consideration of $2,000.

Richland, Mo.—Two elevators are being ected at this place. H. E. Warren is ecting one and R. E. Bohannon, the ner.

Columbia, Mo.—The Boone County Mill- & Grain Co. is shipping wheat and ding it with a Boss Air Blast Portable r Loader.

Waynesville, Mo.—Work is under way the Waynesville mill and elevator ilding. The elevator has three bins th a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Sloan-Simmons ain Co. has increased its capital stock m $10,000 to $25,000. Boyd V. Sloan d Wm. N. Simmons, Jr., are the stock- lders.

MONTANA.

Winifred, Mont.—The Winifred Mill & evator Co. has been incorporated with a pital of $150,000.

Harlem, Mont. — Fire destroyed the uity Co.'s elevator and coal sheds. gin not determined. Insurance carried .000.

Winnett, Mont. — The Winnett Milling has been incorporated with a capital $150,000 by Fred J. Brankhort, J. A. ke and B. L. Jones.

Billings, Mont. — The Montana Grain owers' Association has taken over the mers' Elevator, formerly operated here Ladd & Cousins. New directors of association just elected include R. J. alow, C. W. Daniels, H. Hendrickson, E. Glautz and A. C. Rosenow.

Belt, Mont.—The Belt Roller Mills has n purchased by the Farmers' Elevator , recently incorporated with a capital $40,000. The Glasser Construction Co. Spokane has been given a verbal con- ct for the construction of a new mill- plant which will consist of a new mill ding with a capacity of 1,300 bushels.

NEBRASKA.

Shubert, Nebr. — John Meyer of Stella l his elevator at Shubert to Tom How-

Hushton, Nebr.—A. M. Youst has taken session of the Van Wickle elevator at hton.

Ragan, Nebr. — James Morrison has ed the elevator in Ragan from W. M. ce and the new firm will be James rison & Co.

Beatrice, Nebr.—The grain elevator of Central Granaries Co. was destroyed fire July 30, at Hoag, a small station the Burlington, seven miles northwest Beatrice. The elevator has not been d for several years.

NEW YORK.

Attica, N. Y.—The Berk Milling Co. has n incorporated with a capital of $100,000 by G. D. Cogswell, W. E. Hopkins and others.

Deposit, N. Y.—K. O. Smith & Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000 to engage in a general retail feed and grain business.

Deposit, N. Y.—The Delaware Mills Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000 to conduct a general milling and farmers' supply company.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Tokio, N. D.—Ground has been broken for the new Equity elevator to be built here.

Regent, N. D.—The Empire Elevator Co. has a crew of men here rebuilding their elevator which was burned last winter.

McHenry, N. D.—The Co-Operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by E. J. Horn, Theo. Ellingson, H. H. Engstrom, et al.

Hague, N. D.—Independent Grain Co. of Hague has been incorporated; capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators: Jos. C. Buechler, John Buechler, Peter Hulm, et al.

Souris, N. D.—The Souris Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000 by J. H. Vorachek of Lakin; B. Lander of Grand Forks, and others.

Page, N. D.—The Page Farmers' Co-Operative Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 by O. B. Gray, H. F. Short, C. A. Coen, W. Jorgenson and others.

Walhalla, N. D.—The Farmers' Seed Potato Growers' Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by Harry M. Lee, Vernon C. Hurley, W. A. Andrews, et al.

Litchville, N. D.—The Equity Co-Operative Exchange of St. Paul has bought the old Skagen elevator for a consideration of $7,000 and will open for business with H. D. Hunter as local agent.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Work will start in the course of a few days on the new St. Anthony & Dakota elevator to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire. The new house will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

OHIO.

Wilmington, O.—Buckley Brothers have installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

St. Paris, O.—The Farmers' Grain & Seed Co. has installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

New Carlisle, O.—Albert Witherby has purchased a flour mill and will move here from Oxford, O.

Mechanicsburg, O.—A Boss Air Blast Car Loader, manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill., has been installed by the Long Mill & Elevator Co.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: A. P. Johnson, Wm. A. Jones, C. A. Kelley, A. D. Biehler, C. W. Heimer.

Maplewood (mail to Hartwell), O.—The Farmers' Grain Co., an organization of New Bremen farmers and others, has purchased the Maplewood elevator of the J. M. Pence Co. and took possession at once.

OKLAHOMA.

Lahoma, Okla.—The Farmers' Elevator is nearing completion.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Stillwater Milling Co. is erecting a large new warehouse.

Ryan, Okla.—L. L. Thorpe has installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader at his plant here.

Frederick, Okla.—The capacity of the Kelly mill here will be doubled and a storage room will be added.

Enid, Okla.—W. M. Randels has purchased the interest of Mrs. Mattie Grubb in the Randels & Grubb grain business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Middle State Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 by Frank Foresman, M. A. Snyder, and others.

Vinita, Okla.—The Drennan elevators are being improved. The Vinita Mill Co. will also put in a number of improvements to care for the increasing business.

Enid, Okla.—The Metcalf Construction Co. of Chicago will supervise the construction of the Terminal grain elevator to be built in Enid soon by the Enid Milling Co. Plans for the elevator are being completed.

OREGON.

Vale, Ore.—Work has begun on two large corrugated iron warehouses for the Weiser Milling Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Peckville.—The flour, feed and grain mill owned by J. A. Nyart was destroyed by fire. Loss will amount to at least $25,000. The mill was well stocked with flour and grain.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—C. B. Zeck has purchased the elevator here from the McCaull-Webster Co.

Forestburg, S. D.—L. C. Gibbson sold one of his elevators to the Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

Pierpont, S. D.—C. O. Light became the owner of the building site of the former National elevator. The new elevator is a fine large building.

(Concluded on page 38.)

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Field Seeds

Timothy seed threshing began last week in Lucas County, Ia.

The North Dakota Improved Seed Growers' Ass'n will hold their mid-winter show and contest January next at Fargo.

The Oscar H. Will Co. at Bismarck, N. D., has been incorporated with a capital of $150,000 to take over the seed business and nurseries of the late Oscar H. Will.

E. R. Kuch & Co., with headquarters at New Knoxville, O., on Aug. 1 opened an office at Wapakoneta, the firm handling all kinds of seeds, including grass seeds.

Reports come from Shelby County, Ia., that there will be a good crop of bluegrass seed but enough wasted to pay the county taxes. Nevertheless about 1 000 acres could not be harvested on account of rains.

The latest estimate of the linseed area in British India is 1,972,000, against 3,770,000 acres a year ago. The final estimated yield for the crop of 1918-19 is 229,000 tons, compared with 515,000 the previous year.

The May Seed and Nursery Co., which recently acquired the Armstrong Seed Co. at Shenandoah, Ia., have begun the erection of a 3-story brick building for their business 60x120 ft. in size. G. A. Chambers, lately connected with the Griswold Seed and Nursery Co., of Lincoln, will have charge of the business at Shenandoah.

Most of the Van Dusen-Harrington reports from South Dakota, Minnesota and eastern North Dakota say flax is in very satisfactory condition. Some correspondents say the crop has never looked better, and as there is an increased acreage in this territory the yeild there will probably compensate for the heavy loss in western North Dakota and Montana. In northwestern North Dakota late flax is at a standstill and the early is in very poor condition.

The Alberta legislature has enacted a law providing for an advance of $300 in value for seed grain for a quarter-section in the form of loans secured by lien on the crop and the land. The maximum amount of loan on any quarter-section at any time shall not exceed $600 for seed or $650 for seed and feed. Where the consent of the owner of the land cannot be obtained, the district may make a lien on the crop and the mortgage on the borrower's goods and chattels.

The Idaho correspondents of C. A. King & Co. report no seed to harvest. An Oregon firm says seed acreage is short, stand thin and weedy. South Dakota firm says very little clover and timothy cut for seed; will have to import. Missouri firm says timothy acreage reduced; yields and quality of seed good. Western Illinois, we expect more clover seed than last year. Southwestern Ohio, only half a crop of clover. Kansas firm, no red or alsike acreage saved for seed, large acreage of timothy.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—Timothy seed has begun to divide honors with blue grass seed in the local market, but offerings thus far are light, as little threshing has been done. The market is yet indefinite and dealers quote old prices, which range from $9 to $10.50 per cwt. Considering the reduced acreage and the high prices of hay, there may be a fair sized crop of seed. The quality is expected to be good, as dry weather prevailed at harvest.

Some dealers say the majority of the big blue grass seed crop in Missouri has passed from first hands. Competition for the remainder is active. Dealers are in a position to allow the market to advance and are quoting seed in the rough at $10@14 per cwt. to arrive.

More time must elapse before any positive indication can be given on the clover and alfalfa seed crops. Recent weather has been favorable for both hay and seed areas.

Official advices continue to favor the growing crops of cane, millet and sorghum grains in the Southwest, particularly in Kansas and Oklahoma. There is no movement of old cane and millet seed.

The market for seeds in Kansas City is quoted per cwt. as follows: Alfalfa, $12@20; timothy, $9@10.50; blue grass, rough, $10@14; cane seed, last sale, $2.60.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—There is little doing in the local seed market, but timothy seed is showing more strength. Aside from some inferior blue-grass seed, there is no new crop seed offered, but the movement is expected to start within the next fortnight. Nominal quotations are as follows: Timothy, $11.50 to $13.50 for good to choice seed, per 100 lbs.; clover, $35 to $41.50; alfalfa, $20 to $25; red top, $12 to $13 for fair to good seed; golden millet, $4.25 to $5; Siberian millet, $2.60; comm millet, $4 to $4.25 per 100 lbs; sorgh cane seed, $2.50 to $2.60 per 100 l stock peas, only poor quality seed f fered, but the last sale was at $5 100 lbs. for whippoorwills.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted)

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shp
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	19
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2 023	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	2,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7.
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	251	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
Week—												
Aug. 2.....	1	151	315	113	63	48	14	2	170	90	242	

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the ra of prices for seed on the Toledo mar for cash and the futures of clover, sike and timothy seed for the week e ing Aug. 2:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close Aug. 2,	Cl July
Clover—				
Cash	29.75	28.25	29.75	28
Oct.	32.75	30.75	31.10	30.
Dec.	31.50	29.50	29.75	29.
March	31.00	30.00	30.25	...
Alsike—				
Cash	26.25	24.75	25.75	24.
Oct.	26.50	25.00	26.00	24.
Dec.	26.50	25.00	25.55	24.
Timothy—				
Cash, old..	5 50	5.30	5.50	5.
Cash, new.	5.50	5.30	5.50	5.
Sept.	6.12	5.80	6.12	5.
Oct.	5.95	5 65	5.90	5
Dec.	6.10	5.75	5 95	5.
March	6.10	5.90	6.10	5.

Timothy Seed at Toledo.

Timothy seed was very active all s week at Toledo, the trade being chi in September, October, December March with the heaviest trade in e cember. There was not very much ing in the cash. Stocks of old seed still large. Some of it seems to c on the market at every little adva J. F. Zahm & Co. have had some ports from Iowa that the yield is up to expectations but on the other h Missouri reports and those from o states are to the effect that a good o has been harvested.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 2.—The market in f seed appeared to have become toph after its recent sensational adva and breaks extending to 13@15c v recorded during the last week. R falls over parts of the Northwest

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lepressing effect, though many of the perts doubted if the amount of moisre had been sufficient to make any terial improvement in view of the rched-up state of the plant in wide as of western North Dakota. Others, wever, took the view that the worst ases of the crop damage had been counted in the high prices set for d, and it was noted that crushers not appear to be disposed to follow market up. The linseed oil inests bought on any recessions, howr, and their bidding was counted n to furnish a steadying influence times when selling became perent.

teceipts were liberal for the season, ounting to 99,659 bus., as compared h 4,061 bus. last year. Only two , amounting to 41,190 bus., were ped out during the week, and ks in the elevators increased to ,000 bus. That farmers throughout Northwest were endeavoring to lize on their remaining stores of l was shown in the number of bulkded cars received. Considerable l was also shipped in sacks, someg that would not be done under inary marketing conditions.

losing prices of flaxseed on the uth market on Saturday, as comed with the previous Saturday and year, were:

	Saturday	Wk. ago	Yr. ago.
rack	$6.07-10	$6.12-14	$4.56½
arrive	6.07	6.11	4.56½
ember	6.07	6.11	4.60½
ber	5.87	6.00	4.55
ember	5.81	5.96	4.52
mber	5.72	5.82	....

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

ovement of seeds at Milwaukee ng week ending Aug. 2, 1919, as rted to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN ORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary mber of Commerce, follows:

	—Receipts—		—Shipments—	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
othy, lbs.	4,702		76,350	51,800
er, lbs.	76,687	257	.....	.....

SEED SITUATION.

WILL BE SOME SEED DEMAND.

ORTH DAKOTA (5)—Grain crops are t 50 per cent of normal. There be some wheat, oats, rye and barto sell, and also some demand for s seed and corn.—*Geo. L. Robinson, essor to Mo. Slope Seed Co., Garri- N. D.*

CLOVER SEED CROP POOR.

ICHIGAN (3).—The Clover Crop in section up to the present time has d very poor, but in the last few we had a few rains and prospects Red Clover now is fairly good.— *Oppenheim & Son, Dowagiac,*

Louisville Seed Market.

UISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1.—The general situation in the Louisville market proximately the same as it has Some little blue grass seed is beold by farmers at $1.50 a bushel, novement is light. Orchard grass hing is increasing, and about 50 ent of the crop has been threshed. country seed delivered has sold at .05 a bushel.

ion sets represent about a 75 per crop of good quality sets, which in instances, however, are running small in size, but representing a good keeping crop. Farmers are asking four cents a pound for yellow sets and 4½ cents per pound for white sets.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The demand for flax continued quiet during the past week owing to the fairly liberal stocks the crushers had accumulated for immediate needs. Late last week several buyers became more aggressive and paid better prices for the seed compared with the futures. Daily offerings are light. New crop news is mostly unfavorable. Rains helped considerable North Dakota territory in the past few days and better news is expected to develop shortly. Sales of Manchurian seed continue. Local crushers have taken nearly a thousand tons of it. No. 1 seed on spot and to arrive sells at seed continue. Local crushers have Mostly bulk-head car lots are offered to buyers now. Full car lots are going to Duluth.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was quiet throughout the week although on Saturday some little firmness was exhibited; $12.65 was asked for old contract prime throughout the week and Saturday cash sales were effected at $10.75. The clover market gained strength throughout the week. Country lots were quotable at $38@42 for seed of fair to good quality with choice seed bringing as high as $45. Quotations follow on both timothy and clover:

Tim.—	Sept.	October.	
July 28	$13.50A	$12.25B	$12.75A
July 29	13.75A	12.35B	12.75A
July 30	13.90A	12.25B	.....
July 31	13.00B	13.50A	12.35B	12.75A
Aug. 1	13.00B	.....	12.25B	12.75A
Aug. 2	13.00B	.....	12.30B	.....

Clover, contract prime—

July 28	$47.00	July 31	$49.10
July 29	49.10	Aug. 1	49.50
July 30	49.10	Aug. 2	49.50

Clover Again Breaks Record.

New high levels were reached by clover seed at Toledo last week, and prices are subject to sharp fluctuations.

Rains have helped the seed crop. Michigan dealer who was quite pessimistic before, writes Southworth & Co. that he believes the second crop now has a good chance; an Ohio dealer speaks of seeing some mighty fine red clover fields in a recent motor trip; another says yield of mammoth clover will be good, but on a restricted acreage, and that there will be no medium clover; grasshoppers deprived it of what little chance it had.

Reports from Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin are somewhat mixed, but nothing like a normal crop is expected. From Oregon they hear the acreage in the Willamette Valley is small and clover is not filling well. Probably will not have more than half a crop on 25 per cent of normal acreage. "The alsike production throughout the country, we believe, is going to be larger than normal crop," is the advice we have from one well-posted dealer. With the clover crop still in doubt alsike prices look high in comparison, although the country was never so well drained of alsike as it was during the past season.

Argentine Linseed.

The linseed market has been very erratic in the Argentine during the past few weeks, but has been advancing in what the *Times of Argentina* calls "a truly delightful manner." The demand has diminished somewhat, largely on account of the difficulties in obtaining tonnage, ship owners either giving that part of the world a wide berth on account of labor troubles or insisting on extremely high freights in order to compensate for the inevitable delays caused by dock laborers.

Foxtail in Alfalfa.

The foxtail pest is one of the alfalfa grower's biggest obstacles. To get rid of this infernal nuisance is next to impossible in many sections, especially in oil fields where it has established itself. Despite cultivation, the foxtail will come up in the spring and just as the cool weather holds the alfalfa back, it gives the foxtail its chance to grow, for cool, damp ground is just what it needs to make growth. The result is that the first cuttings of hay in most alfalfa fields are foul with the foxtail, which, in its ripened or almost ripened state, animals will not eat. Unless forced to it they will often refuse the alfalfa with which the foxtail is mixed. Immense quantities of the first crop of alfalfa are therefore not worth making into hay and in seasons when hay has been cheap many farmers have cut their fields, dried the crop and set a match to it. This is about the only thing to do once foxtail has taken possession of an alfalfa field. "We are getting into a serious stage of food production when the match is not permissible on crops after they have once made their growth," says *Field and Farm* of Denver, "and some other method must be followed. If we can't stop the foxtail, why not find some way to utilize it, some way in which the irritating awns can be made into valuable feed instead of injuring the animals that would eat it. This is being done by many of the dairymen. The silo is the means by which this is being accomplished. Foxtail makes good ensilage of itself, and when mixed with alfalfa it is still better. So why not use it this way and get rid of it?"

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts at New York last week, 524,300 bus. Arrivals are now quite moderate and promise to continue so, as there is an embargo against export shipments of coarse grains to this market.

Prices were firm during the early part of the week, but declined sharply the last two days through speculative liquidation. The present agitation against high prices of all food commodities is responsible, in a large measure, for the liquidation now in progress, and just how far it will run it is impossible to foretell. Its effect upon the spot market has been to deter dealers from making new commitments, and for the present their purchases will be restricted to actual necessities.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York City.*

Wheat buyers in the Inland Empire say that wheat buying is more of a gamble this year than last. Dealers this year must grade and pay full price and take the chance of the corporation graders changing the grade.

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	Aug. 1, 1919.	July 25, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1918.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Port receipts	87,579	105,721	37,069
Since Aug. 1	5,814	5,959,457	8,546
Port stocks	1,110,093	1,255,863	968,426
Int. receipts	54,400	57,708	27,000
Since Aug. 1	6,036	6,648,790	9,357
Int. shipments.	126,800	112,925	54,512
Interior stocks.	815,987	878,387	692,616
Amount brought into sight	90,773	122,837	94 327
Since Aug. 1	12,398	11,456,935	32,373
Northern spinners' takings.	52,236	29,798	50,267
Since Aug. 1	4,500	2,135,817	8,000
Southern consumption	60,000	57,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	10,000	3,423,000	27,000
Exports to Great Britain	66,700	15,967	10,089
Since Aug. 1	None	2,577,320	None
Exp. to France.	1,149	None	None
Since Aug. 1	None	755,443	None
Exports to Continent	43,790	14,879	6,212
Since Aug. 1	3,258	2,026,607	None
Tot. week's exports	111,639	30,846	16,301
Tot. exports since Aug. 1	3,258	5,359,370	None
World's visible supply	4,789,355	4,850,213	3,022,012
Of which Am.	3,197,355	3,268,213	1,956,012
Liverpool stks.	611,000	587,000	232,000
Continental stk.	324,000	227,000	100,000
N. Y. stocks	81,378	90,106	133,939
N. O. stocks	372,502	382,211	314,683
On shipb'd waiting clearance.	217,118	228,810	41,202

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Aug. 2, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	1,557	36	807	560	779
Boston	....	..	292	24	536
Buffalo	488	31	1,947	791	758
Chicago	5,110	940	6,805	1,621	1,063
Afloat	126	...	...	...	...
Detroit	320	50	140	45	...
Duluth	166	...	124	1,320	258
Galveston	1,044	...	14	...	76
Indianapolis	554	466	125	15	...
Kansas City.	4,332	150	828	161	...
Milwaukee	14	86	833	223	280
Minneapolis	746	2	3,169	4,365	1,083
New Orleans.	457	137	447	...	2,343
Newport News	...	...	275	...	...
New York	331	17	1,254	295	824
Omaha	1,124	304	589	171	27
Peoria	3	37	287	...	...
Philadelphia	881	5	673	74	276
St. Louis	2,103	141	104	66	4
Toledo	671	13	181	60	...
Canals	...	...	725	...	...
Lakes	1,164	46	862	75	500
Aug. 2, '19	20,903	2,461	20,481	9,866	8,741
Aug. 3, '18	17,155	9,466	7,876	580	1,033
July 26, '19	13,255	3,143	19,317	10,078	9,019
July 19, '19	6,482	3,849	17,968	9,763	8,817
July 12, '19	5,297	4,036	18,923	9,468	9,862
July 3, '19	6,708	3,799	19,055	9,014	10,807

The Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin says: "It is problematical what the effects of the heat will be on pollenization of corn. Extreme heat tends to scorch the silk and render it unreceptive to the pollen and also to kill the pollen. Up to July 29, however, there was nothing to indicate that the yield of corn has been reduced below normal, although it is quite certain that a bumper crop cannot be expected for the state."

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Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
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More and Better Cleaning Machinery
Larger Storage Capacity
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STATE NEWS.

(Concluded from page 35.)

Hitchcock, S. D.—Work of tearing down the old elevator belonging to John Kingdon has been completed and the crew is now working on the foundation for the new one which is to be erected immediately.

Parker, S. D.—The J. A. Christopher grain elevator and coal houses and the Parker Flouring Mills were sold at auction. Shanard of Bridgewater bought the grain elevator at $1,500. H. M. Best of Bancroft bought the Parker Roller Mills.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn. — The Superior Mills has been incorporated with a capital of $300,000. Incorporators: C. M. Thomas, Jesse Thomas, and others.

TEXAS.

Canyon, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain & Elevator Co. of Amarillo has purchased the mill in Canyon.

White Deer, Texas.—The North Texas Grain Co. has installed a Boss Air Blast Portable Car Loader.

Gatesville, Tex.—The machinery of the new flouring mill is being put in position and it is expected to begin operation in the next few weeks.

Whitewright, Tex. — The Whitewright Milling Co. has been chartered with $150,000 capital by T. H. Sears, L. P. Sears and J. P. Southerland.

San Juan, Tex.—The Community Grain Co. has been organized with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: Wm. J. Buttachau, P. J. Williams, and others.

Stratford, Tex.—The new 25,000-barrel grain elevator, costing around $12,000, is well on the way to completion. It is owned by Douglas, Cator & Barnes.

Edinburgh, Tex.—The Edinburgh Elevator & Milling Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $12,000 by Frank Flanagan, B. F. Richey and W. H. Corsage.

Abilene, Tex.—Wiley Turner, manager of the Farmers' Union Warehouse Co., is building a grain warehouse 50x140 feet at the corner of Cherry and S. 3rd Sts.

Sweetwater, Tex. — The West Texas Grain Co. of Sweetwater has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: W. H. Wortham, J. B. Bowie and D. T. Watkins.

Houston, Tex.—The Cereal Milling Co. has been organized for the manufacture of breakfast cereals from rice. S. B. Brown, president of the Central Bank of Wilcox, Ariz., heads the new concern; J. B. Gaughan of Houston, is vice-president, and Chas. Leo of Rosenberg, Tex., as secretary-treasurer.

VIRGINIA.

Huddleston, Va.—The Huddleston Milling Co. has been organized with a capital of $25,000 by L. F. Hubbard, and others.

Crimora, Va.—A flour mill at this place owned by Chas. Harman and Wallace DeRundeau was struck by lightning recently and burned to the ground with a loss of $16,000, covered by insurance. 2,500 bushels of grain were stored in the elevator.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The Wright Milling Co. is constructing an elevator here to cost $30,000.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane, Wash.—Kerr, Gifford & Co., millers and grain exporters, have consolidated their Colfax and Spokane offices and will now operate entirely from this city.

WISCONSIN.

Hilbert, Wis. — The Hilbert Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000.

Campbellsport, Wis.—M. N. Altenhofen sold his elevator and feed plant to E. F. Messner and Anton F. Ketter.

Waterford, Wis.—H. C. Berger sold his third interest in the Waterford Milling Co. to his partners, A. S. Titus and Geo. Healy.

Hartford, Wis.—The Hartford Co-Operative Company has purchased the malt house and grain elevator of John Grimm and Al. Schroeder. Plans are now under way to remodel the building into a warehouse and elevator.

Oconto, Wis.—The Oconto Grist Mill will start operation about August 15th. The mill has been completely overhauled and new machinery installed. Permanent officers have been elected at a recent meeting at the city hall council chamber.

Neenah, Wis. — Neenah and Menasha Supply Co., co-operative, has been incorporated with capital of $6,000, to deal in farm products, etc. Incorporators: Jerry Vosburg, M. J. Kellett, George C. Harness, John Gibson and Otto C. Erdmann.

Juneau, Wis.—O. L. Warren and C. H. Beadle, of this city, have formed a copartnership to engage in the milling business. A suitable building has been leased and modern machinery and equipment is now being installed. Wr. Warren was formerly proprietor of the Juneau Roller Mills here.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—The Farmers' Company, of this city, has purchased the interests of the Door County Seed Company. The deal includes the office and warehouse building which will be used for grain only. The present quarters of the Farmers' Company will be maintained and used for the exclusive handling of flour, feed and seed.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



You know there are lots of wise birds in this world, ranging from the owl down. We have made quite a study of birds because the scarecrows in the fields and the particular preference for certain seeds and crops evidenced by certain birds help us in our seed business.

Our friends above, an eagle and a crow, sitting on a fence overlooking a broad field of fine timothy, are sizing up the situation.

The crow says to the eagle, "You may be the king of birds, but look at the crop that Small's Woodpecker Brand produced."

Now, as a buyer of seeds, we ask you frankly whether you are willing to parallel your good judgment and seed selection ability with the crow? If you agree with him, ask your dealer for Small's Woodpecker Brand of timothy seed.

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

The Mayfield Grain Co. of Minneapolis received the first car of spring wheat in that market on July 29, which sold to the Washburn-Crosby Co. at $2.70. It came from Waterville, Minn.; graded No. 3 Northern; weighed 56½ lbs.; 7 per cent damage noted; 1 lb. dockage; moisture content, 13.7 per cent.

British Ministry Food Profits.

The report of G. H. Roberts, chairman of the British Food Ministry, for the fiscal year ending March, 1918, shows a turnover for the year of £46,278,571 with a gross profit of £1,549,027 and a net profit of £133,366, or ¼ of 1 per cent. The report for the year ending March, 1919, has not yet been published. These figures do not include the accounts of the Royal Commission on wheat and sugar supplies and they exclude also the amounts paid as subsidy to potato growers amounting to £249,000.

The estimated turnover for the f year ending March, 1919, is app mately £550,000,000, or £900,000,0 the commissions on wheat and sugar included. There was a loss in the chase of potatoes of £46,000 and on etables £21,000.

The Houston, Tex., Grain and Exchange has been organized with offices in the Chamber of Commerce S. P. Sheran has been elected presi and the membership of the organ tion has been limited to 100 with initiation fee of $100 each.

Beans and Potatoes

Beans in Tennessee are reported doing fairly well.

The New York bean crop is said to be in excellent condition.

Beans in Colorado are reported backward in some localities.

Condition of growing bean crop in California is reported improved.

The early potato crop in Warren Co., ., is reported a practical failure.

Spokane Co., Wash., reports a pea crop valued at $1,000,000, the crop now being grown on about 30,000 acres.

Soil conditions are not the best in New England, potatoes being dry; but here is no complaint as yet of blight.

The county agent of Pueblo Co., Colo., is trying to organize the farmers of the county to build an immense bean elevator at Pueblo.

The Michigan Weather Report of July reports early potatoes drying up, beans and late potatoes in fair condition, but would be benefited by rain.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEAN STOCKS LOW.

MICHIGAN (5).—Bean stocks are very low. The new acreage is only 25 per cent of normal, but the condition of the crop is good. Demand for beans is urgent.—*E. A. McGeorge & Son, Gladwin, Mich.*

OLD BEANS GONE—NEW CROP FINE.

MICHIGAN (8).—The old beans are nearly all out of the farmers' hands, very few left, and there is nothing much in our elevators. The new crop is looking fine; the recent rains have done a world of good. Short acreage here this year.—*Mayville Mlg. Co., Mayville, Mich.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise noted, as of Aug. 2:

Beans—

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $7.50@8; pea beans, $7.50@8; wh. kidney, $11@11.50; red kidney, $11@11.50.

Chicago—Prices firmer. Sma. supplies. New crop doubtful acct. lack of moisture. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $8.50@9; fair to good, $7@7.50; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8.75; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50; limas, $10@10.50; pintos, $7.50.

Denver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $8.25.

Minneapolis—Navies, $8; soya, $5; brown, $6; Calif. limas, $11.

Montreal—The market holds steady with an improved business, cars of Ontario hand-picked being quoted at $5, and three-pound pickers $4.75. Quebec beans are quoted at $3.75@4.25.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $10.75; pinks, $7.25; ch. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $8; sma. wh. Calif., $7.50@7.75; red kidney, $13@13.25; wh. kidney, ch., $11.75@12.25.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—ch. h.-p. Mich., $8.50; prime ma.-p., $8.25; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 8c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 8c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $6.50; ch. limas, $12.50; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—East'n Shore, $18.

Buffalo—East'n Shore No. 1, $7.50@7.75; No. 2, $6.50@6.75.

Chicago—Market strong; Ks., Mo., Ill., Ohios, $3@3.25; Calif. wh., $3.50@3.65; Ky. Cobb, $3.65@4; Va. Cobb., $7.50.

Cincinnati—Ky. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $5.40; Aro. Cobb., No. 1, bbl., $6.50; Early Ohio, h.-g. bbl., $6; Va. Cobb., bbl., 6.50.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers. New—Colo., $3.25; Calif., $3.75@4.25. Kansas City—Kaw Valley Cobb., $2.90@3.15; Ohios, $2.75@3.

New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $5@5.25; Va., bbl., $5@6; Jer. rnd., 150-lb bg., $5; L. I., bbl., $5@6.

Montreal—Receipts for week ending July 5, 1,208 bags, against 368 bags last year. The market is quiet. Most of the offerings being American, which sell at $6.50@7 per bbl. for No. 1 and $3.50@4 for No. 2. A few Canadians have sold at $2.50@2.75 per bag.—Trade Bulletin.

St. Louis—New—Fcy. stk. steady. Farmers del. bulk, $2.90@3.10.—Market Reporter.

TOLEDO, OHIO



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International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
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Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

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MEMBERS—Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers National Association

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

The first car of new crop Canadian rye was placed on the market on Friday, Aug. 1, by the Dominion Elevator Co. The grain came from Rosebank and was graded as 2 C. W. rye.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended August 1 and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the *Minneapolis Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	228	27
Duluth	101	...
Chicago	200	109
Omaha	71	6
Milwaukee	23	5
Total	623	147

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning July 25, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
July 25.	$1.57¾	$1.57	$1.61	$1.52	$1.60
July 26.	1.60½	1.61¼	1.63	1.53	1.63½
July 27.	1.66	1.66¼	1.69	1.58	1.68
July 29.	1.63½	1.64¼	1.68½	1.58	1.68
July 30.	1.63¾	1.64	1.68	.....	1.67
July 31.	1.61½	1.61½	1.58	1.55	1.66
Aug. 1.	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.64½	1.51½	1.66

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for four years, were as follows, not including rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,218,480
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
June	7,121,660	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
July	.....	213,466	367,016	489,947
Aug.	.....	212,243	97,749	591,031
Sept.	.....	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
Oct.	.....	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
Nov.	.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

Rye Declines, Feeds Advance.

Rye followed corn up last week and then followed it down when the Government agitation for lower food prices discouraged buying, closing for Sept. 6c under July 26.

Meantime feeds continued to advance. This anomalous situation seems to us to offer every inducement for buyers to stock rye flour, especially the whiter grades, which are more largely affected by the price of feed.

The Wisconsin rye crop is proving of excellent quality. — *Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

Government as a Buyer.

The permit system for supplying cars went into effect on Aug. 1. Dealers will continue ordering through local agents and see that the railway superintendent knows just what the situation is. Cars are very scarce and the movement of wheat will be a long drawn out affair. Elevators at Chicago are having difficulties with the out-inspection on wheat loaded for the Grain Corporation, the Federal supervision being very rigid. This has caused buyers to reduce their bids to the basic prices and for the present only choice winter wheat of good weight and color will bring any premium. Be careful of Yellow Hard, as its basis is 2c under the straight Hard. Mixed wheat is also being discounted under the basis; low grades are hard to sell and discounts increasing.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Feedstuffs

M. W. Green has sold his feed mill at Browns Valley, Minn., to Clarence Skaggs.

W. R. Newberry has purchased the feed business at Mauston, Wis., from R. S. Joslin.

The Delta Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with a capital of $20,000. Incorporators: M. G. Odeneal, Walter Chandler, W. S. Gunning, G. W. Howland, J. A. Tindle.

FEED DEMAND GOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS.—We find a very good demand for both wheat feeds and corn and oat feeds. In fact, the demand for wheat feed is greater than the supply, on account of both domestic and export flour sales not being at all heavy, consequently our output of feed is limited. We believe this situation prevails over the entire country, and as a result dealere are using other fine ground mixed feeds. The demand for poultry, hog, dairy and stock feeds is very good, and we see nothing which will prevent good business for at least the next few weeks.—*Acme-Evans Company, Indianapolis.*

Light Cottonseed Feed Demand.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—Few sales were reported by cottonseed cake and meal market interests in Kansas City this week. Prices are holding firmly, and while graziers display interest in the market, crushers and jobbers are filling only scattered orders. The Southern trade continues to seek bids on new crop cake and meal for fall delivery, but bid prices are far out of line with the asking quotations.

Movements of Stock Pigs.

A comparison of the movements of stock pigs from the live stock markets of this country in the first half of the present year and the corresponding period of 1918 shows an increase of 49,194, or 12 per cent. While there has been a decrease in the numbers shipped from most of the live stock markets of the Middle West, shipments from the South Central and Southern markets in most instances show heavy increases. The increase in the movement of stock pigs has been principally at Kansas City, St. Louis, Oklahoma, Louisville, Montgomery and Nashville, which shows a total increase of 110,681, or 123 per cent, during the six months' period. The markets which show the greatest decrease are Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul, with a total decrease of 41,086, or 39 per cent, in shipments from those markets when compared with the same period one year ago.

FEED MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The supply of mill feeds is inadequate for the demand and consequently the market is strong and higher prices prevail. The market is also firm as regards cottonseed meal of which there is a light supply. Quote bran $45, sacked; middlings, $56.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—A much firmer feeling prevails in feedstuffs as a result of an improved demand here and firmer Western advices. Demand for bran and middlings is sufficiently active to keep the daily offerings well absorbed. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48@49; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $59@60; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $70.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2.—Feed prices are very high and according to jobbers present values are at least ten to fifteen dollars out of line. This condition is due to a heavy demand and the fact that the soft winter or Southern wheat millers are about the only ones running, and they are keeping up feed prices and holding down flour. As soon as the Northwestern mills are in operation it is expected that feed prices will tumble as the market loads up, and that flour will advance. Quotations are: Bran, sacked, packed, carlots, Louisville, $50 a ton; mixed feed, $58; middlings, $62; hominy feed, $80.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 2.—Mill feeds have advanced considerably and apparently are holding their price, notwithstanding the decline in corn and oats. Tagged bran offered for shipment at $2.35 per hundred for both hard and soft wheat bran. Shorts quote at about $3.10 for gray and hard to obtain at this figure. Quote the market on shorts nominal.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 2.—The market for mill feed was very strong throughout the week and prices were again advanced. Offers were of very small proportions and holders demanded higher prices. Consumers bought only when they were forced to and the volume of business was limited. City bran was quoted at $49, middlings at $59 and red dog at $69 per ton, while Western bran was quoted at $49@50, middlings $60@61, and red dog at $71@72 per ton.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 2.—The local mill feed market is again higher under a good demand which is unusual for this season. Due to the free offerings of Southwestern mills the markets in the Northwest are running very brisk. Current quotations are: Bran, $45@46; standard middlings, $56; flour middlings, $61; red dog, $64.50@65.50; hominy feed, $76.50; rye feed, $53; old process oilmeal, $92.50; cottonseed meal, $86@93; brewers' dried grains, $59, all in 100-lb. sacks.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Aug. 2.—Active demand for all sorts of mixed feed continues and practically every plant here is still behind with its orders and cannot accumulate any stocks. Reports indicate the biggest business in the history of the trade for July and the outlook is encouraging for it to continue. Prices hold steady, as no effect of the reaction in grains has yet been felt. The demand still runs largely to feeds having oats for grain rather than corn.

Mill feeds are scarce and high and business done has been at higher levels, but offerings are expected to be larger soon.

The people who have any old cottonseed meal are doling it out around $77.50 for 7 per cent ammonia grade, but there is expected to be some trading in new meal soon, although none will be available until along in October. Preparations are being made by the trade here to resume trading on the call board of the Merchants Exchange about Aug. 15. Application has been made for a charter for a clearing association patterned after those in use on the Board of Trade and other exchanges, the purpose being to petter protect trades.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 2.—The demand has been good for all grades of feed the past week. Prices rapidly advancing. The following prices were quoted at the close: Bran, spring, sacked, $49 per ton; bran, sacked, $49.50; middlings, sacked, $59@65; mixed feed, sacked, $58@62; red dog, sacked, $58@72; second clear, sacked, $73; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $35; hominy feed, sacked, $78.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $83. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 2 were: none; for the month of July, 1919, were: 587 tons.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4.—Heavy demand continued last week for feed. Mills are not able to meet demand for wheat bran and middlings and are sold far ahead on output. Demand for other ground feeds is good. Quotations: Soft wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $46.20; middlings, $58; horse and mule feed, $51@66; dairy feed, $53@68; poultry feed, $76@82; hog feed, $68.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Aug. 2.—Advances extending to from $2 to $5 were set in feed prices during the last week. Good demand was reported and the mills were short of supplies with their operations at a minimum on account the flow of wheat this way being of a straggling nature pending the movement of the new season's Northwest crop. Prices follow: Bran, per ton, $41.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $64.50; No. 2, $61.25; No. 3, $51.75; shorts, $53; red dog, $63.50; Boston mixed, $49; cracked corn, $71; rye feed, $40.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—All kinds of feeds are scarce and strong with prices breaking all records. Quotations are: Bran, spot, $43@44.50; gray middlings, $61; brown, $57; mixed feed, $50@53; white hominy feed, $73.50; oat feed, $25@26; barley feed, $60 per ton, on track. Offerings are scarce and there is an active demand. It is more difficult for jobbers to get the feeds than it is for them to sell them.

TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding the recent sharp advances in shorts and other mill feeds, the local demand continues brisk at present prices of $63@64 for gray shorts and $52@52.50 for bran. Alfalfa meal is quoted at $47 delivered Tampa, but the demand for this product is slow at the present time on account of our trade being well protected with alfalfa meal bought some little time ago for much less money. Hominy feed is being quoted at $80 per ton, delivered, which makes this class of feed too high for Florida dairymen. However, hominy feed became very popular with our feeders on account of its high milk-producing qualities and will resume its place among the rapid sellers whenever prices become near that of other feeds. No prices are being heard of cottonseed meal and hulls just at this time, and as reported in a recent letter cottonseed meal has practically disappeared from this market from a feeding standpoint.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The market continues strong under a good demand and light offerings, and prices show a further advance over last week's quotations. The following quotations represent carlots in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive: Winter bran $50@51 per ton; spring bran, $49@50 per ton; standard wheat middlings, $60@61; flour middlings, $65.50@66.50; red dog, $68@70; shorts, $60@61; low grade flour, $71@72.50; rye middlings, $60@61; fine yellow hominy, $77@78.50; fine white hominy, $77@79.50; reground oats feed, $31.50@32.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $81@83.50; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $86@88.50; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $64@66.50.

PORTLAND.

Portland, Aug. 1.—The Commercial Review reports the demand for mill feeds a strong compared with the output with a strong undertone to the market. Shipment offerings are light and eagerly taken; middlings in good demand for both prompt or nearby shipments. Brokers and jobbers look for a steady market in the near future. There is very little millrun for sale in transit. All grades are in light supply. Millrun is quoted at $40 per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 2: The decline in grain prices generally caused many mill feed buyers to hold back and during the past few days the undertone has been a trifle easier for all grades, though there has been prompt absorption of what the millers had to spare. At present the output is very small, but an increase is expected shortly as the millers have plenty of flour orders to fill during the next thirty to sixty days and cash wheat is arriving on the market in greater volume. There is a steady western demand for bran owing to the lack of pasturage in that direction. Heavier grades have been selling to a territory quite freely.

Quotations in car lots f. o. b. sacked 100 pound sacks.

Bran	$32.00@44.
Middlings, flour	53.00@54.
Middlings, flour	58.00@59.
Red dog	64.00@65.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 2.—Practically no feed has been coming into the Pittsburgh market and this condition is giving little concern owing to the lack of demand. On 4 cars of all kinds were bulletined in the last period. Some bran could be placed and a few cars of extra middlings would find ready sale here.

The Quaker Oats Co.'s stockholders have voted to increase the authorized capital to $50,000,000, of which $10,000,000 will be preferred and $10,000,000 common.

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

PALMO MIDDS
We are again on a pre-war basis. We are now producing Palmo Midds from Middlings and Palm Oil. Ask us why we are able to give from 6% to 12% Fat at prices we quote.
THE NEWSOME FEED & GRAIN COMPANY
PITTTBURGH, PA.



Capital Grain & Feed Co. Montgomery, Alabama
Manufacturers and dealers, Corn Meal, Chops, Grain, Hay, and Velvet Beans Products.
Members Grain Dealere Nat. and Nat. Hay Assns

ALFALFA MEAL
Can make quick delivery, car lots.
The Farmers Equity Co-operative Co., Lamar, Colo.

THE OSAGE CITY GRAIN & ELEVATOR COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL PRODUCTS AND HAY. CORN CHOP A SPECIALTY
OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

The International Rice Mills Co.
Operating Lakeside Rice Mill, Farmers Rice Mill, Eagle Lake, Texas
Daily Capacity 3000 Bbls.
RICE FLOUR AND RICE BY-PRODUCTS

FRANK T. LIDDY & CO.
FEEDS OF ALL KINDS
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
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We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.
E. P. MUELLER
5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. GUTTERIDGE & CO.
FEED BY PRODUCTS
ALL KINDS
909 Webster Building CHICAGO

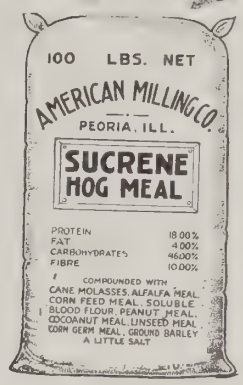
SUCRENE FEEDS





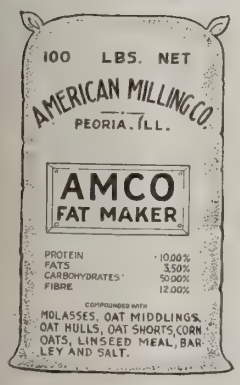
The Feeds That Nourish The Stock

















Bring Repeat Orders

Almost any feed can be sold to some stock raisers **ONCE.**

Sucrene Feeds are the "Come-Back-For-More" Feeds, because the quality is always there.

You have Sucrene reputation pulling for you all the time—the reputation that's based on 19 years of recognized leadership—more firmly established in the good-will of the stock feeding world today than ever before.

The Till Tells the Tale

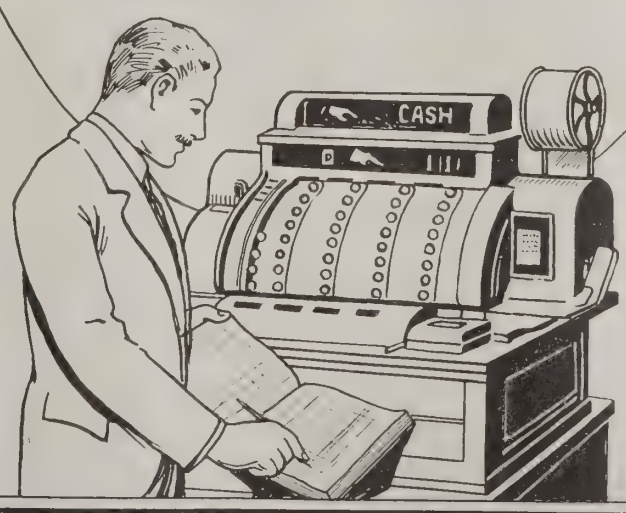
Keep your mind's eye on the Sucrene Line. In the near future our big new mill—larger, more modern, than the one destroyed by fire recently—will turn out Sucrene Feeds of standard quality, which will be offered to the trade at money-making prices. Due announcement will be made to the trade.

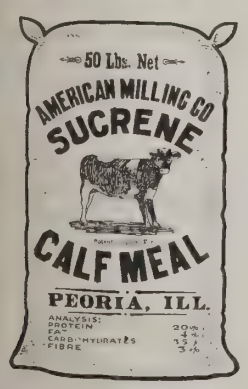
Send in your orders for Sucrene Poultry Scratch Feeds. We fill orders promptly on the full line.

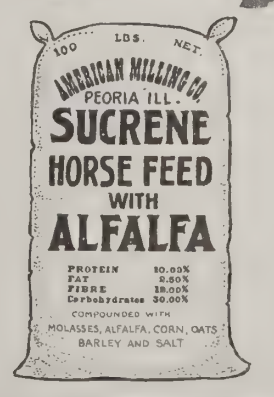
Address Main Office, Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
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MILK VS. DAIRY FEEDS.

The spirit of competition exerts as it should a certain influence in keeping feed prices in line with the cost of materials entering into the dairy ration. It has become noticeably apparent in the last few months, however, that advancing costs of dairy products are disproportionately high compared with the manufacturing costs of such feedstuffs. Beginning Aug. 1, the city of Chicago has been advised milk will cost 15c a quart, 9c in pints, cream 16c for a half-pint and whipping cream 20c, certified milk at 20c per quart or 13c per pint. The Chicago laboring people, though themselves demanding, like Oliver Twist, "more," and others who must get but cannot demand "more," characterized this further elevation of the high living scale simply as another insult and evidence of profiteering. The Milk Producers' Association, explaining the increase, simply refers to the price formula adopted by the Milk Commission of the United States more than a year ago, then warraning the price of $3.52 per 100 pounds of milk, and on this the above consumers' rates are based.

Milk prices are not greatly affected by feed prices, at least now. It is the cost of labor on the farm and of distribution in our metropolitan cities which is the expensive proposition. Drivers in Chicago are getting $150 per month plus commissions. But the entire situation, from the dairy cow to the consumer, is vitally important and interesting to dairy feed manufacturers, who are now considering their program for the coming fall and winter. It is a certainty that the rapidly advancing scale of living will continue until a general smash comes; but it occurs to us that the cost of dairy feed materials is not for the moment, as it should be, the determining factor in their resale price to the dairy feeder. A certain amount of official meddling may perhaps be expected in the grandstand endeavor to maintain "fair profits" and to eliminate "profiteering." One may doubt its efficacy, however; and the months before us will offer an excellent opportunity to the feed manufacturing trade to further substantiate their position that in furnishing good feeds they are doing so at fair prices and that those prices have relatively very little actual influence over the advancing cost of milk produced compared with its retail price.

THE DAIRY-CATTLE INDUSTRY

The Dairy Division of the Agricultural Department has published "Dept. Circular 7," entitled "Trend of the Dairy-Cattle Industry in the United States and Other Countries," in the form of "simple charts with interpretations." It rather conflicts with the general impression made on the public by the recent declarations of assistant secretaries, that the cattle industry of the Nation and the world has fallen on desperate times. The January census of live stock by the Bureau of Crop Estimates shows that on Jan. 1, 1919, the number of milch cows in the U. S. was 157,000 greater than at any time in our history, while other cattle also were greater in number. This Circular adds that "throughout the world the cattle industry shows general growth." The "comments and conclusions" of the Circular are abvious because they conform exactly to what commercially speaking should be expected, and so are very interesting. They follow:

"The general trend of cattle development is: First, work animals; next, raising cattle for commercial beef; next, commercial dairying in addition to the business of meat production; and finally the increasing prominence of dairying.

"Throughout the world the cattle industry shows general growth, but has made its greatest advance in regions where pasturage and feeds are more abundant.

"The recent trend of cattle development indicates that beef production and dairying are progressing, generally, outside of the immediate war area.

"Countries which depend largely on imported feeds appear to maintain relatively few cattle in addition to their dairy cows, which have gradually replaced other cattle.

"Dairy cows have shown less fluctuation in number than total cattle. This condition is noteworthy throughout the world over long periods, including adverse conditions, such as disease, drought and war.

"European experiences indicate that when a country has reached the practical limit of cattle which the land will maintain, further increase of milk production is obtained by improving the yield per cow.

"It appears logically that the United States can best meet changed world conditions, first, by increasing simultaneously both the number and quality of its cattle; secondly, by constant attention to economy of production; and thirdly, by maintenance of cattle raising and dairying in conjunction with general farming, thus reducing dependence on purchased feeds."

Rates on Cake Feeds.

The Commerce Commission has found that rates on cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, in carloads, from Texas common points to points in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon are unreasonable and unduly prejudicial, and has issued an order effective Nov. 6 that the G. C. & S. Fe and other companies in territory indicated shall make a new rate which shall not exceed 5c per cwt. more than the rates contemporaneously in effect on traffic from points in Texas on the Ft. Worth-Dallas group to same destinations in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Oregon; or which shall exceed the aggregates of the intermediate rates subject to the act contemporaneously in effect, or rates to intermediate points in same states and, Wyoming which unauthorizedly exceed the rates to more distant points.

Missouri Cattle and Hog Report.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—The number of cattle on feed in Missouri on July 15 was a little over half that of last July, but the number of hogs on feed was 7 per cent more, according to the joint report of E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, of the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the State Board of Agriculture. Returns from 131 cattle owners in 70 counties show that only 14 of this number were feeding and they had 908 steers on feed against 1,771 in July, 1918, or but 51 per cent as many. The number on grass, at this time is 5 per cent less than last year, or 5,893 against 6,401 for the 131 owners. Very few cattle are now going on feed and much the larger portion have been on feed for some time, as over 70 per cent of the above number have been fed 20 weeks or more. None of these cattle will be fed longer than 7 weeks and by the middle of August 60 per cent of them will have been shipped out.

Feeders are undecided as to their operations this fall and are waiting for market conditions to clear up and on the outcome of the corn crop. Most Missouri feeders were fortunate in their decision not to actively compete for feeders' stuff early in the summer, and those who held for a more favorable market express themselves as ready to sell all fat stuff and are doubtful whether they will feed immediately.

Eighty counties, with 154 farmers who reported hogs on feed, show 6,284 hogs on feed against 5,873 last July, or 7 per cent more. Of this number 65 per cent have been on feed eight weeks or more and 70 per cent of them will have been marketed by the middle of August, with very few feeders holding later than the middle of September. About two-thirds of the number will have been given a 12 to 16-weeks' feed. The number of hogs on grass for these farmers is 3 per cent more than last year, but as to the number to be fed this coming fall, many are undecided, waiting on the corn crop. Northwest and northeast Missouri show fewer hogs on grass than last year, while the west district, with a very poor corn crop last year, shows a decided reduction; but the other sections of the state are pasturing an increased number of hogs.

Hay Shrinkage.

Since the losses which stored hay undergoes depend upon the amount of moisture the hay had at the time of storage, together with losses in dry matter due to fermentation, one cannot say with certainty just what the shrinkage in any particular case may be. Neither can we say just what the shrinkage losses will be for each month under storage. However, it may be safely said that these losses occur largely during the first two months. Hence, hay stored at any time during the summer will have suffered its losses by spring of the following year.

Hay fit to be stacked or hauled into the barn will usually contain from 15 to 25 per cent moisture, averaging about 20 per cent. According to the work done by various experiment stations upon this problem, shrinkages range anywhere from 15 to 35 per cent. Hence a fair average would probably be about 25 per cent. Therefore, a ton of alfalfa hay worth $34 in March would be worth on this basis about $26 sold directly from the field, if other factors affecting prices are not considered. That is, it would be fair for you to give about 2,660 lbs. of hay directly from the field for $34. This price, however, does not allow for the cost of harvesting and storing as compared with the ease of selling directly from the field. And since we do not know your specifi conditions we cannot advise in this re gard.

According to the Pennsylvania Ex periment Station, stored timothy ha showed a shrinkage ranging from 18. to 25.7 per cent depending largely upo the stage of cutting. It would, ther fore, be safe to assume that timoth hay cured under ideal conditions lose about 20 per cent when stored. Henc if timothy hay is worth $20 a ton i March or April it should sell for abou $16 a ton from the field, not considerin harvesting and storage problems.

It is a well known fact that new made hay, especially clover and alfalf has a laxative effect upon horses an may even cause colic. It can not be fe with entire safety until complete sweated and cooled off. If it must b used before this time it should be fe sparingly. It would be much safer mix it with oat straw. Then the hors will not get so much at one time an will not eat it as greedily. Keeping in the cock and under cover woul probably be better as the fermentati and heating will not be as great when packed in the mow. It might safer for you to secure some old hay possible to tide you over this period. *George B. Mortimer, Wisconsin Colle of Agriculture, in Hoard's Dairyman.*

Big Demand for Feeds.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—We simply ca not fulfill the demand for mill fee and owing to the dry weather it i doubtedly will continue. In the histo of our milling, the demand, for this se son of the year, is unequaled.—*Voi Milling Co., F. A. Voigt, Pres. and Mg Grand Rapids, Mich.*

It is expected that cattle feeding wi be heavy this coming winter in the be district of Nebraska. The beet acrea as well as that of alfalfa is consid ably larger than last year. In th neighborhood of Bridgeport there a now three sugar factories in operati Many cattle are expected to be mov from Wyoming to this district.

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
Quality very high this year. Prices low
It will pay you to get our quotations. We are shipping to Eastern States every day. Largest Hay Compress Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
SCOTT, MAGNER & MILLER
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Merchants of Hay and Grain. Importers and Exporters.
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are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable Reference Book free.* Write for it.
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Our Advertising Counsel and Sales Promotion Service will improve your plan and copy, insuring maximum profits. Submit your plans or literature for preliminary analysis and quotation, no obligation.
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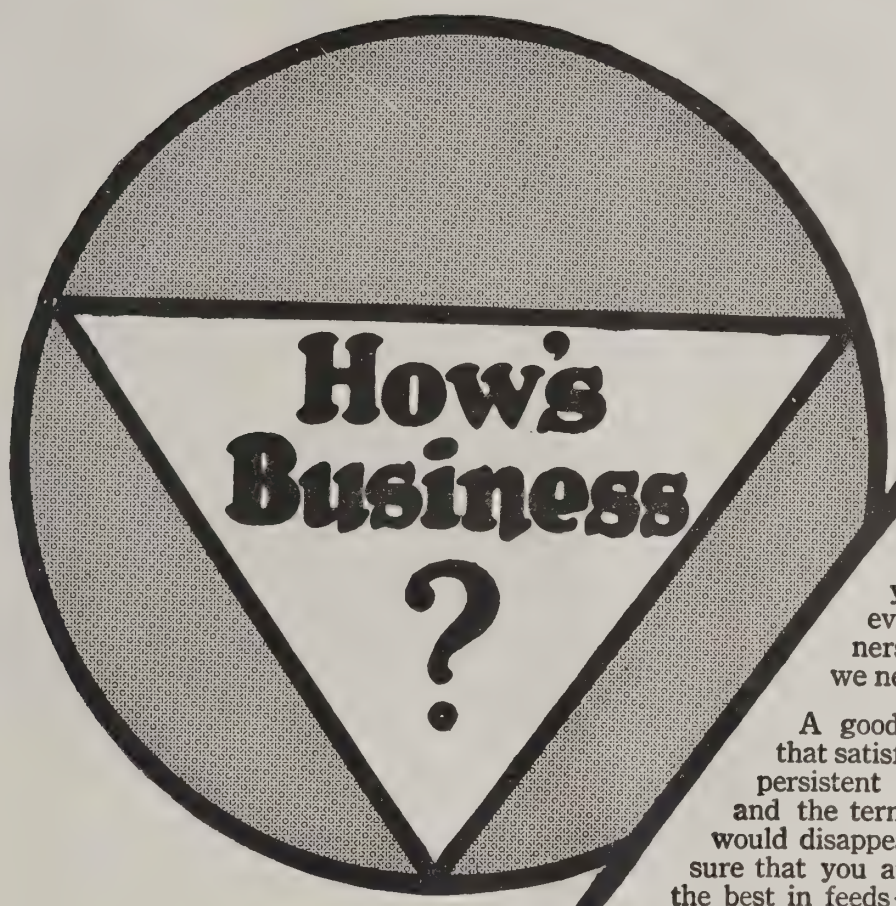
Your competitor's alfalfa meal supply is uniform, ample and dependable.
He is a regular customer of
The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.
LAMAR, COLO.
Floyd M. Wilson, General Manager

Vitality is the trade name for the new line o quality feeds we are now manufac turing. For samples and prices writ
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The Park & Pollard Co. of Ill
Manufacturers of
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Stevens "44" Dairy Ratio
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ALSO
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ALFALFA MEAL
We have alfalfa meal in warehouses to lo out on your orders for prompt shipment.
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—Good, fair or quiet? If you cannot say "good" who is to blame? You? Now don't hedge on the answer. Business volume is largely what you make it. Did you ever hear one of the winners deny this? No, and we never did either.

A good line of feeds—feeds that satisfy your customers, plus persistent energy on your part, and the terms "fair" and "quiet" would disappear. But you must be sure that you are offering your trade the best in feeds—

INTERNATIONAL FEEDS

All over these United States an ever growing army of live feed dealers are coming to know—profitably know—the International line of feeds for all kinds of live stock.

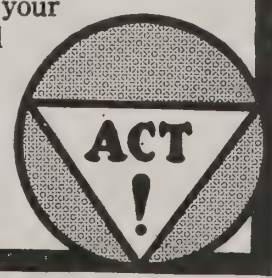
Headed by the famous International Special Dairy Feed straight through the list, including such well known feeds as International Ready Ration Dairy Feed, International Calf Meal, International Hog Feed, International Pig Meal, International Poultry Feed, etc., the full International line represents the one line you ought to look into.

Let us send you all the facts, samples, etc. Then you will know that this famous line of strongly advertised feeds ought to be part of your business. It's the greatest antidote for "fair" and "quiet" feed business you ever hooked up with. Ask us to "show" you.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

Live Salesmen Wanted



Alfalfa Department

The second cutting of alfalfa is in progress in Potawatamie Co., Ia.

Grayson Co., Tex., has already harvested three crops of alfalfa. The hay crop is also heavy.

Seattle reports a $3 advance in alfalfa during the past week with similar tendencies in the Yakima Valley.

Lewiston, Ida., reports plenty of local alfalfa for the demand and it is not expected that much will be shipped in.

Pastures in the neighborhood of Las Vegas, N. M., are reported good and likely to supply grass through the coming winter.

In spite of the drought, a stockman from Detrick, Ida., says all irrigated alfalfa in that section will yield about the usual amount of feed this year.

Centralia, Wash., reports the demand for alfalfa good. At Kennewick new alfalfa is reported moving at $20@22. Ellensburg reports No. 1 alfalfa quoted at $21@22.

In the irrigated district of Salina, Utah, two crops of alfalfa have already been harvested and another crop will be made this year. Grain crops are reported heavy.

Baker, Ore., reports new alfalfa held by farmers at $20 per ton in the stack. Jerome, Ida., reports second cutting of alfalfa averaging good, price about $18 in the stack.

THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA BAD AND GOOD.

WICHITA, KANS.—We have had most of the first crop damaged by rain, but have had practically no rain for six weeks and the second crop has been put up in extra fine condition.

All crops, including alfalfa hay, have been suffering for rain, but a shower came last night, July 31. Prices of hay are steadily advancing and every one looks for higher prices.—*L. A. Ottaway, Wichita.*

FINE CROP OF ALFALFA.

MCKINNEY, TEX.—This section of our state has made a fine crop of alfalfa, and most of it has been saved in good condition and sold to the consuming trade. There is very little stored in this section for winter supply, only by those who raise it. Last year these people had to buy their supply of alfalfa, while this year they have what is needed, and perhaps some to supply their neighbors.

Then the grass crops of hay are very large, especially Johnson and prairie grass, while millet and sorghum are also fine. We do not expect to see the high prices that obtained last year. Our part of the state, and in fact most all parts, has the finest corn crop made in years, and it made, and gathering will begin to some extent in about thirty days.—*Plummer-Harris Grain Co., McKinney, Tex.*

St. Louis Alfalfa Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 2.—The alfalfa feed market is strong, in sympathy with the strength in other kinds of feed, and prices are advancing. Offerings are scarce, and there is an unsupplied demand. Quotations are as follows: Choice, $65; No. 1, $56; No. 2, $50; molasses alfalfa, choice, $45; No. 1, $42; No. 2, $39; alfalfa meal, choice, $41; No. 1, $40; No. 2, $36 per ton, on track.

Alfalfa hay is scarce, firm and wanted, but there is little demand for the low grades. Quotations are: Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $27@28 per ton, on track.

Western Alfalfa Market.

The alfalfa market is hit pretty hard right now, for it is being called upon for the largest supply of hay in the history of the trade. This, together with the fact that the production of alfalfa is bound to be considerably below normal, makes for bullishness in the trade in this variety of hay. We are already hearing of contracts at $30 with the threat that the price is likely to go to $70 the ton. The yields from the second cutting in Colorado are light and only moderate supplies are available elsewhere. As to the outcome of the succeeding crops, all depends upon the weather and the irrigating water which gives no promise for the late crops. We are surely up a stump this year and a lot of farmers are baling common hay out of the windrow to supply the market demand.—*Denver Field and Farm.*

Good Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—A good demand prevailed for alfalfa meal on the Kansas City market this week. The volume of business, however, was light, owing to scant offerings by Western mills, and reluctance of buyers to pay prices quoted. In sympathy with the higher alfalfa hay market, an advance of $1 to $2 was recorded in the meal trade. Mills in Colorado and other Western states are not operating actively, attributed to scarcity of labor and heavy demand for hay from other sources. Small sales of meal were made to the East, South and Southeast. California mills are reported working meal through New Orleans.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $39@40; No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $33@34; brown, $29@30.

A continued broad demand for alfalfa mixed feed was reported by manufacturers in Kansas City. Supplies are moving almost exclusively to hog feeders. Drouthy conditions in surrounding territory has stimulated demand from graziers, but sales so far have been light. Prices were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48@60.

The live stock census of the Netherlands taken March last gives the number of milch cows at 1,232,264, compared with 1,068,361 in June 1910. In addition there were on March 1, 1919, 471,724 heifers. The total of all cattle was given at 1,968,609, compared with 2,026,943 June 1910. All sheep 437,075 in March; 889,036 in June 1910. All pigs 450,000, compared with 1,260,000 in June, 1910.

A NEW PLANT IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City's importance as a feed manufacturing and distributing center was considerably strengthened with the completion August 1 of the plant of the L. C. Worth Commission Co., shown in the accompanying picture. For a number of years the company has been engaged in the handling of hay on a large scale in Kansas City, in addition to its extensive trade in corn, oats, other grains, millfeed and mixed feed products. Its trade extends into the South, the Southeast, Southwest, the East, and in practically every other section of the United States where Kansas City is looked upon as a source of supplies. The company also has a large local trade, now considered one of the largest distributors to retail feed handlers in Kansas City.

Having developed a broad demand for its products, the company some months ago discovered the need for a manufacturing plant of its own, in order that it can readily meet the demand of customers and in preparing products that will strengthen trade relations. The result is the accompanying plant.

Corn chop, rolled oats, ground oats, ground barley, rolled barley and chicken feed include the list of products manufactured in the plant of the L. C. Worth Commission Co. The machinery includes a Gibson Oat Crusher and Great Western Manufacturing Co., equipment. The company has a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain daily, and more than 200 cars of hay. The chicken feed, to be marketed under the Buckeye Brand, includes corn, oats, barley, cane seed, milo, wheat screenings and sunflower seed.

L. C. Worth, who is at the head of the organization, is a member of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. E. R. Cash is head of the shipping department.

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The Board of Agriculture of England has decided to discontinue the prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle, which has hitherto been forbidd. as it was thought the importat would be adverse to British herds.



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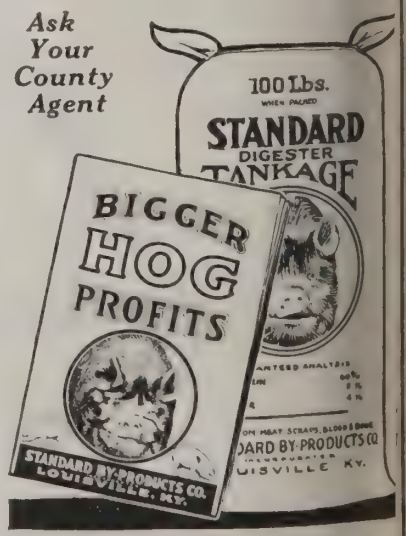
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Molasses Department

Chicago New Orleans

Hay Department

Scarcity of hay and beet pulp is reported from McCall, Ida.

Pastures in the neighborhood of Ramona, Okla., reported good with cattle doing well.

Baling of new hay at Ellensburg, Wash., has begun; new timothy is offered at $27@28.

Lewiston, Ida., reports baled hay being received there in quantities larger than needed for immediate demand.

Reports from Muskogee County, Okla., are to the effect that there is a big crop of prairie hay with excellent pastures.

Walla Walla, Wash., reports little new hay being offered and the crop is expected to be shorter than last year.

Baker, Ore., reports timothy hay stacked and wild hay in course of harvest. Farmers are holding timothy at $30.

At Carey, Idaho, hay is reported very scarce. The present quotations on alfalfa are about $18@20 per ton in the stack.

The timothy market is reported steady in Spokane with poor demand, however. Seattle reports the timothy market steady.

A stock shipper from Gillette, Wyo., says no hay was put up in that section this year and feeders are now using up the remains of last year's surplus.

Reports from Cherry County, Nebr., are to the effect that there has been a heavy hay crop with abundant grass pasture assuring plenty of winter feed.

A hay grower at Simms, Mont., reports the sale of 200 tons of alfalfa at $30 per ton f. o. b., of 100 tons at $28. Still another holds his crop at $25 in the stack.

Bozeman, Mont., reports new timothy still scarce and high. Great Falls, Mont., reports very little movement until after the 50 per cent reduction in freight goes into effect.

The Assistant State Immigration Inspector of Minnesota ventures the prediction that the hay crop of Minnesota will be the largest ever produced in that state and thinks the price of milk will come down.

The Agricultural Department of Minnesota has begun to list all hay acreage in that state and to compile the available tonnage with a view to meeting the demand for grazing and fodder from the cattle companies westward.

A stock shipper from Paola, Kans., says the hay crop in that section is the heaviest and best in many years. This is true of the prairie hay crop. The second crop of alfalfa is also being harvested and there will be plenty of feed. The hay crop all through is good as to quality and was put up without rain damage.

It is reported from Bismarck that several thousand acres of land in Kidder and Stutsman Counties, N. D., have been leased for haying purposes at $50 @75 per section. This hay will have to be shipped from 100 to 200 miles for consumption, but as the freight rates by arrangement have been split in two, the movement of the hay is said to be profitable.

Chas. D. Carlisle of Kansas City, Mo., called on us last week, reporting activities in hay and alfalfa meal, indicating this would be another big year. Prices are continuing high, emphasizing the responsibilities of those covering broad territory as does the Carlisle Commission Co. They anticipate, however, taking care of their old trade in good shape and developing new business from those fast realizing the importance of suitable feeding grades and the manufacturing advantages of alfalfa meal.

Special telegraphic summaries to the *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* for the week ending July 29 says that haying and harvesting in New York is about completed. In Pennsylvania pastures and meadows have revived and prospects for a second crop of hay are excellent. In the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida the hay crop has been materially damaged by excessive rains. The same is true for Alabama. In Louisiana some hay has been cut in the northeastern section. In Oklahoma the third cutting of alfalfa is reported light. In Tennessee hay has done fairly well. In West Virginia the hay crop is good and harvest well advanced. In Minnesota hay yields continue very good. In Missouri the dry weather has favored hay cutting and stacking, but has affected all other growing crops. In Montana the first crop of alfalfa is nearly all stacked; second crop maturing rapidly where irrigated. In Wyoming the weather is favorable for haying, but the crop is light. In Utah the second crop of alfalfa is good. In Washington an excellent crop of hay was secured in the western counties. In Oregon haying generally is completed except late cutting of alfalfa and clover.

HAY SITUATION.

HAY CROP FINE.

WISCONSIN (2)—The hay crop in this territory is the best in year. Small grain is just being harvested and reports are that the crop is on the average.—*Boyd Produce Co., Boyd, Wis.*

EASTERN NEW YORK HAY.

NEW YORK (9).—Farmers in our section have been delayed in harvesting their crop of hay on account of rainy weather, but we believe the crop will be a little over an average yield. The quality we think will be largest per cent of No. 2 and No. 3 hay. The high price of labor we think will make the price of hay high this year.—*Bristol Brothers, Claverack, N. Y.*

GOOD CROP OF HAY.

MOIRA (7), N. Y.—The hay in this locality is about all cut by this time and is a very good crop, although some of the farmers complain of its being light.

The corn is drying up considerably in the last two weeks on account of very little rain, but all other grain crops are coming fine.—*C. E. Brush & Son, Moira, N. Y.*

HAY AND LABOR DEMAND.

KANSAS CITY.—Because of shortage of help and the country being overcrowded with work, it is hard to get people to stop to make hay, and load it for market.

Meantime, there is some demand in the Northwest. The markets are creeping up a little. Prices advanced $2.00 per ton last week on prairie and alfalfa is about $1.00 to $1.50 higher. Timothy showing strength also. Begins to look like high prices again this year, not because of lack of tonnage, but lack of facilities to get it to market.

Then, too, cars are beginning to scarce. Begins to look like hay wheels is going to bring some prem shortly.—*J. A. Brubaker & Co., sas City, Mo., by J. W. B.*

HAY MOVING SLOWLY.

OHIO (4).—Hay is moving very s ly. Very little is fit to bale and f ers are very busy with their thres and are not inclined to accept p which dealers are offering. Practi all of the hay has not been cut either baled out of the field or m away. Baling out of the field, ever, has now ceased. The crop little below an average in quantity was harvested in excellent conditi *Dellinger & Sons, Bloomville, Ohio*

HAY CROP SHORT.

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—There is not doing in the hay business here year, as there is not 25 per cent o hay here that we had a few years Prices are well sustained and the lively bidding for the desirable Very little is being shipped, as prices the hay is bringing put it above what other sections are se for, and consequently almost all of going into storage for the winter t

The Pecos Valley in New Mexico Texas as well as Arizona have underselling us continually since first cutting was finished, and prices have been from two to four lars below us all this time.

A good many farmers are planni replant to alfalfa this fall, and w pect to see the acreage considerab creased another year.—*Mesilla V Produce Exchange.*

New England Hay.

The American Steel & Wire Co. port on New England hay for the ending Aug. 2 may be summariz follows:

Northern Maine. — Grass lands clover very good; western part, old lands are short but the new la good; southwestern, grass lands and clover fair. New Hampsh Eastern grass lands good; sout fair to extra good; southwestern, o good; western, need moisture. Ver —In the northern section hay abo average, pasture and clover good; eastern, pasture poor but clover hay good; eastern section hay haled, grass lands and clover exce southeastern, grass lands and

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d, same in the southwestern; west- section, second crop of clover is ng grown. Rhode Island.—Much hay s lost on account of rains. In Massa- setts a good crop of hay and pasture proving with clover the best in years the northeast; in southwest grass ds and clover good; western pastures d, hay land fair; central part of the e, grass lands good to extra good, er fair. Connecticut. — Hay lands ellent, clover good in southeast; thern part of hay land and clover d; southwestern grass lands good, er very good. Eastern New York hay crop, especially clover, is the est in years; northern New York, ss lands are good; southwestern er reported good; in western part of e pastures poor, but hay lands and er extra good.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

he death of Mathew W. Ransom, er of F. E. Ransom and A. M. Ran- of the Ransom Coal & Grain Co., sas City, occurred Friday night, ust 1. Mr. Ransom was 74 years of Besides the two sons, the widow, Sarah Ransom, and two daughters, Bessie Knapp and Mrs. Lizzie pp, survive. The funeral was held the family home in Kansas City lay, under Masonic direction.

new record for a single day's ar- ls of timothy was established on day, July 28, when a total of 135 of the hay were received in Kan- City. The previous daily record for thy hay receipts is 81 cars, this nt having been received in the pre- ng week. For the week, the ar- s of timothy amounted to 384 cars, argest total in many months. The of the timothy is coming from ouri, though some of the hay is g shipped from Iowa to the Kansas market.

idence of serious drouth conditions e Northwest is contained in the an- cement that the C. B. & Q. R. R. granted a reduced rate on hay ship- s into the drouth striken region. emergency rates, equal to one-half ariff rate, with a minimum of 20 per hundredweight, will be al- l from all points on this railroad on or west of the Missouri River l points in Montana and Wyoming and including the C. R. N. Junc- Wyoming, and New Castle, Wyo- . Transit will not be allowed on the ed rates. Reduced rates on other entering the Northwest are being at by R. D. Sangster, transporta- commissioner of the Kansas City ber of Commerce, who is working C. D. Carlisle, chairman of the sportation Committee of the Kan- ity Hay Dealers' Association, and ls of the grain exchange and live exchange. Kansas City hay deal- already are shipping considerable e into the drouthy areas, and rous inquiries regarding later ship- s are being received. A heavy ment is predicted with the inaug- on of the one-half emergency rate l lines.

nsiderable timothy from Missouri find its way into the drouth en territory of the Northwest," ed J. C. Kerr of the J. C. Kerr Company. "Cattlemen of Mon- Wyoming and other surrounding already are inquiring for prices ther details regarding the mar- or timothy hay, and small ship- now are being made in various ies. It is unusual, of course, for orthwest to draw upon Missouri mothy. During the severe winter o years ago a small amount of y was sold to the Northwestern rs, but the amount will be much during the present acute period. is a large amount of tame hay ble in Missouri, despite the recent tions that the acreage was sharply d to permit a larger area for production. Large quantities of y are available in Iowa, some of is being worked into Kansas Quality of the hay this year is below normal, which producers attribute to the heavy early rains. Difficulty has been encountered by growers in properly curing the hay. Large quantities will yet move to market. In addition to purchases by the Northwest, the South and Southeast is providing an important outlet for the tame hay."

Timely rains fell over the important hay producing territory of the Southwest the past week, though the soil still is in need of moisture. The weekly state reports, issued before the rains fell, indicate some damage by dry and hot weather, with hay production somewhat stunted. "The week was one of uninterrupted sunshine and good wind movement, which has rapidly continued the drying out process," says the Kansas bulletin. "Pastures need rain generally over the Eastern two-thirds of the state. The second cutting of alfalfa has been secured in good condition and the third cutting, which is making slow growth has begun in the Southeastern portion." Missouri—"Upland pastures are failing fast, and water is becoming scarce in some localities. All grass needs rain badly." Nebraska—"With hot, dry weather and excessive sunshine, the week was favorable for haying. A good crop of hay is being secured." Oklahoma—"Except a few light and widely scattered showers in the northeast portion, no rain fell. Soil moisture continues good in the Southern and Western portions, but drouth is becoming serious in the Northern and Northeastern districts. Pastures are still fair to good but are drying fast. The third cutting of alfalfa has been harvested with the yield light. An abundant crop of prairie hay has been saved."

"My advices from the country show there are plenty of cars in the interior, but that a serious lack of motive power and terminal facilities prevails, which necessarily causes difficulty and restricts the movement of hay," commented J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co. "Already the country is complaining of inability of railroads to have cars on hand for the movement of hay to market, and with the present enormous movement of wheat and prospects for continued heavy shipments, it would not be surprising to witness a serious car situation in August, September, October and even in November."

Hay Markets

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 2.—Higher prices for prairie and alfalfa and further recessions in timothy and clover mixed were recorded in the hay trade in Kansas City this week. Choice prairie was unchanged, No. 1 closed unchanged to 50c higher, No. 2 grade is up 50c to $1.50 and No. 3 is up $1.50 to $2.50 a ton. Midland prairie also advanced, closing $1.50 to $2 a ton higher. The sharpest advance occurred on alfalfa, which shows a gain of $2 to $3 compared with a week ago. The advancing prices were recorded in the face of a liberal movement to market. The receipts aggregated 1,239 cars, compared with 1,044 cars last week and 617 a year ago. Timothy arrivals were comparatively heavy, and while demand was broad, orders were not sufficient to clear the entire offerings. Declines amounted to only 50c. Straw closed 50c to $1 a ton lower.

Prairie—Choice, $20; No. 1, $19@19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50; No. 3, $10.50@17; packing hay, $6.50@9.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17; No. 2, $10@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $29@30; No. 1, $27@28.50; standard, $23.50@26.50; No. 2, $19@23; No. 3, $16@18.50.

Timothy—No. 1, $24.50@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22.50; No. 3, $15@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $24.50@25; No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $17@22.50.

Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.

Straw, $9.50@10.

BOSTON.

Aug. 2.—Receipts of hay during the past week were light and considerably less than the previous week. The demand showed a slight improvement, although not active. Buyers, however, are slow to pay the advanced prices, but with all outside markets quoted higher, local receivers are firm in their views and holding at

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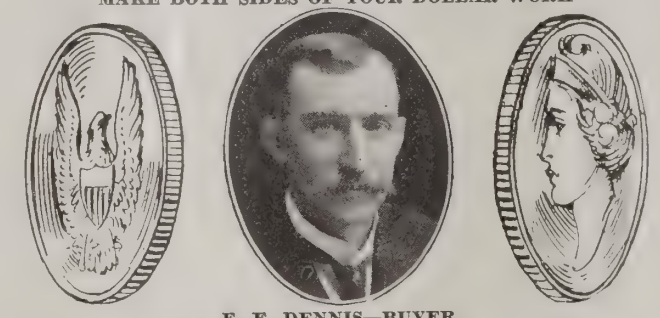
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higher prices. A little new hay has been offered on the market this week and a few cars were sold, but offerings were not general. Sales were noted this week of new No. 2 hay in small bales at $30 per ton, with new No. 1 timothy in small bales quoted at $35. Some new is reported in transit to this market, but shipments have been so long delayed that the trade is slow about taking hold, expecting that the quality of the offerings will not be satisfactory on arrival. Old No. 1 timothy hay is quoted at $39@40 per ton for the small amount offering, with some receivers claiming that fancy cars will bring still higher prices. No. 2 timothy ranges at $34@36. No. 1 Eastern takes a range of $32@35, with No. 2 Eastern unchanged at $28@30. No. 3 hay is held steady at $26@28. The range of clover mixed, all grades, is unchanged from last week, at $26@30. Fine hay takes a wider range at $23@26. Packing hay is quoted $17@19 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 2 were: Local, 48 cars; for the month of July, 1919, were: Local, 485 cars.

The straw market is dull with offerings fully equal to the demand. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16 per ton as extreme, with oat straw a shade firmer at $12@13. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 2 were: Local, 3 cars; for the month of July, 1919, were: Local, 16 cars.

CINCINNATI.

Aug. 5.—The almost entire absence of shipping orders was directly responsible for one of the dullest markets experienced by the hay trade for a long time, and sharp reductions in price of all kinds made in an endeavor to increase orders failed to stimulate the trade. The declines reported in other markets only increased the depression, and but for fair local buying, losses in values would undoubtedly have been greater. Receipts fortunately were small. The quality of new hay was mostly good with less in heating condition and nearly all of No. 2 character, though mainly of timothy. Mixed was rather scarce, and fairly steady in tone, but clover was firm and in urgent demand with practically no arrivals since the movement of new began. First offerings of new clover will command very high values as the trade is urgently inquiring for supplies. Rye straw is also wanted. Quote as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $30.50@31.50; standard, $29.50@30.50; No. 2, $28.50@29.50; No. 3, $25@28; threshed, $18@21.

Light clover mixed, $29@30.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $24@27.

Clover—No. 1, $6@28; No. 2, $22@24.

Local alfalfa—No. 1, $26@28; standard, $25@26; No. 2, $23@25.

Straw—Wheat, $6@7; rye, $12@13; oats, $6@7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 2.—The demand for hay continues fair with new hay filling the demand, old hay being almost entirely cleaned up. Prices are fair but not as strong as they were, due to heavier offerings. Quotations are: No. 1 baled timothy, $28; No. 2, $26; No. 1 mixed, $25.50; No. 2, $23.50; No. 1 alfalfa, $30; clover, No. 1, $23; No. 2, $22; wheat and oat straw, $8.50; rye straw, $10.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 2.—No. 1 timothy hay offered at from $34@35.50, No. 2 from $33@34.50, and No. 3 from $32@33. Prairie hay quoted from $20@21. Alfalfa hay offered from $32@33.

NASHVILLE.

Aug. 4.—Dealers report only fair demand for hay. Prices in carlots and more, delivered at Nashville, are: No. 1 timothy, $34@35; No. 2 timothy, $32@33; No. 1 clover, $30@31; No. 2 clover, $28@29; choice alfalfa, $33; No. 1 alfalfa, $31.

MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 2.—The Milwaukee hay market ruled higher during the past week. The new hay crop promises to be exceptionally large and of fine quality. The first new timothy has appeared on the market and is quoted at $26@29. The old crop is practically exhausted. The higher prices are probably in sympathy with the strong mill feed markets. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@30; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 22, $25@26; new timothy, $26@29; No. 1 clover, $20@21; light clover mixed, $22@25; red top and timothy mixed, $24@25; stained timothy, $12@15; marsh feeding, $11@12; packing, $9@10; rye straw, $9.50@10; oat straw, $9@9.50.

TAMPA.

Aug. 2.—Strictly No. 1 timothy is offered this market as low as $37.50, prices ranging from $37.50 to $38.75. There has not been a great deal of new hay bought as yet, the trade fearing arrivals of heating hay. Stocks of old hay in warehouses are being well cleaned up. There is scarcely any demand in this market for other than No. 1 and choice timothy; straight clovers and clover mixed being unpopular in this section.

SAN FRANCISCO.

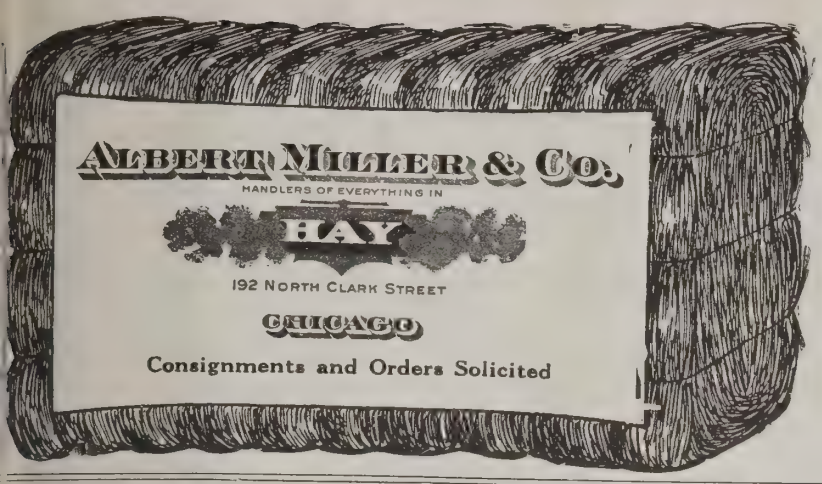
Aug. 1.—Receipts are increasing and probably will continue to do so from now on for several weeks unless the shortage of cars should prevent the natural movement of hay at this time of the year. A large portion of the hay received has been by boat from bay and river districts, and has been of all grades and kinds. Receipts by rail have been quite small for this period of the season.

Demand has been fairly active and prices have been maintained without difficulty. Several sales of round lots of hay have been reported from country districts where trade has been better than for some time and considerable hay has moved in this direction.

This is especially the case with alfalfa, but owing to reported shortage of water in some of the irrigation districts and of the grasshopper pest in others, alfalfa has been held firm on a higher range of prices than heretofore.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 2.—Offerings of timothy hay are liberal and are increasing. The market is declining as the demand is confined best grades, and some of the receip more or less heated. The best gra clover are scarce and in deman alfalfa hay also is scarce and fir prairie hay is dull and easier. Quot are as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $ standard, $29@30; No. 2, $26@28; $23@24. Light clover mixed—No. 1 30; No. 2, $26@27. Heavy clover n No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $26@27. Clov —No. 1, $28@29; No. 22, $26@27. hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, standard, $31@32; No. 2, $27@28. hay—Choice, $26@27; No. 1, standard, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22. $9.50.



MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

ug. 2.—Quote hay prices for the Twin es as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
1 timothy	$27.00@28.00	$27.50
2	25.00@26.00	26.50
3	20.00@22.00	23.00
1 mixed, timothy and wild	23.00@24.00	25.00
2	21.50@22.50	22.00
3	17.00@19.00	16.00
1 mixed, different grasses	22.00@23.00	22.50
2	20.00@23.00	21.00
3	16.00@19.00	16.00
1 clover mixed	19.00@21.00	25.00
2	15.00@18.00	23.00
1 clover	19.00@21.00	22.00
2	14.00@16.00	15.00
1 alfalfa		30.00
2		26.00
3		20.00
ıdard		29.00
1 upland	21.50@22.00	20.50
2	20.00@21.00	19.50
3	18.00@19.00	16.00
1 midland	19.00@20.00	18.00
2	16.00@18.00	15.00
cing	8.50@ 9.50	10.00
1 rye straw	9.50@10.00	10.50
1 oat straw	9.50@10.00	10.00
1 wheat straw	8.50@ 9.00	9.00

NEW YORK.

ıg. 1.—The New York Hay Exchange rts the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
ipts for week	5,154	360
ipts last week	3,918	240
ipts Sept. 1 to date	208,564	13,268

e firm feeling noted at the time of last report resulted in a very strong tion and a marked recovery in prices. ipts have run much lighter at all or points and the amount of hay roll- ls less than half the amount at this last week. The shortage is very ted at 33d St., due to the embargo, there has been scarcely anything able at Brooklyn Eastern District inal and very short supplies at Bush- station. New invoices are running otionally light but more or less hay is ing by boat. The situation at this ng is firm but irregular with values well defined, all sorts of prices being ed and the same grade of hay has at 33d St. at widely varying prices. till Line boats are bringing forward or less new hay; buyers as a general prefer old hay and the new sells at a unt of close to $4 a ton from the prices d, No. 2 new hay reaching $37 with ulty. It should be understood that ations as given below are meant to only old hay.

ere is the usual scarcity of top qual- mothy hay. No. 1 in large bales has up to $43 and we understand that one worked out up to $44. No. 2 in big sells largely in range of $40@41, a sales being reported down to $39 at some of the harbor points, and one or two cars have worked out at 33rd St. shed at extreme figures. Leaving these high grades the demand is not so keen though values have advanced in sympathy with the general market, this being especially true of small bales which are gradually working closer to large bales than formerly. A good deal of no grade, coarse or damaged hay is knocking about which is offered at all sorts of prices according to the quality. Clover and heavy mixed is not wanted and selling values are uncertain, though a few cars of light mixed could be worked out in about the ranges given.

Rye straw has had sale up to $15 and some No. 2 is offering at $13. Oat straw selling in range of $10@12. Quotations, old hay:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$42.00@43.00	$41.00@ 42.00
No. 2 hay	39.00@41.00	37.00@39.00
No. 3 hay	35.00@37.00	31.00@33.00
Shipping hay	27.00@30.00	25.00@27.00
No grade	20.00@26.00	19.00@24.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	38.00@40.00	36.00@38.00
No. 1 clover mixed	34.00@35.00	30.00@32.00
No. 2 clover mixed	28.00@30.00	25.00@28.00
No. 1 rye straw	14.00@15.00	
No. 2 rye straw	@13.00	
No. 1 oat straw	11.00@12.00	

Effective July 31st, the N. Y. C. removed embargo from 130th St., Melrose Junction, Clarmont Park and Port Morris stations.

DULUTH.

Aug. 2.—The trade simply marked time in the hay market during the last week. Demand was purely local and it was of a straggling nature. Receipts of baled hay amounted to only three cars but loose hay from the country was offered liberally. An enormous crop of hay was cut in this territory and considerable shipments of it are expected to be made to the drought districts of Montana and western North Dakota under the special reduced rates offered by the Railroad Administration. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 timothy, per ton, $26@28; No. 2, $24@25; No. 1 mixed timothy, $23@24; No. 2, $20@23; No. 1 prairie, $25@226; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $18@20; No. 1 midland, $20@21; No. 2, $10@12; rye straw, $9@10; oat straw, $9@10.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 3.—There is a good inquiry for desirable qualities of hay which is in small supply and firm, but the bulk of the offerings consists of low grades which are slow of sale. Straw is quiet but steady with small stocks. Quote:

Timothy (according to location)—No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@33.

Clover mixed—Light mixed, $36@37; lower grades, $31@35.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 2.—Just where prices on old hay will close nobody knows. There is a wide range. Somewhere between $28 and $33 for fair to choice seems to be the prevailing market, but the demand is limited. New hay, which this year is of fine quality, is interesting hay buyers but there is no fixed price as yet. There will be no oat straw in this state but plenty of fancy wheat and rye.

DETROIT.

Aug. 2.—Old hay is out of market and present quotations are for new. The market is not well supplied and dealers have trouble meeting the needs of consumers. A firm market is quoted. No. 1 timothy, $31@32; light mixed, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@30; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover, $25@26.

MEMPHIS.

Aug. 2.—Demand for hay is slightly better and undertone is steadier for alfalfa, but timothy is not cheap enough yet to meet the competition and the result has been small receipts of the latter. Considerable timothy was started this way, or would soon have been, but prices offered were too cheap and most of it diverted to other directions. Receipts of alfalfa for the past few days have been moderate, which helps account for the better tone. On call today $30 was bid for cash No. 1 timothy and $28.50 for No. 2, but little was offering. For choice alfalfa $30 was bid, but holders wanted about $2 more. For No. 1 grade $29 was bid, for standard, $26, and for No. 3, $23, but some of the latter sold yesterday at $24. Very little of other kinds is being received.

OMAHA.

Aug. 2.—Receipts light on prairie hay, while the demand has improved, causing prices to go some higher. Alfalfa continues steady.

Upland Prairie—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@20; No. 3, $10@15.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $17@20.

Lowland prairie—No. 1, $15@18; No. 2, $12@14; No. 3, $8@10.

Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $21.50@25; No. 2, 17.50@21; No. 3, $14@17.

Straw—Oat, $8@9; wheat, $7@8.

BALTIMORE.

Aug. 2.—As a result of a cleaning up of previous supplies of old hay, lighter receipts, and only a limited movement thus far of new hay, the local market has recorded a considerable advance in the past week or ten days, and the general hay situation is firm as quoted. For the better qualities of timothy and mixed hay there is a fair demand, and new hay, where it arrives in good order, is selling well up to corresponding grades of old. All damaged and bad order stock, however, has to go for whatever it will bring.

Straw of all descriptions is selling sparingly in consequence of which current supplies are ample for trade wants. Quotations follow for old hay: No. 1 timothy, nominal, $42; standard, $41.50; No. 2, $41; No. 3, $37@39; No. 1 light clover mixed, $39@40; No. 2, $38@39; No. 1 clover mixed, $38@39; No. 2, $36@37; No. 1 clover, nominal, $34; No. 2, $32.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 1 wheat, $10@10.50; No. 1 oat, $12.50@13.

MONTREAL.

Aug. 2.—Shipments of old Canadian hay have been made from country points to New York, and have done well, much better than by sending them to this market. In fact, they are not wanted here, as stocks in store are sufficient to supply the trade at present. On the whole the past week has been propitious for the ingathering of hay, and a considerable portion of the crop has been harvested, notwithstanding scattered showers. Owing to the high price of labor dealers are of opinion that it will be some time before the price of hay will get down to pre-war times. There has been no change of any importance in the local trade for baled hay, sales being reported at from $20@25 and $27 per ton, as to quality. Quite a lot of new hay has been brought into the city from nearby points in a loose condition, which of course fills a place. The market, however, for old baled hay is steady as above quoted.

Advices from the North Shore at the beginning of the week stated there were quite a few fields of prime timothy ripe for the reaper still standing. It was about time they were cut, as too ripe hay deteriorates.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 1,237 bales, against 6,638 bales for the same week last year.

The market is quiet with sales at from $26@28 per ton, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH.

Aug. 2.—Receipts of hay during the last few days have been very light. For the last period only 213 tons of all grades were bulletined at the Pittsburgh exchange, as against 563 tons for the corresponding period in 1918. Shipments were 120 tons. The better grades of timothy are moving easily at $35@36 a ton. None of the No. 1 timothy came into the market for several days last week, but invoices are increasing, according to Supt. Alexander, and lower prices are predicted for the near future. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, $36@37; No. 2 timothy, $35@36; No. 3 timothy, $30@32; No. 1 light mixed, $35@36; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@29; No. 1 clover, $25@26.

CHICAGO.

Aug. 5.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Aug. 2, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
Total receipts	1,935	2,089	5,373
Total shipments	202	293	450
Recpts. since Jan. 1	146,595	144,660	208,068
Shpts. since Jan. 1	34,500	34,298	64,814

The demand for hay has been active enough to absorb everything offered and at somewhat higher prices. New timothy is coming in now in quantity and freely taken at top prices, the old commanding $2@3 above the new, however. Monday's receipts (26 cars new timothy, 19 of new prairie, 27 alfalfa and 1 of threshed timothy) were light for two days and everything was sold at prices and with such ease as to indicate that prices are seeking still higher levels. At any rate, the market will in probability continue strong for some time. Quote as follows for Monday, Aug. 4:

Timothy—New, No. 1, $35@36; standard, $34@35; No. 2, $32@33; No. 3, $27@30; sample, $25@28; threshed, $15@20; old, $2@3 above new.

Light Clover—No. 1, $32@33; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@30; clover, $21@24.

Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma, $25@30; Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, $22@24.

Marsh Hay—Feeding, $18@20; packing, $13@14.

Straw—Rye and oat, $11@12; wheat, $9@10.

In reply to a special inquiry G. E. Hilliar, mgr., feed department of the Douglas Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., says as to the rumors of rebuilding the plant of that company that "as yet there has been no decision as to rebuilding in Cedar Rapids or elsewhere."

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Action of provision prices last week was erratic. A sharp advance early on the light receipts of hogs was followed by a decline in sympathy with hogs and grain and on selling induced by race riots at the Stock Yards. The Negro workers at the Yards have been eliminated for the present. Receipts have been curtailed by fears of labor troubles and more are predicted by laborites.

The provision situation on the whole is a most interesting one. There is a general impression among the speculators, the public and part of the trade that the market has been controlled by the packers and that a lower level of values is due. The Government is to sell 195,000,000 lbs. of fresh cured and canned meats, of which there is 9,000,000 lbs. of bacon, all of which should have been disposed of months ago. It is to be sold through the post offices of the country, and the goods will be sent via parcel post. Prices to be lower than the present. This has had considerable to do with lowering values. In the early part of the week prices advanced with hogs, which were up to $23.60, a new high level. In the late trading liquidating sales carried pork off nearly $2.65 a barrel, the high point; lard $2.32½ for September and $2.15 for October, and short ribs lost $1.75. Fair rallies followed the break on Saturday when the lowest prices were made, due to covering by shorts and support from the packing interests. At the close pork was $1.55 lower, lard $1.60@1.65, and short ribs $1.35 lower for the week.

A good deal of selling toward the last was on the increase of 11,651,000 lbs. of lard in July, making the total here 45,779,665 lbs., compared with 38,148,697 lbs. last year, and were almost 12,000,000 lbs. short of two years ago. This heavy accumulation, the largest in July for recent years, indicated a liberal movement from country packers and an increased make by local packers. A specialist says lard is 6c a lb. over meats, so that it behooves packers to trim closely and secure all the fats available. Shipments of lard for the week were 22,508,000 lbs., the largest in months, and compared with 4,849,000 lbs. last year. This outward movement is said to represent sales made one to two months ago and is equal to almost 50 per cent of the stocks here. Leaf lard was $32.75 at the close and regular cash lard around $33.

Trading in meats was moderate, being affected by the same interests as lard. Supplies of dried salted meats here were 79,170,000 lbs., an increase of almost 3,000,000 lbs. for the month, and a decrease of 19,000,000 lbs. from last year. Short ribs increased 1,923,000 lbs., pickled meats aggregated 66,773,000 lbs., a decrease of almost 2,000,000 lbs. for the month, but supplies exceeded last year's by 6,032,000 lbs. Total stocks of meats aggregated 145,944,000 lbs., an increase of only 1,040,000 lbs. last month, compared with 6,793,000 lbs. last year, when they were 159,000,000 lbs.

Range of prices in June and previous and for the week follow:

PORK,	Close				
July.	Aug. 2.	July 26.	Aug. 3.		
June rg..	$52.10	$49.50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre.	52.25	35.80	.....	.....	.....
Week	55.95	54.30	*54.30	55.00	.....
Sept.—					
June	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ..	49.00	48 75	.....	.....	.....
Week	52.00	49.35	50.25	51.80	44.95
LARD,					
July—					
June rg..	36.35	32.55	.....	.....	.....
Pre.	32.57½	21.50	.....	.....	.....
Week	34.60	33.75	*34.00	34.40	.....
Sept.—					
June rg..	35.70	32.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	32.05	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	34.72	32.40	33.00	34.60	26.65
Oct.—					
June rg...	34.30	33.62½	.....	.....	.....
Week	34.55	32.40	32.85	34.50	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
July—					
June rg...	28.50	27.40	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	28.55	26.55	.....	.....	.....
Week	29.05	27.65	*27.65	28.95	.....
Sept.—					
June rg...	28.40	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	27.50	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.65	26.95	27.15	28.50	24.90

*July 31.

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2.—Provision interests in Kansas City report a much larger volume of business in fresh pork than is normal for this period of the year. A fair to good demand prevailed this week, with sales by Kansas City houses stimulated by labor difficulties in Chicago. Comparatively high prices for hogs in Kansas City compared with other river markets was a restricting influence. The East was a fair buyer of fresh meat, and local territory supplied a fairly liberal outlet. Prices show a rise of as much as ½c for the week, though generally unchanged to ¼c higher. Lard advanced ¼ to ½c, with a good demand prevailing. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats are moving to the South in larger supply. Prices were unchanged. For fancy hams and bacons, the market was ½c higher. Hot weather stimulated demand for these fancy meats.

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was considerable activity in the hog products market and the large offerings witnessed considerable fluctuation in prices tending towards an erratic market. Hogs were much lower. Mess pork, lard and ribs ruled sharply lower, but before the close some recovery was effected. Export demand continues urgent. Quotations follow as of Monday, Aug. 4:

M. pork, new	$53.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	30.90	@31.12½
Neutral, No. 1	35.75	@36.00
Neutral, No. 2	34.75	@35.00
Shortribs sides	28.00	@29.00

	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.		34⅛@34¼	33¾@34
12-14 lbs.		34 @34⅛	33¾@34
14-16 lbs.		34 @34⅛	33¾@34
18-20 lbs.		34 @34⅛	33¾@34
Skinned hams		35½@35¾	34¾@35
Shoulders		26 @27	25¼@25½
Picnics		23 @25	22 @23¾
Bellies		32 @38	29 @34
Pork loins		33½@36	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	24¼-24¾	Hams	38½-39
S Fat Bks.	29 -31¼	Sk. hams	37½-38
Cir. Bellies.	29½-30½	Picnics	28 -28½
Rib Bellies.	29 -30	E. S. R. Sds.	30½-31
E. S. R. Sds.	28¾-29	Sh. Cl. Sds.	33 -33½
S. Cl. Sides.	29¾-30	E. S. C. Sds.	30¼-31
E. S. C. Sds.	28¾-29	Rough Sides.	30½-31¼
Plates, reg.	24¾-25	B'kfast Bac.	40 -40½
Butts	31¾-25		

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January ...	158	72	124	38	21	67
February ..	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	...	180	549	..	71	272
July	...	180	33	..	71	10
August ...	....	118	45	..	53	26
September .	...	81	57	..	32	22
October ...	...	86	43	..	46	11
November .	...	96	68	..	27	31
December .	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 2, 1918, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For wk.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,660	15,171
Pork, brls.	125	5,555	5,657
Cut Mts. lbs.	8,061,000	160,496,000	268,830,000
Lard, lbs.	5,686,000	166,368,000	92,910,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	1,338	102,673	33,394
Pork, brls.	2,319	64,833	61,592
Cut Mts. lbs.	29,746,000	1648,260,000	660,708,000
Lard, lbs.	22,508,000	479,201,000	126,544,000

A Montana cattleman says the drouth in that country is the worst since 1882. The small cattleman will be hit worst by the drouth and then he will have to close out unless he can buy hay.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Aug. 2.	1918. To Aug. 3.
Chicago	3,059,400	3,057,400
Kansas City	1,260,100	1,173,900
South Omaha	1,210,900	1,066,500
St. Louis	1,060,700	1,060,000
S. St. Joseph	743,300	743,200
Indianapolis	679,200	515,300
Milwaukee	174,700	169,100
Cudahy	351,300	440,000
Cincinnati	322,800	294,200
Ottumwa	191,100	197,100
Cedar Rapids	198,900	168,100
Sioux City	674,100	636,400
St. Paul	491,300	451,200
Cleveland	459,800	420,000
Louisville	73,200	52,700
Wichita	133,800	181,400
Detroit	265,200	348,200
Nebraska City	126,500	104,900
Fort Worth	181,200	178,200
Oklahoma City	117,000	169,000
Above and all others.	13,645,000	13,156,000
For the week	435,000	471,000
Preceding week	469,000	521,000

Weights are reported as follows: 189, 250, 200, 271, 251, 234, 197, 197, 228½, 266, 202. Reports of quality: Two "good," two "fair to good mixed," and four "fair."

PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is the official report of stocks of provisions in store at Chicago, as collated by John Tredwell:

	Aug. 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1918.
M. pork, new	3,114	2,379	9,476
M. pork, old	.....	535	.....
Other pork	25,057	34,878	42,357
Total bbls.	28,171	37,792	51,833
P. S. lard, n.	25,592,191	18,898,157	18,011,643
P. S. lard, o.	100,640	100,640	3,822,041
Other lard	20,086,834	15,129,375	16,315,013
Total lbs.	45,779,665	34,128,172	38,148,697
Dry Salted—			
Sh. ribs	5,844,573	3,921,221	14,933,195
Sh. clears	8,341,123	6,421,063	208,991
Ex. clears	2,326,887	2,201,209	11,137,421
Ex. ribs	629,863	749,560	1,892,501
Fat backs	3,586,199	3,171,367	13,693,668
Shoulders	2,925,037	5,705,668	2,622,053
Bellies	30,987,291	27,187,413	24,675,347
Other cuts	24,528,914	26,887,211	29,099,310
Total lbs.	79,170,490	76,247,712	98,263,286
Pickled—			
Hams	33,675,449	36,512,886	30,937,237
Sk. hams	13,530,642	13,187,597	9,086,577
Picnics	10,605,054	11,703,847	12,918,776
Shoulders	134,959	147,579	403,770
Bellies	8,827,257	7,104,166	7,395,194
Total lbs.	66,773,361	68,656,077	60,741,554
Total cuts.	145,943,851	144,903,789	159,004,840

	Aug. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1916.	Aug. 1, 1915.
All pork	56,857	60,672	119,412
All lard	57,578,335	75,860,701	104,955,550
Short ribs	14,977,255	14,561,132	10,204,911
Total D. S.	72,388,581	64,289,863	95,412,566
Total cuts	147,663,362	124,411,536	172,586,573

Changes for July show as follows in years named:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
All pork....	9,621 —	4,453 +	1,597
All lard....	+11,651,493 —	260,526 +	8,912,176
Short ribs..	+ 1,923,352 +	276,000 —	1,059,556
D. S. meats.	+ 2,922,778 —	116,008 +	2,771,182
Total cuts..	+ 1,040,062 +	6,793,339 +	6,005,877

Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$16.25	$21.95	$10.00	$16.15
Previous week	*16.50	*22.20	11.00	17.45
Cor. week 1918.	16.30	18.80	13.40	17.45
Cor. week 1917.	12.10	15.70	9.75	14.85
Cor. week 1916.	9.20	9.55	7.50	10.80
Cor. week 1915.	9.25	6.85	6.70	9.05
Cor. week 1914.	8.75	8.50	5.45	8.20
Cor. week 1913.	8.25	8.50	4.50	7.05
Cor. week 1912.	8.15	7.98	4.15	7.25
Cor. week 1911.	6.75	7.13	3.50	6.40

*Highest on record.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	107,836	63,144	82,887
Preceding week	120,842	69,280	118,485
Last year	118,022	63,145	77,794
Shipments —			
Past week	12,393	25,665	21,495
Preceding week	20,021	25,577	18,277
Last year	14,071	15,496	11,265

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Aug. 2, 1919.	July 26, 1919.	Aug. 3, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,090	480	860
Pork, lbs.	207,100	91,200	1,634,000
Meats, lbs.	47,003,000	73,347,000	9,475,000
Total meat	47,210,100	73,438,200	11,109,000
Lard	12,334,000	25,431,000	28,512,000
Total products.	59,544,100	98,869,200	39,621,000

Live Stock Marke

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Hog prices d up and down with unusual rapidit week. There was a break of 50c@ the start on account of labor tr and race riots, followed by an ac of over $1 and a subsequent loss. prices of $23.60, the highest kno 10c, were made Thursday, whi top on Saturday was $23.15. A for Saturday was $21.75, a loss from the previous week. Avera the week was $21.95, a loss of 2 the week, and a gain of $1.15 ov year. Pigs were scarce and readily, so that the average wei hogs was kept up, being 245 lbs. week, compared with 247 lbs. the ous week and 240 lbs. last year. cago had 105,295 hogs, against the previous week and 116,000 las At the eleven markets there wa 000, or 48,000 less than the pr week and 6,000 more than last The twenty markets had 4 against 509,400 last year.

Unless cattlemen hold back s lower prices are regarded as ine Steers closed 50c@$1 lower last with the market unsettled and p not operating to any extent. troubles are expected and they ing slow. Top prices on choice for the week were $18.40, or th as the previous week, and co with $18.75 last year. Average steers was $16.25, or 25c lowe the previous week and 5c und year's. Supplies of Western ra tle were above the average an peted with common to fair nati tle, necessitating lower prices the unfavorable conditions among the packing house in There were liberal sales of st $14@17, with common grades d $12@13 and a few inferiors at

Western range steers are bei keted to save feed, owing to dr Montana and the Northwest, rivals here for the week were against 14,500 the previous we 2,500 last year. For the season they were 45,200. Butchers' stoc $1@2 lower, and in a few instan dium grades were off $2. cows suffered a greater decli others. Bulls sold at a lower with the top $9.25 for choice b Canners and cutters were lo calves off $1. Stockers and were taken freely by farmers Central West. Heavy rains thr most of the corn belt reviving Good to choice feeders were 12.25 with fair $10@11. Recei 62,556, against 63,912 last yea twenty markets had 322,000, o less than last year.

Native lambs declined 75c@$ ern range lambs 75c@$1.25, wi at $16@17.50 for good to choic lambs were 50@75c lower wit erage for all lambs of $16.45, $1 for the week and from l Aged sheep were 50@75c low the bulk of sales at $8.25@11.25 average $10, or $1 lower than vious week and $3.40 under l Receipts here were 76,854, ag 772 last year. The eleven mar 348,000, a decrease of 32,700 f year.

Estimated receipts at Chic week are: Cattle 55,000, hogs sheep 63,000. Last year arriv 53,033 cattle, 96,201 hogs an sheep.

They are paying $10 a head tering cattle in Texas, sto shipped in from the drouth s the North.

Estimated receipts at Chi this week: Cattle 55,000, hog sheep 63,000. Receipts last ye tle 53,033, hogs 96,201, sheep 7

Kindly say: "I saw your a PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTE

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Aug. 2.—A good tone in ...s, despite irregularity in prices and ...kness in cattle were the outstanding ...racteristics of this week's trade in ... stock in Kansas City. Sheep were ...gular. Cattle receipts increased, be... the largest of the year, while the ...rement of hogs and sheep fell off ...tly.

...ogs dropped with Chicago early in the ...k, but sold later up to $23.40, a new ...rd top, and displayed a healthy tone ...this level. The average cost of all ...es was $22.81, against $22.68 the pre...ng week. Pigs declined $1, owing to ... reduced demand, which was attributed ...nfavorable weather for corn. Agita... over the high cost of living did not ... any effect on prices, and views as ...he ultimate influence of the activities ...Washington on this subject varied. ...ss a check is put on European ...ng, the trade feels the situation is ...sh, as supplies are almost generally ...cted to be light the next two months. ...d cattle, which are still extremely ...e, sold up to $18.50, but the market ...ll other grades was weak. Plain fed ...s sold between $16.50 and $17.75, and ...ulk of grass cattle below $14. Grass... naturally predominated in the runs. ...ming, Montana, California and Idaho ... among the states which contributed ...e arrivals. Butcher stock fell 25 to ...ents, with canner cows down to $5. ...es scored a top of $14. Stockers and ...rs accumulated, despite losses of 25 ...5 cents. Improved weather for corn ...eeded to broaden this trade. Stock ...s are quoted between $7 and $10, the ...et being at the lowest level of the ... Some moisture in pasture areas of ...Southwest proved favorable, but more ...all is needed even in this territory to ... about a healthier situation in the ..., especially in view of the drouth in ...Northwest.

...th very little stock from the West, sheep and lamb run was moderate. ...ern stock is expected to come freely ...nother week. Lambs declined about ...ents, and sheep held mostly steady, ...oting breeding ewes, which lost around ...Western lambs closed at $15.50 to $16 ...e nominal quotations, and natives up ...6.10. Ewes closed at $7.50 to $9 in ... to packers. Wethers ruled between ...d $10.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy Correspondent.

...t Worth, Tex., Aug. 2.—Cattle buy... have not been in any great need of ... this week, for, regardless of the ...that receipts were of relatively small ...rtions, trading has been draggy and ...s on practically all kinds have been ...he downward trend. Prices offered ... on the really good steers have not ... very attractive, and several con...ents were forwarded to other cen... in search of a better market.

... the week beef steers are 25 to 50 ... lower. Fat cows and heifers have ...ed a decline of 25 to 35 cts. and ...rs are 50 cents lower. The bull ...et has shown strength. Calves had ...ggy week and closed 50 cents lower ...e best, and 75 cents to $1 lower on ... kinds.

... week boasted of a new high level ...ogs, a car of South Texas swine, ...ed by A. P. Borden of Pierce, sell... at $23.50. The market gained 25 ... or more, but lost some of its ...gth and closed just about steady ... a week ago. Pigs were marked up ...e extent of 25 cents, the choice ... selling at $20 to $20.25.

... few cars of sheep and lambs here ...veek have sold on an unevenly high...arket. Fat sheep and stockers met ... a broad demand. Good lambs sold ... $16 and $16.50, choice wethers ...ht $10, and goats ranged around $7 ...50.

Denver Cattle Market.

...ver, Colo., Aug. 3.—As compared ... the date of our last report, the ...t shows a decline of 50 to 75c per ...n all grades. The dry weather in ...Northwest is forcing a great many ... on the market at an early date ...efore they are ready to ship. The ...encouragement we can see in the ...t conditions now is the hope that ...un of cattle early from the dry dis... may cause lighter receipts later on ...fford an opportunity for a reaction ...es. Quote: Killers, $6.75@14; stock... 5.50@9.25; feeders, $8.80@12.

...Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

...onal Stock Yards, Aug. 2.—The re... of cattle this week while compar... ...out evenly with the corresponding ... a year ago, are considerably lower ...ast week. The percentage of good ... is running higher and upon this ... the market is high; indeed, we ... it is at about the highest point in ...story of the local market. The de... for good cattle all week has been ...and the consequence has been ex...gly active trading. Medium and ... cattle which dominate the bulk of ...n were for the most part of the ... kind. On these the market was ... good and while some of the better ... in the middle class sold not far ...steady the average is 50c to 75c ... than the close of last week. Com...ow priced cattle are showing slight ...tions. The season's high mark was ... this week on yearlings, which ...it $18.25 and the top on heavy ... was $17.85. The outstanding fea... ture of the steer market this week was the sale of a string of Texas cattle which ranged from $14.70@16.50, the top figure being paid on a load of strictly grass fed south Texas cattle which were about as good as anything ever sold on this market from the Lone Star state.

The hog receipts continue light and quality about fair. Another record was made on Friday of this week when $23.55 was paid for some prime butcher hogs. At this writing the market is around 10c lower than the close of last week. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $22.75@23.00; good heavies, $22.75 @23.00; rough, $18.50@20.75; light, $22.60 @22.90; pigs, $17.50@22.00; bulk, $22.65 @22.90.

A steady tone prevails in the sheep house and the quality of the offerings is fair. Best lambs are worth around $15.50 but they must have quality and finish to bring this figure. The heavy runs in this department continue and it is still noticeable that there are not many ewes coming in. She stuff, particularly black-faced good ones, are in keen demand.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 2.—The cattle receipts here have been fairly liberal this week and at no time have there been more than could be handled. The big end of our cattle run came from the eastern part of the state, there being no steers from Texas. $12.75 was paid for some good caked grassers, which formed the bulk of plain to medium steers on Monday. Steers were steady the fore part of the week, but draggy and a little lower towards the close, some calling it 15@25c lower. Thursday 2,750 head made up the supply against 22,166 a week ago and 1,786 a year back. A few loads of weighty but far from fat steers brought $10.75@ 11.65.

Butcher stuff showed a good deal of snap early in the week but had a tendency to be lower towards the end, as packer buyers showed a real 'don't-care attitude toward their bids. Cows must be pretty good to bring $8 or more. Canners and cutters are bringing $4.75@5.50, with a few real low canners bringing around $4.50. We have had a decidedly lower market on calves, the top being $2 lower. Bulls are going at fully steady prices with very few coming this way. The stocker division showed lack of pep towards the close, a few yearlings and feeders bringing $9@10. Good stockers, $7.75@8.25. Stock cows and heifers, $6.25 @7.25.

The highest price yet, $23.25, was paid for some good quality hogs here Friday. They have been steady throughout the week. Receipts have been very light, however, and our market is sadly in need of more hogs. Stockers are very scarce, the market being steady. Top on same being $22. A week ago it was $23, and a year back, $19.60.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

South Omaha, Aug. 2.—Although there was a very noticeable letup in cattle receipts this week, the supply being 34,000 head as against 48,000 the week previous, the market has not responded to the decrease supply and trend of value was lower most of the time. Corn feds held up fairly well as there were very few of them here, the best selling around $16.65 @17.75. On the range cattle the market broke 50@75c, and although choice beeves are still quoted at $14@15, the bulk of the western grassers are selling around $11@12.

Demand for the cows and heifers was broader than recently owing to the better inquiry from the country. Prices at the close were fully 50@75c higher than last week with bulk of the trading around $7.50@9.50. Veal calves ruled steady at the recent decline, selling at $8@14, and there was not much change in bulls, stags, etc., that sold at $7@11.

For so early in the season the activity in stockers and feeders was remarkable and prices advanced fully 50@75c. The corn belt is full of rough feed and there is every promise of a bumper corn crop so that feeders are anxious to get in early and buying has been very free all week. Best feeding steers are selling $11.50 @13, fair to good grades around $10@11, and the common to fair stuff from $9.50 down.

The hog market has been a very erratic affair this week owing largely to the demoralizing influence of the strikes and race riots in Chicago. Demand has been fairly satisfactory right along and receipts not at all excessive so that but for the bad reports from outside points the local trade would have been in very good shape. As it is closing values on packing hogs are around 50@75c lower than a week ago although there has not been much change in the shipping grades. Today, with about 13,000 hogs here, the market was sharply lower, the decline amounting to 50@75c in the case of packing hogs. Best shipper loads brought $22.50 as against $22.40 a week ago, while bulk of the trading was at $21@21.20 as against $21.50@22.15 a week ago.

Liberal receipts of sheep and lambs continue to feature the market, this week's supply amounting to 123,000 head. Fat lambs sold off very nearly $1 and best grades at the close were selling around $15.50@15.75. Demand for feeder lambs held up well, however, and desirable kinds are still bringing $14@15. On aged stock the trend of values has been lower, the decline amounting to half dollar on an average. Closing quotations on yearlings are $10@10.50, wethers $9.75@10.25, and ewes $7@8.50.

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Aug. 2, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	82,387	21,495	77,794	11,268
Kansas City	27,323	8,546	23,177	11,298
St. Louis	20,981	3,937	21,150	3,845
So. Omaha	123,189	77,967	60,492	30,349
S. St. Joseph	17,263	2,564	9,348	1,132
Sioux City	14,602	6,942	4,880	1,079
Ft. Worth	5,539	1,294	7,513	1,639
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	1,593	1,130
Cleveland	3,033	201	15,723	13,831
Cincinnati	18,622	4,008	1,657	362
Louisville	17,374	17,814	15,577	14,890
Indianapolis	5,702	4,185	5,520	4,632
Pittsburgh	4,470	1,788	5,229	2,092
Milwaukee	1,485	170	2,521	1,756
Wichita	152	none	457	369
Okla. City	1,109	1,025	963	1,749
Aug. 2.....	.....	.....	253,594	101,421
July 26.....	.....	.....	245,593	89,948
July 19.....352,747	148,835	226,936	75,578	
July 12.....327,463	107,746	238,868	88,710	
July 5.....232,765	92,875	203,592	74,800	
June 975,350	281,733	823,753	259,592	
May 1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757	
April 777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410	
March 708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490	
February ...714,924	**187,341**	**721,520**	**217,685**	
January 966,829	**265,218**	**762,292**	**211,826**	

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Aug. 2, and totals with comparisons **for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:**

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	107,836	12,393	118,022	14,071
St. Louis	47,262	14,240	51,580	12,897
Kansas City.	37,931	4,195	46,182	10,014
So. Omaha	50,991	11,537	43,376	19,558
S. St. Joseph	33,811	3,102	31,363	6,036
Indianapolis	43,602	18,637	44,046	20,018
Cincinnati	19,935	7,374	20,669	11,399
Louisville	10,539	7,738	10,307	9,122
Sioux City	41,950	13,905	38,446	1,079
Aug. 2.....393,857	93,400	403,991	104,224	
July 1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371	
June 2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618	
May 3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906	
April 2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618	
March ...3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635	
February .2,812,491	**733,533**	**2,782,124**	**668,308**	
January ..3,342,718	**716,608**	**2,399,100**	**494,414**	
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	4,908	447	6,851	.....
Cleveland	6,300	1,669	7,628	.....
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	14,228	.....
Pittsburgh	6,876	2,750	11,609	.....
Milwaukee	11,054	55	21,601	.....
Wichita	7,381	none	10,818	.....
Okla. City	2,032	281	9,343	.....
July 26.....	.....	.....	92,977	21,407
July 19.....119,307	23,768	102,184	21,991	
July 12.....110,865	27,252	104,668	25,771	
July 5..... 80,289	18,836	91,841	19,664	
June 521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253	
May 638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551	
April 458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747	
March 683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744	
February ...656,056	**133,435**	**623,588**	**668,308**	
January 823,414	**171,857**	**677,816**	**174,946**	

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Aug. 2, and totals with comparisons **for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:**

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	63,444	25,665	63,445	15,496
St. Louis	29,570	7,784	28,417	9,811
Kansas City	69,592	31,153	87,661	35,329
So. Omaha	34,284	15,288	34,242	7,053
S. St. Joseph	14,571	2,187	17,702	3,286
Sioux City	14,289	6,223	12,684	4,820
Aug. 2.....225,750	88,300	244,151	75,789	
July 763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712	
June 626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589	
May 826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220	
April 621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316	
March 811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537	
February ...750,061	**289,206**	**748,842**	**239,834**	
January ..1,255,784	**304,081**	**750,918**	**211,389**	
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	22,566	3,672	48,155	9,732
Cleveland	5,016	397	3,460	637
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	27,608	18,109
Wichita	3,721	1,386	7,859	4,051
Indianapolis	11,192	6,274	7,783	3,575
Cincinnati	6,848	2,210	7,055	2,704
Louisville	6,227	3,944	5,529	4,266
Pittsburgh	2,648	1,058	3,096	1,238
Milwaukee	7,260	2,360	5,023	710
Okla. City	17,231	3,227	18,496	6,314
Aug. 2	.....	.....	134,064	51,336
July 26.....	.....	.....	143,949	59,224
July 19.....134,323	49,250	140,921	50,878	
July 12.....100,359	29,728	134,833	50,099	
July 5..... 66,898	20,324	88,855	27,114	
June 318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450	
May 496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063	
April 443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076	
March 383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035	
February ...296,167	**114,212**	**309,968**	**94,298**	
January 419,274	**123,321**	**360,094**	**83,477**	

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Chicago and New York

Summary of Live Stock Market.

Hog prices covered a wide range. The highest prices in leading markets each day for a week, as given by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$23.00	$22.75	$23.00	$23.60	$23.40	$23.15
K. City	23.10	23.10	22.80	23.40	23.35	23.15
Omaha	22.40	22.25	22.00	22.50	22.75	22.50
St.Louis	23.50	23.40	23.15	23.50	23.55	23.00
St. Joe.	23.10	23.05	23.00	23.30	23.20	23.10
Sx. City	22.50	22.35	22.35	22.50	23.00	22.80
St. Paul	21.90	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.00	21.90
Ind'polis	23.20	23.10	22.50	23.15	23.30	23.00
Buffalo	23.90	23.80	23.50	24.00	24.35	24.25
Pittsb'g	24.00	24.00	23.75	23.85	24.10	24.25
Clevel'd	23.15	23.00	22.85	23.50	23.75	23.85
L'isville	22.75	22.25	22.50	22.50	22.75	22.50
H. top..	$24.00	$24.00	$23.75	$24.00	$24.35	$24.25
L. top..	21.90	22.00	22.00	22.25	22.00	21.90
Av. top	23.05	22.90	22.80	23.15	23.30	23.05
Wk. ago	22.65	22.90	23.20	23.30	23.15	23.00
Gain ...	.40	.....	.....	.....	.15	.05
Loss ..	.....	.....	.40	.15	.....	.....

Cattle prices were lowered with a large supply, particularly of Western ranges, which came into competition with natives. Closing prices in leading markets follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$11.50@18.25	$5.00@11.00
Kansas City	9.00@17.25	5.25@12.00
Omaha	9.50@16.75	5.50@12.50
St. Louis	9.25@17.00	5.50@12.25
St. Joseph	9.00@16.50	5.40@12.00
Sioux City	9.25@15.50	5.25@12.25
St. Paul	9.00@15.50	5.00@11.60

Sheep and lambs were in good supply, although lighter than the previous week, and prices declined, closing as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$9.50@16.25	$8.00@12.25
Kansas City	9.00@15.75	3.75@ 9.50
Omaha	9.50@15.50	4.00@ 9.00
St. Louis	9.75@15.40	4.00@ 9.10
St. Joseph	9.25@15.75	3.75@ 9.00
East Buffalo	13.00@16.50	6.00@10.20
Pittsburgh	13.00@16.50	6.00@10.00
Jersey City	14.00@17.75	7.00@ 9.50
Louisville	13.00@15.25	6.00@ 9.00

A recent private cable says that Omsk, Russia in Asia, is reported to have wheat in store there of three years' crops in large quantity.

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MR. BARNES ON WHEAT PRICE.

In response to the popular clamor for a reduction of food prices, the proposition was put up to the Administration that the price of wheat should be cut to the mills, and the loss absorbed by the Grain Corporation. Mr. Barnes does not favor such a course. He believes the crop will all be needed and that it can all be sold at the guaranteed price.

On the basis of his own private reports from Europe and elsewhere, Mr. Barnes predicted a shrinkage of "probably 400,000,000 bushels" in the wheat production for North America, 250,000 bushels of which is in the United States, from the June forecast, and a further shrinkage in European wheat and rye production of 300,000,000 bushels outside Russia. He did not say, of course, that the American crop is short, and that it has come to the point that only 1,000,000,000 bushels are assured. There was no warrant, he said, however, for statements that the price has been inflated. He announced definitely that as far as he could see there was no hope for a reduction in the near future, and that he would not sell wheat at a price below the guaranty.

Figures were given by Mr. Barnes on the world price as follows:

Average farm price to American farmer under guaranty, $2.05 a bushel; average farm price in the United Kingdom during the last calendar year, $2.28; average farm price for four big producing countries, United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, producing 1,500,000,000 bushels, $1.94; average grower price (largely guaranteed) of Europe's fifteen consuming countries, producing 800,000,000 bushels, $3.75; average of all wheat growers, weighed according to the size of their contribution to the total crop of the world, works out an average world grower price of $2.46.

Argentine wheat, with longer voyage and higher freight rates, the Barnes statement said, costs delivered in Europe fully 50 cents more than American wheat delivered in Europe.

There is no support for "the theory of intimate relation and influence between wheat price and other foods," the statement said.

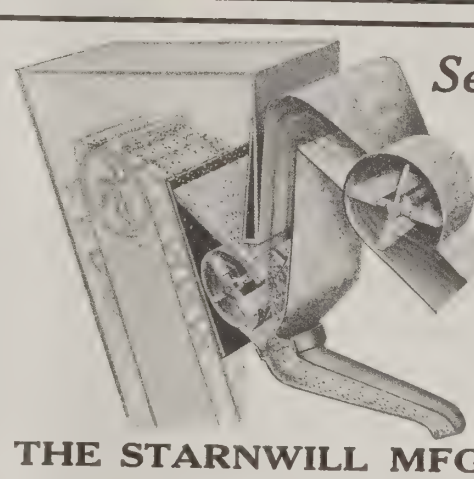
"Great Britain, France and Italy," Mr. Barnes said, "all have artificially reduced flour and bread prices, buying their raw material at the world's price and absorbing the loss by national taxes. Any sale of wheat or flour by us at reduced rates to them would only save their national treasuries, while depleting ours, without any possible reflection in the bread price to their people which is already fixed."

Mr. Barnes also contended, as he easily might, that bread was now the cheapest item in the diet. If all other foods were at the same rate as bread the annual cost of food for each person would be about $50, or a national food bill of $5,000,000,000 instead of $18,000,000,000. "This, of course, is impracticable," he said, "but let us spend a few millions in teaching housewives, and throughout schools, how and what to buy to get food at reduced expenditure, and without sacrifice of taste and palatability."

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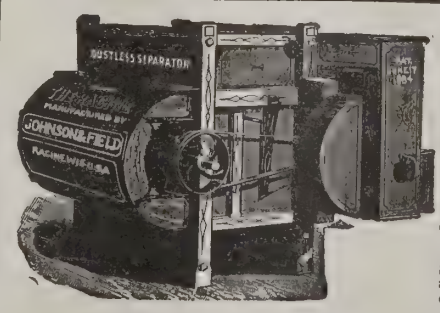
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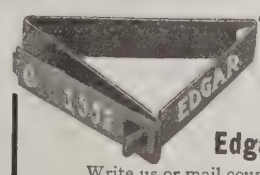
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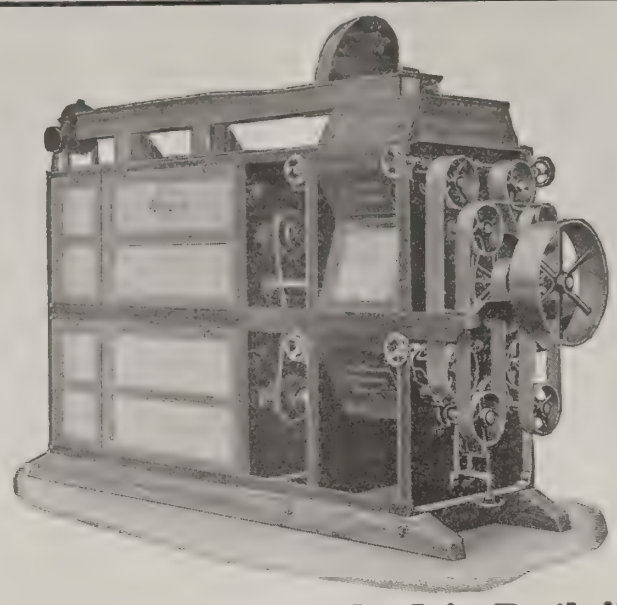
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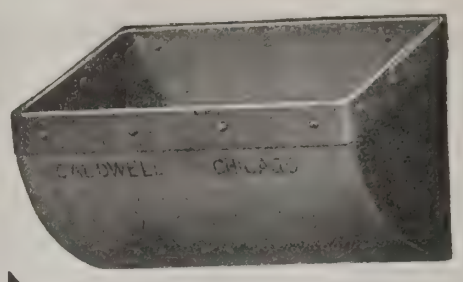
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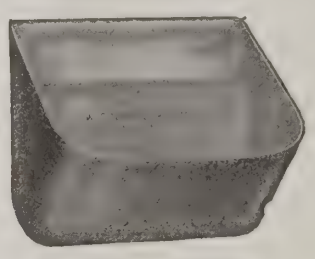
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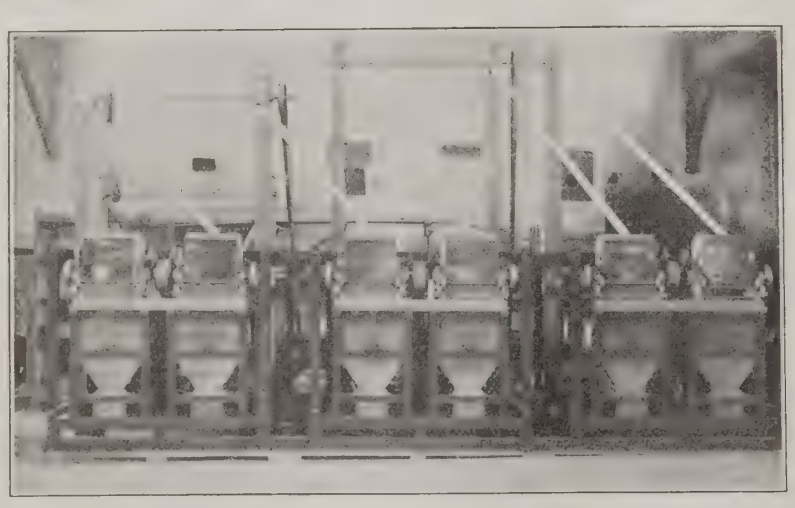
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE President's Message to Congress on Friday was reassuring if not convincing. His notice to the Brotherhoods that "threats and undue istence upon the interest of a single class make tlement impossible," had a wholesome influence. ey began at once to hedge. Mr. Plumb on Fri- said: "There has been a great deal of misap- hension. . . . We would be blind to our own in- ests if we attempted such methods as strikes or eats." It is something that the President has sed this change of stance. His prior notice to the king shopmen, that no settlement of their claims uld be considered until or unless they should re- n to the jobs they had abandoned in defiance of ir own leaders, was equally effective. The rail- d men are, of course, entitled to their own opin- s as to the ultimate ownership of these proper- , in which most of them have only an employe's re; but when prior to the President's Message Brotherhoods give notice that they were in "no d to brook the return of the lines to their former ners," and that this ownership must be lodged tly in the Government and in the men who have expect to have no pecuniary investment in them, he price of the further peaceful conduct of the nsportation of the Nation, common people, con- ers of transportation, began to wonder whether ason" did not need defining anew.

r. Plumb's apology for expropriation, that the roads have been plundered by their officers and nagers, begs the question and is also ancient his- . All baiters of railroads have used this argu- t for a score of years and still resort to it when aling to public prejudice. But it is now pretty understood that the water has long since been ezed out of railroad stocks. The problem the ping public has before it is not the past, which not be recalled, but the transportation of the re. A few months of Government operation has onstrated its failure, as compared with private ation, to render service at reasonable rates and nserve the properties. The roads are in a poorer ical condition today than at any time in a gen- ion; yet the demands on them for service are ter than ever, the earlier months of the war ex- ed. There is therefore the presumption that if roads were turned over to the employes the ser- and the condition of the properties would still ier depreciate. Mr. Hurley, speaking of the yards, said the other day: "I don't know of a rnment-owned plant that produces more than hirds efficiency and there are numerous exam- much below this line." Showing that what the esman of the Brotherhood called the "brains and gy" of railroad operation does not lie in the em- s but in the "financial interest" which, as in all strial production, is responsible for the success- peration of the railroads. All private property stified, not of itself, but because the services to public rendered by the property and by the r are thereby insured to be greatest at the mini- of public cost. Railroad nationalization is not ntried experiment. Nearly all Continental rail- are state owned. So are those of New Zealand Australia. Some Canadian roads are state d. But nowhere, except in pre-war Prussia re the public was "thwarted and badgered at turn with a number of insolent government uls"), has government operation paid all of its ises, nor has it supplied a satisfactory service for freight or passengers, nor have rates been as low as those upon privately managed railways. The Brotherhood chiefs simply lost their heads in the craze of the times, and plunged into a non-American venture of French syndicalism from which apparently the President has for the moment at least extricated them.

The President's solution of the problem of prices was not so promising except the wise admonition that, "We must quicken, not slacken, our national production." The President and his party ever since the Baltimore convention of 1912 has been struggling after a fashion with the cost of living. In the platform of that year the party pledged a reduction of living costs; but the country is farther from such a consummation now than then. The war policy of licenses was tolerated, but aside from flour the system had practically no effect on prices, which kept moving to higher levels as the demand became more urgent; and that movement is still in the same direction, here as in England and elsewhere, for the same reason. Hon. Jos. E. Davies, then a member of the Federal Trade Commission, told the Conference on the World's Food held by the Academy of Political and Social Science in September, 1917, that the Commission had had a "large corps of accountants and investigators ascertaining the facts as to costs of production," etc., in order that the President might know what would be proper prices "when the price was named, if it were to be named"; but it did not appear to the Conference or to the Commission then, nor does it now, that the cost of production does not fix the prices of articles in general consumption but that the demand is what makes price, the production cost affecting only the volume of production which will be great or small as the demand justifies, ceasing entirely when the demand ceases.

The President has ample power by statute and under the common law, without demanding more, to punish profiteers, hoarders, and all those who exercise justifiable human prudence in providing for the future by putting current surplus foodstuffs into storage for subsequent consumption; but if he were to succeed in his party purpose, which he will not, we may be assured the President would simply repeat the blunder of the past of intensifying by drastic measures the hardships forced upon the world by the exigencies of war and the refusal of nature to provide when man himself has not done his part to provide for himself. Nothing is so easy as to convince the public that food prices are manipulated. It is only necessary for some one in authority to say so. The President is right in saying that, "Much of the accumulation of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of speculation which always results from uncertainty. Great surpluses were accumulated because it was impossible to foresee what the markets would disclose and dealers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen"—a most wise precaution, we take it, which, when exercised in times past, has been of great benefit to other peoples by saving those who could not or did not provide in advance for themselves. But when the President says that, "Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abundance have been disclosed by the inquiries of the Department of Agriculture and of Labor and the Federal Trade Commission," which "seem to justify the statement that in the case of many of the necessary commodities effective means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand," the President loses his grip of the matter in hand and descends to the futilities of the departments quoted. That there are persons who take advantage of the abnormal times to squeeze the public and to make inordinate gains is no doubt true—the world would be quite a different place and man a different creature if this were not true; but to ascribe the massive, widespread and continuous upward movement of prices to this cause, in the face of the well known condition of European supplies of food and low production, the obvious scarcity of goods the world over, and the tremendous outflow of all kinds of foodstuffs and other supplies from our own accumulated supplies, not to mention the shrinkage in bushelage in July, 1919, is equivalent to ascribing the spring floods in the Potomac to the opening of household water taps at Harper's Ferry.

It is just as essential that there shall be orderly consideration of the business of handling the grain, meats and foodstuffs generally as of the problems arising out of the railroad situation. If the world is going to be fed from the stores of the United States we must expect high prices; for there will not be enough to go round without the enforced economy of use which high prices will certainly effect. If the United States is to have cheap foods an embargo on their exportation must be enforced, and that will result, as embargoes always do result, in unfairness and discouragement to producers which will find its reflection in discontent in other quarters, and it may be in possible reduction of production in the future. Further, the effect of "curtailed" exports, as the August review by the National City Bank of New York says, would be to cause prices to fall rapidly in this country; the cost of living would come down; the problem of inflation would be solved; but it would not be pleasant at home or abroad where all our products that can possibly be spared are desperately needed. Without them peoples will starve and social chaos will result in Europe." But what will happen here if something is not done? The present official view of the price situation and its reckless, immoderate and frivolous treatment by the newspapers encourage all sorts of opportunist political legislation, the only result of which can be to harass producers on the farms and in the industries and to cause harm that may last a generation. A conspicuous example of this sort of hysteria is the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to emasculate the packing industry. Against this legislation there has been abundant protest from the live stock industry as represented by breeders, feeders, commission men and the live stock exchanges without exception, and from other lines of trade likely to be similarly harassed; yet a congressional committee is reported to favor its immediate passage without giving the interests involved even a respectable hearing.

No one, in fact, in official life is giving this problem serious consideration, but all are going at it with a view to responding at once to the intense popular clamor, because something must be done even though it be in defiance of national law in order to "save the party"—both parties. The weakness of the presidential program, which brings a doubt to every thinking one of its efficiency, is, as the New York *Post* has expressed it, its "further dependence upon the wisdom and the vigor of the Government. There are to be more Government measures, more inspectors, more commissions, more labyrinths of official misunderstanding and delay and blundering. For say what one will, no small part of our present troubles is due to the inefficiency of the Government in the past. It has been undeniably

wasteful. It has choked itself with the excessive number and overlapping of its own agents. Its organization has been halting, its methods extravagant, its lack of foresight deplorable. Thoughtful men may be excused, therefore, if they are not ready to believe that this same inefficient Government will be able to assure them instant and full salvation." The President's first message on reconstruction suggests his belief that Federal regulation should be dropped and everything left to economic laws and private enterprise. But the threat of revolution by the Brotherhoods has thrown him back into the arms of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Federal Trade Commission, which in the crisis are *capable de tout.*

The behavior of labor during the week was disastrous to business. The fear of a rail tie-up checked the movement of grain, coal, ores, etc., and caused a slowing down of industry. Without transportation the world returns to the mediaeval stage of civilization; industry becomes localized and each community must feed itself or starve; and the public has come to feel that 2,000,000 railroad men and their allies in Washington must not be allowed to hold up all the rest like highwaymen. The price agitation, of course, had a similar effect. Owners of commodities hide them in the face of threatened expropriation; goods in sight go at a sacrifice and scarcity is intensified until men again become reasonable. Farmers refused to accept a lower range of values and embargoes tied up the movement of the grain in sight, causing an advance in prices for cattle, potatoes and other foodstuffs, although thanks to recessions in the prices of some grains *Bradstreet's* food index number based on thirty-one articles, stood on Aug. 8 at $5.25 compared with $5.30 on Aug. 1 and $4.47 on Aug. 8, 1918. But the general commodity prices index based on July prices stood at August 1 at $20.0017, an increase of 5.9 per cent, compared with July 1 and 129 per cent over that of July 1, 1914.

UNEXPECTED FEED CROP

IT MAY interest those who have "killed" the present corn crop to consider just one angle of the situation, presented by the increased yield and consequent profits to Northwestern farmers who planted silage corn and now find they will harvest feed corn. Considering this in connection with the total production of the country, although it is quite fully appreciated that it is a small matter, it does, however, in a rather important way, affect the tonnage of millfeeds, forage and feed grains which will be offered from Northwestern markets this fall. It also concerns corn shipments from Western terminal markets which have in certain seasons been made in considerable volume to the Northwest, where they have unfortunately had two extremely cold winters in succession with deep snow, when sheep particularly, and other stock to a lesser degree, suffered severe hardship on the Montana and Wyoming ranges.

GRAIN TRADE NEXT

THE space given herein to the objectionable character of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills to emasculate the packing industry may seem excessive to a certain portion of our readers who being grain dealers are only collaterally interested in that industry, insofar as stock growing and feeding may affect the quantities of grain, hay and feedstuffs they may handle for shipments. But as the popular clamor against the packers is due at this time wholly to the sensational reports on the industry put out by the Federal Trade Commission, it may interest the readers to whom reference has been made, that the same Commission is understood to have ready for publication a report of the investigations made by its agents, which our Washington correspondent says is expected to be not favorable to the functioning of the grain trade as at present.

It has been aptly said that there are allegations enough in the report on the packers "to convict a pirate," yet the "Beef Trust" so-called, has been tried before on similar evidence, largely circumstantial, and the jury refused to consider it. A criminal prosecution on the Commission's evidence, which the packers welcome, may convict, but it is doubtful. The real object of the report was not, as we suggested a few weeks ago, to present judicial evidence, but to support a recommendation that the Government should take over large fractions of the packers' plants and by a system of "license" control avoid the necessity of future judicial proceedings except in defense on packers' appeals to protect their property rights. We may assume, therefore, if our Washington correspondent's information is correct, that a similar recommendation of emasculation of the grain trade will be a part of the Commission's report, thus fulfilling a prophecy made to that effect in the St. Paul and Minneapolis *Daily News* almost immediately following the appointment of its editor, Mr. Colver, to be a member of the Commission. The grain men are in the same boat with the packers.

NATURAL LAW SET ASIDE

IN releasing the material collated by us on another page, entitled "Food Stocks on Hand," the Federal Trade Commission says: "That the 'Law of Supply and Demand' is immutable and to be blamed for high prices does not seem to be borne out by figures. Not counting the Government surplus stocks, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this country on June 1 this year than the same date last year. The excess is 19 per cent in the combined total of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage."

This is an entirely characteristic statement of the Commission. It is consistent with the opportunism which has characterized the entire food handling program. It does not take into account the natural instinct of prudent men to provide for the future. Foodstuffs have been going out of the country as fast as ships can take them and naturally enough holders here expect that they will continue to go out and are trying to provide for the future requirements of the peoples at home as well as abroad and also the calls of the moment; and if the predictions of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Barnes are measurably accurate there will be call for every pound. It is not what is in store now compared with a year ago that *per se* counts, but how will the stocks compare with the probable demand for them six to eight months hence? It is the business of the merchant to adjust the visible to the probable. In spite of the effort of the Administration and its incompetent economic apologists ever since the war demand upon this country began, in the fall of 1914, to declare and demonstrate the law of supply and demand had been set aside by the war, the facts have made it daily more and more certain that the law has not been and cannot be set aside, but it is pressing upon the world more relentlessly today than ever. It is time for the Government to stop swivel-chair philosophizing and yellow journalizing in order to look facts in the face. The foods of the world, barring wheat alone as the one possible exception, are growing scarcer as winter approaches; and it will not be the man charged with hoarding but the men who as our rulers by arbitrary persecutions prevent the natural conservation of the momentary surplus food for the necessity of tomorrow who will deserve the condemnation of sane men should they come later to suffer from the effects of bureaucratic flapdoodle.

EDITORIALETTES

IT MAY be of interest to know that the Aug. 1 condition of spring wheat, 53.9, is the lowest on record in any month for which a report of condition was made. It shows a loss of 27 per cent in condition of July wheat, itself a record, and it is 21.9 per cent below the 10-year average. Surely July did "do things" to that crop.

DON'T think this is a year when shippers can depend on office-boy commission houses to handle their grain. Send your stuff to dependable houses who c be depended upon to merchandise your grain w even more care and skill than you could do it yo self if you were on the ground. Grade everythi strictly by rule. Don't deceive yourself or yo patron in the country; be fair to both. Then g your receiver all the information you have of t grain and what you think it should grade at t end of the line. It is the only way to play even.

THE kind of men who are filing as candidates election to the coming Illinois Constitutional C vention is not encouraging to the making of a dec or safe fundamental Instrument for a great sta The cranks, special class interests, "long haired m and short haired women" are coming to the front droves and it looks now like a school for unde ables.

IT IS with some surprise, in view of the recent vance in the price of milk at Chicago, that we le from a York state correspondent of *Hoard's Dai man that* "there appears to be no doubt that dairy farmers are now making the most money th ever have made," and "do not really desire to s their farms," although farmers are now as land cr as at any time in our history.

BRITISH agricultural journals bear witness to fact that farmers over there are getting their fill government control of several things. The gene feeling is that agricultural products are control as long as they promise the producer a profit released when they show him a loss. "And yet, the face of all the lessons experience has taught says the *National Stockman and Farmer*, "there some so-called statesmen in our own country w want more Government control of this or that bu ness!"

WE WOULD ask the reader to again read the torial in the last issue, "Clear Record Car Claim and if they have the information suggested to ple forward to this office at your earliest convenience

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fro various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures repr senting the past week, the preceding week and corr sponding time last year, here assembled for ready refe ence:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 10, '1
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	16,450,000	21,606,000	20,597,0
Primary shipments	5,920,000	5,197,000	7,637,0
Receipts since July 1.	64,943,000	48,493,000	66,585,0
Visible	32,093,000	20,903,000	23,461,0
Available, Aug. 2	24,998,000	16,619,000	20,128,0
Canadian vis., Aug. 2.	7,723,000	8,601,000	4,846,0
Exports, U. S.	7,170,000	10,092,000	2,504,0
Exports, world's	11,952,000	14,481,000	6,247,0
Corn—			
Primary receipts	1,517,000	2,381,000	3,368,0
Primary shipments	4,258,000	1,853,000	1,997,0
Receipts since Nov. 1.	149,394,000	147,877,000	240,025,0
Visible	1,905,000	2,461,000	8,630,0
Exports, U. S.	2,000	.....	171,0
Exports, world's	2,958,000	2,190,000	245,0
Oats—			
Primary receipts	6,057,000	6,732,000	9,076,0
Primary shipments	5,726,000	2,944,000	3,709,0
Receipts since Aug. 1.	6,057,000	20,481,000	14,939,0
Visible	20,539,000	20,481,000	8,565,0
Exports, U. S.	840,000	2,423,000	1,207,0
Exports, world's	849,000	2,606,000	1,733,0
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	167,000	226,000	259,0
Shipments, 6 markets.	60,000	88,000	108,0
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	314,000	394,000	430,0
Shipments, 9 markets.	80,000	93,000	123,0
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*282,000	354,000	229,0
Shipments, 16 markets	*203,000	158,000	105,0
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	359,000	435,000	453,0
Since Mar. 1, 1919	14,004,000	13,645,000	13,609,0
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	37,833,000	47,210,000	29,249,0
Lard, lbs.	11,444,000	12,234,000	25,412,0
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.85	$16.25	$15
Hogs	21.05	21.95	19
Sheep	9.85	10.00	13
Lambs	16.50	16.45	17
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	244	245	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$47.50	$50.25	$44.1
Lard, Sept.	31.55	33.00	26.7
S. R. Sides, Sept.	26.35	27.15	24.5
Corn—			
Sept.	$1.94-½	$1.85-½	$1.58⅞-
Dec.	1.56½-7	1.54¾-5¼	....
May	1.52⅜-½	1.52-½	....
Oats—			
Sept.	$0.75⅞-76	$0.73½-74	$0.68¼
Dec.	.78⅞-9	.76½-¾	....
May	.81¾	.....	....

*Pittsburgh missing.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
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CHICAGO, AUGUST 13, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Theorists are making little or no headway in their campaign to lower the cost of living. Some people believe that the word "theorists" is wrong; it is all politics. At any rate, everyone seems to be working at the problem from the wrong end. The fact that there is no reserves of foodstuffs ignored and much is made of the several holdings of various commodities in cold storage, which represent the show windows. Retail profiteering in foods has been rampant and still continues. Labor is after another big increase in wages and has been able to use a rather general tieup of the railroads in some sections of the country, and the worst is still to come. Every man in a position of power appears to be exploiting a pet theory now. Nationalizing of the railroads for the benefit of the few employes who only a week or so ago said, "The public be damned," seems doomed to failure public protest means anything. There is considerably more interest being taken by the general public in some of the demands of union labor. This constant pyramiding of wages and costs of commodities must in the end fall of its own weight, and the longer it continues the greater will be the crash when it comes. Well posted people say it will probably be witnessed late in 1920 or early in 1921, some that it will come early in 1920.

No low prices for foodstuffs are in sight for another year at least. The Government Report showed heavy reductions in the crops of all bread grains and the actual loss in corn was over 200,000,000 bu. in July, although the increase in the par was sufficient to offset all but 27,000,000 bu. of this. The wheat crop, instead of being a bumper one, promises to be only moderate, and while the total is 940,000,000 bu. it is conservatively estimated that only 800,000,000 bu. is fit for milling stock rust and blight hit the spring wheat crop, the condition of which on Aug. 1 was the lowest on record, and much of it will be of very light weight. With the shortage in oats and barley most of this poor wheat will probably be used for feed, especially with corn selling at around $2 for the cash article, the latter now selling at the highest price on the crop.

Not only are crops in this country much shorter than expected earlier in the season but the same applies to Europe. The latter will have to import large quantities of feed grains as well as wheat and rye. In talking of high prices the average man forgets that the entire world is suffering from the same thing, and that the solution is to be found only in a material increase in production everywhere. Some articles have reached a point where consumption is being checked. Strikes, moreover, serve to decrease production, and shorter hours without the men speeding up still further curtails the output. Somewhere between the producer and the consumer there is waste. In grains this waste is almost nil, and always has been and will be. A 10 per cent difference in the price would call for a Congressional investigation; but some articles of food have gone up 200 to 300 per cent or more without the producer receiving the slightest benefit.

No amount of rain can change the size of the corn crop. There are still some sections that have had no rain and the crop is suffering. Moisture would help fill the kernels already set, but will scarcely change the yield, as the period of pollenization has passed. The general appearance of the plant may prove as deceptive as did wheat and oats, and threshing returns show that the crops of the latter were materially overestimated.

Supplies of oats for the season are far short of last year's, and the Canadian crop was also badly hit by the hot weather which damaged the yield this side of the international line. Western Europe also suffered from drought, and has bought considerable grain in this country, now that prices have reacted considerably from the recent high point. Argentina has grain to ship, and the ocean tonnage situation is such that wheat and corn get the preference. It is interesting to note that while the United States raised about 75 per cent of the world's corn crop over 1,000,000 bu. of corn was shipped from Argentina to this country the past week, showing how great is the demand for it here and the difficulty of getting our corn to the seaboard.

Rye and barley crops suffered from the same causes that affected oats and to some extent wheat. Europe is unfortunate in being forced to rely on this country for both grains, which are grown here in fair amounts, although the crops as compared with those normally produced in Europe are extremely small. No other country can furnish large amounts of barley, and the curtailing of the domestic consumption through prohibition promises to be more than offset by the European demand.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the week follow:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
Wheat	16,450,000	21,606,000	20,597,000
Corn	1,517,000	2,381,000	3,368,000
Oats	6,057,000	6,732,000	9,076,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	24,024,000	33,041,000
Preceding week	30,719,000	26,795,000
Since July 1	101,981,000	128,809,000

Corn prices fluctuated in a sensational manner the past week. At the low point December was off 32c from the high of the previous week, while the extreme outside price showed a rally of 16c from the inside figure, while September was up 21½c, and within 3c of the best price on the crop. Heavy covering by shorts was responsible for the upturn, and there was a more bullish feeling in evidence as the market had had a sensational decline. Threats of a general tieup of the railroads were also a factor, as the movement of grain is already limited. Eastern demand slow, but cash prices the highest on the crop. All other factors other than railroad news ignored. Government crop report construed as bullish. Closing trades were at net gains of 2@9¼c, the latter on September.

Oats had a range of 8⅜@9½c, and closed with net gains of 2¼@2⅜c. Trade was heavy at times, and there was persistent buying of futures by houses with eastern connections, partly against export sales. Country offerings small, and while the Government report showed a slightly larger crop than the trade expected much of it is of light weight. Sentiment was bullish a good part of the week. There is a large amount of grain sold for August shipment from the country, and shippers are also short against sales to exporters.

Winter wheats have declined to around the basic figure in practically all markets, although there is sufficient milling demand for dark hard at Kansas City to permit of good premiums being secured. Offerings of winters liberal, but quality not as good as earlier in the season, a greater percentage grading No. 3. Quality of the spring wheat is distinctly poor, and prices in the Northwest have advanced materially from the recent low point, and are far above a parity with Chicago. Bulk of the northwestern crop will grade No. 3 or lower. No advance in price through the adding of storage charges to the basic figures will be made at present. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Aug.9, 1919.	Aug.2, 1919.	Aug.10, 1918.
Sept.	$1.95	$1.73½	$1.94½	$1.85¼	$1.59
Dec.	1.57	1.41	1.57	1.55	.....
May	1.53	1.39	1.52½	.....	.....
Oats—					
Sept.	.76½	.67	.76	.73¾	.68⅝
Dec.	.79⅜	.70	.79	.76⅝	.....
May	.82⅛	.73¾	.81¾	.....	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Aug. 9	12,789,000	14,939,000	8,848,000
P. shipments to Aug. 9.	7,915,000	7,665,000	5,921,000
P. stocks on Aug. 9	12,977,000	4,677,000	904,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 9.	5,082,000	6,642,000	2,562,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Aug. 9	149,684,000	239,885,000	203,001,000
P. shipments to Aug. 9.	91,594,000	123,801,000	110,273,000
P. stocks on Aug. 9	1,626,000	7,026,000	816,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 9.	60,581,000	109,232,000	92,761,000

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	2,979,000	7,852,000
Milwaukee	739,000	1,934,000
Minneapolis	459,000	651,000
Duluth	84,000	5,000
St. Louis	492,000	1,562,000
Toledo	73,000	183,000
Detroit	31,000	78,000
Kansas City	289,000	542,000
Peoria	281,000	627,000
Omaha	246,000	552,000
Indianapolis	384,000	953,000
Total	6,057,000	14,939,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
Chicago	2,979,000	3,362,000	5,010,000
Milwaukee	739,000	827,000	1,185,000
Minneapolis	459,000	631,000	354,000
Duluth	84,000	65,000	2,000
St. Louis	492,000	640,000	761,000
Toledo	73,000	33,000	121,000
Detroit	31,000	56,000	48,000
Kansas City	289,000	192,000	252,000
Peoria	281,000	201,000	427,000
Omaha	246,000	300,000	232,000
Indianapolis	384,000	425,000	684,000
Total	6,057,000	6,732,000	9,076,000
Shipments	4,971,000	2,944,000	3,709,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Aug. 9, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	16,560,000	16,795,000
Milwaukee	317,000	217,000
Minneapolis	6,567,000	5,276,000
Duluth	505,000	37,000
St. Louis	10,979,000	13,048,000
Toledo	2,015,000	1,526,000
Detroit	231,000	204,000
Kansas City	18,989,000	20,302,000
Peoria	722,000	861,000
Omaha	4,500,000	4,778,000
Indianapolis	3,558,000	3,541,000
Total	64,943,000	66,585,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
St Louis	2,159,000	3,600,000	3,312,000
Kansas City	4,431,000	6,183,000	4,519,000
Omaha	1,170,000	1,748,000	1,287,000
Toledo	508,000	636,000	302,000
Detroit	85,000	71,000	64,000
Indianapolis	813,000	1,041,000	899,000
Peoria	177,000	281,000	380,000
Chicago	5,100,000	6,443,000	7,703,000
Milwaukee	82,000	89,000	88,000
Minneapolis	1,888,000	1,423,000	2,016,000
Duluth	37,000	91,000	27,000
Total	16,450,000	21,606,000	20,597,000
Shipments	8,107,000	5,197,000	7,637,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
American	7,170,000	10,092,000	2,504,000
Indian	.....	.....	210,000
Argentine	2,248,000	1,774,000	2,823,000
Australian	2,450,000	2,645,000	680,000
Others	84,000	.....	30,000
Total	11,952,000	14,481,000	6,247,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	17,262,000	4,577,000	14,077,000
Indian	.....	490,000	1,306,000
Argentine	3,992,000	9,007,000	366,000
Australian	5,095,000	1,500,000	3,468,000
Others	84,000	62,000	91,000
Total	26,433,000	15,636,000	19,308,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
American	2,000	.....	171,000
Argentine	2,844,000	2,116,000	50,000
African	112,000	74,000	24,000
Total	2,958,000	2,190,000	245,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,504,000	25,704,000	40,847,000
Argentine	52,827,000	13,484,000	54,768,000
African	5,128,000	2,566,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,364,000
Total	61,459,000	41,648,000	97,979,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
American	840,000	2,423,000	1,207,000
Argentine	9,000	183,000	526,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	849,000	2,606,000	1,733,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	3,504,000	3,350,000	6,452,000
Argentine	52,827,000	1,279,000	293,000
Others	5,128,000	.....	.....
Total	61,459,000	4,629,000	6,745,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Aug. 9	64,943,000	66,585,000	18,398,000
P. shipments to Aug. 9.	18,838,000	21,240,000	10,654,000
P. stocks on Aug. 9	23,251,000	16,866,000	1,599,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 9.	25,796,000	28,911,000	10,434,000

FOOD STOCKS ON HAND

Statement of the Federal Trade Commission of Foods in Store on June 1—Proof That Prices Are Due to Hoarding and Not to Scarcity.

"The comparative amounts of food stocks on hand June 1, 1919, as against June 1, 1918, in the case of many important foods, show that the stocks are considerably larger," says a special "memorandum" put out last week by the Federal Trade Commission as its contribution to the Administration camouflage of the "high prices" discussion. "On June 1, 1918, the United States stocks were in demand for feeding the armies of the Allies as well as the civilian population. The fact that stocks of many important foods were much larger on June 1, 1919, while prices were as high or higher apparently means that they are being withheld speculatively for a world demand which is not now here but which is expected when hunger-impelled strikes secure higher wages with which higher food prices can be paid.

"The statistics of stocks are from the latest and last issue of the Bureau of Markets Food Surveys, June 27, 1919. We use the quantities reported by identical firms for 1918 and 1919. Stocks held June 1, 1919, by other firms not reporting for June 1, 1918, increase the actual stocks from 5 or 10 per cent up to 20 or 25 per cent over the comparable stocks. The stocks are those in warehouses and cold storage houses and in hands of wholesale dealers. Retail stocks are not reported. The prices are wholesale prices, furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the first Tuesday in June, unless otherwise specified. Foods that have increased in stock are first listed, then the total stocks of all foods covered by the Bureau's surveys are compared."

The survey tabulated gives the following comparisons:

COMMODITIES INCREASING IN STOCKS AND IN PRICE.

	Quantity			Price	
Commodity.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	Inc. 1919 %	June, 1919.	June, 1918.
Wheat, bu.	41,955,167	15,286,331	174.5	$ 2.51	$ 2.20
				2.46	2.17
Wheat flour, bbl.	3,942,205	3,236,671	21.8	12.00-12.20	9.80
				11.50-11.80	9.85
Canned salmon, lbs.[1]	99,203,544	82,616,582	20.1	2.70- 2.75	2.70
Canned corn, lbs.[1]	81,233,023	42,352,994	91.8		1.70
				1.75-(Mch.)	1.75
Fresh eggs, cases	5,975,817	5,441,560	9.8	.40-40½	.29
					.30¾
Butter (creamery) lbs.	29,190,222	12,749,055	129.0	.53	41
Salt beef, lbs.[2]	25,701,138	24,962,881	3.0	35.00	32.00
				36.00	34.00
Frozen Fowls, lbs.	10,962,670	2,749,077	298.8	.37½	.34½

COMMODITIES INCREASING IN STOCKS AND DECREASING IN PRICE.

	Quantity			Price	
Commodity.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	Inc.%	June, 1919.	June, 1918.
Barley, bu.	16,399,396	7,916,073	107.2	$1.19-1.27	$1.21
Rye, bu.	11,613,127	3,355,349	246.1		1.26
				1.53½	1.73
Buckwheat flour, lbs.[3]	18,053,230	5,523,850	226.8	5.00	5.75
					6.25
Canned tomatoes, lbs.[4]	179,101,286	88,531,024	102.3	2.05	2.30

[1]Price quoted is for case of 2 doz. cans; [2]price per bbl.; [3]price per cwt. in April; [4]price per doz. 3-lb. cans in Dec., 1918; [5]price per cwt.; [6]price increase in June, 1919.

COMMODITIES DECREASING IN STOCKS AND INCREASING IN PRICE.

	Quantity		Dec.	Price	
Commodity.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	1919 %	June, 1919.	June, 1918.
Corn, bu.	13,260,910	27,883,361	52.4	$ 1.76-1.77	$ 1.50-1.55
Sugar, lbs.	207,622,237	217,632,365	4.6	8.82	7.30
Cheese (American), lbs.	10,174,502	15,875,236	35.9	.31	.21½
Dry salt pork, lbs.	395,940,437	488,344,838	18.9	58.00-58.50	48.00-50.00
Lard, lbs.	81,275,392	106,649,588	23.8	33.80-34.30	24.15-24.25

[1]Price quoted is for case of 2 doz. cans; [2]price per bbl.; [3]price per cwt. in April; [4]price per doz. 3-lb. cans in Dec., 1918; [5]price per cwt.; [6]price increase in June, 1919.

COMMODITIES DECREASING IN STOCKS AND IN PRICE.

	Quantity		Dec.	Price	
Commodity.	June, 1919.	June, 1918.	1919 %	June, 1919.	June, 1918.
Oats, bu.	37,827,343	41,763,555	9.4	$0.69	$0.73½
Corn meal, lbs.[5]	34,231,066	117,674,918	70.9	3.90	4.25
Beans, bu.[5]	4,252,451	4,408,686	3.5	7.75-8.00	12.25-12.50
Rice (Blue Rose) lbs.	75,134,920	80,727,516	6.9	.06-7⅞	.08.5-8.9
Rice (Honduras), lbs.				[6].09⅛	.08½-9⅝

[1]Price quoted is for case of 2 doz. cans; [2]price per bbl.; [3]price per cwt. in April; [4]price per doz. 3-lb. cans in Dec., 1918; [5]price per cwt.; [6]price increase in June, 1919.

Manitoba Wheat Crop.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture in a report issued last week, in part, says: Harvesting in Manitoba began this year almost unprecedentedly early. In nearly every part the weather during July was hot, over hastening ripening of grain, and generally reducing the possible yield. In the earlier districts binders were at work in the wheat fields for a full week before the close of July, and harvest was in progress in the latest districts by the beginning of August. This is about three weeks ahead of the usual date. Every correspondent reported entire absence of frost. The damage by hail has been slight, but rust is very prevalent in all grains; and this, together with the heat, has reduced the yield very greatly. In the worst rusted areas the latest crops will suffer very greatly, but the heads of the early crops are much better filled. The reports come of some damage by insects working among the crops. The rough estimates of correspondents as to the wheat yield average about 15½ bushels per acre, with varying prospects for coarse grains, and potato prospects somewhere about average, below rather than above. Almost everywhere there is enough straw, with a very generous supply on the average.

TO ALL LICENSEES.

Zone agents are advising licensees to buy wheat that the privilege of signing the United States Grain Corporation Trade Agreements has been extended to August 20, 1919. Dealers who have not yet executed the agreement and wish to take advantage of the protection offered therein, are notified that signed and properly executed agreement must be returned on or before August 20th, and that positively no agreements can be accepted after August 20th.

Italy Fixes Grain Prices.

A cablegram from Peter Jay, counselor of American Embassy at Rome, dated Aug. 4, 1919, says that a royal decree issued that day fixed the price of home-grown grain for 1920 at 70 to 80 lire per quintal of 220.46 pounds, with a supplementary price of 12 to 13 lire for grain of the Pronvinces which were invaded, of the Islands, and of certain zones of the Provinces of Rome and Grosseto. At normal exchange the Italian lira is equivalent to $0.193 United States gold.

Coming Conventions.

Aug. 15, 16.—New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Onondago Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 13, 14, 15.—Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Animus Behind the Attack on the Packers—Federal Trade Commission Report on Future Grading Coming Soon—Kicking at the Guaranty

By JOHN M. GLEISSNER.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Observers here are not at all surprised at the decision of the Department of Justice to bring both criminal and civil indictments against the big five packers. The Federal Trade Commission had amassed a tremendous amount of data about packer activities, none of which was favorable to them. This could not be repudiated by one department of the Government without repudiating the Federal Trade Commission, and it was not to be expected that one branch of Wilson's government would repudiate another branch. Furthermore, there has been a loud hullabaloo in the Capital about living costs these past two weeks. Executives publicly called the situation acute and promised action. Food costs are high and the packers are the biggest handlers of food. Ergo: bring action against the packers.

But observers here do not believe the Government's action will bring down the cost of living. They doubt if the Department of Justice will be able to convict the packers of the various crimes and near-crimes with which they are charged, and any dissolution or similar result would not be felt, if at all, for many months. Conservatives argue that the move of Attorney General Palmer is one of expediency and savors much of demagogy. Mr. Palmer has the reputation of being a very level-headed citizen, but also a very astute politician. It is not to be denied that officials of the packers, appearing before the Senate committees, made a distinctly favorable impression. They gave the wholesale prices of meat in Washington, which showed that retailers are making 100 per cent profit in most instances, and talked with apparent frankness. One point that should not be overlooked: Officials are alarmed at the growth of the packers and their branching out into other allied businesses. They contend that the public should be acquainted with the facts of expansion and the control exercised by a few over food supplies, and that court actions will have a salutary effect in calling attention of the public to this condition. They feel that such great control is dangerous, whether the packers are guilty of violating federal laws or not.

One interesting fact in the entire living cost question is that apparently little attention is given to the natural economic causes contributing so greatly to a high price level and the general wave of liberality sweeping the country. Little is said, publicly at least, about the tremendous expansion of currency in circulation, practically double the figure of pre-war days, which in itself would diminish the purchasing power of a dollar by half. Nor is much said of the inflation of credit during the war, which has brought about a condition which some economists argue is very much akin to the result of injecting greenbacks into circulation during Civil War days.

Many of the measures for relief thus far proposed seem to be superficial and super-imposed, rather than genuine efforts to reach underlying causes. It is not to be denied, of course, that there has been the wildest kind of profiteering in necessaries, and any real effort to curb this to legitimate bounds will be hailed by the country. The President, it is said, will not try to interfere with the natural laws of supply and demand, but he believes these laws in a great many instances are no longer operative.

There is a general tendency to relief at the diminishing probability of reduced wheat prices, with the Government paying out of its pocket the difference between a low price and the guaranty. At least, this is true among the more conservative of the President's official family. They want no "Roman bread."

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ON FUTURES

The Federal Trade Commission is preparing a report on dealing in futures which will shortly be made public, it is learned authoritatively here. It is understood that the practice of dealing in futures, insofar as it tends to bring profits to others than producers of grain and other commodities, will be severely condemned, and Government regulatory action will be suggested.

REPEAL THE GUARANTY.

The Senate Agricultural Committee is shortly to consider the advisability of repealing the wheat guaranty law. There is apparently a division of opinion among senators from the agricultural states. Chairman Gronna of North Dakota favors repeal, believing that the farmers in this way would obtain higher prices for their wheat. Senators Norris of Nebraska and Capper of Kansas hold that the farmers will lose if the Government's fixed price is lifted.

Gronna charges that millers, and not farmers, are profiting from the fixed price. He says the Grain Corporation has used the Government's price to keep down the farmer's profit, while millers, jobbers, retailers and bakers are permitted to hike the price of breadstuffs all they please. Wheat, he points out, is now selling for much more than the guaranty, and he holds that it will go even higher because of world market conditions. Other senators argue that repeal of fixed prices would induce speculation and bring about an undesirable condition in the way. They argue that if the price is removed, wheat will flood the markets and congest transportation, causing a decline in price; then, they think, the price will rise, benefiting speculators and dealers rather than the men who raised the grain.

The question is forced temporarily into the background, pending proposals purchase by the Government of the entire year's crop, to be re-sold on the market at a lower price. This step is urged in order to reduce the general price level, in the belief that if bread is cheap, competitive food commodities will tumble in price in sympathy. This action has been suggested to President Wilson and his advisers as one way of solving the problem of high prices and is being considered by them. The whole situation, complicated by labor troubles, is too intricate for even the best informed to predict what will happen.

Observers say the President and Congress are in a mood to take drastic steps to do away with what they believe to be artificial causes aggravating natural ones. They hold that combinations, speculations, hoarding and general suspension of the laws of supply and demand are responsible to a great extent for a situation that is creating a terrific uproar in official Washington and occupying the time of both legislative and executive branches of the Government.

Charges that the Government itself is guilty of profiteering through the Grain Corporation were made to the House Aug. 5 by Representative Fairfax C. McCulloch, of Ohio. He made public a series of letters exchanged between Julius H. Barnes, head of the Grain Corporation, and himself, relating to profit made by the corporation. "When the wheat guaranty bill was under consideration by the House I contended that the loss which would result, if any, should be paid out of the treasury of the United States and not added to the price of bread to the consumer," said Rep. McCulloch. "The law passed by Congress placed the power in the President to handle the wheat situation as he saw fit, it being admitted during the debate that the United States Grain Corporation was the medium through which the President would act and that Mr. Julius H. Barnes, who would have charge of the United States Grain Corporation favored distributing the loss betw

Treasury and the consumer, or cing the loss entirely upon the con-ner. It now develops that Mr. rnes has not only placed the entire s upon the consumer, but has added rofit as well. During the month of rch it was admitted that as much 17 cents a bushel profit was added to guaranteed price of $2.26 bushel." tep. McCulloch produced a letter he l written to Mr. Barnes protesting inst profit-making by the Grain poration. "A constituent of mine," McCulloch wrote, "a large dealer grain, has just informed me he was ipelled to pay to the Grain Corpora-1 last week (April 12) $2.56 a bushel wheat, this amount being 30 cents ushel over the guarantee price paid the farmer. He says that it was ctically admitted that the 30 cents bushel over and above the guaran-price was to care for the expenses the Grain Corporation, such as in-ction and the like."

Ir. Barnes replied among other igs that, "It has been the policy of Grain Corporation to handle the eat situation on a basis which would fair to both the producer and con-ier and our records will show that have been very active in seeing that terminal price is properly reflected the dealer to the consumer. We e been able to secure restitution of idreds of thousands of dollars back he producers from the dealers. So as a policy of the Government is cerned for 1919, that will depend iewhat upon the development of the p and the extent of the demand oad, and the direction of the Presi-t, from whom Mr. Barnes, the sident of this corporation, has his ointment as wheat director."

1 reply Rep. McCulloch said he was osed to the Government creating a iopoly in wheat and selling it at a fit. "The people are now over-dened with the high cost of living," wrote, "and for the Government to ct a profit on the sale of foodstuffs ns to me to be little short of an out-e."

r. Barnes' reply was a history of Corporation's operations, in which said:

am perfectly in accord with you the Government should not create ionopolistic agency that lays burdens he consumer or on the producer. I so in accord with that, that during two years ending July 1, last, we l to operate the Grain Corporation iout any profit, merely earning for National Treasury the interest on money employed, for which the isury itself was paying interest to own people in its borrowings. As xperienced man you will agree with that after handling almost $2,000,-)00 worth of foodstuffs of various s in overseas shipment, a profit re-of one-half of 1 per cent was about ear operating without a profit, and out a loss, as could be calculated esult. . . .

f world-wide supply and demand in-ices could be reinstated today, that ie only just substitute for the fair-e expression which we are making tive, but in my humble judgment are totally in error in calculating t the effect of that supply and de-d influence would be if reinstated. ould be just as likely to result in er prices as in lower; whereas your le argument is constructed on the ng that the wheat price is sus-ed solely by the Government guar-, although for the past three ths the wheat price in this coun-ias ruled higher than the guaranty. because it is impossible to cacu-the exact price which would be tered by supply and demand that iave assumed the fair-price expres-which has ruled for two years is best measure now attainable.

1 international trade the conver-of British sterling alone within the week fluctuated the equivalent of ents per bushel and every trade-ling facility along the line be-n producer and consumer faced any such fluctuating hazard iat one item of exchange would in-sure against it by excessive trade margins, and would greatly widen the spread between the producer and the consumer. There is, therefore, a real public service at this time in the Grain Corporation acting as the guarantor against such trade hazards, and thereby establishing moderate trade margins along the line of conversion."

FARMERS FIGHTING THE GUARANTY.

Senate and House Agricultural Committees, meeting this week, will have under consideration proposals to remove the Government's guaranteed price for wheat. Senators from the agricultural states are backing the plan, and national farm organizations also with offices in Washington are urging it. They would abolish the Grain Corporation, arguing that the fixed price has proved to be a maximum rather than a minimum, and has served to deprive them of higher quotations they argue are warranted by world market conditions. Officers of National Grange asserted before the Senate committee that had not the guaranteed price been in effect wheat would have gone to $5 a bushel and that farmers are being robbed of a billion dollars on this year's crop. The National Board of Farm Organizations takes a similar stand. They also complain of the grading system, which they say reduces the price received by the farmer much below a fair figure.

Exports of foodstuffs continue heavy, according to a report on traffic issued by the Railroad Administration. This report shows that on July 30 there were 10,280,209 bushels of grain stored at North Atlantic ports awaiting export, while at South Atlantic ports there were 3,817,527 bushels. During the week of July 30, 3,613,016 bushels were received for export, while 2,868,-897 bushels were cleared.

A bill has been introduced in the House to prohibit the misbranding or adulteration of commercial feedstuffs.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Aug. 9, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	2,109	52	549	586	.....
Boston	23	.....	228	14	.....
Buffalo	931	84	3,037	866	.....
Chicago	7,184	598	6,202	1,857	.....
Afloat	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	32	54	138	36	.....
Duluth	150	.....	240	1,429	.....
Galveston	1,300	.....	25	.....	.....
Indianapolis	649	423	128	18	.....
Kansas City	6,606	122	940	181	.....
Milwaukee	31	73	674	232	....
Minneapolis	756	4	3,304	4,870	.....
New Orleans.	314	129	524	.....	.....
Newport News	57	.....	283	.....	.....
New York	1,567	10	1,175	304	.....
Omaha	2,137	209	727	184	.....
Peoria	2	24	348	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	1,550	4	394	74	.....
St. Louis	2,942	109	138	67	.....
Toledo	862	13	138	126	.....
Canals	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakes	2,891	.....	1,097	.....	.....
Aug. 9, '19.	32,093	1,905	20,539	10,844	.....
Aug. 10, '18.	23,461	8,630	8,555	726	.....
Aug. 2, '19.	20,903	2,461	20,481	9,866	8,744
July 26, '19.	13,255	3,143	19,317	10,078	9,010
July 19, '19.	6,482	3,849	17,968	9,763	8,817
July 12, '19.	5,297	4,036	18,923	9,468	9,862

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending July 25th, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, is as follows:

Wheat—	1919.	1918.
Recpts from farms, bu.	51,665,000	40,283,000
Receipts previous week	33,793,000	32,516,000
Receipts from farms, June 27 to July 25	107,939,000	105,432,000
Stocks, all elevators and mills, bu.	80,638,000	64,544,000
Stocks, previous week.	53,824,000	43,698,000
Change for week, bu.	+26,814,000	+20,846,000
Flour—		
Produced during week, bbl.	1,976,000	1,870,000
Previous week	1,753,000	1,590,000
Produced June 27 to July 25, bbl.	6,268,000	5,319,000

GOVERNMENT AND PACKERS

Further Reply to Assistant Secretary Ousley on the Beef Situation and the Attack of the Government on the Packing Industry in General.

This paper has had more or less to say with reference to the attack of the Government, through the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture on the packing industry, and those who are interested in this subject are recommended to reread editorial matter in the numbers bearing date July 9, 16 and 23, which will add to the understanding of the following on the same subject, addressed under date of July 22 by L. F. Swift of Swift & Co. to Hon. Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that your statement of July 4th explaining high prices of meats is in some respects manifestly misleading, and that it does the packing industry a gross injustice.

"Although the packers are not mentioned specifically, the whole statement, issued while an agitation for drastic legislation against the packers is in progress, gives the definite impression that federal regulation of the packers is the only solution for high prices. That this interpretation is not fanciful is evidenced by the write-ups that the statement received in newspapers all over the country. Not content with one issuance of this statement, I find that it has been sent out again, in abbreviated form, for release to newspapers on July 18th.

No criticism can be raised against the following points, quoted directly from the review, for they are facts known to all those in touch with the meat trade. Certain words have been underlined by the writer to give added emphasis:

"1. 'Prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about $4.00 per hundred-weight or nearly 25 per cent since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent.'

"2. 'During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent to 30 per cent.'

"Since these facts by themselves apparently clear the packers from any responsibility of high prices, the Department of Agriculture has gone out of its way to find some other method to show that the packers have profiteered. It therefore says that the increased values of hides and by-products have been an unseen source of profits to the packers.

"In making this charge, the Department evidently jumped to certain conclusions without ascertaining the facts. The actual records of Swift & Company, for example, show that the charge is utterly without foundation. With the exception of three weeks in May, Swift & Company has lost money each week since January on its dressed beef business, after giving full credit for hides, fats, and by-products, due to the relatively high prices being paid for live cattle as compared with the prices we have been able to get for meats and by-products. For ten weeks this loss averaged from $5.00 to $7.00 per head, while for the last four or five weeks the loss has been reduced to about $1.50 per head. We shall be glad to give you every possible opportunity to check our figures, if you so desire.

"Higher prices for by-products have merely made the packers' losses smaller than they would have been. They have also resulted in a smaller difference between live cattle prices and wholesale beef prices than would have otherwise been the case. The values of by-products are taken into account in the competitive buying of cattle and sale of meats.

"From these facts it is perfectly obvious that it was entirely unjust to the packing industry to insinuate that it is obtaining undue profits because of the increase in the value of by-products, and we are indeed surprised that the Department of Agriculture should have so carelessly misrepresented us in such a serious matter.

"In the face of these facts, there appears to be no justification for your sweeping conclusion—'The facts demonstrate clearly the commanding need for governmental supervision over the manufacture, sale and distribution of meat products'—especially as such a conclusion is bound to be interpreted as an official endorsement of proposed legislation restricting the packing industry, and is destined to give the impression that such legislation can bring about lower meat prices, or higher cattle prices, or both.

"It is generally conceded that expenses have been reduced to a minimum by the packers, and that since their profits on meats, including the returns from cured hides, refined oils, rendered fats, and other by-products, amount to only a fraction of a cent per pound, no possible kind of legislation can have the effect of lowering meat prices as compared with the price of live stock. It is our view that Government interference can only decrease efficiency, increase expenses, and thereby cause higher prices of meat as compared with the prices paid for live stock.

"In view of the seriousness of your statement, I wish to ask whether there is not some way in which this matter can be set right before the public."

NEW POLICY AS TO WHEAT.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that there will be no storage premiums added to the basic prices in its buying scale, for the present nor until there accumulates in the Grain Corporation's hands a sufficient reserve of wheat to secure a measure of protection for future home requirements.

In accordance with this policy the Wheat Director is refusing proffered contracts which foreign buyers are desirous of making at the Grain Corporation price level, these buyers being apparently anxious to cover their requirements for some months in advance. Apparently, their inability to secure supplies in other sources of wheat makes them especially urgent in proposing contracts with the United States, but these contracts can not be entered into until a sufficient accumulation of wheat in the hands of the Grain Corporation furnishes assurance of reasonable prices to our own people.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Aug. 9, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	51,825,000	75,718,000
Milwaukee	4,720,000	10,926,000
Minneapolis	6,094,000	14,319,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	17,576,000	21,442,000
Toledo	1,032,000	2,180,000
Detroit	1,437,000	3,320,000
Kansas City	15,546,000	28,023,000
Peoria	16,843,000	28,702,000
Omaha	20,092,000	39,309,000
Indianapolis	14,204,000	15,923,000
Total	149,394,000	240,025,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
Chicago	585,000	971,000	1,319,000
Milwaukee	164,000	177,000	301,000
Minneapolis	38,000	126,000	82,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	121,000	229,000	182,000
Toledo	8,000	7,000	55,000
Detroit	17,000	17,000	35,000
Kansas City	107,000	166,000	335,000
Peoria	100,000	124,000	299,000
Omaha	247,000	431,000	556,000
Indianapolis	130,000	133,000	204,000
Total	1,517,000	2,381,000	3,368,000
Shipments	1,534,000	1,853,000	1,997,000

Chinese flour has appeared in quantity on the British markets.

The Letter Box

Texas Corn Crop.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Texas has a record crop of corn and the movement has begun in the extreme southern part of the state.—*Reinhardt & Company, McKivney, Texas.*

From Ford County, Illinois.

Price Curren-Grain Reporter: I closed out my seed business and went to work for Noble Bros., during the war.

There will be a little timothy seed in Central Illinois and what clover there is is looking good.

Ten farmers near Gibson City tried out Rosen rye last fall and have a good crop this year.

Corn is good prospect, oats were not very good. The recent rains have provided plenty of moisture.—*John T. Oxley, Gibson City, Ill.*

Grain Moving Slowly.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Wheat threshing continues to drag and railroad conditions have made it impossible to empty country elevators, most of which have a liberal quantity in their bins.

Weather here past week has been most favorable to the growing crop, sunshine and rainy days alternating in about the right proportion. Very little corn has gone to market recently and it will probably be some time before the railroads will be in shape to furnish cars for corn in addition to those urgently needed for wheat, but the time is approaching when our usual after harvest movement of corn should occur.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Crops in Central New York.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Report for this section of New York state: Oats are a short crop, not over 50 to 60 of normal; corn looks good but is late and will need good corn weather and a late fall to mature. The wheat acreage is less than a year ago, but the crop is good. Buckwheat acreage is smaller than a year ago, but at present the crop looks good. The potato crop will be rather light—would estimate it at not over 60 to 75 per cent of normal.

The timothy hay crop is good, but on account of rainy weather much of it is not yet cut.

Of beans, a good acreage was planted and there is a good stand, but on account of late planting the crop is late.

The weather has been very unfavorable for the harvesting of crops.—*The Page Seed Co., Greene, N. Y.*

The Australian Situation.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I have your letter of August 4th, enclosing copy of article in your last issue on "The Australian Wheat Situation." The article in question was not written by me, as you know, and I knew nothing of it until I saw it in your paper. It strikes me, however, as being a fair summary of the general situation with reference to their handling methods; it apparently having been written from that standpoint.

There is one feature, however, which is not very fully covered, in my opinion, and that is the transportation question with reference to bulk handling in Australia. I am a thorough believer in bulk handling and think that Australia should get into it as soon as possible, and it is extremely unfortunate that the political aspects in some of the states have been such as to delay this movement. One of the greatest difficulties, however, to be overcome is the qestion of cars for transporting grain from country points to the terminals, as all of their grain heretofore has been shipped in open cars. To continue to handle grain in open cars means a bagging proposition until it gets to the terminal market. At least, as I see the situation, it will undoubtedly take several years before they build boxcars such as we have in the states, for shipping grain, so that it will be protected.

I have never released any of the results of my personal investigations in Australia for publication, although report has been made to the Department.—*J. W. T. Duvel, U. S. Grain Corporation, New York City.*

From Licking County, Ohio.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: The wheat crop in this locality we believe to be better than the average; for, while disappointing for the amount of straw harvested, the yield per acre is very good. The danger now is that some of it may rot in the shock, on account of frequent rains and owing to the fact that much of the crop still remains in the field.

The prospect for a good corn crop is surely flattering, and if "Jack Frost" is at all generous we certainly will have a "bumper" crop.

The crop of mixed hay was very good, but there is very little pure clover or timothy. This being true, one can not expect a large acreage of either to be cut for seed, and reports from the farms show a decidedly poor yield per acre for timothy. We believe that the hot, dry weather at filling time is responsible for this.

We like THE PRICE CURRENT very much, and we are always interested in the reports from the "other fellow." That's why we are sending ours.—*C. S. Osburn & Co., Newark, Ohio.*

From Northwestern Missouri.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our crop conditions are not as good as expected on July 1. The wheat crop is poor; usual grade 3 and 4, sometimes as low as 5; yield, 10 to 15, with an occasional yield of 20 bushels. The acreage was large, yield and quality very disappointing.

We think our corn crop is damaged fully 25 to 30 per cent by dry, hot weather in the last days of July & first days of August. We have had good rains the last few days, and conditions are much better now.

Oats are not up to the average; yield, 30 to 35 bushels with fair quality.

Meadows were very good as we had plenty of rain early in spring. Other forage crops are promising a good yield.

A new elevator is nearing completion at Braymer, Mo. This elevator is being built by the Farmers Co-operative Society, with C. D. McCartney as manager, an all round good fellow, and a fine business man. The Morrison Grain Co. of Kansas City, at 301 Board of Trade Building, will probably build an elevator at Cowgill, Mo., within the next year, and the writer may possibly be interested with them.

We have shipped large quantities of corn from Iowa and South Dakota in the past eight months, selling later at $2.00@2.05-10 to the farmers to feed cattle and hogs. The cattle and hogs are mostly marketed. The crop of young hogs is an average.—*A. F. McCray, Cowgill, Mo.*

Wheat Situation Difficult.

The railroad situation has caused most of the wheat buyers to withdraw from the market, as they fear a complete tie-up. This has made the sale of wheat difficult, especially the low grades; most everything is going at basic prices except that on Friday last slight premiums were secured on choice Red Winter and Northern Spring. If the trouble is not settled it probably will be necessary to sell all wheat to the Government at basic prices.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Export duties from Argentina for August of linseed in bags are 7.7 pesos; linseed in bulk, 6.24; wheat flour, 0.306; tallow, 21.3; these rates being per metric ton payable in Argentine gold, equivalent to 96½c per peso.

HANDLING CANADIAN WHEAT.

James Stewart, formerly head of the Canadian Wheat Purchasing Commission, has been appointed chairman of the new Wheat Board which has been created for the purpose of handling the Canadian wheat crop. The Minister of Trade and Commerce states that the board will comprise ten or twelve members, several of whom will constitute themselves an executive committee.

The board, called the Canadian Wheat Board, is composed of the following: James Stewart, of the Wheat Export Co., chairman; W. A. Matthieson, Winnipeg; W. A. Black, Montreal; C. B. Watts, Toronto; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alberta; Norman McLeod Patterson, Fort William; W. L. Best, Ottawa; F. O. Fowler, Winnipeg; W. H. McWilliams, Winnipeg; Joseph Quintal, Montreal; Col. J. Z. Frazer, Burford, Ont.; and F. K. Wm. Riddell, Regina. Canadians consider the personnel of the board as representative of the various branches connected with the grain trade.

The Minister states that there is an apparent misunderstanding of the purpose of the Board and of the proposals which have been agreed upon for the handling of the crop. "It is being represented," he declared, "that the government is fixing a minimum price for wheat, such is not the case. What the government proposes is to pay the farmer a set price as the initial installment on his wheat. It will then relieve him of the responsibilities of marketing, etc. When the grain is sold on the markets of the world, the farmer will secure the difference between what he got and what it brought minus transportation and other charges." This statement was made no doubt in answer to many telegraphic protests from western Canada who understood that the $1.75 price was the maximum as well as the minimum price.

The government's plan is sharply criticised by the Simpson-Hepworth Co. in the *Grain Trade News* who in part say: "This will mean that the farmer who sells his wheat when the international price may be the lowest will receive as much as the farmer who holds his wheat at home, and ships when the world's price is highest. In other words, every farmer will be on the same basis — individual initiative and judgment as to market trend will be destroyed.

"Again, the question arises: Is the government working in the interest of European buyers or for Canada? The price is put at the lowest level that in all probability would be witnessed under open market conditions; and indeed we question whether the $2 mark would be reached under conditions of excessive marketing with an open market. On July 28 No. 1 Dark Northern Spring was worth $3 to $3.05 and even Common Durum was selling at $2.35 to $3.45 at Minneapolis. Canadian authorities in themselves are not strong enough to curb the rising costs of commodities, and in view of the great strength in the United States wheat market above the guarant price of $2.26, why should the Canad farmer be made the target for rep sion and curtailment of his business, government action? When a gov ment undertakes to acquire a busi or a public utility, the assumption that they can do it cheaper and be than an individual or private corp tion; but it seems to us that in ev activity engaged in by government is loaded down with greater expe than would be done under reg trade channels, and individual act

"The machinery and organization handling grain by both European North American grain dealers car be excelled, and as to ocean tonn and financing of grain bills; there competent organizations for attend to that end of it, and so long as government exercises its power in stabilizing of sterling exchange, procuring an equitable distribution ocean tonnage for Canadian shipp we fail to see what further assista they can render to the Canadian g trade or to the farmers. A future m ket for wheat would enable grain t carried in store without risk to holder, or buyers to anticipate fu requirements, and for which they not ready to take delivery.

"We venture the opinion that American wheat will remain consta over the guaranteed price of $2.26, to hand out our farmers $1.75 wit promise of something more—perha later on, is not founded on good b ness judgment, nor is it fair, eithe the producers or to the trade who l spent their lives and capital in buil up the present machinery for hand the business."

NEW HOME OF KIESTER-HA SEED CO.

A seed concern which bids fai become prominently identified with distribution of the fine crops for w the state of Iowa is noted is the K ter-Hall Seed Co. of Waterloo, Ia. its personnel are men of wide ex ence. H. E. Kiester, president, widely known as a keen publicity m George Hall, vice-president, a seed pert of national acquaintance, has m a life study of seed and done muc wards producing good seed and b crops. The directors of the comp are mostly representative men Black Hawk County.

A few weeks ago the company its first annual meeting of the sh holders, with about 150 members guests in attendance. The mee which was followed by a banquet, of great interest, in that sev speeches bearing on the develop of better seeds, better crops, inter cultivation, etc., were delivered. new home of the Kiester-Hall Seed as illustrated herewith, gives t ample facilities for housing the y crop and for meeting the 1920 seed mand which it is anticipated will l unusually large proportions.



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It requires less barley than shelled corn to produce hogs and the cost is lower.
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Barley

Barley Prices.

ollowing is the daily range of bar- spot malting quality and future ations at Chicago:

4...$1.30@1.42	Aug. 7...$1.31@1.40		
5... 1.37@1.38	Aug. 8... 1.32@1.40		
6... 1.34@1.38	Aug. 9... 1.35@1.40		

tures—

Sept.	Sept., New.	Dec.
19½@1.27½	1.30¾@1.34	1.30½@1.36
17 @1.20	1.27 @1.30½	1.29 @1.31
21 @1.22	1.28 @1.31¾	1.30 @1 33
23 @1.24½	1.32½@1.34	1.33 @1.35
22½@1.23	@1.33A	1.32½@1.33½
23½@1.30	1.33½@1.39B	1.36 @1.40

Receipts of Barley.

rload receipts of barley at different kets named for twelve months of 19:

Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
813	276	1,780	4	74
630	570	3,091	284	608
1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
9—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	71½
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
ek—				
2 117	242	503	285	189
9 107	102	260	91	72

Monthly Range of Barley Prices.

nge of prices for malting barley in Chicago market for the indicated ths, compiled by *Brewers' Bulletin:*

	Choice to fancy.	Good to choice.	Fair to good.	Low grades.
	.. 97-115	95-113	93-111	90-109
	..101-110	98-108	96-105	90-102
	.. 95-105	93-103	90-101	80- 99
	.. 98-109	93-107	88-104	80-100
	.. 99-106	95-104	92-101	88- 97
9—				
	.. 98-110	91-108	86-104	78-101
	.. 93-101	90- 98	85- 93	80- 88
	.. 97-120	93-118	88-116	80-107
	..113-132	110-128	107-124	100-120
	..117-130	114-127	111-124	108-122
	..116-127	113-125	110-122	107-117
	..117-148	114-145	111-141	108-137

Condition of Barley.

erage condition of barley monthly average yield per acre in bus.:

June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.
.... 91.7	87.4	73.6	....	...
.... 90.5	84.7	82.0	81.5	26.5
.... 89.3	85.4	77.9	76.3	23.7
.... 86.3	87.9	80.0	74.6	23.5
.... 94.6	94.1	93.8	94.2	32.0
.... 95.5	92.6	85.3	82.4	25.8
.... 87.1	76.6	74.9	73.5	23.8
.... 91.1	88.3	89.1	88.9	29.7
.... 90.2	72.1	66.2	65.5	21.0
.... 89.6	73.7	70.0	69.8	22.5
.... 90.6	90.2	85.4	80.5	24.3
.... 89.7	86.2	83.1	81.2	25.1
.... 84.9	84.4	84.5	78.5	23.8
.... 93.5	92 5	90 3	89.4	28.3
.... 93.7	91.5	89.5	87.8	26.8
.... 90.5	88.5	88.1	84.7	27.2
.... 91.5	86.8	83.4	82.1	26.4
.... 93.6	93.7	90.2	89.7	29.0
.... 91.0	91.3	86.9	83.8	25.6
.... 86.2	76.3	71.6	70.7	20.4

BARLEY MARKETS.

WAUKEE.—The Milwaukee barley et is firm and cash changes for week show an improvement, the et closing 1@2c higher. Receipts ie past week have been somewhat and the demand is good especially from local industries. For the past week Milwaukee has been the highest market in the western territory due to the fact that new barley is coming in light weight and chiefly unsuitable for industrial purposes, owing to large shrinkage. New barley is being sold at a discount under old. At week-end session barley was wanted and firm, with light receipts and prices higher, with a good demand and the market well cleared. During the past week 162 cars arrived compared with 242 cars a week ago and 52 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.45@1.50; bright, $1.51@1.52; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.40@1.47; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.32@1.39; feed, $1.32@1.40. Iowa quoted $1.35@1.50 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.38@1.52; Minnesota, $1.35@1.50; Dakota, $1.35@1.50; feed and rejected, $1.32@1.41.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers had little to offer on spot and there was a good demand from maltsters for choice old. There has never been a wider range in prices here than at present due to the light weight new offerings. Quoted prices were: Malting, $1.42 to $1.58; feed, $1.35 to $1.42 on track or in store, Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY.—Under the embarrassed transportation conditions incident to the railroad shopmen's strike, the week's receipts of barley fell to one car. The market was only a nominal affair, but prices were quoted up 4@7c a bushel, to $1.38@1.39 for No. 3 and $1.35@1.37 for No. 4. Very little threshing of any kind of grain has been done in Western Kansas, where most of that state's barley is grown. A good movement is expected unless the farmers get the "holding" idea into their heads. It is not believed that the crop is of very high quality, especially as to weight. Dealers in barley feed report little interest just now, as buyers look for lower prices and are able to buy wheat shorts for less than barley chop. The unloading of cars accumulated previously caused an increase of 4,000 bus. in local stocks of barley, making 6,000 bus. in store, as compared with 82,000 a year ago.

DULUTH.—Trade fell off in the barley market during the last week. Specialists in the trade reported that Eastern demand appeared to have been satisfied for the time being. Some fresh buying developed at the end of the week however after the appearance of the government crop report and price firmed up. Quotations closed unchanged to 3c up. Receipts during the week aggregated 152 cars against only 3 last year.

PORTLAND.—An increased movement in barley market is noted, exporters absorbing all offerings. There is also some inquiry from interior feeders who have become somewhat exercised over the advancing quotations. Buyers now, the *Commercial Review* says, are in the country securing crops wherever the growers are in the mood to sell. Exports from the North Coast are not expected to be large. Most of the requirements will have to be filled in California. The *Review* quotes No. 3 blue barley $66@67, feed $66.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is very active and prices advancing daily. Quotations of $3.20@3.25 per cental are quoted by the *Review* with futures for December delivery at $3.35 @3.40 and holders not at all anxious to sell. The trade generally expect values to go higher in view of the fact that the crop of the North Coast is only about 50 per cent normal.

MINNEAPOLIS. — Prices are holding rather stiff and there is a good demand for the limited offerings of choice barley. Ordinary barley is in fair demand and thin and oaty stuff is rather quiet. Most of the new barley is thin and of low grade quality on account of the lack of weight. The color is good. Prices today quoted at $1.15@1.42.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was very dull and unsatisfactory. The week began with a heavy market and declining prices and continued so almost to the end. The choice barley was taken from day to day by the maltsters and the industries, but the lower grades were very slow. Supplies were ample, although offerings were not great and a considerable quantity of barley was loaded out of the elevators. The threatened strike and general condition of the transportation system at the time of course had its influence upon the market, curtailing receipts as well as interfering materially with the Chicago Inspection Department, the strikers not permitting the inspectors to get at the cars in the yards. On Saturday, however, the tone was considerably better and prices reacted from 2@3c while futures were noticeably stronger. On Monday of this week the market had a stronger undertone. The offerings were light and the principal buying was on maltsters' account. Shippers, as was the case last week, took comparatively little; no export inquiry reported. Sales of 18 cars were reported at a range of $1.35@1.45. Futures were stronger. September sold up to $1.29 and closed at the top. September, new, which opened at $1.37, closed at the top of $1.38. December closed at $1.38¼ bid. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week amounted to 2,400,000 bus. compared with 360,000 the corresponding week a year ago. The visible supply is shown in the regular table.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended August 8, and for the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Minneapolis *Market Record* were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	202	126
Duluth	77	...
Chicago	212	182
Omaha	33	3
Milwaukee	21	14
Total	545	325

Closing outside prices of rye at standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning August 1, were:

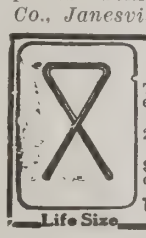
	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Aug. 1	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.64½	1.51	1.66
Aug. 2	1.54⅜	1.56	1.60	....	1.62
Aug. 4	1.47	1.49¾	1.54	....	1.55
Aug. 5	1.34½	1.38	1.51	1.41	1.51
Aug. 6	1.46	1.48¼	1.48½	1.40	1.49½
Aug. 7	1.44¼	1.46½	1.50½	1.30	1.54
Aug. 8	1.45	1.48¼	1.49½	....	1.52

Rye Crop Report Bullish.

Rye had an exciting week, fluctuating over a range of 20c per bu. last week, reaching its low point on Tuesday and closing Saturday at about the previous Saturday's price.

The Government crop report was doubly bullish as to rye. Not only did it shrink available rye 18,000,000 bus., but it shrinks wheat, and the less wheat there is for export the more the demand for rye will be increased.

Meanwhile rye flour prices remained abnormally low as the result of feed prices being high. — *Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*


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REPORT ON THE CEDAR RAPIDS MILL EXPLOSION.

Joseph G. Hubbell, manager of the National Inspection Company, of Chicago, recently issued a report on the loss of the Douglas Starch Works at Cedar Rapids, which contains a careful discussion of the various features of construction, processes and hazards. Mr. Hubbell concludes that this explosion did not involve all the dry starch departments and that it evidently took place also in wet process buildings, in which there was some dry starch.

He concludes that the explosion was of a progressive character, the place of origin being somewhat in doubt, and, "by projecting air blasts through the doors and conveyors connecting these sections, filled them with a starch dust cloud caused by smashing and upsetting of conveyors, packages, bins, trays, etc., and went to the end with increasing speed and compression until the building structure gave way.

"It seems clear," says Mr. Hubbell, "that, as these explosions are initiated almost entirely by manufacturing operations having to do with dry starch, the grinding mill was probably the cause here. It is clear that proximity of this mill to other departments and its connection to these by spouts, conveyors and doorways afforded an easy avenue of spread for drafts and ignition."

A number of suggestions for control of starch explosions and underwriting against them are made in the report. Among these the following appear especially important:

"As dry starch grinding is known to be the most prolific cause of starch dust explosions, it is clear this operation in all starch plants should be conducted in detached buildings not connected with any other buildings by conveyors, spouts, elevators, passageways or any other enclosed space through which a draft or dust cloud can be set up or an impulse propelled into other buildings or along which flames may flash or burning stock be conveyed to other sections. If not so separated such connected sections should be regarded as subject to one possible blow up with the grinding department.

"All dry starch buildings engaged in different operations, and finished dry starch warehouses, should be separated so that there is no chance of an explosion in any one producing a dust cloud in another or of propelling a dust cloud into another or of communicating flame thereto at a time when the jar of explosion in one may have stirred up a dust cloud in another. Dry starch packed goods warehouses are not likely to originate explosions but, because of character of contents, would certainly be able to pick up and extend an explosion coming into them from other sections. For that reason they should be detached.

"All material handled between dry starch handling, milling, packing or storage sections should be conveyed only by carts on trucking ways which may have shelter roofs but should never have enclosed sides."

Corporation Flour Prices.

In furtherance of the statement made following his recent conference with the President that flour would be placed on the market at $10 a barrel, Julius H. Barnes on Friday last wired agents of the Grain Corporation authorizing them to make the following announcement in their zones:

"The Grain Corporation is prepared to divert from its flour purchases and to sell and deliver to wholesalers and jobbers straight wheat flour in 140-lb. jute sacks on a basis of $10.25 delivered in carload lots in territory east of the Illinois and Indiana line and east of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf, and at $10 delivered in carload lots on track west of that line, but now applying to Pacific Coast territory.

"Jobbers and wholesalers who purchase such flour from the Grain Corporation are required to guarantee not to sell it at more than 75c additional. Wholesalers and jobbers must in turn require that the retailer shall not sell at more than $1.25 additional to the wholesale price in original packages and at a price not higher than 7c a pound for broken packages of any size."

In a statement of same of its weekly purchase of wheat flour, the Corporation announced that there were purchased of all flours, soft, hard, Durum and blended, for August and September delivery at Baltimore, packed for export, 1,031,013 bbls. at prices ranging from $9.80 to $10.40 per barrel. It is expected that the Corporation will announce from week to week the result of its calls for flour offers and the amounts it accepts from the mills.

BROOM CORN.

The *Broom Corn Review* reports very high temperatures in the Southwest with only scattered showers in northwestern Oklahoma and some fair rains in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. Broom corn areas appear to be in better condition there than in other parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. The crop in western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico is reported in good condition.

Very little corn has been marketed in the Southwest recently and prices continue practically unchanged at $60@100. In the Lindsay district prices on the opening market ruled from $100@265 according to quality, the bulk selling for $150@225. Trading on the Wichita market the past week was confined to old corn at prices from $90@125. Some South Texas corn was offered at $15(250. Stocks of old corn are very lig In Central Illinois the movement v very light during the past week; c crop reported sold at $225.

Car Shortage.

The car situation is becoming qu serious and unless there is quick re the entire wheat belt will be tied so far as country elevators are c cerned. Indiana, Illinois and e Iowa are complaining that their hou are full of wheat and car supply ina quate and uncertain, with oats hang on waiting for their chance.

Plowing for fall seeding is beginn in Michigan. Late rains have grea improved the soil for that purpose.



6800 PEOPLE

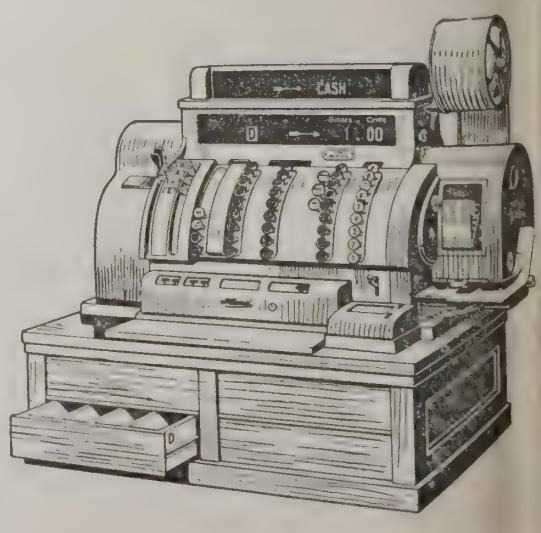
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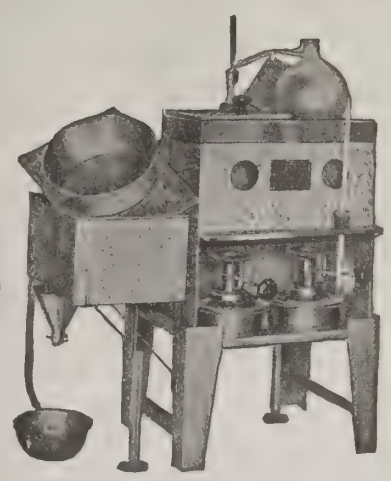
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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

CHANGES THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The deterioration of the small grain crops during the month of July was enormous. The Government report for August, which indicates a decrease as compared with the estimates of July 1 of 221,000,000 bushels of wheat, the largest loss known in a single month, reduced the 1919 wheat crop to 940,000,000 bus. Of this crop 600,000,000 will be required for bread and seed, leaving 340,000,000 for export, the average annual exports of wheat being about 200,000,000 bushels. The extraordinary demand under the reconstruction conditions, the serious loss to the wheat crops of Europe by drouth, and the small carry-over from the last crop, have completely changed the situation from a probability of the world's price level being below the U. S. Government guarantee price to the possibility that wheat will even be worth a premium above the Government price; and farmers are now asking Congress to repeal the Government wheat price guarantee.

The spring wheat crop in the Northwest is a partial failure and so deficient in milling quality that Northwestern mills are shipping wheat from the Southwest to perfect the blending necessary to maintain their quality standards.

The situation is evidently such that Mr. Barnes does not consider it necessary as yet to place an advancing premium on the guaranteed wheat price to encourage the farmers to withhold deliveries. Possibly he may experience a reversed situation, in which the farmer may develop into the most dishonorable kind of speculator, in the light of the present day code of morals relating to food supplies.

It is a thrilling situation, so far as the grain trade is concerned. The grain merchant who can assume the ownership of grain these days under such violent market fluctuations as arise from unnatural and abnormal causes and avoid bankruptcy on one hand or the penalties of profiteering on the other, is neither more or less than a "fool for luck."

The Government now estimates the corn crop at 2,788,000,000 bushels showing a loss in the crop during July of 2,700,000 bushels. Iowa, however, showed a gain in the crop during July.

The oat crop is now estimated by the Government at 1,266,000,000 bushels as compared with last year at 1,538,000,000 bushels and the crop is lighter in weight than last year.

Compilations.

The compilations given below are based on reports given by our correspondents on August 4-8 and any changes in conditions since those dates should be taken into consideration.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported almost entirely "favorable," in the states of Ohio, Minnesota, North Dakota; largely "favorable" but "too dry" in considerable portions in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota; and almost entirely "too dry" in the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

TEMPERATURE.—The prevailing temperature during the past two weeks has been largely "too hot" in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and more generally "favorable" in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota.

CORN.—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the comparative percentage of growth condition of corn at this time as compared with our reports two weeks ago is as follows:

GROWTH CONDITION OF CORN.

	Now.	Two weeks ago.
Ohio	91	92
Indiana	82	90
Illinois	83	90
Missouri	82	81
Iowa	94	96
Nebraska	86	93
Kansas	72	89
Oklahoma	76	89

According to the above reports the flat average now is 83 as compared with 90 two weeks ago, thus showing a depreciation in the corn crop condition of about seven points during the past two weeks. General rains have occurred throughout the corn belt, so that it would seem that we have a substantial promise of a corn crop of about 2,750,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,582,000,000 bushels last year.

OATS.—The reports as to growth condition of oats at time of threshing show considerable depreciation as compared with our report of two weeks ago as follows:

GROW CONDITION.

	Now.	Two weeks ago.
Ohio	72	81
Indiana	72	76
Illinois	70	73
Iowa	75	82
Minnesota	71	78
North Dakota	71	77
South Dakota	75	79
Nebraska	83	84
Kansas	81	89

The climatic effect on the oat crop during the month of July was such as to make the estimating problematical as the fields were spotted as well as different localities. The oats in some sections are light in weight but grade well as to color.

General Reports.

The following general reports as to threshing yields of spring wheat, winter wheat and oats are self-explanatory:

OHIO.

Bucyrus (1): Winter wheat is not yielding the amount of grain to the acre that was expected (20 bu. per acre). No spring wheat grown. Oats about 75% of a normal crop. Too many extreme weather conditions for the crops this year.

Middletown (3): Lot of wheat out in fields spoiling.

Greenville (2): Wheat disappointing in yield and light weight, about one-fourth below expectations. Oats about same as wheat. Farmers holding some wheat, also oats.

Portsmouth (6): Corn looks fine, best prospect in years. Wheat quality and yield disappointing. Oats good quality and yield.

Eaton (2): Winter wheat disappointing both yield and quality, very small crop.

Xenia (2): Wheat averaging 18 bu., mostly No. 3 grade. This is about 60% of expectations. No spring wheat grown here. Oats very poor, not over 50% of a crop either in yield or quality.

Agosta (5): Wheat averaging 25 bu., mostly No. 3 or 4. No oats threshed yet.

Rockford (1): We are having fine rains the past two days. Makes the corn in fine condition for earing.

Liberty Center (1): Big rain Aug. 4 at 3 A. M.

Bryan (1): We received rain on August 4-5 which will greatly benefit the corn. Temperature very favorable to growth and maturing of corn. Winter wheat yield 24 bu. per acre. S. W. 11 bu. Oats 35 bu. per acre.

Blanchester (3): Wheat turning out one-half to two-thirds of prospects June 1.

Ansonia (2): Wheat average per acre 17 bu. Oats about 35. We had a fine rain here July 5th. Will make lots of corn. Fine for young clover.

INDIANA.

Tipton (5): Wheat practically all threshed, yield about 70% of normal.

Winchester (8): Winter wheat averaging about 16 bu. Poor quality. Oats about 30 bu., good color, but very light, testing 25 to 30 bus. Hay scarce and high, no clover seed.

Wabash (4): Spring wheat near failure. Winter wheat yield average about 14 to 15 bu. and mostly grades 3 and 4. Oats acreage small, yield light.

Kendallville (7): It has been too dry for corn and pasture and potatoes until this week, we have had good rains but it did not come in time. Dry weather had burned the corn and considerable is beyond help.

Laurenceburg (9): Yield of winter wheat about 15 bu. Oats 30 bu. No spring wheat.

Vincennes (3): Wheat yields low, quality low in most cases.

Rushville (8): Our wheat crop all in, made 16 bu. per acre over this country. Tested about 57 to 58 all over country.

Monticello (1): We have had extremely warm weather, but showers have been good for corn, but slightly injuring growth before the rains. Wheat poor yield, light weight, large per cent of No. 3. Oats light.

Marion (5): Winter wheat yield average about 15 bu. Oats about 35.

Greenfield (5): Wheat yield only fair. Corn backward, too hot and dry.

Jasper (3): Winter wheat average is about 13 bu. to acre. No spring wheat. Oats 35 bu.

Waveland (2): The last two weeks have cut the corn crop one-fourth or more. Oats 20 to 40 bu. yield. Some few fields in a little higher. Winter wheat 10 to 25 bu. Quality poor.

Portland (7): Yield on winter wheat has been generally good, running from 18 bu. to 35. Quality good. Oats not much threshing done yet. Crop about average, however spotted, yield 30 to 45 bu. Good rains.

Decatur (7): Wheat yielding from 6 to 27 bu. Oats 30 to 45 bu. Rains all around us. Need a good one here to help corn.

ILLINOIS.

Highland (6): Soft wheat (winter) is yielding an average of 15 bu. per acre, which is one-third less than expected in the spring months.

Paris (8): Winter wheat 10-23 bu. done. Spring wheat 5-14 bu. done. Oats 12-48 bu. nearly done.

Belleville (3): The average yield is about 19 bus. to acre winter wheat. Oats about 50 bus. to acre, light weight, hot weather before it was cut made the damage.

Pocahontas (3): Corn is practically a failure. Oats one-third crop. Threshing yield average 15 bu. Oats 20.

Eureka (1): Winter wheat 10 bu.-30 bu. average, possibly 17. Spring wheat 8 bu. Oats average about 30.

Rockport (2): Red winter wheat yield is about 12 to 15 bu. Spring wheat none. Oats about 20 bu., very poor.

Sidell (8): Threshing returns about as follows: Oats average 35 bu.; winter wheat 18 bu.; spring wheat 10 bu. Extreme hot and dry weather shows about 15 to 20% damage to corn.

Nashville (3): Altogether too hot and dry for corn. Firing in many places and indications now are that the crop will be extremely light.

Ashland (5): Winter wheat average yield 20 bu. of fair quality. Wheat (spring) failure and oats very light crop, average yield 25 to 30 bu. of light weight.

Freeport (4): Threshing returns show light yields, wheat 10 to 20 bus., oats 25 to 45 bus., barley 10 to 30. rye 20.

Lostant (4): Good yield of winter wheat. Spring wheat and oats yield considerable lower than normal crop. Spring wheat 10 bu. to acre and oats 30 bu. acre.

Mt. Carroll (4): Winter wheat yield 20 to 24 bus., spring wheat 12 to 20 bus., oats 25 to 60 bus.

Ashton (4): Some corn injured by heat, yield of winter wheat 17 to 35 bu. Spring wheat 12 to 24 bu. Oats 15 to 40 bu.

Wenona (4): Oats will average about 30 bu. per acre. Winter wheat 22 to 23. Spring wheat 10.

Sparta (6): Winter wheat is yielding from 10 to 14 bus. per acre. Oats very disappointing. Corn about 60% acreage, and not over 60% condition.

Princeton (4): Wheat 25 bus. to acre. Spring 15. Oats 30.

Vermont: Winter wheat yielding from 16 to 22 bu. Oats about 25 to 40 bu. No spring wheat.

Mattoon (8): Winter wheat average about 18 bu. Spring wheat average about 10. Oats average about 28 bu. per acre.

Marshall (8): Wheat not to exceed 60%. Oats but few threshed, about 50%. Quality poor (light). No spring wheat sown.

Decatur (5): Showers last week helped some, need more as corn was badly in need, think safe for good crop with rains next 10 days.

Riggston (5): Wheat is yielding from 17 to 29 bus. Oats about 18 to 20 bus.; poor crop, not very good.

Odell (7): 75% corn and 60% on oats. Local showers have helped corn, but much is fired. Winter wheat about 24 bu. Spring from 3 to 15 bu.

MISSOURI.

Lamar (3): Wheat yields are mostly making from 15 to 20 bus. per acre. Average about 16 bus. No spring wheat in this locality. Oats yielding from 12 to 25 bus. per acre. Average about 17 bus

Chillicothe (1): Wheat yielding 15 bu. oats 35 bu.

Carrollton (2): We have had some very hot dry weather until the first of August, when we had a nice rain that will hold the corn for a while.

Higginsville (1): Believe corn is damaged about 10%.

Salisbury (4): We have just had a good rain, our early corn is made and one more good rain will make our late corn. Thr ing under way, yields disappointing.

Marionville (3): Threshing returns dicate 75% of wheat crop.

Clinton (1): Wheat is turning out f 8 to 15 bus. per acre, occasionally yi 20 per acre. Quality poor, crop very appointing.

Bethany (1): Oats and wheat too n straw. Oats making 10 to 25 bu.

Paris (5): Wheat averaging abou bu. Spring wheat almost a failure. 35 bu. per acre.

Harrisonville (1): Our wheat is run 12 to 20 bu., weather favorable for thr ing.

Richmond (2): Winter wheat 14 bu

IOWA.

Corydon (6): Wheat yielding 10 t bus. Oats 20 to 40 bus.

Marcus (1): Wheat 5 bus., some d thrash it. Oats 24 to 27 lbs. per bu., 40 bus. to acre. Corn needed rain which would have made good corn. many fields of corn didn't fill, lots of chaffy corn.

Guthrie Center (2): Winter w seems to be yielding 16 to 18 bus. Sp wheat around 10. Oats 25 to 35 bu.

Hull (1): Threshing just begun. W is poor and oats just weigh out.

Whitten (4): Yield of winter and sp wheat poor and of poor quality. yield from 30 to 50 bu.

Lowden (8): Winter wheat ave about 25 bu. Spring wheat 8 to 15 Some kinds very poor grains, other h fair quality. Oats average 25 to 30 test, 35 bu. per acre. Crop 30% less last year, and from 4 to 9 lbs. lighte weight. Today we are having our fine general rain, badly needed by and pasture. Have had an immense crop.

Gilbert (5): Winter wheat going 10 to 15 bu. I do not know of any sp wheat. Oats will make close to 40 bu o' 25 to 32 lbs. in weight.

Patterson (5): Winter wheat is ma from 12 to 25 bu. per acre. Spring w 5 to 8 bu., and oats about 25 bu.

Wright (5): Winter wheat 18 Spring 7 bu. Oats 35 bu. Rye 17 bu.

South English (9): Spring wheat 8 to 10 bu., poor quality. Winter w yield 10 to 20 bu., poor quality. Oats 12 to 45 bu., quality good, but a little in weight.

Indianola (6): Hard wheat yieldir to 30 bu., mostly 20. Spring wheat a 10 bu. Oats about 30. Recent rain made early corn. Threshing about done.

Belmond (4): Spring wheat yields a 10 bu. per acre. Oats 25 to 30 bus.

Onawa (2): Winter wheat average 15 bu. Spring wheat 5 bu. Oats 30

Wall Lake (2): Winter wheat yie to 15 bu. Spring wheat 5 to 10 bu. 30 to 40 bu.

Arthur (2): No winter wheat. Sp wheat total failure. Oats 30-35 bu., weight.

Keokuk (9): Wheat average 16 bu. 52-58 for winter wheat. Spring w tests 40-55. Many fields not worth cu White oats light weight, poor yield; oats good.

Moulton (6): Winter wheat yield 15 bu. Spring 3 to 10. Oats 20 to 30 very light.

Henderson (3): Fall wheat is yie about 20 bu. per acre. Spring wheat oats not threshed.

Hamlin (2): Winter wheat is fair 15 to 20 bu. Spring wheat nothing. about 35 to 40 bu.

Osceola (6): Winter wheat yields 22 bus. Spring wheat 7 to 15 bus. 15 to 35 bu. Timothy seed 2 to 5 bu

Allison (4): No wheat at this point, are very light, testing 24 to 31 lbs. pe

Washington (8): Winter wheat rather small yield and light in we testing from 54 to 59 lbs. Oats te from 27 to 32 lbs., yield small.

Clemons (5): Wheat 6 to 15 bu acre. Oats 12 to 25 bu.

New Sharon (5): Winter wheat ing 20 bu., spring wheat 7 bu. Oats 25 to 70.

Spencer (1): Oats 60% of normal. W very poor.

Spencer (1): Winter wheat 5 to 2 Spring wheat practically nothing. run light and 22 to 34 lb. average. ably 28 lbs. Yield likely to show 30 bu.

MINNESOTA.

Donnelly (7): No threshing been yet, but all reports are about one-ha a crop for this year.

Franklin (6): Wheat poor, 4 to per acre. Oats light and poor.

Minneota (3): Wheat yield 3 to 1 per acre. Oats 5 to 30. Quality of poor. Oats are light weight but qu good.

Albert Lea (6): Spring wheat very yielding one report 5 bu per acre, an 4 bu. and another 10 bu. Quality poor, not much better than chicken Oats 25 to 50 bu., light weight.

Prior Lake (6): Winter wheat yie about 22 bu. No spring wheat or threshed.

Hutchinson (6): Corn that was w is in good shape, but the grain field not mature.

Hayward (6): No threshing has done in our territory yet.

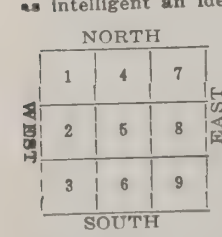
Warren (1): No winter wheat her threshing yet.

Wells (6): No threshing being here yet.

Eden Prairie (6): Wheat all harv and started to thresh. Goes from

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



bu. an acre. Poor grade. Corn looks d. Oats fair, 20 to 25 bu.
lenderson (6): Winter wheat yields 14 20 bu. Spring wheat 6 to 14 bu. Oats to 35 bu. All wheat blighted, not to eed 48 to 55 lbs. to bu.

NORTH DAKOTA.

labon (7): No threshing done yet, harting just commenced. Spring wheat naged 50% by hot weather. Oats and ley will make a good crop, some winrye 15 to 22 per acre.
reat Bend (9): Spring wheat 10 to 8 per acre. Grade 3 and 4, down to 45 a bu.
rayton (7): Spring wheat threshing 10 days or two weeks. Spotted wheat much light wheat. Oats will be light, fair yield.
akota (7): Spring wheat about 50% naged by rust.
argo (8): Spring wheat poor. Yield be about 8 bu., light weight. Oats only fair.
angdon (7): About 75% of oats cut. t crop. Spring wheat about ready to good crop.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

iller (5): No oats or wheat threshing orted. Barley so far 20 bu. per acre.
ankton (9): Spring wheat is threshing n 4 to 10 bu. to the acre, with very quality. Oats are of fair yield and lity—running from 25 to 35 bu. to the .
ookings (8): No winter wheat. Exsome spring wheat threshing this k provided rains do not interfere. Oats 25 to 40 bu. Barley 15-25.
itchell (8): Wheat from 2 to 10, avre 6. Oats 20-35, average 25. Oats light in weight. 20-30, average 26.
urley (9): No winter wheat here. Some ng wheat will not be threshed. Most rop will probably be feed. Too inr for shipment.
inton (9): Very little winter wheat, 15 poor quality. Spring wheat about 5 test 44-51 lbs. Oats 60% crop.
oerdeen (7): Not enough threshing to an estimate, load of new wheat ded today testing 55 lbs.
idgewater (8): Corn needs rain to e a good crop. Stand about 75%.
ark (7): With rain in week will have 0% corn crop, but oats will not be 70%, barley 70% and wheat 40% of year.
ll Rapids (8): No winter wheat here. ng wheat a failure here. No reports ats as yet.
reford (9): Oats light in yield and ht. Wheat same.
andreau (8): Spring wheat 8-13 bu., turn, some fields not cut. Oats 30-40.) lbs. test.

NEBRASKA.

leans (6): Winter wheat threshing rds show 22 to 32½ bus. per acre. ng wheat poor, very little threshed. light, few threshed.
perior (9): Winter wheat average t 15 bu. Parts not threshed, but exnormal average.
ranton (9): Wheat threshed, average 15 bu. Quality will average No. 2. ng wheat almost a failure. Oats a crop.
ood River (9): Winter wheat average u., will grade from No. 3 to No. 5.
ntral City (9): Winter wheat average bu., 54-55 lbs. average test. Spring t very poor. 3 to 8 bu. testing 40-s.
seland (9): Wheat average 8 bu. ng from 52-55 lbs., some 56 and as low 6 lbs.
perior (9): Winter wheat is yielding u. Oats 35.
irmont (9): Wheat threshed out about u. average testing 56-57 lbs.
rvard 9): Corn has suffered from and long dry period; must have rain or little corn.
hland (9): Corn fields short of cuion account of wet spell and harvest. Good growth. Some wheat yielding 1. Good quality.
nnetoon (7): Winter wheat 5 to 10. ng nothing to 4 bu.
atrice (9): Wheat averaging about 1. for winter, oats about 25 bu.
braska City (9): Winter wheat about u. average. Oats 25, spring wheat 8

rce (7): Winter wheat 12½ bus. ng wheat very poor. Oats 17½.
mphrey (8): No winter or spring t worth mentioning.
ligh (7): Corn needs rain badly. have rain this week or corn will r badly.
den (7): No wheat, oats yielding t 30 bus.

KANSAS.

y Center (4): Nicely as far as I can Wheat is running from 12-30 bu. cre, and testing from 52-60 lbs. The ner has been very hot and dry for ays. Should we get rain soon will some good corn.
more (2): Wheat making from 5 to . Oats 15 to 40 bu.
ney (2): Winter wheat is averaging per acre, spring 10. Oats about 35. is 50% more old corn in cribs and r here than usual at this time of

ction City (7): Winter wheat should ge 17 to 18 bu.
inville (4): Corn in good shape but rain soon.
cordia (4): Winter wheat in Cloud y will make a yield of about 15 bu. cre. No spring wheat around here. Oats are making good yields, some are yielding as much as 75 bu. per acre.
Athol (4): Winter wheat 18 bu., spring wheat none, oats 40 bu.
Alta Vista (8): Wheat is yielding disappointment. Only about 10 to 20 bu. Oats are not very good.
Greenburg (6): Here will average about 12 bu. of 56 lb. wheat. Oats 25 bu., barley 40 bu. It is too dry and hot for corn.
Hillsboro (5): Our threshing yields for winter wheat runs from 5-19 bu. Test from 50-59 lbs. No spring wheat raised in this vicinity. Oats crop is not as good as last year, test from 30-33 lbs.
Pleasanton (8): Corn needs rain very badly, and without moisture in a few days 70% will be too high.
Mahaska (4): Very dry and hot here. Corn has held its own but is going the trip fast now, no rain here since July 26. Oats 90%. Wheat from 3 to 25 bu. Average about 16.
Wellington (6): Dry hot weather has about finished the corn.
Neodesha (9): Our crop soft wheat 60% of a crop. Damaged by too much rain before and during harvest. Average yield 12 bu. against 20 bu. last year.
Waldo (5): Yields are disappointing, and also quality. Test runs from 48-56 with very little running to dark. Threshing slow for want of machinery and disappointing. Wheat yield from 4-15 bu.
Oswego (9): Winter wheat about one-half threshed. Yield 15 bu., test 56 lbs. Oats light yield about 20-25 bu.
Wakeeney (2): Winter wheat is yielding all the way from 6 bu. per acre to 30 bu. testing from 46 lbs. to 58 lbs.
Madison (9): Little rain since July 4, very hot and dry, corn needs rain badly.
Wichita (6): Winter wheat from 6 to 22 bus. Oats from 16 to 40 bus.
Schroyer (7): Wheat around 20 bu. Oats 25 to 30. Wind blowing hot.
Humboldt (9): Wheat yields about 15 bu. per acre.
Seneca (7): Yield of wheat varies from 12 to 35 bus. No spring wheat raised here. Oats about 30 to 40 bus. Unless we have rain in the very near future corn will not yield much. Badly damaged now.
Uniontown (9): Winter wheat 15 to 20 bu. No spring wheat raised here. Oats 25 to 30 bu.

OKLAHOMA.

Miami (7): Wheat averaging 18 bu. (red winter). Oats 30 bu. Much corn firing on account of dry weather. Need rain badly. Yield would be good if could get good soaking.
Geary (2): Yields running from 10 to 27 bu., test from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. Estimate average yield at 18 bu. on wheat. Oats excellent quality and yield 40 bu.
El Reno (5): Winter wheat about 15 bu. Oats 45 bu.
Kingfisher (4): Wheat about 60% of June estimate.
Enid (4): Winter wheat yields average about 10 bu. per acre, quality generally No. 3 wheat.
Enid (4): Winter wheat yield 12 to 20 bu., average test 56 to 59. Oats about 40 bu. average.
Cordell (2): Winter wheat about 18 bu. to acre.

PORT COLBORNE ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

The Port Colborne elevator on the Welland Canal, owned by the Canadian Government, was wrecked by an explosion on Aug. 9, and eight persons killed and a score more or less injured. One of the dead was found in the debris of the elevator and three others in the wreck of the steam barge *Quebec* lying on the beach outside the harbor, where she was towed to prevent her sinking. One of the badly injured was the superintendent, D. S. Harvey, who may even now be dead.

The explosion occurred shortly after the elevator hands returned to work from dinner. The concussion shook the whole town, and windows in nearby buildings were smashed. Flames spread through the wreckage, but because of fireproof construction they soon burned out, and an hour after the explosion rescue parties were at work.

The condition of the interior of the elevator indicated that the explosion occurred and spent its greatest force in the upper part of the structure. The roof was blown off, and parts of it fell a mile away. The elevator legs and bins below were broken up and crashed through the ground floor.

The *Quebec* moored at an elevator leg, was smothered under a pile of similar wreckage as she heeled over, and a huge rent was torn in her side by a block of concrete that came from the top of the elevator. The barge quickly began to list forward, and to prevent her sinking with the injured pinned to her decks, she was towed outside the breakwall and beached.

The elevator was built eight years ago at a cost of $2,000,000. It had a capacity of more than 2,000,000 bushels, and the bins were said to be about one-third filled with grain, mostly wheat. The loss is estimated at $1,800,000.

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

This is the season of the year when country grain shippers usually make repairs on their elevators preparatory for the handling of the next crop, and we urgently suggest attention to the following hazardous conditions, namely:

Windows:—Broken or open. **Doors:**—Out of order; no fastenings; not locked at night. **Siding:**—Openings in, or warped away from wall. **Roof:**—In bad condition. **Foundation:**—Openings in. **Cob Room:**—Not closed, or husks and dirt allowed to accumulate. **Dust Room:**—Accumulation of dust and dirt. **Pulleys:**—Wooden. **Gasoline Engine:**—On wood floor; gasoline leaking; torch ignitor; gravity feed; improper method of starting engine; supply of gasoline too near engine or not properly protected; accumulation of oil and dirt about the engine. **Electric Power:**—Not properly installed or neglect in use of. **Dust and Dirt:**—Accumulation in elevator. **Weeds and Trash:**—Allowed to remain around elevator. **Chimney:**—Defective. **Stove:**—Floor, walls or ceiling not protected. **Oily Rags or Waste:**—Thrown about the premises. **Bearings:**—Not oiled, allowed to become dry and heat. **Wooden Spittoons:**—Cigar stubs thrown in. **Lights:**—If electric, not rightly installed or protected. If lanterns, carelessly used.

The correction or elimination of all such hazards will materially reduce the danger of fire, will reduce the cost of insurance, and avoid serious loss.

JAY A. KING, President **M. E. DEWOLF, Treasurer**
F. D. MILLIGAN, Chairman, Executive Committee
GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

ENLARGED OMAHA TRADE.

Our regular Omaha terminal market news on another page refers to the settlement of the railroad situation which had seriously although briefly congested in and out shipments. This great growing Western market is surely ideally located to handle virgin wheat and other cereals, and the Omaha grain trade has made a close study of distributing methods. It seemed particularly unfortunate, therefore, that the present crop movement should be embarrassed, as far as Omaha's share is concerned, by railroad strikes and restricted movement of milling wheat and merchandised grain. The elevator interests of Omaha are keyed up for big business and they want it known among the trade that their present unloading, shipping and rail connection facilities are unhampered and that their early plans will be carried through with but little delay in taking care of Central, Eastern and Southern business.

It is reported from Kay County that Kansas farmers are exhibiting an inclination to hold their 1919 wheat, believing that even a better price will have to be paid than now offered.

Sec'y Culbertson of Illinois reports 40 new members since the annual meeting in May.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Aug. 9:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 1 mixed	189 @198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 mixed	189 @202	188 @196	183 @195	182 @193	190 @201	190 @200
No. 3 mixed	185 @197	.....	.....	.....	187 @190	.....
No. 1 yellow	205 @208	200 @205	.....	.....	.....	200 @205
No. 2 yellow	195 @208	191 @205	190 @195	179 @194	193 @205	193 @205
No. 3 yellow	194 @199	190 @195	.....	.....	.....	191 @196
No. 1 white	.....	206 @212	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white	.....	202½@209½	198 @200	184 @190	195 @205	.....
No. 3 white	.....	.....	.....	183 @189	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	70¼@ 79	71 @ 76½	.....	.....	.....	70¾@ 74¼
No. 3 white	68¾@ 79	71½@ 76½	71 @ 75	67 @ 73	70 @ 76¾	71 @ 73¾
No. 4 white	68¼@ 75½	69 @ 75½	.....	66½@ 70½	70 @ 75½	70½@ 73

Minneapolis.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.75@1.98; No. 4 yellow, $1.72@1.96; No. 3 mixed, $1.74@1.97. Oats—No. 2 white, 66⅝@71½c; No. 3 white, 65⅝@73½c; No. 4 white, 60⅝@72½c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for July	177⅛-198	155 -173	.....	68¼-82⅜	69¼-84⅛	.....
Previous range	124 -178⅝	137½-156½	.....	57⅜-72⅜	64⅝-72⅞	.....
Aug. 1	189 -193⅜	156½-163¼	155 -161⅞	77¾-79⅜	77⅞-81½	.....
Aug. 2	181 -189	153¼-158	151½-156	73½-76¼	76⅜-78⅞	.....
Aug. 4	177 -182	148¼-154	146 -150¼	70⅛-73⅜	72¾-76	76½-79
Aug. 5	173½-181	141 -151¾	139 -149¼	67 -72½	70 -75¼	73¾-78
Aug. 6	177 -182½	146½-152½	144 -149	70½-73½	73½-77	76 -78½
Aug. 7	182½-187	148¾-153½	145¾-150½	71¾-74¼	74 -76¾	77⅜-79½
Aug. 8	185½-190	147⅛-151¼	144 -148	71⅞-74	74⅛-76½	77¼-79⅝
Aug. 9	192 -195	152 -157	149 -153	74½-76½	76½-79⅜	80 -82⅛
Week—						
Aug. 2	181 -198	153¼-173	151½-161⅞	73½-81¾	76⅜-81½	.....
Aug. 9	177 -195	141 -163¼	139 -161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82⅛

Highland Grain Company, Grand Island, Neb

Wholesale WHEAT, CORN, OATS

Line of Elevators Located in the Heart of Grain Belt

Serve You on Any Railroad **Wire Us for Quotations**

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

Receipts of oats the past week have been light. Shipments are some better. The dealers report an increased demand.

Hay harvest has been completed. There was an exceptionally good yield of timothy and clover and the quality is fine. The alfalfa yield has been disappointing, both in quality and quantity.

The condition of corn is poor. Some corn so far gone rain will not benefit it as the ears are fully formed, and are small and poorly filled. The prediction is for from 65 to 75 per cent of last year's crop, which was poor.

Threshing of wheat is nearly completed. The average yield in Alexander county was 12 bushels, against 18 last year. More wheat is being held on the farms than ever before, due to the financial condition of the farmers and the allowance of storage by the food administration. Farmers have started breaking ground for the seeding of wheat.

Owing to the lack of building the past two years and a steadily increasing population, Cairo has been facing the problem of providing houses and a company is now being formed with a capital of $100,000 for the erection of two to three hundred homes to accommodate the employes of the Menominee Electric Co., which will move here from Menominee in October.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

The Delta Flour & Feed Co., M. G. Odeneal, president, has made application for membership in the Merchants Exchange. They have just opened up a big distributing agency here.

The Charles Tiedeman Milling Co., of O'Fallon and Collierville, Ill., has obtained quarters at 50 No. Front, and will in a few days open up a big distributing branch for their output. J. N. Whiteside, recently sales manager for a local grocery concern, will be in charge of the branch.

The rail situation has affected business all during the week and until it is cleared up there is no prospect of improvement. Receipts have been small and so have shipments, but the trade had already prepared itself for a dull period. Some of the reports from this territory say that yield of corn will be materially cut by the prolonged dry, hot spell. This means that business with the trade here during the coming season will be good, for there is prospect of high prices of cotton and a better yield than thought possible a short while ago.

Quotations on corn in this market are practically nominal, according to members of the trade. There is but little for sale and brokers are unable to name a price except at the shipper's confirmation. The mills are grinding little meal and the slow-up in feed manufacturing has lessened demand for the colored and mixed. The very high prices continue to restrict buying and oats are used more in the mixed feeds as grain basis than corn. The latter have been quiet all week and sales within the last day or so have been made around 79c basis track here. The firmer markets Saturday gave an improved tone and caused holders to stiffen their ideas.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 398 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 34,800 bbls., increase 8,800; wheat, 872,000 bus., increase 262,000; corn, 82,500 bus., increase 27,500; oats, 169,000 bus., increase 29,000.

Demand for corn meal continues light, with prices easy. Bolted corn meal, sacked, is quoted at $4.40@4.50 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points. Corn mills with capacity of 154,800 bus. reported output last week of 28,716 bus., or 18.5 per cent of capacity.

Flour trade was almost brought to a halt last week, so far as new business was concerned, by the campaign against high food prices at the National Capital. There was considerable concern among both buyers and millers, but the situation seemed to be more satisfactory with developments of the Grain Corporation policy, and other phases. Prices were almost nominal, but practically unchanged, as follows: High grade soft winter patents, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio River points, $11 @11.50; standard patents, $10.75. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 191,910 bbls., had output last week of 141,747 bbls., or 73.8 per cent of capacity, which compared with 73.2 per cent of capacity by mills reporting for the same week last year.

Continued heavy movement of wheat was the important feature of the grain trade last week. Mills are now accumulating good stocks. Corn is in moderate supply, and the cash article has responded very little to the violent changes in the contract market. The demand is only fair. Oats are in fair supply and lower: Quotations: Wheat, No. 2 red, local, $2.15@2.20. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.10 @2.15; No. 3 white, $2.05@2.10. Oats—No. 2 white, 81½c; No. 3 white, 81c; No. 2 mixed, 80½c.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is no ear corn arriving in the local market and price is nominally quoted at $2.15 for best grade.

There is nothing new to report in the straw market. Arrivals continue light but sufficient to meet all demands at this time. Best grades of oat straw are selling readily at $10.50@11 a ton. Sixty tons were the receipts last week.

Arrivals of shelled corn continue very light and there is practically no change in local conditions. The demand is hardly up to arrivals, although these have been low. Prices are advanced in conformity with market conditions elsewhere. No. 2 yellow is at $2.08@2.10; No. 3 yellow, $2.05 @2.06.

Mostly new oats are coming into the market and unsettled conditions prevail. There has been a great decrease in receipts for the last period, only 60,000 bushels having been bulletined, as compared with 136,000 for the same period a year ago. It is difficult to effect sales, although prices have been shaded somewhat, owing to the unsettled conditions of the market. Buyers are following a very conservative policy and stocking only what they need for immediate use. Best grades are selling at 82½@83c a bushel.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Owing to the shopmen's strike, receipts of grain have been light during the past week. Very little corn moved, most of the receipts were oats and wheat.

Very little spring wheat is being moved in this section of the country, farmers are not willing to sell at the basic price and are holding their wheat for a premium. The Sioux City mills are receiving wheat from southern Nebraska which is of good quality.

The six terminal elevators under construction here made great progress the last ten days, due to the favorable weather. There has been a little drawback in getting switching of material owing to the strike, but have been able to get in twenty fours a day.

Another million-dollar terminal elevator project was launched here last week with the filing of articles of incorporation of the Farmers' Elevator Company, which will erect an elevator on the site formerly occupied by the old pickling works in North Riverside. J. J. Gill, of Elk Point, S. Dak., is president; C. F. Downing, Ute, Ia., vice-president; R. N. Rawson, Hornick, Ia., treasurer, and A. P. Soelberg, Sioux City, is secretary. Other incorporators and directors are C. F. Corr, Salix, Ia.; Charles Frick, Yankton, S. Dak.; E. M. Parry, Kingsley, Ia.; Willard Sanders, Geddes, S. Dak.; R. R. Pollock, Akron, Ia.; E. B. Kast, Scotland, S. Dak.; G. Harter, Armour, S. Dak.; C. J. Brown, Jefferson, S. Dak.; J. F. Gamerding, Remson, Ia.; C. W. Felton, Sioux City, and A. P. Soelberg, Sioux City.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

C. H. Moorhouse is back at his desk and is being warmly greeted by his many friends among the grain and feed trade. Mr. Moorhouse underwent a painful operation at a hospital in Indianapolis.

No. 2 mixed corn is offered at $2.30 per bushel and stocks are very light. Recent arrivals of Argentine corn found the local market practically bare and but little interest is being accorded current quotations. The demand is light from country points. Receipts this week, 3,000 100-lb. bags.

Considerable nervousness was felt among local dealers the early part of this week over market conditions and extreme uncertainty as to how far reaching the effect would be in case of the Government placing wheat as an open commodity. The heavy decline in corn and oats caused our dealers to assume a watchful waiting attitude from which they have not entirely recovered.

The effects of the railroad shopmen's strike was marked by the refusal of the Seaboard Air Line here yesterday to accept further shipments of anything excepting food for human consumption. The Atlantic Coast Line has not as yet issued an embargo order. Up to this time but little difficulty has shown itself in regards to carlot shipments entering this market and stocks of all feeds, grain and hay are ample. It is believed that the embargo order will not be of long duration.

No. 3 white oats are quoted at 92½c. This price represents considerable recovery from the low levels reached the early part of this week, when No. 3 white oats were quoted as low as 87c. No Texas R. R. P.'s have reached this market so far and their arrival is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Reports from Texas shippers show that a large volume of receipts from country elevators are not running better than No. 4 and that practically all receipts show more or less stain. Receipts of oats have been fairly heavy here during the past week, amounting to 42,000 bushels.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The Smith-Vincent Grain Company last week received from the Farmers' Grain Company, of Nehawka, Nebr., a car containing 2,251 bushels of wheat.

E. E. Richardson, who for some time has been manager of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Company's Omaha branch, has severed his connection with this company to go with the Omaha Flour Mills Company.

On account of the railroad shopmen's strike and the resulting several days' embargo on grain shipments, receipts of wheat in this market were light last week. Now that the embargo has been lifted, the prospects are that the wheat movement will increase very materially.

The members of the Nebraska State Press Association visited the Omaha Grain Exchange last Thursday, John T. Buchanan, president of the exchange, made a brief address of welcome in which he quoted figures showing the growth of the exchange from one of the smallest into one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country.

Committee Lifts Embargo.

At a special meeting Friday the Omaha Grain Control Committee decided to remove the special embargo on Omaha and to thus open this market to shipments of grain.

It is believed by railroad authorities that President Wilson's announcement that Director-General Hynes is authorized to take up the demands of the railroad shopmen for higher wages and to decide them on their merits, provided the shopmen return to work and again recognize the authority of their organization will quickly bring the strike to an end.

W. M. Jeffers, of the Union Pacific, chairman of the Omaha terminals committee; Fred. Montmorency, general freight agent of the Burlington; Henry T. Clark, traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and Mr. Wilson, of the federal food administration, held a special session Friday afternoon and decided to let the wheat and other grains pour into the Omaha terminals and elevators.

Special permits had been required of grain shippers during the previous few days, because of the strike and the attendant damage to motive power. The allotment of grain cars into Omaha terminals will be 311 cars per day.

At the opening of the strike there were 1,400 cars of grain in the Omaha terminals and about the same number loaded and destined to these terminals. It was decided that no other cars should be loaded for their destination, but after Friday's meeting this embargo was removed.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

The first lot of new wheat for the season was received on the Duluth market on Aug. 9. It graded dark northern, but tested only 48½ pounds. It brought $2.12.

Frank W. Falk and J. H. MacMillan, Jr., of Minneapolis, have been elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. The former has made an engagement with the Becher-La Bree Co. as a buyer on the trading floor, and the latter will become a member of the Cargill Commission Co.'s force on the board here.

With few exceptions, all the wheat samples that have been shown so far on this market have been lightweight as a result of the lack of moisture over western Minnesota and North Dakota. Samples that stacked up favorably came, however, from Minnesota districts, where rains were received at critical periods.

R. M. White, of the White Grain Co., is back in harness again after completing a 5,500-mile auto trip extending over six weeks. He ran from Duluth to Chicago and Washington and then on to New York and Portland, Me. He found the corn crops backward over a territory extending from Chicago to New York state. He was especially impressed by the dried up condition of pasturages in the East, which in many districts were so bad that farmers were compelled to feed new hay to their cattle. The hay crop he found to be on the bumper order within a radius of 100 miles of Duluth.

The Duluth Sampling Bureau has opened up offices at 222 and 224 West First street. It is in charge of J. E. McNamara, who had been first assistant chief inspector of grain in the St. Paul district. The bureau has experienced samplers at various points where samples are taken for the trade. It is also announced that the bureau is prepared to send samples o cars of grain at the request of their ers or agents, for which a nominal c of 25 cents a sample will be made. supervisors of samplers are under jurisdiction of the warehouse commis chief grain inspector, G. H. Tunnell, Paul.

W. W. Bradbury, representative o Van Dusen-Harrington Co. on this ket, returned from a recent inspectio extending from western North D through to the Red River Valley to nesota. He expressed the belief wheat will not run more than 4 bush the acre over wide areas of North D while he found the crop to be smutty in the Red River Valley, where cond were supposed to be favorable. Gr of all kinds of grains will sustain losses through depredations of gras pers and other insect pests this seas asserted. He found the flaxseed cr have been greatly helped over e North Dakota by recent rains.

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DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Barley is inactive and easy at $2.4 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

There is nothing doing in the market. Flour is dull with consumers ing off for the lower prices promis Government officials. All classes o feed are in active demand and firm.

Beans were in active demand ea the week and were quoted firm at Later demand came to a sudden en the market was weak at $8.25. The buying was largely for export.

Oats are in fair demand and offi rather light. The market is stea 78c for cash No. 2 white, 78½c for white, 77½c for No. 4 white, 76½c fo No. 2 white and 75@75½c for new white.

Demand for rye increased late week and some sales were made for ern shipment. Local milling dema not amount to much. The mark vanced to $1.50 for cash No. 2 an quoted firm at the close.

Trading corn has been quiet fo eral days. The market recovered fr early depression, but demand did n crease and receipts were very Quote: Cash No. 3, $2.02; No. 3 $2.05; No. 4 yellow, $2.03; No. 5 $1.98; No. 6 yellow, $1.93.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

There is no active trade in casl but values remain firm with No. 2 corn quoted at $2.16, No. 2 mixed a and No. 2 white at $2.19. Argentin f. o. b. cars is not quoted.

The market for white corn flou ruled firm at $5 to $5.25 on account scarcity of supplies. Prices for corn are purely nominal in the absence active demand. The high cost of p tion, however, keeps the price firm.

Domestic demand for spot oats ha fairly active during the week and have ruled firm. Export inquiry, ho has been lacking and foreign intere not appear anxious to purchase. tions as follows: No. 2 white, 88 No. 3 white, 87c.

The following gentlemen visite floor of the New York Produce Ex during the past week: C. W. Olan Sweden; R. Vallen, of New Orlea Elridge, of London; W. A. Lamson, cago; Gordon Grimes, of Minneapol Morris Hudnut, of Boston.

The uncertainty of the situation in flour nds to restrict purchases, and buyers e only taking what they absolutely need. arly in the week there was considerable eculation as to what the Government in-nded to do with regard to price fixing id the trade, as a whole, was in an xious attitude. It goes without saying, aders were materially relieved when it as announced that the wheat guarantee ice would not be removed. According announcement, the Government is pre-red to sell soft winter wheat flour at 0.25 east of the Indiana and Illinois line d at $10 west of that, not including the cific Coast. In addition the jobber is to allowed 75c a barrel, and the retailer permitted $1.25 more per barrel over ls price. In broken packages, the re-ler will not be permitted to charge more an 7c per pound.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain and flour for the week ding Aug. 9 were as follows: Flour, 19,524 ks; barley, 209,992 bushels.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators Aug. were: Wheat, none; corn, none; oats, ,206 bushels; rye, 13,801 bushels; barley, ,495 bushels.

The following were visitors on 'Change ring the past week: Captain Meyers of w York City; W. A. Hall, Memphis, nn.; E. T. Chapman, Minneapolis, Minn.; wrence Richey, New York City; C. C. nson, Minneapolis, Minn.; and E. R. ng, Chicago, Ill.

Nearby corn considerably higher than t week with offerings extremely light. ces generally quoted as follows: For pment, No. 2 yellow corn, $2.25@2.26 per shel; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.24@2.25 per shel. Receipts for the week ending Aug. vere 1,100 bushels.

The market on nearby oats considerably her than last week with offerings very nt and held very firm on account of the lroad situation. Prices quoted as fol-s: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, @91½c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. ped white oats, 90½@91c per bushel; ular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 89½ 9c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped ite oats, 88@88½ per bushel. Receipts the week ending Aug. 9 were 565,570 shels.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Corespondent.

. E. Addington, formerly with the Key-ne Elevator & Grain Co., is now con-ted with the Holdrege Grain Co.

. D. Gilbert, of the St. Joseph Hay & in Co., returned to the office Saturday, r several weeks' trip through Mis-i and Iowa.

pplication has been received by the Joseph Grain Exchange for transfer membership in escrow, and formely in name of B. L. Fiedeler, to J. H. Stal-

ne of the largest transactions affect-the St. Joseph grain market took e last Friday when the Elwood Grain ator at Elwood, Kans., was purchased ight by the Mid-West Grain Company n the Keystone Elevator & Grain Com-y. The purchase price was not an-nced, but it has been estimated be-en $100,000 and $125,000. The purchase his elevator means much to the St. ph market, as it marks the return to ownership of one of the largest ele-rs in this territory. The elevator erty consists of a 500,000-bus. eleva-fourteen acres of ground, industrial ching and out-buildings.

ne following registered on the Grain nange during the week: R. H. Mc-Burlingham; F. M. Kale, Willis, Kan.; cribner, Lincoln, Nebr.; J. L. Conover, therby; M. F. Logan, City; H. E. bs, Forest City; R. L. Morgan and t. Whitten, Albany; Porter Bunton, hedale; W. C. Elliott, Gower; B. G. arty, City; W. H. Gibson, City; C. L. ks, Atchison; Glen Redman, Mays-; W. L. Goodrich and C. L. Brown, bury; O. D. Rive, Maloy; W. H. John-Pawnee City, Nebr.; Tom Highland, er; Treat Payne, Amity; C. J. Siebens, sas City. J. O. Youngman, Kansas J. L. Frederick, St. Louis.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week were lighter than the week previous, ow-o labor trouble. While St. Joseph has been embargoed as yet, shippers are le to get cars for loading. The last of the week showed decided improve-in the demand for good grades of t, while samples of lower grades went ng. There was a moderate carryover e lower grades of yellow hard, which slow on Saturday. Cash follows; No. k hard, $2.24@2.28; No. 2 dark hard, @2.26; No. 3 dark hard, $2.18@2.22; 4 dark hard, $2.12@2.19; No. 5 dark $2.10@2.12; No. 1 hard, $2.22@2.24; hard, $2.20@2.22; No. 3 hard, $2.16@ No. 4 hard, $2.10@2.15; No. 5 hard, @2.10; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.18@2.20; 2 yellow hard, $2.15@2.17; No. 3 yel-hard, $2.12@2.14; No. 4 yellow hard, @2.10; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.05@2.07; 1 red, $2.18@2.19; No. 2 red, $2.16@ No. 3 red, $2.12@2.14; No. 4 red, $2.09 ; No. 5 red, $2.06@2.08.

n—Bullish construction of the Gov-ent report and a more encouraging t of the railroad situation assisted ially in establishing firmer corn . Cash corn on Saturday was unchanged to 2c higher. Receipts were very light during the entire week, and there was an absence of good grades of corn. Several cars of lower grades were on the floor, selling at good prices. Cash follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.94@1.96; No. 3 yellow, $1.92@1.93; No. 4 yellow, $1.88@1.90; No. 5 yellow, $1.83@1.85; No. 2 white, $1.97 @1.99; No. 3 white, $1.94@1.96; No. 4 white, $1.91@1.92; No. 5 white, $1.88@1.90; No. 2 mixed, $1.94@1.95; No. 3 mixed, $1.90 @1.92; No. 4 mixed, $1.86@1.88; No. 5 mixed, $1.83@1.85.

Cash Oats—There were practically no offerings of oats the entire week, although prices were strong in line with the corn market. Cash oats follow: No. 2 white, 74½@75c; No. 3 white, 73½@74½c; No. 2 mixed, 72½@73c; No. 3 mixed, 72@72½c; No. 2 red, 73@74c; No. 3 red, 71@72c.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye was entirely neglected. The only quoted price was 1c under Chicago September for No. 2 in store, lake receipts.

While Squire Ryley's spring wheat did not turn out as prolific as he expected, he is making good on the rest of his farm crops. Getting the highest prices and seems to have an abundance of vegetables as they come along. In fact, he has it all over the rest of the city grain men in the farming line.

Oats sold on arrival and sellers followed the option closely, resulting in a wide range in prices. The new crop is turning out far better than expected and the tables were kept cleaned at the close of business each day. Store oats were not wanted to any extent, at least no sales were reported. Closing: No. 1 white, 81½c; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 3 white 80c; No. 4 white, 79c, on track, through billed.

Wheat offerings were taken on arrival, the demand being good from local millers and other buyers. Receipts were quite liberal but nowhere near expectations or what could be sold if here. Sales were on the basis of $2.31 for No. 1 red; No. 2 red, $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $2.17, on track, through billed. Chicken feed mixers paid a premium for choice weight wheat and were good buyers until the latter part of the week.

There was some corn market here this week, it being almost impossible to find a selling price. Buyers were out of the trade when there was a decline of 10c from last Saturday and taking very few cars on the way up to $2.12 for No. 2 yellow yesterday. The corn was wanted late and receivers having anything on hand considered it worth the money asked. The price paid today was up to the top reached on the crop, which was July 29. There are not many bears on the final outcome of the cash corn market. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $2.18½; No. 2 yellow, $2.18; No. 3 yellow, $2.17; No. 2 mixed, $2.15@2.16, on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts: Wheat—No. 2 red, 17 cars; No. 3 red, 77 cars; No. 4 red, 34 cars; No. 5 red, 4 cars; No. 2 soft white, 1 car; No. 3 soft white, 7 cars; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; No. 3 mixed, 21 cars; No. 4 mixed, 6 cars; sample mixed, 1 car; No. 1 hard winter, 15 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 80 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 22 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 21 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 1 car. Corn—No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars; No. 3 mixed, 6 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 6 mixed, 3 cars; sample mixed, 4 cars; No. 1 yellow, 18 cars; No. 2 yellow, 31 cars; No. 3 yellow, 8 cars; No. 5 yellow, 1 car; No. 6 yellow, 4 cars; sample yellow, 15 cars; No. 2 white, 1 car; sample, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 17 cars; No. 2 white, 42 cars; No. 3 white, 23 cars; No. 4 white, 1 car; sample, 1 car.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

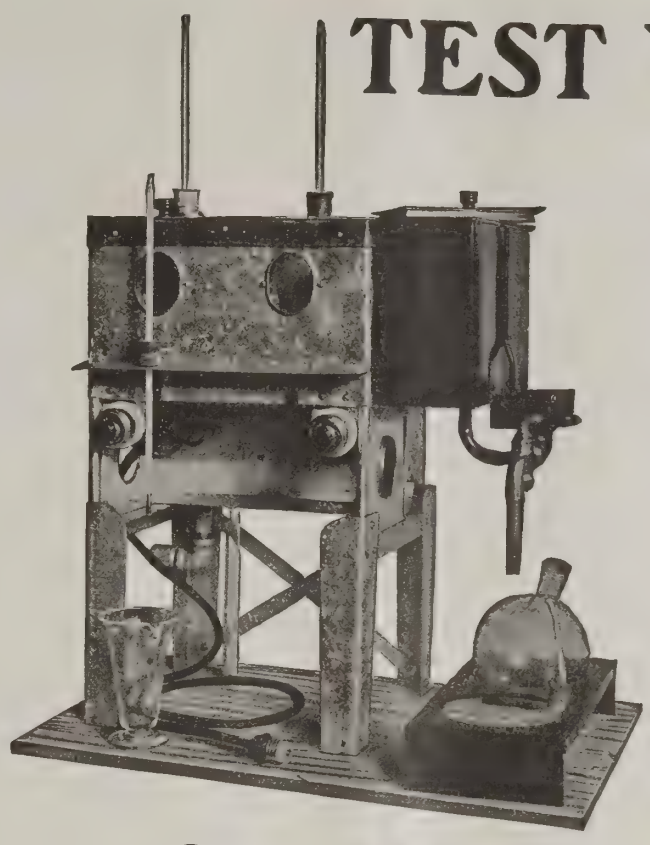
Oats felt the effects of the decline in corn and the low point was reached when No. 3 white oats sold, delivered New Orleans, at 75c. Recent sales have been made from 78c to 80c, delivered, New Orleans weights and grades to govern. Sacked No. 3 white oats have been sold at 86c and prices no ware quoted from 87c to 88c.

The continued slump in the corn market for the past week did not cause the cash market to decline and holders were exceedingly firm. Towards the end of the week the options have started to build up again and it looks as if they are going back to the price from where they started to decline. Number 2 yellow corn offered at $2.07 on outside terms and at $2.14 on New Orleans weights and grades. White corn sold at a premium of about four to five cents per bushel.

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NEW ORLEANS

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

B. C. Christopher has returned from a vacation in the northern lake region.

R. H. Sturtevant of the Logan Bros. Grain Co. was elected to membership in the Board of Trade last Tuesday.

Wheat threshermen in the Southwest have received record prices for their work this year. In Oklahoma they are asking bonuses of $50 to $100 for early threshing, according to a report from Lawton.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Assn., has made the lowest estimate on the Kansas wheat crop. He makes the yield 140,504,000 bus., which is 1,303,000 less than the Government's August estimate.

While the United States Grain Corporation has bought 3,000,000 bus. of wheat from Kansas City elevator men, only one car has been tendered by sample on the Board of Trade. This car was sold during the week by a farmers' organization at Chanute, Kan.

While crossing the track of the Rock Island Railroad, near Lawrence, Kan., August 6, Wayne A. Ridgway of Kansas City, son of Charles H. Ridgway, manager of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., was struck by a passenger train and killed. Young Ridgway was well known among millers and elevator men in Kansas City. He was a graduate of the Kansas and Harvard universities and had served in the navy on the destroyer Dent.

N. S. Shannon, president of the Shannon Grain Co., was the victim of a highwayman last Sunday night after he and Mrs. Shannon had returned to their home from a motor ride. A man concealed in the garage at 4540 Charlotte street took from Mr. Shannon a diamond ring worth $500 and a check for $100. The thief also robbed Mrs. Shannon of diamond ear-rings valued at $700. Mr. Shannon has not been successful in recovering the property.

Distribution of army food stocks in Kansas City is delayed only by the lack of the price list. The Moose lodge, under direction of Col. George Griffith, is ready to place an order with the Government and establish depots for the delivery of goods. Relatively low prices are expected, and it is likely that Kansas City housewives will buy heavily of bacon and other products. The desire for a break in living expenses is intense, as Kansas City people have been held up unmercifully by grocers and other distributors.

In accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the United States Grain Corporation in New York, D. F. Piazzek, zone agent in Kansas City, has begun an advertising campaign to sell flour in the zone at $10 a bbl., delivered in carlots, sacked in 140-lb. jute bags. The flour is the 100 per cent export grade, not considered desirable in this country, but good flour for ordinary purposes. Jobbers and wholesalers buying the flour are restricted to narrow profits in reseling it, and retailers can not sell broken lots for more than 7c a pound. Millers say the price set on the flour will not disturb the market.

E. A. Sullivan, field agent of the Vanderslice-Lynds Co., who returned from Salina, Kan., Saturday, said the farmers of central Kansas had suddenly become very bullish and were putting away every bushel of wheat for which they could provide storage. "The manufacturers of metal bins should have a record business this year," continued Mr. Sullivan. "Kansas failed to produce the record wheat crop expected, but the Government estimate for August shows 144,807,000 bus., which is the second largest crop for the state. There is a world of wheat yet to be marketed." The Kansas weekly crop bulletin says wheat threshing in the eastern third of the state is one-half to three-fourths done. In the central third it is half done. The work has just begun in the western counties.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 2,908 cars, against 4,650 a week ago and 3,154 a year ago. Conditions resulting from the railway shopmen's strike were responsible for a reduction of 37 per cent in the movement. Some of the smaller roads were compelled to cease entirely the handling of grain, and the operations of all lines were limited. Roads refused to handle cars from other lines, except on an exchange basis, but generally were successful in delivering cars to industries and mills on their own tracks. The termination of the strike on Friday marked the beginning of relaxation in restrictions, and a general embargo was avoided. The situation was expected to right itself during the coming week. Before Wheat Director Barnes checked the proposition of the Government to resell wheat at $1.50 a bushel as a step in the campaign to reduce living expenses there was a bad break in the market, nearly all grades of hard and soft wheat selling down to the federal guarantee basis. Recovery then began, and good premiums were reestablished, especially on the dark varieties of hard wheat. The two leading grades of hard closed 1 to 10c higher than a week ago, with No. 1 ranging from $2.23 for hard to $2.36 for choice dark, and No. 2 from $2.20 to $2.35. No. 1 red closed at $2.19, or 1c premium over the guarantee level; No. 2, at $2.16@2.17, or unchanged to ½c higher than a week ago. There was good buying of wheat at all times by millers and elevator men, but shippers were temporarily hampered. The elevator interests secured a large quantity at prices justifying mixtures for delivery to the United States Grain Corporation. Kansas City stocks are up to 6,370,000 bus., against 1,026,000 a week previous and 4,000,000 a year ago. Advices from the country point to an increasing determination to bin wheat and hold for a further advance. Southwestern farmers are said to be so bullish that they would submit to a repeal of the federal guarantee, believing a free market would be to their benefit in view of the smaller crop than was expected and the world's statistical position.

Corn—Receipts, 44 cars, against 84 a week previous and 269 a year ago. Prices of futures were sharply reduced by the developments in the first half of the week, but cash corn held up fairly on the lighter offerings. The market ruled strong after the passing of the labor trouble. Closing cash prices were unchanged to 6c higher, with yellow showing the chief advance. The final quotations were: No. 2 white, $2; No. 3, $1.98; No. 2 yellow, $1.96@1.99; No. 3, $1.93@1.96; No. 2 mixed, $1.95; No. 3, $1.91@1.92. Stocks decreased 39,000 bus., to 122,000, against 359,000 last year.

Oats—Receipts, 137 cars, against 106 a week ago and 139 a year ago. Curtailment of shipping facilities narrowed the demand to local dimensions during the greater part of the week. The effect was price depression and accumulation of stocks in elevators. Holdings increased 73,000 bus., to 914,000, against 349,000 last year. The market showed an improved tone at the close, and had made some recovery. Prices were unchanged on mixed, at 73c for No. 2 and 72c for No. 3. White oats were 1c lower to ½c higher, with No. 2 at 75½@76c and No. 3 at 74@75½c. Red oats closed ½c to 2c down. No. 2 red was worth 72½@73c and No. 3 sold at 71@72½c.

Kafir and milo—Receipts, 15 cars, against 29 a week ago and 7 a year ago. Sympathizing with the action of other cereals, the market for sorghum grains slumped about 15c per cwt. during the period of demoralized transportation. This loss was mostly recovered Saturday. No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo closed the same as a week ago, at $3.70@3.75. No. 3 kafir was 5@8c lower, at $3.60@3.65, and No. 3 milo was down 3@8c, at $3.60@3.65. Stocks increased 2,000 bus., to 9,000, against 223,000 a year ago. Dealers say the California supply of milo is dwindling, and that no surplus of kafir or milo remains in the producing territory of Kansas and Oklahoma. The next movement must be looked for in Texas, then in Oklahoma, where new production is approaching maturity.

KAFFIR CORN
MILO MAIZE GRAIN
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Ed Sandbothe, from Martinsburg, Mo., representing the Ed Sandbothe Grain Co., was a visitor early in the week.

Sam S. Carlisle, a well-known dealer, was a visitor of the Merchants Exchange last Friday. Mr. Carlisle is with the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co.

L. E. Bowman, with the Baystate Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., was in St. Louis this week and visited the Merchants Exchange while here.

The Rockwood Milling Co. of Rockwood, Ill., was represented on the Merchants Exchange last Wednesday by John A. Noser, who is the manager of the firm.

W. F. McLaughlin, the special representative of the Hay and Grain Department, Federal Export Corporation, was a guest on the Exchange floor Wednesday. Mr. McLaughlin is from New York.

Manufacturers maintain that there is no immediate necessity for discontinuing operations of the flour mills as practically all mills have sufficient grain on hand to last for several weeks. Since, however, it is impossible to ship the flour, production is being curtailed so as to avoid congestion in the storehouses.

Although the recent railroad tieup and embargo in St. Louis have been keenly felt, it was announced by dealers of the Merchants Exchange that business was not damaged. It is generally believed that if the strikers will go back to work, the embargo will be raised and the wheat situation will resume its normal trend.

Although all shipments of wheat into St Louis, with the exception of those cars which were in transit at the time of the embargo, has ceased, it was estimated by B. F. Lang, grain control commissioner of the Food Administration, that there were about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat in St. Louis at the present time, and fully another million bushels on the way here.

The United States Grain Corporation has recently made public plans to sell flour at $10 per barrel. Details of the plan were given by Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, in which he announced that restrictions will be placed on the price to be charged by retailers, jobbers, and wholesalers. The plans are to sell the flour in 1,400-pound sacks on the basis of $10 a sack in the territory west of Illinois and Indiana line, and west of the Mississippi, south from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, not including the Pacific Coast region. In the remainder of the country the price will be $10.25. Jobbers and wholesalers must guarantee to resell to retailers at a price not exceeding 75 cents additional and retailers are confined to an increase of not more than $1.25 over the wholesale price for the original packages. Retailers must not charge in excess of 7 cents per pound for broken packages of any size.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21@2.21½	71 @73
Tuesday	2.21@2.21½	71½@72½
Wednesday	2.21@2.22	72½@73
Thursday	2.21@....	76 @76½
Friday	2.21@....	74½@75
Saturday	2.21@2.22	.. @..

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	2,792,296	No. 2 hard..	91,139
Corn	87,102	No. 2 corn..	60,070
Oats	119,818	2 yel. corn..	5,381
Rye	65,573	2 white	3,614
Barley	4,627	2 oats	2,620
Kafir	———	2 white	17,180
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 white	66,340
No. 1 red...	287,619	Standard ...	———
No. 2 red...	2,090,641	No. 2 rye...	33,051
No. 1 hard..	19,019		

Receipts of Grain for July.

	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
Wheat	8,277,964	8,613,191
Corn	1,078,978	1,487,556
Oats	2,464,000	2,847,125
Rye	55,544	25,717
Barley	92,800	11,223

Shipments of Grain for July.

	1919. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
Wheat	1,874,060	2,971,540
Corn	1,065,030	836,910
Oats	1,914,490	2,288,990
Rye	4,100	3,100
Barley	32,800	....

Receipts of Grain and Flour.

	Receipts for the Week Ending Aug. 8, 1919. Bushels.	Total Receipts Since Jan. 1, 1919. Bushels.	Corresponding Time, 1918. Bushels.
Flour	*73,320	*1,749,120	*1,792,885
Wheat	1,971,522	19,250,965	16,764,200
Corn	111,800	13,499,933	17,813,685
Oats	405,000	20,309,000	22,682,805
Rye	16,500	179,992	236,049
Barley	4,800	731,200	550,658

*Barrels.

Shipments of Grain and Flour.

	Shipments for the Week Ending Aug. 8. 1919.	Total Receipts Since Jan. 1. 1919.	Corresponding Time. 1918.

Shipments of Grain Flour.

Flour	96,430	2,259,455	2,597,630
Wheat	1,888,200	10,867,130	6,673,620
Corn	185,920	8,535,635	12,039,340
Oats	519,950	15,206,375	19,236,030
Rye	14,470	102,080	214,530
Barley		236,460	403,520

The condition of spring wheat, corn and oats on July 1 and Aug. 1 was as follows:

	—July 1, 1919—			—Aug. 1, 1919—		
	Spring Wheat	Corn	Oats	Spring Wheat	Corn	Oats
1919	80.9	86.7	87	....	....	....
1918	86.1	81.1	85.5	79.6	78.5	82.8
1917	83.6	81.1	89.4	68.7	78.8	87.2
1916	89	82	86.3	63.4	75.3	81.5
1915	83.3	81.3	93.9	93.4	79.5	91.6
1914	92.1	85.8	84.5	74.5	74.8	79.4
1913	73.8	86.9	86.3	74.1	75.8	73.7
1912	89.3	81.5	89.2	90.4	80	90.3
1911	73.8	80.4	68.8	59.9	69.6	65.7

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of North Vernon, Ind., incorporated, with a capital of $40,000. Directors are C. C. Dillman, L. A. Catey and Dan Frantz.

The Tallewanda Grain Company, of Portland, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Directors are C. S. Emerick, C. B. Wilson and C. B. Mooney.

The wheat crop of Madison county is estimated to be 750,000 bushels and the value $1,500,000 by County Agent H. S. Agster, who states that the crop fell one-fourth below expectations, due to scab and other diseases.

The banner month of the Indianapolis wheat market is July, 1919. Total arrivals were 2,415. July, 1918, the number of cars received by the Indianapolis Board of Trade for inspection was 1,949. August, 1918, held the previous high record in this market, when 2,191 cars were inspected.

Owing to the unsettled conditions in the corn market, Evansville grain dealers have refused to handle the grain until the market becomes steady. Paul Kuhn & Co., A. Waller & Co. and other large dealers are not buying at present. At the city grain market the price of a bushel of corn is $2.

Among the out-of-town grain dealers in the city last week were Elmer Hutchison, Arlington, Ind.; Geo. H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; Carl W. Sims, Frankfort, Ind.; William Nading, Shelbyville; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; A. E. Betts, Frankfort, Ind., and J. P. Shoemaker, Daleville, Ind.

The following concerns have been elected to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.: Ross & Richards, Ridgeville, Ind.; Hungate Wholesale Co., Fountaintown, Ind.; Farmers Hominy Mill,, Seymour, Ind.; Farmers Co-operative Elevator, Peru, Ind., and the Carlisle Grain Co., Carlisle, Ind. Receivers elected are The National Elevators, Indianapolis, and the J. A. Manger & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Over 100 farmers, members of the Ta arack Grange, south of Mishawaka, In have organized the Grange Elevator C with a capital stock of $50,000. W. Huston is president and Edward Zeigler treasurer. The company has taken out permit to erect a frame elevator buildi 40 by 60 feet, with foundations of co crete. It will be located on the New Y Central tracks near Union street, Mish waka.

M. D. Helfrich bought the Borse & nold Flour Mill at Evansville, Ind., af spirited bidding, in which the Iglehe Milling Company and Charles Johnson, Mt. Vernon, Ind., took part. Johnson up to $19,000 and stopped. The prope went to Helfrich for $19,100. The mill one of the oldest in the city and was erated by Brose & Arnold until 1917, af which the business was conducted Brose. The property had been appra at $12,000.

A serious shortage of grain cars is ported in Lafayette and vicinity and grain dealers say that wheat and oats piling up in the elevators so rapidly t a serious congestion is threatened. W liam B. Foresman, formerly president the Indiana Grain Dealers' Associati said that the situation was very criti and that there seemed to be no explanat for it. Wheat threshing is practically co pleted in that county, and much of oats threshing is finished. Local m absorb some of the wheat, but there is such outlet for oats.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

It is reported that the South ne "chicken wheat."

Effective September 5 ex-lake rates grain to New York for Pennsylvania R road delivery are withdrawn on acco of the Pennsylvania Railroad eleva having been dismantled.

Receipts of new water-borne wheat the Baltimore market so far this sea amount to 490,000 bushels, compared w 645,000 bushels arrived up to the co sponding time last year.

W. E. Rich, of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Doland, of Goodland, Ind., and M. H. H field, a miller of Minneapolis, Minn., w visitors on the floor of the Baltim Chamber of Commerce last week.

The "committee on hay and st quotations" of the Baltimore Chamber Commerce for the month of August c sists of Messrs. Robert D. Sinton, C ence A. Euler and Richard H. Diggs.

R. J. Fields, in charge of the priv wire of Bartlett, Frazier & Co. on floor of the Baltimore Chamber of C merce, left last week to spend his va tion on the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Robert Kjarsgaard, a New York gr exporter, called at the secretary's o of the Baltimore Chamber of Comm last week to sign the rules, regulati and by-laws of the Chamber, of which was recently elected a member.

The wheat crop of Maryland, which so promising in the early spring, proved very disappointing, and total ceipts of new wheat from the Eas Shore sections are 160,000 bushels less t up to the corresponding time last year

The United States Grain Corpora last week notified Baltimore receivers no export permits for grain will be proved where the grain has been bro here on domestic permits, even whe is the evident intention to export grain.

The drive to obtain funds for the bu of the Export and Import Board of T of Baltimore, a new organization to ploit the advantages of this city as a s ping center, has been under way for past ten days, and the amount desire in sight. The municipal government pledged $25,000 for this year and $1 each for 1920 and 1921, contingent $75,000 being raised for the fund by out subscriptions.



Regular sailings between this port and ie Pacific Coast will be inaugurated about eptember 1 by the Pacific Mail Line, one the largest and best equipped steam- ip companies in this country. A fleet of ur up-to-date oil burning steamers will e assigned to the Baltimore-San Fran- sco trade, and sailings to and from this ort will be made every three weeks.

It is reported that both the freight and assenger departments of the Merchants nd Miners' Transportation Company are oing very well and the traveling and ipping public are coming back in force this favorite line. Extra sailings from altimore to Savannah and Jacksonville e being made with sufficient frequency warrant belief in an early increase of e regular sailings to two each week. he prompt movement and consequent as- rance of time of arrival of shipments ove to be strong inducements.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacher, Correspondent.

Total inspections of grain at Cincin- ti during the week were: Wheat, 415 rs, compared with 568 a week ago; corn, cars; ear corn, 4 cars; oats, 37 cars; e. 5, and hay, 100 cars.

The Grain and Hay Exchange had a re- est this week from H. D. Irwin, second e-president of the U. S. Grain Corpora- n, to insert advertisements in local ily newspapers for the sale of govern- nt flour.

J. S. Bateman, popularly known as the ay Man," and who is among the largest receivers and shippers of hay in this rket, had as his guest his brother, ut. H. S. Bateman, connected with the artermasters' Department at Atlanta, Mr. Bateman is enjoying a brief fur- gh, following some business for the de- tment.

Charles S. Maguire, pioneer grain and merchant, attained his seventy-eighth thday last Thursday, appearances to the trary notwithstanding. In honor of the nt, Wm. R. McQuillan, in a neat speech ngratulated Mr. Maguire in behalf of exchange membership, who in turn re presented with an imported cigar by Maguire.

The strike of railroad shopmen seriously ected the movement of grain and hay Cincinnati on several days, but the end s in sight at the close of the week, ding a settlement of the wage con- versy by President Wilson. Most of men have decided to resume work on nday, and the removal of all restric- ns for the movement of freight is ex- ted to be announced by the railroads n thereafter.

The Hessian fly is becoming more and e dangerous, according to W. E. Stone, nilton County Agricultural Agent. A vey of the state of Ohio shows that the age to wheat by this insect increased n one per cent in 1918 to 10 per cent this r for the western part of the state, in- ling Hamilton county (Cincinnati), only control for the pest is to observe "fly free date," October 1, for the hern part of the county, and October 2 the southern part as the free dates for ing.

eo. F. Munsen, chief grain inspector of Grain and Hay Exchange, posted the wing showing total receipts of wheat Cincinnati during the month of July, ording to grade and condition: No. 1 5 cars; No. 1 smutty, 1 car; No. 2 517 cars; No. 2 smutty, 38 cars; No. 2 icky, 2 cars; No. 3 red, 585 cars; No. nutty, 66 cars; No. 3 garlicky, 8 cars; 4 red, 180 cars; No. 4 smutty, 18 cars; 4 garlicky, 2 cars; No. 5 red, 43 cars; ple red, 7 cars; sample smutty, 1 car. l, 1,473 cars. Cars containing dock- of 1 per cent or more were 44 cars.

arles E. Roth, manager of the John oth Pork Packing Company, expressed conviction that the Federal suits n against the large packers would be od move. "The Government evidently ample grounds on which to base the ution," he said. "Everybody wants f from present high prices. I am glad arn that almost a quarter of a mil- pounds of meat will be sold in Cin- ati. That is almost eight car loads. le will be able to lay in a supply at or six cents less than the market , and sufficient to last a week or so."

ral Michael Ryan, of the Abattoir Co., the contemplated suits against the ers are unjustifiable. The question is of supply and demand, and that the ed States should raise at least 50 per more hogs than are now produced.

Government Selling Flour.

e offer of the United States Grain oration to sell flour in carload lots to rs and wholesalers did not create flurry among Cincinnati millers, who that they were not afraid of the Gov- ent offer, as they can sell flour as or cheaper.

d. J. Dorsel, of the Dorsel Milling any, said: "We have been selling ame grade of flour that the Govern- is offering for prices ranging from to $10.75, and we can sell to the re- a better grade of flour at $11. It as if the prime object of the Govern- is to prevent any profiteering in for it was buying large quantities along at prices ranging from $9.85 to "

cinnati members of the Hay and Exchange wired H. D. Irwin, d vice-president of the United States Corporation, asking what brand of was to be sold by the Government. The answer was that it would be new wheat flour, known as standard 95 per cent.

Flour dealers declared that the 95 per cent standard is one of the lowest grades of flour and that it has been selling at $10.50 to $11 wholesale.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The heavy movement of wheat received a check early in the week as a result of misinterpreted railroad orders to agents at country stations in reference to embargoes existing here and inability to secure cars at other points, due to the strike of railroad employes. This condition, however, was only temporary and toward the close the movement again became normal, and about in line with the recent daily average. The demand, though, was not affected, in fact, buyers were more eager for supplies under the decreased movement feeling that the strike situation would become general and traffic further interrupted. Prices were practically without change throughout the week, and though $2.24 was the best realized for good heavy wheat, lower grades sold better and at slight advances in some instances. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.25@ 2.26; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23@2.24; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.19@2.22; low grades, as to quality, $2@2.18. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—Unsettled and irregular condition prevailed in corn throughout the week, and quotations on several days were entirely eliminated because of absence of trading, and inability to accurately quote prices or the condition of the market. The market, however, was easier and sharply lower, as compared with quotations of a week ago, until the close, when an active demand and stronger future prices caused an advance of 6c to 8c for all kinds. No. 1 white, $2.14@2.15; No. 2 white, $2.12@ 2.14; No. 3 white, $2.08@2.10; No. 4 white, $2.05@2.07; No. 5 white, $2.02@2.04; No. 6 white, $1.98@2; No. 1 yellow, $2.10@2.11; No. 2 yellow, $2.08@2.10; No. 3 yellow, $2.04@2.06; No. 4 yellow, $2@2.02; No. 5 yellow, $1.98@2; No. 6 yellow, $1.95@1.97; No. 1 mixed, $2.09@2.10; No. 2 mixed, $2.07 @2.09; No. 3 mixed, $2.03@2.05; No. 4 mixed, $1.99@2.01; No. 5 mixed, $1.97@ 1.99; No. 6 mixed, $1.94@1.96.

Oats—The weakness of corn was reflected in oats and prices were 4c to 5c lower than a week ago. The demand was slow, but equal to the moderate offerings. At the close the market ruled firmer and higher. No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 75 @75½c; No. 4 white, 73½@74c; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c; No. 3 mixed, 72@73c; No. 4 mixed, 71@72c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Aug. 8 were 435,522 bus. wheat; 20,111 bus. corn; 250,271 bus. oats and 155,300 bus. barley.

A year ago there were in public warehouses 94,015 bbls. flour, 563,014 bus wheat, 128,991 bus. corn and 292,356 bus oats.

Robert J. McKnight, of the old grain firm of Robert McKnight & Sons was run over by an auto truck and seriously injured.

Stocks in public warehouses on Aug. 1, 1919, were 140,165 bbls. of flour, 578,554 bus. wheat, 19,829 bus. corn and 715,023 bus. oats.

The Grain Corporation has also extended the time during which they will sign agreements for protection of the various trades, from July 31st to August 20th.

The following cars were unloaded at Girard Point Elevator during the month of July: Wheat, 543 cars; corn, 11 cars; oats, 202 cars; rye, 38 cars, and 181 cars barley.

Receipts for the week ending Aug. 9, 3,137,854 lbs. of flour; 1,195,310 bus. wheat; 20,137 bus. corn; 95,958 bus. oats; 2,101 bus. rye; 61,206 bus. barley; 10,000 bus. malt and 480 bus. of feed.

The many friends of B. Frank Eby, a prominent grain dealer of Lancaster, Pa., and member of the Commercial Exchange, will be glad to know that he is convalescent after being in a hospital for more than two months, dangerously ill with ptomaine poisoning and gastritis.

Exports of flour and grain for the month of July were 541,460 bbls. flour and none in July, 1918; 1,100,906 bus. wheat, compared with 15,660 bus. in July, 1918; none in July this year and 337,762 bus. the same month last year; 1,457,880 bus. oats, against 843,636 bus. in July, 1918; 353,313 bus. rye, as compared with 47,432 bus. the same period last year, and 521,748 bus. barley, against 199,394 bus. in July, 1918.

The U. S. Grain Corporation has issued Bulletin No. 5 to all licensees and other interested parties in Zone 9, in which the Grain Corporation announces that there will be no storage premiums added to the basic wheat prices in its buying scale, for the present, nor until there accumulates in the Grain Corporation's hands a sufficient reserve of wheat to assure a measure of protection for future home requirements.

The receipts of flour and grain at Philadelphia for the month of July were 269,180 bbls. flour, compared with 391,303 bbls. for the same time last year; 920,994 bus. wheat, against 719,890 bus. a year ago; 49,281 bus. corn, as compared with 57,941 bus. in July, 1918; 1,345,512 bus. oats, against 1,130,357 bus. last year; 91,618 bus. rye, compared with 15,075 bus. in July, 1918, and 247,174 bus. barley, against 3,750 bus. last year.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: L. W. McNamee, grain shipper, Gary, Ind.; G. A. Bennett, head of the Grafton Flour Mills, Grafton, Ohio; L. G. Bournique, of the firm of Taylor & Bournique Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Hatfield, of the Cannon Valley Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Jackson Kaufman, grain shipper, Hagerstown, Md.; J. Frank Webb, Smyrna, Del.

A fire broke out in the Keystone Grain Elevator on Saturday morning last and did considerable damage, chiefly by water, the fire being of short duration. The elevator is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and at the time the fire broke out contained 14,762 bushels of wheat, 3,063 bushels corn and 125,862 bushels of oats. The amount of loss sustained on building and contents is as yet unknown but it is believed will be very heavy on the grain stored.

In accordance with this policy, the wheat director is refusing proffered contracts which foreign buyers are desirous of making at the Grain Corporation's price level, these buyers being apparently anxious to cover their requirements for some months in advance. Apparent inability to secure wheat supplies from other sources makes them especially urgent in pressing for contracts with the United States, but these contracts cannot be entered into until a sufficient accumulation of wheat, in the hands of the Grain Corporation, furnishes assurance of reasonable prices to our own people.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

The Studebaker Grain Co., Bluffton, Ind., are remodeling their elevator and installing a 3,000-bus. capacity Randolph Drier.

"There were no visitors on 'change last week," says John Luscombe of Southworth & Co., "because everybody is too busy to visit."

L. J. Schuster of The Raymond P. Lipe Co. stepped on a ragged piece of tin while bathing last week and suffered a painful cut on his foot. Prompt attention by a physician forestalled any complications and "Len" is expected back on the floor within a few days.

Lack of news in this column this week cannot be blamed upon any "dull times." On the contrary, dealers here are enjoying the biggest trade in years. Wheat, of course, is getting most of the attention now as new oats are not moving in any great volume as yet. 'Change will have to buy more sample tables or put the samples on the floor as several times lately the large tables were inadequate to hold supplies.

Failure on the part of railroad agents to understand the Toledo permit system, together with the strike of railroad shopmen, were responsible for the light grain receipts here last week, although conditions were better toward the end of the week and the movement increased. Only 318 cars of wheat reached this market during the week. With the multitudinous duties of local railroad agents grain dealers can comprehend their lack of attention to the workings of the permit system, but why the railroad administration does not take the proper precaution to educate the agents before the big movement begins, is something they can find no excuse for. Grain dealers here have been rather fortunate lately with the help of Traffic Manager Macomber in assisting country shippers to secure cars, and at points where there is a shortage and the dealer here is notified investigation is immediately started, with the result that the shipper in most cases has been supplied. In cases where railroad agents do not understand the system of permits for Toledo shipments dealers here are advising shippers to "instruct your agent to wire his superintendent car service for authority to furnish and forward car." In other words, no permit is necessary, as shippers need only ask for a car, which is their "permit."

MILWAUKEE.

E. E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The Lyman-Joseph Grain Co. has dissolved business.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending August 9 were 162 cars barley, 77 cars corn, 324 cars oats, 53 cars wheat, 14 cars rye; total, 630 cars, against 872 cars the week before, 861 cars a year ago and 393 cars in 1917.

President Harry M. Straton, of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has appointed A. R. Taylor, H. H. Peterson, J. H. Manning, C. Kurth, and George A. Schroeder on the Grain Control Committee to co-operate with the U. S. Railroad Administration in carrying out the permit system on grain shipment.

Grain shipments from Milwaukee for the past week were 813,799 bus. oats, 125,459 bus. corn, 229,230 bus. barley, 10,160 bus. wheat, 5,400 bus. rye; total, 1,284,048 bus., against 615,708 bus. the preceding week and 870,402 bus. a year ago.

The Milwaukee flour mills produced 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 3,000 bbls. of rye flour during the past week. Milwaukee flour stocks on Aug. 1 were 35,437 bbls., compared with 23,595 bbls. on July 1 and 14,270 bbls. on August 1 last year.

The Johnstone-Templeton Co., of Milwaukee, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $60,000. The firm will deal in grain and cereal products. The incorporators are: A. L. Johnstone, A. R. Templeton, H. J. Templeton.

During the past week the cash grain markets generally were unsettled, oats closing ½@1c higher, rye 2c lower, wheat 10c, while barley advanced 1@2c and corn 5@7c. Business is restricted by the railroad strike, new grain arrivals being limited as yet and confined chiefly to oats. Demand good, domestic and export.

Lake shipments from the local ports this week included 360,000 bushels of oats loaded at Elevator A and the Updike elevator on the steamer Otto M. Reiss. The steamer Livingstone took 92,099 bushels of oats and 45,999 bushels of corn to Buffalo, loading at Elevator E. The steamer Lewiston took 105,750 bushels of barley to Buffalo, loading at Elevator E.

George A. Schroeder, manager of the freight bureau of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, will attend the hearing on the question of readjusting grain rates in territory west of the Mississippi on the basis proposed by Milwaukee and Chicago grain shippers. The meetings will be held at Washington, Sept. 8, before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Cudahy Brothers Co.'s packing plant at Cudahy closed down Monday for an indefinite period as the result of a strike. On account of a decrease in production some of the employes were dismissed last week and 800 others, taking this fact as a grievance, walked out on Friday. Thereupon Michael F. Cudahy decided upon a complete shutdown as the walkout paralyzed the output of the plant.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week, included the following: P. J. Stupfel, Lomira, M. J. Kurtz, Hartland, Wis.; H. E. Cotter, Chicago, Ill.; R. Wenk, Marinette, Wis.; I. Gumm, Jackson, Wis.; J. E. Van Toor, Porto Rico; W. S. Adams, Rio, Ed. Brand, Cleveland, W. F. Goodman, Mukwonago, E. E. Price, Portage; A. A. Steer, Lomira, Wis.; N. Dougherty, New York; C. J. Kaiser, C. C. Carlin, Palmyra, W. B. Cartwright, Madison, A. E. Severson, Silver Lake, Earl Gillespie, Grand Marsh, H. Stokes, Waterloo, Wis.; H. L. Wurster, Chicago; G. M. Shannon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Nic Braun, J. F. Grahl, Eden, W. F. Jordan, F. Butlar, Waterloo, Wis.; W. E. Cochrane, Cleveland, Ohio; M. H. Fitzgerald, Janesville, Wis.; C. W. Gerstenberg, Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Wiliams, Correspondent.

With a capital of $25,000 and a debt limit of $50,000, the Ferncliff Feed & Grain Co., Louisville, has been chartered by Joe. Schwab, Roy Schwab, Philip C. Myers and others, to handle grain, feeds, fertilizers, etc.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Co. has about 400,000 bushels of wheat in storage for local mills, but reports that other than wheat there is not much grain movement at the present time. Some seed rye is moving, and smal lots of corn and oats.

The new milling plant of the Wathen Milling Co., Louisville, which started operations in June, has an elevator capacity of 225,000 bushels, and is storing some wheat at present for local concerns. The plant has a daily capacity of 10,000 bushels of corn. It is now installing an oil mill.

Corn and oats are stronger and the demand is dull, there being some little milling demand for corn. No. 3 white corn is quoted at $2.18; No. 2, $2.16; No. 3 yellow, $2.12; No. 4, $2.10, and No. 3 mixed at $2.10. No. 2 white oats are quoted at 78c; No. 3, 77½c; No. 2 mixed, 76½c. No. 2 rye is quoted at $1.50.

Railroad strikes have resulted in the C. & O. Railroad being completely tied up on all shipments, while every road operating out of the city has embargoes laid at certain points or connections. So far grain movements have not been seriously handicapped, but movements to and from points on the C. & O., including Ashland, Maysville, Huntington, etc., are at a standstill. mills closing down for lack of grain, and

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BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

unable to get shipments out. Much is being heard relative to resumption of heavy shipping by water, but there is a considerable shortage of boats on the Ohio today.

Reports from Henderson, Ky., are to the effect that the big corn holdings have been cleaned out. The Walnut Bottom corn growers recently sold 48,000 bushels at $2 a bushel on the river bank to the A. Waller Grain Co., of Henderson. The Henderson Elevator Co. also purchased a large quantity of Diamond Island corn at $1.96.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

A. W. Harwood, president of the Peoria Board of Trade, returned from Michigan Sunday where he has been on a pleasure trip for the past week.

The greater part of the wheat threshing in this vicinity has been finished and the yield has been very disappointing, especially the spring wheat which turned out very poor.

Car shortage in this district shows very little improvement. A large majority of the country dealers have their elevators filled to capacity and are unable to receive any grain until cars are received to relieve the situation. Some dealers report they have not received a car for the past two weeks.

Peoria corn market Saturday very strong demand was in excess of the offerings. Total receipts were 4 cars with market quoted 5 cents higher, No. 1 yellow sold at $2.05, and No. 1 mixed sold at $2.00. Receipts for past week have been extremely light and there appears to be very little corn to move from the country. Oats receipts were 6 cars with good demand from local industries and sales were ½c higher than Friday's market, 2 white selling at 74½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Signal lights will be installed on all cash grain tables to call cash grain salesmen to the telephones.

E. W. Ehlert, formerly with Armour & Co., Minneapolis, is now with the International Grain Co.

J. W. Robinson, of the International Milling Co., is passing cigars around in honor of the arrival of a daughter.

E. J. Schaack, of the firm of Ware & Leland, Chicago, passed through Minneapolis today on his way to Winnipeg.

Walter Poehler, of the H. Poehler Co., returned last week from a six weeks' vacation spent in the woods of Northern Minnesota.

While workmen were placing a large steel supporting beam in position on the new part of the trading floor it got away from them and fell to the floor. No important damage resulted.

H. E. Hughes, of the cash grain department of Van Dusen, Harrington Co., returned last week from a six weeks' vacation. Part of the vacation was spent in motoring through the east.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association have been posted: H. E. Braum to E. W. Ehlert; W. A. Johnston to Armin J. Reddelien; E. W. Ehlert to J. P. Hessburg; Aneurin Owen to Samuel J. Provan; M. W. Sowle to Laurence S. Gregory; Bonno Tapper to J. L. Borden.

The following applications for traveling representatives' licenses have been made to the office of the secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association: Kenneth C. Poehler to represent H. Poehler Co.; Albert Solberg to represent Getchell-Tanton Co; Guy Baker to represent C. C. Wyman & Co.; F. B. Beaupre to represent Wernli-Anderson Co.; M. J. Sheehan to represent Becher-LaBree Co.

Cash Wheat.—The cash wheat situation is very strong and prices keep gaining sharply. Receipts of old crop spring wheat are very light and in keen demand. Owing to the small supply of old spring wheat that is available there is a sharper demand for the offerings from the new crop. This new wheat is selling at the old wheat levels now. Only a small proportion of the new wheat has graded No. 2 Northern or better so far. Most of it is light weight and grades from 3 to 5 Northern. Some samples of excellent wheat have been received from Central North Dakota.

The demand for winter wheat has grown stronger from day to day and prices show moderate gains. Offerings are only fair and fears of the railroad trouble shutting off shipments from the Southwest cause a sharper demand for spot offerings to prevail. The demand for Iowa winter wheat is much better than it was a week ago.

No. 1 Dark Northern sells around $2.85, No. 1 Northern at $2.65@2.80, No. 2 hard Kansas and Oklahoma at $2.35 or better, according to color and weight, No. 2 hard Nebraska and Iowa at $2.25@2.28. Durum wheat is in better demand and strong in tone.

Corn.—The limited offerings of corn meet with a good demand from shippers and prices hold firm in tone despite the reactions in the futures. Choice corn is in sharp demand and sparingly offered. There is a better milling demand for white corn reported. No. 3 white sells around $2.00, No. 3 yellow around $1.96, other grades at $1.60@1.95.

Oats.—The demand for old oats is still the best and offerings of heavy stuff are picked up readily. New oats of good weight are also in good demand. Thin oats are in fair demand only. Prices firmer compared with the futures. No. 3 white, old, quoted at 1½@3c over September, new at September price to 1½c over. No. 4 white quoted at 1@4c less than No. 3 white.

Rye.—The demand for heavy old crop rye is good and mill buyers are the chief takers of that kind. Elevator buyers take most anything of No. 2 grade at September price while the millers pay a slight premium for the old rye. Offerings of new rye are quite liberal. No. 2 sells at September price to ½c over, No. 3 at 1@2c less. Thin and tough rye in slow to dull demand.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The past season's crop is now practically cleaned out of the country and there is little doing in the grain trade. Speculative trading is practically confined to October oats and barley and our future markets have followed closely the ups and downs of Chicago prices.

Wages of harvest hands are high but there is no lack of help. There has been during the past three weeks quite an exodus of farmers and laborers from Alberta and Western Saskachewan into Manitoba where they are looking for work in the harvest fields or with threshing gangs.

The personnel of the Canada Wheat Purchasing Board has been announced, James Stewart, former head of the purchasing commission for the allied governments is chairman. Mr. Stewart's appointment is generally favorably considered by the grain trade and his experience and knowledge of the European markets during the last three years of the war of the greatest value.

The past week has been one of disappointment to grain dealers and growers alike, for as harvest has progressed the shrinkage from the once brilliant crop prospects of Western Canada has become more and more apparent. Harvest is general and will soon be completed and what threshing has been done has revealed yields that were decidedly disappointing. Blight in Manitoba has been more widespread than was generally appreciated and damage from rust is also considerable. Manitoba will not have a yield above 12 bushels to the acre in the opinion of competent authorities. Yields in the two other prairie Provinces will also be very much below normal and the whole exportable surplus is small. Flax is, however, reported to be a good crop especially late sown and there will be some heavy yields unless frost intervenes.

CHICAGO.

Among newly elected members of the Chicago Board are W. T. McCray and Elmer E. Board, the latter with Bartlett-Frazier Co.

On the floor visitors in the past few days were C. M. Kennedy of Buffalo, J. B. McKee, Sheffield, Ill.; Dr. J. W. T. Duvel of New York and J. E. Bartlett of Jackson, Mich.

An employe of the Minnesota Grain Co., Harry Lamb, was suffocated to death Monday of this week when a grain chute of the elevator at Wade St. and Hooker Court was accidentally opened.

E. E. Buxton of Memphis, commenting on red rust proof oats, says most of their receipts are from Oklahoma, grading No. 3, selling about 5c under white. There has been exceptional interest in such oats this year.

A new rule has been posted by the directors of the Board of Trade to the effect that members of firms doing business on the Board of Trade with only one membership will have to secure seats for all members.

Chas. Dickinson, president of the Aero Club of Illinois, received some favorable newspaper publicity in connection with the progressive work of this club and the first flight of their new passenger air boat, the Seagull.

Chas. Suter following 16 months' army service, part of which was overseas with the motor transport corps, has returned to his old work with Hales & Edwards Co. He will continue to handle barley and general trade.

Commission men last Friday sent out notices to country shippers advising them to withhold live stock loading for Chicago until further notice, for practically all packing house machinery was at a standstill due to the general walkout at the Yards.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cudahy Brothers Co. the following officers were duly elected: President, Michael F. Cudahy; vice-president, John Cudahy; secretary, J. W. Bryden; assistant secretary, E. F. Lawler; treasurer, M. J. Connell.

At the close of the week there was considerable improvement in the railroad situation which caused winter wheats to be in better demand. The market Saturday was strong to ½c higher. No. 1 red and hard was ½c over the basic figure and No. 2 grades ½c@1c over.

Dealers have until August 20 to sign the contracts with the Grain Corporation which were distributed some time ago. This date is an extension of the original time limit but dealers are cautioned to attend to this detail at once as no agreements can be accepted after Aug. 20.

John H. Herron of the Elmore Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis, says their reports on corn show that probably most of the actual damage exists in southern Illinois. Generally speaking, however, they feel rather optimistic pointing to an indicated yield as they see it in the state of Missouri of considerably more than last year.

Chas. Sincere & Co. held open house in New Offices on the ground floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. Monday. The customers' room with all facilities for trading in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain and provisions and a fine layout generally is available for the many old friends of the Sincere boys and in their encouragement of new trade.

G. C. McFadden of Peoria, Ill., on his way back from a Michigan vacation trip, says the question of the size of the new corn crop overshadows a factor of equal importance in the farmers' realization that high hogs justify corn feeding. They are not so much concerned with the price except as it influences extra care in feeding operations. It is his belief that even if old corn is held on the farms and central Illinois it will not be offered under present high hog prices.

On Thursday instead of the 1,500 cars of grain that are usually received each day by the members of the Board of Trade only 500 cars came in, a result of the walkout of the railroad shopmen. The state grain inspection department has been unable to obtain samples from cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks as the strikers will not permit the cars on track to be opened or closed. As a result of the strike all freight of every description will be accepted only when bills of lading are endorsed as follows: "This freight accepted subject to delay account of strike."

NEW ORLEANS DISADVANTAGED BY RATES.

A new rate on wheat from Oklahoma for export *via* New Orleans has been proposed by the Railroad Administration, which places that market at a decided disadvantage as compared with other out-ports. The Grain Corporation has filed its protest and the Railroad Administration has promised a hearing before the proposed rate shall go into effect.

The rate from Oklahoma to New Orleans has been 35c and the Grain Corporation was informed that it would be reduced to 31c, and upon that assumption the Corporation added 2c a bu. to the price of the wheat at the Gulf ports, giving shippers altogether about 6c more than last year. Now the Railroad Administration proposes, instead of a cheaper haul, to increase the rate 2c over that of last year making it 37c. The Board of Trade and trade interests of New Orleans generally have joined in a protest against the proposition.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK.

An official estimate of the number of swine in Denmark at April 10, 1919, was 588,939, being an increase of 156,000, or 36 per cent, compared with a year ago. Of this number, about 84,000 were brood sows, 189,000 were swine for fattening four months old and over, and 311,000 were pigs.

In Italy the latest report as to cattle bears date April 7, 1918, the total number then being 6,162,000, compared with 6,199,000 on March 19, 1908. The number of pigs on April 7, 1918 was 2,337,304, compared with 2,722,000 in 1914 and 2,507,798 the census of 1908. Sheep on April 7, 1918, numbered 11,752,000, compared with 11,163,000 March 19, 1908.

In the Netherlands an official census of March 5, 1919, shows cattle 1,969,000, compared with 2,027,000 in June, 1910. The number of swine 450,000 in March, 1919, compares with 1,260,000 June, 1910. These figures were compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates from latest estimates from abroad.

Dillon, Mont., reports all hay shipped out with prospects for all crops below normal on account of drought. Billings reports dryland crops practically gone. There will be a small shipping surplus of alfalfa, but oats, barley and prairie hay will have to be shipped in. Havre is already buying hay, mill and grain feeds.

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the ceipts and shipments of corn at primary markets of the West for weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipment	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1
Aug. 17.....	2,740,0	3,882,0	1,989,0	1,8
Aug. 24.....	3,130,0	2,729,0	2,428,0	1,8
Aug. 31.....	5,077,0	1,790,0	2,004,0	2,0
Sept. 7.....	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0	1,3
Sept. 14.....	4,940,0	1,567,0	2,242,0	1,3
Sept. 21.....	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0	
Sept. 28.....	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0	1,4
Oct. 5.....	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0	1,4
Oct. 12.....	5,539,0	1,690,0	2,427,0	
Oct. 19.....	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,
Oct. 26.....	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	
Nov. 2.....	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	
Nov. 9.....	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	
Nov. 16.....	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	
Nov. 23.....	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,
Nov. 30.....	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,
Dec. 7.....	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,0
Dec. 14.....	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,
Dec. 21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,3
Dec. 28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,
Jan. 4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,
Jan. 11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,
Jan. 18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,
Jan. 25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,
Feb. 1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,
Feb. 8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,
Feb. 15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,
Feb. 22.....	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,
Mar. 1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,
Mar. 8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,
Mar. 15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,
Mar. 22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,
Mar. 29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,
Apr. 5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,
Apr. 12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,
Apr. 19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,
Apr. 26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,
May 3.....	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,
May 10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,
May 17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,
May 24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,
May 31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,
June 7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,
June 14.....	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,
June 21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,
June 28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,
July 3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,
July 12.....	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,
July 19.....	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,
July 26.....	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,
Aug. 2.....	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,
Aug. 9.....	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,

The Grain Control Committee Minneapolis appointed to act with Railroad Administration and the G Corporation is composed of A Strouts, chairman, T. E. Sands for Railroad Administration and J Parker for the Grain Corporation.

Recent returns placed the sheep ulation of Australia at 91,567,000 cattle 11,040,000.



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Cash Contract Wheat.

ollowing is the monthly range of contract wheat at Chicago for a es of years:

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
224	217	174	121⅜	126⅞	95⅝	88½
245	217	200	139	153	98½	115⅜
223	217	166¾	110½	145½	93½	90½
236	217	185⅜	135⅝	168	97¾	112
235½	217	184½	107	136¾	92⅜	87¼
...	217	208	119½	164¼	96⅜	108
258	217	207½	117	150	92⅛	90
268	217	304	125⅝	162½	95¾	109½
268	217	261	106	135	94	99½
278½	...	345	122½	164⅛	100⅜	109⅜
232	217	224	101¾	111	78¾	89½
246	223	307	107½	134⅝	96⅞	108
223	223	210	104	108½	77¾	94
229	230	266	128¾	132	95½	96
...	223	212	126	98	85¼	84
...	225	260	158¼	119½	116	90½
...	223	217	140½	98	101	88½
...	225	220	159⅛	119½	123½	95½
...	223	217	157⅜	108	102	81
...	225	...	188	120¾	106½	96½
...	223	217	174	110¾	111⅛	84
...	226¾	...	189½	114¾	116¾	97
...	226½	217	167	117	113⅝	85⅞
...	242	...	180⅛	128½	129¼	97½
...	217	174	101¾	98	77¾	81
...	226¾	345	189½	168	129¼	115⅜
...	221	240⅛	136⅜	130⅝	100½	96½

Cash Contract Corn.

llowing is the monthly range of contract corn at Chicago for a ber of years:

919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
122	170	93¼	72½	68½	60	46½
162	185	103	79½	77	66	50⅛
122	170	96¾	71½	68½	61	49
138	180	102¾	79½	78	63½	51½
131¾	165	102½	70	70	63	50
64	175	122½	78½	75	70	53½
155½	160	123	74¾	72	64	54
172	175	160	79	79	69½	57
160½	150	152	69	74¾	67	55¼
85	170	174	78½	79	72½	60
71	150	158	69¼	71⅛	68¼	58¼
185½	165	176	78¼	76½	73½	63
179½	160	177½	78	75¾	67½	60
210	175	232	84¼	82	76	66½
...	160	169	82	75¼	74	68½
...	180	236	88½	82¼	86	78¼
...	140	195	84¾	65¼	72½	71¼
...	165	224	90	78	83¼	78¼
...	135	189	88¼	59¾	71½	67¾
...	145	215½	111	67	86	73
...	130	185	90	61½	62¾	71
...	145	229	110	68½	78	74¼
...	135	160	88	69½	62¼	64
...	155	196	76	75	68¼	73½
...	130	93¼	78	59¾	60	46½
...	185	236	110	82¼	86	78¼
...	160	165⅛	82⅜	77½	70¼	62½

Cash Contract Oats.

lowing is the monthly range of contract oats at Chicago for a se- f years:

1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
54	78½	53½	43¼	49	37⅜	32
76½	84¾	58..	51	58⅝	39	33½
55¾	81¾	51¾	41¾	53	38½	32¾
64	93	56⅜	50¼	60	39½	34¾
58¼	84⅞	55½	42	53⅝	37⅞	31⅝
70	92½	62½	47	60⅛	39¾	33¾
66½	80¾	63⅛	44½	53⅞	37	34
75½	90⅜	71⅛	77	57½	39⅜	35¾
67⅞	72	59½	39½	50½	37	35⅛
74¼	79½	74	49¼	56	42½	43
67⅜	71	62	37⅜	46⅜	36⅜	38½
74	80⅝	69	41½	49¾	40¾	43¼
69½	72⅛	68½	38⅝	48¾	34⅝	37½
83	78¾	85	42	59½	39½	41⅞
....	67⅛	51	41	46	33½	39½
....	72⅝	80	47	60	48¾	42⅛
....	70⅛	56¼	44⅛	36	44	40⅛
....	73⅞	61⅛	47⅛	38½	51⅛	43⅜
....	66⅜	58⅛	45½	35¾	44¾	36⅜
....	71¾	60½	53¾	39¾	48¾	41
....	67¼	58½	51½	37¼	47½	37½
....	77¾	72½	57	41½	50	39¼
....	68	70¼	46¾	40⅞	46⅞	37⅝
....	74½	80⅝	54	44	49¾	40⅛
....	66⅜	51	37⅜	35¾	33½	31⅝
....	93	85	57	60⅛	51⅛	43⅜
....	77	63⅞	46⅞	49	41½	37¾

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rding to E. S. Elliott, a large cat- der of Pettis Co., Mo., a light of corn and cottonseed cake as a trate is one of the most econom- mbinations per pound of weight taken on by the cattle he has ever used. Mr. Elliott employs this ration on practically all of his steers and reports good success. One particular lot of beeves at St. Louis recently fed out this way brought $15.25 per cwt. Mr. Elliott stated that the beeves were roughed through the winter on ensilage and then finished on the corn and meal ration. Beginning May 1 they also had access to grass. The feeder stated that approximately 3½ lbs. of cake was used per head.

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The Van Dusen-Harrington report of August 6 reports the harvesting of small grain general in North Dakota and about completed in South Dakota and southern Minnesota; weather favorable. Damage by grasshoppers has been very heavy in North Dakota. There is still a menace to the late crop in that state.

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New York Oats Market.

eipts of oats at New York last were 838,000 bushels, mainly for account, although recently no ermits have been granted for this e. During the forepart of the the market declined rapidly, due agitation relative to the high for all food stuffs. When the of the Government regarding the price was made clearer, a much sentiment prevailed, which re- in a sharp reaction in all coarse This, together with the ac- bullish interpretation of the ıment crop report, has placed at a considerably higher level. cal market spot offerings for do- use are in limited supply and lly held above the views of deal- Transactions are only moderate, ses being made to meet actual ties, and a hand-to-mouth policy oubtless prevail until the trade iat they are warranted in ac- ting further stocks. The close rong at an advance of about 2c shel, and the quotations given are mainly nominal, but fairly nt cash values based upon Chi- utures.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., ork City.*

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AUGUST CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Aug. 8 made the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

Crop.	Production—Forecast,[1] 1919,[2] Aug. fore-cast.	July fore-cast.	1918, Dec. esti-mate.	Yield pr ac. [2]1919, est., bus.	1918, Dec. est., bus.
W. wheat ...	[3]715	839	558	[3]14.6	15.2
Sp. wheat ..	225	322	359	10.0	16.0
All wheat ..	940	1,161	917	13.1	15.5
Corn	2,788	2,815	2,583	27.1	24.0
Oats	1,266	1,403	1,538	29.9	34.6
Barley	204	231	256	22.9	26.5
Rye	[3]84.6	103	90.2	[2]12.9	14.4
Buckwheat ..	16.1	...	17.2	19.2	16.5
Wh. pota. ...	357	291	400	89.2	95.0
Sw. pota.	100	102	86.3	98.2	93.6
Flax	10.2	13.2	14.7	5.5	7.6
Hay, all tons.	111	116	90.4	1.59	1.37
Cotton[4]	11.0	11.0	[5]12.0	156.8	159.6

Crop.	Condition—Aug. 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1918.	July 1, 1919.	Acreage, 1919. acres.[1]
Spring wheat ..	53.9	79.6	80.9	22,593
All wheat	...	....	86.6	71,526
Corn	81.7	78.5	86.7	102,977
Oats	76.5	82.8	87.0	42,365
Barley	73.6	82.0	87.4	8,899
Rye	...	....	85.7	6,576
Buckwheat	88.2	88.6	....	810
White pota.	75.1	79.9	87.6	4,003
Sweet pota.	87.1	78.3	90.1	1,023
Flax	52.7	70.6	73.5	1,851
Hay, all	91.0	82.3	91.1	69,719
Cotton[6]	67.1	73.6	70.0	33,960

The acreages of above crops total 347,396,000 acres, compared with 345,585,780 in 1918, and 335,252,497 in 1917.

WINTER WHEAT.

State.	Production[1] [3]1919.	Dec. est., 1918.	Yield acre, [3]1919.	Quality %, 1919.
New York .	10,428	6,840	22.0	88
Penn.	28,770	24,718	17.5	86
Maryland ..	10,962	11,346	13.5	71
Virginia ...	15,100	15,600	11.5	76
N. C.	8,628	7,105	8.5	82
Ohio	49,756	43,225	19.1	85
Indiana	42,930	49,266	15.0	80
Illinois	54,723	54,266	17.0	86
Michigan ..	19,246	10,010	19.5	89
Iowa	12,699	6,150	17.0	82
Missouri ..	56,943	52,873	13.5	86
Nebraska ..	49,000	33,478	14.0	82
Kansas	144,807	101,760	13.0	81
Kentucky .	11,506	12,129	11.0	84
Tennessee .	7,164	7,500	9.0	82
Texas	33,759	8,920	16.5	84
Oklahoma .	50,204	32,899	14.0	87
Montana ...	3,702	8,184	5.5	79
Colorado ...	12,510	7,095	15.0	93
Utah	1,968	2,656	12.0	86
Idaho	5,994	6,556	18.5	89
Washington.	23,088	9,424	24.0	92
Oregon ...	17,600	10,795	22.0	96
California ..	13,348	7,590	16.5	90
U. S.	715,301	558,449	14.6	84.3

SPRING WHEAT.

State.	Cond. Aug. 1, 1919.	[1]Forecast, 1919, Aug. 1, cond.	July 1, cond.	[1]Dec. est., 1918.
Minn.	56	38,994	60,956	78,330
N. D.	53	58,454	86,918	101,010
S. D.	55	22,570	52,385	69,350
Mont.	20	7,590	11,522	17,250
Wash.	64	23,508	26,582	17,005
U. S.	53.9	225,080	322,096	358,651

CORN.

Penn.	96	68,924	66,770	62,400
Va.	90	51,300	51,870	56,000
N. C.	85	62,442	63,989	64,365
Ga.	82	67,187	66,063	68,850
Ohio	86	143,445	145,221	133,200
Ind.	76	163,221	184,697	169,554
Ill.	76	284,708	314,024	351,450
Mich.	83	57,381	65,403	48,300
Wis.	92	70,325	75,676	69,558
Minn.	90	108,256	108,464	110,000
Iowa	87	373,622	364,726	375,624
Mo.	74	151,210	147,354	133,860
S. D.	86	99,127	92,011	108,188
Nebraska ...	81	174,830	181,035	123,086
Kansas	69	81,421	76,466	43,523
Kentucky ...	73	83,097	91,066	93,600
Tennessee ..	74	74,255	80,556	84,000
Alabama	78	70,153	66,646	67,686
Miss.	69	61,341	58,258	66,300
La.	75	34,688	33,994	29,660
Texas	100	186,576	168,780	69,000
Okla.	76	65,713	52,805	24,375
Ark.	65	46,042	53,460	35,100
U. S.	81.7	2,788,378	2,815,430	2,582,814

OATS.

N. Y.	69	27,712	30,117	51,660
Penn.	81	34,872	38,316	47,190
Ohio	78	52,106	56,783	79,200
Ind.	77	58,815	66,398	85,050
Ill.	73	134,751	151,507	198,352
Mich.	62	38,180	44,385	66,320
Wis.	77	77,477	90,312	110,162
Minn.	71	95,539	118,152	134,562
Iowa	80	178,147	193,629	229,572
Mo.	85	42,156	43,509	44,196
N. D.	53	46,870	67,730	60,512
S. D.	82	65,280	69,386	84,240
Nebraska ...	85	73,408	78,763	56,188
Kansas	83	53,622	58,622	51,238
Texas	102	72,600	67,287	22,197
Oklahoma ...	93	52,113	54,434	33,120
Montana	23	7,664	11,186	20,400
U. S.	76.5	1,266,401	1,403,128	1,538,359

BARLEY.

Wisconsin ..	76	14,703	17,275	25,383
Minnesota ..	72	27,821	32,870	43,400
Iowa	80	8,294	9,492	11,340
N. D.	57	25,624	36,305	37,281
S. D.	78	28,670	31,524	41,300
Kansas	88	16,361	16,766	6,040
Colorado	75	4,938	5,263	4,928
Idaho	61	4,000	4,794	4,900
Washington .	76	4,457	4,637	2,630
Oregon	80	4,773	4,705	4,450
California ...	82	31,536	31,536	34,320
U. S.	73.6	203,525	230,900	256,375

[1]000 omitted. [2]Interpreted from condition reports. [3]Preliminary estimate. [4]Millions of bales; yield per acre in pounds of lint. [5]Census. [6]Condition relates to 25th of preceding month.

The amount of oats remaining on farms August 1 is estimated at 6.0 per cent of last year's crop, or about 92,508,000 bushels, as compared with 81,424,000 bushels on August 1, 1918, and 76,710,000 bushels, the average of stocks on August 1 for the five years 1913-1917.

Omaha Movement.

Sec'y F. P. Manchester of the Omaha Grain Exchange reports the following movement through that market in July (000 omitted):

	—Receipts— 1919.	1918.	—Shipments— 1919.	1918.
Wheat	3,092	2,904	745	814
Corn	1,854	2,723	1,907	2,201
Oats	1,214	1,218	762	868
Rye	106	21	163	4
Barlye	167	18	119	16
	6,433	6,884	3,696	3,903

H. A. Wickstrom, inspector at Galveston, reports shipments of wheat through that port for July, 1919, at 1,455,030 bus., also 70,000 bus. of barley.

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THE CROP CONDITIONS.

dition and Yield of Winter Wheat.
ndition and yield of winter wheat, equivalent of 100 in bushels com- d with July condition, as compiled Government reports, by THE PRICE ENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Yield.	100.
1919.	99.8	100.5	94.9	81.0	[1]14.6	18.0
1918.	78.6	86.4	83.8	79.5	15.2	19.1
1917.	63.4	73.2	70.9	75.9	15.1	19.8
1916.	78.3	82.4	73.2	75.7	13.8	18.23
1915.	88.8	92.9	85.8	84.4	16.2	19.19
1914.	95.6	95.9	92.7	94.1	19.92	21.09
1913.	91.6	91.9	83.5	81.6	16.50	21.91
1912.	80.6	79.7	74.3	73.3	15.05	20.60
1911.	83.3	86.1	80.4	76.8	14.77	19.23
1910.	80.8	82.1	80.0	81.5	15.88	19.48
1909.	82.2	83.5	80.7	82.4	15.05	18.26
1908.	91.3	89.0	86.0	80.6	13.99	17.36
1907.	89.9	82.9	77.4	78.3	14.22	18.16
1906.	89.1	90.9	82.7	85.6	16.70	19.20
1905.	91.6	92.5	85.5	82.7	14.30	16.92
1904.	76.5	76.5	77.7	78.7	12.40	15.30
1903.	97.3	92.6	82.2	78.8	12.30	15.52
1902.	78.7	86.4	76.1	77.0	14.40	18.48
1901.	91.7	94.1	87.8	88.3	15.20	16.31
1900.	82.1	88.9	82.7	80.8	13.30	15.99
1899.	77.9	76.2	67.3	65.6	11.50	17.51
1898.	86.7	86.5	90.8	85.7	14.90	17.21
189..	81.4	80.2	78.5	81.2	14.10	16.88
1896.	77.1	82.7	77.9	75.6	11.80	15.46
1895.	81.4	82.9	71.1	65.8	11.00	17.41
1894.	86.7	81.4	83.2	83.9	14.01	16.70
1893.	77.4	75.4	75.5	77.7	12.05	15.51
1892.	81.2	84.0	88.3	89.6	13.72	15.42
1891.	96.6	97.9	96.6	96.2	14.70	15.31

[1]liminary.

Condition of Spring Wheat.

idition of spring wheat, and equiva- f 100 in bushels in final yield com- with September condition since when spring wheat was reported ately from winter wheat for that n, and with August condition prior 04, as compiled from Government ts by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN TER.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.	100.
...	91.2	80.9	53.9	....	.....	.....
...	95.2	86.1	79.6	82.7	16.0	19.34
...	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2	12.5	17.55
...	88.2	89.0	63.4	48.6	8.8	18.10
...	94.9	93.3	93.4	94.6	18.3	19.35
...	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0	11.8	17.30
...	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.3	12.97	17.23
..	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8	17.18	18.92
..	94.6	73.8	59.8	56.7	9.37	16.52
..	92.8	61.6	61.0	62.1	10.95	17.35
..	95.2	92.7	91.6	88.6	16.80	18.98
..	95.0	89.4	80.7	77.6	13.94	18.09
..	88.7	87.2	79.4	77.1	13.69	17.76
..	93.4	91.4	86.9	83.4	14.00	16.73
..	93.7	91.0	89.2	87.3	15.30	17.54
..	93.4	93.7	87.5	66.2	13.32	20.12
..	95.9	82.5	77.1	....	13.96	18.11
..	95.4	92.4	89.7	....	14.96	16.68
..	92.0	95.6	80.3	....	15.00	18.68
..	87.3	55.2	56.4	....	11.33	20.09
..	91.4	91.7	83.6	....	13.35	15.97
..	100.9	95.0	96.5	....	16.12	16.70
..	89.6	91.2	86.7	....	12.96	14.95
..	99.9	93.3	78.9	....	13.60	17.23
..	97.8	102.2	95.9	....	18.10	18.87

Condition of Corn.

rage conditions of corn monthly verage yield per acre in bus.:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield.
..	86.7	81.7	....	....	..
..	87.1	78.5	67.4	68.6	24.0
..	81.1	78.8	76.7	75.2	23.6
..	82.0	75.3	71.3	71.5	24.4
..	81.2	79.5	78.8	79.7	28.2
..	85.8	74.8	71.7	72.9	25.8
.	83	74.8	65.1	65.3	23.1
..	81.5	80.0	82.1	82.2	29.2
..	80.1	69.6	70.3	70.4	23.9
..	85.4	79.3	78.2	80.3	27.7
..	89.3	84.4	74.6	73.8	35.9
.	82.8	82.5	79.4	77.8	26.2
.	80.2	82.8	80.2	78 0	25.9
.	87.5	88.1	90.2	90.1	30.3
.	87.3	89 0	89.5	89.2	28.8
.	86.4	87.3	84.6	83.9	26.7
.	79 4	78.7	80.1	80.8	25.4
.	87.5	86.5	84.3	79.6	26.8
.	81.3	54.0	54.7	52.1	16.4
.	80.5	87.5	80.6	78.2	25.3
.	86.5	89.9	85.2	82 7	25.3
.	90.5	87.0	84.1	82.0	24.7

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Condition of Oats.

Average condition of oats at stated dates, and average yield per acre for the year:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield.
1897.....	82.9	84.2	79.3	77.1	23.8
1896.....	92.4	96.0	91.0	90.5	28.2
1895.....	99.3	102.5	96.4	95.5	26.2

Condition of Oats.

Average condition of oats at stated dates, and average yield per acre for the year:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.
1919.....	93.2	87.0	76.5	....	....
1918.....	93.2	85.3	82.8	84.4	34.6
1917.....	88.8	89.4	87.2	90.4	36.6
1916.....	86.9	86.3	81.5	78.0	30.1
1915.....	92.2	93.9	96.1	91.1	37.8
1914.....	89.5	84.7	79.4	75.8	29.7
1913.....	87	76.3	73.7	74.0	29.2
1912.....	91.1	89.2	90.3	92.3	37.4
1911.....	85.7	68.8	65.7	64.5	24.4
1910.....	91.0	82.2	81.5	83.3	31.6
1909.....	88.7	88.3	85.5	83.8	28.6
1908.....	92.9	85.7	76.8	69.7	25.0
1907.....	81.6	81.0	75.6	65.5	23.7
1906.....	85.9	84.0	82.8	81.9	31.3
1905.....	92.9	92.1	90.8	90.3	34.0
1904.....	89.2	89.8	86.6	85.6	32.1
1903.....	85.5	84.3	79.5	75.7	38.4
1902.....	90.6	92.1	89.4	87.2	34.5
1901.....	85.3	83.7	73.6	72.1	25.1
1900.....	91.7	85.5	85.0	82.9	29.6
1899.....	88.7	90.0	90.8	87.2	30.2
1898.....	98.0	92.8	84.2	79.0	28.3
1897.....	89.0	87.5	86.0	84.6	27.2
1896.....	98.8	96.3	77.3	74.0	25.7
1895.....	84.3	83.2	84.5	86.0	29.6

The winter wheat yield of Iowa is reported by the Weather Bureau as about normal, with quality not very good; spring wheat, however, is very poor.

Condition of Rye.

Average condition of winter rye on Dec. 1 previous to year named and at first of the months indicated and yield per acre in bushels:

Dec.		Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yield.
96.2	1907	92.0	88.0	88.1	89.7	88.9	16.4
91.4	1908	89.1	90.3	91.3	91.2	88.3	16.4
87.6	1909	87.2	88.1	89.6	91.4	89.1	16.1
94.1	1910	92.3	91.3	90.6	87.5	....	16.0
92.6	1911	89.3	90.0	88.6	85.0	....	15.6
93.3	1912	87.9	87.5	87.7	88.2	....	16.8
93.5	1913	89.3	91.0	90.9	88.6	....	16.2
95.3	1914	91.3	93.4	93.6	92.9	....	16.8
93.6	1915	89.5	89.8	92.0	92.0	....	11.3
91.5	1016	87.8	88.7	86.9	87.0	....	15.2
88.8	1917	86.0	88.8	84.3	79.4	....	14.6
84.1	1918	85.8	85.8	83.6	80.8	....	14.4
89.0	1919	90.6	95.3	93.5	85.7	....	[1]12.9

[1]Preliminary.

High Prices and Wheat.

To our minds the very high prices guaranteed by importing nations (to stimulate home production) are a poor justification for the maintenance of a practical corner in wheat in this Country by the Grain Corporation. While it is true that bread constitutes the cheapest food that goes over the home table, nevertheless it is equally clear that the maintenance of the wheat price is the cue for manipulation in practically every other branch of trade handling food supplies, and the maintenance of prices that are scandalously high and involve many hardships on the consumer. These things, however, are hardly "a marker" to the extravagances among those who complain most bitterly of high costs, and make that the excuse for strikes and unrest in labor organizations. Industrial demoralization may create temporary scarcity, but it never was the forerunner of advancing prices.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

The Van Dusen-Harrington reports say that the rye crop has been disappointing in most places and yields are not up to expectations, running only from five to twelve bus. per acre.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 39.]

Mt. Gilead, O.—Earl Blair sold his elevator and flour mill to the Farmers' Co-operative Co. C. S. Coomer is president of the company.

Wellington, O.—The Wellington Flour Mills is doubling its capacity, installing self-raising pancake and buckwheat flour and food mixing machinery.

Hamilton, O.—Contract for the construction of a new addition to the Eikenberry grain elevator has been awarded. The building will be a concrete warehouse east of the elevator.

Salem, O.—The Purity Milling Co., operated by Benfield & Bailey was taken over by the Purity Milling Co. Inc., with O. W. Rechsteiner as president, and H. E. Rechsteiner, secretary-treasurer.

Fairview, O.—The elevator at this place owned by Grant Campbell of Atlanta was destroyed by fire. More than 4,500 bushels of wheat in the elevator and a car of wheat on the railway siding was also destroyed.

Columbus, O.—Articles of incorporation for the Simmons Milling Co., were issued at Columbus. The company will be capitalized at $50,000. Incorporators: J. S. Simmons, R. S. Simmons, L. S. Simmons, Wm. M. Simmons and Clara S. Simmons

OKLAHOMA.

Wetumka, Okla.—J. O. Sheppard has bought the Brazil Mill & Elevator Co. and will operate same under the name of the Wetumka Grain & Produce Co.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Northwestern Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $16,000 by E. C. Johnson, B. E. Williams of Buffalo, and L. E. Wallace of Waynoka.

OREGON.

Salem, Ore.—The Cherry City Milling Co. of Salem, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $75,000. Incorporators: P. W. Geiser, Marion and E. S. Palmer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Burgettstown, Pa.—The Farmers' Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 by T. P. Weaver.

Philadelphia, Pa.—More than 200,000 bushels of grain, mostly oats, valued at about $170,000, were destroyed by fire on Aug 9, at the plant of the Keystone Elevator and Warehouse Co., in this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Stickney, S. D.—Ruel E. Dana succeeds Wait & Dana.

Armour, S. D.—C. H. DeWald succeeds Ruel E. Dana.

Marion, S. D.—F. E. Way succeeds Farmers' Elev. Co.

Parker, S. D.—Shanard Elev. Co. succeeds J. A. Christopher.

Lesterville, S. D.—Christopher Diede succeeds Adam Wollach.

Lennox, S. D.—H. E. Schweiderhorn succeeds Monarch Elev. Co.

Bonilla, S. D.—Work on the new Bonilla Farmers' Equity Union Elevator has been started.

Davis, S. D.—The Davis Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by F. P. Creaser, et al.

Irene, S. D.—A new foundation to their plant will be put in by the Farmers' Union Livestock & Grain Association.

Parker, S. D.—The Parker Milling Co. has been incorporated by F. L. Clisby, G. C. Trull, B. L. Clisby; capital stock, $20,000.

Dolton, S. D.—A. A. Wollam of Freeman, the new owner of the Farmers' Elevator here is repairing his elevator this week.

Madison, S. D.—Zele Steele will superintend the construction of the Farmers' Elevator which he is erecting and hopes to have ready to receive grain in a few weeks.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Shelby Mills has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. A. J. Beurer, E. E. Hopkins, incorporators.

TEXAS.

Hamlin, Tex.—The Hamlin Elevator here burned with a loss of $12,000, covered by insurance.

Celina, Tex.—A warehouse belonging to the Collin County Mill & Elevator Co. was destroyed by fire July 25. Gibson Caldwell, mill manager, estimates the loss at $4,000.

UTAH.

American Fork, Utah.—The People's Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. W. H. Chipman is president.

WASHINGTON.

Irby, Wash.—The Odessa, Wash., Union Warehouse Co. has purchased the Farmers' warehouse at Irby.

Yakima, Wash.—Articles of incorporation of the Miller Flour Mills have been filed here for record. Incorporators are A. E. Knerr, M. R. Eoff and J. G. Miller. The capital stock is $50,000. The company will build a 300-bbl. mill.

WISCONSIN.

Brillion, Wis.—The F. Paustain Milling Co. has increased its capital from $15,000 to $40,000.

Burlington, Wis.—The Farmers' Terminal Elevator Co. will build a $50,000 addition to its plant which will double the present capacity.

Cumberland, Wis.—The American Co.-Operative Association of which W. A. Broetin is manager, has bought the grain, feed and fuel business of C. E. Hook.

Theresa, Wis.—The Theresa Farmers' Union has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 to deal in lumber, grain, feed, etc. Incorporators: Jos. Koke, Andrew Greiner, Edwin Erdmann.

Holmen, Wis.—A. O. Casberg and Sons have incorporated with a capital of $30,000 to buy and sell grains, by-products, etc. The incorporators are A. O. Casberg, Clifford A. Casberg, Earling Casberg.

Luxembourg, Wis. — The Luxembourg Equity Association with a capital of $5,000 will conduct agricultural, dairy, mining, etc., on the co-operative plan. The incorporators are G. H. Moede, H. J. Ihlenfeld, Albert Dahlke, Joseph Thibadeau, Joseph Bucher.

Camp Douglas, Wis.—The Camp Douglas Co-Operative Warehouse Shipping Association have incorporated with capital of $6,000 to deal in agricultural products. Incorporators are: Jesse A. Gabower, Chris Wagenson, Joseph R. Schams, John Habelman, Carl Schwartz.

Cascade, Wis.—John and Otto Schlenter, brothers, who have conducted a feed mill and electric lighting plant here for the past ten years have dissolved partnership. John Schlenter will continue to operate the feed mill and is planning to greatly enlarge the plant.

Madison, Wis.—Persons employed in flour and feed mills are exempt from the provisions of a law recently passed by the Wisconsin Legislature which provides that every employer of labor must grant at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven days to his employes.

Oconto, Wis.—The Oconto Milling Co., elected the following officers: William J. Hinker, president; Peter J. Larson, vice-president; W. M. Comstock, secretary; E. A. Watterich, treasurer. The mill will begin operations about August 16 with a daily capacity of 50 barrels. The flour will be marketed under "The Oconto Blue Ribbon Flour" brand.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 2,074,000 bu. last week, corn decreased 342,000 bu. and oats 603,000 bu. Details follow (last three ciphers being omitted, except in the totals):

	Public.	Private.	Total	Last yr.
Wheat	945	6,249	7,184,000	6,990,000
Corn	122	476	598,000	3,663,000
Oats	1,027	5,075	6,202,000	2,421,000
Rye	1,072	685	1,857,000	539,000
Barley	304	540	844,000	243,000

What the Cattle Country Thinks.

The cattle market for the past ten days or two weeks has been called upon to undergo some unusual and rather severe conditions. We have had "nigger" warfare in Chicago, strikes on the part of shopmen and threatened strikes by the balance of the railroad employes, congressional investigation of the high cost of living, together with the proposed senseless legislation, the Kenyon bill, etc. These agitations, investigations, etc., all have to be paid for by the producer; and for our p it looks as if we are not getting money's worth, as they never get where and simply upset conditi We feel it is about time our lawma realized that what we need is less not more bureaus for the regulatio livestock and livestock products.—*Prey Brothers L. S. Com. Co., Den Colo.*

It is announced from Bismarck, D., that track scales will probably installed in important junction po of that state and at state line stat at the eastern border with a view reducing loss of grain in transit. decision came as a result of a co ence of all concerned recently at marck at which the railroad men erally agreed that the loss was du unloading at the terminal elevator a rejoinder to which the terminal vator men said it would hardly likely that any considerable amoun grain at present prices would be le the car in order to save 25c wort labor.

Prof. G. I. Christie, who has serving as Assistant Secretary of culture on emergency work, has se his connection with that departm resignation bearing date June 30.

An Indiana man says unless the a late fall much corn between Chi and Monon, Indiana, will not ma because it is not yet in tassel. He in Chicago buying feeders.

Sec'y Smiley reports 87 new mem of the Kansas Association since June meeting, or 108 in 1919.

WICKENS GRAIN CO., Inc.
LANSING, MICH.
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THE BOURSE, PHILADELPHIA,
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GRAIN-FEED-HAY-FLOUR-
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

TRADE MENTION.

The Union Trust Co., a Chicago bank strength and character, is this year llowing its usual plan of direct con-ct with the grain, milling and allied ıdes with added impetus. They have ıg made a specialty of collecting bill lading items, they understanding is business as specialists, and they ould therefore be doubly valuable to ose requiring such financial service. ey have arranged a simple and st convenient method of clearing the nking transactions of our trade and ll submit data applicable to your oblems on request.

Gumbinsky Bros. Co., 2261 S. Union enue, Chicago, commenting on the rlap and bag situation and the high ing markets, say they believe ces will advance further. They sug-t an average for last week of 16⅛c light weights and anticipated 20c rket before long. The supply of ht weights particularly is short; and y urge millers, seedsmen, feed man-cturers, bean and grain dealers to esigate these conditions for them-ves; take stock of their present pply and needs and buy up for a con-erable future period.

The Guarantee Construction Co. of cago and New York is nearing com-ion a big job for the Corn Products at their Edgewater plant, N. J. It expected that the marine leg fully ipped with pneumatic features to dle 125,000 bus. of corn each 24 hour will be running by the end of gust. This installation for a firm ally leading in the mechanical fea-s of their plants is typical of present construction giving every opportun-for the intensified installation of hine equipment and the consequent uction of manual labor. A line ad-sed the Guarantee Construction Co., heir Chicago office in the Old Colony g., or the main office in New York , at 104 Cedar St., will bring in-ıation that will prove of real value hose desiring to enlarge their han-g facilities without increasing their oll.

Flanley Grain Co.

ıe early completion of another dley elevator at Sioux City, Ia., s the company with their present ıtor in Omaha distinct advantages ırnishing their trade with just the of grain wanted and making one dozen carlot deliveries on sched-time. As the wheat harvest has ressed with disappointments in es everywhere reported, the impor-e of cleaning and storing facilities e elevators through the wheat belt ot be over-emphasized. The per-el of the Flanley Grain Co. in-s men with long training in the ıase and sale of wheat as well ıarse grain, and it is their inten- and it is certainly greatly in the ests of their trade, to fully employ knowledge with the physical fa-es of their elevators to receive store this grain when needed and ip it out in the best possible con-ı and with least loss, on their mers' orders.

h the enlargement of the Flanley ess several changes in the organ-n have been found feasible. Carl oulton, who was well known in ade as head of the consignment tment at the Omaha office, is now ger of the Milwaukee branch. In on to this Mr. Houlton is now l vice-president of the company, ıgh it is but a few years ago ıe started out as traveling repre-ive for the company. His ır, Rex Houlton, who has enjoyed experience with the Crowell Ele-Co., is now calling on country for the Flanley Grain Co.; and ge corps of earnest workers is aining a heavy merchandising trade in the East, South and South-east. Chas. Flanley, of the Sioux City office, and C. W. Adams, an official of the company in charge of the Omaha business, are too well known to need special comment, but we venture the thought that they are typical of the great coming class of grain merchants in Western markets where initiative has played such an important part and the precedents of old trade have had such slight influence. These men have grown up with the Western grain trade. They understand its peculiari-ties and its opportunities, the latter particularly, opening up under the pres-ent crop movement with its question-able tonnage and doubtful grades, the assurances of profits from country grain shipments or milling purchases, providing it has good direction in its handling.

The Starnwill Grain Scalper.

Users of the Starnwill Grain Scalper are reporting the very satisfactory manner in which the machines are con-ditioning the light and off-grade grain which is being brought to market this season. Oat tests are being raised from 1 to 3 pounds per bushel. Smutty and rusty wheat is being put in tip-top con-dition to go on the market.

The following elevator owners have installed the Starnwill Grain Scalper & Conditioner in their elevators re-cently: The Farmers Grain & Live-stock Co., Stanton, Iowa; The Jenkin-son Grain Co., Sheldon, Iowa; J. H. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn.; The Carlton Elevator & Mill Corp., Carlton, Ore.; The Farmers Elevator Co., Alpha, Minn.

Threshing is well under way in Minnesota and will continue if the coal situation clears up so the thresh-ermen can procure fuel for power. The situation at present appears grave.

Cotton Seed Meal Situation.

A. E. Gutteridge, of the Chicago feed trade, located at 327 S. La Salle street, who has made five trips through the South since the first of May, has just returned to Chicago, having vis-ited the cotton seed meal centers. He reports a vast recent improvement in the cotton plant, and while the exces-sive rains in May and June retarded the growth, yet the fine growing weather of July will bring the crop to the ripening period about twenty days late and shipments of cotton seed meal on the new crop can be expected from the Mississippi Valley in early October.

What little buying has been done on the new crop from the Valley has been purely speculative, as the price for seed and oil still remains very uncertain. New crop 43% meal from Texas has sold as high as $77 f. o. b. Texas com-mon points. There was, however, dur-ing the past week, a drop in price of $3@5, due in a very great measure to the general public clamor for reduction in the H. C. L.

Southern planters have been anx-iously waiting for a revival in the ex-port trade, which is retarded at the present time, due primarily to the dif-ference in values of foreign money. In addition to freight and cost Eng-land pays 12½%, France, 25%, Italy, 50%, and Germany 53% more for our products, because of this fact.

Why High Prices?

The grain trade is frightened. High cost of living "hysteria" is theoretical, and it is all well and good to say that prices are high. To make lower prices a reality, it is necessary to have a sup-ply that exceeds the demand. Theo-ries cannot increase crops and high prices are not due to speculation but to a world-wide demand. Abnormal conditions are an outgrowth of the war and a return to normal is not possible for some time to come. Other commodities are proportionately higher than grain.—*Wm. C. Wiegand of Si-mons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

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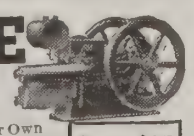
Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug.	17..32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0	8,092,0
Aug.	24..42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug.	31..48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept.	7..56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept.	14..67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept.	21..73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept.	28..90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct.	5..96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct.	12.104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct.	19.107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct.	26.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov.	2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov.	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0

Meat Consumption.

The Bureau of Markets, under date July 15, 1919, gives the following figures as the latest computation of capita consumption of food products in this country: Beef, 75.71 lbs.; pork, 88.25 lbs.; lamb and mutton, 7.25 lbs.; veal, 7.18 lbs., or a total of 178.39 lbs. The capita consumption of lard is placed at 17 lbs.

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By comparison you will find the service we render!
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Special Attention Given to Futures
Members: Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
BUYERS AND SHIPPERS
CORN AND OATS

FEDERAL GRAIN COMPANY
Successors to AYLSWORTH GRAIN CO.
Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.
OPERATORS MURRAY ELEVATOR—1,500,000 Bushels Capacity

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You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
ADDISON GRAIN CO.
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CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kaffir, Milo KANSAS CITY, MO.
Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Se ST. LOUIS, MO.

MBINED PROVISION STOCKS.

ollowing is a statement of the com-d stocks of provisions in store at ago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. ph, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East Louis (figures previous to 1917 do include St. Louis and East St. is) as collected by John Tredwell, ago:

	Aug. 1, 1919.	July 1. 1919.	Aug. 1. 1917.
ork, n.	3,448	2,680	10,377
ork, o.	17	556	.....
pork.	39,723	51,964	69,390
al bbl.	43,188	55,200	80,267
lard, n.	32,170,052	24,086,383	27,486,183
lard, o.	100,640	100,640	3,822,041
lard..	29,950,210	26,176,698	25,737,393
al bbl.	43,188	55,200	80,267
Salt—			
s	8,645,747	6,522,183	21,455,767
ars ..	21,537,356	16,199,695	3,297,705
clears..	7,208,471	7,629,381	25,243,450
ribs....	4,078,696	3,896,561	5,061,452
backs..	8,492,547	7,369,330	28,775,418
ders ..	6,471,200	9,551,106	7,255,433
s	61,420,619	57,700,177	52,331,385
cuts.	90,209,166	109,261,801	85,731,222
al lb..	208,063,802	218,130,234	229,151,882
cked—			
.....	82,176,661	92,241,511	82,201,444
ams...	35,557,600	37,618,027	22,097,823
s	29,995,537	32,033,069	30,765,314
iders ..	1,782,928	1,641,158	1,438,776
s	26,761,650	25,413,858	17,531,319
al lb..	176,274,376	188,947,623	154,034,576
al cuts.	384,338,178	407,077,857	383,186,458

	Aug.1 1917.	Aug. 1. 1916.	Aug. 1. 1915.
ork....	89,530	70,715	71,876
cd.....	74,931,054	86,364,352	67,817,400
ribs..	16,960,604	15,600,655	17,526,213
meats.	153,770,244	125,869,728	134,148,894
al cuts.	340,635,937	269,387,865	266,106,199

anges for July in years named fol-

	1919.	1918.	1917.
ork.	—12,012	—11,629	+6,803
cd..	+11,857,181	—5,778,941	+7,639,868
ds..	+2,123,564	—627,766	—2,340,303
eats—	10,066,432	—9,400,247	+7,740,253
cuts—	22,739,679	—6,736,549	+6,193,681
	1915.	1914.	1913.
rk..	—6,837	—7,397	—7,569
d..	+4,788,700	+13,170,850	+12,716,550
ds..	—4,008,492	—3,073,761	+3,579,325
eats—	13,030,964	—6,812,478	+4,215,482
cuts—	31,944,566	—20,487,738	—6,038,690

ocal grain inspector at Terre , Ind., recommends to farmers to their dockage and screenings on own farms and to do this by re-g cleaner threshing.

Movement of Wheat.

owing is a statement of the re-and shipments of wheat at the y markets of the West for the named:

	Receipts. Final 00		Shipments. omitted	
—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
7....	20,423,0	5,069,0	7,992,0	2,206,0
1....	18,498,0	5,290,0	11,020,0	2,832,0
1....	16,486,0	4,887,0	8,428,0	3,112,0
7....	15,955,0	4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
1....	18,819,0	5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
1....	18,242,0	6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
3....	17,026,0	6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
5....	15,227,0	6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
2....	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
9....	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
1....	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
3....	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
1....	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
5....	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
1....	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
1....	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
....	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
....	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
....	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
....	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
....	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
....	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
....	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
....	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
....	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
....	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
....	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
....	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
....	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
....	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
....	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
....	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
...	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
...	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
...	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
...	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
...	2,659 0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
...	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
...	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
...	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
...	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
...	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
...	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
...	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
...	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	395,0
...	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
...	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
...	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
...	7,701,0	9,617,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
...	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
...	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
...	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Geo. Neimeyer Grain Co. of Little Rock, has purchased the Marco Mills from J. Walker Jones.

ARIZONA.

Duncan, Ariz.—The American Marvel Mill Co. is installing a mill and elevator fixtures at this place.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., opened a branch office in this city. The office and warehouse will be located at 823 to 835 E. Bay St.

ILLINOIS.

Ludlow, Ill.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new addition to the Ludlow elevator.

Huntley, Ill.—Enos Conley has just completed a large grain elevator 10x40 with a capacity of 12 to 14 tons.

Goodwine, Ill.—The Goodwine Grain Co. has increased its capital from $5,000 to $10,000, and changed its name to the Goodwine Co-operative Grain Co.

Forest City, Ill.—The Forest City Grain Co. has changed its name to the Forest City Co-operative Grain Co. and the capital has been increased from $6,000 to $44,000.

Bethany, Ill.—The new Abrams & Williams elevator at Bethany, filled with 30,000 bushels of grain, burst and hundreds of bushels of grain poured out on to the ground.

Petersburg, Ill.—The Charter Oak elevator is enlarging its storage room and a storage space of 20,000 bushels in addition to its present storage will soon be ready for use.

Gilson, Ill.—The Gilson Farmers Co-operative Co. has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $20,000. In corporators are W. H. Jaques, Bert Pickrel and Leo. E. Woolsey.

Cuba, Ill.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co. the following officers were elected: Geo. Herbert, president; John Owens, vice-president; Stephen Mosher, secretary-treasurer.

Farmington, Ill.—The Cuba Co-operative Grain Co. has taken over the Clayberg & Son elevator and business for the season from the old frame elevator while the new elevator is being completed.

Brocton, Ill.—The Brocton Elevator Co. acquired possession of the Wright elevator in Brocton by leasing it for a term of five years from the owner. J. O. Palmer of Oakland. J. H. Buckler will have charge of the elevator, assisted by W. Z. Martin.

Little York, Ill.—Wayne Brothers, who purchased the elevator at this place from the Little York Grain Co., will make improvements around the elevator and will put in a new 10-ton truck scale. La on they will probably install a dump trucks.

Pesotum, Ill.—Fire of unknown or destroyed the Garner, Davis & Bur elevator recently. The elevator contai about 6,200 bushels of grain. The gr loss is covered by insurance and building was partially insured. The gr firm has made arrangements to handle grain it has purchased through the J. Reimke elevator.

INDIANA.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—The Acme G Co. at Liberty Mills has been sold Kinsey Brothers.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Farm Co.operative Elevator Co. has been inc porated with a capital of $40,000. Inc porators: C. C. Dillman, L. A. Gatey others.

IOWA.

Lisbon, Ia.—J. J. Fiala succeeds F & Aler.

Hawarden, Ia.—R. H. Nolan succeeds F. Noble.

Roland, Ia.—C. A. Pfund succeeds Swenson.

Livermore, Ia.—Max Higgins succe C. O. Hoff.

Traer, Ia.—Farmers' Elev. Co. succe Marr & Young.

Colo, Ia.—J. D. Lounsberry succeeds R. Frazier & Co.

Leighton, Ia.—Synhorst & Son succe J. E. Vanderzyl.

Montezuma, Ia.—A. H. Thomas succe Lynch & Thomas.

Lytton, Ia.—Lytton Gr. Co. succeeds H. French & Co.

Lake City, Ia.—L. J. Mighell succe Updike Grain Co.

Bussey, Ia.—Lewis Kendall succe Wilkin Grain Co.

Sperry, Ia.—A. D. Hayes Co. succe H. H. Rieppe & Son.

Parkersburg, Ia.—E. P. Meyer succe Anderson & Lynch.

Masonville, Ia.—Gifford Matthews succeeds Wm. Behan.

Rolfe, Ia.—Charlton-Larson Gr. Co. ceeds Updike Gr. Co.

Farhamville, Ia.—D. Milligan Co. ceeds H. F. Dohrman.

Deloit, Ia.—Farmers' Elev. Co. succ Nye Schneider Fowler Co.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Callander & Will succeeds Grieg & Zeeman.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Fontanelle Co-Op. succeeds Dunlap Grain Co.

LaPorte City, Ia. — Farmers' Co Exch. succeeds F. E. Hoyt.

Sioux City, Ia.—Slaughter Gr. Co. ceeds Slaughter Prescott Co.

Oakland, Ia.—Farmers' Co-Op. Co. ceeds Oakland Gr. & Coal Co.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Tostlebe & Jan succeeds New Hartford Gr. Co.

Easley, Ia. (Mail to Rinard).—D. gan Co. succeeds H. F. Dohrman.

Burlington, Ia.—John H. Taylor purchased the grain elevator at this from Smith & Dilliver.

Lorah, Ia.—The new elevator at place is now open and ready for busi Floyde Green is manager.

Sigourney, Ia.—The big mill of the mers' Union is going up now at

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCardl
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½x12 inches, 150 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price, $1.75.
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ncement and soon will be enclosed.
ux City, Ia.—The elevator of J. T. her at Breslau, Nebr., has been pur- d by the Western Terminal Grain tor Co. of Sioux City.
Auburn, Ia.—St. Clair & Son of Mt. rn, transferred their grain and ele- business to the King-Wilder Grain f Cedar Rapids, on July 1.
imer, Ia.—Andrew M. Sorensen of oldt, Ia., will take charge of the ers Elevator at Latimer. Mr. Mil- ormer manager will take charge of evator at Humboldt.
Sharon, Ia.—The H. B. McVeigh or at this place was totally destroyed re. The elevator contained about ushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats, small grain and a carload of tankage at least $2,000. The elevator loss 25,000 and grain loss was from $12,- $15,000, making the total loss $40,000. The building was in- for $15,000 and grain $5,000. The or will be rebuilt.

KANSAS.

, Kans. (Mail to Geneseo).—The eo Grain Co. is erecting a new ele- at Galt.
ley, Kans.—The Bowersock Eleva- is building a warehouse near its building.
nd City, Kans.—The Blaker Lum- Grain Co. has bought out the Lumber Co.
nattan, Kans.—The Manhattan Mill- is having installed in their plant and modern heating system.
Oak, Kans.—The Burr Oak Eleva- Ice Co. is being dissolved and will en over by a new organization.
ngton, Kans. — Jos. Gibbon has his grain and feed business into T. Lamborn Building on Neosho

on, Kans.—I. G. Wilson has re- as manager of the Farmers' Grain ply Co. and is succeeded by A. J.

ng, Kans.—W. R. Atherton has re- as manager of the Sterling Milling d is succeeded by R. P. Stone of ison.
City, Kans.—Fred and H. M. l of Lyndon, purchased the Asher Feed store and elevator and will arge.
as City, Kans.—The Ismert-Hinckle Co., 18th & Delaware Sts., Kansas ans., has purchased a $19,000 tract west of its plant.
moxie, Kans.—J. R. Fair, who has resident and general manager of mer-Fair Milling Co., has severed nection with that concern.
lo, Kans.—The elevator at this owned by Casebier Sons of Mc- was recently completely destroyed There were about 600 bushels of urned.
n, Kans.—The Kaull Milling Co. as City, Mo., has traded its mill point for the J. E. Bourned ranch cres. J. W. Nelson will continue s manager for the mill.
Hill, Kans.—The Farmers' Union at Spring Hill has been completed now open for business. Frank ormerly manager of the Farmers' at Greenleaf, will manage the re.
, Kans.—D. L. Countryman and oulware, who have been conduct- mber, coal and grain business un- firm name of Boulware & Coun- have dissolved partnership. The will be continued by Mr. Boul-

Kans.—The Weber Mills have it down a few days while a new motor was being installed. The or will take part of the load off one now used and will make it to crowd the capacity of the mill 1,200 bbls. to 1,500 bbls. daily.

KENTUCKY.

lle, Ky.—With a capital stock of the Ferncliff Feed & Grain Co. ville filed articles of incorpora-

MICHIGAN.

Mich.—The Young-Randolph Co. o. dealers in grain and feedstuffs, for a grain elevator at Holt.
Mich.—A. K. Tucker's flour mill oyed by fire recently with a loss covered by $11,000 insurance.
City, Mich.—The Marine City has been sold to the New Haven Elevator Co. of New Haven. The property has belonged to Frank D. Fairfield for the past 20 years except for a few months when it was owned by the Richmond Elevator Co. of Richmond. Jay Baldwin is manager.

MINNESOTA.

Norwood, Minn.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.'s elevator has been completed.

Comfrey, Minn.—The Bingham Bros.' elevator here has been purchased by the Englund Grain Co.

Hitterdal, Minn.—The Equity Farmers' Grain Co. has purchased the Great Western Elevator here.

Bronson, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been organized here and acquired the C. E. Shantz elevator.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator is to be remodeled. Two grain bins will be constructed on the east side.

Porter, Minn.—F. J. Speight has purchased the elevator here known as the Fisher Elevator and expects to open next month.

Ada, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by J. M. Bradbury, Ben Roth, R. R. Betcher, et al.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The U. S. Cereal Co., W. D. McLean, president, will build a flour and cereal products mill six stories high, 60x166, to cost $250,000.

Waterville, Minn.—The people of Waterville are planning to have a Farmers' elevator. It is expected to cost $12,000, of which $7,000 is already subscribed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Commission Co. has been incorporated by B. H. Larson, Fred Blake and J. S. Tolverson and others with a capital of $250,000.

Holt, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Elevator Co.'s new building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire at Holt is going up rapidly. The new elevator is 24x32 feet and will be 42 feet high.

Webster, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Webster Farmers' Elevator Co., the following officers were elected: Knute Leidal, president; Ferdinand Wagner, vice-president; Fred Sprain, secretary. Olaf Dokken was retained as manager for another year.

MISSOURI.

Shelbyville, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator is nearing completion and will be ready to receive wheat within ten days. The elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—H. J. Morrison Mill Co. plant burned here with a loss of $85,000.

MONTANA.

Harlem, Mont. — Fire destroyed the Equity Co.'s elevator and coal sheds. Origin not determined. Insurance carried, $13,000.

Lewiston, Mont.—Erection of an elevator at Lewiston for the purpose of engaging in the grain business is the object of the P. F. Brown Co., which has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $20,000 has been paid.

NEBRASKA.

Laurel, Nebr.—J. R. Durrie succeeds Newman & Morton.

Dakota City, Nebr.—Farmers' Gr. & Supply Co. succeeds Wm. Slaughter Gr. Co.

Breslau, Nebr.—J. T. Fletcher has sold his elevator at this place to the Western Terminal Grain Elevator Co. of Sioux City.

Hampton, Nebr.—The elevator belonging to the Hord Grain Co. was opened last week. A. B. Dird, formerly of Phillips, is the manager.

Gilead, Nebr.—The Farmers' Union has purchased the Wright & Leet Grain Co.'s elevator. C. A. Jackson of Unadilla is the manager.

Ogallala, Nebr.—The Ashland Farmers' Union Co-operative Association is planning to build an elevator soon. The site selected is that several years ago occupied by the P. S. Decker elevator near the stock yards.

NEW YORK.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The American Agricultural Chemical Co. with headquarters in Boston, has secured property near the Barge Canal harbor here and will erect a storage warehouse, elevators, etc. It is understood that another fertilizer concern has opened negotiations for property near the Barge Canal Harbor. According to information available the second concern contemplates the erection of a plant with wharfs, sidings, elevators, storage structures, etc., involving the expenditure of at least $400,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

New Leipzig, N. D.—Wm. Schroder is the new proprietor of the Flour Mills which will soon start here.

Werner, N. D.—John B. Stolt is the new manager of the Werner Elevator & Trading Co., succeeding Burr Howard.

Amidon, N. D.—E. S. Curry has purchased an interest in the Empire Elevator here and will take charge of its management.

Kelly, N. D.—H. H. Wallard was re-elected manager of the Kelly Co-operative Elevator at the annual meeting. Reports of the officials showed the company to have had a very successful year.

OHIO.

Anna, O.—The Anna Farmers' Exchange has purchased the elevator of the Anna Grain Co. for $17,500.

Polk, O.—The Polk Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000 by H. D. Lingle and others.

Syracuse, O.—The Farmers' Grain & Supply Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 by S. A. Ranck.

Swanders, O.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. of Swanders, has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000 by D. W. Yinger.

Bluffton, O.—The Farmers' Grain Co. of Bluffton, has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 by Sidney Huber and others.

Brighton, O. (R. D. Wellington).—Work on the Brighton Elevator is progressing rapidly. It is owned by the Farmers' Elevator Co.

[Concluded on page 34.]

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Field Seeds

Reports from Sheridan County, Mont., report that all early seed crops have been practically lost.

The Paxton Cereal & Seed Co., Paxton, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 by W. H. Westbrook, Otto E. Larkin and E. J. Westbrook.

The capital stock of Wood, Stubbs & Co., seedsmen of Louisville, Ky., has been increased by $300,000, the amount authorized now being $500,000. The limit of liabilities was increased by $150,000.

The seed potato growers at Moorhead, Minn., have organized the Clay County Certified Seed Potato Growers' Ass'n with 132 members. These men last year raised 375,000 bus. of seed potatoes.

Experiments on a dry land farm near Waterville, Wash., has been made with a new type of dry farming wheat known as Hard Federation, originated in the dry interior of Australia. The Station has produced seed enough to make an early distribution expected.

A Missouri seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that the timothy crop is short, about the same as last year, but clover is 25 per cent better. Another dealer in the same state writes that clover is about half a crop and timothy only about one-fourth a crop. A Minnesota firm writes the acreage of timothy, clover and alsike is normal and in good condition, but most of the timothy is cut for hay.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Closing prices on grass seeds at Detroit Aug. 9 were as follows: Clover seed, cash, $29.50; October, $30.00; timothy seed, $5.50.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market opened the week with a firm undertone but on Wednesday futures were decidedly weaker, making some recovery on Friday and Saturday. Old contract prime timothy was offered at $12.50 the close of the week with the 1917 seed commanding a premium of 25c.

Clover held a steady tone at the opening Monday but considerable strength developed Tuesday which was maintained throughout the week. Sales of alsike were reported at $37 a bag. Quotations follow on timothy and clover as follows:

Tim.—	September.		October.	
Aug. 4....	$13.75A	$.....	$12.25B	$12.75A
Aug. 5....	13.75A	.....	12.25B	12.75A
Aug. 6....	13.40A	.....	12.30B	12.55A
Aug. 7....	13.20	.....	12.30B	12.70A
Aug. 8....	13.60A	13.30B	12.25B	.....
Aug. 9....	13.50A	12.30B	12.30B	.....
Clover, contract prime—				
Aug. 4.....	$49.50	Aug. 7.....	$50.00	
Aug. 5.....	50.00	Aug. 8.....	50.00	
Aug. 6.....	50.00	Aug. 9.....	50.00	

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Aug. 9, 1919, as reported to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce, follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.....	.....	102,757	33,800
Clover, lbs.	46,628	19,698	8,553	1,100

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Aug. 9:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close Aug. 9.	Close Aug. 2.
Clover—				
Cash	30.00	29.75	30.00	29.75
Oct.	31.30	29.75	31.00	31.10
Dec.	30.20	28.60	30.00	29.75
March	30.40	29.00	30.25	30.25
Alsike—				
Cash	25.80	24.15	24.75	25.75
Oct.	26.05	24.40	25.00A	26.00
Dec.	25.65	24.40	25.00A	25.55
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5 50	5.40	5.40	5 50
Cash, new	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.50
Sept.	6.12½	5.92½	5.95	6.12
Oct.	5.90	5.75	5.80	5.90
Dec	5.95	5.90	5 90	5.95
March	6.10	6.02½	6.02½	6.10

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 11.—The seed market shows very little change, there being a better demand for timothy for fall planting, with alfalfa also in better demand. Clover is so high that demand is light.

Movement of Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass seeds continues dull, farmers asking prohibitive prices, and cleaners and dealers refusing to take up seed. Bluegrass seed is quoted at around $1.60@1.75 by farmers for stripped seed, and orchard grass at around $3@3.05.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted)

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shp
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	19
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	390	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February	2,234	2,242	2,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
Week—												
Aug. 2	1	151	315	113	63	48	14	2	170	90	242	
Aug. 9	365	47	230	151	178	...	43	...	...	200	104	

Seed Imports.

Statement of imports in pounds of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States, under the seed importation act, in July and seven months ending with July 31, compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry:

Kind of Seed.	Month of July. 1919.	1918.	Jan.-July. 1919.	1918.
Alfalfa	1,060,400	.....	1,754,100	20,200
Bluegrass:				
Canada	33,600	.....	543,600	1,028,000
Ky.	.....	.....	.....	800
Clover:				
Alsike	58,100	22,400	3,451,500	2,495,900
Crimson	516,400	110,100	1,691,800	602,600
Red	778,600	.....	1,701,900	641,400
White	.....	.....	700	1,700
Clover mixtures:				
White and alsike	.....	.....	25,400	.....
Alsike and timothy	.....	.....	365,800	138,300
Millet:				
Broom-corn	225,400	.....	225,400	1,365,200
H'ng'rian	.....	.....	138,300	.....
Mixtures:				
Grass	.....	.....	100	5,600
Orchard grass	67,200	.....	244,400	.....
Rape	.....	151,600	406,300	2,832,200
Redtop	.....	.....	800	.....
Ryegrass:				
English	.....	67,400	436,500	1,159,300
Italian	22,400	4,500	211,900	372,900
Timothy	3,200	.....	105,500	22,300
Vetch:				
Hairy	3,700	.....	58,000	51,300
Spring	144,800	.....	397,300	117,600

Kansas City Seed Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—Progress of the crops of sorghum grains and forage seeds in the principal growing areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas is being watched closely by Kansas City seedsmen and handlers. A good rain in the Texas Panhandle has insured fair yi there. Western Oklahoma also showers during the week, but in ot parts of that state there was seri complaint as to drouth. The latest c bulletin in Kansas says: "Grain ghums are generally from a fourth half in head in the south-central southwestern counties and beginn to head in the northwestern part. T are needing rain and their growth slow, except in the more western c ties. Some damage from grasshop is reported in the western half of K sas."

Interest in the new alfalfa seed c is increasing, but more time will required to get satisfactory infor tion on the acreage to be left for seed harvest. It is said that no a age from the first or second cutti was retained for seed. Dealers that practically all seed to be sown summer and fall must come from reserves, though a little new seed f Arizona, New Mexico and Texas be available for fall planting. market is strong, as a good deman expected. Growth conditions in K sas are thus described in the we crop bulletin: "Alfalfa and past are making little or no growth in eastern two-thirds of the state.

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cutting of alfalfa has begun in outheastern part and the second ished in the western. Grasshop- are still damaging alfalfa in the rn half of the state."

nsas City seed houses are just be- ng to thresh the large supply of blue grass seed which they it during the last month. Re- are yet indefinite as to the actual t and quality of cleaned seed, but rop is generally believed to be o good in every respect. A big is to be accumulated for the ime in several years. Prices are

eshing of timothy seed is report- some parts of Missouri and Iowa, hipments to this market have light thus far. A good quality d is looked for, but the quantity ly will be limited by shortness eage and demand for hay.

acreage of meadow fescue in mited areas of western Missouri stern Kansas that raise that seed ery small this year, owing to ex- e sowing of wheat last fall. A uality of seed was secured under ble harvest conditions. Not has been sold, and high prices manded for the few scattered lots Dealers think there will be an demand for all that can be se-

s are quoted as follows in Kan- ty, as from first hands, per 100 lfalfa, $12@20; timothy, $9.50@ e grass, rough, $10@14; meadow $20@25; clover, not quoted; ed, not quoted; millet seed, not

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

TH, Aug. 9.—Strength in the ed was the feature in the flax- arket during the last week. It a net gain of 6 cents during the s' trading, while September ad- 3 cents, October 3 cents, Novem- ent, and December weakened 2 A development in the market reak extending to 8 cents at the ng of the week and the under- trength shown later.

pts fell off, amounting to just ushels in the week, while ship- in carlots down to Minneapolis one lot by boat for the East o 57,601 bushels, leaving sup- 133,000 bushels remaining in ators.

is noted that linseed oil men n the trail of any seed that e pried loose, apprehension be- played by them as a result of ions that shipments from now the country will be limited e new crop starts to move.

rop of 3,000,000 bushels since in the estimated yield for the o 10,200,000 bushels, was about trade had expected, judging ports received from over the . It however resulted in xtending to from 6 to 9 cents ng on Saturday. Some of the specialists in the trade are now hopeful that the yield of 10,200,000 bushels, as forecast, will be realized in view of the recent rains over the West having revived the plant to a great extent. Other operators are less hopeful and express the fear that the final harvest returns for the season will not exceed 8,000,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
On track	$6.13-15	$6.07-10	$4.35
To arrive	6.13	6.07	4.35
September	6.10	6.07	4.38
October	5.90	5.87	4.31
November	5.82	5.81	4.28
December	5.70	5.72	4.24

Flax Condition.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s reports say that flax in the Northwest is apparently holding its favorable condition in the eastern and southern part of the territory. The bolls are well filled and without further damage the territory should show a good yield. There is fear, however, now in central and eastern North Dakota that grasshoppers which have already damaged some flax fields, may attack the remaining flax, much of the small grain having already been harvested. In western North Dakota the heat and lack of recent moisture has hurt the crop.

The Van-Dusen Harrington Co. reports say some barley and oats have been threshed in southern Northwest territory, the returns showing from 20 to 30 bus. to the acre. Early samples have good color but the grains are light in weight.

Red Top Seed Crop.

The *Seed Reporter* corroborates the general view of the red top seed crop given in these columns by our correspondent at Olney, Ill. It says:

"An extensive inquiry was made in the red top seed producing section of Illinois, and from reports received about July 25, it appears that the production this year will be about 5 per cent less than that of last year, because of a slightly reduced acreage. In general, the acreage in Wayne, Richland, and Clay Counties this year is about 10 or 12 per cent less than that of last year, but the decrease in acreage in these three important red top seed-producing counties is offset in part by the larger acreage than last year in Marion, Hamilton, Jasper and a few other less important counties.

"Last year's production in the red top seed area of Illinois, computed from figures received in seed surveys, is estimated to have been 160 to 175 carloads of recleaned seed. From incomplete figures obtained in the last general seed survey it is believed that approximately 25 carloads of seed were carried over by the cleaners and from reports received from correspondents it is estimated that there remain in growers' hands of the 1918 crop about 5 or 10 carloads. The carryover of red top seed in the United States on June 30 of this year and last year, according to incomplete figures from concerns reporting to date in the general seed survey of June 30, 1919, was 9,453,091 pounds of this year and 10,573,066 pounds last year. Despite the fact that red top seed was one of the cheapest kinds of field seed on the market the past spring, seedsmen did not have so ready a sale for it as they did for other field seeds.

"Harvesting had just commenced the week beginning July 21 and only one or two correspondents reported any seed as having been threshed as early as July 28. In most of the red top seed countries in Illinois, threshing of this seed will not be under way until the middle or latter part of August.

"Many of those who reported in the inquiry believe that the first purchases of red top seed will be made at 11 or 12 cents per pound for recleaned seed. Offers of 10 cents in localities where much timothy is commonly found mixed with red top, and of 11 to 12 cents in other localities have already been made, but it is not thought that many of the growers have sold any of their crops for later delivery."

SEED SITUATION.

RED TOP SEED CROP.

ILLINOIS (9).—The crop of red top seed, of which this section produces the entire supply, is about 25% greater than last year. The quality is bright, and as free from weeds as we ever saw it.

Prices to the grower will start about 10@12c for clean seed. No price, however, is set as yet. There are liberal old stocks of red top carried over, and we doubt whether there will be the usual demand, as there was four times as much red top marketed last year as there was the year before, and the excess is held by speculators who will unload as soon as their profit shows up. There seems to be an organized effort this year to boost prices and to start the short crop cry so as they can unload; but we believe that red top seed will be at least $2 a bag cheaper within the next six weeks.—*Schultz Seed Company, Olney, Ill.*

Clover Seed Quiet.

Clover seed marked time last week, the market has not been quite so erratic. Recent rains helped in some sections, but came too late in others. Some localities expect a good crop, but many are complaining of short acreage and thin stand. They do not export new crop freely till November or December. Present price is very high, but it may take liberal receipts to cause much decline. There is usually some new seed received during August, but receipts are never liberal till September.—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

Clover Seed Outlook.

Scattered Michigan reports not enthusiastic over outlook; general complaint of lack of timely rains. Indiana reports run from very poor to fair and good, mostly in the former classes. A typical report from central Indiana gives condition 50 per cent of normal, with barely enough seed for home demand. Wisconsin reports only fair. Northern Ohio will do well if it has an average yield. Oregon yield is a disappointment. Dry weather is needed in clover from now on, to ripen seed and allow harvesting and hulling. Too much rain could do considerable damage.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

Alfalfa Seed Outlook—Early Crop.

An inquiry was made about July 20 to determine, if possible, what would be the production of alfalfa seed in those states which normally produce the first alfalfa seed that comes on to the market. Considerable interest has been shown by dealers throughout the United States in the new alfalfa seed crop because an unprecedented demand for alfalfa seed in many sections has caused dealers' stocks to be reduced to a minimum after the spring sowing season was over. According to the incomplete figures from concerns reporting to date in the recent general seed survey there were only 3,959,281 pounds of alfalfa seed on hand on June 30, 1919 as compared with 9,999,664 pounds on June 30, 1918. Many dealers will have to rely on new crop seed or imported seed to meet their late summer and early fall demands for alfalfa seed.—*Seed Reporter.*

Timothy Seed Last Week.

Timothy was very active last week at Toledo with no great change in prices. The biggest trade was in December. Old Prime is being offered right along with some sales and several carloads have been shipped out. We notice a little increase in the demand for cash timothy. Samples are coming from several parts of Ohio, but the number doesn't suggest any large crop in this state, nor is the quality very good; most of the samples grading N. E. G.

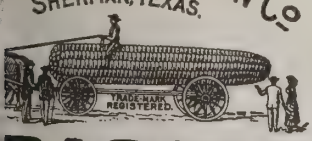
As far as the price is concerned, it is not unreasonable. Hay at $25 a ton is the equivalent of $8 per bushel for timothy and the farmer knows this better than anyone else. Some hay, however, has been allowed to go to seed, because the farmer did not have help to cut the hay. Reports from Iowa, a large producing state, do not indicate a very large yield, but, of course, our reports may not be numerous or general enough to give a correct condition. As yet there doesn't appear to be much foreign demand, but there is likely to be some increase in the home, as many farmers will sow timothy with their wheat. Receipts and demand, and, of course, the action of holders, will be the important factors.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo.*

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—The position of the flax market is very strong owing to the sharp demand and extremely light offerings. High prices of the past month or so drew practically all of the old crop seed away from farms and there is virtually nothing left in the country. The new crop situation was improved by rains recently, but at best only a light crop is expected by the trade. No. 1 seed on spot and to arrive sold today at 2@6 over the Duluth September price.

Minnesota No. 2 rye a new pedigreed variety developed by the University Farm is said to have been found to be 25 per cent better than rye commonly sown in that state. It is free from

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Ergot. A small quantity is being offered to farmers who want to get a foundation stock.

The Corn Market.

It is not often that the trade is confronted with so many important influences. Seldom has a week brought such a rapid change of values. Agitation against high prices of food commodities has put all legitimate conditions in the background. The trade, in its desire to lower food prices, has overlooked all other factors that in the general course of events would have a legitimate bearing on values. Barnes' statement attesting to the present and prospective value of the price of wheat from a world-wide supply and demand standpoint did much to stabilize prices. Alarmists received a serious jolt and were brought to a realization that economic conditions are in no wise changed. The 32c decline in December corn has not increased the supply of corn. The movement continues light and farmers are not in position to relieve the situation by offering more freely, as old crop supplies are small. On the other hand, the cash demand is good and its presence is continually felt by the maintenance of premiums over distant deliveries.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

The Real Meat Offender.

It has been demonstrated to the Government over and over again that the meat packers sell their products at the smallest margin of profit of any article of commerce put on the market, but it seems a popular idea to want to lower the cost of living by artificial methods, thereby setting aside the law of supply and demand. The selling of meat foods by the Government is widely advertised, but it would be well to reflect that these goods are in part unsatisfactory to the general consuming trade. . . . We are familiar with the meat food business, and we have in the past repeatedly said that the butcher is the great offender for the high cost of meats, and all that is necessary for the Government to do is to have an honest, systematic investigation made to verify these statements. We think the hysterical action of the market has about run its course. Hog products are selling in some instances under the cost of live hogs. Mess pork is not bringing as much per 100 as are live hogs. This is an unnatural situation and cannot continue. . . Swift & Co.'s average price of dressed beef during the month of July was from $16.63 to $17.63. The butchers are not governed by these prices. They select the high prices of the year and keep their prices there, regardless of any drop in the market.—*Press & Co., Chicago.*

Fertilizers for Wheat.

The Soil Improvement Committee has tabulated in a brief form logical and workable directions for the selection of the seven fertilizer analyses recommended by the committee, as follows:

How to make selection of "full value" fertilizers for winter wheat from the several grades recommended by the Soil Improvement Committee:

	I. With ammonia.	II. Without ammonia.
A. High potash.....	2-10-6 2-10-4	0-12-4
B. Low potash.....	2-12-2 2-12-0	0-12-2 0-16-0

Where no manure is used on wheat land, where wheat is planted late, or where land is not plowed for wheat, select from Group I.

Where plenty of manure is used, and where clover does well and is grown regularly and at short intervals in the rotation, select from Group II.

On muck and peat soils, on sandy soils, where manure is used but lightly, or where clover fails, select from Group "A."

On clay and clay loam soils, on soils which do not respond to potash, or where manure is heavily used, select from Group "B."

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



You know there are lots of wise birds in this world, ranging from the owl down. We have made quite a study of birds because the scarecrows in the fields and the particular preference for certain seeds and crops evidenced by certain birds help us in our seed business.

Our friends above, an eagle and a crow, sitting on a fence overlooking a broad field of fine timothy, are sizing up the situation.

The crow says to the eagle, "You may be the king of birds, but look at the crop that Small's Woodpecker Brand produced."

Now, as a buyer of seeds, we ask you frankly whether you are willing to parallel your good judgment and seed selection ability with the crow? If you agree with him, ask your dealer for Small's Woodpecker Brand of timothy seed.

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Every Kind to Offer

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

BRITISH VEGETABLE OILS.

It is stated that an unprecedented condition has come about in the vegetable oil trade in Hull, England, in consequence of the removal of official control. This is particularly true as regards linseed oil, which under official control was offered the consuming trade at approximately $278 a ton about six or seven weeks ago, but at last reports has been priced at $576 per ton. The increase, however, of 100 per cent in the cost of raw material has put the manufacturers and consumers in a bad position which the government is trying to solve, but is not likely to do, because overtures to America to control the trade here have not been responded to. The fact of the matter is that the British control had placed the price of oil at the mills too low and by holding on to the product as a war necessity had so congested the storage that it was practically impossible to store any more. The crushers have been faced with prospects of closing down unless the tank pressure was remedied. Under the circumstances the Minister of Food decided to dispose of the oil and offered it to home consumers at £ per ton. Very little, however, taken at this price, although large quantities were sold for e chiefly for northern Europe and I dia. It was even reported that tons were sold the Germans at £75 per ton.

The Attorney General of North kota has notified all the state's neys that he expects them to pro any elevator owner or grain buye in any way is found violatin standard grain laws of that state

eans and Potatoes

i beans in New England are gen- reported to be in excellent con-

Michigan Weather and Crop Bul- eports beans much improved by rains.

l Agent Sanders of New England hat the prospects for Maine po- improved some during July.

y potatoes in Michigan are re- small and few in the hill, but otatoes have been improved by rains.

ght and insects in July material- aged potatoes in Wisconsin, the condition during the month be- per cent.

Agent Bryant reports field peas ana showing condition Aug. 1 at ns 81 per cent, a decline of 6 and ts respectively during July.

Minnesota potato crop shows a ondition than a year ago, due to ather. The late crop was how- nefitted by rains in July and dition is more promising, disease y apparent.

ge potatoes are said to be about up in the Yakima Valley, there being less than 60 cars on The new crop in spite of con- e increase in acreage will not reat as recently expected.

Iowa Weather-Crop Bulletin re- or the state that the potato con- s 72, or 8 per cent poorer than ear average. Scott County re- ore moisture is needed for pota- Hardin County reports late pota- ctically a failure.

ort received by the Department merce from Mazatlan, Mex., at owing to rains and lack of t labor for harvesting about a of the Garbanzo crop has been ne market price for these beans d at about 1c a pound.

National *Weather and Crop Bul-* ports lima beans in Maryland aware as badly cut by worms. th Carolina the green clover has attacked soya beans and rage. Tennessee beans and peas de good progress. In Michigan ave been improved by recent Wisconsin beans also have im- In California beans in the fog improving; elsewhere the crop

National *Weather Bulletin* re- atoes in New England in good n, no blight reported, early crop ted. In New York late pota- orted in good condition. New otatoes are being dug with the to good; sweet potatoes fine. and and Delaware the late po- is about all planted. In Vir- ite potatoes are yielding rather the large valley counties. In sweet potatoes are reported good to excellent. In Ten- otatoes are making good prog- West Virginia the potato yield tisfactory. In Michigan early are small and few in the hill. nsin the late rains have gen- nefited late potatoes. In Min- otatoes are generally poor, al- nsiderably improved by timely some localities. In Nebraska toes were injured by drought. Dakota potatoes are fairly he eastern section but poor in and central counties. In Mon- atoes have been somewhat recent rains. In Washington in the eastern counties are pt where irrigated. In the ounties the early crop is fair ate crop weak and spindling. potatoes were somewhat ben- cool weather.

AND POTATO PRICES.

ons follow for lots of good nd condition beans and pota- toes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise stated, as of Aug. 9:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $9.50@10.

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@10.50; mediums, $8.50@9; pea beans, $8.50@9.

Chicago—Prices firmer. Sma. supplies leads to strength. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to fancy, $9@9.50; fair to good, $8@8.50; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8.75; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50; limas, $10@10.50; pintos, $7.50.

Denver—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $4.25@4.50; navies, $6.50@8.50; limas, $9@10.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $8.25.

Montreal—The market holds steady with an improved business, cars of Ontario handpicked being quoted at $5, and three pound pickers $4.75. Quebec beans are quoted at $3.75 to $4.25.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $12.75@13; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.50@11.75; fair, $10.50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $9; sma. wh. Calif., $8.75; red kidney, $13@13.50; wh. kidney, ch., $12@12.25.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—ch. h.-p. Mich., $9.50; prime ma.-p., $9.25; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 8c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 9c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—East'n Shore, $7.50@8; N. J., $4.50.

Buffalo—East'n Shore No. 1, $7.50@7.75; No. 2, $6.50@6.75; Jersey, 150-lb. sk., $6.50@6.75.

Chicago—Market strong; Ks., Mo., Ohios, $4.75@5; Calif. wh., $5.25@5.50; Minn.-Ohios, $4.75@5.

Cincinnati—Ky. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $5.75; Early Ohio, h.-g., bbl., $6.75@7; Va. Cobb., bbl., $7.

Denver—Wholesale prices to jobbers. New—Colo., $3@3.25; Calif., $3.75@4.25

Kansas City—Kaw Valley Cobb., $3.15@3.25; Ohios, $3@3.15.

New York—New—East'n Shore, bbl., $5@6; Va., bbl., $3@5.75; Jer. rnd., 150-lb. bg., $5@5.75; L. I., bbl., $5.25@6.

Minneapolis—Field run, $3.25@3.45.

Montreal—Receipts for week ending Aug. 2, nil bags against nil bags last year. The market is steady, chiefly American, which sell at $6.50 to $6.75 per bbl. for No. 1 and $3.50 to $4 for No. 2. A few new Canadians have sold at $2 to $2.25 per bag.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—East'n Shore branded No. 1, $7.75 per bbl., c. lts. $7.50@7.75; N. J. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $4.25@4.35 jobbing, c. lts. $4 per cwt.

St. Louis—New—H.-g. bulk Early Ohio, $3.15@3.50 per cwt.; bu. boxes, $1.75@1.90.—Market Reporter.

A grain grading service has been established in San Joaquin valley, Calif., by the Farm Owners and Operators' National Ass'n, headquarters at Stockton. The association has provided mechanical equipment for inspection and has employed an expert for the purpose of grading their own grain.

HEARING ON WESTERN GRAIN RATES.

The Commerce Commission on Aug. 5 announced that hearings will begin September 8, before the Commission in Washington, on rates on grain and grain products from points in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, to destinations throughout the East.

After those rates were increased by the Director General of Railroads, it was complained both to the Commission and the Railroad Administration that the relationship of Western grain was seriously disturbed as a result of the advanced rates by Gen. Order No. 28, effective June 25, 1918. Director General Hines asked the Commission to make a thorough investigation of the rate and make recommendations to him as to what action should be taken by the Railroad Administration to restore the rate relationship existing before the freight rate increases was put into effect.

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MEMBERS—Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers National Association

Feedstuffs

J. R. Woodfill, Jr., and Ernest Davis have opened a wholesale flour and feed business at Batesville, Ark.

The Hales & Edwards Co., of Chicago, Ill., will establish a distributing point for their products at Oswego, N. Y. Wm. C. Brown will be in charge.

The Denver *Farm & Field* says that in many parts of the mountain country timothy and clover are sown together for a hay crop, making a splendid feed.

An Arkansas county farm agent recommends to farmers "who are not receiving more for wheat than they are paying for corn to feed wheat as a good stock feed."

A stock feeder of Laurel, Neb., successfully marketing a bunch of 40 head of cattle, reports they were purchased in February, fed on corn, alfalfa and molasses feed with a little oats. The shipper is reported as "a strong booster for molasses feed." He says it not only saves both corn and hay but the cattle do much better in many ways.

The Railroad Administration announces emergency freight rates to points in Wyoming, Montana and western North Dakota for alfalfa feeds, barley, corn chop, cottonseed cake, meals, milos, malt sprouts, etc., from Mississippi River and western points. The rates will be subject to a minimum of 10c per cwt. except that points on the C. & N. W., C. B. & Q. and N. P. the minimum rate will be 20c. The reduced rates on hay, straw, etc., will expire on April 1 unless sooner cancelled, changed or extended. Special rates will be made also on cattle and sheep from Montana points to feeding grounds. It is also proposed to establish rates on cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal from points in Arkansas, Louisiana, on and east of the Mississippi River, Texas and Oklahoma to some sections of Wyoming and Montana. The tariff providing reduced rates to carry the following notation, "These reduced rates authorized by the U. S. Railroad Administration as emergency rates to afford relief in drought stricken territory to which they are applicable."

The Pacific Northwest is generally short in feeds. Some points report a surplus, but as a rule in the feeding sections there has been a resort to grain, hays and barley, a great deal of which has to be imported. At Olympia all feed grains are being shipped in. At Lyle mill feed and rolled barley are being bought, the demand strong on account of poor pastures. At Aumsville, Ore., some oats may be shipped, but large quantities of mixed feed will be brought in. Hay also will have to be purchased, although the hay crop is pretty good. Astoria, Ore., reports oats, barley and corn being shipped in and good demand for millrun feed from California. Condon reports no hay will be shipped but some feed grains will have to be bought. Harrisburg reports mill feed and rolled barley being shipped in; some wheat and oats going out. Island City reports all old oats and barley gone. Hermiston is buying oats, barley and mill feed; demand for feed grains very good. Moscow, Idaho, says new barley coming in. Consul reports barley and mill feeds in good demand, local grain crop short; hay however is better than last year. Ahston is buying hay with a good demand for feed. Usually this district ships out both hay and oats; both will have to be bought this year.

We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.

E. P. MUELLER

5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Declines in Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—Declines of as much as $5 a ton occurred in prices for cottonseed cake and meal on the Kansas City market this week. Cake and meal for immediate shipment is practically unobtainable, while offerings for fall delivery are increasing moderately. For 43 per cent protein cottonseed cake, dealers are asking $71 a ton, basis mills in Texas, or about $77.50, Kansas City. Few sales are being made, buyers being reluctant to contract at the present basis of prices.

THE FEED SITUATION.

By Sanders Sosland.

Continued keen buying and a dearth of offerings in many places by mills grinding new crop wheat have forced the market for bran and shorts to near record price levels. The recent course of values has exceeded the forecasts of even the most bullish members of the trade. Not many weeks ago buyers were operating cautiously, looking forward to an unprecedented supply of feeds from the new wheat crop, which at that time promised to yield one and one-fourth billion bushels for the United States as a whole. Then, the trade, or at least a considerable portion of the trade, was exercised over a sufficiently broad outlet to dispose of the production of bran and shorts during the crop year. Today finds buyers competing keenly for the current offerings and paying sharply higher prices than prevailed at the opening of the crop year.

Shorts display the strongest tone, with prices having reached a top of $2.95 per cwt., in sacks, basis Kansas City market, for the gray variety, with St. Louis and Chicago quoting well above the $3-mark, on a freight differential with the leading Southwestern market, from which territory the bulk of offerings now originate. Brown shorts have reached a top of $2.75 in Kansas City, also a record figure. There is little tendency among mills to discount prices for shorts on late August or September delivery, sales for the latter month being generally made within $1 to $2 of the current delivery quotations. Bran is quoted at $1.95 to $2, the lighter mill offal having sagged off rather sharply from a top of $2.15 in the forepart of the week. Shorts, too, have weakened, but not to the extent that has been noticeable in the bran trade.

The market for bran and shorts was thrown into a flurry when it appeared evident that proposals by Washington legislators for a reduction in the resale price of wheat to $1.51 or $1.76 a bushel, basis Chicago, would be carried through. A reduction in the resale price would virtually require a fixed figure on bran and shorts, particularly to carry out the government's plan for a reduction in the cost of living. Buying was temporarily suspended, and not until President Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation announced his refusal to reduce the price of wheat did the trade regain its former strength.

While flour millers are grinding more actively than at any time on the crop, with prospects for activity among mills in the spring wheat belt this week, owing to the opening of the movement of the new crop grain in that territory, available market supplies of the offal feeds are light. Many mills, particularly those which have sold ahead on their flour for 30 to 60 days, have booked their bran and shorts output for a similar period. A number of mills have restricted their sales to current delivery, but prices have been too inviting to many millers. Still, it is asserted bran and shorts are selling on a low level compared with corn and other grains, and most feedstuffs.

Jobbers in the East, Central States and Southeast have provided a broad outlet for bran and shorts. Sales to smaller dealers selling direct to consuming interests have not been large, this class of trade limiting its purchases to immediate requirements. The bulk of feed, it is generally believed, is held by second hands, and close students of the trade manifest more or less fear that the market has been over-bought. Such a condition in the trade is usually the case on a rising market, and, generally, is followed by a sharp break in values. To resell on the present basis would show a rather handsome profit for many jobbers, who bought early in the crop year at sharply lower prices.

FEED MARKETS.

TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 8.—The highe ever known on the Tampa market feed was reached today when a quantity of white shorts were sold per ton. Gray shorts are being from $64.50@65. Demand fair. I meeting with the customary small at the prevailing price of $49 for al product. No. 1 alfalfa meal is wo today; No. 2, $40. Five per cent a cottonseed meal at $64.80.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 9.—Th market has been very irregular. cline in coarse grains, no doubt, mill feed prices, and some mills h duced the price of bran from $2.35 and others have offered as low as 2.15 per hundred tagged. Shorts a scarce; quote market nominal fro @3.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The demand fo of all kinds continues rather ligh prices quoted as follows: Bran, sacked, $48 per ton; bran, winter, $48; middlings, sacked, $60@65; mix sacked, $59@63; red dog, sacke second clear, sacked, $73; stoc sacked, $59.50; oat hulls, reground, $32; hominy feed, sacked, $80@90; seed meal, sacked, $82@87. Receipts week ending Aug. 9 were 215 tons.

LOUISVILLE KY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 11.—Feed is in price and demand, with suppl and millers behind in deliveries, qu being hard to secure. In cotton Louisville, the market is quoted: $52 per ton; mixed feed, $60; mi $68; hominy feed meal, $81.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9.—The lo feed market is easier after the sh vances for the past few weeks. has been good for prompt shipme orders for future delivery are eas Inquiries are fair. Bran is quoted last week while middlings are als Current quotations are: Bran, $42@43; standard middlings, $55@ middlings, $60@61; red dog, $64.5 hominy feed, $78; rye feed, $53; old oilmeal, $95.50; cottonseed meal, brewers' dried grains, $60, all in sacks.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BALTIMORE.

timore, Aug. 9.—There is a fairly tone to the spot feed situation, with ngs of both bran and middlings mod- and the jobbing demand good. West- advices are encouraging to holders. ations follow: Western spring bran. ton, 100-lb. sacks, $49@50; Western ings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $59@60; mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, . sacks, $60; brown middlings, per 00-lb. sacks, $60@62; white middlings, on, in 80-lb. sacks, $70.

PITTSBURGH.

sburgh, Aug. 9.—More feed arrived during the last week than for some is past. A total of 21 cars were bul- d, most of which consisted of No. 1 No. 2 white middlings. There were 2 cars of bran in the list. Late in eek 9 cars, on the tracks, had not graded. Demand is showing consider- increase and prices are well main- but at wide variations according to ions.

DULUTH.

uth, Aug. 8.—Quotations in ground shorts, red dog and Boston mixed were advanced again during the last Good demand was reported locally ill feeds continued scarce on account ited operations at the plants. Prices : Bran, per ton, $43.50; ground oats, No. 1 ground feed, $64.50; No. 2, No. 3, $57.75; shorts, $54; red dog, oston mixed, $57; cracked corn, $71; ed, $40.

MEMPHIS.

phis, Aug. 9.—The feed situation en very quiet and the railroad situa- as caused a number of the plants g mixed and sweet feeds to close entirely. They could not get in raw al supplies and shipments were also ible to some sections. The trade little and some of them ordered nts to be held up pending settling strike. Prices held steady except little easiness was shown by mill Cash wheat bran is quoted at $42, shorts dropped to $60. Cottonseed lso eased off to $76. The trade says n some quarters there are liberal gs of new crop meal, but business much of the speculative flavor to much being done. Offers for Octo- ipment 7 per cent meal are around ! $72.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Mill feed con- in excellent demand, with mills d about 10 days on output of wheat and about 30 days on middlings. ground feed is in fair demand. ons: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per 6.20; standard shorts or middlings, mixed feed, $53@58.

PHILADELPHIA.

delphia, Aug. 9.—The market for ffs is weak and unsettled under a emand and in sympathy with the lization in the grain markets, prices a lower tendency. The quotations feed to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at r ton: Winter bran, $47@48; spring 46@47; standard wheat middlings, flour middlings, $65.50@66.50; red 1@71.50; shorts, $60@61; low grade 71@72.50; rye middlings, $60@61; low hominy, $77@78.50; fine white $78@79.50; reground oats feed, 32.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $86 cottonsed feed, 20% protein, $62@

NEW YORK.

York, Aug. 9.—Feed market remains n owing to the small offerings from s. Buyers, however, do not appear llowing the advance, as purchases t and are only such quantities as ded for immediate requirements. luring the week advanced some- id Western bran is now quoted at middlings, $61@63, and red dog, while city bran is placed at $49; s, $59, and red dog, $70.

MONTREAL.

eal, Aug. 8.—The market is quiet dy, sales of bran in carlots being at $43, and shorts at $45. Mixed oullie has sold $65@66, and mixed at $56@58; pure barley meal, $66@ n. Dairy feed has sold at $49@50 and oats middlings, $47 per ton.—ulletin.

CHICAGO.

o, Aug. 9.—The mill feed market ewhat easier last week due in part liberal offerings. Bran was quot- 43; middlings, $55@56 for spot de- with Aug.-Sept. delivery running less. Quotations on cottonseed, in light supply, are as follows: l, immediate delivery, $82, $5 less delivery. Linseed oil meal, $92.

MINNEAPOLIS.

polis, Minn., Aug. 11.—The de- millfeed slowed up some when tion against the high cost of liv- strongest, but during the latter he past week the interest im- nd the undertone of the market ger. Spot offerings remain very the bulk of the output is being d out at present than for sev- s past. Heavy grades are in the demand, but bran is selling well f the call from so many different Shipping directions are good. s in car lots, f. o. b. Minneapolis, cks:

d Middlings, $51@53; Flour Mid- 5@57; Rye Middlings, $50@52; 100 lbs. jute, $63@65; Bran, $39

Alfalfa Department

A stock shipper from Wayne, Neb., reports two cuttings of alfalfa with good pastures.

A large increase in the alfalfa area is expected in the neighborhood of Prineville, Ore.

It is reported that 50 cars of alfalfa and 13 of native hay have been shipped from Newark, Ark.

Walla Walla, Wash., reports second cutting of alfalfa not up to normal; movement rather slow.

Toppenish, Wash., is shipping new alfalfa hay to the coast; No. 1 offered at $25@26 against $29 for timothy; alfalfa meal bringing locally $31, feed barley $60.

Mt. Vernon, Wash., reports new hay being baled; surplus will be large, as the local trade is using wheat hay chiefly for feed purposes. No. 1 alfalfa offered for $30, compared with $23 for No. 1 timothy.

A stock shipper from Newell, S. D., reports the dry farming region as about only half a crop of wild hay but on the irrigated land there have been two cuttings of alfalfa running a ton each per acre and with recent rains, a third crop is assured.

Special reports to a Helena paper from Montana say that much grain is being cut for hay in Richland County where alfalfa is sold for $23 per ton baled f. o. b. In Yellowstone County the second cutting of alfalfa has been put up. In Stillwater County the second cutting of alfalfa was of excellent quality and of good yield. Broadwater reports hay prices still very high. In Lewis and Clark Counties the second crop of hay is to be made but considerable spring wheat has been cut for hay. The same may be said of Flathead County. In Missouri County the second cutting of alfalfa yielded about a ton to the acre.

Moderate Alfalfa Meal Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—A slightly weaker tone was evident in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week, with prices showing a decline of $1 to $2 a ton, in sympathy with the lower level in the hay trade. Chicago territory provided a liberal outlet for alfalfa meal, and sales were made to the Southeast, South and East. Mill offerings were limited, with some of the larger plants reported sold up for more than 30 days. Grinding was more active in the West.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $38 to $40 per ton, in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $35@37.50; No. 2, $32@34; brown, $29@31. Kansas was a free seller in the Southeast.

A firm tone prevailed in the alfalfa mixed feed trade. Economic unrest and lower price agitation affected the demand, but before the close of the week sales were of a fairly liberal total. Prices showed little change, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50 @37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48@60.

ALFALFA PRICES.

The Bureau of Markets under date of August 8 has the following as regards alfalfa prices throughout various parts of the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta — Good inquiry for ch. alfalfa from the West, $40 del. here, No. 1 is $3@4 less so interest in ch. is not great, No. 1, $36.50. Macon—Stks. alf. fr., rcts. fr., dmd. fr., ch. alf., $34.50; No. 1 alf., $32.50. Savannah—Ariz. quoting most attractive offers, ch. alf., $38; No. 1, $36. Tampa—Rcts. alf. lgt., ch. alf., $37.80. Jacksonville—Ch. alf., $33; No. 1, $31, most attractive offers from Kans. City. Vicksburg—Stks. alf. fr., dmd. lgt., New Mex. supplying bulk of alf., ch. quoted $30.50. Mobile—Bulk from Colo., ch. alf., $34; No. 1, $32, dmd. gd. Birmingham—Stks. gd., dmd. gd., offered alf. John. gr. mxd., $35, New Mex. has most attractive offers of alf., ch. alf., $36; No. 1, $34.50. Montgomery—Stks. alf. ample, ch. alf., $36; No. 1, $33.50. Greensboro—Stks. alf. vy. lgt., slight reduction in prices, dmd. vy. lgt. Wilmington—Dmd. alf. nil.

Alfalfa Substitute for Corn.

"Alfalfa will be used on a large scale as a substitute for corn and other straight grain feeds, owing to the acute scarcity and near record level of prices prevailing for these products." So emphasized E. B. Bruce of E. B. Bruce & Co., Kansas City, in discussing the strength of that market for this variety of hay. "Alfalfa mixed feed already is being used by hog and cattle producers on a large scale. In some sections of Iowa and elsewhere, it is reported that hog producers are marketing their corn and buying alfalfa mixed feeds, which contain a greater percentage of protein and sell at comparatively lower prices. Feed mixers report a broader demand for hog feeds than at any other time in history. Already the mixers are buying considerable alfalfa hay, a liberal proportion of the sales being made to the East and Southeast represent purchases by feed manufacturers. This demand will broaden further as the season progresses, and will play an important part in the strength of the market for the hay."

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Hay Department

A price of $20 a ton in the stack is prevailing for hay in the Prickley Valley district of Montana.

It is reported from Choteau, Mont., that from 250 to 300 tons of hay on the Bonnell ranch recently sold at $30 per ton.

The irrigated section of Richland Co., Mont., is said to have one of the best hay crops ever harvested. The quality is very fine, perhaps running from $20 @28 per ton.

A stock shipper from King, in the Sand Hills region, Cherry and Grant Counties, Neb., says they will have a bigger crop of hay than last year. Both first and second cuttings of alfalfa were good and the third is coming on. Besides that it has been possible to cut more wild hay than was the case last year.

The hay acreage in Indiana shows a reduction this year of 5 per cent compared with last year. In point of quality however the timothy was one of the best crops produced in recent years. The clover and mixed hays are very weedy. The second cutting of alfalfa was extremely short. Average yield of tame hay is 1.2 tons per acre.

Minnesota Hay.

The acreage of tame hay in Minnesota, Field Agent Kirk reports, is slightly in excess of one year ago. This increase is largely due to increased acreage in alsike, timothy and alfalfa. The acreage of wild hay shows a reduction from one year ago, due to floods covering low lands and some new soil being broken for grain. The condition of all hay is still quite promising, being 94 per cent. The average yield of clover hay is 1.81 tons, compared to 1.40 tons last year. This has been a very favorable season for all hay and the major portion of the crop is of extra good quality.

Wisconsin Hay.

Hay crops in Wisconsin suffered little injury from the dry weather of July 1, according to the report of Joseph A Becker, of the Wisconsin Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. A total production (both tame and wild hay) of 5,437,000 tons is forecasted by Aug. 1 conditions. The 1918 production was 4,338,000 tons. The acreage of tame hay is 7 per cent greater than last year, or 2,763,000 acres compared with 2,587,000 acres in 1918; wild hay is 98 per cent of last year, or 344,000 acres.

The estimated yield per acre of clover grown alone was 1.90 tons, compared to 1.50 tons last year. The second crop has been cut only in a few places, but will be light. The total production of clover will equal 780,000 tons, compared to 395,000 tons in 1918. Quality of clover hay is 99 per cent, as compared with 93 last year and a 10-year average of 94. Of the total acreage of clover alone, it is estimated that 19 per cent of the total clover acreage, or 78,000 acres, will be cut for seed.

Condition of alfalfa on Aug. 1 was 90 This condition is for the second cutting, which suffered to a considerable extent from the drought.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Failure to receive machinery is delaying the opening of the alfalfa milling plant of North Bros., in Kansas City. The building already has been completed and other equipment installed. It is probable the plant will be in operation before the close of the month.

Chicago interests were on the Kansas City market last week making purchases of prairie hay. Among the dealers from the Windy City visiting the trade here was W. G. Moorehead, of Van Wie & Moorehead.

"Our principal demand for hay is coming from the South and Southeast," declared L. C. Worth of the L. C. Worth Commission Co. "Dealers are sharing a generally broad outlet for all varieties of hay from other sections, including the East and the Northwest, but the bulk of the buying orders originate in the South and Southeast. Large quantities of alfalfa and timothy are moving into these territories."

Continued hot and dry weather prevailed over Kansas the past week, with a few local heavy rains scattered over the eastern half and southwestern counties, according to the weekly weather and crop report for the state. The report continues: "Alfalfa and pastures are making little or no growth in the eastern two-thirds of the state. The third cutting of alfalfa has begun in the southeastern part and the second is finished in the western. Cutting prairie hay is well under way. Grasshoppers are still damaging alfalfa in the western half of Kansas." Rain aided crops considerably in Missouri, but the precipitation was light, and insufficient on the whole.

"More or less serious complaints are being heard from country hay shippers regarding difficulty in obtaining cars for loading supplies," reported Ganthus Peters of the Peters-Elliott Commission Co., former chief inspector of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. "The car situation at the moment is the principal factor in the restricted hay movement to the Kansas City market, but it will doubtless become more serious as the season progresses. Much wheat is now being accumulated, owing to the operation of the blanket permit system limiting the loading of the grain in the country. Now, with the settlement of the strike and probability that railroads will be allotted more cars for wheat, hay shippers fear that carriers will discriminate against them in an attempt to clean up accumulations of wheat."

In traveling through the country, dealers generally report, it is surprising to note that practically no old hay remains in farmers' hands. Normally, fair quantities are to be found on farms, which feeders hold until fall and winter. This season, however, supplies were cleaned up more closely than ever before.

"Demand for hay is widespread and unprecedented for this period of the year," remarked W. B. Poindexter of North Bros. "Virtually the entire country is represented in the territories drawing hay from the Kansas City market. From the Far Northwest, into the drouth areas, the North, the Northwest, East, South, Southeast and Southwest, including Texas, shipments of hay, particularly alfalfa, are being made from Kansas City. There is hardly sufficient hay coming to market, however, to meet the broad demand. Kansas and Col are supplying the bulk of the al though much hay from the latter is moving in the drouthy areas c Northwest. Yields of alfalfa i Sunflower State have not been the third cutting being generally mated at not more than one-fifth second crop tonnage. In many se the growth was so light as to disco the cutting entirely, and it is do if a fourth crop will be cut. A portant factor in connection wit hay supply situation is the fact help is scarce in the country, larger amount of alfalfa than nor is being stacked, which will not m market until fall work has been pleted."



CHAS. D. CARLISLE,
Newly-elected First Vice-Presiden tional Hay Association, recogni alike the calibre of the individu and the importance of the Kansas City Hay Market where he conducts his business.

HAY SITUATION.

OLD HAY USED UP.

NEW YORK (4).—The old hay i section was all used up. We ha extra large crop of new hay. It

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nore or less clover in it, as clover ame in where none had been for ears. There is no sale for hay shipped n, but there will be a surplus to ship ut.—*N. G. Buck, Winthrop, N. Y.*

HAY CROP SHORT.

INDIANA (7).—The hay crop was hort here because the acreage was mall. We find that the quality is ood and the yield good. Farmers be- eve in high prices and will not sell ntil they see that they will not get 30 per ton. Over one-half the crop is mothy; very little clover; the rest bout half and half mixed. Very little eing baled. Do not expect a large ovement for some time.—*Burk Ele- itor Co., Decatur, Ind.*

HAY GOOD—ACREAGE REDUCED.

INDIANA (5).—The quality of tim- hy hay and clover and timothy mixed y through this territory is very od. In fact, we think it is above the erage, but the acreage is very short not over 75% of an average crop. ie quality of the clover hay is not so od, being of a poor color, on account heavy rains at time of cutting. Farmers have not baled a great deal hay in this territory, as they have en very busy and labor has been very arce and hard to get, but we think re will be a free movement of hay m this territory after Sept. 1st. Alfalfa hay is also poor quality on ount of too much rain during har- t.—*Cadick Milling Co., Grandview, '.*

New England Hay.

uly, with more rain, was less favora- for haying, but most of the hay has n put in in much better condition and of much better quality than in the t two or three years, though some it got too ripe. Rowen, except in ited drought areas, is excellent. Low ks of old hay, high prices, and e stock to feed have caused farmers harvest and save their hay more ely than in the past three years, and acreage cut is about the same as year, though about 5 per cent be- usual.

ie usual seeding mixture is timo- clover and red top. The amount lear clover is quite small; there is ewhat more clear timothy, though below 10 per cent below of the hay.

llet acreage (a minor crop) is tly increased over last year except hode Island; and the same is gen- y true of the roughage crops. Con- n excellent. Pasture, still quite generally declined somewhat in in Maine, New Hampshire and ont, but improved about as much e other three states.—*Field Agent ers.*

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. A. Pederson, Correspondent.

aha Hay Co. are completing re- ling of their warehouse and offices th and Nicholas. They are now ing all classes of feed and grain ave lined up with the livest mill- the country.

Frohardt is back from his ex- l Colorado trip. Looks healthy ats heartily. Is now leaving to intend stacking of hay on his in western Nebraska.

Olmstead is laying down on us ot weather. Spends most of his on the farm. Can't blame him. we had a farm like his.

ık P. Brown on the sick list Frank is the most consistent tis patient on the market. Hope covers shortly.

ector Pederson starts on the nals of the Hay Men's Golf ament Saturday afternoon. Bet of near beer to a coke he loses.

growers in Nebraska are trying their surplus hay in the stack d to Wyoming and Montana feed- om the drought territory. As great deals have been transact-

nt rains in Wyoming and Mon- ave caused some feeders to hold stock and encourages longer holding of their cattle. Railroad strike trouble is also keeping stock shipments down.

Chances are that all South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Northern Colorado, Idaho and Utah alfalfa will be needed at home and the markets will not see the great movement eastward that has occurred for the last few years. The Eastern and Southern trade will miss this nice green irrigated alfalfa.

No movement of Nebraska alfalfa is looked for until possibly October. First crop heavy but partially damaged, second crop good and recent rains have stimulated growth of the third.

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Hay Markets

TAMPA, FLA.

Aug. 8, 1919.—No. 1 timothy is being quoted, delivered Tampa, at $37.50 to $38.50. Receipts total fifteen cars. Quality running fair and but very few rejections account grade. Stocks on hand are fairly heavy, but under good demand from the country it is expected that there will be steady buying for shipment from the hay belts.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 9.—Farmers are bringing in more hay in a day than can be sold in a week, all being anxious to sell. Loose hay is offered from $18 to $22 per ton for new. Baled is quoted at $22@24, but can be had down here from Canada at $20 and fine hay at that. No straw offered.

DETROIT.

Aug. 9.—Hay consumers are having trouble securing enough to meet their needs. Receipts have been small for over a week largely because farmers cannot employ enough help to do their work. The hay cannot be baled. The market is quoted firm and quiet. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $31@32; standard, $30@31; light mixed, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@30; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover, $25@26 per ton.

BOSTON.

Aug. 9.—With the exception of the best grades of hay, which is very scarce, the demand is very quiet. Receipts during the past week continued light, the market is held a trifle higher than the previous week with no quotable change in price. The lower grades of hay are unchanged. The market on the latter is dull. There is more inquiry for new hay with quality and condition satisfactory. Buyers show no hesitancy in taking hold at the ruling discount of several dollars per ton under prices of old hay. New hay is quoted at $35@36 for large bales with small bales quoted at $33@34. Old No. 1 timothy hay is quoted at $39@40 per ton for small amount offering, with some receivers claiming that fancy cars will bring still higher prices. No. 2 timothy ranges at $34@36. No. 1 Eastern takes a range of $32@35 with No. 2 Eastern unchanged at $28@30. No. 3 hay is held steady at $26@28. The range of clover mixed, all grades, is unchanged from last week, at $26@30. Fine hay takes a wider range at $23@26. Packing hay is quoted at $17@19 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 9 were: Local, 14 cars.

The straw market is dull with offerings fully equal to the demand. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16.50 per ton as an extreme quotation, with oat straw a shade firmer at $12@14. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 9 were: Local, 2 cars.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 11.—The demand for new hay is improving. Receipts are good, quality good, and consumers are learning that it is dry and safe.

Principal quotations are: Timothy, baled, carlots, Louisville, $31.50; No. 2, $30; No. 1 mixed, $31; No. 1 alfalfa, $29.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 9.—Receipts of hay have been rather large lately, and dealers, in order to avoid heavy demurrage charges by the railroads, have cut Western markets considerably. No. 1 offered from $31 to $32; No. 2 from $29 to $30, and No. 3 from $28.50 to 29.

MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 9.—The local hay market is generally higher for the past week, prices advancing $2@3. Receipts of hay are light. New choice timothy is quoted at $30@33, being $4 over last week. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $32@33; No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $28@29; new timothy, $30@33; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $25@27; red top and timothy mixed, $25@27; stained timothy, $12@15; marsh feeding, $11@13; packing, $9@10; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $9@10.

ST. JOSEPH.

Aug. 9.—The hay market continued strong during the past week, with liberal receipts of all grades and an advance on prairie from 50c to $1 on the upper grades. The alfalfa division held steady with unchanged prices. Hay quotations are as follows:

Prairie—Choice, $21@21.50; No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $18@19.50; No. 3, $15@17. Midland—No. 1, $16@17.50; No. 2, $12@15. Alfalfa—Choice, $28@29; No. 1, $26@27.50; standard, $23@25.50; No. 2, $18@22; No. 3, $15@17.50. Timothy—No. 1, $24.50@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $22@22.50. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $21@22. Clover—No. 1, $20@23; No. 2, $15@20. Straw, $8@8.50.

The outlook is for an active demand the coming week, and dealers are advising shippers to keep hay rolling wherever possible.

BALTIMORE.

Aug. 9.—There has been a steady advance in hay prices in the Baltimore market during the past two weeks under steadily diminishing stocks of old hay and a very light inward movement of new. For the better descriptions of timothy and mixed there is a fair demand and owing to the scarcity of good old hay, all near arrivals of new crop, in good condition, would meet with advantageous sale. Heated and bad order stuff, of course, would have to be discounted.

Straw also is firmer under light spot stocks and a fair jobbing demand. Quotations follow (all quotations below for old hay nominal):

Timothy—No. 1, nominal, $45; standard, $44.50; No. 2, $44; No. 3, $10@42. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $42@43; No. 2, $41@42. Clover mixed—No. 1, $41@42; No. 2, $39@40. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $37; No. 2, $35. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $16@16.50; No. 1 tangled, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat, $13.50@14.

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 9.—Irregular price changes were recorded in the market for hay in Kansas City this week. Prairie advanced 50c to $1.50 a ton, while a loss of $1 occurred on alfalfa. Other varieties were unchanged, with a firm tone prevailing. Receipts decreased slightly, amounting to 939 cars, compared with 1,289 cars last week and 594 cars a year ago. The movement, both incoming and outbound, was considerably restricted by the strike of railroad shopmen in Kansas City. Hay shipments on most lines were embargoed, or were accepted subject to delay, which buyers sought to avoid. Dealers here are drawing timothy from Missouri and Iowa. Shipments of this hay are being made into the Northwest, also into the South and Southeast. Demand for all hay continued active. Straw declined $1.50 a ton.

Prairie—Choice, $21@21.50; No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $18@19.50; No. 3, $11@17.50; packing hay, $6.50@9.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. 2, $10@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $28@29; No. 1, $26@27.50; standard, $22.50@25.50; No. 2, $18@22; No. 3, $15@17.50.

Timothy—No. 1, $24.50@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22.50; No. 3, $15@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $24.50@25; No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $17@22.50.

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Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50. Straw, $8@8.50.

CINCINNATI.

Aug. 12.—Lack of locomotives for switching cars to the plugging tracks, due to the strike of railroad shopmen, and generally light movement caused by recent break in all hay prices was mainly responsible for the small volume of business recorded here the past week. There was practically no shipping outlet for several days, but prices were fully maintained to a substantial advance for choice timothy and mixed, due to the active buying for that account. Clover continued firm and decidedly higher prices are expected unless the scarcity is soon relieved. The decision of the striking railroad employes to resume work gave hope to the trade of renewed activity, and increased business for the next week. No. 1 timothy, $31.50@32.50; standard timothy, $31@31.50; No. 2 timothy, $30@31; No. 3 timothy, $26@29; threshed timothy, $19@21; light clover mixed, $32@32.75; No. 1 clover mixed, $31@32; No. 2 clover mixed, $28@30; No. 1 clover, $29@30; No. 2 clover, $26@28; No. 1 local alfalfa, $29@30; wheat straw, $6@7; rye straw, $11.50@13; oats straw, $6@7.

SPOKANE.

Aug. 4.—Timothy, $36 per ton delivered; $34 by carload; alfalfa, $32 per ton delivered, all wholesale prices to retailer.

MONTREAL.

Aug. 8.—It is reported that cars of old Canadian hay are being shipped to New York from country points. A dealer in Quebec city who has 250 tons of old hay to sell wanted $25 per ton f. o. b. Quebec. Most of the hay in this province has been harvested in good condition, the farmers having been favored with fine weather.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 3,233 bales, against 7,470 bales for the same week last year.

The local market is firmer and as high as $28 and $30 per ton have been paid for best quality, down to $25 and $23. A holder of 250 tons of old hay in Quebec is asking $25 per ton f. o. b. there.—Trade Bulletin.

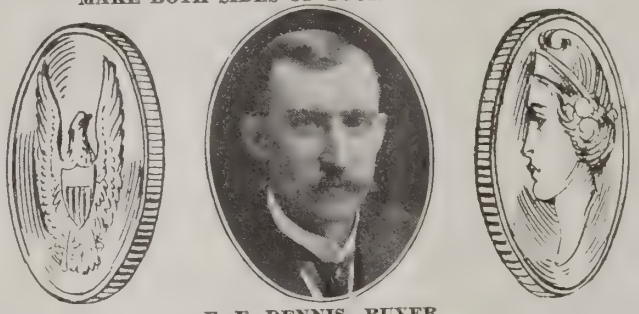
TOLEDO.

Aug. 9.—Movement of hay to market is rather limited, according to John Wiser of The Raymond P. Lipe Co., who says this is due to the fact that farmers are harvesting their grain crops. Scarcity of labor is also hindering the movement and this combination of conditions tends to hold prices up. No. 1 timothy, $30; No. 1 light mixed, $29.50; No. 2 timothy, $28; No. 1 alfalfa, $30; No. 1 clover, $28.50, basis Toledo rate point.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Aug. 8.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy	$27.50@28.00	$28.00
No. 2	26.00@27.00	27.00
No. 3	22.00@23.00	24.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	23.00@24.00	25.00
No. 2	21.50@22.50	23.50
No. 3	17.00@19.00	19.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	23.50@24.50	25.00
No. 2	21.50@24.50	24.00
No. 3	17.00@19.00	18.00
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00@23.00	26.00
No. 2	18.00@20.00	24.00
No. 1 clover	19.00@21.00	23.00
No. 2	14.00@16.00	18.50
No. 1 alfalfa		30.50
Standard		29.50
No. 2		26.50
No. 3		20.50
No. 1 upland	23.00@24.00	26.00
No. 2	21.50@22.50	25.00
No. 3	19.00@20.00	22.50
No. 1 midland	20.00@21.00	23.00
No. 2	16.00@18.00	17.00
Packing	8.50@ 9.50	12.00
No. 1 rye straw	9.50@10.00	11.50
No. 1 oat straw	9.50@10.00	11.00
No. 1 wheat straw	8.50@ 9.00	10.00

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NEW YORK.

Aug. 8.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	4,679	400
Receipts last week	5,154	360
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	213,243	13,668

There has been further recovery in prices this week, averaging close to $5 a ton on all grades, and market maintains a firm tone to the close. New invoices are running very light, the embargo on the N. Y. Central railroad against 33rd St. shed still being in force, and no river barges have come forward this week. Offerings of hay at all harbor points are working down to very small proportions and there was scarcely enough to go around during the fore part of the week but receivers reported slower trade on Wednesday and Thursday without any price change. At 33rd St. shed there were 61 cars unloaded from Aug 4 to 7 inclusive, and hardly sufficient in Brooklyn to fairly test the situation. A little new hay is coming forward by Catskill line boats, most is now free of heat defects, and it has sold in range of $33@40, the outside figure for No. 2 hay. Buyers prefer old hay, it constitutes the great bulk of offerings and our quotations as given in the subjoined table are only meant to cover old hay.

Very little No. 1 hay coming forward and several sales of large bales are reported at $48, though in Brooklyn it is doubtful whether $46 could be exceeded. No. 2 large baled hay has sold up to $46, with $45 generally top in Brooklyn, and some hay barely No. 2 in quality has worked out at $44. There has been corresponding improvement in No. 3 and shipping though just at the moment buyers seem to be backing up just a little at the outside quotations. In small baled timothy hay No. 1 if here would undoubtedly reach $46 at 33d St. though that is a very full figure to reach in Brooklyn. No. 2 hay has sold in Brooklyn at $43 and up to $44 at 33rd St. No. 3 and shipping in small bales is in ample supply and rather slow sale at the moment with the outside quotations regarded as rather extreme. A good deal of no-grade, musty and damaged hay is knocking around and sales are at all sorts of prices ranging all the way from $21@31 according to quality and some very poor stuff going out even lower. Light clover mixed working out well as quoted but heavy mixed is slow and irregular.

Rye straw very scarce at the moment with sales reported up to $16 for No. 1. Scarcely any oat straw here at present, last sales making at $11. Quotations, old hay:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$46.00@48.00	$44.00@46.00
No. 2	44.00@46.00	42.00@44.00
No. 3	40.00@42.00	36.00@39.00
Shipping hay	36.00@38.00	33.00@35.00
No grade	24.00@31.00	21.00@28.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	43.00@45.00	42.00@43.00
No. 1 clover mixed	39.00@41.00	35.00@38.00
No. 2	34.00@36.00	30.00@33.00
No. 1 rye straw	15.00@16.00	
No. 2	@14.00	
No. 1 oat straw	11.00@	

PITTSBURGH.

Aug. 9.—Demand and receipts are equally light in the hay market here. Prices remain unchanged but a decrease is anticipated in the event that demand does not grow. That receipts will be boosted during the next few weeks is said to be

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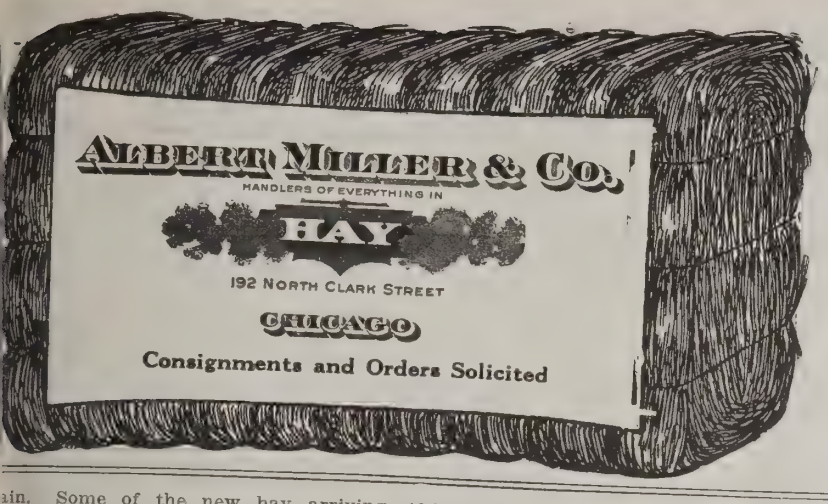
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ain. Some of the new hay arriving has been in poor condition and ship- are advised to take care that new hay ghtly baled and that bales should be ed on ends in the cars in order to pro- space for air circulation. The record of pts for the week was only 360 tons as pared with 388 for the same period a ago. New No. 1 timothy hay is selling 36@37 a ton, but arrivals are at their st ebb. Other prices range around nd $30 a ton.

MEMPHIS.

g. 9.—Dullness characterized the hay et for the past few days. Prices were ut change of consequence. Receipts small, in a measure due to the rail- strike and to the uncertainty as to s. Demand was also affected by the e, for outgoing shipments were not ble over some lines and on others was no assurance of prompt delivery. ations: Timothy—No. 1, $32; No. 2, Alfalfa—Choice, $33; No. 1, $30@31; , $24@25. Practically no other kinds y handled here yet.

DULUTH.

g. 9.—Receipts of hay on this market confined to a few cars. Dealers met no demand as consumers were being ied with loose hay coming in from mmediate district. Quotations weak- all round from $1 to $2 a ton as fol- Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $22@ Timothy mixed—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, 0. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21 No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@ o. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; 8@9.

PHILADELPHIA.

. 9.—The market for hay continues with a fair demand and light offerings irable quality. Straw quiet but steady small supplies.

othy hay (according to location)— nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@ lover mixed hay—Light mixed, $36@ wer grades, $31@35. Straw—No. 1 nt rye, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

OMAHA.

Aug. 9.—Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa light and demand quiet. Market steady with no change in prices.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@20; No. 3, $10@15. Midland—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $17@20. Lowland—No. 1, $15@18; No. 2, $12@14; No. 3, $8@10. Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25@26; standard, $21.50@25; No. 2, $17.50@21; No. 3, $14@17. Straw—Oat, $8@9; wheat, $7@8.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 8.—It has been very difficult to get cars after orders have been placed and even then only in a small way. Shippers have been compelled to accept gondolas (which are both expensive to load and unload) that bring about the only equipment that is available at the present time, although some stock cars are being furnished at some points. With the shortage of cars appearing so early in the season it is to be feared that it will become worse as the various other crops are to be moved.

The demand has been good and most of the receipts have been moved without difficulty. The majority of receipts by rail have been of alfalfa and wheat hay, most of the red oat hay having arrived by boats from the reclaimed districts.

Alfalfa has been in demand and is the leader in the market at present. Several round lots of hay are reported as having changed hands in the country districts during the past week at current prices.

No demand for straw.

CHICAGO.

Aug. 12.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Aug. 9, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919.	Aug. 10, 1918.
Total receipts	2,370	1,935	4,061
Total shipments ...	203	202	667
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	148,965	146,595	212,129
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	34,703	34,500	65,481

The smallness of the receipts and the uncertainties of transportation, with low stocks in warehouses and in individual hands, has made a very strong market—a famine market in fact for most qualities and everything has been marked up. We quote Monday's list as follows, as the established market, although a few sales have been made of choice qualities at about a dollar higher:

Timothy—New, No. 1, $38@40; Standard, $37@38; No. 2, $34@36; No. 3, $30@33; threshed, $15@20; sample, $28@30.

Clover—No. 1 light, $36@37; No. 1 Clover mixed, $30@33; Clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas & Okla., $25@32; Ia., Minn., Dak., $24@27.

Marsh Hay—Feeding, $18@22; packing, $14@15.

Straw—Rye and Oat, $11@12; Wheat, $9@10.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture of Minnesota says the state is harvesting a heavy crop of hay and will be able to send a considerable quantity to Montana.

HAY NEWS.

Seattle reports another strong advance for both alfalfa and timothy.

Hay is expected to be short around Hemingford, Neb., the crop being only about 75 per cent of last year's yield.

Montana ranchers are buying hay in Minnesota, finding it more economical to buy the hay than to ship stock to the hay.

Harvesting of the big hay crop in the Chehalis and Newaukum Valleys of Washington is in full swing; tonnage is of splendid quality.

Timothy hay at Helena, Mont., is quoted at $27 in large quantities with reports from some sections of the state that hay is worth $40 a ton.

Stockmen from Wyoming and Montana are buying alfalfa, leasing pastures in western South Dakota, making headquarters at Buffalo Gap, S. D.

Farmers at Worland, Wyo., are holding hay at $25 a ton for first quality but stockmen are arranging to ship out the stock rather than pay the price.

Yakima, Wash., reports July 26 as the banner day in the history of hay trading in that section, prices reaching $25; growers sold freely at that level and heavy buying was the rule, the indications being for still higher prices.

The haying season in Kittitas County, Wash., is about completed. Considerable hay has already been baled. It is reported approximately 5,000 tons of old hay and 11,000 tons of new hay are ready for shipment, priced at $25@28 per ton.

The Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin estimates the tame hay yield of the state based on 582 reports at 1.8 tons per acre; wild hay 1.4 tons. Worth County reports the hay crop abundant. Plymouth County hay was saved well and pastures in good condition. Story County reports young clover and alfalfa greatly helped by recent rains.

The American Steel & Wire Co.'s crop report for the week ending Aug. 2 as to hay in Illinois says a good yield was safely put in the south; clover good. Indiana northern section is reported too dry for grass and clover; in eastern part hay lands are weedy; in northeast pastures are drying out and the hay lands are poor. In Iowa all pastures needed rain. In Kansas pastures were reported fine, with cattle doing well and ponds full of water. Some of the meadows are being cut and with a rain or two there will be a second cutting. Alfalfa has made a wonderful growth.

The National *Weather Bulletin* for the week Aug. 5 reports haying generally finished in New England. In Georgia haying has been much delayed and the baling of fodder has begun. In Oklahoma the grain sorghums, peanuts and sweet potatoes are generally in fair condition. In West Virginia haying is finished with a good crop. South Dakota alfalfa, wild hay and pastures mostly good except in the northwest, but all need rain. In Wyoming uneven showers have been beneficial to the water holes and some spring wheat practically abandoned will be used for hay. In Colorado a small amount of alfalfa has been damaged in the field and stack. In Nevada harvesting the second crop of alfalfa is well advanced with good yields in the west but poor and fair in northern and eastern portions; a large third crop of alfalfa was stacked in the extreme south. In California haying was about finished except old cuttings of alfalfa with a good crop.

Corn in Better Condition.

The Crop Report of the American Steel & Wire Company, under date Aug. 9, said in part:

CORN.—The prominent feature this week is the fact that much of the corn belt has had good rains, which has materially increased the prospects for a good corn crop. It appears that the dry spell has done only a little damage to corn in some localities in Illinois. In Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, corn still needs rain to insure a maximum crop.

WHEAT.—All reports confirm the earlier findings on this crop, namely, that it is much lighter and of much poorer quality than originally estimated.

OATS.—Most of the oats in the country clearly reflect the results of hot, dry weather at the critical stage of its development; for this reason, they are only fair and of light weight.

POTATOES.—This crop leaves much to be desired. The indications are now that, taken as a whole, the crop will be short.

Severe dryness is still reported in Montana, Utah, Southern Idaho, Central and Western Washington, and in some sections of Wyoming. Paralleling this, we find dry conditions in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Heavy storm damage is reported from Delaware and Maryland. It is too wet in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. This is adversely affecting the cotton crop. In addition to above, Boll Weevils are worse than in years.

The outlook for sweet potatoes is excellent.

Stocks of Oats on Farms.

The Department of Agriculture reported the following estimates of the supply of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, and August 1, for a series of years, with the percentages of the crops:

Years.	Mar. 1.	%	Aug. 1.	Crop.
1919..	588,421,000	38.2	92,508,000	.....
1918..	599,208,000	37.6	80,504,000	1,538,359,000
1917..	394,211,000	31.5	47,834,000	1,592,740,000
1916..	598,148,000	38.6	113,728,000	1,251,837,000
1915..	379,369,000	32.6	55,607,000	1,549,030,000
1914..	419,481,000	37.4	62,467,000	1,141,060,000
1913..	604,200,000	42.6	103,900,000	1,121,768,000
1912..	289,988,000	31.4	34,872,000	1,418,337,000
1911..	421,535,000	37.4	64,342,000	922,298,000

Pressure is being brought upon State Grain Inspertor Hart of Kansas to enlarge his inspection quarters at Wichita where the service is proving quite inadequate. The inspector, we understand, complains that he has not money enough to make the service efficient.

Condition of Hay.

rage condition of hay and average per acre in tons as reported by u of Crop Estimates on dates in-l:

	Acres.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yld.
...	71,224	94.3	94.1	91.1	91.0	[3]1.59
...	55,971	89.6	89.0	82.2	82.3	1.35
...	55,203	88.7	85.1	84.3	84.6	[3]1.51
...	55,721	88.4	90.3	93.4	95.5	1.64
...	51,108	89.8	87.8	85.2	89.0	1.68
...	49,150	90.9	88.7	80.8	86.7	1.43
...	48,954	88.5	87.5	85.0	81.8	[3]1.31
..	49,530	85.7	89.8	85.2	91.0	1.47

estimate, 1919; other averages are ec. 1 of year named, final estimates; itted. [2]Tame only as estimated Dec. 1 in tons per acre. [3]Preliminary.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wild fluctuations in prices with a break and a partial recovery featured the provision market last week. At the close pork was $2.75 lower, lard off $1.45, and short ribs 80c lower than the previous week, sales being at intermediate prices for the week.

Action of President Wilson and of various congressmen and municipalities throughout the country, there being a Nation-wide movement against the high cost of living, as well as the Government's action toward the big packers, led to liquidation and short selling, particularly the latter, and prices declined nearly $2.30 to $2.85 on lard, nearly $6 a barrel on pork, and $1.65 on short ribs. A better feeling developed around the inside prices with more disposition on the part of shorts to take profits, and lighter offerings were responsible for the rally from the inside figure. It is the gossip of the trade that the Armour interests were bearish and short provision futures for some time past and were large buyers on the break. A decline in corn and oats of 24½ to 32c in futures from the high point of the previous week was a factor in depressing values.

The decline brought in inquiries and a little business for refined lard and a better call with fair purchases of English meats, which with the light receipts owing to labor troubles at the Stock Yards and with the railroads and the advance in grains brought about a good reaction.

Considerable selling was on early on the increase of 11,857,000 lbs. of lard at Western packing centers during last month, making the stock 62,221,000 lbs., or more than 5,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year's. In July last year there was a decrease in supplies of 5,779,000 lbs. Shipments were restricted by railroad conditions, the shopmen's strike forcing the railroads to decline to take business, and the total movement from here was 9,180,000 lbs., against 3,263,000 lbs. last year. Shipments of cured meats were 13,705,000 lbs., against 7,424,000 lbs. last year. Meat stocks at Western packing centers August 1 were 384,338,000 lbs., a decrease of 22,739,000 lbs. last month, compared with 6,737,000 lbs. last year, the total supply being a little over 1,000,000 lbs. in excess of a year ago.

There was buying of product on the break because hogs are $2 higher than the manufacturing cost of product. This was a factor in helping to sustain values toward the last and brought a good rally. The British government has commandeered supplies in Great Britain to prevent profiteering and to keep prices within reasonable limits. This was announced Saturday and was a factor in sustaining values.

Range of prices in June and previous and for the week follow:

PORK.			Close		
			Aug.9	Aug.2.	Aug.10
Sept					
June	50.05	46 15			
Pre. rg.	49.00	48 75			
Week	49.10	44.50	47.50	50.25	44.40
Sept.—					
June rg.	35.70	32.00			
Pre. rg.	32.05	29.95			
Week	32.50	30.70	31.55	33.00	26.75
Oct.—					
June rg.	34.30	33.62½			
Week	32.35	30.00	31.40	32 85	26.75
Sept.—					
June rg.	28.40	27.00			
Pre rg.	27.50	26.15			
Week	26.90	25.50	26.35	27.15	24.52

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—The strike of railroad shopmen in Kansas City and at nearby points greatly restricted the trade in provision products here this week. Railroads in most instances refused to take shipments, or accepted meats only subject to delay. The workers returned to work late in the week, but there was an accumulation of freight during the strike period and little improvement was apparent in the trade. A fair inquiry prevailed during the week. The agitation for lower living costs also affected the market to an extent, but this was less noticeable than would normally be apparent, owing to embargo difficulties. Prices were generally lower during the week.

Stocks of provision products in Kansas City at the opening of August amounted to 76,558,700 pounds, compared with 86,837,200 pounds on July 1, and 65,961,600 on August 1, 1918. Stocks of lard, included in the total, were 4,131,789 pounds, against 5,478,003 pounds on July 1 and 4,962,025 a year ago.

Exports of Meat Products.

The Bureau of Markets reports that for the week of Aug. 2 there were exported to Holland, England, France and Belgium from the port of New York the following:

	Week of Aug. 2	Total since Jan. 1.	Total since July 1
Beef—			
Fr. and frzn..	700,057	113,550,809	6,392,762
Cnd. and pkld.	951,865	78,619,747	4,965,250
Lamb, etc....	2,821	526,813	5,007
Pork—			
Fr. and frzn.	488,521	34,827,355	2,779,068
Bacon, etc...	15,009,053	441,854,128	43,387,887
Lard, etc.....	13,557,947	413,913,472	46,579,898
Sausage	548,544	10,039,532	1,189,217
D. s. and pkld.	10,454,416	415,660,155	42,318,565
Poultry, etc..	89,500	8,077,183	249,376

Also 766 cattle and 121 horses were exported to Belgium, 100 horses and 400 cattle to France.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 2, 1919	Aug. 10, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	2,060	1,090	610
Pork, lbs.	576,800	207,100	115,960
Meats, lbs.	37,256,000	47,003,000	29,133,444
Total meat	37,832,800	47,210,100	29,248,900
Lard	11,444,000	12,334,000	25,412,000
Total products.	49,276,800	59,544,100	54,660,900

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 9, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

	For week.	Since Oct. 27,1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Received.			
Beef, pkgs .	70	3,730	16,017
Pork, bbls..	.....	5,555	5,657
Cut mts.,lbs.	5,615,000	166,111,000	272,568,000
Lard, lbs. .	2,269,000	168,637,000	95,310,000
Shipped.			
Beef, pkgs..	813	103,616	33,461
Pork, bbls..	2,169	67,002	62,744
Cut mts.,lbs.	13,705,000	1,661,965,000	678,132,000
Lard, lbs. ..	9,180,000	488,381,000	165,807,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the *Chicago Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	*$16.85	$21 05	$ 9.85	$16.50
Previous week .	16.25	21 95	10.00	16 15
Cor. week 1918.	15.60	*19.05	13 75	17.55
Cor. week 1917.	12.50	16.20	9.50	14.50
Cor. week 1916.	9.50	10 05	7.40	10.99
Cor. week 1915.	9.10	6.90	6 20	8.85
Cor. week 1914.	9.20	9.40	5.80	8.45
Cor. week 1913.	8 15	8.35	4 30	7.20
Cor. week 1912.	8.10	8.15	3.95	6.95
Cor. week 1911.	7.15	7.37	3.60	6.50
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.95	$10 70	$ 6.80	$10.16

*Highest week's average on record.
†Highest on record up to a year ago this week.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	83,218	41,276	94,743
Preceding week	107,836	63,141	82,387
Last year	100,783	54,903	71,379
Shipments—			
Past week	12,292	18,371	30,220
Preceding week	12,393	25,665	21,435
Last year	13,625	14,487	16,115

Sioux City as a grain center has been benefited by a decision in favor of the Traffic Bureau by the Milwaukee Road to supply all milling industries on Iowa and Dakota Divisions with better transit facilities. Under an agreement reached with the road Sioux City terminal elevators would be able to supply millers not only on the Iowa and Dakota Divisions but eastward to Peoria, Milwaukee and Chicago territory as well. The tariff changes necessitated by this new arrangement will be effected at once.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Aug. 9.	1918. To Aug. 10.
Chicago	3,130,300	3,144,600
Kansas City	1,295,400	1,216,700
South Omaha	1,228,400	1,108,800
St. Louis	1,088,500	1,091,300
S. St. Joseph	770,900	777,300
Indianapolis	706,700	540,400
Milwaukee	179,700	175,200
Cudahy	355,800	451,100
Cincinnati	337,400	305,000
Ottumwa	196,800	205,600
Cedar Rapids	204,300	174,200
Sioux City	684,600	665,400
St. Paul	525,500	462,200
Cleveland	468,000	429,300
Louisville	71,700	56,600
Wichita	137,600	188,500
Detroit	277,600	358,600
Nebraska City	129,600	109,200
Ft. Worth	190,400	184,500
Oklahoma City	150,800	174,600
Above and all others	11,004,000	13,609,000
For the week	359,000	453,000
Preceding week	435,000	471,000

Weights are reported as follows: 207, 256, 268, 181, 224, 196, 255, 244, 277. Reports of quality: Two "good," one "fair to good mixed," and five "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a rather nervous market so far as mess pork and lard were concerned; shortribs, however, had a noticeably firmer tone to the market due in part to the light offerings. Quotations follow as of Monday, August 11:

M. pork, new	$51.00	@	
Lard round lots	31.75	@	
Neutral, No. 1.....	35.75	@	36.00
Neutral, No. 2	34.75	@	35.00
Shortribs sides	26.25	@	27.00
Av.	Green.		Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	33½@33¾	33	@33¼
12-14 lbs.....	33¼@33½	33	@33⅛
14-16 lbs.....	33¼@33½	32⅞	@33
18-20 lbs.....	33¼@33½	32⅞	@33
Skinned hams	33½@35	31	@....
Shoulders	26 @27	25	@....
Picnics	23¼@25	21½	@....
Bellies	33 @38	29	@....
Pork loins	33½@36	....	@....
Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders ..25¼@25¾		Hams	38 @38½
S. Fat Bks.27¼@29½		Sk. hams..	36¾@37
Cir. Bellies.28¼@29½		Picnics ...	26¾@27
Rib Bellies..28¼@29½		E. S. R.Sds.	29¾@30
E. S. R. Sds.28 @28¼		Sh. Cl. Sds.	33¼@....
S. Cl. Sides.29 @....		E. S. C.Sds.	29¾@....
E. S. C. Sds.28⅛@ ...		Rough Sds.30	@....
Plates, reg..25 @....		B'kf'st Bac.	38¼@....
Butts .....21¾@....			

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices on hogs at leading markets last week, as compiled by the Daily *Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$23,25	$22.60	$22.25	$22.65	$22.50	$22.65
K. City	23.15	22.35	21.60	22.00	22.35	21.85
Omaha	22.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25
St.Louis	22.90	22.70	22.40	22.40	22.75	23.00
St. Joe.	22.80	22.25	22.00	22.25	22.10	22.10
Sx. City	22.00	21.25	21.00	21.25	21.75	21.50
St. Paul	22.00	21.50	21.25	21.50	21.50	21.50
Ind'polis	23.00	22.00	21.50	22.00	22.00	22.00
Buffalo	23.75	23.00	23.00	22.85	23.25	23.05
Pittsb'g	24.15	23.65	23.00	23.15	23.40	23.60
Clevel'd	23.10	22.85	22.10	22.50	22.75	22.75
L'sville	22.75	21.50	21.00	21.25	21.25	21.50
H. top..	$24.15	$23.65	$23.00	$23.15	$23.40	$23.65
L. top..	22.00	21.25	21.00	21.25	21.25	21.25
Av. top.	22.95	22.25	21.85	22.10	22.25	22.35
Wk. ago	23.05	22.90	22.80	23.15	23.30	23.05
Loss ...	.10	.65	.95	1.05	1.05	.50

Cattle prices improved materially last week with a better demand and a lighter supply. Closing prices follow.

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$14.00@19.00	$7.60@14.00
Kansas City	10.50@18.60	6.00@13.50
Omaha	10.50@18.40	6.25@13.25
St. Louis	10.00@18.00	6.15@13.25
St. Joseph	9.75@16.75	6.10@13.00
Sioux City	9.75@17.00	6.00@12.80
St. Paul	9.60@16.00	6.00@12.50

Sheep and lambs were plentiful and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.00@16.90	$8.75@12.25
Kansas City	9.75@16.25	5.00@ 9.60
Omaha	9.50@16.50	5.00@ 9.50
St. Louis	9.75@16.00	4.50@ 9.25
St. Joseph	9.75@16.00	4.40@ 9.00
East Buffalo	13.00@17.50	6.25@10.25
Pittsburgh	13.50@16.50	6.25@10.25
Jersey City	14.00@18.50	7.00@10.00
Louisville	13.00@15.75	6.25@10.25

The total number of milch cows reported in Prussia March 1, 1919, 4,342,256, compared with 4,605,483 in March 1918. Total of all cattle in same state 9,098,000 in March 1919; 10,230,000 the previous year. All pigs 4,644,000 in March 1919, compared with 3,308,000 a year ago.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Trading in li stock was greatly interrupted by a p tial tieup of the railroads, owing to t shopmen's strike and to labor troub at the Stock Yards, a majority of t workers walking out contrary to th agreements, using the military and lice guard in Packingtown as a prete The unions have demanded that police, militia and deputy sheriffs withdrawn. This brought a better s ation at the close of the week. An provement in the railroad situation the close induced Stock Yard people advise conservatism in shipping at rate of 15,000 hogs a day and 90,000 the week, against 120,000 as the norm for this season. Cattle capacity is 000 a day or 50,000 for the week.

Light supplies of hogs and a w range of prices featured trad throughout the week. The top pr were $23.25, made Monday, while a cline of $1 was recorded from the h point by the middle of the week wit good rally toward the last. Pack were not anxious to buy because of labor troubles, and at times the ma was partly demoralized. Top price Saturday was $22.65 and the ave $21.20, or $1.16 higher than a week Average for the week was $21.05, or lower than the previous week and higher than last year. Receipts were only 75,158, against 105,852 96,201 last year. The eleven mar had 307,000, against 411,000 the p ous week and 442,000 last year. At 20 markets receipts were 366,600, a crease of 106,100 for the week. Pac bought sparingly throughout the w 66,000, but the pens were well cle at the close. Average for the week lbs., against 245 lbs. the previous and 242 lbs. last year.

Top prices on beef steers last were $19, made on Thursday, the est in several months. There wa advance of $2 on fancy steers wit average for the week of $16.85, o higher than the previous week $1.25 over last year. Medium to grades and yearlings secured the est advance. Quality on the whole better and more sold above $18 for many weeks. Labor troubles packers go slow, but despite th favorable condition comparatively beef steers closed below $14 an ferior grades were down to $12. lings brought $18.55. Supplies of ern range cattle were large, 17,50 7,500 less than the previous week prices were higher.

Cows and heifers gained $1 fo week with ample supplies. smaller than the previous week. shipping demand was good, helped to relieve the markets. Th trade was slow, but prices 25 higher. Calves were in small and $2 higher at the last. wi range $19 to $19.75 for the best. ers and feeders were in active with sales of the better grades $13.75, while the poorer kinds down to $7.50 to $9.50. The seve kets had 175,000, against 238,0 previous week, and the 20 marke 500, a decrease of 74,100 for the

Sheep and lambs were 25c with the top on native lambs 16. Western range lambs $17.15. sales of lambs was $15.75 to $ the average $16.50, or 5c better t previous week and $1.05 unde year's. Bulk of sheep sold at $ $10.50, the latter being the top, average of $9.85, or 15c lower th previous week, compared with last year. The twenty marke 386,500, an increase of 25,500 week, while the run at Chica 97,599, against 76,998 the p week.

Estimated receipts at Chicago week: Cattle 50,000, hogs 75,0

o 65,000. Last year's receipts were: e 68,765, hogs 112,449, sheep 83,-

ansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

nsas City, Aug. 9.—Larger receipts of and more normal conditions in live- trading in general are expected to r this week's unsettlement in the as City trade as a result of a tem- y strike of shop workers of railroads the price agitation centralizing at ington. Price changes were abnormal veek, especially in the case of cattle ogs.

ch interest is manifest here in the re- l formation in Europe of an allied pork g organization, which may even pur- pork products in the United States ermany. This, together with the re- l resumption of restrictions on pro- trade by Great Britain, has resulted eculation as to whether a drive st American hog prices and pork ts is being engineered by Europe. harp downward tendency of the hog t this week increased speculation on oint, but there is no general agree- of opinion as to the influence of the oreign buying combination.

s closed $1 to $1.25 lower for the while pigs suffered a break of as as $2. On Tuesday alone the market c to $1.25, this recession being the on record for one day in the mar- Toward the end of the week prices but at the close today the top was 21.85, compared with the record of and a top of $23.15 on Monday. The e cost of droves around the close 21.60, against $22.88 a week ago. ıg demand checked by the railroad Receipts increased moderately, uality only fair.

changes in the cattle market were indicative of the trend of trade. closed mostly 25 to 50 cents higher, stockers and feeders, which were ged. A top of $18.90 was paid for). steers, the highest on record for and the best price since the early April. But the feeder who sold this ported a loss of $25 a head on the Kansas winter grassers sold up to but the bulk of Kansas grass sold at $11 to $13.50. Idaho, Oregon, ng and California contributed to the s, sending some dry weather cattle. alves sold up to $15, gaining $1. ows sold mostly at $8.50 to $9.50.)s and sheep were mostly un- d. Western lambs sold up to $16.50 ere quoted up to $16.75 nominally. es were quoted up to $9. Breeding vere affected by the difficulty in g out stock, including cattle, and fully $1 lower.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

ice McCullough, Correspondent.

ıa, Aug. 9.—After holding about on the heavy run of Monday and fat cattle advanced sharply at the f the week when receipts dropped edium to choice native beef is now largely at $16@18.25, an upturn of n some cases $1 as compared with ago. Butcher stock is fully 50@75c with the bulk of the good range ıd heifers selling at $9@11.

ers and feeders were sharply higher and Tuesday but the uncertainty portation shortened up the demand close. Light supplies enabled the to retain the early advance and s of the medium to choice stockers iers is selling around $9@12. Con- in the Western beef trade were he same as those in the natives. lly all of the 50@75c advance being on the closing days. Medium to rass steers are quotable at $10.50@ Total supplies this week are the of the range season to date, the s' receipts footing up only 31,000

eceipts for the week are the light- ıe year to date, the unsettled rail- ıditions being largely responsible cutting of receipts down to the y light total of 22,600 head. In to the lightest supplies of the year kets were most irregular and the f prices the widest seen so far in reaction at the close of the week l part of the early sharp decline ers today bought their hogs 40@ r than a week ago and shipping wed greater decline than that, the 21.25 being $1.25 lower than last . Bulk today sold at $20.40@20.75. een largely a quality market with choice hogs of all weights selling the same notches.

n of sheep and lambs this week eaviest of the season so far, the otal being 132,400 head. Since the days the trend of fat lamb prices toward higher levels and they are)@75c above a week ago with good kinds around $16@16.50. Aged eld about steady all week and closed at $9.75@10.50, wethers at und fair to best ewes at $6@8.75. tie-up on some roads early in was largely responsible for a big n feeding lambs. On the close vas broad and prices made some not being over 75c lower than the edium to choice grades of feeding e now selling largely at $12.75@

ouis National Stock Yards.

L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

l Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 9.—Un- ry railroad conditions are re- for a lighter run of cattle this n usual for this season of the year. The receipts for the most part consisted of medium weight kinds with very few going over 1,250 pounds. A few scattered droves of good cattle were amongst them. The top for the week on heavy cattle is $17.90 and on yearlings, $17. The steer top was made on a load of 1,460-pound Missouri-fed steers which were about the best that we have had in the entire season. On an average the market for the week is around 50c higher than the close of last week, the biggest end of the advance being on the better grades.

The hog market has been very irregular this week. It began to decline on Monday and continued to do so until the middle of the week, then it steadied and at this writing has entirely recovered its loss and is fully steady with the close of last week. The quality of the offerings is not quite up to what they have been and while we are receiving a few good ones the average can only be called fair if that. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $22.75@23; good heavys, $22.75@22.90; rough, $18@20.25; light, $22.25@22.95; pigs, $17@21; bulk, $22.50@23.

The sheep and lamb market, while strong in tendency, does not show much change for the week. Good lambs topped at $16.50 and there is a demand for this kind. The feature of the market is the continued and growing demand for good breeding ewes. Best black faced ones sold up to $14 this week. If we can judge next season by what we have experienced this season the demand for breeding stock indicates greater increases in our receipts.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, Aug. 9.—Receipts of cattle this week have been of moderate proportions and salesmen have found comparatively easy sailing. Strength is observed in the general price list, beef steers being around 25 to 35c higher, with cows and heifers about 35 to 50c above last week's closing quotations. Calves had a good week, the market developing an advance of 75c to $1, heavy calves showing the big end of the appreciation. Bulls are selling a shade stronger.

Best fed steers here this week sold around $13, with the choice cake and grass south Texas cattle ranging around $12.50 @12.85. Heavy butcher cows brought $9.50 @9.75, and desirable heifers cleared around $10@10.50. Calves reached $14 on Friday's market, this being the extreme high range for the week.

Hogs sold at $23.30 on Monday's market, but prices dropped to $22.40 on Tuesday and $21.75 on Wednesday. Friday's market developed a little strength and choice hogs were quotable at $22, though the best here went at $21.75. The loss for the week amounts to $1.25. Pigs sold higher, regardless of the decline in hogs, the summit of the market being $21, though $20.50 was an outside quotation at the close.

No change in prices on sheep, lambs or goats developed during the week. Receipts were small and little of quality appeared. Best lambs sold around $16@16.25, with wethers going at $10.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 9.—Cattle receipts this week have not been up to expectations caused, we believe, by the threatened railroad trouble. Packers the middle of the week were running behind on their orders and at this time the market was good, steers being fully steady. In fact they have been steady to 25c higher for the week. We did not have very many quarantine steers on sale, quality being mostly common light weights, $7.50@8. Quite a few cake-fed cattle here, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 pounds, at prices from $11@12.50. On account of the very few receipts we had on our market this week packers are going short of time.

Canners were stronger for the week, shipper cows going 25c higher. Cow buyers were entertained largely with jackpot shipments and a lot of cheap goods coming. The middle of the week the bulk of the offering, however, consisted of common swaybacks, and on anything under $7 the market was slippery while canners and cutters were given a cold reception. Calves are steady for the week, closing with a top of $12.50 for the week. Stockers and feeders are scarce and steady. Bulls are also steady for the week.

The hog market was about steady for the week although lower than last week. Still very few hogs coming and many more are needed. Around $21.50 is taking the top here these days.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Aug. 8.—As compared with the date of our last letter, the cattle market shows a little better, although the trading this week has been very uneven. On Monday the market was 25 to 40 higher on all killing grades, but on Tuesday prices were 25 to 40 lower, taking off Monday's advance. At the close of the week there is a better feeling to the trade and unless the market is prevented from recovering by some of the unsettled conditions, the chances are that we will have a little better trade next week. Quote common to choice killers, $7@13.50; stockers, $6,50@8.50; good feeders, $7.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Select hogs were still bringing $23.50 when the market opened on Monday and this quotation ruled until Friday when there was a break of $1.50 per cwt. Packers bid $22 but sellers refused to listen to such offers. The result was a complete deadlock Friday and Saturday as well with absolutely no trading. It was feared that that figure would eventually get them on Monday. There was a good demand for good butcher steers throughout the week but the half fats were not wanted. Choice steers sold at $12 with good butcher stuff $9@10.50.

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Aug. 9, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	94,743	30,220	71,379	16,115
Kansas City	32,562	13,719	22,669	6,600
St. Louis	18,217	1,724	10,214	2,004
So. Omaha	132,463	97,218	51,663	32,233
S. St. Joseph	13,934	3,339	7,707	961
Sioux City	12,816	8,429	3,095	1,379
Ft. Worth	3,947	599	7,542	3,973
S. St. Paul	14,112	7,517	1,988	264
Cleveland	2,866	237	2,253	116
Cincinnati	31,428	24,007	22,680	21,389
Louisville	14,937	12,332	16,560	11,601
Indianapolis	2,767	3,015	3,235	2,974
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,342	1,338
Milwaukee	1,402	641	2,830	1,949
Wichita	121	none	157	130
Okla. City	890	23	1,475	1,888
Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	228,789	105,214
Aug. 2.....	353,823	157,746	253,594	101,421
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036
June	975,350	281,733	823,753	259,592
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February ...	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Aug. 9, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	83,218	12,292	100,783	13,625
St. Louis	42,312	14,523	44,297	13,011
Kansas City	42,047	4,662	55,866	8,795
So. Omaha	22,829	5,292	68,883	26,594
S. St. Joseph	29,313	1,039	42,788	8,681
Indianapolis	49,176	21,484	36,624	14,883
Cincinnati	18,609	4,033	19,999	9,168
Louisville	9,275	7,821	11,215	7,313
Sioux City	17,270	8,556	49,546	20,843
Aug. 9.....	314,049	79,702	430,001	122,913
Aug. 2.....	393,857	93,400	403,991	104,224
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January ..	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
	Other Markets.			
Fort Worth	5,604	1,065	13,330	2,070
Cleveland	8,144	1,385	7,031	2,631
S. St. Paul	26,272	10,145	18,257	6,413
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,720	2,688
Milwaukee	11,348	none	22,265	534
Wichita	7,214	186	67,799	1,735
Okla. City	4,209	432	5,792	2,998
Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	85,133	19,071
Aug. 2.....	60,212	14,751	82,078	16,880
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Aug. 9, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	41,276	18,371	54,903	11,487
St. Louis	26,432	4,627	31,479	7,785
Kansas City	50,907	20,795	91,903	52,357
So. Omaha	31,981	11,396	48,596	22,349
S. St. Joseph	10,907	2,128	19,364	6,135
Sioux City	5,583	2,967	12,643	4,375
Aug. 9.....	167,086	60,284	258,888	108,146
Aug. 2.....	225,750	88,300	244,151	75,759
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
	Other Markets.			
Fort Worth	25,706	3,589	34,380	11,192
Cleveland	4,859	424	3,417	260
S. St. Paul	24,161	15,285	25,193	16,059
Wichita	4,801	1,199	11,818	7,132
Indianapolis	8,195	5,068	8,271	3,832
Cincinnati	5,608	2,035	6,481	2,152
Louisville	5,067	3,101	4,381	3,194
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	2,625	1,050
Milwaukee	6,800	2,740	5,827	1,383
Okla. City	15,922	4,370	19,336	5,152
Aug. 9.....	.....	.....	121,729	51,406
Aug. 2.....	111,147	50,329	134,064	51,336
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February ...	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123,321	360,094	83,477



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0-BU. ELEVATOR, electric power, coal and feed business, located in farming district in Iowa. Address Box 2, Price Current-Grain Re- Chicago, Ill.

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R SALE—Three grain elevators n State of Washington THOMPSON GILLIS CO. Spokane, Wash.

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AND SCREENINGS WANTED— wheat, barley, corn or oats, reenings, corn screenings, corn t screenings, oat clippings, barley s, barley chaff or elevator screen- any kind wanted. Please send BEREND J. BURNS, 324 Cham- ommerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Canadian Price Fixed.
PEG, Man., Aug. 18.—The Ca- Wheat Board has decided to fix the minimum price for the p, it was learned from an un- ource last night.

PROTESTING WHEAT DISCOUNTS.

The farmers of Missouri held a recent conference at the capital at which a protest was made on behalf of wheat growers "who are the losers," against methods and discounts of the Grain Corporation. Farmers, the clip sheet of the State Board of Agriculture says, "are urged to avoid shipping wheat direct to the Corporation for in so doing the grower at this time loses the premium which is paid practically every day by the mills and elevators." The conference protested that the discounts below No. 1 are unfair "because they nearly double the discounts established for these grades established by long custom of milling and grain buying."

The protest text is formulated at considerable length and is being circulated all through the state by the local press from the clip sheets of the State Board of Agriculture. The feature of the protest is as follows:

Under normal commercial conditions, provided the wheat is dry and reasonably clean, No. 2 wheat brings from one to two cents a bushel less than No. 1; No. 3 from two to four cents less than No. 1; and No. 4 from four to six cents under No. 1.

The discounts fixed by the Government are for No. 2, three cents under No. 1; for No. 3, seven cents under No. 1; for No. 4, twelve cents under No. 1; No. 5, fifteen cents under No. 1; sample grade, 25 cents under No. 1. The discount for grades 4 and 5 and sample are minimum discounts, and may run as high as 87 cents a bushel.

The July crop report for Missouri shows the quality of the wheat, taking the state as a whole, ten points under that of last year. Assuming there are 30 million bushels of No. 3 wheat in the state this year, the Government discount, if applied, would make a reduction in the value of this grain of four cents a bushel as compared with the discount in the open market, entailing a loss of more than a million dollars to Missouri farmers if sold according to the Government discount schedule.

BROOM CORN.

Temperatures in the Southwest still continue very high, with scattered showers, but not heavy enough to be of any material advantage to late-planted crops. Moisture is needed, but so far, *The Broom Corn Review* reports, the crops are holding out, but will require rain very soon to bring them to maturity.

It is estimated that but 200 cars of old corn still remain in growers' hands in the Southwest, which is being picked up gradually at $50@100 a ton, with the bulk ranging at $65@90. In the Lindsay district business was most active and receipts were increasing with prices ranging from $125@275, bulk of sales $225@250. The Wichita market was confined chiefly to old stock at prices ranging from $90@125, the highest price being one car of southern Oklahoma dwarf at $195. New Texas is offered at $150@250.

In central Illinois the crop outlook is very good. Harvesting is started and will be in full swing next week. New crop corn is selling at $100@200 with bulk of sales at $150@175.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 512,000 bus. last week, corn 271,000 bus., oats 382,000 bus. and barley 175,000 bus. Rye increased 225,000 bus. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	783	5,589	6,672,000	12,331,000
Corn	53	274	327,000	2,775,000
Oats	1,018	4,802	5,820,000	4,824,000
Rye	1,179	903	2,082,000	539,000
Barley	207	462	669,000	844,000

Farm Land Sales.

Farm sales, of all kinds, are heaviest in value in October, and lightest in May and June. On the basis of $10,000,000,000 as approximately the value of total yearly sales, the sales monthly approximate the following:

Jan.	$850,000,000	July	$ 640,000,000
Feb.	680,000,000	Aug.	690,000,000
March	740,000,000	Sept.	1,010,000,000
April	690,000,000	Oct.	1,260,000,000
May	610,000,000	Nov.	1,170,000,000
June	610,000,000	Dec.	1,050,000,000

Rye Situation.

September rye in Chicago closed a week ago at $1.60 and Aug. 16 at $1.57½. September corn in the meantime declined from $1.94 to $1.82. The comparison is of importance in showing a tendency of the rye market to break away from corn's influence and assume an independent position where its price will be governed by its flour value rather than by its feed value. A reported sale of 1,000,000 bus. of rye for export was the main feature of the week's trading.

The new crop is not yet moving in volume but with improved railroad conditions, receipts should increase.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

Export Wheat Licenses.

The Wheat Director gives notice that effective August 15, 1919, and until further ordered:

(1) Applications in duplicate for licenses for the exportation of wheat to all destinations in Mexico will be received for consideration at the office of the Wheat Director, 42 Broadway, New York.

(2) Applications in duplicate for licenses for the exportation of wheat to all destinations in the Western Hemisphere and East Coast of Asia, to which wheat flour shipments are now licensed, will be received for consideration, etc.

Quarantine regulations have been issued at Atlanta prohibiting the delivery in Georgia of seed wheat originating in New York, the Virginias and Maryland and any shipment of wheat from Jackson County, Ga., except by special permission. Quarantine of wheat is the result of the discovery of Nemanote or Welworm of wheat in many Southern and Eastern States.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended August 15, and for the corresponding week last year as reported by the Minneapolis *Market Record* were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	128	118
Duluth	88	...
Chicago	135	169
Omaha	20	2
Milwaukee	19	38
Total	390	327

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning August 8, were:

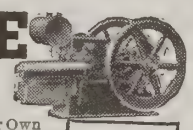
	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Aug. 8.	$1.45	$1.48¼	$1.49½	.....	$1.52
Aug. 9.	1.51¾	1.54½	1.58	$1.48	1.60
Aug. 11.	1.47½	1.49½	1.58½	.....	1.57
Aug. 12.	1.49⅞	1.52	1.57½	1.45	1.53
Aug. 13.	1.53⅞	1.55½	1.57½	1.49	1.60
Aug. 14.	1.47¼	1.50½	1.59	1.46	1.56
Aug. 15.	1.50	1.53	1.55	.....	1.56

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
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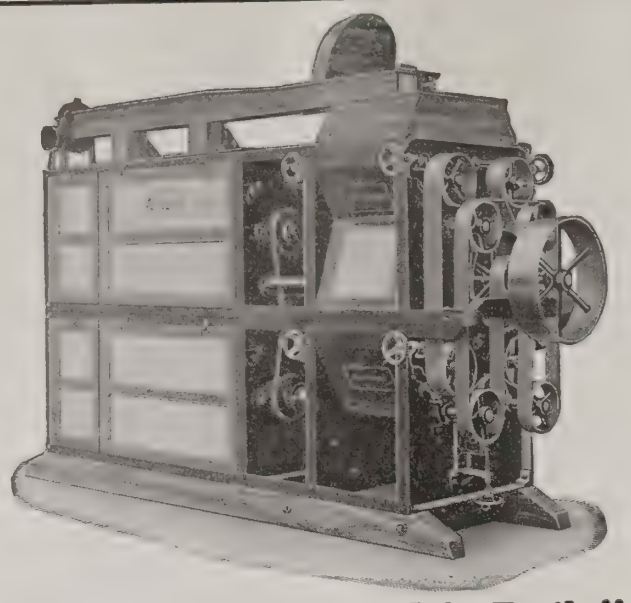
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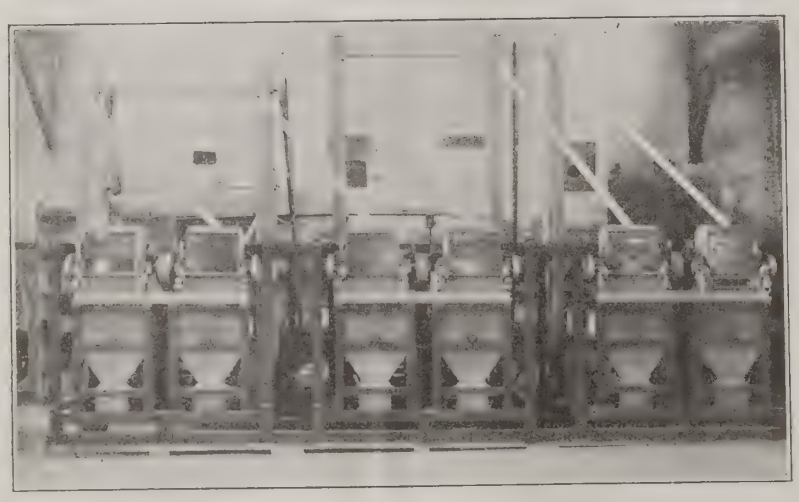
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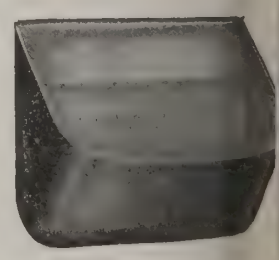
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Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

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CHICAGO, AUGUST 20, 1919

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE frantic efforts of the Administration to stop the advance in commodity and especially food prices and to reduce existing prices, has furnished the big type heading of the newspapers during week. Some seizures of foodstuffs in cold storage of sugar, with arrests of sugar brokers, have been made, and in various ways the district attorneys Attorney-General Palmer have been first-paged week. In many ways it reminds old timers of whilom shibboleth, "The Old Flag and an Appropriation." General Palmer has asked for a million a half extra for this work of ferreting out profiteers and prosecuting them. The Agricultural Department (of course) wants to waste $600,000 on one of its absurd "food surveys" which were the "cause to laugh" of the war period—reports of stocks second hands that were consumed long before the they reports of their existence appeared, tabulated painful degree of particularly for the benefit curious posterity and the puttering professors. the Federal Trade Commission, that triumvirate meddlesome nobodies, want half a million to find what is the cause of all this hullabaloo and of use to recommend another of their made-in-Germany remedies for a crisis that can be cured by no bumancy of incompetent bureaucrats and which cure itself only when men go to work again and the the gratification of their wants within the limits of earned incomes.

Ninety per cent, more or less, of human wants are merely artificial, so far as human existence is concerned. The gratification of artificial wants is entirely legitimate of course when legitimately done. Human progress depends on the increase of artificial wants which can be legitimately satisfied. The most incontrovertible fact of life is the inability of human nature to be satisfied with what it has. Given bread we want butter, like children we demand jams; given sails for propulsion, man is not content with less than wings. Wants are insatiable. As the capacity for production increases, the capacity for consumption increases even a little more. This is a law of nature. It has lifted men out of the cave into the steam and flat with plumbing and electric light. But it has not brought satiety. No working overtime will ever do that. No division of existing capital would ever begin to do it. During the war the men who got their wages or incomes increased naturally enough their consumptive wants. They could hardly do otherwise, being human beings; and they spent their new incomes with lavish hands, cultivating expensive needs. In this country the extravagance of the wage earner and the *nouveaux riches* became almost a proverb; the evidence of unrestraint of consumption being that while prices advanced to unlimited levels there was no abatement of purchasing. The politicians who may have realized it in time told the working people, when they were laying down fat pay envelopes and enjoying their new power of unrestrained consumption, and when the leaders were limiting the volume of production, the goods they were then buying so recklessly were not being replaced and that the end would come, at least that the time would come when there would be a general scramble for the things that are now to go round but which all want. That is the case in the world is today. There is not only scarcity of commodities but there is the general indisposition of people, especially those whose wages and salaries have been enlarged since the war began, to reduce their consumption to the condition of the commodities supply—to maintain a standard of living that is possible for all during the present period of scarcity. The war cultivated too many "champagne tastes" to enable all to live comfortably when the supply of champagne is not large enough to go round. Of course, prices are high.

The effort to mitigate, much less cure, such a condition by wholesale seizures of foodstuffs and their immediate sale at a low price, trusting to luck or worse for their replenishment somehow from somewhere when they shall be needed before a new supply can be made or grown, is a sure sign of official incompetency and cowardice. It is pure politics—a bluff to save the politicians of both parties. Even worse is the proposal of the Administration to continue the Food Control Law indefinitely and even to enlarge this war makeshift of licensing business. The President demands still more autocratic power to deal with profiteers and he would extend the principle embodied in the Food Control Act, the Kellogg, the McKellar, the Gard and Kenyon-Kendrick bills to foods, feeds, fuel and practically all merchandise in general consumption, beginning with clothing and then going on to the rest *ad libitum*. It is the indefensible makeshift of the opportunist, not the expedient of a statesman and may be followed by an act similar to the British Commons' act of last week (125 to 60) fixing wholesale and retail prices. It threatens a worse kind and degree of bureaucratic tyranny than any of the numerous invasions of the rights of the citizen which were tolerated under protest during the war when all understood that with the war they should end.

But there is no sign of that, the new Congress showing as rabid an intent to hamper and control business as did the old Congress at any time. The daily papers, quite unexpectedly—for they have fallen into the habit of approving, or at least of ignoring, even countenancing, these attacks on the rights of individuals, in their disinclination to protest against the popular side—have begun to show alarm at this disposition at Washington to rule like an autocrat by means of the license system. The Chicago *Daily News* at least has been asking business men what they think of it, as if there could be other than one answer. The opportunities for tyranny in such a system ought to be appreciated by even the most thoughtless. The experience of the grain trade with the system may not be generally known. It has not been alluded to outside the grain trade press, so far as we know; but the cancellation of licenses by the Grain Corporation on the mere allegation of profiteering and the arbitrary refusal to grant licenses, which it is quite within the power of the Corporation to do under the law at this time, with or without cause, show how precarious would be the situation of business men with such autocratic power in the hands of any one man or bureau. The Dominion of New Zealand has just such a law; and the recent experience of Armour & Co. in that country shows how it works there and how unquestionably it would work here.

This experience, which is told in a letter by J. Ogden Armour to Senator Gronna, under date Aug. 6, is substantially this: Armour & Co. of Australasia, Ltd., is a New Zealand corporation which had complied with all the laws of that Dominion, having been in business there for several years. But in December last a law somewhat similar to the Kenyon-Kendrick bills (these senators may have plagiarized it—our statesmen no longer seem capable of constructive initiative) was enacted, requiring exporters of meats to take out licenses. When the company named applied under the act for such license, it was informed by Macdonald, Minister of Agriculture, that,—

> I regret to inform you that I cannot grant this license. This decision has been arrived at after the perusal of the official summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry," etc.*

Thus the license was withheld, not because any act of omission or commission by the company was alleged, or because the exportation of meats was prohibited or not desired, but simply because a document of questionable character had been officially endorsed by a commission representing the President, calling attention to a state of facts which at this time are allegations only and have not been adjudicated in any way by the constituted courts of the land. Does any one imagine for a moment, in view of the recent statement of Assistant Secretary Ousley, undoubtedly voicing the opinion of the Agricultural Department, that if the Kenyon act were now on the statute book, a similar license to Armour & Co. in the U. S. would not be revoked or refused in this country by the Secretary of Agriculture on the advice of the autocrat of the meat packing industry, created by that bill? The New Zealand attorney reporting this circumstance to Armour & Co. says: "I am not able to advise that there is any remedy in the law for . . . this piece of spoilation of private property." If this licensing principle is the best the new Congress can give the country in the way of business "reconstructive legislation" one may well wonder what it has advantaged this country to have "kanned the Kaiser," if the worst features of the Kaiser's system of bureaucratic government are to be transferred bodily to this country.

The Kenyon bill even goes so far in imitation of Kaiserism as to provide—

> SEC. 4. That no person shall engage in or carry on the business of—
>
> (c) Collecting in connection with a stockyard and distributing in commerce live-stock quotations or live-stock market news;
>
> unless he shall secure and hold a license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, etc.
>
> SEC. 11. That the Secretary of Agriculture may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, etc.

and also, of course, to carry out any further purposes which the Secretary personally may think the act should have provided for specifically but does not. That is what "rules and regulations"—the bite of all this Agricultural Department law making—are for.

This attempt to throttle the commercial papers is a new idea in this country, where every sort of politically rotten high-brow publication advocating the breaking down of our Government and its reconstruction on proletarian and professor of sociology ideals has unlimited opportunity for mischief. It is peculiarly Kaiser-Prussian, and the possibilities of the license system with "rules and regulations" to match throttling the trade press ought not to escape the attention of the reader, who may confidently

---

*This report is printed by the government printer and is evidently circulated broadcast in this Dominion. Even with my own slight knowledge of the operation of your company and its many ramifications, I am able to detect the various inaccuracies in the findings of the Commission. I do not know, of course, what weight is attached to the report in the United States, but I can very well understand that a document of this character from a Commission called into existence by the august President of that country should produce considerable stir in a distant colony where the public are not able to judge of the facts passed upon by the Commission, and where there has been no opportunity for stating the case for the companies attacked.—New Zealand Attorney for Armour & Co. of Australasia, Ltd.

expect, after the Trade Commission, with Mr. Kenyon's connivance and that of Congress and the Administration, shall have emasculated the packing business and the market papers, it will turn to an attack on the grain trade, then proceed to the feed business and put other lines of business *seriatim* under the thumb of some commissioner with power to report to some bureau working with the acid of "rules and regulations," and like the New Zealand Minister of Agriculture confiscate private property with as little compunction as it would crush a rabbit, should the courts permit such destruction. The attitude of the American intellectuals and dilettante publicists toward this kind of legislation shows how great has been the influence over the Administration and our legislators of Kaiserism in government, adjusted by classroom theorists to work out the tyranny of the minority in a democracy; and unless ousted it will inevitably bring us to the status of the German before the war when the spirit of responsibility, self-help, self-reliance and intelligent initiative had been all but crushed out of the people, and their moral stamina with it.

BUY PROTEIN RIGHT

THE fact, called attention to in these columns a fortnight or more ago, that feedstuffs prices rich in protein are advancing at a time when feed prices should be declining, and in normal years would be, has begun to make an impression on the feed consumers generally, those particularly who must feed protein to make milk. Good cottonseed meal, it will be remembered, is running toward the $100 mark. The crop of cotton is not promising and European feeders who can finance purchases of meal and cake are buying again. Flaxseed has reached the highest prices on record in this country, and meal is sailing up toward $90. Bran, too, is climbing upwards, and alfalfa meal is not going to be plenty by any means. There are no more brewers' and distillers' grains. It will be a year for the scientific feeder who uses no "rule of thumb" methods but trusts his feed dealer to provide him with a balanced ration which will give him the results he is seeking at the lowest possible cost for protein. Only the competent feed manufacturers and dealers will be able to do this. And the feeder who trusts to the spurious advice of the county agent to mix his own feeds in preference to the buying scientifically compounded feeds will probably regret it when his balance sheet shows the season's results.

ANOTHER INTERIOR EXCHANGE

THE multiplication of interior grain exchanges, or receiving and distributing markets, is one of the recent developments of the grain trade. The number of these markets in the West, in particular, is now quite large, showing that the former concentration of the movement of grain at eleven or twelve "primary markets" is rapidly becoming ancient history. The distribution of grain for domestic consumption has become more and more involved, hence the assembling of the grain from producer-handlers has become more localized. As in all other expressions of human activity, progress does not mean simplicity in a superficial sense—rather the opposite. The new interior markets shorten the range of touch between the country dealer and his immediate market and so reduce his shrinkage by shortening of the length of the initial haul. It facilitates also movements between the producer and the interior consumer, and thus in fact contributes to distribute economy. The total economy thus effected is not inconsiderable—a fact which the increasing number of interior markets clearly attests, since no markets of that sort could long exist were there not an economic justification for it.

Des Moines, Ia., has perhaps the latest organization of this type. Its location is peculiarly fortunate. Des Moines railroads tap every part of producing Iowa and reach out into the grain country of the West and Northwest, while as outlets these roads penetrate the great Eastern, South and Southeastern consuming sections which absorb the greater part of the surplus of the West. The members of the Board of Trade are for the most part old and established firms, though new ones are moving in rapidly, who find that the co-operation of all for the advancement of the market as a whole, with the discipline which organization implies, will add strength and dignity and dependability to the market in greater degree than might be the case in a market growing as rapidly as Des Moines is without such organization.

MR. SHANAHAN REPORTS

THE report on European agricultural conditions made last week to the Wheat Director by John D. Shanahan on his return from Europe, as printed on another page, appeals to us as the only "real thing" in that line that has as yet been made public on this side. It has the versimilitude of truth because it presents a condition of things which it seems natural to expect. We are too apt to think of living and working conditions only in terms of the town, which is in evidence all of the time, and not of the country, which is not. It is inconceivable to us that the rural population, always accustomed to intense toil in order to make a living under the best of political conditions—in which *per se* they took little or no interest,—should follow the lead of the agitator-cursed working men of the towns in riots of sabotage and idleness to their own and their families' injury. So when Mr. Shanahan says that 90 per cent of the land suitable for cultivation is now under crops, he tells one just what he should naturally expect if one will but put himself in the place of the peasant and not ignore the fact that even in the towns the number of willing idlers among those who must make a living or suffer distress is always but a small fraction of those whom the agitators picture as ripe for "treason, stratagem and spoils." The crops for obvious reasons may be under average, but the land is in cultivation and yielding its quota in response to human labor.

"BRIGHT GREEN MEAL" CONTRACTS

THERE are moral obligations to all contracts, particularly important this year for the purchase of alfalfa meal, the quality of which is and will certainly continue to be very uncertain. It is not customary in contracts for No. 1 bright green meal to provide for delivery of lower grades at a discount, but the question has been asked if such clause could not be properly considered as to such contracts for the present crop of meal. There are doubtless many alfalfa millers whose operations may not be sufficiently broad to get No. 1 alfalfa hay even of the later cuttings, yet they entered into No. 1 meal contracts before first cuttings were made, with good intentions, and it seems a problem to determine their liability if they are unable to deliver No. 1 meal.

The trade will not confuse this enquiry with, and we do not overlook, the indefensible practice of those, found in every line of trade, who when they can do so will not make delivery on contracts when prices materially advance. We venture to suggest also that it is an unwise trade practice to oversell No. 1 alfalfa meal before the season opens and the quality of the meal that may be delivered is known. But it has been suggested that some relaxation of existing definite contracts might be permitted, which would recognize seasonable climatic conditions and yet be definite enough to prevent unfair practice, and which while enabling alfalfa millers acting in entire good faith to avoid the penalties forced by weather conditions only, would at the same time protect the rights of the middlemen and all types of consumers. Such an understanding exists as to deliveries of contract grain, which although not entirely satisfactory, it must be confessed, does meet trade necessities at critical emergencies when strict compliance with former contractual terms would be practically impossible.

We fully appreciate in this discussion the position

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures f various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in deta "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures re senting the past week, the preceding week and co sponding time last year, here assembled for ready re ence:

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 17
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	6,217,000	4,680,000	3,52
Primary shipments....	9,021,000	8,107,000	7,99
Receipts since July 1.	78,260,000	64,943,000	87,00
Visible	39,846,000	32,093,000	32,75
Available, Aug. 9.....	37,388,000	24,998,000	26,83
Canadian vis., Aug. 9.	7,433,000	7,723,000	4,09
Exports, U. S.....	7,117,000	7,170,000	3,58
Exports, world's.....	11,294,000	11,952,000	8,00
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	996,000	1,517,000	2,74
Primary shipments....	1,052,000	1,534,000	1,98
Receipts since Nov. 1.	150,390,000	149,394,000	242,76
Visible	1,476,000	1,905,000	6,75
Exports, U. S.....	.....	2,000	26
Exports, world's.....	3,753,000	2,958,000	1,10
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	4,320,000	6,057,000	10,70
Primary shipments....	3,732,000	4,971,000	4,93
Receipts since Aug. 1.	10,377,000	20,539,000	25,6
Visible	19,321,000	20,539,000	21,1
Exports, U. S.....	1,251,000	840,000	2,3
Exports, world's.....	1,520,000	849,000	2,80
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	219,000	167,000	18
Shipments, 6 markets.	65,000	60,000	7
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	331,000	314,000	40
Shipments, 9 markets.	79,000	80,000	11
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	*432,000	383,000	27
Shipments, 16 markets	*246,000	205,000	13
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	358,000	359,000	4
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	14,362,000	14,004,000	14,05
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	40,534,000	37,833,000	15,78
Lard, lbs.	7,291,000	11,444,000	3,46
*St. Paul missing.			
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$17.30	$16.85	
Hogs	21.25	21.05	
Sheep	10.00	9.85	
Lambs	17.05	16.50	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	246	244	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$44.65	$47.50	$4
Lard, Sept.	29.40	31.55	2
S. R. Sides, Sept.....	24.90	26.35	2
Corn—			
September	$1.82	$1.94-½	$1.62
December	1.43⅞-4	1.56½-7	....
May	1.38¾-⅞	1.52⅜-½	....
Oats—			
September	$0.73½-¾	$0.75⅞-6	$0.70
December	.75¾-⅞	.78⅞-9	...
May	.78¾-⅞	.81¾	...

of the Central and Eastern distributors who sold ahead the No. 1 meal against contracts fo livery to them and that they will have to "pas buck," so to speak, to their customers if they accept No. 2 meal or something even worse. proposed modification of contracts might be, of co inconvenient not to say embarrassing to the manufacturers also, whose products are adver as "bright green" dairy and hog feeds, the color of which is obtained only through bright meal, for the addition of artificial green col matter to stock feeds is one of a long list of tices under the ban at Washington; but doul these producers could in case of necessity, by er explanations of salesmen, protect the reputati their products with the handling agents and sumers by reference to seasonable conditions.

At any event, the patrons of the alfalfa trade must this year make up their minds to what they can get. But inquiries made at th fice justify our opening this discussion for the advice of our friends, so that we may in turn out the great alfalfa milling, manufacturing an suming trades, which are now so important which must not be permitted to decline in ar spect.

EDITORIALETTES

THE Government might try the old-time re for high prices—an open market—for a while first as an experiment and see would happen.

THE Constitutional Convention primaries place in Illinois early in September. If this st to have a new fundamental law that is not the position of cranks, theorists, socialists, labor tors and property anarchists, the voters of this should begin to take some interest in the cand who are nominating themselves. So far they queer as a job lot.

ie Price Current-Grain Reporter

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HICAGO, AUGUST 20, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

far the producer has been the
sufferer from the campaign to
r the cost of living, although it
aimed primarily at the profiteer.
is not the first time that this has
ened; but every so often it is dis-
red that it costs more to live in
same way than it did before the
and a flood of clamor as to the
e of the increase is given to the
ic. It will be some time before
consumer is benefited by the break
rains, and then only if prices are
at a relatively low level. There
undoubtedly been a great deal of
teering in some lines of commodi-
and some enormous advances
been witnessed. Producers did
best to answer the Government's
for increased crops, but failed on
unt of unfavorable weather and
conditions. The demand for lib-
consumption continues and the
of the agitation for a lower cost
ving may perhaps be reflected in
ed production next year, as it is
ly human nature for a man to se-
as much for his labor as possible;
if prices can be held up by re-
l production farmers are likely to
v the latter course. An open
et will be maintained for the 1920
t crop, according to all present
mation. Trading in wheat for
e delivery is likely to start some
after the first of the year.
e outlook for a big export busi-
in grains, other than wheat, from
country is not very bright. For-
exchange is around the lowest
known, which greatly curtails the
asing power of Europe. In addi-
the crops abroad are reported as
large; so that the enforced
my will probably cause supplies to
ed more sparingly than during the
The crying need of Europe at the
nt is increased production, not
of grains but of other commodi-
as well. The only safe way to
the decline in exchange is to re-
to normal methods of doing busi-
Foreign crops, in view of the
of fertilizer and other factors, are
kely to be as large as before the
or several years at least. National
cannot be enlarged continuously,
as such a step would in the end result in bankruptcy. Industrial unrest is the aftermath of the great war exertions.

Some improvement in the condition of corn is reported in sections of the big surplus belt as the result of lower temperatures and rains, and it is regarded as possible that the September Government report will indicate a larger crop than shown by the August report. If the August condition is maintained during the month the suggested crop would be around 2,900,000,000 bus., which would make it the fifth largest on record; and this country needs a large crop. Argentine corn is being exported freely, but has had practically no effect on domestic prices, even though sold for domestic consumption in the East at well below a parity with grain to be shipped from the West. Old corn has been scarce and the price is very high. The Southwest has raised a large crop this season and it promises to move early. Some new Texas corn has already been shipped, but practically none of it to the North. The demand from the Southwest promises to have considerable bearing on the price later in the season, as there was a heavy demand from there this year.

Threshing returns on wheat show no improvement, and the actual crop of milling grain is expected to show materially under the August estimate of the total yield. Good judges of conditions say that around 800,000,000 bus. is the correct figure. Much wheat promises to be used for feed, especially the lightweight grain of the Northwest. Some of the spring wheat weighs as low as 37½ lbs., making it practically unfit for milling. There is some wheat already being used as a substitute for corn in parts of the Central West, the corn being worth more than the wheat. Efforts to change the grading and to consequently give farmers a better price for their low grade grain are expected to come to naught. Good quality wheat promises to sell at a wider premium after the first big rush is over, especially the dark, hard winters and the dark northern. Broomhall's estimate of the world's surplus of 840,000,000 bus., with European requirements of possibly 680,000,000 bus., cannot be regarded as sensationally bearish in view of all conditions. This is a relatively small reserve that may be needed to offset the effect of reduced production, which seems certain when the guaranteed price is removed. So far exports of new crop grain from this country have been relatively small.

It is possible that part of the oats sold for export may be delayed in getting out of the country as the Government has need of the greater part of the Atlantic port facilities in order to handle its wheat. The demand of late has been slow, and prices have declined materially. Prices in the United Kingdom have dropped below the maximum without increasing sales to any great extent. Threshing returns are poor, and the grain of light weight.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
Wheat	13,317,000	16,450,000	20,423,000
Corn	996,000	1,517,000	2,740,000
Oats	4,320,000	6,057,000	10,709,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	18,633,000	33,172,000
Preceding week	24,024,000	33,041,000
Since July 1	120,614,000	161,981,000

Corn market was decidedly unsettled, and fluctuated within a range of 14¾@17½, the latter on May. Highest prices of the week were made during the early days, and the lowest toward the last with the finish about the bottom with net losses of 12½@13⅝. Outside trade was very light and sentiment decidedly bearish, news being very favorable for a lower level of values. There were numerous sharp bulges as the result of covering, pressure coming almost entirely from short sellers. Crop and weather reports were much more favorable, and many of the former bulls were active on the selling side. The settlement of the railroad strike, weakness in foreign exchange, agitation over the high cost of living and a marked increase in country offerings to arrive had a depressing effect.

Oats held within a comparatively narrow range and showed much more strength than corn, closing 2¼@3¼c lower, the former on September. There was considerable buying at times that looked like against export sales, and liberal quantities were sold to the seaboard from the various markets. Country offerings were small, threshing returns disappointing, and the average weight of this year's crop is about 3 to 4 lbs. lighter than in 1918. Foreign financial situation is against a big export business, but there is no great pressure on the market at the time being farmers showing a disposition to hold back their grain.

Cash wheat prices are declining. Winters are selling at a slight premium over the basic figures for the greater part of the offerings, although dark hard is still well above the ordinary hard. This grade is being taken to mix with springs by the northwestern mills, as the weight of the grain in that section is light. Springs have declined sharply in all markets with the ordinary No. 1 northern much closer to the basic than heretofore. Dark northern has commanded as high as 30c over basic at Chicago, and much more in the northwest. Quality of the spring wheat crop this season is poor, with much light weight grain that is unfit for milling. Range of prices the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close Aug.16, 1919.	Close Aug.9, 1919.	Close Aug.17, 1918.
Corn—					
Sept.	$1.94¾	$1.80	$1.82	$1.94½	$1.62⅝
Dec.	1.57½	1.42¼	1.44	1.57	....
May	1.54	1.36½	1.38⅞	1.52½	....
Oats—					
Sept.	.76½	.72⅜	.73¾	.76	.70¾
Dec.	.79½	.74¾	.75¾	.79	....
May	.82½	.78⅛	.78¾	.81¾	....

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Aug. 16	150,680,000	242,625,000	206,883,000
P. shipments to Aug. 16	92,646,000	125,790,000	112,111,000
P. stocks on Aug. 16	1,234,000	5,329,000	893,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 16	60,917,000	111,680,000	94,828,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Aug. 16	78,260,000	86,908,000	23,467,000
P. shipments to Aug. 16	27,859,000	29,232,000	12,860,000
P. stocks on Aug. 16	23,308,000	22,325,000	1,729,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 16	30,035,000	35,577,000	13,167,000

French Wheat Imports.

The quantity of foreign wheat and flour (stated as wheat) delivered in France for consumption during the first five months of 1919 and previous years is reported as follows, in quarters of 8 bus.:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	1,061,798	806,801	708,735
February	1,188,400	618,718	1,192,081
March	601,771	804,208	2,190,042
April	743,843	709,821	477,050
May	343,691	828,165	995,124
Five months	3,939,503	3,767,713	5,563,032

The chief grain inspector at Ft. Worth says the 1919 corn crop of that state is of the most excellent quality and largely in excess of any previous year as to quantity.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Aug. 16, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	21,481,000	24,172,000
Milwaukee	417,000	551,000
Minneapolis	8,009,000	7,568,000
Duluth	568,000	42,000
St. Louis	12,322,000	16,719,000
Toledo	2,362,000	1,803,000
Detroit	304,000	257,000
Kansas City	22,545,000	24,009,000
Peoria	807,000	1,614,000
Omaha	5,431,000	6,105,000
Indianapolis	4,014,000	4,168,000
Total	78,260,000	87,008,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
St. Louis	1,343,000	2,159,000	3,671,000
Kansas City	3,556,000	4,431,000	3,707,000
Omaha	931,000	1,170,000	1,327,000
Toledo	347,000	508,000	277,000
Detroit	73,000	85,000	53,000
Indianapolis	456,000	813,000	627,000
Peoria	85,000	177,000	753,000
Chicago	4,921,000	5,100,000	7,377,000
Milwaukee	100,000	82,000	334,000
Minneapolis	1,442,000	1,888,000	2,292,000
Duluth	63,000	37,000	5,000
Total	13,317,000	16,450,000	20,423,000
Shipments	9,021,000	8,107,000	7,992,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
American	7,117,000	7,170,000	3,580,000
Indian	.....	.....	280,000
Argentine	4,103,000	2,248,000	3,342,000
Australian	74,000	2,450,000	760,000
Others	.....	84,000	40,000
Total	11,294,000	11,952,000	8,002,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	24,379,000	8,157,000	21,294,000
Indian	.....	770,000	1,963,000
Argentine	8,095,000	12,349,000	583,000
Australian	5,169,000	2,260,000	5,054,000
Others	84,000	102,000	123,000
Total	37,727,000	23,638,000	28,971,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
American	.....	2,000	267,000
Argentine	3,664,000	2,844,000	806,000
African	89,000	112,000	30,000
Total	3,753,000	2,958,000	1,103,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,504,000	25,971,000	41,499,000
Argentine	56,491,000	14,290,000	55,400,000
African	5,217,000	2,596,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,516,000
Total	65,212,000	42,751,000	99,415,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
American	1,251,000	840,000	2,389,000
Argentine	269,000	9,000	418,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,520,000	849,000	2,807,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	4,514,000	5,739,000	8,742,000
Argentine	461,000	1,697,000	293,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,975,000	7,436,000	9,035,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Aug. 16	17,109,000	25,648,000	17,189,000
P. shipments to Aug. 16	11,647,000	12,600,000	9,367,000
P. stocks on Aug. 16	12,055,000	7,527,000	1,533,000
P. consumpt'n to Aug. 16	6,592,000	9,569,000	6,828,000

MR. BARNES ON THE H. C. L.

Duty of the American Housewife at This Time—It Is a Choice Between Thrift and Enforced Bread Subsidy a la England Today and Rome of the Cæsars

Revival of the American housewife's war-time conscience in the administration of the family table and the substitution of the wholesome loaf of bread for higher priced foods such as meats, eggs and butter, as a means of reducing the high cost of living are advocated by Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, in an interview on Aug. 11, during which he commented on the Government crop report for the month of July which shows the unprecedented loss in crop prospects of 221,000,000 bushels.

"The July crop report is very discouraging, of course," said Mr. Barnes. "For several weeks I have tried to get a more general appreciation into the public mind that our wheat prospect was no longer the fabulously favorable one still accepted by certain sections of the press. But it is well to remember that, however disappointing its shrinkage from our hopes, we still have secured a wheat crop above the average. It will fully supply us at home and probably sufficiently contribute to the food necessities of Europe.

"There is a close adjustment—too close for comfort—between the total world bread requirement and the total bread grain supplies, but there is sufficient with care. There can be no longer any doubt that the supply and demand position in wheat demonstrates our guarantee price as not maintained above a world level. Any further movement for a reduced flour price must be based frankly upon a policy of food subsidy. In effect this would force National charity on the table of every American whether he would or no. Its effect has been demoralizing to the sturdy self-reliance of every people on whom it has been forced, since the days of free circus and free bread in ancient Rome. Always it has benumbed production, while today only in stimulated and increased production lies a hope of real relief. Deliberate subsidy of food was not authorized by Congress in the Wheat Act.

"It is my conception of sturdy Americanism that it desires to pay its own self-respecting way, assured only of a market free from artificial influence and protected against abuse and extortion.

"The American housewife can, however, work out substantial relief in a natural way. The flour consumption of America fell from its normal of 235 pounds per capita to 171 pounds during the last year. This proves conclusively that bread was displaced in diet by higher priced foods. Two hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour per capita would furnish from 30 to 35 per cent of the necessary food values, and this return to normal flour consumption, with the consequent saving of higher priced foods, would work out an actual National saving for the year of one billion dollars in the national food bill.

"More than that, the reduction of strain on higher priced foods such as meats, eggs, butter would by that very reduction of demand probably secure a lowering of the price level in those foods. Twelve million housewives administered their table during war-times with a war conscience. The same twelve million housewives today could greatly lighten the strain of living conditions by a similar development of social conscience."

GEORGE BROOMHALL'S VIEW.

Mr. Barnes' solicitude about the reaching quality of the American wheat crop is not exactly supported by the latest estimates of the great European authority, George Broomhall. In the *Corn Trade News* for July 29 he says that during the last cereal year (which in Europe begins on Aug. 1) there were shipped for Europe 58,000,000 qrs. of wheat to which must be added 3,000,000 qrs. for ex-Europe. Of course, it is understood that these figures are not exactly as dependable as those compiled in pre-war times, for very obvious reasons; still the *Corn Trade News* thinks the total of 61,000,000 qrs. (488,000,000 bus.) is approximately correct, although it is sure to be exceeded in the season which started on Aug. 1, 1919.

In showing the resources of European importers Mr. Broomhall wrote prior to the Aug. 8 report of the American Bureau of Crop Estimates, and suggested that while the August report would undoubtedly show a sharp reduction, he said, "we hope at least for a 250,000,000-bu. crop." As a matter of fact, the Bureau of Crop Estimates gives only 225,000,000; and Mr. Broomhall's estimate of a total wheat crop of about 1,000,000,000 is reduced by the Bureau to 940,000,000, giving a surplus of 340,000,000 or about 43,000,000 qrs., instead of 50,000,000 qrs. as estimated by the *Corn Trade News*, to which the *News* adds 16,000,000 qrs. from Canada. According to recent official statement, Argentina still holds 14,000,000 qrs. of old crop wheat, and as the outlook for the new crop has been much improved, the surplus may reach 15,000,000 qrs. The Australian crop is not so good; and the *News* estimates new wheat from that quarter at not more than 4,000,000 qrs., plus 18,000,000 qrs. of old crop, which we think is probably somewhat excessive. The Indian crop is not taken into account at all.

The *Corn Trade News* therefore has in prospect the following surpluses for the season 1919-20 as corrected on the basis of the August report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates: United States 43,000,000 qrs.; Canada 16,000,000; Argentina 29,000,000; Australia 22,000,000, but we should think 20,000,000 would be the extreme limit, making altogether 108,000,000 qrs., against 117,000,000 estimated by the *Corn Trade News*, which would still give a total exportable surplus of about 860,000,000 bus., against a demand of say 680,000,000. "This quantity," says the *Corn Trade News*, "is big enough to allow a further reduction and still give sufficient material to supply all reasonable requirements of importers. With the exception of the Italian the stocks of importers are shaping rather better on the whole, and German reports are particularly optimistic, but we have not sufficient evidence to warrant us in altering our estimate of 80,000,000 qrs. for Europe plus 5,000,000 qrs. for ex-Europe,"—although Mr. Hoover's estimate is that Europe without Russia would require 87,000,000 to 106,000,000 qrs. of wheat and rye. "We much regret," says the *Corn Trade News*, "that the world's wheat crop has been cut down, but there is at present no reason to fear that any one in this country or in the Allied or neutral countries of Europe will go short of food in the coming twelve months. Mr. Roberts, our Food Controller, has just stated that the problem of supplies causes him less concern than the prevailing high prices.

"We have mentioned the optimistic reports of the German crops which may be officially inspired and possibly they are given out with a view of discouraging expectations of large imports. We cannot think that the crops are really good, although they may not have suffered so much from dry weather as those of France. In any case, we feel convinced the acreage must be short. Besides being wishful to influence opinion in exporting countries the German government may be desirous of preparing their own people for smaller imports than hitherto anticipated or possibly they would like to defer purchases in the hope of securing better terms in the future."

MR. SHANAHAN'S VIEWS.

Confident that Europe is willing and able to work out its own salvation and that its peoples, anxious to return to normal productive labor, are doing so as rapidly as possible, John D. Shanahan of the Grain Corporation, who returned on Aug. 11 from abroad, says that Europe's greatest need is the restoration of her transportation systems and the resumption of normal trade facilities between communities and peoples.

At the direction of Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, Mr. Shanahan went abroad last May to gather first-hand and expert data relating to the acreage and probable quantities of food grains to be realized from the European harvests this year for the information of the Wheat Director. Mr. Shanahan was accompanied on his trip abroad by Harry V. Harlan and E. G. Boerner, representing the Federal Department of Agriculture. Mr. Boerner returned with Mr. Shanahan.

Over 5,200 miles of European wheat territory was covered by Mr. Shanahan and his party in automobiles, starting from Paris and traveling to Mt. Cenis Pass in the Alps, thence across northern Italy, southeastern Europe, the Balkans, north through Poland and into Russia. Returning, they passed through Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Holland and northern France. Discussing social and economic conditions in Europe as they were brought home to him in his tour, Mr. Shanahan said:

"The two great needs of Europe today are the return to normal productive labor and activities and the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between the various countries which will, of course, tend to counteract the more or less pernicious psychology developed by the war and hasten a realization of peace and stable government. Following, or closely connected with the foregoing, is the need for the immediate rehabilitation of the railways, canals and other means and facilities of transport and distribution which were all more or less destroyed or disorganized by the war.

"I was particularly impressed with the effects of broken and disorganized distributing facilities on the living conditions in the various sections of Europe," said Mr. Shanahan. "Some sections of the country districts of southern Europe, with the new harvest, are now fairly well supplied with food and prices are reasonable. In the cities, broken distribution channels create distress through high prices. A good average meal in Vienna costs from $3 to $5; in Paris from $3 to $3.50; in London from $2.75 to $3; while in Slavonia and the Banat country of old Hungary good average meals can be obtained in the smaller towns for from 75c to $1 and in the cities at from $1.50 to $2.

"We traveled in automobiles over more than 5,200 miles, found the roads generally good and were mired only once, at an approach to a ford where the bridge, which had been blown up during the war, was being rebuilt.

"When I left America," Mr. Shanahan said, "I had the idea, gathered from general reports, that all Europe was more or less a seething caldron of distress and anarchy and that things generally had gone to the dogs. It was, therefore, a source of constant surprise to me to find at least 90 per cent of the tillable acreage of Europe planted, although lack of fertilizers, unfavorable season in some sections, and the lack of proper tools for tillage will militate against a normal production on this acreage. The disturbances on which the thoughts of our people have been concentrated since the armistice are confined to a few congested centers, such as Budapest and a comparatively small section in eastern Galicia and eastern Poland.

"The salvation of humanity generally in Europe during the armistice, I am convinced, was the food relief provided through American initiative. The hope and backbone of Europe is the peasant, who, with the turmoil and stress of war raging about him, and in many cases without adequate implements and tools in whole sections, has succeeded, where it was at all possible, in cultivating at least 90 per cent of the tillable soil. In many places his work is in evidence right up to the trenches and firing lines. Broadly speaking, I think real distress in Europe, as far as food grains are concerned, will disappear after the present harvests. Some sections may need help before the harvest of 1920, but with improved distribution facilities and better trade relations, imports into Europe of food grains may be confined largely to the customary importing countries."

HANDLING THE CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

The recent announcement that the Canadian government would handle the 1919 wheat crop has not been enthusiastically received by the farmers of the West. On Aug. 13 the first meeting of the Canadian Wheat Board, whose organization was noted in these columns a week ago, was held at Winnipeg and the United Grain Growers of Manitoba in the West filed general objections to the whole program.

The program, it will be remembered, contemplates that the government shall take over the entire crop and market it, paying (after the manner of the wheat pool in Australia) a certain advance on deliveries by farmers, in this case $1.7[illegible] per bu., with a guarantee that the wheat shall be sold at the world's market price and whatever is realized over and above $1.75 per bu., less actual cost of handling, the expenses of the administration of the Board, should be paid *pro rata* to the farmers who market the wheat.

This arrangement, however, is entirely unsatisfactory to the growers who in a statement made at the Winnipeg meeting said among other things: "In any event we demand that the minimum initial payment shall be on the basis of the previous guarantee of $2.[illegible] and not $1.75." This was considerable of a bombshell; but it was still more a surprise to the members of the Board present that they heard the statement in the same connection from the farmers that, "We frankly assert that we do not expect to obtain more than the initial payment as through incompetence and dishonesty grain growers expect to lose everything beyond the initial payment." The chairman promptly inquired whether the farmers considered the Board to be dishonest, but the representatives of the farmers did not reply. It is understood that the grain growers throughout the West are considering the question of holding the grain indefinitely and not selling under the present government plan. The price has since been fixed at $2.25 basis.

At the same meeting the official text of the government's Order in Council for handling the crop was made public. It is quite lengthy and includes provision for all of the technical details thought to be necessary under the circumstances. In other words, the Board shall have power to take delivery of wheat at any point in Canada; to make advances thereon and name the place of delivery; to sell wheat and to deliver it to millers in Canada "at such prices and subject to such conditions as the Board sees fit, the price of sale to millers being governed as nearly as may be by the price obtained at the same time in the world's market for wheat of equal value, regard being had to the cost of transport, handling and storage"; and finally to store and transport wheat in order to market same. The Board shall have power to sell for export wheat so delivered in excess of domestic requirements and in coöperation with the Secretary Purchasing Commission of the Department of Agriculture may retain grain for seed. The Board shall have power to fix maximum prices and margins of profit at which flour and other products may be sold, and fix standards of quality; to purchase flour from millers at prices fixed by the Board and resell same in Canada or elsewhere. It shall have power to take possession of and sell to millers and others any wheat stored in any elevator, warehouse, railway car or Canadian boat and deal with the same as to payment of advance as otherwise in the same way as if it had been delivered to the Board otherwise.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Fight to Repeal the Wheat Guaranty—Complaints as to the Standard Wheat Grades—The Statement of the Senate Committee on Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The big idea in Washington this week has been the effort of Senator Gronna and his Committee on Agriculture and those drawing-room farmers who compose the National Board of Farm Organizations (a body which one of the most dependable farm papers repudiates absolutely as representative of real farmers—a notorious congressional lobbyist) to secure a repeal of the law enabling the President to pay a guaranteed minimum for wheat, which Senator Gronna contends is a maximum as well as a minimum. This view is rather rudely negatived by the following telegram from Mr. Gronna's own state:

"MINOT, N. D., Aug. 6.—Wheat raised on the North Prairie, north of Minot, is said to be the first wheat sold in the state and sold at $2.40, Northern No. 2. The wheat was raised by J. C. Watson, whose farm is five miles north of this city."

The grading rules also are greatly in disfavor; although it is remembered that the senators from North Dakota were only a short time ago aggressive opponents of Government inspection of grain. Perhaps they expected then that the grading might be controlled by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and wide light and easy when the crop should prove to be like the spring wheat this year, of light weight, shriveled and of poor quality generally. At any rate, the complaint now is that the Standard grades are now too stiff; and the entire Senate Committee—comprised of Chairman Gronna, North Dakota; Smith, South Carolina; Curtis, Kansas; Capper, Kansas; France, Maryland; Harris, Mississippi; Ramsdell, Louisiana, and McNary, Oregon—now demand that changes shall be made in the Standards used by the Wheat Director "so as to penalize every grower of wheat." This demand was made in a statement prepared by Chairman Gronna and representatives of certain queer farm organizations and published on Aug. 12 the committee. Chairman Gronna announced also that a committee would named to present the demands to President Barnes of the Grain Corporation, and representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the hope of having modified the various Government regulations by which, as the committee claim, "the producers are defrauded and consumers receive no benefit," by which the present regulations will rob the wheat growers of from 50 to 75 cents a bushel on hundreds of millions of bushels and deny producers living wages.

The Gronna committee hearing during the week prior to Aug. 12 when the committee's report appeared, T. C. Atkinson, representing the National Grange, said the farmer would receive an average of only $1.50 a bushel for wheat this year, that the Grain Corporation had made large profits from wheat which the farmer should have received. He proposed to have the Government buy all wheat at $2.26, and sell to the consumer at $1 a bushel would mean a subsidy to our blessed city popula-

The complaints against grading of wheat were made by Senators Curtis and Capper of Kansas, who said they had complained to President Barnes without re-

John A. McSparran, master of the Pennsylvania Grange, urged an organization to advise the American public of the facts in the food situation as it affects the farmers. "The Department of Agriculture should have done it, but has not," he said. "The people are paying' at paying $2.26 for wheat when they are paying $36 a bushel in the form of shredded wheat. Corn is selling at $2 and the people are paying $12 a bushel in the form of toasted corn

Senator Norris said that he thought it would be "a good idea" to introduce a bill for repeal of "every vestige of every statute" fixing wheat prices and Senator France, Republican, of Maryland, said quite sensibly that Congress passes laws in violation of every economic law at the dictation of men who don't know what they were talking about.

SENATE STATEMENT.

A proposal by Senator Norris that Chairman Gronna and the representatives of the grange organizations issue a statement to the public, giving the facts of the food situation, was approved by the committee. The statement is as follows:

"This statement to the public is made as the result of a settled conviction that city people should be told the plain, unvarnished truth with respect to agriculture. The senators and representatives whose names are subscribed to this statement feel the need of presenting the farmers' viewpoint and urging their claims, believing that grave injustice is being done the farmer, and may continue to accumulate and seriously injure not only agriculture but the entire nation as well. We believe that it is axiomatic that agriculture is the root of this nation's well-being. It is our privilege to have been closely associated with the farming industry. We have received thousands of letters and telegrams from farmers telling us of this season's shattered expectations of a bumper crop of wheat and reciting the effect of drought, insect and disease, as well as ungathered and ruined crops because of lack of labor.

"Moreover, we are in daily touch with the representatives of the great farm organizations of this country maintaining offices here at Washington and whose testimony augments and corroborates the facts as presented to us by our constituents. In coöperation with the accredited representatives of these great 'self-help' movements of farmers, we shall expect to issue additional statements from time to time.

PRODUCER'S POINT OF VIEW.

"The people of the farms are deeply concerned in the unrest manifest now in the serious protests against the high prices of the necessaries of life. While entirely sympathetic with the hardships which present prices cause the people of the city, farmers individually and through their organizations are no less concerned with their own economic situation and with the questions of production of the raw materials of food and clothing. The effect of the present agitation must be seen from the point of view of the producer in order to be understood. There is danger that city interests, by reason of their predominance in number and organization, may take unwise steps without understanding the almost self-evident result of such unreasoning acts as might ruin the farmer and seriously reduce farm production in the immediate future.

"The powerful machinery of the Government is now being set in motion to apprehend and bring to justice those who are guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade and secure undue profits. But it must be remembered that this drive is now coming at a time when the great staple products of the farm are going to market, and that in selling the wheat crop, for instance, the farmer is selling his entire season's labor. This is an experience with which the farmer is very familiar and he instinctively connects it with the interests which in the past have pyramided their profits upon his production at the beginning of the marketing season.

"Julius H. Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation, openly states his policy to resell wheat, curtail our foreign shipments and 'use the resale of wheat to help control the domestic market price against further advances.' The result of such policy, together with the manipulation of a system of grades and standards, has been to reduce materially the farmer's income and to deny him access to a free market where he can secure actual cost production. It has placed the city consumer in a position where he is now eating bread produced by the labor of the men, women and children of the farms of this country when they have not been able to count their time as a proper charge in making up the cost sheet of production.

FARMER'S ANNUAL INCOME.

"We believe city people should know that the average annual labor income of the farmer, including that of his wife and children, as shown by the last Federal census, was only $318.22. They should know that owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards, together with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops, the winter wheat producers are selling wheat, not for $2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average, but that this year's crop may average not over $1.50 per bushel net. In the production of wheat, as in other crops, labor enters in the last analysis as the chief item of cost, and city people should realize that the effort that is being made by the authority of the Government to restrict or still further reduce the price at the farm must inevitably lead to denying the farmer living wages.

"What has been said in detail relative to the wheat situation applies in general to every farm product and while we again express our approval of every reasonable effort to reduce the cost of necessaries, we wish also to emphasize that care must be taken to safeguard the farmer's labor costs.

"We at this time shall insist on a change in the wheat standards so as not to penalize every grower of wheat. Hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat have been shriveled by extreme heat this season which under the present grading and discount rules may not average the producer $1.50 per bushel. Authoritative investigators have found such wheat to be of the highest milling value and it is unthinkable that farmers should sustain a loss of from 50c to 75c per bushel by reason of the arbitrary standards that have been established. This wheat in large measure will go into the production of the best patent flours and be sold to the consuming public at prices based on No. 1 wheat. The producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

The President has told representatives of the farmers' organizations that he has no intention to interfere with present *status* of wheat in any way.

In the meantime the Bureau of Markets is sending its agents into the complaining states to show farmers how to grade wheat under the Standard Rules; and the Attorney-General of North Dakota (Leaguer) says he has received from Attorney-General Palmer of the United States two requests that he come to Washington for a conference on the North Dakota grain grading act, which Palmer claims to be in conflict with the Federal act and the operation of which he says must be suspended. Attorney-General Langer advised Attorney-General Palmer that the North Dakota grain grades would be strictly enforced in that state; and he gave state's attorneys instructions to prosecute any grain buyers or elevator men who attempted to evade or violate the state grain grading act or any grades promulgated under this law. And the Attorney-General of North Dakota intimated he would visit Washington when he "got d—d good and ready."

BARNES REPLIES TO GRONNA.

Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, has made public his reply to the statement issued by Senator Gronna, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee on August 12th, reflecting on Mr. Barnes and the United States Grain Corporation, in their administration of the Wheat Guarantee Act. Mr. Barnes' answer in part is contained in the following letter sent to Senator Gronna:

"I note through the public press your statement of August 12: I refer particularly to your statement: 'They should know that owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards together with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops the winter wheat producers are receiving as low as $1.15 per bushel for their wheat, not the $2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average, and that this year's crops may average not over $1.50 per bushel.'

"That $1.15 statement originated as the uneasy apprehension of a Kansas editor. It is as if distracted one anxiously sought insurance against one's home catching fire at the same instant that a cyclone wrecked it, lightning struck it, earthquakes shook it, and a flood swept it away. All might conceivably happen at once, but it is not likely. Out of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed in the Southwest since July 1, our records fail to indicate even one thousand bushels of wheat so priced. Of 16,000 carloads of wheat received in Kansas City, only six cars sold below $2.00, and the lowest was $1.92. Less than six per cent has sold below the standard price for No. 3 at $2.11.

"The weighted average for the crops of 1917 and 1918 is $2.0459, and was the basis for my statement."

As to the producer receiving the full measure of the guarantee, Mr. Barnes said in substance:

"The wheat guarantee is expressed in standard grades promulgated by the express direction of Congress. If your suggestion is that the Grain Corporation prices on damaged wheat are relatively too low, fair discussion on that phase is welcomed. Those discounts are the judgment of twenty men of life-long grain experience, actuated by the same high ideals of national service as yourself. We aim to establish these discounts as generously as soundly possible in the relief of such producers as suffer from nature's disfavor and shall not hesitate to recast them when convinced of error. Nor shall we hesitate to provide correction and restriction by dealers in such cases as develop where the producer is not properly treated. The competition of thousands of individual mills and dealers affords additional security to the producer. This competition is real and active. Nothing in many years of private experience and nothing in two years of experience in public control warrants me in accepting, without protest, such expressions as 'manipulation in administering the grades and standards' or that 'the producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit.' It is a time for sobriety of speech and restraint of statement. Nothing is gained by applying such terms to transactions made, with few exceptions, as the sincere expression of fair business judgment.

"Today, reduced crops here and abroad indicate a world price level fully equal to the guarantee basis, and the consumer naturally is content to buy his bread on that level. The producer, secure at all times by the guarantees, should not insist he be allowed to seek a better market, without regard to the consuming public, lately facing the prospect of a one billion dollar tax.

"In this period of difficult reconstruction, the authority and influences vested in this office should hold the balance level, and you do quote me correctly in stating that by every natural and proper influence, particularly by the resale of wheat bought at the guarantee level, I shall try to establish the fair price level expressed in the guarantee, and no higher. I do not understand that any of your committee, nor even the representatives of the farmers' organizations, take issue with me on that position."

The Van Dusen-Harrington Report.

The Van Dusen-Harrington, Minneapolis, report for the week ending Aug. 13 says that threshing returns from the new crop are coming in slowly. Complaints of labor shortage are heard, and the expense of threshing and handling the crop are very high, some outfits receiving $30 an hour were in places where the yield of wheat is running only four to five bushels to the acre. New wheat coming on the market shows a very wide range of quality and only a small amount will grade No. 1 or No. 2. A large amount of it will be wholly unfit for milling purposes, being suitable only for feed.

N. Y. HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS MEET

The Syracuse Convention a Large One—Full Statement of Crop Conditions and Views as to Hay Prices—The Horse *vs.* the Auto Truck—The Work of the Traffic Department

Reported by ANDREW D. THEOBALD

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special Report.]—There is plenty of hay. The quality is above the average. But the price farmers are asking is too high. The producers are holding up their product in the hopes of getting still higher prices, and as a result they are likely to get caught should a decline come. This, briefly, is the opinion of half a hundred or more hay and grain dealers from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and other states who were here yesterday and today attending the fourteenth annual convention of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Association.

Never before has there been such a large attendance at any convention of the state association as there was this year. There were nearly twice as many dealers, shippers and others interested in the business at the Onondaga Hotel as there are members of the Association. Dealers from other states "blew in" to find out what the New York state men were doing and thinking, and the New York state men were glad to meet them and swap reports. Also there were a number of producers.

THE MOTOR VS. THE HORSE.

Gossip around the hotel corridors dealt mainly with two things—the two things that were the main topics of discussion at the convention. Firstly, this year's hay crop and its price, and secondly, the inroad the automobile and the motor truck are making on the hay-consuming horse. The state association is "agin" the auto-truck and the auto-tractor and "agin" it strong. The members listened to several addresses in which a wealth of data and statistics was given them, showing how the motor truck is far more expensive than the horse. They heard men who have tried delivery by horse and delivery by truck say that the horse was more satisfactory and less costly; and so the association named a committee of three members to coöperate with similar committees from other state associations for the launching of a campaign of education among the farmers and others against the use of the gasoline-propelled machines. The walls of the convention rooms were liberally sprinkled with signs making a plea for the horse. "Eighty per cent of all trucking can be done cheaper by horse than by auto," read one sign, while another declared that, "For Economy Use the Horse."

As to Prices for Hay.

Sentiment among those attending the convention on the question of prices showed quite a disagreement as to what is going to happen to the market. I interviewed member after member and found them about equally divided on the question as to whether prices are going up or going down. Those who thought prices are going up declared that the farmers are holding back their hay for higher prices and that if they hold on long enough they may get it. The other half agreed that the farmer is holding on to his product but were confident that he is going to get stung in the long run and be forced to sell later at a lower price than he could get now. On one thing most all of them were agreed. The crop this year was a good one, in some sections of the state it is a bumper crop.

The men who say the price is going down predict it will reach $30 this fall. Here is the general argument most of them used: With the Government out of the market and the crop the heaviest in ten years, the average price in many of the big Eastern markets is $41.50, while the New York quotation is $48. A year ago the average price in this section was $28. The market must drop back to a normal level because there is an oversupply and fewer buyers. Besides, what buyers there are are not stocking up in as large quantities as formerly. The heavy demands for hay during the war brought prices up to their present level. The shippers and receivers are now facing the problem of educating the farmer to the lack of a continued demand and the necessity of selling cheaper in order to unload the overburdened market. Here are a few opinions picked at random on crop conditions and prices:

C. A. FAY, of Earlville, N. Y.: "There is a bumper crop in our section. Some of it was cut late and some farmers have not finished cutting yet. Most of them are holding for higher prices. New hay is selling on the farm for from $20 to $25 per ton. I think that the price will go lower unless the farmers are able to hold out. The old hay is pretty well cleaned out of the markets."

R. C. HUMPHREYS, of Stinton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: "No. 1 timothy hay is selling at $42 and $43. It is likely the prices will go lower. Some people are predicting a drop of from $10 to $15. The old crop is all gone."

A. C. PASSMORE, of Chester, Pa.: "We have had bad weather for cutting in our section, but most of the hay is in by this time. We are now paying from $22 to $27 from the farm for our hay. Prices are going to drop, I believe, and it is possible they will go to $20 in New York state and $20 to $25 in Pennsylvania."

F. L. YOUNG, president of the National Hay Association: "The crop is good. Prices in the future are a puzzle to us all. The hay market at the present time is a free-for-all scramble and very irregular. I do not know whether it has ever been as irregular as it is at the present time."

MR. DILLENBECK, receiver, of New York: "The market is fluctuating. At the present time it is up. I expect a reaction and a drop in prices; but then there is no telling what it is going to do. Prices should come down. If the farmers and others get $30 for their old hay then they will want $30 for their new."

G. COLE, Ithaca, N. Y.: "The crop is about normal but of inferior quality. Fifty per cent of it was cut out of condition, some of it was over-ripe. I do not expect prices to go up. The farmers who are holding their hay will be disappointed."

F. J. BOWES, Syracuse, N. Y.: "The hay crop is good; wheat is normal; barley and oats will be light. Prices are high. They are starting in too high, and I expect they will eventually be forced down to some extent. Farmers who are holding back are likely to be sorry they have done so."

WM. TEETER, of Allegany County, N. Y.: "We have had a fairly good crop in our section. The prices are high, the farmers asking $25 to $30. The matter of prices is a puzzle. We do not know what they will do."

J. VINING TAYLOR, Secretary of the National Hay Association: "I believe the Government's figures on the hay crop are too high, but I feel sure we will have enough to fill our needs. The Government will be a light buyer this year and the export will be light. The acreage is short, as the farmers have turned to better paying grains. The yield as far as quality is concerned is excellent."

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by President J. L. Shultz of Skaneateles, N. Y., who expressed his pleasure at seeing all the members again and greeted the members. He called upon the Rev. Dr. Wallace Brown, pastor of the University Avenue Church, who made a prayer. The members were then welcomed to Syracuse by Mayor Walter R. Stone, who in a few appropriate words gave them the freedom of the city and expressed his pleasure at seeing them back here again. His greeting brought a response from D. S. Wright of Weedsport, N. Y., a former president of the New York State and the National Hay Associations.

W. B. Rupert of Newark, N. Y., then read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which Warren H. Dean of Auburn spoke on the transportation problem that confronts farmers and dealers alike, expressing the belief that the horse is a great deal cheaper and declaring that many dealers and farmers are returning to the horse. He said in part:

In speaking of the propriety of a more definite educational program in our association and our business as individuals, I realize that the subject of hay is so old that we do not consider the possibility of improving either the commodity or the method of handling it. But I believe that there are arising new conditions that require the best that it is in us to master.

A man attains real success only when he believes in his past. Great men have achieved because their very souls were bound up in the enterprise that made them great. We are not doing our best if we are doing it easily.

I have often dreamed of the accomplishment of the artist, of the composer, of the inventor; yes, and of the captain of industry. What has made him great? Was it alone the doing well of a day's work? It was his absolute concentration and his acceptance of his work as the most important thing and the giving of his very life blood that his ideal might be reached.

Compare these with the average men of our vocation. I do not wonder that the business of handling hay presents so many pitfalls, when I think of the loose manner in which it is conducted. A better program must be constructed. Did you ever compare our product with that of an up-to-date manufacturing plant? His product is sheltered, we find; callipered and burnished. Every piece in a well-managed factor has been fashioned to a pattern. A successful manufacturer will not allow his product to leave him until it has been inspected and checked and approved and usually guaranteed.

Hay is presented to man by the great Master Builder. It is a product from Nature's treasury house. What is more pleasing than a field of clover in bloom or a field of timothy just past the first blow or a field of alfalfa? But what may happen? Oh, what a tragedy. Weeds thrive. Ugly, useless grasses creep in. It is out of season, exposed or beaten about by the side delivery until the life is all gone. It is piled in the open to await some baling machine, all too often operated by a disinterested person. No wonder few shippers trademark their output.

Let us see new conditions. What can be done? Will the old product fit our new conditions? Or must we have an improved product to fit future use? To us the farmer intrusts the marketing of his product. I realize the scarcity of labor, the uncertainty of weather and the largeness of our crop, but it does seem unfortunate that we sit so idly by and do so little to improve our commodity. The fact is we are coming to have much less No. 1 hay than we used to have. I do not wish to criticise the farmer, I know his problems, and they are real. If we do not cooperate with him and urge him to see the good policy of a better product, can we expect him to prepare for us the best possible commodity? Let us work with him to improve our common interests? Let us encourage the use of better seeds and a more careful preparation of the seed bed.

I believe a great deal of good can be done in a revision of our buying plan in the country.

It seems almost impossible to bring this about, but if we could buy each lot of hay on its merits instead of whole crops at one price, we would help the grower to see the value of producing a better article and profit in better caring for his sale hay to secure the highest price for that kind of hay. It would also stimulate the storing of hay at harvest time. In short, we should buy our hay on grade in the country. Let us insist on better baling, and endeavor to keep the low grades back on the farm where they can be used more economically.

Ours, gentlemen of the hay trade, is to serve. We have no right to occupy our place unless we serve those with whom we trade. We are farmers' agents. We have a duty to perform and a service to render. Let us do our best and by our diligence make our place a continued economic necessity. The grading station and the transfer warehouse have proved to many of us that some of the evils just mentioned can here be overcome.

The Government tells us that we have a record crop of hay this year. Some of us seem to forget that the war is over and that Uncle Sam, who bought hay last year in the millions, has practically no horses to feed and that our boys who to lick the Kaiser would lie on a tick of straw or hay have now returned home and to its comforts and need no longer either hay and straw on which to make their beds. What shall we do with it all?

The average crop of hay, all grades, f the past ten years, is 90,000,000 tons, wi only 75,000,000 tons last year. This ye we have, according to Government report more than 111,000,000 tons. During th past ten years, the Department of Agr culture tells us, 66,000,000 tons were us on the farms and 24,000,000 were fed o the farms on which the hay grew. If th year we are to feed the same amount nay as usual on the farms we will have surplus for market consumption of 49,000 000 or twice the amount of market hu required for this year's feeding.

Is it not time to rescue the horse whi is now being forced from our city street There are 17 per cent fewer horses on o city streets than five years ago. Let encourage the retention of the brood ma on the farms. The Percheron Society America is preparing horse power der onstrations and the farm bureaus are c operating with suggestions of multip hitches to lessen the man power necessar

The dairy cow is largely our hope. B her we cannot find a substitute. Dr. Ho ton, who tells so many good things, sa that with all our research no substitu can yet be found for her milk. We of Ne York state, with her fertile fields, wi her wonderful climate and with every ri of freight rate, won in our favor, t cause of our nearness to the great Eas ern markets (her alfalfa fields are a gre asset) if we can but continue to impro our method of harvest, the dairymen the East will continue to prosper and honor the Empire State for her contrib tion of alfalfa hay.

A situation which most demands our a tention and which is driving us out business, which is tending to upheave an wreck our whole system of agriculture, the wild increase in the use of the au truck. We have been swept off our fe by the tide which using as its impelli force the war-time emergency argume which has inveigled many a conservati business man to invest his tens of tho sands of dollars in automobiles only so to find he had a heap of scrap and h money gone. One of your number tells a cartman in his town who had thr teams which he sold and bought an aut truck. Now, after two years, the tru is worn out and he has no money to b another. His present problem is wheth he shall mortgage his home to buy anoth truck or horses. He has decided to scr the old truck and go to work by the we that he may have his home.

See the great building full of abandon auto-trucks of the express companies New York. We have worried about t cost to feed the horses. Do not forget th at least some horse feeds will soon cheaper, while the auto has advanc sharply, again only recently. Will the au driver do the same amount of work a the same kind of work that will the hor driver? No. He must be a more or le skilled mechanic.

Each of us knows the auto buyer s dom buys an auto for cash. When trades he simply adds a fat sum to auto agent's valuation of the old c which, by the way, is almost never great than the agent's proposed profit. The au salesman has been allowed to get aw with our trade by his clever salesma ship. The auto salesman is clever but n always well informed. Recently a fa tractor salesman proceeded to induce m to buy a tractor for my farm. This w his agreement, that whereas I had ni horses I could sell eight and keep one the tractor would do the work of eig horses and I would need but one. So agreement, was it not? But no more i practical than some other arguments th I put over on our patient horse user b ginning to buy trucks.

Let us from this hour each resolve do his bit and this mighty Association stand together to tell the people the trut and let not this convention finally adjou until definite, positive action shall ha been planned whereby we shall beg though all too late, to present hones and in a forceful manner the comparati value of the horse. Some one has sa 80 per cent of all hauling can be do cheaper by horse than by auto truck. F economy's sake use the horse. Why thr up our hands. Let us advertise the tru of the matter. Let's not be afraid to u our money to protect the truth of the s tation and safeguard the agricultural i terests of the state and the farmer who we represent, to befriend the prospecti buyer of the auto-truck by being on t job with facts and figures. The time h come when we should have a hearing b fore the public and every one of us shou indent into every bit of his stationer some slogan favoring the horse. At t Chicago Stock Show this fall this will a prominent topic and feature. To th end, Mr. President, I ask your permissi to offer this resolution and to move i adoption:

Whereas, We, the New York State H and Grain Dealers' Association, realizi the increased use of the auto-truck, b lieve that economy of transportation h been lost sight of in the hurry of wa time conditions and the agriculture inte ests of the country overloaded; and

Whereas, Many users have come alrea to appreciate this and are discarding t auto-truck to return to the horse, or s planning to do so when their present au equipment is used up; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon our me bers to use their influence to present t facts to auto users and prospective bu ers; and be it further

Resolved, That our own Associati through its officers effect concerted pla to remedy this economic condition.

The convention after amending this solution so that it should include the ming of a committee of three mem- rs to coöperate with similar commit- es from other associations, unani- ously passed the resolution after sev- al other members had spoken briefly ong the same vein.

SECRETARY TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

J. Vining Taylor, secretary of the tional Hay Dealers' Association, de- ered an address in which he first re- ewed current crop conditions and then artily endorsed Mr. Dean's attack on otor transportation and backed it up th a mass of data and statistics re- rding the comparative cost of horse d motor vehicles. In part he said:

am still of the opinion that the Govern- nt's figures on the hay crop are too high, t notwithstanding all of the reports re- ved I feel sure that we will have enough y to fill all our wants. The Government s year will not be a heavy buyer of hay, the export of Government forage will be ht. This will cut some figure in the ount of hay that will be marketed in s country. The acreage, of course, is ort, as stated at the Detroit meeting; stures have been sacrificed in favor of in, and this seemingly is natural on ac- nt of the fact that grains of all kinds l hogs are extremely high and the farm- can make more money with them than can raising hay. The National Hay As- iation is doing everything within its ver to encourage the farmer to keep ne part of his land in meadows. The ld, so far as quality is concerned, is ex- lent. I never saw as pretty timothy in life, but in some places it is thin. ver in some sections is carrying quite percentage of white top. Alfalfa, as I derstand it, in some sections the first and ond cuttings were almost an entire loss. with good weather from now on I think t can be overcome.

his, gentlemen, leads up to a matter ich has to some extent been a hobby mine for some time—comparison of the t of operating the horse-drawn vehicle against the motor truck and tractors. I ih I had the time to give you in full information that has come to me ough various sources on this very im- tant subject. I had the pleasure some ie ago of getting in touch with G. E. ntworth, superintendent of the Union ck Yards and Transit Co. of Chicago, in horse market department. I want to d to you some very interesting para- phs from some of his communications. instance, Mr. Wentworth says:

I presume that you have seen the com- ative figures issued by the packing se of Wilson & Co. on the cost of deliv- by truck and horse. For fear that you y not I enclose you a copy thereof and a copy of my resumé of the same ar- e. It is true that I have made exten- e investigations on motor trucks, but in er to obtain reliable figures from busi- s houses in this city I was compelled give my word that they were not for lication. But for this stipulation I uld long ago have had a testimonial ated and distributed. There is none who ies that the motor truck is much more ensive than the horse and most are very rly double. Many of them make the ex- e that service is the more important n, and others claim there is speed in the ck. On this question of speed I have ays found that it refers simply to the t load delivered in the morning, and nothing to do with the last load at ht. You can confidently assert that up date there has been no tin or top ma- nery made which can outwork the horse nis area for the money.

There is absolutely no record of any iness house which has replaced its horse ipment with a fleet of trucks that was compelled to buy additional trucks and ease the expense far beyond that of the oles. You can find proof of this in the ertisements of any auto-truck concern he country. All the transfer companies his city, all coal companies, all milk and ing companies prefer horse delivery to k. The same applies to laundries and ny other lines. There are concerns here ch use them because they hope to put of their competitors out of business. y claim that they get new business at reater distance from their places, which y admit is unprofitable by the use of os. In other words, the Chicago mer- nts think they can do business com- ng with the merchants of Aurora and in by giving those cities practically free very. Somebody is paying the piper.

My greatest objection to the tractor is t it tends to discourage and actually s impair breeding operations on the n. The farmer's place should be one production in every branch. There uld be no machinery taking the place iorses or other live stock. The farm is the place for sterility. All figures as he cost of the horse upon the farm are leading and without any foundation. A se costs the farmer nothing and by the e the animal is six years old and in a keetable condition he is always a net it whether he sells for $50 or $500."

Mr. Taylor then quoted letters from coal company, a department store, a nsfer company, a bakery company, a ry company and read a number of spaper clippings. He then quoted parative costs of purchase and up- keep of trucks and horses, giving these figures: Cost of two trucks, $2,550; cost of two horses, wagons and harnesses, $1,020. Equipment for the motor trucks, including depreciation the first year, $663, and the horses and wagons and harnesses $142.20. Variable charges, wages, chauffeurs, etc., $8,842, which add to the fixed charges brought the total to $9,505.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors read by President Shultz reviewed the work of the Association and praised the work of the new traffic department which out of $100,000 in loss and damage claims, which had been presented to it, has collected more than $70,000 and would gather in a large proportion of the balance of $30,000. The report in part said:

This is a time when our country needs as never before the unselfish support of every true citizen, a time when every association of business men or interests should recognize that one of its chief functions is to assist as far as possible in bringing about a condition in business that will tend to better unite all classes of society.

In this undertaking our Assocation has found and will continue to find plenty of opportunity for service.

It has been the amibition of your directors to perfect a workable organization, and to that end you will remember at your last annual meeting you adopted an elaborate and efficient set of by-laws which clothed your officers with authority to appoint a vice-president in each county of the state, a traffic manager in addition to the usual committees. We are pleased to report the appointment of thirty vice-presidents.

The report then discussed the necessity for having a vice-president in each county of the state and continues:

We would recommend that your new board of directors appoint vice-presidents for the coming year at once, and then call them together for a conference and discussion of ways and means to promote the Association's interests. If this could be done before the close of this session it would facilitate their getting together and starting the year's work at the beginning with the pep that it deserves.

The report recorded the addition of 35 new members during the year and the loss of four by death and three by withdrawals.

The war has changed the normal condition of trade, the report continues, and of many articles of commerce. Manufacturers, jobbers and distributors have found it necessary to seek trade in sections that were little known to them before the war. This has been true of hay. Before last year New York state grown hay was largely marketed in eastern New York, northern New Jersey and the New England states. Little was ever shipped to the Southern States. The average Southern dealer and feeder was prejudiced in favor of hay grown in the Middle-Western states. The Government during the war purchased large quantities of New York state hay for shipment to camps in the South. This and embargoes and the scarcity of cars for the movement of the Middle-West hay attracted the Southern trade to New York state hay for a portion of their supply. But they have never fully gotten over the foolish notion that better hay is to be had in the Middle-West. Your president, recognizing this condition, visited all or nearly all of the principal markets in the South and presented the relative merits and value of the New York state grown forage. As a result of this educational program I look for a much larger demand from the South for New York state grown hay in the future.

The traffic department of the Association is a new feature and the splendid work that it has done would suggest that the directors' report would be incomplete if I did not make mention of a few of its accomplishments. There has been presented to the traffic department about $100,000 worth of loss and damage claims. Of this amount more than $70,000 has been collected to date and it is expected that a goodly portion of the balance of these claims will be paid. This department has audited thousands of dollars worth of freight bills and collected much overcharge in freight; has succeeded in having the arbitrary rate of from 50c to $1 per ton charged on all commodities by the N. Y. C. & S. railroad cancelled and new rates put into effect that are equal to the Auburn, N. Y., basis.

The report concluded with merited words of praise for the work performed by Traffic Manager Sims and Secretary Rupert.

The traffic manager, D. J. Sims, then presented his report showing what had been accomplished in the matter of reducing rates and bettering conditions for hay shippers. He said in part:

"Notwithstanding the railroad administration in September 1918 promulgated rules prohibiting the furnishing of embargoes to commercial organizations, Chambers of Commerce or any one other than accredited railroad officials, we were able by lodging a formal complaint with W. G. McAdoo to have the order rescinded, and this after numerous other large organizations had failed. As a result of this action this Association has been furnished daily with the embargoes of the various trunk lines and is in a position to furnish its members with prompt and accurate data.

"We lodged a formal and forceful complaint with the superintendent of transportation of the trunk lines because of the prevailing practice last fall of stripping interior points of equipment in order to assemble cars at the lake ports to accommodate ex-lake grain. We have tangible evidence that this complaint resulted in considerable care being taken by the railroads to see that cars were furnished hay and grain shippers in New York state and that there were subsequently relatively few complaints, especially considering the scarcity of equipment resulting from war conditions. We have within the past few days again called the transportation officials' attention to the urgent necessity of keeping our members supplied with cars and have received assurances that special attention will be given this matter, and we are requested to keep the general officers informed of any and all failures.

"We were able, during October 1918 to bring about a modification of the ridiculous permit system, enabling members to utilize a specific permit from any one of five shipping points and were assured that if after a trial of from thirty to sixty days it did not work out satisfactorily to the members, the system would be further modified to permit the use of a permit from any station on a division of the road intercepted. It is obvious that this would have been accomplished had not the signing of the armistice reversed all transportation problems.

"We have been able to arrange with the Railroad Administration for the establishment of through rates on all points on the C. N. Y. & S. Ry. to common points on identically the same basis to apply locally from Auburn *via* the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central. This means that shippers will no longer pay the arbitrary rate to Auburn, N. Y., and it is felt this will save thousands of dollars."

The report then detailed work of reducing rates and securing return of overcharges on a number of lines in central New York and continues:

"We have succeeded in bringing about a reduction on pancake flour, self-rising, from fifth class to grain products rate, effecting a saving to one concern of approximately $6,000 per year. We have succeeded in establishing milling in transit rates for one of our members, obviating the necessity of his paying combination rates and effecting a material saving. We are prosecuting before the Commerce Commission at Washington a claim for reparation for one of our members for $3,800 alleged excessive demurrage charges and feel confident of getting the refund with interest. We have discovered that the railroads have consistently for the past ten years charged from 80c to $1 per ton excess freight on shipments to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and it is roughly estimated that this will aggregate approximately $80,000. They are now refunding this money to the interested parties. The application of the provisions of the class rate minimum provided in General Order No. 28 since June 1918 is and has resulted in overcharges on thousands of cars of hay, grain, etc. This feature has been vigorously pressed through the various freight traffic committees of the Railroad Administration and is now before the Director of Public Service at Washington, who informs us this arrangement will not only be remedied promptly but that provision will be made to refund to interested shippers the additional charge accruing through the oversight.

"During the past year this department has received claims for loss and damage aggregating $92,460.63 and has thus far collected $69,748 and expect to collect practically all of the balance. We have also audited the paid freight bills of the members who have sent them in and have discovered overcharges paid the various railroads to the amount of $12,458, and practically all of this amount has been either collected or is now in the process of being paid. There is no doubt but that carriers generally have collected for a great deal more freight in numerous instances than they are entitled to and we are confident that if the members generally will avail themselves of this department that it will be found to be to their material interest.

"It is felt that the railroads will not be returned to their private owners at least until after the 1920 election, and certainly in the meantime it is futile to hope for much encouragement from the present chaotic conditions confronting the entire transportation system of the country. It is felt that the only way to accomplish any tangible result is to know exactly what you want and pound for it consistently and vigorously."

The first business session was adjourned shortly before five o'clock in the afternoon to meet again at half past ten on Saturday.

On Friday evening the members attended a banquet in the ball room of the Onondaga at which about 300 were in attendance. Addresses of a general nature were made by F. L. Young, president of the National Hay Association, and John C. Lacheson, president of Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second day's session was called to order promptly at 10:30 and a round table discussion on various matters affecting the hay and grain trade begun, which lasted for more than an hour.

The discussion centered around two topics, the substitution of the tractor for the horse and ways and means of eliminating the damage claims that are filed annually with the railroads.

A score or more members participated in the latter discussion. One method suggested by Mr. Mitchell of New York City was to have a printed clause on bills of lading and freight bills permitting agents to adjust shortages or overweights immediately, thereby eliminating the necessity of a claim with the freight department of the railroad later on. It was pointed out that in scores of cases where receivers deliver hay to distributors they give them from thirty to sixty days to make their payments and that often the receiver is not aware of shortages or overweights in freight until the checks from the distributors come in. The scheme suggested by Mr. Mills would eliminate this evil and would work to the advantage of all concerned. It was pointed out that this plan is already in operation in some of the larger cities, but that the freight agents in some of the towns would not make the changes on the bills, believing that they did not have the power to do so and fearing that trouble for themselves might result.

Committees reported on various affairs, after which President Shultz named his select committees on resolutions, nominations, etc.

The nominating committee asked every member of the association who had a candidate for office to present his name to them for consideration. A number of candidates were thus selected, and the election was held resulting in the choosing of Burt M. Williams of New York as president and L. A. Bristol of Claverack as vice-president, the latter succeeding Jay B. Bradley of Interlaken and the former succeeding John L. Shultz of Skaneateles, who has served the Association faithfully as president for a number of terms. Last year Mr. Shultz was desirous of retiring but was prevailed upon to serve for another year. D. Clifford Jones of Weedsport, N. Y., was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed W. B. Rupert, of

[Concluded on page 17.]

The Letter Box

Some Dry.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: It's so dry and hot here you can't spit. They still carry Bromo-Seltzer at the soda fountains.—*Fred Miller, Enid, Okla.*

Purchased Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: As I have purchased the business of the Cash Supply Co., Greenville, Ill., please change the paper to me. They request me to have it done.—*O. M. Neathery, Greenville, Ill.*

Purchased Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have purchased the Glen B. Kent Elevator at Kalamazoo, Mich., and will make some repairs and install some new machinery.—*Wm. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich*

Nice Run of Wheat.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The grain country in this section is fine and we are at present having a very nice run of wheat and handle many cars of choice Rosen seed rye.—*White Brothers, Scotts, Mich.*

New Gasoline Engine.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Farmers' Grain & Fuel Co. have installed a new 10 h.p. gasoline engine in their elevator at this place. The Atlas Elevator Co. will not operate their elevator here this season.—*Geo. Leslie, Agt., Great Western Grain Co., Delhi, Minn.*

In Pembina County, N. D.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The crop at this point, with the exception of oats and flax, is very poor. Wheat will go from 3 to 10 bus. per acre, rye from 3 to 7. Both are very poor samples. Barley is a very poor sample also, but I cannot give you an estimate on the yield yet. Flax and oats look good.—*Andrews Grain Co., per W. C. Brown, Agt., Drayton, N. D.*

Farmers' Association Buys.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Dale McAdams has sold out his warehouse and grain business to the Farmers' Co-operative Association here. A large part of the grain from this section has been shipped through the association. They plan to handle all kinds of produce. There is some talk of building a new elevator next season.—*Theo. Trowbridge, Decatur, Mich.*

Scoby, Mont., Elevators.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I suppose you have all the elevators at this point listed. At any rate I will list them: Montana & Dakota. Pete Helin, agt.; International Elev. Co., M. L. Buckland, agt.; Hanson Bros., O. Hanson, agt.; Scoby Grain Co., Wm. Lamson, agt.; Farmers' Elev. Co., P. Karlsund, agt.; Smith-Tyner Co., J. Smith, mgr. The last have a mill in connection. All these places have made their necessary repairs and are ready for the new season.—*M. L. Buckland, Scoby, Mont.*

French Clover Seed Crop.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We beg to add to our last report of the 25th of July the following as to seeds:

CRIMSON.—Thrashings have taken place with fine weather. Important stocks have been brought on the markets and as all offers have not been taken some decline in price has taken place. Qualities are a little darker than at the opening; and as a part of the crop has been wet, lots of irregular color are now being offered.

RED CLOVER.—In spite of the rain the situation does not improve much, and we believe that the crop will not be important. Stocks are selling slowly at high prices. It is very likely that the new season will begin without much seed from carryover of last year.—*H. Fauchet & Cie., Paris, France.*

Elevators at Cullison, Kan.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There has been only one change in elevator properties here this season, the elevator of the Kelley Mills Co. going to Reno County Mills Co. at Hutchinson. Mr. Farnsworth being local manager. Here at Cullison there are three houses, Kansas Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, J. W. Wolf, mgr.; Farmers' Elevator Co., Roy Miller, mgr.; and the Reno County Mills Co., F. Farnsworth, mgr. —*J. W. Wolf, Cullison, Kans.*

War-Time Wheat and Flour Prices.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We should like you to send us some statistics on prices of wheat and flour during the Civil War and during the next three or four years after the Civil War. Also during and after the Franco-Prussian War and during and after the Spanish-American War. What we want is the highest price and the lowest price of contract wheat during these years, also on Patent Flour by the barrel.—*The Eikenberry Fitzgerald Co., Cincinnati, O.*

ANS.—The *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, published a few months ago an article on the prices of wheat and flour and other commodities during the Civil War. No doubt you can obtain a copy without trouble by addressing the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is about the only data we have of this nature. Board of Trade figures lost in fire of October 9, 1871.

As to the period of the Franco-Prussian War we have the following prices: Cash prices for contract wheat and spot prices for choice spring wheat flour:

	Wheat		Flour	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
1871	$0.91½	$1.32	$5.50	$7.25
1872	1.01	1.61	5.25	8.50
1873	.89	1.46	4.62½	7.75
1874	.81½	1.28	4.25	7.00
1875	.83½	1.30½	4.00	6.50

For the period of the Spanish-American War, beginning with 1897 we have the following prices for contract wheat and spring wheat flour good to choice sample grades:

	Wheat		Flour	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
1897	$0.66½	$1.06	$3.70	$5.60
1898	.62	1.85	3.20	7.25
1899	.64	.79½	3.20	3.80
1900	.61½	.87½	3.00	4.30

Wisconsin Crops—Spring Wheat Fails.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Since the July Government report was issued crops in Wisconsin have taken a decided slump, and many localities in this greatly favored state will come close to having a failure of small grain crops; and that is something that we have never yet experienced.

Long years ago Wisconsin was a wheat state and Milwaukee the leading flour manufacturing city of the Nation. Then came the chinch bug, and after a period of years the Wisconsin farmer had to admit that he could not profitably grow wheat. When the war came on, and to help along in the general desire to feed the world and to win the struggle against autocracy, he again tried his hand at spring wheat and with remarkable success. The wheat grown by our Wisconsin farmers last year was of splendid quality.

This year in many sections his efforts in growing spring wheat, however, have been a dismal failure, and instead of the nice, plump, perfectly shaped kernel of a year or two ago, a shriveled little runt of a berry is the result, good for chicken feed but little else. Some farmers have not even harvested it, for they claim it is not worth the labor.

Oats and barley are both very light, perhaps because they were planted late, and had not time to mature sufficiently before the extremely hot weather of the later days of June came.

Hay, both timothy and clover, is good, and was harvested in good haying weather, and Wisconsin will again furnish its share of good provender.

The alsike seed crop is of about normal size; the yield is good, and the seed of good color, and farmers are already selling freely, due to very high prices being paid by country dealers. Red clover too looks very promising, and a good crop is expected from a normal acreage.

The pea crop, along the shores of Lake Michigan and inland about thirty miles, is about 60% of normal, with about 25% of last year's crop being carried over.

While the grain crop was a disappointment, the Wisconsin farmer's income will be as great as ever, for prices of dairy products, in which we excel, are high, with prospects for a continuance of this altitudinal condition. As long as there remains a dearth of farmers, as is now the case, foodstuffs will continue scarce and costly notwithstanding all preachments to the contrary.—*Knauf & Tesch Co., per Wm. N. Knauf, Chilton, Wis.*

Loading Cars.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Will you kindly let us know whether in loading cars of grain the cars have to be loaded to capacity or not? We a on the Michigan Central Air Line l vision.—*A. H. Reynolds, Centervil Mich.*

ANS.—The loading regulations of t Food Administration have been ca celled and the regulations now requ only the loading to the railway mi mums, which you will find in your t iffs.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the sto of grain in bushels in public and p vate warehouses at the principal po and in transit by water on the da named, with comparisons, as compi by the secretary of the Chicago Boa of Trade for the week ending Aug. 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barl
Baltimore	2,284	49	402	439	
Boston	44	.....	317	14	
Buffalo	3,551	57	3,940	1,025	
Chicago	6,572	327	5,820	2,082	
Afloat	100	.....	.....	.....	
Detroit	42	47	147	68	
Duluth	90	.....	273	1,444	
Galveston	2,200	.....	38	.....	
Indianapolis	575	399	127	21	
Kansas City	8,875	97	937	192	
Milwaukee	51	26	416	183	
Minneapolis	841	3	3,323	5,016	
New Orleans	558	114	615	.....	2
Newport News	80	.....	279	.....	
New York	2,472	9	955	297	
Omaha	2,148	225	354	135	
Peoria	9	381	.....	.....	
Philadelphia	1,713	13	295	74	
St. Louis	3,058	85	143	77	
Toledo	956	16	134	182	
Canals	.....	.....	250	.....	
Lakes	3,616	.....	175	.....	
Aug. 16, '19	39,846	1,476	19,321	11,249	7
Aug. 17, '18	32,756	6,752	12,110	725	1
Aug. 9, '19	32,093	1,905	20,539	10,844	8
Aug. 2, '19	20,903	2,461	20,481	9,866	8
July 26, '19	13,255	3,143	19,317	10,078	9
July 19, '19	6,482	3,489	17,968	9,763	8

Regulations against excessive char for hay and corn in the Minnesota st yards are promised shippers by State Railroad and Warehouse Comm sion. There is, however, no present propriation to enforce any such reg tions, but money will be asked for la

RANGE OF CONTR ACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	Ma
Range for July	177⅛-198	155 -173	.....	68¼-82⅜	69¼-84⅜	.....
Previous range	124 -178⅝	137½-156½	.....	57⅝-72⅜	64⅝-72⅞	.....
Aug. 1	189 -193⅜	156½-163¼	155 -161⅞	75⅜-79⅜	77⅞-81½	.....
Aug. 2	181 -189	153¼-158	151½-156	73½-76¼	76⅜-78⅞	.....
Aug. 4	177 -182	148¼-154	146 -150¼	70⅛-73⅜	72¾-76	76½-
Aug. 5	173½-181	141 -151¾	139 -149¼	67 -72½	70 -75¼	73¾-
Aug. 6	177 -182½	146½-152½	144 -149	70½-73½	73½-77	76 -
Aug. 7	182½-187	148¾-153½	145¾-150½	71¾-74¼	74 -76¾	77⅜-
Aug. 8	185½-190	147⅛-151¼	144 -148	71⅞-74	74⅛-76½	77¼-
Aug. 9	192 -195	152 -157	149 -153	74½-76½	76½-79⅜	80 -
Aug. 11	189¾-194¾	152¾-157½	148¼-154	74¼-76½	77 -79½	80⅛-
Aug. 12	190½-193¼	151¾-154⅛	147 -149½	74 -75¾	76¾-78½	80 -
Aug. 13	190 -192½	151 -153½	146 -148½	74¾-76½	77½-79¼	80¾-
Aug. 14	183 -190½	144¾-151	139 -146½	73 -75⅜	75¾-78½	78¾-
Aug. 15	180 -185¼	142¼-146¾	136½-141½	72⅜-75	74¾-77⅝	78⅛-
Aug. 16	182 -185	143⅜-146½	138¼-141	73⅜-75⅝	75½-78⅛	78½-
Week—						
Aug. 2	181 -198	153¼-173	151½-161⅞	73½-81¾	76⅜-84½	.....
Aug. 9	177 -195	141 -163¼	139 -161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-
Aug. 16	180 -194¾	142¼-157½	136½-154	72⅜-76½	74¾-79½	78⅛-

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain mentioned in the leading markets of th e country for the week ending Aug.

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORI
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	199 @209	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 @2
No. 2 mixed	199 @207	.....	195 @196	187 @196	.....	199 @2
No. 3 mixed	198 @205	.....	.....	187 @195	197 @200	.....
No. 1 yellow	200 @210	206 @208	.....	189 @197	.....	202 @2
No. 2 yellow	199 @210	.....	198 @199	188 @197	199 @204	200 @2
No. 3 yellow	200 @206	.....	.....	188 @194	.....	.....
No. 1 white	.....	210 @212	.....	189 @197	.....	.....
No. 2 white	200 @209	205 @210	199 @200	189 @196	.....	.....
No. 3 white	.....	.....	.....	187 @198	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	75 @ 79½	76 @ 78	.....	.....	77½@ 80	.....
No. 3 white	73 @ 79	75½@ 77½	74½@ 76	71½@ 73½	72¾@ 79	75 @
No. 4 white	72½@ 78	75 @ 76	.....	71 @ 72½	.....	73 @

Minneapolis—Corn: No. 3 yellow, $1 92@2 00; No. 4 yellow, $1.90@1.97; No. 3 m $1.90@1.98. Oats: No. 2 white, 69⅛@76½c; No. 3 white, 68⅛@76c; No. 4 white, 65⅛@

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Stocks of wheat and flour considered as wheat in second hands, European, afloat and Argentine data, on dates named, compile George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News," "Daily Trade Bulletin" and Minneapolis "Market Record":

	Aug. 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1916.	Aug. 1, 1915.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1913.	Aug. 1, 1912.	Aug 191
United States	47,571,000	23,529,000	33,413,000	20,387,000	79,845,000	22,545,000	63,252,000	72,188,000	44,426,000	72,00
Canada	8,039,000	14,569,000	5,174,000	16,754,000	33,090,000	4,756,000	12,710,000	10,242,000	12,783,000	9,83
Total American	55,610,000	38,098,000	38,587,000	37,141,000	112,935,000	27,301,000	75,962,000	82,420,000	57,209,000	83,84
European[1]	18,001,000	19,640,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	23,200,000	37,240,000	26,460,000	25,840,000	26,100,000	34,16
Afloat,[2] Arg. and Aus	222,990,000	229,540,000	198,510,000	188,700,000	113,774,000	28,860,000	38,070,000	33,050,000	42,060,000	38,25
Total European	240,990,000	249,180,000	[3]228,510,000	203,700,000	136,974,000	66,100,000	64,530,000	58,890,000	68,160,000	72,41
World	296,600,000	287,278,000	267,097,000	240,841,000	249,909,000	93,401,000	140,492,000	141,310,000	125,369,000	156,25

[1]English stocks only. [2]Afloat stocks 1917 (45,000,000 bus.) estimated Increase in July, 1917, due to a revision of estimate stocks on hand in Australia (140,000,000 on Aug. 1, compared with 96,000,000 on July 1), whereas the July statement indicated a crease of 28,000,000 in June. [3]In 1918, Argentine, 53,510,000; Australia, 145,000,000.

BARLEY
Fancy Grade
Write or wire for prices.
HALES & EDWARDS CO.
Webster Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
Pearling Barley
Milling Barley
Feed Barley
Barley Screenings
BUY NOW

Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of bar-, spot malting quality and future otations at Chicago:

g. 11....	$1.35@1.45	Aug. 14....	$1.35@1.48
g. 12....	1.32@1.47	Aug. 15....	1.32@1.47
g. 13....	1.36@1.52	Aug. 16....	1.30@1.49

Futures—

g. Sept.	Sept., New.	Dec.
1.29@.....	$1.37 @1.38	$1.37 @1.38¼
1.28@1.28¾	1.37½@1.38½	1.37 @1.37¾
1.29@1.31	1 39¼@1.39½	1.38 @1.38¾
1.30@1.31	1 37 @1.38½	1.35½@1.37
1.28@1.29	1.34½@1.35¾	1.33 @1.34¼
1.29@1.29½	1.36 @1.36¾	1.33½@1.34½

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different arkets named for twelve months of 18-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
g.	813	276	1,780	4	74
ot.	630	570	3,091	284	608
l.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
v.	923	714	1,980	1,310	887
c.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
919—					
n.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
b.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
r.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
r.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
y	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
ie	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
y	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Week—					
g.	2 117	242	503	285	189
p.	9 107	102	260	91	72
g.	16 66	99	304	42	59

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE. — Offerings at the Milukee barley market for the past ek were very moderate being curtailed the unsettled railroad situation. ere is a good demand from both instries and shippers for heavy malting ades, both old and new. Light ights and mixtures are neglected. ices for the week were subject to re or less fluctuation and malting sed 2@3c higher for the period. The eipts were only 99 cars, against 162 's for the previous week and 62 cars 1918. Current quotations are: Good choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at 50@1.52; bright, $1.53@1.55; fair to od, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.43@1.50; low, to 44 lb. test, $1.30@1.42; feed, $1.30 1.40. Iowa quoted $1.35@1.53 for ht to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.38@1.55; nnesota, $1.30@1.52; Dakota, $1.30@ 2; feed and rejected, $1.30@1.40.

DULUTH.—Receipts of barley on this rket dropped off heavily during the ek, the aggregate being only 42 cars. esh bidding for export and for feedg purposes developed from the East, d the market was strong, with closing ices up 1@5c to a range of from $1.24 $1.40. A lot of 100,000 bu. was shipped t from the elevators during the week Eastern delivery.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers did quite good business this week in old barley t at a wide range, somewhere between .40 and $1.56. The difficulty was in lling the wild oat mixtures and there re quite a few lots heavily loaded with e black stuff. Maltsters wanted clean, mp old barley but could not see their y to paying the high prices asked. e new crop samples they claim are t worth considering.

Globe Milling Co.
Always in the Market for
RYE
WATERTOWN, WIS.

HENRY RANG & CO.
Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
MILLING and FEED BARLEY
assures the particular type desired.
Ask for samples
CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANSAS CITY.—Evidence that the new barley crop of the Southwest is moving more freely was shown in the week's receipts, which were 13 cars, against one a week previous and nothing a year ago. Without the restriction on the arrivals which the blanket permit system imposes on shipping, the offerings of barley might have been larger. There was a good demand for all that came, sales being mainly to feeders at scattered outside points. Apparently the raw barley was preferred over the ground feed. Prices were governed by reports of strong market conditions in Chicago and Minneapolis early in the week, but when prices in those centers weakened there was no recession here. Net gains for the week were 3@5c, No. 3 closing nominally at $1.41@1.42 a bushel and No. 4 selling at $1.40. Local manufacturers were not disposed to grind barley at the ruling prices. Dealers offered the Minneapolis product at $62 a ton, or $3.10 per cwt., sacked. Production in Kansas, as revised in the August crop report, is 16,945,000 bus., against a 1913-17 average of 5,639,000 bus. It is the largest ever grown in the state. Iowa has 8,294,000 bus. and Nebraska 7,880,000 bus.

CHICAGO.—The barley market opened the week very strong. Prices advanced from day to day until the middle of the week when the high point of the season was reached, after which there was a reduction, the market closing on Saturday very dull and uninteresting, although prices had not changed from Friday. There were during the week rather limited offerings and the principal buying was of the better qualities on malting account. Shippers also took some grain. New barley arrived in limited amounts but was not particularly inviting, the weight being very light, one car from Iowa early in the week testing only 34 lbs. After the turn of the week offerings were a little more liberal and buyers being able to discriminate prices generally settled down a little. The present week opened on Monday with a lower range of prices by 2@3c, only the very choice grain being at all steady. Old barley of course has been all the time in the better demand. Malting interests on Monday were the best buyers. There was some inquiry during the week for Pacific Coast barley and on Monday the news from that section was rather bullish, the crop out there being somewhat disappointing, both in California and especially in the northerly states. Monday's sales as reported covered 28 cars at a range of $1.35@1.43; screenings, 80c@$1.00. Futures closed weak, with September at $1.26; Sept. new at $1.34 after selling up to $1.35¼; December $1.31½, which was the top for that future for the day. No exports for the week were reported. The visible supply is shown elsewhere.

PACIFIC GRAIN CO.
Grain Dealers
PORTLAND - - OREGON
Milling Wheat and Brewing Barley a Specialty
Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

PORTLAND.—The barley market has taken a decided change in values. There is no denying the fact, says the *Commercial Review*, that the crop this year on the Pacific Northwest has been a disappointment. The yield shows some reduction, and the quality of the grain also is not so high as a year ago. Most of the barley received is light weight and in some cases more or less discolored. The demand at the same time has materially increased by calls for barley for cattle and hog feed, taking the place of corn, which is considerably more expensive. Quote No. 3 blue barley at $68, feed $67 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The market is in a waiting stage, looking to Washington for developments. Interest therefore centers mostly in the future market, and sales that are being made in the spot market are mostly of a retail character and in small lots. During the past week there was practically no spot market, all grains remained nominal in price. Country sellers, the *Commercial Review* says, still have fixed ideas as to prices they should receive.

New Barley Crop.

The barley crop summary by E. P. Bacon & Co., Milwaukee, shows a decrease in production in 1919 due to smaller acreage and lighter yield.

In Wisconsin there is a much smaller production than last year, due to lighter yield and decrease in acreage; quality, generally inferior, the berry light weight and shrunken, only a small percentage being plump. Color uneven, about two-thirds being more or less discolored, but no material unsoundness: acreage decrease of about 21 per cent; yield about 24 bushels, or about 11 bus. less than the crop of 1918.

Minnesota reports show a falling off in production; quality generally inferior, the berry is mostly light weight; color is uneven, but little material unsoundness; acreage a decrease of about 25 per cent; yield about 19⅓ bus., or 12½ bus. less than last crop.

Iowa reports indicate a smaller production; quality generally fair and suitable for malting; color uneven, but only a small amount unsound; acreage a decrease of about 24 per cent; yield 25.3 bus., or 8 bus. less than last crop.

South Dakota reports indicate a material decrease in production; quality quite variable; berry generally light weight or medium; color uneven, much being discolored but no material unsoundness; acreage about 20 per cent decrease; yield about 7½ bushels less than the crop of 1918.

The Van Dusen-Harrington report for the week ending Aug. 13 says that little barley has as yet appeared on the market and samples show a wide range in quality. Some of this grain is of good color, but practically all is of light weight. Some grain is of poor color and carries a heavy mixture of foul seeds and wild oats.

One of the foremost breeders of Duroc swine in Nebraska is recommending the use of barley feed. When checked against corn, barley is found to be a whole or partial substitute for that grain. Similar in its composition to corn, slightly lower in carbohydrates and fat, but slightly higher in protein. The grain, however, should be prepared for feeding either by grinding or soaking, or both. It should not, however, be ground too fine, but coarse enough to compel mastication without forming a pasty mass in the mouth. The only objection to barley is the objection also to corn at this time, that the price is considered high. In Europe, however, barley has long been considered one of the foremost feeds for the bacon hog.

BARLEY
The cheapest feed: saves corn and wheat.
It requires less barley than shelled corn to produce hogs and the cost is lower.
Ask for samples and prices.
Milling and Feed Barley.
ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, Inc.
77 Board of Trade. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Line of Elevators Located in the Heart of Grain Belt
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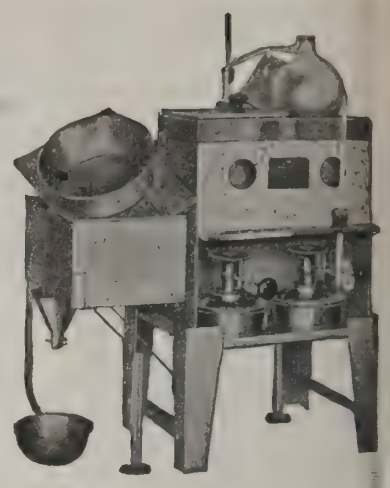
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A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price $1.50.
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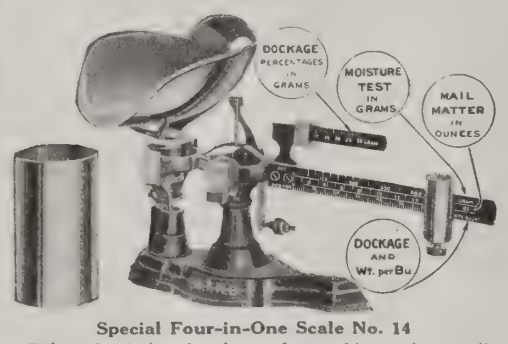
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This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most complete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made satisfying these many needs. Effectively used in connection with grain sieves described herewith. Quick breaking and guaranteed accurate. Will do the work of four ordinary scales designed especially to satisfy any one of the above needs and at the small price of one. Used by thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain men everywhere. Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00.

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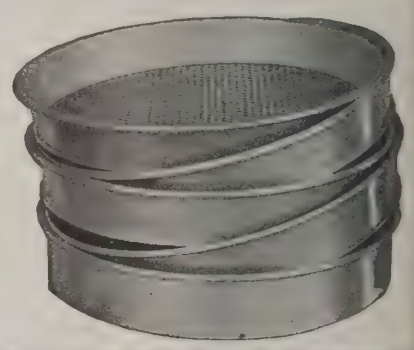
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MANUFACTURERS OF COMPLETE GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Dockage Sieves for Wheat and Oats Government Specifications

Made throughout of aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, only two pieces of metal are used, thereby making the sides seamless. The bottom perforations are of aluminum, which makes the construction strong, light weight, and will not rust. Set consists of

Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8164 inch.
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Solid Bottom Pan. Price $8.00 for complete set.



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profits to the extent that you are supplied with trade information. Read the Price Current each week and keep posted.



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Our Experience and Service is available. We pride ourselves on the number of times we build for the same people.

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Once a customer
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Webster Bldg.

PORT COLBORNE DISASTER.

Superintendent F. W. Fawcett of the Port Colborne Elevator, whose ruin by an explosion was reported herein last week, has not as yet determined the cause of the explosion, which may have been due to spark caused by friction firing the inflammable dust in the house. But he and the architect, J. A. Jamieson, both say the house was clean. He has said that the men who could give an opinion on the subject, which would be worth anything, are either dead or too badly hurt to be questioned. The force of the explosion was tremendous, as it not only lifted the heavy reinforced concrete roof, hurling it in huge blocks for a distance of 200 feet into the harbor, but carried the entire three floors with it, including the distributing floor and the working-house machinery. Tons of debris were hurled into the storage spaces around the elevator, but most of it fell back into the elevator on top of the men in the work department, killing them if they were not already dead. The four walls of the top half of the building fell out. Grain from the elevator was carried for a mile across the canal and fell in showers. Every window in the near vicinity was smashed, even those in the ground floor of the elevator, called the bin room, which otherwise was scarcely damaged at all.

The elevator and dock were built in 1908 and a large addition was made in 1914. At the time of the disaster there were between 400,000 and 500,000 bus. of wheat and about 2,000,000 bus. of other grains in the house.

Apart from the loss of life the explosion was most serious, because it ties up the Great Lakes grain carrying system in Canada. Grain from the upper lakes was brought to the elevator and there transferred to smaller vessels to go through the canal to Montreal. There are no other facilities for doing this, so that the grain moving through Canada exclusively will have to be brought all the way from Port Arthur in small ships or by rail, which is much more expensive.

The elevator will not be ready for operation again for a year. Most of the 2,500,000 bus. of grain can be salvaged. It is all stored at the risk of the Canadian government. At present several large steamers are in the harbor to unload and several smaller ones to get cargoes. What will be done with the big steamer containing grain is puzzling the officials.

September Crop Reports.

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 will be issued on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 11 a. m. (Eastern time).

On Monday, Sept. 8, at 2:15 p. m. (Eastern time), a crop report will be issued which will give a summary of the condition and forecast on Sept. 1 (or at time of harvest) of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, flaxseed, etc., the yield and quality of hay (tame and wild), and peaches.

A supplemental report will be issued which will show the following: The condition on Sept. 1 (or at time of harvest) of vegetables, field beans, field peas, sorghum for feed, pasture, millet, fruits and nuts, broom corn, peanuts, etc., compared with a full crop of timothy and alfalfa hay; acreage, as compared with last year, and condition, of clover for seed; number of stock hogs on hand for fattening as compared with September 1 last year, and production of wool.

New York Oats Market.

There has been no particular change in the situation. In the local market (week's receipts 513,000 bus.), the spot situation was one of firmness, on account of limited offerings, and the insistence of higher premiums. Dealers continue to buy as necessity dictates, and avoid, as far as possible, the accumulation of stocks, preferring to enter the market frequently for supplies.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*



YOU can do it by selling him the Ankorite Steel Drive Post. It gives him all of the advantages of other steel posts, PLUS THE PATENTED CRIMPED ANCHOR, which protects it against frost-heaving and side-thrust. That's the feature that clinches the sale every time, because it can't be bought in any other post.

Right now you have the opportunity of a lifetime to corner the fence post business in your territory. The demand is unparalleled—the post is right, the time is right, the sales plan is right, and all the resources of the Calumet Steel Company are behind you.

But you'll have to act quick. Farmers will be ready for the posts almost before you can get them, and territory is being closed fast. Dealers are ordering carload lots by wire, and can't get the posts fast enough to meet the demand!

Farmers know "the green post with the Crimped Anchor," and they won't be satisfied with anything less than Ankorite quality. Don't wait for your competitor to step in and secure exclusive sales rights—get in your initial order NOW, and clinch the Ankorite agency.

CALUMET STEEL CO., 208 So. La Salle St., Dept. 7, Chicago



NEW YORK STATE HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS' CONVENTION.

[Concluded from page 13.]

Newark. The following directors were elected: For one year to fill the unexpired term of Warren Dean of Aurora, W. E. Springer of Moravia; C. Sherman Paxton of Oakfield and Charles H. Pratz of Waterloo for two years, succeeding J. P. O'Hara and Charles S. Mead.

IN MEMORIAM.

The memorial address was made this year by Egil Steen of Baltimore, and was as follows:

As we pause in our deliberations to give a kindly thought for those who are with us today in memory only, we are confronted with the unsolved mystery of the ages, the secret of God. Death, that lays its quieting hand upon and lulls to sleep the fitful babe, unequal to the battle of life; or him in the vigor of strong manhood, who when the sun at meridian, is the beauty and glory of the day, lays us low, in the prime of life; or yet, in the evening of life, as the sun sinks low in Western, purpled night, bids we "Go West." Because the Almighty has spoken: "Dust thou are, and to dust thou shalt return!" the very first heartbeat of Life becomes but the opening note to the dirge accompanying that procession which leads to the City of the Dead. 'Tis but a heart-beat, a breath, that divides life from Death. None knows when will come the summons to yield up the breath of Life which the Almighty breathed into the nostrils of man, so that he "becomes a living soul."

During the year past and since last we met in annual convention it has pleased Him who doeth all things well to call from our midst Charles S. Mead, E. W. Bertholf, Charles Schaefer, D. W. Shults and M. E. Griffin.

While these have gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," they are not forgotten, for we love to remember their friendly handclasp, their warm greetings, their cheery smile that was begotten of good-will to their fellow man. Most of us had learned to know these friends only through our business relations, through a community of interest in what the writer of "Blue Grass" called "the forgiveness of Nature, her constant benediction, Grass; that same Grass, which, lying in it among the buttercups and dandelions of May, are our earliest collections. And yet, when the fitful fever is ended and the wrangle of the market and forum is closed, Grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with Grass. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but Grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of Spring.

And so this green shroud of Grass which covers the mortal remains of those whom we miss here today becomes to us an emblem that they but sleep with the deathless dead; this green Grass becomes to us an emblem of the "immortality of the soul, that nobler part of man, which survives the grave." He who said: "I am the Resurrection and the Life" did also promise that He would come again to receive us unto Himself, into that place which He Himself would prepare. That promise He fulfills when He sends His Messenger, the Angel of Death, to translate His children from this imperfect world into those Blessed Mansions of which it is written that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of men, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

The only memorial to the dead worth while cannot be read or spoken—it must be lived. If we really care for those who have departed this life we will emulate their virtues, we will so live that when Death comes we will greet it as a summons merely to join old friends. Let us honor the dead by the way we live.

And so I would close this Memorial to the Dead by calling to mind the poet's "Psalm of Life."

President Williams' Views

"The New York State Hay Dealers during the coming twelve months will try to double its membership and do a lot of things that it seems to us are important," said Fred M. Williams, the newly elected president of that association at the close of the convention. "The Federal Government reports the hay crop for 1919 in round figures at 111,000,000 tons. This means, now that the Government is no longer a heavy buyer of forage, that there is available a larger quantity of hay for feeding and shipping to hay consuming centers than ever before. Of course, this will lower the price for this staple; in fact, the price for new, good hay on the farm is from $15 to $20 per ton; and our advice to the farmers is to feed as much hay as possible and in that manner raise more cattle. This will help to lower the cost of living in the long run.

"In addition to considering the prospects of the hay dealers' business for the coming months, we have taken into consideration the matter of educating the farmer in regard to the cheapness of haulage up to fifteen miles with horses as compared to the cost of haulage and work done by trucks and tractors. We intend to carry on an intensive educational campaign in order that the farmer may not make the mistake of exchanging the cheapest and best form of traction and work for something that is more expensive.

"We find that the country has harvested enough hay of fine quality to feed the cattle for the next eighteen months and are confident that if this great supply of fodder is used wisely it cannot but better living conditions for everybody. Our Association is, next to the National Association, the largest organization of its kind in the United States, and we have the feeling that it is worth while for us to do what we can to get the country back to a normal and safe business basis. We handle everything that is produced on the farm outside of dairy products.

"The meeting that has just been closed has been the most successful and largely attended we ever held. We expect to hold a mid-winter meeting here, but as yet the date has not been fixed. In the meantime, we have discussed matters that are of importance to the shippers and receivers of farm produce and have taken steps to solve the problems that have bothered us."

The Ogden Grain Exchange has been organized and members include representatives of three large Pacific Coast flour mills and other prominent buyers of the district. The mills included in the membership are the Sperry Milling Co. of San Francisco, the Globe Grain & Mlg. Co., Albers Bros. Milling Co., Holly Milling Co., and Taylor & Doon.

Australia to Control Wheat Sales.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin, Melbourne, reports that an important announcement respecting methods of disposal and marketing of Australian wheat was made June 7 by the chairman of the Australian Wheat Board. He said a tendency had recently been shown to break away from the scheme originated for the chartering of tonnage to remove wheat and flour, the effect of this tendency being seen in the demands of the shipowners for higher freights; and that already, as the result of competition among the states, it is becoming increasingly difficult in obtaining freight at payable rates. The commonwealth government has therefore decided that, in the interest of growers and of taxpayers, all overseas sales of wheat and flour are to be made by the Wheat Board alone, and the present arrangements whereby freight is secured for the board by the Commonwealth chartering agents are to remain undisturbed. This rule will apply to full cargoes; applications for shipments of parcels will be dealt with on their merits.

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin giving the complete figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Aug. 1, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, is as follows:

Wheat—	1919.	1918.
Rec'ts from farms, bu.	50,441,000	42,662,000
Rec'ts previous week	51,665,000	40,283,000
Receipts from farms, June 27 to Aug. 1	158,380,000	148,094,000
Stocks, all elevators and mills, bu.	108,300,000	89,317,000
Stocks, previous week	80,638,000	64,544,000
Change for week, bu.	+27,692,000	+24,773,000
Flour—		
Produced during week, bbl.	2,121,000	1,947,000
Previous week	1,976,000	1,870,000
Produced June 27 to Aug. 1, bbl.	8,398,000	7,286,000

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

J. Q. Adams, of Chicago ,is now in charge of the supervision office at Cairo.

H. E. Halliday and family leave here on the 17th for Boston. They are making the trip by automobile and expect to be gone a month.

Receipts of oats for the first fifteen days of August have been very light. Shipments are light. Dealers do not look for the usual August business, which is usually very heavy.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout this section the past week, too late to be of any benefit to the corn. The rain will give the farmers a chance to plow their land for wheat. Rain on the 13th, accompanied by a fifty-six mile wind, did considerable damage throughout the city and on the river.

Friday the Cairo Trust Co., through George Parsons, agent, delivered to the city of Cairo deeds to the entire Ohio River Levee frontage and wharfing privileges and all reversionary rights on property deeded to churches, schools, libraries and parks. This settles a problem that has been before the people of this city for over fifty years.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 346 cars. Stocks at the end of the week as follows: Flour, 40,600 bbls., increase of 5,200; wheat, 909,700 bus., increase of 37,700 bus.; corn, 81,900 bus., decrease of 600; oats, 129,700 bus., decrease of 39,300.

Corn meals in the southeast continue to do light business. Mills with capacity of 154,800 bus. reported output last week of 23,365 bus., or 15 per cent of capacity. Quotations for corn meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points: Bolted, $4.40@4.50; plains, 10@15c less.

Wheat movement has continued liberal in the southeast. The bulk of the crop in Tennessee has been moved. Mills are now buying considerable wheat in St. Louis and further west, and are piling up liberal stocks. There is a fair demand for oats Corn is quiet, with little change in prices. Quotations at the close of the week were: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25@2.28. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.15@2.17; No. 3 white, $2.12@2.14; No. 3 mixed, $2.10@2.12. Oats—No. 2 white, 83@84c; No. 3 white, 82½@83½c; No. 3 mixed, 82@83c.

Some improvement was noted in sales of flour in the southeast last week. The scare caused by agitation at Washington is blowing over and buyers are coming back into the market. Prices are not materially changed, quotations being as follows at the end of the week: Best patents, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio River points, $11@11.50; standard patents, $10.40@10.60; half patents, $10@10.25. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 227,670 bbls., had output last week of 172,344 bbls., or 75.69 per cent of capacity, which compared with 63.5 per cent of capacity last year.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

New oats have practically replaced old oats in this market, but occasionally there is a car of old oats arriving and is disposed of at a premium over prevailing quotations. Best grades are selling around 83@83½c a bushel.

Corn is about stationery, with small amounts coming in and the demand hardly sufficient to move the few cars received. Quotations on shelled corn are slightly advanced over the last period, with No. 2 yellow moving at $2.13@2.15; No. 3 yellow, $2.10@2.11.

Among recent visitors on the floor of the local hay and grain exchange were J. H. Mathers, Lewiston, Pa., introduced by D. V. Heck; W. P. Anderson, of Chicago, introduced by President R. V. Harper, and H. L. Frisinger, Rockford, Pa., introduced by R. W. Young.

There is nothing to stimulate the market at present and demand is of a weak character. This applies to all branches and particularly oats and corn. Receipts are increasing somewhat and unless there is a corresponding increase in demand there will be a reduction of prices.

At the next meeting of the city council a decision is likely on a proposition submitted recently by the Pennsylvania Milling Company for the installation of a flour mill near the Brilliant cutoff. The company asked that the city deed to it a strip of public property at what might be regarded as a very reasonable figure. The company has bought a tract lying between the Leech farm hospital and the Lincoln avenue district and the city owns a strip between this tract and the railroad. The company, it is understood, would locate a siding and a part of the plant on the city property if it can be bought. Otherwise, the entire project may be held up, council was informed at its recent session with representatives of the concern. The property was bought by the city with funds secured by bond issue and was to have been used as a park. It is said to be unlikely now that the city will put it to this use, as it is on the opposite side of the railroad and boulevard from Highland Park. A special committee now has the matter under consideration.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The Alfalfa Product Co. has put in a deputy weighmaster under the supervision of the Board of Trade.

The Scroggs Grain Co., formerly of Beresford, S. Dak., is now locaed on the fourth floor of the Grain Exchange, opening their office here on the 15th.

Mr. Bickel, of the Flanley Grain Co., returned the last of the week from a trip through Wyoming and Montana. "Bick" reports that that country he covered is in bad shape for feed.

The grain committee of the Board of Trade, owing to the light weight of barley this year, have put in feed grades of No. 1, feed and No. 2, feed barley, and discontinued the grades of No. 5 and No. 6 barley.

Visitors on the floor during the week were: Lee Wilsey, of the Wilsey Grain Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; Mr. Ewart, of the Ewart Grain Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; D. J. Kennedy, of the Atlas Elevator Co., Minneapolis; Chas. Corr, Salix, Iowa; C. P. Enright, Quimby, Iowa; Earl Peck, Laurel, Nebr.; Mr. Cumstock, of the Updike Grain Co., Omaha; Sam Lessen, Pierson, Iowa; Mr. Swenson, Vermilion, S. Dak.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

W. H. Burtt, secretary and treasurer of the Centennial Milling Co., has made application for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Ernest C. Merton, representing John T. Leonard & Sons, is an applicant for membership in the Merchants Exchange. The concern is already doing a big flour distributing business here and plans to extend it and also to go into the grain and feed department of the trade.

Oats have been in an uncertain state, but most of the trade seem to think they have gone about as low as they are likely to for the time being. Cash No. 3 white sold around 79c Friday, which was about a cent under the price the day before that. Holders are not disposed to make concessions and buyers are doing about as little as they can get by with. On call Saturday 80c was asked for No. 2 white, 79½c for No. 3, while No. 3 mixed was 69c and 73c asked. Cash No. 3 red were 69½c bid and 71¾c asked.

Business for the past week has been slow, with the trade mixed in their views on the course of prices. The attacks on the high costs have been regarded as passing influences, for the feeling here is that grains and feedstuffs are not inflated very much. The unsettled state of the markets, however, has checked business to some extent and making of quotations has been difficult. Corn was especially hard to quote, but within the past day or so some lower offers have been made. For instance, on Friday $2.14 was asked for cash No. 2 white, while on Saturday it was offered at $2.07. Cash No. 2 yellow was $2.08 asked and $2 bid, while $1.98 was bid for No. 3 yellow. On Friday No. 2 yellow sold at $2.05. Texas has been offering some new corn for ten days' shipment during the past few days, prices asked being in the neighborhood of those made by other sections.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Philip Horn, of Monroeville, O., was a visitor on 'Change Saturday.

Kenton D. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., spent a few days of last week on the Chicago Board of Trade.

A. E. Bather, of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co., Saturday.

L. C. Eihler is in charge of the Hancock County Co-operative Co., at Findlay, O., in the absence of J. P. Marvin, who is on an extended vacation.

"Big Ed." Churchill, of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., spent Saturday evening at Toledo Beach. He says the "scenery" put there is so invigorating and restful to one's eyes after a busy week on 'Change.

There is an urgent demand here for all grains, and with the light receipts last week and offerings on the sample tables were readily taken at values slightly lower than last week. The old crop of oats is bringing one cent premium. Light weight oats under 28½ pounds are inactive and not particularly wanted except at liberal discounts under graded oats. Corn is a scarce article and the few cars offered are taken at big premiums over the market quotation. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 224 cars; corn, 9; oats, 64; rye, 39; barley, 3.

Shortage of empty cars again hampered the movement of grain to this market last week and only 224 cars of wheat were received during the week. Dealers were informed of many instances where elevators were filled to capacity and unable to take in more grain because of the car scarcity. However, Toledo is not the only market to suffer from this condition, as receipts at other leading markets have greatly fallen off and the situation thought to be general. Dealers here are rendering considerable assistance to their shippers where specific cases are reported and some improvement is being obtained.

Although the proposition to inaugurate future trading in beans on the Toledo Produce Exchange has been considered for several months, it remained for George Forrester, of the E. B. Slawson Co., to take honors for having consummated the first deal. One hundred pounds of choice hand-picked beans were sold Saturday to Walton Stone, of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., for delivery in November, at $8. When questioned by your correspondent, Mr. Stone refused to divulge the ultimate disposition of his unusual purchase, but hinted, in his good-natured way, that they were "sold for export."

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Joseph J. Wickens, of the Wickens Grain Co., Lansing, was a caller on 'Change last week.

There is nothing much doing in barley and the market is nominal at $2.40@2.50 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Demand for beans has been satisfied to all appearances and the market is neglected at $8.25 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt.

The local wheat market is inactive. Millers are not active buyers and report only a moderate demand for flour. Millfeeds of all kinds are in active demand and firm.

Rye is in fair shipping demand and a firm tone is quoted, although lower than the highest of the week. Millers are not buying in this market. No. 2 rye is quoted firm at $1.53.

Miss A. E. Reese, representing the Taylor & Bournique Co., of Milwaukee, appeared on the Board of Trade last week to sell grain. She is the first of her sex to attempt grain trading in this market.

Shipping demand for oats is fair, but the East wants something they cannot get in this market. They are asking for 36-pound oats, and these are not furnished by the present crop. The trade is chiefly local and the market is quoted firm at 81c for cash No. 2 white, 80½c for No. 3 white, 79½c for No. 4 white, 79c for new No. 2 white and 77½@78c for new No. 3 white.

The corn market was inactive all week and went a little lower in sympathy with the weakness in Chicago. Trading was lifeless owing to lack of supplies. Receipts amount to almost nothing and stocks here are small. At the close Saturday, after the market had ruled easy and dull, a local miller bid the market up 4c and got nothing. This gave the market here a tone of firmness, although there was nothing doing. Quote: Cash No. 3, $2.07; No. 3 yellow, $2.10; No. 4 yellow, $2.08; No. 5 yellow, $2.03; No. 6 yellow, $1.98.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangerser, Correspondent.

Lake traffic has come to a standstill as far as ore is concerned at this port, but quite a good amount of grain is coming down.

Rye sellers could do nothing here and were asking for bids for on track receipts, while lake receipts of No. 2 in store were quoted at ½c over Chicago September.

The bulk of the wheat for sale was red winter, which was quoted: No. 1 red, $2.31; No. 2 red, $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $2.17, on track through billed. There were sales as high as $2.65 for some grades of spring wheat.

Receipts of wheat were about 275 cars this week, while last year there were fully double that amount. All the wheat arriving here is readily disposed of when of good weight for this crop, but buyers would not pay as much for the lighter offerings.

Inspection week receipts for this week: No. 3 soft white, 15 cars; No. 1 red, 1 car; No. 2 red, 15 cars; No. 3 red, 29 cars; No. 4 red, 14 cars; sample red, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 12 cars; sample, 5 cars; No. 1 hard winter, 14 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 56 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 28 cars; No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 2 dark hard winter, 16 cars; No. 3 dark hard winter, 12 cars; No. 4 dark hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 3 cars; No. 5 northern, 1 car; No. 2 dark northern, 3 cars; No. 3 dark hard winter, 1 car; No. 1 yellow hard, 1 car.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 1 car; No. 3 mixed, 1 car; No. 6 mixed, 1 car; sample, 5 cars; No. 1 yellow, 5 cars; No. 2 yellow, 23 cars; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars; sample yellow, 14 cars; No. 6 white, 1 car; No. 1 milo, 2 cars.

Oats—No. 1 white, 24 cars; No. 2 white, 37 cars; No. 3 white, 25 cars; No. 4 white, 2 cars.

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There were buyers for all the oats offered, sellers following the option as a rule, but cleaning up at the close of each day's business. Fee, as well as oatmeal mills, bought most of the offerings. Closing: No. 1 white, 82½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 81c; No. 4 white, 80c, on track, through billed. Last year on this date No. 2 white oats were selling at 71½c.

After selling Monday at 20c under Saturday prices commenced a steady decline in the absence of buyers and practically nothing was done until the close of the week, which was 6 to 8c lower and dull. The only buyers were those forced to have a car or two, and there were few in that position. On the other hand, the offerings were very light. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $2.10¼; No. 2 yellow, $2.10; No. 3 yellow, $2.09, on track, through billed.

A year ago No. 3 yellow corn was selling at $1.85 here.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts, 6 cars, with good demand from shippers, who took all offerings at prices 2½c higher than Friday's market. No. 2 white selling at 76c; D. W. No. 3 white oats at 75½c.

Very little change in the grain car situation and practically all country elevators are filled to capacity awaiting cars. With the railroad shopmen returning to work some relief is expected in the near future.

Saturday's corn receipts at Peoria were 11 cars, with market unchanged, demand very good and all offerings were readily taken. No. 1 mixed sold at $2; No. 2 mixed, $2; No. 1 yellow, $2; No. 2 yellow, $2. A heavy run of corn is not looked for until the threshing is entirely out of the way, although inquiries for bids have been more numerous the past week from the country dealers.

Officials of the Douglas Starch Works, Cedar Rapids, Ia., were in Peoria last week looking over the city for a possible site for their large plant. It has been announced by Peorians who have been entertaining representatives of the large plant that it will be decided within a few days as to the new location of the plant, and the chances of it coming to Peoria are good. Peoria is generally admitted by all manufacturers who use corn as a basis of their product to be the best location for plants of that description engaged in the manufacturing of corn products, mostly on account of being in the center of the corn raising state. The new plant will operate on a large scale, meaning an expenditure by the Douglas people of around $4,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Were it not for the fact that there has been a steady call for oats for export, the demand for this cereal would be very light. During the past week bulk No. 3 white oats have been sold from 81¼c to 82c delivered, New Orleans weights and grades to govern.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., Inc.
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NEW ORLEANS

The gradual improvement in coarse grain prices, after the very heavy decline, has had no effect on buyers of corn. The demand is extremely light, and while offerings are small also there is no snap to the trade. Bulk No. 3 yellow corn has been quoted on New Orleans terms at $2.14 per bushel delivered, and on outside terms bulk No. 3 yellow has been offered at $2.09. Our big outlet for corn, Cuba, has been out of the market for the past several weeks; besides, the domestic business to our surrounding territory has also been very quiet. These two facts, coupled with the declining market, has made trading exceedingly slow in the corn line.

MILWAUKEE.

Ehrich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

F. U. Goodrich, Edward C. Christl, Carl V. Gerstenberg and Arthur K. Emrich have been elected members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce, August 12, voted to appoint a committee to investigate why the executive internal revenue office should be moved from Milwaukee to Madison, as ordered by Commissioner Roper.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending August 16 were 99 cars of barley, 51 cars of corn, 177 cars of oats, 105 cars of wheat, 20 cars of rye; total, 452 cars, against 630 cars a week ago, 1,397 cars a year go and 547 cars in 1917.

The Milwaukee cash grain markets for the week ruled unsettled with more or less fluctuation. The demand is good for both old and new grain and all offerings are readily absorbed. Under improved railroad conditions an increased movement is expected next week.

Milwaukee grain shipments last week were 568,981 bushels of oats, 69,429 bushels of corn, 69,240 bushels of barley, 11,236 bushels of wheat, 58,250 bushels of rye; total, 777,136 bushels, against 1,284,048 bushels last week and 1,247,790 bushels the corresponding week a year ago.

Flour production at the Milwaukee mills for the past week reached a total of 15,300 barrels or approximately 53 per cent of capacity product. Of this 9,500 barrels were wheat flour and 5,800 barrels rye flours. This week's production showed a gain of 300 barrels of flour as last week's production totaled 13,000 barrels.

H. H. Peterson, W. A. Hottenson and Edward La Budde were appointed as a committee August 14 by President Harry L. Stratton, of the Chamber of Commerce, to draw up resolutions on the Owens and Kenyon bills for federalizing the packing house industry now before congress. It is believed the resolutions will take an adverse stand on the bill.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: E. Rein, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Nagle, Lake Beulah, Wis.; W. C. Jakes, Merrickville, Canada; Ed. Recor, Marine City, R. K. Keeley, Otto Buedkert, Chicago; E. Steinhart, Beaver Dam, R. E. Roberts, Wawhesha; J. H. Parkesan, O. F. Newpert, London, C. Pickett, Malone, Wis.; R. G. Taylor, Lynchburg, Va.; F. Nelson, Grand Haven, Mich.; Hastings, Duluth, Minn.; M. Blumenthal, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. W. McGuigan, Beloit, Wis.; J. Stoppenbach, Jefferson, Wis.; D. S. Jackman, Wichita, Kas.; F. Shalek, New York N. Y.; F. W. Smith, Milton Jct., Wis.; J. B. Vaughn, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Shannard, Bridgewater, S. D.; R. C. Bacon, Boston, Mass.; P. Hogun, Deerfield; J. L. Marx, Kewaskum, Wis.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

Flour mills are running full on old orders, but report new business as a little dull, due largely to disturbances resulting from food control talk.

Elevators as a whole are not very busy, though most of them are handling a fair run of new wheat, and a good deal of wheat is moving South.

There has been no demand locally for rye other than seed rye, which has been moving much better than had been expected, and indicating a good deal of fall planting.

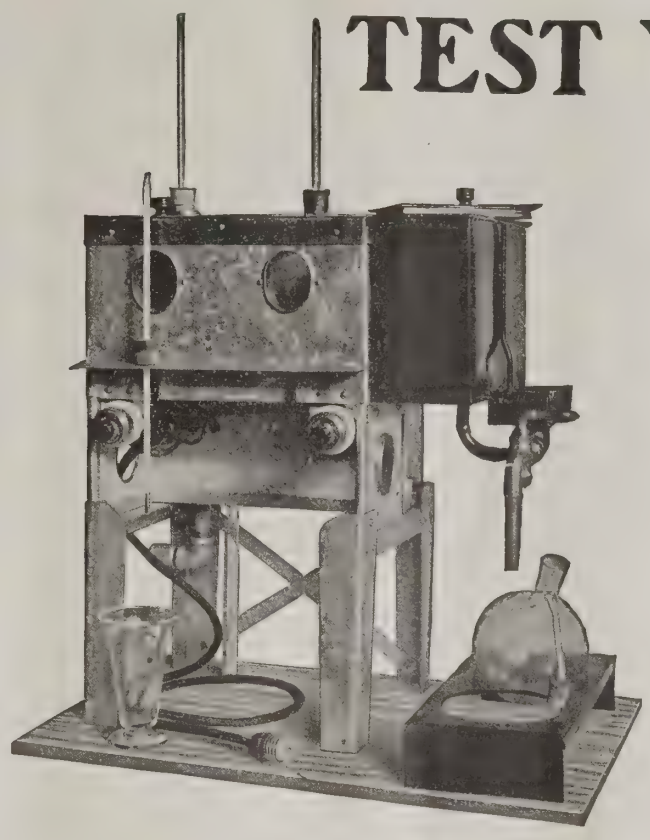
J. A. Breaux, vice-president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., was in Nashville during the week attending a meeting of the Southeastern Millers' Association, at which general flour milling conditions were discussed.

Seed wheat is expected to start moving shortly, although many farmers are retaining their own seed. In some instances farmers produced low quality seed wheat this year and will probably buy fresh stock.

Oats during the week were stronger, the close of the week finding them two cents a bushel higher on the Louisville market than they were last week. A fair feeding demand is being experienced. Movement as a whole is quiet.

Corn did a lot of jumping during the week and Saturday found the local cash market six cents under last week all the way through the list of quotations. No. 3 white, yellow and mixed were quoted at $2.12 and No. 4 at $2.10 on Saturday, some quotations showing a slight differential in favors.

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The general situation in the grain trade has shown little change as a whole over the week. The general trading is light, offerings being light, receipts light, demand light and shipments the same way. Business is far from active, due to the wild markets, and high prices. Corn is feeling every food rumor, especially as affecting flour.

Coal prices are steadily advancing, operators charging the high prices to car shortage, and failure of the Railroad Administration in keeping cars in repair. Director General Hines claims that the car shortage talk is a stall, but local shippers know full well that cars are in rotten repair, and that there is a serious open car shortage which has resulted in mines working less than fifty per cent full.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Independent Hay and Grain Company, of Evansville, filed final certificate of dissolution.

Among the out-of-town millers and grain dealers in the city during the last week were: C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; H. W. Reiman, Shelbyville, Ind., and G. G. Davis, Tipton.

A. Waller Co., of Henderson, Ky., whose elevator was destroyed two years ago, has just closed a deal for the purchase of the Union Elevator in Evansville, Ind., and the company may move its general offices there. The Union Elevator, which was operated many years ago by the Kuhn company, is one of the largest in the state.

According to announcement of the Fletcher Trust & Savings Company, of this city, the Valier & Spies Milling Company, of St. Louis, have bought a tract of land at the northeast corner of Oriental street and the Pennsylvania tracks, where the company will build a warehouse. The ground has a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 112 feet.

Farmers in the vicinity of Carmel, Ind., who were conscientious objectors during the war and who would not buy Liberty bonds, are facing a serious situation as the result of the refusal of thrashing crews to handle their wheat crop. North of Carmel, where great quantities of wheat have been cut and left in the field, the farmers have been unable to complete harvesting of the crops.

The price of bread in Evansville has increased from 1 to 3 cents a loaf, following the settlement of the bakers' strike. The master bakers say that they have not raised the price and assert that the increase is due to the retailer who is taking advantage of the situation created by the strike to raise the price. Wholesalers predict that they, too, will have to raise the price if they cannot "break even" under the new wage schedule paid to the employes.

The thrashing crews are said to be unanimous in refusing to assist those persons who are accused of not carrying their full share of the war burdens. The only practicable solution if the crews do not change their minds, will be for the farmers to resort to the old-fashioned method of using a flail or trampling the wheat out, it is believed. During the war the farmers who are now being refused any assistance in thrashing were greeted daily with "Have you bought a bond?" They also were requested to leave many stores and other places of business and were told that their trade was not wanted.

Weather conditions throughout Indiana for the past week are as follows: Warm weather continued during the first part of the week, and, though maximum temperatures were not so high as during the previous week, they passed the 90 degree mark quite generally on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon. The latter part of the week was much cooler, and night temperatures read in the forties at a number of northern and central stations on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Light thunder showers occurred generally during the first part of the period, but no rain fell during the remainder of the time and the weather was for the most part clear. Corn and other crops were somewhat improved by the cooler weather and light rains, but good general rains are needed badly. The corn conditions are variable, though most reports show corn to be from fair to good and earing fairly well. Pastures are in poor condition. Considerable oats are still unthrashed, but the bulk of the wheat crop has been thrashed.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, received condolences from members at the end of the week on his return from St. Cloud, Minn., where he attended the funeral of his father, Colin F. Macdonald, editor and publisher of the St. Cloud Times, over a period of nearly 45 years.

The Duluth Board of Trade membership of B. E. Baker has been transferred to P. B. McTaigue. Mr. Baker was one of the veteran members of the board, and he was a prominent trader for many years. He has retired to devote his attention to the supervision of an oil well enterprise in which he is now interested in Louisiana.

M. L. Jenks, manager of the Itasca Elevator Co., has returned from a three months' trip to Shreveport, La., where he superintended drilling operations on an oil

property, in which he and other Duluth grain men are interested. The syndicate has already brought in two good producing wells, and another producer is expected to be brought in any day.

Rye trading featured market operations here during the last week. Prices varied sharply from day to day under the influence of rumors regarding possible government action to regulate prices of foodstuffs Quotations in spot No. 2 rye moved within a range of from $1.49½ to $1.55½, and the close was 1¼c off from a week ago at $1.53. Receipts fell off from country points during the week as a result of disarrangement of transportation facilities. Advices were received from over the West to the effect that supplies in growers' hands have been cut down to small proportions.

Benjamin Stockman, president of the Duluth Board of Trade, has returned from a five months' trip to Europe, during which he visited at his old home in Scotland, and ran over to Belgium and Holland in order to study food conditions at first hand. The quality of flour and other foodstuffs being offered in Great Britain and in the European countries is poor and prices average up high, but not as stiff as one might suppose, he asserted. It is mainly a case with the public of ability to obtain supplies, and they are disposed to put up with conditions as best they can. Mr. Stockman is of the opinion that Europe will require large quantities of flour, wheat and other grains from this country during the coming year, as crops over there were generally far below the average. From what he could gather, the restoration of anything like normal conditions will be a difficult proposition.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Salvatore Savarese, a prominent macaroni manufacturer of this city, has been elected a member of the Baltimore Flour Club.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 575,000 bushels, compared with 710,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

Senator John Walter Smith and the Maryland representatives in Congress are expected to wage a vigorous fight for increased allocations of Shipping Board vessels to the port of Baltimore to carry cargoes over regular routes.

Mrs. Fannie Murdoch Dennis, mother of J. Murdoch Dennis, of Dennis & Co., Inc., grain commission merchants and brokers of this city, died on the morning of August 14 at Biltmore, N. C., where she had been spending the summer with her daughter.

As a result of the fight of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and local merchants, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has announced that it will open its warehouse at Brown's wharf to the receipt of less than carload lots of freight.

Colonel Harry C. Jones, of H. C. Jones & Co., Inc., grain and hay commission merchants of this city, who has only recently returned from overseas, was the toastmaster at the banquet of the New York dealers at the Hotel Onondaga on the evening of the 15th.

The following Baltimore hay firms were represented at the annual convention last week of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Association at Syracuse, New York; H. C. Jones & Co., E. Steen & Bro., Chas. England & Co., Clarence A. Euler & Co., W. F. Macneal & Co., G. A. Hax & Co.

Superintendent of Elevators J. A. Peterson, of this city, left Baltimore on August 13 for an inspection of the great concrete elevator at Port Colborne, Canada, which was recently destroyed by fire, believed to have started from spontaneous combustion. Mr. Peterson will make a report of his findings to the Railroad Administration.

William Mackeller Brittain, for years secretary of the American Steamship Association, will leave New York on Sept. 15 to assume the duties as secretary of the Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore, a recently formed organization to develop this port's trade with foreign nations. Mr. Brittain is regarded as an able student of maritime affairs and was the representative of the United States Shipping Board at the peace conference.



Egil Steen, head of the grain and hay commission house of E. Steen & Bro., of this market, delivered the memorial address at the 14th annual convention of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Assn., at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 15. Mr. Steen's effort was a splendid one, his references to those in the association that had passed to the Great Beyond being couched in language and sentiments peculiarly fitting to such an address.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, held last week, the following resolution was adopted, viz.: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce heartily endorses the memorial to the Congress from the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities." This memorial directly opposes the "Plumb plan" for the operation and ownership of the railroads, and is in support of the Securities Association plan, which is better known as the "Warfield plan."

G. Stewart Henderson, assistant traffic manager of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, who has been acting traffic manager of the organization since Herbert Sheridan resigned to become traffic manager of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, was promoted to the office of traffic manager of the Chamber at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held August 11th. By his uniform courtesy and by the exceptional ability he has shown in handling transportation matters for the members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henderson has won the approval of them all, and his selection as the head of the corporation's traffic bureau is therefore a most popular one. In addition to his connection of four years with the Traffic Department of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henderson has the advantage of eleven years' experience in railroad traffic work through his previous connection with the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway, and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Some very interesting facts have been set forth by H. W. Robinson, Vice President and General Manager of the Union Elevator Company, on the question of the high cost of living. Mr. Robinson is opposed to any governmental effort to break the price of wheat, believing it would lead only to disturb business conditions without effecting a real economy.

Cool co-operation, sound thinking and deliberate consideration of the true causes of the situation are necessary rather than threats or talks on wheat of any other specific commodity. If a surplus of foodstuffs is being held by speculators for the purpose of making the public pay, it is indeed high time that those in authority arise to their duty and make an earnest and thorough investigation for the purpose of clearing the injustice rather than gaining personal or political notoriety, and thus disturbing other lines of business.

If the railroads would cooperate with the newspapers by reporting the refusal of perishable foods which are merchantable, publishing the names of the offenders, it is obvious such practices would correct themselves in short order, but why the raid on wheat, which is not being hoarded or allowed to go to waste, nor is it being milled at an unreasonable profit? Flour is comparatively cheaper today in this country than most other staple foodstuffs, and the price of wheat is not above the world basis.

The billion dollar appropriation was not made to reduce the cost of living, but for the purpose of protecting producers and to hold the definite minimum price guaranteed during the war period and the 1919 crop. Therefore, the use of it or any part of it for any other purpose would be contrary to the intent of the act. At least as far as understood by the general public.

Increase in production rather than continued investigation of the high cost of living is urged by Mr. Robinson as the real solution of the present difficulty.

An investigation of general crop conditions with reference to the grain situation in northern Ohio develops that most of the wheat from this section is grading No. 3 and No. 4, due to excess moisture and shrunken kernels, which are the result of the hot weather in June. The recent heavy downpour of rain has caused considerable damage to wheat and oats in shock. Some of it sprouting and developing moisture from 18 to 20%.

Lots of new hay of all qualities is coming in to this market, and this week will show the heaviest grain movement in this market experienced during the summer.

The Cleveland Grain Drying Co. reports their Cleveland drying plant operating to full capacity, notwithstanding prohibition. This concern has made a specialty of drying brewers' grains, and at the time prohibition was first agitated they were in doubt as to the effect on their business, but present indications point to the fact that this company will continue to dry as much grain as in the past when John Barleycorn held sway.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

The Arbitration Committee of the Grain and Hay Exchange have under consideration a very interesting controversy between the J. E. Wells Company, Sidney, Ohio, and the Cleveland Grains Drying Company, which will be decided in the near future in strict accordance with the National Grain Dealers' Rules.

On August 1st, 1919, the members of the Grain and Hay Exchange entertained at luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce, the grain control committee of this district and the traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was arranged by the Exchange that its members might familiarize themselves with the requirements for the handling of wheat under the permit system. The meeting was a success in every particular.

Announcement has been made that Abel Brothers, one of the oldest grain concerns in this city, instrumental in forming the present Grain and Hay Exchange, are retiring from the grain and hay business, having sold their warehouse and yards to Mr. Sheinbart. Abel Brothers will now branch out in an extensive brokerage business in both grain and hay.

The outing of the Grain and Hay Exchange has been postponed until the latter part of August or the first part of September to allow all the members to participate, some of them being away on their vacations for the summer. The entertainment committee for this outing have under consideration several desirable places along the lake shore where a clam bake would be proper.

D. F. McIntosh of the Canton Grain Co., Canton, Ohio, was in this office recently. Mr. McIntosh for the past year and one-half has been with the 135th F. A. in France.

P. A. Murphy, sales manager of the Cleveland Grains Drying Co., was in Chicago last week on business.

F. E. Watkins of the Cleveland Grain Co. has just finished a tour of inspection of their elevators at Cincinnati, Champlain, Indianapolis and Chicago.

F. C. Cain of E. I. Bailey Co. has just returned from an extensive business trip.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week: E. A. James of Chicago, M. A. Lund of Philadelphia, Geo. Tanguay of Quebec and H. G. Spere of Columbus, Ohio.

A. L. Russell, head of Russell's Commercial News Bureau, and a statistician and crop authority of note, who was recently connected with the Food Administration, believes that the corn crop in the United States has been made, and that barring an early frost the out-turn will aggregate three billion bushels.

Supplies of cash corn in New York are at a minimum and the demand continues quite active. Offerings, however, are of negligible proportions. Prices as quoted are purely nominal in the absence of trade: No. 2 yellow, $2.16; No. 3 wellow, $2.15; No. 2 white, $2.19; No. 3 white, $2.18; No. 2 mixed, $2.14, and No. 3 mixed, $2.13.

John Ince, for many years the manager of the floor of the Exchange, has resigned to become connected with the firm of B. F. Schwartz & Co., of New York and Chicago. Mr. Ince's many friends wish him success in his new venture and feel confident that his services to this firm will prove invaluable. In his long connection with the Produce Exchange—over thirty years—Mr. Ince has had the opportunity of gaining an experience in the different commodities that comes to few men, and he is now generally regarded as an authority on grain, cotton and cotton oil.

Despite the lowering of values in the spot market here during the week, foreign buyers do not appear anxious to come into the market, and apparently the demand from foreign sources will not improve materially until either prices in the United States go considerably lower from the present level, or the foreign exchange situation becomes more favorable to the European buyer. The domestic demand for cash oats is stagnant at present, as buyers are expecting the Government investigations to force reductions in prices, at which time purchasers can make more advantageous commitments. Prices at the close of the week as follows: No. 1 white, 80½c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 87½c; No. 4 white, 87c.

Trade in flour during the week was on a narrow scale and was confined to small lots of Kansas straights. Toward the close of the period, however, there appeared to be a slight improvement in the inquiry and firmer prices were in evidence. Mills still maintain relatively firm quotations owing to the continued high premiums of spring wheat and the firmness of hard winter wheat. Developments in Washington as to the possibility of the removal of the wheat guarantee or a reduction in price are being watched with interest. Delegations from farming states contend that through the present system of grades they are losing considerable money on their wheat and that the farmer will not get an average of $2.05 a bushel and in some instances farmers will not receive above $1.50 on account of the shriveled condition of the grain. No definite announcement has been made by the Grain Corporation regarding the total amount of flour bought on bids during the week, but prices, it is understood, range from $10.20 to the top of $10.45. These prices show a substantial advance over quotations of the previous week.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

James N. Russell, president of the Russell Grain Co., who was thought to be a confirmed bachelor, took Miss Daisy Jennings, of Kansas City, for a bride August 9. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are spending their honeymoon in Chicago and at the northern lake resorts.

One Kansas farmer who has no complaints to make is R. Sibbitt, of Comanche county, who was in Kansas City this week. Mr. Sibbitt said he sold his wheat crop from the thresher at $2.05 a bushel. He had sufficient grain to bring a total of $16.000. His crop made 26 bushels an acre.

L. W. Bixler, for many years connected with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., as an expert in buying and selling grain, has retired from the business and will make his home in Atchison, Kan. Mr. Bixler's membership in the Board of Trade will be transferred to Paul D. Bartlett, of the Hall-Baker Co.

The Southwestern Millers' League, which has headquarters in Kansas City, has established a traffic department, with C. V. Topping, secretary of the league as manager, and E. H. Hogueland, of Topeka, Kan., as counsel. It is said that the league is dissatisfied with the differential in rates on wheat and flour destined eastward.

Farmers in Smith county, Kansas, which is in the north central portion, are said to be so disgusted with the way their wheat and corn turned out this year and last that they will hereafter give their chief attention to the raising of alfalfa, kafir, milo cane and millet. They are also making calculations for a larger interest in poultry and dairy products.

The first instance of the feeding of wheat to live stock in Kansas this year has been noted at Madison. H. D. Freeman, who came to Kansas City this week, said he was fattening a large number of hogs on

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ow grade wheat. He predicted that hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat would be fed in the state if corn held round the two-dollar mark.

John A. Wilson, of the Southwestern aboratories, in his second analysis of this ear's wheat crop in the southwest, says ne hard variety shows a variation in luten from 9 to 12 per cent, with an average of 10.75 per cent, or .75 below normal. he red wheat runs from 6 to 10 per cent, ith an average of 9 for the better grades. The crop is a good one when measured y itself," says Mr. Wilson, "though not qual to the strong wheat of last year."

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, of the United States rain Corporation, spent a day in Kansas ity this week. It was reported that Dr. uvel's mission was in connection with an nvestigation ordered by Wheat Director arnes into charges by Governor Allen of ansas and other politicians that the maority of wheat in the southwest is being raded too low and selling at inordinate iscounts under No. 1. D. F. Piazzek, ansas City zone agent, has sent several undred inquiries to the country to ascerain the exact prices paid for wagon loads. eturns thus far received seem to refute ne charge that farmers have been mulcted. ecords of carlot sales in Kansas City are rgely in favor of high grading and good ices.

The Kansas City Northwestern Railroad, small line running into Nebraska, which as tied up completely during the recent opmen's strike, was still idle this week. ut arrangements were made for a reumption of traffic by Monday next. The orthwestern had other troubles besides ose occasioned by the shopmen. It is in ne hands of a receiver and has been beind with its payroll for several weeks. he road is not under Government control, ut the railroad Administration has come the rescue and will advance money and uarantee a diversion of freight to the emarrassed line. The Northwestern is a ifferer from the fact that Government ontrolled roads have taken away much of s business.

Drive at High Living.

Efforts of the Government to break ices of foodstuffs in Kansas City are raply taking definite form. Beginning next eek, large supplies of cured and canned eats, beans, flour, canned tomatoes, ices and other articles will be distributed orders placed through the post office. some cases the cost to consumers will cut down radically. It is said that the st of living necessities in Kansas City as not risen as much in the last year as some other cities, but there is great dissatisfaction here. The first seizure of arded food stocks by the Government ok place Saturday, when United States puty marshals took charge of 88,000 unds of beans held by the Brokers' Office Warehouse Co. In the stock were 448 cks of Manchurian pinto beans, said to owned by the Western Import Co., of n Francisco. Several hundred cases of nned green beans were credited to the ount Nebo Canning Co., of Spanish Fort, ah. The entire lot was said to have en held here for nearly a year. All will thrown upon the market.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 2,740 rs, against 2,908 a week ago and 2,758 a ar ago. The movement had a further dease, owing to the control exercised by ilroads through the blanket shipping perit system. Holding by farmers, who are llish, is another reason for moderate arrals. The agitation against high prices foodstuffs and the seizure of hoards roughout the country do not seem to imess wheat producers, who regard the rket as in legitimate position in view of duced yield and world requirements. lls in Kansas City operated heavily, aking 81,400 barrels of flour, mostly to ply on old orders. However, there were r new sales of both hard and soft wheat ur. Government offerings of the straight ade for resale in the Kansas City zone $10 a barrel found few buyers, as the lls of the southwest are able to sell eaper or in packages smaller than the)-lb. jute bags. In the Government's oposed distribution of army supplies of ods there is some flour of good quality, t it is marked at $8.06 per cwt., which only 1c a pound under the retail price small packages. Dark samples of the ree upper grades of hard wheat were atively scarce and readily taken by mills and shippers, the best No. 1 showing premium fo 18c over the federal guartee price. At the close the market for rd wheat generally was 3c lower to 2c gher, with quotations as follows: No. 1, 20 to $2.38; No. 2, $2.18@2.37; No. 3, $2.12 2.30. The bottom prices represent ordiry and yellow wheat, some of which nt to elevators to be mixed with low ades into an export grade for delivery to United States Grain Corporation. Red eat had slight variation in prices, but better qualities ruled a cent or two er the federal minimum level. There s good buying by millers and shippers. liberal quantity of the lower grades went elevators for mixture and delivery to vernment. Final prices were about ½c gher than a week ago, as follows: No. 1, 19½c; No. 2, $2.16½@2.17½; No. 3, $2.09 .14½. Stocks of wheat in public ele- ors increased 2,233,000 bus., to 8,603,000, ainst 5,261,000 a year ago. Most of this supply is red wheat, owned by the Government.

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Corn—Receipts, 42 cars, against 44 a week ago and 179 last year. The offerings were not in excess of local milling and feeding requirements. Shippers were unable to do any southern business because of new crop Texas offerings. Prices ruled steady to a little higher, closing unchanged to 1c up, as follows: No. 2 white, $2; No. 3, $1.98@1.99; No. 2 yellow, $1.99; No. 3, $1.97; No. 2 mixed, $1.96; No. 3, $1.92. The stocks of corn decreased 19,000 bus. to 103,000, against 837,000 a year ago. Rains were a great benefit to growing corn in Iowa, Nebraska and portions of Missouri and Kansas. In the latter state the moisture came too late to help much. It is not believed that Kansas will harvest the 80,000,000 bus. indicated in the August crop report.

Oats—Receipts, 132 cars, against 137 a week ago and 365 a year ago. The offerings of white oats met a good shipping request, especially when showing normal weight. There was much light weight oats in all varieties, and for some the elevator men were the only buyers. Prices were strong early in the week, but receded later, closing with white unchanged to 1c higher, mixed 2c lower and red 1@1½c off, as follows: No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3, 75@75½c; No. 2 mixed, 71c; No. 3, 70c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 3, 69½@71c. Elevator stocks decreased 5,000 bus., to 908,000, against 326,000 last year.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 8 cars, against 15 a week ago and 8 a year ago. The big movement of California milo has begun to dwindle and dealers here say it is nearing exhaustion. The next hope is for shipments from the new crop in Texas, offerings for next month's delivery having begun. Shipping demand continues good for poultry feed manufacturing account, but the market is not as strong as formerly. It closed unchanged to 5c per cwt. lower, with No. 2 white kafir at $3.65@3.70; No. 3, $3.60@3.65; No. 2 milo, $3.65@3.70; No. 3, $3.60. Local stocks were unchanged, at 9,000 bus., against 204,000 a year ago. Kansas and Oklahoma crop advices continued favorable. The fields are generally in head. There is no uneasiness over frost.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Good rains throughout this section last week materially improved the crop outlook for corn and oats.

Numerous reports of the appearance of Hessian flies in the wheat fields are being received by local grain men, and these reports are particularly persistent from Illinois.

The freight embargo which has been seriously crippling the business of grain and commission merchants in this market has been lifted on several lines and conditions show a great improvement.

B. H. Lang, vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, last Wednesday recommended to the Grain Control Committee that the embargo against wheat shipments to St Louis be lifted immediately and this was done.

Arthur A. Holthaus, Secretary Eugene Smith's private secretary, spent a quiet day fishing at Pond Lake last week, but the stories he tells of his catch do not correspond with the capacity of his automobile in which he is supposed to have brought the fish home.

George Kelly, a hustling cash grain salesman for the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., was introducing his brother, Walter Kelly, formerly a market reporter on the Merchants' Exchange, who fought with the Marines in France for two years, but returned Saturday.

S. C. Chandler of Carbondale, Ill., has reported to the St. Clair County Farm Bureau at Belleville that he has completed a survey of the fields of the county and that he had found more Hessian flies in the "flaxseed stage" in the stubble fields than for many years. He said that similar conditions existed in Jackson, Randolph and Monroe counties and advises farmers to sow their wheat late this fall.

Edward M. Taylor, one of the picturesque old-time figures on the Merchants' Exchange, has been elected an "honorary member" of the Exchange. Many members signed the petition to make Mr Taylor an honorary member and the petition was favorably acted upon at the last meeting of the board of directors, although Mr. Taylor at present is spending the summer at Petoskey, Mich. He has been a member of the Exchange for forty years and at one time was a prominent figure in the grain business in St. Louis. He has an office with Morton & Co., with whom he has been more or less closely associated for a number of years.

The St. Louis grain trade is making enthusiastic preparations to make the coming annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association, which will be held at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15, the greatest convention in the history of the organization. President E. C. Andrews of the Merchants' Exchange has appointed the following hustlers to take charge of the preliminary arrangements for the convention: Marshall Hall, chairman of the executive committee; Aderton Samuel, chairman of the entertainment and reception committee; Charles L. Niemier, chairman of the speakers' committee, and Roger P. Annan, chair-

man of the finance committee. The hustling abilities of these chairmen insures the success of the convention.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21@2.22	75½@76½
Tuesday	2.21@2.22	76½@77½
Wednesday	2.21@2.22	77¼@77½
Thursday	2.21@2.22½	76 @77
Friday	2.21@2.23½	75½@76
Saturday	2.21@2.23	76 @76½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,027,872	No. 2 hard	136,722
Corn	66,429	No. 2 corn	29,630
Oats	139,268	2 yel. corn	2,862
Rye	72,647	2 white	4,352
Barley	4,627	2 oats	4,940
Kafir		2 white	19,530
Wheat, sc'n	647	3 white	74,420
No. 1 red	329,546	Standard	
No. 2 red	14,998	No. 2 rye	36,163
No. 1 hard	2,154,547		

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Fred. Winkler, of Henry W. Brown & Co., has returned from a business trip through Ohio and Indiana.

Edward A. Fitzgerald, of the Eikenberry-Fitzgerald Co., suffered intense pains as a result of an ulcerated tooth and was confined to his home for several days.

The railroad strike has ended insofar as Cincinnati is concerned, and nearly all men have returned to work. All trains discontinued during the strike were placed in service at the end of the week.

A. C. Gale, of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., accompanied by Mrs. Gale, motored to Indianapolis early in the week to spend several days with his brother, Pliny M., who returned the visit for the week-end here.

John B. Helwig, who has been actively engaged in the mill feed business here, with offices in the Neave Building, will become a special partner in the grain and hay firm of the D. O. Cross Co. as manager of the feed department. "Jack" Gartner continues to participate in the firm's affairs as manager of the hay department.

The Central Territory Freight Traffic Committee has requested permission of the Cincinnati District Freight Traffic Committee to include velvet bean meal in list of articles shown in tariffs as taking grain by-product rates, or, in the absence of such rates, the grain product rates between all points in central territory and from central territory to eastern territory. The committee has set August 25 for a hearing.

Testimony in the police court here the past week showed that careless and rough handling of freight cars causes considerable losses by leakage of wheat from cars. A railroad detective testified that probably 250 bushels of wheat were lying about the Big Four yards. A railroad employe who has some knowledge of the number of railroad yards in the country said he believed that several million bushels of grain were lost in this way every year.

Alfred Brandeis, official of the United States Grain Corporation, was in Cincinnati the past week. He interviewed W. H. Albers, secretary of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, who demonstrated to him that a five-cent loaf of bread is a possibility at the present price of flour. Brandeis was given duplicate cost sheets on bread-baking and distribution in the Kroger stores, which he plans to submit to a meeting of the United States Grain Corporation.

The small movement of hay to the Cincinnati terminals, according to Edward F. Dennis, who devotes his entire time to hay purchases for The Van Leunen Co. and who has just returned from an extensive trip throughout Ohio and Indiana, is due to the fact that farmers are giving all their time to harvesting and marketing of their wheat crop, and that receipts here will not materially increase until the big run is over. Scarcity of cars and labor for baling will, however, also effect the movement for some time

H. D. Irwin, second vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, has advised the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange that storage premiums will not be added in Zone 9, Cincinnati, to the basic wheat prices in the buying scale until the grain corporation has accumulated sufficient reserve of wheat to assure a measure of protection for future domestic requirements. In accordance with this policy the Wheat Director is refusing preferred contracts from foreign buyers at the present price level. The foreign buyers apparently are anxious to cover their requirements for months in advance, Mr. Irwin stated in his letter. The grain corporation also has extended the time during which it will sign agreements for protection of the various trades to August 20. The previous time limit was July 31.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The break of the shopmen's strike and lifting of freight embargoes on all local roads had considerable influence on the movement of wheat here the past week, though comparatively, receipts were only fair because of scarcity of cars in many places, and difficulty of shippers to secure permits. The demand, however, was excellent and prices steady to a full cent higher for No. 2 of heavy weight and good quality. Low grades also ruled firm and a shade higher, while offerings of smutty grain were quickly absorbed at discounts of 2c to 4c. A liberal run is expected for two or three weeks longer under improved railroad conditions. The demand is active and elevator and milling interests in need of larger supplies. Receipts for the week were 405 cars. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.26@2.27; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23½@2.24½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.19@2.22; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.15@2.17; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.11@2.14; low grades as to quality, $2.05@2.18. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—Local corn market conditions remained largely nominal in the absence of sufficient offerings, and prices on most days were governed entirely by future fluctuations. Buyers were less disposed to take hold under the firmer conditions, and holders in most instances were obliged to lower values to effect sales. The milling inquiry for white and top grades of yellow was fair, but mixed and lower grades were dull and neglected. No. 1 white, $2.09@2.10; No. 2 white, $2.09@2.10; No. 3 white, $2.07@2.09; No. 4 white, $2.03@2.05; No. 5 white, $2.01@2.03; No. 6 white, $1.99@2.01; No. 1 yellow, $2.08@2.09; No. 2 yellow, $2.07@2.08; No. 3 yellow, $2.05@2.07; No. 4 yellow, $2.02@2.04; No. 5 yellow, $2@2.02; No. 6 yellow, $1.98@2; No. 1 mixed, $2.07@2.08; No. 2 mixed, $2.06@2.07; No. 3 mixed, $2.04@2.06; No. 4 mixed, $2.01@2.03; No. 5 mixed, $1.99@2.01; No. 6 mixed, $1.97@1.99.

Oats—The oats market was steady to firmer with choice heavy grain scarce and in good demand. Receipts continued small and were mostly absorbed by local feed interests. New oats are running light in weight. The general average is from 29 to 30 lbs., or 3 to 4 lbs. lighter than last year. No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76c; No. 2 mixed, 76@76½c; No. 3 mixed, 75@76c; No. 4 mixed, 74@75c.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Harvesting operations have been delayed in several districts by rains and Saturday

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For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

was very wet and muggy over eastern Manitoba—just the weather to cause sprouting. The rains were, however, followed by a cool north wind that should eliminate this danger. Wet weather at this time of year is very likely to be followed by frost and a frost now would do much damage to late oats, which promise well for a heavy crop.

Not much is doing on the market here, as there is very little coming in. Winnipeg oats have shown a certain independent strength. Weather conditions have been the chief factor affecting futures. Trade has been confined mostly to the professionals. Speculators are afraid at the outcry raised against the cost of living and have been turning their attention to the stock market in preference to grain. The cash grain market has been erratic. Some days there is a keen demand, on others very little enquiry. Offerings of all grains are very light.

The Canadian Grain Board has been holding sessions daily during the past week working on the details of crop handling. On Wednesday open sessions were held and opinions heard from representatives of the organized farmers, the consumers and the grain and milling trades. Representatives of the farmers made it plain that nothing less than the United States minimum, $2.26 per bushel, would be acceptable to the farmers as an initial payment. The Grain Board has, however, refrained from announcing its intentions as regards prices. The price will probably be announced early in the week.

Nothing very reliable can be said about this year's yield in Western Canada. It will be only a half crop anyway. Some estimate the total as low as 140,000,000 bushels, others as high as 175,000,000. A peculiar fact is that there are odd patches of excellent grain in the districts that are counted as total failures. It is the same old story that the farmer that really farms always has a crop. Rust in Manitoba spoiled what was at one time a splendid prospect, as it is, the sample will not grade high. May samples have been received at the grain exchange that contained a very large proportion of shrunk grain. Reports indicate flax prospects as good, but the best fields are late, perhaps not later than usual, but late compared with other grains, which are after all unusually early.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

C. P. Bryan, of Albion, Wash., one of Albion's big farmers, delivered the first grain of the season at the Farmers' Union warehouse. It was Forty Fold wheat and tested No. 1.

The warehouses at Busby, between Johnson and Pullman, are about ready to receive the grain for storage and the one recently burned at the Staley siding is being replaced. This section of the Palouse country has a wonderful crop.

The first wheat of the season was delivered at Elberton, Wash., by G. A. Draper of the Evergreen Stock Farm to the Elberton Milling & Power Co. It was Volunteer Club wheat and it made 25 bushels to the acre. It was No. 1 quality.

At Johnson, Wash., F. W. Hooper of the Farmers' Union Elevator Co., says he is prepared to handle about 100,000 bushels in bulk. He says that there are almost enough tanks for each farmer to store his grain separate from all the rest. Some grain already has been brought to the elevator and it tested No. 1. The amount of smut in the wheat this season is unusually small.

A prominent grain dealer of Colfax (Wash.) believes that the previous estimate of 11,000,000 bushels as the yield of Whitman county wheat this season will be exceeded, and that 12,000,000 is, he thinks, a conservative estimate. The quality is above normal, excelling last year's crop both in quantity and quality. Hauling is in progress to all warehouses west of Colfax, but has not begun in Colfax yet.

Within the next three months Pullman will have an operating flour mill of at least 100-barrel capacity, the Community Milling Co. having purchased the Pullman flour mill, which has been idle for several years. The capacity of the mill is but 50 barrels daily, but it is to be remodeled under a 200-barrel design, with two separate 100-barrel units. One of these units will be installed at once and will be in operation by November 15, while the second unit will be completed as soon as conditions warrant. Pullman residents, principally farmers, are taking a keen interest in the new enterprise, and practically enough stock has already been promised to insure the success of the undertaking on a co-operative basis. Both local wheat and imported hard wheat will be milled, only enough of the latter to be shipped in to blend for local consumption. Quantities of wheat will be ground here to be shipped to blending plants at other points. Residents are asked by the parent company to take stock in the concern equaling one-half the cost of the mill, each community in which the mills are operated to be an integral part of the parent company. The head office of the Community Milling Company is maintained at Spokane and through that office all of the surplus flour milled will be marketed. A. H. Perkins, general sales manager of the Community Milling Co., is in Pullman completing arrangements for the sale of the stock necessary to insure the success of the undertaking, while the purchase of the old Pullman mill, which was held by the Pullman State bank, was negotiated by V. D. Williams, of Spokane, president of the company.

The controlling interest of the Nez Perce roller mills, located in Lewiston (Idaho) has been purchased by Mark P. Miller of Moscow, James G. Wright of Nez Perce and J. L. Rogers of Lewiston. Mr. Miller has been elected president of the company, Mr. Rogers vice president, and Mr. Wright will serve as manager of the milling company, and will have as assistant M. F. Brownfield. The property consists of the flouring mills and elevators at Lewiston, the East End warehoue in Lewiston and elevator and warehouse at Nez Perce and warehouses at Olson, Grangeville, Christian, Summit and Cottonwood. The properties were developed by the late L. W. Robinson, who operated a mill at Nez Perce for a number of years, later moving the plant to Lewiston. The mill is located on a site on the Northern Pacific and Johnson railroad tracks and on the Snake river water front. The plant has a capacity of about 175 barrels a day. Mr. Miller, the new president of the concern, is one of the best known milling men in the northwest, being president of the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. of Moscow and the Colfax Milling Co. of Colfax, which two plants have a joint capacity of 1,000 barrels daily. Mr. Wright is a prominent grain dealer who has been located at Genesee and at Nez Perce for the last 16 years. He will move to Lewiston to reside, this place having been selected for headquarters for the company. Mr. Rogers has been the representative of the Kerr-Gifford company in Lewiston for years and is known as an expert grain man.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending August 16th were as follows: Oats, 229,308 bus.; barley, 96,546 bus.

Stocks of grain in elevators August 11th were: Wheat, 22,905 bus.; oats, 227,535 bus.; rye, 13,601 bus.; barley, 462,288 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: Louis B. Sisson and W. F. Wright, Toledo, Ohio; C. O. Bennedetti, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. E. Ross, Chicago, Ill., and W. L. Haskel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The market on corn is much lower than last week, with offerings more liberal and a very light demand reported. The following prices were quoted at the closing: For shipment, No. 2 yellow corn, $2.17 to $2.18 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $2.16 to $2.17 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending August 16th were, none.

In appreciation of his ten years' service as secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and in behalf of the board of directors and the Chamber as a whole, Secretary James A. McKibben was presented with an automobile luncheon kit by the board of directors last Thursday evening. Secretary McKibben left Friday on a month's automobile trip.

The demand for oats continued only fair, with prices a little easier than last week. Prices being quoted as follows: Fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 89½c to 90c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 89c to 89½c per bushel; regular 38/36 lbs. clipped white oats, 88c to 88½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 87½c to 88c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending August 16th were 188,310 bus.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Aug. 15 were 188,770 bus. wheat, 159,360 bus. oats and 247,296 bus. of barley.

Frederick J. Faber, a popular young salesman for S. C. Woolman & Co., grain receivers, has gone to Atlantic City to spend his vacation.

William J. Rardon, treasurer of the Philadelphia Flour Club, and Mrs. Rardon are spending the balance of the summer in Atlantic City.

Receipts for the week ending Aug. 16 were: 1,596,359 pounds of flour in sacks, 884,507 bus. wheat, 20,417 bus. corn; 266,593 bus. oats, 1,325 bus. rye, 38,293 bus. barley, 13,750 bus. malt, and 300 tons of feed.

John B. Matthaei, general traffic manager of the Commercial Exchange, was in Washington, D. C., on Thursday last conferring with Daniel E. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in connection with the war tax on grain exports.

A. J. Dando, elevator agent at Girard Point, has issued notice to the grain trade that no musty wheat will be received into the Girard Point elevator except for drying, and instructions from the inspection department to dry will be considered sufficient orders to do so.

Lieutenant Charles W. Kolb, formerly one of the grain inspectors of the Commercial Exchange, and who after enlisting in the U. S. army was made Government inspector of hay at Newport News, and serving three months in the supply department at Chicago, has just been mustered out after sixteen months' service.

Samuel B. Arnett of Minneapolis, representative of the Minneapolis Seed Co.; W. F. Lippert of the Kraus Milling Co., and C. E. Dingwall, grain shipper of Milwaukee; W. D. Holly, representative of Rosenbaum Bros., grain shippers, Chicago, and J. Frank Webb, Smyrna, Del., were visitors at the Commercial Exchange during the week.

In the early part of the year the Commercial Exchange board of directors appointed a committee of seven, consisting of L. G. Graff, G. G. Omerly, Wm. M. Richardson, M. F. Baringer, F. K. Miller, G. M. Warner and A. F. Gruber, to urge upon the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. to build as they had promised a new modern elevator of about 3,000,000 bushels' capacity, but so far the railroad company has failed to act.

The U. S. Grain Corporation is prepared to divert from its flour purchases and to sell and deliver to wholesalers and jobbers straight wheat flour in 140-lb. jute sacks, basis $10.25 per barrel delivered in carload lots on track in territory east of the Illinois and Indiana line and east of the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Gulf. Wholesalers and jobbers in purchasing flour from the U. S. Grain Corporation must guarantee not to sell at more than 75c per barrel additional, and the wholesaler and jobber in turn must require a guarantee that the retailer will not sell at more than $1.25 per barrel over the wholesaler's price, in original packages and at a price not higher than 7c a pound for broken packages of any size.

At a meeting of the Grain Committee held Aug. 12, 1919, the following schedule of charges for inspection, etc., of grain was unanimously adopted and, in accordance with the grain rules, will become effective thirty days from date, or Sept. 15, 1919: Inspection on cars inbound, 50c per car for export and 60c per car for domestic; cars inspected out of elevator, 60c per car; grain inspected out for export, 45c per 1,000 bushels; grain inspected afloat, 75c per 1,000 bushels, domestic or export—minimum charge, 75c. Re-inspecting cars for either export or domestic, 80c per car. Sampling cars, 30c per car. Opinions on samples, 40c per car to members and 75c to non-members. Mixing charges, 60c per 1,000 bushels. Cleaning charges, 60c per 1,000 bushels. Drying charges, 75c per 1,000 bushels; $1.50 per 1,000 bushels salvage grain. Inspecting cars outside of Philadelphia left to the discretion of the chief grain inspector and the chairman of the grain committee.

Because of the lack of elevator, and the necessary port facilities, Philadelphia lost a shipment of 1,000,000 bushels of grain last week, which went to Baltimore, which has double the grain elevator capacity of Philadelphia. This is only one instance as an illustration of the great need of better facilities at this port for the storage and shipment of grain. It is said that private enterprise would build new elevators here but the railroads reserve to themselves the right to furnish terminal elevators at tidewater. The reduced efficiency of the railroads is another source of complaint, as it is impossible to get good results when political appointees are in control of the railroad management. Philadelphia's elevators have about 3,000,000 bushels capacity, the Girard Point elevator holds 2,000,000 bushels, while the one at Port Richmond, an old wooden structure, holds 1,000,000 bushels. The insurance rates in this are excessive and almost prohibitive. Baltimore has 6,000,000 bushels capacity and elevators that will hold 4,000,000 more are now under way. Many new lines of steamships are now coming to Philadelphia and with the lack of shipping advantages for handling grains the situation is becoming acute.

CHICAGO.

Recently elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade are R. E. Cutten, J. S. Sproules, B. Joseph and W. B. Lewis.

Some local shippers are refusing to guarantee that shipments of oats will exceed 30 lbs. Oats are running light in weight, the average being from 29 to 30 lbs., or three to four lbs. lighter than last year.

The flour market is rather easy in tone and millers report local business rather slow. Some carlot business is reported with the interior with standard brands quoted $11.65 in carlots; brokers' grades, $11.15@11.90; soft winters, $10.30@10.65, in jutes, and hard Southwestern 95% patents, $10.35@10.65; rye flour, white patent, $8.05.

Grain that has been consigned to primary markets will have to have individual permits when reconsigned to destination from said primary market. This covers grain shipped from one country station to another and then reconsigned to a primary market, the grain shipped to a primary market and later reconsigned to another primary market.

Among visitors to the Chicago Board of Trade the past few days were: C. W. Graham, Streator, Ill.; L. E. Hughes, Memphis, Tenn.; H. A. Moore, Logansport, Ind.; C. E. Baird, Omaha, Neb.; Harry D. Gibbons, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Bennett, Grafton, O.; R. Williams, Memphis, Tenn.; H. E. Paddock, Prophetstown, Ill.; Ronald Booth, Marion, Ia.; J. W. Bettendorf, St. Anne, Ill.; H. B. Mayhew, Bradford, Ill.; and Henry B. McVeigh, New Sharon, Ia.

Considerable interest has centered in the history of the Star Cereal & Mlg. Co., a small concern at 410-20 North Western avenue, which last week was declared insolvent when its president, Herman J. Blumson, skipped town, having defrauded several Chicago banks and others to the amount of approximately $400,000. Much of the money was obtained by the manipulation of forged bills of lading. Attorney Merrick A. Whipple, acting in the interests of the Central Trust Co., which has been appointed receiver for the milling company, lists the assets in sight roughly at $245,000. Although the authorities are on his trail, no trace of Blumson has been discovered and it is deemed probable that a reward will be offered for his arrest for he is thought to be in this country or Canada.

Representatives of the Montana Milling Co. have been in the East during the past week presenting arguments for a half rate on flour and wheat from outside states into Montana in order to keep their mills running.

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PACIFIC COAST GRAIN CROPS.

The Portland *Commercial Review*, in the issue of Aug. 14, has published its annual survey of the wheat, barley and oats crops of the Pacific Northwest. The recapitulation is as follows (000 omitted):

	Oregon.	Wash-ington.	Northern Idaho.	Total bus.
Wheat	15,000	36,000	5,150	60,150
Barley	3,000	3,000	2,500	8,500
Oats	9,500	8,500	3,000	21,000

The production this year of wheat compares with 49,500,000 for the same states a year ago.

"Hedging."

Rollin E. Smith, now with the Bureau of Markets at Chicago, has published on his own account a 16-pp. pamphlet entitled, "Hedging in the Future Markets." It is one of the most illuminating expositions of this to many people puzzling and iniquitous business. The subject is treated strictly from the practical point of view, dissociated from any theoretical consideration of speculation as an art. It explains the business purpose and value of hedging and its influence on and indispensability to the conduct of the grain-handling business and the milling industry and the merchandising economics effected by it. This is done by explaining in detail every step taken by the hedger, why he hedges, how he hedges and what hedging does. One might hope that a copy of this pamphlet could be put into the hands of every editor of an agricultural paper and indeed into the hands of every farmer in the country. It would from "many a foolish notion free them."

Crimson Clover Seed Situation.

The *Seed Reporter* estimates the crimson clover seed crop to be about 2,400,000 lbs. This includes the production of all hulled seed produced in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Delaware, and Maryland but does not include 115,000 lbs. of seed in the chaff reported harvested in North and South Carolina. Of the 2,400,000 lbs. of hulled seed produced it is estimated by those reporting that 865,000 lbs. will be required for planting within the counties where produced, leaving 1,535,000 lbs. for shipment to counties that are wholly consuming counties. About 75 per cent of the seed has been threshed and less than 25 per cent of that that has been threshed or about 18 per cent of the total quantity produced has been sold by the farmers.

There was a sharp decline in the price offered by dealers during the month of July. A few shippers are reported to be buying seed from farmers at $11.50 to $12.50 per 100 pounds, basis country-run, while in some other less important producing counties shippers are paying $14.00 to $15.00 per 100 pounds. Farmers were reluctant to sell their seed earlier in the season when dealers were offering $15.00 to $16.00 per 100 lbs. and now that the price has declined practically no sales are reported except where the farmer finds it necessary to sell in order to meet current financial obligations.

The heavy importation of crimson clover seed during June and July is no doubt the cause of the decline in price. Dealers are quoting imported crimson clover seed to the trade at $12 to $12.50 per cwt. New York and Baltimore. Stocks in dealers' hands on June 30, 1919, as shown by returns in the general seed survey were 1,264,600 lbs., which is about the same as that reported by the same concern for July 1, 1918. This added to 516,400 poun imported during July and appro mately 2,150,000 pounds still in far ers' hands on July 1, gives a to available supply of approximately 900,000 lbs., including that required planting in seed-producing sectio which is about 300,000 lbs. more th the total available supply reported this time last year.

Canadian Winter Wheat Yields.

The preliminary estimate of t yield per acre of winter wheat Canada is 28¾ bus., as compared wi 19 bus. last year and 22½ bus. decennial average for the years 19 1918. The yield per acre for 1919 therefore the highest average reco the previous record being 28½ bus. 1915. Upon the harvested area of 79 750 acres, the total yield is 22,875,9 bus., as compared with 17,942,800 l year and with 29,320,600, the record wheat yield of 1915.

Cash Prices of Short Rib Sides.

Following is the monthly range cash prices of short rib sides at C cago for a series of years (fractio ½c omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	19
Jan.	21.25	23.00	13.25	9.75	9.12	10.25	9
	25.50	24.62	15.62	10.87	10.37	11.62	10
Feb.	21.00	23.62	14.75	10.00	8.87	10.75	9
	25.50	25.75	17.12	11.37	10.12	11.50	10
Mar.	24.00	23.87	16.50	10.75	8.87	10.62	10
	27.25	25.00	18.50	12.37	9.62	11.50	11
Apr.	26.50	22.05	18.00	11.62	9.00	10.37	10
	28.87½	24.37	20.75	12.87	10.25	11.25	11
May	28.20	20.65	19.75	12.50	9.62	10.62	11
	30.00	23.85	21.25	13.15	10.62	11.50	12
June	27.00	21.35	20.30	11.87	9.50	10.37	11
	30.00	23.50	22.00	14.00	10.50	12.00	12
July	27.00	22.90	21.00	13.12	8.87	11.37	11
	29.37	25.00	22.10	14.00	10.37	12.50	12
Aug.	.....	23.87	21.60	13.12	7.87	11.25	16
	.....	25.02	24.12	14.75	9.37	13.00	12
Sept.	.....	22.70	23.25	14.00	7.50	11.00	10
	.....	24.60	27.12	15.00	9.25	12.75	12
Oct.	.....	20.25	25.50	13.50	8.50	9.75	10
	.....	23.70	28.50	14.87	11.00	11.62	11
Nov.	.....	22.25	25.50	13.62	9.00	9.25	10
	.....	27.25	28.25	15.00	11.00	11.00	11
Dec.	.....	23.50	23.00	12.75	9.25	9.12	10
	.....	27.50	28.00	14.25	10.50	10.50	11
Year	.....	21.35	28.50	9.75	7.50	9.12	9
	.....	27.50	13.25	15.00	11.00	13.00	12
Aver.	.....	23.75	21.48	12.87	9.57	11.08	11

Cash Prices of Mess Pork.

Following is the monthly range cash prices of mess pork at Chicago a series of years (fractional ½ c omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	19
Jan.	42.00	47.00	28.00	18.62	17.95	20.25	17
	47.50	48.50	31.75	20.45	19.15	22.25	19
Feb.	40.75	47.50	28.25	20.00	16.87	21.15	19
	45.00	50.50	32.12	21.00	19.50	22.25	20
Mar.	43.50	48.50	32.00	20.75	16.75	20.75	19
	47.25	50.00	35.25	23.25	17.75	21.75	20
Apr.	46.50	45.35	35.00	22.87	16.62	19.35	19
	54.00	49.25	39.00	24.25	17.62	21.25	20
May	52.12	39.50	37.00	22.50	17.45	19.25	19
	56.00	46.25	39.55	24.50	18.00	20.25	20
June	51.50	40.35	37.75	20.75	16.60	19.80	20
	56.00	43.80	40.10	25.75	18.00	21.35	21
July	51.00	43.60	40.00	25.37	13.10	21.65	21
	55.75	46.00	41.15	27.50	17.30	23.50	21
Aug.	.....	43.00	40.00	25.87	13.25	18.45	21
	.....	45.30	44.00	28.25	14.05	24.50	21
Sept.	.....	39.50	42.50	28.00	12.00	18.50	21
	.....	43.10	46.25	29.00	13.50	21.25	21
Oct.	.....	33.50	41.50	28.00	13.12	16.50	21
	.....	39.00	46.50	29.50	15.25	18.50	21
Nov.	.....	35.00	42.50	27.75	14.25	16.75	21
	.....	48.00	52.00	29.50	16.50	17.50	21
Dec.	.....	46.25	47.00	29.00	16.25	16.50	21
	.....	49.50	52.00	29.50	19.50	24.50	21
Year	.....	33.50	28.00	25.08	16.14	20.01	21
	.....	50.50	52.00	29.50	17.50	17.25	21
Aver.	.....	44.51	39.64	18.62	12.00	16.50	1

Cash Prices of Lard.

Following is the monthly range cash prices of lard at Chicago fo series of years (fractional ½c omitte

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1
Jan.	22.47	23.50	15.10	9.87	10.40	10.62	
	23.77	25.40	16.40	10.92	11.05	11.17	1
Feb.	22.05	25.40	15.72	9.75	9.65	10.30	1
	26.25	26.62	18.45	10.15	11.27	10.82	1
Mar.	25.50	25.32	18.45	10.30	9.65	10.30	1
	28.60	26.47	20.30	11.42	10.27	10.70	1
Apr.	28.67	24.53	20.27	11.20	9.70	9.82	1
	32.87	25.90	21.97	12.77	10.12	10.50	1
May	32.65	23.67	21.05	12.12	9.42	9.60	1
	34.70	25.62	22.77	13.00	10.30	10.10	1
June	33.50	23.87	21.70	12.22	9.10	9.72	1
	35.85	25.35	21.67	13.20	9.75	10.10	1
July	33.72	25.50	20.15	12.57	7.55	9.60	1
	35.25	26.82	21.20	13.32	9.37	10.27	1
Aug.	.....	26.40	20.90	12.55	7.67	8.60	1
	.....	26.90	23.62	14.25	8.07	10.25	1
Sept.	.....	26.65	23.37	14.15	7.85	9.10	1
	.....	27.12	25.07	14.77	8.35	10.20	1
Oct.	.....	25.00	22.75	14.47	8.20	9.42	1
	.....	27.12	25.00	17.00	9.65	10.75	1
Nov.	.....	26.25	25.07	16.50	8.70	10.05	1
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	9.27	11.60	1
Dec.	.....	23.50	23.65	16.85	9.15	9.50	1
	.....	26.62	25.75	15.15	9.82	10.50	1
Year	.....	23.50	15.10	9.75	8.07	8.60	1
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	11.27	11.60	1
Aver.	.....	25.65	21.60	13.16	9.45	10.15	1

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Trade Mention

The XXth Century Mill Mfg. Co., De-tur, Ill., advises that W. L. Hutche-n, formerly with the Anglo-American ill Co., is now on their staff.

The Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. ouis, is now betting out its mar-et letter in the form of a 4-page folder, iving in addition to the daily letter arious news notes and suggestions to ippers, which the latter will appre-ate.

Geo. F. Housman, grain, hay, feed and ur broker, 51 First National Bank dg., Davenport, Ia., reports a firm hay arket, and a growing business in lines ndled. This has made necessary oadening his brokerage business, and F. Schoening, former manager of the avenport Flour, Feed & Commission ., will be associated with him after pt. 1.

The Merchants Elevator Co.'s storage cilities at Davenport, Ia., will be dou-ed shortly. They have had an eleva-r of 325,000 bushels for many years d have added an equal storage in con-ete tanks. They have also fully rinkled the old house; and with a 0,000 storage to be ready early this l they will have not only a model int, but one sufficiently large to han-e enormous business.

Scientific Squibs says that, "It is not iat you pay for what you get so much what you get for what you pay." ey then go on to list the attributes of e Bauer "Scientific" Ball Bearing At-tion Mill as follows: Rigidity, ength, belt driven, motor driven, ick release, power economy, lubricant ving, long service plates, safety re-f springs, evenly ground meal, acces-ility to interior and ball-bearing oothness. The Bauer Bros. Co., 513 uer Bldg., Springfield, O., are in po-ion to furnish millers facts on their inding problems.

W. H. Bartz & Co. is a new firm re-tly announced in Des Moines with ces in the Hubbell Bldg. They are mbers of the Des Moines Board of ade and Mr. Bartz will be recalled as ntified with Harper & Sons and later h the Mid-West Consumers' Grain for some time. He advises that the n contemplates branch offices in other portant centers through Iowa, where corn has matured in great shape, spite of the apparent efforts of cer-n uninformed members of the trade kill it. Mr. Bartz is an enthusiast the Des Moines Board of Trade and possibilities and hopes to hear from friends and customers and thus ve the mutual advantages of busi-s with the new firm.

The Guarantee Construction Co. of cago and New York has about com-ted an installation of considerable in the macaroni plant of the Ar-ur Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich. processes necessary to this work ke the pneumatic conveyance of ma-ials particularly desirable. There no possibility of chipped or broken ts entering into the food products might be possible under the old ns of handling grain and the va-is macaroni mixtures. Conveyance air has proven highly satisfactory work of this class, and the far-ted plans and business experience he Armour Co. were back of their ction and the equipment sold and alled by the Guarantee Construction This is only another of many jobs ntly announced by this company, ch with its present special advan-s it is able to handle promptly in spite of present labor difficulties and high prices ruling over the entire country. Those in the market for similar equipment will be furnished full particulars by addressing Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, or 104 Cedar St., New York City.

LIBERTY MILLS, KANSAS CITY.

Work on the mill and elevator of the Associated Mill & Elevator Co., a $5,000,000 corporation at Kansas City, Mo., is well under way, the Lahrack Contracting and Engineering Co., having the construction contract. The plant, which will add greatly to the milling capacity of that territory as it will be capable of grinding 2,000 bbls. daily, is situated on a 9½-acre tract, in what is known as the East Bottoms. It is expected that the elevator, having 300,000 bus. capacity and capable of unloading 25 cars daily, will be completed in time to handle this year's harvest. The entire plant involves an expenditure of $650,000, but it is said that the buildings now under way constitute but the first unit, as the structure is so planned that in a few years a unit of equal size can be added, thus doubling the capacity. Needless to state the equipment of both mill and elevator will be of the best and latest design, Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., having been awarded the contract.

This mill will be known as the Liberty Mill, for although it will be operated by the Associated Mill & Elevator Co., the plant is being erected by a subsidiary of the Liberty Milling Co. The plans of the company are said to contemplate the acquisition of a chain of mills and elevators, and already an elevator at Wilsey, Kans., has been secured. The personnel of the company comprises men long and prominently identified with the grain and milling business. H. C. Nunn, president, was former chief grain inspector in Missouri; E. R. McDonald, vice-president, was well known in Kansas, where he operated a few years ago the McDonald Mlg. Co.; while Paul Noble, secretary-treasurer, has made hosts of friends in the trade, having been associated with Western interests for many years and until the present change with the Union Grain Co. of Hutchinson, Kans.

The Des Moines Elevator and Grain Company.

The Des Moines Elevator Co. has been reorganized under the name of the Des Moines Elevator and Grain Co., and began doing business as such on June 1, 1919. The company has a paid-up capital stock of $500,000, and will continue the business as heretofore conducted, operating its terminal elevator of 750,000 bushels capacity at Des Moines, also a line of country elevators located in Iowa. The officers of the company are William Simons, president; S. E. Squires, vice-president, and Frank Pagett, treasurer.

The active management of the business will be in charge of S. E. Squires and Frank Pagett. William Simons, president of the company, will continue active management of the Sawers Grain Co. of Chicago, of which he is also president. He is interested in the country elevator business at Kentland and vicinity, and has had a successful career in the grain business, enjoying the utmost confidence of both the terminal and country grain trade. S. E. Squires has always been engaged in the grain business in Des Moines, and is well and most favorably known among the dealers in the Des Moines territory. F. Pagett has had an extensive experience in the grain and banking business in Indiana and is well qualified to assume his duties in connection with the management of the Des Moines Elevator and Grain Co.

The company will continue to specialize in the commercial distribution of oats throughout the South and it may be expected by the Southern trade that high standards of quality and reliability will be maintained. The company will also continue to be in the market at all times for car lots of grain, and sales or shipments to them will receive the most careful and efficient attention.

A Berlin cable says the harvest in Germany, contrary to expectations in May and June, threatens to be badly damaged by weather and lack of labor, which is almost impossible to get even at the high wages offered.

The Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin says that during the week of Aug. 12 there was some firing of corn in the southwestern counties and the rain came too late to fully restore it, but only a small part of the state is thus affected.

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AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.
LAWRENCEBURG ROLLER MILLS CO.
Capacity 1,800 Bbls. Daily. Storage 600,000 Bushels

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GRAIN and PROVISION BROKERS
ROBINSON'S OR CROSS' CODES
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We Buy and Sell for RELIABLE DEALERS. 212-215 Postal Bldg.

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Try our SERVICE. We will Sell your "To Arrive Grain" or Consignments at top prices. ¶ Our Shipping Department will quote reasonable values on any Grain you may wish to buy.
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RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS
Solicit the sale of your TO ARRIVE and CONSIGNED grain, with the assurance that you shall receive reliable and efficient service. TRY US.
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Consignments Solicited

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CASH GRAIN ONLY
Consignments
Sales to Arrive
305 So. LaSalle Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cut This Out

SEND this advertisement to address below and you will receive three sample copies of the Rosenbaum Review, edited and published by J. Ralph Pickell. The editor has just returned from Europe after an extended tour of investigation of **financial, commercial and agricultural** conditions. **There are many things to read.** Some things must be read.

The Review **is** read because several thousand like it.

Try it.

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Price Current-Grain Reporter
912 Webster Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Am. S. & W. Crop Report.

The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. for the week ending Aug. 16 in part says: The corn crop, although damaged, still promises well. Figures on the oat and wheat crop indicate a heavy reduction in the estimated yield. Cotton has not improved materially. The same is true of potatoes, while sweet potatoes promise good to extra good. Local rains have improved general crop conditions since last week.

There are some sections where corn has been damaged to the extent of 35% by the hot, dry weather coming just at a critical time. Speaking generally, however, the crop is in good shape and has been much improved by local rains during the past week.

While forage crops in various sections of the country are in need of rain, they range from fair to good, which is reflected in the dairying sections by good returns from this branch of agriculture. In Kansas and Oklahoma kafir corn and milo maize promise to save the day, as they are from good to extra good. Cowpeas and velvet beans are short, owing to the scarcity and poor germination of seed. Great attention should be paid by farmers of the South to guard carefully the seed of these valuable legumes, as care in this direction will prevent a recurrence of this year's short acreage.

It is reported from Ogden, Utah, that farmers of the Intermountain States are refusing to sell their wheat at the Government price and several mills in the Ohio district are shut down because they are unable to buy grain. Farmers generally demand a premium of 20@25c a bu over the Government prices.

Riordon, Martin & Co.
83 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING
CASH GRAIN
FOR BEST SERVICE
CONSIGN YOUR CORN and OATS
HEDGING and FUTURES ORDERS given prompt attention.
Your business is handled by some member of the firm, all of whom are men of broad experience in all phases of the grain business.

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601 Postal Building
CHICAGO, ILL.
Receivers Shippers **Milling Wheat**

W. H. PERRINE & CO.
Grain Merchants
313 Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

Caution to Licensees.

It is reported that unscrupulous persons are taking advantage of licensees to defraud them by representing themselves as being U. S. Government inspectors, who have been instructed to inspect the Wheat Director's licenses and the stocks of licensees, and who are exacting for this pretended service such sums of money as they think they can collect.

Howard Jackson, vice-president, calls attention to the fact that there is absolutely no fee or charge connected with the issuance of the Wheat Director's license and that no one is authorized to collect any money, and that any one approached will confer a favor and perform a duty to the community by promptly reporting any person trying to collect money in connection with the Wheat Director's license. If possible, have the party arrested, notifying the nearest vice-president of any such action by telephone.

Need Permits to Reconsign.

Grain that is included in permit regulations, when reconsigned from destination originally named to a primary market, will require an individual permit from the primary market to which reconsigned. This will include:

. Cars shipped from one country station to another country station, and reconsigned thence to a primary market.

. Cars shipped from a country station to a primary market on road or market permit basis, and before reaching that market reconsigned to a different primary market.

. Cars shipped to a primary market and afterwards reconsigned to another primary market.

Peoria Rates Adjusted.

In *Peoria Board of Trade* vs. *A., T. & S. Fé Ry. Co.* et al., the Commerce Commission (55 I. C. C. 42) has found that (1) joint rates on grain, in carloads, from points in Illinois *via* Peoria, Ill., to points in Eastern trunk line territory have been and are unreasonable to the extent that they have exceeded or may exceed the aggregate of the corresponding rates subject to the act contemporaneously in effect to or from Peoria; (2) that the adjustment of the joint rates is not found to have been or to be unduly prejudicial to complainant or Peoria or unduly preferential of competing grain markets.

Philip H. Schiffin, Pres. Eugene Schiffin, Sec. & Treas.
Philip H. Schifflin & Co.
Incorporated
Commission Merchants
Grain, Seeds and Provisions
Phone Harrison 833
515-518 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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CHICAGO OMAHA MILWAUKEE
Experience, Energy and Personal Attention Given to
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Barley — Wheat — Corn — Oats
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
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Bank Floor, Royal Insurance Building
160 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
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New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
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Private Wires 'Phone Wabash 3262

Strong's Double Indexed Car Index
Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the entry or record of any car number. Facing pages 11x14½ inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Index."
The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.
ORDER FORM 20 contains 36 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers, with spaces for registering 9,000 cars. Price, $1.50.
ORDER FORM 22 contains 68 pages, bound in art canvas covers, with spaces for registering 17,000 cars. Price, $2.50.
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912 Webster Bldg., CHICAGO

WM. SIMONS President WARREN T. McCRAY Vice-President GEO. L. STEBBINS Secretary
Consignments solicited. We place grain to arrive.
919 POSTAL TEL. BLDG.
SAWERS GRAIN CO.
CHICAGO
TELEPHONE, HARRISON 1504
Future orders given personal attention
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Indianapolis, Ind. Danville, Ill. Fairbury, Ill. Des Moines, Iowa
Terre Haute, Ind. Sheldon, Ill El Paso, Ill. Tuscola, Ill.

McKENNA & RODGERS
60 Board of Trade, CHICAGO, ILL.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Consignments given special attention
Proprietors and Operators Transfer Elevator A, Matteson, Ill.
Orders in Futures Carefully Executed

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GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS
72 Board of Trade CHICAGO

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RUMSEY & COMPANY
Commission Merchants
80 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
The Receiving Business a Specialty. Liberal Advances on Consignments. Also Carry Purchases and Sales for Future Delivery on Margins.

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Grain Commission Merchants
1874 1919
Forty-five years of service in the grain trade
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6 Board of Trade CHICAGO

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CAPITAL - - - $3,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS $7,000,000.00
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Same Good Service at Same Old Rates.

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Manufacturers of
"Better" Hominy, Corn Flour, Corn Oil, Etc.
Write for samples and prices on GRITS, MEAL, FEED
We are in the market at all times for good White and Yellow Corn. Howard St. Pier Baltimore, Md.
Foreign Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dependable Service ALL-WAYS
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BALTIMORE, MD.

30 Years' Handling Give Us Confidence that We Can Handle Your **WHEAT**
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Baltimore, Md.
Arrange With Us for Permits

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Grain Merchants and
BROKERS
Rye and Barley } Specialists Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, MD.

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GRAIN
RECEIVERS EXPORTERS BALTIMORE

CHAS. ENGLAND & CO.
RECEIVERS OF
GRAIN and HAY
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, MD

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 24	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0	7,111,0
Aug. 31	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	23,622,0
Nov. 9	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July 26	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug. 2	20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug. 9	32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug. 16	39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0

Total Wheat Visible.

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bus., as completed by *Bradstreet's* since May, 1919:

1919, Week ending	U. S., east of Rockies	U. S., Pacific coast.	Total U. S.
June 7	17,283,000	1,940,000	19,223,000
June 14	14,568,000	1,724,000	16,292,000
June 21	12,805,000	1,459,000	14,264,000
June 28	9,720,000	1,153,000	10,873,000
July 5	8,009,000	1,069,000	9,078,000
July 12	6,523,000	842,000	7,365,000
July 19	7,787,000	582,000	8,369,000
July 26	16,619,000	661,000	17,280,000
Aug. 2	24,998,000	709,000	25,707,000
Aug. 9	37,387,000	564,000	37,951,000

	Canada.	Total U. S. and Canada, both coasts.
June 7	15,217,000	34,440,000
June 14	*11,922,000	*28,214,000
June 21	*10,256,000	*24,510,000
June 28	14,287,000	25,160,000
July 5	12,806,000	21,884,000
July 12	11,123,000	18,788,000
July 19	10,987,000	19,356,000
July 26	8,601,000	25,881,000
Aug. 2	7,723,000	33,430,000
Aug 9	7,433,000	45,384,000

*Canadian Northwest stocks not included.

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GRAIN, HAY and SEED RECEIVERS
SAINT LOUIS
W. C. GOFFE
G. S. CARKENER
G. C. MARTIN, JR.
Members { Merchants Exchange, St. Louis; Kansas City Board of Trade; Chicago Board of Trade

PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"
GRAIN, HAY and GRASS SEEDS
KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE
125 Merchants Exchange Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Country Run Grain for Particular Miller"
TILGHMAN A. BRYANT
GRAIN BROKER
743 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.
Hard Milling Wheat and White Milling Corn a Specialty.
Members St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Grain Dealers National Association, Missouri Grain Dealers Association.
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GRAIN and FEEDING STUFFS
Always a good market for CONSIGNMENTS
Pierce Bldg., ST. LOUIS

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HAY and GRAIN
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY

Mason Hawpe Grain Company
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Operating Belt Elevator
Members
St. Louis Merchants Exchange
Kansas City Board of Trade
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RECEIVERS SHIPPERS
MARSHALL HALL GRAIN CO.
ST. LOUIS
EXPORTERS OF GRAIN

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE
SCHULTZ & NIEMEIER COMMISSION CO.
305-306 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
C. L. Niemeier, President and Treasurer.
H. H. Beckman, 1st Vice-President.
L. F. Schultz, 2nd Vice-President.
O. H. A. Kilz, Secretary.
GRAIN
Receivers and Shippers
Specialties: Soft Winter Wheat and White Milling Corn.

J. L. FREDERICK
COMMISSION CO.
Grain Merchants
Consignments
Our Specialty
ST. LOUIS

This year particularly you need RESPONSIBLE COMMISSION HOUSE
SEELE BROS. GRAIN CO
Service
Security
ST. LOUIS

T. E. PRICE & COMPANY
111 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS AND COTTON
Consignments Solicited
Orders Executed in All Markets.
Phones—Bell, Main 2378; Kin., Cent. 5900

ICHTERTZ & WATSON
GRAIN
FUTURES CONSIGNMENTS
MEMBERS
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
BRANCH OFFICE: CAIRO, ILLS.
135 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

Sheep and the Weather.

While there is a larger percentage of lambs coming on the feeding order than ever at this time of year, the packers are compelled to kill lots that ordinarily go to the country; therefore, the large supply of feeders that a great many people are expecting will fail to materialize. Also we must not overlook the fact that shipments of range sheep and lambs in June and July, and so far in August, have been the heaviest we ever had. The ranges in the West have been so very dry every one was anxious to unload as soon as possible. This will surely prevent the congested conditions we get here late in the season sometimes.—*Knollin Sheep Com'n Co.*

Quality Cattle in Demand.

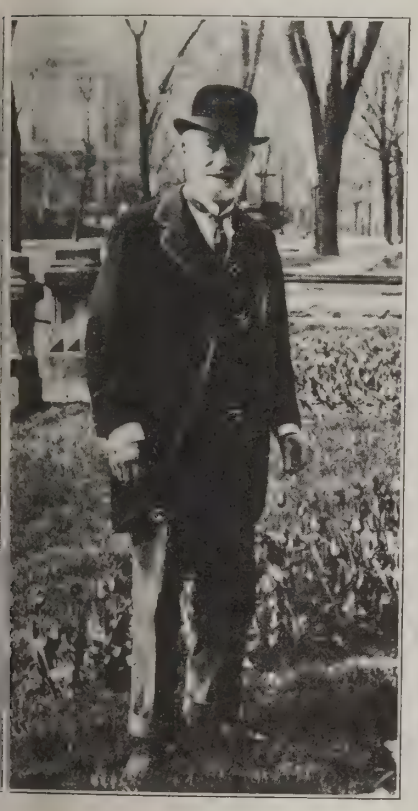
Of late high-qualitied cattle have been enjoying a market pretty much of their own. The heavy liquidation during May and June is mainly responsible for this feature of the trade while the fact that feeders neglected laying in their usual quota for summer feeding, due to the recent depressed market on prime cattle, also accounts in a large way for the short runs and good markets we are having on the finished product. Receipts at Chicago have been of greatly reduced volume of late on account of the recent strikes in packingtown and also the walkout by railroad men.—*Clo. Robinson & Co.*

FREDERICK LAYTON DEAD.

Frederick Layton, famous for a half century or more as a Milwaukee meat packer, and said to have been the oldest man in that occupation in the United States, died on Aug. 16 after a week's illness, at the age of 92 years.

Mr. Layton and his father, J. Layton, established the Layton Company as J. & F. Layton in 1845. In 1852 the firm name was changed to Layton & Plankington, a firm that subsequently became the Plankington Packing Co., but in 1863 by the elimination of Mr. Plankington the firm returned to the name of Layton & Co. The business was continued under this name until 1900 when it was incorporated as the Layton Co. Mr. Frederick Layton retired from business a few years ago.

Mr. Layton was one of the best known and most respected of Milwaukee's citizens. Spending his entire life here, he was known to all of its people, to whom he had endeared himself by beneficences in various forms. Among others he gave a large sum of money to the Layton Home for Incurables, a



THE LATE FREDERICK LAYTON,
Milwaukee, Wis.

part of the Milwaukee Hospital, and presented the city with the well known Layton Art Gallery. For many years he kept personally in touch with every business proposition, or civic, that interested the people of Milwaukee as a whole. His generosities have undoubtedly reached a million dollars and perhaps more, and have been of infinite value to the people of that city. In spite of his great popularity and his interest in public affairs, he always declined public office, although he continued throughout his lifetime to have the public interest of Milwaukee in his mind always.

The photograph herewith was taken of Mr. Layton in 1914 and is, so far as we know, the latest photograph taken of him.

Will Not Contract Wheat.

It is encouraging to note, and the public will approve, the policy of the Millin Corporation not to contract wheat for its products extensively for export until substantial stocks assure an abundant supply at fair prices to consumers in this Country. That policy will probably also prompt importing nations to buy more energy and more tonnage to secure supplies of the cheaper wheats in other surplus countries.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

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THE BRITISH BREAD SUBSIDY

An Enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee Into the Bread Industry from Grain to the Loaf—Recommendations to Reduce the Loss

By JACK BROOKS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—A scheme whereby the government would save $6,000,000 a month by a modification of the existing control of the milling industry and a restriction of the present subsidy on flour, which now costs the government of Britain $235,000,000 a year, has been put forward for consideration by the House of Commons Select Committee on National Expenditure. At the present time the market price of the 4-lb. loaf is 27c, which, thanks to the government's flour subsidy, is reduced to 18c a loaf to the consumer. As this subsidy is costing the government 9c per loaf and the United States is supplying most of the flour imported, the loss on which is estimated to amount to $8 a sack (280 lbs.), it does not need a great stretch of the imagination to visualize the urgency of some sort of revision.

This Select Committee has gone into the matter of the subsidized flour and the milling trade and the baking end of the industry very completely. It has heard a lot of evidence and sifted an immense amount of "chaff from the wheat," as it were. Its conclusions are broad in conception and of considerable moment both to the trade and to the public. The latter undoubtedly has not realized to what extent the subsidy has burdened the treasury, inasmuch as it is a subsidy on flour for use not in making bread only, but for the manufacture of pastry cakes and "smalls." The latter, unlike bread, are not controlled, and therefore have resulted in the making of handsome profits for the bakery trade.

The Committee's proposals would confine the subsidy to flour used for bread making only and would reduce this subsidy by two-sevenths, or $6,000,000 per month. As was shown in the evidence heard by the Committee, sufficient grain is produced in the world excluding the United States to supply the whole of the British Empire with flour, but owing to tonnage difficulties at the present time, it is absolutely necessary to import very large quantities from the United States. In addition to the 9,500,000 tons of wheat supplied for bread, it is estimated by the Committee that 7,000,000 sacks of flour (the equivalent of 1,166,666 tons of wheat) will require to be imported during the coming year. The loss on imported flour, as mentioned previously, is estimated to amount to $8 a sack, representing a total value of about $56,000,000. According to the Committee the increased charge involved in the use of imported grain at present amounts to $4.50 per sack, and the Committee among other things urges that imports be cut down to as small a total as possible since 15 per cent of the milling capacity of the United Kingdom is at present unused. One of the proposals of the Committee is as follows:

A modification of the existing control of the British milling industry under which all wheat would be sold at a price calculated to allow the sale of bread at not more than 18c a 4-lb. loaf. The present control of the milling industry would be removed, and the flour and bread prices order withdrawn. This proposal was made in the expectation that the system would set free competitive forces which would tend to reduce the price of flour and bread. As a safeguard, it was suggested that the power of reimposing maximum retail prices might be retained.

So far as can be forecasted at the time of writing this scheme will come into operation next January, it being understood that the millers already have received notice of this. As regards the subsidy, by its restriction all flour would be sold at a flat rate covering the cost, and the subsidy would be restricted to a rebate to bakers on flour used in bread making only, and to housewives for flour used in baking bread at home.

The custom in Britain today is to sell British-grown wheat to millers on a commission. The Committee disapproves of the rate. Merchants and dealers supplying the mills with the "home-grown" wheat receive a commission of 25c per quarter (8 bus.). The Committee considers this too high, and proposes that the rate be reconsidered and revised.

The only purposes for which the use of subsidized flour is prohibited, and which are known as "precluded purposes," include ship stores, the wholesale manufacture of biscuits, the manufacture of edible mixtures, such as custard powders, sweetened cake flours and babies' foods. To bring the price of flour sold for "precluded purposes" up to actual cost an additional charge of $9 is made. There was a proposal submitted recently by the Food Ministry for the remittance of this extra $9 charged for flour supplied to the wholesale biscuit manufacturers, but the committee opposes the new addition to the subsidy cost on the grounds that it would entail a further loss of $6,250,000 to the state.

There is no doubt that the privilege given bakers to make pastry and fancy cakes with subsidized flour has resulted in some very handsome profits for these people; hence the desire to confine the subsidized flour to the manufacture of bread only. The Committee finds after careful investigation of the bakers' end of the argument that an increase to the bakers of 25c per sack in the price of flour would result in a saving in the bread subsidy of $10,000,000 per annum. The Committee is aware, however, that big profits are no longer forthcoming from the 18-cent loaf, owing to the increased cost of coal which has just been advanced $1.50 per ton and the higher cost of labor. As a matter of fact, the bakers of the nation are preparing for a strike, since they refuse to consider the demands of their employes for shorter hours and larger wages until the Ministry of Food reconsiders its decision not to grant the master bakers better prices on flour or bread. Either the loaf must be increased to 20c or the flour subsidy must be increased so as to reduce the cost of flour to them, the bakers say. High cost of labor and materials since 1917 is urged as a reason for this demand. So far the Ministry of Food sees no need for a revision of the existing prices; hence the deadlock in the baking trade and the threatened national strike the first week in August.

Objections to the Committee's proposals heretofore have revolved around the establishment of decentralized accounting machinery, the registration of bakers with flour retailers and an increase in the retail price of flour from 66c to 95c per stone (14 lbs.). These ob[je]ctions were considered by the Fo[od] Council recently, which finally dec[ide]d there could be no possible advantage i[n] the scheme of subsidizing flour o[nly] bread making only. The Committee o[n] the other hand, advises strongly i[n] adoption and looks for its immedi[ate] reconsideration and revision with a[n] end in view. As the investigators s[ay]

"This national saving of $72,000,000 a year cannot be lightly set aside. [The] scheme is administratively quite fe[a]sible; and it was given in evidence a[s] the cost of administration would o[nly] amount to more than $1,000,000 per [an]num. No doubt there would be a c[er]tain leakage and a tendency to fa[lse] statement, in some cases, on registra[-]tion. On the other hand, if it is de[-]cided that the price of the loaf shall b[e] limited to 18c, the period during wh[ich] the subsidy may continue may be a lo[ng] one. No one appears to be able to fo[re]cast the effect upon world prices o[f] readmitting central Europe to competi[-]tion for food supplies, and in any ca[se] the guarantee of the United States Gov[-]ernment to growers of wheat, so long a[s] it continues, will keep the world's pr[ice] high."

The Committee found upon investiga[-]tion that there is a very wasteful ex[-]penditure in delivering bread from [the] wholesale bakeries. It estimated the cost per sack of flour as varying fro[m] 45c to $2.31 and in a few cases as m[uch] as $3 and $3.25 per sack. It urges th[e] regulation of the delivery of bread fro[m] bakeries to those areas to which it [is]

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...e most economically distributed in or-...er to prevent wasteful expenditure. ...What the House will decide to do on the ...trength of this Select Committee's pro-...posals time alone will show.

AUGUST CROP CONDITIONS.

The composite condition of all crops ...f the United States on Aug. 1 was ...bout 2.2 per cent below their 10-year ...verage on that date, 4.5 per cent lower ...han on July 1, and 0.2 per cent higher ...han final per acre yields last year. ...This year's total acreage in cultivated ...rops is about 0.6 per cent greater than ...ast year. The growing condition of ...he various crops on Aug. 1, or at har-...est (100 = average, not normal), and ...hange during July, was as follows:

...afirs, etc.	119.3	+ 8.2	Peanuts ..	97.9	+ 4.3
...fillet	113.5	+ .2	Field peas	97.4	— 2.7
...r'm corn.	113.0	— 9.5	Fi'd beans	94.3	— 7.9
...im. hay.	109.4	— 5.4	Oats	93.4	— 9.6
...lay (all)	107.8	— 2.8	Potatoes .	92.8	— 7.8
...orn	105.3	+ 2.1	Barley ...	91.4	—11.9
...asture ..	105.1	— 6.1	Cotton ...	88.2	+ 1.0
...w. po'to's	104.8	— .8	Su'r beets.	84.7	— 3.1
...ice	103.2	+ 2.1	Sp. wheat	71.1	—25.1
...uckwh't .	100.1	.....	Flaxseed .	68.5	—18.5
...lf. hay..	98.7	— 1.6			
			Avg. all.	97.8	— 4.6

BY STATES.

Combined condition of all crops by ...tates (100 = average) and change dur-...ng July:

...le.	97.2	— 1.8	N. Dak....	76.9	—26.1
... H.....	107.7	— 5.0	S. Dak....	94.9	—13.7
...t.	107.9	— 5.1	Neb.	104.1	— 5.5
...lass.	106.6	+ 4.2	Kan.	108.7	— 5.7
... I.	101.6	+ .2	Ky.	94.9	— 5.0
...onn.	102.5	— .2	Tenn.	90.6	— 3.4
... Y.....	103.5	— 1.9	Ala.	91.4	+ 3.1
... J.....	100.7	+ 1.5	Miss.	87.3	+ 4.0
...a.	103.1	— 2.2	La.	85.8	— 2.9
...el.	95.3	— 3.5	Tex.	113.8	+ 9.5
...d.	96.0	— 3.0	Okla.	121.2	+ 9.3
...a.	100.1	— 2.2	Ark.	87.0	— 2.8
...v. Va....	104.5	— 1.7	Mont.	36.1	—10.6
... C.....	97.9	— 3.9	Wyo.	66.1	—10.5
... C.....	95.9	— 4.3	Colo.	92.4	— 1.2
...a.	91.6	— 2.0	N. M.....	116.6	+ 5.1
...la.	95.9	— .4	Ariz.	101.3	— 2.1
...hio	101.1	— 5.7	Utah	81.6	—15.6
...d.	92 4	—11.7	Nev.	94.7	— 1.8
...l.	97.8	— 8.0	Ida.	74.2	— 6.6
...lich.	95.6	— 9.0	Wash.	92.2	— 1.3
...is.	101.1	— 3.3	Ore.	96.6	— 2.1
...finn.	91.2	—17.0	Calif.	98.0	— 3.8
...s.	103.6	— 1.6			
...o.	103.7	+ .4	U. S....	97.8	— 4.6

The total production of important ...roducts this year compared with last ...ear is estimated as follows: Corn ...97.9%; wheat 102.5%; oats 82.3%; bar-...y 79.4%; rye 93.8%; buckwheat ...3.7%; white potatoes 89.3%; sweet po-...es 116.4%; tobacco 99.6%; flaxseed ...9.8%; rice 107.4%; hay (all) 122.6%; ...over hay 97.7%; sugar beets, 118.2%; ...otton 91.5%; apples 91.2%; peaches ...45.9%; pears 118.6%; kafirs 196.0%; ...room corn 101.7%; beans 70.8%; pea-...uts 105.7%; hops 172.9%.

PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of ...he United States for the principal crops ...creased about 6.1 per cent during ...uly; in the past ten years the price ...vel increased about 1.6 per cent during ...uly. On Aug. 1 the index figure of ...rices was about 17.2 per cent higher ...han a year ago, 6.9 per cent higher ...an two years ago, and 91.9 per cent ...gher than the average of the past ten ...ears on Aug. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, ...ttle, sheep and chickens—to produc-...s of the United States increased 4.2 ...er cent from June 15 to July 15; in ...e past nine years prices decreased in ...e period 0.2 per cent. On July 15 the ...dex figure of prices for these meat ...imals was about 14.1 per cent higher ...an a year ago, 36.1 per cent higher ...an two years ago, and 91.3 per cent ...gher than the average of the past ...ne years on July 15.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Aug. 16, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	52,198,000	76,378,000
Milwaukee	4,819,000	11,081,000
Minneapolis	6,138,000	14,447,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	17,656,000	21,585,000
Toledo	1,043,000	2,196,000
Detroit	1,460,000	3,368,000
Kansas City	15,604,000	28,293,000
Peoria	16,916,000	29,193,000
Omaha	20,243,000	39,912,000
Indianapolis	14,288,000	16,149,000
Total	150,390,000	242,765,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
Chicago	373,000	585,000	660,000
Milwaukee	99,000	164,000	155,000
Minneapolis	44,000	38,000	128,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	80,000	121,000	143,000
Toledo	11,000	8,000	16,000
Detroit	23,000	17,000	48,000
Kansas City	58,000	107,000	270,000
Peoria	73,000	100,000	491,000
Omaha	151,000	247,000	603,000
Indianapolis	84,000	130,000	226,000
Total	996,000	1,517,000	2,740,000
Shipments	1,052,000	1,534,000	1,989,000

The state of North Dakota has announced its intention to purchase a flour mill in that state in order to reduce the high cost of living.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	5,052,000	13,025,000
Milwaukee	1,134,000	3,464,000
Minneapolis	941,000	1,288,000
Duluth	161,000	17,000
St. Louis	794,000	2,248,000
Toledo	204,000	722,000
Detroit	84,000	230,000
Kansas City	526,000	1,142,000
Peoria	407,000	1,043,000
Omaha	358,000	958,000
Indianapolis	716,000	1,511,000
Total	10,377,000	25,648,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
Chicago	2,073,000	2,979,000	5,173,000
Milwaukee	395,000	739,000	1,530,000
Minneapolis	482,000	459,000	637,000
Duluth	77,000	84,000	12,000
St. Louis	302,000	492,000	686,000
Toledo	131,000	73,000	539,000
Detroit	53,000	31,000	152,000
Kansas City	237,000	289,000	600,000
Peoria	126,000	281,000	416,000
Omaha	112,000	246,000	406,000
Indianapolis	332,000	384,000	558,000
Total	4,320,000	6,057,000	10,709,000
Shipments	3,732,000	4,971,000	4,932,000

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning, in bales, by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	Aug. 15, 1919.	Aug. 8, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1918.
Port receipts ..	72,104	66,856	39,074
Since Aug. 1 ..	144,724	72,670	81,347
Port stocks	1,059,640	1,072,181	832,716
Int. receipts ...	36,449	35,027	35,275
Since Aug. 1 ..	77,512	41,063	71,112
Int. shipments.	88,802	94,110	53,677
Int. stocks	694,551	746,904	655,214
Amount brought into sight ...	91,324	89,751	112,947
Since Aug. 1 ..	193,473	102,149	240,344
Northern spinners' takings	40,531	4,323	21,752
Since Aug. 1 ..	69,354	28,823	56,298
Southern consumption	60,000	60,000	83,000
Since Aug. 1 ..	130,000	70,000	191,000
Expts. to Great Britain	22,145	110,399	14,942
Since Aug. 1 ..	132,544	110,399	38,843
Expts. to France	2,871	9,627	21,944
Since Aug. 1 ..	12,498	9,627	40,629
Exports to Continent	46,124	58,797	32,228
Since Aug. 1 ..	108,179	62,055	76,905
Total week's exports	71,140	178,823	69,114
Tot. expts. since Aug. 1	253,221	182,081	156,377
World's visible supply	4,626,181	4,726,438	2,899,351
Of which Am..	3,043,181	3,125,433	1,846,351
Liverpool stks.	742,000	770,000	216,000
Continental stk.	265,000	265,000	133,000
N. Y. stocks ..	84,366	80,266	88,488
N. O. stocks ..	222,240	341,917	243,363
On shipb'd waiting clearance.	131,756	141,567	65,503

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark.—L. H. Bowen has applied for membership in the Little Rock Grain Exchange, representing the Bowen Mill Products Co.

Flippin, Ark.—Tice & Son have completed the installation of a small flour mill which is now in operation. This mill will take care of the wheat raised in this section of Marion county.

Van Buren, Ark.—T. P. Minton of Bonanza has purchased a site near the Van Buren compress where he will erect a modern mill to serve the wheat growers of Crawford and Sebastian counties.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fire, said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, threatened to destroy the Los Angeles Milling Co.'s plant at 326 Commercial street, recently.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., has established a branch here, believing this to be a good distributing center.

INDIANA.

Albion, Ind.—The new feed mill of Rimmell & Son has been completed and is now in operation.

Earl Park, Ind.—Chas. Ruple, who has been in the grain business here for the past year or so, has sold the business.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Grange Elevator Co. will build an elevator to cost approximately $30,000. M. H. Huston is president of the company.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Excavation work has been started on the transfer grain elevator to be erected for the Springer McComas Grain Co. The site is on five and a half acres between 22nd and 23rd streets, on the Belt Ry.

Delphi, Ind.—The Beach Rothenberger Mlg. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 to manufacture flour and food products. The incorporators are Wm. Roach, Levi Rothenberger and Harry E. Roach.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has filed articles of incorporation at Wabash. Officers of the company are as follows: C. C. Dillman, president; A. C. Humke, vice-president; L. A. Catey, secretary; and Daniel Frantz, treasurer.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Atlas Mills and elevator, owned for half a century by the Emison family, have been sold to O. T. Stout of Indianapolis and John Stout of Memphis. The plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in southern Indiana, was sold for $40,000.

ILLINOIS.

Atlanta, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the officers of the Eminence Grain & Coal Co. a healthy business was reported.

Clinton, Ill.—The Harrison Ward Grain Co.'s north elevator, located at Heyworth, was totally destroyed by fire recently.

Rosemond, Ill.—The Rosemond Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the grain elevator of J. F. Umpley which will be operated by the association.

Pesotum, Ill.—Work will soon start on the erection of a new elevator for Garner, Davis & Burton to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

Decatur, Ill.—The Herman Farmers Co-operative Co. of Herman was incorporated under the laws of Illinois to deal in grain, seeds, cement, lumber, lime and livestock.

Arcola, Ill.—The Illinois Central tracks in the neighborhood of Bethany had 1,000 bus. of grain scattered over them when the elevator owned by the T. W. Abrahans Co. burst.

Muncie, Ill.—The new banking company of Fithian has purchased the Minor elevator here as well as the residence of E. V. Minor and a farmers' elevator will be organized.

Walshville, Ill.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Walshville Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co. to the amount of $15,000. Incorporators named: T. M. Barlow, Otto Hauser and Arthur Hoisington.

Farmington, Ill.—The Middle Grove lumber and grain business of W. Courtney has been purchased by W. I. and Elmer Jackson and H. H. Payne. Possession Sept. 1. Mr. Payne will manage the new business.

Okawville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. of this place has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, the incorporators being Wm. Grewe, Otto Hasheider, H. H. Brockmier, Fred Liammier and Julius Going; capital stock, $40,000.

Arlington, Ill.—Thomas Manning, who has been managing a grain elevator at this place for the past two years, has taken a traveling position with McCarty Bros. of Chicago, grain commission merchants. McCarthy Bros. operate elevators in Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth.

Paxton, Ill.—The Paxton Cereal & Seed Co., which has been operating for the past year on North Market street, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000, incorporators being Chas. R. Cruzen, Wm. H., Wm. A., and E. J. Westbrook, Otto B. Larkins, Miriam E. Risser and Isabel Risser.

IOWA.

Emerson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Union is making plans to erect a grain elevator at this place.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—St. Clair & Son have sold their grain elevator business to the King Wilder Grain Co.

Doon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Products Co. is making improvements to its elevator costing $3,000.

Storm Lake, Ia.—H. D. Brickman has purchased the interests of M. T. Blessing in the Rolfe Grain & Mlg. Co.

Davenport, Ia.—The Western Flour Mills on East River street will have an addition to cost approximately $30,000. Contractor of the job is William Walsh of Minneapolis.

Newell, Ia.—The R. B. Galbraith & Co.'s elevator here is undergoing extensive alterations. The capacity has been so enlarged that 2,000 bus. per hour may now be handled.

Northwood, Ia.—The Anglo American Milling Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, has been investigating this territory with a view of establishing a flour mill at this point.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Building permits issued for the month of July totaled the sum of $88,810. The largest permit issued covered $50,000 for the addition to the Farmers Terminal Elevator at 26th and Fourth streets.

Sioux City, Ia.—Temporary offices of the newly organized Farmers' Terminal Co. will be maintained at 414 Trimble Bldg. Mention of their $1,000,000 elevator, which is to be built at Riverside, was made in these columns last week.

Le Mars, Ia.—Work will be started at once to build a concrete elevator at Oyens to replace the one destroyed by fire recently. The Plymouth Milling Co. states that the capacity will be 20,000 bus. and a concrete storage for flour will also be built.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. have filed incorporation papers, amount of capital stock being $100,000, to deal in hay, grain, coal, cereal products, farm products, lumber, etc. Headquarters will be maintai in Des Moines, and O. J. Meredith, V Sargent, T. S. Heggen and A. E. Sar are the incorporators.

KANSAS.

Logan, Kans.—Four County Grain has been chartered with $10,000 ca stock.

Saxman, Kans.—The farmers' elevat this point is now completed and h capacity of 200,000 bus. of grain.

Wathena, Kans.—E. S. Leland has u chased the elevator and grain busine D. E. Whittaker and Charles Triplett.

Cunningham, Kans.—C. A. Mertz resigned as manager of the Farmers E tor at Cunningham and is succeeded b S. McMichael.

Kensington, Kans.—The Kensi Flouring Mills have just completed m a large number of improvements t mill equipment.

Troy, Kans.—E. S. Leland has purcl and taken charge of the elevator we the Rock Island depot, formerly ope by Triplett & Whittaker.

Pretty Prairie, Kans.—E. S. Young purchased the property of the Rock M & Elevator Co. He will operate unde name of The Young Grain Co.

Salina, Kans.—Fifteen thousand d cash for the site of the National Re Co. for the proposed new terminal ele has been offered and the company taken the offer under advisement.

Argentine, Kans.—Elevator B has l operations. Elevator A holds 10,0 bushels and is ordinarily able to h all wheat offered. Elevator B is not into service until A becomes overtaxe

Wellington, Kans.—An explosio natural gas in the boiler room of the bee flouring mills here tore one o boilers from its foundation and blew a portion of the walls of the engine o The fireman, R. W. Mess, was ser injured.

Kansas City, Kans.—A new flour mi elevator, costing $650,000, is to be e in this city on a site of nine and on acres between the Helm Brewery an building erected during the war by Dickey as a Government hay warel The purchase of the land by the new corporated Associated Mill & Elevat from Geo. Pasfield for $37,500 has bee summated. H. C. Nunn is president association.

Topeka, Kans.—A colonization s one of the biggest undertakings the has ever known, is to be promoted in Finney and Kearney counties. The p to irrigate by pumps 200,000 acres i is known as the shallow water district promoters include Kansas, Kansas Ci Chicago men. One of the leading pro is J. W. Clough of Scott City, who 5,000 acres and is really the biggest vidual irrigation man in Kansas. Bros., J. P. Snyder and Judge Zumbr Kansas City are interested in it.

KENTUCKY.

Providence, Ky.—A new 25-bbl. fl mill is being installed here by A. L. A Midget Marvel Mill is the type installed.

Hickman, Ky.—The big steel and crete elevator for the Hickman M. Feed Co. is nearing completion. This tor will be one of the best in w Kentucky and will enable the comp store an immense quantity of wheat.

MICHIGAN.

Oakley, Mich.—The elevator at this which was formerly owned by G. W wiler of Detroit, has been sold to Mr. of Cadillac, who has already taken p sion.

Houghton, Mich.—The Houghton Mlg. & Elev. Co. is about to bec reality, subscribers having met he cently and decided to push the through in time for operation in the

Hartford, Mich.—The Hartford Gl Co-operative Elevator Co. declared idend of 12 per cent on all b transacted when a meeting was he cently and a 6 per cent dividend stock of the company.

Plainwell, Mich.—J. F. Eesley, w been in the milling business here past 30 years, has sold his entire bu

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCar
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Terminal elevator capacity 250,000 bushels. Buyers and shippers of Corn and Oats.
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GRAIN
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Direct Private Wires to All Markets

ding flour and buckwheat mills. rs Hansen and Warner of Grand is are now in charge.

MINNESOTA.

ldingford, Minn.—The Holdingford Co. has been incorporated with a al of $50,000. President of the com- is B. A. Abeln.

e River, Minn.—The Erwin Mlg. Co. of loud will erect an elevator on the of way between the Standard Oil and the Green feed store, 30x50 ft., onstructed that a second and third may be added when required.

neapolis, Minn.—The Sterling Grain recently organized, has purchased the tor of the Banner Grain Co. at Rail- avenue and 37th street, south. Con- ation said to be $100,000. Improve- s to the property are contemplated.

ntevideo, Minn.—The new brick elevaf the Farmers & Merchants Elev. Co. een completed and is ready for busi- The structure cost approximately 0 and is equipped with machinery of test type. H. E. Swanson is manager e company and officers and directors s follows: Herman Ost, president; F. Wright, vice-president; A. M. Parks, g secretary; A. M. Parks, treasurer; v Eliason, C. B. Borene, Ole N. Nor- Peter E. Nelson and T. G. McKay, ors.

MISSOURI.

Louis, Mo.—Joseph B. C. Le Compte, red grain and commission merchant, recently at the age of 82 years.

lede, Mo.—Chas. B. Talbot, head of Missouri business of the Talbot Grain will hereafter be located at Keokuk,

ton, Mo.—The Farmers Elev. & Sup. has purchased a site whereupon to an implement warehouse as the com- now represents the International ment Co.

nton, Mo.—The Marlin Grain Co. has ed the old Niblick building at this and moved into it. The Marlin Grain ur Co. will do an exclusive wholesale ess in flour and feed and buy all kinds ain.

Joseph, Mo.—The Elwood grain elevaElwood has been purchased by the Vest Grain Co. from the Keystone tor & Grain Co. The property con- of a 500,000-bushel elevator. John M. is president of the Mid-West Grain

MONTANA.

tague, Mont.—The Greeley Elevator, rge of L. C. Prueninger, will reopen over the grain on hand at the na Elevator Co.'s plant which will down. John Dunn, Jr., of the later ny will go to Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

t Point, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op- e Co.'s elevator at this point is rapidring completion.

rville, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operass'n has let the contract for the con- on of a warehouse and elevator to 3,000.

t Point, Neb.—The elevator at this being constructed for the Farmers erative Co. is rapidly approaching tion. Capacity 45,000 bus.

g, Neb.—The grain elevator of the l Granary Co. has been destroyed by a loss of $4,000. For the past sevears the elevator has not been in

rice, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co- ive Elevator, with a capacity of bus., is to be opened for business r. 25, according to Sec'y J. H. Tubbs. timate cost, $15,000. Manager of the r, A. C. Burkett of Beatrice.

NEW YORK.

n, N. Y.—Harrison-Buildin & Co. en incorporated with a capital stock 00 to deal in grain and farm prodH. Harrison, F. D. Hebbard of ort, and W. J. Blodgett of Albion incorporators.

NORTH DAKOTA.

er, N. D.—The P. C. Crangle elevabeen sold to the International Elevo. of Duluth.

OHIO.

, O.—Increase in capital stock from to $30,000 is reported in the case of the Central Erie Supply & Elevator Co.

Washington Court House, O.—The elevator of Grant Campbell, containing 5,000 bus. of wheat, was recently destroyed by fire. Origin of fire unknown.

Polk, O.—Hartsel & Bryan have sold their elevator to the Polk Elevator Co., of which H. D. Lingle is president and Hillis Cunningham, secretary-treasurer.

Swanders, O.—The Swanders Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000. Incorporators, Wm. W. Davis, D. W. Yinger, G. W. Sedeker, J. E. Finkenbine and L. P. Gross.

Fayette, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., is installing new machinery equipment in the flour mill purchased from the Fayette Milling Co. It has let the contract to build a warehouse and concrete elevator.

OKLAHOMA.

Welch, Okla.—The H. B. Campbell elevator and hay barns have been sold to the Mead Grain Co. of Fort Scott, Kans.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. has been chartered with $100,000 capital by Henry B. Johnson, J. E. Nichols, E. D. Humphrey, all of Chickasha.

Cushing, Okla.—A new elevator will be erected here just west of the Cushing Cotton Co.'s gin, alongside the Santa Fe tracks. J. H. Bellis is back of the project.

Afton, Okla.—Hay to the amount of $4,000 in value was destroyed recently when the Lipscomb Grain Co.'s barn was destroyed by fire. The hay was insured for half its value.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—D. H. Garst of Washita County has filed formal complaint with the Grain Corporation Commission against Will Burbaker and others operating a threshing machine outfit, charging that they have refused to thresh his grain for him. Hearing before the commission was to have been held Aug. 14.

Enid, Okla.—It is expected that Enid will have a $500,000 elevator having a capacity of 1,250,000 bus. of grain and that work will be started in October, for plans are already being drawn by Chicago architects and $400,000 worth of stock has already been subscribed to by grain dealers all over the Southwest. It is expected that Frank Foltz, former secretary of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, now living in Omaha, Neb., will accept the management of the elevator. Mr. Foltz is well known to the milling fraternity, having been in the milling business in Wichita and Blackwell, Okla.

OREGON.

Pendleton, Ore.—I. H. Mayboom of the Portland Flour Mill in Spokane is successor to M. R. Eoff at the Pendleton Roller Mills, Pendleton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ipswich, S. D.—The elevator of Geo. M. Engler has been taken over by a stock company which will remodel it as well as install an up-to-date flour mill.

Pierre, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. of Norbeck has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Allan Law and E. Nystrom are named as incorporators.

Scotland, S. D.—It has been decided by the Farmers Co. of this place to erect a new elevator of 30,000 to 40,000 bus. capacity and to keep the one now in use intact.

TEXAS.

Yorktown, Tex.—The Yorktown Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Grain & Hay Exchange has been chartered by C. P. Shearn, Sr., J. E. Bishop and D. S. Cage.

Abilene, Tex.—Wiley Turner is erecting a grain warehouse, 50x140 ft., which will be completed in time to care for the coming harvest.

Sweetwater, Tex.—The West Texas Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $25,000 by W. H. Wortham, T. D. Watkins and Dr. N. B. Bowis.

Austin, Tex.—The Interstate Feed Co. has been chartered under the laws of Texas, incorporators being C. R. Garner, R. C. Ware and J. J. Bond. Capital stock, $10,000.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.
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VERMONT.

Swanton, Vt.—One of the four units of the Park & Pollard Co.'s elevator burned last week. This plant at Swanton was built about a year ago when the company's plant at Oswego, N. Y., had been destroyed by fire.

WASHINGTON.

Yakima, Wash.—The Miller Flour Mills have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $50,000. The company, of which A. K. Kneer, M. R. Eoff and J. G. Miller are incorporators, will build a 300-bbl. flour mill on the site of the former Yakima Mlg. Co.'s plant, which burned down a number of years ago. Mr. Eoff, formerly of the Pendleton Roller Mills, will become manager of the new company.

WISCONSIN.

Columbus, Wis.—Waxer & Free will open a flour and feed business at this point.

Brillion, Wis.—The F. Paustian Mlg. Co. has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $40,000.

Rhinelander, Wis.—Joseph Goldberg has sold his flour, feed and grocery business to E. Elkon.

Weston, Wis.—The Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co. has bought out the business of A. H. McCabe.

Waterford, Wis.—Harry Berger has sold his third interest in the Waterford Mlg. Co. to his partners, A. S. Titus and Geo. Healy.

Augusta, Wis.—The Dells Milling Co. of this city has received bids for the construction of a new dam at its mill site near Rodell.

Marion, Wis.—A modern grist mill will be erected here, Fred Ruchs having sold water power rights to Harvey Luschow and Att'y Doering of Milwaukee. Consideration involved was $3,000.

Madison, Wis.—John H. Richards, well known here, died recently at Los Angeles. For many years Mr. Richards was a member of the grain-buying firm Richards, Robertson & Graves, at Oregon.

Bangor, Wis.—The Bangor Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000 to operate a flour mill and buy and sell grain. The incorporators are Oscar Hussa, Frank Haack and Henry Soltan.

Schleisingerville, Wis.—Louis Nigh, after acting as manager of the Armour Grain Co. branch at this city for the past three

[Concluded on page 40.]

The Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co.
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New Crop MAIZE and KAFFIR For Sale
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Write for Samples and Quotations
DULUTH

Field Seeds

A Kansas seed firm writes that that state will have enough timothy for her own needs, which is rather unusual.

A Dutch firm writes C. A. King & Co. that Holland is always a buyer of red clover seed and hopes that America will be able to export this season.

An Oregon seed firm writes C. A. King & Co., Toledo, that alsike and clover are yielding well in the West, although the acreage is very short. The alfalfa crop promises large.

The La Crosse Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., has been incorporated with capital of $25,000 to plant, cultivate, grow, raise, produce, etc., seeds. The incorporators are: J. E. Higbee, Roy R. Hattman, Albert F. Loeffler.

The Van Dusen-Harrington report says: "We are still receiving reports of damage by grasshoppers to flax fields of eastern and southern North Dakota and some damage in western Minnesota. Undoubtedly a considerable proportion of the crop of North Dakota will be lost in this way."

The annual meeting of the A. A. Berry Seed Co. was held at Clarinda, Ia., recently at which time the capital stock of the company was increased to $500,000; shares of the new capital to be $100 and to be fully paid in in cash.

Alfalfa seed in Arizona is reported the best yield in several years.

Chicago Seed Markets.

There was a rather firm tone noticeable in the timothy market all last week. Old contract prime which closed at $12.50 on Monday, however, at the close Saturday stood at $12 bid and $12.40 asked. Cash sales were reported during the week at $10.50@11.60, and it was reported that 1917 seed brought a premium of 25c. Clover was without change during the week. Sales of alsike reported at $37 a bag; country lots of clover, $32@42 for seed of fair to good quality. Daily range of prices follow:

Timothy—	Sept.	October.
Aug. 11	$13.75A	$12.25B $12.75A
Aug. 12	13.75A	12.30B 12.60A
Aug. 13	13.80A	12.30B .....
Aug. 14	13.60	12.30B 12.50A
Aug. 15	13.60	12 25B 12.75A
Aug. 16	.....	12.25B .....

Clover, contract prime—			
Aug. 11	$50.00	Aug. 14	$50.00
Aug. 12	50.00	Aug. 15	50 00
Aug. 13	50.00	Aug. 16	50.00

Monthly Prices of Timothy Seed.

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seed on the 15th of last month for seven years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	$4.34	$3.57	$2.44	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.79
Feb.	4.51	3.78	2.46	3.19	2.66	2.12	1.78
Mar.	4.54	3.84	2.70	3.28	2.78	2.30	1.72
Apr.	4.69	3.74	2.76	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74
May	5.05	3.84	3.09	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76
June	4.63	3.56	3.09	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77
July	4.49	3.67	3.04	3.08	2.57	2.32	1.94
Aug.	.....	3.87	3.23	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01
Sept.	.....	3.79	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.13
Oct.	.....	4.08	3.61	2.27	2.72	2.34	2.02
Nov.	.....	4.26	3.25	2.25	2.91	2.34	2.08
Dec.	.....	4.21	3.37	2.31	2.86	2.18	2.10

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 16.—Some little demand is being experienced for orchard grass seed, but such new crops and orchard grass and bluegrass are not showing much. It is claimed by several seedsmen that the orchard grass crop may exceed 200,000 bushels in Kentucky, as yield is larger than had been expected, with good fields making eighteen to twenty bushels to the acre. Stripped blue grass is drying out rapidly, and growers are working somewhat on price. At the same time the seed is steadily getting lighter at the expense of the growers. Cleaners are quoting growers $1.50 a bushel for stripped seed. Orchard grass is quoted at $3@3.05 a bushel delivered. Onion sets are firm but show no demand. Four and one-half cents a pound is asked by growers for whites and four cents for yellows.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chi for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Sh
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
Week—												
Aug. 2.....	1	151	315	113	63	48	14	2	170	90	242	
Aug. 9.....	365	47	230	151	178	...	43	...	...	200	104	
Aug. 16.....	1,049	84	705	505	213	2	15	37	1,000	140	85	

Some little demand is being shown for clover seed, alfalfa, timothy and seed rye for fall planting. Rye seed is quoted at around $1.85@1.90 a bushel for best Northwestern.

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the following average prices paid to producers of alfalfa and clover in the United States on the 15th day of the months named:

	Alfalfa			Clover		
Date.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan.	$10.07	$10.14	$7.97	$21.55	$14.48	$ 9.60
Feb.	10.48	9.90	7.75	21.79	16.46	9.87
Mar.	10.64	10.60	8.53	22.61	17.49	10.32
Apr.	11.18	10 53	9.03	24.81	17.86	10.41
May	12.13	10.09	8.85	24.48	16.56	10.40
June	11.79	10.13	8.61	23.37	15.88	10.29
July	10.88	9.67	8.71	23.25	14.71	10.56
Aug.	.....	9.88	8.69	.....	15.20	10.53
Sept.	.....	10.04	9.04	.....	16.61	10.89
Oct.	.....	9.91	9.04	.....	19.01	11.92
Nov.	.....	9.38	9.43	.....	20.03	12.91
Dec.	.....	9.65	9.58	.....	20.67	13.53

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Seed dealers have become very bullish in their views on alfalfa seed. They predict a very short crop, because both the first and second growths were taken entirely for hay, and it is not clear that a great of the third crop was left for Grasshopper damage to alfalfa in ern and southwestern Kansas has great. Dry weather caused a growth in the eastern half of the for the third crop, but rains this were beneficial, especially in the n eastern quarter. Dealers say the duction of seed in New Mexico, Ari and Texas, which often becomes a able for fall sowing in Kansas, not up to normal, and that old must be depended upon, as the crops of Kansas and Oklahoma wil mature in time. Seed is quoted in sas City, as from first hands, at $ 21 per cwt., sacked.

Threshing of the large amoun rough blue grass seed bought month by Kansas City houses ha gun. The seed averages good qu and dealers say there is a big de for the cleaned product. Prices the country for seed in the rough $10@14 per cwt. and $19@23 is of for cleaned seed.

Only one or two houses are pa pating in the meadow fescue seed owing to the small acreage that harvested. The market is very st owing to export possibilities, w have arisen since the war. See said to have sold at $25@30 per cw.

Threshing of timothy seed is re ed in Missouri and Iowa, but re rains checked the work, and not m seed has been offered to Kansas houses. Most of the buying has done through traveling agents of seed houses. Thus far only the seed prices have been quoted. The $9.50@11 per cwt.

Clover, millet and cane seed quotations, because old seed is o the market and new crops are y be harvested. The clover crop pre a moderate promise, but is being largely for hay. There will be seed saved in Missouri and possib

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va and other states, but mainly for ne use. The outlook for cane and llet forage crops is generally good. the commercial seed districts of nsas and Oklahoma there is a fair spect. New seed is available in kas, but nothing has been shipped thward.

Toledo Seed Market.

he following table shows the range prices for seed on the Toledo market cash and the futures of clover, al- and timothy seed for the week end- Aug. 16:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close, Aug. 16.	Close, Aug. 9.
over—				
ı	$30.00	$30.00	$30.00	$30.00
.....	31.05	30.10	30 10	31.00
.....	30.05	28 90	28.92½B	30.00
ch	30.40	29.25	29.25B	30.25
sike—				
ı	25 15	24.75	25.00	24 75
.....	25.40	25.00	25.25	25.00A
.....	25.40	25.00	25.25A	25.00A
mothy—				
ı. old..	5.45	5.35	5.35	5.40
ı. new.	5 45	5.35	5.35	5.40
.....	5.95	5.80	5.80	5.95
.....	5.77½	5.67½	5.67½A	5.80
.....	5.87½	5.82½	5 85	5.90
ch	6.02½	5.97½	6.00B	6.02½

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

ovement of seeds at Milwaukee ing week ending Aug. 16, 1919, as orted to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN ORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary mber of Commerce, follows:

	Receipts— 1919.	1918.	Shipments— 1919.	1918.
othy, lbs...	.....	55,056	.....	.....
er, lbs.....	7,788	62,193	.....	4,900

SEED SITUATION.

SOME SEED MOVING ALREADY.

. LOUIS.—Am prompted to tell about present condition of the seed market t. Louis.

is early as yet to expect much trade, we are selling some rye, barley and at already, as well as redtop, timo- and red clover. The prospect is we have a normal demand.—*Chas. E. ity, St. Louis, Mo.*

JERSEY SEED CROP.

EW JERSEY (3).—Jersey seed crops not looking at all good, owing to avy rain, which lasted for a week. early crop of tomatoes is the short- in years; peppers and egg plants been drowned out in low places; mbers, watermelons, squash, pump- , field and sweet corn are looking y good. With a late fall we expect ir crop of these items.—*Geo. R. ich & Son, Pedrichton, N. J.*

SEEDS DULL

UISVILLE.—There is no news of any rtance in regard to the seed trade we know of. There has been no firm started since the report you shed in regard to the firm of Card well. Things are rather dull now, e are between seasons. We are ng our fall and spring supplies of rd grass, Kentucky blue grass and r two other minor crops, otherwise re not very busy.—*Louisville Seed pany, Louisville, Ky.*

BLUEGRASS CROP.

NSAS CITY.—There is not much in- ation in the seed trade line at pres- which the writer can give you, with exception that the bluegrass crop been pretty well bought up in Mis- , and there are very small holdings remaining in the country. nothy has commenced to move ly. Prices in the country have up well around $5 per bushel and arger points report a good percent- f the crop already traded on.—*J. G. ard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.*

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SEEDS.

INOIS (5).—Clover seed prospect on a very small acreage. Small crop of timothy of fair quality. Soy beans promise a good yield with a larger acreage than last year. Oats and wheat crop not up to expectations, and quality poor. There is a demand for good seed wheat. The corn crop in this county is a trifle late, but with a favorable fall there will be a big yield.—*Guy W. Stanner Seed House, Champaign, Ill.*

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—Liquidation was in evidence in the flaxseed market during the last week, and on persistent selling pressure declines extending to from 9 to 19 cents were recorded in the five days' operations. The spot market and the near future were relatively strong as a result of bidding by crushers to obtain supplies to cover their outstanding linseed oil contracts. At a result, the spread between the September and October futures widened out to 28 cents, as compared with 20 cents a week ago.

The recessions in the seed market are attributed by experts to a great extent to the campaign inaugurated by the government in the direction of a reduction in the costs of living, and it being figured out that the linseed oil market would come under scrutiny along with other commodities. Under those conditions operators for the linseed oil interests showed a disposition to go slow in the way of increasing their commitments. It was noted though that their operations were in evidence on all the weak spots.

Reports from over the Northwest regarding the flaxseed crop are more discouraging than ever, and estimates of yields are being reduced still further. It is asserted that grasshoppers are playing havoc with the flax crop in districts in Minnesota and North Dakota that looked well and promised good yields up till recently.

Receipts of seed came straggling in during the week, and a great proportion of the cars were bulkheaded, indicating that growers were cleaning up their remaining supplies. They aggregated just 16,868 bushels, compared with 62,836 bushels during the preceding week. Supplies in the elevators were brought down to 95,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Friday as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
On track	$6.05-6	$6.13-15	$4.48
To arrive	6 05	6.13	4.48
September	6.00	6.10	4.48
October	5.72	5.90	4.40
November	5.64	5.82	4.35
December	5.51	5.70	4.28
May	5.50	5.75	.....

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16.—Grass seeds are beginning to come in slowly and there is little business in spot seed, but offerings to arrive are increasing and prices on good to fair country run seed are as follows: Timothy, $10@12 per 100 lbs., according to quality; clover, fair to choice, clean seed, $35@40 down to as low as $20 for low-grade; alfalfa, $15.50@27, according to quality; millet, golden, $3@5; common, $2@3; Siberian, $2.50@2.60; sorghum cane seed, $2.50@2.60 per 100 lbs.; redtop, choice, clean seed, $13 per 100 lbs.; inferior or chaffy, less.

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Toledo Timothy Seed.

Timothy continues easy. Reports on new crop very mixed. Some say it is very badly hulled and that the old timothy should bring a premium. Around here timothy is running 3 to 4 bus. to the acre. First threshing returns from Michigan average less than 3 bus. Movement of new seed should increase this week.—*Southworth & Co.*

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Feature last week was the increased trade in March, and the fact that it is selling at a big premium over the December. The premium is just about big enough to cover the cost of carrying. When hedging or making short sales, it looks like March would be the best future at the big premium over December. October continues to sell from $1@1.25 over December. There is still a fair open interest in the October, and most of the trading now is the closing of old deals. Doesn't appear to be much new trading. Crop reports from parts of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are coming a little more favorable lately, and we have had some good ones from Wisconsin. The weather has been favorable but everything points to a short crop, although it may not be nearly so short as indicated a while ago. Practically no new seed has been received. There was a carload of old prime here last week from the East. The comparatively low price, and the thought there may be a little more seed than figured on, is the reason some are taking the short side. The reports of very short acreage and yield, and no carry-over, are reasons given for buying.

Alsike firm and unchanged.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Alfalfa Seed Crop.

Based on incomplete returns to the *Seed Reporter* it is estimated there were only 3,959,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed on hand on June 30, compared with 10,000,000 lbs. a year ago; so that many dealers will have to rely upon new crop seed or on the imported article to meet late summer and early fall demands.

The 1919 crop in Texas is expected to be only about 25% of normal, or 40 to 50% of last year's crop. This from the early crop, but with favorable weather it is possible that a good crop might be obtained from a third cutting but the seed will doubtless be poorer in quality on account of the rains. Prices of $16@17.50 per cwt. are being offered to growers. Threshing should be in progress now. In New Mexico the crop will be later. It is thought the acreage for seed will be smaller than last year, perhaps as low as 50% only; but with normal rainfall the crop will compare favorably with a normal year Bids for new crop run from $15@16.50 per cwt. but growers are asking $18@20. No threshing is expected before Aug. 15. In Oklahoma the early crop is only about 80% of normal, but very little of this will be ready for early delivery. The production of the state as a whole, including all cuttings, will be probably about 90% of a year ago on account of the worms, grasshoppers, drought and excessive rainfall. The acreage cut or to be cut for seed this year is smaller than usual, the best growths having been cut for hay. Some reports come in of bids of $10@13 per cwt., but very few sales have been made. In Arizona the bulk of the seed is produced in the Salt River Valley and generally from the second or third cutting. This year the Valley crop is reported to be about 75% of normal, the high prices paid for hay having induced making of hay instead of seed. The quality of the seed is expected to be at least that of last year. Offers of $16.50 per cwt. are reported, but growers are not contracting to sell at that price. In the Yuma project a production of 700,000 lbs. of Chilean and somewhat more than 1,000,000 lbs. of Peruvian alfalfa are reported. About one-third this year's crop was reported threshed by Aug. 1. Offers of $26@27 per cwt are reported made for Chilean and $32@33 for the Peruvian varieties.

Seed Oats and Rye in the South.

The supply of local grown seed oats and rye in the South Atlantic and Gulf States is reported by shippers and growers to be 25 to 50 per cent less than last year. Reports from several counties in southeastern Alabama, central and southwestern Georgia, northeastern Louisiana, central Mississippi, and in North and South Carolina, where a surplus of those varieties especially adapted to these sections normally is produced, indicate that many of these counties will have to ship in oats and rye, and that others have only a sufficient quantity to supply their own planting requirements this season. Reports from northeastern Texas indicate that there is a heavy surplus of the Texas R. R. P. variety of oats in several counties in that section, and a few scattered counties in other Southern States report a small surplus of local varieties of oats and rye.—*Seed Reporter.*

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Texas Corn.

A sample of new crop Texas corn was received at St. Louis on Aug. 13 and classed as being the finest grain ever seen. The total yield there was 100,000,000 bu. greater than last year, and some white corn is reported offered at $2.09 per bu.—*St. Louis Market Reporter.*

Which leads Logan & Bryan, Chicago, to say: "This Texas corn is liable to prove an important factor as soon as car situation is relieved, as Texas has a big surplus which must be shipped as it will not keep in that climate owing to weevil.

Timothy Seed Outlook.

Reports received from approximately 700 shippers, growers and regular correspondents, indicate that the production of timothy seed this year will be somewhat larger than that of last year, says the *Seed Reporter.* Last year's commercial production, however, was considerably below normal, being about 80 per cent of the 1917 production and about 45 per cent of the large 1916 production, judging from the same kind of reports completed in December.

Many seemed to be of the opinion that much of the acreage originally intended for hay purposes might be cut for seed because of the high price of farm labor and because growers were able to obtain their tonnage of hay on a smaller acreage than usual due to the excellent growth that meadows had made during the spring. On the other hand, prices for hay have been so attractive that many growers, no doubt, have been influenced to harvest their timothy crop for hay rather than for seed. In the heaviest seed-producing section of the country, namely in southern Iowa, the acreage is estimated to be 15 to 20 per cent below normal, but about the same as that of last year. A normal acreage for seed in northern Iowa and northeastern Missouri offsets in part the decrease in southern Iowa, northwestern Missouri, and southern Minnesota. The yield per acre in most of the states where timothy is commonly harvested for seed will be good, and not much below normal. In portions of Idaho, North Dakota, Montana, and in a comparatively few small scattered localities in other states where the drouth was severe, the yield will be considerably below normal, if not a complete failure. These states and localities are unimportant from a timothy seed production standpoint and are almost entirely discounted by other states where weather conditions have been favorable for the timothy seed crop and where a considerably better yield per acre than last year is expected this year.

While the carry over of timothy seed this year is considerably less than that of a year ago and also of two years ago, seedsmen are not inclined to raise their bids materially at the present time because the foreign demand has not absorbed stocks of this seed to the extent that was expected by many of them. Incomplete figures obtained from the general seed survey of June 30, 1919, show a carry-over of nearly 20,000,000 pounds less on June 30, 1919, than on June 30, 1918. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approximately 3,000,000 pounds more timothy seed was exported than during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the exports for these two fiscal years amounting to 11,673,221 pounds in 1919 and 8,520,373 pounds in 1918.

Hongkong Flour Shortage.

Con.-Gen. Anderson, Hongkong, reported, June 19, that the flour situation in Hongkong had begun to give occasion for worry, indications being that there would be some difficulty in maintaining a fair supply for this market through the season at living prices. The stock of flour on hand in the colony was then about 200,000 sacks, a very small margin compared with the stocks usually on hand at this time of the year.

The worst feature of the situation, however, was that only small supplies are in sight, and other markets on which Hongkong has been drawing during the past three years are more or less closed to Hongkong demand. Shipments of flour from North China had fallen off in line with reduced supplies and increasing prices, while Japanese flour had been practically out of the market for several months. A fair amount of Australian flour was on hand, but freight rates and accommodations from Australia were such as to hold back supplies from that source, and American flour was too high-priced to secure a foothold, being quoted at $3.85 Hongkong currency ($3.18 gold) per sack, as compared with $2.35 gold for No. 2 Shanghai and $2.48 and $2.26 gold for the two grades of Australian flour on sale. The probability of lower prices in the course of a few months prevented much future trading, and the entire situation was considered very unsatisfactory.

The Garvin County Broom G Growers' Ass'n has been formed at a Valley, Okla., "to protect Garvin Co against low prices and discriminat buyers of broom corn." Members Association pledge themselves n sell their crop "unless offered a price." This association, it is said coöperate with similar associatio Lindsay, Maysville and Purcell. moving cause of the organization association was a price of $120 p at Lindsay. The association will the whole crop if necessary.



You know there are lots of wise birds in this world, ranging from the owl down. We have made quite a study of birds because the scarecrows in the fields and the particular preference for certain seeds and crops evidenced by certain birds help us in our seed business.

Our friends above, an eagle and a crow, sitting on a fence overlooking a broad field of fine timothy, are sizing up the situation.

The crow says to the eagle, "You may be the king of birds, but look at the crop that Small's Woodpecker Brand produced."

Now, as a buyer of seeds, we ask you frankly whether you are willing to parallel your good judgment and seed selection ability with the crow? If you agree with him, ask your dealer for Small's Woodpecker Brand of timothy seed.

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eans and Potatoes

Special Potato Report.

e Bureau of Crop Estimates has is- a special report on the late or r commercial potato crop of the d States, based on conditions Au- 1, and dealing primarily with that which is shipped in carloads or the ly commercial crop:

ormation this month bears out r estimates of a general decrease reage from that of last year of 5 to 10 per cent. Conditions, par- rly in the Rocky Mountain states, ot promising; the stand is poor the acreage is considerably less a last year. In the East the condi- in Maine are very good and the is reported in excellent condition roostook County. In New York ondition is rather poor, with the tion of Long Island, where condi- are most promising. In the producing centers in Michigan, nsin and Minnesota the crop is ated at considerably less than last Michigan is 10 points lower in tion than at this time last year, Wisconsin is 20 points lower. On ther hand, the condition of the in Minnesota is considerably .

Bean Crop Condition.

Bureau of Crop Estimates gives ollowing estimates of the condi- f beans on Aug. 1:

	Cond. Aug. 1, 1919.	Forecast, Aug. 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	Dec. estimate, 1918.
	Pct.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
	90	1,118,000	1,130,000	1,669,000
	77	3,262,000	3,654,000	4,887,000
	70	819,000	866,000	1,638,000
	90	949,000	913,000	596,000
	95	137,000	137,000	72,000
	78	6,053,000	5,602,000	8,584,000
	79.1	12,338,000	12,302,000	17,437,000

BEAN SITUATION.

BEANS POOR.

HIGAN (2).—The bean situation r—not over 50% of a crop.—*Albert ald, Howard City, Mich.*

AN AND POTATO PRICES.

ations follow for lots of good and condition beans and pota- acked, per cwt., unless otherwise as of Aug. 16:

-
n—Limas, $9.50@10.
lo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8.50 ; pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@ red kidney, $11@12.
go—Prices steady but market less ive. Pea beans, hand-picked, ch. to cy, $8.75@9.25; fair to good, $8@8.50; wn Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, 50@12.
nnati — Navies, $8.75; marrowfats, 50@12.75; red kidneys, $14; limas, 75; pintos, $7.50.
er—Pintos, paid to jobbers, $6@7; ies, $8.50@9; limas, $10@10.50.
it—H.-p. pea beans, $8.25.
eal—The market is steady and un- nged, cars of Ontario hand-picked ig quoted at $5.00, and three pound ters $4.75. Quebec beans are ted at $3.75 to $4.25 as to quality.— de Bulletin.
apolis—Navies, $8; brown, $6; soya, limas, $11.
York—Calif. limas, $12@12.50; pinks, ch. marrows, $11.50@11.75; fair, 50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $9; sma. Calif., $8.75; red kidney, $13.50@14; kidney, ch., $12@12.25.
uis—Quote c. lts.—ch. h.-p. Mich., ; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and ll lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per From store—Scotch peas, 8c per split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black , $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

s—
n—N. J., $4@4.25.
o—East'n Shore No. 1, $7.50@7.75; ey, 150-lb. sk., $6.50@6.75; Jersey , $5@5.50.
go—Market strong; Minn. Ohio skd. blk., $3.50@3.65; Neb. sma. Ohios, ; Ky. Cobb., $4.25@4.50; Jersey b., $4.40.
nnati—Ky. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $6.50; arly Ohio, 150-lb. sk., $6@6.25; h.-g. y Ohio, $6.50@7.
r—Wholesale prices to jobbers.

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1308-09 2nd National Bank Bldg
TOLEDO, OHIO

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CASH GRAIN and CONSIGNMENTS
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1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg. TOLEDO, OHIO
MEMBERS—Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers National Association

New—Colo., $2.50@3; Calif., $3.50@4.
Kansas City—Kaw Valley Cobb., $3.85@4, Ohios, $3.75@3.85.
New York—New—South'n, bbl., No. 1, $3@5.50; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $5@5.75; L. I., bbl., $5.25@6.
Minneapolis—Field run, $3.75.
Montreal—Receipts for week ending Aug. 2, nil bags against nil bags last year. The market is steady, chiefly American, which sell at $5.75 to $6 per bbl. for No. 1 and $3.25 to $3.50 for No. 2. A few new Canadians have sold at $2 to $2.10 per bag.—Trade Bulletin.
Pittsburgh—East'n Shore branded No. 1, $7.50 per bbl., c. lts. $7.25@7.50; N. J. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $6@6.25; c. lts. No. 1, $6.25; Giants, 150-lb. sk., $5.50@5.75; L. I. Cobb., $3.75@4.
St. Louis—New—H.-g. bulk early Ohio, $2.60@3 per cwt.—Market Reporter.

White potatoes in Illinois on Aug. 1 show a condition of only 61 with an indicated crop of about 10,000,000 bus., the weather generally having been unfavorable for this crop.

The field agent of Michigan reports that beans have suffered less than most other crops of July in that state. Only a few fields show yellow leaves, the first sign of maturing. The outlook on Aug. 1 was for a 77 per cent of normal or approximately 3,262,000 bus. This is a decline of 13 points during July compared with a one-point decline in New York, four-point decline in Colorado, two in New Mexico and four in California. The crop generally in New Mexico indicates 90 per cent and in New York 90 and is generally under normal.

The *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* reports beans seriously damaged in New England by worms. In Colorado beans are now being picked. In California beans near the Coast are reported good, in the interior the condition is only fair.

The American Steel & Wire Co.'s report for the week ending Aug. 16 says the bean crop promises fair to good in all producing sections. Reports from the far West indicate that most of the beans produced last year are still in growers hands and starting to move at higher prices.

The Michigan Weather and Crop Bulletin said beans during the week Aug. 12 were podding nicely and generally promising a fair crop.

The general condition of potatoes as reported by the *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* for the week Aug. 12 is somewhat as follows: In New Jersey some rottage reported. In Pennsylvania late potatoes mostly good. In Maryland and Delaware early planted late potatoes doing well. Those that were planted late are two weeks behind. In Oklahoma sweet potatoes are holding up but need rain. In West Virginia the yield is disappointing. In Michigan late potatoes are setting well. In Wisconsin late potatoes made satisfactory growth, having been helped by recent rains. In Minnesota the crop was improved generally but the tubers are small and the yield light. In Iowa the crop was in poor condition. In Nebraska potatoes and all garden vegetables were injured by drought. In South Dakota the crop deteriorated somewhat during July. In North Dakota the crop has been damaged by grasshoppers in all sections south of the forty-eighth parallel. In Arizona potatoes are doing well. In Utah the crop has improved. In Nevada the crop is suffering from drought. In Washington the late crop has been benefited by rain. In Oregon the crop is suffering from drought. In California the crop on irrigated land is doing well, otherwise only fair.

Geo. S. Colby, grain inspector and weighmaster at New Orleans, reports July shipments of wheat from that point 685,100 bus.; of corn, 114,964; of oats, 117,480; of barley, 1,368,889 bus.

Feedstuffs

Seattle reports mill feeds scarce and strong with no change in prices.

Great Falls, Mont., reports local mill feeds exhausted, with Washington stock offered at $50.

Spokane reports the mill feed market strong and steady. Local mills will begin grinding probably in a week.

Interstate Feed Co., of Dallas, Tex., has been chartered with $10,000 capital by C. R. Garner, R. C. Ware and J. J. Bond.

Webber & Sons of Martins Ferry, W. Va., are building an addition in order to double the handling capacity of their feed business.

The Riley Feed Mfg. Co., of Pine Bluff, Ark., has filed notice of increase in the capital stock of the company from $20,000 to $50,000.

In New York considerable damage was done during the week of Aug. 12 to meadows and pastures by grasshoppers and the milk flow is falling off.

The Economy Feed Store will be opened at 1100 North Sixth St., Cedar Rapids, Ia., by Geo. Scurlock, well known in the feed trade of that city having been connected with the Eureka Feed Co., and other concerns in that line.

The Agnew Farmers' Elevator and the Galt Grain Co. at Sterling, Ill., are furnishing members of the Farm Bureau in Whiteside County mill feeds on a basis of 75c and $1 respectively per ton net profit to them. The Farmers' Elevator requires that each member take at least one ton and pay cash on delivery, the Bureau paying the freight. In the case of the grain company the understanding is that orders shall be in car lots only, and that upon proper notification buyers will remove the feed from the cars and pay cash on delivery. Buyers will be held responsible for any demurrage charges accruing for negligence in the matter of removing feed within 48 hours.

FEED MARKETS.

COTTONSEED MEAL WILL BE HIGH.

LOUISIANA (5): It is our opinion that the by-products derived from cotton seed will command a very high price; in fact, higher than prevailed during the past season on cotton seed meal. This has been brought about by the fact that there was no meal carried over from last season: and because further there will be large quantities of this product exported, thereby further decreasing the supply for consumption in this country. Cotton seed hulls loose, we estimate, will sell from $7.00 to $12.00 per ton, depending on the quality of product and condition in different sections. Our opinion is that consumers of cotton seed meal should cover their requirements as far as possible at prevailing market.—*Alexandria Cotton Oil Co., Inc., J. H. McCain, Manager, Alexandria, La.*

FEEDS AND NATURAL LAW.

NEW YORK (3)—It occurs to us that one man's opinion of the grain or feed market just now is hardly worth considering, as there does not seem to be any natural law that is permitted to work itself out in connection therewith.

If economic factors can be seriously considered, all feeds should sell at higher levels; but in view of the fact that there seems to be a tendency to attempt to upset natural laws, we would not be at all surprised to see feed values lower than they are at present.

We really think, however, that the coming winter is going to show some decided hardships in various parts of the country, as we do not believe there is going to be a sufficient amount of feeding stuff stored to commence to take care of the natural demand.—*Ames-Burns Co., G. W. Hosie, Jamestown, N. Y.*

GROUND FEED STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Aug. 16 has the following as regard ground feed stocks throughout various parts of the country:

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—The market is strong and demand good.

EASTERN.—Clarksburg, W. Va.—Dmd. offerings fr., spg. bran, $47; std. middlings, $61; reddog, $70.75. Scranton—Dmd. lgt., sup. norm. of mill fds., other concentrates such as linseed c. s. gluten, etc., in gd. dmd. St. Albans, Vt.— 36% protein c. s. meal Oct., $80; Nov., $79.50; wh. fds. dmd. fr., bran, $47.25, middlings, $57.50; dairy fds. dmd. gd., 22%, $71; stk. fd. dmd. lgt. offered $69.50. Washington, D. C.—Dmd. gd. especially for middlings.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta — General dmd. lgt., rcts. wh. fds. ample, with easier prices except on concentrates. Spg. bran offered $47, middlings offered $60 @62. Supplies c. s. hulls lge., offerings meal ltd., $36% meal Ga. rate points $72.50, hulls $8@10 bulk, 36% peanut meal $73, new crop c. s. meal deferred shpt. $70, prices other grades meal based on $10 each per cent ammonia. No offerings vel. bean fd. although millers are inquiring; alf. meal from West $42 for No. 1 del. Savannah—Dmd. c. s. meal fair to gd., stks. lgt.; bran $52, 20% c. s. fd. $60. Jacksonville—Dmd. gd. for bran and middlings, bran $48.40, 36% c. s. meal $72.60. Pensacola—Dmd. vy. active, bran $47, brown shorts $58. Miami—Bran $54, shorts $71. Tampa Sup. bran gd. quotable $50, middlings $63@70, grey shorts $69, fd. $61.55. Birmingham—Middlings $56, 7% c. s. meal $68. Mobile—Bran $44.60, middlings $50, brown shorts $50, 20% c. s. fd. $56. Dmd. for middlings lgt. Gd. dmd. peanut meal, 36% quoted at $65. Montgomery—Dmd. c. s. meal gd., middlings vy. gd., bran $47@48, middlings $63@68, brown shorts $61@62, peanut meal $65. c. s. fd. $60@61. Greensboro —Dmd. lgt., fd. vy. scarce, dmd. active for wh. fds. bran $50@54. Charleston—Dmd. gd., dmd. bran and peanut meal vy. slow, dmd. gd. for middlings, bran $49, middlings $64. Meridian—Dmd. pr. for bran $48.40, middlings $60. Vicksburg—Stks. gd., dmd. gd., bran $43.60, middlings $64. Chattanooga — Dmd. bran-middlings gd., for peanut meal and c. s. meal lgt., no dmd. for vel. bean meal except from millers. Flour customers get bran, shorts, etc., at local mills $3.25@3.50; quote bran $47@48, middlings $64, 30% peanut meal $66.

FEED MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 16.—Receipts of feed show a slight increase with mill feeds in the larger quantities. Ten cars of all grades were the receipts recorded for the last period, 8 of mill feed, 1 of white middlings and 1 not graded. There are no regular quotations established as yet. Only 1 car of rye was received at the local terminals and this covered a period of several weeks. No bran is coming into the market here and some could be readily placed at good figures.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 16.—Prices for mill feed during the week were marked down about $1 a ton owing to the limited demand. Stocks are small, however, and mills therefore are firm in their views at present levels. On the whole the inquiry is very quiet. City bran is quoted at $48; middlings, $58, and red dog, $69, while Western bran is quoted at $48; middlings, $60, and red dog, $70@72 per ton. New crop supplies will not be in New York in good quantity for a month at least and consequently the situation is expected to remain quite firm.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 16.—Very little demand reported for feeds of all kinds with light offerings and prices ranging as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $47@48 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $48; middlings, sacked, $57 @58; mixed feed, sacked, $56@59; red dog, sacked, $72; stock feed, sacked, $73; oat hul's, reground, sacked, $32; hominy feed, sacked, $78.50; cottonseed meal, sacked, $81@83. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 16 were: None.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Aug. 16.—The feed market shows no change, although some mills are better up with deliveries and orders are being filled more promptly. There is no surplus stocks and stocks as a whole are at an irreducible minimum.

Quotations are: Bran, $50 a ton; mixed feed, $57; middlings, $62; hominy feed me $81.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La.—Mills and Western sellers have not been active here on bi for the past week, due to the fact that threatened railroad strike situation m tated against their being active in our rection. However, the loss of this supp did not interfere with buying of bran, New Orleans resellers are now in a posit to discount the Western market and h been doing it. Quote tagged bran from $ to $2.25 per hundred delivered. Sh scarce and hard to obtain; market nomi about $2.90 per hundred for gray shorts livered.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16.—The local feed market is steadier, holding well to peak it reached last week. Bran showed increase of 50c while middlings are hold firm. Buying is practically limited to m the immediate demand because of the settled price situation. Current quotati are: Bran, per ton, $42.50@43.50; stand middlings, $55@56; flour middlings, $60@ red dog, $64.50@65.50; hominy feed, rye feed, $53; old process oilmeal, $91@ cottonseed meal, $86@93; brewers' dr grains, $60, all in 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The dem continues heavy for wheat bran and sho with output of mills sold several we ahead and prices strong. Other gro feeds are in good demand at steady pri with stocks moderate. Quotations: Wh bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.20; mi dlings or shorts, $61.20; horse and m feed, $51@67; dairy feed, $53@68; hog fe $68; poultry feed, $76@80.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Aug. 16.—The market in feeds was lifeless during the last w Demand was curtailed with consumers b buying from hand to mouth at the pres high price levels and in view of the ag tion for reduced living costs. The m however, had only small supplies to c and they reported that they could find b ers outside the district for everything t had to sell in the feeds line.

Quotations Saturday were as follo Bran, per ton, $43.50; ground oats,, $5 No. 1 ground feed, $64.50; No. 2, $61.25; 3, $57.75; shorts, $54; red dog, $66; Bo mixed, $57; cracked corn, $71; rye feed,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Aug. 16.—Quietude has r in the feed market during the past days but the ending of the railroad st has enabled manufacturers of mixed f to resume operations and go ahead fi their orders with more degree of pro ness. They are having a fine demand

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
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PALMO MIDDS
We are again on a pre-war basis. We are now producing Palmo Midds from Middlings and Palm Oil. Ask us why we are able to give from 6% to 12% Fat at prices we quote.
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PITTTBURGH, PA.

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Cotton Seed Meal
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Quality and Service Guaranteed
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Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of
GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL PRODUCTS AND HAY. CORN CHOP A SPECIALTY
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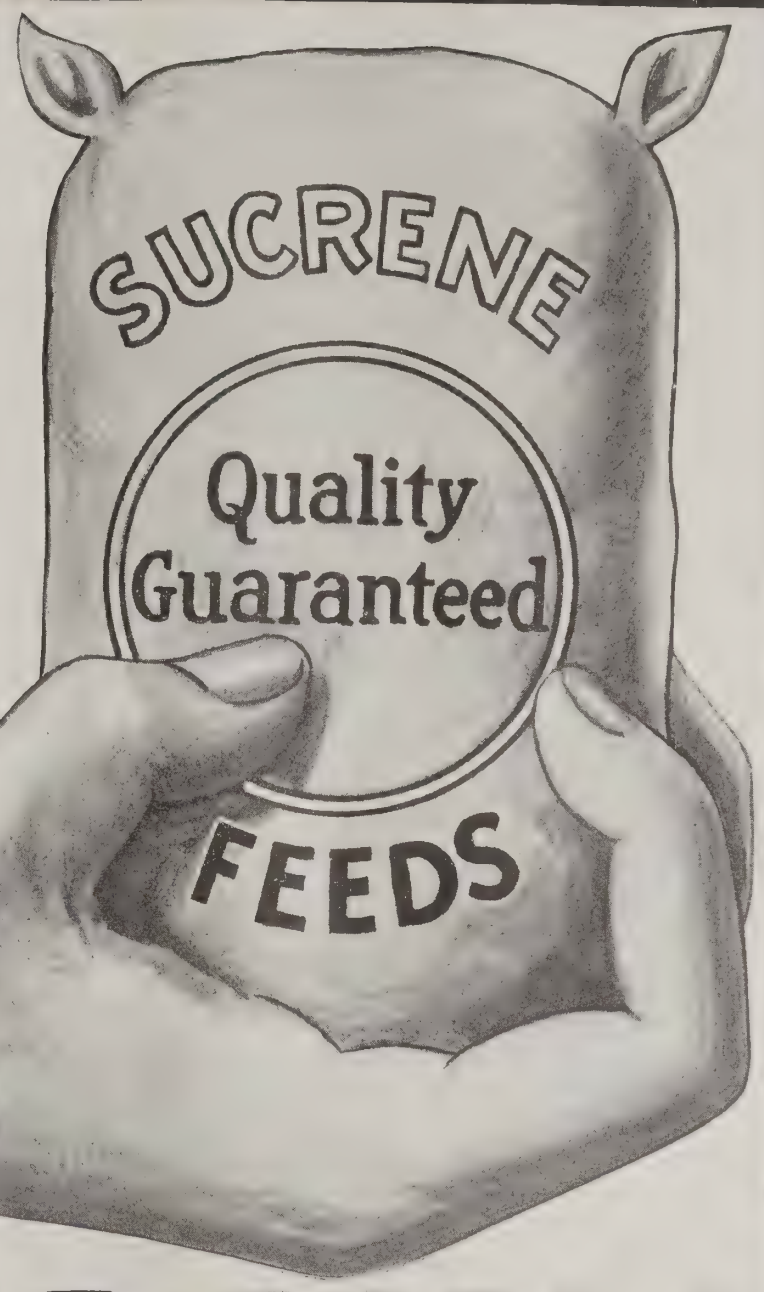
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We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

"Hold Fast That Which Is Good"



SUCRENE FEEDS

In Their 20th Year of Popularity

One dealer, who has handled Sucrene Feeds for many years, writes: "We have had increasing sales on Sucrene Feeds each year. When we sell a feeder Sucrene he is generally a regular customer. Have handled a number of other feeds but they are hard to start and generally fall off. In the long run we consider Sucrene our best seller."

QUALITY FIRST AND ALL THE TIME
THE SUCRENE FEED SLOGAN

It gives you a grip on the feed business which competition can not break.

Our new feed mill at Peoria, Ill., the greatest and most modern plant in America, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mixed feeds, will soon be ready for work. In the meantime our Owensboro, Ky., plant is running double shifts to keep up with the demand for Sucrene Feeds.

We solicit your order for Poultry Scratch Feeds in any quantity. The late fire did not affect this branch of our manufacturing facilities. Address Main Office at Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
Southern Mill: Owensboro, Ky.

prices are well maintained. In cottonseed meal business is very quiet and buyers and sellers appear to be jockeying over prices for new stuff. Neither side appears willing to do very much, especially while there is so much unsettlement in markets in general.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—The market for feedstuffs is quiet but supplies are moderate and prices are nominal but steadily held. Quotations below present carlots, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at so much per ton: Winter bran, $47@48; spring bran, $46@47; standard wheat middlings, $60@61; flour middlings, $65.50@66.50; red dog, $72@73.50; shorts, $60@61; low grade flour, $73@73.50; rye middlings, $60@61; fine yellow hominy, $77@78.50; fine white hominy, $78@79.50; reground oats feed, $31.50@32.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $80@82; cottonsed meal, 41% protein, $86@88.50; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $62@64.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Aug. 16.—There is a rather easier tone to the general feed situation and demand for both bran and middlings has slowed down some in the past week. Offerings are not excessive, however. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $47@48; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $59@60; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $70.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—With an active demand for mill feed and light supply the market has an all round strong tone, straight carlots of bran being quoted at $42@43, and mixed cars at $47@48 including bags. Straight cars of shorts are quoted at $45@46. Mixed grain moullie has sold $65@66, and mixed moullie at $56@58; pure barley meal, $66@68 per ton. Dairy feed has sold at $49@50 per ton; and oats middlings, $47 per ton.—Trade Bulletin.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Very little change reported in the mill feed market last week. Middlings are very scarce and quotable $1 higher, or $57; bran in fair supply at $44, in sacks; cottonseed meal firm at $81, with a fair demand reported.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 16.—Spot feeds of all kinds are fairly steady with offerings light and demand fair, but futures are offered more freely and the market is weak, particularly on wheat feeds. Corn feeds continue scarce and high priced. Quotations are as follows: Bran, $40@43; middlings, $58.50@61; mixed feed, $53; white hominy feed, $73@74; oat feed, $26; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $38.50@39; No. 2 alfalfa meal, $34.50@35 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Expect Late New Feed Movements.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Dealers in cottonseed cake and meal report a surprisingly light inquiry for new crop feed. Crushers continue to offer liberal quantities for September and late fall shipment, but prices are out of line with the general views of members of the trade in Kansas City. It is probable that the actual movement of new crop feed will be some weeks later than normally, owing to present crop conditions in the South. Practically no cake and meal of the old crop is available.

THE BY-PRODUCT CORN FEEDS.

The following article on the feeding value of the by-products of the corn industries is not new having been read at a meeting of The American Corn Millers' Federation some time ago, but it is worth repeating in order to familiarize our trade with the meaning of corn millers' being applied to the feeds and with these feeds themselves.

There is in the first place some confusion in the public mind regarding what corn millers mean when they speak of "hominy feed." This understanding, said Mr. E. S. Miller, author of the paper in question, is due to a careless and indiscriminate use of the terms applied to the various by-products obtained in milling corn and among which we find the following: Corn bran, corn feed meal, corn germ meal, gluten meal and feed, hominy meal, hominy chops, hominy feed and corn hearts.

The real difference in the meaning of these terms is determined by the different process of milling. Corn germ meal, gluten meal and gluten feed are by-products obtained by the starch maker and because of this fact we are not concerned in its further consideration, excepting to keep clearly in mind that these terms are applied only to corn separations made by what is commonly termed the "wet process" of corn when milled for starch.

HOMINY FEED.

Hominy feed, hominy meal, hominy chops, corn hearts are synonymous terms used to designate the by-products of corn when milled by what is commonly known as the degerminating process. Hominy feed, then, consists of a re-ground mixture of the bran coating, the germ and a portion of the starchy part of the corn kernel obtained in the manufacture of hominy or hominy grits for human consumption.

Under normal conditions hominy feed should carry about 10 percent to 12 percent moisture, 9 to 11 percent crude protein, 8 to 10 percent fat and 4 to 5 percent fiber. This is a yard stick that may safely be accepted in determining a good grade of hominy feed and is sanctioned by years of trade custom.

Corn bran and corn feed meal are by-products obtained by milling corn by the non-degerminating process and the difference between the two commodities cannot be sharply defined. Pure corn bran is the outer coating or hull of the corn kernel and is put on the market either whole or re-ground; it does not possess high feeding value. It runs low in protein and fat and very high in fiber. But when there is any considerable quantity of the germ and starchy part of the corn kernel ground into the bran, the commodity merges into what is termed corn feed meal.

MISNOMERS OF FEED.

Recently some novices in the corn milling business have misnamed this corn bran "hominy feed." It is a misnomer and should be promptly branded and condemned as such. The reputation of all corn feeds has suffered in the recent past from inferior milling just as much as corn meal and corn flour have suffered. The percentage of fat and fiber in corn feed meal varies with the character of milling or rather the grade of table meal produced. When the non-degerminating corn miller grinds 20 to 25 per cent into the feed he produces on the one side a very pretty piece of table meal, and on the other side, his corn feed meal carries just as much protein, slightly less fat and somewhat more fiber than his neighbor who mills by the degerminating system. These differences mark the boundary line between corn feed meal, and hominy feed. Corn feed meal appears on the market in increasing quantities, with the increased demand for corn goods and to the growing popularity of the non-degerminating system of corn milling, this system being well adapted to the manufacture of straight corn meal and is more economical in operation than the degerminator system.

As already stated, the feeding value of corn feed meal depends almost entirely upon the percentage of extraction. If 20 per cent of the corn ground goes into by-product it will show about 9 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat and 9 per cent crude fiber. If the by-product percentage is increased its feeding value correspondingly increases; if the by-product is decreased its feeding value diminishes correspondingly. The percentage of protein remains almost stationary, but the percentage of fat increases and crude fiber decreases as the volume of feed advances above 20 per cent; the inverse follows when the percentage of by-product is reduced below 20 per cent. The commercial value of corn feed meal is, therefore, entirely dependent upon the character of the milling process followed.

The good name and reputation of hominy feed has not only suffered at the hands of the novice but its feeding value has been somewhat impaired by the degerminating corn miller in recent years, many of whom are now extracting 3 to 4 per cent oil or fat from the corn germ, thus impoverishing the residue as an animal food to that extent.

Just as the modern meat packer uses profitably the hair, the hoof, the horn, the bone and the blood of the animal he kills, which formerly went to waste, so the present day corn miller is finding ways to use profitably much of the stock that formerly enriched his by-product. Doubtless this is good milling and good business, but it adds nothing to the feeding value of his by-product. But abused as it has been by friend and foe, hominy feed still commands a high place among the lower priced animal feeds. Its relatively high percentage of fat, low percentage of crude fiber and moisture are paramount virtues that appeal strongly to the intelligent feeder of farm animals.

Animal Feed Products Defined.

Jewell Mayes, as executive officer of the Missouri commercial mixed feed licensing law, announces the legal or standard definition of this state as to live stock and poultry feeds produced from packing house products, as follows:

"Digester tankage" is the residue from animal tissue, exclusive of hoof and horn, specially prepared for feeding purposes by tanking under live steam, drying under high heat and suitable grinding. If it contains more than 10 per cent of phosphoric acid it must be designated "digester meat and bone tankage."

"Meat scrap and meat meal" are the ground residues from animal tissues exclusive of hoof and horn. If they contain more than 10 per cent of phosphoric acid they must be designated "meat and bone scrap" and "meat and bone meal." If they bear a name descriptive of their kind, composition or origin, they must correspond thereto.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 33.]

years, resigned Aug. 15 to accept a pos with the Denison & Coerper Lumber C Hartford. Ben Schnitzler, who has employed by the Armour company, be the new manager.

Rhinelander, Wis.—The Northern Ha Grain Co. has been incorporated offices in this city. The officers of company are: O. Nelson, president; E Swedberg, vice-president; S. Dalson, retary and treasurer. The new firm deal wholly in wholesale hay and grain for the present will deal only in ca lots.

La Crosse, Wis.—The La Crosse Refi Co. has filed articles of incorporation the Secretary of State with a capita $1,500,000. The purpose of the corpora according to the articles, are to manu ture and deal in syrups, malted syrups other malt and food products. The corporators are Carl F. Michel, M Platz, and Charles Pruetz.

Condition of Broom Corn.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates g the following estimates of the co tion of broom corn on Aug. 1:

State.	Cond. Aug. 1, 1919. Pct.	Forecast, Aug. 1, 1919. Tons.	Forecast, July 1, 1919. Tons.	De estim 191 To
Ill.	83	7,800	7,800	
Kan. ...	74	5,500	5,600	
Texas ..	80	14,900	15,000	1
Okla. ...	83	27,100	24,700	1
Colo. ...	85	3,800	3,400	
Total	81.5	59,100	56,500	5

Condition of Grain Sorghums.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates g the following estimates of the co tion of grain sorghums on Aug. 1:

State.	Cond. Aug. 1, 1919. Pct.	Forecast, Aug. 1, 1919. Bushels.	Forecast, July 1, 1919. Bushels.	De estim 19 Bush
Kan. ...	83	28,545,000	28,015,000	20,1
Texas ..	97	57,554,000	52,951,000	24,0
Okla. ...	85	28,815,000	27,757,000	15,2
Colo. ...	85	5,865,000	6,138,000	1,7
N. M. ..	100	7,378,000	6,626,000	3,5
Ariz. ...	93	1,996,000	2,017,000	1,6
Total	90.4	130,153,000	123,504,000	66,3

PEANUT HULL MEAL
SAMPLES FURNISHED ON REQUEST. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICE.
SOUTHERN OIL & FEED MILLS, Inc., Petersburg, Va

The Park & Pollard Co. of I
Manufacturers of
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Stevens "44" Dairy Ratio
Go-Tu-It Hog Ration
ALSO
Complete Line of Poultry Feed
735 Webster Building
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Alfalfa Department

Alfalfa in Colorado is reported grow- very fast.

The second growth of alfalfa in Mon- a is reported yielding low in certain alities.

lo, Ida., reports that alfalfa hay will in demand later on. Just at present hing is being shipped in.

'olfax, Wash., reports that there will more alfalfa and grain hay in that ghborhood than last year.

Spokane reports an easier tendency alfalfa hay with the large buyers porarily out of the market.

'athlemet, Wash., reports this year's crop better than last, although very le is as yet moving. Alfalfa is quoted $26@28.

The alfalfa market at Seattle is ra- r unsettled with an easier tendency, ces being about $2 per ton under se of the previous week and No. 1 ing at $28, standard $26, No. 1 $21.

Alfalfa Prices.

The Bureau of Markets reporting ler date of August 16 has the fol- ing in regard to alfalfa prices in ious markets of the country:

OUTHERN.—Atlanta—Stks. are heavy h No. 1 alf. quoted $36@36.50; std. , $35@35.50. Purchases have fallen in last two weeks acct. high prices high freight rate of shpts. from thwest, 22 cars No. 2 alf. and 5 cars alf. inspected last week. Savannah lo dmd. nor rcts. of alfalfa here, ted ch. alf., $38; No. 1, $36.50. Jack- ville—Stks. mod., rcts. lgt., dmd. ch. alf., $33.50; No. 1 alf., $32.50. sacola—Ch. alf., $34.50; No. 1, $33.50. npa—Stks. fr., rcts. lgt., dmd. fr., alf., $36.50. Birmingham—Dmd. gd., stks. gd., bulk coming from New Mex., ch. alf., $35.50; No. 1 alf., $34. Mobile—Rcts. gd., dmd. gd., Colo. shipping bulk alf., ch. alf., $36; No. 1, $33.50. Montgomery—Alf. rcts. lgt., dmd. lgt., Kansas City supplying bulk of alf., ch., $35; No. 1, $33. Greensboro —Stks. lgt., rcts.-dmd. fr., No. 1 alf., $36@37. Charleston—Stks. lgt., rcts. lgt., dmd. pr. on acct. high prices, Ch., $37; No. 1, $35.50. Meridian—Bulk supplied by North Mississippi, prices unchanged from pre. wk. Vicksburg—Stks. sma., rcts. lgt., dmd. lgt., New Mex. supplying bulk arrivals, ch. alf., $32. Chattanooga—Stks.-rcts. fr., dmd. gd., ch. alf., $34@35.

THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA FINE—FEEDS ACTIVE.

OMAHA.—Crop conditions on the whole in this state are exceptionally good. The last rain was made to order, and came just at the right time. We naturally keep better posted on the crops that interest us most in the manufacture of our feeds, and the information we give you may be relied on as coming from dependable sources.

CORN.—Condition fine, present outlook indicates a production of 185,000,000 bu., nearly thirty millions in excess of last year.

OATS.—Exceptionally good at time of harvesting, indications are for a seventy-five million bushel crop, fifteen millions better than last year.

The alfalfa outlook is splendid. The first crop was a "humdinger" for tonnage, yet the color is brown on the average. The second crop not so large but of better color and texture. The third crop if weather conditions continue good will be a "corker" in every way. The writer has seen some mighty good green hay from the second cutting, but for quality of texture the third cutting will excel as usual.

The sugar beet acreage is the largest in the history of the state, which means a good supply of beet molasses.

The demand for feeds have been unusually brisk for this time of the year. High prices do not seem to scare off the trade.

We believe that general conditions point to the largest feed season we have ever had.

We are regular subscribers to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, its wealth of general information coming regularly, would indeed be hard to dispense with. —*Washco Alfalfa Milling Co., John R. Talbert, Sales Manager, Omaha.*

Buying of Alfalfa Meal Lags.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—An easier tone was noted in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week, despite the higher range of prices noted in a majority of the quotations sent out by the trade. Buyers were inclined to hold off, anticipating usual declines in August and early September. Moderate sales were made over a scattered territory, mostly to the Southeast and East. Oklahoma is reported making liberal sales to the Southeast. Offerings from Kansas were freer in Kansas City.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted nominally at $38.50@40 a ton in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $35.50@37.50; No. 2, $32.50@34; brown, $31@33.

High prices for grains and other feedstuffs are aiding the market for alfalfa mixed feed. Large quantities of feed are being sold to hog producers, and dairy interests are good buyers. Trade is confined almost entirely to the West and Southwest. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48@60.

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Natural Law Still Holds.

The advance in live stock in face of the agitation against the high cost of living shows that supply and demand still rules. And while we are on this subject of the high cost of living, it might be well to call attention to the fact that publications which gave so much space to the Government's threatened attack on the packers for their part in the high cost of living are now devoting columns to the outrageous prices charged by the retailer, whom they find to be the real bandits, and we now hear little about the packers being to blame. We have always claimed that the retailer was the real cause of the high priced meats, but we neglected to say that the housewives are also to blame in part.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

English Wheat Crop.

The London *Grain Reporter* July 25 says the weather has become "deplorable" and unless there should be an immediate change the harvest would be delayed and the grain garnered in poor condition. The crop owing to spring drought is 5% below average in even the best districts and on the whole may run as high as 10% below the average. The old native crop is practically exhausted, except for the lots in millers' hands.

Unrest Conference.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n has called a conference at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Sept. 8, to consider the causes of our National unrest. Program will appear later.

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Hay Department

Seattle is quoting No. 1 timothy at $33.

At Cathlemet, Wash., timothy is offered at $30@34 per ton.

The first cutting of oats in Washington is being made into hay.

Ranchers in some parts of California are putting up barley hay.

The Utah alfalfa crop is reported improving, but still is only in fair condition.

Spokane, Wash., reports good inquiry for timothy, prices of which are stronger.

The hay crop in West Virginia is now about all made, the clover and alfalfa being very good.

Alfalfa and the meadows and pastures generally in South Dakota are reported in good condition.

Alfalfa crop in Nevada is reported fair to good in all portions of the state except in the northeast.

Colfax, Wash., reports the timothy yield in that neighborhood much in excess of local requirements.

Newport, Wash., reports no local hay or grain on that market as yet, although the hay crop exceeds that of last year.

Kalispell, Mont., reports the hay crop very short and that it is doubtful if there will be sufficient for local demand.

Grandview, Wash., reports hay being shipped out from that neighborhood, the crop being above normal and of very good quality.

Alfalfa hay in the Beaver Valley of Wyoming has been selling at $15 per ton stack measure, equal approximately to $25 per ton baled.

Hay buyers in North Dakota are paying $14@16 for upland hay on track for shipment to Montana, while it is bringing about $30 a ton delivered.

Silverton, Ore., has large surplus of hay, one-half to two-thirds of which will be available for shipment. It is now being baled and held at $18@20.

Clover hay in Ohio this year according to the Coöperative Crop Report Service averages 1.33 tons to the acre or an acreage of 85 per cent of normal.

Hillsboro, Ore., reports the hay crop surplus far above that of last year. Growers are offering freely of both wheat and hay. Oats offerings moderate.

The state treasurer of North Dakota, who is also a farmer and rancher in Bowman County, says recent rains have made plenty of grass, enough to take care of cattle until cold weather.

Savage, Mont., reports drought conditions there bad. There will be some alfalfa in the valley, but not enough for local demand, and farmers are cutting thistles for feed and contracting for straw on the irrigated lands.

Dubois, Ida., reports the hay crop shorter than last year and cattle are being shipped to the Middle West points for feeding, buyers not being disposed to pay the prices asked for hay. Grain crops there are practically a failure.

Field Agent Fessenden of Illinois reports that about 85 per cent of the usual acreage of clover was harvested this year in Illinois, the average being 1.42 tons per acre. The quality of the hay is 94 per cent of a high medium grade.

Southeastern Wyoming has a fair crop of hay but will have none to ship, as the supply of straw on which feeders depend a good deal is short. It is probable the amount of fodder will be able to carry the stock through the winter.

Field Agent Ramey of Mississippi estimates about 37,000 acres of alfalfa in that state, an increase from a little over 9,000 acres in 1909 or in ten years. In 1918 the total production was 133,000 tons, averaging about $29 per ton in value.

The Shoemaker Co. at Auburn, N. Y., has been incorporated for the purpose of buying and selling hay with $50,000 capital. The directors for the first year are Wm. Shoemaker, Florian W. Shoemaker of Oakwood, N. Y., and Newton D. Arthur of Jersey City.

Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, report that the demand for hay in that city and for shipping is mainly for top qualities which have been steady and strong with indications of even better prices. Medium low grades are in surplus with the market dull.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Great Falls, Mont., are working through county agents to secure Minnesota hay. Some farmers have even gone to Minnesota to help harvest. Freight rates now on hay and feeds are half rates. Upland hay is being offered at Great Falls at $23.

The field agent of Michigan reports the hay crop was secured in that state in excellent condition and it is estimated at about 5,300,000 tons, although the total acreage was 5 per cent less than last year and clover 14 per cent less. The yield of clover runs about 1.15 tons per acre.

A stock grower from Encampment, Wyo., reports the grass on the lowlands in that vicinity as burned up, but on the higher ranges fairly plentiful. On the irrigated land a normal crop of hay was raised. On the whole the number of cattle forced out of that part of the state by drought is very small.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Compared with a year ago, the hay market in Kansas City is unchanged to $9 a ton lower. Alfalfa prices range between $2.50 and $5 a ton lower than a year ago. Prairie is $5 to $8.50 a ton lower than a year ago. Clover shows recessions of $4 to $9, clover mixed is unchanged to $5 lower and timothy is $2.50 to $6.50 lower.

Rains fell two evenings in Kansas City last week. Rainfall in the forenoon interrupts trade in hay under the plugging system. The weather has therefore been friendly to the trade in Kansas City lately. But increased moisture in recent weeks would have enlarged the yield of alfalfa to the profit of the Kansas City market so far as volume of trade is concerned, so it could afford to have interruptions from rainfall even during its trading hours. A general, heavy downpour in the Southwest would help increase the available surplus of hay for shipment to Kansas City.

"Despite the critical condition of pastures in the drouthy areas of the Northwest, graziers of that territory are not buying hay in large quantities on the Kansas City market as yet," reported Roy D. North of the Midwest Hay Co. "But it is probable that the cattlemen and flockmasters of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and other states included in the drouth territory will be heavy buyers during the fall and winter period. In fact, some already are inquiring as to the outlook for prices and supply for the winter period, anticipating large purchases at that time.

Kansas, the first state in prairie and alfalfa shipments to the Kansas City market, is not reporting as favorable feed conditions as hoped for by dealers who want to draw heavily on her hay. The state received some scattered rains the past week, but her corn has deteriorated rapidly, and the prospect is now for a crop of only 86,000,000 bushels. It is doubtful if such a harvest is realized. "Pastures are making little or no growth," said the state weekly crop report for Kansas. "The third crop of alfalfa has been cutting the southern counties and is making little growth elsewhere. Grain sorghums are generally reported in good shape despite the drouth." Additional rainfall is needed over Kansas to improve pasturage and the condition of alfalfa fields. With dry weather, it is only natural to find Kansas growers of hay, especially alfalfa, less eager than expected to make sales on the Kansas City market. Prairie is a large crop in the state, but the volume of sales is affected by the production of other feedstuffs.

"Cutting of prairie hay in Kansas is becoming general," declared C. D. Carlisle of the Carlisle Commission Co. in discussing the prairie market outlook. "The quality of the wild hay this year still is weedy, and it is probable that much of the offerings to be received on the market from the cutting now in progress will be of brown color owing to the high and dry temperatures during the late growing period. Farmers of the state have been rushed with other work, particularly that of gathering and threshing the near record crop of wheat, and prairie making this season is later than normal. Yields of prairie are large this year, the abundance of rainfall early in the growing period causing rank growth with a heavy undergrowth. So much commercially unmarketable roughage is being produced in the Southwest this year that I believe we will see increased offerings of prairie in the face of the deterioration in corn and recent

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ather in Kansas. The farmers of nsas who raise prairie have learned substitute commercially unmarket-e feeds for prairie and to sell the y."

What effect will price agitation in d markets have on the trend of tations on hay? If markets for hogs d cattle and corn continue to decline rapidly as in the past week, this stion will become vital to the hay de. There is a relationship between n and alfalfa and between these ducts and hogs which is close, it is parent. Alfalfa advanced last week ause of the bullish supply situation, ile corn futures and hogs broke. If tle recede further, there is a likeli-d of heavier marketing and less ding, which might affect hay. In the e of hogs, prices have not yet ched a sufficiently low level to act a depressing influence on alfalfa, corn has been affected to a degree. is probable that cattle and hog prices remainder of the year will average siderably below the quotations of past seven months. For the pres-, hay prices do not appear high when pared with corn, cottonseed cake l millfeed. Sentiment among pro-ers as to the hay market has not yet nged materially enough to bring ut increased selling.

OMAHA HAY NEWS.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

I. J. Hyland of the Omaha Hay Co., ived home from his trip East having n gone 3 weeks and reports that he had a fine time.

oy North of the Midwest Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor this k on the market.

eceipts of both prairie and alfalfa e been light and the demand is not y brisk so there is no life to the ket at present.

HAY SITUATION.

NO SURPLUS OF HAY.

NDIANA (4): Hay in this vicinity is in any great amount above what be fed—possibly 20 cars. — *W. T. non, Kewanna, Ind.*

HAY DAMAGED.

ANSAS (5)—The first cutting of hay e while quite heavy was damaged continued wet weather and but little ice hay was made. The second crop been quite light owing to the severe weather and worms, there is prac-lly none left for a seed crop.—*The gwick Alfalfa Mills, W. M. Congdon, gwick, Kans.*

HAY IN CENTRAL MONTANA.

IONTANA (5).—The new hay crop e is practically all timothy and a y large per cent is of good quality well made.

he generally good condition of the makes hay buying look apparently and therefore has brought out a e number of inexperienced buyers. s fact has had a tendency to advance price level above a safe business s. This high price level to the pro-er, coupled with the inexperience of y buyers and the present erratic ket, no doubt, will be followed by e experiences long to be remem-d by some of these new buyers long r some have forgotten that the mar-had a severe setback during the au-n of 1919.

he J. M. Carmer Co. has sold out and quit business. But the individuals doing some hay business. The er, who was manager of the old pany, is in the business here and shipped a number of cars to nearby kets. This hay has arrived at des-tion in very good condition—none t having heated.—*E. C. Walker, Au-a, Mont.*

Hay Stocks.

he Bureau of Markets reporting er date of Aug. 16 has the following egard to hay stocks throughout vari-parts of the country:

ENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Offerings are easing but dmd. has not improved trading is light, market dull, No. 1 tim. $30@29, No. 1 clov. mxd. $29. Hopkinsville, Ky.—No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $33, No. 1 clov. mxd. $32.

EASTERN.—Washington, D. C.—Stks.-rcts. lgt., dmd. increasing, No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $34. Clarksburg, W. Va.—Dmd. gd., offerings fr. Scranton—Stks.-rcts. lgt., dmd. gd.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta — Dmd. vy. lgt., prices easier, particularly for No. 2 tim. Quotations from Ohio-Ind. $3@5 per ton higher on No. 1 tim. than Kans. City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. No. 1 tim. $34.50, No. 2 $32. Considerable timothy received contains excessive percentage of clover and graded No. 1 clov. mxd. selling at $33.50@34. Savannah—Lgt. rcts. of tim., mostly from N. Y. and Ohio. Local Bermuda hay and crabgrass offered freely at $30, No. 1 tim. $37, No. 2 $35.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34, No. 1 John. gr. $28. Jacksonville—Considerable clov. mxd. used at present at $33.50 @34, No. 1 tim. $35@36, No. 2 $33@34, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34. Pensacola—No. 1 tim. $33. Miami—No. 1 tim. $43. Tampa—Rcts. lgt., No. 1 tim. $37.50. Birmingham—Dmd. tim. gd., Illinois shipping most of the hay, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 1 John. gr. $24, clov.-tim. $24@33. Mobile —No. 1 tim. $31.50, No. 2 $29, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 John. gr. $23.50, pr. hay $23, No. 1 clov. $30 but in pr. dmd. Montgomery—Local John gr. $22@25, surplus available for shpt. at this price, No. 1 $38, No. 2 $35, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $39, No. 1 clov. $38. Greensboro—Ample sup. all local forage so little buying, No. 1 tim. $36@37, No. 2 $35@36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35@36, No. 1 clov. $33. Charleston—Some tim. shipped in from N. Y., No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $33.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34. Meridian—No. 1 John. gr. $23.50, dmd. pr. for all hays. Vicksburg—Illinois supplying bulk tim., No. 1 tim. $32. Chattanooga — Improved dmd., native redtop, clover and tim. quotable around $30. Quote del. No. 1 tim. $36@37, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $36@37, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35@36, No. 1 clov. $30@32.

Hay Markets

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Aug. 16.—Conditions are practically unchanged from last week. The market is dull and there is more than enough hay of various grades coming into the market at present to meet the indifferent demand. Good grades are holding steady, while the lesser grades are moved with concessions in prices. Buyers, however, do not appear to be attracted by present conditions and are taking only what they need for the immediate future. Shipping advices are increasing, according to Supt. Alexander, of the local exchange, and unless there is a corresponding increase in demand lower prices are bound to be quoted in a few days. No. 1 timothy, which is scarce, is selling at $36.50@37.50 a ton. Other grades range from $33.50@34.50 down to $24.50@25 a ton. About 720 tons were bulletined as against 338 tons for the corresponding period in 1918.

BOSTON.

Aug. 16.—The receipts of hay during the past week continued light, partly owing to the embargo placed by the railroads on account of labor troub.es, and also to the fact that shippers show no inclination to move hay to this market. Receivers are, therefor, short of good hay, which if obtainable would sell even higher than prices quoted. As the above situation is only temporary, prices no doubt will rule lower as soon as the labor differences are settled and more hay is sent to the market. There is more inquiry for new hay. As quality and conditions are satisfactory, buyers show no hesitancy in taking hold at the ruling discount of several dollars per ton under prices of old hay. New hay is quoted higher at $37@39 for large bales with small bales at $35@36. Old No. 1 timothy hay is quoted at $40@42 per ton for the small amount offering, with some receivers claiming that fancy cars will bring still higher prices. No. 2 timothy ranges at $36@38. No. 1 Eastern takes a range of $33@37, with No. 2 Eastern unchanged at $30@32. No. 3 hay is held steady at $28@30. The range of clover mixed, all grades, is unchanged from last week, at $26@30. Fine hay takes a wider range at $24@27. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 16 were: Local, 32 cars.

The straw market is dull with a good demand and offerings light. Choice rye straw is quoted at $16@16.50 per ton as extreme, with oat straw at $12@13. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 16 were: Local, 1 car.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 16.—Hay prices are firm and the market shows no change. Receipts are light and demand fair. Farmers are busy in the fields and transportation has been poor.

Quotations are: Baled, No. 1 timothy, carlots, Louisville, $31.50 per ton; No. 2, $30; No. 1 mixed hay, $31; No. 1 alfalfa, $29.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 16.—Our market at this time has sufficient consigned and bought hay to keep the consuming trade supplied. No. 1 timothy has been offered as high as $40, while others have quoted as low as $33. Receivers here are selling No. 1 at $33, No. 2 at $32, and No. 3 from $29@30. Market on prairie hay is swamped; very little demand; shipping prices range from $18 per ton delivered. No. 1 alfalfa being quoted at $33 per ton weighed up.

MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 16.—The local hay market continues in its upward course with prices generally advancing $2@3 with receipts of hay light. According to state reports the hay crops in Wisconsin suffered little from the dry July weather, the crops being cut generally over the state before the drought became severe and the weather was ideal for harvest. A total production (both tame and wild hay) of 5,437,000 tons is forcasted by Aug. 1 conditions, as compared with July forecast of 5,713,000 tons. The 1918 production was 4,338,000 and the five year average, 4,470,000 tons. The new timothy is quoted at $30@35 as compared to last week's quotations of $30@33. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; No. 2, $30@32; new timothy, $30@35; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $28@30; red top and timothy mixed, $28@30; marsh feeding, $18@20; packing, $11.50@12; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Aug. 16.—There is no increase in the supply of hay in this market and the tone continues strong. Consumers have difficulty securing a sufficient supply owing to the fact that farmers have not enough help to be able to market freely. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $31@32; standard and light mixed, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@30; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover, $25@26 per ton.

NASHVILLE.

Aug. 18.—Fair demand is noted for hay. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $31.50@33.50; No. 2 timothy, $30@32; No. 1 clover, $33.50 @34.50; No. 2 clover, $31.50@32.50; alfalfa, $32@35. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week were 32 cars.

DULUTH.

Aug. 16.—Conditions improved materially in the hay market during the last week, a better demand being reported from dealers and feeders. The market in both timothy and prairie hay showed improvement and it firmed up $2@3 a ton in the former. Midlands were advanced $1. Receipts were light during the week, amounting to only five cars, but considerable loose hay came in from points in the district. Prices are as follows per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

MEMPHIS.

Aug. 16.—Hay continues quiet and receipts have been moderate all the week. There is a firmer feeling in alfalfa on that account, as offerings have not kept pace with demand. Buyers and sellers are still somewhat apart, but demand is not pressing enough to induce much business. On call today no bids were made for timothy, but No. 1 was offered at $33, with $30 asked

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for No. 2. Cash No. 1 alfalfa was $31 bid and $33 asked, $29 was bid for standard and $26 for No. 2. Some little clover mixed is coming and $31 was bid for No. 1 light.

CINCINNATI.

Aug. 19.—The general improvement reported in the railroad situation was not reflected in the local movement here the past week, and offerings were below the daily requirements of the trade on all days. Car scarcity was held responsible. As a result a stronger market prevailed and advances of $1.50@2 were recorded for all descriptions. Clover hay, of which there exists an extreme scarcity, was especially in urgent request, and probably considerably better than quoted prices would have been realized for any available. Choice timothy and mixed were in eager demand, but common and ordinary also sold well. The demand was wholly local as shipping is still curtailed by the relatively higher prices current here.

Timothy—No. 1, $33.50@34; standard, $33@33.50; No. 2, $32@33; No. 3, $27@31; threshed, $19@21. Light clover mixed, $32@33. Clover mixed—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $29.50@30.50. Clover—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $28@30. Local alfalfa—No. 1, $31@32; standard, $30@31; No. 2, $26@28. Straw—Wheat, $10@11; rye, $11.50@13; oats, $10@11.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 16.—The market continues quiet but firm under light offerings. The demand is fair for desirable receipts which are well cleaned up, and No. 1 hay is so scarce that a premium could be readily obtained on any that might be offered.

Demand for straw is limited but stocks are small and prices well sustained.

Timothy hay (according to location)—No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@33. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $36@37; lower grades, $31@35. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

BALTIMORE.

Aug. 16.—There has been a continued firm tone to the local hay situation the past week, with receipts and offerings really insufficient for trade wants, old hay of desirable quality being hard to get hold of, while the few cars of new crop thus far to hand have been mostly in warm condition. New hay arriving in good order would sell well up to corresponding grades of old.

Straw of all descriptions is in moderate supply on spot and firm under a fair jobbing demand. Quotations follow (for old hay nominal):

Timothy—No. 1, nominal, $45; standard, $44.50; No. 2, $44; No. 3, $40@42.

Light clover mixed—No. 1, $42@43; No. 2, $41@42.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $41@42; No. 2, $39@40.

Clover, nominal—No. 1, $37; No. 2, $35. (New hay, if in condition, sells at from $1@1.50 per ton under corresponding grades of old, as to kind and quality.)

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $16@16.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat, $13.50@14.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 16.—The big hay crop in this state and Canada is worrying the farmer as he is unable to get buyers to bid. He also knows that speculation was the main cause of the high prices valued on the old crop. Prices must go away lower before anything will be done. There is no market here at present.

OMAHA.

Aug. 16.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfalfa, while the demand is fair to good on the better grades of hay. Alfalfa continues steady. Market some higher on prairie hay.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $23@25; No. 2, $20@22; No. 3, $10@15. Midland prairie—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@20. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $15@18; No. 2, $12@14; No. 3, $8@10. Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $21.50@25; No. 2, $17.50@21; No. 3, $14@17. Straw—Oat, $8@9; wheat, $7@8.

SEATTLE.

Aug. 11.—Eastern Washington timothy, mixed, $36@37; double compressed, $40; alfalfa, $31@32; straw, $15@16.

SPOKANE.

Aug. 11.—Timothy, $36 per ton delivered; $34 by carload; alfalfa, $32 per ton delivered.

MONTREAL.

Aug. 15.—It is stated that a country dealer who could not get a bid for three cars of No. 3 hay in this market, shipped the lot to New York on commission where it was sold for $40@41 per ton. This lot of hay cost the shipper $20.75 f. o. b. at point of shipment, showing an ample margin of profit. The shipper declares he made $8.25 per ton on the three cars after paying commission. A Montreal firm also received account sales of $42 per ton on a lot of No. 2 hay from its New York correspondent. It seems strange that values should reach such exorbitant prices at the commencement of the new crop when there are less horses to feed, owing to the automobile craze, driving so many of the noble animals out of the market.

The old crop of hay in this province is pretty well exhausted, and the new crop is not yet in fit condition to ship. The market is quiet but firm. Sales have been made at $29@30 for No. 2, and at $25@26 for No. 3. Quite a few loads of loose hay are arriving from nearby points and helping to meet the demand.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 6,675 bales, against 8,726 bales for the same week last year.

The firmer feeling reported by us last week has gained further strength, No. 2 being quoted at $30 and No. 3 and under, $25.—Trade Bulletin.

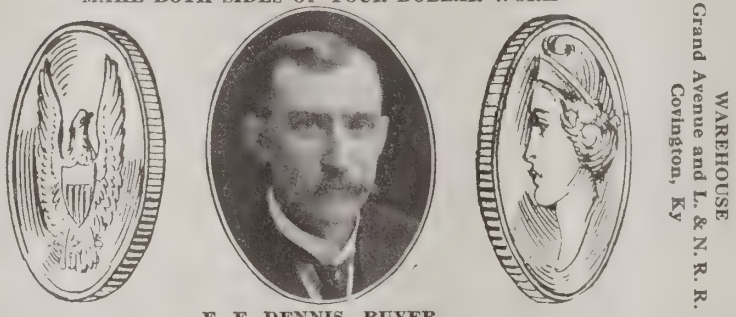
NEW YORK.

Aug. 16.—The New York Hay Exchange reports as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week.....	4,537	290
Receipts last week.....	4,679	400
Receipts Sept. 1 to date.....	217,780	13,958

The market has shown a weaker tendency the past week and prices have declined on all grades, the situation as a whole being in buyers' favor with marked weakness shown on medium and low grade small baled hay. Receipts have not been heavy but the trade has held off and the removal of the embargo against 33rd St. shed has had a natural sentimental effect on buyers and resulted in an increase in invoices toward the close. Most of the hay arriving is still old goods, though there are a number of cars of new in transit and a little new hay has arrived by Catskill Line boats. At 33rd St. shed there were 105 cars unloaded from Aug. 8 to 14 inclusive, trade slow at all times, and, while there has been a fairly steady holding of large baled hay which is scarce at the moment, the small bales have dragged and prices on low grades are very materially lower. There has been a fair supply of hay at Brooklyn points, trade fair and prices on a par with 33rd St., small baled hay averaging even higher on the sales reported.

There has been very little No. 1 timothy available. If here it would probably reach $46 at 33rd St. and in Brooklyn, and one car of small bales sold the past day or so at $45. No. 2 in big bales is also in light supply with sales at $43@44, one or two

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a of standard working out up to $45, in small bales $40 is generally regarded op in Manhattan though we hear of s at B. E. D. T. somewhat higher. 3 hay sells in big bales at generally 40 in Brooklyn and $40@42 in Manhatthough the outside quotation is rather me at this writing. Shipping hay in bales is still reaching $36 in Manhattan gh that seems altogether out of the tion in Brooklyn. The low grades of l baled hay range mostly $24@35 as to ity. A good deal of no grade, stained otherwise damaged hay is knocking t and offering at all sorts of prices rding to quality. Very little clover or ght cars of mixed arriving and quotarepresent about their usual value in ion to timothy. The little new hay ing sells mostly in range of $33@40 as ality.

aw is in very light supply and late of No. 1 rye are reported at $16, with straw having sale of $13. Quotations old hay:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
1 hay	$45.00@46.00	$43.00@44.00
2 hay	43.00@44.00	39.00@41.00
3 hay	40.00@42.00	33.00@35.00
ing hay	34.00@36.00	24.00@27.00
rade	21.00@30.00	18.00@23.00
y light clover		
ed hay	42.00@43.00	40.00@41.00
clover mixed	39.00@40.00	34.00@36.00
clover mixed	34.00@36.00	26.00@29.00
rye straw	16.00@	
rye straw	14.00@15.00	
oat straw	@13.00	

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Ag. 16.—Quote hay prices for the Twin its as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
timothy	$28.50@29.00	$29.00
	27.00@28.00	28.00
	23.00@25.00	24.00
mixed, tim-		
y and wild	25.00@26.00	27.00
	23.50@24.50	24.00
	19.00@21.00	20.00
l mixed, dif-		
ent grasses	26.00@27.00	27.00
	24.50@25.50	25.50
	20.00@22.00	21.00
clover	21.00@22.00	25.00
	16.00@18.00	20.00
upland	27.50@28.00	28.50
	26.00@27.00	27.50
	23.00@25.50	24.00
midland	22.50@24.50	25.00
	18.00@20.00	19.00
ng	10.00@12.00	8.00
rye straw	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
oat straw	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.50
wheat straw	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.50
alfalfa		30.50
ard		29.50
		26.50
		20.50
clover mixed		26.00
		25.00

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 16.—Slightly higher prices marked the trade in hay in Kansas City this week. Prairie closed with a gain of 50c a ton, while alfalfa, timothy and clover mixed show a rise of 50c to $1. Receipts fell off rather sharply, amounting to 704 cars, compared with 939 cars last week and 788 a year ago. Scarcity of cars and labor in the country, together with a tendency to hold supplies for higher prices, accounts for the slackened movement of hay. Demand for alfalfa and timothy, in fact all varieties of hay, continued keen, with the South and Southeast supplying a broad outlet. Shipments were made to the Northwest, but not in a large volume. Clover was unchanged. The scattered offerings of straw sold at steady prices.

Prairie—Choice, $21.50@22; No. 1, $20.50@21; No. 2, $18.50@20; No. 3, $11.50@18; packing hay, $6.50@9.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. 2, $10@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $28.50@29; No. 1, $27@28; standard, $23.50@26.50; No. 2, $19@23; No. 3, $16@18.50.

Timothy — No. 1, $25@25.50; standard, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $21.50@23; No. 3, $16@21.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@25.50; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $18@23.

Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50. Straw, $8@8.50.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 16.—Timothy hay market is strong, with an active local demand for the better grades of timothy and high prices are paid for anything offered of that kind. The medium and lower grades are rather quiet and slow, due to lack of shipping demand. Quote:

Timothy—No. 1, at $31@33; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $25@28; No. 3, $21@23; threshed timothy, $29@21. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $26@28. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $26@27. Clover hay—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $26@28. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@29. Prairie hay—Choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $20@21. Straw, $7.50@8.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 15.—As has been the case for the past two weeks the most of these receipts, 2,727 tons, came by water. The car situation throughout the country seems to be becoming more acute daily. Very few box cars being furnished for hay movements, and although some gondola cars are to be had yet as this equipment cannot be used to carry hay where tunnels have to be encountered this makes it difficult to ship hay to many points where it is required.

The market has been well maintained and prices are about as quoted. Occasional shipments of fancy red oat or fancy wheat hay at times bringing in excess of our quotations.

There has been a good demand for alfalfa, especially throughout the country districts; this with the grinding of so much alfalfa hay into meal has had the effect of making a very firm market.

There is no demand for straw.

Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $17.50@18; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $15@17; No. 2 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $12@14; choice tame oat hay, $15@17; other tame oat hay, $12@14; wild oat hay, $10@13; barley hay, $12@15; alfalfa hay, $17@21; stock hay, $9@11; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c per bale.

CHICAGO.

Aug. 19.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Aug. 16, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
Total receipts	2,122	2,370	1,801
Total shipments	47	203	184
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	151,087	148,965	213,930
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	34,750	34,703	65,665

Although the record shows a slight decline in volume of receipts, the hay came in in a bunch as the railroads "cleaned up" after the turn of a week and prices suffered somewhat. The over-Sunday receipts also were heavy—116 cars of timothy and 32 of prairie, and prices did not recover, although the trade think the situation is temporary only and expect an improving market. Quote Monday as follows:

Timothy, new—No. 1, $34@35; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@33; No. 3, $26@30; sample, $20@26; thresh., $15@20.

Clover—No. 1 light clover, $33@34; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@31; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Okla., $24@27; Ia., Minn., Dak., $24@27.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $18@22; packing, $14@15.

Straw—Rye and oat, $11@12; wheat, $9@10.

Hay in New England.

The American Steel & Wire Co.'s report for the week ending Aug. 9 says of hay and fodder in New England states that in western Maine hay is fair; pastures and clover good; southern part hay and clover very good, pastures fair; in the west, pastures dry, but the hay crop better than in 1918, dairying satisfactory; in the northern part, hay crop extra good, pastures and clover good. In New Hampshire hay was below the average in the central parts and pastures drying up, dairying below average; northern part, pastures, hay and dairying good, clover fair; in western part, pastures and hay lands were drying up, first crop of clover was good, no second crop, condition of pastures reflected in the falling off of milk production. In western Vermont pastures and hay good, clover excellent; in southwestern part, pastures good, hay fair, nearly all harvested, some second crop of clover, dairying good; in the northeast pastures were dried up and the hay was a poor crop, dairy cattle suffering for want of grazing; in the northern part, pastures are dry to extremely dry; hay, however, was a bumper crop harvested in fine condition. Throughout Rhode Island the hay and clover very good to excellent, pastures good. In Massachusetts hay and dairying good in the western part, hay bringing $28@30 per ton, ample supply and good demand; northeastern part, hay and clover fair, dairying about an average; southwestern Massachusetts, clover pastures good, hay fair. In northwestern Connecticut pastures are in good condition but hay was damaged by rains, although the crop was large, dairying was up to standard; in the northeast, pastures very good, hay was a good crop but considerable lost in harvesting on account of rains, dairying good.

Corn Crop Saved.

The corn crop is saved; recent rains over the important part of the belt have been sufficient to insure a bumper crop; it should be three billions or better. Corn is maturing very fast and there is little danger of damage from an early frost. Our reports are most optimistic. The trade were surprised at the heavy offerings of old corn last week; nearly half a million bushels sold to arrive from Iowa and Illinois at a considerable discount under spot prices. This is the best proof that the new crop is all right. —*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 24	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,355,0	2,924,0
Aug. 31	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0	5,796,0
Sept. 7	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0	8,147,0
Sept. 14	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0	11,721,0
Sept. 21	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0	13,354,0
Sept. 28	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0	14,381,0
Oct. 5	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0	14,753,0
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,177,0
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,269,0
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,712,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,865,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,183,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,695,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Lowest prices of the season were made for hog products last week and hogs sold at the lowest in many months. The close on lard and ribs was at practically the low point with lard off $2.15 to $2.35, the latter on October, and short ribs were off $1.45 per 100 lbs., while pork after a decline of $2.60 reacted and was 75c above the low point at the close with a net loss of $2.85. Hogs showed a loss of $3.50 from the high point of the week, taking the general average.

New speculation has been out of the buying side of provisions for some time past and the constant agitation by the government for lower food prices, combined with threatened seizure of stocks of meats, butter, eggs and poultry were not conducive to increased speculative buying support, despite the fact that prices had dropped to the lowest of the season. In thirty days there has been a decline of $8.60 per barrel on pork, $6.20 per 100 lbs. in lard and $3.87½ on short ribs.

A great deal of liquidation and short selling was on as a depressing influence, while the buying support at times was fair and sharp rallies followed the break. Packing interests were sellers on bulges and buyers on declines. Export business was limited and advices from England were discouraging, although there was a little inquiry for lard at one time and some business closed. Domestic trade was light and existing conditions tend to restrict purchases. One of the leading packers asserts that the people who formerly bought the cheaper meats are not content with them now, but insist on having the higher grades, which increases the demand for the latter and cuts sales of the cheaper grades. A small lot of meats seized by the Government at Louisville, Ky., is said to have been hog ears which have been used by the negroes there in past years when their visible supply of money was limited, but now they have passed the hog ear period and want pork chops.

Lard stocks August 15 decreased 3,665,000 lbs. from August 1, and compared with 43,223,000 lbs. a year ago, while two years ago they were 56,891,000 lbs. Short ribs decreased 482,000 lbs., while last year there was a reduction of 1,095,000 lbs., and extra clears decreased 500,000 lbs., against 349,000 lbs. last year and all show material under a year ago. Few short ribs are being made and the run of lard is said to be lighter. Prospects are for a larger supply of hogs during September and some of the hog people predict an early movement of spring pigs.

Range of prices in July and previous and for the week follow:

		Close			
PORK,					
Sept.—			Aug.16.	Aug.9.	Aug.17.
July	52.50	49.75	.....	.....	.....
Prc. rg.	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	47.90	43.90	44.65	47.50	43.40
LARD,					
Sept.—					
July	35.60	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Prc. rg.	35.70	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	32.00	29.30	29.40	31.55	26.55
Dec.—					
Week	31.90	29.00	29.05	31.40	26.57
Jan.—					
Week	28.85	26.90	26.90	29.00	.....
Sept.—					
July	28.90	27.60	.....	.....	.....
Prc. rg.	28.40	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	26.75	24.90	24.90	26.35	24.37

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Radical declines in hog prices were followed by sympathetic losses in the provision market in Kansas City this week. Owing to the continued agitation against the cost of living and governmental investigation of stocks of food, buyers appeared nervous and many withheld purchases until more settled conditions prevail. The bulk of the fresh and frozen pork shipments from this market were made to the East. Eastern buyers also displayed an eager demand for frozen pork offal. The South was a moderate buyer of dry salt and heavy smoked meats, but sales to that territory showed a slight falling off. Fancy hams and bacons were in fair demand, local sales being of fair volume.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices of hogs at leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$23.10	$23.40	$23.50	$23.00	$21.50	$21.00
K. City	22.75	23.00	23.15	23.00	22.15	20.65
Omaha	21.50	21.70	22.35	22.00	21.25	20.25
St.Louis	23.25	23.50	23.35	23.10	22.00	21.25
St. Joe.	22.50	23.00	23.00	22.50	21.50	21.25
Sx. City	21.75	22.25	22.25	21.50	20.50	20.50
St. Paul	22.00	22.25	22.50	21.75	21.00	20.25
Ind'polis	22.75	22.65	23.00	22.25	21.60	21.50
Buffalo	23.50	23.90	24.00	23.75	22.50	22.00
Pittsb'g	24.25	24.00	24.25	24.00	22.85	21.50
Clevel'd	23.25	23.10	23.35	23.25	22.00	21.25
L'sville	22.50	22.50	22.25	22.50	21.00	20.75
H. top..	$24.25	$24.00	$24.25	$24.00	$22.85	$22.00
L. top..	21.50	21.70	22.25	21.50	21.00	20.25
Av. top.	22.75	22.95	23.10	22.70	21.65	21.00
Wk. ago	22.95	22.25	21.85	22.10	22.25	22.35
Gain ..	.....	.70	1.25	.60	.....	.....
Loss ...	.20	.....	.....	.....	.60	1.35

Cattle declined in the latter days of the week and closed at the inside with serious losses. Closings in leading markets follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$13.00@18.25	$6.00@15.75
Kansas City	10.00@18.25	6.25@13.50
Omaha	10.25@18.25	6.20@13.40
St. Louis	10.00@17.75	6.30@13.00
St. Joseph	10.00@17.60	6.25@13.00
Sioux City	9.75@17.25	6.00@12.75
St. Paul	9.75@16.50	6.00@12.60

Sheep and lambs averaged higher and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.00@18.25	$8.75@11.50
Kansas City	10.00@17.25	5.00@10.60
Omaha	10.25@16.90	5.00@ 9.80
St. Louis	10.50@16.50	4.90@ 9.75
St. Joseph	10.00@16.25	4.75@ 9.60
East Buffalo	14.50@18.50	4.75@10.50
Pittsburgh	15.00@17.50	7.00@10.40
Jersey City	16.00@19.50	7.00@11.60
Louisville	10.00@15.50	5.00@10.00

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK YARDS.

The Bureau of Markets makes the following report on the movement, etc., of cattle and hogs on July, 1919, etc.:

	Cattle— 1919.	1918.	Hogs— 1919.	1918.
Receipts—63 mkts.				
July	2,019,666	2,131,870	3,005,529	3,127,174
Dec.	112,204	or 5.3%	121,645	or 3.9%
Receipts—63 mkts.				
7 mo.	12,313,076	12,813,819	28,364,900	26,692,056
Inc.	.....	.....	1,672,844	or 6.7%
Dec.	500,743	or 3.9%	.....	.....
Shipments—63 mkts.				
July	715,229	685,413	967,533	956,641
Inc.	29,816	or 4.4%	10,892	or 11.4%
Shipments—63 mkts.				
7 mo.	4,737,868	4,807,856	8,638,378	9,724,255
Dec.	69,988	or 1.4%	1,085,877	or 11.2%
Local Slaughter—63 mkts.				
July	1,269,909	1,393,897	2,023,998	2,144,044
Dec.	123,988	or 8.9%	120,046	or 5.6%
Local Slaughter—63 mkts				
7 mo.	7,401,286	7,862,010	19,645,599	17,599,295
Inc.	.....	.....	2,046,304	or 11.6%
Dec.	460,724	or 5.9%	.....	.....
Stockers and Feeders—63 mkts.				
July	235,475	273,933	44,106	41,530
Inc.	.....	.....	2,576	or 6.2%
Dec.	38,458	or 14.0%	.....	.....
Stockers and Feeders—63 mkts.				
7 mo.	2,244,863	2,297,191	505,040	452,985
Inc.	.....	.....	52,055	or 11.5%
Dec.	52,326	or 2.3%	.....	.....

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	*$17.30	$21.25	$10.00	$17.05
Previous week.	16.85	21.05	9.85	16.50
Cor. week 1918.	15.30	19.00	13.75	18.10
Cor. week 1917.	†12.85	†17.50	9.65	16.00
Cor. week 1916.	9.70	10.25	7.40	10.85
Cor. week 1915.	9.00	6.60	5.90	8.65
Cor. week 1914.	9.10	9.05	5.60	8.20
Cor. week 1913.	8.30	8.20	4.25	7.60
Cor. week 1912.	8.15	8.35	3.90	6.85
Cor. week 1911.	7.05	7.36	3.45	6.15
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.95	$10.80	$ 6.75	$10.30

*Highest week's average on record.
†Highest on record up to week ending Aug. 18, 1917.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Aug. 16, 1919	Aug. 9, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,290	2,060	590
Pork, lbs.	245,100	576,800	112,100
Meats, lbs.	40,289,000	37,256,000	15,676,000
Total meat	40,534,100	37,832,800	15,788,100
Lard	7,291,000	11,444,000	3,467,000
Total products.	47,825,100	49,276,800	19,255,100

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Aug. 16.	1918. To Aug. 17.
Chicago	3,220,600	3,253,600
Kansas City	1,319,000	1,255,700
South Omaha	1,261,300	1,137,900
St. Louis	1,115,100	1,134,300
S. St. Joseph	791,400	809,100
Indianapolis	726,300	559,700
Milwaukee	183,400	180,500
Cudahy	355,800	467,200
Cincinnati	347,700	315,200
Ottumwa	202,100	214,300
Cedar Rapids	209,500	180,300
Sioux City	699,500	680,300
St. Paul	537,500	472,000
Cleveland	479,000	437,400
Louisville	82,300	59,200
Wichita	139,000	192,900
Detroit	289,200	366,400
Nebraska City	133,400	115,000
Ft. Worth	191,400	193,300
Oklahoma City	152,800	180,400
Above and all others	14,362,000	14,054,000
For the week	358,000	445,000
Preceding week	359,000	453,000

Weights are reported as follows: 247, 262, 187, 230, 207, 198, 207. Reports of quality: Two "good," one "fair to good mixed," two "fair," and one "common to good."

Cash Meats.

There was a decidedly weaker feeling in the hog products market Monday, influenced by the decline in grains and Wall street securities. Offerings of mess pork were large, but trades were mostly in the September future. Demand for lard was negligible, offerings liberal and a decline in prices of $1.20 @1.35 on the range, later rallying about 30c. Short ribs shared in the general slide, declining $1.70, with but a slight rally at the close. Quotations as of Aug. 18 follow:

M. pork, new	$46.00@.....
Lard, round lots	28.30@.....
Neutral, No. 1	35.00@35.25
Neutral, No. 2	34.00@34.25
Shortrib sides	23.00@24.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	32¼@32½	32¼@32½
12-14 lbs.	32¼@32⅜	32¼@32½
14-16 lbs.	32 @32¼	32 @32¼
18-20 lbs.	32 @32¼	32 @32¼
Skinned hams	32¼@33½	30½@34
Shoulders	24 @24½	24⅜@24½
Picnics	23 @24½	21¼@23
Bellies	32 @37	28 @32
Pork loins	36 @37	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	23 @23½	Hams	38 @38½
S. Fat Bks.	26¾@28¾	Sk. hams	36¾@37
Sir. Bellies.	27 @28½	Picnics	26¾@27
Rib Bellies.	27 @28½	E. S. R. Sds	29¾@30
E.S. R. Sds	27¼@27½	Sh. Cl. Sds	33¼@33½
S. Cl. Sides	28 @28¾	E. S C. Sds	29¾@30
E.S. C. Sds	27¼@27½	Rough Sds	30 @30¼
Plates, reg.	24 @24¼	B'kf'st Bac	38¼@38½
Butts	24¼@24¾		

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Aug. 16, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 27, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,730	18,871
Pork, brls.	116	5,671	5,657
Cut meats, lbs.	4,205,000	170,316,000	277,734,000
Lard, lbs.	2,863,000	171,500,000	96,753,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	79	103,695	33,531
Pork, brls.	1,854	68,856	63,124
Cut meats, lbs.	14,384,000	1,676,349,000	692,192,000
Lard, lbs.	10,282,000	498,663,000	168,186,000

Export of Meat Products.

The Bureau of Markets reports for the week of Aug. 9 that there were exported to Belgium, Holland and Sweden from the port of New York the following meat products:

Beef—	Week Aug. 9.	Total since July 1.
Fr. and frozen	8,721,285	15,114,047
Canned and pickled	1,829,238	6,794,538
Lambs, etc.	10,290	15,297
Pork, fresh and frozen	374,764	3,153,832
Bacon, etc.	6,979,926	50,367,813
Lard compounds	8,701,244	55,281,142
Sausage	115,235	1,304,472
Pork, D. S. and pckld.	14,708,564	57,027,129
Poultry and game	4,590	253,966

During this period 420 horses were exported to France and 126 head of cattle to Belgium.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	101,722	60,278	118,547
Preceding week	83,218	42,276	94,743
Last year	119,524	58,291	82,259
Shipments—			
Past week	11,396	11,833	43,082
Preceding week	12,292	18,371	30,220
Last year	10,489	13,467	24,065

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Cattle and shippers experienced one of the periods they have ever had the week. Hog prices advanced ear $23.50 as the top, or within 10c o record level. Saturday saw the l prices in months with the top figur or $2.50 below the highest point o week and the general average under that of Wednesday. Declin $1 were made on three separate and on Friday the loss was $1.50 on the various grades. The big of packers cost $17.85 to $19 on S day, the bulk of them being below $ Shippers were fair buyers and th packers bought commoner groves. ity was poorer with a liberal perce being heavy and mixed packing most instances light hogs suffere worst decline.

Supplies early in the week were but increased latterly. The sam fluences that depressed values of product had a depressing effect hog prices at the Yards. There 19,000 left over on Friday and 7,0 the close Saturday. Receipts her the week were 101,817, against 75,1 previous week and 112,449 last Average price was $21.25 for the or 20c lower than the previous and $2.25 above last year's. Pa bought 87,200 hogs for the week, a 66,000 the previous week and 1 last year. Average weight was 24 compared with 244 lbs. the pre week and 237 lbs. last year.

The eleven markets had 345,000 for the week, against 327,000 the ious week and 391,000 last year. twenty markets had 398,000, an in of 27,000 for the week.

Cattle prices dropped $1 to $3 the high point last week, the he decline being on the better g Choice beef steers sold early at to $19.35, some yearlings bringin inside figure. Latterly, however was considered a good price for lings. Improved railroad conditio creased the receipts and with sh indifferent buyers and the agitatio beef supplies and prices by the G ment had a depressing influence.

So far the Government has no ceeded in cheapening the cost of to the consumer and has caused s losses to the country shippers and raisers. Average price of beef for the week was $17.30, against the previous week and $15.30 last The high average was due to the prices secured early in the week. ern range steers were off 75c fro highest. The supply was not larg indications are for a better run. ceipts for the week were 62,261, a 42,171 the previous week and 58,7 year. Shippers operated to a li extent, and shipments fell off 5,1 the week and 1,400 from last year. and heifers declined $2 with t mand slower and quality larger grade. Choice heifers sold up to and yearling steers mixed brough At the close good cows were arou and few heifers were good enou bring over $14, with the common and heifers down to $8.50. Bull up to $10 early and were off $1 Canners and cutters lost only 25 with sales at $6 to $7.50. With supplies of calves and a good d prices advanced $2 with the top $

Stockers and feeders were a traded in with supplies liberal sales were at $9 to $13 with fancy ing flesh that could be turned quickly to $13.75. Selected st brought $10 to $11. The eleven m had 314,600 cattle for the week, 100 more than the previous week.

Sheep and lambs did better. Top on lambs were $18 with the b sales at $16.25 to $17.75. Top on was $11.25 with the bulk of sa $9 to $10.75. Average was $10,

ıer than the previous week and com-
·d with $13.75 last year. Lambs
aged $17.05, or 55c higher than the
ious week and compared with $18.10
year.
:timated receipts at Chicago this
:, cattle 65,000, hogs 115,000, sheep
)00. Arrivals last year, cattle 65,-
hogs 92,821, sheep 111,628.

Denver Live Stock Market.

nver, Aug. 16.—Receipts of cattle have
light this week and as labor condi-
are clearing up in better shape, the
:et shows considerable strength, the
nce for the week amounting to 25c to
)er hundred, the better grades taking
)ig end of the advance. Range: Killers,
@10.30; stockers, $8@9.

'ort Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

·t Worth, Aug. 16.—A liberal increase
ceipts here and a declining market at
live stock centers resulted in a gen-
lownward revision in cattle values this
. Beef steers faced a decline of $1,
and heifers suffered a loss of $1 to
and bulls saw a decline of 50 cents.
:s gained considerable strength, but
some of the bloom, the close being
ıd 50 to 75 cents higher for the six-day
d. Stocker cattle sold at a decline of
75 cents through sympathy with the
)n fat cattle.
·ly in the week hogs saw a big ad-
·, the good kinds reaching $23.40, with-
lime of the record price for the yards,
he market closed with all of the gain
$22 being an outside quotation Sat-
. Pigs suffered a decline of $2 to $3.
quotable change was noted in sheep
s, all kinds selling to a broad demand
ghout the week.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

M. Croak, Correspondent.

ahoma City, Okla., Aug. 16.—This
s cattle market opened in good shape,
ıg all cattle 25c higher. However,
y's market did away with the early
s bloom, leaving beef all the way
50 to 75c lower, the drop, however, on
er grades was less pronounced. Re-
have not been very heavy, every-
selling freely and early the day of
l. Southern and eastern Oklahoma
ırough a line of nicely fleshed cattle
week. Fair value steers are going
d $12.
decline has not seemingly affected
.ocker line, dealers having a waiting
)r the right kinds of young cattle.
:rn Oklahoma was especially active
e buying side, and the only reason
stuff didn't go back was because
·s were unable to fill the demand.
act that stockers were scarce helped
n the week's level of prices. Calves
ue to hold their own, that of from
2 advance, choice vealers being very

ympathy with the cattle market the
ıarket registered a decline of from
5. Top for the week, $23, falling to
at the close of Friday's market.
:er, compared with a year ago, hogs
@2.50 a cwt. higher now. Stockers
weak and they must be choice to beat

Omaha Live Stock Market.

·uce McCullough, Correspondent.

ha, Aug. 16.—Supplies of corn-fed
were rather liberal all week for so
the summer. General quality was also
ılly good. The week opened with ad-
on all classes, but a reaction soon
on all but the prime lots, and even
:ere carried down towards the close
week. Prices at the close were 25@
:er than at the high time. Best grades
ll selling strong to 25c higher than a
ago, all others being barely steady
e week. At the best time prime
steers reached $18.50@18.85, the
price a new record here. Good to
grades closed at $16@18.50. Butcher
was in urgent demand all week, and
l an average advance of 25@50c, good
ice cows and heifers showing the
st advance. Corn-feds, only a few
:h are coming, move at $11@14, with
ıle range cows and heifers at $9@12,
n kinds at $8@9, and canners and
at $6@7.50. Calves advanced $1@2,
; good light and medium weight
up to $12@14.50. Heavy runs of
:d Western calves have been respon-
)r the relatively low levels in veal
Bulls are unchanged with bolognas
3.25, and butcher grades at $8.50@12.
:· and feeder demand exceeded the
again this week, and prices scored a
0@75c upturn. Good to choice feed-
bringing $12@14, medium to good
12, and the best stockers $10@11.50.
beeves were in light supply after
r, and desirable kinds closed steady
tle higher than a week ago. It was
)ing all week on plain cattle, though
showed no great change. Receipts
little larger than a week ago, but
ther moderate, totaling 34,800 head.
heavier runs are expected for the
·o weeks owing to the improvement
rail situation and the attractiveness
ient prices. Good to prime grass
are selling largely at $12@15.25,
ıs around $10@11.50, and Southerns
in Westerns on down to $7.
hog trade has been an extremely
affair, fluctuations being the most
ever seen here even in panic times.

Prices ruled higher on the light receipts of the early days of the week, but the sharp declines on closing days left values a big dollar lower for the week, with the bulk at $19.25@19.60, and top at $20.25. The slump appears to be due mainly to the wide agitation relative to the high cost of living, and the trade considers that psychological rather than actual conditions are responsible for it. The week's receipts were larger than for a week ago, six days' arrivals totaling 40,900 head.

Higher appeared to be the only word in the sheephouse vocabulary this week, prices advancing steadily in the face of a run that totaled 163,692 head. Feeders made up 75 per cent of the arrivals, but demand was very broad, and prices gained $1@1.25 during the week, fair to choice feeding lambs closing at $14@15.60. Killing demand also was broad, and in their scramble for the little fat stuff that showed up packers boosted values 75c, good to choice lambs moving up to $16.50@17.25. Old sheep scored advances of 50c@$1, yearlings going at $11 @12, wethers at $10@11, and ewes at $8@ 9.75.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Aug. 16.—We had a rather liberal run of cattle this week and the quality was fully up to the average, if not a little better. There were a good many heavy corn-fed cattle in the run. The steer top reached $18.60 early in the week which was the highest price of the summer. At this writing, however, the market registers a very heavy decline. On beef steers it is 25@50c lower than the previous week. On medium and common cattle the decline is $1@1.50 and in spots as much as $2 lower than a week ago. The break is in all classes including butcher stock.

Regardless of a very light run and better quality than we have had for months, the hog market declined this week from $1@ 1.25. The only way to account for the decline is because of the uncertain conditions, legislative and otherwise, that threaten the trade. Normally, in our judgment, the market should be steady if not higher. At this writing the price of corn has gone off some and we think that the decline in the hog prices has had much to do with it. We think that corn has gone down because hogs have, rather than that hogs have gone down because corn has. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $20.75@21.25; good heavys, $21@21.25; rough, $17@18; light, $20 @20.90; pigs, $17@20; bulk, $20.75@21.15.

The sheep and lamb market closes the week with high prices and a stronger tendency. Choice lambs topped at $17. All aged fat stuff has been in demand and sells promptly at advanced prices. All of our commission houses and order buyers have unfilled orders for good breeding ewes. The demand for this class is the greatest in the history of the market.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Aug. 16.—Hogs stood out in the trade in live stock in Kansas City this week, giving a display of bearishness of a character rarely if ever before witnessed. After selling up to $23.15 on Wednesday, the market began to tumble and suffered a break of as much as $1.50 on Friday. Cattle were weak, closing mostly unchanged to $1 lower. Sheep were higher. The receipts of cattle increased, while arrivals of hogs and sheep fell off.

Agitation over the high cost of living, together with the reports of seizures of foodstuffs in store at various points, were the bearish factors in the decline in hogs. While the market declined $2 to $2.50 the latter half of the week, the earlier advances made closing prices show a net loss of around $1 per hundredweight. The claim was also made that the extreme weakness in foreign exchange was a factor in depressing hogs. The average cost of droves at the close was around $20.72, compared with $21.01 a week ago. The top price at the close was $21.50.

More Kansas and Oklahoma grass cattle arrived than in any other week of the season, and the total run amounted to 61,400 head, against 50,000 the preceding week and 46,300 a year ago. Corn-fed cattle, which are extremely scarce, sold up to $19, being firm. Sales of grass cattle, however, were largely between $11.25 and $14, with cattle fed cake on the grass bringing up to $16.25. Grass cows ruled between $8.50 and $9.50, being around 25c lower. Veal calves were sought eagerly and rose as much as $2, closing with a top of $18. Stockers and feeders were in comparatively limited supply, and ruled strong early, but closed weak. Stock cows and heifers developed an increased demand and closed about 75c higher, and some cows which have been going to packers went to this trade. The market as a whole closed with a weak tone, and, while the bulk of the Kansas and Oklahoma grassers now moving are losing money to graziers, further declines will not be surprising.

Light local receipts sent sheep and lamb prices up 25c to $1, with lambs up 50c and the the extreme price changes on sheep. Western lambs sold up to $17, ewes closed up to $19.25 and yearlings up to $12.50. Wethers closed between $10 and $11. Larger receipts are expected from the West.

Among other places the Milwaukee market is embargoed on wheat. Movement of corn and oats is limited to 50 cars a day.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Aug. 16, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	60,278	11,833	58,291	13,467
St. Louis	36,217	5,586	39,180	8,796
Kansas City	66,475	29,148	46,372	26,981
So. Omaha	34,806	14,138	22,385	11,467
S. St. Joseph	15,799	2,815	11,400	4,399
Sioux City	5,405	1,429	11,507	6,375
Aug. 16	218,980	64,949	189,135	71,485
Aug. 9	167,086	60,284	258,888	108,146
Aug. 2	225,750	88,300	244,151	75,789
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	80,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	33,739	4,266	19,908	4,923
Cleveland	4,703	150	4,255	261
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	24,468	15,179
Wichita	2,728	1,122	3,634	5,080
Indianapolis	10,325	4,767	9,702	3,828
Cincinnati	7,721	2,566	9,112	2,886
Louisville	5,663	3,318	6,135	4,457
Pittsburgh	2,698	1,078	3,728	1,490
Milwaukee	8,117	5,118	5,084	2,621
Okla. City	12,358	3,294	11,311	5,352
Aug. 16	.....	.....	97,337	46,077
Aug. 9	103,987	38,957	121,729	51,406
Aug. 2	111,147	50,329	134,064	51,336
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035
February	296,167	114,212	309,968	94,298
January	419,274	123,321	360,094	83,477

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Aug. 16, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	101,722	11,396	119,524	10,489
St. Louis	36,680	10,036	59,932	16,906
Kansas City	31,152	4,267	47,755	9,513
So Omaha	40,582	7,703	42,467	13,355
S. St. Joseph	24,500	3,534	31,808	4,773
Indianapolis	42,568	23,001	34,326	16,846
Cincinnati	16,136	5,846	23,441	13,243
Louisville	14,881	7,280	12,102	9,472
Sioux City	22,562	6,214	29,097	16,608
Aug. 16	330,703	79,277	400,452	111,205
Aug. 9	314,049	79,702	430,001	122,913
Aug. 2	393,857	93,400	403,991	104,224
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	2,598	593	13,223	4,398
Cleveland	7,109	1,627	6,991	2,998
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	13,738	4,163
Pittsburgh	8,768	3,506	12,500	4,500
Milwaukee	5,719	1,640	5,084	2,621
Wichita	4,184	80	10,114	1,561
Okla. City	2,859	887	9,533	3,405
Aug. 16	.....	.....	71,183	23,646
Aug. 9	70,906	16,459	85,133	19,071
Aug. 2	60,212	14,751	82,078	16,880
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,832
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Aug. 16, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	118,547	43,082	82,259	24,065
Kansas City	33,319	14,554	19,625	9,345
St. Louis	18,982	2,905	18,541	4,074
So. Omaha	163,692	123,747	74,159	43,250
S. St. Joseph	16,427	3,739	9,050	3,101
Sioux City	26,799	18,303	5,008	3,344
Fort Worth	5,173	1,170	7,194	3,356
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	3,340	2,511
Cleveland	5,282	1,321	3,172	381
Cincinnati	23,253	21,091	20,218	19,055
Louisville	9,929	10,220	15,897	16,663
Indianapolis	3,903	2,985	7,569	6,967
Pittsburgh	4,166	1,666	5,615	2,246
Milwaukee	1,494	511	838	.....
Wichita	602	433	18	.....
Okla. City	402	475	811	278
Aug. 16	.....	.....	273,309	138,636
Aug. 9	383,393	205,494	228,789	105,214
Aug. 2	353,823	157,746	253,594	101,421
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036
June	975,350	281,733	823,753	259,592
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices—Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
Aug. 24	15.60	19.05	12.75	248	230
Aug. 31	16.00	19.00	12.25	245	233
Sept. 7	16.25	19.25	11.90	252	238
Sept. 14	16.40	19.95	11.85	251	238
Sept. 21	16.15	20.15	11.90	246	238
Sept. 28	15.40	19.20	11.65	243	234
Oct. 5	15.00	18.95	11.00	230	233
Oct. 12	14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214
Oct. 19	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	212
Oct. 26	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10.25	21.95	10.00	245	240
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Top.
Aug. 24	96,306	9,698	17.85@19.85	
Aug. 31	89,692	14,231	17.85@19.90	
Sept. 7	95,413	7,418	19.25	20.40
Sept. 14	79,852	7,897	19.95	20.90
Sept. 21	107,176	4,127	20.15	20.95
Sept. 28	99,105	3,735	19.20	
Oct. 5	126,773	4,280	18.95	20.00
Oct. 12	121,741	1,700	17.70	19.25
Oct. 19	175,189	5,357	17.65	18.75
Oct. 26	173,558	6,148	16.25	18.00
Nov. 2	175,683	10,458	18.00	18.45
Nov. 9	209,486	6,105	17.85	18.60
Nov. 16	219,794	3,676	17.52	17.90
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.00
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50

The first cargo of new wheat from the crop of 1919 for export from Galveston was loaded on the Italian steamship *Baltico* during the first fortnight of August. Among others approximately 5,000 tons of new Durum will go out in the *Baltico* for Gibraltar for orders.

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Oct. 13, 14, 15.—Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

Australian Corn Crop.

The Australian corn crop is not material, internationally speaking, but it may be interesting incidentally to know that in New South Wales the crop is very poor as a whole; in Victoria moderately successful—22,559 acres with a prospect for 1,240,000 bus. all told.

New Crop Cotton Received.

New Orleans on Aug. 21 reported receipt of first new Louisiana bale of cotton received that day. Last year the first bale was received on July 27, nearly a month earlier, denoting the lateness of the crop and subjecting it to serious damage in event of early killing frost this fall.

SPREADS THE WRONG WAY.

The Wheat Commission at London has fixed the following prices for imported wheat: For 480 pounds (8 bushels) Canadian, $12.60 to $14.40; United States, $12.96 to $14.40, untreated $14.64; Argentine, $14.16. This fixes a minimum of $1.575 and a maximum of $1.80 per bushel for Canadian wheat, and $1.62 and $1.80 per bushel for United States wheat. The price of wheat per bushel guaranteed to the farmer in Canada is $2.15 west of Fort William. The price fixed in the United States is $2.26 and $2.30, and the rate set by British experts for wheat imported from the U. S. A. is $1.63 to $1.80.

Who pays the difference? The Canadians want to know. A Toronto banker commenting on the problem said:

"It may mean that the prices refer to wheat already in stock in the Old Country. The probable explanation is that Great Britain has decided to keep down the price of bread, as she has been doing in the past. The prices referred to might mean that the British government has fixed them for imported wheat (that is, wheat which has been imported, is in stock, and is to be sold to the millers in England at that price) so that the price of the loaf in England, which has been set for some time, will still remain at that price. If that is so, then Great Britain will have to find a great amount of money to make up the difference between the prices fixed and the market price, if newly imported wheat is to be sold to English millers at the rates mentioned.

"If it means that these are import prices for this year's wheat—and Canada sends almost all her crop to Great Britain—that would be a very different matter, both for Canada and the United States. Great Britain will naturally have to pay the market price to get the wheat. If it should turn out that Great Britain has large stocks of wheat, or could get large stocks of wheat from somewhere, it would make all the difference in the world. Then the import prices referred to would be very important. This would be contrary to all knowledge on this side of the Atlantic. Australian grain is going to India, and India is not exporting. The armistice came at a good time for this year's crops and it is understood that the crops will be a little better in central Europe than was imagined. But all on this side of the water have been working under the impression that Great Britain would need the wheat. I cannot conceive it otherwise. The cable needs explaining. Perhaps the figures are not right."

Floods in Argentina.

The law of averages as regards weather conditions has, during the past few months, been rudely shot to pieces. The soft weather in early June, the repeated rains and the absence of frost provided seemingly sound reason for the belief that the beginning of July would bring a decided change for the better. Such a change has not, however, materialized. Rains are still frequent and rank growth is being encouraged to an alarming degree. Plowing operations have been seriously held up, as for many weeks past the farmers in the eastern districts of Buenos Aires have not been privileged with one single sequence of dry days sufficient to bring the land into working condition. Just as that condition was being reached, fresh rainfalls have invariably intervened to postpone operations. Unless we have a steady run of dry and frosty weather by the end of this month planting operations will exceed the limit of delay to an extent which cannot fail to reflect most unfavorably upon next season's crops. Oats and barley already sown are not doing at all well as a result of the present sodden condition of the land.

At the moment of going to press we find that the previous accounts of conditions in the South are mild in the light of latest developments. The floods many now be looked upon as a national catastrophe.—*Times of Argentina, July 14.*

Total Wheat Visible.

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bus., as completed by *Bradstreet's* since May, 1919:

1919. Week ending	U. S., east of Rockies.	U. S., Pacific coast.	Total U. S.
June 7....	17,283,000	1,940,000	19,223,000
June 14....	14,568,000	1,724,000	16,292,000
June 21....	12,805,000	1,459,000	14,264,000
June 28....	9,720,000	1,153,000	10,873,000
July 5....	8,009,000	1,069,000	9,078,000
July 12....	6,523,000	842,000	7,365,000
July 19....	7,787,000	582,000	8,369,000
July 26....	16,619,000	661,000	17,280,000
Aug. 2....	24,998,000	709,000	25,707,000
Aug. 9....	37,387,000	564,000	37,951,000
Aug. 16....	46,116,000	590,000	46,706,000

	Canada.	Total U. S. and Canada, both coasts.
June 7	15,217,000	34,440,000
June 14	*11,922,000	*28,214,000
June 21	*10,256,000	*24,510,000
June 28	14,287,000	25,160,000
July 5	12,806,000	21,884,000
July 12	11,423,000	18,788,000
July 19	10,987,000	19,356,000
July 26	8,601,000	25,881,000
Aug. 2	7,723,000	33,430,000
Aug. 9	7,433,000	45,384,000
Aug. 16	6,467,000	53,173,000

*Canadian Northwest stocks not included.

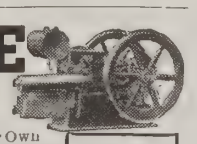
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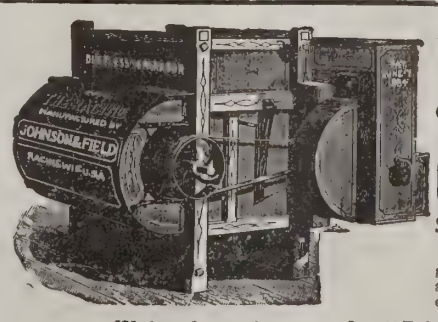
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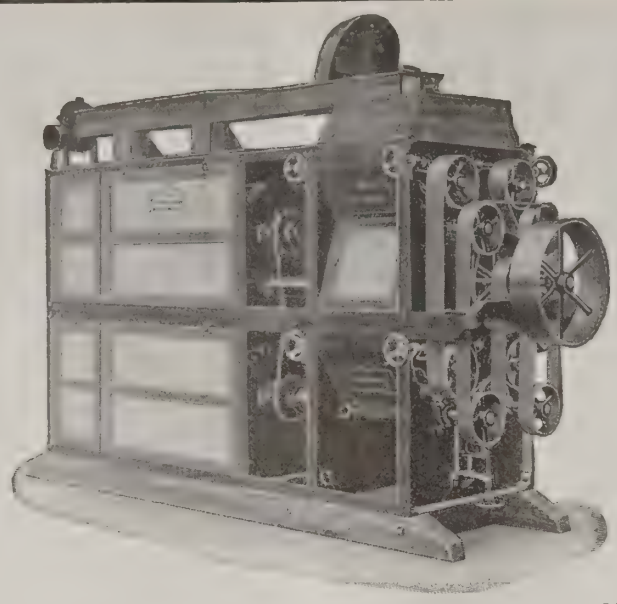
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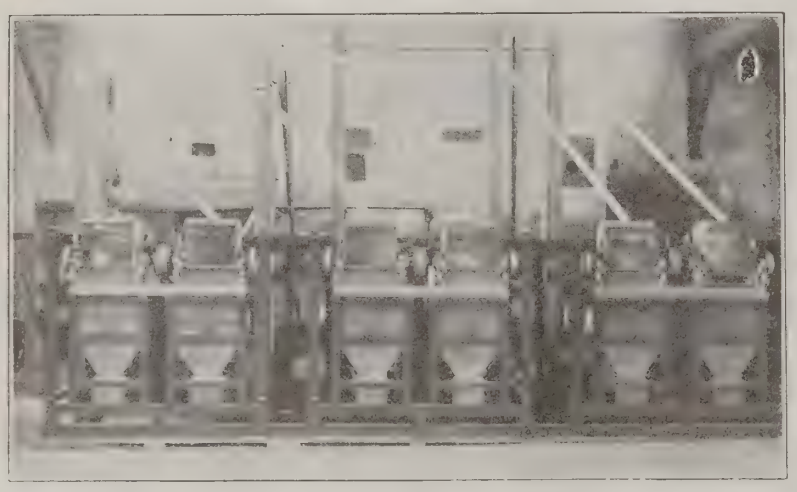
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CHICAGO, AUGUST 27, 1919

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE doctrine of "open agreements openly arrived at" has an alliterative quality that in no way detracts from its idealism. Yet in treaty mak- it seems to have been as far from the practicable dealism usually is. The cold fact is that the matic practice of the past in the old world can- easily be set aside nor be greatly modified. The has deepened the feeling of nationality, not ned it. The President was, of course, quickly dis- ioned of his preconceived benevolent purposes his plans for realizing them on reaching Paris he first time; and the world at no time probably any real belief that the "town meeting" method reaty making would have any status whatever. fact that the Treaty, in which all the world is ested, was secretly made by fewer men than any y in modern history, save perhaps those dictated ismarck to Austria and to France, is known to one. Why the President should not have dly conceded that fact and his failure to have it wise and to achieve his ideals in all respects, ot clear, since no one has been deceived, nor any one have criticised a failure which thought- persons felt was foreordained. The Senators ing the treaty could hardly expect therefore to edit the President by insistence on his failures, t as the President himself should persist in g to conceal what everyone knew must sooner or be revealed.

is probable therefore that the conference *intime* week of the President and the Senators at the e House has brought the Treaty and the Cove- around to the point where ratification with in reservations, perhaps, in the nature of inter- tions, may now be expected within a reasonable

Just what will happen when Japan is noti- hat the U. S. Senate directs that she shall re- Shantung to China instanter remains to be seen, e Senate persists in its apparent purpose now der such return. It certainly will be "some" ion.

e final disposal of the Treaty and the Covenant e League is a consummation devoutly to be d. It may not be the one means, however, as resident expects, of "bringing the Country back rmal conditions of life and industry." The Pres- 's perspective is obscured. He has had the y and the Covenant so long in his thought to the sion of domestic matters that he has acquired tatesman's sense of disproportion as to results. epidemic of strikes everywhere and of extrava- s at home is due less to the delay of the Senate perhaps to the insistence that ratification of it factor at all will act as a cure for everything out of joint, which encourages the belief that law making of itself can remove popular dis- t, whereas it is not within the nature of man ne should be contented at any time absolutely. worker's lot had grown better in amazing meas- the last half century before the war began; but he alleviation of his condition his desires and increased to such an extent that his discontent ly remained but became even greater than ever. war increased his income and also his wants portion but instead of making "a noble dis- t a path to Heaven," accompanying discontent dislike of one's own deficiencies and a determi- to do better individually, to work harder in to progress more rapidly, the educated and the nt alike have only placed the blame for all nd imaginary evils alike, not on the shoulders of the people themselves, with their follies and wasteful habits, but upon the form of Government. The professors and the pulpiteers openly advocate that the Government and the social system alike are all out of gear, hopelessly partial and unfair, and must be changed *in toto*. The social demand is not for a distribution of the good things of life according to individual merit and services rendered to society or for personal industry, sobriety and thrift, but on the score that merely because a man exists he is entitled of right to certain good things, whether he earns or can earn them or not, forgetting that while it is a far cry from the ample conveniences of modern life back to the naked destitution of our forefathers yet poverty still belongs to the struggle for existence and that there can be held out to mankind, as individuals or as a race, only one sure hope of better and happier living—that which lies in an enhancement of the industrial virtues: industry, skill, self-denial, temperance, and the avoidance of indolence and vice. This is the "doom of the sinless life," a sentence all men have had passed upon them, and they only work it out who achieve for themselves a place in the world by hard work and so come to content at the end.

The present discontent (every age and generation has its "present discontent") is in large part the aftermath of the war but largely also the fruit of false popular education. Even now no one is seriously seeking to fathom the cause to base a cure on a sure diagnosis. Few are studying, but many are talking, mostly nonsense. Labor has conceived this to be the hour to make its "killing" just as some business men, fearful that the end of flush times may be near, are ready to compromise, even to yield next to everything and "pass the buck" on to the public, in the hope of being able to keep going a little longer before a smash may come, before somehow at some time and in some way now unknown a "peaceful readjustment" may be arrived at; because it is obvious that the present "vicious circle" cannot go on much longer. Wages are being consumed in extravagance, and the rainy day savings are forgotten by some because they cannot save; by many because they will not, but are looking for continuance of increased wages and for relief from the necessity of self-denial by nationalizing the railways and coal mines, fixing prices, raising the tariff to make foreign goods scarce, working less hard and for shorter hours to make domestic goods scarce and dollars cheap.

These outbreaks of the discontented, in spite of the absence of passion and bitterness on the part of the public, who so far have had to carry all the discomfort and burden of cost, are at last beginning to seriously affect business. *Bradstreet's* says: "Labor unrest, seeking reflection in a virtual epidemic of strikes, still bulks largest among the influences affecting and clouding both the present and the future of business. While all branches of trade and industry feel the uncertainties springing therefrom, the visible effects vary with the lines considered, and despite the feeling that the situation is well-nigh intolerable, there are not lacking evidences that there is considerable optimism underlying the situation which will manifest itself more clearly providing the sober second thought of labor can be aroused to the drawbacks and disadvantages which some of its demands involve to the business fabric as a whole."

Steel operations, hitherto considered the key industry to all industrial prosperity, have been less active than in June and July. The threatened strike of this industry, to make the Steel Corporation's works a "closed shop," with general disruption of the continuous working program of the corporation's mills, which would entail enormous expense for the lost heat hours, may mark the beginning of the end of more wages for less output. The object in view is not one of rational corrective of working conditions, which the Steel Corporation has made as tolerable as possible, consistent with economical working of their plants, the benefits of which the buying public must share in, nor for better wages which have been voluntarily doubled in the past four years; but under whatever name it may be called, it is the purpose of labor to dominate this and all other industries and trade, although labor as such has never shown any capacity to manage or finance great operations.

This program in England has already gone far enough to demonstrate that if continued Great Britain faces ruin. The government in handling labor has shown all the cowardice of the opportunist and the weakness of the sentimentalist, conceding inalienable rights of the public to secure a peace that has been one for the moment only. Concessions to the coal miners have reduced production from 287 million tons before the war to only 200 millions, although there are 30,000 more miners at work now than in 1914. Coal costs 26s. ($6.32) at the mine per ton against 10s. ($2.43) in 1914. The miner gets his own fuel free of cost but the London householder pays $12.84 per ton. And coal is the very foundation upon which the entire superstructure of English industry and foreign trade rests. The proposal to nationalize the mines was rejected, perhaps as a dangerous precedent, but, as usual, Mr. George, like his American cotemporary, compromised by accepting the policy of "state purchase of mineral rights," which simply means that the royalties are lifted from the coal to the treasury without in any respect relieving the solvent tax-paying public of the burden. The traditional English common sense in business and government seems to have gone a glimmering under the benevolent George-Chamberlain regime. It is the "New Freedom" as it is being worked out in England. All Europe in fact is facing disaster in the coal situation, which is preventing a recovery of the producing ability of the people who are doing their best to destroy their own civilization by following their demagogues rather than the lead of men who might point the way to recovery as fast as it is humanly possible. The Premier at last gave in his speech last week tardy recognition of the fact that as events are occurring now, England is facing possible bankruptcy; but he gives not a hint that national expenditure should be reduced or that labor ought to do more by ceasing to prevent production. Government doles to the unemployed continue and the moral fiber of the people of the world is being destroyed. The further plan of the English protectionists under leadership of Mr. Chamberlain to revive that ancient privilege of the few by a post-war program of ultra protection to be worked out by the "new freedom" method of bureaucratic licenses controlled by the Board of Trade, to obviate difficulty of enacting anew the "corn laws," has, however, been abandoned, effective Sept. 1, although there will still be "effective measures to prevent dumping," a palpable subterfuge of special interests.

DUST IS DANGEROUS

NO elevator is immune from danger from dust and dirt. Yet the writer remembers going through one of the largest and most splendidly designed and equipped elevators on the continent, and before starting was provided with a linen duster to protect his clothing—the office kept a supply for

that purpose. The dust was quarter to half an inch deep everywhere. No comment was made, as it would hardly have been appropriate under the circumstances as a visitor. But the Port Colborne elevator explosion may have been due to a similar physical condition of the premises, although the superintendent insists that it was not. The visible and invisible dust both settle out of the atmosphere. While still in the atmosphere a spark of fire (there must always be a spark to act as detonator of dust, it does not explode without) in an atmosphere dust laden in proper proportions might have ignited the floating dust, then no construction is strong enough to resist the expansive force, as was shown at Port Colborne. There is only one known preventive—cleanliness and dust collectors working at all times. Other physical conditions not yet entirely understood may express themselves in disastrous explosions; they may have done so in this case; but it is a fair presumption that houses kept free from dust and its accumulations rarely are injured in this way.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

THERE is a very well organized movement in support of a bill in Congress to substitute the metric system for our present weights and measures. It is an old adventure. John Quincy Adams avocated this change at a time when France was putting the system into force and effect, and restless Americans have been at it ever since. The academic apology for the metric system may perhaps be conclusive, as certain other ideal conditions, the products of pure reason, may be ideally irresistible.

But the practical point of view is different. When the schoolmaster tells us that two-thirds of a pupil's mathematical school year might be saved by the use of the metric system, one may be impressed. When the professor of mathematics shows that most of the importing countries of the world, and all of the backward peoples, use that system, the business man may be aroused. But when one stops to think of the tremendous values of machinery and of machine tools and patterns that would have to be scrapped in this country, with the change of standards, common men are appalled. The French adopted the system in 1801 but so great were the difficulties encountered even then that it was not until 1837 that the system could actually be enforced to the exclusion of other standards. The intervening years were commercially and industrially unimportant. The Napoleonic wars and the recovery therefrom made weights and measures quite an insignificant problem in the face of want, and the loss by scrapping of materials and machinery in those days was of course a mere bagatelle in comparison with what would today have to go to the junk pile. Think of the loss that would be necessary to change the standards of the steel industry, the railway locomotive shops and a thousand other machine shops and industries. It would scrap every grain scale in the country, every power engine, and render duplication of parts impossible for a long period. It would entirely disorganize the present finalities of land mensuration and make necessary a rewriting and an entire change in the written descriptions and records of land holdings, etc. The losses would be tremendous, the confusion incalculable.

To what purpose? Our foreign trade is but a mere drop compared with the volume of domestic trade and both have grown to amazing proportions without inconvenience under the present system. Is it worth while to sacrifice so much for what is after all merely a schoolmaster's sentiment, the metric system (barring its decimal character which some high brow mathematicians say is itself a defect, a cycle of 12 instead of 10 being more scientific) is not by any means perfect? Admitting the system's theoretical perfection, the practical difficulties, adding cost of new patterns to loss by scrapping, appear insurmountable and hardly worth the effort.

THE Department of Agriculture is going to spend $20,000 to find out why hogs fed on acorn mast, peanuts, soya beans and other legumes are "soft." In Louisville and Cincinnati, where the "soft" hog has long been in evidence, this condition has been attributed to the unbalanced ration; and buyers in those markets have always advised less of these feeds in proportion to other ingredients of the ration.

BILL FOR NATIONAL FEED LAW

THE bill originally introduced in the last Congress by Senator Gore has been overhauled by the lawyers and doctors of the Agricultural Department and reintroduced in the House by Rep. Haugen of the Agricultural Committee. It has all the usual objectionable features of bills originating in the Agricultural Department, in that it would put the industry absolutely in the hands of the Department, compel a disclosure of all the private records of feed manufacturers as to their business incomes and profits, their formulas, their selling methods, etc.

The standards also are those of the schoolmaster and the bureaucratic scientist—theoretical and formularistic, which, as Goldberg, the cartoonist, puts it, mean nothing. As for example the use of the term cottonseed meal, as though that were a definite thing of fixed quality whereas there are half a dozen qualities, more or less, of cottonseed meal, while "protein" is nearly as indeterminate as a formula term as "cheese."

There are doubtless certain things that could be put into the form of law which might to a certain limited extent protect the buyer of feeds who himself has no knowledge of them, by forbidding use of worthless materials, but the ability of the law maker to protect the unsophisticated buyer against the sophisticator by definitions is so small that it is really negligible. The best protection to the buyer is a branded product which the feeder knows will give him the results he desires at a cost which is consistent.

But for the manufacturer to supply such a product he must be permitted a range of variation from time to time in his formula in order to use by-products of varying cost and make it possible to adjust the cost of the feeds to the necessities of the feeder—varying the materials of the formula as the market price for them suggests or compels variation, without, however, impairing the quality of the product as shown by results in the feed lot or the dairy output. These are conditions that no written law can wholly provide for, and yet unless they are permitted to influence the product and the cost, feedstuffs would certainly cost the feeder more than absence of law could possibly make damage to him possible. The intelligent feeder does not care two whoops in an empty lot for formula tags and few care to spend the time to understand them. The feeder wants results and his experience tells him what he gets with the feed he uses and when that is satisfactory he keeps on using it, tag or no tag.

WILL CONTROL EXPORTS

THE Constitution forbidding export duties presumably favors international trade. But that instrument does not forbid embargoes, which can be used to protect the domestic consumer in time of distress against the depletion of native stocks of commodities by foreign purchasers. The embargo has never been used as to foodstuffs because of domestic scarcity; indeed the history of American embargoes would probably show that it has been used as a weapon of offense rather than of defense; and since its use in that way caused more friction at home than harm abroad, the embargo has never been popular with the American people.

We have been steadily of the opinion that if the Administration had used its power of embargo during 1915-17, it could easily have held the price of foodstuffs to a more consistent level without resorting to the bureaucratic method that was substituted therefor, in the form of a fixed price, with the Food Administration merchandising, a plagiarized method imported from Europe, where supply conditions were exactly the opposite from our own, and which may have retroactive effects in the future h will make them a long-continuing plague.

At last, however, these and all other simila portunist devices, with unctuous appeals to the ple to be good and well-behaved, having demonst their utter failure to satisfy the hungry bl of the people, the Wheat Director on Aug. nounced the Administration's intention to us embargo as a means of self-defense. The Whea rector did not call it embargo. He said onl Director "is refusing proffered contracts" with fo buyers, etc. It amounts to the same thing; it i same thing. It may perhaps be distressing t people of Europe to know that hereafter their and other supplies from this country will consist of what this country can ship after its own p have been fed, clothed and warmed at a reaso price; but the embargo is the only effective w to reduce prices in this country that can be use used with quick effect. Nor is it unfair, self-p vation being the first law of nature, and moreo may be the means of bringing some crazy peo Europe to their senses. Already there has heard in England the old admonition of the Ap "If any will not work neither shall he eat." Hoover and the President had become so obs of the slogan, "The Relief of Europe." They completely forgotten the American people unti R. R. Brotherhood's edict of rebellion woke up ington to the thought that the "Stabilizing of Prices" is no longer popular.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Aug. 23.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 2
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	17,447,000	13,317,000	18,4
Primary shipments	8,963,000	9,021,000	11,0
Receipts since July 1.	95,707,000	78,260,000	105,5
Visible	48,920,000	39,846,000	42,1
Available, Aug. 16	46,116,000	37,388,000	36,6
Canadian vis., Aug. 16.	6,467,000	7,433,000	5,0
Exports, U. S.	13,204,000	7,117,000	3,7
Exports, world's	17,964,000	11,294,000	8,8
Corn—			
Primary receipts	2,024,000	996,000	3,1
Primary shipments	993,000	1,052,000	2,4
Receipts since Nov. 1.	152,414,000	150,390,000	245,8
Visible	1,061,000	1,476,000	5,5
Exports, U. S.	49,000	.....	2
Exports, world's	2,849,000	3,753,000	5,3
Oats—			
Primary receipts	2,024,000	996,000	3,1
Primary shipments	993,000	1,052,000	2,4
Receipts since Aug. 1.	17,554,000	10,377,000	37,3
Visible	18,935,000	19,321,000	15,0
Exports, U. S.	2,942,000	1,251,000	1,5
Exports, world's	3,271,000	1,520,000	2,7
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	280,000	219,000	1
Shipments, 6 markets.	114,000	65,000	
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	285,000	331,000	3
Shipments, 9 markets.	90,000	79,000	1
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*531,000	†432,000	3
Shipments, 16 markets	*283,000	†246,000	1
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	298,000	358,000	3
Since Mar. 1, 1919	14,660,000	14,362,000	14,4
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	23,950,000	40,534,000	38,5
Lard, lbs.	9,686,000	7,291,000	12,6
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.95	$17.30	5
Hogs	19.50	21.25	9
Sheep	10.25	10 00	2
Lambs	17 35	17 05	7
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	250	250	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$44.00	$44.65	3
Lard, Sept.	29.25	29.40	6
S. R. Sides, Sept.	24.50	24.90	4
Corn—			
September	$1.78¼-¾	$1.82	$1.57
December	1 41¼-½	1.43¾-44	....
May	1.36⅝-⅞	1.38¾-⅞	....
Oats—			
September	$0.71⅝-⅞	$0.73½-¾	$0.70-
December	.74⅜-½	.75¾-⅞	...
May	.77⅝-¾	.78¾-⅞	...

*Pittsburgh missing. †St. Paul missing.

EDITORIALETTES

THE row of the Administration and Senator na's committee about wheat prices is a typical ple of the messiness of Government interfering trade in any way.

THE potato crop is not promising. There w shrinkage indicated by the condition returns million bushels in July to 350 millions compared the final estimate of 400 millions in 1918. Is tha reason all surplus stocks now must be sold a gain prices and eaten as quickly as possible?

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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CHICAGO, AUGUST 27, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Agitation over a lowering of the cost of living continues to make itself felt in the grain and provision markets, and so far the producer has been the only one that felt the slightest effect from the campaign to legislate prosperity for a certain percentage of the population at the expense of the rest. Every prominent economist says that there will be low prices until production increases materially, and agricultural workers are not inclined to toil 12 hours per day or more in order to lower the cost of living for men who are demanding a 5-day week of six hours per day, with a 60 per cent increase in wages. This constant pyramiding of wages must in the end bring its own remedy, and the readjustment may be so extremely violent as to lead to unusual depression. This country has been suffering from too much prosperity. The trouble is mainly in the fact that every man wants to play gentleman and let the other man do the continuous hard labor necessary to feed him.

If the campaign for a lowering of the high cost of living is carried to extremes and grains and provisions affected much more, there may be drastic action taken by the producer in the way of a reduced acreage of grain. If the producer can secure as much for grain by raising short crops, as he could by laboring much harder to secure large ones at a lower price, he may become imbued with the former idea, which is the same plan that appears to have been adopted by labor. The same thing is witnessed throughout the world. Readjustment to a peace basis, thanks to the theorists, is not progressing as rapidly as it should. Many people have become obsessed with an idea of their own importance; and because their strength was in keen demand during the war they seem to think that that condition is to obtain hereafter. There was quite a war a few months ago, just to get that idea out of a certain nation's head, but the idea has been imported here.

There is no scarcity of food throughout the world, taking it as a whole. It is simply a matter of transportation and distribution. England has again taken control of the food, and France and Italy are expected to follow. This may result in concentrated purchases, instead of a steady volume, as would be the case were private individuals to do the buying. Consequently the price fluctuations are likely to be rather radical. The amount of wheat is ample for all requirements, but there is a scarcity of vessels to move it from Australia and Argentina, outside of North America the only exporters that need be considered. If Europe wants corn she must secure it from Argentina; if she wants oats, rye or barley, she must come to North America or go without.

No lowering of the price of flour to the consumer, except such as is made as the result of the law of supply and demand, plus the guaranteed figure is in sight. The quality of the spring wheat crop is so poor this year that considerable dark hard winter will be needed for mixing purposes. No change can be made in the guaranteed price, but it is hardly probable that the Grain Corporation will buy the poor wheat at more than its milling value.

The corn crop is coming along nicely in most of the leading sections, especially in Iowa and in northern and central Illinois, but parts of Kansas and the West and the Ohio Valley have suffered severely from drought. Texas has raised a bumper crop and is making fair sales in Northern markets, although at a big premium over the September and somewhat upsetting market conditions.

The domestic demand for oats has improved materially. The East suffered severely from blight earlier in the season and then from excessive rains, which materially reduced the crop, and it is expected that the demand will remain good for the season.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
Wheat	17,447,000	13,317,000	18,498,000
Corn	2,024,000	996,000	3,130,000
Oats	7,177,000	4,320,000	11,747,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	26,648,000	33,375,060
Preceding week	18,633,000	33,172,000
Since July 1	147,262,000	195,356,360

Corn prices had a range of 7½@9¼c the past week, breaking badly early, and then rallied sharply, only to react toward the close and finish with net losses of 2@3¼c, the latter on September. Sentiment was decidely mixed, and while it looked for a time as though short covering would carry prices up materially, the increasing offers of new crop Texas corn in Northern markets with some purchases made caused a selling wave toward the last that caused most of the early upturn to be lost. The situation is most perplexing. Sterling exchange broke to a new low record, and had some effect, but the subsequent rally failed to attract much attention. Crop news was also ignored to a great extent.

Trade in oats was rather light and mainly of a local character, with fluctuations a faint reflection of those in corn. Prices had a range of 3@3½c for the week and closed well toward the low point with net losses of 1@2⅜c, the latter on the December, and are now down to around last year's level despite the materially small supplies. The producer is not taking kindly to the decline and has been selling very slowly.

Milling demand for wheat has improved in sympathy with a better call for flour, and winters averaged slightly higher than the past week on the good kinds, while the lower grades of both winters and springs were somewhat lower. There is an abundance of lightweight and damaged grain this season, and dealers, large or small, who wish to handle wheat, whether fit for human consumption or not, must have a license. There is a closer adjustment between the world's supply and demand this season than was expected earlier in the year. The rush of domestic wheat to Europe is now under way and clearances have been averaging over 1,000,000 bus. per day. Prices for the week follow:

			Close		
	High.	Low.	Aug.23, 1919.	Aug.16, 1919.	Aug.24, 1918.
Corn—					
Sept.	$1.85¾	$1.76½	$1.78¾	$1.82	$1.58⅜
Dec.	1.47⅛	1.38⅞	1.41½	1.44	....
May	1.41¼	1.33¾	1.36⅞	1.38⅞	....
Oats—					
Sept.	$0.74	$0.71	$0.71¾	$0.73¾	$0.70⅞
Dec.	.76⅝	.73⅜	.74⅜	.75¾	.....
May	.79½	.76	.77¾	.78¾	.....

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	8,300,000	18,406,000
Milwaukee	2,181,000	4,815,000
Minneapolis	1,531,000	1,954,000
Duluth	202,000	23,000
St. Louis	1,548,000	2,871,000
Toledo	337,000	1,674,000
Detroit	133,000	502,000
Kansas City	805,000	2,039,000
Peoria	648,000	1,447,000
Omaha	704,000	1,518,000
Indianapolis	1,165,000	2,146,000
Total	17,554,000	37,395,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
Chicago	3,248,000	2,073,000	5,381,000
Milwaukee	1,047,000	395,000	1,351,000
Minneapolis	590,000	482,000	666,000
Duluth	41,000	77,000	6,000
St. Louis	754,000	302,000	623,000
Toledo	133,000	131,000	952,000
Detroit	49,000	53,000	272,000
Kansas City	279,000	237,000	897,000
Peoria	241,000	126,000	404,000
Omaha	346,000	112,000	560,000
Indianapolis	449,000	332,000	635,000
Total	7,177,000	4,320,000	11,747,000
Shipments	3,199,000	3,732,000	6,259,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Aug. 23	95,707,000	105,496,000	28,757,000
P. shipments to Aug. 23	36,822,000	40,252,000	15,692,000
P. stocks on Aug. 23	27,288,000	29,064,000	1,798,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 23	34,539,000	36,316,000	15,556,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Aug. 23	24,286,000	37,395,000	28,427,000
P. shipments to Aug. 23	14,846,020	18,859,000	15,208,000
P. stocks on Aug. 23	12,949,000	10,586,000	3,027,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 23	9,676,000	11,938,000	10,731,000

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Aug. 23, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	52,964,000	77,167,000
Milwaukee	4,953,000	11,201,000
Minneapolis	6,219,000	14,598,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	17,865,000	21,874,000
Toledo	1,052,000	2,231,000
Detroit	1,492,000	3,495,000
Kansas City	15,680,000	28,554,000
Peoria	17,097,000	29,578,000
Omaha	20,612,000	40,553,000
Indianapolis	14,455,000	16,481,000
Total	152,414,000	245,895,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
Chicago	766,000	273,000	789,000
Milwaukee	134,000	99,000	120,000
Minneapolis	81,000	44,000	151,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	209,000	80,000	289,000
Toledo	9,000	11,000	35,000
Detroit	32,000	23,000	127,000
Kansas City	76,000	58,000	261,000
Peoria	181,000	73,000	385,000
Omaha	369,000	151,000	641,000
Indianapolis	167,000	84,000	332,000
Total	2,024,000	996,000	3,130,000
Shipments	993,000	1,052,000	2,428,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Aug. 23, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	26,359,000	30,093,000
Milwaukee	591,000	1,868,000
Minneapolis	11,366,000	10,390,000
Duluth	635,000	79,000
St. Louis	14,618,000	19,523,000
Toledo	2,699,000	2,223,000
Detroit	360,000	376,000
Kansas City	26,702,000	27,389,000
Peoria	1,055,000	1,994,000
Omaha	6,900,000	6,865,000
Indianapolis	4,422,000	4,706,000
Total	95,707,000	105,506,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
St. Louis	2,296,000	1,343,000	2,804,000
Kansas City	4,157,000	3,556,000	3,380,000
Omaha	1,469,000	931,000	760,000
Toledo	337,000	347,000	420,000
Detroit	56,000	73,000	119,000
Indianapolis	408,000	456,000	538,000
Peoria	248,000	85,000	380,000
Chicago	4,878,000	4,921,000	5,921,000
Milwaukee	174,000	100,000	1,317,000
Minneapolis	3,357,000	1,442,000	2,822,000
Duluth	67,000	63,000	37,000
Total	17,447,000	13,317,000	18,498,000
Shipments	8,963,000	9,021,000	11,020,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
American	13,204,000	7,117,000	3,706,000
Indian	.....	.....	190,000
Argentine	3,071,000	4,103,000	4,281,000
Australian	1,624,000	74,000	640,000
Others	65,000	.....	34,000
Total	17,964,000	11,294,000	8,851,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	37,583,000	11,863,000	27,502,000
Indian	.....	960,000	2,530,000
Argentine	11,166,000	16,630,000	640,000
Australian	6,793,000	2,900,000	6,706,000
Others	149,000	136,000	227,000
Total	55,691,000	32,489,000	37,605,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
American	49,000	.....	206,000
Argentine	2,724,000	3,664,000	261,000
African	76,000	89,000	62,000
Total	2,849,000	3,753,000	529,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,553,000	26,177,000	41,791,000
Argentine	59,215,000	14,551,000	55,434,000
African	5,293,000	2,658,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,588,000
Total	68,061,000	43,480,000	99,813,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918
American	2,942,000	1,251,000	1,582,000
Argentine	329,000	269,000	1,120,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,271,000	1,520,000	2,702,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18
American	7,456,000	7,321,000	11,168,000
Argentine	790,000	2,817,000	487,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,246,000	10,138,000	11,655,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Aug. 23	152,704,000	245,755,000	209,612,000
P. shipments to Aug. 23	93,639,000	128,218,000	113,984,000
P. stocks on Aug. 23	860,000	4,220,000	876,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 23	62,322,000	113,491,000	96,627,000

FROM WASHINGTON

What the Farmers Want Done—Joint Committee Hearings—What Has Been Recommended to Be Enacted Into Law to Meet the Emergency—Packers Have a Hearing.

The House agricultural committee on Thursday last ordered out the Haugen bill and passed it on Friday to enable the President to do pretty much anything he pleases, under the food control act, now or at any time as regards foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, except that the act is not extended to peace times, as was requested by him. The bill embraces "wearing apparel, containers primarily designed or intended for food, feed, or fertilizers, etc.," which are brought under the drastic provisions of the Food Control act. Retailers doing a business of less than $100,000 a year, who were exempted from the profiteering clause in the original act, are included in the amendment, which carries a penalty of a fine of $5,000 a year, a two-year imprisonment, or both.

The committee (joint affair of Senate and House) had been hearing the malcontents and the panacea makers. All the idealists and doctors of sociology presuming to represent the farmers were present, A. M. Loomis being spokesman for the National Board of Farm Organizations, a conglomeration of farmers, boudoir socialists and dilettanti posing as farmers. As a result Mr. Loomis's recommendations were a characteristic medley of sense and nonsense. As it looks now the immediate future price of wheat will be high; hence he recommended that—

"Wheat price regulation and all price fixing on any primary food or clothing material to be abandoned at the end of the present crop season.

"All restrictions and regulations based on the war powers of Congress included in Food Administration activities to be terminated immediately, and at the same time a clear definition given of the constitutional powers of Congress to deal with hoarding, conspiracies and combinations to enhance prices and the waste or destruction of food and similar products under peace conditions.

"Revision of tariff schedules to afford protection for farm products equal to protection of manufactured products.

"Immediate revision of grading rules, especially on wheat, and adequate representation for actual producing farmers in the formulation and adoption of grade and discount to be adopted in future.

"Liberal appropriations and legislative authority to extend the activities of the Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission, and the Department of Justice on the basis of pre-war statutes.

"Recognition of organizations of producing farmers in making up the personnel of committees, boards or commissions to direct enforcement of existing or proposed laws.

"Enactment of laws to define the legality of collective bargaining among agricultural people.

"Enactment of laws for safeguarding purchasers of animal feeds, commercial fertilizers and farm seeds.

"Appointment of a special committee to prepare and issue official statements for the information of the public on the critical conditions affecting agricultural production for the coming year."

J. R. Howard, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, told the committee that the high prices were due to manipulation and extravagant profits of middlemen and the storage of farm products held by warehouse people against a season of short supply, and that the farmer was not making any great profit or receiving profiteering returns from present high prices. And then he wandered off into the usual demagogue mazes about "capitalistic monopoly," "profiteering," etc. "If," he said with the unction of an officeseeker, "If capitalistic monopoly wants enough food produced that it may be feasted, if organized labor wants food produced that it may be fed, if the do-nothing dawdlers want enough food produced so that they may occasionally eat, let them stand forth now at this time, when the farmer must determine his 1920 food production program, and declare by deeds—cutting out of profiteering in goods and wages, going honestly to the business of preparing and purveying the necessities of life, going honestly to the job of doing a full day's work for a full day's pay—their willingness to coöperate. Failure of these forces to do this now will be a boomerang that ere the next cycle of the seasons will effect a condition of living now undreamed of." In short, the H. C. L. is due to "extravagant profits of middlemen," failure of the American people to "practice even ordinary economy in public and private life," and industrial strikes. Exportation of food and clothing is no more a contributing cause than the heavy exports of manufactured goods and machinery, of which the farmer is a heavy purchaser.

A ROAR AT THE CORPORATION.

C. A. Turner, president of the California Bean Growers' Association, told the committee that California growers had suffered heavy losses through the Government's failure to purchase beans from them during the war. To which Mr. Turner added that the Food Administration last February conducted a secret investigation into the conduct of certain members of its bean-purchasing department in its New York office and forced two employes of the Grain Corporation to resign. More than $1,000,000 worth of Oriental beans were purchased, he said, although there was and is now no scarcity of beans in this country and there is now no reason for prevailing high prices.

And then of course came the coon from out the woodpile. J. D. Miller of Pennsylvania, representing the National Board of Farm Organizations, told the committee of prosecutions of farmer organizations in Ohio and Illinois under state anti-trust laws, which no one else seemed to know anything about, which he said indicated that there was a "veiled propaganda" throughout the country to place the blame for high prices upon the farmer. He urged that farm coöperative organizations engaged in making collective sales be exempted (of course) from the provisions of the food control act and be allowed to continue to operate without being subject to charges of engaging in a conspiracy. Always some kind of special favor at the expense of some one else.

WHAT THE JERSEY MAYORS WANT.

Then some fifteen Jersey mayors told the committee what they thought was needed, Mayor Gillan of Newark being spokesman, to-wit:

1. Creation of a Federal commission to regulate food exports.

2. Authorizing the Government to take over or control the operations of all cold storage warehouses.

3. Authorizing the Government to acquire possession of all refrigeration cars.

4. Providing that during the present emergency or any future emergencies of high living costs to undertake to sell direct to the public, not only food, but clothing and shoes.

5. Directing the Government to release to the public forthwith all remaining surplus of food and clothing.

Mayor Gillan accused "the packers" of controlling all Atlantic Coast fish markets. "Have you any proof that the big five packers control the New York combination?" asked Representative Anderson of Minnesota. "No proof, but a firm conviction exists in our community that this is a fact, and we are morally certain that an investigation would disclose it to be a fact," replied Mayor Gillan.

In Newark the retail price of milk, he said, was from 18 to 24 cents a quart, and the children of poor people are dying for the lack of milk. "We investigated the milk situation and found that a small group of dealers in Newark had contracted with the dairies for all their output at about 7½ cents a quart. The city of Newark went into the business and after "much difficulty" located some dairymen who were not tied up by the big dealers, and cut the price 2c."

A SENATORIAL VIEW.

In the meantime Senator Walsh of Massachusetts was letting himself out in the Senate. He said the time "has arrived when senators should not permit the desires of any group of people, such as the farmers, or organized labor, to swerve them from the support of legislation which would be for the best interests of the Nation as a whole."

Interrupted by Senator King of Utah, who wanted to obtain Mr. Walsh's view as to the most serious cause of the high living costs, the latter replied: "In my opinion the high prices are due primarily to the worst condition of criminal profiteering that any country has ever seen in recent years. I think when the evidence is made public as to the terrific amount of millions and millions of dollars of profit that has been made by the manufacturers and producers of foodstuffs in this country we will have all we can do to satisfy our people that they are living under a Government which will protect them and can protect them."

It appeared during the subsequent debate in the Senate that a committee of the Conference of Governors, then in session at Salt Lake City, Utah, might be sent to Washington to discuss the coördination of the Federal and state agencies. Senator Walsh expressed the hope that Congress would put itself in a position to aid administrative officers of the Nation in carrying out some such a program. "I sometimes think that we do not appreciate the depth of feeling in America today on this question." he said. "On a visit recently to my home state I was met with one query at every turn, 'What are you going to do with the League of Nations?' but not 'What are you going to do in Congress about the high cost of living?' "

RECOMMENDATION BY HAUGEN.

The Senate apparently balked at the proposition to give the President perpetual power over prices and profits, but is willing to go the limit until the "end of the war," that is to say, until peace is declared, which the President has said will not be due until the Peace Treaty shall have been ratified by the Senate.

THE BILL.

The bill amends Secs. 1 and 2 of the food production act to read as follows:

". . . to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, wearing apparel, containers, primarily designed or intended for containing food, feed, or fertilizers; fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are es ential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

That it is hereby made unlawful for any person willfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or willfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture, or distribution; to hoard, as defined in Section 6 of this act, any necessaries; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessaries; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other persons (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof; or (e) to ex t excessive prices for any necessaries, or o aid or abet the doing of any act made u- lawful by this section. Any person viol- ing any of the provisions of this sect n upon conviction thereof shall be fined t exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for t more than two years, or both; provided t t this section shall not apply to any farm- gardener, horticulturist, vineyardist, pl- ter, ranchman, dairyman, stockman, r other agriculturist, with respect to e farm products produced or raised upon la owned, leased, or cultivated by him; ad provided further that nothing in this t shall be construed to forbid or make u- lawful collective bargaining by any co- erative association or other association f farmers, dairymen, gardeners, or ot r producers of farm products, with respt to the farm products produced or raised y its members upon land owned, leased, r cultivated by them.

Secs. 8 and 9 of original act are re- pealed.

GETTING AFTER THE PACKERS.

Hearings on the packer control b s began on Aug. 18 with Mr. Colver of e Trade Commission on the stand, vo repeated his well-worn misinformatn that "the five great packers control ll meat prices from the producer to e consumer, except those of the retaile"

"You say even the producers are t the mercy of these five?" asked Se- tor Kenyon, gently leading the witn s into pleasant paths. "I do," replied r. Colver. "That control is in twelve f the great markets. The smaller m- kets never get a quotation on pris until Kansas City or Chicago are hea from."

Senator Gronna, chairman of e committee, imitating the patric reformers of the railway brotherhoc, put himself on record as warn g "those in possession of great weal" that a revolution might come about f the corporations themselves did not d in solving the present difficult proble s of life, and they must do it quickly r have another "Boston tea party" n their hands—just like the Brotherhd sluggers. "Do you believe that cr- porations should keep on expand g and yet retain all their profits?" e asked Mr. Colver. "Would it not e possible to allow them to keep just o much, say not over $50,000, and h e the Government take the rest by tax- tion? That, it seems to me, would e a real remedy. If they keep on mak g profits, they may be stronger than e Government." "I don't think that ta- ing profits reduces prices; it usua y tends to increase them," replied r. Colver. "Books can also be kept n various ways, and subsidiary comp- nies can be formed, and more mo y can ultimately be taken out of the c- sumer." A beautiful duo of statesm truly—not highway robbers by i- stinct or education, only leaning in tit direction because they happen to b a part of the "Government" of this gr t Republic of freemen and to come fr m North Dakota and next door.

Senator France of Maryland e- pressed fear of the "licensing officer— he wanted an "open meeting." e does not have much confidence n Uncle Sam's representatives. "I th k it was a very dangerous thing for e representatives of packers and Gove- ment officials," said Senator Fran e, "to fix prices in secret conference. s far as giving too much power to a p- sible Government official is concern d, I would a thousand times rather se Mr. Ogden Armour make big profits n private life than to see some man n the Government service make the profits. And you know, there are pi- atory men."

On Wednesday, Aug. 20, the ire- pendent packers were heard, T. Dale Hill of Baltimore being spokesma. They challenged most of the stateme s of the Federal Trade Commission, n which proposals for stringent regu- tion of the five dominant concerns n the industry are based. They said th y themselves meet and furnish livy competition at both ends of the ind- try—in the purchase of live stock r their plants and in the sale of mea to the retailer. It was their opin n that the law of supply and dema d would serve sufficiently to protect e consumer if permitted to take s

ourse. "We are now passing through period of inflation," said Mr. Hill. Prices are abnormal, business is abormal. This is no time to regulate. Wait until we get through it, and have ir feet back on the ground, and then e what drastic measures are necesary."

Mr. Hill said he bought hogs in cometition with the big packers in Kansas ity and Chicago and was sure the big oncerns could not control prices. Solnon Greenwald, who said his house in altimore dealt only in beef, asserted e same was true of other live stock an hogs. H. C. Bertram, manager of independent concern with packing ants at Philadelphia, Wilmington and altimore, was asked if the big packers uld not establish a monopoly in foodffs. "There is a very delicate ques-on there," he said. "The packers, ith their more efficient organization, ight be able to distribute foodstuffs to e consumer cheaper than other men the specialized lines, I'll admit, and put them out of business. It's a estion of economic law."

These witnesses said their business d been very prosperous under Food dministration regulation during the ar. "If that was true when you were ing controlled, why do you object to ntrol now?" asked Chairman Gronna. cob Shafer of Baltimore responded at the packers endured the Food Adinistration control without question cause "it was only temporary."

On Aug. 21 Henry W. Lynch, repreating stock raisers and their associan, of California and Arizona, led the fense, while Louis H. Haney of Jackville, Fla., appearing for the Southn Wholesale Growers' Association, ade a direct and unqualified attack on e packers and all their activities. The ckers' growth and strength, Mr. aney asserted, was due not to their ciency, but to their financial power d control of refrigerator car service, hich gives them privileges of a comon carrier without a common carrier's sponsibility."

Senator Wadsworth, referring to testiony of independents, asked if they re "only permitted to live." "They've d us they were making money," Senaor Wadsworth observed. "Are they oled about their business?" "I don't low the conditions," Haney said. "The ant corporation controlling 85 per t of the business could drive the litt ones out of exerting their strength." nator Wadsworth wanted to know out the wholesalers' "propaganda" in or of the bill, and Mr. Haney, who cribed himself as "economist and blicity manager," said the wholesalhad tried to counteract the packers' mpaign against it.

Mr. Lynch simply said that "the packg industry represents the selling end our stock raisers' business. When you demoralize or hamper that—as this bill es—you hurt us."

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL.

On August 21 an attack on the Governntal tendency toward assuming conl of business enterprises, with esial reference to proposed legislation supervision of the packing industry, s made by Senator Fernald of Maine, aking in the Senate. Stamping the nyon and Kendrick bills, providing regulating the packers and now er discussion, as examples of "stifling ottling legislation," he declared his osition to them, said they were exsions of the policy which had failed the transportation and communican industries, and predicted that the blic would suffer from higher costs a poorer service should they be ened. "I cannot believe the Senate of United States feels after the exience we have had with Government trol of railroads, telegraph, and telone lines, that the policy should be tinued. It would certainly lead to os and commercial bankruptcy. In alf of the business men of the country those who have had as much to with making our country great as other class of citizens. I want to est here and now against this proed legislation. It is filled with danto our institutions and our system of government. It is socialistic, it is un-American, and it should be defeated."

Defending the packers, Senator Fernald said their business had to be conducted in large units to be economical. Their development of refrigerator cars and ownership of stock yards, like their utilization of animal by-products, constituted valuable service. "One of the most notable results of by-product utilization is the fact that all the meat from a steer can be sold by the packer for much less than he pays for the live animal.

"To my way of thinking the discovery made by the packers that by-products that were thrown away could be utilized is one of the great achievements of modern times. When the proposition to curb the packing industry is viewed in its proper light, I think it will be found that the present organization of the industry really meets the needs of the situation in this country and results in efficiency."

He attacked the Federal Trade Commission for "questionable methods" in its investigation and report of the packers, and said that it had very largely lost sight of its function to aid and guide business. "The Commission," asserted the Senator, "failed to get any evidence of combination. It is only by unfair methods, by misinterpretation, and misstatement of facts that it was able to come to the conclusion that there is a combination in restraint of trade. This report, so far as I have been able to investigate it, contains no evidence of monopoly. I am reliably informed that the Commission in some instances actually used only such parts of telegrams taken from the files of the packers as appeared to bear out its case, omitting items from the same telegrams which were not useful evidence to the committee. So here we have an agency of the Government, constituting itself mainly as a prosecuting body, losing sight very largely of its function in the aid and guidance of business. The Federal Trade Commission, in place of cooperating and being of some assistance, is now badgering, barrying, and heckling American business interests. If there is any unfair competition or monopoly or any practices in trading that are not on the square, the Clayton antitrust law and the Federal Trade Commission law give ample power to suppress such illegal operations."

Australian Wheat Exports Controlled.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin, at Melbourne, has cabled the Department of Commerce that new methods of disposal and marketing of Australian wheat have been made by the Australian Wheat Board. A tendency having been shown to break away from the official scheme for the chartering of tonnage to remove wheat and flour, the effect of which was seen in the demands of ship owners for higher freights as the result of competition among the States, it is becoming increasingly difficult in obtaining freights at paying rates. The Commonwealth government has therefore decided that all overseas sales of wheat and flour shall be hereafter made by the Wheat Board alone.

PORT COLBORNE DISASTER.

The Canadian Department of Railways has charge of the salvage of the Port Colborne Elevator and most of the grain will be saved. The Minister of Railways has appointed a board of engineers to look into the causes of the disaster. This board is composed of Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, consulting engineer to the Dominion government; A. St. Laurent, C. E., assistant deputy minister of the Department of Public Works; D. W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of the Port Nelson terminals of the Hudson Bay Railway, and John Murphy, electrical engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals. Besides investigating the cause of the accident, the board is requested to furnish a recommendation as to repairs and reconstruction, and has been given charge of salvaging the grain remaining in the bins.

As to the suggestion that grain and flour dust, when mixed with certain proportions of air and exposed to a spark, will explode, Manager Fawcett said he saw no chance of any spark coming from the barge; the elevator machinery was operated by electricity and there was no fire in the building. As to probability of an electric spark, he could not say. Regarding dust removers, Mr. Fawcett stated the elevator was completely equipped. "The dust collectors, however, are not run while boats are loading or grain is being weighed, although I believe it would be safer to do so."

SMALL SELF-CONTAINED DRIER.

The Ellis Drier Co., Chicago, recently placed a small self-contained grain drier on the market which is particularly adaptable to small mills, elevators and seed houses. The apparatus is built of the same material and gauges as the larger driers and is a practical machine in every respect. The entire apparatus occupies a height of only 14 feet 5½ inches, is 10 feet 8 inches long and 2 feet 9 inches wide. Two and one-half horsepower is needed to drive the fan and only five boiler horsepower of steam per hour is needed to heat the coils. The total weight of the machine is 6,000 lbs. The capacity of the drier is 30 bushels per hour. If further information is desired, write the Ellis Drier Co., Chicago, and they will be pleased to furnish full data in regard to this particular machine as well as the larger sizes which they manufacture.



THE ELLIS SMALL SELF-CONTAINED DRIER.

St. Paul Grain Exchange.

The following officers of the St. Paul Grain Exchange were elected at the recent annual meeting for the ensuing year: C. C. Gray, president; C. C. Chambers, vice-president; J. F. O'Meara, secretary; Benjamin Baer, treasurer. Directors are: W. J. Jameson, Jameson-Hevener Co.; W. E. Coles, Jr., Capital City Milling & Grain Co.; C. E. Griffith, Griffith Grain Co.; J. F. Drefenbach, St. Paul Milling Co.; J. G. Crites, Montana Grain Growers, Inc.; L. M. Abbey, Pioneer Grain Co.; L. R. Rolfe, Semola Milling Co., and Elmer Elvgren, Gopher Co.

THE H. C. L. PROBLEM ABROAD.

The mounting costs of living in England are of course alarming, and point to greater hardships next winter unless the people become more careful. The great problem is to restrain consumption. The Food Controller says that "apart from the profiteer," the chief causes of high foodstuffs are increased consumption and diminished production. Allowing for the increase in population arising from demobilization, the Controller, Mr. Roberts, says that the consumption has increased enormously, and gives the following examples in support of his claim: In November 1918 the consumption of beef and mutton was 64,000 tons; during the three months May, June, July it averaged 100,000 tons. The monthly consumption of tea went up from 12,000 to 14,000 tons; fish, from 46,000 to 54,000 tons; flour, from 420,000 to 436,000 tons; margarine, from 18,000 to 21,000 tons. He now announces that the controlled price of the best bacon must be raised to 60 cents a pound, which he believes will enable him to issue a lower figure for inferior cuts. The demand for bacon is slackening; and while the Controller does not anticipate that the price of this article will rise further, owing to the "free" quantities that are arriving in the country, he believes that the wholesale prices will keep up largely, owing to the rise in price of hogs and bacon in the United States.

The Controller does not agree, however, that prices are rising generally, but believes that the ordinary householder is buying much more food and, consequently, paying more for it. In confirmation of this statement, he referred to the reduction of 2 cents a pound on imported meat recently an-

nounced, and pointed out that this made a total reduction of 10 cents a pound on imported meat since the armistice and 4 cents on home killed.

The Controller said a month ago that he hoped it would not be necessary to restrict consumption by a revival of the coupon system, but registration would undoubtedly have to be maintained in the case of meat, sugar and butter at least. The degree of control, of course, varies with different foods. Control of prices alone is exercised in respect of at least 90 per cent of the principal foodstuffs. To what extent and in what manner it might be necessary to reimpose the various methods of control upon these articles with regard to which they had relaxed control he was not prepared to say, but he could give the most definite assurance that he should not hesitate to make control the real and vital thing it was during the war if by reimposing control he could hope to prevent prices from going higher than they otherwise would do.

AN AMERICAN EXPERT'S VIEW.

"The United States is the greatest country in the world and the people in Europe are looking at everything we do," said Charles J. Roberts, of Roberts of Oake, Chicago, who has been abroad representing the American Export Provision Co., a selling corporation of the packers outside of the "Big Five." "Ireland is the finest country in the world and the people there are better off and have more money than ever before.

"Conditions abroad are bad. Labor and liquor, particularly the latter, is the curse of the British Isles. Boats are lying in the Mersey River that cannot be unloaded because of a strike of the dock workers. Boats loaded with provisions have laid there 30 days without being unloaded and the chances are that much of the stuff is spoiled. There is a scarcity of coal, which has also aggravated the shipping situation. If England does not look out, Germany will beat them to it in the way of trade, as the workers there realize the situation and are ready to work ten hours a day to make up for lost time

"As to the provision situation, there is enough food in the world for all requirements, but it is a matter of transportation and protection of shipments. The slowness of unloading is a big factor and unless it is remedied, a great quantity of food will be spoiled. There is enough food on the other side to last until the first of the year, but they will have to buy freely after that time. England is again under food control and I understand that Italy and France are about to do the same. This means that they will send buyers to the United States.

"Between the labor situation and the unsettled condition of the foreign exchange market, it is difficult to do any business. Packers who had good profits in sales abroad are losing money and do not know where they are to get off. Sales made abroad may show a good profit, but it is absorbed in making remittances, owing to the low rate of exchange. Packers have made big profits and have paid them over to the Government. Business in July and August has been poor and there is a loss at present of $1.50 per hog in the packing business. Between the wild fluctuations in hogs and product and the constant menace and uncertainty in labor, a packer does not know where he stands. We would gladly turn over the business to the workers if they would guarantee us a certain profit. There is one thing certain, the packers cannot stand in the gap between the labor exchange and the Government attitude much longer. Hogs are high and should sell off to around $15. The farmer will have to absorb his percentage of the loss from present level of values, the same as other interests. At the same time, there is nothing to get real bearish over in the present situation, but when we get the new crop of hogs, which is expected to be a big one, and commence to move in October, values should work lower."

THE NEW LEGUME FODDERS

Industrial Community Progress as Affected by the Study and Use of Statistics—Investigation of the New Legume Hays —Their Potential Future

By DR. H. E. HORTON,[1]
Agricultural Commissioner, Am. Steel and Wire Co.

I won't hold you but a few moments because what I have to say on the subject of the legume hays will be good reading and it will not prove very good talking. Progress in every community is dependent on the progress in that community of men of financial ability. To be a man of financial ability means that your foresight must be as good as your hindsight. The business that has succeeded beyond all business. If you come to analyze its success you will probably find it is in the study of statistics, the proper presentation and study and then acting on what you find out. Take the two corporations we have today, the Standard Oil and the Steel Corporation, for example. They exemplify what I have said. If you should ask the general sales manager of either corporation today about the business he would say that the business of today was made by the work of ten years ago, and what we are today will bear fruit ten years from today, that every step that has been made has only been made after the most careful study of conditions.

In October we made up our minds the war was to end and we started to take account of the stock of the country as represented in agriculture. It happened to be my fortune to be in the Southern States during the winter. I was not in the South very long before I found the great part being played there by something of which we know practically nothing in the North—velvet beans, cow beans. I went all over and gathered all the information I could gather and I wish to say it didn't amount to very much. It wasn't the information that you could invest money in. I returned North and visited Washington and found that while they had an immense amount of materials, there was none that could be put in such shape that you could use it and make anything of it.

The first thing I investigated was cow pea hay; and after working several years with the best equipment, I had to admit so far as the Government publications was concerned I could learn nothing. I gathered all the statistical material, the technical materials and the map material that is available on the subject of these hays and I believe there is an opportunity for the National Hay Association to take up this material and study it to their advantage. Now, things have changed wonderfully in the last few years and we are fast approaching the time when we have to use the most mechanically perfect tool in our daily business. We have had hays of different sorts, principally timothy—and there is almost a timothy fetish. People think there is nothing but timothy. But timothy robs the soil; it doesn't produce a crop that has great nutritive elements, and why should we worship it. Now these crops I mention furnish the industry that will build up our farm industry and especially build up the dairy industry; and more than that, they enrich the farm so the farmer produces better and richer crops.

Now, one thought and I am through; and I will leave the rest for you to read and digest at your leisure. About 1909 some work was undertaken that meant a great deal for the world. You take timothy and analyze it and divide it up in carbohydrates and protein matter. The carbohydrates go to make up energy in a man and the protein goes to make up his strength. Our protein supply is growing more expensive. The legume hays gives this protein supply at a price we can afford to pay and at a price which is very attractive. For instance cow pea hay can be used at a price which is very attractive. It was discovered that peas had a protein value and various crops had a protein value. It was discovered that the protein in corn was not the valuable protein we had thought it; that corn was a weak staff on which to lean; that the protein in wheat was not what we had thought it. That led to the study of protein in different sources. The first experiment was made on calves, but these didn't extend very far. The experiments were then switched to white rats. It was possible in a short time to use the white rat and discover information of value. What was discovered? They found the protein from corn would not give the results expected; the protein from wheat would not; the protein from oats would not. It was discovered that with the addition of a slight amount of milk to the protein diet being fed to white mice the most wonderful results were secured. An animal might be reduced almost to death's door by the protein diet being fed him; then if a small amount of milk was added to this diet the animal was brought to robust health. It was found that a number of the diseases to which humans are heir are due to a deficiency contained in milk. One is vitamie; another is Soluble A. By the addition of this something to the diet we get something that will give us results.

This means we must develop our dairy industry if we are to continue a great people because the young ones require this milk more than the old ones. We cannot develop the dairy industry unless we develop our legume hays. We have reached 105,000,000 in our population and at the present time we are giving each one 105 gallons per year, but this is not being distributed in a way to benefit the people as a whole. When you have to pay 18c a quart for milk you have to shut out a great many people who should have milk. We should produce now eleven billions of gallons a year.

Now, the legume hays lend themselves to commerce in the same way as alfalfa and timothy and other hays with which you are familiar. I am not going to say more because the hour is late, but if you will take the trouble this winter to look over the figures I have collected and the maps I have brought together, I think you can find some way to use this material, so that you can make more money in the coming year.

[1]An address to the National Hay Ass'n convention at Detroit in July, 1919.

JULY FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in July were the largest in the history of the country, while the exports were the lowest for any month of this year, according to a statement issued on Thursday last by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The July amounted to $570,000,000, nearly $350,000,000 less than in June, the high record month, but an increase over the $507,000,000 exports in July, 1918. For the seven months ending with July the exports were $4,618,000,000 in 1919, and $3,482,000,000 in 1918, an increase of nearly 33 per cent in one year.

July imports were valued at $345,000,000 as against $293,000,000 in June, 1919, and $242,000,000 in July, 1918. They are the largest monthly imports in the history of our foreign trade, exceeding by $16,000,000 the previous high record in May of this year. Imports for the seven months ending with July were $1,955,000,000 in 1919, against $1,788,000,000 in 1918—an increase in the last year of less than 10 per cent.

The excess of exports over imports was $225,000,000 in July, and $2,663,000,000 in the seven months of this year, $959,000,000 more than the excess in the seven months' period of 1918 of $1,694,000,000—an increase of 57 per cent.

The *Journal of Commerce* says no analysis has been attempted of the sudden drop in the volume of exports. It is known, however, that the largest reductions appear in the exportation of foodstuffs to Great Britain, where the restoration of domestic production and the resumption of trade with the smaller European countries have worked to effect a large displacement of American commodities. This will continue to be an increasingly greater phase of change in the monthly reports of our foreign trade, it is predicted, and, while the outgoing volume of foodstuffs will continue in very large amounts, they will go to other countries for a time until there, as in England, the former conditions are restored.

English Crops.

Despite the extraordinarily cold weather for the time of year the dry days have enabled the harvest to be started, and quite a fair area of winter barley, oats and rye had been cut up to Aug. 1. A few rubbed-out samples have been shown on Mark Lane, and they are plump and of good weight. They are soft beyond any experience of recent years, but buyers are ready enough to give them hospitality and wait for them drying. It is clear that without government interference all new crop produce would be fetching a guinea per cwt., and perhaps more; indeed, some new winter barley fit for malting has made 25s.

The new home wheat crop is of most uncertain promise, but a fortnight of really hot and dry weather is not an absolute impossibility for August, and would work wonders. The danger of the day is in the extraordinary softness and pulpiness of the grain. Ripening is most uneven, and the quantity of feed grain is likely to be 15 per cent at least as compared with 5 in a fresh, clean, dry season like 1911, and ½ per cent in a good average season like 1914. The yield per acre may reach 30 bushels, but there will be ugly gaps where the May-June drought was most serious. Barley of the spring sowing was also badly hit by the same spell of drought. Oats recovered from it with the June rains, and has been more suited by the cloudy July than either the wheat or barley.

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	17.
Aug. 31.....	5,077,0	1,790,0	2,004,0	2,0
Sept. 7.....	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0	1,9
Sept. 14.....	4,940,0	1,597,0	2,242,0	1,7
Sept. 21.....	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0	5
Sept. 28.....	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0	1,8
Oct. 5.....	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0	1,7
Oct. 12.....	5,539,0	1,690,0	2,427,0	2
Oct. 19.....	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,5
Oct. 26.....	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	2
Nov. 2.....	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	2
Nov. 9.....	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	3
Nov. 16.....	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	6
Nov. 23.....	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,1
Nov. 30.....	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,0
Dec. 7.....	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,0
Dec. 14.....	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,9
Dec. 21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,5
Dec. 28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,4
Jan. 4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,4
Jan. 11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,3
Jan. 18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,3
Jan. 25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,0
Feb. 1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,5
Feb. 8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,1
Feb. 15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,9
Feb. 22.....	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,3
Mar. 1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,8
Mar. 8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,5
Mar. 15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,0
Mar. 22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,1
Mar. 29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,0
Apr. 5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,0
Apr. 12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,5
Apr. 19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,5
Apr. 26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,6
May 3.....	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,8
May 10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,3
May 17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,6
May 24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,9
May 31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,8
June 7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,5
June 14.....	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,2
June 21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,1
June 28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,7
July 3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,6
July 12.....	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,9
July 19.....	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,0
July 26.....	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,4
Aug. 2.....	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,5
Aug. 9.....	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,7
Aug. 16.....	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,9
Aug. 23.....	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0	2,8

For quick returns use our Mar Place Department for wants and al announcements.

The Letter Box

Grain Sorghums Good.

ice Current-Grain Reporter:—Our
maize and kafir crop seems to be
xcellent condition and without some
ick will begin to move freely in 30
a.—*P. S. Craver, Memphis, Tex.*

Important Trade Question.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: I deem
settlement of the food proposition
the effect it has of the most vital
tance to the grain trade at present.
s are poor up here—wheat and rye
t four to six bus. to the acre.—
ics Farmers' Cooperative Elevator
Deslacs, N. Dak.

Conditions Quiet.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: Condi-
have been very quiet and dealers
ontent to do a hand-to-mouth busi-
until it would seem prices are rea-
ble if not normal again. Rains
stained considerable oats, and also
aged much alfalfa, which will prob-
keep prices up, though not so high
ast year.—*Walter S. Clayton, El
, Texas.*

hode Island Firm Incorporates.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: John
eck is now John D. Peck, Inc., with
. Smith, president; R. L. Kelly,
urer-secretary, and Walter B.
, vice-president, secretary-treas-

ard Brothers of 214 Dyer street had
ge fire. They are now rebuilding
elevator, but as they do no grind-
they will require no new machin-

e crop conditions here in Rhode
d are very good.—*John D. Peck,
Providence, R. I.*

Going Out of Business.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: We
your subscription bill for the year
ning Sept. 1. We wish to state
we are going out of business here,
g sold our property to Martin Bur-
of this place. The writer is going
the wholesale feed and flour busi-
in Augusta, Ga., under the firm
of C. E. Shumaker Flour Co. and
s your publication sent to this firm
. I intend being there by Sept. 1
eel that I have need of your val-
paper.—*C. Shumaker Sons, per C.
umaker, Altamont, Ill.*

Not Going Out of Business.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: The
t seems to be circulated that we
oing out of business, which is not
. We have simply sold a few of
ouses and the country houses we
left are also for sale when we can
easonable prices for them, which
e way, does not mean inflated val-
We expect to devote all of our
to track business and the opera-
of our cleaning house at Walcott.
Cloverdale house was sold to L.
racher & Co., and the house at
Rock was sold to our former man-
who is operating under the name
. C. Miller & Co.—*Stockdale &
k Co., Walcott, Ia.*

in North Central North Dakota

ce Current-Grain Reporter: You
e interested in the hay crops out
We are on the Mouse River, the
w bottoms of which are probably
eaviest producing fields of wild
be found. These bottoms usually
spring flooding, and as a result
ave a very good average produc-
f Red Top and Hollow stem hay.
s year's crop is above an average
antity and quality. An area ex-
g some 35 miles on both sides of
er will have considerable surplus
p. About 60% of the cut is now in
ack. Practically all haying will
npleted by Sept. 7 or 10. Present
average around $15 to $20 per
stack.

Grain crops are very poor. Dry hot weather was largely responsible. Rye and flax were badly damaged by grasshoppers. The corn crop is above an average in quality and is further advanced than usual.

Pastures are holding out well; recent rains have helped.—*J. C. Eaton, Denbigh, N. D.*

Grain Dealers' National Ass'n

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The twenty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, which will be held at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 13, 14 and 15, gives every indication of being the largest meeting of grain men ever held in this country. An attendance of fully fifteen hundred is expected, exclusive of the ladies. The total attendance, therefore, ought to come close to the two thousand mark, as approximately four hundred of the fair sex are expected to be present.

The program for the convention is nearing completion and it will be the best ever prepared by the Association. This is said with the programs of the Baltimore, Buffalo and Milwaukee conventions in mind.

One of the speakers secured is Hon. David R. Francis, American ambassador to Russia. He will tell the grain trade all about the Revolution in the Muscovite Empire. Every grain man will want to hear this speech. Volumes have been written about Lenine and Trotsky, the Russian Red Guard, the reign of terror, and the efforts of the Bolsheviki to impose their crazy cult on one hundred and eighty million people.

Another speaker who will be at the convention is Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director. Mr. Barnes will take this opportunity to discuss the grain situation not only with the members of the trade but with the whole world.

Hon. E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be on the program and will have a message on the railroad situation. Nothing could be more timely than this address, when the whole country is discussing the Plumb plan to take over the railroads and run them in the interests of the brotherhoods.

Hon. James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, and Chas. F. Curtiss, Dean and Director of the Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, will also be there. Governor Goodrich will discuss reconstruction problems, and Dean Curtiss will discourse on problems that are of vital interest to agriculture and the grain man. Prof. Curtiss is director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and president of the International Live Stock Exposition.

J. W. Shorthill, Secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Coöperative Associations, will also address the convention. Mr. Shorthill is one of the ablest men in the coöperative movement and his speech is sure to be both timely and interesting in view of the extreme radicalism that has developed in North Dakota and threatens to spread to other grain-producing states.

Several other speakers of national prominence will be on the program and their names will be announced shortly.

St. Louis is making great preparations for the convention. Marshall Hall is at the head of the executive or general arrangements committee. The entertainment provided will be elaborate and both the men and the ladies will be well taken care of.—*Chas. Quinn, Secretary.*

Crops in Hamilton County, Nebr.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The crop conditions are a serious problem in this county as the wheat is making only from eight to fifteen bushels to the acre and will average only about twelve. The test weight is from 53 to 58 lbs.

Corn is a poor average—about 20 bus. per acre. It has been very dry for the last two months.

Hay is a fair crop. There have been two heavy cuttings of alfalfa hay but we will have no third cutting, or else it will be a seed crop. I think that there will be enough of seed to supply our home demand.

We had two nice showers in the last two weeks, which put the ground in fine shape for plowing. Threshing is about finished. Oats were good—30 to 40 bus. to the acre.—*E. G. Raymers. Marquette, Nebr.*

Corn on Monday.

Corn after ruling extremely erratic and displaying an easier tendency, rallied sharply and closed strong at an advance of practically 2c. Trade was of rather limited volume and devoid of any special feature. Lower hogs and moderate increase in movement and further talk of Texas offerings intensified bearish sentiment to such an extent that short-selling was ever extended. Railroad weekly reports were rather discouraging corn in Kansas, but elsewhere were quite favorable. There were numerous predictions regarding the Texas surplus requirements, etc., but as there are no statistics on which to base them, they were considered nothing more than a guess. The fact that bids were sent out Saturday of $1.80 f. o. b. Kansas City failed to bring any acceptances and that the Southwestern spot markets have not reflected the so-called heavy offerings of Texas corn rather makes it look as if present and prospective offerings from that state and their effects are being magnified. No question but that Texas has produced more than they can consume and that offerings from the above state will prove a considerable factor but until their offerings are reflected in the cash market, we believe that one should think twice before selling few crop futures at present discount. Texas corn as a bearish feature factor may prove as big a boomerang as the Argentina offering did in February, March and April when sentiment was intensely bearish in May on theory that imports of Argentina corn would be sufficient to force cash corn to a discount.—*Logan & Bryan, Chicago.*

As has so often happened in the past in a comparatively narrow market, the bearish news wore itself out and the market becoming oversold, when shorts tried to cover, they had to bid prices up. The Texas offerings were trotted out again with claims of a sale made to come here of 10 cars of white corn prompt shipment at 189. This proved a boomerang to short sellers, many of whom increased their lines on this transaction.—*Bartlett Frazier Co.*

It is stated here that Texas will probably move about 5 million bus. shortly. With the congested position of the Gulf ports and the fact that it must compete with Argentina corn in foreign markets, it is expected that much of that surplus will find the most profitable outlet in the markets in the Middle West. Business for shipment small at Chicago.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

COUNTY BEHIND A TRUCK.

Sullivan County, Ind., one of the great agricultural counties of the state, has taken up a new industry in which the people seem to take quite as much interest as the farmers do in silos, blooded livestock and superlative farm products. Near the railroad station in Sullivan is a new brick building with a big sign reading, "Mutual: America's Greatest Truck," a building which recently was the scene of a christening quite out of the ordinary. The whole town, for instance, closed its doors for the afternoon—the banks and retail shops; and everybody thereupon formed a procession behind the local band, the conspicuous exhibit of said procession being the first Mutual Truck ever built, run by its purchaser, a flour miller who lives across the line in Illinois, who has been hauling grain and flour in said truck for about 13 months through all kinds of weather and over all kinds of country roads. Following the truck there were 300 automobiles of innumerable designs and makes, conveying the officers of the company, "orators of the day" and citizens in general. After winding its way through the principal streets of the town, the procession wound up at the truck factory, where seats had been provided for 1,500 people on the ground floor of the new building and then the program was gone through with. The town poet read an epic on "The New Enterprise." The local banker told the story of the financing of the enterprise; and then Robt. E. Petrie, its president and founder, gave the history of the conception of the enterprise before it got into the hands of the financiers who put it on its financial feet. Finally, the editor of the local daily newspaper painted a picture of the advantages of industrializing the county which had hitherto been largely agricultural only; and the advertising man told of the early struggles of other truck companies which now have developed into an enormous industry in various parts of the country.

It is not very often that an entire county backs up an industrial enterprise of this sort; but it is quite evident that Sullivan County stands behind the Mutual Truck. When a whole rich county like Sullivan, including its banks and bankers, get behind an enterprise after two years testing out the truck, the sincerity and judgment of the promoter makes the opening of the plant a holiday, a momentum is generated which should carry such industry to marked success as will undoubtedly be the case with the Mutual Truck.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915
Aug. 31	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0	7,767,0
Sept. 7	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15	111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July 26	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug. 2	20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug. 9	32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug. 16	39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug. 23	48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Maize Kaffir Feterita

To offer for September Shipment

Quote us our track

Mayhew Produce Co.

Brady, Texas

BARLEY
Fancy Grade
Write or wire for prices
HALES & EDWARDS CO.
Webster Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
Pearling Barley
Milling Barley
Feed Barley
Barley Screenings
BUY NOW

Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Aug. 18....	$1.39@1.40	Aug. 21....	$1.36@1.41
Aug. 19....	1.37@1.43	Aug. 22....	1.37@1.40
Aug. 20....	1.35@1.43	Aug. 23....	1.30@1.42

Futures—

Aug.	Sept.	Sept., new.	Dec.
18	$1.25¼-1.26	$1.31 -1.35¼	$1.30¼-1.31½
19	1.26½-1.27½	1.36¼-1.36¾	1.32 -1.33¼
20	1.26 -1.28	1.35 -1.36	1.33½-1.34
21	1.24 -1.26	1.33 -1.33½	1.32¼-1.33½
22	1.24½-1.25¾	1.34 -1.34¼	1.32¼-1.34
23	1.24	1.31½	1.31 -1.31½

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Aug.	813	276	1,780	4	74
Sept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Week—					
Aug. 2	117	242	503	285	189
Aug. 9	107	102	260	91	72
Aug. 16	66	99	304	42	59
Aug. 23	67	157	288	59	40

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—Prices for barley are widening out, due to the large percentage of light weight stuff on the new crop. The barley market closed 2@3c lower as receipts are increasing. Good heavy malting grades, especially old, are in brisk demand, particularly from brewers, and prices for this class are holding steady, while low qualities are difficult to place. Light weight stuff of the new crop is rapidly sliding downward to the oats basis, with by far the larger percentage in the feed class. The receipts for the week were 256 cars, against 99 cars a week ago and 75 cars in 1918.

Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.36@1.43; bright, $1.44@1.47; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.32@1.40; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.25@1.32; feed, $1.18@1.30. Iowa quoted $1.25@1.43 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.30@1.47; Minnesota, $1.25@1.43; Dakota, $1.25@1.43; feed and rejected, $1.18@1.30.

BUFFALO. — Maltsters wanted barley but would not pay the prices asked for desirable, fairly clean of black oats and shippers got tired of offering that quality. There was a good clearence of all the offerings here to outside buyers. Malting choice to fancy, $1.52@1.55; ordinary, $1.45@1.50; feed, $1.38@1.44, on track or to arrive.

DULUTH.—Trade in barley has dried up of late on this market and with a falling off in inquiry from the East that had been a feature up until recently prices dropped 7@12c during the week with the cash article at from $1.15 to $1.33. Receipts were small, amounting to 61 cars during the six days. Marketings of new barley from over the West are counted upon within the next few days in some volume.

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KANSAS CITY.—New crop offerings of barley made a good showing this week, coming chiefly from western and northwestern Kansas. Grading was mainly low because of light weight, but the grain had good color. Receipts were 64 cars, against 13 a week previous and 1 a year ago. Shippers were the best buyers, some barley going to feeders and some to the East, possibly for export. Prices broke sharply and a further recession is expected. At the close No. 3 sold at $1.30 a bushel, or 11@12c down; No. 4, $1.26@1.28, or 12@14c off. Manufacturers of ground feed say the demand for that product is held in abeyance, with the hope that feed will fall to the level of wheat shorts. Ground feed was quoted at $3 per cwt., or 1c cheaper, and this figure would have been shaded except for tendency in Minneapolis to hold prices up on account of the poor crop of barley in the Northwest. Stocks of barley in Kansas City increased 1,000 bus., to 7,000 bus., against 72,000 a year ago.

CHICAGO.—There was very little interest manifested in barley last week. Maltsters took a little of the better offerings but the malting trade is practically at a standstill, for the present at least. Apparently the near-beer brewers are loaded up and of course there is no indication as to when regular beer brewing may be resumed if at all. Feed dealers also took a little barley but on the whole their demands were decidedly weak and there was practically no export demand. Prices however for the week remained steady and unchanged until Saturday when the week closed with an average of about 2c lower. Pearling barley was in demand but very little of that quality was offered during the week. Some new barley was purchased by the feeders. The same dullness continued on Monday with all grades, except the very choicest, weak and from 1@3c lower, with a very scattering demand, none of which was at all urgent. The most dependable inquiry now is from the malting trade, but even that industry is doing very little and holding off, for lower prices, perhaps. The export demand also has continued light. The feature Monday was a sale of fancy new barley testing 49 lbs. at $1.43. Total sales for the day reported were 17 cars at a range of $1.33@1.43. All futures closed lower—Sept. at $1.23 after a

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range of $1.22@1.24; Sept. new closed at $1.29½ after an opening of $1.31½. Dec. closed at $1.30, a ¼c below the high point of the day but 2c better than the low. No exports reported, visible supply shown elsewhere.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Lack of a shipping demand caused weakness in the barley market as receipts are picking up and pressure is increasing. Elevator companies have been more prominent on the selling than the buying side lately. Most of the new crop barley is showing very light weight and is in slack demand. Clean old crop barley is selling in fair shape. Cash prices follow the futures rather closely and the futures show a weak tone.

SAN FRANCISCO—The market is very dull. Sales are in small lots only and futures are the only live spot in the market. Values have declined during the week and the *Commercial Review* quotes $3.05@3.10 per cental according to quality. December futures are quoted at $3.20@3.25.

PORTLAND—The barley market has shown considerable more life than for some time past. The harvest is progressing rapidly; and the *Commercial Review* says that buyers are taking all offers from growers and in fact have representatives in the country buying wherever possible. There has been no particular pressure to sell but offerings are freely made on the Grain Exchange and a number of good sales are recorded. Prices are lower than some time ago and at present the markets generally are rather nervous over Government investigations and attacks on values. Any radical change is liable to result in disturbance. Competition for food barley is keen, and the North Pacific states have only a small crop of this quality but importations from California will supply all that is needed. The quality generally of the north barley is equal to that of former years. Prices during the week range for No. 2 Blue, $66.50, and for feed quality $65. Sales of feed were reported as high as even $66.50.

English Barley.

The English home-grown barley crop is still regarded as being a very poor one, though it improved considerably in the early part of July. Harvesting is in full swing in some of the early counties, and as the new crop is not under control by the authorities, fancy prices are being asked and for good qualities have been paid. Winter Barley is better in quality than quantity and is likely to fetch very high prices, notwithstanding the quantity of overseas sorts now arriving. Very little old crop remains on hand, but a few samples have been seen on country markets, and made full prices.—*London Grain & Seed Reporter.*

New Orleans on Aug. 22 reported a

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big stock of barley there waiting ships to take it. Over 8,000,000 bu the cereal from California had accumulated. The Shipping Board was th helped it get over but the strike layed sending ships. Now that pe has been restored, the grain may moved soon.

The Van Dusen Harrington co says barley is moving very slow a more is being held on the farms t usual. Much of this grain is of li weight and undoubtedly will be us feed.

Last Week in Rye.

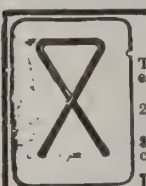
Fluctuations in the rye market week were within a narrow range w the close at a net decline of 2½c. present dullness may be expected to tinue until export buying is of gre volume. Meanwhile rye's value as feedingstuff should prevent any ha decline, more especially as it is selling about sixteen dollars p under corn. Flour values are ver —*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville*

European Rye Crop.

The French crop is said to be go one and is now moving into consu tion. From Sweden satisfactory counts of the crop are reported, wh in Denmark the crop also is favora commented upon.—*London Grain Seed Reporter.*

The field agent of the Bureau of Estimates for New England repor shrinkage in the field corn area thro out New England except in Verm There will be more ensilage corn h ever, and more sweet corn for can purposes.

Many of the mills in the Nort cific Coast are now running on wheat and the feed situation is proving. Sacked barley feed is 10 at $65@66 at Spokane, $65 at Sa $61 at Great Falls. Millrun feed quoted $40 Spokane, $40@42 at Ba and Bozeman, Mont., $47 at Great


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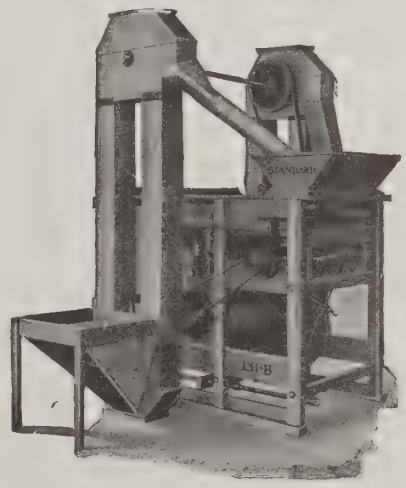
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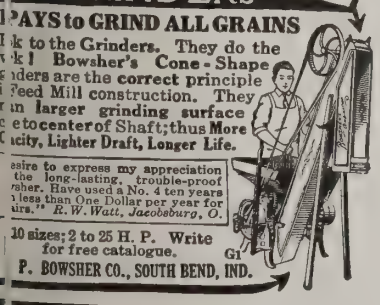
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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The compilations given below are based on reports given by our correspondents August 19-21, and any changes in climatic conditions since those days should be taken into consideration.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is largely "favorable" in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, but largely "too dry" in the states of Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. The states of Nebraska and Kansas showing serious need of rain.

TEMPERATURE.—The prevailing temperature during the past two weeks has been largely "favorable" throughout the surplus grain states except Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

CORN.—Basing the Government term "normal" at 100, the average comparative reports of growth condition as reported by each state is as follows: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 85; Missouri, 74; Iowa, 95; Nebraska, 78; Kansas, 58; Oklahoma, 82.

These reports show a slightly improved condition as compared with the Government report of Aug. 1 and still maintain the prospective crop production of 2,750 millions or more.

The percentage of the corn crop that will be matured by Sept. 1 in each state is as follows: Ohio, 50; Indiana, 47; Illinois, 57; Missouri, 51; Iowa, 69; Minnesota, 54; North Dakota, 69; South Dakota, 58; Nebraska, 52; Kansas, 78; Oklahoma, 99.

THRESHING.—The percentage of the threshing of small grain that has now been done in each state is reported as follows: Ohio, 75; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 81; Missouri, 65; Iowa, 70; Minnesota, 19; North Dakota, 20; South Dakota, 41; Nebraska, 65; Kansas, 83; Oklahoma, 78.

FARMER' SURPLUS.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold by the farmers is reported as follows: Ohio, 53; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 75; Missouri, 57; Iowa, 57; Minnesota, 6; North Dakota, 9; South Dakota, 20; Nebraska, 41; Kansas, 32; Oklahoma, 48.

OATS.—Ohio, 40; Indiana, 35; Illinois, 34; Missouri, 30; Iowa, 25; Minnesota, 4; North Dakota, 5; South Dakota, 23; Nebraska, 19; Kansas, 27; Oklahoma, 42.

General Reports.

The following reports as to damage done to corn crop by drouth or other unfavorable conditions, the disposition of the farmers in regard to new crop at the Government price, etc., are self-explanatory:

OHIO.

Sidney (2): Drouth has cut the corn yield 10%. Most farmers satisfied with present wheat price, but very few holding for higher prices. Usual acreage being prepared for seeding.

Xenia (3): No damage to corn. Much wheat being stored by farmers in anticipation of higher prices.

Upper Sandusky (4): We do not think the corn has been damaged to any extent. Some damage in very limited section by hail and wind. Farmers generally selling wheat.

Bryan (1): Farmers are being inclined to hold a share of their wheat and take a chance on higher prices later. Wheat not moving very freely just now.

Blanchester (3): Have had no severe drouth here. Selling wheat very freely all elevators can take. Very few anticipating higher prices.

Bucyrus (4): We have had two extremes this year, wet and dry alternately. These extremes have damaged corn to the extent of 25%. Farmers are selling their wheat at the Government price, knowing that they cannot get more. I believe that if the Government would stop the control of the price of wheat it would go to $3 per bu.

Portsmouth (6): Corn looks fine. September 15 will see all out of way of frost.

Camden (2): Best possible conditions have prevailed for development of corn crop. Farmers selling wheat freely but some few holding for higher prices.

Lima (1): Most farmers are willing to sell their wheat at present prices, but elevators are full and shipping facilities not sufficient.

INDIANA.

Bloomington (3): Corn will not be as good as last year because too hot and dry early. Bottom corn much better than high ground. Farmers not selling any oats, quality not good and yield small. Wheat poor and a good deal being ground and fed. Rye very poor quality and yield very light, have been unable to buy any.

Greenfield (5): Farmers have sold nearly all of their wheat. They think the Government price is all right, but are dissatisfied about the way it is graded. None of the premiums paid for the crop reached the farmers.

Shelbyville (5): Very few oats planted here. Farmers keeping for feed. Corn hurt pretty much, 25 to 40%.

Augola (7): Only damage to corn has been by drouth. Farmers selling wheat freely. Yes, a few will hold it.

Waveland (2): Think the corn crop cut 50%. Short on account of the hot and dry weather. Think most all the wheat fit for market sold, except what they kept out for seed.

Tipton (5): Prospects good. Corn average.

Monticello (1): 10% damage to corn account drouth. Farmers generally willing and selling wheat at Government price. Probably 10 to 15% will hold for higher prices. Farmers nearly all holding their oats.

Decatur (7): Farmers selling wheat at Government price. No complaint. Ground too hard to plow right. Need good rain.

Portland (7): Very little damage done to corn. Willing to sell wheat and hold oats.

South Whitney (7): In our immediate vicinity the corn is out fully 50%. Most farmers are selling wheat at present prices, don't think they will hold expecting higher prices.

Princeton (3): Excessive heat and dry weather and poor cultivation in June has destroyed many hundred acres of corn. Corn planted 90% which has been cut down at least 50%, making about 45% normal. Farmers have been liberal sellers of wheat, a large part of the crop has been sold.

Jasper (3): Farmers are holding back to some extent of their wheat for higher prices.

Brook (1): Corn is damaged some by heat and drouth but has improved since August 1. No one holding wheat here.

Wabash (4): Corn uneven in this country account of drouth. Farmers selling wheat but inclined to hold more than on last year's crop.

ILLINOIS.

Marshall (8): Farmers selling wheat freely.

Belleville (3): Hot weather did most damage, say 10%. Farmers sell wheat freely at Government prices, some few hold for higher prices. Mills not buying wheat now as we have no coal on account of a coal strike for the last two weeks.

Mt. Pulaski (5): Corn materially aided by recent rains and cool weather. No desire to hold wheat for higher prices. Oats crop very short, few farmers raising more than feed requirements.

Princeton (4): I think corn has been damaged about 10-20% by drouth.

Freeport (4): Don't believe corn has been hurt but will require three to four weeks of favorable weather. Farmers inclined to sell wheat freely. Quality and yield poor.

Wenona (4): Wheat has all been sold. Corn has been damaged very little here and think we have an excellent prospect.

Eureka (1): Early corn damaged some. Medium and late corn not apparently hurt. No holding of wheat.

Decatur (5): Showers and favorable weather past two weeks have helped corn, hot dry weather prior to that time hurt corn. Farmers generally selling wheat, binning oats.

Sidell (8): Corn damged 20 to 25% by drouth and hot weather. Final yield on oats averaged about 37 bu. to acre. Wheat all threshed and sold, none held.

Pocahontas (3): Corn failure due to drouth. Farmers selling wheat freely at Government prices, while some will hold anticipating higher prices.

Mattoon (8): No holding of wheat here. Corn has been damaged 10 to 15% in past 45 days.

Vermont (2): No damage corn looking fine. Farmers hauling wheat in from machines. Prices seem satisfactory, although there will be some put in bins.

Rockport (2): We never had a better prospect for a corn crop in this locality, it is just fine.

Tuscola (8): Farmers sold all their wheat as fast as they could get cars.

MISSOURI.

Bethany (1): Looks like average of 50 bushels of corn on the good land. No corn on bottoms. General average for country abut 30 bushels.

Salisbury (1): No wheat holding here. Oats short crop. Poor yield. Corn, excellent condition.

Columbia (5): 10 to 15%. Selling as fast as possible. Think 90% or more will sell. Average 14 bushels to 15 bushels per acre.

Lamar (3): No rains of any consequence for the last five weeks. Corn rapidly drying. Farmers inclined to sell their wheat at Government price. Quite a small per cent holding for higher price.

Clinton (1): Corn never got a good start due to the wet spring. Some scattered good fields of corn, but bulk of crop is a failure.

Carrollton (2): Farmers are moving wheat to market as fast as it can be threshed. What is in shock now will be in poor condition. Weeds around shock and cannot dry.

Sedalia (5): Farmers will hold their oats for feed.

Harrisonville (1): Our corn crop cut short by dry weather. 25% at least.

Charleston (9): Average of corn about 60% per acre. Rains in spring. Late corn will help average and volume if late fall.

Chillicothe (1): No wheat being held back for higher prices.

Richmond (2): No oats to offer. Light crop. Farmers selling wheat freely but a few are holding back.

Mercer (1): Damage to corn by drouth and dry weather. 10% the most. Farmers selling wheat freely when cars can be secured for loading. Some are holding for higher prices and some binned their wheat on account of car scarcity.

Corning (1): Corn damaged about 20% by drouth. 15 to 20% wheat being held for higher prices.

Marionville (3): Our corn crop is 85% failure. No oats to be sold. Corn, oats and hay will be shipped in and nothing will go out.

IOWA.

Anawa (2): Some farmers holding wheat for an increase in price over the Government basis.

Clemons (5): The drouth didn't do much damage but the hail storm damaged the oats one-half to one-third and the corn is damged 40%.

Spencer (1): Corn too wet in early part of season, small ears, short grains.

Spencer (1): No wheat of consequence raised here. Corn ears short and slender stalked, apparently due to delays in spring growth and account of too much rain. Later growth excessively fast.

Wall Lake (2): Very little damage to corn, prospect very favorable. Oats running from 30 to 50 bu. Test 25 to 30 lbs.

Kirkman (2): Average corn is in good condition. The dry weather did not do as much damage as we thought; we had some light rains lately.

Belmond (4): Corn injured about 10% by unfavorable conditions. No wheat around here to amount to anything.

Gilbert (5): I think the damage from heat on corn is light. The rain of the last two weeks repairing most of it. Selling wheat direct from machines.

Wright (5): About 5% of farmers holding wheat for higher prices.

Osceola (6): Corn crop was damaged more by early heavy rains than by July or August drouth. Farmers are anxious to sell wheat, holding it only on account of scarcity of cars.

Marcus (1): Corn blew down badly by two heavy windstorms. Wheat very poor and light weight.

New Hampton (7): About one-third of the corn here is fairly good and will, with good weather from now on, be out of the way of frost by September 1st. About one-fourth of the threshing is done. There is not much of the wheat here fit for milling purposes. Oats are not more than half a crop.

Ashton (1): Early corn hurt by drouth. Farmers selling wheat freely but a few holding for a rain.

Coburg (3): Corn damaged about 30% by drouth.

Washington (8): Damage to corn by excessive heat is small. Many farmers still hope for more money for wheat. I think some will hold.

Moulton (6): Wheat is poor quality. The spring wheat is almost a failure.

Patterson (5): Corn damage small. Most of wheat going to market now at Government basis.

Hull (1): Our corn is fine. Farmers will sell the wheat as it is only sample grade testing 38 to 44 lbs.

Henderson (3): Do not believe corn has been hurt on account of the dry weather. Some are holding wheat for higher prices.

Corydon (6): Corn has not suffered for moisture at any time this season, but has been damaged 20% by too much rainfall early in season. All wheat selling at present prices.

Hamlin (2): Had bad wind, corn blew down some, otherwise all right. Wheat here is very poor quality, not any being sold.

Lowden (8): Little damage done to corn, every field shows poor spots. Farmers satisfied with wheat price and selling; spring wheat very poor, shrunken grains. Doubt that much wheat will be held.

North Liberty (8): I think about 15% all sold.

Tampa (5): Farmers mostly selling the wheat as soon as threshed. Wind did 5% damage to corn in this vicinity.

Whitten (4): Farmers are anxious to sell wheat and oats, but have only had two cars so far in August, so is impos to move anything.

MINNESOTA.

Warren (1): All hold possible.

Grand Meadow (9): Farmers will wheat at Government price.

Donnelly (2): Farmers are not se wheat very fast and quite a few expe hold for higher price.

Minneota (3): We have just raised poorest crop in our history. Farmers all hold on to what grain there is left good share of the wheat will be fed.

Henderson (6): Corn on low land have no ears on it. That will be fourth of acreage planted. Farmers sell wheat at Government prices. Qu is poor. Prices are better than the wh

Albert Lea (6): Corn prospects never better. Some out of danger of now. Farmers are selling about ½ of wh Considerable grain is being held and into granaries. Holding for higher pr

Prior Lake (6): Corn is looking Frost would be the only thing to all good bumper crop. Farmers as wel merchants at unrest regarding new proposed grades of prices covering crop.

London (6): Not much damage here to corn so far. The new cro wheat is very poor here. Farmers are ing it just as fast as they get it thres Wheat here doesn't test over 47 to per bushel.

Hutchinson (6): Quite a little drowned out and some grassy but a 75% of acres planted will be good cor

NORTH DAKOTA.

Lakota (7): What corn there is looks good. Weather favorable for gro Inclined to hold.

St. Thomas (7): What corn there is is very good but acreage small. It all mature this year. Spring wheat poor on account of hot weather. 70 the farmers are talking of holding wheat for higher prices next sum Barley, poor crop. Oats, pretty g Summer too hot for all small grains.

Carrington (5): No corn for sale farmers.

Fargo (8): Corn unusually good Farmers ready to sell now.

Langdon (7): Very little corn ra here. I believe farmers will hold wheat after they get their current debtedness paid. Country about 70 wheat crop. State below 50%.

Drayton (7): Favorable conditions threshing but no inclination to ma Wheat will average from 50 to 57 lbs.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Clark (7): Corn is all right yet but small grain will be marketed very sic

Canton (9): 20% of damage to the by wet weather in the spring.

Brookings (8): Corn crop excellent.

Beresford (9): No damage from dr to corn.

Miller (5): Drouth is responsible about 15% of the corn loss. Too n rain early in the season and weeds, wo for the rest of the loss. The Governn price for wheat hardly puts wheat par with corn and hogs as to profits.

Hurley (9): Practically no wheat t hauled at this station. Corn on light badly fired. The best fields need a rain to make a normal kernel. Tempa ture o. k. but drying winds daily.

Dell Rapids (8): No damage to here. Crop is in excellent condition.

Mitchell (8): Won't hold wheat won't plant much for next crop.

Armour (9): Our corn generally good condition and will mature by 15. Farmers will hold their wheat f premium.

NEBRASKA.

Superior (9): Most farmers are bin part of the crop. Farmers willing to wheat, some being held back on now on account of help being scarce. will help fill out corn already set but not make much more.

Neligh (7): Farmers selling wheat rect from machines. Corn damaged 2 weeks on account of the dry weathe

Harvard (9): Corn damaged about on account of drouth. About 25% of farmers are holding for higher prices wheat.

Ashland (9): Corn cron spotted. I ning poor to very good. Estimate dam 20%. Farmers disposed to sell wheat q freely. Some holding for higher price

Nebraska City (9): Has been very and hot past 2 months. Less than 1 of rain in July and August so far. being damaged daily. About 40% of wh in bins or stock. Farmers inclined to h

Schuyler (7): Most farmers here s to be satisfied with the price but not discounts on account of light weight. Not many holding; anticipating hig prices.

Beatrice (9): Some will hold wheat higher prices but the majority will Corn will be about 20% of normal crop

Pierce (7): Damage to corn crop drouth and excessive heat is greater t generally reported. All fields have fered. Some localities very greatly. are smaller than normal.

Central City (9): In this immed vicinity, corn fully 25% damaged— rain Aug. 19. Farmers holding 50 to of wheat, expecting to obtain prem later.

Belden (7): Think corn damaged a 25% by heat and dry weather.

Roseland (9): It is very dry now we need rain for the corn and fall pl ing. Corn will be light and chaffy.

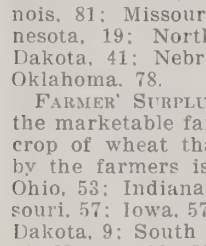
Broken Bow: Some are holding an advance in price.

KANSAS.

Alta Vista (8): There will not be

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



n in this part of the country. Will e to ship in corn and oats.
aldo (5): Corn will make about half . Wheat is moving to market quite ly. Badly hampered for want of shing machines.
akeeney (2): 75% of wheat is being back by the farmers for higher prices.
nction City (7): Farmers holding at for higher prices.
ellington (6): Corn crop here is a ire. Some corn on the bottoms, conrable. Wheat held back by the farmers.
ttsburg (9): Corn crop is being cut n and very little will be raised from arances now.
wego (9): Our rains have been scarce ugh this country—too late for best fits for corn. Our oats will nearly all cept and fed on farmers. No other for the stock.
eensburg (6): Corn damaged 25% by th. Farmers binning all their wheat they have room for.
odesha (9): Extreme heat damaged . Wheat is all being marketed. Seem e satisfied with price.
tmore (2): Free movement of wheat. shortage very bad.
ay Center (4): Owing to dry, hot ther in latter part of June and the th of July, the corn crop has been aged 50%. Farmers seem to be satisfied with the price of wheat though short elp to thresh and market.
hroyer (7): Very little corn on up- . Fair on bottoms. Not many holding nigher prices.
hland (3): Corn crop practically all lure on account of dry weather. Prob- 30% of wheat will be held for higher . Wheat has pretty generally been at small premium over Government .
lsboro (5): Our corn crop is almost a failure. The damage has been done routh and hot winds. Farmers in this ity are anticipating higher prices for it and are holding back. The wheat nd here is only half a crop, averaging 6 to 19 bu. per acre.

OKLAHOMA.

id (4): Not enough corn planted here mount to anything. Where there is planted it is a fair crop. Threshing and balance of wheat being held for nce.
ary (2): More disposition to sell H. C. L. agitation set in. Expect o 80% to be marketed from the ther. None going into bins now and early threshing already coming out ns. Corn damaged 25%.
Reno (5): Corn badly damaged. Will ery small amount of corn, if any, eted around here.
ami (7): Upland and sidehill corn ged by drouth, other not so badly ged. Prospects are for fair crop.
id (4): Some farmers will hold their t which is in the bins for higher s.
ngfisher (4): Threshing being com- d, wheat receipts running low.
ftwood (1): Damage to corn crop by h was about 25%. Farmers made ng on wheat this year, some not even ises. Renters hard pressed.
id (4): Corn hurt 25% by drouth. of farmers will sell at Government . 20% will hold expecting a higher
dell (2): Some farmers inclined to wheat for higher prices.

EIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

ceipts of rye at the principal pri- markets of the Central West for week ended August 22, and for the sponding week last year, as re- d by the Minneapolis *Market Re- r*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
apolis	199	191
h	168	...
go	136	116
a	34	6
ukee	36	30
	573	343

sing outside prices of rye of stand- quality and spot cash for each day e week beginning August 15, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil
5.	$1.50	$1.53	$1.55	$....	$1.56
6.	1.50¾	....	1.56	....	1.57½
8.	1.49¾	1.52½	1.54¾	1.45	1.55½
9.	1.50¾	1.54	1.56	1.45	1.56½
0.	1.52¾	1.56	1.57½	1.46	1.57
1.	1.52	1.54½	1.56¾	1.47	1.56½
2.	1.52¾	1.55	1.57¼	1.47	1.57

Budapest the food situation is said improving because the communist y has been outlawed by the gov- nt and as some money having de- ble value still exists farmers are ing more produce into the capital le.

TAKE OUT LICENSE.

U. S. Grain Corporation has issued notice that all dealers in wheat, whether large or small, must have a license; this covers all transactions in wheat, whether fit for human consumption or not. If a dealer has not applied for license he must do so at once and explain why he had not done so, and the nature of the business conducted, as it is unlawful to engage in business requiring a license without such license, and licensees are prohibited from dealing in licensed commodities with those who have failed to secure the required license, and subject to fine.

Conditions 3 and 4 require the licensee to place the words "United States Wheat Director License Number." followed by the number of the license, on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued or signed by him relating to wheat or wheat products, and also prohibits him from knowingly dealing with any person, firm, corporation or association, who does not hold at the time such license as may be required under the President's proclamation, or who has violated any of the provisions of said act or any lawful rules or regulations issued thereunder by the President, or the Wheat Director.

German Livestock.

A census of German livestock as of March 1, 1919, reported by the Special Foreign Reports of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows the following comparisons:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle, all	9,098,302	10,229,703
Milch cows	4,342,256	4,605,483
Young stock	2,595,412	3,432,568
Pigs	4,644,068	3,308,108

American Steel & Wire Crop Report.

The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. dated Aug. 23 in part says: There is a little change in the condition of last week. Corn is holding its own. Thanks to the good results obtained in winter wheat, the wheat crop will prove itself better than average. Cotton is very uncertain. Potato estimates declining; sweet potatoes good. Numerous states have improved by more favorable weather conditions.

CORN.—In the eleven great corn-producing states the general conditions are as follows: Five states, good to very good; one state, very fair; three states, fair; and two states, poor to 66 per cent. Taking the minor corn-producing states into consideration, the crop in general is well above the average.

WHEAT.—The ten states producing the major portion of winter wheat range, one, fair to good; eight, fair; one, poor to fair. The five spring wheat states range, two, fair; three, poor to fair.

OATS.—Uniformly range fair to light.

POTATOES.—The estimates on the Irish potato crop are still declining. This is particularly true in Utah and some of the heavy potato producing states in the East.

COWPEAS.—As pointed out in a former report, this crop is proving itself to be scarce.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—Indicate that improvement has taken place in far Western States, particularly in Montana, Washington and Utah, as regards the breaking of drought conditions, while the Southern States have had somewhat less rain than in past weeks. The states of Maine and Kentucky are somewhat too dry. This condition also prevails in various states locally. Severe storms in Maryland and New Jersey have damaged small grains, hay and fruit. If the wet weather conditions continue, corn will be hurt. A recapitulation of forty-one states reporting indicates that eleven are good; sixteen, average or better; fourteen, fair. This summarized indicates that the country as a whole is in a good average condition agriculturally.

Money in Circulation.

Money circulating in the United States on August 1, for a series of years, compares:

1919....	$5,778,565,018	1912....	$3,286,572,798
1918....	5,559,396,561	1911....	3,207,717,130
1917....	4,852,084,469	1910....	3,113,752,410
1916....	4,000,001,672	1909....	3,095,000,999
1915....	3,563,705,022	1908....	3,045,962,547
1914....	3,367,368,930	1907....	2,781,323,560
1913....	3,356,891,128	1906....	2,757,349,433

Circulation per capita on August 1, 1919, was $54.40; 1918, $52.44; 1917, $46.53; 1916, $39.00; 1915, $35.33; 1914, $33.96; 1913, $34.44; 1912, $34.31; 1911, $34.08; 1910, $34.63; 1909, $34.98; 1908, $34.77; 1907, $32.27; 1906, $37.52; 1905, $31.29; 1904, $31.06; 1903, $29.55; 1902, $28.53; 1901, $28.12; 1900, $26.78.

Immigration During June.

According to the monthly bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration, there were admitted to this country 17,987 immigrant aliens during June. Comparison with other months follows:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
June	17,987	30,404	11,095	30,761
May	15,093	15,217	10,487	31,021
April	16,860	9,541	20,523	30,560
March	14,105	6,510	15,512	27,586
February	11,010	20,636	19,238	24,745
January	9,852	15,220	24,745	17,293
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
December	10,748	6,987	30,902	18,961
November	8,499	6,446	34,437	24,545
October	11,771	9,285	37,056	24,150
September	9,997	9,228	36,388	24,513
August	7,862	10,047	29,275	21,949
July	7,780	9,367	25,035	21,564

Restrictions on Corn Products.

A cable from Consul General W. S. Hollis, London, England, dated Aug. 19, 1919, states that on and after Aug. 18 the restrictions imposed on corn products from Dec. 12, 1918, will be re-established. This order of 1918 provided that on and after Dec. 12 all imports of a quantity of five tons and over of cereals, cereal flours and meals, rice, and pulses should be reported to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, either on or before arrival by the original consignee, as declared on the bill of lading. Each notification should give full particulars as to quantity, quality, shipping marks, cost and charges incurred. Such shipments should be dealt with only in such manner as the commission might direct.

Contracts outstanding on Aug. 18 may be fulfilled provided shippers furnish full particulars to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies on or before Aug. 23.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Aug. 23, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	3,113	56	174	410	209
Boston	45	...	280	27	233
Buffalo	6,438	17	2,976	1,119	335
Chicago	7,367	165	6,190	2,205	462
Detroit	42	44	143	94	...
Duluth	71	...	302	1,439	450
Galveston	2,400	...	43	...	185
Indianapolis	719	284	112	19	...
Kan. City	10,546	63	977	186	...
Milwaukee	101	31	589	134	280
Minneapolis	998	2	3,505	5,188	874
New Orleans	1,277	93	934	...	3,345
Newport News	47	...	205	...	99
New York	3,492	6	458	193	398
Omaha	3,331	205	453	148	1
Peoria	6	8	440	...	...
Philadelphia	2,400	29	241	74	86
St. Louis	3,156	50	143	79	2
Toledo	951	8	95	205	...
Canals	....	...	675	...	500
Lakes	2,420	...	...	...	...
Aug. 23, '19	48,920	1,061	18,935	11,580	7,459
Aug. 24, '18	42,175	5,522	15,028	990	1,290
Aug. 16, '19	39,846	1,476	19,321	11,249	7,776
Aug. 9, '19	32,093	1,905	20,539	10,844	8,131
Aug. 2, '19	20,903	2,461	20,481	9,866	8,744
July 26, '19	13,255	3,143	19,317	10,078	9,010

The Van Dusen Harrington report for the week Aug. 20 says the light receipts of new wheat in the Northwest are probably due to the fact that farmers are stacking their grain instead of threshing from the shock. Others are storing grain on their own farms or in the country elevators.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Aug. 23:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	194 @200	.....	.....	.....	195 @198	.....
No. 2 mixed	194 @199	196 @198	193 @196	183 @190	195 @198	.....
No. 3 mixed	191 @198	195 @198	.....	181 @189	193 @195	.....
No. 1 yellow	195 @201	199 @202	198 @199	186 @192	.....	.....
No. 2 yellow	195 @200	199 @200	.....	185 @192	198 @200	191 @200½
No. 3 yellow	194 @200	.....	.....	184 @190	197 @199	191 @200
No. 1 white	197 @201	202 @205	195 @196	186 @192	.....	190 @198
No. 2 white	196 @201	200 @203	195 @198	184 @193	197 @200	.....
No. 3 white	..... 198 @200	.....	.....	183 @190	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	72½@ 78	73 @ 75½	76 @ 77	.....	73 @ 77	72¼@ 74½
No. 3 white	71 @ 77	72 @ 75	73½@ 75	69½@ 71½	71¼@ 77	72 @ 73
No. 4 white	70½@ 75	71½@ 74½	.....	68½@ 71½	70 @ 76	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.85@1.90; No. 4 yellow, $1.82@1.87; No. 3 mixed, $1.83@1.88. Oats—No. 2 white, 68½@73⅝c; No. 3 white, 67@72⅞c; No. 4 white, 63@70c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for July	177⅛-198	155 -173	.....	68¼-82⅜	69¼-84¾	.....
Previous range	124 -178⅝	137½-156½	.....	57⅝-72⅜	64⅝-72⅞	.....
Aug. 8	185½-190	147⅛-151¼	144 -148	71⅞-74	74⅛-76½	77¼-79⅜
Aug. 9	192 -195	152 -157	149 -153	74½-76½	76½-79⅜	80 -82⅜
Aug. 11	189¾-194¾	152¾-157½	148¼-154	74¼-76½	77 -79½	80⅛-82⅜
Aug. 12	190½-193¼	151¾-154⅛	147 -149½	74 -75¾	76¾-78½	80 -81⅝
Aug. 13	190 -192½	151 -153½	146 -148½	74¾-76½	77½-79¼	80¾-82⅜
Aug. 14	183 -190½	144¾-151	139 -146½	73 -75⅜	75⅜-78⅛	78¾-81⅛
Aug. 15	180 -185¼	142¼-146¾	136½-141½	72⅜-75	74¾-77⅝	78⅛-80⅞
Aug. 16	182 -185	143⅜-146½	138¼-141	73⅜-75⅜	75⅛-78⅛	78⅛-80⅞
Aug. 18	176½-180	138⅞-143¼	133¾-137¼	71 -73	73⅜-75⅜	76 -78¼
Aug. 19	178½-185	140½-145⅞	135 -140	71½-73¼	73⅞-76⅛	76½-79
Aug. 20	182½-185¾	142¾-145¾	137 -140	72⅛-73½	75 -76⅜	78 -79⅛
Aug. 21	183⅜-185	143¼-145⅜	137⅛-139½	72¼-73⅜	74⅜-76⅛	77¼-79
Aug. 22	184 -185¾	144⅜-147⅛	139¼-141¼	72¾-74	75⅜-76⅝	78¾-79⅛
Aug. 23	177⅜-182¼	140¾-144½	136¼-138¼	71⅜-72⅜	74 -75¼	77¼-78⅜
Week—						
Aug. 2	181 -198	153¼-173	151½-161⅞	73½-81⅜	76⅜-84⅛	.....
Aug. 9	177 -195	141 -163¼	139 -161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81⅝	73⅜-80¼
Aug. 16	180 -194¾	142¼-157½	136½-154	72⅜-76½	74⅜-79⅛	78¼-82⅜
Aug. 23	176½-185¾	138⅞-147⅛	133¾-147⅛	71 -74	73⅜-76⅝	76 -79½



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News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts of corn and oats continue heavy during the past week.

Our southern and eastern trade on oats and feeds have been heavy this week.

The Bast Fogarty Mill and the Beaver Valley Flour Mills are now operating on three shifts and are able to handle a big share of the wheat now received at Des Moines.

Des Moines has not been effected by the strike and railway tie-ups as have the other terminal markets. The elevators have been handling all grain received promptly and the railways have been disposing of same in good time. This has saved a lot of trouble which some markets have been having, with wheat getting hot on account of being tied up on the side track for a week or two.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has returned home with his wife and little son from the Minnesota lakes, where he spent two weeks.

A membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange was sold at auction on the trading floor a few days ago for $8,100. This is the highest price ever paid for a membership. The membership belonged to the Gate City Hay & Grain Company and was sold to E. E. Huntley, of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.

The Omaha Grain Control Committee, at its regular weekly meeting, Thursday, decided to accept all grain for the Omaha market without restrictions up to and including August 30. On August 14th all restrictions on the movement of grain to this market were temporarily removed, and since that time grain has been coming in to this market without restrictions, no permits being required. There is no congestion in the Omaha market. All cars have been handled promptly and will be handled promptly, and it is the opinion of those in authority that when August 30th arrives the situation will be such that the Omaha Grain Control Committee will find it unnecessary to reimpose any restrictions on the movement of grain into or out of this market. Omaha is now an absolutely open market. Country dealers may ship their grain here without obtaining permits of any kind.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Max F. Rheinberger has resumed his former position as cash buyer with the Standard Grain Co., after a service of two years in the army. He served a year in France as a member of a machine gun corps, but his division failed to get up to the fighting front before the armistice was signed.

Rye again largely absorbed the interest in grain trading here during the last week. The quotation in spot fluctuated from 1c to 4c from day to day, but at the end of the week its market was practically higher at $1.33⅜. Receipts of that grain accounted for the great bulk of the offerings during the six days. Grain men here are counting on handling larger receipts of barley and rye during the present crop year to counterbalance an expected falling off in wheat receipts owing to the reduced crop.

Employes of the elevator companies operating at Duluth and Superior have kept in fashion with the other labor unions in preferring a demand for higher wages. Operators do not, however, expect to have any difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the men. As the elevators are practically acting for the United States Grain Corporation in handling the new season's wheat crop, it is assumed that the buck will be passed on to that corporation should any labor difficulties arise.

Duluth elevator men are looking forward to a substantial movement of grain developing during the next week or ten days. So far the receipts of wheat have been so light that the local mills have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies to maintain their plants in operation. Practically all the new wheat offering here so far has been lightweight, showing the effect of the hot, dry weather prevailing at a critical period over the territory. The mills paid $2.75 for new No. 1 northern wheat here during the last week. It is assumed that the premiums will drop, and that the price will gradually ease off to the government basis as the fall movement gathers momentum.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Guy E. Warren, formerly manager of E. L. Welch & Co.'s Duluth office, is now cash grain man for McCarthy Bros. & Co. on the Chicago Board of Trade. He resigned from his position here fifteen months ago to take up war work at Washington, and on being released from that and from his duties in connection with the direction of the returned soldiers' employment bureau here, he accepted an offer from the Duluth grain house at its Chicago branch. During his extended term of service on the Duluth trading floor he earned a reputation as a shrewd trader, and he was one of the most popular members on the local board.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

C. M. Hardman, of Hardman & Heck, is spending a vacation at one of the prominent summer resorts.

The straw market is stationary, with receipts moderate. The demand for good grades of straw is fair and prices are unchanged.

Among the recent visitors at the local grain exchange were W. F. Terry, of Pittsburgh, and M. McClure, of Washington, Pa., guests of W. F. Heck.

There is no ear corn arriving and the shelled corn market is such that quotations have been reduced. Very little demand for corn has appeared in the last week and receipts are light. No. 2 yellow is at $2.09@2.11 a bushel; No. 3 yellow, $2.05@2.06. Receipts bulletined for the last period were 36,300 bushels, as compared with 16,800 bushels for the same period last year.

The oats market is giving considerable concern here, owing to the very heavy receipts, amounting to 178,000 bushels in the last week, and the difficulty of finding an outlet even at reduced quotations. Practically all the supply is new oats. The trade does not seem willing to carry much stock in the face of unsettled conditions in other lines. The best grades are being quoted at 81@81½c a bushel down to 76c for No. 4 white.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Beans are inactive and easy at $8.10 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt.

There is little doing in the market for barley. No. 3 is nominal at $2.40@2.50 per cwt.

The injunction against K. P. Kimball preventing his engaging in the bean trade has been dissolved.

Exporters are taking rye and the market is firm at $1.53 for cash No. 2. Receipts are increasing.

A Detroit resident who has a large Michigan farm on which he is raising 80 acres of corn says his crop promise has increased 50 per cent in the past few weeks. During the dry weather he did not believe he would get back much more than his seed, but it now looks like a fair crop.

Corn is scarcely worth quoting as a market here owing to the lifelessness of the deal. Receipts make a total of only a few cars for the week and there is no demand. Business was at a standstill all week. Quote: No. 3, $2.02; No. 3 yellow, $2.08; No. 4 yellow, $2.06; No. 5 yellow, $2.01; No. 6 yellow, $1.97.

A little demand for wheat developed late in the week and the price gained ½c on bidding for eastern millers. This is the first showing of life in wheat this year. Local millers are taking the grain more freely and report an increase in buying of flour. Feed demand has been active all the time. Wheat receipts at this market are increasing.

Demand for oats shows a fair increase, but it is difficult to secure the grade asked for by eastern buyers. Some cars were sold to the East last week and there are indications of an increase in activity. Local consumption is well sustained. Quote: Cash No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79½c; No. 4 white, 78½c; new No. 2 white, 77c now No. 3 white, 75½@76c.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

The Barge Canal is taking about all the grain it has tonnage for, but every little bit keeps with 20 few cars at this end of the route.

Rye in store here was well cleaned up to exports and more wanted. Track receipts were quoted at $1.56 for No. 2 through billed.

Elevator men here are not looking for a rush of grain to this port by lake now that orders have been issued to ship no more from lake Michigan ports.

Wheat receipts here are increasing but the volume is still away below last year and there appears to be little hope of any increase. Millers are buying winter wheat when they can get it at a cent or two under what sellers consider the market, and then they want the best weights. No. 2 red sold at $2.28@2.30; No. 3 red, $2.24@2.26; No. 4 red, $2.21; No. 5 red, $2.16@2.18, on track. Through billed.

All the oats arriving were disposed of daily and on the whole there was a fairly steady market. Receivers not following the option as closely as usual. The oatmeal mills bought quite freely, but wanted only good weights. Closing: No. 1 white, 80½c; No. 3 white, 79½c; No. 4 white, 78½c, on track, through billed.

Owing to light receipts the corn markets keep up fairly well after a break of about 5c early in the week. There were sales of No. 1 yellow at the close of the week at $2.11, but the demand was light. It looks as if the receipts would dribble along on this crop and keep prices comparatively high here. The mills are not anxious to buy for shipment, as they are having difficulty in selling their products on account of high prices. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $2.10; No. 2 yellow, $2.09½; No. 2 yellow, $2.08½, on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: No. 2 soft white, 1 car; No. 3 do., 9 cars; No. 1 mixed winter, 4 cars; No. 2 do., 5 cars; No. 3 do., 8 cars; No. 4 do., 2 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 2 red, 8 cars; No. 3 do., 35 cars; No. 4 do., 31 cars; No. 5 do., 7 cars; sample, 5 cars; No. 1 hard winter, 17 cars; No. 2 do., 52 cars; No. 3 do., 41 cars; No. 4 do., 5 cars; No. 1 dark hard, 4 cars; No. 2 do., 20 cars; No. 3 do., 11 cars; No. 4 do., 5 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 1 car; No. 2 do., 3 cars; No. 3 do., 3 cars; No. 1 yellow, 4 cars; No. 2 do., 22 cars; No. 3 do., 4 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 6 white. 1 car; sample, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 20 cars; No. 2 white, 98 cars; No. 3 white, 47 cars; No. 4 white, 5 cars.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The Stout-Hunt Milling Company, of Memphis, with authorized capital stock of $60,000, has been incorporated by C. H. Stout and others.

The Nero Mills, manufacturers of flour, announce ready to begin operation in Nashville. Kenneth Crittenden is president and J. A. Cooper is secretary of the company.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 355 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 41,500 bbls., increase of 1,500; wheat, 969,000 bus., increase of 63,300; corn, 95,000 bus., increase of 13,100; oats, 172,000 bus., increase of 42,300.

Business continues quiet with corn mills in the Southeast. Quotations: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $4.30@4.40. Prices are slightly easier. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 145,800 bushels, had output last week of 20,291 bushels, or 13.9 per cent of capacity.

Flour trade in the Southeast was quiet last week in the matter of new business, but heavy sales have previously been made on contracts. Renewal of buying on a large scale is not expected until the flour sold has been withdrawn. Quotations are: Best soft winter wheat patents f. o. b. Ohio river points, $11@11.50; standard patents, $10.35@10.65; low grades, $10. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 230,730 bbls., had output last week of 171,815 bbls., or 74.5 per cent of capacity.

There continues a fair movement of wheat, mostly from St. Louis and western sections. Mills have large stocks, and prices are firm. Corn is in moderate demand, with little change in prices. Oats are in fair demand, and some red oats are arriving from Oklahoma and other sections. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, with bill, $2.25@2.28. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.13@2.17; No. 3 white, $2.10@2.13; No. 3 mixed, $2.05@2.10. Oats—No. 3 white, 81@82c; No. 3 mixed, 81@82c; No. 3 red, 78@79c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Acme-Evans Co., of this city increased its capital stock from $480,000 to $600,000.

J. F. Russell, of Greensburg, and T. K. Mulls, of Manilla, grain operators, were in Indianapolis last week.

The Pendleton Elevator Company, of Pendleton, Ind., and the Goldberg Grain Co., of Indianapolis, were admitted to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association.

A large barn on the farm of Perry and Walter Stembel, two miles south of Oxford, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Eleven hundred bushels of corn, 650 bushels of oats and twelve tons of hay were destroyed in the blaze.

Fire that caught from a spark set fire to loose straw about a separator belonging to George Meyers, four miles south of Petersburg, Ind. The separator was partly destroyed and several wagons loaded with wheat were entirely lost.

The banner wheat yield for Daviess county is reported by Michael Madden, former county surveyor, who got 614 bushels from a twenty-four acre tract, an average of slightly more than twenty-five and one-half bushels to the acre.

Prof. G. I. Christie, of Purdue University, sent a telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Houston at Washington, D. C., stating that Indiana farmers are hesitating to sow a normal acreage of wheat and rye because they fear a reduction in prices next year.

One of the two large grain elevators owned by the Kirkpatrick Grain Co., at Kirkpatrick, Ind., sixteen miles north of Crawfordsville, Ind., was destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at $80,000. The

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flames originated in the "dust room." h elevator contained more than 30,000 b els of wheat and oats. The company filled it during the thrashing season on account of car shortage difficulty experienced in moving the grain. understood that the loss is fully co by insurance. The Kirkpatrick Grain pany is owned by more than 100 far in the immediate vicinity. Recently company bought the other elevato Kirkpatrick owned by Halstead Bro

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Arthur Kneisler, formerly with V. Armstrong Co., hay merchants, is traveling for L. Bartlett & Son.

Frederick Layton, who died Aug. was one of the oldest packers in the U States and a member of the Milwa Chamber of Commerce since 1863.

A. A. Breed, chief inspector of Mil kee, anticipated a good run of gra shipments have considerably incre showing something over 200 cars Wednesday and other days according

Milwaukee grain shipments last were 320,400 bus. oats, 9,330 bus. corn, bus. barley, 5,360 bus. wheat, 2,350 rye; total, 480,667 bus., against 777,136 the preceding week and 1,568,112 b year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee fo week ending August 23 were 256 cars ley, 116 cars corn, 534 cars oats, 132 wheat, 43 cars rye; total, 1,081 against 452 cars the week before, cars a year ago and 1,066 cars in 191

Flour production at the Milwaukee for the past week showed a slight crease, with a total production of bbls. or about 56 per cent of capacity duction, as compared with 15,300 bbls previous week. Of this week's total duction, 10,000 bbls. were wheat flour 3,760 bbls. were rye flour.

In the Milwaukee cash grain ma with the increasing movement of grain, particularly oats, prices for week declined 2½@3c for this comm 8@12c for barley, corn 2c, rye 2c, wheat exhibits little change. The dem however, is good for all descriptions the market is kept cleaned up. Crop on corn continues favorable and a crop is assured, particularly in the n ern section of the country.

I. C. Lyman, formerly of the Lyman seph Grain Co., announces the purcha a 300,000-bus. terminal grain elevat Milwaukee. The Lyman Joseph Grai has discontinued business and Mr. L has associated himself with the Fr Grain Co., and all the business for future will be handled in the name o Franke Grain Co. Mr. Lyman will, ever, continue to give his personal a tion to the grain business, as he has in the past.

The Stratton-Ladish Milling Co. ha creased its capital from $750,000 to 000,000. The company has a five- warehouse under construction and short time will place a new wheat flou the market. At present the concern a million-bushel elevator and ships a 50 cars a day of rye flour and corn ucts. The officers of the company a W. Ladish, president; Patrick Don vice-president; H. M. Stratton, treas and Stewart Hyde, secretary.

Visitors registering at the Milwa Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: S. E. T M. E. Grant, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. White, Jr., Jackson, Mich.; A. J. West Bend; W. A. Hauser, Rubicon. F. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.; F. Hallberg, neapolis; L. M. Abbey, St. Paul. M

. Meyer, Calmar, Ia.; M. M. Merchan, ndale, N. D.; Wm. C. Coughlin, Cly- O. C. Wertheimer, Watertown, O. lson, Cottage Grove, Wis.; C. E. Rose- Chicago, Ill.; E. Strouse, Minneap- Minn.; E. A. Kummel, Cienfuegos, ; E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Portage, W. Hueblein, Fox Lake, J. isher, Evansville, Wis.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

e sharp decline in the market for corn ed an easier feeling in corn goods, but iess was almost of a negligible char- , and prices were purely nominal.

ring the past week the following gen- n visited the floor of the New York uce Exchange: H. K. Schafer of ha, H. Wegman of Baltimore, and . Watson, W. H. Martin and Harry apson, all of Chicago.

ot oats remain inactive with only a rate domestic demand in evidence. ign enquiry is lacking, and apparently rters are not interested at present s. No. 1 white is unquoted; No. 2 , 87c; No. 3 white 86c and No. 4 white

e absence of supplies keeps the Cash market quiet and trade is on a very ed scale. The weakness in futures ad a sympathetic influence, but prices oted can only be regarded as nominal: 2 yellow, $2.10¼; No. 3 yellow, 2.09¼; 2 white, 2:13¼; No. 3 white, $2.12¼; mixed $2.08¼ and No. 3 mixed $2.07¼.

ere was a little better trade in the market during the past week owing ss apprehension regarding future de- ments in connection with the Govern- 's attitude and the efforts to reduce of living. Stocks of flour here have materially reduced as shipments from ills have been retarded by rail condi- . In consequence, the spot market ardened somewhat and buyers have n some inclination to purchase. g wheat flours have ruled firmer than winters, as mills have complained of inability to move wheat into the mills to ship flour out. Government pur- s for export during the week were 0 barrels and prices ranged from to $10.30. These purchases were said clude hard and soft wheat flours, as as durum, but the greater proportion softs. In order to clear up some un- inties over whether or not the Gov- ent intends to sell hard wheat flours cost basis similar to the manner it is sing of soft wheat flours, a delegation senting the Federated Flour Clubs n interview with Mr. Barnes during eek, and asked if he intended to sell wheat flours at the same relative dif- e to costs as has been the case in grades. Mr. Barnes was quoted as he intends to do this, but intimated the volume of flour will not be suf- ly large to cause any undue concern e part of the trade.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

thur W. Williams, Correspondent.

ed Brandeis reports that he is still with the Enforcement Division of ood Administration, although he is ng a good deal of the work through ice in Louisville at the present time.

mills at the present time are not ug with much demand for their prod- and report dull business. The n Milling Co. is installing a corn oil tion department, and other millers onsidering such departments. An- machines are being installed at the n plant.

reet car strike on Monday night has traffic locally, resulting in mill and r concerns having to haul employes from their work in trucks and office es in touring cars. The strike has ccompanied by considerable disor- d a general strike has been threat- uring the week.

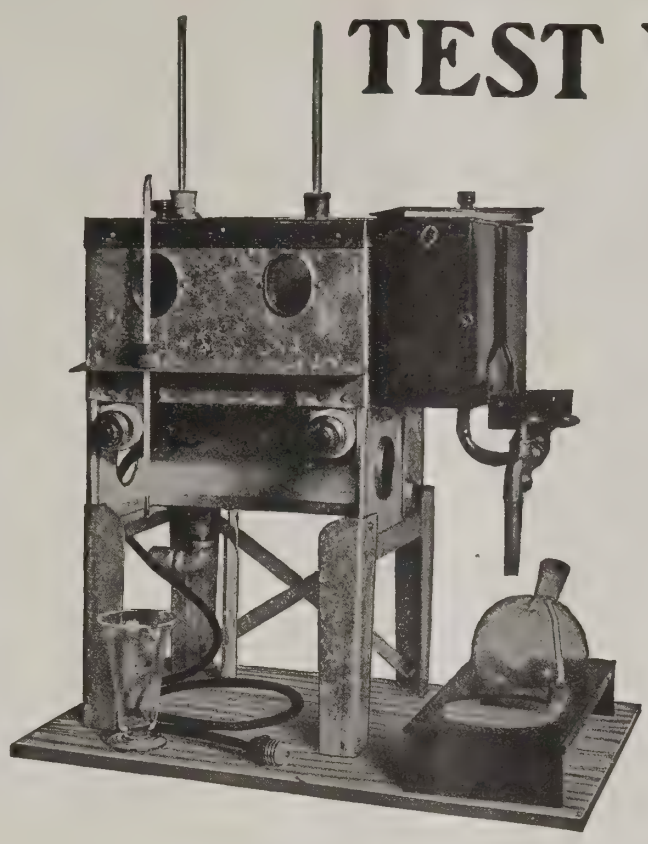
claimed that the most severe coal ge of years is facing the country, shortage of labor and cars, Ken- mines only working two days a lue to shortage of cars, and at a hen they should be working six. ndustrial men are laying in four to nths' supply of steam coal. All of coal are advancing.

prices slumped during the week, big holders getting scared of Fed- ctivity, and the fact that prices oo high for movement. Corn has been moving at all, although oats n good demand. Oats fell along orn prices. Quotations, cash, car- aturday, were: No. 3 white corn, bushel; No. 4, $1.92; No. 3 yellow, No. 4, $1.93; No. 3 mixed, $1.91; No. oats, 76c; No. 3 white, 75½c; No. , 71c; No. 2 rye, $1.54.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., rders of the U. S. Railroad Admin- n, issued a call last week for all hop employes who were laid off in nder the curtailment policy, when inistration was trying to cut ex- and make a showing for the first ths of the year. However, many men are in other lines and not e. Cars are in very bad repair. ny shippers are unable to secure enough cars to handle their busi-

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KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

I. C. Thomas, one of the active pit brokers at the Board of Trade, is in Colorado for a vacation.

Paul D. Bartlett of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., was elected a member of the Board of Trade Thursday.

A. L. Ernst of the Ernst-Davis Grain Co., is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends at Constantine, Mich.

The largest operations of wheat stack incendiaries are reported in Russell and Ness counties, in western Kansas. L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal, has sent deputies to both counties with bloodhounds to help in the hunt for the firebugs.

Profiteering prices demanded for threshing wheat in Lincoln and Harper counties have started an investigation by Governor Allen of Kansas. According to complaints sent to the governor, machine owners have been charging $25 an hour for the use of their outfits and are receiving 40c a bushel.

Work has begun on the flour-blending plant of the George W. Hoyland Flour Company, in East Kansas City, with a prospect of completion by January 1. The plant will have a daily capacity of 2,000 bbls. It will be the largest institution of the kind in the Southwest. The plans were drawn by the Reyburn Engineering & Construction Co. and the Swenson Construction Co. is the builder.

D. F. Piazzek, zone agent in Kansas City, departed Sunday for New York to attend a meeting of vice-presidents of the United States Grain Corporation. Mr. Piazzek predicted that something would be done in the matter of readjusting the wheat price schedule so as to stop the complaints regarding value of light weight and low grade grain. The figures which he will present, however, will show that much of the talk about discounts on the poor wheat is not well founded.

The fat and lean members of the Board of Trade played their annual game of baseball at the Field Club grounds, Saturday afternoon. After an exciting contest, the fats won by a score of 12 to 3. The victory of the corpulent nine was attributed to the fact that several of their members had played in professional games. There was some brilliant batting and catching, and errors were also numerous. R. Y. Smith was captain of the fats and Cort Addison had command of the leans. Seven innings were played. A crowd of 150 men and women witnessed the game.

"Do you know?" has become a pertinent question concerning Kansas City's business resources since a local newspaper invented the phrase. Allen Logan of the Logan Bros. Grain Co. is making use of the query in his market letters. "Do you know," asks Mr. Logan, "that a great deal of our wheat is selling for less than corn over the entire West?" Again, "Do you know that Kansas produced more than 20 per cent of the total winter wheat crop of the United States this year and 8,000,000 bus. more than all the wheat of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana?" Then he puts this question: "Do you know that American wheat, despite its high minimum price, is selling 50c lower, relatively, in this country than Australian wheat in Liverpool?"

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 3,154 cars, against 2,740 a week ago and 2,305 a year ago. The movement was facilitated by the suspension of the blanket permit system in shipping, but in place of this restriction there was a development of car shortage, due to the fact that many cars have been taken from southwestern railroads for use in handling the northwestern spring wheat crop. The existing evil is to be corrected at once by the Railroad Administration, heeding a protest from the Kansas City Board of Trade. Threshing of wheat in Kansas is being delayed in some parts by the exorbitant prices asked for the work. The market for choice dark and semi-dark wheat here was well supported most of the week by local millers and shippers, but the mills reduced their buying late in the week on account of inadequate car service for flour shipments. The total production of flour was 86,500 bbls., the largest on record. Elevator men bought all grades that were cheap enough to use in mixtures for delivery to the United States Grain Corporation, and some shipping houses reported orders from the East, the Northwest and as far away as Seattle, Wash. At the close hard wheat was quoted unchanged to 7c lower than a week ago, with the top price of No. 1 about 14c over the guarantee level. Prices of leading grades were: No. 1, $2.20@2.34; No. 2, $2.15@2.30; No. 3, $2.12@2.32. Red wheat, which was in fair supply, met a good demand until the latter part of the week, with local millers and elevator men and Minneapolis millers the chief takers. Elevator men continued to make the export grade for the Government. Prices at the close were unchanged to 1½c lower, but still at a slight premium over the minimum basis. The quotations were: No 1, $2.18½c; No. 2, $2.15@2.17½c; No. 3, $2.12@2.14. Stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 1,685,000 bus., to 10,288,000 bus., about one-half of which represents deliveries to the Government by elevator

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

interests since harvest. A year ago the stocks were 6,437,000 bus.

Corn—Receipts were 66 cars, against 42 a week previous and 228 a year ago. The market was depressed by the offerings of new corn from the record crop of Texas in Kansas City and St. Louis territory, a condition not experienced before in many years. White corn broke 1@12c, to $1.90 for No. 2 and $1.87 for No. 3. Mixed was quoted at $1.91 for No. 2 and $1.86@1.88 for No. 3, or 4@6c off. The decline in yellow was 4@5c, with No. 2 closing at $1.95 and No. 3 at $1.92. Shipments on old sales reduced stocks 32,000 bus., to 71,000 bus., against 639,000 last year. Dealers are convinced that Kansas will be almost as dependent for corn during the coming year as on the last crop, because of drouth effects, but there will be a big crop in Iowa and a fair production in Nebraska and Missouri. The absence of demand from Texas will render the situation much easier than usual and give Kansas all supplies needed.

Oats—Receipts, 188 cars, against 132 a week ago and 496 last year. Demand for all but heavy test samples became very poor, especially late in the week, and elevator men were left to take care of the offerings on hedging basis. White oats became very weak, closing 2@3c lower, with No. 2 at 73c and No. 3 at 72@73c. Mixed lost 1c, ending at 70c for No. 2 and 69c for No. 3. The No. 2 grade of red closed at 70@72c and No. 3 was sold at 69½c, showing prices unchanged to 1½c lower. Stocks increased 68,000 bus., to 976,000 bus., against 704,000 in 1918.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 11 cars, against 8 a week ago and 7 a year ago. Reflecting the weakness of other cereals, the market for sorghum grains yielded 15@20c per cwt., and the demand was moderate. Prices at the close were: No. 2 white kafir, $3.50@3.55; No. 3, $3.42@3.50; No. 2 milo, $3.47@3.50; No. 3, $3.42@3.50. Some of the weakness was due to the imminence of new crop offerings from Texas. The California supply has dwindled after an unprecedented run. For some time there have been practically no shipments from Kansas and Oklahoma. The new production in these states will be liberal unless reduced by early frost. Stocks in Kansas City fell off 2,000 bus. during the week, to 7,000 bus., against 174,000 a year ago.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Total corn receipts for the week were 43 cars, oats 74 cars, rye 15 and hay 75 cars.

John B. Helwig, now associated with The D. O. Cross Co. as manager of the feed department, has been elected to membership of the Grain and Hay Exchange.

Joseph F. Costello, president of the J. F. Costello Grain & Hay Co., who left a month ago for a visit to Manitou Springs, Colo., returned Saturday very much improved in health.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the warehouse of the Jarecki Chemical Co., located in St. Bernard, near Cincinnati, early Friday, causing an estimated loss of $100,000. The plant will be rebuilt immediately.

A. Bender, well known member of the local grain trade, is spending a pleasant vacation at Mt. Clemens and other Michigan resorts. He is accompanied by two of his sons, Ambrose and Clarence. During their absence Raymond Bender is attending to trade duties.

United States Railroad Director H. A. Worcester, of the Ohio-Indiana district, announced that the movement of freight cars in his district one day the past week was the largest during the calendar year, and in excess of what it was the corresponding day a year ago.

Louis Kuhler, Jr., assistant to Harry Hill, of the Bunting & Hill Co., left Friday for Long Island, New York, to engage in the tennis championship of the National Juniors Tournament. Louis is at present tennis champion of the Central West, and hopes to land the prize of the New York tournament.

J. H. Martin, brother of Henry M. Brouse, who as a boy entered the employ of the grain and hay firm of Brouse-Skidmore Co., has been promoted to the position of traveling representative. He is fast "making good," and the members of the firm are highly eulogistic of Mr. Martin's services.

The Mutual Commission Co., who are conducting a very successful grain and hay business, had the distinction of receiving the only car of wheat grading No. 1 red the past week. The car was consigned and realized $2.27 per bushel. Of a total of 283 cars of wheat inspected, only one graded No. 1, 45 cars No. 2, 136 cars No. 3, 78 cars No. 4, 20 cars No. 5 and 3 sample.

Alfred Gowling, prominently connected with the hay and grain trade of Cincinnati for many years and former vice-president of the Grain and Hay Exchange, has been endorsed by the Republicans of Newport, Ky., for the mayoralty nomination. Mr. Gowling is without doubt the strongest candidate that could be nominated, and in all probability will carry the polls on election day.

The railroad situation was improved here and was not as acute as last week. At the Cincinnati office of the United States Railroad Administration it was said that the box car shortage was expected to be relieved at the close of the week, that the Big Four was getting some additional cars and that word was received from Washington that the Railroad Administration was rounding up cars for the Cincinnati terminal.

John G. Walker, member of the old firm of Schmidt & Walker, successful white corn millers, has announced completion of arrangements for engaging in the grain storage and warehouse business in the building formerly occupied by the firm at 946 West Sixth street. A storage capacity of 25,000 bushels will be maintained for the present, to be increased later. The old firm of Schmidt & Walker was mutually dissolved recently to afford Mr. Schmidt greater opportunity to devote himself to his widely extensive financial interests. He will, however, render Mr. Walker all the assistance in holding the prestige and making possible the success which crowned the activities of the old firm.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week totaled 283 cars, against 405 cars a week ago. Activity again marked trading in wheat during the week with the situation generally stronger than at any time since the new crop movement began, and substantial premiums over the guaranteed price are predicted by the trade. Local and nearby mills are persistent buyers of the daily offerings. Offerings of the first two grades were scarce, and lower grades smutty and sample grain showed a corresponding increase, but a firm feeling also prevails for this quality and probable advances in prices. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.26@2.27; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23½@2.25; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.20@2.22; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.16@2.18; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.11@2.15; low grades as to quality, $2.05@2.18. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—The corn market was weak and lower early in the week, under influences of declining futures, but later developed a stronger tone, and a fair recovery of previous losses. Premiums were reversed from white to yellow, and ruled 3c higher with mixed "nearly yellow" also firmer at a cent over white. Receipts continued light.

Saturday the market broke badly as a result of sharply declining futures, and losses of 6c for white and mixed and 3c for yellow were recorded. No. 1 white, $2.02@2.03; No. 2 white, $2@2.02; No. 3 white, $1.98@2; No. 4 white, $1.96@1.98; No. 5 white, $1.94@1.96; No. 6 white, $1.92@1.94; No. 1 yellow, $2.06@2.07; No. 2 yellow, $2.05@2.06; No. 3 yellow, $2.03@2.05; No. 4 yellow, $2.01@2.03; No. 5 yellow, $1.99@2.01; No. 6 yellow, $1.97@1.99; No. 1 mixed, $2.02@2.03; No. 2 mixed, $2@2.02; No. 3 mixed, $1.98@2; No. 4 mixed, $1.96@1.98; No. 5 mixed, $1.94@1.96; No. 6 mixed, $1.92@1.94.

Oats—The market was firm with a good demand throughout the week. Receipts were only moderate, but showed evidences of increasing, under the promised improvement of railroad conditions. White of heavy weight were actively sought, but lower grades and good mixed had many inquiries. No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3 white, 76c; No. 4 white, 75c; No. 2 mixed, 75@75½c; No. 3 mixed, 74@75c; No. 4 mixed, 73@74c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending August 22 were 928,065 bus. wheat; 150,000 bus. oats and 50,000 bus. barley.

F. W. Behrens, of the Commercial Exchange, has just returned from a business trip through the state.

Uncle Joe Haasz, the well known and popular gatekeeper at the Commercial Exchange, is spending a well earned vacation at Ocean City, N. J.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending August 23 were 1,951,278 lbs. of flour in sacks; 1,194,554 bus. wheat; 10,421 bus. corn; 130,369 bus. oats; 3,924 bus. rye; 53,810 bus. barley; 13,750 bus. malt and 380 tons of feed.

The United States Grain Corporation has notified all mills in Zone 9, effective August 22nd, weekly reports from mills of less than twenty-five barrels' daily capacity will be not be required. This does not affect license regulations for such mills.

H. E. Brooks, Jr., representative of the Western Star Flour Mills, Salina, Kansas; C. C. Blair, Duluth, Minn., representing the Globe Elevator Co., Duluth; A. A. Cunningham, Tiffin, Ohio, grain shipper; H. M. Stauffer, grain and feed dealer, Leola, Pa.; C. B. Forney, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. L. and Martin B. Rutt, Paradise, Pa., were visitors on 'Change during the week.

Charles E. Michael, connected with the hay department of S. C. Woolman & Co.; Jos. F. Huey, of William A. Huey & Co.; L. C. Passmore, of the firm of L. S. Passmore & Co.; W. H. Hobson, of L. F. Miller & Co., and John A. Killpatrick attended the New York State Hay Convention at Syracuse last week.

The old crop of hay is pretty much out of the market and what is left consists of low grade stock, which is used for piecing out urgent requirements in small lots; consequently our quotations are merely nominal. New hay is coming in more freely and choice qualities sell readily on arrival at the prices quoted, but many of the receipts of both hay and straw show bad effects from the recent excessive rains.

The United States Grain Corporation has issued notice to all mills and elevators in New Jersey, Pennnsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, that, effective Aug. 21, 1919, the following are the discounts which this corporation will make payment against warehouse receipts delivered in store at Philadelphia: No. 2 red, 57 lbs. test weight and better, 6c under No. 1 red; No. 3 red under 57 lbs. test weight, 7c under No. 1 red; No. 4 red, 55 lbs. test weight and better, 10c under No. 1 red; No. 4 red, under 55 lbs. test weight, 11c under No. 1 red; No. 3 red, 53 lbs. test weight, 15c under No. 1 red; No. 5 red, 52 lbs. test weight, 16c under No. 1 red; No. 5 red, under 52 lbs. test weight, 17c under No. 1 red; garlicky wheat, 2c less than corresponding grade of red.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

There are rumors of a great merger in the milling trade and there is something of the kind afoot, denials notwithstanding.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners to revise the tariffs in interior and terminal elevators will be held at the end of the week.

The Black elevator site at Fort William, including 1,400 feet of railway trackage, dock on the main channel Fort William harbor, office buildings, etc., has been sold to Alex Snelgrove, grain dealer, Fort William and Winnipeg.

The market is a quiet affair these days, receipts are light and offerings of cash grain few. There is, however, a fair though somewhat erratic demand from export and from eastern houses. Trading in futures has been largely influenced by the action of Chicago corn.

Donald Morrison was elected president of the Grain Exchange clearing house at the recently held annual meeting and John E. Botterell of the brokerage firm of Baird & Botterell has been elected by acclamation president of the exchange for the year beginning Sept. 1.

Threshing returns from southern and central Manitoba show a yield of about 12 bushels to the acre, but northern Manitoba and northeastern Sackatchewan have excellent crops of first class grain. The feed situation in Alberta has been greatly improved by abundance of rain and some crops of oats and barley originally sown to be cut for green feed will probably give good yields if they escape frost.

Although the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. has had good earnings during the last year they are not believed by some to be sufficient to warrant the sharp advance in the shares of the company. The supposition is that a merger is being arranged, possibly with the Maple Leaf Milling Co. In this connection it is pointed out that Western Canada's trade would broaden out Maple Leaf's organization and be of considerable real advantage to both companies. Officials of both companies deny that there are any plans for amalgamation.

Announcement by the Canadian wheat board that the initial price paid by the Dominion government for wheat would be $2.15 per bushel for No. 1 northern at Fort William has cleared the air here in grain trade circles. It is 10 cents lower than the price demanded by the organized farmers, but on the whole appears to be satisfactory to moderate people. Chronic bears think it is too high and that the government will be stung. There is naturally much difference of opinion, but the fact that Canada is the only country that has any hard spring wheat to sell puts her in a strong position. The rules and regulations of the wheat board have also been made public. They seem to have been carefully thought out and to cover all phases of the situation.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Bulk No. 3 white oats offered at 81c per bushel delivered, quick shipment, New Orleans weights and grades to govern. Sacked oats have been sold at 86¾c delivered. The demand for oats is slow and draggy, and offerings are decidedly free, with not much demand.

A rumor has recently been erroneously circulated that the elevators of the port of New Orleans were congested, when as a matter of fact not more than half [illegible] present storage capacity of the elev[illegible] has been utilized. For the past ten [illegible] 1,500 cars of grain have been receive[illegible] by Sunday night, August 24th, tracks [illegible] be clear and practically all cars unlo[illegible] With sufficient tonnage in sight, the [illegible] no fear of congestion at this port [illegible] present.

Recently Texas has held the cent[illegible] the stage with low price on No. 3 [illegible] corn, and was quoted at $1.85 per b[illegible] delivered, quick shipment, New Or[illegible] weights and grades to govern. This [illegible] is fully 20c per bushel less than the [illegible] of western corn, and while our mark[illegible] only a very small user of this cor[illegible] corn, the fact of the difference in [illegible] between western and Texas corn bei[illegible] great, it will only be a question of tim[illegible] fore the trade will be forced to use [illegible] corn in preference to yellow. No. 3 y[illegible] corn offered from the West from $2 [illegible] $2.08 delivered, and those who want [illegible] low corn must submit to the price an[illegible] for it.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent

The grading of new hay was offi[illegible] begun in this market on August 19[illegible]

E. F. Richards, of John T. Fahey & [illegible] grain receivers and exporters, of this [illegible] has returned from a two weeks' mot[illegible] trip through New York state and o[illegible] the Hudson.

The receipts of new water-borne [illegible] in the Baltimore market so far this [illegible] son amount to 698,000 bus., compared [illegible] 800,000 bus. arrived up to the corres[illegible] ing time last year.

The name of Carroll H. Askew, s[illegible] ship manager, is posted on the officia[illegible] letin board of the Baltimore Chamb[illegible] Commerce as an applicant for membe[illegible] in this organization.

The name of Jas. W. Barker, ma[illegible] of the Harrisburg Grain, Flour & [illegible] Co., of Harrisburg, Pa., is posted o[illegible] official bulletin of the Baltimore Ch[illegible] of Commerce as an applicant for mem[illegible] ship in this organization.

Edward T. Shell, Jr., of the Balt[illegible] Grain Co., and J. A. Manger, as a com[illegible] tee representing the Baltimore Chamb[illegible] Commerce, had a conference in Was[illegible] ton last week with Commissioner [illegible] on the subject of the war tax on gr[illegible]

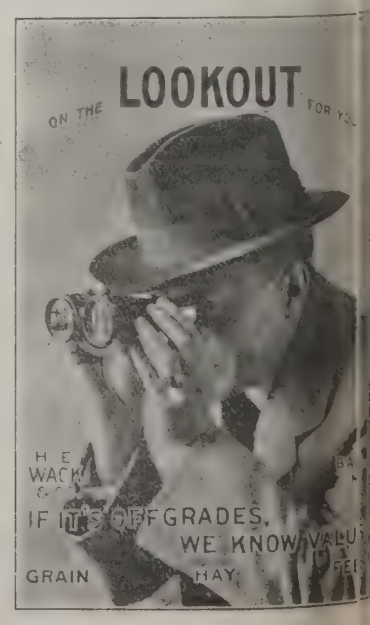
A. C. Gale, of the A. C. Gale Grain [illegible] of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a visitor o[illegible] floor of the Baltimore Chamber of [illegible] merce last week. Mr. Gale's firm do[illegible] large business with the Baltimore m[illegible] and he came East to look over the [illegible] eral wheat situation.

Oats are 10 cents per bushel high[illegible] the Baltimore market than they were [illegible] time a year ago, and, due to the fac[illegible] in the allotment of cars preference [illegible] to be shown for wheat, the arrivals o[illegible] oats in Baltimore thus far have bee[illegible] below the normal for the last of Aug[illegible]

Receipts of new wheat have been [illegible] ning heavy in the Baltimore market, [illegible] aging above 200 cars a day. As a co[illegible] quence, stocks in elevators are fas[illegible] proaching the three million bushel [illegible] which makes the announcement that [illegible] is progressing rapidly on the new Pen[illegible] vania Railroad elevator at Canton, [illegible] ing much greater storage capacity i[illegible] near future, most welcome news.

Allen G. Pemberton, a member o[illegible] Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and [illegible] timore manager of Baugh & Sons [illegible] large fertilizer manufacturers, died o[illegible] gust 22 at his home, "Winterbourn[illegible] Walbrook (a suburb of Baltimore), [illegible] an illness of several months. His [illegible] was formally announced to a general [illegible] ing of the members of the Chamb[illegible] President Hayward, and a committee [illegible] appointed to attend his funeral.

In a revision in the scale of wheat [illegible] paid by the Grain Corporation, notice [illegible] given that a premium of one cen[illegible] bushel would be paid hereafter for [illegible] red winter weighing 57 pounds and [illegible] but with this proviso: "The premiu[illegible] 57 lbs. No. 3 red and No. 3 red wh[illegible]



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NEW ORLEANS

rlicky, will apply only when certificate r the wheat as originally unloaded is de- ered to the Grain Corporation with in- ection certificate showing such weight."

Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., grain re- ivers and exporters of this market, re- ived on August 22, 1919 a letter from one their correspondents in Antwerp, bear- g the date of December 10, 1915. The mmunication gave evidence of having n the gauntlet of various censors, was arked "released by British Military Au- orities," and was even "lost" on its way m Antwerp to Rotterdam. The letter as remailed from Rotterdam on August , 1916, and just reached its destination. its the writers expressed the hope that siness would become active again "in e near future," and closed by wishing ammond, Snyder & Co. a merry Christ- as and a happy New Year. Incidentally, have passed several new years since e communication was originally started its way.

James Lister, in charge of the cable ser- e of the Western Union Telegraph Co., th headquarters in New York City, was visitor on the floor of the Baltimore amber of Commerce last week. Mr. ster is at work upon a plan, in the in- est of a more efficient cable service, to oup the various users of foreign cables der the respective trades with which y are identified, and is giving attention t now to the grain interests. He hopes entually to bring down the time for e interchange of messages between this ntry and Liverpool or other important ropean centers to, say, 15 minutes, and eaks as one who has his subject well in nd. He made a most favorable impres- n upon the leading merchants with om he held conferences on 'Change e, and when we learned that Mr. Lister a Scotchman, the determination with ich he has entered upon his task emed less surprising.

CHICAGO.

A Board of Trade membership sold at 050 net to the buyer last week.

Jos. Gregg of Joseph Gregg & Son, At- nta, Ga., was a visitor in Chicago this ek.

The Grain Corporation bought 135,000 ls. of flour at this market last week at price range of $9.45@10.30.

Newly elected members of the Chicago ard of Trade are F. J. Murphy of Bache Co., New York, and Edward M. Hamline Boston.

Warehouse receipts for 250,000 bus. of for shipment were cancelled within the ace of but a few days last week and ving was reported as very heavy.

Applications for membership in the ard of Trade have been filed by Victor Herter, H. D. Gibbons and J. S. Reddy. e membership of N. De Golyer has been ted for transfer.

Ten cars of new Texas No. 3 white corn re sold on Aug. 25 by John Barrett to Armour Grain Co. to come to Chicago. s is the first time in the history of the de that new corn has been sold from tas to Chicago in August or any other e.

Regional Director Aishton has issued the owing instructions: "Effective at once, tructions issued Aug. 6 that freight be epted subject to delay on account of ke and enforcement of notation to that ct on all bills of lading are hereby celled."

he Armour Grain Co. will have the dis- tion of being the first receiver of Texas n in the history of the trade. Ten cars No. 3 white will comprise the shipment, ch was sold for shipment in ten days at 9. It is said that 5,000,000 bus. of Texas are ready for shipment within the next days.

fter enduring a long siege in Mercy spital, Sam Beaumont, well known cash in handler, died about a week ago as result of an operation. Some little e before his death Mr. Beaumont sold his membership in the Board of Trade . it was with regret that his friends ned that he failed to rally from the ration.

he Chicago Board of Trade rules have n amended so as to make the commis- n rates on the purchase or sale of car- of wheat, rye, barley, ear corn effec- at $2 per car; corn and oats, $1; hay straw, $3; screenings, bran middlings, ground feed, $2; flaxseed, $2.50; clover, othy, Hungarian mustard or buckwheat d, $3. Seeds in less than carlots, $3 bag.

mong visitors to the Chicago Board of de floor during last week were listed following: Lloyd Holsinger, Faribault, n.; Jesse Miller, Des Moines, Ia.; Chas. ght, Omaha; H. M. Taggert, Wenona, W. H. Kann, Guttenberg, Ia.; H. E. ter, Lowell. Ind.; J. J. Fernekes, Mat- n, Ill.; M. B. Roney, Dubuque, Ia.; G. Jones, Quincy, Ill.; J. O. Pape, Fowler, ; J. Wengel, Cairo, Ill.; and Dan Mc- y, Earlville, Ill.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

F. Ferrell of Saginaw Milling Co., also F. Richardson, Jr., of W. F. Richardson, & Co., are away on their vacations.

usiness has been quiet in Richmond this owing to the unsatisfactory railroad itions which are to some extent un- ain just now and buyers not taking nuch stuff for shipment until some as- nce that shipments can be made.

MILLERS
ASK
FLANLEY GRAIN CO.
Omaha, Neb.
FOR
PRICES
ON
WHEAT

Prices quoted here for shipment basis close of business yesterday (22nd inst.) were as follows: No. 2 white corn, $2.08@2.09; No. 1 red wheat, $2.34@2.36; No. 2 red wheat, 3c less; No. 3 white oats, 80@81c; standard middlings, $56@57; standard bran, $46@47; No. 1 timothy hay, $31; No. 2 timothy hay, $32; light mixed, $33@34.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

Effective Sept. 1st the rates on grain and grain products from New York to Tampa via Mallory Line will be raised to 18½c. This in accordance with information supplied by local steamship authorities.

No. 3 white oats are being quoted at 92½c. The local dealers are nervous over the general outlook and are buying from car to car in anticipation of their immediate needs only. Some Texas oats are being received now and show some little stain.

Harry Gallaher, assistant manager of Consolidated Grocery Co., is back at his desk after eighteen months' absence from business. Mr. Gallaher was sergeant, first class, of Engineers and was in the thickest of the fighting in France. The trade here welcomes Harry back on the job, but he is unwilling to talk of La Belle France or the war, preferring to talk feeds, grain, hay and general business.

Some samples of Florida corn have been received in this market recently, and while the corn on the cob shows up splendidly it does not prove up to advantage after having been shelled, showing some discoloration of the heart. It is possible that the samples received are not at all indicative of the general Florida crop. The movement of our crop is not yet in full swing, but will be in a week or ten days from most of the Florida corn-growing sections. The greatest difficulty is lack of grain handling facilities at Florida common points. There are about three small elevators located at different points in Florida, but their capacities are small and no facilities for kiln drying the corn and handling intelligently.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Harry Schaub of the Young Grain Co., called on the trade in northern Indiana last week.

Fred Wickenhiser of John Wickenhiser & Co., is back from a two weeks' fishing expedition in northern Michigan.

R. S. Sheldon of the S. W. Flower Co., is spending a few days at Culver, Ind., where his son is attending college.

Bird Gwinn of the Gwinn Milling Co., Huntington, W. Va., was a visitor at the offices of the J. F. Zahm & Co., last week.

"Big Ed." Churchill of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., contributed about $60 to a nimble-fingered pickpocket at Toledo Beach last week.

Fred Jaeger of J. F. Zahm & Co., was given a rousing welcome by his friends and associates when he returned to the floor after three months vacation in the East.

George Woodman of the Rice Grain Co., received a sample of Russian hard winter wheat raised in Ohio that graded No. 1 when inspected here. This variety of wheat has been grown in this territory for four years. The sample tested 63 lbs. The grade of the wheat received, Mr. Woodman says, is proof that the quality of this wheat does not deteriorate as fast as was generally believed.

L. J. Schuster of The Raymond P. Lipe Co., returned to the floor Friday after several days at home as the result of a painful injury to his foot while bathing recently.

Toledo has been selected for the next regular monthly meeting, Sept. 8, of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. A large attendance of managers and farmers is expected. "Bill" Cummings' band will furnish music. "Joe" Streicher has been assigned to the base drum and a great deal of "noise" is therefore assured. John Luscombe's favorite selection "That old pal of mine" occupies a particular position on the program.

Toledo Produce Exchange wired an urgent appeal Saturday to Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, for relief from the empty car scarcity which has affected this territory seriously in the last few weeks and caused this market to lose considerable wheat that rightfully should come here. Discrimination was charged to the railroad administration in the distribution of cars in favor of western markets as a result of which scores of elevators in Toledo territory have been closed for want of equipment. Twenty-eight reports from shippers Saturday requested 315 cars for immediate loading. It was pointed out that between 2,000 to 5,000 cars were wanted here at once, and if empty cars were supplied most of the wheat would be forwarded to seaboard markets within a short time, either as wheat or flour. Terminals here are not congested and have not been since the new crop began to move and receipts at other markets show the car supply to be fairly adequate except in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts 9 cars with slow demand market 1¼ lower, 3 white selling at .72¼.

The following rates were effective August 15: The fee for weighing all grain unloaded at elevators and distilleries, 75 cents. A fee of 25 cents will be charged for each condition report. Effective same date the fee for inspection of all grain "in" will be $1.00 per car.

Corn Products Co. at Pekin which has been shut down for several weeks account of labor difficulties may start their plant in a short time. A meeting between the officials and employes will be held during the week and from all reports prospects are good that a settlement will be reached.

Peoria corn receipts showed some increase the latter part of the week. A total of 26 cars of corn was on the market Saturday with sales 6 to 8 cents lower all around. Demand very slow and local industries were practically out of the market, shippers taking a few cars at the big decline, No. 1 yellow $1.91@1.92; 2 yellow $1.91; 3 yellow $1.90; destination weights, 6 yellow $1.86; sample grade $1.83.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

O. F. Bast, a prominent grain dealer of Davenport, Iowa, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Saturday.

W. H. Karns, formerly with D. P. Byrnes, but who is now residing at Bluffton, Ind., was in St. Louis last week, looking over the market conditions.

Mason Hawpe, who has been spending a month's vacation at Cass Lake, Minn., fishing, returned last week, looking fine, and telling some wonderful fish stories.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., who has been missing from the cash wheat corner for some time, returned last week from a two months' vacation spent in Canada.

J. E. Argenbright, residing near Adrain, Mo., thrashed 9,300 bushels of wheat from his 400-acre field. The average is 23 bushels to the acre and the quality fine. He received over $19,000 for the crop.

Ben Lang, who has been spending his vacation with his family at Ogrenquit, Maine, came home on a hurried business trip to St. Louis last week, but returned to Maine for the rest of his vacation.

William E. Henry, formerly Federal Supervisor of Grain, with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, but who for the past fourteen months has been with the Wilson Sampling Bureau, has applied for membership in the Merchants' Exchange, and is now with the Stannard Tilton Milling Co.

President P. E. Goodrich, and Sec. Charles Quinn, of the Grain Dealers National Association, who were in St. Louis, recently, in conference with the local committee in regard to the arrangements for the coming convention of the association, are well pleased with the personnel of the committee, and the preliminary arrangements.

A committee of striking employes of the Corn Products & Refining Co. of Granite City has been summoned to New York City for a conference with officials of the company. The plant has been shut down for six weeks, following a strike for recognition of the union and the closed shop rule. E. R. Pritchford, president of the strikers; D. B. Gilham, secretary, and Earl Galloway, representing the trade council, will go to the conference.

James T. Bradshaw, State Grain Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, has made the following announcement to the trade: On and after Sept. 1, 1919, the charge for inspection "In or out" and for re-inspection at St. Louis, Mo., by the Missouri State Grain Inspection department, will be one dollar ($1.00) per car. This slight increase in the inspection fee of the Missouri Department was made necessary in order to make it uniform with the charge made for the same service by the Illinois State Grain inspection Dept. at East St. Louis.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21@2.22	72 @74½
Tuesday	2.21@2.22½	72½@74
Wednesday	2.21@2.23	73½@74½
Thursday	2.21@2 23½	74 @74½
Friday	2.21@2.23	74½@75
Saturday	2.21@2.22	73 @74

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,043,491	No. 2 hard..	101,215
Corn	42,880	No. 2 corn..	31,538
Oats	139,988	2 yel. corn..	20
Rye	79,737	2 white	2,590
Barley	2,437	2 oats	4,940
Kafir	.....	2 white	19,650
Wheat, sc'n..	647	3 white	69,090
No. 1 red....	355,795	Standard ...	.....
No. 2 red....	16,208	No. 2 rye...	40,836
No. 1 hard....	2,091,617		

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Employes of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. held their annual picnic at Christmas Lake last week.

The Chippewa Milling Co., Montevideo, Minn., recently purchased a grain elevator at Wheaton, Minn.

Wilbur Joyce, manager of the Duluth office of Van Dusen-Harrington Co., was in Minneapolis last week.

The Drake, N. D., flour mill, the first to be bought by the North Dakota Industrial Commission, was officially opened for business last week.

Northwestern Minnesota counties sustained heavy damage to small grains and are planning an appeal to the state legislature for seed wheat next spring.

D. D. Tenney, of The Tenney Co., returned from an Eastern trip last week. Frank C. Tenney of the same company has taken charge of the Duluth office.

During the first week in September the matter of the federation of Minnesota farm bureaus and affiliation with a national organization will be considered at a meeting to be held at the Minnesota University Farm School.

Grain elevator owners on the Great Northern Railroad near Casselton, N. D., have filed complaint with the State Railway Commission that their bins are full and they cannot obtain cars to make shipments of grain.

The Emden Elevator Co., Emden, N. D., filed suit in the United States District Court at Fargo, N. D., Aug. 19, for an injunction to prevent enforcement of the state grain law. The company has refused to take out a state license on the ground that since the United States Government took over the handling of grain the state has no authority in the matter of handling grain.

By a vote of 250 to 106 the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association carried an amendment to the rules of the association in regard to disposition orders. The amendment follows: "All cars of grain or seed sold on arrival or to arrive shall be 'ordered' to the unloading industry or to the outgoing railroad yard by means of a disposition order. It shall be the duty of the seller to deliver to the buyer, and it shall be the duty of the buyer to demand from the seller, at the time of payment for

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56 Chamber of Commerce
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S. J. McCaull, Sec. A. M. Dinsmore, Treas.
The McCaull-Dinsmore Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Duluth Milwaukee Omaha

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ch grain or seed, the duly authorized dicate disposition order properly signed by e railroad joint agent or his representave. Such duplicate disposition order ould be attached to invoices based on al weights, or to requests for advances connection with cars sold or to go out town."

Cash Wheat—The demand for flour is ht, so the mills have been holding back the matter of purchasing wheat, waitg for a heavier movement from the new op. Today was the first big day in the atter of wheat receipts and prices dened sharply, dropping from 5 to 15c, acrding to quality. Choice new spring eat is in fair to good demand and does t show the weakness of the thin wheat. ferings of good wheat are light. Thin eat is arriving on the market in libal volume and bids are declining every y.

The demand for old durum wheat of the avy type is good, but thin new crop rum is in slow demand.

Winter wheat is in slower demand since e movement of spring wheat picked up d prices are declining gradually. At presit they are out of line with Southwestern rkets.

Reports from different parts of the rthwest vary sharply. Some say that e farmers are threshing freely and are rketing their wheat from the thresher. other sections the movement is very ht and the farmers are waiting on the sults of the New York meeting of the eat Corporation conference regarding ces for thin wheat.

No. 1 northern quoted today at $2.35@ 0; No 2 northern at 5@10c less. Some oice No. 3 sold close up to No. 1 north- price. No. 2 hard Oklahoma wheat oted at $2.21@2.34, No. 2 hard Kansas at 28@2.32. No. 2 hard Nebraska around 26 and Iowa at $2.20@2.22.

Corn—The market for corn is narrow d featureless, as the shippers are nerus over the reports o fcheap Texas corn immediate shipment. Today the market clined several cents, as there was a very ht demand for the limited offerings. ices quoted at $1.55@1.83.

Oats—The demand for oats ranges from et to good, according to the weight of offerings, transit, etc. There is a good mand for the heavy old crop oats with d transit, while the demand for the thin w crop oats coming in on flat rates is r. Prices quoted at 1c under to October ce for the new and at October price to over for the old. No. 4 white quoted at 4c less.

Rye—The demand for rye kept pace with receipts up to within the past day or but today the arrivals were heavy and buyers, mill and elevator, reduced their s ½c compared with the futures. Local vator companies report a steady export uiry for offerings to be shipped any e up to December, but bids are just a le bit out of line. Offerings from other rkets are cheaper, so no trade has sed here recently. No. 2 sells at Octo- price to ½c under, No. 3 at 1@½c less.

Socializing Milling Industry.

At the recent opening of the Swedish ksdag a bill was introduced to estabh a state monopoly on the importan of wheat, flour and oats until Aug. 1920. During the same period the te is to have exclusive right to sell ur to consumers; and the Swedish ur mill workers simultaneously anunced a national strike. The farm nds' strike in Upland also threatens spread.

A bill to prohibit the export of corn d flour and to fix maximum prices in ler to combat speculation has been decided on by the Department of Commercial Statistics, Uruguay.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Milling Industry in Great Britain has arrived at an agreement relating to a national basis of wages. Under the arrangement come to mills are classed into three grades, according to the roller contact, as reckoned for insurance purposes. Rollermen's wages range from 76 s. ($18.47) for the large port mills to 66 s. ($16.039) in the small country mills per week of 44 hours. Rates of pay for youths between 16 and 21 years of age range from 20 s. 6 d. ($4.98) to 60 s. ($14.58), according to age and position of mill. Women over 18 years of age are to be paid 32 s. ($7.78) to 40 s. ($9.72) per week, subject to higher rates for special work.

Cornmeal in the United Kingdom was again placed under official control on Aug. 20. Supplies of corn are still negligible, but there is hope for fuller quantities within the near future, owing to the good interior movement in the Argentine and the substantial increase in the available tonnage at the ports of the southern grower.

The British Wheat Commission on Aug. 19 fixed the following prices for imported wheat: For 480 lbs., Canadian, $12.60 to $14.40; United States, $12.96 to $14.40; Argentine, $14.16.

State to Provide Seed.

Owing to drought in North Dakota, which the bank of North Dakota is investigating, it is proposed to confer power upon county commissioners to increase the amount of seed and feed bonds to be issued by the state. The proposition is to stake each farmer to the extent of $1 per acre of land plowed this fall for seed and to encourage farmers to stay on their holdings. It is planned to furnish feed for horses used in fall plowing. Banks, elevators and business houses will be asked to advance the feed or the money until the plowing is actually done, and the county would then issue warrants and make arrangements through some fiscal agent to have them carried until bonds can be issued.

Argentine Corn Exports.

The following are the totals by weeks of the exports of corn from Argentina for the past three years:

Week—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Aug. 31....	1,009,000	236,000	2,490,000
Sept. 7....	577,000	456,000	2,392,000
Sept. 14....	476,000	396,000	2,594,000
Sept. 21....	647,000	626,000	3,196,000
Sept. 28....	1,059,000	147,000	2,287,000
Oct. 5....	201,000	272,000	2,539,000
Oct. 12....	794,000	43,000	3,552,000
Oct. 19....	598,000	.....	3,299,000
Oct. 26....	1,056,000	630,000	3,851,000
Nov. 2....	1,085,000	94,000	2,619,000
Nov. 9....	636,000	522,000	4,072,000
Nov. 16....	278,000	365,000	4,439,000
Nov. 23....	1,790,000	550,000	2,448,000
Nov. 30....	1,449,000	955,000	2,567,000
Dec. 7....	986,000	384,000	2,414,000
Dec. 14....	1,105,000	563,000	384,000
Dec. 21....	318,000	1,133,000	2,134,000
Dec. 28....	1,108,000	581,000	522,000
Jan. 4....	1,150,000	726,000	483,000
Jan. 11....	2,095,000	594,000	726,000
Jan. 18....	1,178,000	511,000	1,748,000
Jan. 25....	1,756,000	470,000	1,408,000
Feb. 1....	400,000	770,000	1,772,000
Feb. 8....	883,000	108,000	1,145,000
Feb. 15....	726,000	365,000	1,168,000
Feb. 22....	399,000	265,000	597,000
Mar. 1....	1,049,000	226,000	747,000
Mar. 8....	626,000	386,000	386,000
Mar. 15....	315,000	380,000	662,000
Mar. 22....	1,260,000	302,000	78,000
Mar. 29....	887,000	296,000	1,137,000
Apr. 5....	127,000	109,000	778,000
Apr. 12....	1,432,000	472,000	1,374,000
Apr. 19....	1,042,000	271,000	1,601,500
Apr. 26....	375,000	716,000	1,601,000
May 3....	1,903,000	.....	408,000
May 10....	1,764,000	290,000	327,000
May 17....	1,523,000	313,000	211,000
May 24....	1,858,000	171,000	558,000
May 31....	1,135,000	47,000	942,000
June 7....	2,201,000	92,000	933,000
June 14....	2,009,000	.....	774,000
June 21....	139,000	412,000	1,734,000
June 28....	2,090,000	.....	1,698,000
July 5....	1,505,000	.....	779,000
July 12....	735,000	.....	215,000
July 19....	1,649,000	.....	240,000
July 26....	2,449,000	187,000	295,000
Aug. 2....	2,116,000	91,000	272,000
Aug. 9....	2,844,000	50,000	156,000
Aug. 16....	3,664,000	806,000	632,000
Aug. 23....	2,724,000	261,000	34,000

Yakima, Wash., reports second cutting of alfalfa considerably larger than the first and better in quality. Considerable hay is now being baled, but mostly shipping is being done.

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 31..	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0	1,859,0
Sept. 7..	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0	1,710,0
Sept. 14..	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0	1,766,0
Sept. 21..	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0	1,976,0
Sept. 28..	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0	3,444,0
Oct. 5..	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0	5,026,0
Oct. 12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct. 19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
Oct. 26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
Nov. 2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov. 9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov. 16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov. 23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov. 30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec. 7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0

Con.-Gen. Gunsaulus reports from Singapore the utilization of Para rubber seed for oil which was valued at $250 per ton at a time when linseed stood at $300. Experts are of the opinion that rubber seed oil could be used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc., while the cake resulting from the oil-making process is shown to be a good feeding cake for cattle, comparing favorably with linseed and other oil cakes. In the British Malaya there are about 2,000,000 acres in the rubber states, of which 633,000 acres are in bearing, producing 300 lbs. of seed per acre, which hitherto has been absolutely wasted.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Aug. 31..	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0	5,796,0
Sept. 7..	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0	8,142,0
Sept. 14..	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0	11,721,0
Sept. 21..	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0	13,354,0
Sept. 28..	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0	14,381,0
Oct. 5..	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0	14,753,0
Oct. 12..	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,177,0
Oct. 19..	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,269,0
Oct. 26..	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2..	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9..	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16..	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23..	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30..	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7..	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14..	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21..	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,742,0
Dec. 28..	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11..	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,865,0
Jan. 18..	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,682,0
Jan. 25..	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1..	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8..	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15..	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22..	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1..	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8..	27,453,0	15,199,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15..	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22..	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29..	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5..	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12..	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,183,0
Apr. 19..	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26..	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3..	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10..	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17..	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24..	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31..	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7..	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14..	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21..	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28..	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5..	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12..	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19..	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26..	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2..	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9..	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16..	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0
Aug. 23..	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,355,0

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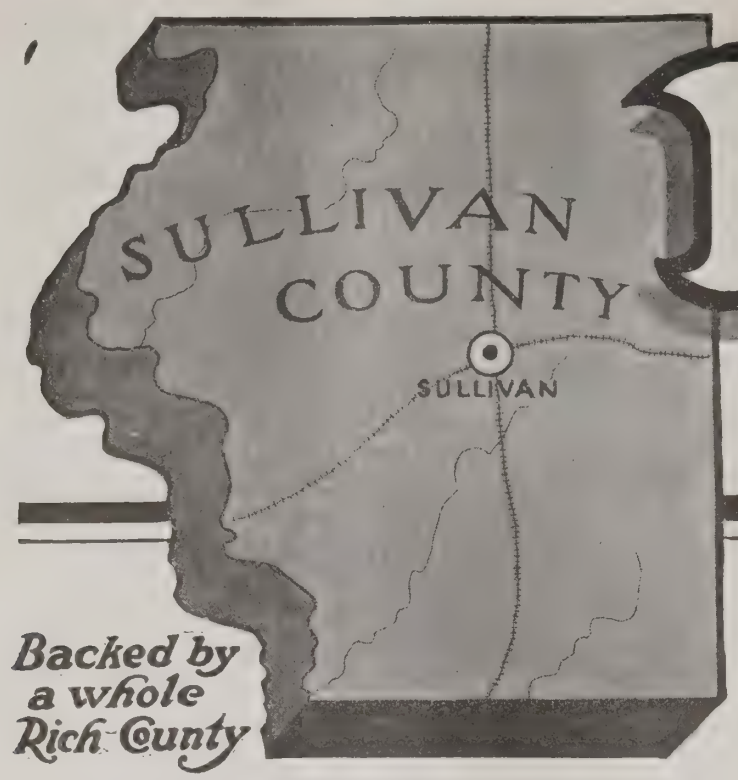
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Like an "All-Star" theatrical performance, the MU TRUCK is an aggregation of units that have won a pla a name for themselves at the very top of the pro

In making our selection of the units for the MUTUAL we closed our ears to the noise of mere p advertising; and, by careful comparison, measurement and test, of the rival makes of engines, cl transmissions, universals, frames, axles, radiators, steering gears, magnetos, carburetors, wheels and a parts, chose the ones that the great majority of the best posted authorities on the "inside" agreed were the only ones that could be used for a truck that would dare call itself—*"America's Greatest T*

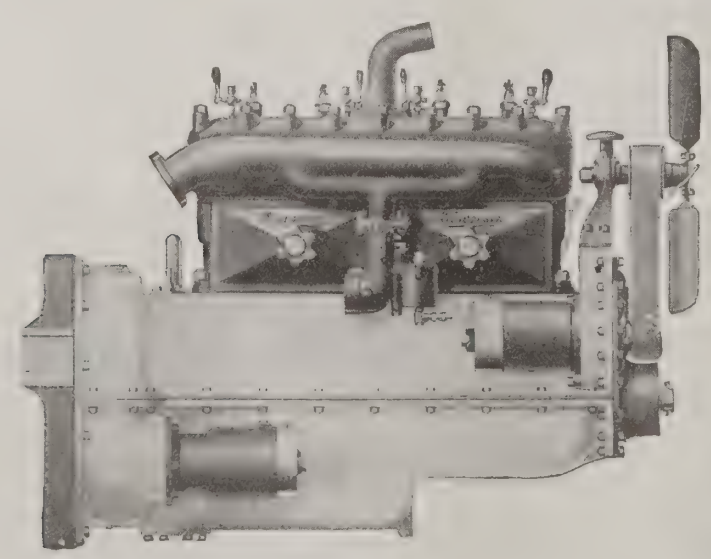
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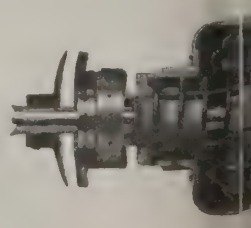
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America's Greatest Truck Clu

The Hele-Shaw, Universal No. 5, oil-immersed, m disc clutch costs us twice as much as the next best, a three to four times as much as clutches used majority of trucks. It gives a smooth, silent but pick-up; a firm final grip; and saves the engine an mechanism (including tires) the ruinous "racking" that cheap clutches cause. You will tolerate no other clutch on any truck you own after you use the Hele-Shaw.



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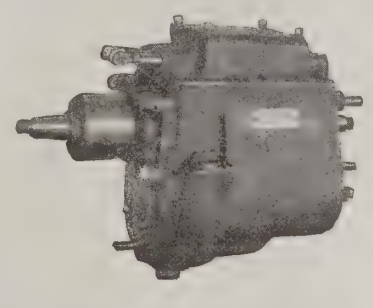
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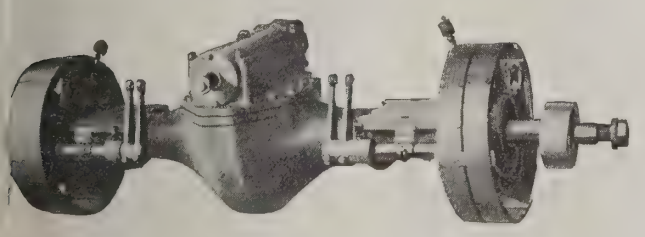
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Interest and Insurance.

Zone Vice-presidents of the Grain Corporation are sending out copies of the forms to be used in making claim for interest and insurance, under ¶ 4 of the dealers' agreement, to wit:

"In case the dealer shall be unable, after using every effort and all diligence, to ship in any week such total quantity of all grain as makes the equivalent of at least 20% of the amount of wheat (wheat only) in his elevator and owned by him at the beginning of such week, the Grain Corporation shall pay to the dealer to cover insurance and interest for such week 7/20c per bu. on the amount of wheat in the elevator and owned by him at the beginning of such week; provided, however, that in event the Grain Corporation announces that it has established and includes in the guaranteed price an advancing premium framed to reflect a fair carrying charge, this Section shall not be effective during the period of such advancing premium."

For example: A dealer has in store on any Monday morning 15,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels oats; previous to that Monday morning he has placed orders for cars with the railroad agent. If, during that week, he is not able to secure enough equipment to load 3,000 bus. of grain of all kinds, such being the equivalent in amount to 20% of the wheat he had on hand, the Grain Corporation, on proper evidence which the forms themselves require, will pay the agreement holder 7/20c per bushel on the entire 15,000 bus. of wheat he had in store at the beginning of the week.

The dealer is not required to ship only wheat. He may ship all kinds of grain, but if his total loadings are 3,000 bushels or more, he will not receive this interest and insurance and no claim for that particular week will be in order. Separate invoices must be made for each elevator.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has elected John E. Botterell president, N. L. Leach vice-president. The committee selections will be made later. There is a contest for the secretaryship, John Fleming, manager of the Young Grain Co., being a candidate to succeed Dr. Magill, the present secretary.

TRADE CONFERENCE.

The vital problems of business, multiplied by post-war and industrial developments, will be discussed at a National Conference to be held in Chicago on Sept. 8 and 9 under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n, at the Congress Hotel.

Trade and industrial associations in every line have been invited to appoint delegates, and to participate in what is believed will be a meeting of moment, inasmuch as it will enable business to present concretely its attitude on some of the questions now before the lawmakers at Washington, and some of the proposals of a revolutionary nature that have been presented from various sources in the past few months. Representation is to be given at the conference not only to business, but to the farming interests and organized labor.

Some of the subjects which it has been suggested be discussed at the conference are the following: Participation in private business on the part of the Federal government; Nationalization of industry, Influence of exports on prices and production, Possibilities of increasing production, The relation of the Unit States to the rehabilitation of indust in Europe, Stabilization and guaran of contracts, Definition of profiteeri The attitude of employing farmers a manufacturers to labor, Adjustment tween property rights and commun interests, Participation of labor in t management of industry, Increasing t purchasing power of the dollar, Dist bution of the war debt, Governmen price fixing, The Plumb plan, The so darity of farming and business int ests.

THE EARLE B. SLAWSON CO.

In the accompanying engraving present George Forrester and Ea Slawson of The Earle B. Slawson C Toledo's new grain, bean and potato fir



GEO. R. FORRESTER.

These gentlemen are young in years "old heads" in their respective lir Both were formerly with the firm of Ch terton & Son, Toledo. Prior to that Forrester was with The Pilliod Mill Co., Swanton, O., while Mr. Slawson



EARL B. SLAWSON.

several years operated an elevator Greenville, Mich. They are well kno to the trade in this section and equally endowed with the requisi necessary for building up a success business.

The Grain Corporation has beg shipping wheat from New Orleans, h ing loaded three vessels on Aug. Wheat is moving in rapidly, a thous cars being reported in transit to t port last week.

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By comparison you will find the service we render!
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8 Board of Trade
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Successors to AYLSWORTH GRAIN CO.
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is best sold in the nearest large market
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AVAIL YOURSELF OF OUR PERSONAL SERVICE
You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
ADDISON GRAIN CO.
Successors to ADDISON-BENTON GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kaffir, Milo Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Sell
KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade Mention

ulletin No. 266 has just been issued the Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co., St. Louis, describing rails, portable k angles, and other equipment of nature. The bulletin will be sent the asking.

o expedite the office routine of their ny friends and customers, Mayer-brook & Co., with main offices in the bster Bldg., 327 South La Salle st., cago, have compiled a serviceable handy sheet which enables one to at a glance the freight per bushel ny given rate per hundred lbs., in-ling the 3 per cent war tax, on at and clover; corn, rye and flax; ley and oats. Reshipping rates on in to points East and South are also en.

he Guarantee Construction Co. of Cedar St., New York City, and Old ony Bldg., Chicago, advises that two umatic car unloading installations e been completed for the Postum eal Co., Battle Creek, Mich. One sed for corn and the other for wheat ing these large mills greatly in-ased handling capacity. It has been result of good fortune as well as eful business planning that has fa-ed the Guarantee Company with ny large jobs during the period n labor uncertainties with instances strikes and Bolshevistic situations cope with, proving to the many nches of the feedstuffs industry that reased mechanical equipment and sequently lessened manual labor is ep in the right direction.

he Alfa-Maize Mfg. Co. of Platts-uth, Neb., is now erecting a $60,000 lfa mill which will have a capacity about 40 tons per day and be de-d to an output of concentrated al-a meal, corn fodder meal with other ducts to balance same and other high le milled forage feeds. The com-y, which maintains sales offices in Omaha Grain Exchange Bldg., at aha, in line with the late Governor T. Hoard of Wisconsin, believes "the lfa movement is the most important nt of the century"; and to the end supplying milled foods for animals, ch they contend is as important as humans, they are undertaking an national campaign whereby they e to prove to their farmer friends folly of devoting valuable land to ing a crop with expensive labor to rest it and then feeding the crop to stock in the rough. To prove that the crop is lost by this wasteful hod of feeding, which is a crime n butter is worth over $1,000 a ton milk 15c a quart, is a part of their paganda which should prove of in-st to dealers and handlers of al-u feeds, the number of which is in-sing steadily.

Change in Business.

ie Associated Mill & Elevator Co., Kansas City, through its officers H. unn, president, and E. R. McDonald, president, has purchased from the rated Mills Co., and the Silver n Co., of Morganville, Clay county, , the following property:
ie mill and elevator and warehouse 50 bbls. wheat flour and 100 bbls. meal capacity per day, formerly wn as the Federated Mills, together the Rock Island Elevator of 25,000 storage capacity, capable of unload-10 cars per day; also the Union fic Elevator of 16,000 bus. capacity, ble of unloading 300 wagon loads loading 8 cars a day.

This is one of the most economical operating plants for the handling of grain and grain products in central Kansas and has hitherto enjoyed its share of the business in Clay and adjoining counties.

The milling division of the Associated Mill & Elevator Co., having been solicited by Eastern connections in the last four weeks for flour and by-products, regards it advisable to acquire several small mills and elevators in order to handle this trade and as feeders for its large mill and elevator in course of construction on the property recently purchased in the East bottoms, Kansas City, work on which is progressing satisfactorily.

GRADES ON INTERSTATE WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

Charges that the new winter wheat crop is being graded down so that it brings large discounts from the Government guaranteed price for No. 1 hard winter are not borne out by figures on wheat receipts at Western markets, according to licensed grain inspectors' reports received by the Bureau of Markets. These reports show that in the Kansas City district of Federal grain supervision 77.7 per cent of the hard red winter wheat inspected up to Aug. 9 graded No. 3 or better. At the Oklahoma City district 91.2 per cent of the wheat inspected up to Aug. 11 graded No. 3 or better. Figures from the Wichita district show 71 per cent of the wheat graded up to Aug. 11 No. 3 or better. At the Omaha district 83.3 per cent of the wheat up to Aug. 13 graded No. 3 or better, while at St. Louis 88.5 per cent of the hard winter wheat graded No. 3 or better up to July 26. The inspection points in these districts are at Wichita, Arkansas City, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Hutchinson, Wellington, Winfield, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Salina, Topeka, Abilene, Atchison, Clay Center, and Kansas City, Kans.; Oklahoma City and Enid, Okla.; Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo.; Des Moines, Missouri Valley, and Sioux City, Ia., and Fremont, Lincoln, Omaha, and Superior, Neb.

These figures do not cover grading at country points, where licensed inspectors are not located. The Grain Corporation has required Federal standards to be applied on all its transactions and has provided machinery to handle appeals on grades assigned by country buyers. If any farmer is dissatisfied with the grades assigned to his wheat, at a point at which no licensed inspector is located, he has the right of appeal to the Grain Corporation. Officials say that "the complaints on wheat grading are primarily due to abnormal marketing conditions"; but would it not be as well to say that the quality of the wheat is responsible for the low grading? In support of this view, they say that in the case of shelled corn and oats, which are not handled under fixed prices, "information received by the Department indicates that the Federal grades are giving general satisfaction."

Decontrolling Grain in England.

According to a circular issued by the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants of Great Britain, it is not the intention of the British government to issue a grain prices order for the 1919 crop. Merchants will deal freely with barley, oats and rye for the new harvest. The only probable restrictions will be in the use of millable wheat, and special announcement with regard to this may be expected at an early date.

Liverpool has cabled that the British government is reducing the official price of foreign wheat to the sixth basis, with No. 1 Northern Manitoba the first grade. The subsidy has been adjusted, but not increased; native wheat is fixed at a minimum price of 75s 6d per quarter of 480 lbs.

Imports of Corn at New York.

On August 4th 230,517 bushels of corn arrived at New York from Argentina. On August 6th two shipments, amounting to 328,157 bushels were entered. Total for week ended August 9th, 558,674 bushels. Total since January 1st, 4,571,372 bushels.

Orders were issued Aug. 21 that no grain should be loaded out for Buffalo for Boston delivery.

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MILL AND ELEVATOR AT
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Storage capacity, 500 cars sacked goods, 125,000 bu. bulk grains.

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YOUR BUSINESS
profits to the extent that yo are supplied with trade info mation. Read the Price Curre each week and keep posted.

HAPPY N. DAKOTA.

J. A. McGovern, manager of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator association, in an interview given out at Fargo a few days ago outlined the plan by which the state will engage in the elevator and milling business in accordance with the provisions of the law passed by the last legislature at the instance of the Non-partisan League.

He says the terminal elevator will be of about 1,000,000 bushels capacity, and that the original unit of the terminal flour mill will have a daily capacity of about 2,000 barrels. It is his expectation that the mill and elevator will be in operation by 1921, as it will require probably all next year and the winter of 1920 and 1921 to do construction work. Plans are now being prepared.

As to location, that decision lies with the State Industrial Commission. Fargo, Wahpeton, Valley City, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Minot, Bismarck, Jamestown and Mandan are making bids for the institutions. In addition to the mill and elevator plan, McGovern says that it is proposed to also construct and operate a cold storage warehouse, though this latter project still is uncertain. It will be connected with the mill and elevator, for the purpose of creating a great central market for farm products.

The purchase of a flour mill at Drake by the state, authorized by the Industrial Commission, will be completed within a few days. It is likely that the Industrial Commission will require of the city which gets the "big market center" that it take a certain block of the state bonds by which the projects are to be financed. Now, all "Go!"

Embargo on Canadian Freight Cars.

The Canadian National Railway, operated by the Dominion government, has issued an order that until further notice all freight cars, the property of the railway, are prohibited from leaving Canada. The records of the company show that some 5,000 of its cars were in the United States at Aug. 1, while only 1,000 cars belonging to the United States railways were in its possession. The embargo is for an indefinite period, but it is thought that it will be removed as soon as there are again enough cars on hand to handle the business of the railway.

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83 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING
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CONSIGN YOUR CORN and OATS
HEDGING and FUTURES ORDERS given prompt attention.
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Ship Your Grain and Seeds to
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CHICAGO

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts at New York last week ere 354,000 bus. Arrivals of the new op, while still very moderate, confirm ie previous reports of light test weight. ld oats have, therefore, been in fair equest, at satisfactory premiums. The emand, however, has shown a falling f the past few days, due to the unset- ed speculative situation, and the fact iat jobbers had purchased freely the evious week. Values have declined in mpathy with the option, although mly held, in most instances. Offerings ot burdensome, and should any fur- ier export demand develop, prices ould do better.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

Grain Corporation Statistics.

The Grain Corporation gives the fol- wing figures covering the wheat and heat flour movement throughout the nited States for the week ending Au- ist 8, in comparison with the figures r the same period a year ago:

	1919.	1918.
heat receipts from farms, bu.....	44,997,000	35,564,000
revious week.....	50,441,000	42,662,000
une 27 to Aug. 8...	203,377,000	183,658,000
our produced during week, bbl.....	2,515,000	2,284,000
revious week.....	2,121,000	1,947,000
une 27 to Aug. 8...	10,904,000	9,550,000
tal stocks, elevators and mills, bu.....	140,273,000	109,715,000
revious week.....	108,330,000	89,317,000
rease for week, bu.	31,943,000	20,898,000

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The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered.
ORDER FORM 20 contains 36 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers, with spaces for registering 9,000 cars. Price, $1.50.
ORDER FORM 22 contains 68 pages, bound in art canvas covers, with spaces for registering 17,000 cars. Price, $2.50.
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CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES.

Sir George Foster at Ottawa stat on Aug. 21, in explanation of the Bi ish price fixing for Canadian, Unit States and Argentine wheat, that th was simply an arrangement with t British millers whereby the bak should be able to sell a nine halfpen (19c) loaf. On a similar arrangem last year the British government sac ficed many million pounds sterling.

The following schedule of cash p ments, representing the first installm of the Canadian wheat crop which w be handled and marketed by the n wheat commission, has been approv by order-in-council:

Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchew No. 1 hard, $2.15; No. 1 Manito northern, $2.15; No. 2 Manitoba nor ern, $2.12; No. 3 Manitoba northe $2.08; No. 1 Alberta red winter, $2.1 No. 2 Alberta red winter, $2.12; N 3 Alberta red winter, $2.08. Abo cash payments are the basis in store t public terminal elevators at Fort W liam and Port Arthur.

British Columbia No. 1 whe $2.10½; No. 2 wheat, $2.07½; No. $2.03½, basis in store, Canadian gove ment elevator, Vancouver. Ontario a Queebc wheat, No. 1 grade, $2.18; N 2 grade, $2.15; No. 3 grade, $2.11, ba in store, Montreal.

The State Board of Agriculture Ohio is petitioning the State Emergen Board for an appropriation to empl more assistance to investigate the hi cost of living in that state.

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Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Aug. 31	16,486,0	4,887,0	8,428,0	3,112,0
Sept. 7	15,955,0	4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
Sept. 14	18,819,0	5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
Sept. 21	18,242,0	6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
Sept. 28	17,026,0	6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
Oct. 5	15,227,0	6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
Oct. 12	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
Oct. 19	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
Oct. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	395,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Price. Top.
Aug. 31	89,692	14,231	17.85@19.90	
Sept. 7	95,413	7,418	19.25	20.40
Sept. 14	79,852	7,897	19.95	20.90
Sept. 21	107,176	4,127	20.15	29.95
Sept. 28	99,105	3,735	19.20	
Oct. 5	126,773	4,280	18.95	20.00
Oct. 12	121,741	1,700	17.70	19.25
Oct. 19	175,189	5,357	17.65	18.75
Oct. 26	173,558	6,148	16.25	18.00
Nov. 2	175,683	10,458	18.00	18.45
Nov. 9	209,486	6,105	17.85	18.60
Nov. 16	219,794	3,676	17.52	17.90
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.00
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90

Sedgwick County, Kans., reports three cuttings of alfalfa; first two made a yield close to two tons per acre and the second crop a ton. The third crop was little less than one ton. The county generally will have a larger amount of hay this year than last and also a large supply of straw.

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Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Aug. 24	11,747,0	11,238,0	6,259,0	5,841,0
Aug. 31	12,231,0	10,327,0	6,067,0	7,124,0
Sept. 7	9,935,0	9,568,0	6,444,0	6,303,0
Sept. 14	8,690,0	9,713,0	6,006,0	7,336,0
Sept. 21	7,834,0	9,169,0	4,980,0	7,611,0
Sept. 28	5,975,0	8,218,0	6,322,0	6,171,0
Oct. 5	6,179,0	8,148,0	5,786,0	6,406,0
Oct. 12	5,695,0	6,250,0	3,570,0	5,051,0
Oct. 19	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,402,0	5,761,0
Oct. 26	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155,0	5,402,0
Nov. 2	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0	6,069,0
Nov. 9	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0	5,833,0
Nov. 16	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0	5,976,0
Nov. 23	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
Nov. 30	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
Dec. 7	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
Dec. 14	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
Dec. 21	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
Dec. 28	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan. 4	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan. 11	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan. 18	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan. 25	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb. 1	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb. 8	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb. 15	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb. 22	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar. 1	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,351,0
Mar. 8	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar. 15	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar. 22	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar. 29	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr. 5	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,...50,0
Apr. 12	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr. 19	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr. 26	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,131,0	6,265,0
May 3	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May 10	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May 17	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May 24	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,839,0	3,997,0
May 31	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June 7	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June 14	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June 21	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June 28	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,989,0
July 3	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
July 12	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,529,0
July 19	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
July 26	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
Aug. 2	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
Aug. 9	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0
Aug. 16	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
Aug. 23	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0

New Texas Corn.

The new corn from Texas is pressing for sale; St. Louis reports purchase of 40,000 bus. of No. 2 white at $1.89; Memphis had offers at $1.84@1.85 and some business, but details were not disclosed. It is true that the Southern crop is subject to severe damage by weevil if held; but it covers some urgent needs just at this time, and after all most of it, as in the Northern producing area, is fed to hogs and cattle. —*Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

FARM PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 6.1 per cent during July; in the past 10 years the price level increased about 1.6 per cent during July. On August 1 the index figure of prices was about 17.2 per cent higher than a year ago, 6.9 per cent higher than two years ago, and 91.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on August 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens— to producers of the United States, increased 4.2 per cent from June 15 to July 15; in the past nine years prices decreased in like period 0.2 per cent. On July 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 14.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 36.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 91.3 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on July 15.

Following are details of prices paid to farmers, compared quarterly on dates indicated, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	1918			1919	
	July 15.	Oct. 15.	Jan. 15.	Apr. 15.	July 15
Hogs	$15.58	$16.50	$15.69	$17.39	$19.22
Beef cattle.	10.07	9.33	9.65	10.81	9.96
Veal calves.	12.33	12.35	12.39	12.78	13.58
Sheep	11.04	10.35	9.68	11.33	9.25
Lambs	14.20	13.20	12.71	14.61	13.09
Wool, unw..	57.5	59.7	55.2	47.9	51.8
Milch cows..	84.97	85.41	86.10	90.91	94.51
Horses	132.00	126.00	120.00	127.00	127.00
Beans, dry, bu.	5.88	5.52	4.98	4.44	4.25
Onions	1.63	1.43	1.34	2.02	2.32
Hay, ton—					
Timothy ..	17.61	22.60	23.48	24.74	24.22
Clover ...	15.73	20.60	21.69	23.36	22.02
Alfalfa ...	16.58	20.23	20.42	22.28	20.15
Seed, bu.—					
Clover	14.71	19.01	21.55	24.81	23.25
Timothy ..	3.67	4.08	4.34	4.69	4.49
Alfalfa ...	9.67	9.91	10.07	11.18	10.88
Cttnseed, ton	64.11	65.85	64.93	64.28	61.21
Brm. cn., tn.	235.00	265.00	169.00	149.00	119.00
Cowpeas, bu.	2.48	2.34	2.39	2.68	3.43
Kafir, bu...	1.66	1.76	1.54	1.62	1.76
Bran, ton...	40.69	39.38	49.78	48.24	47.14
Ctnsd. meal.	55.69	59.22	62.87	63.29	64.77
Paid by farmers—					
Clover sd..	18.71	20.84	24.25	28.24	27.22
Tim. seed.	4.55	5.10	5.43	5.56	5.79
Alfalfa sd.	11.70	11.82	12.48	13.65	14.51

The grain sorghums in New Mexico are maturing rapidly.

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Corn Situation.

Never has the corn situation been so complex as at the present time. Seldom if ever, has the market's tendency been subjected to so many different factors, vitally important from an economic viewpoint, but irrelevant and not directly bearing on corn values. Supply and demand, as a matter of fact, present practically the same relative position they did during the last days of July, when December corn sold at $1.73. Actual and prospective crop supplies have not increased one iota, if anything, and available stores have diminished through consumptive channels. Still, prices receded over 30c per bushel for future delivery. Sentiment is responsible; all conditions are subservient to its powerful influence until it has spent its force. We admit that a continued decline in foreign exchange reduces European buying power, but it seems rather far-fetched to give it such prominence as an adverse factor on corn values. Our corn exports at present are nil; during the past season we shipped only 16,687,538 bus. Whether sentiment has run its course and stability of values is in prospect, remains to be seen. A certainty is that the selling at current level is meeting with considerable resistance and the undertone is decidedly firmer.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

Government Box Cars.

With quantities of new cars in railroad yards unmarked, which the Government has been unable to induce individual railroads to accept at prices paid for them, it would seem good business to take a loss and get them in service at a time when they are so badly needed. Is there any difference between a box car and any other war article? Perhaps it is only a matter of bookkeeping after all.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co.*

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Calico Rock, Ark.—The White River Mlg. , is operating a 25-bbl. Midget Marvel ill and will do custom grinding.

Batesville, Ark.—The Majestic Products Supply Co. has purchased the Matfield rehouse and will engage in the feed and ur business. E. E. Davis of Aurora, Mo., general manager and G. M. Kirby local nager.

GEORGIA.

Dublin, Ga.—Contract has been awarded the erection of a grain elevator here the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. The rage capacity will be 30,000 bus. and intake capacity will be 500 bus. of n in the shuck per hour.

Valdosta, Ga.—Articles of incorporation ve been filed by the South Georgia Mill- Co. to manufacture cottonseed meal, anut meal, velvet bean, hay and grain o feeds of various kinds and to deal in estock in connection with their business. porting or exporting same. The com- ny which has a capital stock of $20,000 s as incorporators J. Floyd Fender, Jr.; H. Parramore, M. L. Mizell and John Parramore all of Lowndes County, Ga.

ILLINOIS.

Wenona, Ill.—L. A. Reckoner has suc- ded W. H. Tallyn in the grain business this place.

Oswego, Ill.—The new manager of the wego Farmers Grain Co. is F. J. Lind- of Grand Ridge.

Scovel, Ill.—Glen Damerell succeeds Lyle nnedy to the management of the Farm- Elevator Co. here.

Lincoln, Ill.—Property formerly belong- to the F. A. Val Malting Co. is being nodeled into a flour mill.

LaSalle, Ill.—J. W. Hatton, a member the grain firm of Bonges & Hatton, has come owner of a very fine farm in Peru nship.

Altamont, Ill.—C. Shumaker's Sons have d their grain, hay, flour and feed busi- ss here to Martin Burrow who has taken session.

Prophetstown, Ill.—Earl Troppert has ught the feed mill business of Jay Sib- at this place including the building and tents. Consideration said to be $20,000.

Ulrich, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Prod- Co. will erect a new elevator here as n as this season's harvest has been com- ted, it being planned to have a 25,000 house.

Lyiar, Ill.—The Illinois Farmers' Co- rative Ass'n has obtained a charter m Springfield authorizing it to conduct business with capital stock listed at ,000 to $250,000.

Dixon, Ill.—The Universal Oats Co. has chased the property of the Clipper Lawn wer Co. and will thereupon erect on it mills, giving the plant a capacity of 0 bbls. of food products daily.

Hanna City, Ill.—The new elevator for Hanna City Farmers Elevator Co. is ng pushed to completion very rapidly Staeser & Co. and machinery is now ng installed in the upper portion.

Green River, Ill.—The Green River Farm- Co-operative Grain Co has been cap- ized with a capital stock of $5,000. In- porators include Emil Holke, Geo. Hop- key, Julius Grymonprez, Chas. Betcher and John D. Mahlstedt.

Rapatee, Ill.—A farmers elevator company has been organized here with the assistance of Farm Adviser A. W. Miner. The company is to be capitalized at $30,000 and the first night's subscriptions totaled $18,000 while the last night $12,000 in cash was paid into the treasury.

Cuba, Ill.—A Farmers Company has been organized here and a 30,000-bus. concrete elevator was built. Due largely to the influence of the farm bureau with A. W. Miner, adviser, quite a number of farmer elevator companies have been organized in Fulton County the past year.

McLean, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. incorporated a year ago at $30,000 with O. E. Travner president and Wm. Sage secretary and manager reports a $300,000 business last year and was enabled to declare a 10 per cent dividend in July. They report shortage of cars has interfered with taking care of all their customers.

Hermon, Ill.—The Hermon Farmers Co-operative Co. of Macon County has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois to deal in grain, seeds, cement, lumber, coal, lime, livestock and other farm products with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators are H. E. Roberts, Joseph T. Tucker, J. E. Brown, F. K. Janvrin and Fred B. Rogers.

Ottawa, Ill.—A 25-bbl. flour mill of what is known as the short system of milling will be installed here by D. E. and E. P. Daly and it is expected that it will be in operation within the next 30 days. The flour mill will be operated in connection with the regular grist and feed business which has been carried on by D. E. Daly for the past several years.

Heyworth, Ill.—The elevator of Harrison-Ward Grain Co. at this place was destroyed by fire recently with a property loss of $25,000. The elevator was filled with grain, 10,000 bus., of which 2,200 bus. were wheat, total grain valued at $17,000. It is thought that spontaneous combustion was responsible for the conflagration which spread throughout the structure very rapidly. The company owns elevators at Craig, Lane and Wapella, near Clinton.

INDIANA.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Syracuse Flouring Mills have been purchased by Columbus Disher who resides south of here. Consideration said to be $10,000.

Winchester, Ind.—Elevator managers in this vicinity have appealed to the state railroad commission for relief from shortage of cars.

Evansville, Ind.—John Dickman, who for the past four years has been head miller in the largest flour mill in Richmond, Va., is visiting his father, Henry Dickman, here with his family.

Fowler, Ind.—The Oxford Grain Co. has received bids for a new cement elevator and also a wooden building. The cement contract was approximately $35,000, and the wood building $20,000.

Kirkpatrick, Ind.—The elevator of the Kirkpatrick Grain Co. with 6,600 bus. of wheat, 9,000 bus. rye and 6,000 bus. oats, burned to the ground the night of Aug. 16. Loss estimated, $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Valier & Spies Mlg. Co. of St. Louis recently bought a tract of land at the northeast corner of South Oriental street and the Pennsylvania Ry. tracks for the purpose of erecting a warehouse thereon. The ground has a frontage of 110 ft., and a depth of 112 ft. Other than that the structure will be of brick the plans of the company have not been announced.

Evansville, Ind.—The Union Elevator at Spruce and Bismark Sts., having a capacity of 250,000 bus., has been purchased by A. Waller & Co. of Henderson, Ky., who for many years have had an extensive trade in the tri-state territory. Since the company's elevator at Henderson burned two years ago it has had no central location and the business of the company will now center around the elevator at this point. Whether or not the offices will be moved here has not been decided upon.

IOWA.

Clarion, Ia.—The elevator at Galt burned to the ground and also a tenant house.

Atlantic, Ia.—The grain elevator of Nelson & McCaustland in the Rock Island yards was damaged by fire last week when struck by lightning. Loss $2,000.

Ames, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Grain Co. here held a meetin-

DENVER, COLO.

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
Try us with a shipment of Grain or Hay
The result will be a PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
Get in touch with us when in the market and convince yourself that our prices are attractive; then give us your order and let us convince you that OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY means the best the market affords.
WE ARE PAYING FANCY PRICES FOR THE BETTER GRADES OF ALFALFA FOR GRINDING PURPOSES
COME ON: DON'T LOSE TIME. LET'S GET ACQUAINTED.
WE'LL BOTH BE PLEASED.
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Mill and Elevator situated fine for quick business at the C. M. & St. P. West Yards.
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Ask for our bids. Favor us with your consignments.
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recently at which they voted to dispose of the lots owned by the company. There will be an auction sale soon and no doubt other parties will begin the erection of an elevator here in the near future.

Lake Mills, Ia.—A local miller here by the name of John Small is heading a company to reorganize and take over the old mill here under the name of the Lake Mills Mlg. Co. The mill, which it is expected will be in operation within 90 days, will be equipped with the best and most modern machinery to the extent of $20,000.

Muscatine, Ia.—McKee Brothers, grain and commission merchants, are contemplating the erection of a grain elevator on the river front and have already applied to the commission for a lease for that purpose. As yet the commission has not granted the application but is considering the development of several small tracts of land on the new river front.

KANSAS.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Davidson Grain Co. will open a branch office at Dodge City.

Liberal, Kans.—The Bolin elevator has been completed and now is in operation under the management of J. R. Bolin.

Randolph, Kans.—John Holmstrom is now operating a small grist mill in his feed store, power being electric motor.

Elwood, Kans.—The Mid West Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the Elwood elevator of the Keystone Elev. & Grain Co.

St. Francis, Kans.—The grain elevator of the Anderson Brothers is now completed and they are now busy buying their share of the grain offered.

Montezuma, Kans.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000 by M. L. Fry, H. B. Thompson and J. W. McReynolds.

Palmer, Kans.—The Baker-Crowell Grain Co.'s elevator was burned August 19. The elevator had 4,500 bus. of grain stored in it at the time.

Clyde, Kans.—The Clyde Mlg. & Elev. Co. has begun work on a seven story mill which will have a 750 bbl. daily capacity. The mill will be of concrete and steel.

Osawatomie, Kans.—The Parker Feed & Fuel store has been sold to J. T. Temple, formerly of Mt. Hope, who has already taken over the management of the business.

Arlington, Kans.—Ed. Sims has purchased a sorghum mill and in a very short time will be able to operate and make ready the winter's supply of Sorghum molasses.

Manhattan, Kans.—At the meeting of the Farmers' Union of this district an increase of $25,000 in the capital stock was voted for an elevator and store location. This places the capital at $50,000 for the project.

KENTUCKY.

Providence, Ky.—The Phoenix Flour Mill has been sold to R. F. Bishop of Blackford and Edgar M. Young of this place.

Henderson, Ky.—A. Waller & Co. of this city have purchased the Union Elevator at Evansville from Paul Kuhn & Co. who built the property in 1882.

MICHIGAN.

Ames, Mich.—The East Michigan Bean & Grain Co. has purchased the Northern Elevator Co. of Pinconning.

Manistique, Mich.—Erection of a new flour mill has been started here, the plant being located on Deer street.

Houghton, Mich.—The Houghton County Mlg. & Elev. Co. has been organized and a flour and feed mill will be built at once.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. L. Wellman of this city has purchased the Waldo grain elevator and stock. Mr. Wellman is well known as a wholesale grain and bean dealer.

MISSOURI.

Marshfield, Mo.—Everett Gilbert has sold his interest in the G. F. Gilbert produce and feed business to his brother Fred.

Foster, Mo.—A local farmers' association has purchased the elevator of Sam Barr and Edgar Waller here. Consideration $10,000.

Carthage, Mo.—Work on the McDaniel Milling Co.'s 250,000 bus. elevator is making rapid progress as two ten hour shifts have been working steadily each day and it is expected that the company will be enabled to handle a considerable part of the new wheat offered this season.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Associated Mill & Elev. Co. of Kansas City has announced the purchase of the Federated Mlg. Co. and Silver Grain Co. of Morganville, Kans. The property consists of a mill, elevator and warehouse of 150 bbl. wheat flour and 100 bbl. corn meal capacity daily also the Rock Island elevator of 25,000 bus. storage capacity and a one-day elevator of 15,000 bus. capacity.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Mid West Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the grain elevator of the Keystone Elev. & Grain Co. at Elwood, consideration while not stated estimated at approximately $100,000 to $125,000. The elevator is a 500,000 bus. house occupying 14 acres of ground and has adequate switching facilities and several small structures for the proper handling and storage of grain. Possession was given August 1. Officers of the company are John M. Flynn, president, F. L. Driver, secretary and L. L. Rosele, treasurer.

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCar
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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MINNESOTA.

West Concord, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator here was burned to the ground.

Alberta, Minn.—A new addition is being built by the Equity Elevator Co. here.

Kensington, Minn.—Work on the new Farmers Elevator is progressing rapidly.

Oslo, Minn.—J. E. Olson is the new manager of the Oslo Grain & Fuel Co.'s elevator.

Medford, Minn.—The Laughlin & O'Hall grain elevator has been purchased by R. D. Jones & Co.

Lafayette, Minn.—Frank H. Goblirsch has succeeded M. J. Hedren as manager of the Lafayette Farmers' Elevator.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—The feed mill of C. Dale has been purchased by Delmer Fieldhammer who has taken possession.

Pipestone, Minn.—I. L. Demaray Co. has disposed of its elevator, fuel and drayage business to Chas. S. and Louis Tobias.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—J. L. Hirsch expects to go to St. Hilaire to take charge of the elevator of the Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co.

Marshall, Minn.—Charles Votgel has been elected president of the Marshall Mlg. Co. A new flour mill unit is now in process of construction.

White Bear, Minn.—The elevator of Chas. Wiglund burned to the ground with a loss of $40,000 on the building and $3,000 on the grain.

Ada, Minn.—The Equity Elevator Co. has been organized here and the Northwestern elevator across from the depot has been purchased by it.

Owatonna, Minn.—The Laughlin & Halloran grain elevator has been purchased by R. E. Jones of Wabasha who already has taken possession.

Wheaton, Minn.—The elevator here has been purchased by the Chippewa Mlg. Co. of Monteviso. M. V. Lundquist of Lewisbert will be in charge.

Menahga, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Shipping Ass'n has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Willard Dorn, Samuel H. Lake and others are named as incorporators.

Waterville, Minn.—The Chicago Great Western has leased the right of way west of the depot to the Farmers Equity Exchange for an elevator. Work will commence at once and it is to be built in time to take care of this season's wheat.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northern C Commission Co., 1021 Chamber of C merce suspended trading operations recently and although it was stated there would probably be no receiver nevertheless A. E. Zonne, president, a thorough investigation of the fina of the company would be undertaken

St. Paul, Minn.—A new flour unit course of construction for the Mar Milling Co., with new elevators and buildings. This addition will give the a daily capacity of 3,000 bbls. At the cent meeting of the stockholders Ch Votgel was elected president; H. L. Be er and William Silverson, vice-presid C. M. Heggland, treasurer and Fra Edwards, secretary and general manag

MONTANA.

Dixon, Mont.—The local elevator has been purchased by the Montana tral Elevator Co.

Winifred, Mont.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Winifred & Elev. Co. of Winifred, Fergus Co with a capital stock of $150,000. The pose of the company is to store g manufacture grain products and offer sale both grain and products.

Billings, Mont.—The frame elevator the Occident Elevator Co. was compl destroyed by fire when flames were municated to it from a fire which sta in an empty boxcar. The elevator conta 150 bus. wheat, 400 bus. oats and 300 flax. Loss estimated $25,000. Plans under way to replace the elevator modern concrete structure.

NEBRASKA.

Broken Bow, Neb.—The Farmers C & Supply Ass'n has been incorporated a capital stock of $25,000. Officers of company are as follows: E. B. McE president; Albert Kleeb, vice-presi Chas. Wolford, secretary-treasurer.; d tors, John Staab, H. M. Coble, H Waterberry.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Michigan, N. D.—Albert Thompson purchased the elevator of the Sharon

Mantador, N. D.—J. F. Mitchell wil sume the management of the Far Elev. Co. here.

Bowbells, N. D.—R. A. Grams is ing a large cleaning fanning mill inst in his elevator.

Olmstead, N. D.—Lightning struck Farmers Elevator here recently but damage was slight.

Bowman, N. D.—Geo. W. Elgar leased the Bagley Elevator and will age the business himself.

Dogden, N. D.—Ed Kittleson is manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. ing taken charge Aug. 1.

Perry, N. D.—Ralph Hay of Hava now manager of the elevator recently chased by the Equity Exchange.

Dunn Center, N. D.—C. J. Fox bought the Dunn Center Roller Mill F. A. Woodworth and will conduct a grinding business.

Carson, N. D.—The management of Western Improvement Co.'s elevator is now under the direction of A. L. formerly of Lark.

Drexel, Mo.—The farmers' Elevator, cantile & Mfg. Co. has been chartered a capital stock of $25,000 and stockho are mostly Drexel people.

Bisbee, N. D.—The Atlantic Ele here has been purchased by Messrs. Kruchten, Peter Skow and Chas. Stinchfield. The business will be ope under the firm name of The Bisbee F ers Grain Co.

Eldon, Mo.—The Rock Island Ele Co. is preparing to build a new feed 30x70 ft. on the Missouri Pacific righ way. This will be conducted in conne with the elevator, feed mill and coal at the Rock Island yards.

Wyndmere, N. D.—The old Far Elev. Ass'n has dissolved and a new pany has been organized known as Farmers' Elev. Co. Alfred Thomp president; A. D. Hanson, vice-presi Alvin Manstrum, sec.-treas.

Fargo, N. D.—J. A. McGovern, mar of the Mill & Elevator Ass'n, stated

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Millers of Certainty Products
CERTAINTY FLOUR
CERTAINTY CORN MEAL
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cent interview here that construction of ate's terminal mill and elevator will be arted next spring. The elevator will ve a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. and that e first unit of the mill will have a daily pacity of 2,000 bus. Plans are now be- g prepared although the site has not en selected. Bids for the institution are ming in from Fargo, Wahpeton, Valley ty, Devils Lake, Grand Forks, Minot, smarck, Jamestown and Mandan.

Drake, N. D.—It is expected that this int will be famous as the location of e first stated owned flour mill of the ate of North Dakota. J. A. McGovern, anager of the Mill & Elev. Ass'n has en authorized to make a contract for e purchase of the flour mill at Drake hich has a capacity of 150 bbls. daily. ne Industrial Commission plans to make e Drake mill as the basis for the state ganization according to Oliver S. Mor- , secretary of the commission, and to tin millers for the state work. As yet it s not been reported that the Commis- n has approved Mr. McGovern's con- act.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y.—The American Grain oducts Corp. has been capitalized with stock of $50,000. Geo. M. Gold and raham Gross are named as incorpora- rs.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Geo. J. Meyer Malt Grain Co. has been capitalized at $800,- and will continue the business of the e Geo. J. Meyer who was postmaster re. Sons of Mr. Meyer are directors of reorganized company, Geo. M., Leo P. d Eugene J. Meyer, with M. J. Myer, M. Frauenheim and Edw. L. Jellinek, w compose the board of directors.

OHIO.

Greenfield, O.—Cyrus P. Besecker of Ver- n, O., has bought the flouring mill of se Brothers here.

Toronto, O.—It is rumored that Follans- Brothers Co. of Pittsburgh are to ld a new mill here very shortly.

Bellaire, O.—Geo. D. Robinson and Alex ff have purchased the stock of the stern Ohio Feed & Supply Co. on Union eet.

Bradner, Ohio.—The Bradner Farmers v. Co. has been incorporated with a ital stock of $35,000, incorporators be- Clate Lantz, W. E. Clark, W. R. Wire- igh and Guy H. Keller.

Lisbon, O.—Moff Brothers have taken r the active management of the ele- ors at Rogers and Elkton as well as r and feed mill which they purchased e time ago from Frank Binsley.

Rossford, O.—The Larrowe Mlg. Co. has ken ground for a new $500,000 plant on 7-acre tract on which will be erected e warehouses to which will be added ers which will eventually make it the est factory of its kind in the country. main offices of the company are sit- ed in Detroit but a small plant is al- dy located here which will continue in ration until the new factory is ready. ck feeds from sugar beet pulp and als is the output of the plant.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Mlg. Co. completed plans for additions to its t which will double its capacity be- next harvest. expenditures to cost ap- imately $100,000.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma, Okla.—The new elevator here been completed and is in operation, nager, Henry Kuebnemund.

Rosston, Okla.—The Rosston Elevator Co. been incorporated with a capital stock 5,000 by I. R. Flint, B. E. Blanchard C. T. Daniel, all of Oklahoma City,

Randlett, Okla.—The Randlett Mlg. Co. been chartered with a capital stock 25,000 by O. W. Curry, C. O. Heeper, s Nelson, E. E. Gardner and Geo. F. ager.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md.—The Gambrill Milling of this city will build an additional ng plant at Ellicott in Carroll County this city at a cost of $200,000, capable producing 10,000 cases daily of cereal ialties.

OREGON.

Hannsburg, Pa.—The feed establishment Messrs. Stoudt & Schwoyer suffered a l fire loss when a blaze believed to be incendiary in origin was discovered in time to control before much more than the woodwork and office records were destroyed.

York, Pa.—The Manchester Grange Co-operative Ass'n with capital stock of $30,000 has been organized to take over the business of Brillinger & Swartz of Emigsville. New buildings will be erected which includes a grain elevator. S. T. Pelling is president; Frederick Lehman, vice-president; J. C. Shaffer, secretary; R. H. Kann, treasurer.

Eugene, Ore.—The Springfield Flour Mills, which went into bankruptcy last spring, have been purchased by C. A. E. Whitten, O. C. Caswell and G. G. Bushman of Eugene and Mr. Welk of Portland, consideration being $50,000. The mill is up to date in every respect having been rebuilt a year ago at a cost of $30,000. Modern machinery was then installed and the plant equipped for electric power.

PENNSYLVANIA.

York, Pa.—The old log feed mill at Springvale, owned and operated by Robert Gison, was destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Don Well, Spencer & Co. will erect a concrete grain elevator 22x25 ft. at 3040 Market street for the Quaker City Flour Mills Co. at a cost of $15,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Roswell, S. D.—Herbert Olson is now the manager of the Thompson elevator here.

Jefferson, S. D.—The Western Terminal Elevator Co. of Sioux City has negotiated a deal with the Farmers' Elevator Co. here for one of its elevators.

Aberdeen, S. D.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Union Grain Co. among those present were C. G. Anderson, W. A. McCaughey of Brentford; A. B. Robinson and G. A. Knox of Stratford; F. J. Cross of Randolph and C. W. Dixon of Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE.

Columbia, Tenn.—W. Andrew Dale, president of the Columbia Mill & Elev. Co., and Jesse Ellington, secretary of the city mill and grain company, were in attendance at the convention of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n held at Nashville recently.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Chas. B. Carothers Co., Inc., has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $40,000. The company, which buys and sells grain, has as incorporators Chas. B. Carothers, C. W. Hall, J. C. Griffith, R. N. Archer, G. T. Carothers and E. T. Carothers.

TEXAS.

Houston, Tex.—The American Mlg. Co. recently made announcement of the formal opening of its Independence Heights plant.

Dallas, Tex.—The Interstate Feed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, incorporators being C. R. Garner, R. C. Ware and J. J. Bond.

Vernon, Tex.—The Kell Mlg. Co. is making improvements to its plant approximating $50.000. The plant will be closed while improvements are under way.

Waco, Tex.—E. C. Sparke, assistant traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, will handle the traffic and rate matters of the Clements Grain Co. of this city.

Ranger, Tex.—The wholesale grain and hay house of Richardson & Evans, two box cars of hay and a number of small shacks, were destroyed by fire entailing a loss of approximately $50,000.

VIRGINIA.

Orange, Va.—The Mercersburg Mlg. Co. has been incorporated, minimum capital being listed at $35,000, maximum $100,000. H. O. Lyne is president of the company.

WASHINGTON.

Medical Lake, Wash.—The Medical Lake Grain & Mlg. Co. is building a new elevator and will install a feed mill and dust collector.

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Pullman, Wash.—The Community Mlg. Co. has purchased the Pullman Flour Mill which has been idle for several years past and it is expected the mill will be in operation within a couple of months and will have a capacity of 100 bbls. daily.

Toledo, Wash.—Establishment of a flour mill at Toledo is under consideration according to Hugh E. Bran, president of the Toledo Community Club. This would take care of the wheat production of the Cowlitz Valley which is reported of excellent quality.

WISCONSIN.

Dorchester, Wis.—Paul Lotzer has sold his flour and feed business to J. A. Allar.

Bangor, Wis.—The Bangor Mlg. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000.

Hudson, Wis.—The Burkhardt Mlg. & Electric Power Co. will erect a new building for its central heating system.

Marion, Wis.—Harvey Luschen of this city is contemplating the erection of a $10,000 flour and feed mill, 36x43 ft., 2-stories high.

Montfort, Wis.—John C. Kramer, Jr., has purchased the feed mill and grain business of John H. Johnsen, who has operated the mill for the past 16 years.

Black Creek, Wis.—The Nichols Farmers Mlg. Co. has recently been incorporated with a capital of $28,500. The incorporators are A. L. Nichols, Bernard Olson, and Albert Klockzien.

Rhinelander, Wis.—The Northern Hay & Grain Co. has been incorporated by S. A. Dalson, E. W. Swedburg and O. C. Nelson to do a wholesale, retail and jobbing business in hay, grain and farm products. Capital stock $5,000.

Appleton, Wis.—More than 200 farmers of this county, members of four locals of the Equity Society, unanimously voted to incorporate the Outagamie Equity Exchange with a capital of $50,000 for the establishment of a co-operative warehouse and elevator.

Antigo, Wis.—The Langlade Wholesale Co. of this city has been organized to engage in the wholesale flour, feed, hay and grain business. The promoters of the new Company are Joseph Golberg, who operates a feed store at Rhinelander, Wis., and Harry Goldberg of this city.

Black River Falls, Wis.—The John F. Dunn Mill and elevator business has been incorporated under the name of the River-

[Concluded on page 49.]

The Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co.
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DULUTH

Field Seeds

F. Mueller & Son has built a seed house at Calamus, Ia.

Arrangements are being made to issue bonds on Slope County, N. D., to buy and distribute seed to farmers.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division of the University are urging farmers to lay by for their own use no less than 500,000 bus. of seed corn this fall.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture of Montana estimates that if the state buys the seed to be used by 20,000 farmers as contemplated $7,000,000 will be required.

Flax in South Dakota is reported generally good, but needs rain. In North Dakota late flax has been improved by recent rain, but grasshoppers have done considerable damage.

It is said that Germany has ready for shipment several cargoes of seed, particularly of the grass seeds and sugar beets. This information, however, can be taken with a grain of allowance.

A Minnesota seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin may not cut much of a figure in the clover seed, but it seems as though all the clover left for seed is filling well. Many farmers expect a yield of two bushels; acreage, however, is not very large.

The Van Dusen-Harrington report says that threshing of early flax has started in a small way in parts of Minnesota and South Dakota and that movement will probably be a little earlier this season than last. Samples of new flax received are of good quality. Late showers have improved the late flax.

Chicago Seed Market.

There was not much activity in the timothy market until Thursday. On Friday futures were considerably easier, but the cash seed held firm. However, on Saturday, due to the increase in offerings, the tone of the market was rather heavy, although prices did not change to any great extent. Country lots ranged in prices from $10.25@11.25 for fair to good quality.

The clover market was a dull and neglected one throughout the week, although at the end there seemed to be a firmer tone to the market. Range of prices of both timothy and clover follow:

Timothy—	Sept.	October.
Aug. 18	$13.65	$12.25B $12.50A
Aug. 19	.....	12.25B 12.50A
Aug. 20	13.75B	12.25B 12.50A
Aug. 21	13.60	12.25B 12.50A
Aug. 22	13.00	12.00B 12.50A
Aug. 23	13.25	12.00B 12.50A

Clover, contract prime—			
Aug. 18	$50.00	Aug. 21	$50.00
Aug. 19	50.00	Aug. 22	50 00
Aug. 20	50.00	Aug. 23	50.00

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Aug. 23:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Aug. 23.	Close Aug. 16.
Clover—				
Cash	$30.50	$30 00	$30.25	$30.00
Oct.	31.40	30.05	30.80A	30.10
Dec.	30 35	28 92½	29.80A	28.92½B
Mar.	30 50	29.25	30.00A	29.25B
Alsike—				
Cash	25.45	24 80	25.45	25.00
Oct.	25.65	25.00	25.45	25.25
Dec.	25.80	25.05	25.75A	25.25A
Mar	26.00	25.75	26.00	.....
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.40	5 35	5.40A	5.35
Cash,new	5.40	5 35	5 40A	5.35
Sept.	5.90	5.77½	5 87½	5 80
Oct	5.75	5.65	5 70	5.67½A
Dec.	5 90	5 80	5.85	5.85
Mar.	6.02½	5 97½	6 00A	6.00B

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during the week ending Aug. 23, 1919, reporter to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts 1919.	1918.	Shipments. 1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	1,588	30,000	72,052	10,250
Clover, lbs.	100,896	67,155	22,591	2,515

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—A firm undertone characterized trade in all grass seeds this week. Belief in a short crop of alfalfa seed persisted, especially as far as Kansas is concerned. There are a few spots, one of which is Cottonwood Falls, in which the opportunity for seed saving will be good, but the need and the high prices of hay are strong inducements for the cutting of the third crop. Production in southwestern and western Kansas has been greatly curtailed by the grasshopper plague. Dealers report a good demand for old seed for fall sowing. They say that new seed offerings from New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, which usually come in first, will be light this year. Seed is quoted here, as from first hands, at $17@23 per cwt.

Blue Grass—Threshing and cleaning of the recent purchases of rough seed from Missouri is going on, with good results. Dealers are well supplied, and it is said that little unsold seed remains in the country. They have no doubt of a demand for all they may be able to offer, and expect prices to continue high. Rough seed is quoted at $10@14 per cwt.; cleaned, at $19@25. Jewell Mayes of the State Board of Agriculture says 450,000 bus. of seed in the rough was saved in Missouri a that 200,000 bus. went to waste.

Meadow Fescue—Holders of the li ited crop of meadow fescue or Engl bluegrass seed in eastern Kansas a western Missouri have been playi for fancy prices. It is said they ha not sold much thus far. Prices as hi as $34 per cwt. were bid recently houses in Kansas City, St. Joseph a Lawrence, but this level seemed to

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chica for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted)

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shp
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	19
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,2
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,9
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,1
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
Week—												
Aug. 2	1	151	315	113	63	48	14	2	170	90	242	
Aug. 9	365	47	230	151	178	...	43	...	...	200	104	
Aug. 16	1,049	84	705	505	213	2	15	37	1,000	140	85	
Aug. 23	1,865	281	619	228	294	12	45	117	1,061	249	121	

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following average price for alfalf and clover seed in dollars per bushel as sold by producers in the states name each month for 1918-19:

	Alfalfa seed						Clover seed					
	Nebraska.		Kansas.		Colorado.		Ohio.		Indiana.		Michiga	
Date.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	191
Jan. 15	$10.60	$10.50	$8.70	$8.30	$10.60	$10.80	$22.70	$15.50	$20.70	$14.60	$21.90	$14
Feb. 15	10.20	10.60	8.70	8.50	11.80	11.00	22.50	17.90	20.30	17.80	21.70	17
Mar. 15	10 90	11.70	9.00	9.00	11.80	10.80	23.50	18.70	21 50	18.00	23.10	18
April 15	12.70	11.90	9.00	8.40	12.00	10.30	25.50	18.40	23.60	17.70	27.40	19
May 15	12.70	11.50	9.80	8.20	13.50	10.60	24.10	16.20	23.00	16.80	27.80	18
June 15	14.00	11.10	9.60	8.10	13.10	10.40	23.00	15 20	20.70	16.10	26.00	16
July 15	12 60	11.30	9.60	7.90	13.00	10.60	23.60	15.10	21.00	13.30	24.20	15
Aug. 15	.....	11.00	.....	8.10	.....	10.30	.....	15.00	.....	14.80	.....	16
Sept. 15	.....	10.20	.....	8.20	.....	9.50	.....	17.50	.....	16.70	.....	17
Oct. 15	.....	11.60	.....	8.10	.....	9.35	.....	20.10	.....	19.20	.....	19
Nov. 15	.....	10.10	.....	7.90	.....	9.00	.....	20.50	.....	19.80	.....	20
Dec. 15	.....	10.30	.....	8.35	.....	11.50	.....	21.60	.....	20.40	.....	21

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imit, and now the market is quoted $25 to $34. Before the war there an export demand for this seed, this is supposed to be the present of strength. All seed raised this could be used at home in restoring crease given up to wheat last fall, it is doubtful whether farmers d pay the prices now asked.

mothy—Small new crop offerings eed are reported and Kansas City rs are buying at prices ranging $9.50@12.50 per cwt. The seed is not large, owing to a reduced ge and the big hay requirement. rs have fair supplies of old seed.

ver—Indefiniteness still surrounds production of clover seed in the hwest. Farmers have found hay profitable. The acreage of old was greatly reduced by drouth in and 1918, and this limits seed bilities, as new acreage is avail- only for pasturage and hay. No ast of prices has been made, and is no old seed to quote.

ne and Millet—Advices concerning rowing crops are favorable, on the e. There is some uneasiness over possibilities, but two weeks more mmunity would remove most of Millet is already out of danger. cane, kafir, milo and feterita crops all headed and beginning to ma- Crops in Texas are finished and have been sought.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

LUTH, Aug. 23.—Market movements xseed have been contrariwise dur- he last week with the spot article vely strong, while the distant fu- sagged persistently. On Thurs- seed to go into store sold at 10 over the September future, and s notable that the spread between September and November futures widened out to 51 cents. Final s showed losses extending from 5 cents, the former in the cash arti-

shers were reported to be picking the seed offering, and it was inti- l that they were bearing the dis- utures with a view to establishing er price basis for the new seed it becomes available. Consider- speculative selling was also re- d, presumably on the theory that overnment inquiry into the costs ing would have an adverse market nce upon general commodities. s noted by operators that Minne- crushers received the great bulk e light movement of flaxseed dur- he week, and the returns showed they were ready to pay good pre- s for it.

m a trading standpoint, operators ot disposed to take any liberties e flaxseed market in view of the pointing crop outlook over the ry, and the probability that a ge of supplies will be acute for season's building trade. With a possibility that the domestic crop may not bulk up to more than 8,000,000 bushels this season, and the prospect of not more than 4,000,000 bushels being available from the Canadian Northwest, crushers realize that the supplies situation may be acute during the coming year. Some of the specialists predict that quotations will eventually be advanced materially from even their present record high levels.

Receipts were light on this market during the week, amounting to 56.4 bushels, and with several small lots shipped out, stocks in the elevators were left at 84,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track.....	$6.00	$6.05-6	$4.35
To arrive.....	5.95	6.05	4.35
September	5.90	6.00	4.35
October	5.53	5.72	4.27½
November	5 43	5.64	4.25
December	5.36	5.51	4.21½
May	5.28	5.50	....

Louisville, Ky., Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 23.—The general seed situation is about the same, there being a more active demand for fall seeds, with rye seed especially active, and some demand for wheat as a result of much bad grain this year, that is not considered fit for seeding purposes. Bluegrass and orchard grass are moving very slowly due to high prices asked by farmers and the fact that cleaners and dealers are holding back, and not stocking.

Farmers are still asking around $1.75 a bushel for stripped bluegrass, with cleaners offering to buy at $1.50. Orchard grass is being quoted by farmers at prices ranging up to $3.50 a bushel, but cleaners are not anxious to take it even at $3.

SEED SITUATION.

CLOVER SEED CROP SHORT.

OHIO (1).—Conditions with us are very favorable for a corn crop; recent rains were a great help. Threshing is practically all done.

Clover crop very short. Medium is filling well, but is a very thin stand. No mammoth hulled as yet. Pasture very short.—*Raabe Brothers, Ft. Jennings, Ohio.*

Minneapolis Flax Seed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—There was a sharp break in flax prices today on account of the decline in the futures and buyers were not so anxious to take offerings as they think the increased hedging indicates a heavier farm movement. Hedging increased sharply on Argentine reports of a big acreage in sight. On the extreme of the decline today to arrive offerings were light, but in the past week or so these trades have totaled as high as 20,000 bushels daily and the crushers have engaged considerable seed for nearby delivery. Minnesota shippers made the bulk of the sales. Premiums today were quoted at 3@5c over Duluth September price compared with 5@6c over prevailing Saturday. To arrive prices the same as spot.

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FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

Argentine Linseed.

The linseed market has been peculiarly jumpy. Rises and falls of two or three dollars in the course of as many hours have been quite ordinary occurrences. On July 24 there was a great fright. Sellers suddenly appeared from nowhere and there was a panic among the gentlemen who adorn the railings of the ring. There was as sudden a recovery, but the movement should have caused many "furiously to think." After all, there are many who are buying February linseed, or, rather, who have bought February linseed, at as high as $37, on the contention that there will be little linseed in February. These individuals completely forget that there is still time to sow linseed, and at these prices it would pay any grower to sell for that month's delivery and plant the seed now on the expectation of a half-crop. There is a fortune in it for the enterprising agriculturist. The average peace price of linseed is in the neighborhood of $13. Three times as much leaves a nice little profit. It is impossible to think that the world is to be almost entirely bereft of linseed in 1920, for there is no doubt that Canada and India will grow as much linseed as possible this year. The gambler on next year's linseed, therefore, is taking a big risk if he buys at present quotations. It seems to us that the chances are greatly in favor of the seller, if he can withstand for a time the great bullish tendency of the market.—*Times of Argentina.*

Clover Seed Crop and Supply.

Clover crop promises small, due chiefly to short acreage. Some has been pastured and some consumed by grasshoppers. Wisconsin has the best prospect. She frequently ranks second and sometimes leads. Indiana is usually the star producer. Ohio, Michigan, Idaho and Illinois are the only other important producers. They all expect a short crop this season. There is practically no old seed left to help fill the holes.—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

The grain and provision list now stand on a peculiar ground. The early August break was a recognition of drastic labor uneasiness and the U. S. Federal move to control many costs. As a leading late August factor, the extent, the severity, of this profiteering and cost investigation stand uppermost.—*E. W. Wagner, Chicago.*

Detroit Seed Prices.

Closing prices on grass seeds at Detroit were as follows Aug. 23: Clover seed, cash, $30; October, $30.50; Timothy seed, $5.50.

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Clover ruled rather firm last week. Trading though was not very heavy. It was especially light in October. March is getting to be the popular month, selling at times at 60c over December, and at a smaller premium at other times. Crop reports are more favorable; at least we have had some very good ones from Indiana, and those from Wisconsin are exceptionally favorable. Looks like Ohio won't have much of a crop, but the results of the yield in the western states will be the important factor.

Alsike was firm. There was a fair trade in the futures, but the buyers seemed more anxious than the sellers, in that they paid advanced prices to get what they wanted. Receipts have been much smaller than expected, considering the talk of a fair crop, many farmers, as well as shippers, have an idea alsike is going much higher, and are not selling.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Toledo Timothy Market.

Timothy was quiet all last week. Liberal shipments from Toledo. Stocks continue large.

Ohio dealer writes that timothy yield is smaller than expected—about 3 to 5 bushels—color only fair. Iowa correspondent says lots of timothy is coming in, of pretty fair quality. Central Illinois reports small crop of fair quality timothy. Wisconsin seed firm, basing opinion on reports of farmers, predicts larger timothy crop there than was harvested last year.—*Southworth & Co.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 23.—The seed market continues dull and nominally unchanged, as there are very few spot offerings, and futures are held at prices above the views of the buyers. New seed is not moving to any extent, and stocks of old seed are practically exhausted. Nominal quotations are as follows: Timothy, fair to choice, per 100 lbs., $11 to $12.50; clover, from $46 for choice, to as low as $25 for low-grade; red top, $13 to $14 for fair to choice; alfalfa, from $15 to $27.50, according to quality; millet, golden, $3 to $5, common, $2 to 3, Siberian, $2.50 to $2.60, per 100 lbs.

The total visible supply of barley at the primary markets, including lake and seaboard ports, as compiled by the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending August 9, was 8,131,000 bus. compared to 1,108,000 the corresponding week of 1918.

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UNITED FEED MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The United Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n is a new organization of feed manufacturers, most of whom are located at present in the Central-West, although there is nothing local in the personnel of the organization or in its objects and purposes. The official list following is guaranty of the high intent and character of the new Association. M. C. Peters of Omaha is president; J. W. Anderson of Kansas City, vice-president, and Chas. P. Woolverton of St. Joseph, Mo., secretary.

The following is a formal declaration of the principles and aims of the Association:

DECLARATION.

(A) To increase the use and distribution of all manufactured feeds made from pure, honest ingredients of high



M. C. PETERS, PRESIDENT,
United Feed Manufacturers' Assn.

and recognized feed value, provided they are manufactured both scientifically and economically.

(B) To discountenance and help suppress the discreditable use of inferior, worthless or deleterious materials sold as animal feeds, and to prevent misbranding.

(C) To promote honorable competition, to denounce methods unethical or in restraint of trade.

(D) By united effort and coöperation to assist in the enactment of laws for the protection of the public.

(E) Believing there is an almost unlimited field for the introduction of better feeding methods, we hope by united coöperation to educate the live stock feeders to the importance of correct feeding practices, the use of balanced rations, and the economy of manufactured feeds.

(F) To welcome to our ranks all manufacturers of meritorious feeds whose purposes are in the direction of improvement in feeds and feeding methods.

ALFALFA NEWS ITEMS.

Kittitas, Wash., reports light shipments of alfalfa. Price $26.25 per ton.

Mackintosh County, Okla., has made three cuttings of alfalfa, also good crops of grain sorghums.

Emmett, Ida., reports alfalfa moving very slowly; growers are asking from $20@24 in the stack.

In Nodaway County, Mo., two cuttings of alfalfa were made and with rains they may cut a third.

Reno County, Kans., has put up a crop of alfalfa and there is abundant feed to carry all cattle in sight.

Hermiston, Ore., reports alfalfa moving at $25 per ton with market steady. The third crop is nearly all bought up.

Alfalfa growers of Crowley, Kans., have already put up three crops. The first cutting made a yield of one and a half tons per acre, next two cuttings one ton each. Rains would give the county another crop this fall.

Alfalfa hay has recently taken quite a tumble in Denver, the loss during the first week of the month being about $7.50 per ton.

The hay crop of Chautauqua County, Kans., is said to be one of the best in several years. Alfalfa in the same county is also doing well.

The Montrose County (Colo.) Commissioners have declared a quarantine of 6,000 acres of alfalfa in the Spring Creek Mesa, alfalfa weevil having been covered. The effect of the quarantine is to impound all hay and straw in the affected area.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



You know there are lots of wise birds in this world, ranging from the owl down. We have made quite a study of birds because the scarecrows in the fields and the particular preference for certain seeds and crops evidenced by certain birds help us in our seed business.

Our friends above, an eagle and a crow, sitting on a fence overlooking a broad field of fine timothy, are sizing up the situation.

The crow says to the eagle, "You may be the king of birds, but look at the crop that Small's Woodpecker Brand produced."

Now, as a buyer of seeds, we ask you frankly whether you are willing to parallel your good judgment and seed selection ability with the crow? If you agree with him, ask your dealer for Small's Woodpecker Brand of timothy seed.

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A Modest Profit.

The value of the mixed feed is no longer questioned except by some "agricultural advisers" who ought still to be in the abc class in feedings. Nevertheless dealers must bear in mind that education of their trade is still and for a long time will be a necessity. As long as grains continue on high levels the opportunity is open to push the lines of complete feeds which do the work without grain. For instance an Ohio Duroc swine breeder recently wrote Edw. J. Butler & Co. that he made a gain of 90 lbs. on two sacks of "Premium," which cost $7.20 and ... ted $10.60 profit, the ration being ... feed made as a slop with milk ... water. This feed barring some ... flour and alfalfa leaves was com... wholly of industry by-products. ... is real economy in the consumpti... whole grain as well as profitable ... ing.

Toppenish, Wash., reports al... moving fast, about 60 cars being ... during the past week. The outsi... mand is good, but conditions for h... ping unsatisfactory.

Beans and Potatoes

e peanut crop was reported fairly d and improving in Virginia and gia.

e *National Weather and Crop Bul-* reports beans in New York as ly benefited by recent rains. In lornia the bean crop continues to ove in the fog belt. In Michigan s improved materially during the .

e American Steel & Wire Co. re- on the bean situation says the promises to be fair to good in all producing sections. Reports from ar West indicate that most of the s produced last year are still in ers' hands there and are starting ve at higher prices.

e *National Weather and Crop Bul-* for the week ending Aug. 19 re- that potatoes in New England nue to look well. In Virginia potatoes are flourishing, as they ractically everywhere in the South, potatoes are reported fair only est Virginia, poor in the western ies but good elsewhere. In Ohio potatoes have been improved by as they have also in Wisconsin. linnesota potatoes are generally although there are some good In Colorado potatoes are now lifted. In Utah the weather is favorable to the late crop.

y C. F. Waugh of the Rocky tain Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, at Den- says considerable improvement is in the past ten days in Colorado er, also that light to moderate quite general in character were ted in New Mexico and the Texas ndle. In California there was less the usual amount of foggy weather e coast section, which was decid- detrimental to the growing bean which depends almost entirely for ure on the fog deposits. Michi- eports exceptionally light rainfall July 26; since then light rains occurred and the bean crop has tially improved and a good crop of eans may be expected, providing g happens between now and har- The new crop shipments are not ed in any considerable quantity the middle of October.

Beans of Lower California.

sul Smith, Ensenada, Lower Cali-, Mexico, under date July 7 says: commercial bean crop for export es in the northern section of California consists principally of dy Washington white beans. Ap- nately 2,000 acres have been d to this crop this year, being a 40 per cent reduction from the e for the year 1918. The reduc- f acreage is due to the export and other restrictions imposed e Mexican government, which nade the raising of this crop un- ble. This kind of beans is not ned by the Mexican people and is no market locally. The pres- rice of beans in California is sufficient to pay the export du- re and deliver them to the ware- at California points.

yield per acre for the 1919 crop es to be very light—about two of 110 pounds each to the acre. s about 50 per cent of the aver- ld for last year.

e are about 30 tons of last year's n the warehouses at Ensenada present time and no possible sale em. The present crop will not 150 tons, as against 300 tons ar. This entire crop will un- dly lie in storage for lack of a .. All beans raised in exportable ies in this locality are produced erican citizens.

Anthracnose Found in Ohio.

w disease known as potato an- se has been found in Ohio potato fields, the first report coming from Vermillion, Erie County. The potato districts in Wayne County have also been attacked. Botanists at the Ohio Experiment Station are now working on the outbreak to determine the extent and loss.

The disease is due to a fungus which in the early stages of infection may be recognized by brown dry tips and margins of the leaves and by a rotten condition of the stem at the ground, according to Miss Freda Detmers, assistant botanist at the Experiment Station. Such infection spreads through the plant and the entire vine becomes dry and brown and lies flat on the ground. The stalk is covered with minute coal-black specks which are thickly beset with minute black bristles.

The infection seems to be most severe on the early varieties, as Early Ohio, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks. When the potatoes are thus stunted the yield is reduced from 50 to 75 per cent.

The Experiment Station authorities at Wooster ask that farmers, potato growers and county agents send in samples of diseased potato plants so that the extent of the new disease may be located.

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise stated, as of Aug. 23:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $9.50@10.

Buffalo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@9; pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $11@12.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $8.75@9; fair to good, $8@8.50; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati — Navies, $8.75; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $14; limas, $10.75; pintos, $7.50.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $8.10.

Montreal—The market is steady and unchanged, cars of Ontario hand-picked being quoted at $5 to $5 25 and three pound pickers at $4.75. Quebec beans are quoted at $3.75 to $4.25, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.

Minneapolis—Navies, $8; brown, $6; soya, $5; limas, $11.

New York—Calif. limas, $12@12.50; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $8 50; sma. wh. Calif., $8.75; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., $8.75; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 8c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 9c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—N. J., $4; L. Is., $4.

Buffalo—L. I., $4@4.15; Jersey, 150-lb. sk., $6.50@6.75; Jersey long, $5@5.50.

Chicago—Market strong; Minn., Ohio skd., $2.70@2.80; Jer. Cobb., $3.75@3.90.

Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio, $3.75; N. J. giants, $5.50 per 150-lb. sk.; early Ohio h.-g., bbl., $6.50@7.

Kansas City—Kaw Valley Cobb., $3.25@3.50; Ohios, $2.75@3.10; Minn. sand land, $3.25@3 50.

New York—New southern, bbl., No. 1, $3@5.50; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $5@5.75; L. I., bbl., $6@6.50.

Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $3.25@3.40; wh.-red rose, $3.10@3.40.

Minneapolis—Field run, $3.75.

Montreal—Receipts for week ending Aug. 16, 58 bags, against 280 bags last year. Canadian potatoes quoted at $2 to $2.10 per bag last week should have read $2 70 to $2.80 per bag of 90 lbs. On the Bonsecours market yesterday sales of new Quebec whites were made at $2.50 to $2.60 per bag of 90 lbs. A more plentiful supply is expected next week.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—East'n shore branded No. 1, $7.50 per bbl., c. lts., $7.25@7.50; N. J. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $6.50; Giants, 150-lb. sk., $5.75@6; Md. Cobb., c. l., per bbl., $7.

St Louis—New, h.-g., bulk early Ohio, $3 25@3.50 per cwt.; Idaho rural, $3.85; Minn. rural, $3.50.—Market Reporter.

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Feedstuffs

The American Steel & Wire report says that generally wild forage crops in various sections of the country are in need of rain. They range from fair to good, condition reflected in the varying sectons by good returns. In Kansas and Oklahoma the grain sorghums promise a crop of good to extra good.

Spokane reports strong demand for feeds from Montana. Local mills are operating anad plenty of wheat is available. Seattle reports more mill feeds available but the amount is short for the demand. Lewistown, Ida., reports demand exceeding the supply. Great Falls reports that that section is still dependent on Washington for mill feeds, but that prices are showing some slight decline.

New freight rates are now in operation from sources of supply to Montana, Wyoming and western North Dakota. Half-rate tariffs prevail on alfalfa meal and feed, mill feeds, barley and other grains, the cake meals, also on grain sorghums, straw and sugar feeds. These rates are on the C., M. & S. P., G. N., C., B. & Q., O. S. L., N. P., C. & N. W. Transit rates also prevail on cattle eastward.

London Oilcake Report.

The cake trade has not developed any new features, but continues in a waiting attitude, the situation being most critical, with the much higher prices ruling in foreign countries and the determination here to keep prices down to as low a level as possible. With this object in view, a new Control Order came into force from Aug. 1st.

All linseed cakes offered are readily absorbed, and unfortunately no cakes are going into stock to be held for the winter deliveries, the forecast for this period looks most alarming with regard to supplies and deliveries. Foreign makes can only be bought at much higher prices than those ruling here, business is therefore most difficult to bring about. Cotton cakes are most sparingly offered, and those obtainable are mostly from Bombay seed, at £19 10s. per ton, and supplies will continue short until the seed arrives and is available.—*London Grain & Seed Reporter.*

Cottonseed Buyers Hold Off.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Mills at scattered points in Texas and Arkansas have begun offering cottonseed cake and meal of the new crop for immediate shipment. Offers made in Kansas City were around $74@75 a ton for 43 per cent protein cake, basis Texas common points, with Little Rock and Memphis on a much higher scale. So far as could be learned, no sales were made, buyers holding off in the hope that the market would recede. Some inquiry for cake was reported from drouth-stricken areas of the Northwest. Buyers called attention to the fact that Texas and Oklahoma have a large roughage crop, which will increase the available supply of cake and meal for market.

Cottonseed Products.

A preliminary report of the United States Bureau of the Census gives the quantity of cotton seed received at American mills during the 12 months from Aug. 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919, as 4,450,189 tons, contrasted with 4,260,290 tons during the previous year. This does not include 40,438 tons and 31,828 tons on hand on Aug. 1, nor 146,271 tons and 208,358 tons reshipped or burned for 1919 and 1918, respectively. There were 4,466,028 tons of seed crushed during 1919, against 4,251,680 tons during 1918, and 24,599 tons on hand on July 31, 1919, against 40,438 tons on the corresponding date of 1918.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and on hand were as follows:

Item.	Year.	Produced, Aug. 1 to July 31.	On hand July 31.
Crude oil, lbs.	1919	1,320,249,788	[1]25,681,260
	1918	1,312,471,125	16,503,655
Refined oil	1919	[1]1,158,864,979	[1]146,719,782
	1918	1,188,213,854	265,875,255
Cake and meal, tons			
	1919	2,158,888	45,975
	1918	2,067,977	28,751
Hulls	1919	1,123,879	120,312
	1918	996,065	60,425

[1]Produced from 1,296,420,913 pounds of crude oil.

During the year ending July 31, 1919, there were imported into the United States 19,057,236 pounds of cottonseed oil, as compared with 16,967,737 pounds during the previous year. Exports of cottonseed products consisted of 174,769,424 pounds of oil, against 109,437,949 pounds; 169,791 tons of cake and meal, against 19,051 tons; and 71,534 running bales of linters, against 187,704 bales.

Ground Feed Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets under date of Aug. 23 has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout various sections of the country:

CENTRAL. — Terre Haute — Prices steady, dmd. less active, considerable wheat being fed. Hopkinsville, Ky.—Bran $35, middlings $60. Lexington, Ky.—Bran $54, middlings $64.

EASTERN.—Scranton, Pa.—Dmd. lgt., sup. norm. Concentrates such as linseed, c. s., etc., dmd. gd. St. Albans, Vt.—36% c. s. meal Oct. $79.25, Nov. $79.25, wh. fds. dmd. gd., bran $47.75 per cwt., middlings $61 per cwt.; corn gluten Aug. shpt. from N. J. skd. $82.47; dairy fd. 22% protein $70.25. Clarksburg.—Spg. bran $47, std. middlings $59, reddog $71. Norfolk—Std. middlings $59.50, bran $47. Washington, D. C.—Prices firm, dmd. fair, bran $47.25, middlings $60.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Dmd. mill fds. quiet although prices easier on hard winter wh. bran and middlings. Spg. wh. fds. vy. stg. Dealers well supplied. Sup. c. s. and peanut fds. scarce except c. s. hulls. Old crop c. s. meal $71 for 36% f. o. b. Georgia rate points, 36% protein peanut meal $72, hulls $8@9 in bulk; 20% c. s. fd. $58; std. spg. wh. middlings $63.50, bran $50, hard winter wh. bran $46@47. Savannah—Dmd. lgt. for bran and middlings, bran $52, middlings $60, c. s. fd. 20% immediate shpt. $60. Mobile—Bran $44, middlings $48@50, brown shorts $50@52, c. s. fd. meal $61, 7% c. s. meal $78.50, 30% peanut meal $60, 20% c. s. fd. $61. Wilmington—Bran $51@54, middlings $62.50@64. Tampa—Bran $49, middlings $66, brown shorts $63, 30% peanut meal $70.75, 7% c. s. meal $74.10, 20% c. s. fd. $62.50. Pensacola—Bran $45, brown shorts $55. Miami—Bran $54, shorts $70. Jacksonville—Stg. dmd. middlings and gd. for bran. Bran $46, 30% peanut meal $63, 7% c. s. meal $72.60. Vicksburg—Bran $43, brown shorts $62.

FEED MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23—Ground feeds of all kinds are in good demand. Millfeed is very active, while offerings are more liberal as Southern mills are beginning to catch up on back orders and have more feed to dispose of. Mills are running full. Quotations are: Bran, $45 per ton, sacked and packed, Louisville; mixed feed, $65; brown middlings, $60; gray, $62; hominy feed, $82.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Bran is in better supply and consequently is about $1 lower than previous week, quotable $43. Middlings are scarce and higher in price, quotable at $57. Cottonseed meal is firm and unchanged with only old crop moving. It will be about 45 days before new starts to move. Linseed meal firm unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—Feedstuffs firm under a fair demand and light lings. Quotations are for carlots in 1 sacks to arrive at cost per ton: W bran, $47@48; spring bran, $46@47; s ard wheat middlings, $62@63; flour dlings, $68@68.50; red dog, $73@74; sl $62@63; low grade flour, $74@75.50; middlings, $60@61; fine yellow ho 81½@82; fine white hominy, $82@ reground oats feed, $31.50@32.50; cc seed meal, 36% protein, $79@80; cc seed meal, 41% protein, $85@86; cc seed feed, 20% protein, $59@60.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 23.—The feed m during the week was in a waiting po with buyers and sellers apart. Offers a trifle larger early in the week and slight concessions were made, but, o whole, quotations were well maint and mills were very slow about red their price levels. City bran was q at $48.00, middlings, $58.00, and red $69.00, while Western spring bran $47.50 to $48.00, middlings, $59.50 to $ and red dog, $73 to $74.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Aug. 23.—Apart from an vance of $10 a ton in rye feeds quot in the feeds market here closed uncha Demand and sales were both small the mills having limited supplies on to offer. Dealers are buying for pr use only as further readjustments in ket levels are feared. Prices per to low: Bran, $43.50; ground oats, $57.25 l ground feed, $64.50; No. 2, $61.25; $57.75; shorts, $54; red dog, $66; B mixed, $57; cracked corn, $71; rye $50; flour middlings, $62.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., August 23.—Ow the strike and labor troubles with Kansas mills, offerings of bran have rather restricted. Quotations from West have been at $2.20 per hundred livered. Rumor has it that some br have had prices on hard wheat bra $2.15 per hundred, delivered New Or and were willing to take bids at Some dealers have been willing to $2.10, but whether this price has bee cepted by mills is the question. B shorts offered at $2.80 and gray at

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
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Quality and Service Guaranteed
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RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
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We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.
E. P. MUELLER
5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

vered. Offerings are scant and the de-nd, too, is poor.

PITTSBURGH.

ittsburgh, Aug. 23.—Feed is high and ipts, while better than they have been some time, are insufficient to meet demand for good grades of feed. Red is quoted at $72 and the supply is t. Bran is plentiful, due to the ar-l of recent shipments, and is quoted nd $45 a ton. The best demand is good middlings of which the supply is fair. Lower prices are expected on tember feeds, although mills are now ering considerably owing to lack of acity. No regular quotations have been blished as yet, on account of numer-local conditions which affect the mar-over short periods.

NASHVILLE.

ashville, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Demand is active for wheat bran and middlings, mills have output sold for several ks ahead, and offerings are light. er ground feeds are in fair demand. tations: Wheat bran, 100 lb. bags, per $45.20; middlings or shorts, $61.20; e and mule feed, $48@61; dairy feed, 68; hog feed, $68; poultry feed, $75@

MILWAUKEE.

ilwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23.—The local feed market is holding steady to last k's prices with but moderate offerings. and for prompt shipments continue with the uncertainties of the mar-having a tendency to hold off orders future shipments. There is an excel-demand for middlings which is ruling per ton higher. Current quotations Bran, per ton, $52.50@43; standard llings, $56@56.50; flour middlings, $61; dog, $65@66; hominy feed, $78; rye , $53; old-process oil meal, $90@91; nseed meal, $86@93; brewers' dried ns, $60; all in 100-lb. sacks.

BALTIMORE.

ltimore, August 23.—Feed prices are rded as abnormally high and their atenance at present levels depends ly upon the outcome of the corn crop. demand is rather reserved, buyers ating for near or actual wants only. le prices on spot are steady, the trade s no disposition to anticipate wants. ations follow: Western spring bran, ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48@49; Western llings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $59@ ity Mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, 0-lb. sacks, $60; brown middlings, per in 100-lb. sacks, $60; white middlings, ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $70.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

s Moines, Aug. 23.—Offerings of oil- and cottonseed meal are about the as last week. There is only a lim-demand at the present high prices. eed prices are ruling same as last , about $1@2 lower. We look for in-ed offerings of wheat feeds and be-markets will work somewhat lower next thirty days. Tankage and mixed are still offered in large enough quan-to supply the demand. Prices un-ged.

TAMPA, FLA.

mpa, Fla., Aug. 22.—There is prac-y no demand for millfeeds in this mar-except for quick shipment, and offer-from mills to book for September ices around $64 for gray shorts are ing no consideration. The local deal-elieve that prices will be lower on eds in September, while many of the mills advise that they are having demand for early September millfed ome demand for last-half September. her words, our dealers are buying carefully and cannot see how prices illfeeds can go higher under present tions. There is practically no demand an at the prevailing price of $48 Red s not receiving much demand at $70 on. No. 1 alfalfa meal is offered at ew bags, September shipment. Some have been quoted on new crop cot-d meal for September shipment, but uyers are not much interested at close to $75 per ton, delivered Tampa per cent ammonia meal.

ST. LOUIS.

Louis, Mo., Aug. 23—Wheat feed is in emand and spot feed is about steady, erings are light, but offerings of fu-are increasing and on these the feel-s easier. Other kinds of feeds are , and held at stiff prices, with quota-mostly nominal. Prices are as fol-bran, $40 to $43, shorts, $57.75 for t, down to as low as $55 for futures; feed, $49 to $53 for spot to as low for futures; white hominy feed, $73@ t feed, $25@27; alfalfa meal, No. 1, @40; No. 2, $34.50@36 per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS.

neapolis, Aug. 25.—The demand for ed is fair to good and offerings for lelivery are very light. For that rea-firmer tone developed in the market the past few days For some time okers were getting fairly liberal de-s on contracts and offered this stuff e trade at lower than mill prices. s had the bulk of their output sold e month of August and consequently t have much fresh stuff to sell. They or $1@3 per ton over brokers' prices lemand for deferred feed is fairly but bids are several dollars under uotations Shipments are good, but of the millers are behind in filling ontracts Quotations in car lots, f. o. inneapolis, in 100-lb. sacks: Bran, 2; standard middlings, $54@55; flour ngs, $60@61; red dog, $66@67; rye ngs $54@55; ground barley, $61@63.

Alfalfa Department

Light Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Less interest was manifest in the alfalfa meal trade in Kansas City this week. Buyers balked at the higher range of prices prevailing, and bids were $3@4 a ton out of line in numerous instances. Millers and jobbers were forced to advance quotations as much as $2 a ton, owing to the sharp rise in alfalfa hay prices during the week. Many mixers are filled up for current requirements, and, naturally, are not eager to make sales at present prices, generally expecting lower quotations soon. Offerings were light.

Choice alfalfa meal, which was scarce, closed at a range of $39@40; No. 1, $36.50@38; No. 2, $33@35; brown, $31@33. No. 2 meal displayed the strongest tone, owing to sharp advance in hay of that quality.

Inquiry for alfalfa mixed feed continued fair to good, with a moderate volume of sales for this period of the year. Feeders of hogs are using an enormous volume of mixed feed, desiring to fatten their hogs to maturity as soon as possible in order to share present prices. Scattered shipments were made to the East. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48@60.

Alfalfa Prices.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Aug. 23, has the following as regards alfalfa prices:

SOUTHERN.—No. 1 alf. $36.50, market fairly active, supplies heavy as dealers have anticipated requirements for some time to come. Best prices from Kansas City. 31 cars of No. 2 alf. and 10 cars of std. inspected during week. Mobile—Alf. available at $33 for shpt. Ch. alf. $36. Pensacola—Ch. alf. $34, No. 1 $33.50. Jacksonville—Ch. alf. $37, No. 1 alf. $34. Vicksburg—Ch. alf. $33, rcts. lgt., dmd. fr., stks. lge., bulk arrivals from Kans. City.

THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

NEBRASKA ALFALFA.

NEBRASKA (6).—Two cuttings of alfalfa are in the stack and the third soon will be. Scarcity of men and teams, especially the latter, and unheard of prices for labor, are retarding milling operations. A number of mills in the state are hoping to make a start by Sept. 1st.

The drouth in the Northwest has affected the price of alfalfa. Train loads of half grown stock going east are frequently seen. The growers of alfalfa are not quite ready to sell.—*E. J. Woolworth, Gibbon, Nebr.*

ALFALFA SEED CROP LIGHT.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.—It is very quiet with us in the seed business at the present time, due to the fact that our alfalfa seed crop is the lightest we have had in years. There will probably be about 15 cars of seed in this state this year, where we used to have from 50 to 100 cars a year.

Farmers have received as high as 2¼c per pound for recleaned seed.—*Phoenix Seed & Feed Co., Phoenix, Ariz.*

New Feed Plant at Denver.

The Great Western Alfalfa Milling Co. has announced the completion of its large, modern mixed feed plant at Denver, the only mixed feed plant in the Rocky Mountain region. This firm will manufacture a full line of alfalfa molasses grain mixed feeds for live stock and poultry and will no doubt do a big business from the start. The following products will be used in the manufacture of the various feeds: Corn, oats, barley, wheat, wheat bran, shorts, gluten feed, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, velvet bean meal, grain screenings, rice bran, kafir corn, milo maize, millet, sunflower seed, cane molasses, beet molasses, dried beet pulp, powdered buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk, packing-house products.

Novel Advertising Stunt.

The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colo., has adopted a neat and clever manner to reach and interest the big men in the mixed feed manufacturing industry and has sent out under first-class mail a "Kilty Special" golf ball imbedded in a small bag of alfalfa, using the slogan, "Keep your eye on the ball and follow through." Mr. Wilson's idea was, just as the golf player likes to "get on the green" with his golf ball, so also does the alfalfa miller like to "get on the green" with his meal. The little ball will no doubt be greatly appreciated by all recipients and be a reminder of the quality alfalfa meal turned out by this progressive firm.

In Montana the second cutting of alfalfa has been made and the third growth is doing well in various localities, being cut in some of the southern counties.

In Idaho the second cutting of alfalfa has been stacked in fine condition. In Washington the crop is doing well where irrigated.

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General Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

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Largest Second Hand Bag Establishment in the West
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Quality very high this year. Prices low
It will pay you to get our quotations. We are shipping to Eastern States every day. Largest Hay Compress Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
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Baled Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB. ATKINSON, NEB.

Hay Department

Great Falls, Mont., reports very little hay moving. Prices, however, have advanced $1 per ton.

In the dry sections of Montana recent rains and reduced feed rates have improved the situation.

Hillsboro, Ore., reports wheat and oat hay as well as grain now moving to Portland, timothy hay bringing $24.

Seattle reports considerable hay sold on the exchange for future delivery at $28 per ton, but present demand is slow.

St. Ignatius, Mont., reports considerable hay raised in the irrigated sections, but the dry farms are without feed.

Thayer County, Neb., is said to have a greater amount of hay and forage this year than last, and also abundant straw.

A number of points in the North Pacific division report an easing off of demand and prices of hay during the past three weeks.

The third cutting of alfalfa hay in Holt County, Neb., is now in the stack and the wild hay is rather better than the average.

In the neighborhood of Mackey, Ida., hay this year produced about 50 per cent only of a crop where there was no irrigation.

Jerome, Ida., reports hay selling at $18@20 in the stack or windrow and about 10,000 tons have already been contracted for in the county.

Spokane reports inquiry for hay very slow at the present time, owing to uncertainty at the present time as to the future. Prices for both timothy and alfalfa have fallen off about 50c per ton.

It is said that hay buyers have taken most of the hay in the neighborhood of Mountain Home, Ida., and cattlemen are shipping stock. Sheepmen are also preparing to get out of the country with their sheep. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent of the hay locally grown has already been sold at approximately $15.50 per ton.

Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, think the country is going to see higher hay values and a good market for some time to come, except that low grades of hay are not likely to be good property.

A stockman from Lena, Neb., says the hay crop thereabouts is so heavy the farmers are unable to get help to save it all. The stockmen have hay enough for winter use and pasture and can hold cattle until late fall if necessary.

The Oregon Public Service Commission has directed the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. to establish hay inspection tracks at the Portland terminal. It will be under the direction of the grain department of the commission.

A cattleman from Lawrence County, Mo., says orchard grass is very successful this year and he regards it as one of the valuable farm crops of that part of the country. It does not suffer from drought nor does it winter kill.

The hay harvest in Thurston County, Wash., is about ended. Many pieces of clover and vetch made a heavy crop. On the whole the total crop is good and was secured without rain and is of excellent quality. Pastures, however, are drying up.

The Northwestern Hay & Grain Co. has been incorporated at Rhinelander, Wis., by Oscar Nelson, E. W. Swedberg and Samuel Dalson. For the present they will deal entirely in hay in carlots, also grain receiving consignments from farmers for delivery to consumers. The secretary and treasurer of the company is Samuel Dalson, who with Vice-president Swedberg are the present managers of the company.

A stockman from Caldwell, Ida., says there is hay enough in that part of the country to winter all cattle the stockmen care to keep, but cattlemen are buying hay only when compelled to do so, as prices are almost prohibitive. The stockman referred to thinks hay is going to be cheaper later in the season, as a good many cattlemen are shipping stock rather than buying hay at present prices, some of the cattle going into Nebraska pastures.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

"An acute shortage of cars in the producing areas contributing to the Kansas City supply of hay is doubtless the principal influence in the present strong tone of the trade," declared Dan Tilson, head of Dyer & Co. "The outgoing movement of hay from this market is not being restricted to any extent, but numerous complaints of a serious character are coming from the interior. Farmers have gathered comparatively large crops of hay this season and are generally eager to dispose of their surplus stocks at current prices. Because of the difficulty in obtainng cars, the desire to market hay in the country increases among the producers, owing to the nervousness over the inability of carriers to meet all requirements. Unless the car situation is relieved, and this is doubtful owing to the approach of the corn moving period and heavy wheat and oats shipments, the hay market will continue to display a strong tone. The Northwest is not yet an important factor in the buying, but it is probable the needs of the graziers in the drouth-stricken sections will increase late in the fall and winter."

"Our representatives in Kansas report the largest supplies of hay on record," declared J. C. Kerr of the J. C. Kerr Hay Company. "Prairie and alfalfa particularly are abundant in the districts thus far investigated. Railroads are busy loading wheat and other grain, and, having suffered a setback by the recent strike of shopmen, are unable to supply more than a small percentage of the cars desired by hay shippers. Consequently, the accumulations of hay in the country are large, and it is probable that an easier situation as regards the car supply would witness a heavy movement to market. Timothy is abundant in Iowa, but the color of the hay is not as desired. The recent break in prices for timothy at Chicago from the high point tends to stimulate the movement from that state to the Kansas City market."

"So far as a comparison of values is concerned, the market for hay is on a normal price basis," declared J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co. "Choice alfalfa is bringing around $30 a ton, while for a similar grade of prairie hay prices range from $20@21 a ton. difference of $9 to $10 a ton, or a mium of this amount for alfalfa the wild hay, is on a parity with difference in feeding value of the varieties of forage. Timothy now mands a premium of $5@6 a ton prairie, also a normal difference. present position of prices for the ous classes of hay indicate the fact no unusual shortage or surplus prev in any variety. In this connectio is interesting to recall the period in the old crop year when prairie bringing a top of $43 a ton and alf at the same time was selling at a of $30. There was an extreme sh age of prairie at the time, and the t knew that immediately after offer of new prairie became liberal, the m ket would suffer a break of 50 per ce

Kansas City's importance as a market has attracted another large here. Announcement is made that McCune-Moore Co. will establish an fice in Kansas City, in addition to present headquarters at Omaha. cording to C. P. Martin, who resig as head of the hay and feeding rep ing service of the Bureau of Market the United States Department of A culture in Kansas City to become p dent of the McCune-Moore Co., Kansas City office will eventually come the most important of the ganization. Associated with Mr. Ma will be H. H. Hovey, who also has signed from the hay and feed repor service. Mr. Hovey will have ch of the Kansas City office of the McC Moore Company. Incidental to the tablishment of the Kansas City application has been made for mem ship in the Kansas City Hay Dea Association. Both Mr. Martin and Hovey are widely known in the trade of the Southwest, and over country as a whole. Mr. Martin been identified with the forage indu since 1905. The company will carr a general receiving and shipping ness.

Severe drouth conditions prevai many sections of the Southwest, ticularly in Kansas and Oklaho "The eastern half of Kansas and s of the south-central and southwes counties were favored with ligh moderately heavy local rains, but amount that fell was inadequate for present needs," said the we

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MIXED CARS A SPECIALT

er and crop bulletin for the state. ires and alfalfa are making very growth. Corn continues to suffer ly. Grasshoppers are becoming ous menace." Oklahoma—"The was at least temporarily re- over most of the eastern half of te, but more rain is needed in all is. Severe drouth continues in orth-central counties. Pastures lfalfa were greatly damaged by outh." Missouri—"Pastures and e fair in the central and north- counties and show improvement good rains have fallen; in other s they are very poor."

duction must increase and the must spend less money before prices in all commodities will be sed," remarked C. M. Funk of the Brothers Hay Co., in discussing sturbed economic conditions pre- over the country and the agita- er the high cost of living. "The ade has not suffered from the nances to any extent, but the gen- market would be on a sounder were there an improved economic on in the country."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

A. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

et absolutely bare of Northwest- . Guess the producers are finding for their hay in Wyoming and a.

aska producers not yet moving alfa; bulk of alfalfa arrivals are ansas.

rts arriving daily of the fine crop of Nebraska. As far as ion is concerned lower prices prevail.

no movement of Nebraska hay, producers are sending quite a ay to us.

e feeders and dealers in the great est do not seem to be willing to sent prices for forage.

Knapp of E. A. Knapp Co. tak- vacation. He motors down to City with the family tomorrow.

Hyland of Omaha Hay Co. has d from his Eastern trip.

Rice, of Nebraska Hay Co., has en traveling in Wyoming serv- drouth trade.

ear that Will Frohardt of the Hay Co. is going into the ship- usiness extensively. It's the orth while.

Hazl has charge of the feed ain department of Omaha Hay is progressing rapidly.

ne-Moore Co. has opened a Kan- y branch office. Seems like e keeps an eye on that market

body optimistic regarding future ms. The Hay Exchange and dealers intend pushing their s over a larger area this year. rket has passed the infant stage dvancing in importance rapidly.

HAY SITUATION.

HAY CROP LIGHT.

RAPIDS.—From what we can he hay crop is light on account weather. We do not handle hay. *ey Bros., Grand Rapids, Mich.*

RUNNING HIS PRESSES.

NA (1).—I have three presses on prairie hay and am alone ; you see I don't have time to ten.

prices I think will be neither r low—just a good price and a emand.—*J. E. Caster, Lowell,*

LL CROP OF TIMOTHY HAY.

VA (3).—We have a full crop of and nearly the same of clover othy mixed, but the clover crop short, the acreage having been up last fall and seeded to wheat. eral crop is of rather common wing to too much rain during —*Jeff Ray & Son, Rockport, Ind.*

Y HIGH—FARMERS HOLDING.

(7).—Hay is a fair average this vicinity, but too high in w stuff being baled and hauled fields to Cleveland as high as

OMAHA, NEB.

ALFALFA

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BETTER SERVICE
Why?
Omaha's Most Extensive Shippers
OMAHA HAY CO.
OMAHA

OIL MEAL
To Iowa and Nebraska Points
MATTHEWS BROKERAGE CO.
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Hay Stocks.

The bureau of Markets under date of Aug. 23 has the following as regards hay stocks throughout the country:

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Offerings in excess of dmd., market unchanged, No. 1 tim. $31.50, No. 2 $30.50, No. 1 clov. mxd. $30. Hopkinsville, Ky.—No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $34, No. 1 clov. mxd. $30. Lexington, Ky.—No. 1 tim. $37@38, No. 1 clov. mxd. $37@38.

EASTERN.—Scranton, Pa.—Dmd. gd., no rcts. Clarksburg, W. Va.—Dmd. improving, shpts. lgt. owing to car shortage. Washington, D. C.—Lgt. stks. and rcts. cause firm prices, dmd. norm. No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $33.50, No. 1 lgt. clov. mxd. $35.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 tim. $36@37, No. 2 $34, No. 1 lgt. clov. mxd. $36@37 but few interested at that price; Ky. shippers offering straight clover, $30 del. Savannah—Market easier, freer offerings No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $34.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34, No. 1 John. gr. $27. Mobile—Market dull, John. gr.-prairie hay offered $23.50@24.50, No. 1 tim. $31.50@32, No. 2 $29, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 clov. $30. Wilmington—No. 1 tim. $34@37.50, market practically bare. Tampa—No. 1 tim. $38@41.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $41.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $41. Pensacola—No. 1 tim. $32, dmd. fr. Miami—No. 1 tim. $44.50. Jacksonville—No. 1 clov. mxd. $33, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $33@33.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34, dmd. lgt. for tim. Vicksburg—No. 1 tim. $32, stks. lge., dmd. fr.

$38 a month ago, but today it is bringing around $32 to $34 per ton in carlords. Farmers are not disposed to sell at these prices, and it looks like they will hold for higher prices again this winter. Much agitation is going the rounds as to lower prices for everything, but unless we get lower prices on grain and feeds, there cannot be lower prices on bread, milk and meats, the principal foods of the people.—*Bedford Milling Co., Bedford, Ohio.*

MORE HAY THAN A YEAR AGO.

NEW YORK (2).—There is about the same amount of hay for sale here this fall as last; that is, good hay cut in right season. There is also about 25 per cent of ripe hay in addition to the good hay, making a crop larger for sale here this year than last. The late-cut hay will have to be put on the market next winter. Hay is worth here at present $20@23 per ton to the farmer. It looks like dangerous business for the dealer this year.—*W. H. Burt, Belfast, N. Y.*

TENNESSEE HAY CROP.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—We have a pretty good crop of hay around here and the surrounding country, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, principally up and down the Tennessee River. We believe that we have a better crop of medium quality of hay than we had last year and there were quite a good many cowpeas and soy beans sowed for hay purposes that will increase the crop sum, if they have luck in saving this kind of hay, which is very uncertain.—*Chattanooga Feed Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Hay Markets

JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 19.—The hay market for the past week has shown a weaker tendency. Prices have declined on all grades, and the situation looks like lower prices, especially on lower grades. Receipts have not been heavy and the trade has held off. The removal of the embargo at 33d St. has had a natural effect on the buyers. An increase in invoices for the past few days has influenced the buyers to hold off.

Information we are receiving from our shippers in Michigan and New York State report a large crop, and all are anxious to ship. We think the farmers are holding their hay too high—from $20 to $25 in barn, loose. Almost all the hay now arriving is new, and has been bringing good prices on account of light receipts, but, at present writing receipts are getting heavier, which will mean lower prices in the near future.

We are advising our shippers to go very slow in paying big prices for loose hay as we do not think our market will warrant the same.

We beg to quote our market Aug 18 as follows:

Large Bales—No. 1, $43 to $45; No. 2, $41 to $42; No. 3, $38 to $39.

Small Bales—No. 1, $40 to $41; No. 2, $38 to $39; No. 3, $31 to $32.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 23.—Hay prices are several dollars over quotations of last week due to fair demand, short stocks, and short offerings and deliveries of farmers. Transportation facilities are bad and movements slow. Quotations are: Baled, carlots, No. 1 timothy, $35.50; No. 2, $34; No. 1 clover mixed, $32; No. 1 alfalfa, $32.

DULUTH.

Aug. 23.—A good healthy hay market prevailed here during the last week. The better grades were in active demand but the off-grade stuff was draggy. So far the hay offering has been of exceptionally fine quality on the average, the season having been favorable in the district for the curing of the crop. Prices are firm and unchanged as follows, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Aug. 23.—Offerings of hay in this market are increasing, but there is still more than enough demand to absorb all offerings and the market is quoted firm. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $31.50@32; standard and light mixed, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@30; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $25@26 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Aug. 23.—Offerings of hay from the West on No. 1 range from $34@35, No. 2 from $33@34, and No. 3 from $32@33. Receivers here, on account of stocks and demurrage charges staring them in the face, are willing to cut these prices from one to two dollars per ton.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 23.—The tendency is downward owing to a disposition to sell. No. 1 timothy was offered at $24, No. 2, $23, and No. 3, $20@21, on track. There has been no speculation in hay so far and will be none until the market settles down to what is considered a reasonable price.

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Green Meadow, Alfalmo — Alfalfa and Molasses Feeds

Uniform feeds
Prompt service
Quality and Fair Prices

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Omaha, Neb.

MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 23.—After several weeks of continuous price soaring which seemed to have reached its apex last week the local hay market experienced a general price lowering. New crops which have been good are reaching the market with a fair demand. Choice timothy showed a drop of $1@2 while No. 1 showed a lowering of $1@1.50. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $33@35; No. 1, $32@32.50; No. 2, $30@31; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $28@30; red top and timothy mixed, $28@30; marsh feeding, $16@18; packing, $11.50@12; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $9@10.

NASHVILLE.

Aug. 25.—There is fair demand for hay in the local market. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $38; No. 2 timothy, $36; No. 1 clover, $35; No. 2 clover, $33; No. 1 alfalfa, $36. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week were 27 cars.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Aug. 23.—Prices in the local hay market are working lower as a result of limited demand and an excess of arrivals in the market. Prices have been reduced but even this has not had the effect of stimulating the buying. Most of the trade is taking only what is absolutely necessary

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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HAY
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THE FITZGERALD BROS. CO., CINCINNA, OHIO

for immediate needs. Receipts amounted in the last period to 1,020 tons as compared with 838 tons for the same period the year previous. No. 1 timothy is selling at $34@35 a ton; No. 2 timothy at $31@32; No. 1 light mixed, $31@32; new No. 1 clover mixed, $30@31.

CINCINNATI.

Aug. 26.—A feature of the hay market here the past week has been a combination of steadily advancing prices and sluggish condition of demand. The limited buying was almost wholly local in character with practically no shipping outlet, but the unusually light movement influenced the firmness of tone, and prevented a depressing effect that enlarged receipts would undoubtedly have caused. The situation though was indicative of improvement at the close of the week as stack hay on Western farms with which Southern consumers were supplied in competition with this market, was reported as about cleaned up, and that inquiries from the South would increase from now on. Timothy advanced $2.25 as compared with last week, and mixed $1 per ton, while clover remained firm and scarce at $1 higher. Straws of all kinds were also stronger and higher. No. 1 timothy, $35.50@36.25; standard timothy, $35@35.50; No. 2 timothy, $34@35; No. 3 timothy, $30@33; threshed timothy, $20@25; light clover mixed, $33@34; No. 1 clover mixed, $32@33; No. 2 clover mixed $30.50@31.50; No. 1 clover, $32@33; No. 2 clover $30.50@31.50; No. 1 local alfalfa, $32@33; wheat straw, $10@11; rye straw, $12@13; oats straw, $10@11.

BALTIMORE.

Aug. 23.—Old hay is pretty well out of the way here, and the trading now is confined to new hay. The official grading of new hay was started in this market on Aug. 19 and all quotations below are for new hay. The tone of the market is considerably easier on hay under increasing receipts of new crop. Much of the new hay is coming in heated, not unusual for the first run of the new crop. For the better grades of new timothy and light mixed there is a fair demand at quotations.

STRAW.

All descriptions of straw are higher under limited spot stocks and a fair demand for No. 1 straw. Quotations follow:

Hay (all quotations below are for new hay) per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $41@42; standard, $40@41; No. 2, $38@39.50; No. 3, $34@37. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $39@39.50; No. 2, $37@38. Clover mixed—No. 1, $35@36.50; No. 2, $33@34. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $31; No. 2, $29.

Straw, per ton: No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 2, $15@16; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

OMAHA.

Aug. 23.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfalfa. Demand continues quiet. Market steady with no change in prices. Upland prairie—No. 1, $23@25; No. 2, $20@22; No. 3, $10@15. Midland prairie—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@20. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $15@18; No. 2, $12@14; No. 3, $8@10. Alfalfa—Choice, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $21.50@25; No. 2, $17.50@21; No. 3, $14@17. Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

DES MOINES, IA.

Aug. 23.—Hay shipments continue quite liberal during the past week. But several cars are being tied up in transit and receipts are not as heavy as should be. Choice midland hay is quoted at $23.50 per ton, first cutting. Alfalfa hay, $24.50 per ton, second cutting. Green alfalfa hay, $28.50 per ton.

MONTREAL.

Aug. 22.—The quality of the hay in this province is good as it was harvested in splendid condition as a whole. The only complaint we heard of was that in some instances it was allowed to ripen too much before being cut. As it will be several weeks before it is in a fit state to ship, there is very little export business reported except in the lower grades of old hay, which sold this week at $25@28 as to quality, but without any grading. Two cars of old hay were reported shipped from a country point at a cost of $27 f. o. b. to the American market. Although this report is doubted, it was given out by the shipper himself, who stated that he sent the lot forward on the strength of return he had just received from former consignments. There is no dearth of new hay in this market as farmers from nearby points are carting it into the city in a loose condition, quite a few loads going direct to private houses and stables, as well as to the market.

The trade in new baled hay has yet to develop, as the farmers are in no anxious mood to dispose of it, and are waiting to see what shape the export movement will assume. That this province and eastern Ontario will have a good yield there is no doubt, although some sections on the north shore report a short yield.

The first new baled hay sold at $21.50 a car, bringing that price on track here. But today No. 2 new hay is quoted at $19@20 on track and No. 3 at $17@18 on track. The percentage of No. 1 hay on the new crop is said to be small.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan governments are reported to have given out contracts for the new crop, owing to the shortage in the yield of hay in those provinces. These contracts are said to range from $19 to $20 per ton on track Montreal.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 10,375 bales, against 6,994 bales for the same week last year.—Trade Bulletin.

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 23.—Irregular price changes were recorded in the trade in hay on the Kansas City market this week. Prairie displayed weakness, selling unchanged to $1 lower than a week ago. Alfalfa prices closed 50c to $5 a ton higher, while timothy and clover mixed advanced 50c to $1. A moderate increase occurred in the movement, arrivals amounting to 994 cars, compared with 704 cars last week and 962 a year ago. Scarcity of cars is restricting the movement of hay to market and is one of the important influences in the present strong tone of the trade. The South and Southeast continue keen buyers of alfalfa, and small shipments are being made to the Northwest. Tame hay arrivals were light, with only small quantities being drawn from Iowa territory. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $21.50; No. 1, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $18@19; No. 3, $13@17.50; packing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. 2, $10@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $29.50@30; No. 1, $28@29; standard, $25.50@27; No. 2, $22@25; No. 3, $21@24.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26.50; standard, $24.50@25; No. 2, $22.50@24; No. 3, $17@22.

Clover mixed—Light, $25.50@26.50; No. 1, $24.50@25; No. 2, $18.50@24.

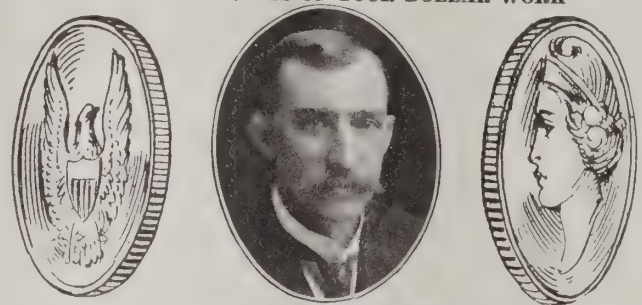
Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.

Straw, $8@8.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 23.—New hay is coming in more freely and meets with a moderate demand at prices quoted. Old hay is scarce and well out of the market. Straw is quiet but steady.

Old timothy hay (according to location)—No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3,

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New timothy hay—No. 1, $37@38; 35@36; No. 3, $31@32. Old clover hay—Light mixed, $36@37; lower $31@35. New clover mixed hay—ixed, $35@36; lower grades, $30@ aw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; 12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@ o. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, 0; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat 12@12.50; No. 2, $11@11.50.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

3.—Quote hay prices for the Twin s follows:

	Minneapolis	St. Paul.
othy.....	$26.50@27.00	$28.50@.....
othy.....	25.00@26.00	27.00@.....
othy.....	22.00@24.50	22.00@.....
ixed, tim-		
d wild....	25.00@26.00	26.00@.....
.....	23.50@24.50	24.00@.....
.....	19.00@21.00	21.00@.....
ixed, dif-		
grasses...	26.00@27.00	26.00@.....
.....	24.50@25.50	24.00@.....
.....	20.00@22.00	20.00@.....
ver, mixed	21.00@22.00	26.00@.....
.....	16.00@18.00	22.00@.....
lover.....	22.50@24.50	25.00@.....
lover.....	19.50@21.50	20.00@.....
land.....	27.50@28.00	26.00@.....
land.....	25.50@26.50	24.50@.....
land.....	23.00@25.50	21.00@.....
idland....	22.50@24.50	22.00@.....
idland....	18.00@20.00	17.00@.....
.....	10.00@12.00	10.00@.....
e straw...	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
t straw...	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.50
heat straw	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.50
lfalfa.....	.....@.....	30.50@.....
lfalfa.....	.....@.....	26.50@.....
lfalfa.....	.....@.....	20.50@.....
alfalfa...	.....@.....	29.50@.....

TAMPA, FLA.

22.—Local stocks of hay are sufficient or present needs, considering the mand from country buyers. Receipts totaled about 25 cars this week, running fair. But little trouble has found with new hay as to heating. Is quoted at $37 to $38 for No 1 and ar for choice. Very little rejected on racks here.

CHICAGO.

6.—The following is a statement of ceipts and shipments of hay in tons Chicago market for the week ending also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Aug 23, 1919.	Aug.16, 1919.	Aug.24, 1918.
ceipts.....	5,360	2,122	4,040
ipments....	151	47	525
ince Jan. 1.	156,447	151,087	217,970
ince Jan. 1.	34,901	34,750	66,190

Heavy receipts during the week, ere well distributed, gave the market weak tone and declines in prices natural consequence. Lower grades of course suffered the most. Monday's arrivals of 157 cars of timothy, 42 of prairie, one of alfalfa and two of straw were excessive, and the market suffered because a large part was of lower grades, which dragged the better hay down with them. Shippers are urged to keep the low grade at home as far as it is possible to do so or expect a weak market. Quote Monday's prices as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $28@30; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26; No 3, $18@22; sample, $15@20; threshing, $12@15.

Clover—No. 1 light clover, $25@26; No. 1 clover mixed, $24@26; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Okla., Ia., Minn., Dak., $17@21.

Marsh hay—feeding $13@16; packing $10@12.

Straw—rye & oat $9@10, wheat $8@9.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 23—Receipts of hay during the past week have been very moderate, consisting principally of common hay, both timothy and alfalfa.

Timothy hay market continues to rule strong with an urgent unsupplied demand for good No. 1 timothy. The medium and lower grades are in more liberal supply and quiet. The demand is excellent here for good timothy hay and high prices can be obtained when offered.

Light clover mixed hay firm under continued light offerings and excellent unsupplied demand. The medium grades are quiet but steady.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and wanted, the demand being urgent for good heavy clover mixed hay.

Pure clover hay in very light offerings and in excellent demand. Offerings very readily absorbed at full prices.

Prairie hay steady, receipts of prairie are light, the demand excellent.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm with an active demand for good No. 1 or better alfalfa, also a fair demand for good standard hay, but the lower grades, hay that is grassy, off-colored or weedy, is very dull and hard to place. The trade wants good alfalfa and quotations can be readily obtained.

Straw market quiet.

Track sales: Timothy No. 1 $31@33; standard $29@30, No. 2 $26@28, light clover mixed No. 1 $30@31, No. 2 $27@28; heavy clover mixed No. 1 $29@30, No. 2 $27@28; pure clover hay, No. 1 $30@31, No. 2 $27@28; alfalfa, choice $35@36, No. 1 $33@34; standard $30@31, No. 2 $26@29; prairie, choice $27@28; No. 1 $25@26; standard $24@25, No. 2 $21@23; straw $7.50@8.

The College of Agriculture of Pennsylvania has issued a bulletin on the extermination of rats and mice, the most important feature of which is the directions for making the buildings under process of construction intended to hold grain, mice and ratproof. A bulletin, No. 461, entitled "Uses of Concrete on the Farm," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives details for the same work and it can be secured on application.

STATE NEWS.

[Concluded from page 39.]

side Mill & Elevator Co., with a capital stock of $50,000. John F. Dunn is president, Miss Lou Dunn, vice-president, and P. W. Dickie, secretary and treasurer of the new Company.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The capital stock of the Stratton-Ladish Mlg Co. has been increased from $750,000 to $1,000,000. The company has under construction a five-story warehouse although at present owning a 1,000,000 bus. elevator. Officers of the company are H. W. Ladish, president; Patrick Donohue, vice-president; H. M. Stratton, treasurer, and Stewart Hyde, secretary.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Live stock receipts at principal Stock Yards in July, 1919, as reported by the Bureau of Markets, were as follows:

	Cattle. 1919.	Hogs. 1919.	Sheep. 1919.
Albany	2,248	331	21
Amarillo	4,872	128	4,089
Augusta	653	134	78
Baltimore	21,461	51,002	60,696
Billings	212	573	9
Boston	9,432	2,834	123
Buffalo	59,236	66,257	27,986
Chattanooga ..	879	1,014	483
Cheyenne	2,475	160	89,400
Chicago	345,845	603,442	457,619
Cincinnati	44,229	90,328	90,040
Cleveland	25,622	49,411	41,273
Columbia	255	49	36
Dallas	665	2,415	34
Dayton	2,195	7,154	1,836
Denver	32,361	24,816	47,472
Detroit	19,777	13,860	6,108
Dublin	24	16	0
E. St. Louis...	138,609	232,090	136,962
El Paso.....	5,146	1,292	7,545
Emeryville ...	3,620	557	13,839
Erie	1,635	1,129	549
Evansville	4,107	24,637	6,017
Fort Worth....	149,103	27,007	15,768
Fostoria	365	3,235	212
Indianapolis ..	50,663	214,702	15,954
Jacksonville ..	1,705	572	79
Jersey City....	73,521	31,205	213,950
Kansas City...	250,263	197,785	121,854
Knoxville	1,006	894	162
Lafayette	1,531	17,818	890
Lancaster	18,489	1,901	17,364
Louisville	22,993	47,948	106,957
Marion	1,842	9,064	1,244
Milwaukee ...	26,603	30,285	3,854
Montgomery ..	2,987	4,675	849
Nashville	6,600	30,005	37,163
Nebraska City	23	22,012	174
New Brighton.	4,041	60	25,743
New Orleans..	19,968	2,503	1,112
New York.....	39,743	47,639	770
Ogden	8,919	5,603	17,025
Oklahoma City	69,951	13,730	3,234
Omaha	145,900	281,499	380,767
Pasco	317	1,319	1,692
Peoria	2,130	23,299	223
Philadelphia ..	20,211	21,003	27,825
Pittsburgh	73,262	105,548	90,666
Portland	9,269	12,667	27,058
Pueblo	2,060	1,058	5,475
Richmond	1,991	3,158	1,329
St. Joseph.....	48,041	152,626	60,440
St. Louis.....	6,513	36,835	726
St. Paul.....	124,534	163,173	44,527
Salt Lake City	4,488	2,058	7,872
San Antonio...	14,057	631	353
Seattle	5,625	5,563	8,678
Sioux Falls....	773	20,385	3
Sioux City.....	48,360	236,935	34,139
Spokane	4,251	5,118	8,068
Tacoma	2,460	2,204	2,847
Toledo	2,605	5,786	2,823
Washington ..	2,051	3,180	3,012
Wichita	24,894	39,212	1,055
Total, 1919...	2,019,666	3,005,529	2,286,453
Total, 1918...	2,131,870	3,127,178	1,638,807
7 mos, 1919.	12,313,076	28,764,900	10,985,500

Meats in Store.

The worthlessness of the Federal Trade Commission's estimate that the stores of food in storage warrant great reductions in prices has been ignored of course by the public press which has the power to inform the public of the facts, but as the latter invariably "run with the hounds" and abandon the chase for facts when the hounds tire, it is difficult to get the truth expounded. As to lard, for example, W. G. Press & Co., Chicago, for many years experts in its distribution, say: "Much ado has been made about our surplus stocks in storage. Statistics show that 58 million pounds of meat must be forthcoming every day to feed this Nation. The Bureau of Markets in its report Aug. 1 shows 98,915,028 pounds of lard in storage plants. This is about 7% of all the meat and hog products in store, and it is only about 0.8 pound per capita. With much of this lard to go to Europe, we think the stock very light. We see a future for the lard market because all fats are scarce and high. The Government reports Aug. 19 stated that on Aug. 8 there were only 441,000 barrels of refined cotton oil on hand. This is a remarkably small supply." The Government's part in this whole agitation has been that of the pee-wee politician tearing around in a panic of fear.

MEATS AND PRODUCE STOCKS.

The Bureau of markets reports the following stocks of dairy products, produce and meats in store on Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons:

	Aug. 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1918.
Butter—			
Creamery	124,839,792	90,158,103	88,786,243
Pkg. stock	2,932,975	1,908,473	5,631,900
Cheese—			
American	62,480,162	37,501,294	42,456,557
Swiss&block	2,010,571	1,002,707	439,113
Brick and Munster	837,618	879,735	530,927
Limburger	832,499	689,905	438,725
Cottage, etc.	6,865,792	6,601,431	2,402,068
Cream and Neuf.	309,218	227,992	220,001
All other	3,489,759	3,304,446	3,957,148
Eggs—			
Case	7,853,288	7,658,841	6,523,942
Frozen	19,006,707	16,471,920	15,166,623
Frozen poultry—			
Broilers	6,159,154	7,409,029	1,598,847
Roasters	7,250,519	10,293,711	1,463,159
Fowls	7,437,078	9,571,682	5,783,261
Turkeys	4,393,346	5,378,098	3,084,166
Miscellaneous	15,435,305	16,559,020	6,414,822
Meat products—			
Fro. beef	159,688,425	162,638,789	172,321,920
Fro. pork	134,695,588	155,263,362	87,034,543
Fro. lamb, etc.	7,301,320	7,278,826	3,057,493
Cured beef	30,921,213	29,244,319	28,128,221
D. S. pork	366,127,507	381,736,178	370,255,601
Pkld. pork	382,443,642	422,387,012	366,177,387
Lard	98,915,093	92,131,516	102,298,512
Miscel.	85,896,609	89,641,671	77,591,505

It is reported at Melbourne in July that the Japanese buyers have purchased a second lot of 7,500 tons of Victorian wheat at $1.35 per bu.

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Provision prices declined to the lowest of the season last week, going materially under the low of the previous week and making a sharp recovering from the inside figure. At the close pork was only 65c lower, lard off 15c on the near futures and 90c for January and short ribs 40c lower than a week ago.

There is said to be a loss of $1.50 a hog in making regular product and the situation as regards the packers is most unfavorable. The low rates of foreign exchange has caused them to lose money on remittances from abroad, which some claim have absorbed their profits. Export business has been cut down to the smallest in months, although an order for 1,000,000 lbs. of long cut hams and 250,000 lbs. of other product was received here from Italy at the close of the week. Cash demand for lard was slow, although at the close it was said to be a little better, and cash lard was 12½c over September for round lots with country lots to arrive at $29.10@29.15. Leaf lard closed at $31.25 and neutral at $35@35.25 for No. 1. Shipments of lard for the week of 10,774,000 lbs. were nearly 5,000,000 lbs. more than last year. Stocks are not increasing as the make is small.

Most of the speculative business centered in lard and there was a break of $1.40 from the close of the previous week to the lowest of the past week on the near futures, while January was off to $1.90 and sold down to $25, but was up to $26 at the close. Liquidation and short selling was on and with hogs breaking sharply at times and again rallying, there was a most uncertain and unsatisfactory condition.

Trading in short ribs was moderate and some buying of ribs and selling of pork was on. Domestic demand for meats was light and cash prices on many cuts were lower. Pork loins, which recently sold at 40c, were down to 36@37c here and were advertised in Minneapolis at 19c. Shipments of meats, however, were 18,989,000 lbs., against 19,711,000 lbs. last year.

Stocks of hog products in the United States and abroad are regarded as liberal for all demands up to January, but by that time Europe will have to become a liberal buyer. Supplies of hogs for the fall and winter packing are expected to be liberal and lower prices are predicted by some of the packers.

Range of prices in July and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK, Sept.—			Aug.23.	Aug.16.	Aug.24.
July	52.50	49.75	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	50 05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	45.00	40.40	44.00	44.65	43.75
Oct.—					
Week	42.25	28.25	40.25	.....	43.95
LARD, Sept.					
July	35.60	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	35.70	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	29.75	28.00	29.25	29.40	26.70
Oct.—					
Week	29.70	27.65	29.20	29.05	26.82
Jan.—					
Week	26.75	25.00	26.00	26.90	.....
SHORT RIBS, Sept.—					
July	28.90	27.60	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	28 40	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	25.50	23.20	24.50	24.90	24.65

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Slight declines occurred in the provision mrket in Kansas City this week. A good demand prevailed for fresh pork in the East, and local packers made liberal shipments of frozen meat to that territory. Local demand for meats was fair to light. Loins were unchanged to ½c lower, while butts and cheaper grades of fresh meat sold down ½@¾c under a week ago. Florida, Virginia and other Southern points were good buyers of dry salt and heavy smoked meats, with prices for these grades off about ½c. Lard was off ½c, while substitute products declined as much as 1½c. Hams and bacons were ¼@½c lower, with only a fair local demand prevailing. Packers report large quantities of pork going for export, much of the meat being consigned to Holland and German points.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15 95	$19.50	$10.25	$17.35
Previous week.	17.30	21.25	10.00	17.05
Cor. week 1918.	15 60	19.05	12.75	17.75
Cor. week 1917.	12.60	*18.20	9 90	16.25
Cor. week 1916.	9.25	10.70	7.25	10 50
Cor. week 1915.	8.90	7.05	5.85	9.00
Cor. week 1914.	9.20	9.00	5 30	7.65
Cor. week 1913.	8.40	8.20	4.40	7.80
Cor. week 1912.	8.50	8.48	3.90	6 85
Cor. week 1911.	7.00	7.23	3.55	6 00
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.85	$11.00	$ 6.60	$10.20

*Highest on record up to week ending Aug. 25, 1917.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year

	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 24, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	870	1.290	630
Pork, lbs.	165,300	245,100	119,700
Meats, lbs.	23,785,000	40,289,000	38,384,000
Total meat	23,950,300	40,534,100	38,503,700
Lard	9,686 000	7,291,000	12,652,000
Total products.	33,636,300	47,825,100	51,155,700

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	71,240	56,557	122,245
Preceding week	101,722	60,278	118,547
Last year	96,306	56,285	112,420
Shipments—			
Past week	15,081	17,209	24,557
Preceding week	11,396	11,833	43,082
Last year	9,698	15,548	31,461

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Aug. 23, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

	For week.	Since Oct. 27. 1918.	Same time 1917-18
Received—			
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,730	19,671
Pork, brls.	29	5,700	6,097
Cut meats, lbs.	2,428,000	172,744,000	283,272,000
Lard, lbs.	2,402,000	173,902,000	98,492,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	560	104,255	33,758
Pork, brls.	2,098	70,954	63,744
Cut meats, lbs.	18,989,000	1,695,338,000	711,903,000
Lard, lbs.	10,774,000	509,437,000	173,037,000

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from New York for week ending:

	Aug. 16.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Fresh and frozen	4,670,987	19,785,634
Cured and pickled	637,734	7,168,272
Lamb	56	15,353
Pork—		
Fresh and frozen	210,482	3,364,314
Dry, salt and pickled	7,117,872	64,145,001
Bacon, hams, etc.	3,444,954	53,812,767
Lard and compounds.	7,390,616	62,671,758
Sausage	228,409	1,532,941
Poultry and game	305,675	559,041

During this period 24 mules were shipped to the West Indies and 116 horses to Belgium.

Exports May Decline.

There is no question but that the present heavy movement of American goods to Europe must soon show a definite falling off, unless we supply adequate credit and that the financial resources of this country must be organized to absorb the imports that will be rushed to us. It is easy to guess what effect this is going to have on our prosperity and our ability to meet the demands of our labor unions. The President has passed the "buck" to the Senate and now says nothing can be accomplished until the peace treaty is signed. There is only one thing that will safely and permanently reduce the H. C. L., and that is to increase the production of all commodities. We cannot work six hours a day and accomplish it.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Aug. 23.	1918. To Aug. 24.
Chicago	3,276,800	3,340,200
Kansas City	1,348,100	1,285,300
South Omaha	1,279,500	1,167,300
St. Louis	1,111,200	1,166,600
S. St. Joseph	804,400	830,300
Indianapolis	711,500	573,200
Milwaukee	188,100	185,300
Cudahy	355,800	197,400
Cincinnati	359,800	321,400
Ottumwa	203,400	220,500
Cedar Rapids	215,100	186,200
Sioux City	722,900	696,700
St. Paul	549,800	479,900
Cleveland	486,200	448,300
Louisville	84,600	60,300
Wichita	141,000	198,900
Detroit	304,200	375,600
Nebraska City	135,900	118,400
Ft. Worth	192,900	201,100
Oklahoma City	155,200	188,700
Above and all others	14,660,000	14,446,000
For the week	298,000	382,000
Preceding week	358,000	445,000

Weights are reported as follows: 250, 225, 266, 186, 243, 276, 206, 222, 183. Reports of quality: Two "good," one "fair to good mixed," two "fair."

Cash Meats.

Trading Monday was light in volume as regards hog products and little interest displayed. Prices declined but rallied somewhat later in the session. Shipping inquiry for mass pork is reported firm with moderate offerings. Country lots of lard are quotable to arrive at $29.20@29.25, with a rather quiet market for the day reported. Trade in short ribs lacked interest for there was no urgency to the demand. Quotations as of Monday follow:

M. pork, new	$49.00@.....
Lard, round lots	29.35@.....
Neutral, No. 1	35.00@35.25
Neutral, No. 2	34.00@34.25
Shortrib sides	24.50@25.50

Av.		Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	32	@32¼	32 @32¼
12-14 lbs.	32	@32¼	32 @32¼
14-16 lbs.	32	@32¼	32 @32¼
18-20 lbs.	32	@32¼	32 @32¼
Skinned hams	31	@33½	30½@33½
Shoulders	24	@24½	24⅜@24½
Picnics	22	@24	20½@22
Bellies	31	@36	28 @32
Pork loins	36	@37	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	.23 -23½	Hams	.38 -38½
S. Fat Bks.	.26 -28½	Sk. hams	.36¾-37
Cir. Bellies.	.27 -28½	Picnics	.26¾-27
Rib Bellies.	.27 -28½	E. S. Sides.	29¾-30
E. S. R. Sds.	.27 -27⅛	Sh. Cl. Sides.	33¼-33½
S. Cl. Sides.	.28 -28½	E. S. C. Sds.	29¾-30
E. S. C. Sds.	27¼-27½	Rough Sides.	30 -30¼
Plates, reg.	.24 -24⅛	B'kf'st Bac.	38¼-38½
Butts	24¼-24½		

Summary in Live Stock Markets.

Top prices at twenty leading hog markets, including Chicago, last week were unusually uneven and are given as follows, the compilation being by the *Daily Drovers Journal:*

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$21.25	$21.10	$21.00	$21.45	$21.85	$21.90
K. City	21.50	20.50	20.75	20.85	21.25	21 25
Omaha	20.00	19.75	19.85	20.00	20.40	20.80
St.Louis	21:50	21.35	20.90	21.50	22 30	22.35
St. Joe.	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.30	21.25	21.25
Sx. City	20.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.25	21.00
St. Paul	19.00	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	20.50
Ind'polis	21.25	21.00	20.75	21.00	21 60	21 80
Buffalo	21.90	22.10	22.25	22 75	23.00	23.25
Pittsb'g	21.75	21.75	21.85	22.00	22.40	23.00
Clevel'd	21.40	21.25	21.40	21.75	22.00	22 40
L'isville	20.75	20.75	20.10	20.25	20 75	21 25
H. top.	$21.90	$22.10	$22.25	$22.75	$23.00	$23 25
L. top.	19.00	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.25	20.25
Av. top.	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.00	21.45	21.70
Wk. ago	22.75	22.95	23.10	22.70	21.65	21 00
Gain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60
Loss	1.75	2.20	2.35	1.70	.20	.....

Cattle prices in leading markets advanced and closed as follows

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$13.50@18.65	$8.00@16.00
Kansas City	9.75@18.25	6 10@13 00
Omaha	9.75@17.75	6.15@12.85
St. Louis	9 60@17.00	6.00@12.75
St. Joseph	9.75@16.50	6.15@12.60
Sioux City	9.50@16.25	5 75@12 50
St. Paul	9.30@16.00	5.70@12.40

Sheep prices declined under larger supplies and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings
Chicago	$12.00@17.50	$8 00@11 50
Kansas City	11 00@17.40	5.00@ 9.75
Omaha	10.75@17.25	5.25@ 9.60
St. Louis	10.50@16.65	5.00@ 9 50
St. Joseph	10.75@16 75	4 75@ 9 50
East Buffalo	15.00@17.50	6.50@10.50
Pittsburgh	14.00@16 50	6.75@11 00
Jersey City	15.00@18.50	7.00@12 00
Louisville	12.00@15 50	5.00@10.50

Live Stock Mark(t

CHICAGO LIVE STOC

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Hog price most uneven the past week wit bulges and breaks. The Saturda were $1.40 to $1.50 lower th previous week's close, the to $21.90 and average for the we $19.50, against $21.25 the previo and $19.05 last year and onl higher than two years ago. Sat average was $20.35, or 15c high that of the week previous an pared with $18.80 last year. were indifferent buyers at the l 2,500 hogs were carried over t finish. Between the regular ma of hog prices and those in the pi market, the packers and hog s had a most unsatisfactory week purchased by packers were against 87,200 the previous we 84,300 last year. Average weig 256 lbs., against 250 lbs. the p week and 248 lbs. last year. Sp of hogs were not heavy, 68,975, 101,475 the previous week and last year. The twenty marke 265,400, a decrease of 148,200, e eleven markets had 312,000 agai 000 the previous week, and 254,(year.

Cattle prices moved irregular a stronger close. The demand better grades was improved wit outside call a factor and it is sa should shipments of meats be s for ten days, there would be an exhaustion of supplies in easter kets. Closing prices on the best were about 25c higher than the the previous week, the top being Average price for the week was against $17.30 the previous we $15.60 last year. The bulk of s beef cattle for the week was $17.50 with extreme range $10 to Receipts of all cattle were against 61,561 the previous we 55,910 last year. At the twent kets there were 371,500, an incr 59,900 over last year. Western cattle were taken fairly. Receip 15,300, against 9,800 the previou and 16,000 last year. Quality w erally good, and prices held well ing from $11 to $14.

Butchers stock were in liber ply and the demand irregular, not being so good. Choice heife up to $16 with a few lots in steers at $18.25, but not man above $14, with common down and $10 and plainer grades at $8. lower.

Trading in bulls was light and $1 to $1.50 lower, ranging at $ $8.75. Canners and cutters stock at $6 to $7.75. Calves were in supply and prices closed 50c to $1 the latter on heavy, with the $10 to $21, the latter for choice a many at that.

Supplies of stockers and feeder ample and the demand slower. tations are that a larger run will this week. A few sales of choic at 25c advance. A load of fancy ming Herefords carrying consid flesh, sold at $14.50. There were tanas on the market that brought and a train load of light flesh D sold at $12.75. Average for st and feeders was $10.75, or 55c for the week.

Sheep closed 25 to 50c lower f best and common grades were to $3. Top prices were $12 made A 18, and the bulk of sales were at to $11, or 25c higher than the pri week. Average price for the wee $10.25, or 25c lower than the pri week and $2.50 under last year's. native lambs closed 50 to 75c lowe others off $3 to $4. Western sold up to $18.75 but reacted 35 t The bulk of sales was at $16.50 t and average $17.35, or 30c higher the previous week and compared 17.75 last year. Feeding lambs s

$15.25 and breeding ewes at $15. Re-
pts were 124,825, against 111,628 last
ar. The twenty markets had $578,700,
increase of 108,100 for the week.
Estimated receipts at Chicago this
ek are: Cattle 70,000, hogs 85,000,
ep 125,000. Receipts last year: Cat-
74,231, hogs 86,318, sheep 128,610.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Declines were
eral in the market for cattle, hogs and
ep in Kansas City this week. Increased
eipts were a depressing influence, while
tinued agitation over high food and
ernment investigation of prices aided
kers in forcing down the market. Ar-
ls of cattle amounted to 82,363 head,
pared with 57,000 head last week and
00 a year ago. Hog receipts increased
ut 4,000 to 30,300, compared with 38,000
ear ago, while sheep offerings, amount-
to 51,000 head, were more than 17,000
e than last week, and 30,000 above the
ply a year ago.
ith shipping interests and speculators
tive buyers of hogs, sharp declines
e recorded early, the market being off
nuch as $1 at the low time and about
rom the high point early in the month.
uced supplies later in the week, which
owed the early sharp losses, gave the
ket a stronger tone, sales at the close
g made at steady prices in instances,
igh generally 15c to 50c off. The top
e of the week was $21.40, compared
1 $23.15 last week and $19.70 a year
The average cost of all droves dur-
the week was $20.20.
ass cattle from Kansas and Oklahoma
ures moved to the Kansas City mar-
in the largest volume so far this season,
bined receipts of both cattle and calves
unting to more than 100,000 head.
ice corn-fed beeves continued extreme-
scarce, with prices ruling steady to
ng. Sales were made at a top of
5, compared with $19 last week and
5 a year ago. Prime yearling steers
ight $18.10. Declines on grass steers
unted to 25c to 50c, medium to plain
les, which predominated in the offer-
, suffering the sharpest break. Colo-
steers brought a top of $12.50, while
ring of Oregon steers sold at $10.50
$12.50. Common grades of grassers,
e bringing under $11, were little lower.
p declines in cows and heifers, as
h as $1, reflected the largest move-
t of the year. Canner stock sold around
to $6. Croice grades were off 25c.
heifers down about 50c. Veal calves
in large supply and declined $2 to $3,
ng sales around $15, compared with
early. With the fall season approach-
demand for stockers and feeders im-
ed. Feeders ranged up to $14.25 and
ers at $11.75, the general market
ring a loss of 25c to 50c.
ter a strong opening, sheep declined
o $1 and lambs from $1 to $1.50. An
e demand prevailed for feeding stock,
prices holding up well. Colorado and
lambs sold early at a top of $17.75,
yearlings reached a top of $13.

'ort Worth Live Stock Market.

Roy C. Murphy, Correspondent.

rt Worth, Aug. 23.—Reduced receipts
i to prevent a decline in the cattle
et this week, but the fact that sup-
were not so voluminous doubtless
d off some of the reduction that was
ore for the trade. Beef steers faced a
eciation of 25 to 50 cents, the lower
d cattle suffering less than the better
s. Canner cows lost about 25 cents
the good kinds saw a revision
nting to at least 50 cents. Bulls faced
cline of 25 cents. Best light calves
l at a decline of $1, while heavies
$1.50 to $2. Stocker cattle of a de-
le type revealed little or no change
he common kinds had to sell lower.
gs witnessed a rapidly declining mar-
Prices lost 25 cents Monday, and
er drop of 50 cents was recorded
lay, when a choice consignment could
better than $21.15 as against a quot-
top of $22 at last week's close. Since
lay there has been little or no change
e market, the close showing a loss
he week of around 75 cents. Pigs
yed strength, the good kinds selling
y at $18 to $18.50.
ep and lamb values remained un-
ed throughout the week. Most of
pply consisted of lambs and stockers.

t. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

ional Stock Yards, Aug. 23.—The cat-
n this week was a little lighter than
evious week. Monday, however, was
y heavy day, the count being some-
over 14,000 which was just twice as
as the corresponding Monday of a
ago. The price on choice steers re-
unchanged. We had several lots
eek both on Monday and Tuesday
were good enough to bring $18.50,
is the top of the market for the
On the medium grades of cattle
is a break in prices of 25c to 50c,
on common cattle and in yearlings
utcher stuff the break is 50c to 75c
the close of last week. Oklahoma
are coming in increasing volume and
ality this year is as as we
ever seen it from that state. They
had plenty of rain and consequently
of pasture and the cattle show the
of this condition.
hog market has been most uneven
ratic this week. Advances and de-
clines of 25c to 40c in a day were not uncommon. On Friday the advance was right at $1.00 on the day's trade and at the market's close for the week the advance over the close of last week is $1.10 per hundred. The quality for the week has been generally fair. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers $21.65@22.35; good heavys, $22.10@22.35; Rough $17.00@19.25; light $21,65@22.25; pigs $18.00@21.00; Bulk, $21.65@22.25.

With a fair run of sheep and lambs and the quality not very good the market developed a weakness in the late rounds which indicates a decline of $1.00 to $1.50 lower than a week ago. The demand for breeding ewes continues and this is about the only grade that does not show a decline in price this week.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

Omaha, August 23.—Cattle receipts here this week totaled 52,121 head, being the largest of the season to date. Westerns made up almost the entire supply, and after Tuesday not enough cornfeds were coming to make a market. Native beef values continued to slip, heavy steers closing 50c@1.00 below a week ago and $1.00@$1.50 under the high time. Medium kinds suffered most. Choice to prime yearlings were very little lower at any time, but fair to good kinds showed a decline similar to that noted on weightier cattle. At the close $16.50@17.75 was buying best steers of all weights, fair to medium kinds selling down to $14.00. Butcher stock closed unevenly lower for the week. Even choice heavy cows were 50c lower than a week ago, and fair to pretty good kinds sold 75c@$1.00 lower. At the close $11.50@13.50 brought good to choice cornfed cows and heifers, with $9.50@10.50 catching most of the good to choice heavy range cows. Medium grades landed around $7.50@8.50, cutters at $6.50@7.50, and canners at $6.00@$6.50. Bulls were largely unchanged with bolognas closing at $7.00@8.00 and butcher grades at $8.50@12.00. Calves also sold largely steady at $8.00@14.00. Stocker and feeder demand was very urgent the first part of the week and good to choice feeders sold higher. Prices suffered a sharp reaction at the close, and best kinds finished a little lower for the week, while medium to plain grades closed as much as 50c lower than last Friday. Bulk is selling at a spread of $9.00@14.00. The urgent outlet for feeders helped to hold up values on good grass beeves early in the week, but on the close packers pounded the market hard, and good to choice steers wound up 50c lower than a week ago, with plainer grades on down to as much as $1.00 lower. Choice to prime grass beeves closed at $13.50@15.00, good to choice at $11.50@13.00, fair to medium kinds around $9.50@11.00, and plain grades on down, canner steers going as low as $6.50@7.50.

Monday and Tuesday there was a continuation of last week's decline in hog values, but from midweek on the market strengthened up, and today's values were 40@50c higher than those in force a week ago. At present bulk of the offerings is selling at a spread of $19.70@20.00, with shippers paying as high as $20.50@20.80 for choice lights and butchers. Receipts have been extremely light all week, the six days' run amounting to only 25,793 head. Conditions appear to be more settled than they were a week ago.

A new high mark in August sheep receipts was set this week when 187,334 head were received here. Feeder demand continued very broad, and while feeding lambs closed generally lower than the high time, best kinds are almost steady with a week ago at $15.25@15.50. Medium and plain kinds are down 25@50c for the week. Fat sheep and lambs sold stronger on the opening, but closed with the edge of the trade, all grades of killers selling yesterday 25c lower than last week's close. Fair to choice fat lambs closed at $16.00@17.00, with yearlings at $10.50@11.50, aged wethers at $9.50@10.50, and fat ewes at $7.00@9.00.

Canadian Live Stock Market.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—The hog market opened with a decline of 50c, selects going for $20, which figure prevailed throughout the week although it had been expected there would be a still further drop in prices. The undertone to the market was one expressing weakness right through the week and it was only the top quality with grading very severe that brought the price named. Cattle also witnessed a slump in prices, the break ranging from 25@75c. A load of choice breedy feeders at the end of the week brought $12.50 but the bulk sold at about $10@11.50. Cows and heifers of top quality sold at $10 with bulk at $7.50@9.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Aug. 22.—Everybody tried to get here on Monday. In consequence the market showed a decline of anywhere from 25c to 35c on the best grades to 50c to 75c on the ordinary grades. Quote: Choice beef, $14@14.25; good beef, $13; killers, $7@8.65; stockers, $7.30@9.75.

Bread is quoted in Great Britain at 18c for a four-lb. loaf. In France 21c; in Italy 22c; in Sweden 30c; in Switzerland 25c; in Germany 25c, which in all cases is cheaper than in the United States.

Millers from Minnesota points are said to be scouring the Dakotas for good milling wheat.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Aug. 23, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	56,557	17,209	56,285	15,548
St. Louis	35,148	10,964	30,377	6,459
KansasCity	102,229	52,510	60,986	27,701
So. Omaha	52,599	23,894	27,284	7,150
S. St. Joseph	19,219	4,069	10,442	3,259
Sioux City	13,781	5,181	10,123	5,266
Aug. 23	279,533	113,827	195,497	65,383
Aug. 16	218,980	64,949	189,135	71,485
Aug. 9	167,086	60,284	258,888	103,146
Aug. 2	225,750	88,300	244,151	75,789
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	80,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	29,127	5,028	34,813	7,713
Cleveland	4,080	441	2,176	355
S. St. Paul	34,255	19,778	32,541	20,502
Wichita	7,626	2,749	6,033	1,821
Indianapolis	10,831	5,674	8,142	1,412
Cincinnati	7,171	2,272	8,018	1,130
Louisville	6,676	5,030	4,947	3,324
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,228	1,200
Milwaukee	8,266	2,482	4,942	870
Okla. City	14,325	4,147	15,960	3,554
Aug. 23	.....	.....	121,100	47,972
Aug. 16	.....	.....	97,337	46,677
Aug. 9	103,987	38,957	121,729	51,406
Aug. 2	111,147	50,329	134,064	51,336
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Aug. 23, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	71,240	15,081	96,306	9,698
St. Louis	39,907	13,821	50,318	17,988
Kansas City	35,387	4,369	43,793	11,811
So. Omaha	26,060	7,836	44,393	14,985
S. St. Joseph	14,732	2,276	28,551	7,393
Indianapolis	37,001	20,012	31,345	18,875
Cincinnati	19,587	7,445	21,846	12,646
Louisville	8,934	6,639	11,041	9,961
Sioux City	32,452	12,096	28,641	11,928
Aug. 23	285,300	89,575	356,234	115,285
Aug. 16	330,703	79,277	400,452	111,205
Aug. 9	314,049	79,702	430,001	122,913
Aug. 2	393,857	93,400	403,991	104,224
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
January	3,342,718	716,608	2,399,100	494,414
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	2,738	76	11,446	3,646
Cleveland	5,936	1,655	5,985	3,059
S. St. Paul	21,761	8,840	12,888	4,645
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	8,976	3,590
Milwaukee	5,211	None	18,332	860
Wichita	8,189	302	12,325	2,067
Okla. City	3,285	1,364	13,848	3,339
Aug. 23	.....	.....	83,800	21,206
Aug. 16	.....	.....	71,183	23,646
Aug. 9	70,906	16,459	85,133	19,071
Aug. 2	60,212	14,751	82,078	16,880
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,832
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Aug. 23, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	122,245	24,557	112,420	31,461
Kansas City	53,101	20,772	21,866	11,109
St. Louis	35,467	6,835	19,406	3,021
So. Omaha	187,354	137,490	123,617	89,781
S. St. Joseph	26,064	9,303	19,030	2,511
Sioux City	27,950	23,447	15,865	11,257
Fort Worth	5,389	9,475	7,196	1,771
S. St. Paul	12,092	6,407	9,615	6,896
Cleveland	5,798	1,542	3,163	967
Cincinnati	31,598	25,021	21,597	17,131
Louisville	13,069	11,182	20,271	10,108
Indianapolis	6,930	5,167	6,108	5,528
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,027	1,270
Milwaukee	2,807	653	1,439	231
Wichita	285	145	290	...
Okla. City	495	592	780	169
Aug. 23	.....	.....	375,990	193,554
Aug. 16	.....	.....	273,309	138,636
Aug. 9	382,393	205,494	228,789	105,211
Aug. 2	353,823	157,746	253,594	101,121
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036
June	975,350	281,733	823,753	459,590
May	1,053,928	274,329	798,958	232,757
April	777,626	200,211	645,281	183,410
March	708,739	182,935	932,366	282,490
February	714,924	187,341	721,520	217,685
January	966,829	265,218	762,292	211,826



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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE July statement of the foreign trade was somewhat of a surprise in that the imports showed so large a total, exceeding that of ne by $52,000,000, that of July, 1918, by $102,694,- and that of July, 1917, by $118,645,000. Exports both domestic and foreign merchandise ($570,- ,000) were of course large, but they were $348,- ,000 less than in June while the net excess of orts in July was only $225,511,000 compared with 5,000,000 in June and $265,590,000 in July, 1918. e excess of exports for seven months ending with y, 1919, were $2,663,092,000 and for twelve months same ending 1918 $4,087,154,000.

he showing for last July would seem to indicate endency of international trade to return to nor- l, or pre-war, conditions. This tendency may be elerated momentarily, whatever may be the per- nent result, by the disposition abroad to reduce ir imports from this side as much as possible for reasons: one, because the bankers handling the tlements know better than the people generally difficulty of paying for such volumes of imports l the necessity of checking them until exchange ll become equalized; and, too, because of the un- tunate disposition, even in England, now, to keep imports in order to sustain and perpetuate as g as may be, high prices for domestic products the home markets. Americans, even American tectionists, complain of this as discrimination, ecially when the news (true or false) comes that European Entente allies will endeavor in the fu- e to confine their trade within themselves and ninate this country; but one class of complainants rlook the first reason, which temporarily is a nd one, and ignore the fact that the leaders of the ninant party in Congress have already set the ex- ple of exclusion on this side, which is suggested the second reason given and for the same purpose. s often remarked hitherto in this place this ab- mal showing of exports as compared with imports exchange ought to explain to reasoning people the t, not of living, but of maintaining the high stand- of consumption to which Americans had become ustomed, especially during the war. One can't dollars nor wear them. One must have the goods mselves if one would consume or use them. The sident at last is now giving a tardy and reluctant ognition of this fundamental fact of daily living giving it his sanction and officially calling it to workmen's attention, that they cannot have to or to keep the things they will not produce in icient quantity to make plenty for all. Were it sible for Europe to send us more consumable ds in exchange for our shipments and to take less m us for a time, prices would soon readjust them- es to the reasonable, and all peoples would then able to have enough of those things which are essary to decent living and again begin to enjoy erally those things which give comfort apart from essity and pleasure also.

he President's address to the railroad shopmen the reply of Mr. Gary of the Steel Corporation he demand that the Corporation shall be operated a closed shop had apparently a restraining reac- n on labor leaders. Certainly they had on busi- s as reflected last week in that best barometer of lic opinion on business matters, the Stock Ex- nge. The adjustment of the shopmen's wages, ommended by the Director General of Railways justified, to harmonize with other advances, and nted by the President for that reason, adds $50,000,000 to the railway pay rolls, all of which will come out of tax payers' pockets since the Government is now piling up an annual loss on its operation of the roads of 400 millions, more or less, saying nothing of the indirect losses to the country by the inefficient and inadequate service. This concession by the President might be construed as another surrender had it not been accompanied by notice to the shopmen in Southern California that if they did not return to work immediately their places would be declared vacant and filled by other men, in order that the roads might resume operations, and that to effect this consummation the whole power of the Government would be exercised. This stand by the Administration was unusual, it having been the previous habit of Mr. Wilson to throw himself on the mercy of the unions, who have not at any time granted anything without a string to it, and who voted against his party in 1916; but the public feel that the time had come when the Government should no longer treat with its own unreasonable citizens as it would with a foreign power; and the effect was distinctly favorable. This was the greater when it appeared that the California roads, inactive for many days, have been able to resume the performance of their proper functions. There is also contained in all this the hope that the Administration will at last call a halt to concessions to the demands of a class, which means that they can end only in surrender of the last dollar—the expropriation of the railways—the plundering of the country in perpetuity—for the sole benefit of less than 2 percent of its population.

The demands of the steel workers' alleged union—only a mere fraction of the whole body of these workers—for the closed shop, with shorter and to them more convenient hours and still more wages, is of like nature to the railway demand. In substance it approaches soviet rule of the steel industry. The closed shop is but one step short of that. The Steel Corporation has not combatted labor but it has never permitted the tyranny of the closed shop, and its employes have approved the policy, which, as Mr. Gary says, "best promotes the welfare of both employes and employers" because it means freedom of action by both, a thing impossible to either in the closed shop. The employes of the corporation have been peculiarly favored. Their wages have been advanced in five years about 170%. Every incentive has been held out to the men to become financially interested in the company as stockholders by offerings of stock at far below the market price, to be paid for in installments, with bonuses to those who hold the stock for even a short period of years, the dividends in the meantime being paid in full to holders even though the purchase price had not been all paid in. But the effect has not been encouraging. Moreover the morale of the men as their pay advanced has steadily declined as represented by their output, the efficiency having decreased about 20% in five years, so that the actual labor costs have advanced about 225%. In 1918 the average output of finished steel per man in the Corporation was 52 tons against 56 in 1917, 61 tons in 1916 and 62 in 1915. In the Republic Iron and Steel Co. the output per man fell from 93 tons in 1915 to 70 in 1918, while the wages increased from $8.30 per ton in 1915 to $23.20 in 1918.

The public is directly interested in this controversy because all the cost is paid by the consumer in heavier house rents, in heavier freights, in higher prices for all types and kinds of steel products, utensils and machinery. The burden of the slacker falls on him; and the worker is the consumer as well as the producer. But he fails to recognize, as few others indeed do, that his interest as a consumer is greater than his interest as a producer. Labor's largest dividend comes in the reduction of prices of what it consumes rather than in high nominal wages as a producer, unless nominal wages are based on large production. There is in fact no visible limit to labor's possible profits if it would allow capital to earn what it can by piecework in quantity production, without overworking labor, and even by reducing labor's efforts by throwing that effort upon coal, waterpower and machinery. That is what the Steel Corporation and the Crane Company and other open shops are trying to do; but now as after the Black Death of 1348, when once before there was talk of a new social order, labor is again "doing its damnedest and angels can do no more" to deprive themselves of the possible good that might come to them now by attempts at extortion whose only limit is the sky and high wages for the few and dear goods for all. The rationale of unionism is exceptional advantages for the few; were unionism universal no one would gain because the privileges would then disappear.

The railway and Steel Corporation troubles and the growing seriousness of the Senate controversy over the Treaty and the League Covenant have intensified business hesitancy and uncertainty, in spite of the fact that the anti-profiteering campaign has reduced food prices somewhat, at least for the immediate present, by dragging surplus stocks into immediate consumption at reduced prices. Whether or no we are eating now what should be in store for winter's use will appear next winter, not now. Though the wholesalers report some slowing down of their sales, there is nothing to complain of in the retail line—every one, at least the working classes and the farmers, have an abundance of money and are spending it. The return to work of the railway shopmen has improved transportation conditions and this may continue for a time, the Brotherhood's ultimatum having been suspended in its action for ninety days to give the Administration opportunity to knock the top off the H. C. L.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

THE primaries for the Illinois Constitutional Convention candidates are near at hand, and at least all the promoters of fads in government are organized and at work. Among others there is the Gateway Amendment League headed by Harriette Treadwell, a persistent advocate of legislative and social quackeries, the object of which is the "I. & R." A recent meeting of this group was distinguished by the presence of Sec'y Steinhart, alongside of Margaret Haley and Pres. MacDonald of the State Federation of Labor—a queer combination indeed. And the Hearst outlets in Chicago devoted much space to Mr. Steinhart, commenting on the "happy association" of interests, as though Mr. Steinhart's 75,000 farmers had bedfellow and trunk intimacy with 5-hour 6-day coal miners and slackers generally.

So far as our own knowledge of candidates goes they are up to date almost exclusively a bunch of faddists and professional cheap-skate politicians, the kind always out for a per diem and mileage job, who have the people's interest about as much in view as so many coyotes. We are not much "up" on this campaign as to details, but we warn our Illinois readers that it is time to get busy if they don't want the convention packed with professors, faddists, so-

cialists, collectivists, deadbeats, and promoters of all the other isms. The daily newspapers practically ignore this great matter—"no one interested in it"—not half as much as in a picture of half-naked women at the Chicago bathing beaches.

PROMPT FEED SHIPMENTS

THE subjects of trade confidence, continually increasing business, the proper relationship of the various hands in the production and marketing of feedstuffs all along the line, have been fully discussed, but soon forgotten. The leading speakers and writers of the world quite broadly treat the principles which trade publishers may particularize about, and therefore there is a certain angle to the feed business on which a few remarks may not be out of place. A recent editorial in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER on "Bright Green Meal Contracts" referred to the moral obligations, such as grades, deliveries, prices, closing with the all-sufficient reason for any effort to build up a business when we suggested that the alfalfa milling industry must not be permitted to decline in any respect.

The point we should like to hammer home to feed mills, flour mills and such like institutions, one that has been a continual irritant among distributors, dealers and other feed manufacturers depending on certain materials of the larger mills, is the necessity of prompt deliveries. We do not overlook that human nature in the form of an enterprising sales manager will find a fellow after big sales who thinks that the mill can take care of itself. It is an everyday occurrence that such men are not only soliciting business broadcast by mail but wiring offers of millfeeds and other products, when the mill is weeks behind on deliveries. We venture this word of caution with special emphasis as the trade is entering a fall and winter season of unusual uncertainty, with assured high prices, because the effort to beat down the high cost of living for humans does not carry far with sacked feeds. Millers accepting feed contracts stipulating certain deliveries should know with a reasonable certainty that they can be made and whether the orders should be booked. Much of this trade is transacted through brokers who also should feel that a responsible mill is back of their contracts and can thus assure their widely scattered trade of smaller folks the materials they would require on approximately the date agreed upon. There are relatively few mills and many consumers; so it means working possibly along the lines of least resistance to suggest to these millers that observance of punctual shipments assures the stability of their trade, on which the maintenance of proper supplies of milk, dairy products and feed for cattle and work animals so much depends.

THE BREAD SUBSIDY

THE governments of both England and France have subsidized bread. It is costing Great Britain two hundred million dollars a year, and morally disintegrating the English people. The farmers of France, always the financial backbone of that nation, are guaranteed $3.25 per bushel for wheat. The bakers are subsidized and bread is selling at about 21c per 4-lb. loaf. What more natural therefore than that John A. McSparran, representing the National Grange at Washington, should cry "Me-too" to this selfsame proposition before the Senate Committee on Agriculture?

The worst part of this craze to protect and subsidize the farmer by indirection is yet to come, just as the worst era of British farming came in the years following the Napoleonic wars which gave an immense profit to agriculture. When the end came and prices receded, the greedy landlords put up their clamor, and the corn laws were stiffened to hold the price of wheat at $2.50 per bushel in England before any importation would be permitted. Farming was immensely profitable, although there were then no steam plows, no tractors, no reaping machines, no binders, no separators—all hand work. It was so profitable that rents soared like American farm lands today; but in a few years the unsalable surplus became so great that literally agriculture in England was ruined. Farms were abandoned by tenants. Thousands of acres went into permanent pasture, while the number of paupers to be fed by the "rates" became appalling.

The farmer everywhere is likely to feel the pinch of the days after the guaranties come to an end. And we may be sure that this same Gronna and the Billy Kents and the Pinchots and all the National Farm Organization crowd who are suffering distress now when the farmer is in deep clover and lands have reached the highest levels ever reached perhaps for farm lands in the world, will then find new devices for holding the farmer vote at the expense of the people and the farmers themselves. Every orgy has its morning after the night before.

What is needed is some sort of sanity to treat now the guaranty evil in such a way that it shall not be a continuing menace to the agriculture, at least of our country, which can least of all occupations thrive on the purely factitious props of legislation.

WHEAT PRICES READJUSTED

THE personnel of the complainants at the New York Conference with Mr. Barnes on the matter of wheat prices represented the Northwest exclusively. With the exception of the editor of a farm paper, they represented the chronic malcontents and the professional politicians of a section of country which the complainants very speciously but questionably represented as crowded with agrarian discontents. Many boasting newspaper articles from the spring wheat country are evidence that the grain buyers in the county have been reflecting the premiums on the top grades to the producer, and no sophistry of Dr. Ladd can make millers pay a first class price for a second or third class milling wheat. The trouble in the Northwest is, in the first place, personal and business exploitation of the discontent which always comes with unusual prosperity and the grading heresies put out and persisted in by Dr. Ladd, who seems to have none or to ignore all the elements of a practical business sense necessary to the selection of wheat for milling purposes. The new discount list for grades No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, as revised by the Corporation may or may not be fair to millers. They will know most about that—they will pay if the prices are fair and will not pay if the prices are not fair to them; and there was really no reason why the Corporation should have made the readjustments save the purpose to conciliate a class of discontents purporting to represent producers who will be no more satisfied now than before; so that possible disorder has been injected into the buying game without any substantial gain in any respect.

TEXAS CORN IN COMMERCE

TEXAS corn has certainly created quite a disturbance in the market the past fortnight; and, as a St. Louis market paper has suggested, it looks as though Texas and Argentina were bidding for the minimum. A. Galbreith of Dallas, a well known dealer, who was in Chicago recently, ridiculed the notion that Texas corn is going to cut any wide swath during the season. In 1918 the state produced 69 million bushels of corn, putting her in the twelfth place as a producer, but the amount leaving the farm has been very small—only 1% in 1917 and 1918 and averaging for ten years only 7% against 41 for Illinois, 28 for Iowa, and 20.6% for the entire country. Mr. Galbreith's theory is that the present offerings come from a small irrigated section in the western part of the state, which has not to exceed 200 carloads to dispose of and when that is absorbed offerings will cease, as Texas feeds her corn and has this year not more than 70% of the feedstuffs the state will need for her own use. Texas corn, like imports from Argentina, is more a "mental hazard" than anything else, although as long as the job lot Mr. Galbreith has located is in sight it m be also a "casual."

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures rep senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ref ence:

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 31.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	19,803,000	17,447,000	16,486,(
Primary shipments....	6,193,000	8,963,000	8,428,(
Receipts since July 1.	115,510,000	95,707,000	121,992,(
Visible	56,828,000	48,920,000	48,821,(
Available, Aug. 23.....	55,311,000	46,116,000	46,405,(
Canadian vis., Aug. 23.	6,598,000	6,467,000	5,041,(
Exports, U. S.....	7,225,000	13,204,000	3,298,(
Exports, world's.....	13,359,000	17,964,000	6,694,(
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,883,000	2,024,000	5,077,(
Primary shipments....	1,222,000	993,000	2,004,(
Receipts since Nov. 1.	155,297,000	152,414,000	250,972,(
Visible	956,000	1,061,000	5,232,(
Exports, U. S.....	.....	49,000	422,(
Exports, world's.....	3,045,000	2,849,000	1,513,(
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	6,999,000	7,177,000	12,231,(
Primary shipments....	3,770,000	3,199,000	6,067,(
Receipts since Aug. 1.	24,553,000	17,554,000	49,626,(
Visible	19,411,000	18,935,000	19,309,(
Exports, U. S.....	1,357,000	2,942,000	1,534,(
Exports, world's.....	1,734,000	3,271,000	2,486,(
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	306,000	280,000	296,(
Shipments, 6 markets.	135,000	114,000	102,(
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	381,000	285,000	369,(
Shipments, 9 markets.	102,000	90,000	113,(
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	612,000	537,000	398,(
Shipments, 16 markets	341,000	285,000	203,(
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	402,000	298,000	382,(
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	15,062,000	14,660,000	14,828,(
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	28,510,000	23,950,000	18,239,(
Lard, lbs.	5,491,000	9,686,000	2,679,(
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.90	$15.95	$16
Hogs	18.70	19.50	19
Sheep	8.50	10.25	12
Lambs	16.20	17.35	17
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	242	250	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$40.50	$40.50	$43.0
Lard, Sept.	27.67½	27.67½	26.8
S. R. Sides, Sept....	21.87½	21.87½	24.5
Corn—			
September $1.77¼-¾		$1.77¼-¾	$1.53⅜-
December	1.36¼-⅝	1.36¼-⅝	.....
May	1.33¼-⅜	1.33¼-⅜	.....
Oats—			
September $0.69½		$0.69½	$0.68⅝-
December	.72⅝-⅞	.72⅝-⅞	.....
May	.77⅜-½	.77⅜-½	.....

EDITORIALETTES

THE question propounded by Prof. James Boyle on another page is a pertinent one a worth pondering. In the first place, it is sound business suggestion to the elevator men w do not carry side-lines, a class growing less year year and losing ground everywhere.

SOMEONE has suggested that if the reader finds on one thing in this paper in a year, which benefits h in his business, the $3.00 for subscription will ha been well invested.

DON'T neglect to use our classified adv. departme if you want to sell or buy anything, or to get a j or to hire a man.

THE Government ownership proponents are floo ing Washington with their arguments. If those w object to this kind of French syndicalism transferr to this country sit back and say nothing, there no telling what may happen. The cranks are ganized and militant—don't forget that.

WHY all this fuss about prices for wheat in t country? If the former doesn't want to sell at t dealer's bid, he doesn't have to. Senator Gronna a his committee don't seem to think they are not l licemen but legislators. They ought to find the selves and tell their constituents to read and app the law.

THE scramble for the location of state grain e vators and mills in North Dakota has actively beg and the towns with "claims" and "natural adva tages" will be heard from, whether they have a real merits as proper business locations or not. old fashioned business commercial considerations g erned in such matters, but when the "state" tak hold such particulars are the last to receive consi eration, particularly if their ambition goes to t extent of buying state bonds to pay the cost.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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raged in the grain trade, news items, reports
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grain elevators, contemplated improve-
nts and cars leaking grain in transit are
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in dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 3, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Corn prices have declined to the low-
level of the season for the deferred
iveries, the dominating influence be-
the Government which has come out
footed with a statement that the
hest prices have been seen. The
vernment is now as anxious to de-
ss prices as it was to advance them
ie time ago; and while the producer
grain is suffering extremely heavy
ses, nothing apparently has been done
bring down the cost of production,
greater part of which is beyond the
rage farmer to control. That there
e been many economic errors com-
ted during the past few years is cer-
n, and the efforts to justify some of
ors is resulting in much confusion.
fact that the surplus supplies were
released when they should have
n had considerable to do with forc-
prices of foodstuffs up after the ar-
tice was signed, while now the Gov-
ment has apparently gone as far as
sible the other way and proposed
n to enter the retail business with
idea of forcing prices down. There
no getting away from the fact that
y effort is being made to reduce the
of living; and because there is an
n market for grains the results are
more apparent in them than in any
er foodstuffs, with the exception of
ts.

ow the farmer will view this pro-
ling remains to be seen, but it is
ily likely to be with favor. It is
likely that there will be something
in Congress regarding the Govern-
t entering the retail business, and
sibly on the efforts made to depress
es, especially as all the agitation will
add a bushel of grain to the total
ly, that sooner or later the mar-
will reflect the actual condition of
ly then. As far as corn is con-
ed the crop is purely a domestic
osition. Heretofore Government ef-
s to regulate prices have had the
osite effect from that anticipated.
xtremely low prices for all grains
a impossible, in view of the guaran-
figure for wheat, as there is a rela-
ship between the value of wheat and
r grains, no matter how remote.
a time it looked as though low grade wheat might be used for feed in many sections, but the fixing of minimum prices for the No. 4 and the No. 5 grades will probably result in such use being curtailed. The discount of the No. 3 grades under the No. 1 has been changed so that it is now 6c instead of 7c, as was the case for several years. The change in the low grades was due to the fact that Northwestern farmers—chronic kickers always—were in many instances forced to accept extremely low prices for grain of very light weight and they have been complaining of late. Grain is not leaving this country as rapidly as was expected, and some congestion prevails at all the leading Atlantic and Gulf ports. As yet none of the leading terminal markets has been affected, either by inability to unload the grain or a shortage in storage room, but unless there is a constant stream of grain moving out of this country sooner or later the wheat will accumulate to an extent that will tax all facilities. The car situation is decidedly acute in some sections of the belt. If the Government had the same success with refrigerator cars which now belong to the packers and others, as they have had with the kind used for grain, there would be many towns without meat and other perishable commodities.

Crop conditions have shown little change the past week. Kansas has been severely damaged by drought, and parts of Oklahoma and Nebraska have also suffered, but in Illinois and Iowa, especially the later state, the outlook is very good, and indications are that Iowa will have a large yield this season. The total yield will probably not exceed 2,800 millions. The spring wheat yield continues to diminish, and the total for wheat is after all not likely to exceed last year's grand total, so the increased acreage of winter wheat was a happy circumstance.

Export demand for oats, rye and barley has flattened out completely, and scarcely a bushel has been reported sold of late. The low foreign exchange rate has been a big factor, and there are also stories coming from abroad to the effect that every effort will be made to curtail purchases of all commodities in this country to bare necessities. The clearances of wheat and other grains are enlarging somewhat, wheat exceeding 1,000,00 bu. per day, but there is not sufficient ocean tonnage to prevent accumulation. Foreign crop reports are decidedly mixed, and while some sections seem to have a surplus, others have smaller yields than last year.

All indications point to a reduction in the acreage of winter wheat acreage this fall. Plowing has been greatly delayed as the result of the hard ground and lack of moisture in many of the main sections of the belt, and with the prospect of an open market next year, in connection with the Government's agitation for a lowering in the cost of living, there is a tendency to cut the acreage still more. Rains are needed in the Northwest to permit plowing.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
Wheat	19,803,000	17,447,000	16,486,000
Corn	2,883,000	2,024,000	5,077,000
Oats	6,999,000	7,177,000	12,231,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	29,686,000	33,794,000
Preceding week	26,648,000	33,375,000
Since July 1	176,948,000	229,150,000

Corn prices fluctuated rapidly within a rather wide range the past week. Liquidation was on early and prices dropped rapidly to a new low level for the season on the deferred deliveries. Sentiment was extremely bearish, the dominating influence being the Government's stand on the high cost of living. There was little in the news to justify buying for a material advance, but the market became oversold and a sharp recovery came toward the last. Closing trades were at net losses of 1¼c on September and 3¼@5⅛c on the deferred deliveries, December leading. For the week the range was 6⅝@7⅝c.

Oats were affected by the action of corn and ranged lower, closing with net losses of 1¼@2¼c after a range of 2½@3⅛c for the week. When the pressure is considered the market showed remarkable resistance to selling pressure, and the undertone was not weak despite the heavy liquidation by some of the leading longs. Sentiment is inclined to be rather bullish, and good buying developed on the breaks.

Demand for cash wheat remains fairly active for the choice grades, but the poorer kinds were inclined to drag. In many instances low grade springs are selling above the Government minimums, as the spring wheat crop is short and mills have been taking fair quantities. Movement is apparently limited only by the ability of country shippers to secure cars. In parts of the Northwest farmers are holding their wheat, being afraid of the price, but now that the Government has set a minimum some of this grain may be marketed. Italian import requirements this season are estimated at 88,000,000 bus. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
	High.	Low.	Aug.30, 1919.	Aug 23, 1919.	Aug.31, 1918.
Corn—					
Sept.	$1.80¾	$1.73¼	$1.77½	$1.78¾	$1.53⅜
Dec.	1.43½	1.35⅞	1.36⅝	1.41½	.....
May	1.38⅞	1.32¼	1.33⅝	1.36⅞	.....
Oats—					
Sept.	.72⅝	.69⅛	.69½	.71¾	.69¾
Dec.	.75⅜	.72¼	.72¾	.74⅜	.....
May	.78¾	.76	.76½	.77¾	.....

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
June	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
July	587,816	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	.....	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	.....	3,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1....	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Aug. 30...115,510,000		121,892,000	33,644,000
P. shipments to Aug. 30	43,015,000	48,680,000	18,804,000
P. stocks on Aug. 30...32,806,000		32,113,000	1,518,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 30	42,631,000	41,325,000	17,611,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1....	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Aug. 30...155,587,000		250,832,000	211,402,000
P. shipments to Aug. 30	94,861,000	130,222,000	116,074,000
P. stocks on Aug. 30...	816,000	4,178,000	727,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 30	64,027,000	16,606,000	95,450,000

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
Apr.	2,070,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	6,164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	4,333,842	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	.....	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	.....	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Aug. 30, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18
Chicago	30,795,000	33,816,000
Milwaukee	897,000	2,674,000
Minneapolis	16,299,000	14,824,000
Duluth	731,000	194,000
St. Louis	17,275,000	21,944,000
Toledo	3,045,000	2,565,000
Detroit	434,000	446,000
Kansas City	31,743,000	30,337,000
Peoria	1,205,000	2,305,000
Omaha	8,345,000	7,792,000
Indianapolis	4,741,000	5,065,000
Total	115,510,000	121,992,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
St. Louis	2,657,000	2,296,000	2,421,000
Kansas City	5,041,000	4,157,000	2,948,000
Omaha	1,445,000	1,469,000	927,000
Toledo	346,000	337,000	342,000
Detroit	74,000	56,000	70,000
Indianapolis	319,000	408,000	359,000
Peoria	150,000	248,000	317,000
Chicago	4,436,000	4,878,000	3,753,000
Milwaukee	306,000	174,000	806,000
Minneapolis	4,933,000	3,357,000	4,434,000
Duluth	96,000	67,000	115,000
Total	19,803,000	17,447,000	16,486,000
Shipments	6,193,000	8,963,000	8,428,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
American	7,225,000	13,204,000	3,298,000
Indian	.....	.....	210,000
Argentine	4,101,000	3,071,000	2,372,000
Australian	1,944,000	1,624,000	720,000
Others	89,000	65,000	94,000
Total	13,359,000	17,964,000	6,694,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	44,808,000	15,161,000	31,507,000
Indian	.....	1,170,000	3,019,000
Argentine	15,267,000	19,002,000	725,000
Australian	8,737,000	3,620,000	8,166,000
Others	238,000	230,000	227,000
Total	69,050,000	39,183,000	43,644,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
American	.....	49,000	422,000
Argentine	2,928,000	2,724,000	1,009,000
African	117,000	76,000	82,000
Total	3,045,000	2,849,000	1,513,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,533,000	26,599,000	42,230,000
Argentine	62,143,000	15,560,000	55,670,000
African	5,410,000	2,740,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,632,000
Total	71,106,000	44,993,000	100,532,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	100,985,000

World's Oat Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
American	1,357,000	2,942,000	1,534,000
Argentine	377,000	329,000	952,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,734,000	3,271,000	2,486,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	8,813,000	8,855,000	12,819,000
Argentine	1,167,000	3,769,000	487,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,980,000	12,624,000	23,306,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1....13,185,000		4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Aug. 30...31,285,000		49,626,000	38,754,000
P. shipments to Aug. 30	18,616,000	24,926,000	22,232,000
P. stocks on Aug. 30...14,232,000		16,035,000	4,422,000
P. consump'n to Aug. 30	11,622,000	12,713,000	12,539,000

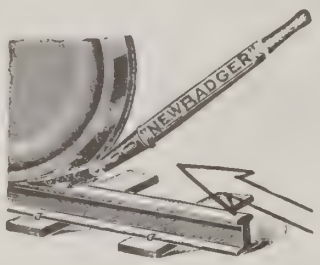
Mr. ELEVATOR MANAGER



Dust Protectors

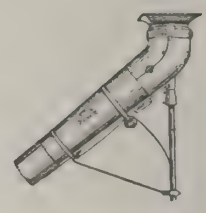


Pulleys—All Kinds

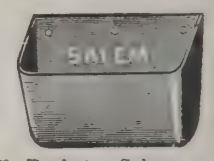


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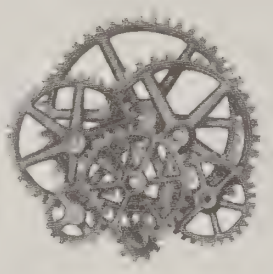
Distributing Spout

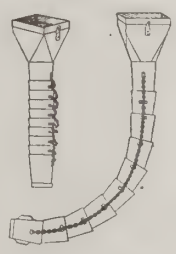


V Buckets—Salem and Empire



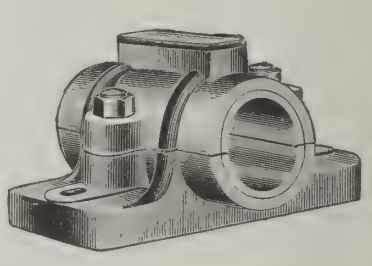








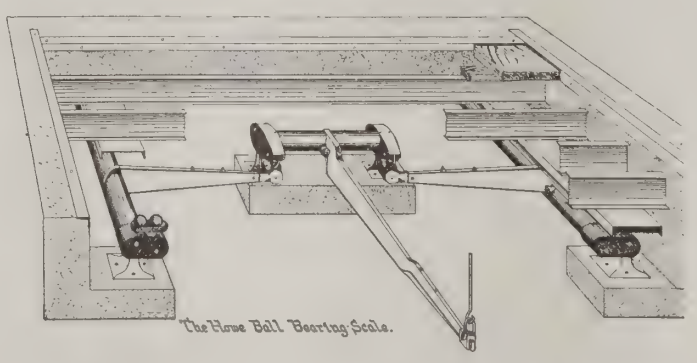














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FROM WASHINGTON

ort by the Trade Commisson Recommending a Government Monopoly of Refrigerator Cars—Testimony of L. D. H. Weld Before the Senate Committee.

he trade interest in Washington the week was centered on the Senate mittee hearing on the Kenyon-drick bills and the latest report the packers by the Federal Trade mission. The latter report is on transportation question and, of se, the recommendations are dective, being that the operation of igerator cars be declared a "Govnent monopoly"—that the property erned, including icing stations and r facilities as well as the cars, be ired by the Government and rails thereafter be licensed to own and ate them. The report in part says: he present country-wide system of ribution by the five big packers has vn up from their control of refrigor car lines in conjunction with vas pools.

n turn the volume of traffic of the packers has enabled them to secure the railroads advantages over peting shippers. Formerly in the e of direct rebates, these advans are now usually in expedited ser- to the big packer cars: in favor- mixing rules, which include all r diversified products and even y articles not related to the pack- industry; by allowances paid to e of the big packers by carriers a part of the transportation ser- ; by favorable arrangements and e of stock yards by the railroads ome of the big packers; and by sale to the railroads of bumping s manufactured by a subsidiary of of the big five.

he small independent packer's cars misused and diverted, frequently g out of his service for extended ods, in several instances as long x months. In 1917 the cars of the five' and their subsidiary comes maintained an average of 80.8 s per car per day, while the averfor cars of their competitors, the pendent packing companies, was 54.5 miles.

he prompt and efficient handling ie traffic in meats and other perle foods is of great public con- and it is also important that all ers should have equal and adee service. The recommendations nade to correct present inequalities rvice and rates, as well as to pre- the dangers of monopolistic adages."

A REJOINDER.

omas E. Wilson, president of Wil- & Co., and chairman of the Insti- of American Meat Packers, on the arance of this report, said the ers were willing to submit the jusof the Commission's "demands" in eport on private car lines to the ion sense of the American public. fter an investigation by men inienced in transportation ques- ." said Mr. Wilson, "the Trade nission presented a report diacally opposed to that handed down he Interstate Commerce Commis- composed of men trained in rail- work. After a six-year study of uestion, the Interstate Commerce nission report said:

An important part of the inter- commerce of the country is transd in privately-owned cars. It is to nterest of the owners, carriers, and e that their operation should be nued under such rules and regula- as will insure their efficient han- without discrimination against hipper or particular description of . The system of the use and supf private cars that now exists cane at once and radically changed ut serious consequences to ship- carriers, and the public.'

ere are admittedly too few reator cars. Spread the use of the r-owner cars among shippers over ntire country and mileage will be reduced with a consequent increase in the cost of meat foods or a necessary reduction in live animal prices. It would seem that if a real solution is sought it might be found by some agency building enough additional cars to meet the deficiency."

The Hearings on K.-K. Bills.

The chief witness during the week was L. D. H. Weld, formerly chief of the division of agricultural economics of the University of Minnesota, and while there the author of several pamphlets on marketing problems as they affected the farmer; later professor of Business Administration in Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and while there he published (The Macmillan Company, 1916) an exhaustive volume on "The Marketing of Farm Products." He is now in the publicity and investigation department of Swift & Co. and is a recognized authority. Mr. Weld made a two-days' argument before the committee in which he declared that the reports of the Federal Trade Commission on the five large packers and the alleged control of the industry are "absolutely useless as a basis for passing legislation." He challenged the truth of the Commission's findings in a half dozen particulars, and ended by attacking the Commission itself.

Mr. Weld said he had demonstrated that the five packers, far from controlling 25 per cent of the wholesale grocery business, did less than 3 per cent of it; that they did not control prices, either for live stock or meats; that their profits were moderate if not lower than the profits of any other industry, and that in numberless details, as to capital investment, operations in England, "live stock pools," the Commission and especially Commissioner W. B. Colver, who opened the hearings, had "dealt in misstatements, misrepresentations, insinuations, and inaccuracies."

Mr. Weld said that Swift & Company spent $1,500,000 on advertising last year and intended to keep up their efforts in that line in an endeavor to "educate the public and eliminate the unjust prejudice against the packer." When Senator Harrison of Mississippi asked if that sort of expenditure would not raise the price of meats, he said that it only amounted to 15-100 of 1 per cent of sales and that it would justify itself by adding to the ease of operations.

Ownership of stock yards, Mr. Weld said, in discussing a point stressed in the Trade Commission report, was not particularly important to the packers "if we get the yards run as efficiently."

Another witness was Everett C. Brown of the National Live Stock Exchange, who, among other things, said: "Unless we can be assured of more efficient and economical governmental control than was the case with the railroads, the telegraph and telephone companies, neither the producer nor consumer can hope to benefit from such legislation."

MANY OBJECTING WITNESSES.

A great many minor witnesses were heard in objection to the proposed legislation—stockmen, farmers, feeders, bankers, commission men, etc.

Frank Currie of Gard, Nebr., a cattle man and state senator, said he opposed the bills "because they would Germanize the United States." To which Senator Kenyon, with the sophistry of the demagogue, replied: "We've heard every other argument against them, but the pro-German one." "Well, they are used to being licensed and regulated over in Germany," Currie retorted. Mr. Currie might have said more.

J. G. Curtis, for the New York and New Jersey Live Stock Exchanges, was positive that packers competed in purchasing live stock. "There is absolutely no necessity for regulation. I am sure of that after forty-three years of experience as a live stock salesman."

"I'm for competition," C. Niemier, a Princeton, Ind., retailer told the committee. He said one of the reasons for the fight against the packers by the grocers was that "they are eliminating some of the profits between the producer and the consumer."

E. M. Ammons, former governor of Colorado, headed a delegation of seven teen cattlemen from that state in opposition to the legislation. "I am opposed to laws which give discretionary powers to officials to make laws. If you want to divorce packers from ownership of refrigerator cars—I think you might as well take away their delivery wagons—pass a law and say so. Don't let somebody have power to say whether they ought to own them, and how many they ought to have. The same for stock yards. Our experience is that when the yards are owned by people interested in the business we get more facilities and more competition than when some one owns them just for investment. Nor do I think you ought by license to control market news, for that is not freedom of the press. Make the laws against circulating misinformation more stringent. That will be enough. But make all your regulations in law, so that every man can have a day in court before being penalized" [and not do it by Rules and Regulations made by petty lawyer-clerks under the direction of a bureaucratic and radical secretary].

"Do you think there are any evils in the packing industry we ought to correct?" asked Senator Ransdell, Democrat, Louisiana. "There may be, but I know of none," the witness responded.

J. G. Emboden, president of the Illinois Live Stock Association; Irving S. Cook of Byron, N. Y.; James Strickler of Skidmore, Mo., and Robert Thompson of Benton, Mo., were among cattle raisers who objected to the measures. This sort of testimony could be reported here *ad lit.*

Who Are Interested.

The people interested in this legislation are not the packers only as Ogden Armour points out in a recent statement. He said:

"Whose concern is it that Congress is considering legislation that will restrict the meat packers from competing in the general food field and put them under complete domination of some Government official?

"Of course, our concern, it hardly need be said, will protest emphatically against such legislation. We believe that others, too, will protest, because, under the Moses amendment to the Kenyon bill the act becomes applicable to all interstate business, which means that the baneful effects of this proposed legislation will not be confined to the packing industry. If need be, we will make this fight alone, but we are writing to record this thought:

"This proposed legislation affects every kind of business because it sets a precedent inimical to enterprise in all fields. It puts business under the heel of bureaucracy and the logical result would be a return to the medieval practice of craft and guild domination, which kept initiative in a straightjacket.

"When it comes to pass that a business can exist only by leave of some official holding temporary office and not necessarily conversant with the business involved, then industrial and commercial progress in this country will cease.

"If the wholesale grocer can by law eliminate competition at the hands of the meat packers, as is the intent of pending legislation, then there is no logical reason why the tailor could not in a similar way stop the sale of clothes at department stores, or why automobile distributors could not prevent wholesale grocers from handling accessories, or why cigar stores could not stop the sale of tobacco by druggist, or, why the fiction magazine should not make it illegal for newspapers to print serials.

"It will be a terrible blow to American business when Congress begins deciding for the firm or individual what legitimate activity he may or may not engage in.

"Of similar significance is the proposal to take away from the meat packers their refrigerator cars—not because of any misuse of them but simply because all firms do not operate their own. It is as though a law were passed which compelled the owner of a modern press to make it common property because some one desired to compete with him for business but was not possessed of proper mechanical equipment.

"We do not aver that such foolish laws will ever be enacted, but they are no more foolish or unjust than the proposed law to license packers, limiting their activities and take away from them that portion of their equipment which others would like to use."

FARMERS' ELEVATORS, SIDE LINES, AND THE PACKERS.

By JAMES E. BOYLE.

I know more about farmers' grain elevators than I do about the packers. But the farmers' elevators, now operating by the hundreds in each of the grain states, learned and put into practice several years ago one lesson, namely, that to cut down the cost of handling grain and to keep their plant busy, it was necessary to go into "side lines." And so we now find the country elevators in Kansas and Dakota and elsewhere selling certain bulky, imperishable products such as coal, lumber, fencing, wire, salt, tillage tools, lime, fertilizer, etc. It requires no Government expert to show that this use of the manager's time and of the plant enables the elevator to keep open twelve months in the year and to handle grain on a lower margin of cost, to the benefit of all concerned, both producers and consumers. Indeed, two or three recent reports by Government experts mention this condition as to side lines at farmers' elevators.

Now, the crusade of the Federal Trade Commission against the "Big Five" packers seems to center in the fact that they are handling butter and eggs and poultry and other "side lines" with their meat business.

A creamery friend of mine in Dakota, who makes very fine butter, sells this butter in Chicago to some of the "Big Five" packers. And I know a family in Ithaca, N. Y., who usually ask their grocer for butter with the brand of one of the "big packers," because the price is the same as any other good butter, but the quality is uniformly good. The packer has the plant, the refrigeration service, the branch houses and all that so he can put the Dakota butter into this New York home. Like the farmers' elevator, he has gone into "side lines" because he can thereby introduce certain savings.

What is the difference in principle, if any, between the farmers' elevator side lines and the packers' side lines?

Don't Need Canadian Wheat.

Grain men in London, a cable of Aug. 28 says, are making strong comment regarding the attitude of J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, towards the wheat situation, which was indicated in a newspaper item published Aug. 11. They ask if Musselman's views mean the Canadian growers intend to grasp the last dollar at the expense of Europe's necessity. This seems incredible. No anxiety is observable there to accumulate large supplies of foodstuffs at high prices.

Musselman's opinion that Europe needs Canadian wheat at any price is contended to be erroneous, as the latest reports from Roumania indicate that the surplus will be double the spring estimate. The same is applicable to the entire Balkan field. Australia and Argentina are stated to possess large supplies in addition to the 1919 surplus. It is admitted that Europe has a difficulty ahead, but the attitude of Herbert Hoover, of the American food commission, is taken to indicate that the possibility of starvation has been practically eliminated and that Europe cannot expect instant and wholesale relief at the expense of the American consumer.—*Winnipeg Grain Trade News.*

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

An Open Letter to the President by Secretary Lackey of the American Corn Millers' Federation—High Prices for Cereals Not All.

The following open letter to President Wilson was written by Douglas W. Lackey of the American Corn Millers' Federation, and is submitted as a valuable contribution to the literature of the H. C. L. at this time:

I am closely following your worthy efforts to bring about a readjustment of the cost of living and feel a deep concern in what is presented to me as a practical solution, or at least a nucleus on which to build an effective means. Under the direction of our industry's principles and in my present position, I had the privilege of coöperating with the Food Administration in the solution of several problems during the war. I am therefore in a position to speak with the conviction of experience when I disagree with the suggestion of Congressman Fitzgerald that the billion-dollar wheat guaranty appropriation be employed for this purpose. Such a procedure would not bring practical results except through its psychological potentiality. Our wheat consumption last year was 4.6 bushels per capita. At the Chicago basic price of $2.26 the total cost per capita would be $10.39 or .0285 cents per day or about one cent per meal. It is therefore apparent that a reduction of one dollar ($1) per bushel in the price of wheat through using the appropriation would only reduce the average daily wheat-bread expense to about 0.16 cents for each individual. Assuming that the gross consumption of all other cereals would equal the average wheat consumption, it will be seen that the total cost would hardly reach six cents per day per individual for all cereals and at their present value. The manufacturing and distribution costs are not included in this computation, inasmuch as they would be the same were cereal costs lowered and the present wage scale maintained.

In seeking more vulnerable and practical influences I find that meat, eggs, milk, cheese and fats present interesting possibilities.

Our per capita meat consumption last year was 181.55 lbs. and in the following proportions: Beef, 78.87 lbs.; pork, 88.25 lbs.; mutton and lard, 7¼ lbs.; veal, 7.18 lbs. If computed on the retail prices and per capita with beef at 45c, pork at 50c, mutton and lard at 43c, veal at 50c, the cost would total $85.92 at Chicago today. If reduced to cost for one day, meat and lard would total 23.54c or 7.85c per meal per capita. The comparative costs then are 2.85c for wheat and 23.54c for meats per day.

In his address at the conference of grain, milling, baking and flour-handling interests in New York June 11 last, Wheat Director Barnes said:

"The Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, investigating the actual value of various foods, gives wheat the premier position in food content of all the cereals. When ocean transport is scarce and costly and the overseas need of great volume, this influence alone may cause wheat values to part company with all conceived relation with other foods.

"A better education of our own people as to how to increase the per cent of cereals and vegetables in their diet would save in a single year at home twice the value of our entire wheat crop. And it would be done without the sacrifice of palatability.

"It has been calculated that the American people today spend annually eighteen billion dollars in their food bill. That of this, cereals, with 38 per cent of the food value, cost only 16 per cent of the total bill. That bread, sugar, potatoes and fruits, furnishing 62 per cent of the food value, cost 31 per cent of the total expenditure. The remainder of the diet—namely, meat, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, butter, lard, furnishing 38 per cent of the food value—costs 69 per cent of the food bill. A change of 10 per cent in these relations would save our domestic food expenditures by three billion dollars annually.

"Why not help our people lower their living cost by better understanding and more accurate knowledge of food contents and food values? There is a fertile field here for our schools to till."

An analysis of these details prompts the suggestion that a very substantial reduction in the cost of living can be effected through abstaining from the use of meats, animal fats, milk, eggs, and vegetables one day in each week. This would curtail the Nation's consumption of these expensive foods more than 14 per cent and reduce the Nation's food bill $25,557,769 each week, or $1,329,600,000 for the year.

Not only would these immediate practical results be effected, but the saving would influence daily economies through the educational effect. If it is not possible to make such a practice mandatory, it is certainly possible to bring about a strict compliance through official suggestion, leadership and education.

The equation of individual effort made the Food Administration's tremendous accomplishments possible, while in this case every benefit would revert directly to the individual. He would not only reduce his living cost, but in so doing would restore economic serenity. As Mr. Barnes relates, an increased consumption of sugar, potatoes and fruits, or 15 per cent of our present food bill, would equal the saving brought about by increased cereal use and now representing 16 per cent of our food bill.

To insure against profiteering by any milling or cereal interests, I feel secure in saying that each operator would pledge his enterprise to a strict adherence to the working factors approved as fair by the Food Administration and during the war period when personal sacrifices were freely and patriotically made.

Experiments conducted at Columbia University by Dr. Sherman have demonstrated that cereal proteins are sufficient. Returned soldiers have told us that they observed French soldiers who subsisted entirely on bread and light wines and under arduous physical strains for days.

I believe I had the privilege of suggesting the wheatless meal daily to the Food Administration, and although skeptically received, a trial proved its worth, and Mr. Hoover augmented its effectiveness until it reached the fifty-fifty regulation.

Reliable authorities agree that lower grain prices would not at this time effect a reduction in meats. They do believe, however, that lower meats would influence grain prices to a basis sufficiently low as to permit of profitable meat production at the lower prices. For a long period it has been the disposition of producers to feed grains in preference to selling in the open market and mainly for the reason that greater returns are secured at the high live stock prices.

Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Following is a list of the officers and directors of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association: W. T. Greely, president, Great Falls; J. Watkins, vice-president, Cascade; H. N. Stockett, secretary-treasurer, Great Falls.

Directors—E. J. Sandborgh, Sheridan, Wyo.; D. R. Fisher, Great Falls; O. W. Simonson, Malta; G. L. Friedlein, Lewistown; J. A. Moore, Great Falls; W. P. Ladd, Billings; A. D. Persson, Powell, Wyo.; W. C. Wilkes, Missoula; John McVay, Great Falls; W. B. Woodman, Belmont; A. E. Barkemeyer, Great Falls; J. R. Swift, Lewistown; H. S. Anderson, Red Lodge; August Schwachheim, Cascade; C. W. Sweet, Bozeman.

Executive Committee.—John McVay, D. R. Fisher, J. A. Moore, all of Great Falls.

A Stockholm correspondent of the London *Grain & Seed Reporter* says that Swedish weather has been favorable and crops promise to be above the average, with oats as a record.

PRICES LOW GRADE WHEAT

The Grain Corporation Fixes Discounts to Be Paid for Low Grade Wheat, Including No. 5 Wheat—Wheat Below No. 5 Sells on Its Merits.

Announcement that the Grain Corporation would at once declare the basis on which it will purchase the various lower qualities of wheat was made on Aug. 26, by Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, following an all-day meeting at the offices of the Corporation in New York, during which Mr. Barnes discussed wheat grading and prices received by farmers for wheat with various members of Congress, representatives of farmers' organizations and vice-presidents of the Grain Corporation.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Barnes stated that the Corporation would follow this course as a protection to the producer against under-payment of the proper relative value of his wheat and in order to reassure country buyers of the ultimate value of lower grades on arrival at the terminals. For two years it has not been necessary for the Grain Corporation to announce a basis on which it would buy lower qualities because of the preponderance of high grades of wheat in past crops. The Wheat Director urged that every possible consideration be given the producer, unfortunate now in the character of his yield, and the establishment of a basis as close to the guarantee price of No. 1 as could be justified by interpretation in favor of the producer of each practical doubt.

Those in attendance at the conference with Mr. Barnes to fix the fair relation at which the lower grade and damaged qualities of this year's wheat crop should be bought by the Corporation as compared with the guarantee price of No. 1 wheat were Congressman George M. Young, Sidney Anderson, Andrew J. Volsted, Craig Steenerson, John M. Baer, Carl W. Riddick and J. H. Sinclair; Dr. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural College; O. P. B. Jacobson of the Minnesota Railway and Warehouse Commission; D. P. O'Neil of State Board of Appeals of Minnesota; I. J. Murphy, Railroad Commissioner of South Dakota; H. N. Owen, editor of *Farm, Stock and Home*, Minneapolis; J. N. Anderson of the Equity Coöperative exchange of St. Paul; S. A. Aandahl of North Dakota and N. J. Holmberg and A. C. Smith of Minnesota.

In discussing the conference Mr. Barnes pointed out that the relative prices which the Corporation might fix would bear a relation to the guaranteed price at the terminal markets only and not to the current price which in such markets as Minneapolis is ruling 30 to 40 cents above the guarantee basis, and that no attempt would be made by the Grain Corporation to reflect any premium basis above the actual guarantee price. He added that with the execution of 17,000 contracts between the Grain Corporation and country mills and dealers, any producer who felt that he was not being fairly treated in grades and price could, by submitting a sample through the mails, receive a decision, binding on the buyer, as to the proper relation to the guarantee No. 1 price at the terminals, but not as to its relation with any premium basis currently ruling in the terminals and outside of the Grain Corporation buying.

Threshing and marketing in the Northwest have now reached a stage demonstrating the large proportion of the crop shrunken and damaged by heat and premature ripening. Flour qualities of much of this wheat appear to be excellent owing to its high gluten strength and low per cent of moisture content. Because of this shrinkage in the berry, many producers in the Northwest are securing yields as low as four to six bushels, where fifteen to twenty had been confidently expected.

Dr. Ladd of North Dakota presented at the conference tables showing exhaustive experiments made in 1916 by the Agricultural College of North Dakota. He expressed the conviction that the quality of No. 4 wheat in the l[ow]est indicated a value for actual n[o] of within ten cents per bushel of t[he] 1 price.

PRICES FOR LOW GRADES.

On Aug. 28 the Corporation [is]sued the following statement (Bulleti[n] 83):

"After two days' consideratio[n] Wheat Director Barnes with offic[ers] the United States Grain Corporat[ion] the problem raised in respect t[o] year's wheat crop suffering from t[he] fects of adverse weather condition[s] ing the growing and harvesting s[ea]son the Grain Corporation has re-fram[ed] scale of discounts for the lower g[rades] of wheat on a basis calculated t[o] the producer the benefit of every [doubt] as to the value of lightweight wh[eat] order to protect, as far as possible, [the] producers in wide sections that [have] suffered unfavorable crop develop[ments] with the production of an ur[gent] quantity of low-grade wheat. [The] scale is effective Sept. 2, 1919, a[nd] dealers will be required to pay p[rice]rs not less than the proper co[n]point reflection of the terminal g[ua]teed price for No. 1 wheat and wi[th] relation for other grades as follow:

"No. 2 wheat 3c under No. 1.
"No. 3 wheat 3c under No. 2.
"No. 4 wheat 4c under No. 3.
"No. 5 wheat 4c under No. 4.

"For all wheat otherwise confo[rm]ing to the specifications of No. 5 or h[ig]her but deficient in test weight, dis[count] No. 5 price 3c for each one pound [de]ficiency in test.

"Wheat grading below No. 5 fo[r] reasons other than deficiency test w[ill] shall be bought on its relative me[rits].

"Smutty wheat to be discounted [from] 2c for slightly smutty to larger [dis]counts, according to degree of sm[ut].

"Mixed wheat will be taken a[t] discounts ranging from 2c to 5c, accor[ding] to quality, in the judgment of each [local] president.

"Mixed wheat and rye grading [No. 5] 'mixed grain' will be discounted as follows: Estimate the average value of the wheat and rye separately at their proper value and in their proper proportion, figuring the rye at sixty pounds per bushel, make allowance for dockage or other inseparable foreign matter and make such deductions as are justified, but not less than 5c per bushel as a penalty for the mixture.

"Garlicky wheat should be discounted 2c."

Grain Movement to Minnesota Terminals.

The Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, reports the following receipts, in bushels, of grain at Duluth and Minneapolis for month of July during last four years (000's omitted):

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Wheat—			
Spring	2,589	1,236	6,685
Durum	622	74	906
Wtr. & West.	1,691	1,487	1,296
All wheat	4,902	2,797	8,887
Flax	964	358	454
Barley	6 349	332	542
Oats	2,652	1,406	661
Rye	2,084	108	98
Corn	524	670	244
Total	17,475	5,672	10.886
Duluth	4,544	237	392
Minneapolis	12,931	5,439	10,494

FROM AUG. 1, 1918, TO JULY 31, 1[9]

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Wheat—			
Spring	156,350	78,066	102,585
Durum	33,176	13,309	17,031
Wtr. & West.	14,812	7,503	32,417
All wheat	204,338	98,878	152.033
Flax	12,032	8,901	14,635
Barley	51,706	42,936	34,934
Oats	30,696	44,242	34,506
Rye	34,519	15,361	9,768
Corn	8,575	14,758	10,056
Total	350.866	225.075	255,934
Duluth	121,719	31,039	49,308
Minneapolis	229,147	194,036	206,626

In France the rye harvest has [been] completed and the results appar[ently] are satisfactory. The grain, how[ever] has been put into the stack and is [not] yet threshed.

F. FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

State of Agriculture in Europe—Dis-
s of the People for Lack of Foods—
The Farmer and the Community

By G. I. CHRISTIE,
ely Ass't Secretary of Agriculture.

e future of our agriculture is not
ident alone on American farms but
d up with the agriculture of other
ries; and so it is well for us to
cognizance of the condition in for-
lands. Upon the signing of the
stice and demobilizing of those
armies, it was thought those peo-
ould return to their farms, plant
and produce foodstuffs for their
e and in that way reduce the
tuffs that must necessarily be
rted. When those men, tired
weary after a long period of
ng and warfare, returned to
homes they found things very
ent from when they left. They
things demoralized; they found
nstable government; and they
great unrest; and instead, there-
of going to the farms and on the
they did just what other people
have done, they went to the
. We find the city of Budapest is
increased over a million, and we
he same condition in Vienna. In
ity of Budapest we are told they
receiving 200,000 litres of milk a
o feed their people, and they are
nly receiving 80,000 litres of milk
, and so the milk supply that has
into the city of Vienna has been
ed.

en we go into the country of Rus-
where the land owners have been
from their homes, where the
ment has been destroyed, there
d production has been decreased.
so you can take the prices there
hen take the prices in Vienna and
rmany and you will find they have
far away from normal. We find
governments were able to control
odstuffs necessary for the army,
hey were able to control and ar-
for supplies; but since the arm-
there has been very little control,
rices have gone away beyond nor-

e is the point I want to make:
we find those countries so abnor-
e know it is going to take a long
to get back to normal. After the
tice was signed the idea spread
h Russia that farms should be
d up and given to the people.
were a large number of farm-
on the hillside in a certain town;
ey said if these are to be cut up
an't we have them, and they went
to get them, and the farmers who
his land said: "If this is to be
away why should we plant?" And
dtime has come and gone and the
s not planted. There are many
which will never be reached in
, and many hundreds of thou-
of people will have perished.

Hoover said the other day that
eatest need now is for finances,
e must give as much attention to
nancial part as to the foodstuffs
nd to these countries. We need
pound of foodstuffs we can pro-
in order that we may feed those
. We have had a large increase
f cattle. We have had a drop in
and our people are losing money
ir cattle. It is because we have
toring large quantities in Argen-
In April something like 80,00,000
beef were taken from Argentina.
y something like 100,000,000; and
s cut off from this country, which
eant a glutting of the market.
same time the price to the con-
remains high.

have carried on a campaign for
and what we must see is that the
s reduced to the consumer. Our
owners are saying today they
ot stock their cattle this fall and
em on high priced corn at the
. If we don't make it so that
an put their cattle in for next
conditions will be abnormal.
has been a great deal said about the price the farmer is receiving. I heard a man say—he was speaking in favor of the working man, and he said: "The workingmen of this country have supported the country in the war, thank God, without a guarantee of wages, but the farmer had to have a guarantee of $2.50 for wheat before he showed any patriotism." I want to say to you, gentlemen, that kind of talk works a great injury, and that kind of talk is unjust. The day wheat was fixed at $2.50 wheat was selling on the market at $3.00. On the day the price of wheat was fixed flour was selling to consumers in this country at $7.00 a barrel and when they fixed the price of wheat it went down. It is unjust to say to our people that by fixing the price to the farmers we were getting patriotism from the farmers, for if we had left the price as it was the farmers would have got a larger amount of money than they received; and I think you men who are near the grain trade realize that if the price of wheat were removed today it would go up. We know that overnight the price of mill feeds jumped from $8.00 to $28.00 a ton. We know that the people thought the farmer was receiving too much, and they went before the President and before the Trade Commission and before the Food Board, and they insisted that all those agencies were holding back in order that the farmer could get a fair price. They listened to those people and they removed the price fixed for hogs, and they had no sooner removed it than the price of hogs went up, and it has gone up to $23. I say, friends, that we are getting close to the time of radical readjustment, and when the farmer, who has been receiving $2.20 for his wheat, and a like price for his other products, is going to be asked to take something less for his products just when you ask him to take a less price, he asks, Why? and you just tell him that is the price, it brings a radical organization of farmers everywhere.

Just recently an association of farmers was organized at $10 apiece. In Indianapolis last Tuesday the state was organized with a fund of $200,000, in order that the farmer might get what is coming to him. So all these other state organizations. It will not do to say to the farmer, "You must not organize." I think it is the greatest thing that can happen for the farmers to organize, but make it that the farmers are organizing to promote agriculture. We don't want to organize farmers to compete with the grain organization, or fight the meat trust, or fight other interests—no. If we do that we break down the center of agriculture, and the strength that stands for the development of those people throughout the land. It is going to take some cooperation and some guidance to get our people to understand that we are organized for agriculture and not for the individual money that the farmer will get. They are talking about the dollar, and we are getting to lose sight of the building of roads, the building of schools, and the call of men and women who are going to make this a community in which to live.

We have radicals on the farms, and they are wondering if the grain dealers are not getting a little too much for handling the wheat; and someone is wondering if the farmer is not getting too much, or the grocer too much for handling the groceries. It is very easy to say to a man, "Do you see that estate there. He built that out of the profits he got from you on grain." Or, "Do you see those beautiful homes? Those homes come from your land and your labor." And I want to say to you, the fellow with a silver tongue can very readily arouse a sentiment such as, "That fellow is a robber—we will get together."

Now, what are we going to do about it? My experience with our people is this: Just as soon as we develop mistrust between the farmer and elevator man, between the farmer and grocer, between the farmer and other interests in that town, we have broken down all the community interest and we have got a lot of men who make it so we can't live in that place and the community is going to be a mighty poor place for your children and mine. Instead of fighting we have simply got to go out and make people understand that a farmer is a citizen of the community; that a hay dealer or a grain dealer is a citizen of that community, and all working for that community. When we want to brag of our state, we say that Winchester, or any other little town out there, is just the best little town in the state, and the fellows work for the farmers and support them and do everything they can; and when you get that feeling among the farmers they say, "This is a mighty good place to live. This is the place I want to be." One of those men came in the other day and told an old elevator man, "You know I got an offer of $380 an acre for my farm and it only cost me $80—160 acres—what would you do?" The elevator man said, "That is a lot of money. What have you got out there?" The farmer said, "I have got two boys." The elevator man said, "What do you want to do with the money? Do you want to buy an elevator?" "No, I don't want to buy an elevator." "What do you want to do with it?" The farmer said, "I don't know what I want to do." The elevator man said to him, "Don't you think that is a pretty good place to keep? We like your boys and they like it here and we like you." The farmer came back the next day and said, "I am the happiest man in the world, because I have decided to stay." He decided to stay because he believed in the elevator man and the banker; he liked the schools; he liked the road and the community, and $300 an acre for his land wasn't going to move him. He was going to stay right on that farm.

I want to say the greatest evil taking place right now is the speculation that is taking place on the farms. In our state one farm changed hands six times in a few weeks. What does it mean? It means they are speculating with those farms. Right out in Iowa they are selling farms, and selling them again the next week. Those people are the enemies of the farmer. They are put in the hands of speculators who know the farmers will have nothing to do next spring and the speculators will set the price and the farmers will have to pay, while some lawyer in the city of Des Moines, and some doctor in the city of Des Moines, are making a little money. I want to say they are doing a great deal of harm. We can't prey on those people without doing injury that will reflect not only on them but on the whole fabric of our citizenship. It is nice to say these farms changed hands at tremendous prices, but do you know what it means? Here is a farmer who is well thought of by the community. We put another man there who doesn't belong to the same church, or doesn't send his children to the same school, and I can show you community after community that is broken up by that very thing. What we have got to understand, friends, is this: We have not only got to grow more cattle, more wheat, more hay, but we have got to see that there are on those farms men and women who will be happy in that community; but if we pay them $2.05 for their wheat when they ought to receive $2.10, there is only one thing that can happen and that is, those people are going to complain and we are going to get into trouble. We have gone into a tremendous fight in order that this land might be protected and 70,000 boys went across and gave up their lives in order that we might be protected.

And friends, when this readjustment period is upon us and when a man is wondering just what will happen, when it is easy to fill his mind with discontent, we must try to show the other fellow that we are all here to work together; that there is a place for all of us and if we do that thing we will not only be happy, but we will be rewarded, for we will fulfill the great democratic ideals and secure the ideals thereof. (Applause.)

JULY EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils, from the United States was completed on Aug. 26 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce (000 omitted):

			7 months ended July,	
Exports by groups.	July, 1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Brdstffs.	$54,823	$59,296	$562,979	$414,303
Ctnsd oil, lbs.	10,645	15,086	146,151	90,949
	$2,274	$3,197	$30,204	$17,341
Meat, etc.	$104,179	$94,759	$819,137	$584,774
Cotton, bales	529	219	3,629	2,126
Cotton, lbs.	270,744	112,038	1,865,891	1,091,677
	$89,975	$34,924	$583,218	$339,129
Min. oil, gal.	169,182	236,778	1,337,788	1,588,742
	$23,135	$29,630	$188,402	$194,550
Exports by principal articles.				
Barley, bus.	5,464	1,835	22,245	16,964
	$7,864	$2,925	$30,119	$28,059
Corn, bus.	588	2,009	5,911	30,549
	$1,143	$3,487	$9,823	$54,831
Oats, bus.	4,334	15,294	35,197	64,259
	$3,480	$13,294	$29,203	$57,747
Rye, bus.	2,000	122	26,239	4,452
	$3,771	$249	$50,776	$9,219
Wheat, bus.	5,834	225	79,733	6,719
	$13,978	$513	$192,511	$15,116
Flour, bbls.	1,731	2,429	18,275	16,497
	$19,187	$26,991	$203,580	$188,071
Beef, cnd., lbs	5,392	13,527	44,747	85,879
	$2,050	$5,505	$17,386	$28,025
Fresh, lbs.	8,681	32,056	106,222	311,734
	$2,008	$7,465	$25,090	$60,924
Pkld., lbs.	3,321	2,651	27,145	25,614
	$746	$506	$5,661	$4,256
Oleo oil, lbs.	3,745	4,093	40,559	50,922
	$1,208	$950	$11,562	$11,076
Bacon, lbs.	117,679	119,894	868,204	736,959
	$40,295	$31,890	$273,470	$205,616
Hams,etc.,lbs.	47,453	55,369	492,819	370,708
	$15,845	$15,995	$156,366	$97,736
Lard, lbs.	68,164	68,600	528,112	352,595
	$24,248	$18,062	$162,434	$91,005
Neut. lard, lbs.	2,581	2,344	16,669	5,342
	$948	$587	$5,484	$1,343
Pork,pkld.,lbs.	2,393	4,677	16,370	23,821
	$710	$1,165	$4,222	$5,768
L'd cmpds.,lbs.	6,360	2,448	103,940	15,849
	$1,723	$620	$25,712	$3,729
Mlk,con.,lbs.	64,512	41,426	488,696	288,010
	$9,317	$5,011	$68,943	$37,462

VALUES.

Returns make the following comparisons with those of June and with July a year ago:

	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1918.
Corn	$ 1,142,686	$ 1,646,646	$ 3,487,417
Oats	3,480,261	4,885,166	13,294,453
Wheat	13,978,435	40,464,778	513,390
Flour	19,187,836	39,943,369	26,991,194
Brdstfs.	$37,789,228	$118,330,211	$59,418,121
Can. beef	2,050,476	2,571,458	5,505,250
Fr. beef	2,008,073	3,585,927	7,464,645
Pkld. beef	745,831	1,069,140	506,422
Bacon	40,294,754	57,391,527	34,889,624
Pork	15,844,687	32,112,326	15,995,285
Lard	24,247,936	38,971,047	18,062,011
Mts., etc.	$85,191,747	$174,344,993	$94,758,585
Cotton	89,974,532	101,415,702	34,923,677
Oil	2,274,419	6,357,219	3,197,111
All ag.	$274,385,124	$433,908,041	$221,987,828

SEVEN MONTHS.

Reports for seven months ending July 31 compares as follows:

	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1918.
Corn	$ 9,922,961	$ 26,705,819	$ 54,831,202
Oats	29,203,466	79,492,663	57,746,632
Wheat	192,511,187	424,543,010	15,116,110
Flour	203,580,264	286,062,907	188,070,775
Total	$435,217,878	$954,779,894	$315,764,719
Cnd. beef	17,285,541	44,320,197	28,035,310
Fr. beef	25,144,787	79,227,540	25,614,175
Pkld. beef	5,661,148	9,087,262	4,256,036
Bacon	273,469,822	378,729,046	205,615,959
Pork	156,365,586	204,667,696	97,736,077
Lard	162,433,551	210,417,859	91,004,882
Mts.,etc.	$645,460,935	$1,167,850,576	$232,262,439
Cotton	583,218,332	863,161,409	339,128,851
Oil	30,204,148	36,820,545	17,340,621
Total all agricultural:	$2,183,940,879	$3,367,355,533	$1,550,279,045

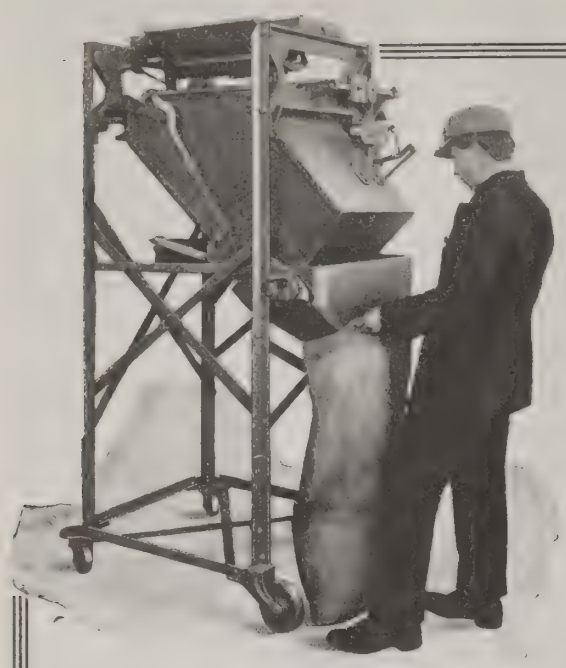
QUANTITIES.

Shipments during the month, in amounts, made the following comparison with June and with a year ago:

	July, 1919.	June, 1919.	July, 1918.
Corn, bu.	587,816	909,875	2,009,159
Wheat, bu.	5,834,154	16,389,853	225,381
Flour, bbls.	1,731,617	3,613,714	2,428,540
Cotton, bls.	528,902	631,985	218,877
Oil, lbs.	10,645,296	30,694,876	15,085,705

Wheat exports during the month of July, for a series of years, compare as follows (in bushels):

1919	5,834,154	1912	13,141,931
1918	225,381	1911	4,937,451
1917	5,059,242	1910	2,207,690
1916	89,144,225	1909	6,710,386
1915	123,202,141	1908	13,427,527
1914	24,017,827	1907	9,598,235
1913	9,397,745	1906	11,104,270



He Can Do It Alone!

Prices are high. Labor is scarce. Why hire two men to do work that can be done by one man? And not only done—but done faster and more accurately than the two did it before. Have every sack filled with the exact amount—with no overweights to nibble your profits — no underweights to hurt your reputation.

A Richardson Automatic Sacking Scale

with one man can fill accurately from three to seven sacks a minute (according to type of scale and material sacked).

The man doesn't need to take time to record the number of sacks filled. A mechanical counter on the scale does that for him. And there is no danger of mistakes, for the counter never forgets to put down a tally. Nor does it record one twice as men are apt to do.

The RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SACKING SCALE is made in three types—FLOOR PORTABLE (as here shown), OVERHEAD PORTABLE, and STATIONARY.

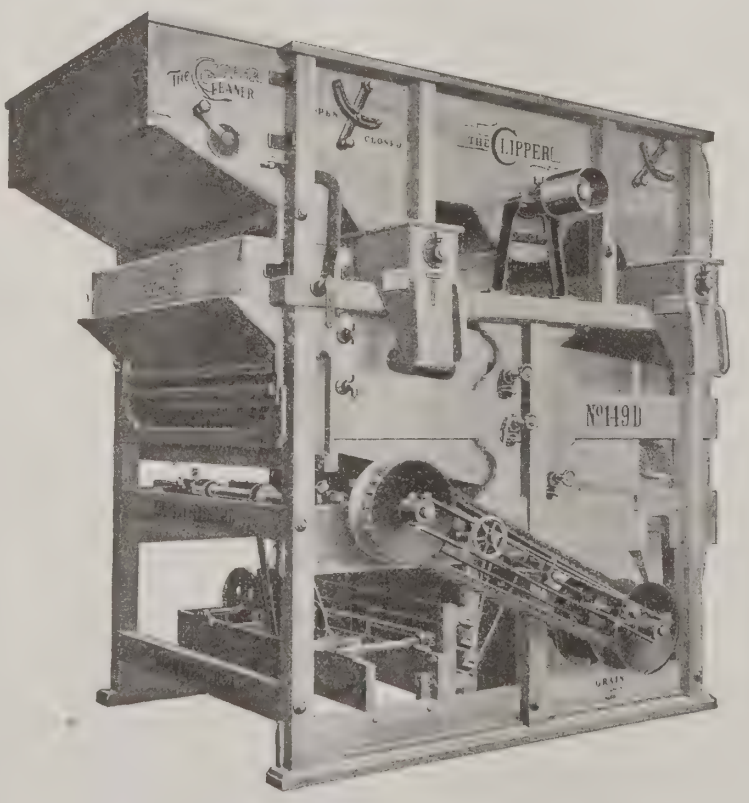
It weighs and sacks corn, oats, corn chops, cracked corn, beans, chicken feed, seeds, etc.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Passaic, New Jersey

Chicago, Ill. **Omaha, Neb.** **Minneapolis, Minn.** **Wichita, Kans.**

The "CLIPPER" DOUBLE SUCTION GRAIN CLEANER



No other machine has as many wonderful TIME SAVING and LABOR SAVING devices as the Clipper Cleaners. Skilled labor is daily becoming more difficult to secure. Every move, every minute saved will enable you the more easily to take care of your business.

The Variable Air Regulator enables you to secure any desired degree of air blast without any annoying changes of pulleys or shifting of belts. A simple turn of the wheel does the trick.

Our Double Screen System permits the oats screen and the wheat screen to be left constantly in the shoe. The grain is shifted by means of a gate onto the screen it is desired to use.

Our Traveling Brush System keeps the screens from clogging and the machine working at its highest efficiency ALL THE TIME.

Ball Bearings on Exhaust Fans reduce friction, eliminate hot bearings and save power.

The yearly balance sheet of the user of Clipper Cleaners shows that it pays to have the best that can be procured in the line of grain or seed cleaning machinery.

Write for catalog

A. T. FERRELL & CO., Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

The Letter Box

Not Now in Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are not now in the grain business. Plant was completely destroyed in a great tornado of May, 1917, and we have not rebuilt.—*G. B. & C. M. Griffin, Charlestown, Ill.*

Transportation the Big Question.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our biggest test problem at the present time is that of transportation. We will not build or make any additional changes until conditions are more settled.—*Panhandle Texas Grain Co., Sweetwater, Texas.*

An Important Thing.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think one of the most vital and important things at the present time is the high cost of living in respect to grain handled at the prevailing prices.

We expect to make some repairs at our plant next spring.—*Farmers' Cooperative Co., Fontanelle, Iowa.*

Buckwheat in Michigan.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The wheat situation has improved wonderfully throughout this section since we have had such fine rains. During the drought period it looked as though we would not secure a bushel of buckwheat throughout this section, but since the rains have come along it looks like what little is planted will go 100%.—*Schoenendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich.*

Business Getting Good.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are getting a nice run of wheat and oats at our different elevators.

We are now shipping new baled hay and oats as nice a quality as we have had for years.

Our dairy trade is beginning to open up and we are shipping in quite a number of cars of alfalfa from the West.—*Foote Brothers, Scotts, Mich.*

Change in Elevator Holdings.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Liberty Coöperative Exchange of St. Louis has bought the Farmers' Elevator here. Pifie Elevator here. Both are open for business. F. H. Sanders as agent. They handle twine, wool, coal and wood. H. I. Christinson, former manager of the Farmers', is now manager of the Sanders' house at Thorne, N. D. I am president of Imperial Elevator Co. here.—*F. McHugh, Imperial Elevator Co., Keyseith, N. D.*

Very Early Threshing.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Derrick Farmers' Elevator have installed new 15-H. P. Ingeco kerosene engine.

Threshing is on in full swing; wheat and rye are of good quality, wheat yielding about 10 bus. per acre in the average, rye about same. Oats and barley very light crops; also flax. We are having the earliest threshing operations in season ever known in this vicinity.—*Derrick Farmers' Elevator Co., Charles Ceilky, mgr., Derrick, N. D.*

Quebec Hay Crop.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Hay is moving very slowly owing to shippers having to depend upon foreign shipment, which is very scarce. Farmers are not ready sellers as they are holding off in anticipation of higher prices.

Contrary to general expectations, there is very little Ontario or Quebec hay moving to the Canadian West owing to prohibitive freight rates, viz., $20 per ton to Alberta points.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, has obtained a concession in existing rates from $15.00 to $10.00 per ton (Supplement 1 to Tariff 7-A) when consigned to himself as Minister of Agriculture, but with Manitoba Upland hay selling in Alberta at $22. and $24 per ton there will not be much Quebec hay moved at present prices; therefore, unless favorable export rates are obtained, the bulk of Canadian hay will continue to find its way to the American markets.

The oat crop is now being harvested and the yield runs between 15 to 20 bus. per acre—almost a failure. There will be no oat straw for sale.—*LeFebvre & Mahon, Horwick Station, Que.*

From Teton County, Montana.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: During May and June the Valier Elevator Co. and the Equity Coöperative Ass'n had new distributing systems put in and considerable repair work done on their houses.

Threshing commenced here on Aug. 26th, and wheat is running from 9 to 35 bu. per acre on irrigated land. All No. 1.

Alfalfa will yield two cuttings and if there was not a shortage of irrigation water there would be three big cuttings. The two cuttings will make from three to five tons per acre and is selling for $25 per ton in the stack.

Oats and flax will make a fair crop, but at this writing none has been threshed.—*The International Elev. Co., Valier, Mont.*

Russell Leffingwell of New York has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, perhaps to succeed Prof. Christie and been made one of a committee of ten to spend (one newspaper report says) "a billion dollars to reduce the cost of wheat." Probably the sum to be expended is somewhat less, but the money waste will be only in proportion.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN?

C. H. Gibson, with W. P. Anderson & Co., Chicago, recently sent an enquiry to the Department of Agriculture as to the disposition of the corn which leaves the farms (approximately 21% only of the entire crop). In reply the Bureau of Markets quotes the article in the June, 1917, *Monthly Crop Report* on "Uses Made of the Corn Crop." Up to that time the average production had been about 2,700 million bushels of which about 26% only was shipped from the farms. Of this amount (702 millions) 8% (216 millions) remained in near-by towns, 11% (297 millions) were to a distance or for export, and 7% (189 millions) to distant farms. The 513 millions estimated as used in towns as distinguished from "farm" consumption, was divided as follows:

	Bus.	% of total crop.
In flour and grist mills (census)	245,000,000	9.1
For glucose and starch	40,000,000	1.5
Distilled liquors (1910)	21,000,000	0.8
Malt liquors	14,000,000	0.5
Feed in towns	120,000,000	4.4
Exported	45,000,000	1.7
Indefinite	28,000,000	1.0
Total	513,000,000	19.0

The estimated farm consumption was distributed as follows:

	Bus.	% of entire crop.
Horses and mules	728,000,000	27.0
Swine	724,000,000	26.8
Cattle (not milch)	254,000,000	9.4
Milch cows	231,000,000	8.6
Poultry	97,000,000	3.6
Human beings	92,000,000	3.4
Sheep	60,000,000	2.2
Seed	23,000,000	0.8
Indeterminate	103,000,000	3.8
Total	2,312,000,000	85.6

Another Obstacle.

Cattlemen are trying, with financial and official assistance, to develop the export trade in beef. Extension of credit to Europe is essential to enlargement of trade, and that is where the help of financiers and government is necessary. Unfortunately lack of credit is not the only obstacle to a bigger export business. There is a great deal of prejudice to overcome, and it has been fostered by our Federal Trade Commission's report on the meat industry in this country. Other countries naturally suppose that such official reports as this state facts, hence they believe the worst possible things about those who alone are in position to develop and carry on an export business. The Federal Trade Commission promises to cost the cattlemen of this country millions in loss of foreign trade, in addition to the losses it has already caused by its unfair reports about and its persistent campaign against the meat industry in this country.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

WHERE EXPORTS WENT TO.

The following table shows a few of the heaviest exports and buyers of the American products named during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 and 1919:

Articles and countries.	1916-	1917-	1918-
Animals, No.:	1917.	1918.	1919.
Cattle	$13,387	$18,213	$42,345
Hogs	21,926	9,280	17,390
Horses	278,624	84,765	27,975
Mules	136,689	28,879	12,452
Sheep	58,811	7,959	16,117
Corn, bus.	64,720,842	40,997,827	16,687,538
To Belgium	581,371	3,714,233	1,567,631
Netherlands	7,923,706	456,009	109,168
U. King.	24,493,817	21,197,284	2,522,337
Canada	15,724,838	7,895,892	8,939,735
Corn meal, lbs.	508,113	2,018,859	1,583,327
Millfeed, tons	46,112	12,517	6,902
Oatmeal, lbs.	110,903,344	346,559,435	227,587,679
Rye flour, bbls.	73,914	866,049	1,488,077
Wheat, bu.	149,831,127	34,118,853	178,582,673
To Belgium	2,698,044	6,007,986	25,972,439
France	16,253,262	3,837,927	13,297,213
Italy	13,746,512	6,756,191	32,689,845
Netherlands	19,127,675	155,550	3,904,617
U. King.	67,976,120	15,129,803	66,147,422
Canada	4,714,836	252,540	26,484,027
Wheat flour, bbls.	11,942,778	21,879,951	24,190,092
To France	1,429,128	4,845,358	3,984,365
Italy	987,686	3,385,771	2,393,924
Netherlands	591,182	69,253	1,117,018
U. King	3,015,882	10,055,827	10,745,508
Canada	77,115	83,331	193,025
Cuba	1,016,675	679,689	1,058,028
Hongkong	61,800	1,250	1,506
MEATS, LARD, ETC.			
Beef, fresh, lbs.	197,177,101	370,032,900	332,205,176
To France	38,042,216	39,926,941	26,628,710
Italy	13,066,277	8,566,613	19,084,871
U. King.	125,687,523	285,789,315	272,128,738
Canada	17,771,159	37,349,521	3,019,378
Pickled	58,053,667	54,467,910	45,067,861
To Belgium	19,986,803	31,235,621	20,595,922
Oleo oil, lbs.	67,110,111	56,603,388	59,092,322
Tallow, lbs.	15,209,369	5,014,964	16,210,997
Bacon, lbs.	667,151,972	$15,294,424	1,239,540,937
To Belgium	65,219,598	68,670,327	109,590,712
France	77,035,622	73,531,892	220,390,525
Italy	19,378,346	74,459,980	80,552,049
Netherlands	10,625,101	.....	22,476,538
U.King.	346,758,407	533,135,385	658,341,849
Canada	118,709,847	42,837,136	26,126,013
Hams, etc.	266,656,581	419,571,869	667,848,019
To France	25,863,824	18,436,145	112,812,614
U.King.	217,431,561	327,722,508	416,227,806
Canada	5,617,090	14,286,628	6,973,841
Lard	444,769,590	392,506,355	725,577,868
To Belgium	96,761,185	116,154,498	190,769,671
France	54,967,832	37,427,329	80,806,249
U.King.	178,110,633	159,595,165	287,257,312
Cuba	48,732,924	52,574,278	25,572,370
Pkld. pork	56,359,493	31,278,382	131,750,503
VALUES.			
Meat products	$353,812,806	$593,924,928	$1,045,689,633
Breadstuffs	$588,983,452	$633,239,850	$954,779,894

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

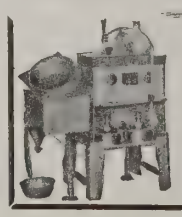
Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for July	177⅛-198	155 -173	.....	68¼-82⅜	69¼-84¾	.....
Previous range	124 -178⅝	137½-156½	.....	57⅝-72⅜	64⅝-72⅞	.....
Aug. 15	180 -185¼	142¼-146¾	136½-141½	72⅜-75	74¾-77⅝	78⅛-80⅜
Aug. 16	182 -185	143⅜-146½	138¼-141	73⅜-75⅝	75½-78⅛	78½-80½
Aug. 18	176½-180	138⅞-143¼	133¾-137¼	71 -73	73⅜-75⅜	76 -78¼
Aug. 19	178½-185	140½-145⅞	135 -140	71½-73¼	73⅞-76⅛	76½-79
Aug. 20	182½-185¾	142¾-145¾	137 -140	72⅛-73½	75 -76⅜	78 -79¼
Aug. 21	183⅜-185	143¼-145⅜	137⅛-139½	72¼-73⅜	74¾-76⅛	77¼-79
Aug. 22	184 -185¾	144¾-147⅛	139¼-141¾	72¾-74	75⅜-76⅝	78¾-79½
Aug. 23	177⅜-182¼	140¾-144½	136¼-138¼	71⅜-72⅜	74 -75¼	77¼-78⅝
Aug. 25	177½-180¾	140½-143⅜	136 -138⅜	71⅛-72¼	73⅞-75	77⅛-78¼
Aug. 26	178½-180½	141⅜-143½	137 -138⅞	71⅜-72⅝	74½-75⅝	77⅛-78⅜
Aug. 27	177½-180	140¼-142⅛	136⅜-138⅛	71¼-72	74⅛-75	77½-78⅝
Aug. 28	175½-178	136⅛-139⅞	132⅜-135½	69½-70¾	72½-73¾	76⅛-77⅜
Aug. 29	173¼-179	135⅞-139⅜	132¼-136	69⅛-70⅞	72¼-74⅛	76 -77¾
Aug. 30	176 -180	136 -138¾	133 -135½	69⅛-72⅝	72¼-75⅜	76 -78¾
Week—						
Aug. 2	181 -198	153¼-173	151½-161⅞	73½-81¾	76⅜-84½	.....
Aug. 9	177 -195	141 -163¼	139 -161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82⅛
Aug. 16	180 -194¾	142¼-157½	136½-154	72⅜-76½	74¾-79½	78⅛-82⅜
Aug. 23	176½-185¾	138⅞-147⅛	133¾-147½	71 -74	73⅜-76⅝	76 -79½
Aug. 30	173¼-180¾	135⅞-143½	132¼-138⅞	69⅛-72⅝	72¼-75⅜	76 -78¾

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, from Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic and Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
July	13,624,000	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967,000
August	.....	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348,000
September	.....	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513,000
October	.....	24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111,000
November	.....	21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617,000
December	.....	33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620,000
January	.....	22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705,000
February	.....	15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355,000
March	.....	20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954,000
April	.....	31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040,000
May	.....	26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915,000
June	.....	32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247,000
Exports, year.	.....	287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590,000
Atlantic expts.	.....	.....	126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691,000
Pacific exports	.....	.....	5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899,000



SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) QUALITY

STANDARD GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

The kind the Government Supervision Offices and Terminal Markets use. The kind you must have to be sure of your gradings.

STANDARD OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVEL MOISTURE TESTER

Special 4-in-1 Scale, Grain Triers, Sample Pans, Dockage Sieves, etc.

Send for Catalogue 621.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

Maize Kaffir Feterita

To offer for September Shipment

Quote us our track

Mayhew Produce Co.

Brady, Texas

AGITATORS AT WORK.

The handling of the 1919 wheat crop is nearly over in all sections of this state, and up to this time this office has no advice that there has been complaint lodged against any Illinois dealer. It is to be hoped that the unpleasantness of last year will not be repeated in this state, and it is not thought that it will be, but in one of our neighboring states a lecturer for the Farmers' Federation is endeavoring to stir up agitation. The facts are: This lecturer delivered his wheat to a certain dealer. It graded No. 2 and No. 3, and he was furnished a ticket with each wagon load showing the grade and price. When the delivery was complete he came in bringing his ticket and settled without protest or intimation that he was dissatisfied, accepted his check, and up to the time of writing this article has made no demand or request of the dealer for a different price, but he did take it up with the Zone Agent.

The first that the dealer knew of any dissatisfaction was when he received a letter from the Zone Agent advising complaint had been filed and asking him to advance his price and settle with the farmer. The dealer declined to do so advising the Zone Agent that no complaint had been made to him. After a lapse of time, the Zone Agent wired the dealer asking what he intended to do, and the dealer wired back that he did not recognize the complaint of the farmer as being one provided for under the terms of the contract and he could do nothing further. The dealer later received a letter from this Zone Agent advising him that if he did not make the adjustment he would pass it up to the Enforcement Division for investigation and action.

Now the buying basis not being known, this office has no comment to make regarding whether it was reasonable, but desires to call your attention to the fact that this Zone Agent's method of procedure is in conflict with the understanding that all the country grain trade have of the contract which they signed with the Grain Corporation, and with the interpretations of the contract as given by Mr. Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, at the General Conference in New York last June, which was that cognizance of the buying basis at country points was to be taken by the Grain Corporation only on complaint of a party at interest, and in such case the dealer would have the opportunity, before any action was taken, to justify the reasonableness of his buying basis. In this case no such opportunity has been afforded, but decision was made by the Zone Agent on ex-parta evidence.

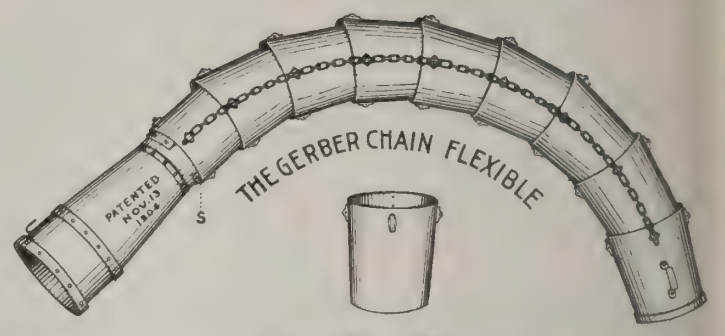
The contract states that complaint must be made or exception taken by the farmer or customer of country elevator operator at the time of the original transaction. This was interpreted by the Vice-President, Bert H. Lang of the St. Louis Zone in a letter to your Secretary under date of July 9th, 1919, in the following words: "If a producer makes no complaint either as to price, grade or dockage, at the time of delivery, he forfeits his right to make complaint thereafter."

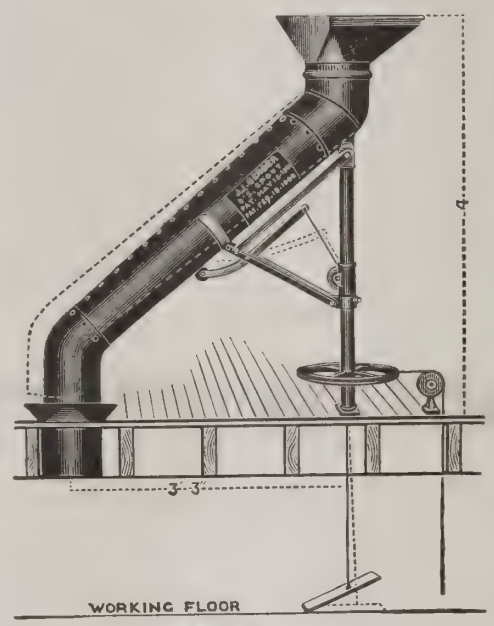
It is perfectly logical to assume that the actions of this Zone Agent are not in accord with the ideas in reference to the contract held by our Zone Agents and this is given you, only that you may be fully advised as to what is doing and to show that Agitators are still much in evidence.—*Sept. 1 Bulletin. Ill. Grain Dealers' Ass'n.*

Gerber Products Are Sold on Their Merits

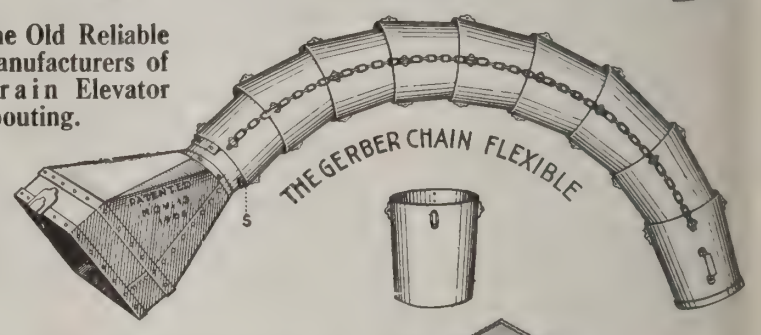
For They Are Practical and Durable at Right Prices

Double and Single Distributing Spouts and Four-lug Telescope Flexible Loading Spouts Have No Equals.

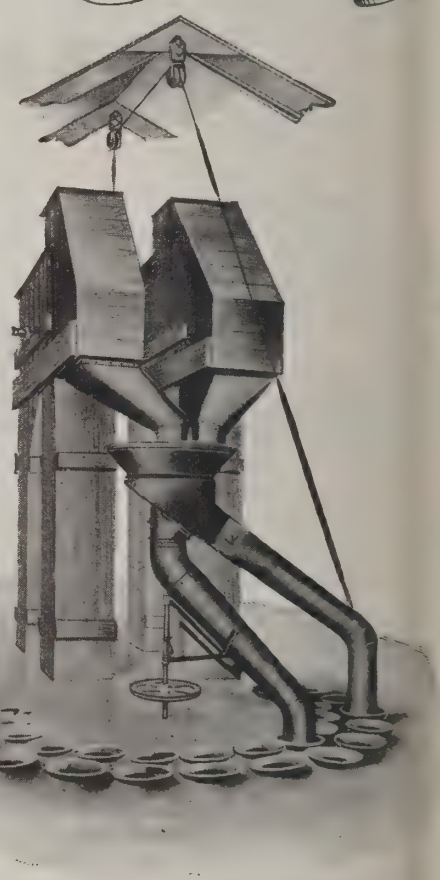




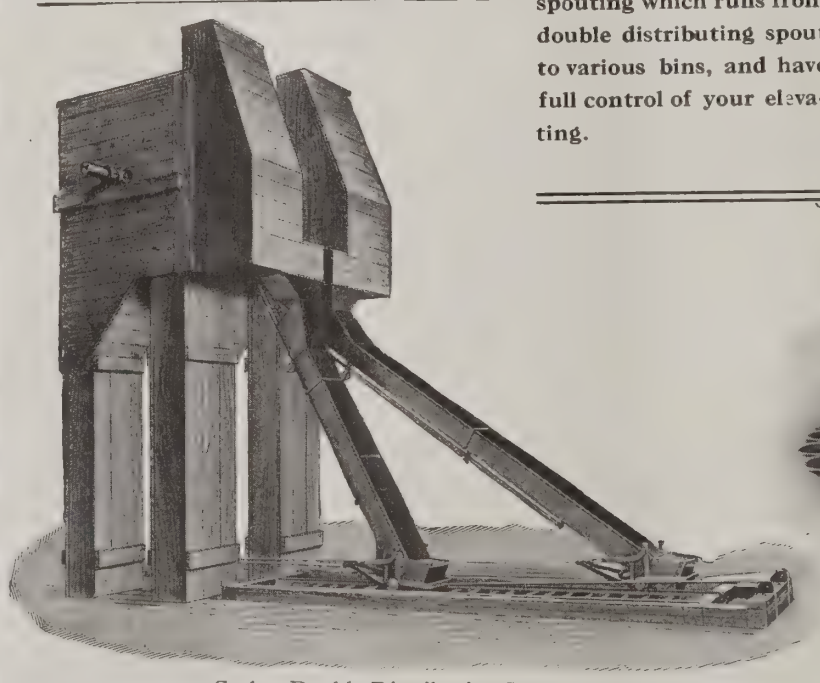
The Old Reliable Manufacturers of Grain Elevator Spouting.



For a double leg elevator use a double distributing spout and save half the spouting which runs from double distributing spout to various bins, and have full control of your elevating.



Ibberson Double Distributing Spout



Gerber Double Distributing Spout

JAMES J. GERBER SEND FOR CATALOGS 128 Sixth Avenue South **Minneapolis, Minn.**

KANSAS STATE REPORT.

The Kansas State Board on Aug. 29 issued its August report on crop conditions, based on a canvass of the situation made Aug. 23. It says in substance:

Corn.—The crop may amount to 56,445,000 bus., the smallest acreage since 1881, and the prospective yield indicated is the fifth smallest produced in Kansas in 45 years, although it is more than last year's crop by about 12,000,000 bus.

The Sorghums.—The season subjects the sorghums to another test of their dry-weather-resisting powers, and with what success they have withstood the adverse conditions is well suggested by their average percentages of condition ranging 24 to 33.1 points higher than the percentage condition of corn, which is reported at 43.8. While the progress of the sorghums was checked by the unfavorable weather of the past month, these crops are in good condition and where recent rains have fallen, may be expected to respond with rapid growth. The acreage markedly decreased, being 1,881,000 acres, or less than last year by about 40 per cent.

Kafir. — Acreage, 729,000; decrease, 42.6%; condition, 67.8, or 14.4 points higher than a year ago.

Milo.—Acreage, 227,000, or 174,381 acres decrease; condition, 76.5.

Feterita.—Decrease of acreage, 61%, to 76,800 acres; condition, 73.4.

Sudan grass continues to grow in popularity in Kansas; acreage, 108,000 vs. 79,166 acres last year; condition, 76.

Broom Corn.—Only a little more than one-third as much broom corn was planted this year as in 1918—20,384; condition, 72.5 per cent. By far the bulk of state's broom corn is annually produced in a dozen or so counties in the southwestern part.

Newport Elevator Burns.

Fire of unexplained origin, starti on the top floor, destroyed the W. Prillman elevator at Newport, In. with all its contents. The grain d stroyed includes 5,000 bushels of whe 7,000 bushels of oats and 700 bushels rye. The total loss may be from $25,0 to $30,000. Prillman carried insuran

A correspondent of the London *Time* at Sofia reports that Bulgarian pe ants at the middle of July were wor ing day and night harvesting an abu dant wheat harvest of excellent qu ity.



YOU can do it by selling him the Ankorite Steel Drive Post. It gives him all of the advantages of other steel posts, PLUS THE PATENTED CRIMPED ANCHOR, which protects it against frost-heaving and side-thrust. That's the feature that clinches the sale every time, because it can't be bought in any other post.

Right now you have the opportunity of a lifetime to corner the fence post business in your territory. The demand is unparalleled—the post is right, the time is right, the sales plan is right, and all the resources of the Calumet Steel Company are behind you.

But you'll have to act quick. Farmers will be ready for the posts almost before you can get them, and territory is being closed fast. Dealers are ordering carload lots by wire, and can't get the posts fast enough to meet the demand!

Farmers know "the green post with the Crimped Anchor," and they won't be satisfied with anything less than Ankorite quality. Don't wait for your competitor to step in and secure exclusive sales rights—get in your initial order NOW, and clinch the Ankorite agency.

CALUMET STEEL CO., 208 So. La Salle St., Dept. 7, Chicago



ROPS IN TRANS-CAUCASIA.

he regular correspondent of the erpool *Corn Trade News*, traveling ough Europe to Novorossisk in Transcasia, under date June 22, reports na, Bulgaria, peaceful "and every t of land carefully cultivated. I uired about crop prospects and was d that immediately after Bulgaria e up fighting all the men went home their farms and all the land was ivated. There is a great shortage of le and horses, and the Bulgarian sant has been paying fabulous sums buy them in Roumania or elsewhere. prospect for the harvest was very d indeed, and certainly as much as ld be seen bore this out."

n Trans-Caucasia there is the usual fusion—a medley of governments "all fering from want of unity, and capamen." Besides the levies of duties, *octroi*, at every boundary line, the ance in Georgia consists in the nting of roubles to about 600 to the glish £." It is Don currency and nting goes on *ad lib*.

he weather was very bad all spring umerous and heavy rains, which at st gave an abundance of hay and feed sheep and cattle. But "my old view hat no harvest in South Russia was r lost through rain, though rain after grain is cut can undoubtedly do an nense amount of harm.

You will be wondering whether there ny chance of export this season from s part of Russia. I was very pessitic about this in England, and am l of the opinion that the Odessa/ olaieff side, also the Upper Azoff not be exporters, but I think that vorossisk will do a certain amount of ort for several reasons. The crop l be much in excess of requirements the population of this part of the ntry. The total population of what alled the Southeast region is about millions, of which 80 per cent are upied solely with agriculture. The a of the country is larger than that France or Germany. The total cereal crop (wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize) is about 10 million tons, besides which some 400,000 tons of sunflower seed, some 600,000 tons of hempseed, tobacco, wool, sugar, etc. Before the war it carried seven million horned cattle, ten million sheep, two million pigs and three million horses. It is easy to see that with a good harvest there will be a very large surplus of grain. Some of this grain will doubtless go into central Russia, but it will be beyond the power of the railways to carry so large a quantity, and the most convenient thing will be to ship some of it to places like Greece, Italy and France, or England, and to obtain exchange wherewith to purchase the machinery, clothing, tools and utensils which must be had to enable the country to carry on. Central Russia will have to be partly fed by Siberia and the eastern provinces can be fed from America more conveniently or by shipping from Novorossisk to the Baltic."

Corn Cob Burners.

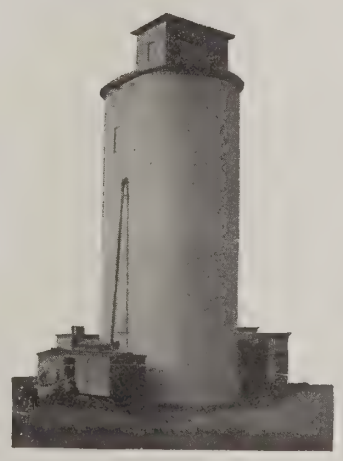
The new corn movement will soon find the fires started in thousands of cob burners scattered over the corn belt. The tonnage of potash for fertilizer has in the past few years been an important addition to our natural potash supplies. A fan for figures recently estimated that 3,000,000,000 bus. of corn cobs were thrown away annually only a short while ago, part of which is now treated to yield an adhesive gum used in manufacturing paper goods and for general pasting purposes. Possibly the earliest use for corn cobs was to grind them—mixed with molasses, resulting in a good cattle feed.

Miles Gannon, commissioner of agriculture for Idaho, has published a statement to the effect that "farmers have a right to contract the sale of their wheat independently of the Government contract price." The commissioner seems to have made a tremendous discovery.

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News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

W. L. Duncan of the Samuel Hastings Co. is making a trip through the Southeast.

Carl Grindler has been appointed assistant to Ray Williams, traffic manager of the Board of Trade.

Receipts and shipments for the month of August have been poor, owing to unsettled conditions. Dealers report poor demand.

Heavy rains and cool nights the past week have been detrimental to the corn, but have been of benefit to pastures and fall plowing.

Arthur Thistlewood of Thistlewood & Co. is taking advantage of the lull in business and with his family is taking a motor trip to Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is no change to report in the straw market, but there is a fair demand for good, long oat straw at $11.50@12 a ton.

Receipts and demand in the shelled corn trade are both light and the market is very quiet. Best grades are quoted around $2.09@2.11 a bushel.

Practically no ear corn is arriving here, but a few cars have been shipped direct from Cumberland Valley and Maryland to destination. No. 2 yellow is quoted at $2.15@2.20 a bushel.

The local market for grain is heavily congested owing to unusually heavy receipts and a persistent lack of demand. The latter is believed to be the result of unsettled conditions everywhere, purchasers being satisfied to take on only sufficient supplies to run them for brief periods. Evidently there is a feeling that the market is too irregular for stocking up, and local dealers are having difficulty in moving the increased receipts even at some concessions in price.

The situation is revealed in the supply of new oats. Practically all the oats arriving at this time are new oats. The receipts during the last period of a week totaled 326,000 bushels as against 151,000 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments bulletined were 180,000 bushels, as compared with 80,100 a year ago. The demand for oats is extremely light, and the yards and elevators are rapidly filling up. Buyers are indifferent even to reduced prices and only a limited number of cars can be placed at quotations around 79@79½c a bushel.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 304 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were. Flour, 36,000 barrels, decrease of 5,500; wheat, 959,500 bushels, decrease of 9,500; corn, 103,000 bushels, increase of 8,000; oats, 270,000 bushels, increase of 98,000.

Southeastern corn mills report dull demand for meal. Mills with capacity of 135,000 bushels, reported output last week of 16,703 bushels, or only 12.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 13.9 per cent the preceding week. Quotations: Bolted meal, f. o. b. Ohio river points, per 100 lbs., $4.40; plain, $4.20.

Lloyd H. Hanes, assistant general freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, has been elected vice-president of J. H. Wilkes & Co., one of the foremost milling and grain concerns of the southeast. Mr. Hanes has been with the railroad 29 years and has resigned to devote all of his time to his new business. He is regarded as a strong acquisition to the grain and milling trade.

Mills in the Southeast have the largest stocks of wheat in their history, with prices maintained. Corn has been declining with moderate stocks, and quiet demand. Oats are in fair demand. Shortage of cars has curtailed movement of white oats from Illinois. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25@2.28. Corn—No. 2 white, $2.05@2.10; No. 3 white, $2@2.05. Oats—No. 2 white, 81@82c; No. 2 mixed, 80@81c.

Fair demand for flour in small lots is reported by Southeastern mills. Large buyers have anticipated their needs for a month or more, and are not in the market. Some buyers have bought more flour than they are able to withdraw within the 60 days' time prescribed by the Grain Corporation, and it is expected mills will cancel all such contracts to escape a penalty of 25c per barrel. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 230,790 barrels, had output last week of 185,310 bbls., 80.2 per cent of capacity, which compared with 39 per cent the same week last year, and 96.6 per cent in 1917. Quotations: Best soft winter wheat flour, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $11@11.50; standard patents, $10.25@10.55; 100 per cent flour, $9.95@10.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The cash market is irregularly active. There is expected to be a strong demand from the East for feed grains on any easing up of prices. Wheat is at present going to the mills which were running very short of wheat stocks, and all of which are grinding on heavy flour orders.

On the whole new crop wheat of which some 300 cars per day are now arriving, is grading much better than expected. The grain generally is a small sample, but of good milling value, the bulk of receipts coming in are grading No. 2 northern with a fair quantity of No. 1 and No. 3. Only small amounts of the new crop oats or barley are moving as yet.

There is practically no speculative interest in the market here. Bullish arguments fall flat when confronted with the outcry against high prices, while many regard the bear side as dangerous in the light of the inevitable demand from Europe and the probability that final returns from the North American crops will show considerable shrinkage from latest published official estimates.

The futures markets have followed closely the fluctuations in Chicago corn, although weather conditions in the Canadian West have also been a factor that has mitigated against holders of long grain. Public sentiment is set very strongly against any advances in prices and it is realized that declines in cattle, hogs and poultry must be preceded and accompanied by cheaper feed grain.

The close of the past week saw threshing held up for a day or two by heavy rains that were general over Manitoba and extended well into eastern Saskatachewan. A continuation of dry weather will be welcome, although the rain will put arable land in excellent shape for fall plowing. The earliness of the season should with average conditions from now on see threshing practically completed in September and all preparatory work for next year's crop completed before the freeze-up.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Jackson Bros. & Co. have been admitted to firm membership and the Hagen Grain Co. to corporation membership on the Duluth Board of Trade.

C. T. Mears of the Itasca Elevator Co. has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade arbitration committee to fill the vacancy created through the appointment of W. B. Joyce on the board of directors.

The movement of oats from the country this way has so far been limited, amounting to only a few cars daily. In line with other grains, the quotation in spot No. 3 white oats was cut down 1¾c to 67¼@68¾c.

Elevator men and grain houses on this market are receiving advices from correspondents to the effect that a normal acreage will be sown to spring wheat over the Northwest for next season's crop. In the event of favorable fall weather, it is thought that the area of land plowed this fall will be fully up to the mark, in spite of the uncertainty regarding prices likely to prevail for wheat and other grains next year.

Rye continued to be an active trading product on this market during the last week. As had been generally expected, the run of flax this way has so far been in good volume this season, receipts in the last six days ranging from 43 to 78 cars daily. Attributed mainly to the high cost of living agitation, the rye market was again under the hammer during the week, the quotation in spot breaking 10 cents to $1.43.

Applications have been made for the transfers of a Board of Trade membership of G. H. Spencer to G. B. Hathaway, and of a membership of A. D. Thomson to G. P. Harbison. In both cases the persons to whom the memberships are to be transferred have been released from military service, and they are returning to assume their old positions on the trading floor, the former with the Consolidated Elevator Co. and the latter with A. D. Thomson & Co.

Receipts of wheat on this market have so far been only of a scattering nature, but operators are looking forward to good movement from over parts of North Dakota and western Minnesota developing during the coming week. Cash handlers are of the opinion that the new basis o discounts on off-grade wheat as announced by Julius H. Barnes will lead to better deliveries by growers who had been generally disposed to hold, hoping for a reduction in the penalties previously in effect. It is thought that the new basis will lead to proportionately larger receipts at this market and a corresponding checking up in the movement to Minneapolis and other milling points.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Heavy rains throughout northern Ohio for the past ten days, occurring almost daily, have no doubt benefited the corn, but have prevented much threshing and caused considerable oats in shock to become badly damaged.

Oscar Trapp, of Shepard, Clark & Co., and Frank Roby, hay inspector, spent a day last week traveling in the country through the hay producing district near Cleveland looking over some large consignments of hay Shepard, Clark & Co. are interested in.

Electric heaters have been installed in the Grain and Hay Exchange laboratory for the moisture testing machine. Heaters have been secured from the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. of Chicago, and are certainly a decided improvement over the old alcohol lamp system.

A. A. Kemper, of the Sheets Elevator Co., is on an extensive vacation trip, taking a rest preparatory to the coming of a large poultry feed and remedy business, due to the Sheets Elevator Co. having sold out their builders' supply and coal business and purchased the Conkey Poultry Feed and Remedy line.

The Grain and Hay Exchange have placed themselves on record, through their board of directors, as officially favoring the adoption of the National Grain Dealers' Association confirmation blanks and urges all members to use the blank prepared by the National Grain Dealers' Association, or one similar to it in all their transactions.

The board of directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange, in recognition of the increased cost of maintaining adequate and competent grain inspection, also hay inspection, decided to increase the rates of the following: All in-grain inspection, $1 per car; all out-grain, 50c per car; hay, $1 per car; these prices to become effective Aug. 16, 1919.

The office of the Grain and Hay Exchange has added to its library current issues of the Price Current-Grain Reporter, which are appreciated by the members of the exchange, and their employes as well as various callers at the office who like to keep in touch with the grain situation by using the publications available at the office of the secretary of the exchange.

C. W. Fairchild, of the Cleveland Milling Co., returned from New York last week. W. C. Seaman, manager of the Herrman-McLean Co., spent several days during the past week on a business trip to various points in Minnesota. Ernest Hart, manager of the Lake Shore Elevator Co. and the possessor of a summer camp on the Lake Shore east of Cleveland, has been entertaining the families of his employes at his camp the past month.

New oats in this market have practically replaced old, and for the past week no old oats have been moving out of this territory. Such old oats as moves are usually at a premium of about four cents over the new. Very little corn moving in or out of this market in the past ten days. There is a good movement of good, new hay into this market, and is easily taken care of by the demand. Hay prices remaining steady for the past week on a basis of $34 for new No. 1 timothy.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

After several weeks of extreme dullness business in grain picked up a little during the past few days. It was confined chiefly to oats, and was largely in the red variety. Stocks had been allowed to get so low that a little buying was necessary, even though the market was very much unsettled.

The local inspection department of the Merchants' Exchange has been kept busy taking care of the oats coming in from Texas and Oklahoma. Receipts have graded around 3 or better, with a small proportion off grade. A large share of receipts have been sent on to the Southeast, for business with that direction has been better than anywhere else.

There is less Texas corn offering and brokers think that September shipments have about been exhausted. Two white September shipments sold around $1.79@1.80 f.o.b. Memphis and feed manufacturers were the principal buyers. Corn from other directions is not being offered yet and arrivals during the week were very light and all going to feed makers. Fairly well distributed rains in part of this territory have helped late corn a lot and prospects are improved.

John B. Edgar, of the feed manufacturing firm of Edgar-Morgan Co., has been chosen as a candidate for city commissioner. He is one of a citizens' ticket selected in an effort to get the city rid of factional political control. Edgar has filled several offices in the Merchants' Exchange and showed himself to be a fine campaigner and it is felt that he stands an excellent chance to win in the election which takes place in November. It goes without saying that the grain and feed trade will pull strongly for him.

Yates & Donelson, for about 20 years engaged in the milling business here, their plant having a daily capacity of 800 barrels of flour and 1,500 of corn meal, have closed a five-year lease with the Stout-Hunt Milling Co. The new company composed of C. B. Stout and C. B. H who for several years have been here representatives of the Portland Flour and they will take charge of the r Oct. 1. The owners of this property cided to lease their plant because of failing health of Mr. Yates and bec Mr. Donelson has been compelled to sume the management of a large co factor firm. He was interested the and was chosen president after both ior members died. Both Yates and D elson are among the older members of Merchants' Exchange and have been active in the grain and milling trade

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MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

E. N. Keller, Ward A. Rhea and W White have applied for memberships in Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce A ciaton.

S. R. Clark, of McCabe Bros. Co., luth, has purchased a membership in Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce A ciation.

The Marfield Grain Co. received sam of new corn from Edgerton, Minn., Th day. The corn was matured and ou the way of frost.

North Dakota reports say that the a counter-invasion of duck brought on the grasshopper invasion. The ducks eating the grasshoppers by millions.

C. W. Plain, a farmer near Milton D., had a field of flax that was snc under last fall before he had an op tunity to thresh it. After the snow off this year he threshed the flax ag the advice of his neighbors and sec $7,011.43 for it.

Minneapolis millers protest that cannot make flour out of thin wheat pr ably at the new Government prices. order to get a high grade patent they u use a larger quantity of thin wheat, unless they do use a lot of extra w the flour is of poor quality.

A meeting of grain commission men, vator managers and bankers was he the trading floor of the Minneapolis Ch ber of Commerce Thursday to discuss recently passed amendment to the regarding a uniform disposition order seems that the new order is causing of additional work for the commi houses, and in order to facilitate the m ment of grain the elevator companies to take financial risk. They demand turnover order before loading out they have taken in for customers. In of a turnover order they want a bon protect them against mishap. Ban are in favor of the new rule as it tects them. Attempts to modify the will undoubtedly result.

Cash Markets.

Wheat.—A big flood of wheat struck local market during the week past prices declined swiftly on the first Since then the demand has not been brisk, but prices have held well. The nouncement of the Wheat Corporatio light weight wheat helped to sustain market at the end of the week. Rec of new spring wheat are heavy and elevators are just beginning to take s of the stuff. They are buying the weight wheat at Government prices mixing purposes. In addition to a l quantity of winter wheat sent here on tracts there were liberal consignments the market was glutted with offerings several days. There is a fairly good mand for the choice winter wheat tha millers want to store, but owing to heavy supply of new spring wheat th

ssing the demand for poor winter wheat s low. North Dakota shippers are com- ning of car shortage holding up their n. Some of the elevators are filled up. 1 dark northern sells at $2.45@2.55, No. rthern at $2.30@2.45, No. 2 dark north- at $2.25@2.40, No. 3 dark northern at 0@2.40, No. 3 northern at $2.14½@2.30, nsas and Oklahoma No. 2 dark hard ter sells at $2.33@2.35, No. 2 hard at 8@2.32, Nebraska at $2.26@2.28, Iowa 2.20@2.23.

orn.—The demand for corn has been r of late and prices are declining sharp- Receipts have been fair. Samples of corn arrived from Minnesota during week and indicated good growth and ellent quality. This corn will be ready ship next month. No. 3 yellow sells at 5@2.78.

ats.—Most of the week there was an fferent demand for all but the best ies of oats and prices were easier com- d with the futures. In the past day or the demand picked up a little and the ket displayed a slightly firmer feeling. 3 white, old, sells at ½@3c over Sep- ber, new at September price to 1c er. No. 4 white sells at 1@3½c less n No. 3 white.

ye.—Elevator buyers were the chief ers of rye in the past week and the and has not been very keen. Mill buy- were on the lookout for choice stuff paid as high as October price for the ctions. Elevator buyers paid ½c under ordinary No. 2. No. 3 quoted at 1@1½c . Receipts fair and of good quality on average.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

arley is slow and nominal at $2.30@2.40 cwt for cash No. 3.

ading in beans is slow and the market inal at $8.10 per cwt.

. C. Shaw, Buffalo representative of the lor & Bournique Co., of Milwaukee, was aller on 'Change last week.

eceipts of rye here are increasing, but re is not much demand. Millers' wants easily satisfied and shipping demand reased after the middle of the week. The rket is quoted easy at $1.48 for cash 2.

uying of oats for local consumption is l sustained and a firm market is quoted. pping demand is slow. Quote: Cash No. hite, 81c; No. 3 white, 80½c; No. 4 white, c; new No. 2 white, 77½c; new No. 3 te, 76@½c.

orn is weaker owing to declines in other rkets. Almost nothing coming in and ks too small to admit of any activity. te: Cash No. 3. $1.96; No. 3 yellow, $2; 4 yellow, $1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.93; No. ellow, $1.88.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

larold F. Spencer, grain broker, is ping and fishing at Bean Lake.

harles W. Avery of the Thresher-Ful- Grain Co. spent the week end in Chi- o.

he Terminal Elevators Co. has enlarged facilities by adding a cash grain con- ment department, with Robert Y. ith as manager. Mr. Smith had for eral months held a similar position h the Eugene Cox Grain Co. He has n a member of the Board of Trade for years.

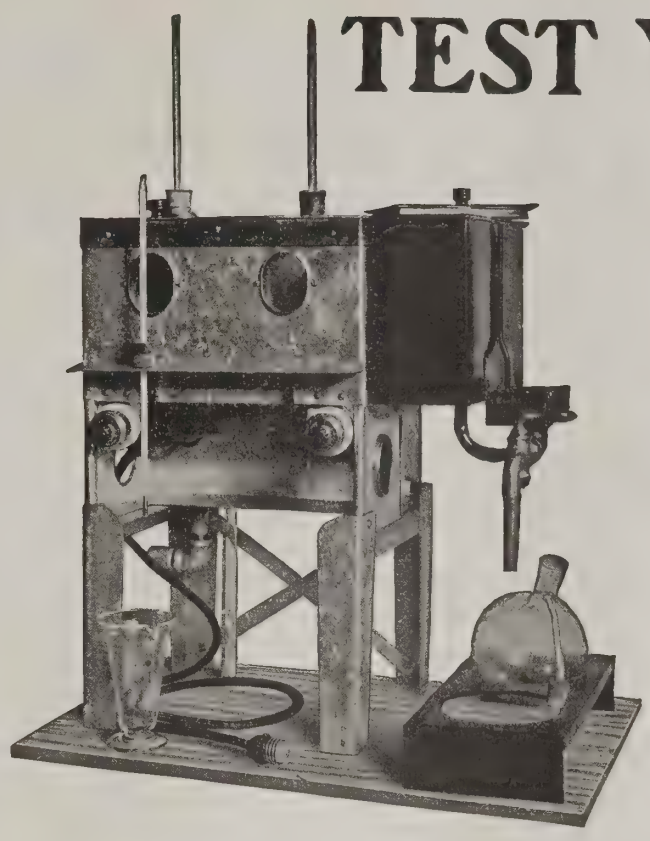
. C. Doss of Colorado, Tex., visited the rd of Trade Tuesday and exhibited fine ples of milo and feterita, which, he l, was about ready to thresh and ship. the Texas crop of sorghum grains, Mr. s said that 70 per cent was milo, 25 per t kafir and 5 per cent feterita. A large d is expected.

he new elevator of the Southwestern ling Co., which is to have 1,000,000 hels capacity, will be built by the Bur- Engineering Co. of Kansas City. Ex- ation has begun. The house will be of the most modern in the United tes. It will increase the mill's grain age capacity to 1,700,000 bushels.

he desire of Northwestern spring wheat ers to be in better position to use ter wheat when the occasion requires eflected by the reported purchase by Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, of substantial interest in the Larrabee r Mills Co. of Kansas City, St. Joseph, ton and Maryville, Mo., and Hutchin- Kans. A total daily flour capacity of 00 barrels is credited to the Larrabee pany, and its elevators will hold 0,000 bushels of grain.

ne of the features on the program of International Farm Congress, to be l in Kansas City Sept. 25 to 28, is an ress by Julius H. Barnes, president of United States Grain Corporation. Mr. nes has accepted an invitation to be ent and to discuss the wheat situa- in general, with special reference to system which he is employing in han- g the crop. While before the dele- s he will invite suggestions and an- r questions, particularly as to the prev- t grades and price discounts, which e been the subject of criticism.

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2 flask..	40.00	*less a*	Electricity
4 flask..	65.00	*discount*	Alcohol
6 flask..	90.00		or Gas

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Some of the farmers in western Kansas, who borrowed money from the Government to provide seed wheat last fall, are having difficulty in meeting the payments, owing to disappointing yields. Governor Allen has been asked by citizens of Jetmore to petition Congress to cancel the notes of farmers held by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. Producers seem to think they should not pay in cases where yields fell below six bushels an acre, though there was no agreement to that effect.

Owing to a shortage of threshing machines in the Panhandle region of Texas, the threshing of wheat and oats in that part of the state has been greatly delayed, according to C. D. McDowell of Clarendon, who was in Kansas City this week. "We had to wait until threshing in eastern Texas was complete and then buy the old machines," said Mr. McDowell. "The factories failed to ship the machinery we ordered early in the season." Mr. McDowell predicted the planting of another big acreage of wheat in the Panhandle.

One of the biggest rain and electric storms that ever visited Kansas City came Wednesday night and continued through most of Thursday. About 6 inches of water fell, and there was important flood damage in low sections of the city. A fair amount of precipitation was reported in eastern Kansas and northern and central Missouri. Later good rains fell in southern Kansas and Oklahoma. The situation as regards pasturage and fall plowing for wheat was greatly improved, but the cornfields had generally matured or passed the stage of possible redemption.

Record Wheat Movement.

August receipts of wheat in Kansas City made a new high record. The arrivals were 14,012 cars, or 18,916,200 bushels. This compares with the previous high total of 16,187,850 bushels, scored in August, 1918. There was a steady movement throughout the month, with the blanket permit system of shipping in effect the first three weeks and also at the end of the period. During the final week the permit system was temporarily suspended, but the movement began to increase, and coincidentally the shortage of cars in Kansas City for outbound shipments became pronounced. Therefore, the permit system was reimposed on the country, with an intention of limiting the incoming cars to about 310 a day until conditions show improvement. Efforts are being made to return empty cars from the northern and eastern markets with more alacrity. It is also promised that the Gulf ports will have a larger number of ships, which will relieve the congestion at Galveston and New Orleans and thus afford an outlet for some of the Government-owned wheat in Kansas City.

Due very largely to the heavy marketing of wheat at high prices, the August bank clearings in Kansas City amounted to $1,113,475,000, the largest ever known here. It is estimated that the next official statement will show an increase of 20 per cent in local bank deposits.

Receipts of corn in August were 305 cars, against 1,147 a year ago; oats, 704 cars, against 1,632; kafirs, 59 cars, against 26; rye, 67 cars, against 31; barley, 161 cars, against 2; millfeeds, 321 cars, against 47; flour, 253 cars, against 191. Shipments in August were: Wheat, 5,314 cars; corn, 276; oats, 360; kafir, 28; rye, 13; barley, 33; millfeeds, 729; flour, 1,108.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week, 3,684 cars, against 3,154 a week ago and 2,171 a year ago. Increasing difficulty of the outshipping situation, resulting in yard congestion, led to a restoration of the blanket permit system on country loading. The lack of cars as well as of motive power restricted shipments eastward, and the blocked condition of the Gulf ports prevented the United States Grain Corporation from moving its stocks south. At the end of the week came the announcement of embargoes at the Gulf and Atlantic ports. Shippers in Kansas City, as well as flour millers, were buyers of wheat only so far as they were assured an outlet. The demand became very slow, and some red and lower grade hard went direct to the Grain Corporation on the guarantee price basis. Stocks increased 1,632,000 bushels, to 11,920,000 bushels, more than half of which is owned by the Government and the remainder chiefly by outside millers, who either do not desire or are not able under present conditions to take the grain out. Most of the Government-owned wheat here is red, while the millers and elevator men own the bulk of the hard. Prices of hard showed a net weekly decline of 1c to 9c, closing as follows: No 1, including dark, semi-dark and yellow, $2.19@2.25; No. 2, $2.14@2.27; No. 3, $2.10 2.25. Red wheat closed unchanged to 2c down, with No. 1 at $2.18, No. 2 at $2.15@ 2.16 and No. 3 at $2.11@2.12. The revised scale of discounts on grades below No. 1, as promulgated by the Grain Corporation after the New York conference, will become effective Sept. 2. It gives No. 3 an advantage of 1c over the previous discount under No. 2 and will help the relative prices of No. 4 and lower grades.

Corn.—Receipts, 126 cars, against 66 a week ago and 238 last year. Notwithstanding the fact that shipments reduced elevator stocks 29,000 bushels, to 42,000 bushels, there was a very slow demand for fresh arrivals, especially in the latter part of the week. Price broke 10@12c on white and yellow, while mixed declined 11@13c. Closing quotations were: No. 2 yellow,

$1.83@1.85; No. 3, $1.80@1.82; No. 2 white, $1.78@1.80; No. 3, $1.75@1.77; No. 2 mixed, $1.78; No. 3, $1.75@1.77. A depressing influence in the market was the offering of Texas new crop corn in territory as far north as Chicago. Samples of the Texas grain were exhibited here and it was said that some purchases to arrive were made. Rains late in the week, while not of much benefit to the crop of Kansas, Oklahoma and southern Missouri, were helpful to pastures. Advices indicated a bumper crop in Iowa and a fair yield in Nebraska. There would have been larger offerings of old corn from Iowa if cars had been more plentiful. The new crop of Kansas is estimated at 56,445,000 bushels, about 31,000,000 bushels less than was expected in July. This is 12,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1918 yield.

Oats.—Receipts, 155 cars, against 188 a week ago and 527 a year ago. The market felt the influence of weakness in corn and barley. Shipping demand was restricted by the car situation. Prices broke 1@4c, with white off most. The closing quotations were: No. 2 white, 70c; No. 3, 69@69½c; No. 2 mixed, 68c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 3, 67½c. Many of the cars sold were stored, with futures sold against them, as indicated by an increase of 59,000 bushels in stocks, which are 1,035,000 bushels, against 1,251,000 last year.

Kafir and Milo.—Receipts, 18 cars, against 11 a week previous and 9 a year ago. Affected by the action of other feed grains, the market receded 4c to 5c per cwt. on kafir and 2c to 7c on milo. Prices at the close were: No. 2 white kafir, $3.45@3.50; No. 3, $3.38@3.45; No. 2 milo, $3.45@3.48; No. 3, $3.35@3.42. New milo is offered by Texas at $2.90 for the first half of September shipment. Old crop California milo has about all been moved, but the new crop of that state will soon be available. While Kansas shows a decrease of 40 per cent in the acreage of sorghums, there are 1,881,000 acres in the state, including 729,000 of kafir, 227,000 of milo, 76,000 of feterita and 719,000 of cane. Conditions at the end of August were: Kafir, 67.8 per cent of normal; milo, 76.5; feterita, 73.4; cane, 76.9. Only the late growth is likely to be damaged by frost. Shipping demand in Kansas City during the week was good. Stocks decreased 1,000 bushels, to 6,000, compared with 162,000 a year ago.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Garlicky wheat will be discounted just as heretofore, 2c per bushel from the regular grade.

Exports of grain for the week ending Aug. 29 were 45,861 bus. corn, 1,588,339 bus. wheat, 169,976 bus. oats, 66,795 bus. barley.

Raymond J. Barnes, salesman for the Philadelphia Export Co., has been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Smutty wheat will be discounted according to the degree of smut, but in no case less than 2c per bushel under the corresponding regular grade.

Samuel J. McKnight, the well-known grain merchant and ex-president of the Commercial Exchange, is spending the week end with his wife at Ocean City, N. J.

William J. Rardon, treasurer of the Philadelphia Flour Club, and wife, who have been spending the summer in Atlantic City, have returned to their home in Philadelphia.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Aug. 30 were 600 bbls. and 8,718,045 pounds of flour in sacks; 1,569,481 bus. wheat; 59,811 bus. corn; 214,445 bus. oats; 10,278 bus. rye; 108,777 bus. barley, 22,500 bus. malt, and 160 tons feed.

Mixed wheat will be discounted from 2 to 5 cents, according to quality and condition of mixture, but unless otherwise instructed, the trade may count on our taking 2 mixed wheat at Philadelphia just as heretofore, i. e., 2 cents under the corresponding regular grade.

Rouel Fernandez Zanetti, importer and merchandise broker, Havanna, Cuba; H. K. Schafer, manager of Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., and his son, Earl Schafer; A. E. Yardley, representative of the Clover Leaf Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Theo. Carstens, Buffalo agent for Taylor-Bornique Grain Co.; J. A. Walters, president of the J. A. Walters Milling Co., Buffalo, and J. Frank Webb, grain dealer of Smyrna, Del., were visitors at the Commercial Exchange during the week.

A. J. Dando, elevator agent, Girard Point Elevator, has notified the trade that owing to the present congested conditions and the large number of cars of grain on hand to be dried, it will be impossible for them to handle the two part sample grade cars now on track, and it will be necessary to forward them to the Keystone Elevator Co. for handling. For the present we will continue to handle as fast as drying conditions permit the sample grade wheat loaded in cars in bulk without separation.

The United States Grain Corporation has notified the trade that, effective Tuesday, Sept. 2, the Corporation's purchases of wheat will be based on the following schedule of discounts: No. 2 wheat, under No. 1, No. 3 wheat 6c under No. 1, No. 4 wheat 10c under No. 1, No. 5 wheat 14c under No. 1. For all wheat otherwise conforming to the specifications of No or better, but deficient in test weight, the discount from the No. 5 price will be 3c per bushel for each one pound deficiency in test weight. Wheat grading below No. 5 for reasons other than deficiency in test weight will be bought on its merits.

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain during the past week have been rather light owing to car shortage and tie-ups in the railroads. The cash market for Des Moines has been about 70c for oats and $1.80 for No. 3 yellow corn and one to two cents over government price for wheat. Some sections report that they are now getting cars and we will expect a heavy movement of grain during the next few days

Mayer-Holbrook & Co. announce to the grain shippers of Iowa that they have opened an office in Des Moines, Ia., Hubbell building, telephone Walnut 2781, under the personal management of V. S. Beall, who is well known to the Iowa trade, having over sixteen years' experience to his credit in the grain business. He will handle business in consignments, sale "to arrive," and future hedging orders for Chicago, Des Moines, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other terminal markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was closed Labor Day, Sept. 1.

Flour production at the Milwaukee mills for the past week reached a total of 13,900 barrels, of which 11,900 barrels was wheat flour and 2,000 barrels rye flour.

Milwaukee grain shipments for the week were 582,054 bu. oats, 128,193 bu. corn, 161,579 bu. barley, 47,173 bu. wheat, 82,682 bu. rye; total, 1,001,681 bu., against 480,667 bu. the preceding week and 1,029,015 bu. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the past week were 329 cars of barley, 188 cars corn, 547 cars oats, 257 cars wheat, 56 cars rye, 8 cars flax; total, 1,385 cars, against 1,081 cars the week before, 996 cars a year ago and 881 cars in 1917.

Winona Malt & Grain Co. has been incorporated with capital at $1,000 to buy, sell and deal in malt and grains, etc. The incorporators are Kurtis R. Froedert, Walter O. Teipel and Edwin J. Gross. Mr. Froedert is president and Mr. Teipel, vice-president and secretary of the Froedert Malting Company also.

In the Milwaukee cash grain market values for the past week show declines for all commodities under an increasing movement of new grain, the Government's attack on high prices, and the slow export trade, due to the unsettled condition of foreign exchange. Barley for the week declined 8@10c, corn 13@14c, oats 2@3c, rye 8@10c and wheat 5@10c.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: W. Gregory, Palmyra, Wis.; C. H. Fintel, Genesee, Wis.; Geo. Plummer, W. J. Scott, R. A. Bodmer, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. B. Oldham, Bremerton, Wash.; A. H. Stumph, Chicago, Ill.; F. Johnston, Marquette, Mich.; H. E. Kenney, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. Utter, Lake Beulah, T. H. Cochrane, Portage, Wis. J. G. Martin, Sturgeon Bay; G. V. Dearing, Columbus, Wis.; F. Brongenske, Windside, Neb.; H. G. Harvey, Minneapolis, Min.; H. C. Shaw, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Whitney, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. Marble, Max Cohan, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Mitchell, C. A. Hillyer, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Zastrow, Hawkeye; H. N. Hammon, Marshaltown, Ia.; G. K. Seeber, Waterloo, Wis.; N. R. Reasoner, Omaha, Neb.; H. W. Hellier, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. A. Neibuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

F. M. Turnbull, Philadelphia manager for Taylor & Bournique, Milwaukee, was on 'Change this week.

Peter V. Heckler, grain dealer of Toledo, Ohio, was on 'Change this week. Mr. Heckler had a good word to say for his home town.

Rye was not wanted by the local trade in carloads and exporters have taken about all there was for sale here in store. Carloads on track were quoted at $1.50 for No. 2, through billed.

Oats were cleaned up daily and the decline was steady from last week. Oatmeal mills took the good weights and occasionally paid a premium for heavy and feed men were good buyers of the regular run.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

On the whole, it was a very satisfactory market. Closing: No. 1 white, 77½c; No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3 white, 76c; No. 4 white, 75c on track, through billed.

Wheat receipts continue light and there was no difficulty in selling all the offerings, regardless of quality, at stronger prices than last week. The offerings were mostly red winter, and sales of No. 2 were at $2.28; No. 3, $2.24@2.25; No. 4, $2.20@2.22; No. 5, $2.16@2.18, on track, through billed. The receipts of spring wheat were mostly sold to arrive and at considerable over the Government prices.

There was really no corn market here this week, so few cars coming to hand for sale, and it was only when a buyer was in need of a car that a sale was made and then he had to pay some price. There was a sale of No. 1 yellow, at $2.09, early in the week and at the close several anxious sellers were trying to get $2.03 for No. 2 yellow. Possibly $2.02 would have found a buyer. The general opinion was that everything was ready for a big slide in corn next week.

Inspection track receipts for the week: No. 4 soft white, 3 cars; No. 2 red, 4 cars; No. 3 red, 22 cars; No. 4 red, 34 cars; No. 5 red, 6 cars; No. 2 mixed, 1 car; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 mixed, 5 cars; No. 5 mixed 1 car; No. 1 dark hard, 14 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 15 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 2 cars; No. 1 hard, 10 cars; No. 2 hard, 58 cars; No. 3 hard, 40 cars; No. 4 hard, 15 cars; No. 5 hard, 2 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 dark northern, 4 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 27 cars; No. 3 dark northern, 18 cars; No. 4 dark northern, 3 cars; No. 1 northern, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 1 car; sample spring, 4 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 12 cars; No. 2 yellow, 8 cars; No. 1 white, 3 cars; No. 2 white, 2 cars; sample mixed, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 32 cars; No. 2 white, 98 cars; No. 3 white, 65 cars; sample, 3 cars. Rye—No. 2, 1 car; No. 3, 1 car.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

During the past week the following gentlemen were numbered among the visitors upon the floor of the Produce Exchange: J. Stewart of Winnipeg, F. M. Turnbull of Philadelphia, James R. Ness of Toronto, Ont., and B. H. Trusseill, Joe Ball, H. J. Beam and J. R. Short, all of Chicago.

A meeting of the members of the New York Produce Exchange interested in Breadstuffs will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 2 at 3 p. m. in the managers' room to take suitable action in relation to unfounded criticisms appearing in the public press concerning the conduct of dealers in breadstuffs.

Oats on spot ruled weak, due more or less to the absence of export buying and in sympathy with corn. Domestic demand was fair early in the week, but toward the close sagged off and became rather dull. Quotations follow: No. 2 white, 84c; No. 3 white, 82@83c, and No. 4 white unquoted.

The death notice of Robert W. Rouse, Official Inspector of Provisions for the New York Produce Exchange, was posted during the week. Mr. Rouse was 61 years of age at his death, and his passing will be mourned by the Provision Trade of the N. Y. P. E. among whom he was long and favorably known.

There has been only a small trade in cash corn during the week, and the market was depressed owing to the continued weakness in the West, and a greater desire on the part of the country to sell part of their holdings of old corn due to competition of new corn from Texas. Agitation against high living costs also influenced holders. Prices as quoted are more or less nominal. No. 2 yellow, $2.02; No. 2 white $2.03; No. 2 mixed, $2.01.

Trade in the local flour market during the week was not active, and apparently buyers do not feel inclined to make large committments under the uncertain conditions now prevailing. Arrivals of flour are of moderate proportions, consequently stocks remain light. It is reported mills in both the Northwest and Southwest are more willing to sell, and even are disposed to shade their prices a trifle. Spring Patents were quoted at $11.35@12 and first spring clears $9.25@10.25, while soft winter straights ruled at $10.10@10.40, and Kansas straights, $10.80@11.25.

S. B. Cleverley, brother of E. L. Cl erley, New York Manager of Jack Brothers & Co., lately returned from rope, reports that economic conditions some of the Continental countries are ing exaggerated, but that in England chaotic labor situation is causing som take a very pessimistic view of the pi pects of early resumption of business its pre-war scale. Mr. Cleverley, h ever, is inclined to believe that conditi in England will readily adjust themse within the near future. He looks to the United Kingdom again assume prominent place in international trad

BALTIMORE.

Robert G. Neu, Correspondent.

Stocks of wheat in Baltimore eleva are now past the 3,000,000-bushel m but weekly clearances are also on a l scale.

A. A. Cunningham, of Sneath & C ningham Company, grain shippers of fin, Ohio, was a visitor on the floor of Baltimore Chamber of Commerce week.

The friends in the trade of George Jackson, second vice president of the U Grain Corporation, will regret to learn the death last week of his mother, a 80 years.

Nearly a half million bushels of g were loaded aboard the steamships E burn and Nervier by W. E. Harris & grain exporters of this city, last week delivery to Belgium.

The receipts of new water-borne wh in the Baltimore market so far this s son amount to 786,000 bushels, as aga 925,000 bushels arrived up to the co sponding time last year.

The Traffic Bureau is in receipt of vice that the Administration has iss freight rate authority for the publica on 30 days' notice by the railroads of duced rate of 27½c per 100 lbs., Baltin to Chicago and Milwaukee, and to po intermediate, on the usual percent basis. The B. & O. promises publica of tariff at the earliest possible date.

To facilitate the importation and h dling of Argentine corn through this p and to take care of the frequent shipm of grain westbound from this market Chicago and points in Ohio, Indiana Illinois, the Traffic Bureau recently m request upon the Railroad Administrat through the B. & O. Railroad, for the establishment of a special grain rate fr Baltimore to destinations in the ab territory.

Harold Anderson, Federal grain su visor of the Bureau of Markets, with he quarters at Baltimore, will give a pu demonstration of wheat grading, acco ing to Government standards, at the co house in Hagerstown, Md., on the af noon of Sept. 9. F. W. Oldenburg, of



BURLAP BAGS

Bosworth Bag Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

tension Service of the Maryland Agri-tural College, will have on hand samples Maryland grown wheat and Mr. Ander-n will use the apparatus from his labo-ory to make the various tests of the mples and grades of wheat.

E. Steen & Bro., well-known Baltimore ain and hay receivers, who are con-antly adding to their equipment and cilities at their private warehouse and vator on Warner street, this city, last ek telegraphed their second order to e Weller Manufacturing Co., 1856 North stner avenue, Chicago, Ill., for a car der, the first machine of this kind they talled having given such satisfaction—d the business of the firm having grown —that the necessity for a second car der naturally suggested itself.

Walter B. Brooks, president of the Can-n Company, announces that within the xt two or three months the biggest pier the Atlantic Coast will be completed that company at Canton, in anticipa-n of a big increase in the export and port trade of Baltimore. The new struc-e will be 1,700 feet long and 270 feet de, with a depth of water on each side 35 feet. It will be able to accommodate 10,000-ton ships at one time and will equipped with the most modern appli-ces for unloading and loading vessels. ilroad tracks will run down its center d sides.

Pierce Ryan, track sampler of grain for e Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for ny years, and who was retired on full y some years ago in recognition of a g service well and faithfully performed, still hale and hearty at 86 years, and y be seen daily taking a stroll about his me on West Fayette street when the ather is favorable. Here is a man who s drawn more samples of grain from 's than any other official of the inspec-n department of the Chamber of Com-rce. In his day it was often necessary walk miles through the railroad yards locate a particular car that had not been "placed" for inspection, but when op" Ryan went after a sample he usu-y got it. Distance and weather had no rors for him, and every morning, for 35 rs, he was "on his job" at 7:00 o'clock. s regular habits in early life are prob-y responsible for his good physical con-ion at his present age, and he has a st of friends on 'Change who keep in nstant touch with him and wish him ny more years of peace and content-nt.

BOSTON

Robert S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators Aug. were as follows: wheat 45,208 bushels; s 378,948 bushels; rye 26,826 bushels; rley 313,216 bushels.

Receipts of grain and flour for the month August, 1919, were: wheat 493,930 bush-; corn 1,100 bushels; oats 1,236,860 bush-; barley 516,450 bushels; malt 5,880 bush-; cornmeal 3,110 barrels; oatmeal 1,200 es 8,600 sacks; flour 126,518 barrels.

Very little demand reported for nearby rn although offerings are extremely ht and held very firm at the following otations: No. 2 yellow corn at $2.08@2.10 bushel and No. 3 yellow corn at $2.06@ 8 per bushel.

The buying of oats during the past week s been rather light with prices quite ne lower than and quoted about as fol-ws: Old 40/42 lb. fancy oats at 89½c per shel; old 38/40 lb. fancy oats at 89c per shel; new 40/42 lb. fancy oats at 87 to ½c per bushel; new 38/40 lb. fancy oats 86½ to 87c per bushel; new 38/40 lb. ular oats at 85½ to 86c per bushel; and w 36/38 lb. regular oats at 84 to 84½c bushel. Receipts for the week ending g. 30 were 271,950 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

Arthur B. Lloyd has started construction a new flour mill at Providence, Ky., ich will have a daily capacity of 25 bar-s.

Wilbur N. Erskine, of the Atkin-Erskine ling Co., Evansville, Ind., died on Aug. according to a press dispatch. Mr. skine was 34 years of age, and had been bad health for some time.

Work is well underway on a new $50,000 proof seed house at the plant of the isville Cottonseed Products Co., which ently lost its seedhouse and a large ntity of seed in a bad fire.

A number of seedsmen are planning to ibit at the Kentucky State Fair this r in September, starting Sept. 8, but present street car strike will probably ult in the fair being a fizzle unless a promise is effected by that time.

Oats are in fair demand at top prices, No. nd 3 white being quoted at 80c a bushel. No. 2 mixed 78½c. There is a fair de-nd for oats, which have been moving l. Rye is dead, except seed rye which selling at around $1.90 a bushel in car .

For the first time in several months yel-corn is quoted at more than white, this ng due to a general slump in demand for ling corn. The market during the week was stronger than many men had expected. On Saturday No. 3 white corn was quoted at $2.06 a bushel, with No. 3 yellow and mixed at $2.08 each.

G. A. Breaux, of the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, was named chairman of a joint publicity committee of the Southeastern Millers' Association and Southern Illinois Millers' Association at a meeting in St. Louis on Wednesday, at which time it was decided to spend $100,000 in a publicity and advertising campaign in newspapers to increase consumption of wheat flour. J. B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Association, headquarters Nashville; Mr. Anderson, Acme Mills, Hopkinsville; Mr. Bryan, Liberty Mills, Nashville, and Mr. Bronson, Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., are the other members of the committee.

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
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MILLERS
ASK
FLANLEY
GRAIN CO.
Omaha, Neb.
FOR
PRICES
ON
WHEAT

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Edward Frensdorf of the Hudson Milling Co., Hudson, Mich., was a visitor on 'change Friday.

Fred Mayer, president of Produce Exchange, returned Saturday after a week in Michigan.

Flour production of Toledo mills last week increased to 98 per cent of capacity. Mills produced 46,900 bbls., as compared with 44,500 the previous week and 24,214 last year. Production in August was 171,-768 bbls., as against 83,390 bbls. in August, 1918.

W. W. Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co., returned to the floor Saturday after a 500 mile trip through Ohio and Indiana. He says elevators everywhere are loaded to the roof with wheat that cannot be shipped out because of car shortage. Farmers, he says, are inclined to hold back their oats pending more definite news on the corn crop.

Receipts of all wheat at Toledo during the month of August amounted to 1,187 cars, grading mostly No. 3. Receipts of smutty wheat amounted to 251 cars. Out of 551 cars of straight red winter inspected only one per cent graded No. 1; 15 per cent No. 2; 44 per cent No. 3; 31 per cent No. 4; 7 per cent No. 5, and 2 per cent sample grade.

While there was a slight increase in wheat receipts at Toledo during August over last year the total of all grain received was almost two million bushels less than the same period in 1918. The decrease is in oats which this year are being held back for lack of cars. Receipts were 500,300 bus., as compared with 2,585,200 in August, 1918. Toledo, on the other hand, gained considerable prestige as a rye market, receiving 240,000 bus. as against 70,000 a year ago.

Saturday was official burial day for the straw hat on the Produce Exchange, and fitting ceremonies were held. Straws that had served their owners so faithfully during the heat of the summer were ruthlessly maimed and utterly destroyed in such a manner as would make the profiteers chuckle with glee, and as a result shops down town did a land office business in the new fall styles. Many a dignified member of the trade lost his "lid" in the scuffle that followed the tank-like methods of the dealers to bust every stray, and was compelled to hie himself bareheaded to the nearest hat store. A Mennel, president of The Mennel Milling Co., was last to appear on 'change before the closing gong, and taking in the situation and the inevitable result, decided to "beat them to it." He took one look at his slightly yellowed straw and throwing it to the floor jumped on it to the hurrah's and hand-clapping of his associates.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Max Blumenthal has returned from his semi-annual trip to the Northwest. He reports gratifying results for his barley business.

Extensive enlargement of the Cincinnati plant of the National Biscuit Co. is indicated in a request made to the Chamber of Commerce for information on available sites for a new plant.

C. A. Custer, who has supervision of the local grain business of the Cleveland Grain Co., which also includes direction of their recently established hay department, left Friday for a ten-day visit to Indiana.

The merger of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Club, after more than eight months of conferences and attempts to reach a mutually satisfactory understanding, has been declared off.

Total inspections of grain and hay at Cincinnati the past week were: Wheat, 222 cars, of which 39 graded No. 2, 87 cars No. 3, 62 cars No. 4, 29 cars No. 5, and 5 sample. Corn 63 cars, ear corn 10, oats 99, rye 20, and hay 245 cars.

A resolution not to call any strike within 90 days and favoring acceptance of President Wilson's offer of an increase in wages of 4c an hour was adopted by various branches of the Federation of the Southern Railroad shopmen here the past week.

E. B. Terrill, president of the Grain and Hay Exchange, received notice from Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, that if any local handlers of wheat have not applied for licenses they should notify H. D. Irwin, second vice-president, at Philadelphia, im-

mediately, explaining why they have not done so, and the nature of their business.

Lew McGlaughlin, of the grain and hay firm of Dan B. Granger & Co. will leave this week with a party of friends for a month's hunting and fishing trip along the south coast of Hudson bay in northern Canada. The party is encouraged at the prospect of shooting more deer and moose than on a previous trip as the game at this point is reported as largely increased in numbers.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee consisting of A. M. Braun, E. A. Seiter and George A. Dieterle to discuss the matter of bringing the grain and hay trade back into the chamber. The Grain and Hay Exchange, which was formerly a subsidiary organization of the chamber withdrew from that body in April, 1918, and established an independent exchange when the directors of the chamber declined to allow the grain trade full control of its own affairs.

Six suits against railroads entering Cincinnati were filed by the Early & Daniel Co. in Superior Court recently, seeking judgments for refunders of freight charges because of alleged delay in transportation, loss of weight in transportation and losses of value due to cars being broken open when in transit. The plaintiff seeks to recover a total of $6,815.59. Its petition against the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad company seeks judgment for $1,939.72; against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $806.39; against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, $886.47; against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, $268.08; against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, $497.22; against the Louisville and Nashville Company, $2,417.71.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The wheat market held an even tone, with no important changes in price throughout the week, but the underlying strength for good milling grain, which is showing greater scarcity favored higher prices. Receipts showed some falling off during the week, and some complaint was made of slower demand, but offerings were well absorbed each day. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.26@2.27; No. 2, $2.24@2.25; No. 3, $2.20@2.22; No. 4, $2.15½@2.17½; No. 5, $2.11@2.15; low grades as to quality, $2.05@2.18. Smutty wheat discounted from 2 to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—The corn market suffered losses of 12 to 14c per bushel for all kinds and grades as compared with a week ago as a result of an indifferent demand and declining inclination of futures. White grades especially were dull and offerings had to be carried over from day to day for want of bids. Ordinary mixed was neglected, and only an occasional car of yellow or "nearly yellow mixed" found buyers. At the reduced prices a better demand prevailed toward the close of the week and the accumulation was fairly cleared. Saturday the market was dull and easier because of the approaching holidays. No. 1 white, $1.88@1.89; No. 2, $1.87@1.88; No. 3, $1.86@1.87; No. 4, $1.83@1.85; No. 5, $1.81@1.83; No. 6, $1.79@1.81. No. 1 yellow, $1.89@1.90; No. 2, $1.88@1.89; No. 3, $1.87@1.88; No. 4, $1.85@1.87; No. 5, $1.83@1.85; No. 6, $1.81@1.83. No. 1 mixed, $1.87@1.88; No. 2, $1.86@1.87; No. 3, $1.85@1.86; No. 4, $1.83@1.85; No. 5, $1.81@1.83; No. 6, $1.79@1.81.

Oats—The weakness of corn was to some extent reflected in oats, but a good demand throughout the week had a fairly sustaining influence and declines were only 2 to 2½c. Top grades of white of heavy weight commanded a slight premium. Mixed was scarce and in fair demand. Saturday the market was dull and easy. No. 1, white, ..@..; No. 2, 74@74½c; No. 3, 73½@74c; No. 4, 72½@73½c. No. 1 mixed, ..@..; No. 2, 72½@73½c; No. 3, 71½@72½c; No. 4, 70½@71½c.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Trade has been quiet all this week. Buyers all seem to be waiting developments before starting in to purchase their thirty or sixty day requirements.

Stocks here are very light in all lines and, as a result, track hay, oats, feeds, are selling at considerably more than quotations to arrive.

Prices quoted here, basis yesterday, 29th inst., were as follows: Wheat—No. 1 red, $2.34@2.35; No. 2 grade, 3c less. Corn—No. 2 white corn, $2@2.03. Oats—No. 3 white oats, 77½@78½c. Rye—No. 2 rye, $1.56@1.57. Hay—No. 1 timothy, $33; light mixed, $33; No. 2 timothy, $31.

September is usually a busy month with the Richmond buyers and shippers, and with stocks very light to start with, we look to see exceptional demand, especially for immediate shipments.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Cattle market was generally steady at the recent declines. Best grades of calves steady with others lower.

Oats receipts were 9 cars, with fair demand from shippers. No. 2 white, 71@71¾c; No. 3 white, 71c; destination weights.

Hog market at Peoria yards showed considerable strength Saturday, after a sharp decline of $3 to $3.50 per hundred the past few days. A good demand caused the reaction in the market and trading was active at the advance. Receipts were 500, with bulk of sales ranging from $18.00 to $18.75 per cwt.

Saturday's corn market at Peoria about unchanged from Friday, although sharp declines were frequent during the week and prices were 10 to 12 cents lower than last week's close. Local demand very dull, and the greater portion of offers were bought by shippers. Receipts somewhat larger but a heavy run of corn not expected. No. 1 yellow, $1.82½; No. 3 yellow, $1.82¾.

The members and friends of the Good Fellowship Club of the Peoria Board of Trade met at Glen Oak Park Thursday afternoon for their annual outing and basket picnic. Games and races for the youngsters and contests for the older folks as well, with an array of prizes, was part of the event. At 6 p. m. a basket picnic was served. The Club furnished ice cream and soft drinks to all. The picnic was followed by dancing in the pavilion. J. W. Bryan, president of the Club, is receiving many comments on the manner in which he is promoting the success of the Good Fellowship Club.

Corn Products Co., after being closed for several weeks, have reached an agreement with the members of the Corn Products Union, and all the employes are expected to return to work during the week. The mechanics who have a separate demand, including a change in classification to conform to the classification in force at the Argo Plant, were not included in the agreement, but it is expected that the matter will be adjusted so that the mechanics will return to work at the same time as the other employes of the company. With

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For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as ntioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Aug. 30:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA
ORN—						
1 mixed.	183 @194½	.....	.....	.....	.....	182½@188½
2 mixed.	183 @194½	188 @195½	.....	174 @186	184 @194	182½@188½
3 mixed.	183 @193½	182 @187	176 @182	173 @183	182 @193	181½@188½
1 yellow.	183½@195	.....	.....	177 @186	184 @195	.....
2 yellow.	183½@195	185 @197	185 @192	175 @184	184 @195	182½@191
3 yellow.	183 @195	.....	.....	176 @183	.....	181½@191
1 white.	183 @195	.....	179 @182	184 @186	186½@195	.....
2 white.	183 @195	182 @192	178 @189	176 @186	185 @195	.....
3 white.	183½@194	181 @192	.....	176 @184	.....	.....
ATS—						
2 white.	70¾@ 76½	72½@ 74½	70 @ 73½	.....	.....	71 @ 73½
3 white.	69 @ 76½	71½@ 74	69 @ 73	67½@ 70	68½@ 76	71 @ 72¼
4 white.	67¾@ 72½	71 @ 73	.....	67½@ 69½	68½@ 75½	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.77@1.85; No. 4 yellow, $1.78@1.82; No. 3 mixed, 8@1.83. Oats—No. 2 white, 67¼@72c; No. 3 white, 66¼@71½c; No. 4 white, 62¾ ½c.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.21@2.22	73 @74
Tuesday	2.21@2.22½	73¼@74
Wednesday	2.21@2.22	73¼@73½
Thursday	2.21	72 @72½
Friday	2.21@2.22	72½@73¼
Saturday	2.21@2.22	71½@72½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,226,319	No. 2 hard..	107,332
Corn	24,613	No. 2 corn.	12,210
Oats	139,518	2 yel. corn.	.....
Rye	73,718	2 white	3,450
Barley	2,437	2 oats	8,690
Kafir	.....	2 white	.....
Wheat, sc'n..	647	3 white	88,740
No. 1 red. .	368,296	Standard ..	.....
No. 2 red...	368,296	No. 2 rye..	37,497
No. 1 hard..	2,203,980		

starting of the Corn Products Co. a d local demand for corn is expected.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

T. Scroggs has made application for nbership to the Sioux City Board of de.

eo. Wells, secretary of the Western in Dealers' Ass'n, was a visitor last k.

. Strom, of the Taylor & Bournique Co., Moines, Ia., has been acting manager he office here during Geo. Strom's ill- s.

ffective September first, inspection fees be $1.25 per carload or part thereof. s includes car condition report and seal ords.

eo. Strom, manager of the Taylor & rnique Co., underwent an operation for endicitis last week, and is reported as ing along very nicely.

isitors during the week were D. J. nedy, Minneapolis; Roy Godfrey, Min- polis; A. Lukin, Yankton, S. Dak.; Wm. zani, New Castle, Nebr.; J. Durrie, rel, Nebr.; Tom Long, Hubbard, Nebr.; s. Gill, Elk Point, S. Dak.; Chas. Corr, x, Iowa; P. Heeney, Hubbard, Nebr.

alph C. Wright, federal grain supervisor Minneapolis, and E. L. Morris, district n supervisor of Kansas City, were vis- s last week. Mr. Wright has been ap- ted supervisor for the Sioux City ter- ry and will open offices here about ber first. It is understood that there be a new district made by dividing dis- ts number eighteen and nineteen, and ing Sioux City a supervisor's office.

CHICAGO.

. S. Nicholson of Chicago and J. P. bs of Carmi, Ill., are among the newly ted members to the Chicago Board of de.

rain inspections Friday at Chicago e as follows: 501 cars wheat, 157 cars n, 157 cars oats, 24 cars rye and 41 cars barley.

ast week a new high record was estab- ed when a Board of Trade membership at $9,300 net to the buyer, an advance 250 over the previous sale.

ne Chicago Board of Trade as well as rain exchanges throughout the country e closed Labor Day, Sept. 1. The nipeg Exchange was also closed for day.

U. Snyder, the molasses handler, re- ed to business for the first time rsday following an accident which had pacitated him for a couple of months.

ert Dow of the Davenport Elevator Davenport, Ia.; Geo. Powell of St. is and A. Radmaker and R. C. Hol- back of Westgate, Ia., were among the visitors of the week.

Cut This Out

SEND this advertisement to address below and you will receive three sample copies of the Rosenbaum Review, edited and published by J. Ralph Pick- ell. The editor has just returned from Europe after an extended our of investigation of **financial, commercial and agricultural** con- litions. **There are many things o read.** Some things must be ead.

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Try it.

Rosenbaum Review

417 Postal Telegraph Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

B. H. Lang, second vice-president of the Grain Corporation, returned Saturday from a meeting of his organization.

Southern Illinois millers and grain dealers are complaining of a scarcity of cars for loading grain and grain products.

W. G. Davison, secretary of the Ottawa Mills Co., was among the visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Wednesday.

G. A. Breaux, of Ballard & Ballard, the well-known millers of Louisville, Ky., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last Wednesday.

The feed and seed house of J. B. Mueller at Florissant, St. Louis County, suffered a loss of $15,000 by fire last week, but the loss was fully covered by insurance.

Henry C. Yaeger, an old-time miller, who about 30 years ago was with the Anchor Mills in this city, was a visitor on 'Change last week, renewing old acquaintances.

J. M. Chilton, Federal supervisor of grain of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Saturday.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation embargo on shipments to the Atlantic or Gulf ports had a depressing effect on business in the pit as well as in the cash grain corner.

W. B. Anderson, Jr., president of the Acme Mills of Hopkinsville, Ky., was a visitor in St. Louis Wednesday, getting posted on the market and shaking hands with many of his father's old friends.

M. F. Forsyth, who was formerly with W. J. Edwards & Co., but more recently was with the Food Administration at Cairo, Ill., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week.

J. B. McLemore of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Ass'n, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Wednesday. He was introduced by Joseph E. Dixon, of the Schreiner Grain Co.

Secretary Eugene Smith has let contracts for the renovation of the grand hall of the Merchants' Exchange to have it ready for the grain dealers' national convention, Oct. 13, 14 and 15. This hall is the largest hall in the country that is free of columns and has an unbroken floor.

Maj. J. A. Bushfield, who for the past two years has been chief of the Forage Branch of the Quartermaster General's office at Washington, D. C., has been discharged and will engage in the grain business in St. Louis. He will operate under the name of Bushfield Grain Co., with offices in the Pierce Bldg.

On Monday, Sept. 8, members of the Merchants' Exchange will vote on a proposition to prevent speculation and profiteering in membership certificates in the Exchange. This action was rendered necessary on account of the urgent demand for memberships in the Exchange, on account of the many new firms who are coming to St. Louis in order to take advantage of the many advantages and the wonderful increase in the grain and allied business of this market.

Lieut. Commander Norman Scott, son of Robert E. Scott of Goffe & Carkener Co., is in command of the American Eagle boats, now operating on dispatch service in northern Russian waters. Lieut. Scott was navigator of the Jacob Jones when it was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, Dec. 6, 1917. He was promoted for his courage and coolness in saving the members of the destroyer's crew. He is 28 years old and is well and favorably known on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange.

Good news for the grain trade in Mississippi Valley was contained in a letter to Congressman Igoe of St. Louis from John Barton Payne, head of the shipping board, which promised increased shipping facilities between New Orleans and European ports. This action followed representations made in behalf of the requirements of the Mississippi Valley producers. The schedule announced by Judge Payne provides the following monthly sailings of ships from New Orleans: Four to Liverpool, one to Manchester, two to Bremen, two to Havre and Bordeaux, two to London, two to Rotterdam, two to Glasgow, two to Gothenburg and Copenhagen, two to Hamburg, two to Genoa, two to Antwerp, one to Barcelona, and one to Trieste and Fiume.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE.

Following are the import and export prices of below mentioned commodities on dates named, as averaged by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, import prices being values in foreign markets and export prices those at the time of exportation:

IMPORT PRICES.

	1918 June.	1918 Sept.	1918 Dec.	1919 Mar.	1919 June
Rice, lbs....	$0.040	$0.047	$0.072	$0.050	$0.062
Wheat, bu..	1.64	1.70	1.78	1.49	2.07
Flour, bbl...	7.62	9.57	11.49	11.80	10.90
Cotton, lb...	.416	.277	.287	.267	.371
Eggs, doz...	.277	.456	.246	.279	.307
Jute, ton...	98.16	101.51	124.20	172.20	133.78
Sisal grass, ton	402.03	385.27	329.70	303.36	305.79
Hides,calf,lb.	.449	.382	.395	.538	.508
Cattle, lb...	.212	.236	.226	.23	.276
Beef, fr.....	.158	.157	.18	.177	.181
Cheese, lb..	.429	.416	.26	.495	.705
Flaxseed,bu.	2.63	2.84	2.87	3.05	2.58
Beans, bu...	4.61	4.16	3.96	4.03	3.05
Onions, bu..	.927	1.33	.557	1.44	2.03
Potatoes, bu.	1.02	1.15	1.04	.99	1.24

EXPORT PRICES.

Barley, bu. .	$1.80	$1.63	$1.20	$1.32	$1.37
Corn, bu. ..	1.80	1.72	1.35	1.55	1.81
Rice, lb.	.082	.08	.081	.082	.085
Wheat, bu..	2.12	2.34	2.37	2.35	2.10
Wheat flour.	11.67	11.05	10.80	11.15	11.05
Cotton, lb...	.324	.331	.33	.304	.315
Eggs, doz...	.336	.371	.46	.442	.480
Hay, ton ...	33.75	29.00	28.80	29.50	30.15
Beef,cnd.,lb.	.322	.438	.405	.286	.391
Fresh, lb..	.231	.241	.238	.251	.236
Pkld., lb...	.184	.19	.178	.186	.225
Oleo oil, lb..	.224	.25	.257	.264	.307
Tallow, lb...	.16	.187	.158	.111	.153
Hams,etc.,lb.	.263	.284	.30	.299	.332
Bacon, lb...	.275	.304	.306	.295	.333
Lard, lb.....	.25	.267	.277	.277	.341
Neut.lard,lb.	.234	.297	.305	.313	.348
Pork,pkld.,lb.	.222	.22	.224	.225	.29
Lard cmpd. .	.253	.24	.22	.235	.253
Butter, lb...	.426	.433	.48	.153	.569
Lard cpds.,lb.	.228	.29	.334	.375	.391
Cotnsd cake.	....	.03	.026	.028	.023
Lnsd cake .	.029	.024	.028	.028	.033
Onions, bu..	1.38	2.08	1.67	2.08	3.02
Potatoes, bu.	1.20	1.74	1.70	1.17	2.01

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We have a splendid connection on corn flour and can give the character of service in other flours that is required.

Death of James M. Jenks.

On Saturday, Aug. 30, James M. Jenks of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, died after an illness of about two weeks at the age of 69 years. His death was a great shock to his family and many friends in the grade trade, for his illness was not considered so serious and it was thought that he would be up and about within a very short time. However, heart failure was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Jenks' experience in the grain business dated back some 35 years, he having started his career in Michigan. He removed to Minneapolis in about 1890, where he organized Nye, Jenks & Co. About 1893 the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. was organized in Chicago and Mr. Jenks became a resident of this city at that time and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, continuing in active business until the time of his death.

His death will not affect the business as the corporation will be continued as formerly.

Interment was Monday, Sept. 1, at Harbor Beach, Mich., the former home of Mr. Jenks.

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Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Aug. 30, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	54,237,000	79,085,000
Milwaukee	5,197,000	11,267,000
Minneapolis	6,320,000	14,763,000
Duluth	25,000	163,000
St. Louis	18,103,000	22,263,000
Toledo	1,061,000	2,275,000
Detroit	1,503,000	3,528,000
Kansas City	15,828,000	28,967,000
Peoria	17,340,000	30,252,000
maha	20,936,000	41,392,000
Indianapolis	14,747,000	17,017,000
Total	155,297,000	250,972,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
Chicago	1,273,000	766,000	1,918,000
Milwaukee	244,000	134,000	66,000
Minneapolis	101,000	81,000	165,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	238,000	209,000	389,000
Toledo	9,000	9,000	44,000
Detroit	11,000	32,000	33,000
Kansas City	148,000	76,000	413,000
Peoria	243,000	181,000	674,000
Omaha	324,000	369,000	839,000
Indianapolis	292,000	167,000	536,000
Total	2,883,000	2,024,000	5,077,000
Shipments	1,222,000	993,000	2,004,000

Getting Results.

It is only through careful planning and following up every detail of advertising and selling stock feeds that manufacturers today get the general results and broad business to which their product may entitle them. THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has in many articles emphasized the first importance, of course, of manufacturing a dairy ration, hog, horse, sheep and general purpose feeds from suitable ingredients, properly balanced, so that the guaranteed analysis on the bag be likewise just the quality from which best results will show in feeding operations. The Park & Pollard Co. of Illinois, with offices in the Webster Bldg., Chicago, and a model plant in the Chicago switching district, providing good facilities for prompt deliveries, is one of the firms realizing the importance of all of these things. They have carefully perfected the line of Stevens 44 Feeds and give exceptionally good service to dealers and to farmers in following up their sales force and showing how the feeds can be most profitably and yet economically used. A wealth of information of general trade value quite naturally accrues from such work, and if readers of this item are concerned regarding poor feeding results or complaints from their trade, if they are dealers, will address D. A. Badenoch at the above location, interesting and we are confident helpful suggestions will be forthcoming.

The Shanahan Report.

Commenting on the Shanahan report, printed in these columns about three weeks ago, the Pittsburgh *Leader* said: "The cheering feature of the report is that the drain upon American resources will be relatively light, barely more than the routine movement of before the war. The outstanding feature of the report is that Mr. Shanahan saw the crops and knows what they amount to, admitting to a happy surprise in the restoration of so much tillable soil which had been right up to the trenches during the war. In the illumination of what Mr. Shanahan saw, the source of Mr. Hoover's reported alarm seems to require some explanation, since it is evident that if more than 90 per cent of all the tillable area of Europe is in production, the shortage of foods cannot be so terrific as might be inferred from the Hoover interview. The food outlook in Europe for the coming ter should be distinctly brighter since 1918."

Collective Bargaining Conferen

The educational department of Farmers' Grain Dealers' Associatio the Middle West, as represented by *American Co-operative Journal*, called the first of a series of Insti on matters affecting national agr tural policy. The first Institute wi held in Chicago Sept. 10th at the Sherman. It will at 10 a. m. The ject set for discussion is *"Colle Bargaining for Farmers."*

Argentine Wheat Exports.

The following are the totals by w of the exports of wheat and flour Argentina for the past three years

Week—	1918.	1917.	1
Sept. 7....	1,638,000	392,000	1,0
Sept. 14....	1,657,000	423,000	8
Sept. 21....	1,243,000	264,000	1,0
Sept. 28....	2,105,000	52,000	6
Oct. 5....	1,378,000	406,000	2,8
Oct. 12....	1,212,000	196,000	1,4
Oct. 19....	1,100,000	.....	1,7
Oct. 26....	623,000	324,000	1,1
Nov. 2....	192,000	135,000	1,2
Nov. 9....	450,000	849,000	1,0
Nov. 16....	335,000	326,000	9
Nov. 23....	445,000	550,000	1,3
Nov. 30....	1,442,000	184,000	1,1
Dec. 7....	715,000	417,000	1,2
Dec. 14....	410,000	904,000	4
Dec. 21....	1,197,000	256,000	2,1
Dec. 28....	499,000	280,000	2,5
Jan. 4....	638,000	520,000	1,6
Jan. 11....	1,265,000	256,000	1,1
Jan. 18....	468,000	920,000	1,4
Jan. 25....	1,134,000	980,000	2,4
Feb. 1....	473,000	227,000	1,7
Feb. 8....	1,177,000	583,000	2,0
Feb. 15....	352,000	597,000	2,2
Feb. 22....	399,000	1,166,000	8
Mar. 1....	133,000	823,000	1,1
Mar. 8....	1,331,000	1,769,000	1,1
Mar. 15....	725,000	1,656,000	1,7
Mar. 22....	589,000	2,995,000	9
Mar. 29....	577,000	1,785,000	1,8
Apr. 5....	2,086,000	3,057,000	1,0
Apr. 12....	1,826,000	2,549,000	7
Apr. 19....	690,000	4,022,000	2
Apr. 26....	964,000	4,365,000	2
May 3....	1,125,000	4,958,000	1,0
May 10....	1,408,000	2,472,000	9
May 17....	2,166,000	1,592,000	1,3
May 24....	1,541,000	1,233,000	5
May 31....	1,871,000	3,268,000	9
June 7....	2,152,000	6,277,000	5
June 14....	2,056,000	4,593,000	3
June 21....	2,575,000	4,756,000	3
June 28....	3,493,000	3,588,000	4
July 5....	3,594,000	4,423,000	1
July 12....	3,120,000	3,157,000	3
July 19....	2,510,000	5,429,000	4
July 26....	3,890,000	7,568,000	2
Aug. 2....	1,744,000	6,184,000	2
Aug. 9....	2,248,000	2,823,000	1
Aug. 16....	4,103,000	3,342,000	1
Aug. 23....	3,071,000	4,281,000	1
Aug. 30....	4,101,000	2,372,000	1

Argentine Corn Exports.

The following are the totals by w of the exports of corn from Argen for the past three years:

Week—	1918.	1917.	1
Sept. 7....	577,000	456,000	2,3
Sept. 14....	476,000	396,000	2,5
Sept. 21....	647,000	626,000	3,1
Sept. 28....	1,959,000	147,000	2,2
Oct. 5....	201,000	272,000	2,5
Oct. 12....	794,000	43,000	3,5
Oct. 19....	598,000	.....	3,2
Oct. 26....	1,056,000	630,000	3,8
Nov. 2....	1,085,000	94,000	2,6
Nov. 9....	636,000	522,000	4,0
Nov. 16....	278,000	365,000	4,4
Nov. 23....	1,790,000	550,000	2,4
Nov. 30....	1,449,000	955,000	2,5
Dec. 7....	986,000	384,000	2,4
Dec. 14....	1,105,000	563,000	3
Dec. 21....	318,000	1,133,000	2,1
Dec. 28....	1,108,000	581,000	5
Jan. 4....	1,150,000	726,000	4
Jan. 11....	2,095,000	594,000	7
Jan. 18....	1,178,000	511,000	1,7
Jan. 25....	1,756,000	470,000	1,4
Feb. 1....	400,000	770,000	1,7
Feb. 8....	883,000	108,000	1,1
Feb. 15....	726,000	365,000	1,1
Feb. 22....	399,000	265,000	5
Mar. 1....	1,049,000	226,000	7
Mar. 8....	626,000	386,000	3
Mar. 15....	315,000	380,000	6
Mar. 22....	1,260,000	302,000	
Mar. 29....	387,000	296,000	1,1
Apr. 5....	127,000	109,000	7
Apr. 12....	1,432,000	472,000	1,3
Apr. 19....	1,042,000	271,000	1,6
Apr. 26....	375,000	716,000	1,6
May 3....	1,903,000	.....	4
May 10....	1,764,000	290,000	3
May 17....	1,523,000	313,000	2
May 24....	1,858,000	171,000	5
May 31....	1,135,000	47,000	9
June 7....	2,201,000	82,000	9
June 14....	2,009,000	.....	7
June 21....	139,000	412,000	1,7
June 28....	2,090,000	.....	1,6
July 5....	1,505,000	.....	7
July 12....	735,000	.....	2
July 19....	1,649,000	.....	2
July 26....	2,449,000	187,000	2
Aug. 2....	2,116,000	91,000	2
Aug. 9....	2,844,000	50,000	1
Aug. 16....	3,664,000	806,000	6
Aug. 23....	2,724,000	261,000	
Aug. 30....	2,928,000	1,009,000	2

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Trade Mention

eon H. Brand, who for many years s identified with the grain cleaning lustry prior to his service overseas, s returned and is now associated h the Huntley Manufacturing Co. at ver Creek, N. Y.

. H. Smith, secretary of the Hunt- Manufacturing Co. at Silver Creek, Y., was a Chicago visitor last week. Smith reports business in the grain aning machinery line exceptionally d and looks for no letup for months come.

he Continental and Commercial Na- nal Bank has printed a pamphlet m the annual review of trade and p conditions mentioned here a fort-



ht ago. The report is quite compre- sive and well worth reading and serving.

mons, Day & Co., Chicago, have pub- ed a timely word on the business 's attitude toward the "reconstruc- " now going on in trade and indus- by Wm. C. Wiegand, entitled "What all about." It is stimulating read- and no doubt copies will be sent to nds who ask for it.

fertilizer formula finder is being ributed through the Soil Improve- t Committee through their Western e, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, he Eastern headquarters, Stock Ex- ge Bldg., Baltimore. It treats the mon grain and vegetable crops and great help to the present progres- farmers who have learned that it s more than a little rain and a sunshine to make good crops and et the most out of their soil. In nection with the latter the Commit- is always on tap for correct techni- advice to those who are not quite ain as to the fertilizer needs of farm or their dealers as to the icular analyses of bagged fertilizer h might most completely suit the nds of their contingent farm trade.

CONVEYING PROBLEMS.

Storage congestion in the East, which for the past several years has been staggering under the weight of commodities rushed from producing sections of the West, has been considerably relieved by those mill and feed warehouse merchants who taking "Speed" as their motto have recognized the "B-P" "Brown-Portable" way of "carrying on." These conveying and stacking machines performed appreciable patriotic service during the war and have since become permanent for handling quickly and economically boxed and bagged materials, eventually intended for European countries. But of first, and of even greater, importance is their disposition in domestic trade and to permit the full operation of man power for the other great work in providing the cargoes for coast wise merchant marine as have been numerous in Eastern ports and labor has been scarce also over the entire country, and although the latter consideration may soon be solved with well as for export business. Strikes the return of labor to rational behavior, nevertheless high wages create a situation which has necessitated the installation of machine power and labor-saving devices all over the country; and from now on to a greater extent than before brain rather than brawn will handle heavy loads. The "B-P" Conveyors never go a strike, as have their human competitors by the thousand over our country. They are so durable and strongly built, as well as simple in their mechanism, that they seldom have a sick call. They do not tire, and do not have to get their second wind. Weather does not impede their speed for they work throughout the dog-days and in the wet and blustery ones, with as good a will as when the tang of autumn spurs even the laziest man to a full day's work. The manufacturers, the Brown Portable Conveying Machinery Co., Otis Bldg., Chicago, Ill., will gladly furnish detailed specifications of their machines, stationary or portable types, upon application; and progressive handlers of bagged feeds, seeds, grain, meal of many kinds, etc., will do well to address a letter to them.

Would Pay Farmer's Losses.

An appropriation will be asked for from the New York Legislature to cover the losses of the farmers of that state on their corn crops caused by the invasion of the European corn borer. This insect, Charles S. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, explains, has kept the corn crop of some European countries down to one-third or one-half of normal, and its appearance in this country has caused the officials to enforce a quarantine order which prohibits the removal of corn from the affected areas for any purpose whatever. Commissioner Wilson thinks that the farmers should be reimbursed for losses caused by this order. Next!

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BROOMHALL ON THE AMERICAN CROP.

It may be asked where are importing countries to find supplies of wheat to make good the undoubted losses which have lately occurred in North America? It would indeed be a happy experience if the losses in North America, or a good part of them, should be offset by exceptionally good mid-season crops in Argentina and India, and, as we have already indicated, such a compensation would be nothing more wonderful than the huge American winter crop of 1914, the Indian crops of 1917 and 1918, the Australian crops of 1915 and 1916, and the Canadian of 1915.

But assuming that the next Argentine and Indian crops are no better than normal and that the Australian is poor, as now seems likely, even in such case we have no need to fear actual scarcity. In our issue of July 29 we showed a total surplus of 117,000,000 quarters of wheat, and allowing for the latest losses this may be reduced to 106,000,000 quarters to meet requirements which we do not reckon more than 85 to 90 million quarters (680 to 720 millions) at the outside. Mr. Hoover put Europe's needs, without Russia, at 87 to 106 million quarters of wheat and rye (696 to 804 million bushels), and at present the chance of Russia importing is just about equal to the likelihood of Russia exporting. Let us bear in mind that last season Europe made do with a little over 480,000,000 bus., and although Germany and Austria will be buyers this season, yet Roumania and India may be sellers and not buyers, and Germany most assuredly wants meat, fat, oil, wool, etc., more than cereals; therefore she may well cut down her purchases of the latter, in order to get more of the former.

We regret to say that we think some further reduction of North American crop estimates is not unlikely, but provided the additional loss is not very great, there will still be a fair margin of safety, and in the meantime Eroupe is securing her harvest under very good conditions. It is with great satisfaction that we record that breadstuffs supplies still promise to equal requirements, but nonetheless the losses in America must cause keen regret to all buyers, for had the promised abundance materialized there would have been a good opportunity to bring prices down to a lower level, whereas under actual conditions the tendency has been to lift them still higher, with America holding firmly at the high official rate.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News.*

The Omaha *Journal-Stockman* says that to judge from the talk of some of the stockmen feeders for that market particularly from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, etc., the cattle moving from the dry areas of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho have suffered from lack of feed to the point of emaciation, but buyers are very greatly surprised at their good condition. It seemed to be the common impression also that a great many more yearlings and very thin stockers were coming than could be used, but as a matter of fact this is not true. Dry weather in some parts of the Western range shorte summer feeding and did its gre damage in burning out lowland w pasture, consequently cattle ra shipped heavily this summer bec they did not have feed for the w and not because their stock starved ing the summer.

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New York Oats Market.

New York Oats.—Receipts last week 306,500 bus. for five days. There at little change in the situation as owed a week ago. The downward ency of the speculative market has ed buyers to hold off, and commit- ts generally have been of small vol- . Jobbers and dealers have but stocks and will replenish only n compelled to do so.—*L. W. For- & Co., New York.*

Rye Flour for Export.

rgain prices on rye flour in the stic market are apt to disappear if rt buying of rye flour continues on same scale as was evidenced last , particularly as the foreigners willing to pay more than then rul- quotations for domestic use. In- ed output may also result in lower es for rye feed products as present prices have come primarily from nd exceeding the supply and low s, especially for whiter grades of lour, have been the direct result of priced feed.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., sville, Wis.*

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Write for samples and prices on GRITS, MEAL, FEED
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30 Years' Handling Give Us Confidence that We Can Handle Your WHEAT
ALSO NEW OATS, RYE and HAY
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Arrange With Us for Permits

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GRAIN
RECEIVERS EXPORTERS BALTIMORE

CHAS. ENGLAND & CO
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GRAIN and HAY
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
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SAINT LOUIS
W. C. GOFFE
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HUNTER-ROBINSON MILLING & GRAIN CO.
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Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments. (Final 00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Sept. 7	15,955,0	4,301,0	6,448,0	2,062,0
Sept. 14	18,819,0	5,590,0	6,374,0	1,837,0
Sept. 21	18,242,0	6,216,0	8,093,0	2,346,0
Sept. 28	17,026,0	6,915,0	6,378,0	2,341,0
Oct. 5	15,227,0	6,691,0	4,556,0	2,883,0
Oct. 12	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
Oct. 19	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
Oct. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	385,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	241,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0

Canadian Wheat and Flour Exports.

Following is a statement of Canadian exports of wheat and flour separated for calendar year:

	1919		1918	
Month.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
Jan.	5,683,000	996,000	4,506,000	886,000
Feb.	2,122,000	450,000	5,112,000	992,000
March	4,035,000	607,000	8,778,000	1,049,000
April	3,874,000	609,000	5,946,000	1,140,000
May	10,190,000	975,000	4,377,000	753,000
June	7,210,000	978,000	3,343,000	1,171,000
July	.....	.....	1,744,000	778,000
Aug.	.....	.....	1,006,000	619,000
Sept.	.....	.....	1,779,000	387,000
Oct.	.....	.....	5,911,000	536,000
Nov.	.....	.....	4,525,000	555,000
Dec.	.....	.....	8,007,000	1,204,000
Tot. yr.	.....	.....	55,034,000	10,070,000

The H. C. L.

The Council of National Defense has issued a pamphlet entitled "An Analysis of the High Cost of Living Problem," which will be found summarized in some of the daily papers. The assistant director says:

"It is axiomatic that the present high cost of living goes very deep not only into national but into international conditions. The Council, therefore, calls attention to the fact that with the large amount of money and credit existing in the United States, with a reduced amount of production of the essentials of life and a very heavy demand for those essentials at home and abroad, it is primarily by production that we can hope to reestablish the balance between money and credit on the one hand and the needs of our people on the other."

It is somewhat gratifying to this paper to see that after many days and with "reluctant feet" the Council has begun to exploit a fact which this paper has been dinging into its readers' ears for weeks, until the subject is getting tiresome. Why the Government hesitated so long to begin this essential educational work is known only to the bureaucrats who infest Washington nowadays.

Farm laborers in Melun district of France went out on strike for 13 francs (about $2.50 per day), refusing an offer of 11 francs. The strike threatened also the harvest of the Seine and Marne districts.

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GRAIN COMPANY
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832-837 Chamber of Commerce
Ship Us Your Grain
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RING WE CREDIT TO YOUR ACCOUNT
SHIP US YOUR
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and SHIPPERS
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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Receivers - Shippers Hay and Grain
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Cope & Kearney
GRAIN MERCHANTS
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Use Blanchard's "All Year 'Round"
Service. It's profitable.
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CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO
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Consignments given personal attention. We will be glad to quote bids on all grains upon request.
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Chicago Board of Trade
Rooms 18-19-20 and 22 Chamber of Commerce, Peoria, Ill.

SAY YOU SAW THE AD IN THE
PRICE CURRENT
GRAIN REPORTER
THANK YOU!

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Sept. 7	4,669,0	1,496,0	1,892,0	1,289,0
Sept. 14	4,940,0	1,587,0	2,242,0	1,217,0
Sept. 21	6,727,0	2,323,0	2,400,0	985,0
Sept. 28	5,330,0	2,736,0	2,741,0	1,433,0
Oct. 5	5,847,0	2,285,0	2,671,0	1,487,0
Oct. 12	5,539,0	1,690,0	3,427,0	883,0
Oct. 19	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,126,0
Oct. 26	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	872,0
Nov. 2	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	732,0
Nov. 9	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	890,0
Nov. 16	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	906,0
Nov. 23	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,141,0
Nov. 30	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
Dec. 7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
Dec. 14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
Dec. 21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
Dec. 28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
Jan. 4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
Jan. 11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
Jan. 18	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
Jan. 25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,770,0
Feb. 1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
Feb. 8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
Feb. 15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
Feb. 22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893,0
Mar. 1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
Mar. 8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
Mar. 15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
Mar. 22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
Mar. 29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
Apr. 5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
Apr. 12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
Apr. 19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
Apr. 26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
May 3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
May 10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
May 17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
May 24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
May 31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
June 7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
June 14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
June 21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
June 28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
July 3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
July 12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
July 19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
July 26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0
Aug. 2	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,255,0
Aug. 9	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
Aug. 16	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,989,0
Aug. 23	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0	2,428,0
Aug. 30	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0	2,004,0

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Aug. 31	12,231,0	10,327,0	6,067,0	7,124,0
Sept. 7	9,935,0	9,568,0	6,444,0	6,303,0
Sept. 14	8,690,0	9,713,0	6,006,0	7,336,0
Sept. 21	7,834,0	9,169,0	4,980,0	7,611,0
Sept. 28	5,975,0	8,218,0	6,322,0	6,171,0
Oct. 5	6,179,0	8,148,0	5,786,0	6,406,0
Oct. 12	5,695,0	6,250,0	3,570,0	5,051,0
Oct. 19	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,402,0	5,761,0
Oct. 26	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155,0	5,402,0
Nov. 2	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0	6,069,0
Nov. 9	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0	5,833,0
Nov. 16	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0	5,976,0
Nov. 23	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
Nov. 30	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
Dec. 7	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
Dec. 14	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
Dec. 21	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
Dec. 28	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan. 4	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan. 11	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan. 18	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan. 25	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb. 1	5,302,0	4,623,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb. 8	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb. 15	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb. 22	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar. 1	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
Mar. 8	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar. 15	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar. 22	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar. 29	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr. 5	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,950,0
Apr. 12	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr. 19	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr. 26	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
May 3	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May 10	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May 17	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May 24	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,839,0	3,997,0
May 31	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June 7	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June 14	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June 21	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June 28	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
July 3	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
July 12	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,520,0
July 19	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
July 26	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
Aug. 2	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
Aug. 9	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0
Aug. 16	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
Aug. 23	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0
Aug. 30	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0	6,067,0

Embargo Grain to Ports.

Grain shipments to Atlantic and Gulf Ports have been temporarily suspended, owing to a shortage of vessel tonnage and a resultant overcrowding of storage facilities, officials of the United States Grain Corporation announced here.

The Bristol Mercantile Agency
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Our long trade service specializing in your line of business is valuable to you. We successfully prosecute bad accounts, railroad claims and can adjust your trade difficulties. For particulars address,
P. O. BOX 996 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. 7	56,506,0	5,680,0	60,296,0	8,553,0
Sept. 14	67,464,0	5,760,0	55,329,0	10,402,0
Sept. 21	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
Sept. 28	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
Oct. 5	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct. 12	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct. 19	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct. 26	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov. 2	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov. 9	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov. 16	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov. 23	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov. 30	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec. 7	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec. 14	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec. 21	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec. 28	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan. 11	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan. 18	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan. 25	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb. 1	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb. 8	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb. 15	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb. 22	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar. 1	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar. 8	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar. 15	111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar. 22	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar. 29	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr. 5	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr. 12	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr. 19	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr. 26	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May 3	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May 10	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May 17	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May 24	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May 31	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June 7	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June 14	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June 21	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June 28	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July 5	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July 12	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July 19	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July 26	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug. 2	20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug. 9	32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug. 16	39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug. 23	48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug. 30	56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0

Prices of Foodstuffs in Belgium.

The average retail prices per lb. of various foodstuffs in Belgium during April, 1914, and during April, 1919, are given in the following table. These prices represent the results of the investigations of the Belgian Department of Industry, Labor, and Provisioning in all parts of Belgium, and were sent to the Department of Commerce by the American Trade Commissioner at Brussels:

Articles.	April, 1914.	April, 1919.	% increase.
Bread	$0.026	$0.069	165
Coffee	.251	.664	165
Eggs, each	.019	.097	411
Butter	.280	1.537	449
Beef	.257	.950	269
Pork	.198	.971	390
Lard	.170	.953	461
Potatoes	.011	.022	100
Sugar	.060	.777	[1]1,200
Rice	.055	.155	182
Beans	.049	.225	155

[1]Maximum best quality; cheapest grade advancing from 6c to 16.8 or 181%.

The quantity of wheat and flour measured as wheat and delivered for consumption in France during the first six months of this year were about 36,900,000 bus., somewhat less in 1913 and very considerably less in 1917 and 1918.

Fine weather has continued in France and threshing has been making good progress. The results generally confirm previous estimates showing a deficiency in quantity and poor quality of the wheat. The flour output continues very restricted, the mills being short of wheat and mill feeds are very scarce. The corn crop is promising well.

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Snow-Bartlett Frazier Report.

The Snow-Bartlett Frazier Sept. 1 crop report makes the condition of corn 77.2, against 81.3 on Aug. 1, with an indicated crop of 2,725,000,000 bu. against an indication of 2,745,000,000 a month ago. On the basis of the Government acreage the present promise would be 2,780,000,000. Iowa and Minnesota are the only states of importance that show any material improvement. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois show unimportant change, while Kentucky declined 7 points; Missouri, 12; Kansas, 26; Nebraska, 17; and Oklahoma, 13. Northern and central Illinois show marked improvement while southern and southeastern counties show very poor promise. Missouri promises a fair crop in only a very few counties, while the Kansas crop approaches a general failure. Nebraska, south of the Platte, ranges from a complete failure to a very poor return, while north of the Platte a very good crop is secured. The crop is ripening early and frost danger this year is almost negligible.

Threshing yields of oats are below expectations, based upon harvest reports of condition, the average to date showing only 28.8, and making a production of 1,245,000,000 bu. The weight and quality are below normal.

Spring wheat condition shows a further heavy decline, standing at 46.9 against 58.0 last month, indicating a crop of only 201,000,000 bu. Winter wheat yields are not maintaining the early average, the figure to date being 14.6 per acre, or a crop of 714,000,000 bu.

The potato crop, second in importance as a food resource, shows further sharp loss and now promises only 331,000,000 against 400,000,000 bu. last year.

Contest of Authority.

The Embden Elevator Co. has refused to take out a state license to do a grain business on the ground that it is already under license by the Grain Corporation, a Federal corporation of superior rank. The company contends that when the Corporation assumed power to dictate how an elevator shall conduct its business state officials must stand aside. The state has begun suit to enforce the state law requiring e vators operating within the state o take out licenses.

Canadian Exports of Wheat.

The exports of wheat and flour, s wheat, reported by the Customs Dep ment of Canada:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-
September	3,529,000	6,156,000	12,896
October	8,325,000	17,176,000	16,619
November	7,023,000	29,192,000	18,265
December	13,426,000	33,756,000	22,384
January	10,165,000	8,492,000	9,999
February	4,148,000	9,576,000	4,230
March	6,767,000	13,498,000	8,594
April	6,614,000	11,076,000	4,546
May	14,578,000	7,765,000	23,647
June	11,611,000	8,613,000	19,995
July		5,245,000	10,402
August		3,792,000	18,675
Eight mos.	59,986,000	128,923,000	97,436
Season		154,338,000	107,105

Showers have put Michigan soil i good condition for plowing for winter wheat and winter rye.

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Sphur Springs, Ark.—The local mill has been purchased by F. D. Gray & experienced millers from North Da- They are installing up-to-date ma- ry and will grind both flour and meal.

Le Rock, Ark.—The Bridwell Mer- e Co. has purchased the material ged when the old public school here razed and this will be used in the on of a flour and feed mill at this

Pe Bluff, Ark.—The Charleston Mlg. of Charleston, Mo., has leased the ing formerly occupied by the Riley Mfg. Co., and will establish a dis- ing plant here. Extensive improve- to the building are contemplated.

CALIFORNIA.

Co, Cal.—The Sperry rice mill and ouse will be opened for business the first of November in time to e this season's crop. This is not a buildng but the mill of the Sperry Co. at this place is being converted ndle rice and machinery suitable for urpose is being ordered now. The ouse will be capable of storing 100,- gs of paddy rice and the mill will a capacity of 2,000 bags of rice daily. is a center for the rice industry, situated in the midst of a 13,910-acre devoted to this crop.

COLORADO.

Hrose, Cold.—The Hillrose Mlg. Co. at lace has gone out of business.

ILLINOIS.

sburg, Ill.—Harry H. Woolsey has ased an elevator at Mahomet, Ill.

any, Ill.—The elevator owned by T. rams burst recently scattering about us. of grain over the Illinois Central .

oln, Ill.—C. A. Miller recently bought Lelland & Lewis of Springfield the Hildebrand's grain elevator for the f $8,000.

ton, Ill.—A new grain elevator com- was organized at London Mills re- capital $30,000, of which $7,000 has y been paid in.

, Ill.—Geo. R. Paul recently pur- the feed mill of Peat & Irvin as is the property of Raymond Irvin. sion has already been given.

ceton, Ill.—Manager Bass of the rs Elevator reports a satisfactory rop; light weight and chaffy winter yield and practically no spring in this territory.

kakee, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator planning to enlarge its elevator to bus. capacity. When the work is ted it will be one of the largest rs in the neighborhood.

ion Mills, Ill.—The London Mills rs Co-operative Ass'n was organ- ere and expects to either buy or n elevator there this fall. Directors company are as follows: W. A. on, John Luman, A. C. Timmons, Frank Reihm, Frank Welsch, Richard Harris, and John T. Culver.

Alexander, Ill.—A co-operative grain company has been formed here and it is expected a large elevator will be erected shortly. Directors of the company are Joseph Bergschneider, Henry Rider, John Luby, Geo. Ruble, A. W. Robertson, F. J. Kaiset, W. Barr Brown, F. F. Foster and John E. Erickson. Two-thirds of the $25.-000 stock has been subscribed by local men.

Rushville, Ill.—More than 250 farmers and business men of Schuyler county have subscribed to stock for a co-operative elevator to be built here at once. The company will be capitalized at $50,000 and will deal in grain and live stock as well as farm products. The following officers of the company were elected for the ensuing year: Pulaski Reeve, president; John L. Houston, vice-president; and G. W. Eifert, secretary-treasurer.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The pressure occasioned by 10,000 bus. of wheat within the elevator of J. F. Blackburn caused the elevator to burst open and the grain to rush from the elevator like a stream of water. Due to the car shortage the elevator had been loaded to capacity and was proved unequal to the strain. Cars were finally secured and the wheat was loaded out although some of it was restored a second time in the bins for drying and cleaning.

INDIANA.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Syracuse Flouring Mill is now owned by Columbus Disher, who recently purchased it from Eli Janekins for $10,000.

Linden, Ind.—Farmers in this vicinity are subscribing to a fund for the organization of a farmers elevator company. It is planned to build an elevator at the intersection of the Clover Leaf and Monon railroads.

Brazil, Ind.—The old water wheel method of obtaining power is used by Frank Cagle, who started a new flour and grist mill in operation on Mill Creek in Putnam county. The opening of the mill was delayed when a part of the dam was washed out in a flood last spring.

IOWA.

Edna, Ia.—The Edmonds Londergan Co. is erecting a large and modern elevator at this point.

Davenport, Ia.—Thomson & McKinnon of Chicago have opened a branch office here in stocks and bonds, grain and futures.

Fairfax, Ia.—The Farmers' Grain & Coal Elevator here was destroyed by fire recently. Fourteen cars of coal in the building were destroyed.

MICHIGAN.

Sandusky, Mich.—The Peerless Grist Mill, owned by F. A. Bickle, was totally destroyed by fire. Damage approximately $15,000.

Union City, Mich.—A mass meeting was held here recently in the rooms of the Congregational Church under the auspices of the Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n of the Northern Branch County. The purpose of the meeting was to complete the organization of a company to build a grain elevator at this place.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—A custom mill to take care of Chippewa county's wheat is in contemplation and is being promoted by Jack Taylor, a miller of many years' experience, backed by the Soo Civic & Commercial Ass'n. The mill, which will be located in the central part of the city, will be of the Midget Marvel type, of 150 bbl. daily capacity. At the start machinery for a 50 bbl. capacity will be installed but as soon as business permits, additional machinery will be installed so as to handle 150 bbls. daily.

MINNESOTA.

Detroit, Minn.—C. W. Johnson has purchased the plant of the Andrews Grain Co.

Fairfax, Minn.—Henry Schuchard has taken a position as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Wykoff, Minn.—Simon A. Healy, local miller here, was killed in an automobile accident near Canton.

Strathcona, Minn.—The farmers have al-

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Ask for our bids. Favor us with your consignments.
F. H. HUNTTING, Manager

ready raised $12,650 towards the building of a co-operative elevator here.

Ada, Minn.—A. A. Pankratz, coming from Beulah, N. D., will be the new manager of the Ada Equity Elevator Co.

Albany, Minn.—The Kraker & Wertin Elevator has changed hands and the new owners are Messrs C. Garding and Warnet.

Hitterial, Minn.—The Great Western Elevator at this place has been sold to the Farmers' Equity Association of St. Paul.

Watkins, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator, replacing the one destroyed by fire recently, will soon be completed and ready for business.

Prior Lake, Minn.—Costello Brothers have sold their elevator and the company is now incorporated as the Prior Lake Elevator Co.

Greenbush, Minn. — The elevators at Greenbush and Gadger are soon to enter into the Equity Co-operative Exchange line of elevators.

Long Prairie, Minn.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has elected S. A. Sarf as manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Luther Sarf.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Lemert Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. H. D. Wells, of 3733 Clinton Ave., and others are the incorporators.

Akely, Minn.—McConville Bros., merchants here, will erect a modern elevator located on a site immediately east of the new Jordan warehouse now under construction.

Fountain, Minn.—A. K. Stephenson, son of Martin Stephenson of the La Crosse Grain Co., is in charge of the elevator at this place. Mr. C. E. Stockman, former manager, will go to Canon Falls, Minn.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The Erwin Milling Co. will erect an elevator on the right-of-way between the Standard Oil tanks and the Green feed store. The structure will be 30x50 and will be so constructed that additional stories may be added as the business requires.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Government has again issued licenses to the thirteen mills and elevators of the Osceola Mill & Elevator Co. after having revoked them a month ago on the grounds that the company refused to give up to the Government the sum of $12,000.

Wabasha, Minn.—The Hickok Construction Co., of Minneapolis, is now at work on six large storage tanks for the Wabasha Roller Mill Co., which are to be just north of the main mill building. The tanks will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. and will be 82 ft. high and 20 ft. in diameter.

MISSOURI.

Montgomery (Montgomery City p. o.), Mo.—The Wellsville Mlg. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The shares are to be held by 98 farmers of the vicinity.

MONTANA.

Winifred, Mont.—The Winifred Mill & Elev. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 and will erect and operate a mill and elevator here.

Lewistown, Mont.—P. F. Brown Co. will erect an elevator and engage in the general grain business here. This company is a newly incorporated concern, capital stock named being $100,000.

Helena, Mont.—The Montana Central Elevator Co., a Minneapolis corporation operating 26 elevators in this state, now finds it necessary to pay $390 for licenses in place of the $15 amount. The increases are effective September 1 and notices to this effect are being circulated now. Chas. P. Greenfield will collect the fees.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co., as the result of an amendment which was passed at a special session of the legislature, which makes it necessary for companies to pay a $15 license fee for each elevator doing business, now finds it necessary to pay $600 out in licenses as the company operates 40 elevators.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Flour Mills have been sold to the Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, the consideration named being $375,000. The Story interests which have controlled the Bozeman Mills for many years will take over a large block of stock in the Montana Flour Mills Co. and T. B. Story will be one of the directors of the company. C. W. Sweet, former secretary of the Bozeman company, will be manager of the Gallatin Valley plants of the company. The capacity of the plant here it is expected will be increased shortly.

NEBRASKA.

Elyria, Neb.—A new flour mill of the Midget Marvel type will be in operation here October 1. The mill will have a capacity of 25 bbls. daily.

NEW YORK.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Sunset Feed & Grain Corporation has been formed with a capital stock of $10,000. F. Alma, M. and Ottilia C. Colin, of Buffalo, are the incorporators.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hague, N. D.—A farmers elevator has been organized here.

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McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Member Chicago Board of Trade—Direct Private Wire
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Barney, N. D.—Bailey & Sether have installed a grain cleaner in their elevator.

Wishek, N. D.—Messrs. J. J. Doyle and Jas. Welsh have sold their grain elevator here.

Denhoff, N. D.—The Ahlbrecht & Sons' elevator here has been sold to E. R. Dallas of Washburn.

Lundsvalley, N. D.—Manager of the farmers elevator here this season will be Clarence Swedlund.

Fordville, N. D.—Emil Johnson is successor to Tom Ondrachek as manager of the Farmers Elevator here.

Dunn Center, N. D.—At the annual meeting of the Dunn Center Milling Co.'s stockholders, J. A. Eberhardt was elected president and Thos Bailey, secretary.

McGregor, N. D.—J. D. Sullivan has severed his connections with the Farmers Elevator here and will assume the management of the Farmers Elevator at Tioga.

Crosby, N. D.—The Crosby Farmers Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $10,000. A. N. Sorbo, A. C. Lindsey and N. O. Burreson are named as incorporators.

Starkweather, N. D.—Farmers in the vicinity of St. Joe have let the contract for the erection of a co-operative elevator after fruitless negotiations for the purchase of a Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at that point.

Veturia, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. has been incorporated to deal in grain, coal, live stock and farm products. The interested parties are Jacob Dockter, P. P. Schnabel and Peter Knoll. Capital stock, $10,000.

Drake, N. D.—The North Dakota Industrial Commission has formally taken over the Drake Mill, which is the first of a series of state-owned mills to be bought. An additon to the mill will be started very shortly as it is planned to increase its capacity from 150 to 500 bbls. daily.

OHIO.

Troy, O.—The farmers of Monroe are considering the question of purchasing an elevator.

Crestline, O.—The Crestline Equity Exchange Co has built a new elevator at Crestline.

St. James, O.—The St. James Equity Exchange Co. has built a new elevat this place.

Wooster, O.—The A. G. Smith Mlg has increased its capital stock from 000 to $200,000.

North Robinson, O.—Switzer & have sold their elevator here to the Robinson Equity Exchange Co.

Toledo, O.—Under the direction of Hugh E. Bran of the Toledo State the city is endeavoring to secure the tion of a flour mill in this city.

West Lafayette, O.—The Hanley ing Mill has been purchased by the Co-operative Co., who will operate connection with a grain elevator at near here. The stockholders have inc their capital stock from $20,000 to $ J. B. Mizer is president and Asa secretary of the co-operative compan

OKLAHOMA.

Medford, Okla.—The Custard & portable elevator has suspended bu here.

OREGON.

Vale, Ore.—Officers of the Vale M. Elevator Co. of this place are: W Armington, president and manager; Wilhaber, vice-president; and H. R. loy, secretary-treasurer. This newly porated concern has under way the tion of a three and a half story bu here.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Harrold, S. D.—Frank Pettyjohn sold his elevator to Fred Horseman.

Elk Point, S. D.—Tom Collins ha cepted the managership of the King tor.

Bradley, S. D.—O. Mexness of Bris the new grain buyer for the Pacific tor Co.

Parker, S. D.—The Shanard Elevat has purchased the Christopher el here and J. H. Halsey is the manag

Ipswich, S. D.—The Ipswich Mlg has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators are W. E. rick, Geo. M. Engler and M. Beebe

Jefferson, S. D.—The Western Ter Co., of Eik Point, of which Mike K president, has purchased the farmers vator here and is ready for busines

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn.—C. B. Stout and Hunt, of Portland, Ore., have appli a charter to conduct a milling bu in this state and have been in th trying to negotiate with the Yates & alson Co. for a lease on their flou corn mill at Mississippi avenue and E way street. The mill, which is one oldest in the city, was originally bu the Memphis Milling Co. but has be possession of the present owners for 15 years. If the negotiations go thr a considerable sum will be expended i provements to the properties. The st the corporation will be the Stout-Hun Co., and in addition to the two gent named, C. L. Sivley, B. J. Semmes, A. Evans, and J. E. McCadden, all c city, are the incorporators.

TEXAS.

Austin, Tex.—A local warehouse lapsed here recently which resulted destruction of flour stored therein value of $3,500. At the time of the dent no one was in the structure.

WASHINGTON.

Colfax, Wash.—Geo. M. Burke, of cow, has come on here to assume the agement of the Colfax Mlg. Co.

Endicott, Wash.—The Community Co. has finished two units, each 150 f ft., of its warehouse and work on th proper will start next week. Capac the mill will be 200 bbls. of flour dai

La Crosse, Wash.—L. W. Wright merly manager of the Colfax Mlg. C Colfax, Wash., has purchased an in

DES MOINES, IOWA

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e La Crosse Roller Mills here where
ill be general manager of the com-

WISCONSIN.

rick, Wis.—The Iver Pederson Milling
planning the construction of a new
at its mill.

ttfort, Wis.—John H. Johnson has
ied of his feed mill, warehouse and
business to John C. Kramer, Jr.

Pere, Wis.—The Wells-Oser Mlg. Co.
een chartered under the laws of Wis-
A. Oser and Leland A. Wells. Capi-
ock $20,000.

k Creek, Wis. (R. R. No. 4).—The
ls Farmers Mlg. Co. has been incor-
ed with a capital stock of $285,000 by
Nichols, Bernard Olson and Albert
zien.

nwood City, Wis.—The Apple River
Co. is now ready to receive grain at
rehouse and will start with a tem-
y feed mill to take care of its grind-
r the present.

w London, Wis.—The New London
ers' Exchange Co. has been incorpo-
with capital at $5,000. The incorpo-
are George Krause, George Thern
William Prochnow.

waukee, Wis.—The Burrell Engineer-
Construction Co., 327 South La Salle
hicago, has obtained the contract for
ilding which will replace the Smith-
Co.'s plant at 37th and Lincoln Ave.,
ged last May when an explosion
d a fire loss of $200,000. Much new
nent will be needed for the plant.

, Wis.—The Dale Farmers Co-opera-
Exchange has filed articles of incor-
on, the purpose of the company be-
retail merchandise and ship live
and other produce. The main office
company will be at Dale and listed
the incorporators are Frank G. Em-
John Leppla, Fred Abraham, Henry
and George Lapp. Capital $12,000.

arrass, Wis.—The Farmers Mlg. Co.
en chartered under the laws of Wis-
in the sum of $25,000 to conduct a
business. The company which is
sed of farmers of the vicinity and
s of this place has purchased the
ntrock & Kronitz mill, has installed
achinery and is building a new addi-
the mill. As well as grinding their
lour it is expected that they will
t a commercial milling business as
s feed grinding, etc. August Bev-
f of Shawano, Wis., is president.

Visible Grain Supply.

following table shows the stock
ain in bushels in public and pri-
warehouses at the principal ports
n transit by water on the dates
l, with comparisons, as compiled
e secretary of the Chicago Board
ade for the week ending Aug. 30,
000 omitted):

e at—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats	Rye.	Barley.
ore	3,450	55	125	329	203
	277	.....	268	27	136
o	8,279	4	2,329	1,290	426
o	10,006	168	6,898	2,363	317
	50	45	145	104	.....
	36	.....	293	1,595	438
on	3,125	.....	48	.....	197
polis	653	307	123	25	.....
ity	12,023	27	1,058	233	.....
kee	239	57	886	169	318
polis	1,371	7	3,550	5,282	945
leans	1,603	59	753	.....	2,446
News	97	.....	258	.....	117
ork	3,902	4	452	198	525
	3,985	144	525	231	15
	19	25	467	.....	.....
lphia	2,510	18	246	36	97
is	3,443	20	147	75	2
	981	8	140	245	1
	.....	.....	675	.....	153
	779	.....	25	125	195
),	'19.56,828	956	19,411	12,327	6,531
,	'19.48,821	5,232	19,309	1,325	1,510
3,	'19.48,920	1,061	18,935	11,580	7,159
5,	'19.39,846	1,476	19,321	11,249	7,776
0,	'19.32,093	1,905	20,539	10,844	8,131
2,	'19.20,903	2,461	20,481	9,866	8,741

THE ERIE BARGE CANAL.

It may be of interest to those who are interested in the promotion of new waterways in the West to know what the new Erie Barge Canal, only just completed at a cost to New York of about 154 millions, is doing. The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* a few days ago said editorially: "The State Superintendent of Public Works made recently an inspection of a portion of the barge canal. He was accompanied by Mayor Charles A. Simon and other city officials of Schenectady. During the journey Mr. Walsh learned that only one firm in Schenectady is shipping goods by way of the barge canal. He was surprised, but Schenectady ought to be more surprised than he. Railroad service is demoralized. With the best of intentions, the railroad people cannot guarantee you much in respect of moving commodities from the Capitol district into New York. How could they? The tracks are clogged; the yards are jammed. They are not able to handle the local business. But the barge canal and the Hudson River are free and open. There is a natural route of transportation which is quite able to care for any business which is entrusted to it. Water transportation to New York is swifter than rail transportation. Some day, etc., etc., but right now there is a channel which ought to be used and which could profitably be used." But is not being used. Why?

Is there any connection of that fact with the Washington attempt to "regulate waterways like railroads? At any rate on July 24, Gov. Smith sent letters to the New York members of Congress asking them to assist in defeating an attempt to amend the Commerce law by giving the Commerce Commission regulation and control of canal transportation rates. This action followed the receipt of a letter from State Superintendent of Public Works pointing out the effect that the enactment of the legislation would have upon the state's 154,000,000 canal investment.

"If we are to meet with success in our efforts to rehabilitate commerce on our canal system," Superintendent Walsh wrote, "the rate making power must remain with the carriers and they must be free from any railroad training or regulatory influence. It might develop, if the bill becomes law, that the Commerce Commission could order the publication of rates via the water route on an equality with the rail rates from interior points, or establish water rates at such a small differential under the rail rate that the traffic would be diverted from the water route. In this manner the competitive influence of the waterway would be nullified and the primary purposes the people of the state of New York had in mind when authorizing the expenditure of $154,000,000 for the construction of the barge canal would be defeated. I am confident if this measure is passed by Congress it will do more to divert commerce coming to seaboard via Great Lakes-New York canal route to the Canadian water routes than any other factor."

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If the amendment as introduced is enacted it will give the Commerce Commission power and authority:

(a) To regulate and control port to port interstate water rates; (b) to prescribe minimum rates; (c) to compel water carriers to publish their rates in tariff form and file such tariffs with the Commission; (d) to compel water carriers to observe any rule or form prescribed by the Commission for the keeping of accounts and records and of receipts and disbursements; and (e) to establish purely intrastate rates when the relationship of the inter and intra state rate is at issue.

ITALIAN TRADE IN CEREALS.

The Italian customs valuation of the trade in cereals, flour, fruits, vegetables, seeds, hay, etc., for 1913, showed imports worth $109,806,171, the principal items being cereals and dried vegetables, and exports worth $91,348,188, the principal items being greens, fungi, chestnuts, fruits and milled products. In 1917 the imports had increased to $658,440,514, and in 1918 to $740,601,803, whereas the exports had decreased to $58,251,190 and $42,752,960 in 1917 and 1918, respectively.

Italy's pre-war imports of the foodstuffs shown in this category came principally from European and South American countries and only in imports of flour and dried fruits had the United States any fair share. The war has done much to change this situation.

Exports of cereals and dried vegetables during 1913, a normal year, amounted to $7,000,000. Of the imports covered under the same head, wheat amounted to $77,000,000, corn to about $15,000,000, and dried vegetables to $1,860,000.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Considerable clover has been cut for seed in Scott County, Ia.

The sweet clover seed crop this year is said to be very promising.

In Chickashaw County, the northeastern district of Iowa, farmers a week ago began picking seed corn.

County agents in North Dakota are distributing the rust-resisting varieties of wheat produced in Cavalier County.

E. C. Baum of the Northwestern Seed Co. at Dennison, Ia., is assisting a local committee to organize a seed company at Sac City, Ia.

The director of the Minnesota Experiment Station urges farmers who have good crops of clover to devote more attention to the seed.

County commissioners at Lewiston, Idaho, will distribute a bond issue of $500,000 for the relief of farmers needing seed assistance. They also desire to get into connection with those having seed grain for sale.

Late reports from London say that all interest in linseed there has been abandoned for the time owing to the contemplated action of the Minister of Food which "hangs like the sword of Damocles over the market."

Chile is an exporter of clover seed. Most of her surplus goes to Liverpool. C. A. King & Co.: "Stocks of red clover seed are exhausted. Our surplus will be very small. It would have been still less if a recent violent storm had occurred earlier in the season."

The Kansas Experiment Station has a limited quantity of new Kanred wheat seed, but farmers desiring this seed must apply immediately. The report from the station is that in 86 tests conducted by Kansas farmers this season Kanred yielded three and a half bushels per acre more than any other standard hard wheat.

Iowa seed dealer writes C. A. King & Co., Toledo: "Quite a timothy crop here this year, more than last season. Less clover than last year." Southwestern Indiana firm writes: "Only a third as much clover seed as last year." Central Indiana dealer says: "Clover acreage light. Yielding one to two bushels. Young clover best in years. Acreage large."

Clover Seed Imports.

The following statement of clover seed imports for June and 12 months ending with June is compiled from the Summary of Foreign Commerce by the Department of Commerce:

	June,		12 mos. ended June,	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Red, lbs...	45,450	351,059	905,709	1,157,950
All other..	532,799	723,434	7,072,386	10,153,961
Total ..	578,249	1,074,493	7,978,095	11,311,911
Imports from—				
France .	132,276	769,936	1,317,004	1,420,677
Italy ...	373,578	207,991	1,285,064	316,898
Canada .	52,195	3,910	4,697,881	9,290,368
Others .	20,200	92,656	687,146	283,968
All other May seed	88,222	673,222	5,974,944	5,040,359

Flaxseed Imports.

The following amounts of flaxseed or linseed in bushels were imported by the United States in June, 1918 and 1919, and during the eleven months of the years named ending with May:

	June		12 months	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Flaxseed	1,217,739	1,019,166	13,366,529	8,426,386
Imported from Canada	148,568	64,728	5,501,391	1,364,337
Argentina	1,068,615	945,652	7,432,421	6,976,518
Other	577	8,786	432,717	146,031

Louisville Seed Trade.

Trade so far has been only fair. Conditions being unsettled, dealers are buying very conservatively. Stocks of clover generally are scarcer than they have been in many years. Grasses are more plentiful, but prices are at such high level they look dangerous from the viewpoint of investing. We hope that within the next 60 days that trade conditions will be more settled with a better movement of stocks.

At present we are having a good demand for seed rye, timothy and winter oats. The demand for red top, orchard grass and blue grass is also good.—*Ross Seed Company, Louisville, Ky.*

Seed Corn for Two Years.

That Ohio farmers should select corn for two years' seed is the opinion of agronomists at the Ohio Experiment Station. They point out that the time for selecting seed will soon be at hand and that whenever possible taking out representative ears from the standing corn proves to be the most successful method of getting good seed corn. In this manner ears may be selected that are apparently free from disease, the stage of maturity may be noted, and the corn may be stored away where it will be completely dried out before fall freezing begins.

Tests conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station show that the best results may be secured when the seed corn is dried by some artificial heat early in the season and then stored carefully to prevent destruction by rats or vermin. It has been found that severe winters will injure seed corn when it is not well dried out before severe freezing begins.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
August	764	3,810	1,218	2,605	135	602	167	429	847	4,119	227	
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,246	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
Week—												
Aug. 2.....	1	151	315	113	63	48	14	2	170	90	242	
Aug. 9.....	365	47	230	151	178	...	43	...	...	200	104	
Aug. 16.....	1,049	84	705	505	213	2	15	37	1,000	140	85	
Aug. 23.....	1,865	281	619	223	294	12	45	117	1,061	249	121	
Aug. 30.....	4,171	281	716	238	73	81	22	11	582	168	126	

Minneapolis Flaxseed Marke

Receipts of flaxseed have been light of late and in good demand lot of new Minnesota seed arriv to arrive contracts, and although better oil yielding quality than year's seed it did not contain as watergrass seed. Offerings to ar shipment to be made in September, ber and November, were quite le and in fair to good demand. Th break in the market did not check ing much. Bearish news from Ar tina brought considerable pressu the futures and as a result the mar broke very sharply. There was co erably hedging pressure to help break along. Spot No. 1 seed se Duluth September price to 3c ov arrive at 1@2c less.

DANISH SEED INDUSTR

Consul Dunlap, Odense, Denma a recent report, says that the Da seed industry has its center in th district of Odense where the largest firm in Scandinavia has its main o warehouses, and gardens, and there is general interest among their ers in seed raising. The dealer a seed growers here have been tie through many years and underst the importance of maintaining the standard of the various strains kn as Danish. The above mentioned fir was first started in 1850.

The dry summer of 1918 natu had its effect on the seed crop, sp cially the grass seed, the acreag which increases from 3,700 acr 1909 to 7,400 in 1919.

The main varieties of grass se grown are orchard grass, meadow f

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Italian rye grass, English rye grass, and brome grass. The cultivation of clover seems to have been neglected. There are ordinarily used annually in Denmark about 7,700,000 lbs. of clover and other leguminous plant seed, which are mainly imported.

Of early red clover there are already three kinds available: Bohemian, of good quality; Russian, of an inferior quality; and Hungarian, much tainted with clover silk. Imports are made from America and France, but the supply altogether is short. Late red clover has been imported from Sweden in sufficient quantities and of good quality. Of white clover there is more than a normal supply but the quantity is inferior. Of alsike there is but one-third the customary quantity, and there is little prospect that more will be obtainable.

The spring supply of grass (excluding clover), root, and vegetable seeds was more than enough for home use. In fact, the dealers had large quantities on hand, which, owing to trading difficulties during the past two years, could not be exported to any extent.

The development of the flower seed industry has taken place in the past decade and especially during the past year. Firms in America, England and France that previously purchased flower seeds from Germany have during the past two years tried the Danish varieties. Bulbs of tulip and hyacinth were formerly imported from Holland about 30 years ago, and the acclimated strains have proved unusually good for forcing purposes. The home market now consumes all the available supply, but it is expected soon to have a surplus for export of a quality that will rival the Dutch originals.

Official statistics regarding the Danish seed exports are meager, but in 1914 about one-third of the firm's total output was sold in Denmark and two-thirds exported. In 1918 five times as much was sold in Denmark as was exported, a large quantity being also put in storage. But only one-eighth as much was exported in 1918 as in 1914, as during the last two years seed exports have been practically prohibited, a special license being required for such seed as was sent out.

Under ordinary conditions the exports are divided about as follows: To Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, 35 per cent, to the United States 25 per cent, England 20 per cent, to Norway 10 per cent, and Sweden 10 per cent.

Recent economic changes, difficulties in transportation, and governmental restrictions have completely changed this situation. For instance, of the large amount of grass seed exported in 1914, 30 per cent went to Germany, 30 per cent to England, 10 per cent to Switzerland and 10 per cent to Norway and Sweden, while the small amount exported in 1917 and 1918 went all to England. The future of the seed industry is uncertain, as the possibilities for export depend so much on the new order of things. Interest has recently increased in the co-operative movement that has resulted in the union of all seed-growing societies over the country into one national organization.

St. Louis Seed Market.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—New seeds are beginning to arrive more freely, and there is a good demand for all kinds of field seeds. Prices are firm.

Clover seed is particularly firm, as the quality is somewhat better than the usual first receipts. Some timothy is offered, but most of the sales are "to arrive." Alsike is inquired for, but the market is entirely nominal. There is little alfalfa offered, and reports in regard to the crop are conflicting. Some red top seed of fair quality is offered, and is bringing good prices. Millet, sorghum cane and broom corn seed is dull and nominal.

Quotations are as follows: Clover seed, from $10 to $15 per 100 lbs. for poor seed to $40 to $46 for choice high grade seed. Timothy, good country run, $11.50 to $12 per 100 lbs.; choice worth more, and poor less, according to quality. Alsike $35 to $40 for good seed, choice more, poor less. Alfalfa, nominal, $15 to $26 per 100 lbs.; red top, $13 to $14 per 100 lbs. for machine cleaned; choice seed worth more. Millet, golden, $3 to $5 per 100 lbs.; common $2 to $3. Siberian, $2.50 to $2.60 per 100 lbs.

Louisville Seed Market.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—The demand for seed continues dull, prices being so high that retailers and consumers are not buying any seed in advance. Timothy buying is late, but should be active about September 10. No movement is being reported in Kentucky bluegrass or orchard grass, and onion sets are showing nothing. Late September should show the market in far more active condition. Seed rye is in fair demand, and a better demand for seed wheat is expected than that of last year.

Evansville, Ind., Seed Market.

Evansville, Aug. 30.—Trade in this market has been especially good on all kinds of seed. Fall demand for clover has been very heavy.

Red Top: The threshing is in full blast at the present time. Reports we have received from producing territories are that this year's crop will be materially less than last year's crop. There was a big crop of hay, but it seems same did not properly fill.

Orchard Grass—This year's crop of seed in Kentucky was very dark in color, and light in weight, quality not as desirable as last year. Demand has been very good on same, however, due to the fact that there was no carryover.

Blue Grass—Kentucky crop proves to be very light in weight cleaning out about 50.00% of fancy from rough seed. Missouri crop was much better in quality and is cleaning about 70.00% fancy. Dealers in this market report prospects very favorable and especially heavy fall business. This applies especially to timothy, red top, alsike and other clovers.

Kansas City Seed Market.

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—Seed trade showed no special developments this week. Blue grass seed, the most important crop thus far harvested, held firm at $10@14 per cwt. for rough and $19 @25 for cleaned. Dealers say that only scattered lots remain in farmers' hands. There is confidence that all seed in dealers' hands will be wanted during the coming year, some possibly for export.

New timothy seed is offered in moderate amounts, though dealers think a fair quantity was threshed, especially in Missouri. Prices are the same as for old seed. Dealers are paying $9.50 to $11 for country run seed, and are willing to resell recleaned seed at $12@12.50.

Holders of meadow fescue seed, who recently refused to accept bids around $34 per cwt., are not so bullish as they were. The best price now offered is $25, and dealers are indifferent about buying, as there are no more export orders.

The alfalfa seed situation continues uncertain, but the Kansas state report, issued this week, is more optimistic than the opinions previously given out by Kansas City seed houses. According to the official statement, three-fourths of the Kansas counties left some acreage of alfalfa for seed at the third hay cutting. This reserve possibly amounts to 3 per cent of the total acreage, which was 1,256,000 acres in the state. Nearly all counties in the eastern half promise to save some seed. Seed saving in the western half of Kansas will be limited to certain localities, especially in the northwest, that produce seed every year on a commercial scale. Kansas City dealers are hopeful that the seed offerings of Kansas will be supplemented by shipments from Colorado and Utah, but say the crops in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are light. A good demand for old seed is reported, as fall sowing is going on. Recent rains were helpful for ground preparation. Seed is quoted in Kansas City, as from first hands, at $17@23 per cwt.

No prices of forage grain seeds can be given for the reason that old supplies were long ago exhausted, while new cane and millet will not be available for some time. The Kansas state report says there were planted 719,000 acres to cane, or 144,600 less than in 1918. An average condition of 76.9 per cent is shown. The report makes no reference to millet, of which there is known to be a fair acreage. Sudan grass is credited with 108,000 acres, against 79,166 last year. The present condition is 76 per cent. Millet and Sudan grass are safe from frost, but some of the late cane fields may be caught.

Detroit Seed Price.

Closing prices on grass seeds Aug. 29 were as follows: Clover Seed—Cash, $29.50; October, $29.50; Timothy Seed, $5.50.

Lots of Timothy.

Chicago is having big receipts of new timothy, mainly from Iowa, receiving from 10 to 25 cars a day. Chicago firm writes us bearishly, saying bids in the country have been reduced and offers are much more free. Coming on top of good carryover, a large crop may make its weight felt. The foreign demand is still a question. It has not developed up to expectations.

While offerings of timothy were liberal at Toledo last week, there were supporting orders on each 2½ cent decline. If there is any merit in timothy, it is in this good old prime seed, which is selling at a discount under the deferred futures. Buyers of December and March are paying the carrying charge to be long.—*Southworth & Co.*

Government Hits Live Stock.

Armour & Co., reviewing the meat trade for last week say: Government propaganda against the high cost of living paralyzed business and has caused marked depression in the live stock prices, which has been reflected in all food commodities. Present prices for provisions of all kinds are much under manufacturing costs. Supplies in the dressed beef market have been liberal, with a limited demand, no doubt due to the high cost of living agitation, and consequently prices have slumped severely.

Missouri Seed Crops.

Mercer, Mo.—Timothy seed crop is very disappointing. Yields are ranging from 1½ bus. to 6 bus. per acre. The acreage considerably less than normal and a large percentage of meadows was cut for hay. Early part of the season was cool, with excessive moisture. All fields made rank growth and prospects were very encouraging. Extremely hot weather after June 15th, with heavy rains, while timothy was in bloom, interfered with filling out and reduced the yield and quality. Quality of seed is fair average. Most jobs are being threshed out reasonably clean, but some seed is partly hulled. Quite a large amount of seed will be held for home demand; most of the surplus has been marketed. Price to growers has ranged from $4.75 to $5.50 per bus. for country-run seed. There have been about ten cars shipped from our territory, covering about forty stations. Think there will be about five or six more carloads to ship out. Farmers will hold some seed back until spring.

Millet seed will be extremely scarce here; acreage very small. Season has been rather favorable for millet, but farmers seeded heavy to wheat and other grain. There will be very little if any millet seed to ship out from any of our buying stations.

There will be no surplus clover seed here. Cane and other forage crops have made excellent growth and condition

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very good, but the acreage is quite small. There will probably be no seed from these crops to ship out.—*A. A. Alley Grain Co., Mercer, Mo.*

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Aug. 30:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close. Aug. 30.	Close. Aug. 23.
Clover				
Cash	$30.00	$29.50	$29.75	$30.25
Oct.	30.55	29.50	29.75	30.80A
Dec.	29.55	28.50	28.75	29.80A
March	29.60	28.60	29.00	30.00A
Alsik				
Cash	25.45	24.65	25.00	25.45
Oct.	25.45	24.90	25.25	25.45
Dec.	25.75	25.00	25.50	25.75A
March	26.00	25.50	26.00	26.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.40	5.27½	5.30	5.40A
Cash, new	5.40	5.27½	5.30	5.40A
Sept.	5.87½	5.65	5.70	5.87½
Oct.	5.70	5.55	5.55	5.70
Dec.	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.85
March	6.00	5.82½	5.82	6.00A

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market ruled easier last week in both the cash and futures. Country lots of seed were quotable 25c lower all round and clover too was on the downward trend the last of the week. Little or no interest was displayed in that market. Being the in between period of the season no market is established as yet on millet and buckwheat. Quotations on timothy and clover follow:

	—Sept.— Bid.	Asked.	—Oct.— Bid.	Asked.	Mar. Asked.
Aug. 25	$13.00	$13.25	$12.00	.....	.....
Aug. 26	13.00	.....	12.00	$12.40	$13.25
Aug. 27	.....	12.95	12.00	12.50	.....
Aug. 28	.....	13.00	.....	12.40	13.00
Aug. 29	.....	.....	.....	12.50	13.00
Aug. 30	.....	.....	.....	12.50	13.25

Clover, contract prime—

Aug. 25	$50.00	Aug. 28	$50.00
Aug. 26	50.00	Aug. 29	49.00
Aug. 27	50.00	Aug. 30	49.00

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during the week ending Aug. 30, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts. 1919.	1918.	Shipments. 1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.....	60,000	46,264	330
Clover, lbs.	29,207	5,417	.....	1,300

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Aug. 30.—Flaxseed was under heavy selling pressure last week, with the result that breaks extending to 62c were recorded during the six days' operations. The market was admittedly under the influence of the campaign directed against the high cost of living. Flaxseed prices have for some time been regarded as at dangerous levels, and it was noted that interests who had been prominent on the buying side during the long-extended upturn appeared to be willing to allow the market to find lower levels when selling appeared during the first three days of the week.

Selling from the country was reported for the first time in several weeks, and considerable seed was sold to arrive. A moderate rally came on Friday, attributed in a measure to short-covering operations after the break. Crushers also picked up seed to cover their linseed oil requirements at the low spots. It has been a subject of comment lately that the rank and file of traders have been letting the flaxseed market severely alone for some time back. Many are reported to have been nipped to a greater or lesser extent in that market during its kaleidoscopic movements. It requires considerable money to trade in flaxseed at around its advanced levels and fliers in it are asserted to have become unpopular on that account.

Reports from South Dakota and other sections of the Northwest, apart from western North Dakota and Montana, have been more encouraging of late as regards crop yields, and that contributed to bearish sentiment during the week. Provided frosts hold off, it is thought in some quarters that production will be better than had been counted upon. The harvesting of flax has been early in some parts of the country and a substantial movement of it is being counted upon during the next ten days.

Receipts of flaxseed during the week were small, amounting to just 8,463 bus., and stocks in elevators aggregate 45,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5.32	$6.00	$4.27
To arrive	5.31	5.95	4.27
September	5.30	5.90	4.27
October	5.13	5.53	4.15½
November	5.10	5.43	4.11
December	4.95	5.38	4.08½
May	4.90	5.28	....

Clover Seed at Toledo.

Clover seed was very active last week at Toledo and prices crumbled quickly when liquidation got under way. General demoralization of the grain markets was reflected in seed without a doubt. Not that actual conditions have changed perceptibly, but sentiment did. The powers that be sent the word broadcast that old H. C. L. must get its deathblow, and many who owned grain dumped, and some of the seed holders followed suit. General declines occurred, but on the break the demand was too strong and prices recovered some, although there is a feeling present level discounts the prospective loss to the new crop, even though old stocks practically exhausted in this country.

Alsike followed in the wake of red clover last week, but timothy showed but little decline. This was remarkable too in a of the big drop in other field seeds much lower grain and hog markets, s F. Zahm & Co. Timothy shows wonc resistance. A lot of stuff was absorb considerable long seed came out, as as a general resumption of short selli

A western Texas financier says t west Texas farmers went over the with their grain crop and most of will pay off their debts this year. T cotton crop will be all velvet. The of autos in Ballinger, it is said, break the record. There is alrea steady demand for cars and much ing in second-hand cars.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

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eans and Potatoes

ks of beans in the United King- ncreased during July, with the ion of Glasgow, which shows a ition of 2,686 quarters during the . Arrivals in London since July e been 20,191 quarters.

toes are regarded as a failure in n sections of Iowa. In Dubuque y a fair crop is indicated, but e are small in size. In Hardin y the late crop is almost a fail- n Woodbury County the crop will y light.

n growers of Colorado, *Field and* says, are wondering how they are to come out on the present un- ity because the admission of Ori- beans is still permitted. *Field rm* says that "through lapses of laws" Japan has been sending omething like "50,000,000 bus. of n beans to come into direct com- n with our own meager crop." ct is that the entire importation is for the fiscal year ending June 9, was 4,015,860 bus.; for the year s 4,185,625 bus., and for the year the total was 3,747,993.

ough the Department of Justice e Food Administration are very y opposed to anything like hoard- e other hand of the Administra- he Agricultural Department, has t a circular in which it says in ce: "Storing potatoes resem- nking money because ordinarily lts in selling potatoes at higher later in the season when the is not so abundant as at digging The potatoes earn dividends in storage just as money in the ccumulates interest." Very true, n't this just a little inconsistent this time?

Price of Soy Beans.

Manchuria Daily News, Dairen, y 28, stated that, owing to large s to Europe, the price of soy advanced 33⅓ per cent from to May 27. The beans are be- t mainly to Italy and Germany, 00 pounds having been contract- This rise in the price affected ce of soy-bean oil, of which the States imported 336,824,646 , valued at $32,827,460 during the ear ended June 30, 1918.

N AND POTATO PRICES.

ations follow for lots of good and condition beans and pota- cked, per cwt., unless otherwise d as of Aug. 30:

—Limas, $9.50@10.
o—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@ ea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@ ed kidney, $11@12.
o—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to y, $8.75@9; fair to good, $8@8.50; n Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, 0@12.
nati — Navies, $8.75; marrowfats, 0@12.75; red kidneys, $14; limas, 5; pintos, $7.50.
t—H.-p. pea beans, $8.10.
al—The market is firm under an oved demand, cars of Ontario hand d being quoted at $5 to $5.25 and pound pickers $4.75. Quebec beans quoted at $4 to $4.25, as to quality. ade Bulletin.
apolis—Navies, $8.50; brown, $6; , $5; limas, $11.
ork—Calif. limas, $12@12.50; pinks, h. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@ ; ch. pea beans, $8.50; sma. wh ., $8.50; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. y, ch., $12.25@12.50.
rgh—Limas, $12.50; Calif. navies, lich. navies, $9.25.
uis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., ; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and l lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per From store—Scotch peas, 8c per plit peas, green, at 15c, and yellow per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, hite, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

o — Market strong; Minn., Ohio $2.60@2.75; Jer. Cobb., $3; Wis. wh. blk., $2.60.
ati—Minn. early Ohio, $3.25; N. J. s, $5 per 150-lb. sk.; early Ohio bbl., $6.50@7; Minn. Cobb., $3.50.
s City—Idaho, $2.75@3; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.75; Minn. sand land, $2.50@2.60.
New York—New southern, bbl., No. 1, $2.50@3.50; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $4.25@4.50; L. I. bbl., $5@5.70.
Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $2.65@3; wh. and red rose, $2.75@3.
Minneapolis—Field run, $2.75.
Montreal—Receipts last week, 801 bags, against 270 bags last year. There has been more doing this week, as the offerings have been larger and the demand more active with sales reported at $2.50 to $2.60 per bag of 90 lbs. It is reported that a car of Green Mountains is on the way here.—Trade Bulletin.
Philadelphia—Southern, bbl., $3.75@5.25; N. J., ⅝ bsk., $1.15@1.25.
Pittsburgh—N. J. Cobb., 150-lb. sk., $5.50.
St. Louis—New, h.-g., bulk early Ohio, $2.50@2.90 per cwt.; Idaho rural, $3.75; Minn. early Ohio, $2.90@3.10; Colo. Tri., $3.50.—Market Reporter.
San Francisco—Garnets, $2@2.25; river ex. fcy., $2.25@2.40; river ch., $2@2.25.

TOLEDO, OHIO



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Grain Corporation Statistics.

The Grain Corporation gives the following figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending August 15, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts from farms, bu.	42,349,000	30,093,000
Previous week	44,997,000	35,564,000
June 27 to Aug. 15	245,726,000	213,751,000
Flour produced during week, bbl.	2,633,000	2,387,000
Previous week	2,515,000	2,284,000
June 27 to Aug. 15	13,537,000	11,937,000
Total stocks, elevators and mills, bu.	164,271,000	125,292,000
Previous week	140,273,000	109,715,000
Increase for week, bu.	23,998,000	15,577,000

Grain Business in Montana.

The real development of the grain and milling industry did not start in Montana until about 1900. While it had been carried on in a small way for many years in some of the especially favored valleys, it was not until about that time that the real growth of this industry commenced.

The Bitter Root Valley was the first to start the raising of grain, and a small grist mill was established there about 1850. Then after the Civil War the Gallatin Valley was settled and farming was carried on in a small way until the Northern Pacific Railway linked the Gallatin Valley with the outside markets of the world. Grain was soon raised in commercial quantities, which eventually led to the building of small mills at Bozeman and Belgrade. The Beaverhead Valley and the Flathead Valley soon followed the Gallatin. The famous Jaw-bone Railway helped develop the Judith Basin, which shipped out its first car load of wheat in 1918. Since then the growing of grain in the state has become quite general and the industry is developing rapidly.—*H. N. Stockett, Sec'y, Great Falls.*

Grain Imports.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in June, 1918 and 1919, and during eleven months of the years named ending with May:

	June		12 months	
Grain—	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Corn	45,412	1,353,763	3,193,420	3,311,311
Oats	528,314	115,913	2,591,077	551,255
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wh. flour	5,875	2,432	638,672	35,400
Corn from—				
Mexico	2,583	1,003	71,560	16,471
Arg'tina	38,540	1,251,403	2,396,252	3,001,143
Venez'la	.....	.....	417,672	5,793
Japan	.....	68,299	25,646	174,626
Other	4,289	33,058	285,290	113,178

The Michigan Weather and Crop Bulletin reports buckwheat in bloom in that state, but the grain stands on short straw owing to drought.

Feedstuffs

The Pacific Coast cities report the supply of milled feeds still inadequate although grinding by the mills is more general. The demand is very good and holders are firm. The last crop of old wheat has been cleaned up.

The Iowa weather and crop report reports that new corn is being fed to hogs in some localities and that hogging down of corn is about to begin. The crop is generally earlier than normal and if favorable weather continues the bulk will soon be saved from the frost.

"Farmers around Council Bluffs have four times as much feed as they had last year and indications are that they will do a great deal of feeding this winter," a local stockman reports. "The hay crop was very large. The third crop of alfalfa is now being cut and many of these fields will afford excellent pasture later on. It was dry for so long that it had a lot of us worrying, but with the recent rains the crop is bound to be big."

GAINS WITH CAKE FEED.

Feeding cottonseed cake to steers as a supplement to summer pasture in the South increases materially the rate of the gains made by the animals, causes them to finish more quickly, and take on a higher degree of finish, and increases the margin between the buying and selling prices, according to specialists of the Department of Agriculture, who made a report of experiments in fattening steers on summer pasture conducted co-operatively by the department and the Alabama Experiment Station. Present opportunities for live stock in the South and efforts to reduce production costs make the results of unusual current interest.

All the experiments were carried out under actual and typical farm conditions, consequently the results may be applied directly in many Southern regions to the management and feeding of cattle on pasture. In each experiment, groups of steers were kept on pasture alone, on pasture with a supplementary feed of one-half corn chop and one-half cottonseed cake, and on pasture with a supplementary feed of cottonseed cake. The average daily gains for each animal, which may be considered the most valuable standard in judging the efficiency of rations, were 1.49 pounds for the steers getting pasture only, 1.83 pounds for those on pasture supplemented by cottonseed cake, and 1.53 pounds for the steers getting pasture supplemented by the mixture of cake and corn chop.

The cost of gains of steers on pasture is greatly increased by feeding cottonseed cake, it was found, but the better market prices received for cake fed cattle usually pay for the additional cost of feeding cake, and return a greater average profit than is realized on the grass fed cattle. One of the distinct advantages on supplementing pastures for concentrates is the fact that steers so handled can be finished more quickly and can be marketed earlier than steers getting grass alone. Thus the cattle can be sold before the rush of grass fed cattle gluts the market and depresses the price. Moreover, when cattle are marketed early the pastures have time to recuperate and furnish good grazing for other stock during the fall.

There is only one case, says the bulletin, when pasture alone is preferable to pasture with concentrates. Steers of inferior quality may return more profit by grazing alone than by grazing with the addition of supplementary feeds, especially when they are on good pastures that are cheap. Scrub steers did not respond readily to the use of good feeds and even when well finished do not command satisfactory prices in competition with well bred cattle similarly finished. The better the quality of the steers the safer it is to give them high priced feeds.

FEED MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 30.—The demand for millfeed is broad enough to absorb the light offerings for spot and quick shipment and the millers are behind on old orders. Standard middlings are in light supply and it is this grade the millers are chiefly behind on. There is some inquiry for deferred feed, but bids are not very satisfactory. Shipping directions on maturing orders are prompt and the movement out is quite heavy. Brokers have little feed to sell now and millers practically control the market. Quotations in carload lots, f. o. b. Minneapolis, in 100-lb. sacks: Bran, $41@42; standard middlings, $54@55; flour middlings, $60@61; red dog, $66@67; rye middlings, $52@53; ground barley, $61@62.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—The spot feed market is unchanged. The demand for sacked bran and middlings is mainly of a jobbing character and offerings are therefore ample. Western advices, however, do not indicate any weakness in feedstuffs. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48@49; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $59@60; City Mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $60; white middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $70.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 29—A feature in the trade this week was the announcement made by the Canadian Wheat Board from Winnipeg by wire that prices for car lots of bran from this date will be $45, and shorts at $55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, and no shipments can be made to the United States without a special permit issued by the above board. Shorts are quoted in this market at $55 to $56 per ton ex-track, and bran at $45 to $46 per ton.—Trade Bulletin.

BOSTON.

Boston, Aug. 30—The demand for feeds of all kinds continues rather light with prices quoted about as follows: Spring bran, sacked, $48.50@50 per ton; winter bran, sacked, $49@50.50; middlings, sacked, $63@66; mixed feed, sacked, $58.50@60; gluten feed, sacked, $75.12; red dog, sacked, $71; second clean, sacked, $74; stock feed, sacked, $69; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $32; hominy feed, sacked, $79.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $79@82. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 30 were 70 tons; for the month of August, 1919 were 336 tons.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30—The market for millfeed in New York still maintains a firm tone with offerings in limited supply. Trade is on a small scale, however, as buyers do not appear anxious to purchase at present owing to the uncertainty of the situation. Western mills are offering only sparingly to Eastern consumers, and evidently, the demand in their own vicinity is sufficiently large to take care of their production. City bran was quoted at $48; middlings, $58; and red dog, $69, while Western bran was quoted at $47.50@48; standard middlings, $59.50@61, and red dog $73@74.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 30—Market firm, on spot feeds, with business mostly in wheat feeds. Demand fair, but futures are offered more freely and are selling at a heavy discount under spot prices. Quotations are as follows: Bran, spot, $42.50@44; with Oct. selling as low as $41.50 per 100 lbs.; gray middlings, $58.50@61; white hominy feed, $72; oat feed, $26@26.50; fine ground barley feed, $65; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $38.50@39; No. 2, $35@36 per ton.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Aug. 30—With the exception of shorts which scored an advance of $2, the market in feeds was easier during the last week, with declines of from $1 to $3 showing in bran, ground oats, ground feeds and cracked corn. Trade was small as the mills had little to offer. Buyers only picked up supplies to cover immediate requirements as the trade was generally counting upon lower prices. Quotations per ton follow: Bran, $42; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $62.25; No. 2 ground feed, $58.75; No. 3 ground feed, $55.25; shorts, $56; flour middlings, $62.50; red dog, $66; Boston mixed, $51; cracked corn, $69.25; rye feed, $50.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 30. — Larger receipts marked the last period in the feed market with a total of 21 cars bulletined. This is the largest number recorded for several months. Most of the receipts consisted of ordinary mill feeds, with 6 cars white middlings, 2 cars of bran and 9 cars of feed included in the list. Prices are hi... ing strong and demand is apparentl... little better.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Aug. 30—Activity in feed ... still largely confined to the mixed va... ties. Manufacturers report that dem... is well sustained, with the Southeast ... the East best buyers. Prices are ste... There is no accumulation of stocks, ... demand takes care of the supply as rap... as manufactured. Mill feeds are ... and steady and sell as fast as turned ... There is not much doing yet in ... cotton seed meal, while hulls are slow, ... brokers report considerable interest ... new stuff. Both domestic and foreign ... mand for October shipment meal 7 per ... ammonia is satisfactory and quotat... are around $71 to $72 a ton. Those ... have old meal are holding it at $75 to ...

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30—Demand ... feed continues good, although millers ... somewhat caught up, and with the No... western mills now in operation the out... is for lower prices and fuller supp... Local quotations, carlots, cotton, s... bran, $50; mixed feed, $58; middlings, ... hominy feed meal, $80.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 30—Receipts ... mill feeds are enough to take care of ... demand but there is apparently no surp... Prices are working somewhat lower s... the break in the corn market. Oilmeal ... cotton seed meal unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 30—The Milwaukee millfeed market remains strong ... quite unchanged, although, in few ... stances slight concessions were m... Standard middlings are holding up es... cially strong, ruling $1 higher for ... week. Bran is easier and steady, whi... much better demand exists for he... feeds. The consistent high mill ... prices has caused a slow and inactive ... ture business, the buying being primar... for immediate wants. Current qu... tions are: bran, per ton, $42.50@43; st... ard middlings, $57@57.50; flour middli... $61; red dog, $65@66; hominy feed, $7... rye feed, $54@54.50; old-process oilm... $87.50@88; cottonseed meal, $86@...

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
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We are buyers of odd lots of differe... feeds put up in 100-lb. sacks. Addre...
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PEANUT HULL MEAL
SAMPLES FURNISHED ON REQUEST. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICE.
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We are again on a pre-war basis. We are now producing Palmo Midds from Middlings and Palm Oil. Ask us why we are able to give from 6% to 12% Fat at prices we quote.
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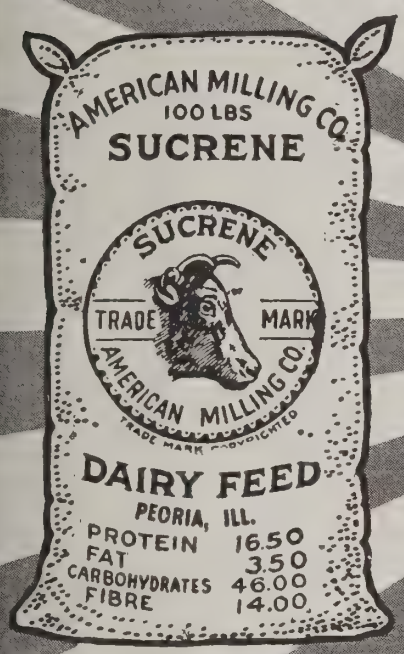
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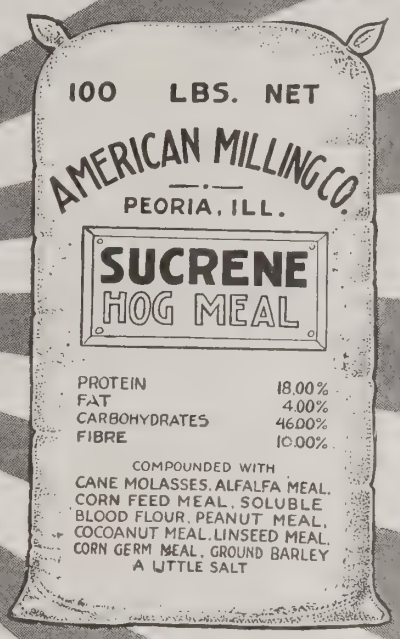
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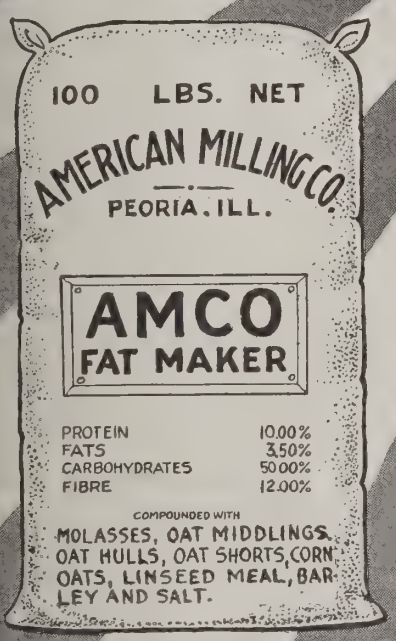
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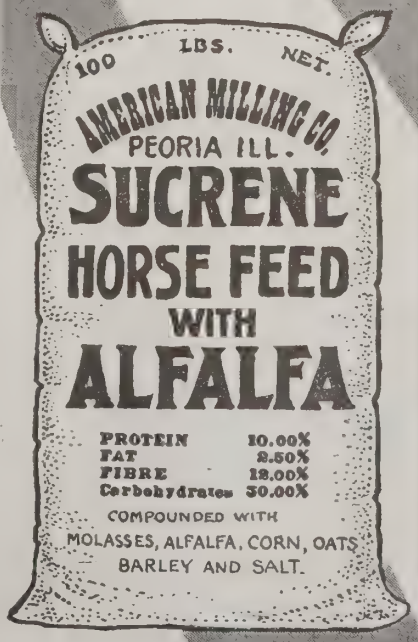
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brewers dried grains, $63; all in 100 lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1—Demand is not so active for wheat and bran, but mills are behind with old contracts. Other ground feed is in fair demand. The general trend of prices has been some lower. Quotations: wheat bran, 100 lb. bags, per ton, $45.20; middlings or shorts, $60@61; horse and mule feed, $48@61; dairy feed, $56@66; hog feed, $66; poultry feed, $75@80.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29—The demand for feedstuffs is limited but offerings are light and prices steadily held. The following quotations are for carlots in 100 lb. sacks, to arrive at cost per ton: winter bran, $48; spring bran, $47@48; standard wheat middlings, $62@63; flour middlings, $68.50@69.50; red dog, $73@74; shorts, $62@63; low grade flour, $74@75; rye middlings, $60@61; fine yellow hominy, $81@82; fine white hominy, $82@82.50; reground oats feed, $31.50@32.50; cotton seed meal, 36% protein, $78@80; cotton seed meal, 41% protein, $84@86; cotton seed feed, 20% protein, $58@60.

Cottonseed Feed Trade Dull.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—More inquiries are being received from the drouth stricken area of the Northwest for cottonseed cake, but the grazers are unwilling to take hold at the current level of prices. The market as a whole displayed dullness in Kansas City this week, with prices showing a slight downward tendency. Offerings of cake and meal of the new crop for immediate shipment are increasing.

THE FEED SITUATION.

FEEDER FAIR DEMAND.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—We really know nothing that we think would be of especial interest in the feed market. The demand is fairly good, but receipts have been ample to take care of the needs of our territory.—*Boney & Harper Mfg. Co., Wilmington, N. C.*

Buying Cottonseed Meal.

J. H. Avery, secretary of the Buyers' and Sellers' Live Stock Association of Texas, has issued a letter to the members of that association, in which he calls attention to the advance in the price of cottonseed cake and meal from $57 on June 30th to $76 a ton at the present time. The reason for this advance is that all the old crop cake and meal has been cleaned up, and that there will be little more available until after the oil mills have begun their fall and winter run. The mills do not wish to sell their cake until they have purchased their cottonseed, and thus know what the manufactured product is going to cost them, but the demand for quotations from feeders who fear higher prices is resulting in forcing up prices altogether too high. Prior to the war, the price of cottonseed meal averaged about $23 per ton, f. o. b. mill. It may not go down as low as this soon, but Mr. Avery thinks that if feeders will stop placing orders for a time, they will be able to buy the cake and meal considerably cheaper than they can now.

September in the Hog Market.

We think the top has been reached in hog and hog products. It was our opinion some time ago that the high time of the year would be in September, but agitation has brought about different conditions. A big export trade is about the only thing that would bring our hog and provision market back to former high prices, and as foreigners are too keen buyers to take hold of a market when it is on the down grade we have little hope of a very active foreign demand this fall.

September is a month when there is usually a good trade in hogs and hog products and we have no doubt we will have a better trade in September than we have now, for this is always the dull period of the year. One thing is certain, we have the largest crop of hogs on record back in the country. We believe next year's supply will be three to five million over this year. The South has made great progress in increasing its supply of hogs. A well posted stock yards expert, who is familiar with conditions in the South and who just recently made a trip through there, says he never saw the prospects for hogs as good as at present. They have gotten away from the razor-back hog and are now raising the well-bred hogs. He thinks the South will be practically able to provide its own requirements the coming winter. Therefore, we see ahead of us a record supply of hogs this winter.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Our own information does not quite coincide with Press & Co.'s that there is a record breaking hog crop on the farms, but that it is good only.

ALFALFA PRICES.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Aug. 30 has the following as regards alfalfa prices:

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth: Limited amount moving, stock yards largest purchasers, dmd. for ch. grades which are not obtainable. Some threshed alfalfa offered but not wanted, prices $21@23, No. 1 alf. $29@30; No. 22, $25@27. Houston: Rcts. decreasing, little ch. coming in, alfalfa $30@32 for ch.

SOUTHEASTERN.—Rcts. alf. hvy., dmd. fr., bulk. rcts. No. 2, which is $3@8 lower than No. 1 at $37.50. Western alf. $40.10. Savannah: No dmd. alf. Vicksburg, Miss.: Ch. alf. $33. Greensboro: Ch. alf. $37. Wilmington: Nothing doing in alf. Charleston: Alf. No. 1, $36, with stks. vy. lgt. and rcts. mostly from Kans. and S. W. Tex. Montgomery—Ch. alf. $37@40; No. 1, $37@38; rcts. dmd. lgt. Birmingham: New Mex. supplying bulk of alf., ch. alf. $35, No. 1 $33.50. Mobile: Ch. alf. $35, No. 1 $33, Colo. shipping bulk of alf., dmd. slow but improving. Tampa—Stks. rcts. alf. lgt. Pensacola: Ch. alf. $36, No. 1 $35. Jacksonville: Ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $36 with dmd. vy. lgt. $38.80. Birmingham—Clov.-tim. $34, No. 1 tim. $36, No. 1 John. $24. Mobile—No. 1 tim. $31.50, No. 2 $30, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 clov. in poor dmd. quoted $30, No. 1 John. $23.50. Tampa—No. 1 tim. $38@40. Pensacola—No. 1 tim. $31.50. Miami—No. 1 tim. $44.50. Jacksonville—No. 1 tim. $35.50, No. 2 $33, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth — Prices steady, No. 1 N. Tex. prairie $20, No. 1 John. gr. $20, No. 1 Okla. pr. $20@22. Shreveport—Tim. rcts. about equal dmd. Houston—S. Tex. prairie coming on the market quoted $13 f. o. b. shp. point. San Antonio—Hay stocks gd., rcts. fr., no dmd.

HAY STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Aug. 30 has the following as regards hay stocks throughout the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 tim. $37, No. 2 $34@35. Savannah—Gd. dmd. for tim., particularly No. 1 quoted at $37, No. 2 $35.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35, No. 1 John. gr. $26. Vicksburg—No. 1 tim. $32, mostly from Ill. and Kans. Greensboro—No. 1 tim. $36.50@38, No. 2 $35@36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35@36, No. 1 clov. $33. Wilmington—No. 1 tim. $35@39, No. 2 $32@36. Charleston—Hay trade slow, buyers holding off expecting when N. Y. hay is offered freely market will decline, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $33.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $33.50. Montgomery—Locally grown John. gr. offered for shpt. $25, No. 2 $22.50, No. 1 tim. $39, No. 2 $36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $39.50, No. 1 clov.

Goodman's Sept. 1 Report.

The Goodman-Clement cash report for Sept. 1 indicates that further decline in crop prospects developed during August. Condition of spring wheat at harvest time was 46.2 versus 59 on the reports and 53.9 by the Government last month. The indicated yield is 195,000,000 bushels. Total wheat crop, 910,000,000 versus 917,000,000 last year.

Oats condition of harvest, 71.6 versus 78.6 and Government 76.5 last month, indicating crop of 1,206,000,000. The light weight of the crop makes the measured bushels equal to 1,100,000,000 commercial crop.

Corn condition improved in the northern third of the belt, but lost heavily in the West, Central and Cotton States. Average condition, 77.6 versus 84 in August report and Government 81.7. An advance of 1.5 bushels in the par value suggests a crop of 2,797,000,000 bus. comparing with Government 2.788,378,000 last month.

The total coarse grain crops is 5 per cent less than last year.

The number of hogs on the farm as reported is 63,110,000, which is 2,000,000, or 3 per cent, less than last year.

BROOM CORN.

Harvesting of dwarf corn is now in progress in the Southwest and the crop should show better quality conditions than a year ago. Late corn is making a good growth.

Offerings of new corn not expected before Sept. 10 owing to labor conditions. In the Lindsay, Okla., and adjacent markets buyers have been taking all offerings at prices ranging from $150 to $280, with $285 reported as the tip top. Old corn is being bought in a limited way in western Kansas and Colorado areas, with prices ranging from $50 to $120. Growers in these districts consider that new corn should bring them from $150 to $200, says *The Broom Corn Review.* Indications point to this year's crops showing up much better as to grade. In central Illinois $300 was the opening price on new Illinois corn. Buyers began taking crops in the sheds. The corn bought is fine high grade stuff. Old corn is selling from $150 to $250, with higher prices on best old.

Asked to Quit.

The grain trade at Wichita a days ago were surprised to learn t A. A. Dunmire, for six years assist state grain inspector for Wichita h been asked to resign and that a n from Kansas City, Kans., would s ceed him.

Mr. Dunmire was appointed assist state grain inspector in July of 19 He said that he did not know why resignation was asked for, neither the grain men. Some of the la think the difficulty came of the f that the equipment in the grain ins tor's office is not sufficient for spe work and that complaint had been m on the grounds of slowness, but t was in no respect the fault of Mr. D mire, they say. Thad Hoffman, pr dent of the Board of Trade is quoted saying he could speak for the Board saying the testing done by Mr. Dunm had been perfectly satisfactory that the organization had given official recognition of his ability.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven prim grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, w comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-
Chicago	11,179,000	24,207.
Milwaukee	3,434,000	5,549.
Minneapolis	2,428,000	3,166
Duluth	231,000	33
St. Louis	2,182,000	3,575.
Toledo	473,000	2,453
Detroit	172,000	771.
Kansas City	1,118,000	2,963.
Peoria	798,000	1,869.
Omaha	956,000	2,438.
Indianapolis	1,582,000	2,602.
Total	24,553,000	49,626.

Receipts of oats the past week primary markets, compared with p ceding week and corresponding w last year:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 191
Chicago	2,879,000	3,248,000	5,801.
Milwaukee	1,253,000	1,047,000	734.
Minneapolis	897,000	590,000	1,212.
Duluth	29,000	41,000	10,
St. Louis	634,000	754,000	704.
Toledo	136,000	133,000	779.
Detroit	39,000	49,000	269.
Kansas City	313,000	279,000	924.
Peoria	150,000	241,000	422.
Omaha	252,000	346,000	920.
Indianapolis	417,000	449,000	456.
Total	6,999,000	7,177,000	12,231.
Shipments	3,770,000	3,199,000	6,067.

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Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB. ATKINSON, NEB

Alfalfa Department

rmiston, Ore., is offering alfalfa 26.

mpa, Idaho, reports considerable fa moving now.

e third crop of alfalfa was about y to cut in Ida County, Ia.

lber, Nebr., reports second crop of fa hay unusually fine this year.

lgrade, Mont., reports No. 1 alfalfa d at $28. Lewistown reports $35. attle reports alfalfa fairly steady 27.50@28 for No. 1, but demand

embargo on alfalfa from Idaho on nt of weevil has been set up in on.

ound Ashton, Idaho, there are said e around 5,000 tons available for nent.

okane reports demand still very and alfalfa offered at $29 with only tle moving.

rk, Nebr., reports condition of all n that neighborhood good; yield of hay excellent; first and second of alfalfa both averaging good.

e Yakima Valley is said to be of- g large amounts of alfalfa in the and Snake River Valleys of ern Idaho, the chief shipping s of which are Nampa and Cald- which are making heavy shipments falfa at $23@25.

e Globe Mlg. Co., Oakdale, Calif., bought a portable alfalfa mill and w grinding alfalfa at the Stanislaus y Farms ranch between Oakdale Knightsdale. The company expects rind about 1,000 tons in this vi- y this year. After finishing up they move over to the Escalon to run the rainy season sets in. The y Farms Co. has over 300 acres is splendid crop.

HE ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA CROP SMALL.

DGE CITY, KANS.—The alfalfa crop is territory is very small and we ot believe there will be the quality rially this season, and most of the ers will retain their crop for feed oses.—*R. D. Flanagan, Mgr., Dodge Alfalfa Mlg., Elev. & Supply Co., e City, Kans.*

Kansas Alfalfa and Hay.

e State Report under date Aug. 29 that the second cutting of alfalfa, considerably delayed in many lo- es because of damage by cut is, returned a fair yield, aggregat- 1,056,000 tons of excellent hay, or 0.85 ton per acre. The third cut- where harvested, is considerably er and may average less than one- a ton to the acre.

obably three-fourths of the state's ounties left more or less alfalfa for d crop, amounting altogether to as perhaps, as 3 per cent of the total 56,000 acres in alfalfa. Nearly ev- ounty in the eastern half promises oduce some seed, although aside the usual seed-yielding centers in rest, it appears that few counties in western half will mature an alfalfa crop this year.

e yield of prairie hay promises to 86,000 tons, as against 694,000 tons 18.

stures are reported as "good" to ium" in all the counties of the except about a dozen, where they ated as "poor," as in several of the as river counties, and in the more tant grazing counties of Butler, n and McPherson. Stock water is lant everywhere.

orward Alfalfa Meal Sales Light.

NSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—Alfalfa meal rs and jobbers reported a liberal er of inquiries this week, but ap- tly little results, only a small vol- of business being transacted this week. Agitation over high living costs and general belief that prices for most commodities have reached their peak tends to reduce trade, causing a bearish feeling among the buying element. However, mills are bullish, and their views coincide with the trend of values in the alfalfa hay market. Some Eastern and Middle Western orders were filled, with Southern demand light.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $39@41 a ton, in carlots, new sacks, a rise of as much as $1; No. 1 closed at $36.50 @$38.50; No. 2, $32@34.

The sharp break in hogs was a factor in the reduced volume of trade in the alfalfa mixed feed market. The hog producers are hesitant in buying feeds as a result of the changed market level of the pork animals. Demand was fair on the whole. Another factor in the trade was the declines in corn, which consumers consider the forerunner of losses in other feedstuffs. Prices showed little change this week, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50 @37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $48 @60.

Colorado Alfalfa.

"The production of alfalfa on my land in Colorado will make three to four tons per acre this year," declared E. R. Boynton of the E. R. Boynton Hay Company, Kansas City, whose alfalfa land is located in the Eastern portion of the state. "Weather conditions have been favorable for the growth of alfalfa in the state. At the time we marketed our first crop of alfalfa the millers were paying around $15 a ton; on the second crop the market had advanced to $17.25, and today they are bidding around $18.25 per ton for alfalfa not yet baled. It is probable, too, that before we market our third crop of alfalfa, the prices will advance to $20 a ton. There is a keen demand for the hay, not only from mills, but from grazing interests of the Northwest, who are offering unusual competition for mills in the purchase of hay. We have been fortunate in gathering our hay, it grading generally choice. The labor situation in the state is a serious problem, a large number of producers being without sufficient, and certainly efficient, help to gather the hay and prepare it for market."

"Supplies of surplus alfalfa in Oklahoma are dwindling," declared W. B. Poindexter of North Bros. of Kansas City. "The same is true of New Mexico. These two states have been supplying the bulk of the requirements of alfalfa among the consuming interests of the South and Southeast, and, with stocks above the local consumptive requirements becoming exhausted, the important buying territory of the South and Southeast must turn to other sources for its hay. Kansas, more than any other state, will share in this demand, and it is probable that Colorado, too, will dispose of some of its hay into that section. Our experience in obtaining cars has not been as recent trade advices indicate, and while there is a shortage in the country, it is not yet acute."

Heavy Run of Sheep.

It seems the entire country has been unloading native sheep. Chicago last week had more than during any one week in ten years. Jersey City and Buffalo have been flooded with them, as well as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis. We attribute this to the fact that during the past two or three weeks most of the railroads had been unable to furnish cars; consequently we had light supplies and a very high market. Now this agitation about the H. C. L. has come into the game. All of our daily papers have their front pages lined up with it, and state that live stock is the first to break, quoting hogs, cattle and sheep from two to three cents a pound lower, which they are, but it all happened in two or three days, and has been the greatest raid ever made on the live stock industry, excepting during a panic, we ever knew in this country. When it comes about that the laboring man dictates to the producer it is time for the producer to strike, and unless conditions change the producer will strike and it will be a real strike.—*Knollin Sheep Com'n Co.*

Values in the Meat Industry.

Results of a survey made by the Institute of American Meat Packers show that the packing industry now outranks every business in the country in the total value of its products.

The leading packers paid a total of $61,351,905 for labor in 1918, compared with $18,489,037 in 1912, an increase in six years of $42,852,866, or 231.7. How the necessity of extraordinary production increased the number of employes in the industry is shown by the fact that sixteen packers in 1912 reported a total of 30,278 employers, while in 1918 the same companies reported 51,895 employes, an increase of 71.4 per cent, or 21,617 men.

The average increase in the hourly wage rate between January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1919, was 132.9 per cent. The actual average wage per annum in 1912 was $603.60, while in 1918 it increased to $1,163.44.

Inglis' Report on Corn.

John Inglis, crop expert with Logan & Bryan, on Aug. 30, said: "Conditions have been favorable the past month over most of the corn belt. Central and Northern states are exceptionally good, condition has been lowered in some important sections. Eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, southern Missouri and southern Illinois have lacked moisture in wide areas so that the crop is spotted. Nowhere has loss been so severe as last year. The crop is maturing rapidly. Cutting will be general by Sept. 15. The quality promises to be the best we have had for some years and will be ready to move in November."

Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
General Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

At any rate, we are not going to suffer at Thanksgiving and Christmas for cranberries this year. The three states of New Jersey, Wisconsin and Massachusetts will yield, it is estimated, 541,000 bbls. this year, compared with 370,000 in the three states in 1918, a gain of 46 per cent. One wonders if the price will do down.



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Ask for samples and prices.
Milling and Feed Barley.
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77 Board of Trade. CHICAGO, ILL.

Barley

Barley Prices.

owing is the daily range of barot malting quality and future ons at Chicago:

5....$1.23@1.43	Aug. 28....	$1.25@1.36
3.... 1.26@1.38	Aug. 29....	1.25@1.30
7.... 1.28@1.40	Aug. 30....	1.23@1.33

es—

Sept.	Sept., new.	Dec.
-1.24	$1.25 -1.31½	$1.28 -1.30¼
-1.22	1.27½-1.29½	1.26¼-1.29¾
½-1.19	1.26 -1.26½	1.24½-1.25¾
½-1.15½	1.22½-1.25¼	1.21 -1.24
¾-1.18½	1.22½-1.26	1.20½-1.25
-1.18	1.26 -1.26½	1.24¼-1.25

Receipts of Barley.

ad receipts of barley at different s named for twelve months of :

Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
813	276	1,780	4	74
830	570	3,091	284	608
370	892	2,105	384	1,161
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
156	822	2,825	487	982
214	1,360	1,155	321	656
051	784	1,280	25	461
548	1,191	3,606	14	712
732	1,188	2,415	11	367
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
528	1,751	2,966	886	500
323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
117	242	503	285	189
107	102	260	91	72
66	99	304	42	59
67	157	288	59	40
168	358	433	69	92

Exports of Barley.

exports of barley (bus.) from al United States ports, as reby the Chief of the Bureau of cs of the Department of Comor each month, for years named, s follows (figures for current being subject to correction):

919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
341,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,663
324,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,369
046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
63,592	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
.....	587,149	1,455,530	2,840,891
.....	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
.....	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

BARLEY MARKETS.

AUKEE.—The local barley market eak and closed 3@4c lower. Re- are moderate and show increas- centage of new grain largely veight. Maltsters are reducing ns on old and the demand is hile light weight new is neglect- working towards an oats basis. e week prices declined 8@10c. ceipts for the week were 329 ainst 265 cars a week ago and 75 1918.

nt quotations are: Good to 48 to 50 lb., test, is quotable at .35; bright, $1.37@1.40; fair to 5 to 47 lb. test, $1.26@1.32; low, t lb. test, $1.19@1.25; feed, $1.15 Iowa quote $1.20@1.38 for light y; Wisconsin, $1.25@1.40; Min- $1.19@1.36; Dakota, $1.19@1.36; d rejected, $1.15@1.25.

ALO.—Barley dealers cleaned up ts to the local and outside trade, mostly the latter. Maltsters wanted the good weight old barley, fairly free from black oats but claimed they could not pay within 3 to 8c of the prices asked by sellers. Dealers here went to considerable trouble trying to get shipments around the low bids made and finally gave it up today. The offerings of the best new were of 45 to 46 lbs. and prices asked were as high as for the finest old. Old malting was quote at $1.48 to $1.55 and feed $1.38@1.44 on track or in store here.

KANSAS CITY.—Barley receipts showed another good increase this week, amounting to 82 cars, whereas the total a week ago was 64. A year ago there was one car offered. Difficulty in procuring cars for shipment eastward, where some of the new barley has been going lately, resulted in further depression of the market. Prices were also affected by the recession in corn. At the close, Saturday, the market was 14 @17c lower than a week previous, with No. 3 at $1.13@1.41 a bushel, and No. 4 at $1.12. Restriction in the shipping business was reflected by an accumulation of 52,000 bus. in the elevators, making the total stock here 59,000 bus., against 66,000 a year ago. Manufacturers of feed were limited buyers, as they are desirous of seeing barley reach a price level that will render ground feed salable below the level of wheat shorts. Barley feed can be made for 3 per cwt. or less, while wheat shorts range from $2.55 to $2.90. Feeders bought several cars of straight barley. The grain is much cheaper than corn, but this year's crop shows moderate weight. There may be some mixing of barley with oats.

DULUTH.—Trade in barley was light during the last week. Eastern demand was on the spasmodic order, and specialists reported that it appeared to be difficult to interest Eastern buyers. Receipts were comparatively small, amounting to 56 cars during the six days. Under current marketing conditions operators did not encourage shipments from the country. Quotations weakened 5@7c during the week, with the close for spot barley on Saturday standing at from 98c to $1.28.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The demand for barley has been critical and the ordinary offerings suffered a break in prices. There was little or no shipping demand for the elevator offerings and the elevator companies were not inclined to load up with fresh supplies unless they could hedge properly. For this reason the demand was best for the clean old crop offerings. Thin new barley was in slack demand.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The spot market was very dull, only small sales made, but there was some activity in the speculative markets. Futures however suffered a severe decline but gradually advanced during the week. December barley was quoted at $3.15—3.17 per cental.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was a very uninteresting affair. There was no material increase in the movement and very little demand. Maltsters occasionally took small lots, and there was a little feed interest but not very much. No shipping interest reported at all. Generally prices receded with jumps of 1@3c or 2@4c, the total loss being from 4@7c during the week. The low grades were very difficult to dispose of. Receipts for the week were 138,000 bus. and shipments 120,000. Prices are given in the table above.

PORTLAND.—The barley market is getting firmer and prices show some improvement since the last review. Receipts for the week however were light and the demand good especially for the limited offerings of choice barley. Ordinary barley, the *Commercial Review* says, is only in fair demand. Feed is close on the heels of blue and choice seed is anxiously sought for. Most of the barley arriving is heavy and of good weight. Values for No. 3 blue barley during the week $66 50 and feed $66.

Coming Conventions.

Oct. 13, 14, 15.—Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

A cable from Australia says that a boom has begun in sales of wheat script in Australia, prices advancing sharply in anticipating of "American shortage."

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Aug. 29, and for the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	276	201
Duluth	343	5
Chicago	137	73
Omaha	32	11
Milwaukee	58	18
Total	846	308

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quantity and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Aug. 22, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Aug. 22	1.52⅜	1.55	1.57¼	1.47	1.57
Aug. 23	1.50¼	1.53⅜	1.56	1.45	1.55½
Aug. 25	1.50	1.51	1.55	1.43	1.54½
Aug. 26	1.47⅛	1.47½	1.53	....	1.54
Aug. 27	1.44¼	1.45½	1.48½	1.38	1.49
Aug. 28	1.40½	1.42¼	1.46	...	1.46
Aug. 29	1.43¾	1.45½	1.46½	1.35	1.47

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for four years, were as follows, not including rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,218,480
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
June	7,121,660	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
July	2,000,406	213,466	367,016	489,947
Aug.	.....	212,243	97,749	591,031
Sept.	.....	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
Oct.	.....	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
Nov.	.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

Acting on the charge that three Portland, Ore., flour mills were turning out weevil-infested flour, the city health officers two weeks ago ordered the plants closed.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates the land area of the world, exclusive of the polar regions, as about 30,000,000,000 acres. The Institute has collected data from 36 countries having a total land area in excess of 15,000,000,000 acres, in which it is calculated 4,592,000,000 acres, or 30 per cent, are productive and 1,314,000,000, or 8.7 per cent, are cultivable and the grass lands.

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Hay Department

Lewis County, Mo., made this year a very heavy hay crop.

Belgrade, Mont., is buying hay, No. 1 timothy being offered at $30.

The Ontario, Canada, hay crop has largely been lost because of excessive rains.

Wilbur, Wash., is buying both hay and oats; large amounts of both will be needed.

Chewelah, Wash., reports timothy hay being contracted for freely at $27@28 with alfalfa $25@26.

Jerome, Ida., reports the hay market weaker with less buying although a part of the surplus has already been moved.

Great Falls, Mont., reports fair movement of hay chiefly of upland stock, which is being offered at about $25 Montana rate points.

Three Forks, Mont., reports wild hay coming in from North Dakota with a small amount of local alfalfa moving at very high prices.

Hamilton, Mont., reports local hay moving to other Montana points, but farmers are not offering very freely; timothy No. 1 quoted $30@32.

B. F. Bills, representing the Fergus County Farm Bureau of Montana, is making a special trip to northern Dakota and Minnesota buying hay.

The greater part of the hay receipts at Portland, Ore., are cheat and oat hay with some alfalfa. The market is very quiet and with very good supply.

Grays Harbor County, Wash., has just completed the harvest of a very heavy hay crop, very little of which it is anticipated will be needed from outside points in that neighborhood.

About 500 tons of hay were harvested from Chanute Field near Rantoul, Ill., and were sold for $16,000, the Government making a profit of about $11,000 on the crop.

Toppenish, Wash., says there is a general lull in the hay market. Very little is moving on account of car shortage and customers are holding off waiting for a change and settling down of prices.

It is said about 4,000 tons of timothy and a like amount of alfalfa will be shipped from Colville Valley to points in Washington, timothy being quoted $28@30; alfalfa $35@36.

Broadview and Brady, Mont., report feeders buying both oats and hay with a very strong demand except at Brady, where the farmers are not able to buy except in small lots.

It is estimated that about 12,000 tons of hay and perhaps 15,000 cut in Minnesota will be moved into northern Montana during the fall and winter under the direction of the Great Falls Farm Bureau.

The Commercial Club of Cascade, Mont., is directing the purchase of about 1,000 tons of hay in South Dakota and a crew with two cars of haying machinery was sent by the club to Vivian, S. D., to cut and bale the hay.

The Commercial Club, Bemidji, Minn., has offered to deliver hay on cars on the Great Northern Soo Roads in lots of 100 to 500 tons from the Red Lake Reservation at $18@20 per ton. Most of this hay is cut on stumpage lands.

The Missouri hay report Aug. 30 says: Hay was 93%, indicating 1.27 tons per acre. The acreage of timothy cut for seed is greater than last year. Clover hay, 1.3 tons per acre, quality 91%; alfalfa, 91%; millet, 79%; grain sorghums, 85%; field peas, 80%; soybeans, 85%. Pastures, 84%.

Lloyd Evans, connected with the Omaha office of the Hartford Insurance Co., reports that both Iowa and Illinois have more pasture in hay "than they know what to do with." It is his opinion also that less corn will be allowed to mature in Iowa this year than ever before as silos are enjoying a great prosperity, and so many of them have been put up in the last two years that a farm without one or two of them is a rarity, and so much corn not cut for silage is hogged down that the husking peg remains unused from one year's end to the other. Still Iowa does ship some corn, averaging 28 per cent of her crop for the 10 years ending with 1918.

Oat Hay vs. Alfalfa.

Judging from the total amount of digestible nutrients contained, first quality oat hay ranks rather high in its comparison with alfalfa. Analyses show it contains 46.4 per cent digestible nutrients while the amount in alfalfa approximates 51.6 per cent. From this it would appear that when alfalfa is worth $30 per ton, oat hay would be worth in the neighborhood of $27. However, in practical feeding this relation does not hold true, though we believe oat hay would be worth at least $20. The proportion would depend, to some extent, upon the nature of the other feeds available.

Oat hay has its best value when cut in the early milk stage. At that time the stems and leaves can be cured into a bright, dust-free hay of good quality. If it is left standing until the grain is well formed or just before it is ready to cut for threshing, there will be a higher value in the grain itself, but the stems and leaves will be rather coarse and will be low in nutrient content.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Hay at Baltimore.

The Hay and Straw Committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, with the approval of the Board of Directors, has adopted the following new grades of hay conforming in description to the standards of the National Hay Association, and effective on and after September 10, 1919:

No. 1 mixed timothy and wild hay.
No. 2 mixed timothy and wild hay.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Rainy weather early the past week interrupted trading in hay on the plugging tracks of the Kansas City market for the first time in many weeks. But the wetness, while not general, means more fall pasturage and increased feed supplies for the Southwest. The moisture was welcome, but would have accomplished far more good if it had fallen over a larger area about a month ago.

Sensational declines in hog prices received attention among hay dealers the past week, owing to the fact that hog producers have been heavy buyers of alfalfa mixed feeds. The sensational drop in hogs, amounting to fully $10 a head on a matured porker weighin pounds, does not reduce the sup the country, but dealers are wond what effect the changed market have on the demand for alfalfa fe

With the opening of Septembe hay trade will witness the large mand of the year for prairie and a from stock yards of the Middle September and October will be th heaviest months in cattle receip stock yards, it is stated, with a p tionately heavy consumption of h

"Prairie hay prices would dou not be at their present level arour a ton were it not for the acute sh of cars in the important wild ha ducing sections of Kansas and homa," reported H. W. Elliott Peters-Elliott Commission Co., aft extended tour of the two states. plies of prairie in the country are the largest on record in many di of the two states. Practically all have been filled with hay, and th has not yet been harvested. In sections, the car situation is so that farmers are not cutting thei Many farmers advised me that would delay cutting their hay unt car situation improved, or woul cut until they found a buyer will bid on the hay in the field. The try is short of help and farmers other pressing work, so they a eager to gather their prairie crop ing no suitable storage facilities t it. The oil fields of Oklahoma an ther South, also the cotton plante good buyers of prairie now, the ding higher prices in instances re ly than prevail on the Kansas Cit ket."

Secretary Mohler of the Kansas board of agriculture repeats in hi 29 report his earlier estimate tha sas will have a prairie hay cro year of 1,186,000 tons, compared 694,000 tons in 1918. This is a increase. Other feed crops, howev not make so favorable a showing i duction in Kansas. "The secon ting of alfalfa," the report point "while considerably delayed in localities because of damage by worms, returned a fair yield, agg ing 1,056,000 tons of excellent h about 1,700 pounds to the acre. third cutting, where harvested, i siderably lighter and may averag than one-half ton to the acre. Pa

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ported as good to medium in all unties of the state, except about a where they are rated as poor, as eral of the Kansas river counties n the more important grazing es of Butler, Marion and McPher- The corn crop may amount to 56,- bushels." Kansas probably will necessary to import corn this nd this may have some effect on rketing of alfalfa. The prairie on is bright from the standpoint iberal movement to the Kansas arket.

pping demand for hay continues reported E. H. Cash, head of ipping department of the L. C. Commission Co. "Inquiries from outh, Southeast and East are ning; in fact, sales are being n practically every territory that ly draws supplies from the Kan- y market. Dealers are preparing eavy demand from the Northwest ll and winter."

HAY SITUATION.

E HAY THIS YEAR THAN LAST.

ASKA (8).—The production of this district will be about nor- No excess for shipping purposes and has not for several years, believe there is nearer sufficient for local demands now than was the last year.—*The J. C. on Seed Co., Waterloo, Nebr.*

VERY LARGE HAY CROP.

EATELES, N. Y.—We have a very ay crop in this section this year. a top No. 2, light clover mixed, ike and timothy. The crop on a will run larger than last year. ut is yielding about thirty bush- he acre, and prices are from $2.15 3, according to the grade. There a very short crop of oat straw ood crop of wheat straw. cutting alfalfa was harvested in nape, but the second is slightly from wet weather.—*R. L. & Co., per W. J. Stewart, Skan- N. Y.*

AY GOOD—MOVEMENT SLOW.

(1)—All hay practically was put rst class condition; quality good, not large. Especially is this timothy, but the clover acreage irly large but thin on ground, st of this will be fed on the farm. s now no movement of hay what- lue principally to the farmers ating higher prices. Cars also een very scarce to move what here was ready for market. Oats will be very scarce in this section. vs are looking good since the rains. Young clover in some is looking good, but many places a poor stand.—*Raabe Brothers, nings, Ohio.*

Hay Markets

MONTREAL.

29—In this market local dealers re- uiet and weak market at $20@22 in on track as to quality. In this the 1919 crop of hay is a fair aver- o quantity, some reputed authori- the trade placing it at above an both in this province and in east- ario. In some districts, however, e writer has been through the crop rt, and some fields were ripe and when they should have been cut. in these districts said that No. 1 of this year's growth would be wing to the fact that the fields of generally were more or less mixed ver and other grasses. Consider- hay has been carted into the city rby points loose, a portion of which delivered to private parties. ceipts of hay during the last week eal were 7,300 bales, against 11,150 the same week last year. old hay is left is of very poor qual- the new hay is scarcely fit to ship Sales, however, are reported of ed hay at $20@22 for No. 2, for l trade. No. 3 new hay per ton, The quantity of new No. 1 hay will on the present crop owing to tim- being mixed with clover and other We quote as follows: s from New Brunswick report a op of hay.—Trade Bulletin.

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MEMPHIS.

Aug. 30—Activity in hay continues limited, but there is a firmer feeling in alfalfa and prices are a shade lighter. Receipts have been light, due in a measure to restricted demand, buyers holding off because of the unsettled state of the feed markets. Cash 1 grade is quotable around $32, with same grade timothy in transit at $31. Receipts of the latter have been light, but one reason has been that this market has been rather low compared with some of the others.

DULUTH.

Aug. 30—A good feeding demand was reported for hay on this market. Receipts were slightly better and were about sufficient to take care of current demands. Buyers showed a disposition to hold back awaiting lower prices, but in the opinion of operators recessions are not warranted at present owing to the small yields in parts of the West and the certainty that hay will have to be shipped from this territory out that way.

Quotations are unchanged as follows, per ton: timothy, No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26; mixed timothy, No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $16@20; prairie, No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18; midland, No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $14@16; straw, rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Aug. 30—Receipts show a slow and unsatisfactory increase and offerings are not yet liberal enough to bring lower prices. Dealers are inclined to quote an easy market because they expect liberal receipts in a short time. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $31.50@32; standard and light mixed, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@30; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $26@28; No. 1 clover, $25@26.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 30—Dealers are doing practically nothing in hay, just waiting for something to turn up. It will be some time before the market gets settled down to a basis where they will take hold as conditions in all lines are too uncertain to take a chance. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $25@26; No. 2 $23@24, and No. 3 $20@21 per ton on track. There were sellers at those prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aug. 30—Baled hay and straw—Old hay is scarce but arrivals of new are moderate and with a fair demand; prices are steady, straw quiet and unchanged. Old timothy hay, according to location, No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $36@37; No. 3, $32@33; new timothy hay, No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $35@36; No. 3, $31@32. Old clover mixed hay, light mixed, $36@37; lower grades, $31@35. New clover mixed hay, light mixed, $35@36; lower grades, $30@31. Straw, No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2 straight rye, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, tangled rye, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12.@12.50; No. 2 oat straw, $11@11.50.

NASHVILLE.

Sept. 1—The hay market is without new features, with moderate demand, and ample supplies. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $34; No. 1 clover, $32! alfalfa, $35@36. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week were 33 cars.

MILWAUKEE.

Aug. 30—The local hay market experienced a general price lowering the past week with greatly increased offerings of new hay, mostly mixed. The tone of the market is considerably easier and a fair demand exists. Choice timothy showed a drop of $3@4 while No. 1 showed a lowering of $3. Current quotations are: choice timothy, $30@31; No. 1, $29@29.50; No. 2, $27@28; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $27@28; red top and timothy mixed, $25@28; marsh feeding, $16@17; packing, $11.50@12; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $9@10.

DENVER.

Aug. 29.—Quote today's prices for hay per ton: North Park wire grass, $29; South Park choice, $32; No. 1, $31; No. 2, $28; upland, No. 1 choice, $25; No. 2 choice, $22; choice prairie, $25; No. 1, $24; No. 2, $21.50; No. 1 Gunnison, $29; No. 2, $26; timothy, choice, $30; No. 1, $29; No. 2, $27; No. 3 and native mixed, $25; alfalfa, baled, choice, $21; No. 1 to choice, $20; No. 2, $16.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 2.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Aug. 30, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Aug.30, 1919.	Aug.23, 1919.	Aug.31, 1918.
Total receipts.....	4,909	5,360	6,055
Total shipments....	483	151	1,039
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	161,356	156,447	224,025
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	35,384	34,901	67,229

Everything now points to an advance in prices. The quotations below held for several days with market strengthening. The trade now look for prices to advance and shippers are advised to ship now and let the hay earn money while in transit. All arrivals this week promise to come in on a much stronger market. Quote as follows at close of the week:

Timothy—No. 1, $28@30; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26; No. 3, $18@22; sample, $15@20; threshing, $12@15.

Clover—No. 1 light, $25@26; No. 1 clover mixed, $24@26; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma, $20@24; Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, $17@21; marsh hay, feeding, $13@16; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye and oat, $9@10; wheat, $7@8.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Aug. 30—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

No. 1 timothy, $27; No. 2, $25; No. 3, $20; No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild, $24; No. 2, $23; No. 3, $16; No. 1 mixed, different grasses, $25; No. 2, $23.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $24.50; No. 2, $23.50; No. 1 clover, $23; No. 2, $18; No. 1 upland, $26; No. 2, $24.50; No. 3, $21; No. 1 midland, $19.50; No. 2, $17; packing $10; No. 1 rye straw, $9.50; No. 1 oat straw, $9; No. 1 wheat straw, $9; No. 1 alfalfa, $33; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $24; standard, $32.

NEW YORK.

Aug. 29—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows: Receipts for week—Hay, 4,012 tons; straw, 250 tons. Receipts last week—Hay, 4,805 tons; straw, 240 tons. Receipts Sept. 1 to date—Hay, 226,597 tons; straw, 14,448 tons.

The situation has been, and still is, very irregular, values not well defined and market in buyers' favor throughout. New invoices are naturally showing marked decrease because of the embargoes on all principal harbor points excepting Bushwick station, but a good deal of hay is arriving by river barge, one boat coming forward last week and another being now due. A good deal of the hay is now new hay, and there is not much preference shown for old as most buyers are not willing to pay the additional price usually asked for it. The situation has been strongest at B. E. D. T. and Bushwick station where values have averaged from $2@3 a ton above prevailing prices in Manhattan and this has caused a number of buyers from across the bridge to

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seek supplies in Manhattan because of the difference in price; but trade in Brooklyn is slow at the close and this difference in price will probably adjust itself soon. Our quotations as given in the tables below are meant to represent values in Manhattan, and even at that they are more or less nominal because of the very irregular prices being paid for like qualities.

A few cars of high grade old timothy hay are offered in Manhattan, No. 1 in large bales being held at $38 and not finding buyers at the price. No. 1 new hay sold a few days ago at $37 but it is doubtful whether $36 could be obtained now. No. 2 old hay ranges in value nominally from $32@35 in big bales though the outside quotation is becoming extreme, and we hear of business in No. 2 new hay in big bales down to $30 in exceptional instances even that figure being shaded. No. 3 and shipping selling at all sorts of prices though we think the bulk of sales are within our range of quotations. Small baled hay is selling a little closer to large than formerly. There is very little call for clover mixed unless showing a very light mixture.

Rye straw selling at the close at $17 both from boat and at Penn. yard, and oat straw sells at $14 generally, one or two sales making in Brooklyn at $13.

Quotations: Old hay—

	Large bales. per ton.	Small bales. per ton.
No. 1 hay	$37@38	$36@37
No. 2 hay	32@35	31@34
No. 3 hay	29@30	26@28
Shipping hay	26@28	22@24
No grade	20@25	18@22
Fancy light clover mixed hay	34@35	32@33
No. 1 clover mixed	29@32	28@30
No. 2 clover mixed	25@27	23@25
No. 1 rye straw	..@17	.....
No. 2 rye straw	15@16	.....
No. 1 oat straw	13@14	.....
New hay—		
No. 1 timothy	35@36	35@..
No. 2 timothy	30@33	29@32
No. 3 timothy	28@29	26@27
Shipping	25@27	22@24

Effective Aug. 26, the Lehigh Valley placed embargo on Pier 66, New York.

CINCINNATI.

Sept. 2—There was a radical change in the local hay situation the past week, with losses of $5.50 to $6 per ton for timothy, and $4 to $5 for mixed, but the market seems to have reached a better position by the reductions, which promises more stability and a revival of southern shipments as present values are again in line with competing markets for this trade. There was an unexpected heavy movement during the week, and with the demand entirely of a local consumptive and speculative kind without outer outlet, the break was unavoidable. Before the sharp declines, the market, however, was featured by new high record prices for clover, a car of which brought $36.75 per ton, the highest ever known in this market.

No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30.75; standard timothy, $29@29.50; No. 2 timothy, $28@29; No. 3 timothy, $25.50@27.50; threshed timothy, $14.50@16.50; light clover mixed, $29@30; No. 1 clover mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 clover mixed, $27.50@28.50; No. 1 clover, $34.50@35.25; No. 2 clover, $32@33; No. 1 local alfalfa, $32@33; wheat straw, $8.50@9.50; rye straw, $11@12; oats straw, $8@9.50.

BOSTON.

Aug. 30—Arrivals of hay the past week were more liberal and there is now a slight accumulation of new hay at the various railroad terminals which receivers find some difficulty in moving. The demand has been of a hand to mouth nature and the trade is only meeting most pressing needs. The result is that there is some pressure to sell with little or no inclination on the part of the trade to purchase. Old hay is offering in a limited way at about $2 per ton above quotations on new but the amount offering is small and the market largely nominal. Some of the new hay arriving is showing considerable heat and out of condition and these grades sell at considerably under open quotations. No. 1 timothy of good quality is quoted at $37@39 per ton for large bales, wih small bales at $35@36; No. 2 timothy at $34@36 for large bales and $32@34 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is quoted in the range of $32 @35 per ton, with No. 2 Eastern at $28@31. No. 3 hay is scarce and ranges at $24@27. Clover mixed hay takes a wider range, being quoted at $26@30 per ton for all grades. Fine hay ranges at $23@25 for poor to choice. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 30 were: local 220 cars.

The market on straw is quiet. Choice rye straw is quoted at $17 per ton and oat straw at $13@14. An occasional fancy car bringing a higher price. Receipts for the week ending Aug. 30 were 10 cars; for the month of August, 1919, were 2 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

Aug. 30—Receipts of hay at this point for the week were light, and consisted mostly of medium, to good grades of hay.

Timothy hay market is strong and higher on the better grades of timothy which are in excellent local request. The medium grades are in better demand, buyers being unable to supply themselves with the best grades have bought freely of the medium grades. Low grade hay, hay that is grassy and weedy is slow selling. The demand being very limited and values low.

Light clover mixed hay continues to rule firm with excellent demand for good No. 1 light clover mixed. Medium grades steady, the medium grades are dull. Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and in demand, hay grading No. 1 or No. 2 heavy clover mixed is selling readily here at full price. Pure clover in scant offering and excellent demand, anything offered is readily absorbed at full price.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings light and demand good, readily absorbing the offerings at fair price.

Alfalfa hay continues firm with excellent demand, every offering is being readily sold at full prices; particularly good No. 1 to choice leafy alfalfa on local dairy account and good dry green alfalfa for milling account. Medium grades are quiet.

Track prices were as follows: Timothy, No. 1, $34@36; standard, $32@34; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@25; Light clover mixed, No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $28@30; heavy clover mixed, No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $28@29; choice alfalfa, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $26@29; choice prairie, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $20@22; straw, $7@7.50.

DES MOINES, IA.

Aug. 30—Hay receipts are very light for this time of the year and prices are ranging one to two dollars per ton higher than last week. Choice upland hay is quoted at $25.50, alfalfa $29.50, timothy $28.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Aug. 30—Weakness again developed in the market for prairie in Kansas City this week, while alfalfa and tame hay scored further advances. Prairie closed unchanged to $1.50 lower; the advance in alfalfa amounted to 50c to $1, and timothy and clover mixed closed about 50c higher than a week ago. Receipts of hay in Kansas City amounted to 978 cars, compared with 997 cars last week and 876 a year ago. The bulk of the offerings were of the wild variety and it was said the movement would have been far greater were cars available for loading the hay in the country. Demand

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a continues keen, with sales being er a wide area. Straw was firm, mproving because of wet weather —Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@ $18@19; No. 3, $13.50@17.50; pack- $8.50@9.50.
d prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. .
—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@ ndard, $26@28; No. 2, $22.50@25.50;)@22.
y — No. 1, $26@26.50; standard, ; No. 2, $23.50@25; No. 3, mixed—Light, $26@26.50; No. 1, ; No. 2, $19@24.50.
-No. 1, 21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50. $7.50@8.50.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

—Hay prices are not as strong as a week ago, due to better ship- Demand is keen, and all supplies cleaned up on arrival. Principal s are: Baled, carlots, selling No. 1 timothy, $30.50 per ton; .50; No. 1, clover mixed, $32; No. $32; No. 1 clover, $27.50.

OMAHA.

—Receipts of prairie hay heavy, demand is only fair, causing the decline on prairie hay. Alfalfa ight and demand good and prices ter. Oat and wheat straw steady. pland prairie hay, $22@24; No. 2 airie hay, $18@20; No. 3 upland y, $10@14; No. 1 midland prairie 22; No. 2 midland prairie hay, o. 1 lowland prairie hay, $14@16; land prairie hay, $11@13; No. 3 rairie hay, $8@10; choice alfalfa. o. 1 alfalfa, $26@27; standard al- 26; No. 2 alfalfa, $19@22; No. 3 6@18.
w, $9@10; wheat straw, $8@9.

BALTIMORE.

—The drift of hay prices has ily lower in the Baltimore mar- the new crop began to move in nd some in the trade are pre- at No. 1 timothy will settle down ing under $35 per ton before the ns to take hold freely. At pres- ng the supply of new hay is excess of trade requirements and rd movement is slow. All new ng here in a heated or damaged has to be sacrificed.
tations below are for new hay.) othy, $35@36; standard timothy, No. 2 timothy, $32@33; No. 3 28@30; No. 1 light clover mixed, No. 2 light clover mixed, $30@31; er mixed, $30.50@31; No. 2 clover @29; No. 1 clover, nominal, $25; er, nominal, $22.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

—With the exception of good er and No. 1 clover mixed hay, all grades are now in excess in the local market. The demand is poor and prices are on the sliding board. Unless there should spring up a better demand prices will be even lower, it is expected, within the next week. Storage accommodations are scarce and the yards are unequal to caring for the large number of cars coming into the market. Buyers, apparently, do not want anything but the finest grades of hay even when price concessions are offered, and are willing to pay the best prices asked for top notch supplies. Total receipts for the period were 1,368 tons, breaking record for the week previous and for the same week last year. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $33.50@34; No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29.50; No. 3 timothy, $24@26; new No. 1 light mixed, $29@30; new No. 1 clover mixed, $30@31; new No. 2 clover mixed, $24@26; new No. 1 clover, $30@31.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 30—Receipts of hay for the past week 3,459 tons, last week 2,971 tons and the week previous 2,818 tons. The extra receipts were of hay by boat from the bay and river districts which has been exceedingly heavy and no doubt will continue that way for some time to come, as boats are available.

Most of the hay arriving has been of the red oat variety from the reclaimed districts and alfalfa from the river districts. Although this hay moved off fairly well, yet demand has not been as brisk as it was, as many consumers are becoming filled up and are therefore out of the market. Third cutting alfalfa hay is now being marketed from the river and is, as a rule, of a very fine quality and sells well.

There is considerable straw offering, but there is little demand and very little purchasing being done.

Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $17.50@19; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $15@18; No. 2, $12@15; tame oat hay, choice, $15@18; other, $12@15; wild oat hay, $10@14; barley hay, $12@16; alfalfa hay, $17@22; stock hay, $8@12; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c bale.

It was reported from Alexandria, Egypt, at about Aug. 1, that during August and September three cargoes of Australian flour of 6,000 tons each will be unloaded so that by the end of September there will be in the Alexandria market about 18,000 tons of flour.

E. W. Graham, U. S. cotton futures attorney, has resigned and accepted the presidency of the American Cotton and Grain Exchange. He assumed his duties on Sept. 1.

Am. S. & W. Crop Report.

The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Company, dated Aug. 29, said that corn is holding its own and promises to ripen earlier than usual, thus insuring good seed for next year. Cotton may not exceed 65%. Irish potatoes are short and quality inferior; sweet potatoes good to extra good.

Corn, unless something unforeseen happens, promises to make a good average crop. This crop has suffered severely in Kansas from drought. From all reports corn is maturing more rapidly in the great corn belt than usual and with early September frost at least ten days to two weeks off, should produce a large proportion of well-ripened grain fit for next year's seed, if properly cared for.

Cotton has been handicapped throughout the year by unfavorable weather in the states where it is produced. The report figures still indicate that the crop as a whole will not exceed 55 to 65%. Boll weevils and weeds have aided materially in producing this low figure.

Wheat reports continue to show that the quality of wheat leaves much to be desired, but the greatly increased acreage will offset much of the loss, thus leaving about an average crop. Oats closely follow wheat, both having suffered from the same extremes in weather.

Forage crops as a whole are good. There are some localities that have suffered from drought and a few that have had too much water, but these conditions are localized, and it is safe to say that live stock over practically the entire country will not have to suffer for want of roughage.

In general weather conditions during the past week were favorable. Local timely showers have broken drought conditions, which proved beneficial to maturing crops.

Situation in General.

The action started by the Government against the H. C. L. is now bringing good results, prices of all foodstuffs are being lowered daily. The economy practiced by the housewife in refusing to buy high-priced meats, together with the Government's pressure on the packers, has produced a surplus stock of meat that is bound to mean considerably lower prices to the consumer. The cattle and hog market is badly overstocked, hogs have declined $3 this week and this has been one of the big bear factors in our grain market. The industrial situation is still causing grave concern; it looks today as if a general railroad strike may be averted, but the steel men have thrown down the gauntlet and there are many large strikes scattered over the country. Industrial peace will largely depend on the results of the present movement to reduce the H. C. L. within the next ninety days. The condition of our market is more bearish than we have seen it for a long time; sentiment has entirely changed; there is no buying power in the market except from shorts. The rally we had on Friday was short covering, started by the Kansas State report of a reduction of thirty million bushels in their corn crop as compared with the August 1st estimate. These reactions can be expected whenever the market becomes oversold. We think they will be temporary, as we believe this downward movement in foodstuffs is going to prevail.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle*:

	Aug. 29, 1919. Bales.	Aug. 22, 1919. Bales.	Aug. 30, 1918. Bales
Port receipts..	39,517	50,756	75,988
Since Aug. 1...	235,047	195,530	205,236
Port stocks....	898,511	1,013,306	791,020
Inter. receipts..	20,631	23,108	76,924
Since Aug. 1...	121,251	100,620	206,767
Inter. shpmts..	45,616	59,340	103,823
Interior stocks.	633,334	658,319	626,615
Amount brought into sight....	88,485	87,448	141,921
Since Aug. 1...	369,406	280,921	522,580
Northern spinners' takings.	30,123	41,133	10,745
Since Aug. 1...	140,610	110,487	90,263
Southern consumption	64,000	60,000	84,000
Since Aug. 1...	254,000	190,000	358,000
Expts. to Great Britain	54,260	30,006	26,437
Since Aug. 1...	216,810	162,550	72,817
Exp. to France		1,351	2,213
Since Aug. 1...	13,852	13,852	71,985
Expts. to Continent	80,382	50,963	25,622
Since Aug. 1...	239,524	159,140	113,389
Total week's exports	134,642	82,323	54,302
Total exports since Aug. 1.	470,186	335,544	288,191
World's visible supply 4,425,287		4,502,753	2,877,547
Of which American 2,905,287		2,965,753	1,794,547
Liverpool stks..	811,000	766,000	221,000
Continent. stks.	312,000	276,000	133,000
N. Y. stocks....	86,229	85,369	78,593
N. Orl. stocks..	275,191	320,284	239,700
On shipboard wtg. clear.....	11,195	150,415	64,261

Two deputy grain inspectors will be appointed in Montana to operate under state authority, at $125 a month.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A most unusual provision market was experienced last week. Hogs dropped $2.50@3 on Wednesday and Thursday. Liquidation and short selling was on in product with the pressure heavy and the buying power weak. Pork declined $2.75 for September from the high point on Wednesday to the low on Thursday, and on Friday dropped to the lowest of the season, or 50c under the close on Thursday, showing a loss of $16 from the high point of the season. Lard broke $1.25@1.60 per 100 lbs. at the same time, with a sharp reaction on Friday, and short ribs dropped $2.25. A good reaction came Friday and at the close on Saturday there were net losses for the week of $2.87½@3.50 on pork and $1.35@2.57½ on lard and $2.62½ on short ribs, with hogs off $2.35. From the highest point of the season there have been declines of $9.75@13.50 on pork, $8.55@15.70 on lard, and $7.87½ on short ribs.

Prices on cash meats dropped 1½@2c or more and for a time it was a question of buyers rather than sellers, the reverse of the situation prevailing for months. Little demand existed from any source, especially from abroad, as rates of exchange are too low to make export business profitable. Packers have large supplies of product made from high priced hogs and do not like to force values down any more than necessary to save as much loss as possible. There is a good sized manufacturing loss in product at present and prices on dry salted meats have declined to a point where some of the cash handlers believe that they are low enough for the present, but have not been able to convince buyers of this fact.

Heavy selling of lard was on for packing account and the shorts were most aggressive at times. On Friday the tone changed after an early break, as hogs recovered the loss of 50c made early in that day. This resulted in a sharp rally.

A packer discussing the price situation when asked what hog products were worth said, "all you can get for them." This best illustrates the situation. Shipments of lard and meats for the week were large and exceeded last year's. The fresh meat trade was of fair proportions and supplies of hogs larger, but prices did not decline to any great extent, although beef is off 1½@2c per pound. Retail prices were little affected and the question is where will the consumer be benefited by the decline which has been expensive to packers and live stock raisers.

Prices for the week follow:

Range of prices in July and previous and for the week follow:

		Close		
		Aug.30.	Aug.23.	Aug.31.
PORK,				
Sept.—				
July	52.50	49.75	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ...	50.05	46.15	.....	.....
Week	44.00	39.55	40.50	44.00
Oct.—				
Week	39.90	36.25	37.37	40.25
LARD,				
Sept.—				
July	35.60	33.50	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ...	35.70	29.95	.....	.....
Week	29.40	27.00	27.67	29.25
Oct.—				
Week	29.22	26.90	27.65	29.29
Jan.—				
Week	26.00	24.00	24.65	26.00
SHORT RIBS,				
Sept.—				
July	28.90	27.60	.....	.....
Pre. rg. ...	28.40	26.15	.....	.....
Week	24.75	21.02	21.87	24.50
Oct.	23.50	21.25	21.97	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—The sharply downward tendency of hog prices was a restricting influence in the trade in provision products on the Kansas City market this week. Buyers were unwilling to enter the market until the trade reached a more stable basis, making purchases in small lots and only sufficient to meet their immediate requirements. Loins and shoulders, and other fresh cuts, were off about ½c, while raw leaf and finished lard declined about 1c compared with a week ago. Trade with the East fell off slightly. Harvesting of cotton in the South is broadening the demand for dry salt and heavy smoked meat from that territory. Prices for these meats, however, were off rather sharply, closing as much as 2⅛c lower. Fancy hams and bacons were ½c to ¾c lower, with only a fair demand prevailing.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Top prices on hogs in leading markets for the week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$21.65	$21.50	$21.10	$20.25	$19.50	$20.10
K. City	21.25	21.55	21.25	20.00	19.25	19.50
Omaha	20.50	20.25	19.00	19.00	17.25	17.50
St.Louis	21.85	21.30	21.30	20.90	19.75	19.75
St. Joe.	21.35	21.40	21.10	19.60	19.00	19.00
Sx. City	21.00	20.50	20.25	19.00	18.00	17.75
St. Paul	19.25	20.25	19.25	19.00	18.50	18.00
Ind'polis	21.75	21.75	21.00	20.75	20.25	19.50
Buffalo	23.00	22.60	22.60	22.65	20.25	20 50
Pittsb'g	23.00	23.00	22.50	21.60	20.25	20 75
Clevel'd	22.25	21.75	21.50	20.75	20.50	20.50
L'sville	21.50	21.00	20.60	19.10	18.75	19.00
H. top..	$23.00	$23.00	$22.60	$22.65	$20.50	$20.75
L. top..	19.25	20.25	19.00	19.00	17.25	17.50
Av. top.	21 50	21.40	20.95	20.20	19.25	19.35
Wk. ago	21.00	20.75	20.75	21.00	21.45	21.70
Gain ...	.50	.65	.20	.....	.....	.....
Loss ...	.....	.....	.....	.80	2.20	2.30

Cattle prices in leading outside markets were materially lowered and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers
Chicago	$13.00@17.50	$6.75@13.00
Kansas City	9.50@17.75	5.75@12.40
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.75@12.25
St. Louis	9.25@17.00	5.60@12 00
St. Joseph	9 40@16 00	5.50@11.85
Sioux City	9.25@15.50	5.50@11.99
St. Paul	9.00@15.25	5.50@11.80

Sheep and lambs declined under heavy offerings and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.75@15.50	$4.00@10.25
Kansas City	9.50@15.30	4.00@ 9.00
Omaha	9.50@15.00	4.25@ 8.75
St. Louis	9.50@15 00	4.00@ 9.25
St. Joseph	9.60@14.90	4.25@ 8.75
East Buffalo	10 50@15.60	5.00@ 9.50
Pittsburgh	10.50@14.75	4.75@ 9.40
Jersey City	13.00@17 50	4.75@ 9.50
Louisville	11.00@14.50	5.00@ 9.25
Cleveland	10.00@14.50	4.50@ 9.00

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.90	$18.70	$ 8.50	$16.20
Previous week.	15.95	19.50	10.25	17.35
Cor. week 1918.	16.00	19.00	12.25	17.65
Cor. week 1917.	12.90	17.30	10.25	17.00
Cor. week 1916.	9.85	10.80	7.10	10.50
Cor. week 1915.	9.10	7.05	5.75	8.90
Cor. week 1914.	9.25	9.20	5.00	7.40
Cor. week 1913.	8.30	8.00	4.25	7.30
Cor. week 1912.	8.25	8.34	4.10	6.80
Cor. week 1911.	7.10	7.11	3.60	5.60
Av. 1911 to '18..	$10.10	$10.85	$ 6.55	$10.15

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Aug. 30, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For wk.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.		3,730	22,639
Pork, brls..		5,700	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	3,114,000	175,858,000	287,344,000
Lard, lbs...	2,798,000	176,700,000	100,359,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	166	104,421	35,398
Pork, brls..	622	71,576	64,354
Cut meats, lbs.	22,808,000	1,718,146,000	722,986,000
Lard, lbs...	11,380.000	520,817,000	176,557,000

August and Year Movement.

Receipts at Chicago Stock Yards thus far this month and 1919 to date, with comparative totals:

	August		Year	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Cattle	238,403	264,991	2,059,473	2,200,485
Calves ...	43,619	34,791	502,158	480,424
Hogs	384,289	434,366	5,823,410	5,642,113
Sheep	485,632	416,723	2,791,969	2,290,721
Horses ...	2,820	8,590	30,237	61,316
Cars	19,220	20,214	188,293	188,630

Unofficial shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep from Chicago for this month and for 1919 to date, with comparisons:

	August		Year	
	1919.	1918	1919.	1918.
Cattle	74,971	67,243	657,961	518,372
Hogs	59,055	53,607	804,184	881,830
Sheep	144,576	121,270	432,685	436,776
Cars	5,024	4,650	38,188	37,813

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Aug. 30.	1918. To Aug. 31.
Chicago	3,388,300	3,415,700
Kansas City	1,379,300	1,325,400
South Omaha	1,309,100	1,196,400
St. Louis	1,175,200	1,203,800
S. St. Joseph.....	822,300	853,800
Indianapolis	765,000	588,000
Milwaukee	194,300	189,600
Cudahy	355,800	514,900
Cincinnati	369,600	334,400
Ottumwa	206,900	226,600
Cedar Rapids.....	221,800	192,000
Sioux City	748,500	711,400
St. Paul	562,600	486,800
Cleveland	498,700	456,500
Louisville	87,200	63,000
Wichita	143,300	208,100
Detroit	312,400	383,600
Nebraska City	138,100	121,100
Fort Worth	194,700	207,500
Oklahoma City	159,000	197,100
Above and all others.	15,062,000	14,828,000
For the week.....	402,000	382,000
Preceding week	298,000	392,000

Weights are reported as follows: 190, 252, 216, 256, 241, 202, 267, 275. Reports of quality: Three "good," one "fair to good mixed," two "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday, although a generally unsettled feeling was prevalent in hog products, there was a generally stronger tone to mess pork, lard and ribs. There was a rather good demand with limited offerings of these products and deliveries on September contracts were reported fair on lard and ribs. Quotations follow as of Monday, Sept. 2:

M. pork, new.....	$45.00@.....
Lard, round lots	28.00@ 28.10
Neutral, No. 1	34.00@34.25
Neutral No. 2	33.00@33.25
Shortrib sides	22.00@23.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	30 @30¼	30¼@30½
12-14 lbs.....	30 @30¼	30¼@30½
14-16 lbs.....	30 @30¼	30¼@30½
18-20 lbs.....	30 @30¼	30¼@30½
Skinned hams	30 @32	28 @32
Shoulders	23½@24	23½@24
Picnics	20 @22½	20 @21½
Bellies	29 @34	28 @32
Pork loins	36 @37	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	.22 -22½	Hams	36½-37
S. Fat Bks.	25 -27	Sk. hams ..	35 -35½
Cir. Bellies.	25½-26½	Picnics	24½-25
Rib Bellies.	25½-26½	E. S. Sides..	26½-27
E. S. R. Sds.	25 -25½	Sh. Cl. Sides.	29½-30
S. Cl. Sides.	26 -26½	E. S. C. Sds.	26½-27
E. S. C. Sds.	25 -25½	Rough Sides.	26 -27
Plates, reg..	22½-23	B'k'f'st Bac.	37 -37½
Butts	23 -23¼		

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	128,787	74,999	143,194
Preceding week .	71,240	56,557	122,245
Last year	89,692	73,811	128,861
Shipments—			
Past week	17,306	21,705	40,161
Preceding week .	15,081	17,209	24,557
Last year	14,221	16,754	41,315

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January ...	158	72	124	38	21	67
February ..	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	1,210	180	549	475	71	272
July	168	180	33	71	71	19
August ...	....	118	45	..	53	26
September .	...	81	57	..	32	22
October ...	...	86	43	..	46	11
November .	...	96	68	..	27	31
December .	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 23, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1918.
Pork, bbls.....	560	870	600
Pork, lbs.	106,400	165,300	114,000
Meats, lbs.	28,404,000	23,785,000	18,125,000
Total meat	28,510,400	23,950,300	18,239,000
Lard	5,491,000	9,686,000	2,679,060
Total products.	34,001,400	33,636,300	20,918,000

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Hog prices on the down grade, as were those live stock last week with the mo vere decline of the season, as well recent years. A break of $2.50@3 made from the high point on We day to the low on Thursday, wit additional drop of 50c early on F and a recovery, while on Saturda price was up. The average pric Friday was $16.75, or 95c under previous day's, showing a loss of for a week, and compared with $ last year. Supplies were liberal an several days from 10,000 to 14,000 carried unsold, making a big supp the market. Packers were indiff buyers and shippers only took moderately. Coarse heavy packing were down to $15 with heavy pa sows $15.25@15.75 and mixed pa lots $16.25@16.75. Prices have dr $4 from the highest point of the s and unless farmers shut off in shipments lower prices are to b pected. While the packing hogs the lowest of the season, the s between the coarse, rough grades the choice was $4.50 on Friday. plies were ample and purchase packers were not heavy, as com with normal.

With the Government contin after the packers, they are not dis to load up with hogs, cattle or she any extent, especially with the tinued talk of profiteering and the ernment's efforts to reduce the hig of living and at the same time about an advance in wages to pa house workers.

Cattle prices are off $1.50@2.2 the week, the slump being one o worst known, and was largely o medium grades. There were not choice steers on the market, and $18.50 was paid at one time prices lowered to around $17.75@18 at th with a liberal percentage of the at $13@15. There was an exc supply of cattle in all markets, cially in Kansas City, and reshipp to other markets were necessary. supply of beef was heavy and pric @2c lower on dressed lots, as com with early in the week. Cows heifers suffered along with the d in the general market. The trade was lighter and prices Calves dropped $1@2 with $20 for the best at the close.

Sheep were abundant and lost $ 2 for both sheep and lambs fo week. A heavy movement was o is expected to continue. At the good lambs sold at $14@14.50 with $14.75. Culls were mostly $8 Yearlings closed around $10.50. feeder trade was slow with good $13.50@14 and choice at $14.25.

Kansas City Live Stock Mark

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent

Kansas City, Aug. 30.—August clo the trade in live stock in Kansas Cit the most bearish week of the summ a weak feeling surrounding cattle, ho sheep. In the week just closed hogs the most bearish showing, experi sensational declines, the close sh losses of $2 to $2.75 per hundredweigh pared with last Saturday. Cattle los 75 cents and lambs as much as $2.

Few periods in the history of the in have shown so severe a break in h was recorded this week and during A The market today is as much $4 to hundredweight lower than at the cl July, when the highest figures of th were scored on hogs. Still, the Kans market continued to maintain an ab premium over Chicago and Omah average cost closing at $17.87, cor with $16.85 at Chicago and $16.45 Nebraska market. There was a decr receipts of 3,000, the run amounting 300 head, against 53,800 a year ago, was asserted by packers that domest export demand for the dressed produ fallen off sharply.

Receipts of cattle were 92,000 against 112,200 the preceding week a 700 a year ago, these figures inc calves. Corn-fed and grass cattle los 50 cents, and closed with the trade bottom level of the week. Grass stee

) between $10 and $16, with the bulk at $11 to $15. Veal calves lost as as $1.50, closing with a top of $14.50. cows sold around $9, and canners $5.50. Stockers and feeders moved ral volume to Iowa and Illinois, but states were moderate buyers, and ccumulations were reported today to ied over into next week's trade. Ner- ss over high price agitation in food s is a bearish influence, discouraging uyers of stockers and feeders. Losses :o $30 a head on many cattle coming ansas pastures are also discouraging er buyers.

arp increase in sheep and lamb re- ent lambs down as much as $2 and 5 to 50c. Western lambs closed with)f $14.50. Continued heavy supplies ected on the market.

)maha Live Stock Market.

uce McCulloch, Correspondent.

a, Aug. 30.—Monday of this week of cattle were 27,197 head, break- records for a single day, and the total of 61,021 head is the largest season to date. Not over eight or is of finished corn-fed steers were l week and local scarcity forced up 50c or more, though declines n order nearly everywhere else. earlings closed at $17@18.25, with cattle as high as $18, these prices igher even than those in force at Westerns made up the big end upply, and killing classes all broke closing at the lowest time of the

stockers and feeders were at no excessive supply, and closed steady week ago. Medium to plain grades ff on the close, under pressure of accumulation of plain cattle, and where from 25c to 75c lower than ek. Demand was broad through- choice to prime feeders at $13@ l to choice kinds going mainly at)0, with common to good grades at .50. Stockers of all classes sold @11.

y hog supplies were not abnor- eavy for this time of year, the run footing up 37,012 head. Else- iberal runs were the rule, and as were extremely bearish all week, ket suffered one of the biggest ver seen here in so short a period. ulk of the hogs is selling at $16.40 with the top at $17.50. These re $3.25@3.50 lower than a week l $5.25@5.50 below the figures in the close of July. The present)f prices is the lowest seen here tober of last year.

and lamb receipts continue very his week's receipts of 183,103 head ghtly larger even than last week's The supply for the month is an twice as large as the biggest August run. After having stood all month under the pressure of eceipts, the market gave way this th a crash, and in sympathy with l cattle, values touched the lowest the season. Declines were most fat lambs, which are $2.50 lower veek ago.

Worth Live Stock Market.

C. Murphy, Correspondent.

Worth, Aug. 30.—Conditions which about a depression in the dressed de at the Eastern centers were le for a sympathetic decline in e values here this week. During three days prices held steady on d were advanced 50 to 75 cents due to a shortage in receipts, closing days saw a general down- nd in values, steers settling at a f 25 to 35 cents, while cows and ost practically all of the early is applying especially to the good alves lost 25 to 50 cents Monday. regained part of the decline, the ng around steady to 25 cents

rsday and Friday the hog market ed very heavy declines, prices from $21 Monday to $20 Thurs- $19.65 on Friday. At the high sale was made at $21.50, l above the market. The loss for amounts to $1.75@2. Pigs gained ble strength early in the week, me high notch being $19.50, but opped rapidly later, the market lower for the week.

to heavy declines elsewhere, the n sheep and lambs closes with a t least $1. Receipts have been ral, but stockers have comprised end of the week's supply.

)uis National Stock Yards.

L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

l Stock Yards, Aug. 30—The cat- is week was very liberal, approxi- 000 more than in the preceding about 5,000 less than the corre- week of a year ago. There was a sprinkling of good qualitied cattle ulk ran to the plain grassy kinds fed corn cattle. Prices broke sly all week. Prime cattle are 50c a week ago. Medium and com- e are 50c to $1 lower. Oklahomas rns are 75c lower and in spots as $1 off. Butcher cattle choice ight yearlings furnished the only t in the market.

market experienced the severest eek that it has had in years. A c to 75c a day was common, and se it is around $2.75 lower than of last week. Disturbed com- nditions including the ever pres- ent labor problems have much to do with this, and it is exaggerated by the fact that Monday will be a holiday when the packers will not operate. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $19@19.85; good heavys, $19.50@19.85; rough, $15@16.50; light, $19@19.60; pigs, $15.50@19; bulk, $19.50@19.70.

As in cattle and hogs, the sheep and lamb market has also taken its bumps this week. The general market in the sheep house is $1 lower on all young stuff. Fat mutton sheep and good breeding ewes have declined about 50c.

Oklahoma Livestock Market

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 30.—Receipts in cattle are continuing to be light. Prices have been fully steady on all grades of steers with very few real fat ones coming our way. This week buyers were forced to fill their orders as best they could from the offering of butcher cattle. It is evident that killers demand a pretty fine article of grass-fat cattle now before they will pay over $10, while the $11 up basis calls for a healthy feed bill. Towards the close of the week on steers packer buyers contended they figured higher than a week ago, anywhere from 25@50c.

The bulk of receipts being common to fair quality averaging 900 to 1,000 pounds. $11.25 was paid for some cattle averaging around 1,150 pounds, with several loads averaging 1,050 at $10.75.

Prices on hogs have dropped considerably during the past two weeks. The market for this week is from 75@$1 lower. Thursday $19.25 was paid which was the lowest price since early last April. There are still very few hogs coming to this market, also stockers have been rather scarce. They are also considered $1 lower, with $17 the best basis.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Aug. 29.—Heavy receipts of cattle here on Monday but about normal since. General trade on killing cattle 50c to $1 per hundred under a week ago. Stock and feeding cattle in light supply and near steady. Veals continue to be a drug on the market. The fall run of other cattle is on, and the trade see no general reason to hold for later market. Range of prices: Killers, $7.60@15.25; feeders, $9.25@10.50; stockers, $6.25@8.75.

Meat Exports From New York.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following exports of meats from the port of New York for week of Aug. 23 and since July 1, 1919:

Beef—	Aug. 23.	Since July 1.
Frozen or fresh	18,775,768	38,560,802
Canned and pickled	2,450,549	9,918,821
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	21,048	36,401
Bacon, hams and shoulders	13,294,735	67,107,502
Lard and lard compound	5,412,109	68,083,865
Sausage	393,814	1,926,755
Dry salt and pickled	9,481,484	73,626,485
Lambs and mutton	1,114,083	1,478,397
Poultry and game	29,950	588,991

During this period the following live stock shipments were made: August 19, 105 horses, 275 cattle to Belgium; horse, 25 mules to the West Indies; 12 mules to South America. August 22, 60 horses, 1,021 cattle to Belgium; 30 mules to West Indies.

Provisions Prices Collapse.

A combination of circumstances—the campaign against the high cost of living, labor troubles the country over, and the lull in the export trade due to difficulties over foreign exchange and waiting for the arrival of the British Commission, coupled finally with the September liquidation which has been going on for two weeks, has brought about a smashing decline in Provision prices! The last item on the list, liquidation, has been the more drastic and complete on account of the other circumstances just at this time, even financially strong people throwing stuff overboard; but we believe the market has been thoroughly cleaned out. A substantial reaction has already set in, and we believe that a period of steadiness and possibly advancing prices is before us.—*Cross, Roy & Saunders, Chicago.*

Fall plowing is progressing nicely now. A good guesser puts the wheat acreage this year at two-thirds that of last year.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

The Civil Service Commission of the United States is ready to examine candidates for appointment as grain supervisors in the Bureau of Markets at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $3,240 per year.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Aug. 30, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	74,999	21,705	73,811	16,754
St. Louis	42,201	13,638	41,587	10,456
Kansas City	94,224	52,381	97,851	48,632
So. Omaha	61,021	31,812	51,572	18,420
S. St. Joseph	18,159	6,211	19,385	4,243
Sioux City	15,997	9,374	11,562	3,879
Aug. 30	306,601	135,121	295,768	102,384
Aug. 23	279,533	113,827	195,497	65,383
Aug. 16	218,980	64,949	189,135	71,485
Aug. 9	167,086	60,284	258,888	108,146
Aug. 2	225,750	88,300	244,151	75,783
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	21,[illegible]	4,661	46,994	12,063
Cleveland	6,036	749	2,108	508
S. St. Paul	41,877	29,340	36,252	23,121
Wichita	6,688	3,745	14,303	8,355
Indianapolis	11,892	6,239	12,373	4,699
Cincinnati	7,349	3,866	.....	.....
Louisville	6,404	4,330	5,614	3,262
Pittsburgh	2,894	1,158	3,899	1,558
Milwaukee	9,866	4,929	4,789	603
Okla. City	9 619	3.864	18.838	4,268
Aug. 30	123,968	62,881	.....	.....
Aug. 23	124,871	48,607	121,100	47,972
Aug. 16	122,307	45.457	97,337	46,077
Aug. 9	103,987	38,957	121,729	51,406
Aug. 2	111,147	50,329	134,064	51,336
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383.202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Aug. 30, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	128,787	17,306	89,692	14,221
St. Louis	48,733	14,735	49,173	11,975
Kansas City	37,400	5,847	57,924	12,381
So. Omaha	37,312	7,741	46,069	16,977
S. St. Joseph	20.843	2,658	30,113	6,786
Indianapolis	41,809	18,560	34,454	18,736
Cincinnati	17,320	7,548	25,215	15,087
Louisville	10,009	7,453	10,855	8,110
Sioux City	38,490	19,906	25,748	8,455
Aug. 30	380,703	101,754	369,243	112,728
Aug. 23	285,300	89,575	356,234	115,285
Aug. 16	330,703	79,277	400,452	111,205
Aug. 9	314,049	79,702	430,001	122,913
Aug. 2	393,857	93,400	403,991	104,224
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,481	3,099
Cleveland	7,731	1,434	7,552	2,873
S. St. Paul	20,377	7,530	21,409	4,316
Pittsburgh	8,048	3,238	10,892	4,356
Milwaukee	7,034	None	14,705	4,578
Wichita	7,390	380	12,107	4,254
Okla. City	3.880	843	13,458	4.001
Aug. 30	57,080	14,068	89,604	23,477
Aug. 23	55,141	15,445	83,800	21,206
Aug. 16	52,998	17.173	71,183	23,646
Aug. 9	70,906	16,459	85,133	19,071
Aug. 2	60,212	14,751	82,078	16,880
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,832
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	488,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171.857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Aug. 30, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	143,197	40,161	128,861	41,315
Kansas City	64,178	39,552	30,115	12,575
St. Louis	24,130	4,028	16,860	2,733
So. Omaha	188,853	127,381	134,995	96,787
S. St. Joseph	26,494	12,797	18,438	8,046
Sioux City	52,192	36,106	13,672	5,713
Fort Worth	7,492	2,204	7,754	3,194
S. St. Paul	51,128	37,070	10,422	6,488
Cleveland	3,985	1,081	3,345	321
Cincinnati	16,036	15,172	15,690	12,681
Louisville	9,656	8,963	3,949	3,746
Indianapolis	9,639	7,980	5,199	4,638
Pittsburgh	6,944	2,778	7,332	2,932
Milwaukee	6,915	4,732	789	48
Wichita	799	670	650	542
Okla. City	311	80	380	328
Aug. 30	611,949	340,755	398,451	202,687
Aug. 23	537,202	285,210	375,990	193,554
Aug. 16	444,162	262,619	273,309	138,636
Aug. 9	383,393	205,494	228,789	105,214
Aug. 2	353,823	157,746	253,594	101,421
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

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Chicago and New York

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
Sept. 7	16.25	19.25	11.90	252	238
Sept. 14	16.40	19.95	11.85	251	238
Sept. 21	16.15	20.15	11.90	246	238
Sept. 28	15.40	19.20	11.65	243	234
Oct. 5	15.00	18.95	11.00	230	223
Oct. 12	14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214
Oct. 19	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	213
Oct. 26	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10 25	21.95	10.00	245	246
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15 95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245

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GRAIN WANTED.

N AND SCREENINGS WANTED— le wheat, barley, corn or oats, screenings, corn screenings, corn t screenings, oat clippings, barley gs, barley chaff or elevator screen- any kind wanted. Please send BEREND J. BURNS, 324 Cham- ommerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ers in Kay County, Okla., figure feeding wheat to hogs they can nore money than selling at the rice of $2.07 per bu. One farmer ems to be setting the pace for figures that hogs at $22 mean r wheat.

on reports from India are now vorable. Rains have been gen- l abundant, so that the position a is greatly improved and au- owing is progressing satisfac- The demand for Burma rice and an wheat is diminishing.

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MAY BUY AT MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMINAL.

The situation confronting Texas dealers in the handling of the new wheat on account of the export blockade is serious. In many instances wheat has been threshed and stacked up in the fields in sacks with nothing but straw over it and no granary or storage room available. Threshing is being stopped in many instances, in the Panhandle especially, due to the lack of sacks as well as for the need for handling the immense crop of maize. It is said that the farmers will be glad to sell their wheat at a greatly reduced price. Permission was asked of Mr. Piazzek, zone agent, to buy on New Orleans freight rate basis, but this was positively refused. Sec'y Dorsey of the Texas Association, realizing the seriousness of the situation and feeling that authority might be given if the matter was presented through the Association, wired Mr. Piazzek as follows:

"Situation growing more serious. Wheat stacked up on farms all over Texas, no storage, threshing has been stopped in the Panhandle account scarcity of sacks in which to put the wheat from the thresher and stack out in the field and put straw over it. Threshing badly needed for threshing maize as well as the cars are needed for hauling it. Room in New Orleans for the wheat. Many farmers would be glad to sell wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel under government guarantee rather than let it lay in the field and rot after expense of threshing and I understand you or the Administration refuse to permit dealers to buy at even five cents under reflection of government guarantee to equalize the difference in freight to New Orleans. This seems unreasonable and in fact outrageous if true and will result in the absolute loss of millions of bushels of wheat. Understand Fort Worth party advising dealers to buy on this basis. Wire if such authority has been given anyone Something should be done immediately. You cannot imagine the seriousness of the situation. Am writing you fully today. Since farmers are anxious to sell on any basis rather than let wheat rot permission should be immediately given for the purchase on basis of New Orleans freight."

In reply to this wire the following message was received:

"Telegram received. Have transmitted substance to New York with urgent appeal for relief at Galveston and a statement of situation which I can give you. While I understand it is incumbent upon licensed dealers to reflect to producer the price at most advantageous terminal, don't understand that by private treaty producer wouldn't have right in order to avert loss to sell his grain on a basis other than the advantage terminal. For protection of dealer such cases should be in writing from producer. Nobody has authority to give advice you say Fort Worth party giving. Hope have something for you from New York soon."

And later another message was received which is as follows:

"If the most advantageous terminal of dealer or miller is embargoed and he has no unoccupied space in his elevator or mill he may purchase from the producer at producer's request on a basis of a proper reflection of the most advantageous buying terminal which may be open for shipment of wheat. Dealers are advised that any abuse or deception of relation to this temporary privilege would be a violation of both his license and agreement."

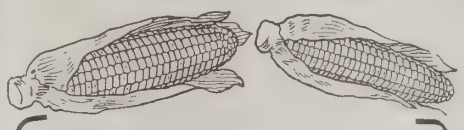
Sec'y Dorsey in his bulletin to his members says:

"You see, this gives you authority to buy from the farmer on the basis of the New Orleans freight rate, but you will notice the suggestion that this must be at the farmer's request, and I suggest that in doing this you have the farmer make the request of you to purchase his wheat on the basis of the New Orleans freight rate owing to the fact that there is an embargo on Texas City and Galveston and he desires to dispose of his wheat so that he can get at other farm work or for the reason that he has no protection against the elements for his wheat, and file this for your protection as suggested by Mr. Piazzek's telegram."

This action on the part of Sec'y Dorsey and the Association is surely worth a great deal to the members of the Texas Association and the grain trade generally and would no doubt not have been accomplished except through this organization.

Bumper Car of Wheat.

Seele Brothers Grain Co., Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, unloaded at their Mississippi Valley elevator Car 135237 U. P. No. 2 red wheat shipped on consignment by C. Fieker, Fayette, Ill. This car 100,000 capacity contained 163,200 lbs. of wheat or 2,720 bus. So far as we have been able to learn this is the record. Have you heard of a heavier load?

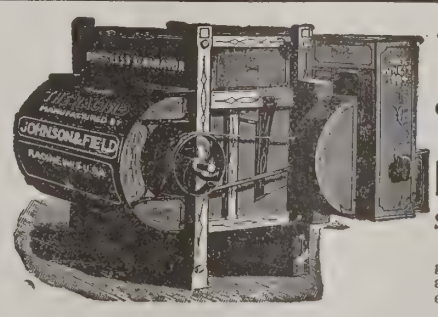


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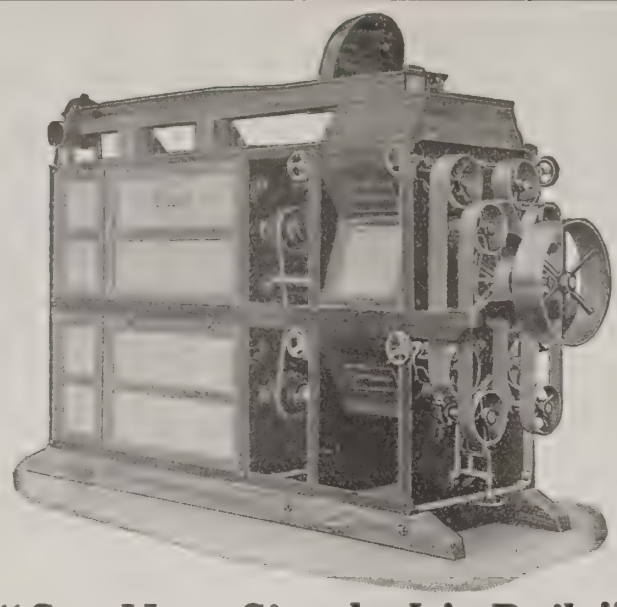


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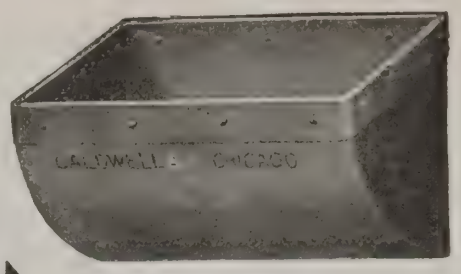
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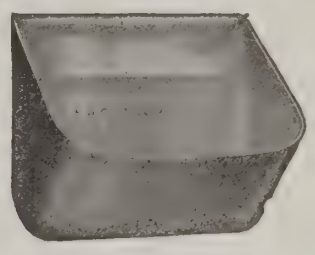
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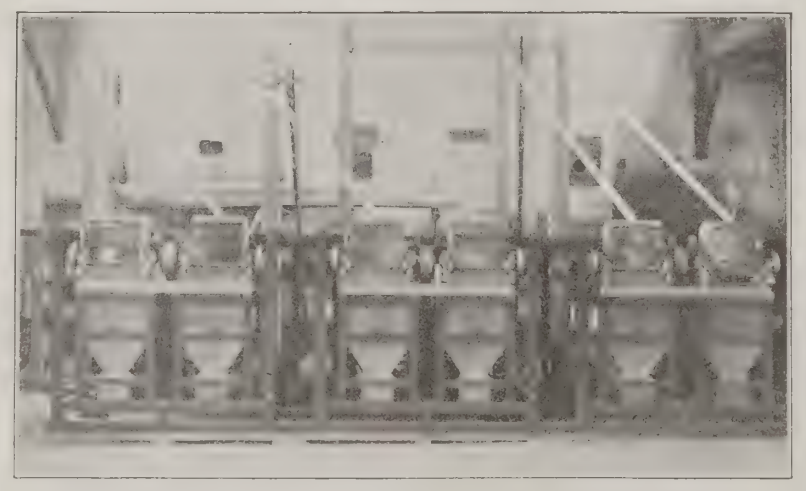
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. LXXXII. No 11 WEEKLY | CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919 | $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE Administration is now committed to the theory, which the price index numbers for the present at least justify, that prices have passed peak and are on the decline. Food, as repre-ed by grain and live stock prices paid to farm-is certainly lower, although it is a long way the yards and the wholesale grain markets to etail butcher's block and the fancy bakery. It be hoped, however, that the workmen's craze end extravagantly and to force the money out e employer has nearly run its course, in which with returning common sense on the part of ucers, prices will assuredly recede and thus relief to all. High prices are no guaranty wages will be high and all who think know actual wages, as represented by the goods for mption, can never in the race quite overtake and advancing prices. It is only when prices to fall and goods are plenty and cheap that the ers find living easy.

ile during the past fortnight it has been ght by competent authorities that the price re-on has really begun, nevertheless, "due to the nued operation of the factors which resulted in present high prices, stabilization of prices at levels is approaching." At least this is the on expressed by the National Bank of Com-e in New York in its market letter in the Sep-er issue of *Commerce Monthly*, which says:

is the conviction of the business world that , or at least rising prices are evidences of a sat-tory situation. This conviction has a basis in in that high or rising prices stimulate increased uctive and commercial activity. Our high s are unquestionably the product of a world-curtailment of production and increase of con-otion as a result of the war, of those goods nec-y to a peace-time life; of an increase in the cir-ing medium and an expansion of credit which onflict through which the world has just passed ered inevitable; and of the increased margins rofit deemed necessary to meet the risks in-d in a period of rising prices. The era of ex-agance which has followed the restrictions of has also been a factor in raising prices. When buying public seems not only willing but anxious urchase, regardless of cost, prices respond as a t of what appears to be a shortage of stocks measured by demand.

ven though actual hostilities are now ten hs behind us, the causes which have resulted resent prices are largely operative and it seems y that stabilization at a new price level is ap-ching.

periods of rapidly rising prices, the commer-and financial activity resulting is likely to in-se out of proportion to the growth in productive ity on which it must ultimately be based. Al-gh the actual physical adjustment of American uction to post-war demands has been more l than the most optimistic could have hoped, uction has not yet expanded to what must be ormal post-war level.

rosperity has but one possible basis. That basis roduction. Volume of business in tons and s and bales is its true measure. There is now ndamental reason to deter production and not it has increased to its new peace-time pro-ons can we rest in the assurance that as far as ffects on our economic life are concerned the war has passed into history. To this end, every man and woman industrially or commercially employed must produce to capacity. Not only is production essential, but capital must be accumulated at a rate rapid enough to offset the destruction which took place during five years. The consuming public must recognize that it cannot continue indefinitely the scale of expenditure which followed as a reaction from the self-denial of war, but that thrift for personal benefit is as essential as thrift for one's country. When every individual capable of gainful employment is producing to capacity and spending conservatively, our economic adjustment will be complete."

The steady expansion of productive activities during the month justifies continued confidence in a gradual return to normal conditions. In regard to the agricultural situation *Commerce Monthly* says:

"While the crop outlook is not as good as it was six weeks ago, there has been a tendency seriously to over-emphasize the unfavorable aspects of the situation. The forecast for a wheat crop of 940,000,000 bushels is still well over the estimate for the same date a year ago, and while the corn crop estimate is below that for 1918, it is still a large yield, 2,788,000,000 bushels. Oats will probably even yet be near an average yield. The cotton crop will be short, but this fact must be considered in relation to the large carry-over. Summarizing the entire agricultural situation, it is satisfactory and not only will the buying power of the agricultural districts be ample but they will also have a surplus for investment."

Mr. Hoover has again broken into the market with the statement that food is rotting at Central European ports because it is not paid for, and that if Europe is to be fed the United States must finance the Old World to the tune of three to four billions. This is an old story. And it may or may not be good business to play the Prince Bountiful to those peopie. But there are those who are begininng to think that in view of the rapid spreading of radicalism in this country, due to high prices and the advantage agitators take of the fact, "charity begins at home," especially as the assistance so far given to Europe, outside of the Entente Allies at least, has had no perceptible influence in checking radicalism abroad, while it has certainly done much in the cities at least to lower the morale, or spirit of self-help, in some of those peoples.

The theory of financial help to Europe, which bankers and manufacturers and exporters generally endorse as sound, has had the usual effect on Western congressman, one of whom, Rep. Sheppard of Texas, not content with the numerous bills to facilitate exports by legislation to enable Uncle Sam to provide the money, or credits, for that purpose, now wants to take the further logical step of making Uncle Sam banker to the limit of a billion to make loans to all persons, citizens, who need money to expand their business. The leading bankers feel that the public not the banks or the Government, should provide the credits for the export trade in the way of foreign investments, and the banks are now financing the export trade to the extent that that trade is really wholesome and legitimate; but bankers insist that the domestic banks' duty is to enable sound business men to expand their business, a line of banking that should not be interfered with by the Government. To provide by law that the Government should finance either exports or private business strictly domestic in character would be to open the doors to all sorts of Government ownership schemes of which the country now stands in imminent danger. The farm loan banking system has already gone farther in that direction than is fair to other lines of business or is wholesome as a Government policy.

There may or may not be connection of grain and live stock prices and those of other commodities. Prices at best are relative, rarely absolute, *per se*. So as corn and oats and live stock prices decline it is probably more coincidence than otherwise that prices for clothing, textiles, shoes, etc., should be simultaneously affected, as the Federal Reserve Board and *Dun's Review* say they have been in the immediate past, although Dun's list shows as many advances as declines on commodities other than foodstuffs. If prices have indeed reached the peak and are declining, of course a new element has been injected into business. As the Board says, in the Review for August, "Whereas previously emphasis had been placed upon the great activity displayed by business, the problem of price readjustment and the difficulties connected with it now bulk largest."

There is little trouble in conducting a business when prices are constantly rising. Then demand is keen and the risk in carrying, or of making, commodities is small; but when prices begin to fall, the risk is increased disproportionately. Demand slackens and the desire to avoid carrying and producing is greatly increased. As at this time the labor problem, as shown in the unrest and the unreason of labor, bulks large in the discussion, and the adjustments necessary to falling prices, as they affect wages, become more difficult. Such difficulty cannot be avoided. Low and steady prices are the chief blessings of a high state of civilization, but attaining both after a period of rising and unsteady high prices is one of the greatest difficulties mankind has to encounter. Unfortunately such a situation is always complicated by the interference of economic quacks in parliaments, or congresses, and the readjustments are in consequence in that way made more difficult and drawn out; because few legislators really have business sense or economic wisdom commensurate with the requirements when a legislative cure is attempted; usually the mess is made more perplexing for the business and industrial factors involved.

French farmers last week gave a hint of what may become a universal complaint on the part of farm producers, when delegates representing 110,000 farmers in Central and Western France at Paris on Sept. 4 protested against "arbitrary measures to reduce the cost of living of which the farmers alone are the victims." "May we not" expect sooner or later to hear a similar protest from some one or all of the "farmers' organizations" now guarding the "agricultural interests" at Washington? What would be more natural? Do we not all recollect how that great economic quack, Mr. Bryan, rose to fame as the greatest blunderer of his time with just such an issue? And are not the agricultural interests already building the machinery which the French had in view when the Paris meeting "decided to organize in defense of farmers' interests by coördinating the work of all agricultural associations, which will be federated in regional committees"?

"The general business situation," the Federal Reserve Board says, "is at bottom strong." The country's only economic danger now is the injury that may result from the many effects in making to differentiate group from group and to secure thereby group privileges and benefits—always non-social—at

the expense of other groups, instead of all working in coöperation that all may benefit at the expense of none.

GETTING WHAT'S COMING TO HIM

THE address of G. I. Christie, lately Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, at the Hay Convention at Detroit, printed on September 3, is departmentesque. He must have absorbed it there; because it is rather difficult to understand just what it means net. The claim that the farmer does not "get what's coming to him" is characteristic of the present Department, but it does not appeal much to those who have had dealings with farmers for any great length of time. Nor is it very plain why in Indiana farmers should pay in $10 each to an organization to create a fund of $200,000 to see that the farmer does "get what's coming to him." How is he going to get it with the money and what is it he is going to get?

Surely, Prof. Christie is cognizant of the fact that most of such funds are raised by discontents and spent upon professional grouches, "silver-tongued" spielers who arouse the anti-community feeling by pointing out to discontented and ignorant farmers the town houses which "he got from you farmers on grain." There is a certain type of farmers who like to be told that sort of rotten stuff. They prefer the farm papers which tell them that and cater to their meaner prejudices. The Equity and the cooperative monthlies all tell the readers that in one way or another, and the county agents, most of them now, whom grain dealers and other townsmen help to support, else the farmer would not spend money to have them, are telling them that sort of thing. County agents act as salesmen and brokers. They are that kind of farmers. They hold jobs, because they can't manage farms on their own account successfully.

Human progress depends on the coöperation of all classes to lighten human labor in the production and distribution of goods for human consumption; but practically all the recent farm organizations and county agents aim to saddle on the farmer himself the work of distributing his own products, which others being experts are more able to merchandise with less cost than he can. This kind of farmers may cooperate with neighbors sometimes, but they hold aloof from others. They want the advantage and relaxation of the towns and villages contiguous to their farms but they are not willing to coöperate with the towns in order that they may enjoy those advantages to the fullest degree. They "mail order" and drive local stocks of household goods out of the town where they used to be found and the county agents are working them now to mail order the grain man and the feed and seed and fertilizer and implement men out of town also, in the notion that they are stopping "middleman's profits" by doing so, when in point of fact the farmer is simply driving him from the home town where he is known and building up a few big concerns in the cities whom he does not know but on whom ultimately he will have to depend for all his supplies. This kind of farmer, in short, wants everything, but he wants Uncle Sam or someone else to "hold the bag" for him.

There is hardly a new farmers' organization in the country today that is not teaching its members and actively promoting the notion that the farmers are "the salt of the earth"; that they are different, and that like the paupers they have rights and privileges that other people ought not to enjoy. We like fair play; and we agree fully with the *National Stockman and Farmer*, always sane and liberal minded, which says:

> We believe that farmers should ask no advantages over other citizens in legislation or in anything else; also that they should tolerate no discrimination against themselves and in favor of others. If we understand the nature of the real farmers of this country they are not mendicants seeking for alms at the hands of other classes, neither are they unfair players of the game of business seeking for advantages over others. What real farmers want and all they want is to fare as other men do at the hands of lawmakers, executives and business organizations. Let us have a lofy ideal of independence for farmers rather than the degrading idea of favors or charity for them. These and other principles have led us to oppose special legislation exempting farmers from the operation of sound laws, freeing their bonds from just burdens of taxation, and any other advantage which would place them in the position of a favor-seeking or charity-asking class.

If this country is going to get back to wholesome ways of thinking, doing and living, the farmer must set the example of fairness; for should the rest of the country turn on him like the railway hands his sycophantic lobbyists would have a hard time to protect him. And the farmer lobbyist-politician is working the mendicant game pretty hard at Washington now, and that too in the face of the fact that a census is due in 1920. The last (1910) showed that each farm in the United States represented an evaluation of $6,444 against one of $2,881 in 1900, or 80.9 per cent gain in ten years. What will it be for 1920? The farmer can't be so very poor and play the pauper long at that rate and get away with it.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

THE Hersman collective bargaining bill is printed on another page. Its purpose is to amend existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes, to make it lawful for farm organizations to "sell their products collectively." Gov. Lowden, in signing a similar bill passed by the Illinois legislature last winter, said:

> The policy expressed in this bill, in my opinion, is sound. To deprive the farmers of the right of collective bargaining is to deprive them, in effect, of all right of bargaining. If the individual farmer must act alone in the sale of his products, he is compelled to take whatever price is offered. He, therefore, is not in a position to deal equally with the great concerns with which he must do business. The farmer is dealing largely with the product of his own toil. Therefore, to admit the principle of collective bargaining as applied to men employed in other industries and to deny it to the farmer is unjust discrimination.

The Governor is simply begging the question, as politicians will. So long as coöperative companies are legalized, as they are now in most states, it is hard to see why they have not all the "rights to collectively bargain" needed by individuals acting through such companies. To go farther and to permit the farmers' companies to "collectively bargain," which can be the only object of these laws, is as unfair and as gross a discrimination as to permit any other class of business institutions under the law to "collectively bargain." It is simply Americanizing, for the benefit of the farmers, the German kartel system, which was nothing other than legalized plunder of the consumer by groups of tradesmen.

AUTOCRATIC CONTROL OF PACKERS

ONE of the telling points against the licensing system for business was made before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on Sept. 2 by Patrick Brennan of Chicago, head of one of the "small" packing companies, who smashed the theory that the "Big Five" control the packing business, by saying that in competition with the five larger packing concerns "at their home base," his company had grown from a capital stock of $125,000 in 1905 to $1,500,000 with a surplus of $1,800,000 at present, while the firm's sales last year aggregated more than $27,000,000.

One objection he made was the vital one that, "I believe license restrictions will make it utterly impossible for the average small business man to obtain financial backing. Bankers are pretty shrewd business men. They have had experience with Government regulation of business and they know that it affects securities they hold. It is a hazard, and bankers and capitalists do not indulge in speculation."

Equally convincing—even more convincing to some—was the objection that—

> Under these bills, we would operate by virtue purely of the license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and if he believed or suspected that we had violated any of the regulations, he could revoke our license. Now I propose to show you some of the results. Dissatisfied employes might conspire to do some unlawful act, and against their concerted statements would be only the word of a company official. This the Secretary of Agriculture might believe or not, as he chose. The achievements of a lifetime, the investment of millions, a large business would be obliterated by the stroke a pen.

The convincingness of this objection is establi by actual experience. For the case cited by Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n found on p. 18 (550) of this paper (number for 3), is a fair example of what has already happ but which Mr. Brennan cited as possible only. vious cancellations of grain licenses by the Agents might also be cited to show how preca would be the business existence of firms subje the caprices of petty bureau clerks to whom of n sity the Food Commission would look for the i mation which he would pass on to the Secreta Agriculture for final O. K. for the destruction business.

Grain men are deeply interested in this str of the packers for liberty—for that is what disguise it as one may by sophistical verbiage as sure as God made little apples, if the packer controlled by law by licenses as proposed by Se Kenyon the grain trade will follow so quickly it make grain men's heads swim.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Sept. 6.	Aug. 30.	Sept.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	17,001,000	19,803,000	15,9
Primary shipments	4,871,000	6,193,000	6,4
Receipts since July 1	132,511,000	115,510,000	137,9
Visible	63,309,000	56,828,000	56,6
Available, Aug. 30	64,281,000	55,311,000	53,2
Canadian vis., Aug. 30.	6,484,000	6,598,000	5,9
Exports, U. S.	6,541,000	7,225,000	4,8
Exports, world's	14,259,000	13,359,000	7,1
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3,680,000	2,883,000	4,6
Primary shipments	1,459,000	1,222,000	1,8
Receipts since Nov. 1	158,977,000	155,297,000	255,0
Visible	1,332,000	956,000	5,2
Exports, U. S.	154,000	.....	3
Exports, world's	3,531,000	3,045,000	9
Oats—			
Primary receipts	5,757,000	6,999,000	9,9
Primary shipments	3,655,000	3,770,000	6,4
Receipts since Aug. 1	30,310,000	24,553,000	59,5
Visible	20,569,000	19,411,000	21,8
Exports, U. S.	1,498,000	1,357,000	1,0
Exports, world's	1,819,000	1,734,000	2,1
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	236,000	307,000	3
Shipments, 6 markets.	120,000	135,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	278,000	381,000	3
Shipments, 9 markets.	85,000	102,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	570,000	612,000	4
Shipments, 16 markets	341,000	341,000	2
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	294,000	402,000	3
Since Mar. 1, 1919	15,356,000	15,062,000	15,2
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	27,969,000	28,510,000	25,2
Lard, lbs.	10,749,000	5,491,000	1,3
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.75	$15.90	
Hogs	18.45	18.70	
Sheep	8.75	8.50	
Lambs	14.75	16.20	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	255	262	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$43.50	$40.50	$4
Lard, Sept.	27.50	27.67½	2
S. R. Sides, Sept.	22.37½	21.87½	2
Corn—			
September	$1.64-¼	$1.77¼-¾	$1.56
December	1.31¾-⅞	1.36¼-Z	
May	1.28½-⅝	1.33¼-⅜	
Oats—			
September	$0.70	$0.69½	$0.70
December	.72¼-⅜	.72⅝-¾	
May	.75⅜-½	.77⅜-½	

EDITORIALETTES

SENATOR Thomas of Colorado playfully sugg the other day that to be fashionable the "strike tagion" ought to reach Congress—that its mer organize a union and refuse to legislate until conditions have been changed, or at least until members have been assured of re-election in Well, if most of the members of both houses v strike and stay out, the public would not mourn much.

THE Agricultural Department, as appeared h last week, p. 7 (539), urged farmers to continue l production of products. The advice was not ne Most farmers know that if they don't produc their own farms they do not have what they They are not the fools the Department tries to out. They realize that high prices are "fine ness" when they've the food stuff to sell, othe they suffer by scarcity as much as every one e

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
:e President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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TTERS on subjects of interest to those ged in the grain trade, news items, reports rops, grain movement, new grain firms, grain elevators, contemplated improve- s and cars leaking grain in transit are ted.

E ADVERTISING value of The Price nt-Grain Reporter as a medium for ing the buying power of the grain eleva- ien is unquestioned. The character and er of advertisements in its columns tell worth. If you would be classed with eading firms catering to the grain trade, your announcements in the trade's only y, which is always first to get the live, -date news to its readers.

VERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain tor machinery and supply houses and of nsible grain firms who seek to serve dealers are solicited.

IICAGO, SEPT. 10, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

corn to be affected by world eco- c conditions, even though very lit- the domestic crop enters into for- commerce except in the shape of inished product in the way of hog s? The foreign situation is such unless this country makes liberal to Europe the demand from that er for all products, including s, hog meats and other commodi- is bound to be checked. Extrava- is being curbed in every way pos- and while there must from ne- y be some grain bought, it will be only as required. There are many 's at the moment which tend to nt business, in addition to the low of exchange, and the chief of these e shortage of coal. It is under- that several hundred vessels are ip at British ports on account of iability to get coal, and unless the ient is able to secure some either this country or England, the same tion will prevail there. Undoubt- he coming winter is going to bring in of unfavorable developments. worked hard during the war, and w inclined to take a rest, regard- f the pleas to increase production commodities so that business can ie nearer normal. Conscious of its , the pleas to labor have had little so far, and the result in the end iean increased taxation. Germany d to be spending around $100,000,- er month in order to hold down of foodstuffs, while in this coun- has been the producer who has hurt by the propaganda to reduce ost of living. So far nothing has lone to check the cost of high liv- hich is a far greater evil. Money some extent lost its purchasing , as the forced savings during the ire now being spent. How long condition will prevail cannot be ld. Economists claim that busi- as already commenced to slow up, gh it will probably be the latter of 1920 before it becomes slack. is no reserve of commodities the over, and no material lowering ces is expected until one is accu- d. At the same time there is a disposition to run on small stocks on account of the high prices. Grains have declined in a drastic manner without the slightest benefit to the consumer, and it will probably be three or six months before it will be noticeable.

The corn crop is made, and the greater part of it is now out of danger from frost. The grain in the northern part of the belt matured early, weather conditions that severely damaged the wheat forcing it along rapidly; while in the main belt where the commercial crop is raised the dry weather, although reducing the yield somewhat, caused comparatively little damage. Iowa continues to have an excellent outlook, and the same is true in northern Illinois and to a great extent in central Illinois. The bulk of the commercial crop is raised in these sections.

Within a few weeks corn will have a balance wheel for the first time in some years. The prospect for an early movement of the new crop with quality very favorable is bringing in hedging sales in fair volume, and at the same time new grain is being sold for Eastern shipment later in the season. The hedging sales promise to check some of the wild fluctuations and the market's action will be nearer normal. Judging from the fact that the East is apparently willing to take new corn on the present basis, it would suggest that values have declined to a point where the consumer is satisfied to some extent. As compared with recent figures, corn for December shipment around $1.30 looks cheap. This is about the price that the trade had been expecting for the new crop for some months past, although few looked for it to be obtained in about a month.

Whether or not the signing of the peace treaty will improve the world's situation remains to be seen. There is a small surplus of food in some sections of Europe, due mainly to faulty distribution, while in others there is a great shortage that apparently cannot be relieved except by imports from North or South America. The British government has contracted for practically all of the Australian wheat surplus. Argentina has considerable on hand and is shipping freely, although the method of payment is not given out. North America promises to have around 300,000,000 bus. good quality wheat for export this season, of which a fair quantity has already cleared. The movement, however, is greatly curtailed by the congestion which prevails abroad, strikes and lack of coal being a factor. Movement of wheat to terminals is only fair, the shortage of cars being a big factor. The embargo on shipments to the East continues, and a little congestion is noted in Western markets. This will be relieved, however, by shipments to Chicago and Milwaukee, where the grain will be available for boats to take it East.

Oats prices declined with corn, but there was a better undertone. The country is inclined to hold back its grain, apparently following the example of other labor, and striking for higher prices. The movement is far below normal for this season, and purchases to arrive of late have been practically nil. Very little grain is expected to be moved from the Northwest to the East or more Southern markets this season, as the crop there is very short, and Montana and other mountain states need grain. Barley crop is much smaller than last year and light in weight, so that a good corn crop there may all be needed for feed. It is not to be expected that feeders will operate as extensively this season as last, which will cut down the inter-county movement.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7. 1918.
Wheat	17,001,000	19,803,000	15,955,000
Corn	3,680,000	2,883,000	4,669,000
Oats	5,757,000	6,999,000	9,935,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	26,438,000	30,559,000
Preceding week	29,686,000	33,794,000
Since July 1	203,386,000	259,709,000

Liquidation was on in corn futures early in the week and the deferred deliveries dropped to new low levels on the crop, at the inside figures showing 8½@18½c under the close of the previous week, with September leading. The pressure on the latter came almost entirely from scattered longs who found demand limited. Sentiment was decidedly bearish early, but later there was considerable change, and offerings were well taken, shorts covering freely. A sharp rally followed with the close at net losses of 13¼c on September, and 4½@5c on the distant futures.

Oats were affected by the action of corn and declined, with May at a new low for the season. Inside figures showed a drop of 2¾@3⅝c with September the strongest. Liquidations was on at times, but the undertone was relatively much stronger than in corn as there is little or no pressure from the cash grain. Closing trades were ½c higher on September which was bought by cash houses, and ½@1⅛c lower on the deferred deliveries.

Country offerings small, and shipping demand fairly active.

Good wheat sold readily at a small premium over the basis for the winter varieties. The Government took some of the low grades at the basic figure, being forced to buy for the first time. Choice springs were stronger with dark No. 1 Northern up to $2.60, or 34c above the basic, and Northwestern and Mountain states millers were buyers, as well as the East. Quality of the spring wheat crop this season is poor, and a good part of the arrivals are light in weight and generally undesirable. Flour trade rather slow. More or less congestion prevails at the leading markets, and there is some shortage in store room southwest. Inability to secure cars prevents the movement from assuming immense proportions. Range of prices the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close Sept.6, 1919.	Close Aug.30, 1919.	Close Sept 7. 1918.
Corn—					
Sept.	$1.77½	$1.59	$1.64¼	$1 77¼	$1.56¼
Dec.	1.37⅞	1.27¼	1.31⅞	1.36⅜	.....
May	1.34¾	1.25⅛	1.28⅝	1.33⅝	.....
Oats—					
Sept.	.70¾	.66¾	.70	.69½	.70⅝
Dec.	.73⅝	.69⅜	.72¼	.72⅝	.....
May	.77⅜	.72⅞	.75⅜	.76½	.....

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Sept. 6	132,511,000	137,847,000	37,945,000
P. shipments to Sept. 6.	47,886,000	55,128,000	20,866,000
P. stocks on Sept. 6	38,469,000	36,297,000	1,503,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 6.	49,098,000	46,648,000	19,865,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Sept. 6	37,042,000	59,561,000	48,322,000
P. shipments to Sept. 6.	22,271,000	31,370,000	28,635,000
P. stocks on Sept. 6	15,076,000	18,675,000	6,025,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 6.	13,563,000	14,201,000	

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

Geo. S. Colby, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of New Orleans, reports exports of grain from that port during August 1919 as compared to the same month in 1918 and the two months period July-August 1919 and 1918 as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug., 1919.	Aug., 1918.	2 mos., 1919.	2 mos., 1918.
Wheat	1,475	2,219	2,160	2,219
Corn	153	81	268	308
Oats	383	865	500	4,015
Barley	1,254	.....	2,622	122
Rye	.....	1	.....	1

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 6, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	35,098,000	37,119,000
Milwaukee	1,417,000	3,025,000
Minneapolis	20,899,000	20,262,000
Duluth	853,000	890,000
St. Louis	18,985,000	24,183,000
Toledo	3,352,000	2,705,000
Detroit	586,000	465,000
Kansas City	35,289,000	32,964,000
Peoria	1,348,000	2,497,000
Omaha	9,674,000	8,629,000
Indianapolis	5,010,000	5,208,000
Total	132,511,000	137,947,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
St. Louis	1,710,000	2,657,000	2,239,000
Kansas City	3,546,000	5,041,000	2,627,000
Omaha	1,329,000	1,445,000	837,000
Toledo	307,000	346,000	140,000
Detroit	152,000	74,000	19,000
Indianapolis	269,000	319,000	143,000
Peoria	143,000	150,000	192,000
Chicago	4,303,000	4,436,000	3,273,000
Milwaukee	520,000	306,000	351,000
Minneapolis	4,600,000	4,933,000	5,438,000
Duluth	122,000	96,000	696,000
Total	17,001,000	19,803,000	15,955,000
Shipments	4,871,000	6,193,000	6,448,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
American	6,541,000	7,225,000	4,801,000
Indian	.....	.....	190
Argentine	5,173,000	4,101,000	1,638,000
Australian	2,456,000	1,944,000	820,000
Others	89,000	89,000	50,000
Total	14,259,000	13,359,000	7,499,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	51,349,000	19,962,000	35,792,000
Indian	.....	1,360,000	3,439,000
Argentine	20,440,000	20,640,000	1,117,000
Australian	11,193,000	4,440,000	9,152,000
Others	327,000	280,000	281,000
Total	83,309,000	46,682,000	49,781,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
American	154,000	.....	359,000
Argentine	3,294,000	2,928,000	577,000
African	83,000	117,000	36,000
Total	3,531,000	3,045,000	972,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,707,000	26,958,000	42,582,000
Argentine	65,437,000	16,137,000	56,126,000
African	5,493,000	2,776,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,815,000
Total	74,637,000	45,965,000	101,523,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
American	1,498,000	1,357,000	1,062,000
Argentine	321,000	377,000	1,128,000
Total	1,819,000	1,734,000	2,190,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18
American	10,311,000	9,917,000	16,912,000
Argentine	1,488,000	4,897,000	767,000
Total	11,799,000	14,814,000	16,779,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

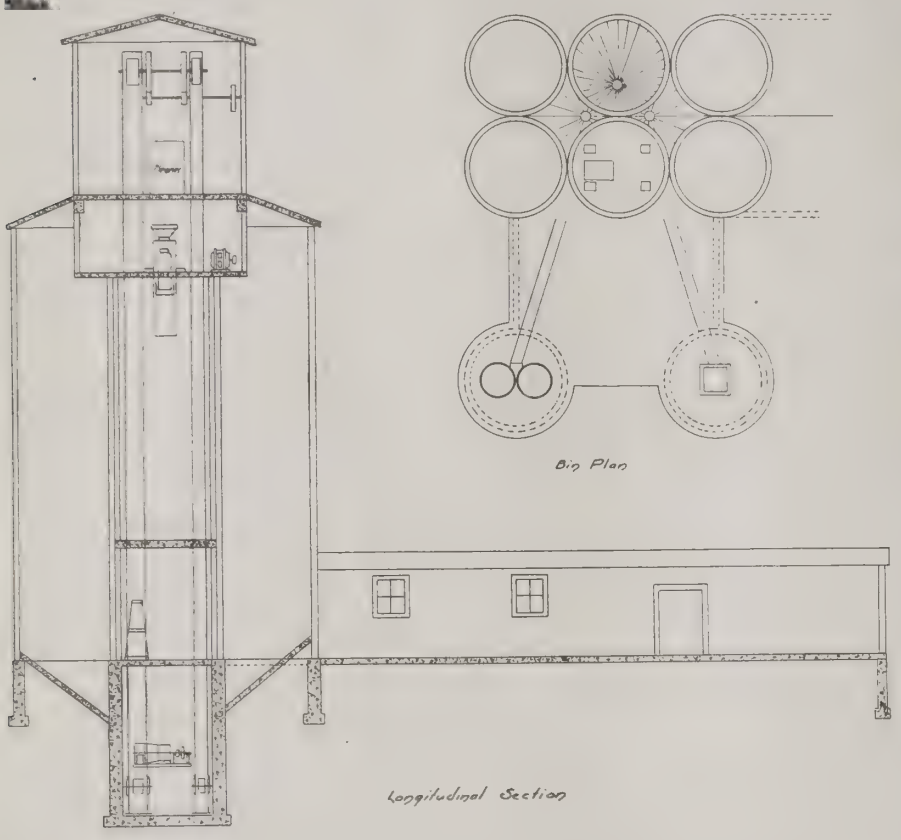
Statement of the movement of corn, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Sept. 6	159,267,000	255,501,000	212,898,000
P. shipments to Sept. 6.	96,320,000	132,114,000	117,363,000
P. stocks on Sept. 6	1,186,000	4,313,000	500,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 6.	65,878,000	119,248,000	95,885,000

A FIREPROOF ELEVATOR

Showing Construction and Arrangement of an Up-to-Date Country Plant Built of Tile

"Build it fireproof" is the slogan that is now used by the grain trade, for they realize more forcibly than ever the value and necessity of having a permanent, modern business home, one which eliminates the fire hazard, as probably nothing is quite so disastrous to the country elevator man as a fire, and especially a fire that comes just during the heavy crop movement; for then the owner is not only out the loss of his property, but the loss on the season's business, which of course cannot be replaced. One of the successful and satisfactory methods of building grain storage plants, warehouses and grain elevators is the hollow tile; and we illustrate in the engraving herewith the new plant being erected for the Marion Coöperative Elevator Co., at Marion, Ind.

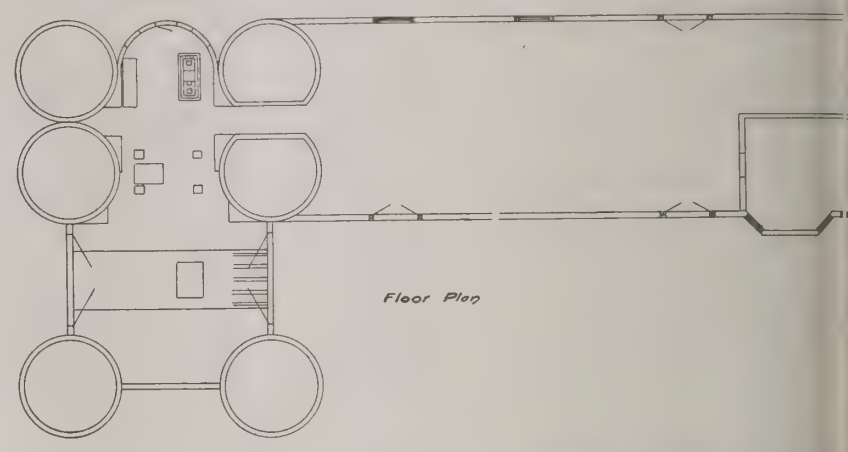


It will be noted from the picture that the manner and method of erecting this part of the construction is simple. The hollow tile used will keep moisture away from the contents of the bins as well as keeping them good and sweet in hot weather and at an even temperature during the cold weather.

It is certainly gratifying to note that so many of the new elevators which are being built this season are being erected of fireproof material. This is certainly a step in the right direction for the conservation of food products of the country. It was clearly proven during the war what a serious menace it was to the United States and our Allies to have thousands of bushels of grain destroyed by fire. Now that the war is over, the need of the grain buyer is greater than ever. It requires time and labor to plow, harrow and reap grain and to have the results of this effort from thousands of acres of land destroyed by the burning of a single elevator seems a calamity, and of course is one of the factors which tends to increase the high cost of living. It is to be hoped that the time is now at hand when all who contemplate the erection of new elevators will seek some method of fireproof construction and build a permanent business home.

The capacity of this elevator is estimated at about 20,000 bushels. It consists of a concrete basement to be used for the storage of salt, wool and other products handled by this firm, which would be better handled in such storage room. Over this basement is constructed a wareroom 20x50 feet in size, made of the Preston-Lansing Blocks with cement floor and cement roof, which will be used as a general storage wareroom for sacked feed and other products. In the basement off the main elevator will be located a power sheller, and space is allowed on the working floor for an attrition mill. The office and wagon scales are located in the wareroom at the opposite end of the elevator, while the dump is located between the main elevator and the cob and dust bin as shown on the bin plan.

These bins are located and constructed so that they may be used for surplus storage and emptied directly back into the pit of the dump, whence the grain is carried to the boot of the elevator leg in the sub-basement beneath the working floor. The main bins are 37½ feet high while the walls of the adjoining bins are built with special connected blocks, thus forming inter-space bins between the main bins. One of the bins will be divided into four smaller bins for the handling of small lots. The cupola also is built of the Preston-Lansing Ship-lap Blocks with cement floor and cement roof and contains the cleaner and automatic scale. Power is furnished by electric motors.



As the whole building is made of the Preston-Lansing Tile Blocks and cement, the building is completely fireproof. In the construction of the bins the twisted steel reinforcing is imbedded in concrete. Twisted steel rods show about 10 per cent greater efficiency than the same piece not twisted. The ceemnt grips the rod more securely. This union ties the entire building together in one strong, complete unit and prevents any bursting.

One thing that is making the grain business more profitable each year and the cost of handling grain less is the fact that the new elevators are being built with the idea of getting into "side lines" and the handling of imperishable products, such as coal, lumber, fencing, wire, salt, lime, feed, fertilizer, etc. This plant will be 100 per cent efficient in that respect, and it will enable the owners to not only cut down the cost of handling grain, but to keep their plant busy every day in the year.



TILE ELEVATOR OF THE MARION CO-OPERATIVE ELVTR. CO., MARION IND.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTU

Views of a Northwestern Banker on Future of American Farm Lands—T Reaction of an Optimist to the Present Unrest.

By THEODORE WOLD.[1]

[1]From an address to the annual mee of the Tri-State Country Grain Dea Ass'n, Minneapolis, on June 27, 1919.

The growth of farming in the Un States shows two distinct phases, lasting until 1860 and the other be ning about that time and not yet plete. Prior to the Civil War, farm was treated more as a method of sistence than as a business. Fertile was practically free to all. There little outside pressure and there little economic conditions to encou the farmer to preserve the produc ness of his lands, and agriculaural duction was always equal and somet in excess of the demands of cons tion, partially because transporta was limited and high-priced as pared with today. These condi have changed. Agriculture is no l a means of subsistence, but is a business and a matter of very vital cern to each one of the 110,000,0 our people. . . .

From many standpoints, the inc of production is a national nece Not alone have we the urgent resp bility of supplying the world th short of food, but we have a se responsibility arising out of econ conditions in the United States. creasing percentage of our peopl engaged in agriculture, not becaus number of farmers has not grown because the population in the indu centers is growing more rapidly 1800 only 4 per cent of the entire ulation of the United States liv cities of 8,000 people or more. In the population was about 40 per In the year 1840 77½ per cent the people who were engaged in ea a livelihood were employed in ag ture. In 1900 the percentage dropped to 35.7 per cent. In 191 Federal census lists only 6,361,00 sons as farm owners, managers o ants; and it notes that the numb tenant farmers was substantiall creased in the ten year period. would represent only 7 per cent population, or, using the multiple would mean that the farmers their families and all who live farms in the United States were i year only about 30 per cent of th ulation. Undoubtedly the coming c will demonstrate that the drifting from agriculture has continued, an the proportions that I have ind hold true at the present time. population grows at the present we shall have in the United Stat 1950 at least 200,000,000 people, ar demand for farm products require their subsistence will naturall double. Competent authorities est that to meet the demands of th creasing population, it will be nec to increase the production of eac at the rate of one per cent a y the future.

The land heritage of the people continental United States is 1,900,000,000 acres, of which about 000,000 acres is now considered

The Department of Agriculture ·ts that 873,729,000 acres have al- y been taken up and are in farms. e remain 76,271,000 acres not in s, and while from this remainder will be more or less coming under vation from time to time, what ins is relatively small. It is ibly hopeless to believe that in the nt partially developed condition of agriculture, we shall be able to nd maintain such a pace as is in- ed by the demand that farm pro- on shall increase at the rate of 1 ent per acre per year. Our salva- lies in the fact that out of 873,000,- acres that are in farms, and to I have referred, there is a very amount of land which is not ed, and that from this portion is a gradual and continuous in- e of production. This does not, ver, relieve us from the undeniable hat in the years to come we must substantially increased production all the land or we are either going short on food or be compelled, would be a serious humiliation, to t food in large quantities from nations. . . .

ear a good deal of discouraging owadays. People say that unrest road in the land and that social tions are changing and that even armers, who have profited greatly e high prices and keen demand for products during the past few , are dissatisfied, and that the n situation has in it elements that excite grave concern, and many e, and I think sincerely, that the k for the future is gloomy.

m not a pessimist. I cannot be- that so great a country as this, has carved out its patrimony in ndeveloped new world, and has a vast and powerful empire gh the force of its will, its brawn, its perseverance and determina- is going to either fall or become victim of disintegration from in- causes. . . .

l you go back with me for a nt to what Daniel Webster said 38 in a vigorous and forceful ad- in which he spoke about condi- at that time. He exclaimed:

ere are persons who constantly r. They complain of oppression, ation and the pernicious influence umulated wealth. They cry out against all banks and corpora- and against all means by which capitals become united in order oduce important and beneficial re- They carry on mad hostility t all established institutions. would choke the foundations of ry and dry up the streams. In a y of unbounded liberty, they r against oppression. In a coun- perfect equality they would move n and earth against privilege and oly. In a country where proper- more evenly divided than any- else, they rend the air shouting an doctrines. In a country where ages of labor are high beyond el, they would teach the laborer e is but an oppressed slave."

great statesman then demonstrat- th the peculiar power and con- ss that was his gift, that neither or complaint or radical agita- could change the fundamental ples on which the United States ment was founded, or deny to the people, so long as the constitution is unchanged, liberty to each in- al, equality of opportunity and m on the part of each citizen to his own life in accordance with nd reasonable law. In all the since, the constitution has re- l the unchanging monument of sdom, sagacity and farsightedness founders of this republic. I am ie of those who anticipate that clamor or agitation at this time ange it, or take from our people precious heritage from their an- . . . .

ust, however, vigorously combat ought that because some things ong, the future shows portents of id that the structure upon which ve built our national life is crumbling under us. That some things are wrong is only a spur to an intelligent man to exercise his citizenship, to lift his voice, and to devote his energy to the creation of better things. . . .

I beg of you, therefore, not to become discouraged. Our task is to deal patiently with those who think that everything is wrong. We must deal intelligently and thoughtfully with such remedies and suggestions as they propose, and we must regard our civilization, our national life and our business and financial customs open-mindedly and seek to learn whether in this new country we have succeeded in adjusting our practices in every respect so that they best meet the needs of our people. We are going into an era of great development and I think into a period of great progress. Our task will be to contribute, each according to his ability, first to the national efficiency through an increase of personal efficiency, and then to the development of the territory in which we live through our vigorous personal support of every sound measure and every sound plan that tends toward square dealing, clean business methods, mutually helpful relations toward each other, and the intelligent development of the territory in which we live. It was a fine land when we came into it. Let us be united in our determination that it shall be a finer land to live in when we leave it.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

It is not often that this paper touches politics, but there are bills in the House of Representatives and Senate at Washington, D. C., that so materially affect the producer and the consumer that it is impossible not to say a word about them. On our desk lies a copy of the Kenyon bill. Similar to it is the Kendrick bill, but we refer specially to the former because it is at hand. It is the most drastic, one-sided piece of lawmaking it has ever been our privilege to read, and it deserves diligent attention from our farmers and ranchmen. Further, it is a blow at general business, and if carried to a logical end, it would mean chaos in business.

It is a bill fostered by producers, assisted by an ex-parte Federal inquiry at which one side had an inning and the people interested had not a word to say. As for instance, it is proposed to license packers, commission men and others to divorce you from your legitimate interests, the product of your brains, labor and thrift, without allowing one iota of defense. In other words, it is proposed to cripple the packers, to injure the financial institutions which have helped our live stock industry, to undermine the great business fabrics that have made success follow success in our farming and ranching districts. When we look on the days that clustered round the fatal year of 1887, when we think of top range cattle in 1889 at $4.10 per 100 lbs., compared with $18.50 per 100 lbs. in 1918, there is certainly reason to be thankful of the present days.

To us watching the horizon and sizing up the agitation on this subject the great fuss is made by a coterie of producers who, if you meet them either in stock yards or on prairie, are the closest buyers in the West. Not a word is uttered advising the licensing of ranchmen, of big feeders, of anything that pertains to production; no, that is not needed, but the other fellow requires disciplining. We are all a bit selfish, even farmers and ranchmen, and there is a movement on foot to bell the cat, and Kenyon and others are the boys employed to do this work. Then there are others who have paternal views, who wish everything run by Government, from making chewing gum to corned beef hash. They join in this hunt, not taking a lesson from our experience with the railroads, with the telegraph, the telephone, the cable, and the horrible condition of our postoffice service. How a Burleson can upset the teakettle and break all the cups and saucers of breakfast and supper table. And yet in the face of these horrible examples there is a party, a small one fortunately, who wish to shackle our great industries with further Government control.

In this line we have the marvelous proposal made of placing a $10,000 a year man to control, guide and harass the greatest and most technical industry of this country. It is not the packer alone. You must go deeper. If sauce is good for the goose it is good for the gander. If the packer has to be disciplined, it is reasonable that the farmer should be treated in a similar way. You must go to the logical end of the road. If you restrict others in their business, why not all? We all live under the same flag. We are certainly entitled to the same amount of justice, the same free field for our talents, our industry, our self-denial and achievements.

But in this line you find inconsistencies. In the section of the law referring to dairies and dairy products, if you transact business over $500,000 per year, you have to be licensed, otherwise not. Why such discrimination? The man who has a big business through his energy, knowledge and industry needs the guiding hand of the Secretary of Agriculture and his satellite, the Food Commissioner. The $500,000 operator needs a guardian, but the $499,999.99 man is scot free of the Government incubus.

As a matter of detail, perhaps the worst provision is in regard to refrigerator cars. The railroad cannot, or at least has not, provided them. The packers and allied interests have. It has been proved time and again that a packer car does double the work of a railroad car in this class of work. Yet under those bills we have to go back to the dark ages. Why not scrap the knitting machine for the needles of the old days, the spinning jenny for the weaver's shuttle, steam for sails and modern life for feudal days?

We compete against the packers every day; buy live stock against them in a dozen markets; loan money against them. We disagree in many points, but there are no conflicts, because we approach our business differences in a proper spirit. We turn over millions a year by word of mouth with scarce ever a dispute, and if there is one it is easily and satisfactorily adjusted. There is certainly no Rialto in any part of the world where business is on a higher plane than in our stock yards. They are peerless in cleancut trading methods, in honest dealing betwixt men. Who should be interested in the banks in the yards, in the collateral interests that surround our business? Why should not a firm like ours out of honest accumulations invest in lines with which we are familiar? Should the farmer be prevented from purchasing his adjoining farm or the ranchman his neighbor's brand? As to the packer controlling the financial situation, it is exactly the reverse. He is the largest borrower we have collectively in this country. No interest is so sensitive to the money market. They reach the ends of the earth in borrowing because the business calls for it. It is an open secret that their financial management does not approach in efficiency their other departments.

What we object to in these bills is first, their one-sided, drastic treatment of a flourishing business which has been tested in court, in the open field, in the parlor and has stood all tests. This we have spoken of above; but in the second place there is a great menace to our business foundation. Admit the principle of those bills and you stop to a greater or less degree initiative. You hamper individual effort. You stop the work of commercial conquest. The pioneer is relegated to the distant past. The same paralysis that crept slowly over our railroad, telegraph and telephone service under Government control, will appear in our live stock industry. It will go from packing house to ranch. It will become moribund. The progressive spirit will lose its energy, its aggressive methods. Are we to go back to the old days of the country butcher with his insanitary killing house, his wasteful methods?

Every attempt to discipline the packers while failing has reacted on the producer. Do not forget that the packer, the banker, the commission man and the others allied with them can defend themselves, can meet the issues as they arise; but the farmers and feeders, the ranchmen and flockmasters as units cannot defend themselves. Eventually they have to bear the burden of this useless class of legislation, which coming in the garb of a lamb is really a wolf in disguise.—*Clay, Robinson & Co.*

GERMAN FOOD CROPS.

The Chicago *Daily News* on Sept. 3 published a special copyrighted cable by Michael Farbman, giving a summary of the results of the German harvest for 1919 which has all the appearance of being dependable. The cold weather, Mr. Farbman says, has delayed the German harvest about a fortnight, but has not affected either its quality or its quantity. All of the crops have not been gathered, so it is not possible to give a very close estimate as yet of the outcome of the grain harvest, but it is estimated that the total yields will exceed the average wartime harvest. Summarized, the report says that the deficiency in rye as compared with 1914 is 2,000,000 tons; of wheat the deficiency is 3,000,000 tons; of barley the deficiency is 3,500,000 tons; of oats the deficiency is 3,000,000 tons: all told therefore about 11,500,000 tons of grain will have to be imported.

In 1914 the potato crop reached 52,844,000 tons. In 1919 the estimated yield for all Germany is 28,000,000 tons, or exclusive of the provinces ceded to France 23,000,000 tons, so that the deficiency for 1919 on a pre-war basis is about 16,000,000 tons. In brief, says the report, the darkest estimate for 1919 allows a slight increase over last year's rations, but in order to bring the consumption to the pre-war standard it will be necessary to import about 12,000,000 tons of cereals and 5,000,000 tons of fats.

Great as is the need for human food, the need of fodder in Germany is said to be still greater, especially corn, oil seeds and the oil cakes and rice hulls for cattle. The number of live stock is not so very much under that of pre-war times, there being in December last about 26,000,000 horned cattle, 3,300,000 horses and 10,000,000 pigs and 49,000,000 poultry. The greatest losses are in the swine and poultry, swine falling to 10,000,000 from 25,000,000 pre-war and poultry from 82,000,000 pre-war. Fodder imports in 1913 were practically as follows: Corn, 1,000,000 tons; bran, 1,400,000 tons; rice hulls, 200,000 tons; oil cakes and seeds, 500,000 tons. There is also a material deficiency in straw and hay of local production which declined from 40,000,000 tons of straw and 10,000,000 tons of clover in 1914 to 29,000,000 tons of straw in 1918 and 6,500,000 of clover in the same year.

TRADE ONLY WITH LICENSEES.

The U. S. Grain Corporation calls your attention to Clause Four of the United States wheat director's license.

This specifies that the licensee shall not knowingly deal with any person, firm, corporation or association, who does not hold at the time, such wheat director's license as may be required.

Due notice and ample time having been given to all persons requiring to be licensed, there can be no excuse for their failure to have procured a license, and you are herewith notified that any transactions with unlicensed dealers in wheat, wheat flour millers, flour brokers or commission merchants, wholesalers or jobbers of flour, bakers using fifty barrels or more of flour per month, are unlawful, and will subject your license to cancellation, and such other penalties as provided by law.

Licensees should promptly report to their zone agent all those requiring to be licensed, who do not now hold a Wheat Director's License.

'GETTING WHAT'S COMING"

A Comparison of Prices of Thirty Years Ago and Now for What the Farmer Gets and What He Pays—Views of an Eastern Farmer.

A farm paper which is never complaining, never apologizing, never asking special favors for farmers denied to other groups of the Nation's people, is likely to have some conservative and reasonable readers and contributors. It is something over a year ago that the following article was sent to the *National Stockman and Farmer* as a farmer's protest against the notion that farmers are not getting what is coming to them, but it is still timely and true. It was written by W. I. Chamberlain, Cleveland, O.

"The only way to compare present prices with the past is to go to the exact records, printed at the time, and to take a long period, and average the prices as I have done in the table below. That table cost me nearly a full day's time to look it up, copy the figures and average them. I took the 25 years 1886 to 1910 inclusive because in 1886 we had come down to a gold basis from the inflated-currency prices of the Civil War, and in 1910 we had fairly begun the inflated prices caused by the vast increase in output (or crop) of gold, through discoveries of new deposits and new chemical means of refining low-grade ores. It is a mistake to suppose that the price (purchasing power) of gold is a fixed thing or can be made so by government. Government can fix the tax-paying and debt-paying value or power of the gold dollar, but not its value or power to purchase goods or commodities; and a big production (crop) of gold for a few years will reduce (as it already has) the purchasing power of an ounce or a dollar of gold, just as a big crop of wheat will reduce the purchasing power of a bushel or a pound of wheat. This is true, though men are slow to believe it.

"Now for the table. Study it with care and cut it out or lay it up to look at occasionally and remind you of prices, for example, in 1894, wheat 55c per bu., corn 52c per bu., best hogs $5.25, live, per cwt.; best beef cattle $5.10, live, per cwt. as compared respectively with $2.26, $1.84, $16.50 and $16.00:

HIGHEST GRADE WHOLESALE PRICES, CLEVELAND, O., JULY 15-20, 1886 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE COMPARED WITH 1918 PRICES.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Hogs.	Cattle.
1886	$0.84	$0.59	$4.75	$5.25
1887	.80	.42	5.25	4.20
1888	.88	.40	6.05	5.85
1889	.90	.39	4.75	3.50
1890	.91	.40	3.90	3.80
1891	.96	.66	5.40	4.50
1892	.84	.56	5.95	4.50
1893	.61	.47	6.00	5.00
1894	.55	.52	5.25	5.10
1895	.68	.56	5.35	4.50
1896	.59	.34	3.65	4.00
1897	.80	.32	3.70	4.75
1898	.76	.38	4.20	4.70
1899	.74	.38	4.15	5.10
1900	.79	.47	5.40	5.15
1901	.67	.50	6.00	5.15
1902	.78	.68	8.00	6.75
1903	.77	.52	6.00	5.10
1904	1.08	.53	5.75	5.75
1905	.95	.62	5.95	5.50
1906	.83	.58	7.05	5.50
1907	.95	.59	6.25	6.00
1908	.92	.80	7.10	5.85
1909	1.38	.78	8.10	6.25
1910	1.10	.68	9.60	7.00
Av. 25 years..	.83	.525	5.74	5.15
1918	2.26	1.84	18.50	16.00
Times as much	2¾	3½	3¼	3 1-10

"That is, we are now getting in Cleveland, Ohio, almost exactly 2¾ as much for wheat, 3½ times as much for corn, 3¼ times as much for live hogs and 3 1-10 times as much for live steers as we got on the average for them during the quarter century 1886-1910 inclusive. This is not guess work but actual facts, taken from the July quotations of a widely-circulated Cleveland paper.

WHAT THE FARMERS PAY.

"As to prices paid by farmers for things they do not produce, I have not space for another table like the above, but I vouch for the general accuracy of the following:

"Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, ready-made and tailor-made woolen clothing and year-wages of hired men, about 50 per cent more ('half-as-much-again') as in 1886-1910. Nails, barbed wire, hardware, machinery and its repairs, harnesses, blacksmithing, cotton work shirts, overalls, etc., about 100 per cent more (twice as much). Taxes, farm rent, interest on debts, scarcely any more. As to year-wages of hired men, I paid $36 per month cash and free rent of house, garden, milk and a few perquisites, to my head man the year round every year from 1886 to 1910. My neighbor, O. D. Bradley (and other farmers near here), now pays $50 per month, house and garden, etc., free. At 83c per bushel (the average price then) it took 43⅓ bushels of wheat for me to pay the $36. At $2.26 per bushel, the present government price, it will take only 22⅛ bushels of wheat to pay Mr. Bradley's $50.

"Farmers should fully realize that general high prices are in their favor, because they will have more dollars of surplus, and can pay more dollars of debts, taxes, interest, etc., and even of everything else (on the average), which they must use money for, as shown above. Farmers did not set these prices. They are not profiteering. They work hard and long and are entitled to all they get. But they have no occasion to be blue, and they can well afford to raise all the wheat and hogs and cattle they possibly can, both as patriotic duty and from proper self-interest because they can make money faster than ever before except during our great Civil War."

GRAIN AND HAY SHOW.

In connection with the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, 1919, there will be held an International Grain and Hay Show for the Chicago Board of Trade premiums. The list of premiums, aggregating $10,000, which will be offered by the Chicago Board of Trade as prizes is now ready and grain and hay dealers should assist in circulating them.

The Board of Trade is deeply interested in the improvement of the grain and hay products of this country, and with this end in view, the committee want the help and coöperation of everybody interested in the grain and hay trade, to make this exhibition a success. This is the greatest educational venture that any grain exchange has ever attempted, and headed by Geo. S. Bridge, the Board needs dealers' assistance in interesting the farmers to furnish exhibits, and to induce them to attend the show. The committee welcomes any suggestions you may have to offer—they will receive very careful consideration. Send them to Geo. S. Bridge, chairman.

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Aug. 22, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, shows the following:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat—		
Receipts from farms, bu.	43,322,000	30,030,006
Receipts previous week	42,349,000	30,093,000
Receipts, June 27-Aug. 22	289,048,000	243,781,000
Flour—		
Produced during wek, bbl.	2,837,000	2,499,000
Produced prev. week	2,633,000	2,387,009
Produced June 27-Aug. 22	16,374,000	14,436,000
Totals—		
Stocks wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	189,353,000	142,963,000
Previous week, bu...	164,271,000	125,292,000
Change for week, bu...	*25,082,000	*17,671,000

*Increase.

The Farmers Union Convention at Yoakum, Tex., a few days ago adopted resolutions demanding a higher price for wheat for the quality delivered.

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT

The Influence of High Foodstuffs Prices—Speculation by English Experts on the Future Outlook for Lower Prices on the World's Crops.

It is plain to all, whether they be observant or non-observant, that the great need of every nation now is a reduction in the cost of living. Higher wages as a remedy have many advocates. This plan has been tried and is still being tried in many industries and callings. We have heard people assert that they found their increased earnings a good offset to their increased expenses for necessaries, and even for luxuries, but there is evidence on all hands that, speaking generally, higher wages have signally failed to reconcile people to the greatly increased prices, which are demanded for almost every article of food and clothing. The fact is the root-cause of the "dearness of living" is in the high prices demanded by producers of food, wool, meat, etc., in the big exporting countries, and especially in North America. To mention only wheat, growers used to be satisfied with 80 cents per bushel; now they say it does not pay at 220 cents! We want a reduction in the first-cost of all the leading staples, and if this could be made, there would be a good chance that the benefit would ultimately filter through every trade and eventually every one would benefit. We think such a movement must be heartily desired by every one who has the welfare of our country at heart; but our daily experience brings us the strongest conviction such a movement will be most difficult to effect. We think the majority of people are convinced that wages will never come down again, and it goes without saying that unless the cost of production can be brought down, the price of the article produced must be kept high or relatively high.

When the international economic position is viewed in its broadest aspect, one is driven to the conclusion that we need lower costs of production for every industry and trade, and we have sufficient faith in the inventive faculty of the human race to believe that eventually the legion of problems involved in this statement will be solved; let us suppose that science could furnish a solution of the difficulty of insuring larger and more regular yields of wheat by eliminating disease, would not this confer an enormous benefit on mankind and most certainly cheapen the cost of production of the article with which we are principally concerned.

As we were writing this review we received from Sir James Wilson, K. C. S. I., Edinburgh, a copy of an article on the "Probable Future Price of British Wheat" which contains some optimistic statements which are very comforting at the present time. Amongst other things, Sir James Wilson says the United Kingdom is certain to continue to be a large importer of wheat; and he considers the payment of a subsidy to the farmer will not have much effect upon the selling price of wheat in the United Kingdom except in so far as it reduces the demand for wheat from abroad and therefore tends to lower the world's price of wheat. He looks for the electors of the United Kingdom to stop the subsidy when the term for which the present Parliament may grant a subsidy to the grower has expired, and the price of wheat in the United Kingdom will then depend as before the war on (1) the world's price of wheat, and (2) the cost of transport.

Sir James Wilson looks for great improvement in transport at an early date and a reduction in the average charge for bringing a quarter of wheat to this country until it reaches 6/- per quarter ($1.82¼ per bu.). He expects the cost of transport by land to be not much higher than it was before the war, whilst extensions and improvements of communication by rail and water are likely to go on rapidly and to bring much larger areas of land capable of growing wheat within reach of the world's market. There is, therefore, he says, likely to be a rapid increase in the area put under wheat in a num of exporting countries such as Can the Argentine, India, Australia Russia. It also seems probable owing to the introduction of more entific methods of cultivation and extension of irrigation, the average turn of wheat per acre in many c tries will be appreciably increased that soon after peace conditions been thoroughly restored throug the world, there will be a great growing increase in the world's yield of wheat which will tend reduction in the world's price of wh On the other hand, as the mat prosperity of the world increases t is likely to be an increase in the sumption of wheat per head as wel in the number of the wheat-eating ulation, but already before the w large proportion of that part of population of the world which is l to develop the taste for wheat wa a position to obtain nearly as m wheat as it required.

We wish we could endorse all that James Wilson says with regard to prospective increase of crops in Can Argentina, India, Australia and Ru but we do not feel hopeful that t will be any rapid increase of pro tion in the countries mentioned. T is, of course, reasonable hope that present prices will encourage additi cultivation everywhere, and it seem us there is room for steady expan in Canada and Argentina. On the o hand, the climate of Canada is no tractive to many people and in Au lia there are big arid areas which require much time and money to b under cultivation. Russia and I are backward and have big popula to feed—it will probably need lon ucation to bring about a radical ch in the farming methods of the pe All must hope that more food wi produced in the coming years, an the meantime we trust that both Fr Germany and all importers will r ble efforts to increase home produ and thus lessen the demand on the plus countries. If settled govern could be established in Russia, we n expect that country again to pr 20,000,000 quarters wheat yearly fo port by the old methods and Dan countries 5,000,000 quarters to 10,00 quarters.—*Geo. Broomhall's Corn News.*

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven pri grain markets from Nov. 1, 191 Sept. 6, with comparisons with

	1918-19.	191
Chicago	55,955,000	81.2
Milwaukee	5,724,000	11.3
Minneapolis	6,420,000	14.9
Duluth	25,000	1
St. Louis	18,383,000	22.5
Toledo	1,087,000	2.3
Detroit	1,537,000	3.5
Kansas City	15,885,000	29.2
Peoria	17,560,000	30.9
Omaha	21,244,000	41.8
Indianapolis	15,157,000	17.3
Total	158,977,000	255.6

Receipts of corn the past week a mary markets, compared with th ceding week and corresponding last year:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	S
Chicago	1,718,000	1,273,000	2,1
Milwaukee	527,000	244,000	
Minneapolis	100,000	101,000	1
Duluth	.....	.....	
St. Louis	280,000	238,000	2
Toledo	26,000	9,000	
Detroit	34,000	11,000	
Kansas City	57,000	148,000	3
Peoria	220,000	243,000	4
Omaha	308,000	324,000	3
Indianapolis	410,000	292,000	
Total	3,680,000	2,883,000	4,0
Shipments	1,459,000	1,222,000	1,3

A law has been passed in Mo providing that all elevators and houses listed with the Grain ing & Warehouse commission pay cense fee of $15 each, in which c is estimated the additional rever the state would amount to $3,285 der the old law each company license fee of $15 only no matte many elevators the company owne

ITRAL ELEVATOR AT PITTSRGH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

re, starting from a series of explo- in the engine room on Monday noon, completely destroyed the elevator of the Central Elevator Duquesne way and Eleventh street, ng a loss estimated at more than 000. This does not cover losses her buildings and their contents. er 250,000 bushels of grain were while the elevator itself, a steel e under a covering of galvanized was a total loss.

e first explosion, the cause of h has not officially been deterd, was followed by another within minutes, the concussion being felt her districts of the city considerremote. Owing to the inflammature of the contents of the buildthe flames gained great headway, when the fire department arrived tion was largely turned toward g other structures.

e loss will be serious to grain deal- nd shippers in the Pittsburgh dis- as the burned elevator was one e most important in Pennsylvania. said to have been filled, at the of the fire, with a capacity store l kinds of grains. For some time lack of storage accommodations has been giving local dealers and ers considerable concern, as the market has been sluggish. Many are going into storage because de- l is light and the supply is unly large.

nile no definite plans have been anced, it is considered quite likely the elevator will be rebuilt as soon ssible.

EPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

e crop reporting board of the Bu- of Crop Estimates makes the folg estimates from reports of its spondents and agents for the d States:

	Total production in millions of bu. —1919— Sept. fore- cast.	Aug. fore- cast.	Dec. esti- mate.	1918. 1919. Bus.	Yld. per acr. 1918. esti- mate. Bus.
r wheat	715	715	558	14.6	15.2
wheat	208	225	359	9.2	16.0
heat....	923	940	917	12.9	15.5
.....	2,858	2,788	2,583	27.8	24.0
.....	1,225	1,266	1,538	28.9	34.6
.....	195	204	256	21.9	26.5
.....	81.6	84.6	90.2	12.9	14.4
heat ..	17.2	16.1	17.2	20.5	16..
pot....	349	357	400	87.2	95.0
pot....	100	100	86.3	98.1	93.6
.....	10.2	10.2	14.7	5.5	7.6
.....	44.4	43.4	40.4	40.7	36.3
ll, tons	102	111	90.4	1.47	1.37
.....	11.2	11.0	12.0	159.8	159.6
s.tons	7.26	6.96	5.89	9.17	9.92

NDITION AND ACREAGE OF CROPS.

	Condition Sep.1, 1919.	Sep.1, 1918.	Aug.1, 1919.	1919. Acres.
wheat...	48.5	82.1	53.9	22,593
eat.....	67.3	80.5	69.2	71,526
.....	80.0	67.4	81.7	102,977
.....	73.1	84.4	76.5	42,365
.....	69.2	81.5	73.6	8,899
.....	....	....	....	6,576
heat	90.2	83.3	88.2	840
potatoes.	69.5	74.5	75.1	4,003
potatoes.	86.0	74.5	87.1	1,023
o	71.8	82.5	75.1	1,774
.....	50.5	72.6	52.7	1,851
.....	91.9	83.7	90.4	1,091
all.....	....	....	91.0	69,719
.....	61.4	55.7	67.1	33,960
beets....	79.0	86.8	75.6	792
.....	88.0	50.1	90.4	5,183

SPRING WHEAT BY STATES.

	Cond. Sep.1, 1919.	Forecast, 1919.* From Sep.1, cond.	From Aug.1, cond.	Dec. est.* 1918.
ota ..	48	33,971	38,994	78,330
Dak..	45	53,246	58,454	101,010
Dak..	50	30,368	32,570	69,359
na ...	21	7,970	7,590	17,250
gton .	63	23,343	23,508	17,005
.....	48.5	208,049	225,080	358,651

CORN CROP IN DETAIL.

lvania	97	71,889	68,924	62,400
a	83	48,887	51,300	56,000
olina.	80	58,769	62,442	64,365
a	81	66,367	64,187	68,850
.....	90	155,012	143,445	133,200
t	77	167,247	163,221	169,554
.....	76	294,640	284,708	351,450
an ...	87	61,631	57,381	48,300
sin ..	95	74,347	70,325	69,538
ota ..	93	111,865	108,256	110,000
.....	89	409,511	373,622	375,624
ri ...	70	157,139	151,210	133,860

S. Dakota....	83	97,056	99,127	108,188
Nebraska ...	76	172,402	174,830	123,086
Kansas	47	67,562	81,421	43,523
Kentucky ...	70	79,682	83,097	93,600
Tennessee ..	74	75,473	74,255	84,000
Alabama ...	78	70,153	70,153	67,686
Mississippi .	69	61,341	61,341	66,300
Louisiana ..	73	34,428	34,688	29,600
Texas	102	201,287	186,576	69,000
Oklahoma ..	71	65,774	65,713	24,375
Arkansas ...	67	48,355	46,042	35,100
U. S.....	80.0	2,857,692	2,788,378	2,582,814

OATS YIELD IS HIGHER.

'000 omitted.

New York....	62.0	25,432	27,712	51,660
Pennsylv'nia	75.0	32,912	34,872	47,190
Ohio	76.0	51,745	52,106	79,200
Indiana	76.0	59,467	58,815	85,050
Illinois	68.0	125,521	134,751	198,352
Michigan ...	58.0	36,169	38,180	66,329
Wisconsin ..	72.0	74,131	77,477	110,162
Minnesota ..	66.0	89,894	95,539	134,562
Iowa	79.0	175,920	178,147	229,572
Missouri	80.0	40,243	42,156	44,196
N. Dakota...	47.0	42,786	46,870	60,512
S. Dakota...	74.0	58,911	65,280	84,240
Nebraska ...	85.0	74,387	73,408	56,188
Kansas	80.0	53,100	53,622	51,238
Texas	100.0	72,912	72,600	22,197
Oklahoma ..	90.0	51,872	52,113	33,120
Montana	22.0	7,480	7,664	20,400
U. S.....	73.1	1,224,815	1,266,401	1,538,359

BARLEY RETURNS REDUCED.

Wisconsin ..	75	14,722	14,703	25,382
Minnesota ..	67	26,493	27,821	43,400
Iowa	77	8,233	8,294	11,340
N. Dakota...	45	30,979	25,624	37,281
S. Dakota...	73	27,287	28,670	41,300
Kansas	83	15,982	16,361	6,040
Colorado	73	4,868	4,938	4,928
Idaho	62	4,114	4,000	4,900
Washington.	77	4,569	4,457	2,630
Oregon	79	4,837	4,773	4,450
California ..	81	31,151	31,536	34,320
U. S.....	68.2	195,312	203,525	256,375

FIGURES ON FLAX CROP.

Minnesota ..	80	2,812	2,808	3,120
N. Dakota...	53	4,944	5,016	6,864
S. Dakota...	80	1,281	1,322	1,368
Montana	16	853	785	2,844
U. S.....	50.5	10,195	10,239	14,657

POTATO YIELD UNDER 1918.

Maine	86	20,614	19,966	22,400
New York...	75	32,130	31,416	34,960
Pennsylvania	79	25,847	23,580	24,400
Ohio	53	8,904	9,486	11,040
Illinois	55	9,548	9,928	11,520
Michigan ...	69	28,032	27,845	28,560
Wisconsin ..	66	25,178	26,010	33,040
Minnesota ..	68	27,316	28,274	32,760
Iowa	50	7,302	8,661	9,648
Nebraska ..	52	6,458	8,411	10,406
Colorado ...	72	10,598	11,693	11,376
California ..	83	11,686	11,669	12,876
U. S.....	69.5	349,194	357,120	400,106

*000 omitted.

Certain factors of the above September crop report as issued by the Government are more than the ordinary dry compilations—corn gained 70,000,000 bushels and wheat showed a slight increase for the month. The trade recognizes in corn exceptional feeding values, as the early September hot spell was an excellent finisher, not showing even though it may not have been required in the Government figures. Quite general assurance prevails that the corn crop is stable at present figures and cannot be seriously damaged even in the Northern belt.

The first importance of corn finds a close second in the trade's consideration and criticism of the Government oats estimate, which does not recognize the decidedly low test weight of the 1919 crop, possibly averaging 28 pounds. The 1918 crop doubtless averaged 32 to 33 pounds, an appreciable difference, further reducing the feeding values of 1919 oats, decidedly short in the Government report and increased in value when considered with early Government estimates of 116,000,000 tons of hay, reduced in the August forecast to 111,000,000 tons and further reduced as above to 102,000,000 tons. Oats handlers with threshing data and country advices to guarantee their belief that the present crop is not worth 60 per cent of last year's are numerous.

Canadian Wheat Regulation.

By order of the Canadian Wheat Board, effective Sept. 4, there shall be paid the sum of 15 cents a bushel to the Canadian Wheat Board by the exporter. On wheat other than exported and for domestic use in Canada, there shall be paid to the Board, by the licensee making sale, the sum of 15 cents a bushel in addition to cash payment directed in the Board's regulations.

TRADE MENTION.

The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., 1257 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill., is installing one of its good sized driers for the Globe Mill & Elevator Co., Ogden, Utah. The company is also completing the installation of drying equipment for one of the Peoria houses.

S. M. Osgood, for many years identified with the milling and feed trade of Minneapolis and Chicago, is now sales and advertising manager of the Hormel Packing Co., Austin, Minn. The company has acquired a flour mill of 1,500 barrels capacity and it is Mr. Osgood's job to handle the output, and with his wide trade acquaintance and friendship there is no questioning his ability to do so.

The Edward A. Pratt Audit Co. of Peoria, Ill., with Chicago offices in the City Hall Square Bldg., has a new brown line ledger in three standard forms, that will be sure to interest grain men desirous of simplifying their bookkeeping systems. To the many newly organized grain commission firms that have sprung into existence this past year we recommend investigation of the Pratt Tab-Cut Ledger with brown lines —"Easy on the Eyes."

"Sixty Dollars a Car Profit" is the title of a new catalogue just issued by the Maroa Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill., manufacturers of carloaders, grain conveyors, grain cleaners, grinders and poultry feed machinery. This catalogue is written in an entertaining way by the manager, Jas. A. Worsham, printed on nice enameled paper stock and is full of interesting information on the subjects mentioned. Copy will be sent to elevator men who are interested.

Charles T. Peavey, 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, has recently closed an arrangement with the Miller Cereal Mills of Omaha, one of the highest class corn mills of the West, and is handling their Chicago distribution. Mr. Peavey's extended experience in the field is also available for millers of spring, soft and hard winter flour as well as rye and other specialties. Those who are not getting the volume of trade in the Chicago district to which they feel entitled might be justified addressing Mr. Peavey learning his plan of business and be better prepared than they may be at present to show the fall and winter volume which they desire.

The Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J., with several Western warehouses and many branch offices located in the grain producing states, has just issued an interesting booklet, "Machinery *vs.* Man." It carries the progress of automatic weighing machinery for cereals and feedstuffs from the earliest days, and the Richardson Co. were pioneers in the business. It lists with suitable description automatic scales for every feasible need, and the catalogue will be sent to those who are making additions to their present facilities or contemplating new plants for handling grain, flour, feed, etc.

Insuring Employes.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis recently purchased life insurance for some 3,000 employes from the Travelers Insurance Co., the face value of the contract exceeding $4,000,000. The schedule of benefits is a generous one. All employes who have been with the company as much as three months will receive $500 insurance; those who have completed six months will receive $750; and at the completion of a year the amount becomes $1,000, at two years $1,250, and so on until a maximum of $2,000 is reached. The schedule is retroactive, and the employer pays the entire premium.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. are makers of fine flour. In addition to the mill at Minneapolis, they have other plants at Buffalo and Louisville. Everybody in the organization is covered, from officers to laborers.

New Wholesale Grain House in Atlanta.

The Waldrop-Estes Grain Co. is the name of a new wholesale grain house that has recently opened for business in Atlanta, Ga. The company has bought the stock of hay, grain and feeds of the A. C. Frazier Grain Co., 268-270 Marietta street, which gives them a splendid location in the wholesale district with trackage in the N., C. & St. L. Ry. terminals. Both Messrs. Waldrop and Estes have had much experience in the feed business, having been for a number of years connected with the W. S. Duncan Co., which firm recently retired from business, selling its interests to T. H. Brooke & Co. The new firm will have a paid-in capitalization of $55,000 and will handle flour, grain, hay, mill feeds, molasses feeds and dairy feeds.

THAYER EXPANDS.

Every one knows C. H. Thayer and his long service on the Chicago Board of Trade with Western and Eastern connections is a part of the market's growth in which activities the firm C. H. Thayer & Co. has prospered. They now announce that A. C. Curry, for some time secretary of Mueller & Young



A. C. CURRY.

Grain Co., will hereafter have entire charge of the shipping department of the Thayer Co. Mr. Curry has also been associated with Chicago's activities for many years and is thoroughly versed in the business of merchandising grain, enjoying a broad list of friends and trade in points to the East and South. This shipping business will be kept amply supplied through the company's branch offices at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Boone, Ia. Several traveling men are soliciting grain from this field and the company's business under the above plan should blossom out even larger than in the past.

New Oats.

New crop oats receipts are about 40% below the early 1918 movement. U. S. oats exports for past six months at around 25 are 40% below expectation. World shipping still reported scarce. Oats visible of 19 is not gaining as a result of the new crop receipts. The 1918 report showed only 10.8% of the oats crop fed to swine. Horses take 67.8%. The elimination of excess buying emotion is a serious factor. The attitude of Europe in refusing our prices and exports is a more serious factor.—*E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago.*

Joseph Wild, of E. W. Wagner & Co., says that of the wheat fed on the farms in 1918 29% went to swine and 59% to poultry; of the mill feed fed 44% went to cattle and 41% to swine. Cattle took practically all the silage. Of the barley fed 60% went to swine and of the rye 53% went to swine and 26% to horses.

FROM WASHINGTON

Statement of President Gates of the Chicago Board of Trade at the Senate Committee Hearing on the Kenyon-Kendrick Bills—The Fundamental Principles Involved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The hearings on the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to license and control the "big packers" continued through the week; and judging from the nature of the testimony given by the stockmen and the "little" packers as well as retail distributors and disinterested interests all through the hearing, one can hardly see how the bills can still find a leg to stand on. The report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packers, on which the bills were founded, has been shown to be utterly untrustworthy, and it is beginning to be suspected here that the Commission itself, before this matter shall have been finally disposed of, will find itself on the defensive and asked to show why it should not be abolished as a meddlesome nuisance, or at least have its wings clipped and its power to harass and annoy business greatly curtailed.

President Gates's Statement.

To readers of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER the statement to the committee by Leslie G. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, who has been here all week, will be the most interesting feature of the week. As will be seen, it was quite dispassionate, a conservative and moderate but convincing statement of the fundamental principles which lawmakers ought, in his opinion, to keep in mind as essential to sound legislation in this particular case and generally. Mr. Gates in part said:

THE STATEMENT.

MR. GATES: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, in appearing here on behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade, through your courtesy, I appear to present no partisan attitude towards this controversy that has arisen between the Federal Trade Commission and the large packers. But there are certain principles of legislation involved in some of these bills about which we have felt we would want to be heard, because we consider them a departure from the ordinary practice in peace time legislation.

On the theory, for which there is good authority, that our Government is one of law rather than of bureaus or commissions or executive departments, it is reasonable to think that our citizens may expect definite, specific legislation; legislation such that they may adjust themselves; legislation for which they may have respect. And I think that the people of the country generally have a desire to have respect for law; and there is a general disposition to obey the law.

Now, gentlemen of the Committee, does this legislation that is suggested—and I have read the Kenyon Bill as embodying, as I understand it, all that is in the other bills in the way of control through licensing, with some additional features—does this bill measure up to that standard?

It does not appear to us to do so. It appears to give blanket authority to a certain department of the Government, which department, through a commissioner of foodstuffs, shall control a certain industry. If enacted into law that will make for law by rules, regulations and executive orders instead of by specific and definite mandate. It puts the citizen in a position in which he does not know what the law is from day to day. Consequently he cannot adjust himself to it. It puts the executive department in a position where with a change of personnel you have a change of the law, because the regulations, rules and orders that will be promulgated will be such as will reflect the personality of the individual who is the occupant of the office for the time being.

How, then, gentlemen of the Committee, may a citizen respect the law, under these conditions? To illustrate, I will speak of one of the executive departments, or bureaus, which is remarkably efficient, comparatively speaking. That is the Internal Revenue Department. There was a Revenue Law enacted, a part of which became effective on the first of last April. That law empowered the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make certain rules and regulations in regard to the interpretation of that law. Certain parts of that law affect our business. We have been working for five months under that law, and the regulations in regard thereto have not as yet been issued. And when they are issued they will be retroactive. Until those regulations are published we will not know just what is required of us. Of course we are disposed to obey that law, but we do not know what the law is. We do not know whether we are living in accordance with the law or not.

Gentlemen of the Committee, if that is true of that Department, is there any reason to think it would not be true of the Bureau which would have control of this particular industry?

This habit, or this policy, which seems to be becoming a habit, of legislating blanket authority, seems to be a hold-over from war conditions. It was objected to upon theory at the time, but the people of the country submitted to such laws and worked under them; in fact, did not make serious objection thereto, because they and we felt that it was only temporary and to meet extraordinary conditions. Under that sort of control authority that was not specifically given was assumed, if there was any desire to use such authority. We have had considerable experience, we of the grain business, of the Chicago Board of Trade, with Government control. While of course that control has been taken off as far as almost everything is concerned, we of the grain business are still working under that control. And there is a daily policing of trades in accordance with the request of the Food Administration.

Now, further, as compared with the supervision or control mentioned in the bill before your Committee, this control was benevolent. It was a control by men of large ability, men who were performing the service through purely patriotic motives, men who thoroughly understood the business, and consequently could bring to it an intelligence that will hardly be possible, I think, under the conditions outlined in the present bill. But under that control we have seen prices arbitrarily fixed, not only for our market but for all markets, and differentials fixed as between various markets which arbitrarily limited the territory from which any one market could draw. We have seen customers of our market compelled to send their grain to other markets; not that they wanted to do it, but the arbitrary conditions imposed compelled them to do it.

And we have seen a policing of the trade in this way, that we must be sure that we do business with no one except a licensed person. That means that any shipment we receive we must be sure comes from a man holding a license. The obligation is on us to determine it. And all these things are exceedingly hampering in business.

But these are things which we have endured, as I have said, without complaint, because we felt they were temporary. But now we are legislating for peace. If that was good war time legislation, all right; for peace times, no. It is not the sort of legislation that we have worked under in this country which has brought us growth and prosperity. What does promote growth and prosperity? What does stimulate industry? Certainly a law which takes away from industry the fruits of industry, the fair and reasonable fruits of industry, will not stimulate industry. What promotes initiative? Not a law that imposes Government control on the individual as well as the corporation. What invites the risking of capital? Certainly no fixing of prices; determination of profits; ability to appoint a receiver without adequate provision for appeal.

What, then, does promote prosperity? What is it? What sort of laws are they under which we have grown to be powerful and a prosperous nation? They have been laws that have been definite. They have been laws that have been just. They have been laws that have given equal opportunity by taking away special privileges. They have been laws that have eliminated unfair practices, and that have provided for open markets.

Now, gentlemen of the Committee, if this theory of licensing industry is, in truth, sound and good, why not expand it? The provisions of the bill are such that they control only certain factors in the production, distribution and consumption of products. Production is certainly more important than distribution. Why, then, if it is good policy to license the distributor and manufacturer, should not we also license the producer, and tell him just how much he may produce, so that there will be supplies that will just fill the bill?

The further we go with it, the better, if it is a good thing. And our feeling is, as we are opposed to such legislation in time of peace, that the time to register our protest and to ask you to consider our views as to whether or not this is good policy in legislation, is right now. We feel that we should make our protest now, because if this idea expands, it will extend to all industry. And our protest would be the same if the hardware business were affected by this legislation; or if the wool business, or any other line of business were affected, because our objection to it is fundamental rather than confined to the industry to which now there is an attempt to apply it.

But as applied to this particular industry, this bill pre-supposes a problem for solution. What is that problem? Is there in fact a problem? We want to be very sure, first, that there is a real problem—that it is not simply a trade war; that it is not simply a matter of re-hashing ancient history; and that it is not an attempt to fix on one industry blame for conditions which have arisen out of the war.

But suppose that we admit, for the sake of argument, that there is a problem to be solved; does it affect the entire industry? Is it something that is common to individuals and partnerships, as well as corporations engaged in the packing industry? If not, then why should we enslave individuals and partnerships because corporations might be to blame and put the entire industry under the blight of Government control?

Of course, I have not all the facts, and I confess to ignorance in regard to some of the problems which you may be considering. I can only suggest what those problems might be. If it is not a trouble with the entire industry, and if we may believe the papers that it is an objection to the practices of the five large corporations, then why not deal directly with the problem involved, instead of extending the licensing system over the entire industry, composed of individuals, partnerships and corporations?

Mr. Gates then reviewed briefly the trend of anti-corporation legislation and said that the present problem is one which concerns only a few corporations. A few and specific facilities all of which are already doing business and being conducted under laws which seem to be ample to prevent or to penalize all the practices complained of by the Trade Commission; or, if not, then the existing laws might be strengthened without invading the liberties and rights of individuals and corporations of whom no complaint has ever been made, but who would be affected by the proposed legislation. He then continued:

Now, gentlemen of the Committee, we thought, and I think we had good reason for that thought, that the licensing system and this sort of control was exceptional in time of peace. And the reason for thinking so was that there was a case some years ago that came up from California where they tried to control the Chinese laundries through a licensing system. I would like to read, if I may, a quotation from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered at that time, it is the Yick Wo case:

"When we consider the nature and the theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. Sovereignty itself is of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power. It is, indeed, quite true, that there must always be lodged somewhere and in some person or body, the authority of final decision; and in many cases of mere administration the responsibility is purely political, no appeal lying except to the ultimate tribunal of the public judgment, exercised either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the suffrage. But the fundamental rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious progress of the race in securing to men the blessings of civilization under the reign of just and equal laws; so that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, the government of the commonwealth 'may be a government of laws and not of men.' **For, the very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself."**

After some interrogation upon the citations by Senator Kenyon, Mr. Gates continued:

In our business, gentlemen of the Committee, we see a good deal of speculation. We see some beneficent results, of wise speculation. On the other hand we see, occasionally, instances of dire results of unwise speculation. But as compared with such speculation, we say there is nothing that affects the country so much as speculation that goes on here in Washington, because you are speculating with the destinies of the American people. And it is fascinating, it must be, otherwise you would not be here. Because there is no material return which can compensate you for devoting your energies to this work.

That duty to speculate for the country is imposed upon you by the Constitution. If you devote your very best efforts to it seriously, and make your speculation the result of your experiences and such forecasts as you can make, then it is likely to be wise speculation. If you treat it as a game, then it does not deserve the name of speculation; it may be unwise or not. But there is no form or so-called speculation which would be so unwise as to give a discretionary order to an unknown agent, and that is what this bill proposes to do.

Now, gentlemen of the Committee, this legislation is intended to be corrective or curative. It is quite possible that the opposite result may follow, for certainly no competent man will be invited into the business. Nor will capital be invited into the business under conditions which would obtain if this bill became a law.

And what would be the result? You would have a gradual dropping out of those factors in the packing business which are now independent. Naturally men would become disgusted with Government control. So that you would ultimately have a real problem in monopoly. You would gradually sift the thing down to where you would have but a few large interests in packing industry.

We hear a good deal nowadays a under and overproduction, and it is portant. But it is not any longer en that we should merely produce corn; must produce the best corn that we from seed that is best suited to the that we have. It is not enough to n steel rails. We must produce steel from the best combination of ores, so a stand the strain that is put upon that ticular rail. And, so gentlemen of Committee, it is not enough just to n laws. May we not expect that such as are made now, when we are tryin get back to peace conditions, will r incorporate or be in line with the p ciples which have made this great cou of ours prosperous and enabled it to vance to the position which it now h laws which will make it still greater, make it continue prosperous if adhered You gentlemen are leaders in this ma We have no wish to have anything b very cordial respect for you as lea We feel that in this emergency, when are going back to peace conditions, ought to have legislation for times of p that will be a model to the country a what good production in legislation sh be.

And when legislation appears it sh be evident to all that it is a serious tempt to solve a definite problem. Th necessary, because in order to have a easily enforced you must have the p behind it. That does not mean that a shall be passed merely because of any lic clamor, but it does mean that a law, one that is recognized as just, is p tically self-enforcing.

We have had many instances of that of laws, which have been so recognize the people of the country, and acce even though contrary to general pra which had previously been in force. a law was the law in regard to rail rebates. While it had been the ge practice to apply for and receive rail rebates, when the law was passed t was such a general recognition of it just law that the proportion of offe against that law has been exceedi small.

I do not know that I can say anyt further in the way of representing the sition of the members of the Chicago B of Trade. Some of our members, as I already stated, have been partisans of packers; some are bitterly opposed to t Consequently, we speak not in a part way in this matter, but rather in regar broad principles of legislation, which and should be involved in any consid tion of this matter.

I want to thank you and to hope th have not wearied you gentlemen of Committee.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BILL.

The following bill to legalize co tive bargaining by farm organiza was introduced in the House of Re sentatives by Mr. Hersman and been referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Be it enacted by the Senate House of Representatives of the Un States of America in Congress as bled. That section 6 of the Act of 15, 1914, entitled "An Act to su ment existing laws against unlawfu straints and monopolies, and for o purposes," be, and the same is her amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the labor of a hu being is not a commodity or articl commerce. Nothing contained in anti-trust laws shall be construe forbid the existence and operation labor, agricultural, vineyardists, d or horticultural organizations instit for the purposes of mutual help, that pay annually no greater divid on stocks or membership capital in ment than the minimum legal rat interest of the state where organ or to forbid or restrain individual m bers of such organizations from fully carrying out the legitimate jects thereof; nor shall such orga tions, or the members thereof, be or construed to be illegal combinat or conspiracies in restraint of trad commerce under the anti-trust laws

"Associations, corporate or other with or without capital stock, of f ers, horticulturists, vineyardists, p ers, ranchmen, or dairymen engage making collective sales for their m bers or shareholders of farm, orch plantation, ranch, dairy, or vine products produced by their member shareholders are not contracts, binations, or conspiracies in restr of trade or commerce.

"Contracts, agreements, arra ments, or combinations made by

cations or the members, shareholdofficers, or directors thereof in maksuch collective sales and prescribthe terms and conditions thereof not contracts, combinations, or conicies in restraint of trade or come, nor are they combinations or piracies to monopolize or to atit to monopolize any part of trade mmerce.

Nothing contained in this Act or in nti-trust or other laws shall forbid e construed to forbid the existence operation of assocations, corporate therwise, with or without capital , of farmers, vineyardists, hortirists, planters, ranchmen, or dairyengaged in making for the producthereof collective sales of farm, ard, orchard, plantation, ranch, or products, and, incidental thereto, ing, drying, churning, storing, ng, or otherwise processing or preg such products for market, or to d or restrain individual members, holders, directors, or officers of organizations from making such tive sales and prescribing the s and conditions thereof; nor shall organizations, or the members, holders, directors, or officers thereengaged in making such collective and prescribing the terms and tions thereof be held or be cond to be illegal combinations or concies in restrain of trade or come under the anti-trust laws; nor any of the Acts specified in this n be construed or be held to be tions of any law of the United s."

Ogden Armour in an interview at aul Sept. 2 stated that "the crest ie high cost of living has been ed, prices have already started ward and will continue. The drop will be considerable. Not only will roducts of the packers fall, but ther foodstuffs will decline in " said Mr. Armour. "Conditions point to a considerable drop later

Opening Trade Commerce.

The executive committee of the International Trade Conference has extended an invitation to 20,000 business men to attend a meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 31-October 3 for the purpose of conferring with delegates from England, France, Italy and Belgium about plans for the restoration of commerce to the end that production may be stimulated and demand supplied at home and abroad. The foreign delegation will number about 50 in all but it is expected that business men from every state in the Union will attend this meeting which promises to be of great interest.

Corn Ripening.

Rains although too late to greatly benefit the corn crop in southern Missouri, eastern Kansas and Nebraska will cause the crop to fill better and will increase the stand of fodder. The *National Weather & Crop Bulletin*, Sept. 2, says late corn made good progress in the greater part of the South, although suffering for moisture in some of the middle coast districts and in Kentucky. The crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas is mostly out of danger of frost having matured rapidly during the week. It will be about 10 days before the crop will be safe from frost in Michigan, two weeks in Wisconsin and from two to three weeks in Indiana. Cutting of the early crop has been begun in Michigan and harvesting is well under way in Texas although sprouting has been reported in some places due to heavy rains the previous week.

The *Fortnightly Review* states that economic foundations of Great Britain are rapidly being undermined by efficiency of highly paid American labor and growing ability of low-wage Japanese labor. Contends that British labor will learn necessity of intensive production and thrift only through experience of hard times.

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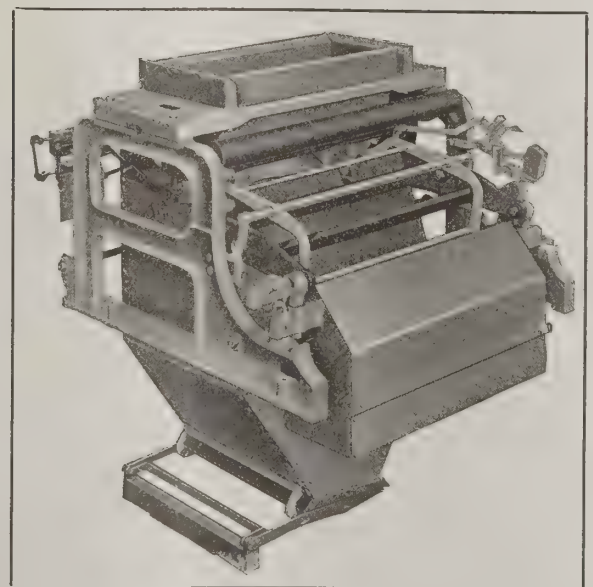
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The Letter Box

Out of Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I am no longer in the grain business.—*W. C. Curtiss, Plymouth, Ind.*

Trying Time Begun.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Lots of grain moving, but there are no cars and no permits, and elevators are full of grain—another one of those trying periods for Mr. Elevator Man.—*Pierson Elevator Co., Pierson, Mich.*

Expect to Build.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We would like to get in touch with some one on elevator and mill specifications. We expect to build a new elevator, but the time is rather indefinite. We will soon purchase some elevator supplies and a feed mill.—*Northern Hay & Grain Co., Rhinelander, Wis.*

Out of Seed Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: This is to give notice that effective June 30 we retired from the seed business and will in the future devote ourselves to the development of our wholesale grocery and cotton business.

As we have closed the seed department, and dispensed with all clerical and stenographic help therein, we take this means to advise our friends and customers that we will not be able to serve them further in the general seed business.—*Rumble & Wensel Co., Natchez, Miss.*

French Seed Report.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Since our last report, the market has not changed much.

CRIMSON.—Qualities are not coming so fine and are more or less stained. Farmers will not sell any more at the actual quotations, which seem to them too low. They are now busy with the harvest and do not come very often to the markets. Inquiry is pretty good.

RED CLOVER.—Inquiries for seed of 1918 are still coming, and choice qualities are becoming scarce. England has paid very high prices and still wants to buy. The prospects for the new crop are not improving, and the seed quality will be under the average.

RAPE.—The Germans have been doing much sowing in the parts of France they formerly occupied in the north and today that crop is appearing on the market and prices are falling.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS.—The product as to quality is but middle; but on account of England's purchases quotations are advancing.—*H. Fauchet et Cie., Paris, France.*

$1.25 for 1919 Corn Crop.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: One of the greatest bear markets since the great war started culminated last Thursday. We believe that lower living costs are necessary, but our Illinois farmer should not be the only "goat." Two-dollar corn has declined to one dollar and fifty cents; in the same proportion eight-dollar shoes should sell for six dollars; forty-cent lard for thirty; ten-dollar flour for seven fifty, and other necessities likewise. A complaint will surely arise from this section unless such adjustments are made.

Many are asking as to the prices that will be paid for new corn. We believe that on this account alone corn raisers are vitally interested in the coming attitude and actions of labor this fall and winter. General strikes would tend to hard times and lower prices for grain; everybody working and producing to the utmost would tend to general prosperity and good prices; for example, miners working forty-eight hours per week instead of thirty as proposed would furnish an abundant supply of reasonable-priced coal for home and factory use, as compared to a skimper supply at exorbitant figures.

With good labor conditions, our guess is that Mr. Illinois Farmer will receive around $1.25 per bushel for his 1919 crop. As the price of corn comes down, the users come up in numbers, making a better demand.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Purchased Malting Plant.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We beg to inform you that we have purchased the Winona Malting Co.'s plant at Winona, Minn.; also their plant at Red Wing, Minn. The plant at Winona is considered one of the most modern and up-to-date plants in this country. It is absolutely fireproof throughout, and has a storage capacity of 750,000 bushels. It is located in Winona County where some of the best barley is raised. The Red Wing plant is located in Goodhue County. We expect to operate not only our Milwaukee plant but also these two. This gives us a capacity of over 4,000,000 bushels per year.—*Froedtert Malting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.*

New Firm.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: A. L. Chamberlain, former general manager and treasurer of the Michigan Bean Co., H. D. Jeffords, president of the H. D. Jeffords Co., Marlette, E. C. Holmes, who has been identified with milling .grain, hay and bean business at Mt. Pleasant, Marlette and other points, wish to announce their active connection with the new company organized in Port Huron known as the Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Co. They have purchased the large terminal elevator, warehouses, docks and main office of the Michigan Bean Co. The firm will handle wholesale beans, grain, hay and feed, and having a string of elevators and warehouses throughout Michigan, are in splendid shape to take care of the business.

Every man connected with the new company has had years of experience both in a local and in a jobbing way. We are located advantageously for incoming and outgoing shipments, being on main trunk line of Grand Trunk, Pere Marquette, Detroit, Bay City & Western. The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. boats, with connections to the North, East and South, stop regularly at our docks. We are the only Michigan bean elevator on deep water front, being on St. Clair River at the foot of Lake Huron, which bears all the commerce of the Great Lakes.—*Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Co., Port Huron, Mich*

VALUE OF OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS.

Official crop reports are of direct interest and value to every farmer because:

1. Without such reports, speculators interested in raising or lowering prices of farm products would issue so many conflicting and misleading reports that it would be impossible for anyone, without great expense, to form an accurate estimate of crop conditions and prospects. The farmer would be left almost entirely at the mercy of the speculator.

2. Farmers would suffer most from such conditions, because they are not so well organized as other lines of business, nor are they in position to take advantage of fluctuations in market prices.

3. Farmers are benefited by official crop reports both directly and indirectly: Directly by being kept informed of crop prospects and prices outside of their immediate districts, and indirectly because the disinterested and unprejudiced official reports tend to prevent the circulation of false or misleading reports of speculators who are interested in controlling or manipulating prices.

The farmer can not, by refusing to report the condition of crops for his locality, prevent buyers and speculators from knowing the condition of the crop. It is well known that many speculators and large dealers in farm products maintain regular systems of their own for collecting information and would like to see official crop reports abolished. They have traveling agents and correspondents (usually local buyers) throughout the United States who keep them posted and these large buyers and speculators, in return, give these local buyers or correspondents information regarding general conditions and prices.

Some of the private crop reports which are published in the newspapers are honestly prepared and are more or less accurate, depending upon the extent and sources of information; on the other hand, misleading crop reports are known to be frequently circulated in order to raise or lower prices in the interest of speculators.

The farmer who reads the official estimates and forecasts as they are issued will be in position to judge for himself what the crop prospects are, as well as probable prices, so that he can decide intelligently how to market his products and how to deal with the local buyers. Even farmers who do not keep posted are indirectly benefitted by the publication of official crop estimates because these estimates automatically tend to check and lessen the injurious effects of false reports sent out broadcast by interested speculators and their agents.

The more certainty there is as to the probable supply and demand, the less chance for speculation and loss in the business of distributing and marketing the crop, which is a benefit to the producer and to the consumer. Where there is uncertainty the buyer must have a large margin of profit in order to protect himself against wide fluctuations in price.

The railroads need dependable crop reports. They must know in advance the probable size of the crop in order to provide a sufficient number of cars to handle it effectively and without delay. Cases are not infrequent where prices of farm products are reduced, or there is absolutely no sale for them because cars are not available for shipping, the farmer thus being one of chief sufferers.

All commercial and industrial fi and companies need dependable reports. Knowledge of crop prosp enable them to distribute their w economically. By avoiding heavy lo from improper distribution, they ca ford to sell on better terms with re ing benefit to farmers.

With crop information carefully scientifically gathered and compiled honestly distributed so that it ca depended upon to be as accurate as forecast or estimate can possibly be, relied upon as coming from an impa and disinterested source, the farm the merchants, the manufacturer, the transportation and distribu agencies of the country can act wi degree of prudence and intelligence possible were the information lack

Whenever a farmer furnishes ir mation for an official crop report, h helping himself as well as the o farmers of his community and state

Van Dusen Harrington Report.

In regards to the wheat crop of Northwest the Van Dusen Harrin Co., Minneapolis, in its weekly re dated Sept. 3 says that threshing is practically completed in Minne North and South Dakota but that wheat is being marketed very sl and a large portion of it will be ca on the farms or in country eleva until after fall plowing. The cro estimated at from 130,000,000 to 000,000 bus. for the three states. the farmers thereabouts seem pl with the new Government schedul prices fixing the discounts for the grades of wheat deliveries may be n liberal in the near future.

The *Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin* corn is maturing rapidly but more and higher temperatures during last two weeks would have incre the yield. Silo filling is beginnin many localities.

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Barley

Barley Prices.

owing is the daily range of bar- pot malting quality and future ions at Chicago:

.....$1.22@1.36	Sept. 5	.....$1.20@1.36
..... 1.25@1.38	Sept. 6	..... 1.24@1.38
..... 1.23@1.37		

res—

Sept.	Sept., new.	Dec.
.20-1.21½	$1.26½-1.29	$1.24½-1.26½
.21-1.21½	1.29 -1.29½	1.22½-1.25
.20-1.21	1.21½-.....	1.21 -1.21¾
.21-.....	1.30½-.....	1.21½-1.25
.23-.....	1.31½-1.32½	1.23½-1.25

Receipts of Barley.

oad receipts of barley at different ts named for twelve months of):

cago.	Milwau- kee.	Minne- apolis.	Duluth.	Winni- peg.
630	570	3,091	284	608
,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
,156	822	2,825	487	982
214	1,360	1,155	321	656
051	784	1,280	25	461
648	1,191	3,606	14	712
732	1,188	2,415	11	567
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
528	1,751	2,966	886	500
323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
167	209	282	51	134

BARLEY MARKETS.

JTH.—Trading in the barley mar- e was again spasmodic during the eek. Only two buyers seemed to ill interested, and they came in ccasionally to fill special com- is. Receipts were light, amount- 85 cars, as against 11 cars dur- e same period last year. Quota- hanges were moderate and the losed 2c up at from $1 to $1.30.

EAPOLIS.—The market was weak unt of the decline in the futures demand for other than the clean s of the heavier type was poor. eral days the commission houses carry over thin and dirty barley. veries on contracts reported. Re- are running very light and the ovement is reported to be small.

ALO.—Barley dealers here filled maltsters with old barley early ek and there was little inquiry w, which is not offered in any y as yet. The feeling was easy. lting was quoted at $1.42@1.52; 1.32@1.40; new malting, $1.34@ eed, $1.28@1.32 on track or in

AUKEE.—The local barley market asy for the week, excepting for malting grades, which advanced Malting grades, both old and e scarce and wanted by indus- ow grades and thin stuff, which ites the bulk of receipts, which en lighter for a week, also sold eely. The market closed 1@2c or all grades. The demand from s and industries, old and new s good. The receipts for the ere 255 cars, against 329 cars a o and 106 cars in 1918. Current ons are: Good to choice, 48 to est, is quotable at $1.40@1.43; $1.44@1.45; fair to good, 45 to st, $1.34@1.40; low, 40 to 44-lb. 21@1.33; feed, $1.18@1.28. Iowa quoted $1.20@1.42 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.30@1.45; Minnesota, $1.20 @1.42; Dakota, $1.20@1.42; feed and rejected, $1.18@1.28.

KANSAS CITY.—Offerings of barley this week, which were 33 cars, showed a reduction of more than 100 per cent, due chiefly to the embargo against wheat and the congested condition of the railroad yards. Shipments were mainly from Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. The grading continued low, most cars going into the "sample" class, with weights from 30 to 36 lbs. Exporters could handle nothing under 45 lbs., and they got nothing for immediate use. Prices had a further decline of 2@5c, closing with No. 3 quoted nominally at $1.10@1.12 and No. 4 at $1.07. Ground was sufficiently heavy to grind into feed. There were some sales for shipment to feeders, and elevator men took the rest, hoping to be able to clean and mix the grain and thus raise the test weight and feed was offered at $2.80 per cwt., sacked, or 20c less than a week ago. Demand for the product was moderate. Stocks of barley increase 8,000 bus., to 67,000 bus., against 61,000 a year ago.

PORTLAND.—The barley market was on the decline last week, although offerings were light. The range of prices bid and asked were so ridiculous, says the *Commercial Review*, that no one took the same seriously. The demand was very light, most of the sales being made to feeders at outside points. The crop is said to be light in weight with uneven color and quality is reported better in some sections than last year with the reverse true in others. No. 3 blue barley is quotable $64 bid and $67 asked, feed barley $62 bid and $66 asked, No. 2 Eastern barley $58 bid and $60 asked.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market was a very dull one throughout the week, and as to barley export trading in the interior, the *Commercial Review* says, "there has been nearly a deadlock." The foreign demand is there, but the question of exchange has put buyers in a waiting mood. Barley was quotable during the week at $3.05@3.15 per cental as to quality and grade.

CHICAGO.—The barley market opened the week's trading Tuesday with prices 2@3c higher for the better grades and a similar advance reported the next day, although the medium low and feed grades were easier in tone, which led to a decline of ½c on Thursday. However, there was a good demand all through the week for the heavy types of grain, both the maltsters and the feed men bidding for the better grades. On Saturday a better cleanup of the thin barley was noted and a scattering demand for the feed grades was a feature of Monday's market. The market the 8th was a strong one, choice grades being fully 2c higher than the close on Saturday and maltsters were in the market for the heavy types. During the day there were 18 cars of barley reported sold over a range of $1.25@1.38, with futures higher, Sept. closing at $1.26½ bid; Sept. new opening at $1.36 and closing at $1.35; Dec. opening at $1.25, selling to $1.27 and closing at that figure. Exports from Atlantic ports during the week were 1,311,000 bus., compared to 165,000 same period a year ago. Visible supply shown elsewhere.

The weekly report of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, under date Sept. 3 says that barley receipts have been exceptionally light for this time of the year and that inquiries for feed barley are numerous from the West. The county commissioners of Montana are figuring on various kinds of grain in order to help those who lost their crops during the recent drought.

Receipts of barley at Montreal during the past week were 382,718 bushels, against 382,096 bushels for the week previous and 2,500 bushels for the same week last year.

During the month of July there were 68,306 tons of barley moved from California to Gulf ports by rail and 20,892 tons by water.

BROOM CORN.

During the past week conditions have been favorable for harvesting in the broom corn areas of the Southwest and indications point to the early dwarf areas being marketed in better condition than for several years past. The quality thus far reported indicates an improvement on the past two seasons and early reports claim that a good percentage of the crop runs to good length. Late planted corn is said to be making favorable growth, but it will be several weeks longer of favorable weather to fully mature the crop. Field activity is confined chiefly to the Lindsay area, says the *Broom Corn Review*, as but a limited number of cars have been available in the dwarf districts. Buying has been active, all offerings on street markets having been taken readily, although receipts are increasing each week. In this district prices range from $125@260, with sales reported at $265, $270 and $280 on quality offerings of shorter corn. A top price of $300 was reported for a choice lot of five bales. Within a couple of weeks it is expected there will be activity in the markets of Elk City, Sayre, Strong City, Leedy and other nearby points, as growers will endeavor to get corn on the market as early as possible. At the Wichita market trading is chiefly in old corn and stocks are rapidly becoming exhausted, sales being reported at $90@120, and very little of the new crop is obtainable at field points in western Kansas. In central Illinois there is considerable activity reported in the new crop, manufacturers contracting for quite a number of crops at $300 as they go into the shed. The quality and color generally is reported good, with fair yield, the acreage running about 35 per cent of last year. Old corn quotable $200@300.

Condition of Barley.

Average condition of barley monthly and average yield per acre in bus.:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.
1919.....	91.7	87.4	73.6	69.2	[1]21.9
1918.....	90.5	84.7	82.0	81.5	26.5
1917.....	89.3	85.4	77.9	76.3	23.7
1916.....	86.3	87.9	80.0	74.6	23.5
1915.....	94.6	94.1	93.8	94.2	32.0
1914.....	95.5	92.6	85.3	82.4	25.8
1913.....	87.1	76.6	74.9	73.5	23.8
1912.....	91.1	88.3	89.1	88.9	29.7
1911.....	90.2	72.1	66.2	65.5	21.0
1910.....	89.6	73.7	70.0	69.8	22.5
1909.....	90.6	90.2	85.4	80.5	24.3
1908.....	89.7	86.2	83.1	81.2	25.1
1907.....	84.9	84.4	84.5	78.5	23.8
1906.....	93.5	92.5	90.3	89.4	28.3
1905.....	93.7	91.5	89.5	87.8	26.8
1904.....	90.5	88.5	88.1	84.7	27.2
1903.....	91.5	86.8	83.4	82.1	26.4
1902.....	93.6	93.7	90.2	89.7	29.0
1901.....	91.0	91.3	86.9	83.8	25.6
1900.....	86.2	76.3	71.6	70.7	20.4

The Agricultural Department, which has been compiling figures on the dairy industry, says that exports of products amounting to the equivalent of 100 lbs. of milk have been the average from every cow in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1919.


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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The compilations given below are based on the reports of our correspondents Sept. 3-6 and changes in climatic conditions since those dates should be taken into consideration:

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported quite largely "too dry" in all of the surplus states, and in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma almost entirely "too dry," although considerable portions of the other states report soil condition yet "favorable." It would seem that general rains are needed throughout the entire surplus grain territory.

TEMPERATURE.— The prevailing temperatures during the past two weeks have been almost entirely favorable for the growth condition and maturing of the corn crop, Kansas reporting, however, "too hot" to a considerable extent.

CORN.—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the average comparative reports of the growth condition as reported by our correspondents in each state is as follows: Ohio, 95; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 72; Missouri, 73; Iowa, 95; Nebraska, 68; Kansas, 52.

These reports show a flat depreciation of 2% during the last two weeks in these states, the crop showing improvement in the states of Ohio and Indiana, depreciation in Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas with Iowa holding its own.

The percentage of the corn that will be matured and out of the way of frost by Sept. 15 is reported as follows: Ohio, 81; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 76; Missouri, 66; Iowa, 78; Minnesota, 86; North Dakota, 76; South Dakota, 86; Nebraska, 73; Kansas, 81; and Oklahoma, 100.

It would seem that the corn crop of the entire country promises to be well matured by Sept. 15 and that a very few days longer would finish the job.

FALL PLOWING.—The percentage of the fall plowing that has now been done is reported as follows: Ohio, 67; Indiana, 51; Illinois, 31; Missouri, 18; Iowa, 33; Minnesota, 26; North Dakota, 11; South Dakota, 41; Nebraska, 33; Kansas, 29; and Oklahoma, 11.

THRESHING.—The percentage of the threshing of small grain that has now been done is as follows: Ohio, 84; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 96; Missouri, 71; Iowa, 89; Minnesota, 51; North Dakota, 68; South Dakota, 58; Nebraska, 74; Kansas, 62; and Oklahoma, 88.

FARM SURPLUS.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold by the farmers is reported as follows: Ohio, 68; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 83; Missouri, 60; Iowa, 70; Minnesota, 21; North Dakota, 23; South Dakota, 39; Nebraska, 58; Kansas, 42; and Oklahoma, 60.

Of oats: Ohio, 50; Indiana, 47; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 20; Iowa, 35; Minnesota, 14; South Dakota, 22; Nebraska, 35; Kansas, 60; and Oklahoma, 22.

General Reports.

The following general reports as to whether or not an increased or decreased acreage of winter wheat to be sown this fall is anticipated and as to whether or not the farmers are holding old corn to any extent are self-explanatory:

OHIO.

Bucyrus (4): There will be an increased acreage of wheat sown this fall. Yes, farmers are holding their old corn.

Greenville (2): Decreased acreage of wheat. Farmers holding some old corn and they are discouraged.

Xenia (3): Decreased acreage of wheat will be sown, largely due to high price of corn cutting. No old corn being held, so there is no surplus in this territory.

Eaton (2): There will be a small increase in wheat acreage.

Portsmouth (6): Think wheat acreage will be about as usual. About 50,000 bus. old corn being held by farmers; were offered $2; worth today about $1.60.

Agosta (5): O. K. for corn; too dry for plowing. About normal acreage of wheat. No old corn.

Sidney (2): Our farmers are preparing about the usual acreage for winter wheat. No surplus old corn in farmers' cribs here, but they will soon have plenty.

Delaware (5): Average amount of wheat will be sown this fall. No old corn is being held by the farmers.

Bryan (1): Reply to question No. 3, corn that will make an average yield is 100% growth condition, but we have considerable acreage that will never make corn.

INDIANA.

Rushville (8): Not so much sown. Very little old corn around here.

Waveland (2): Think the acreage of wheat will be less than last year. Very little old corn here; farmers are feeding it.

Portland (7): Acreage of wheat will be decreased. Very little old corn being held.

Jasper (3): In our estimation the wheat acreage will be about 10% less than last year. Farmers are holding old corn pretty much.

South Whitley (7): 40% decrease of wheat acreage this fall. No old corn in the locality.

Monticello (1): Expect decreased acreage of wheat sown from last year, but a normal acreage if plowing can be done. Old corn all sold.

Decatur (7): Decreased acreage of wheat. Ground too dry for fall plowing. No old corn held.

Frankfort (2): About normal acreage of wheat will be sown. No old corn of any consequence in this territory.

Princeton (3): Decreased acreage of winter wheat will be sown this fall. Farmers have no old corn, and small crop of new corn in sight, barely sufficient for home consumption.

Wabash (4): Will have decreased acreage wheat sown this fall. Farmers here have no corn to hold.

Angola (7): Normal acreage of wheat but less than was sown fall of 1918. No old corn here.

Tipton (5): Acreage will be somewhat less. No old corn being held.

Bloomington (3): All feeding their oats. Will be small acreage of wheat cut this fall, not even a normal acreage. Not much old corn in farmers' hands.

Winchester (8): Acreage of wheat will not be more than normal. No clover seed. Hog crop large, however, few on feed.

ILLINOIS.

Pocahontas (3): In all probability there will be 85% acreage sown of wheat compared with 125% last year. Corn was a failure this year.

Wenona (4): Very little wheat will be sown here this fall. Farmers are still holding 10% of marketable surplus of old corn.

Lostant (4): There will be a decrease in acreage of winter wheat this year. No old corn left around here to speak of.

Ashland (5): Acreage sown to wheat will decrease 20%. Considerable old corn to move when cars are available.

Eureka (1) Very much decreased acreage of wheat. Very dry for plowing but corn maturing well.

Decatur (5): Fine weather to cure corn, but a bit dry for fall plowing. Winter wheat acreage will decrease 25% or more compared with 1918. Farmers binning oats.

Freeport (4): Expect very little change in winter wheat acreage. Not much old corn held back.

Odell (7): Very little wheat will be sown this fall as land plows up in chunks. Very little old corn in farmers' hands, would all be sold if cars could be had.

Ashton (4): Winter wheat acreage will be doubled. Some old corn held on farms.

Tuscola (8): Decreased acreage on winter wheat account too dry for plowing. Farmers moving old corn.

Minier (5): Winter wheat acreage will be decreased 75%.

Highland (6): Expect acreage in wheat to be 25% less than last year. Last year it was 125% so that it would be about 100% this year—or about a normal acreage.

Princeton (4): There will be about 75% of a crop of winter wheat. Farmers holding corn because they can't get cars.

Mt. Pulaski (5): A little old corn back but most owners not willing to sell due to break.

Mt. Carroll (4): Decreased acreage. No surplus corn in this locality.

Mattoon (8): There will be decreased acreage of winter wheat sown account too dry to get ground in condition. Old corn all sold.

Marshall (8): Decrease. Too dry. Large acreage and poor quality last crop discouraging.

Sidell (8): Acreage winter wheat decreased 50%. Farmers not disposed to sell old corn at present prices after break in market.

IOWA.

Williamsburg (8): We anticipate large decrease in acreage winter wheat. All old corn has gone to market.

Whitten (4): Lots of old corn being held by farmers for the reason the elevators ar unable to get cars.

Jefferson (5): Very little old corn left here. The lightest amount we have had in ten years.

Marcus (1): Very little wheat will be sown as quality was poor of 1919 crop. Farmers stopped plowing as it is too dry and broke up lumpy. Waiting for rain. Pastures about bare.

Clarinda (3): 50% decrease in acreage of winter wheat to be sown this fall.

Kirkman (2): I do not think there will be as much wheat sown as last year. There is no corn to be held here; we only had a little corn last year.

Gilbert (5) Will be very little winter wheat sown. Farmers moving old corn as fast as elevators can get cars.

Arthur (2): No winter wheat. Very little old corn yet.

Washington (8) We anticipate a very much decreased crop of winter wheat. Farmers are anxious to sell all old corn.

Clemons (5) I think there will be decreased acreage in wheat as the yield was not satisfactory this year. There is some old corn that farmers didn't have time to market as they were too busy threshing.

Moulton (6): Our wheat crop was so near a failure that farmers will not sow as much as last year. No corn to hold.

Allison (4) Will be no winter wheat sown at this point. No old corn at all in farmers' hands.

Coburg (3) Seeding of fall wheat will decrease 25%. No old corn in the country.

Wall Lake (2): Look for a big decrease in acreage winter wheat this year. Holding some corn on account of car shortage.

Keokuk (9): Marked decrease in winter wheat acreage this fall.

Onawa (2): Winter wheat acreage will be about the same this fall as last. No old corn in the country here.

Hull (1) Decrease in wheat acr Are holding some old corn.

Belmond (4): Weather has bee hot for corn, or rather too dry. corn on thin soil fixed.

Wright (5): Owing to the very weather there will be a decrease o wheat acreage because the far can't plow.

Glidden (2): Think there will b creased acreage of winter wheat. ers are holding old corn becaus scarcity of cars.

MISSOURI.

Paris (5): Farmers will not pu more than 75% of last year's cr wheat. No old corn of conseq here.

Chillicothe (1): 50% decreas acreage of wheat. No old corn held.

Clinton (1): Decreased ac wheat. No old corn here.

Sedalia (5): Balance oats held feed.

Columbia (5): We look for 60 on wheat this year. Not much old held. Wheat yield 14-14½ per ac

Lamar (3): Believe the acrea wheat sown this fall will be about decrease. Very little old corn in ers' hands. Very little being sold.

Salisbury (4): Fall plowing is re ed account of wheat in shock in About 50% of last year's wheat ac

Harrisonville (1): Decrease in at least 72%. Not any old corn. menced to feed hogs new corn no

Higginsville (2): Decrease in acreage.

Carrollton (2): We have a wheat in shock all damaged. Co splendid and out of danger.

Springfield (3): No old corn. decreased acreage of winter whe

Mercer (1): Decrease acreage o ter wheat. No surplus old corn

MINNESOTA.

Henderson (6): Farmers will usual acreage of winter wheat. N corn to be sold here.

London (6): There won't be winter wheat sown here this fall. is no old corn here for sale now.

Donnelly (2): No winter whea no corn to sell.

Worthington (3): Not much old held here.

Albert Lea (6): No winter raised around here. Farmers are ing and have sold practically all t corn. The dry weather has cut the yield of new corn probably 1

Eden Prairie (6) No winter sown around here yet. Old corn h been fed.

Hutchison (6): Winter wheat ac will be about the same. Old co nearly all sold.

Minneota (3): No winter Farmers have been disposing of corn very freely during the last

Warren (1) None sown here corn matured here last year.

Farmington (9): No winter raised here worth speaking of. corn. New corn is the best in ove years and some is being cut. warm, dry weather keeps on till the 15th all the early planted cor be safe.

Prior Lake (6): Winter wheat age about same as last year. No sold in this community. All us feed.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Voss (7): There will be no wheat seeded here. No corn rais

Blabon (7) Must ship in oats fo and some for feed. Barley very p

Carrington (5) No winter wheat. no corn for sale.

Casselton (8): Decrease.

Drayton (7): Threshing cor most favorable for small grain. threshing about started.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

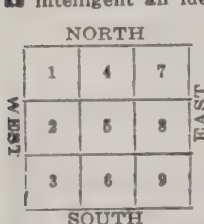
Hurley (9): No wheat sown Corn is held by farmers and ele Absolutely no cars to do business

Flandreau (8) Decreased acrea all wheat, winter and spring. Ol all marketed.

Yankton (9): Very little winter sown here. There is considerab

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



t held back on the farms that will likely move in the next thirty days.
ell Rapids (8): Ground dry for plowing. O. K. for corn. Not much old corn on the farmers' hands. No winter at here to market.
k Point (9) If we don't get some there won't be any fall wheat n. Not very much old corn being here.
iller (5) No wheat to speak of here. corn pretty closely sold and fed.
itchell (8) Has been too dry for fall ing.

NEBRASKA.

atrice (9): Same as last year of at. Not holding old corn.
irmont (9): Rather look for slight ease.
huyler (7): Farmers seem more ous to dispose of surplus corn now when market was higher. Decased acreage of wheat likely.
braska City (9): Decreased acreon wheat. Farmers have been unto plow. Very little old corn back ie country.
hland (9): Decreased wheat acre- Very little old corn here.
innetoon (7): There will be a very l acreage of winter wheat sown. as ground cannot be plowed.
lden (7): **Roseland:** Corn will ma- better now without rain, escaping ible frost. Ground dry for plowing. e cannot plow.
perior (9): A large decrease in t acreage. If no rain soon will be tically no wheat sown. Last rain was June 24.
perior (9): Do not look for an inse, and if dry weather continues, it be short of 1918 plowing.

KANSAS.

hroyer (7): About same wheat as last year. Not much old corn.
dan (9) No oats to market.
neca (7): Decreased acreage of er wheat. Very little old corn in vicinity. Thousand of bushels of have been shipped in here since ary 1.
ainville (4) Farmers will hold for oats and barley.
eensburg (6): None sold. Farmers ing oats to feed.
ta Vista (8) No corn here this year. have to ship it in.
haska (4) Decreased acreage of er wheat account of too dry to plow. ld corn here.
gan (4): Owing to labor condition t acreage will be reduced 35 to There is no old corn on hand.
hol (4) Farmers will sow 20% less t. Very little old corn is being
tsburg (9): Not marketing account corn crop.
ellington (6) Unless we have good look for big reduction in wheat fall. No old corn here and will be little new.
chita (6): About 75% to 80% of a al crop of wheat to be sown this No corn raised to amount to any-
wego (9): Wheat crop will not be half of last year. Have no cars
xie (1) Quite a decrease in the ge of wheat account of dry her. No old corn in country.
iontown (9) Decreased acreage of t. Farmers have been too busy to No old corn to hold.
hland (3): Corn crop is almost a e. Acreage of winter wheat will duced fully 15%.

OKLAHOMA.

Reno (5) Farmers talk of about acreage as last year if conditions nue favorable.
ary (2): Will be considerable de- e. Now too dry for plowing and condition will tend to decrease acreage considerably if not changed soon.
Enid (4) Decrease of wheat sown account of too dry to plow. No old corn.
Altus (3) Too early to determine acreage of new wheat crop. Cotton taking their attention.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES ON RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Sept. 5, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	236	337
Duluth	453	15
Chicago	79	154
Omaha	34	14
Milwaukee	56	9
Total	858	529

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Aug. 29, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Aug. 29..	$1.43⅝	$1.45½	$1.46½	$1.35	$1.47
Aug. 30..	1.42⅝	1.43	1.36	1.34	1.47
Sept. 1..	Holiday.				
Sept. 2..	1.38⅜	1.39½	1.45	1.35	1.46½
Sept. 3..	1.35⅞	1.37	1.40½	1.25	1.40
Sept. 4..	1.33⅛	1.34½	1.36½	1.25	1.38½
Sept. 5..	1.35½	1.34¾	1.34¼	1.25	1.40

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 2,512,000 bus. last week and oats 291,000 bus. Corn decreased 1,000 bus., rye 152,000 bus. and barley 43,000 bus. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Totals.	Last yr.
Wheat	3,879	8,639	12,518,000	15,125,000
Corn	38	129	167,000	2,349,000
Oats	2,205	4,884	7,189,000	10,353,000
Rye	337	2,074	2,411,000	986,000
Barley	41	233	274,000	613,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Sept. 6, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	3,649	56	180	326	201
Boston	304	.....	222	79	218
Buffalo	8,242	21	2,280	1,606	442
Chicago	12,518	167	7,189	2,411	274
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	65	46	145	100	.....
Duluth	156	.....	321	2,093	583
Galveston	2,538	.....	49	23	197
Indianapolis	602	287	171	31	.....
Kansas City	13,686	292	1,114	243	.....
Milwaukee	657	93	1,138	209	328
Minneapolis	2,061	5	3,717	5,366	952
New Orleans	2,144	47	789	.....	2,197
Newport News	122	.....	300	.....	149
New York	4,814	3	608	264	543
Omaha	4,062	198	586	65	36
Peoria	12	69	458	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,394	19	265	33	63
St. Louis	3,639	15	137	74	2
Toledo	1,011	14	100	284	4
Canals	.....	.....	800	.....	153
Lakes	633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 6, '19	63,309	1,332	20,569	13,207	6,342
Sept. 7, '18	56,606	5,235	21,892	1,611	1,717
Aug. 30, '19	56,828	956	19,411	12,327	6,531
Aug. 23, '19	48,920	1,061	18,935	11,580	7,459
Aug. 16, '19	39,846	1,476	19,321	11,249	7,776
Aug. 9, '19	32,093	1,905	20,539	10,844	8,131

BUCKWHEAT.

Receipts of buckwheat at Montreal for the week ending Sept. 5 were 1,071 bushels. Last year, nil bushels. Buckwheat market steady.

Quotations at country points $3.45@3.55 per 100 lbs.—*Trade Bulletin.*

The Bureau of Crop Estimates under date Sept. 8 says buckwheat is nearing harvest in a fair condition, but is in need of rain.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

This is the season of the year when country grain shippers usually make repairs on their elevators preparatory for the handling of the next crop, and we urgently suggest attention to the following hazardous conditions, namely:

Windows:—Broken or open. **Doors:**—Out of order; no fastenings; not locked at night. **Siding:**—Openings in, or warped away from wall. **Roof:**—In bad condition. **Foundation:**—Openings in. **Cob Room:**—Not closed, or husks and dirt allowed to accumulate. **Dust Room:**—Accumulation of dust and dirt. **Pulleys:**—Wooden. **Gasoline Engine:**—On wood floor; gasoline leaking; torch ignitor; gravity feed; improper method of starting engine; supply of gasoline too near engine or not properly protected; accumulation of oil and dirt about the engine. **Electric Power:**—Not properly installed or neglect in use of. **Dust and Dirt:**—Accumulation in elevator. **Weeds and Trash:**—Allowed to remain around elevator. **Chimney:**—Defective. **Stove:**—Floor, walls or ceiling not protected. **Oily Rags or Waste:**—Thrown about the premises. **Bearings:**—Not oiled, allowed to become dry and heat. **Wooden Spittoons:**—Cigar stubs thrown in. **Lights:**—If electric, not rightly installed or protected. If lanterns, carelessly used.

The correction or elimination of all such hazards will materially reduce the danger of fire, will reduce the cost of insurance, and avoid serious loss.

JAY A. KING, President **M. E. DEWOLF, Treasurer**
F. D. MILLIGAN, Chairman, Executive Committee
GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

Canadian Visible.

Canadian visible supply of wheat increased 507,000 bus. last week, and oats decreased 164,000 bus. Last year wheat decreased 987,000 bus. and oats 1,033,000 bus. Details follow:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Wheat	2,855,000	2,348,000	3,263,000
Oats	2,049,000	2,213,000	7,370,000
Barley	1,623,000	1,759,000	868,000

After "Careful Consideration."

The self-styled Farmers' National Council asks editors to consider its reconstruction program and the financial benefits thereof to farmers. We have considered said program and conclude: That it should be called a destruction program; that its "financial benefits" to farmers will consist of tremendous losses to them; that it does not express the sentiments of the real farmers of America, but expresses the ideas of a group of radicals; that the Farmers' National Council misrepresents agriculture, and the sooner farmers denounce it and its propaganda the better off they will be.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the wee kly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Sept. 6:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 1 mixed.	166 @181½	.....	.....	160 @170	163 @165	166 @176
No. 2 mixed.	166 @182½	168 @174	.....	160 @169	163 @166	166 @175½
No. 3 mixed.	165 @180½	.....	.....	159 @167	163 @166	.....
No. 1 yellow.	166 @182½	168 @175	183 @186	163 @173	163½@178	166 @180½
No. 2 yellow.	166 @182	168 @174	178½@183	160 @173	163½@172½	166 @179
No. 3 yellow.	165½@182	166 @172	.....	160 @170	164 @166	165½@179
No. 1 white.	166 @183	168 @171	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	166 @183	168 @180	.....	161 @173	166 @178	166 @175
No. 3 white.	165½@180	167 @179	.....	161 @170	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	68½@ 73¾	70 @ 73	.....	67 @ 68¼	68 @ 71	68 @ 72
No. 3 white.	67 @ 73¾	69½@ 72½	68 @ 70	65½@ 68½	65½@ 73	68 @ 71½
No. 4 white.	66½@ 73¼	69 @ 71½	.....	65 @ 67	65 @ 72½	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.61@1.73; No. 4 yellow. $1.59@1.71; No. 3 mixed. $1.60@1.71. Oats—No. 2 white, 64⅛@68¾c; No. 3 white, 63⅝@67¾c; No. 4 white. 61@65¾c.

RANGE OF CONTR ACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN— Sept.	Dec.	May.	OATS— Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for July	177⅛-198	155 -173	.....	68¼-82⅜	69¼-84¾	.....
Previous range	124 -178⅝	137½-156½	.....	57⅝-72⅜	64⅝-72⅞	.....
Aug. 22	184 -185¾	144¾-147⅛	139¼-141¼	72¾-74	75⅜-76⅝	78¾-79½
Aug. 23	177⅜-182¼	140¾-144½	136¼-138¼	71⅜-72⅜	74 -75¼	77¼-78⅜
Aug. 25	177½-180¾	140½-143⅜	136 -138¾	71⅛-72¼	73⅞-75	77⅛-78¼
Aug. 26	178½-180½	141⅜-143½	137 -138⅞	71¾-72⅝	74½-75⅝	77⅛-78⅜
Aug. 27	177½-180	140¼-142⅛	136¾-138⅛	71⅛-72	74⅛-75	77½-78⅝
Aug. 28	175½-178	136⅛-139⅞	132⅜-135½	69½-70¾	72½-73¾	76⅛-77⅜
Aug. 29	173¼-179	135⅞-139⅜	132¼-136	69⅛-70⅞	72¼-74⅛	76 -77¾
Aug. 30	176 -180	136 -138¾	133 -135½	69⅛-72⅜	72¼-75⅜	76 -78¾
Sept. 2	172 -177½	132¾-137⅞	130¾-134¾	69⅛-70¾	71⅞-73⅝	75½-77⅞
Sept. 3	164 -172	129¼-134	127⅞-131¾	67¾-69⅞	70¾-72⅝	74⅜-76⅛
Sept. 4	160 -164	127¼-130¾	125⅛-129	66¾-68⅞	69¾-71⅞	72⅞-75¼
Sept. 5	159 -164½	127½-132	125¼-129¼	67⅜-69⅜	70⅜-72⅛	73⅜-75¼
Sept. 6	162 -164¼	130½-133	127⅝-130	69 -70¼	71⅜-72⅝	74½-75⅝
Week—						
Aug. 2	181 -198	153¼-173	151½-161⅞	73½-81¾	76⅜-84½	.....
Aug. 9	177 -195	141 -163¼	139 -161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82¼
Aug. 16	180 -194¾	142¼-157½	136½-154	72⅜-76½	74¾-79½	78⅛-82⅜
Aug. 23	176½-185¾	138¾-147⅛	133¾-147⅛	71 -74	73⅜-76⅝	76 -79½
Aug. 30	173¼-180¾	135⅞-143½	132¼-138⅞	69⅛-72⅝	72¼-75⅜	76 -78¾
Sept. 6	159 -177½	127¼-137⅝	125⅛-134⅝	66¾-70¾	69⅜-73⅝	72⅞-77⅜



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News of the Terminal Markets

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

W. H. Harter, of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., of Minneapolis, was a visitor during the week.

Receipts of grain have been very light the last week, due to the car shortage. Several country shippers report their houses full and unable to get cars.

The Flanley Elevator, Mystic Elevator and Martens & Ketels Elevator, are getting along towards completion as far as concrete work. It will be about thirty days before any of them will be operated.

A grain control committee, composed of S. A. Morrison, chairman, C. N. Curtis, railroad traffic assistant, and M. M. Betzner, representing U. S. Grain Corporation, was established on September 1st. This will give Sioux City the same status as other primary markets, and should be of much advantage in seeing that we are supplied with a steady flow of equipment, both from producing points to Sioux City, as well as shipments from this market.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts were 7 cars, with market 1 cent higher: 2 white, 70¼@70½; 3 white, 70 cents.

Car situation in this district has showed some improvement during the past few days and cars are showing up more freely for grain loading.

The large plant of the Corn Products Co. is again operating in full swing, causing a good local demand for corn. Their buyer took the greater part of the offerings Saturday at an advance of 3 to 4 cents.

Corn market at Peoria Saturday was quoted 3 to 4 cents higher after a dullness all week. Receipts were 25 cars and local demand very good, 2 white selling at $1.70, 1 yellow, $1.70; 2 yellow, $1.70; 3 yellow, $1.69½; 1 mixed, $1.70; 2 mixed, $1.69; sample, $1.63.

At the monthly meeting of the Peoria Live Stock Exhange Saturday eleven new members were admitted, bringing the total membership to 49. The increase in membership of the local exhange is said to be the greatest of any branch during the past year. Other matters of importance to live stock were also discussed. The Peoria Exchange is also a member of the National Live Stock Exchange.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Cash handlers in this market and shippers complain of a shortage of cars in Nebraska, and that many of the cars furnished for the movement of grain are in bad condition.

Reports from various parts of Nebraska indicate that this state will produce this year a fairly large corn crop. Conditions in the northern part of the state are excellent, while those in the South Platte country are not so good.

Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, went to Washington last Friday to attend the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on grain rates and other questions affecting the grain and milling trades.

There has been a moderately liberal movement of wheat to Omaha in the last week, while that of corn, oats, rye and barley has continued light. There are no restrictions on this market, nor is there any likelihood that any will be imposed. All grain that has come in has been handled promptly. The demand for all grains is sufficient to absorb the offerings.

To Enlarge Flour Mill.

Announcement was made last week by the Omaha Flour Mills Co. through its president, W. J. Coad, that its plant here will soon be enlarged by the addition of a new flour milling unit with a capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour per day. The addition will be seven stories high, will be of concrete construction and will cost approximately $6,000. Additional elevator storage of 300,000 bus. will result from the enlargement of the mill. Regarding this project Mr. Coad says:

"The new unit will be ready for next year's crop and when it is completed will give us a total production of 4,000 barrels a day. The buildings of the unit will bring an addition of $6,000,000 to the flour milling industry of the city, and will increase that of the Omaha flour mills to a total of $12,000,000 a year."

Omaha has twenty terminal elevators with a combined capacity of 10,600,000 bus. and is rapidly developing into a big milling center, already having four well-equipped flour and cereal mills with a daily capacity of 6,300 barrels, and two alfalfa meal-mills with a daily capacity of 2,000 tons.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

Receipts the first week of September have been light. Shipments have increased. Dealers report poor demand.

The steamer Helen Blair has been purchased by Memphis parties and will make weekly trips between Cairo and Memphis.

The wheat acreage will not be as heavy as last year. Considerable plowing has been done and the ground is in excellent condition.

The corn in this part of the state is well matured with the exception of some early corn that was blown over by high winds and which has not fully matured.

The sharp decline in prices of grain, hogs and cattle is causing the farmer to talk of holding his grain and stock until the prices on articles he purchases show an inclination to become lower.

The car shortage is becoming acute and dealers here say country shippers are unable to get cars for loading. The car complaint seems general and could be remedied by increasing the minimum loading capacity of all cars.

Two of the new steel barges built for the Government Barge Line to run between St. Louis and New Orleans are aground in the Ohio River this side of Louisville. Tow boats have gone to their assistance. The river is falling and unless they are released soon will be damaged.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Geo. Kelley, manager of the elevator at North Branch, Mich., was a visitor on 'Change Saturday.

Rye is inactive. Millers do not want it and shippers have been doing nothing for several days. The East is not buying. No. 2 is quoted nominal at $1.36.

Wheat is quoted 1c lower and quiet. A little shipping trade has developed, but local mills are not good buyers. No. 1 red is quoted at $2.26 and No. 1 white at $2.24.

Oats are quoted easy, but have not followed corn in its slump. Local demand has been helped out by a little eastern buying, but the market is far from active. Cash No. 2 white is quoted at 75½c and No. 3 white at 74@74½c.

Beans are dull and steady. Cash beans in this market are quoted at $8 and nothing doing. Some October sales are reported from country points at $8.50, but this price is considered high and it is probable it could not now be secured. The acreage in Michigan is short, but several points report a good outlook owing to favorable weather.

Corn is demoralized in this market. The price is off 25c for the week and not much demand at the break. Stocks and receipts are still small, although the latter show a little gain. When the corn got here it could not be sold without large concessions being made to purchasers. The millers say there is no demand for corn feeds and prices in mill goods are lower. Quote: No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.75; No. 3 mixed, $1.73; No. 4 yellow, $1.73; No. 5 yellow, $1.72, and No. 6 yellow, $1.71.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

H. W. Robinson, president of the Grain and Hay Exchange, spent Wednesday and Thursday in Toledo and Green Springs on business.

J. F. Kemper, who was at one time in the hay business in this city, has gone out of the cartage business, and, so we are told, is buying some hay.

The week of August 3rd the Cleveland Grain Company received their first cargo of rye, which was the first cargo to be received in this market this year.

The receipts of corn, oats and wheat for the last week were the largest of the season, and, considering the car situation, were as good as could be expected.

A. W. Clark, of the Cleveland Grain Co., attended a meeting at Chicago, at which cross-lake rates were being considered, as a representative of the grain dealers of Cleveland.

P. A. Murphy, sales manager of the Cleveland Grains Drying Co., spoke at the Thursday noon luncheon of the Gyro Club on the grain situation and its reference to the cost of living.

The Exchange on Tuesday afternoon, September 9th, will engage in their annual clam bake which will be held at Miller's Road House, and promises to be the biggest occasion of the year among the grain and hay dealers of this city. The entertainment committee of the Exchange are putting forth an extra effort to provide not only a real clam bake, but some amusements that will be long remembered by those participating.

The market for hay continues good, with a tendency toward lower prices, and a demand for good grades of hay always existing. On the whole, the price this week is about $1 lower than last week on all grades of timothy.

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts have been rather liberal on oats and corn during the past week. The spot market on oats, 68c@71c. Corn, $1.78 to $1.82. Wheat basis No. 2 hard, $2.13 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is sufficient straw arriving to meet the light demand and prices are holding steady.

Lighter receipts than the previous period have had no effect in improving prices here. Practically all grains, as well as straw and hay, are receding to lower levels. Demand continues indifferent and evidently buyers believe the market is destined to go still lower.

So far as shelled corn is concerned the receipts are more liberal than for some time, but while demand is somewhat better the prices are materially shaded, owing to sweeping reductions in the West. No. 2 yellow is selling at $1.98@2 a bushel; No. 3 yellow at $1.94@1.95. Practially no ear corn is arriving in the local market. Total receipts for the period were 16,900 bushels.

The receipts of oats, practically all of which are new oats, were about 30,000 bushels under the total for the same period last year, 242,000 bushels being bulletined for the week. This volume is heavy, however, for the demand and cars are going into storage to avoid the demurrage charges. Best grades are still quoted around 78@78½c a bushel, but unless demand increases prices will break within the next few days.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

John Monroe, miller, of Archbold, O., was on 'Change last week.

Frank Annin, of W. H. Morehouse & Co., is back on the floor after his annual vacation in northern Canada.

Kent. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., returned Monday from a week's vacation with his family at Clear Lake, Ind.

O. E. Richardson, of the Buckland Milling Co., Celina, O., was a visitor at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co. last week.

Frank I. King, jovial head of C. A. King & Co., was heartily greeted by his many friends and associates when he appeared on 'Change for a few moments last week. Mr. King is recovering from an illness which has kept him away from the floor for several weeks.

Taylor's Peerless flour, made in Toledo by the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., carried off honors in the bread baking contest held here last week. The contest was part of Mayor Schrieber's plan to reduce the cost of living and was an incentive for more bread baking in the homes. There were 117 entrees and practically every brand of flour sold in Toledo was used by the contestants.

Announcement of the total stocks of seed on hand at Toledo was made at the close of 'Change Saturday. They were as follows: Red clover, 1,157 bags; alsike, 3,802; timothy, 69,654. Stocks of red clover and alsike were about as expected but the trade was surprised to learn that only 69,654 bags of timothy were stored here, as it was popular opinion that the warehouses here held close to 90,000 bags. This was construed as bullish, but how much effect it will have in sustaining values in face of the H. C. of L. campaign being waged, dealers were reluctant to guess.

Toledo grain dealers were host to about 150 members of the Northwestern Ohio Cooperative Association, at their regular monthly meeting here Monday evening. It was the largest attended of any of the monthly meetings of the association. Bill Cummings' band, composed of himself, John Luscombe, Paul Barnes, Joe Streicher, Lester Howard, Earl Slawson and George Forrester, had long anticipated the event and surprised the members with the variety and quality of music furnished. Some delegates thought they noticed considerable improvement since the band's last public appearance at Defiance, but this was probably due to Joe Streicher's substitution of a regular base drum in place of the snare drum he manipulated before. The visiting members were treated to a fine dinner at Kest's and at the meeting afterwards many important matters were discussed.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Notice has been received by James B. McGinnis, freight traffic commissioner for the hay and grain department of the Merchants Exchange that the railroads will in future accept the exchange weights on shipments of those products. This is expected to facilitate movement, as considerable complaint has been made at delays

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because of the inability of some of roads to get the cars weighed out prom

Demand for corn continues slow making of quotations is not easy. The but little stuff here and only light rec Most of the latter was sold some time The interior is buying sparingly. P have declined, but are still very much settled. Oats, on the contrary, are st and white holds around 75c. Red been more active recently and prices varied several cents, but chiefly becau grade uncertainty. No. 3 have been ing around 70c to 71c for bulk in cars though offered for shipment at a lowe ure. The difference in price has ca many consumers to buy more freely o red variety.

I. H. Ragsdale, representing the U Unit State Bonded Warehouse Co., of Pharr, Texas, was here this week a visitor on 'Change. He had with him ples of No. 2 white corn from that and was trying to interest local peop it. Prices here on corn from that have been unsettled and but little bus has been put through. One or two have been received and sold, but it i thought much will come here, becau the freight rates. Some quick ship of No. 2 white has been sold at $1.73, it was reported about the middle o week that October shipment was offer low as $1.63.

The absence of rain in this territor the past couple of weeks has injured pects for the late crop of corn, and t regarded as basis for expecting good ness later for the dealers here. The crop in this territory will be a mod one. Weather, however, has been favorable for cotton and improved c tions are reported. This has helped about lower prices for the commodity though it is too early yet to tell about the price. The lateness make crop susceptible to damage from fro it should come early. The trade is b ning to think that the size of the cr not going to count as much as the w consumption, and the foreign money ation is not encouraging to bullish id

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Corresponden

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been of during the past week from 76c to 77 livered. Sacked oats have been quot 82c delivered. Offerings of oats con free and the demand is of a desultory acter.

Texas continues to be very active offerings of corn and the movemen mixed corn from the northern pa Texas is now starting. Bulk No. 3 corn has been offered at 1.65 per bu delivered New Orleans, last half Septe shipment. New Orleans weights and g to govern. Bulk No. 3 yellow corn been offered from the West at $1.80 ered, and some sales have been ma low as $1.70. The severe decline in prices has been so fast that buyers not been able to keep pace with th cline. The demand has been lacking, an export demand would spring u situation would be stimulated greatly

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NEW ORLEANS

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Reports of grain for the week ending September 6th were as follows: Wheat, [illegible] bushels; oats, 49,935 bushels.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators September 1st were: Wheat, 276,700 bushels; [illegible] bushels; rye, 26,826 bushels; barley, 15,672 bushels.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: S. J. Gray and N. Goldstein, Philadelphia, Penn.; Wilmot Hazard, Grand Bend, Kansas, and Parsons, Akron, Ohio.

The oats market shows a slight improvement on the demand during the past week, trade purchasing only for immediate requirements. No. 2 yellow corn, to arrive, is quoted at $1.87 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, to arrive, at $1.87 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 6th, none.

The demand for oats were fairly brisk, prices higher. Trade is not buying to any meeting present needs. The following prices were quoted at the close: No. 2 white, 61½c per bushel; No. 3 white oats, 59c per bushel; No. 4 white oats, 57c per bushel; regular No. 3 clipped white oats, 57½c per bushel; extra No. 3 clipped white oats, 58c per bushel; No. 4 clipped oats, 56c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 6th, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce of Lille, Hermitt France, has written to the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce to advise them of dealers in this city who might be interested in exporting to that city to France.

The U. S. Grain Corporation has advised trade that effective immediately all orders for railroad permits to cover export shipments of the Wheat Director's regulations of shipper and date of issue of applicant.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending September 6 were: 700 bbls. flour, 1,875 bbls. of flour in sacks, 1,875 bbls. wheat, 25,475 bus. corn, 220,317 bus. oats, [illegible] bus. rye, 5,000 bus. barley; 1,000 bus. malt and 240 tons feed.

G. M. Chapman, representing Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Toledo; Nevins, Yorke-Calkins, Lancaster, Pa.; Geo. D. Emack, Boston, New York City, Kistler, flour and feed merchant, Lancaster, Pa.; Edmund E. Delp, of Harrington, Delp & Co., Chicago, and Edmund E. Delp, Grain Broker, this city. Mr. Delp motored from Harrington to Philadelphia in his car and joined Mr. Chapman up at Chicago.

The following visitors were registered on the Commercial Exchange during the week: Ernst Nattkemper, formerly manager for the New York office of the American Hominy Company but now in charge of the home office in Indianapolis, Ind.; W. R. Nelson, sales manager for the Kansas City Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Close, grain shipper, Schenectady, N. Y.; R. J. Graw, grain dealer, Chicago; Geo. W. Clapp, flour and grain dealer, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. W. Hartman, grain dealer, New Castle, Pa.; C. L. Riegel, flour and feed dealer, Durham, Pa.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 240 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, [illegible] barrels, a decrease of 3,400; wheat, [illegible] bus., increase of 1,500; oats, [illegible] bus., decrease of [illegible]; corn, [illegible] bus., decrease of [illegible].

The demand for corn meal continues extremely dull, with prices easier. Southern mills, with capacity of [illegible] bus., output last week of [illegible] bus., or [illegible] per cent of capacity, which compared with [illegible] bus. and 12.3 per cent of capacity for the preceding week. Quaker Belle meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., Ohio River points, $4.80; plain meal.

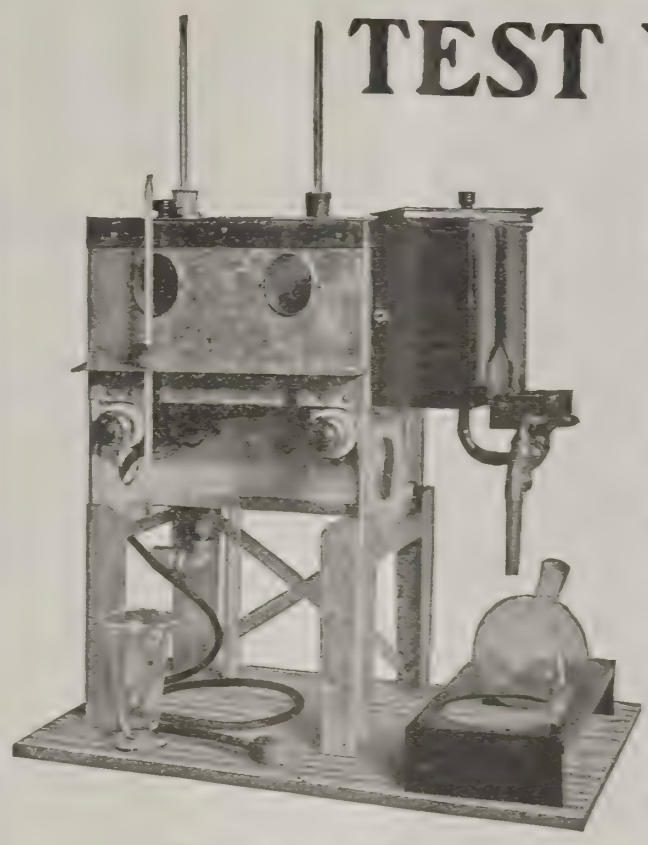
Announcement is made that J. H. Wilkes & Co., one of the large milling and grain firms of Nashville, will make an extensive addition to their plant. When the addition is completed the present large facilities of the company for storage and distribution will be doubled. The company is a large manufacturer of ground feeds and does business in the southeast has been increasing rapidly the past few years.

Offerings are well supplied with wheat, and receipts are not so large, with prices practically the same. Corn continued to show strength last week, with moderate supply and little demand. Oats were in fair demand. Shortage of cars continues to curtail receipts of white oats from Illinois. Receipts of red oats from the Southwest are liberal. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25 @2.30. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.95@2; No. 3 white, $1.93@1.95; No. 3 mixed, $1.90@1.93. Demand for trade in the southeast is routine. There is a good volume of small orders, but few big car lots and less. Prices are a little easier, being as follows: Best soft wheat patents, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. river points, $11@11.40; standard patents, 10.15@10.45; half patents, $9.65@10. Eastern mills with capacity of 264,100 barrels reported output last week of 164,704 barrels, or 79.8 per cent of capacity, which compared with 185,310 bbls. and 79.8 per cent of capacity the preceding week and 87 per cent the same week in 1918.

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WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The Canadian wheat board is in session at Toronto this week and will not return to the West until the end of the month.

An early warning of the threshing season proves a most potent factor for fall plowing and consequently this work has already been done by farmers who had the good fortune to get through early.

The revised tariff of rail and water charges has been announced by the board of grain commissioners. It allows an increase on elevator charges of 1½c per bushel and cleaning charges are advanced from 1c to 1½c per bushel.

Farmers will be slow to market feed grains under present conditions. They are just as hard hit as the rest of the community by the present high prices on necessities and fail to appreciate being made to bear the brunt of reductions while the middleman's profits continue to be extortionate.

The weather during the week has been very favorable to threshing and returns are rapidly mounting up. On Saturday receipts of wheat were 441 cars and on Monday well over a thousand. Receipts of oats are moderate, while very little new flax is coming on the market. During the week the market has had to contend with very intense antagonism against commodity prices and consequent action on the part of those in charge of food control to bring about a decline, but during the period oats have stood the onslaught remarkably well and decline for the week in cash oats was only 2c, while lards had a decline of 5½c and flax 11c. The decline in flax is the outstanding feature in the market, with receipts of 1,000,000 bushels to dispose of all at a week yesterday without there being an offer made for it on the Winnipeg exchange for the reason that there was very little for sale. Now that there is prospect of new flax the same prices follow down as every one expected it would.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Michael J. Fremont, of the C. H. Adams Commission Co., has filed an application for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

M. C. Peters, of M. C. Peters & Co., of Omaha, was a visitor on the Merchants' Exchange. He was introduced by W. B. Swyzard.

John Wellinghoff, who for the past two years was in the cash grain office for the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., will remain in Illinois for his company this season.

The Smith Construction Co., of Decatur, Ill., will construct a cylindrical concrete grain elevator for the Goldcrest Farmers Elevator Company, at Gilman, Ill. It will have a capacity of 14,000 bus. of wheat.

Bert H. Lang, second vice president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, advised the members of the Merchants Exchange that he has recommended to the Grain Control Committee the immediate lifting of the wheat embargo.

Reports to local brokers that a light frost occurred at Lawrence, Mo., on Sept. 2, caused considerable uneasiness in regard to the late corn crop, as while no damage was done it is feared that this is the precursor of early killing frosts.

Millard H. Ely, son of Asst. P. M. G. of the St. Louis district, who was severely injured in the Missouri Pacific wreck about two months ago, and his father, who was summoned to his bedside, were visitors on the Merchants' Exchange last week.

John Mullally and Morris J. Mullally, Jr., of the Mullally Hay and Grain Co., are applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange. They come from a family who are extensively in the hay and grain trade, and no doubt will uphold the reputation of the family.

Ben Koontz, who recently returned from service, has resumed his former position in the grain office as assistant operator to Arthur Millmeyer, the official market reporter for the Exchange. He says that his experience abroad has prejudiced him more than ever in favor of American girls.

All but one of the Corn Products Refining Company's plants are running at capacity. Shipping conditions at the big Granite City, Ill., factory prevented it from doing so, however, but embargoes and negotiations are under way with the men who struck at the Pekin, Ill., plant to have them accept the same terms.

According to advices received by local grain men from various parts of the state, a large percentage of the wheat crop remains unthreshed on account of the scare-

ity of threshers. The wheat in the shock is of unusually good quality, as there has not been enough rain to cause any damage. In some parts of the state the heavy straw has delayed the threshing to some extent.

Henry Steinmesch, president of the Steinmesch Feed & Poultry Supply Co., of No. 10 N. Fourth st., for many years prominent in the feed and poultry supply business, died Thursday afternoon at St. Johns Hospital, from the effects of an operation for tumor of the kidneys. He was 69 years old, and was born in St. Louis. He was employed many years ago by the Plant Seed Co., and from 1876 to 1881 was in the seed business for himself. Mr. Steinmesch was superintendent of the Poultry Department of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and was one of the most noted poultry judges in the country. He is survived by a wife, two sons, and a daughter. Harry J. Steinmesch is secretary of his father's company, and the other son, Jesse H. Steinmesch, lives at Desloge, Mo. The funeral was held Sunday.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	Holiday,	Labor Day.
Tuesday	$2.21	71½@72½
Wednesday	2.21	70½@71
Thursday	2.21	69 @70
Friday	2.21	70½@71
Saturday	2.21@2.21½	71½@72

The special election for the members of the Merchants' Exchange to vote upon a proposition to amend paragraph 5 of section one, and sections 2, 15 and 16 of rule 13, which was to have been held Monday, Sept. 8, has been postponed to Monday, Sept. 15. The amendments relate to the transfer and redemption of membership certificates, and to the admission of minors, and the postponement was made in order to make the regulations more drastic against the speculation in membership certificates.

The decision of Director General of Railroads Hines to establish class and commodity rates from the Middle West to South Atlantic and Gulf Ports, on export traffic, which will be substantially the same as the rate to New York on domestic freight, will prove a big thing for St. Louis, and the other markets in the Mississippi Valley. They will equalize the charges so that the Southern ports can compete on equal terms with the Atlantic cities for the commerce of Central and South America.

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,505,677	No. 2 hard..	126,656
Corn	9,053	No. 2 corn..	5,000
Oats	125,618	2 yel. corn..	.....
Rye	72,469	2 white	1,800
Barley	2,437	2 oats	6,270
Kafir	.....	2 white	.....
Wheat, sc'n..	647	3 white	90,890
No. 1 red....	373,050	Standard ...	.....
No. 2 red....	13,615	No. 2 rye..	37,673
No. 1 hard..	2,388,677		

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

At Somerset, Ky., Peter Barlow has plans for erection of a twenty-five barrel flour mill in Nancy, western Pulaski county, near Somerset.

Louisville millers and grain dealers claim that the car shortage is becoming so serious that they are loading every car to capacity, and at that are having trouble in handling shipments.

The Democratic convention in Louisville during the week had as one of its platform planks the creation of a State Department of Labor, to aid in handling labor troubles. It also endorsed the action of the General Assembly last session in ratifying the Federal prohibition amendment.

Grain prices continued their downward trend during the week, with local handlers anxious to unload high corn, and not buying very actively. However, stocks on hand in this market are comparatively light. No. 3 grades of corn are quoted at $1.95 per bushel, car lots, selling, Louisville. No. 2 white oats are quoted at 80c a bushel; No. 3, 79c; No. 2 mixed, 78c, and No. 2 rye at $1.65@1.70. The grain market is so unsteady that dealers are playing a safe game all around.

Al. Edinger, of Edinger & Sons, has been on a vacation to Lake Wawassee, northern Indiana, leaving that point for Chicago during the week. He is expected back in Louisville within a few days. Mr. Edinger is one of a number of Louisville men who have brought proceedings against the McCombs Producing & Refining Co., Louisville, alleging that officers and directors of that company are holding a lot of treasury stock which was unlawfully voted to them without value being received by the company, resulting in the earnings being low, due to watered stock.

"Uncle John" Shell, of Leslie county, Ky., who claims to have celebrated his 131st birthday at the Bluegress fair on September 3, Lexington, Ky., claims that his father established the first flour mill in Kentucky in the early Indian days. Shell claims that he lived with his first wife for ninety years, and was a grown man when the War of 1812 was fought. He was married a second time six years ago to a young woman and has a son who is five years old. His oldest son is ninety years old. Such information is being generally carried by the Kentucky press and is not vouched for by the Price Current reporter.

Matt Cohen, Department of Agriculture, Kentucky, who is slated to become next Secretary of State, Democratic ticket, has issued a new crop report in which he estimates a crop of 77,000,000 bushels of corn, which is more favorable than earlier reports. Yields are estimated to average 23 bushels to the acre, on runs of 16 to 32 bushels. Cowpeas are given at 76 per cent acreage, and 79 per cent condition. Soy beans, 84 and 81 per cent. Buckwheat is reported fifty per cent short, July seeding being better than August. Alfalfa condition is given at 74 per cent, with third cutting average one ton to the acre. Pasturages are reported to be badly burned in some sections, and rain is badly needed.

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BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Feed prices are still being maintained here, due to very light offerings, principally by resellers.

No local demand for rye and offerings only a few cars. No. 2 was quoted at the close at $1.40 on track, through billed.

Millers wanted wheat and took all the offerings, which were light, the receipts nearly all going direct to the mills. No. 2 red sold at $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $1.16 on track, through billed.

There was a big rush of oats and sellers were forced to take a decline of about 4c from last week's prices before a cleaning up could be made. All kinds of buyers were in the market, considering the price cheap enough, and at the close of the week there was a reaction of about 3c and offerings light. Closing: No. 1 white, 76¾c; No. 2 white, 76¼c; No. 3 white, 75¼c; No. 4 white, 74¼c, on track, through billed.

The expected decline in corn came early in the week, when there was a drop of 7c, followed later by 15c more, and very little trading at that. Buyers took only what they urgently needed and look for lower prices. No. 1 or No. 2 yellow sold at the close at $1.80; No. 1 mixed, $1.75, and No. 2 mixed at $1.75 on track, through billed. Sellers hung on at the close in the hopes of getting the above prices, but there were no bids. Receipts were quite liberal this week, compared with some time past.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 1 red, 2 cars; No. 2 red, 8 cars; No. 3 red, 10 cars; No. 4 red, 19 cars; No. 5 red, 7 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 2 hard, 33 cars; No. 3 hard, 31 cars; No. 4 hard, 21 cars; No. 2 dark hard, 10 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 7 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 8 cars; No. 1 mixed, 4 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 1 car; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars; No. 5 mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 6 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 12 cars; No. 3 dark northern, 22 cars; No. 4 dark northern, 8 cars; No. 1 northern, 3 cars; No. 2 northern, 2 cars; No. 3 northern, 9 cars; No. 4 northern, 3 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 dark Montana, 6 cars; No. 3 dark Montana, 13 cars; No. 4 dark Montana, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. 2 soft white, 1 car. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 42 cars; No. 2 yellow, 30 cars; No. 3 yellow, 1 car; No. 5 yellow, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, 9 cars; No. 3 white, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 44 cars; No. 2 white, 217 cars; No. 3 white, 71 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

J. M. Jenks, of Chicago, who died Aug. 29, was a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce since 1915.

The U. S. Grain Corporation will bring 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from Kansas City to Milwaukee, to go east via lake.

Milwaukee grain shipments for the past week were 388,825 bu. oats, 171,800 bu. corn, 52,350 bu. barley, 8,090 bu. wheat, 1,350 bu. rye; total, 622,415 bu., against 1,001,084 bu. the preceding week and 1,269,939 bu. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the past week were 255 cars barley, 428 cars corn, 454 cars oats, 398 cars wheat, 59 cars rye, 5 cars flax; total, 1,549 cars, against 1,385 cars the week before, 941 cars a year ago and 746 cars in 1917.

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PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

Wheat and rye flour production of the Milwaukee mills for the past week was 16,500 barrels, of which 11,500 barrels were wheat flour and 5,000 barrels rye flour, representing approximately 64% of mills' total capacity. Last week the production was 13,900 and 13,000 a year ago.

Geo. A. Schroeder, Albert R. Taylor and A. R. Templeton, members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., Monday, Sept. 8, at a hearing on the general revision of rates on grain and grain products in northwestern territory.

Milwaukee flour stocks on Sept. 1, 1919, were 28,362 barrels, as compared with Aug. 1, 1919, 35,437; Sept. 1, 1918, 22,275; Sept. 1, 1917, 9,105; Sept. 1, 1916, 78,860; Sept. 1, 1915, 30,190; Sept. 1, 1914, 59,650; Sept. 1, 1913, 38,984; Sept. 1, 1912, 107,029; Sept. 1, 1911, 65,100; Sept. 1, 1910, 66,546; Sept. 1, 1909, 50,950; Sept. 1, 1908, 92,550.

In the Milwaukee cash grain market values generally were further depressed during the past week, due to the activities of the Government in reducing the high cost of living and the decline in foreign exchange. Corn suffered the most, declining 15@20c for this period, rye 7@10c, wheat 5@7c, oats 1@2c, while barley ruled easy, excepting for heavy malting, which is scarce and 5c higher. The movement and demand is fair. The closing was stronger with fair rallies from declines noted.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: H. C. Harrison, Buffalo; S. Knighton, New York, N. Y.; L. L. Gaultner, Kaukauna, Wis.; E. E. Strouts, Minneapolis, Minn.; Geo. G. Briggs, Conrad, Mont.; J. S. Price, Rio; O. H. Timme, Plymouth, Wis.; M. E. Grant, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Breen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. Syverson, Tomah; J. R. Leadley, Pewaukee; M. J. Gosee, Palmyra, Wis.; H. S. Jewell, Buffalo; F. Feelyater, Columbus, Wis.; D. G. Jones, Randolph; C. Schaefer, Green Bay, Wis.; Jas. Riley, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Visitors on the New York Produce Exchange: Mr. J. Stewart, Winnipeg; W. A. Coates, Montreal; Alex. Moore, Chicago; S. P. Chapin, Chicago; T. G. Crowell, Kansas; W. A. Campbell, Boston.

The campaign against the high cost of living and the big break in the coarse grain markets caused a noticeable hesitation among fewer buyers during the past week, and in consequence the volume of business was small. Prices, however, remained steady in most cases and in some cases mills actually were asking more money.

Grain Traders
have learned by experience that it pays to follow our service.
Hundreds of Grain Traders profited last week on opportunities afforded by our advices.
If interested in Corn and Oats write for Circular K.
Wall Street Statistical Service
(INCORPORATED)
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The firmness in cash wheat had a tend to restore confidence to some extent, it was only natural that the trade sh hesitate about loading up with flour u existing circumstances and with so r disturbing factors in the whole comme situation. There were some lower p named by some of the mills but this g ally referred to flours of poorer qu while the best flours held firm.

Cash Grain Prices.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, $1.84½; No. 2 ye $1.84; No. 2 white, $1.85½; No. 3 w $1.85; No. 2 mixed, $1.83½; No. 3 m $1.83; all c. i. f. New York, domesti days' shipments.

Oats—No. 1 white, 83½c; No. 2 w 83c; No. 3 white, 82c; No. 4 white, 81c elevator.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Captain R. L. Piercey, of Melbo Australia, who was in active service there," was a visitor on the Balti Chamber of Commerce last week.

The receipts so far this season of water-borne wheat in the Baltimore ket are more than 100,000 bushels sho what they were up to this time last

In the first eight months of the cal year there have been exported thr the port of Baltimore 7,965,428 bus. of against 1,759,653 bus. in the correspo period of last year.

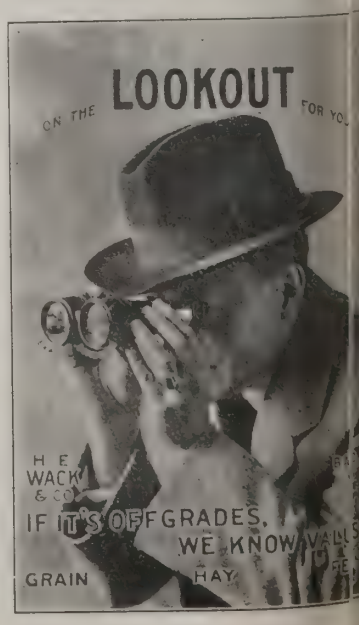
The "committee on hay and straw tations" of the Baltimore Chambe Commerce for the month of Septe consists of W. F. Macneal, Gustav H Jr., and Richard C. Wells.

The Grain Corporation last week no the Baltimore grain trade that, eff immediately, all applications for rai permits to move wheat must show Wheat Directors' License Number o shipper and also of the consignee or a cant.

Theo. Carstens, representing Tayl Bournique, grain merchants of Milw and other points, was introduced t members of the Baltimore Chamb Commerce last week by Mr. F. M. bull, Philadelphia and Baltimore ma of this house.

Hay Inspector C. B. Melcher, of Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, been appointed by President F. L. Y of the National Hay Association, member of the Grades Committee of organization. His colleagues on the mittee will be S. W. Kemp, of Spe ville, O.; G. W. Dafoe, of Sandusky G. Peters, of Kansas City, Mo., and Wright, of Weedsport, N. Y.

Already $130,000 of the $150,000 fund is being created to finance the g work of the Export and Import Boa



e of Baltimore has been raised, and it fidently expected to have the remain- hand within the next few days. This new organization formed for the pur- of encouraging, stimulating and ex- ng the flow of trade and commerce gh the port of Baltimore.

Insurance Rates.

ective from Sept. 2, 1919, insurance on grain in Locust Point and Port gton elevators, this city, were re- and are as follows:
ust Point, Elev. "B," $4.25 per $100.
ust Point, Elev. "C," $4 per $100.
t Covington, $0.25 per $100.
tificates dated Sept. 2 and thereafter e governed by the new rates.
e annual rate of insurance on grain in Canton Elevator No. 1 (Penna.) is $3.63. All grain stored in that tor and insured will be charged at a rate per $100 equal to one-thirtieth e monthly short rate of the annual and all elevator receipts covering so insured will be charged at the of .0242 cents per day per $100 on and Sept. 2.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

made the great bulk of the receipts e Duluth market during the last week, that grain was heavily traded in. arket was under pressure, there being wo or three intermittent rallies. Spot rye broke 5c to $1.38.

n D. Shanahan, formerly of the han Grain Co., with headquarters luth but latterly of New York, has ome time been away upon a trip gh the European countries that were ar with a view to reporting to the d States Grain Corporation upon and other grain supplies conditions. h friends received a card from him ly.

l M. White, of the White Grain Co., turned from a vacation, during which ade an inspection over Central Min- territory. He asserts that yields of and oats will fall far behind the esti- owing to the crops having been t by hot weather, in some cases only days away from the time that they have been ready for cutting. Wheat otherwise promised to grade up to the as shriveled up and runs lightweight.

ers on this market have been clamor- r wheat, especially Nos. 1, 2 and 3 rn and dark northern during the last ays. New wheat has so far been only ing in this way from the West and ills have been obliged to hold their tions down. As an illustration of how ade clamored for good milling wheat, y be mentioned that a car of No. 3 northern sold here early in the week 52, while four or five days before the t would have brought either here or nneapolis was $2.35. No. 1 northern t $2.58 on Saturday.

us H. Barnes, Federal wheat direc- pent last week on a visit to Duluth nection with his private affairs. In rsation with grain men here, he ex- d the opinion that supplies condi- in foodstuffs will adjust themselves e course. He pointed out that costs ing have already receded materially ne lines, and in that connection he attention to the recent break of 10 a pound in bacon. The new basis of nts on off-grade wheat, he consid- he fairest way to adjust a difficult ion, and he considered that it should out satisfactorily to both farmers illers.

ator men on this market already re- ifficulty being experienced in obtain- ain cars in good order. Railroad of- assert that their operations were n badly out of gear through the shop- strike. Large numbers of out-of- cars are on tracks at the terminals hat are only available at present for g the coarser lines of freight. As it y the general freight handling situ- is in a serious state on this market. t numbering 41 large freighters has tied up here for a month with coal s, that they have been unable to dis- owing to the coal dock men being ike. The shortage of lake vessels for rain trade at this market has not, er, yet become a factor as there is lightly more than 2,000,000 bushels of on hand to load out while the ca- of the elevators here is 35,000,000 s.

CINCINNATI.

eorge Mosbacker, Correspondent.

R. McQuillan, of McQuillan & Cur- turned from a brief visit to central orthern Ohio.

n and hay receipts for the week were ows: Wheat, 163 cars; corn, 81; ear 3; oats, 53; rye 25, and hay, 350 cars.

L. Hess, secretary-treasurer of the McMillen Hay Co., will visit Southern ry in the interests of the company's usiness.

J. F. Costello Co. received a car of northern spring wheat, the first ar- here in several years. The grain 59½ lbs., 1 per cent dockage, and d $2.29 per bushel.

. Patterson, former local retail feed and at present treasurer of Cincin- has discontinued his feed business ill convert the premises in the West nto a moving picture theater.

MILLERS
ASK
FLANLEY GRAIN CO.
Omaha, Neb.
FOR
PRICES
ON
WHEAT

Flour sent to Cincinnati by the Trent Co., local representatives of a Minneapolis firm, was distributed here in an effort to reduce the high cost of living. The flour was sold at $2.82 per 48-lb. sacks or at a rate of $11.28 a barrel.

J. S. Bateman, who has an inmiate knowledge of all hay marketing conditions, reports an excellent trade, and that the business of his firm has been so enlarged, in the brief time of its establishment, as to embrace all the important buying and selling sections tributary to this market.

Ralph Gray, of Ralph Gray & Co., who has created a dependable hay shipping business by his annual tours to the South, left Saturday to be gone for 30 days. He will visit his old home at Newbern, N. C., before calling on his southern friends. The local business of the firm will be under the masterful guidance of Charles B. Hill.

E. B. Terrill, president of the Grain & Hay Exchange, has issued a call for a membership meeting of the exchange, to be held Thursday, Sept. 18, 1919, at 6 p. m. At the meeting a report, which has had the aproval of the board of directors, will be received from the committee on revision of the by-laws, which is composed of John H. Dorsel, chairman; H. Edw. Richter and F. F. Collins.

The records of the inspection department of the Grain & Hay Exchange of the number of cars inspected during the month of August, 1919, reflect a very flattering condition, as compared with the month of August a year ago, 1,496 cars of wheat were inspected during August, 1919, while 1,384 cars were inspected during the month of August, 1918, or an increase of 112 cars over the month of August a year ago. During the month of July, 1919, the department inspected 1,454 cars, and the succeeding month, compared with this record, indicates an increase of 42 cars over the month of July this year. Since the heavy movement of wheat this year 454 cars more have been handled than during the same period last year.

An embargo against shipments of hay to this market was threatened the past week, owing to the congestion of cars in the terminals, which accumulated receipts over the recent holidays had participated. Following a discussion of the situation with the local U. S. Railroad Administrator by exchange officials, it was, however, determined that no embargo was necessary, and that, instead, two pluggings at the yards with sales twice a day would be substituted in an effort to rid the market of the excessive offerings. This arrangement was satisfactory and gratifying of results, and on Friday more than 100 cars were absorbed by local and outside buyers in morning and afternoon sales without adversely affecting prices. At the close of the week less than 100 cars were reported as still in the terminal.

No business, in wideness of sphere of influence and pronounced development in Cincinnati is of more importance than the hay plugging market owned by the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange. It is a steady, progressive combination of energy for enhanced power and prestige by local hay men who are keeping just a pace or so in advance of the times. Owing to the expansive growth, and inadequacy of the available space for plugging cars at the yards, it has become imperative to seek additional trackage, and at a meeting of the board of directors of the Grain & Hay Exchange the past week contracts were authorized with the L. & N. Railroad for extension of facilities of 37 cars, or to a capacity of 100 cars a day. The improvement includes widening of a roadway to be constructed of macadam, and with the extended trackage will cost the exchange about $3,500.

Industrial Traffic League.

The meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 4th and 5th was largely attended by traffic men of the country. Important subjects were discussed at the business sessions which are of vital interest to the shipping public at large, and some in which the grain interests are particularly interested.

The grain trade of Cincinnati, represented by S. S. Reeves, traffic manager of the Grain & Hay Exchange, enlisted the support of the league members representing grain interests in a protest against the application of the clause known as the "Recourse Clause," as prescribed in the new form of bill of lading proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The clause is not satisfactory to the grain trade handling consignments, and when shipments are sold f. o. b. destination, as the clause, when properly signed and executed in the bill of lading, the consignee must pay all freight and other charges, regardless of the time carriers present bills for undercharges, while the charges rightfully belong to the shipper.

The subject of the payment of loss and damage claims within a prescribed time as provided in the present uniform bill of lading, i. e., two years and one day, was discussed and the action taken by the league is of much interest to the grain trade, for the reason all members representing the various boards of trade and grain shippers and receivers have been made interventors in the suit filed by Jos. Decker & Sons, to be heard by the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission some time in the near future testing validity of the time limit in the bill of lading, and further on the grounds that legitimate loss and damage claims should be paid by the carriers regardless of the time limit in the bill of lading.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Rail congestion, and consequent embargoed conditions in the East had a weakening influence on the local wheat situation early in the week, and prices, especially for the lower grades, eased off a trifle, but toward the close trading activity again developed under greatly enlarged milling orders, and previous losses were fully recovered. Receipts, including the accumulation over the holidays, were fairly large, and though mostly sent here on contract were quite liberal of consigned grain. Top grades of heavy weight were urgently sought at the close, the scarcity indicating higher prices. Low grades had the advantage of the new scale of guaranteed prices announced this week by the Grain Corporation. A feature of the market this week was the arrival of a car of No. 1 northern spring wheat, testing 59½ lbs. 1 per cent dockage, which sold at $2.30 per bushel. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.26@2.27; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23@2.25; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.19@2.21; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.14½@2.16½; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.10@2.13; sample, as to quality, $2.05@2.15. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel, as to grade.

Corn—The downward trend of the local cash corn was unchecked the past week, and further declines of 18c, or over 30c for the past two weeks were recorded for all kinds. As is usual on a declining market, the demand was indifferent until the close of the week, when a change of sentiment developed with buying sufficiently active to fully sustain prices. Receipts were liberally increased during the interval of lowering quotations. No. 1 white, $1.71; No. 2 white, $1.70@1.71; No. 3 white, $1.69@1.70; No. 4 white, $1.66@1.67; No. 5 white, $1.65@1.66; No. 6 white, $1.64@1.65. No. 1 yellow, $1.71@1.72; No. 2 yellow, $1.70@1.71; No. 3 yellow, $1.68@1.70; No. 4 yellow, $1.66@1.67; No. 5 yellow, $1.65@1.66; No. 6 yellow, $1.64@1.65; No. 1 mixed, $1.69@1.70; No. 2 mixed, $1.69; No. 3 mixed, $1.67@1.69; No. 4 mixed, $1.65@1.66; No. 5 mixed, $1.64@1.65; No. 6 mixed, $1.63@1.64.

Oats—The oats market was weak in sympathy with declining corn prices until near the close of the week when a slight recovery of speculative strength again steadied the situation and prices advanced 1½c from the low point. Receipts were fairly increased, but offerings mostly of light weight. No. 2 white, 73½c; No. 3 white, 72½@73c; No. 4 white, 71½@72½c; No. 2 mixed, 72@72½c; No. 3 mixed, 71@72c; No. 4 mixed, 70@71c.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

George S. Carkener, of Goffe & Carkener, is taking his vacation in California.

T. J. Brodnax, president of the Frisco Elevators Co., is back from a vacation of two months, spent mainly at Lake Miltona, Minnesota.

Owing to delay occasioned by labor troubles, the addition to the Norris Elevator, in the East bottoms, will not be completed before October 1. The new storage will be 1,000,000 bus., practically doubling the capacity of the house.

On charges of false statements in an application for a new license, the Kansas City zone agent of the United States Grain Corporation has ordered James M. Robinson, of Potter, Kan., to close his elevators at that place. Mr. Robinson's former license was revoked.

W. L. Richeson, head of the W. L. Richeson Co., New Orleans, was a visitor at the Kansas City Board of Trade on Wednesday. He said the port of New Orleans was less congested with grain than Galveston, but that enough wheat was en route to fill all storage unless ships became more plentiful. The tonnage outlook he regarded as unpromising.

The Kansas City Stock Exhange, organized three years ago, but dormant for the last 12 months, has decided to disband. At a meeting of members and officers Tuesday a committee consisting of John S. Knox, president; T. R. Shields, treasurer, and Kay H. Beach, secretary, was appointed to dissolve the association, convert the assets into cash and distribute the proceeds among the stockholders. At one time the exchange had 200 members. It had fine quarters in the Elmhurst building. Though the prospects of the exchange were brilliant, the organization found it impossible to develop centralized trading in securities. Lack of co-operation by local brokers is held responsible for the failure of the exchange. Some members still believe there is a good field in Kansas City for a stock exhange to stabilize dealings in local stocks and bonds as well as oil and mining stocks of the Southwest.

F. M. Corbin, of B. C. Christopher & Co., has returned from a trip to Southern California, during which he visited the Imperial Valley. Mr. Corbin is a kafir specialist. Therefore he investigated the growing crops of milo and kafir in the valley. "The yield this year is larger than in 1918," said Mr. Corbin. "The crop is very promising. However, the grain may not move immediately after harvest, as producers found it profitable to hold the 1918 production until after the bulk of the Kansas and southwestern grain had been sold." Donald Moffatt, of the Moffatt Grain Co., spent several days in Texas, returning this week. He went over much of the kafir and milo territory of the Panhadle region. "There is a big crop in Texas," said Mr. Moffatt. "It is in a belt running from the Panhandle southeastward. I think the estimate of 57,000,000 bushels recently made is conservative. The crop is being harvested and threshed. Shipping has begun, and there have been good sales for September delivery, mostly eastward. I heard that the Oklahoma crop would be about 30,000,000 bus. and that Kansas would have 30,000,000 or 35,000,000 bus."

Following the ordering by the grain control committee of an embargo against wheat shipments to Kansas City last Tuesday, to relieve the congestion of cars in the local

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Duluth Milwaukee Omaha

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

In the matter of STAR CEREAL & MILLING COMPANY A Corporation Bankrupt.	In Bankruptcy No. 27,944

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, the undersigned, Central Trust Company of Illinois, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Star Cereal & Milling Company, a corporation, offers for sale the property, real and personal, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

REAL ESTATE

The real estate situated at 410-420 N. Western Avenue, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, being a tract or parcel of land with a frontage of 126 feet on N. Western Avenue, with a depth of 126 feet.

BUILDING

The real estate is improved with a new four-story brick and stone, pressed brick front, mill-constructed manufacturing plant. In design the building is square shaped, with court in center, and covers a large portion of the land, with one private switch track adjoining the building, having a capacity of four cars. The building is equipped with modern steam plant, elevators, etc.

TANGIBLE PROPERTY

The personal property comprises a complete mill equipment for the manufacturing of flours, cereals, etc., also office furniture and fixtures, and electric motors, belting, shafting, pulleys, milling machines and apparatus, scales, and other equipment for the operation of a modern mill.

A detailed list of said property is obtainable by reference to the Receiver's inventory on file in said cause, and by application to the Receiver for a copy thereof. Real estate and Building is subject to a bond issue of $80,000.00. For details see the undersigned.

The above described property may be inspected at said premises from the second day of September, 1919, to September 15, 1919, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects, as an entirety or in parcel, may be submitted to the undersigned Receiver at its office, Room 1818 Harris Trust Building, 111 West Monroe Street, City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on or before 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of September 16, A.D., 1919, and which bids will be opened and reported to the Honorable Sidney C. Eastman, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his court room, 907 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Illinois, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, or cash for at least twenty-five per cent (25%) of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event that said property will be sold at public auction or private sale, as said court may thereafter determine, upon such notice and advertisement as the court may require.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Receiver,
1818, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Merrick A. Whipple,
and
Knapp & Campbell,
Attorneys for Receiver.

yards and the accumulation of grain in the elevators, D. F. Piazzek, zone agent of the United States Grain Corporation, announced his intention to ship 2,000,000 bus. of wheat to Chicago and other centers for temporary storage. This amount was later increased to 5,000,000 bus. In the meantime the arrivals of wheat began to decrease, but stocks went on increasing until a total of 13,466,000 bus. was reached. It is expected that the grain will begin to move out during the coming week, after which the embargo will be lifted gradually. Congestion here is due primarily to the withdrawal of empty cars from the Missouri Pacific and 'Frisco roads for use in handling the northwestern wheat crop. This limited the outshipments. It is said, also, that many cars shipped eastward and northward with wheat were not returned promptly. The Gulf port outlet has proved disappointing, due to the lack of ships for export grain. More than half of the wheat in Kansas City elevators is owned by the grain corporation, which had not shipped a bushel until the present congestion developed.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 2,239 cars, against 3,684 a week ago and 1,978 a year ago. The chief event in the trade was the ordering of an embargo by the grain control committee on Tuesday to check the congestion and accumulation here until an outlet could be found. This was followed by an announcement that the United States Grain Corporation would move 5,000,000 bus. of its holdings to Chicago and other storage centers and ultimately to the Atlantic seaboard for export. This movement, however, has hardly started, as cars for outshipment are still lacking. Shipments to the Gulf ports are out of the question until more vessels arrive there. From the date of the embargo the only wheat received was grain started previously, and the number of cars dwindled to 149 on Saturday, as against 1,155 on Tuesday, following the holiday. Stocks increased 1,546,000 bus., to 13,466,000 bus., against 9,123,000 a year ago. The daily reduction of offerings stimulated buying by millers and shippers, who found a growing scarcity of the sorts they wanted. Early in the week a few cars of red wheat and low grade hard went to the Government on the guarantee price basis. Afterward the wheat was taken by other buyers, including elevator men. Prices of hard wheat stiffened as a result of competition and closed unchanged to 3c higher on the week, with No. 1 ranging from $2.19 to $2.26; No. 2, $2.17@2.26; No. 3, $2.13@2.23. Red wheat finished unchanged to 3c higher, with No. 1 at $2.18@2.18½; No. 2, $2.15@2.16; No. 3, $2.12@2.15.

Corn—Receipts, 41 cars, against 126 a week ago and 262 last year. The car situation and the fact of an embargo against wheat had the effect of cutting down the offerings. There was a very slow cash demand, in view of the bearish action of futures through most of the week and the talk about Texas new crop offerings. Prices declined 5@7c for the week, closing with No. 2 yellow at $1.76@1.78; No. 3, $1.74@$1.75; No. 2 white, $1.72; No. 3, $1.70@1.71; No. 2 mixed, $1.72; No. 3, $1.70@1.71. Shipments from elevators reduced the stocks 9,000 bus., to 33,000 bus., against 797,000 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 90 cars, against 155 a week ago and 667 in 1918. There was a fair demand for oats of good weight, especially white, but other kinds were weak and many cars went to store. White oats closed practically the same as a week previous, with No. 2 at 69@70c and No. 3 at 68½@70c. Mixed oats lost 3½@4c, ending with No. 2 at 63½@64c and No. 3 at 63½@64c. Red oats closed 3½@5c off, at 64@65c, for No. 2 and 64c for No. 3. Stocks increased 37,000 bus., to 1,072,000 bus., against 1,604,000 a year ago.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 5 cars, against 18 a week ago and nothing last year. Old crop offerings were very light and the car situation was against the movement of either old or new. Texas is said to have made large sales of new milo for the first half of September shipment, but not much to Kansas City. Buyers are holding off as much as possible in view of the large production in southwestern states, as well as in California. Frost possibilities are a factor in connection with the Kansas crop, but there is little anxiety elsewhere in this regard. Prices here declined 40@45c per cwt. At the close No. 2 white kafir was quoted at $3@3.05; No. 2, $2.95@3; No. 2 milo, $3@3.05; No. 3, $2.95@3. Dealers here think the new crop should sell down to $2, provided no disaster intervenes before the general harvest. Local stocks decreased 1,000 bus. during the week, to 5,000 bus., against 139,000 a year ago.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

R. W. Miller, president of Miller-Jackson Grain Co., is back at his desk again after a six weeks' vacation in the mountains of North Carolina. Mr. Miller's moustache—an institution among the Tampa grain and feed trade—was left somewhere among the balsam boughs of Buncombe County, N. C.

Florida corn is beginning to move freely and there is little demand for out-of-state corn. The Florida product shows considerable improvement in quality over last year's crop. No. 3 yellow corn is being quoted at $2.00 per bushel. Very little corn has been handled in this market during the past sixty days.

The Inter-Ocean Steamship Company of Tampa has been formed with capital stock of $500,000 by local people, and charter will be received by September 12th. Allocation of ships has been granted by the Government and it is hoped to start a cargo for foreign ports very shortly. Good solid business men are behind this company and its success is sure. The company will go in for foreign trade on an extensive scale.

No. 3 white oats quoted at 88c, sacked, 100 lbs., delivered Tampa. Receipts very light, totaling approximately 10,000 bushels during the past week. Demand continues fair from country points, but our dealers are buying lightly and timing deliveries closely with floor stocks which are lighter than for some time past. Considerable Texas oats reached this market but not meeting with entire approval of t in this territory on account of consider stain and heavy beard, though the were bought, shipped and inspected as 3 clips. However, the Texas oats rece here weighed around 35 lbs. to the bu and have excellent feeding quality.

"Frenzied Agitation and Cool After thought."

Under continual breaks in the corn oats market, and sharp declines in p tically every food product with the ex tion of wheat and wheat products. dealers have bought but little during past week, except for instant shipment then only to meet actual needs. Stock warehouses here are not in excess of tual needs, notwithstanding activitie Government agents to show otherwise sulting in several cases of libels to be against some of our trade. Just what stitutes "hoarding" is not known here, it is true that our jobbers' stocks are mal in view of the large territory to be from this market, and it will be pr that Tampa dealers are not, and have been, profiteering or hoarding in any A great deal of unsavory comment has made in publications throughout the c try—even motion picture news age have flashed the great news on scr throughout the country showing how Government was working against wholesale dealer "profiteer" in Tampa. under present conditions the people prone to believe and then exaggerate case of this nature. The Tampa da came forth in rare condemnation of ou cal wholesalers and are just now be ning to realize that "our local wholes were not profiteering after all," and done the unsavory publicity hastily g in their columns. Jacksonville dea with much larger stocks than those in Tampa, escape all published notor while it appears that Tampa is made scapegoat of snap-shot investigation is puzzling, to say the least, why the T pa dealers were singled out. Is it pos that the Government investigator in T pa was not a little bit too quick on trigger?—Leonard Selz.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

The Clarkfield Roller Mill was dest by fire last week.

The State Grain Inspection Depart has an exhibit at the Minnesota Fair.

The Atlantic Elevator Co. elevat Oslo, Minn., has been sold to the Grain & Fuel Co.

Reports from North Dakota say tha farmers have shocked their corn crop are selecting seed for next year.

The Midland Linseed Products Co., neapolis, have purchased the plant o Metzger Seed & Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio.

H. E. Gooch, president of the Gooch ing & Elevator Co., Lincoln, Nebr., tored up to Minneapolis with his f last week.

H. H. King, president of the Shef King Milling Co., returned to Minne this week from his summer hom Whitehall, Mich.

Deliveries on Minneapolis Septembe contracts up to September 5 totalled 2

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SEND this advertisement address below and you w receive three sample copies the Rosenbaum Review, edit and published by J. Ralph Pic ell. The editor has just return from Europe after an extend tour of investigation of financi commercial and agricultural co ditions. There are many thin to read. Some things must l read.

The Review is read because se eral thousand like it.

Try it.

Rosenbaum Revie
4 7 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

iels, oats 840,000 bushels. No barley eries reported.

ie mill and elevators belonging to the man Milling Co., Bozeman, Mont., been sold to the Montana Flour Mills Great Falls, Mont.

ie United States Grain Corporation ht 80 cars of wheat in the Minneap- market on Tuesday and since then taken smaller quantities.

bert S. Hopwood and Frank L. Bur- have formed a company to carry on a lar stock and grain brokerage busi- The new firm will be known as Hop- l & Burnett.

ere is general complaint regarding the uniform disposition rule of the Min- olis Chamber of Commerce Associa- and commission house managers ex- trouble when receipts grow heavier.

E. Wilson, a recent Yale graduate, is associated with the Cargill Elevator He has a brother with the Hunter, nson Milling & Grain Co., a member ie Merchants Exchange of St. Louis.

L. Bisbee, of the Midland Linseed ucts Co., expects to leave this week an extended European trip. The firm a large business direct with foreign rs and all continental markets will be ed by Mr. Bisbee.

e Scroggins Grain Co. is the new cor- te name of a firm succeeding to the ness of the Scroggins-McLean Co. e is no change in the personnel of the pany, as Mr. McLean has not been ified or with the company since Aug. 18.

e following requests for transfer of berships in the Minneapolis Chamber of merce Association have been posted: n L. A. Howard to Robert B. Kinney; . McCord to Clarence M. Hales; David gaard to Eugene Askegaard; George ane to Arthur J. Lahiff; H. P. Watson William B. Ireys; Frank S. Butler to h W. Scroggins.

sh Wheat—At the beginning of last the wheat market was under pres- of heavy offerings and declined to low marks, but the setting of prices ow grade wheat by the government the purchase of considerable of it by United States Grain Corporation ed the tide and higher prices have pre- d since. Some of the local elevator panies have been selling wheat also before the week was half over the mil- began to show increased interest in offerings. Receipts are running fairly y and although some sections are tied by the car shortage, a continued ement of good proportions is looked for. of the commission houses say their ing notices have fallen off, while oth- ay they notice no difference.

e average quality of wheat is better the millers expected it would be, of the North Dakota dark wheat ing good milling quality. There is a demand for dark wheat.

e demand for durum wheat is good a large quantity of it has been taken shipment lately. The government is ig very little of it.

nter wheat was in dull demand for al days on account of the glut of g wheat, but as the week closed the accumulation was pretty well cleaned up. Lower grade wheat of the yellow variety is slow to move, but there is a good demand for dark offerings.

Corn—Weakness in all markets influenced prices here and the demand for offerings was poor most of the week. Receipts were heavier than local interests cared to look after and as other markets were out of line the shipping demand was poor. New northwestern corn is expected on the market this month.

Oats—Compared with September future prices for cash oats are stronger and there is a good demand for the offerings of the heavier type, either old or new. Elevator companies are the chief buyers. Thin oats are in fair to good demand. Buyers are basing their purchases more on the December future than the September. Offerings on spot and to arrive are light. No. 3 white sell at September price to 3c over, No. 4 white at 1@4c less.

Rye—The market for cash rye was good and prices were stronger compared with the futures. There was a good milling demand but the elevators took care of the bulk of the daily receipts. Millers paid ½c premium for the choice rye. Offerings very light. Elevator stocks show a further increase.

CHICAGO.

Three memberships have sold recently at $9,300 net to the buyer.

New Texas corn is now arriving here and is reported hot and full of weevils.

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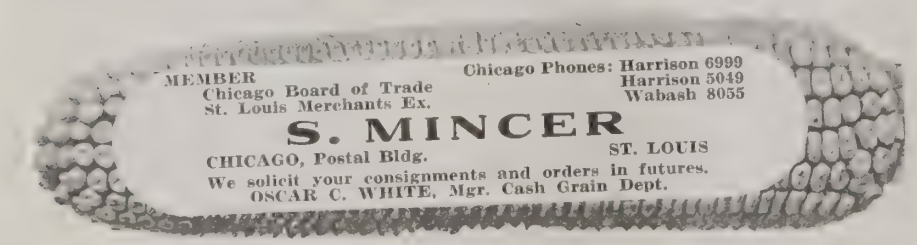
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Rumors are around to the effect that about Feb. 1, 1920, there will be an open market in wheat.

Arthur Cutten is back from a Canadian trip. He has not been operating heavily for some time and does not contemplate doing so

"Win" Day, Simons, Day & Co., can't see the bearish side of oats, based on broad advices to his firm. Simons, Day & Co., that threshing returns are disappointing. He figures them on the pound to bushel basis, arriving at an approximate figure showing a crop this year of only 60 per cent of last year's.

To enable a large part of the grain crop to be moved to Buffalo via lake the Grain Corporation has arranged for a big shipping program which includes 10,000,000 bus. of wheat to be distributed between Chicago and Milwaukee. Much of this grain will be forwarded from other terminal markets which are badly congested.

Congestion is reported on many of the leading roads due to scarcity of cars. The Railroad Administration calls attention to the fact that cars are not being loaded as heavily as last year and estimates that had the cars been loaded as heavily as formerly there would have been a saving of 160,000 cars during the past seven months.

Mandel Meyer, secretary of the Star Cereal & Mlg. Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the United States District court so that banks and others victimized by Herman Blumson, president of the company when he absconded to parts unknown, may recover some of their losses. Liabilities are listed at $364,025.91 with assets of $225,116.60.

Geo. W. Beman, until recently manager of the provision department of Simons, Day & Co., is now in business for himself at 739 Postal Telegraph Bldg. He will handle the full line of packing house products—all kinds of provisions, and with long experience in the meat packing and brokerage business should have no difficulty establishing excellent connections.

Norman W. Bartlett, son of the late William H. Bartlett, when he found that his days were numbered, took a special train to this city from the ranch at Vermejo, N. M., last week, desiring to spend his last days in this city, but death overtook the train and awaiting physicians were found to be unnecessary. The funeral was held Monday at Rosehill, marking the passing of a prince of fellows in forties who in his intercollegiate graduated with high honors from Although a member of the Board of T he had never been particularly active

A shortage of cars has compelled closing down of the Lysle Mlg. Co Leavenworth, Kans., temporarily.

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olicit the sale of your TO
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Cotton Statistics for Week.

ie following shows the statistical
ion of cotton figured up to Satur-
morning by the *Financial Chroni-*

	Sept. 5, 1919. Bales.	Aug. 29, 1919. Bales.	Sept. 6, 1918. Bales.
receipts...	33,572	39,517	89,652
Aug. 1...	268,619	235,047	294,888
stocks....	839,773	898,511	823,313
receipts..	30,654	20,631	115,321
Aug. 1...	145,652	121,251	330,488
shipmts..	40,938	45,616	113,783
or stocks	623,050	633,334	628,183
nt brought			
sight.....	93,353	88,485	181,603
Aug. 1...	462,759	369,406	704,183
ern spin-			
takings.	35,473	30,123	22,843
Aug. 1...	176,083	140,610	112,746
ern con-			
ption	65,000	64,000	85,000
Aug. 1...	319,000	254,000	443,000
to Great			
ain	9,377	54,260	37,161
Aug. 1...	225,761	216,810	109,978
to France	30,362	None	None
Aug. 1...	34,212	13,852	71,985
to Con-			
nt	35,384	80,382	4,800
Aug. 1...	273,615	239,524	148,189
week's			
rts	65,123	134,642	41,961
expts. since			
1.....	533,588	470,186	330,152
's visible			
ly 4,292,062		4,425,287	2,942,808
ich Amer-			
.....2,775,062		2,905,287	1,845,808
ool stks.	810,000	811,008	204,000
ent. stks.	294,000	312,000	133,000
stocks...	85,053	86,229	86,324
stocks..	263,088	275,191	229,393
ipboard			
clear....	87,689	111,195	113,587

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GRAIN and HAY
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE

Argentine Corn Exports.

The following are the totals by weeks of the exports of corn from Argentina for the past three years:

Week—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sept. 14....	476,000	396,000	2,594,000
Sept. 21....	647,000	626,000	3,196,000
Sept. 28....	1,059,000	147,000	2,287,000
Oct. 5....	201,000	272,000	2,539,000
Oct. 12....	794,000	43,000	3,552,000
Oct. 19....	598,000	.....	3,299,000
Oct. 26....	1,056,000	630,000	3,851,000
Nov. 2....	1,085,000	94,000	2,619,000
Nov. 9....	636,000	522,000	4,072,000
Nov. 16....	278,000	365,000	4,439,000
Nov. 23....	1,790,000	550,000	2,448,000
Nov. 30....	1,449,000	955,000	2,567,000
Dec. 7....	986,000	384,000	2,414,000
Dec. 14....	1,105,000	563,000	384,000
Dec. 21....	318,000	1,133,000	2,134,000
Dec. 28....	1,108,000	581,000	522,000
Jan. 4....	1,150,000	726,000	483,000
Jan. 11....	2,095,000	594,000	726,000
Jan. 18....	1,178,000	511,000	1,748,000
Jan. 25....	1,756,000	470,000	1,408,000
Feb. 1....	400,000	770,000	1,772,000
Feb. 8....	883,000	108,000	1,145,000
Feb. 15....	726,000	365,000	1,168,000
Feb. 22....	399,000	265,000	597,000
Mar. 1....	1,049,000	226,000	747,000
Mar. 8....	626,000	386,000	386,000
Mar. 15....	315,000	380,000	662,000
Mar. 22....	1,260,000	302,000	78,000
Mar. 29....	887,000	296,000	1,137,000
Apr. 5....	127,000	109,000	778,000
Apr. 12....	1,432,000	472,000	1,374,000
Apr. 19....	1,042,000	271,000	1,601,000
Apr. 26....	375,000	716,000	1,601,000
May 3....	1,903,000	.....	408,000
May 10....	1,764,000	290,000	327,000
May 17....	1,523,000	313,000	211,000
May 24....	1,858,000	171,000	558,000
May 31....	1,135,000	47,000	942,000
June 7....	2,201,000	82,000	933,000
June 14....	2,009,000	.....	774,000
June 21....	139,000	412,000	1,734,000
June 28....	2,090,000	.....	1,698,000
July 5....	1,505,000	.....	779,000
July 12....	735,000	.....	215,000
July 19....	1,649,000	.....	240,000
July 26....	2,449,000	187,000	295,000
Aug. 2....	2,116,000	91,000	272,000
Aug. 9....	2,844,000	50,000	156,000
Aug. 16....	3,664,000	806,000	632,000
Aug. 23....	2,724,000	261,000	34,000
Aug. 30....	2,928,000	1,009,000	236,000
Sept. 6....	3,294,000	577,000	456,000

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	13,506,000	28,426,000
Milwaukee	1,438,000	6,508,000
Minneapolis	3,057,000	4,673,000
Duluth	243,000	37,000
St. Louis	2,832,000	4,123,000
Toledo	618,000	2,780,000
Detroit	209,000	859,000
Kansas City	1,273,000	4,011,000
Peoria	947,000	2,029,000
Omaha	1,250,000	3,146,000
Indianapolis	1,937,000	2,969,000
Total	30,310,000	59,561,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7. 1918.
Chicago	2,327,000	2,879,000	4,219,000
Milwaukee	1,004,000	1,253,000	959,000
Minneapolis	629,000	897,000	1,507,000
Duluth	12,000	29,000	4,600
St. Louis	650,000	634,000	518,000
Toledo	145,000	136,000	327,000
Detroit	37,000	39,000	88,000
Kansas City	155,000	313,000	1,048,000
Peoria	149,000	150,000	160,000
Omaha	294,000	252,000	708,000
Indianapolis	355,000	417,000	367,000
Total	5,757,000	6,999,000	9,935,000
Shipments	3,655,000	3,770,000	6,444,000

A Government survey of the exact location of the Take All wheat pest of Madison County, Ill., will be made by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

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RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
K. D. Corn Uncle Sam Oats
CAIRO, ILL.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

fficial statement of visible supply of eat in the United States, weekly, for r years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
t. 14..	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0	10,402,0
t. 21..	73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
t. 28..	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
5..	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
12.	104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
19.	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
26.	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
2.	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
9.	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
16.	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
23.	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
30.	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
7.	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
14.	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
21.	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
28.	117,226,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
4.	119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
11.	123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
18.	126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
25.	128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
1.	130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
8.	129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
15.	126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
22.	121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
1.	118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
8.	115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
15.	111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
22.	101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
29.	92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
5.	85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
12.	77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
19.	70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
26.	61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
3.	49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
10.	42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
17.	33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
24.	27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
31.	23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
7.	15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
14.	13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
21.	11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
28.	8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
5.	6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
12.	5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
19.	6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
26.	13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
2.	20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
9.	32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
16.	39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
23.	48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
30.	56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
6.	63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0

Visible Supply of Corn.

fficial statement of the visible supply corn in the U. S. weekly, compared h same weekly dates of previous e years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
14..	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0	1,766,0
21..	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0	1,976,0
28..	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0	3,444,0
5..	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0	5,026,0
12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,329,0
19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0

ecent good rains in all the country ntary to Eufaula, Okla., have been eat benefit to stock farmers as for- crops are now coming on fast. k men say they can get along with- corn provided forage fields and kaf- which have been improved by re- rains come on nicely.

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GALVESTON CONGESTED.

The Galveston outlet of wheat from Texas and the Southwest seems to be badly congested. Some of the grain dealers think that the elevators still have room enough to handle at least a million bushels more of wheat, but Galveston authorities stated that the elevators were filled with export wheat and that it is impossible to move it out for want of vessels. Moreover, the embargo made effective by the Southern Export Committee on Aug. 18 does not permit movement to Galveston for wheat which was not loaded or in process of loading at the time the embargo was placed. Sec'y Dorsey of the Texas Association has been endeavoring to get the embargo relieved.

Rye vs. Wheat Values.

Rye is today about 30c per bu. under the high price on this crop and about 20c per bu. under the price paid by the Grain Corporation for the bulk of the last crop. The recent liquidation has been mainly in sympathy with lower prices for coarse grains, none of which are "bread" grains. As a "bread" grain rye ordinarily sells about 30c under wheat. The discount under Government basis for wheat is now 84c. Yet the main export demand for rye is for bread purposes. If our wheat prices are world values, rye is too cheap.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

It is reported from Montgomery, Ala., that the State Department of Agriculture and Immigration has received communication from Immigration Office in Duisburg, Germany, seeking to learn whether German labor is wanted in Alabama.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible sup of oats weekly, compared with sa weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	19
Sept. 14	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0	11.7
Sept. 21	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0	13.3
Sept. 28	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0	14.3
Oct. 5	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0	14.7
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15.1
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15.2
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15.7
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17.0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18.3
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19.7
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20.3
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19.8
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20.0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21.2
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26.7
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21.8
	1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**19**
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20.8
Jan. 11	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20.9
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20.8
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20.1
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19.8
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19.7
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19.8
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19.8
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20.2
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,199,0	35,995,0	18.8
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18.3
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18.8
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17.9
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16.3
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15.1
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12.9
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12.6
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,922,0	11.9
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11.4
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13.2
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14.7
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16.7
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15.6
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14.8
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14.0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12.2
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11.7
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11.4
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9.6
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8.7
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3.7
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12.3
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15.4
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21.8
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27.6
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31.3

For quick returns use our Ma Place Department for wants and announcements.

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

lico Rock, Ark.—The White River ng Co. of Calico Rock has opened its ol. Midget mill.

ne Bluff, Ark.—The Marco Mills have purchased by the Geo. F. Neimeyer n Co., of Little Rock. Guy Williams ie local manager.

rt Smith, Ark.—Thruman-Davis Grain s the latest entrant to the commercial s of this city. The firm deals in flour, and grain and has its headquarters at ho, Mo. The local house is located 9 S. 3rd street.

COLORADO.

ley, Colo.—Hans Kaehler has sold out rain business here.

GEORGIA.

bin, Ga.—The Farmers Co-operative ciation, C. H. Kittrell, president, has ne contract for a 60,000-bushel eleva-

ILLINOIS.

amore, Ill.—Wm. F. Murphy recently his grain elevator and business to the nore Farmers Co.

bbona, Ill.—Joseph Schnoor's granary ining some 2,300 bushels of oats was oyed by a fire on the farm.

coln, Ill.—Spellman & Co. will install ss Air Blast car loader, manufactured e Maroa Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill.

patee, Ill.—At a meeting of 55 farm- n Rapatee final plans for a big co- tive elevator in that town were made.

mpico, Ill.—Directors of the Tampico ers Elevator Co. are considering plans ne erection of a new elevator to cost $25,000.

ton, Ill.—The stockholders of the n Farmers Grain Co. held their an- meeting recently and G. W. Karr and Kenney were re-elected as directors.

eyville, Ill.—The Caseyville Milling as been incorporated with a capital 0,000. Incorporators: J. M. Higgins, ey A. Toussaint and H. J. Wede-

vardsville, Ill.—The Godfrey Elevator as awarded a contract for a concrete or. It will be cylindrical in form ave a capacity of 14,000 bushels of

ngfield, Ill.—The Murphy Grain Co. led suits against four railroad com- s to recover for damages to grain to delay in shipment. The defendant nies and the amounts sued for are: & Q., $1,141.37; C. & A., $1,641.15; I. 94.94; Wabash, $1,682.94.

n, Ill.—The Sparks Milling Co. of has appealed by a writ of certiorari e circuit court the award rendered it it by the Industrial Commission of s in the case of Cora J. May, widow n. F. May. May was killed by a fall the fourth story of the milling plant. idow was awarded the sum of $9.59 period of 416 weeks by the Industrial ission and the milling company is an appeal from this award.

INDIANA.

Horace, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. of Horace has been incorporated; capital, $25,000. Directors: Earl E. Robbins, Eldin H. Pavy and W. F. Storms.

North Manchester, Ind.—The recently organized Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased a site for its prospective elevator west of the Vandalia railroad. Consideration, $2,000.

Kirkpatrick, Ind.—One of the two large grain elevators owned by the Kirkpatrick Grain Co. was destroyed by fire with a loss estimated at $30,000. The elevator contained more than 30,000 bushels of wheat and oats.

Newport, Ind.—Loss estimated at $36,300 resulted from the destruction by fire of the grain elevator at Newport owned by W. M. Prillaman Co., of Rossville, Ill. Loss in detail is estimated as follows: Elevator, $12,000; 5 bushels of wheat, $10,000; 7,000 bushels of oats, $12,000; 700 bushels of rye, $1,000.

IOWA.

Lorah, Ia.—The new elevator at Lorah is now open and ready for business.

Alta, Ia.—The large concrete tank at the Farmers Elevator is completed and ready for use.

Hartwick, Ia.—The King-Wilder Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is contemplating the erection of a 20,000-bushel elevator at this place.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Malt & Grain Co. has been turned over to the Fleischmann Malting Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Consideration, $65,000.

Kirkman, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. will install a Boss Air Blast car loader, manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co., of Maroa, Ill.

Clearfield, Ia.—The Ellston elevator with a large amount of grain burned recently. Fire was caused by backfiring of the engine. It was a total loss; only small insurance carried.

Ontario, Ia.—L. E. Munsinger and others have purchased the site on which stood the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, which was burned. An agreement has also been reached whereby the company must erect a new elevator on the site and establish a coal yard at Ontario.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago is making the plans for an elevator of reinforced concrete to cost $150,000 for the Mystic Milling Co. The elevator will contain 24 storage bins, 250,000-bushel capacity head house, 32x43, and be operated by electricity. The Burrell company is also making plans for the Terminal Elevator Corporation for a reinforced concrete elevator to cost $500,000.

KANSAS.

Palmer, Kans.—The South elevator at Palmer has been destroyed by fire.

Rexford, Kans.—C. E. Hartwell is new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Argonia, Kans.—The new mill of the Argonia Milling & Elevator Co. is now in operation.

Fort Scott, Kans.—The Mead Grain Co. has installed a Boss Air Blast car loader in its plant.

Marion, Kans.—The Karl Ehrlich Grain Co. is changing business location to alfalfa mill property.

Robinson, Kans.—T E. Ruehlen has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Robinson.

Liberal, Kans.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. has installed a new engine of the Fairbanks-Morse make.

Erie, Kans.—H. D. Collins has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and is succeeded by J. S. Zink.

Inman, Kans.—The big double tower elevator at the mill is about finished and is ready for the machinery and the wheat.

Bremen, Kans.—Fred Crone will install a Boss Air Blast car loader. This is manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co., of Maroa, Ill.

Otis, Kans.—A Boss Air Blast car loader has been installed in the plant of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association at this place.

St. Francis, Kans.—The mill is making quite a few improvements. A new grain

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Ask for our bids. Favor us with your consignments.
F. H. HUNTTING, Manager

elevator is being installed and other small repairs are being made.

Pleasanton, Kans.—The new elevator of the Cummins Grain Co. is now in order and ready for the receiving of grain. B. E. Bradley is manager.

Lyndon, Kans.—On account of the sale of the Corner Feed Store Bldg., Anstaett Bros. have moved their feed and grain business to the Lyndon Elevator.

Protection, Kans.—The Arkansas City Milling Co. has plans in progress for the construction of an elevator to cost $20,000. The Burrell Engineering Co., 604 Security Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., are the engineers and contractors.

Wichita, Kans.—C. W. Winslow of Kansas City has received the appointment as assistant inspector in the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department with headquarters in Wichita. He succeeds A. A. Dunwire, who recently resigned.

MICHIGAN.

West Branch, Mich. — The Ogemaw County Grange has purchased the site for a co-operative elevator in this city.

Freeland, Mich.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the People's Grain Co. at Freeland, entailing a loss estimated at between $60,000 and $65,000.

Lansing, Mich.—The Madison Milling Co. has been incorporated to deal in flour and other grains; capital $25,000. C. R. Madison is among the incorporators.

Pinconning, Mich.—The East Michigan Bean & Grain Co. has been organized with an authorized capital of $40,000, of which amount $30,000 has been subscribed.

Grass Lake, Mich.—The Grass Lake Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated for $40,000 and will conduct a grain elevator recently purchased in Jackson county.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000. Geo. Wallis is president; Frank I. Stephens, vice-president; Everett Collar, secretary; Warren Jasper, treasurer.

Hudson, Mich.—Kefuss Bros. have sold their milling business, known as the Hudson Milling Co., to a stock company recently incorporated with a capital of $60,000. Among the stockholders are James L. Mahoney, S. B. Gaskill and others.

MINNESOTA.

Henning, Minn.—E. P. Tschabold has purchased the John Whiting elevator and residence.

Wadena, Minn.—Work has begun on the new farmers' flour mill. Foundation is about completed.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Equity Society purchased the Monarch elevator. G. S. Skeim will be in charge.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Clarkfield Roller Mill was destroyed by fire about a week ago. Property was insured.

Moose Lake, Minn.—John Florin is soon to build a flour mill at Moose Lake. It will have a capacity of 75 bbls.

Blakeley, Minn.—The elevator at this place has been practically rebuilt during the summer and is now ready to receive grain.

Oslo, Minn.—The Oslo Grain & Fuel Co. has acquired the local interest of the Atlantic Elevator Co. and will continue to operate same.

Detroit, Minn.—The Detroit Grain & Fuel Co., owned by C. Steinkop, on the Soo Line, has been bought by C. L. Hollpeter of Wooster, Ohio.

Elysian, Minn.—Geo. T. Murray has received plans and specifications for a new elevator, 24x40, 18 ft. basement, three stories, modern equipment.

Winsted, Minn.—The flour mill at this place has been purchased by J. A. Thompson of Minneapolis and is being repaired and new machinery installed.

Little Falls, Minn.—The offices of the Northwestern Milling Co. are being moved to Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters will be at 206 Corn Exchange, where Mr. Stephenson will be in charge.

Spooner, Minn.—The Collins Flour Mill was burned to the ground by fire of unknown origin. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $16,000. J. W. Collins, owner, plans to rebuild as soon as matters can be arranged.

Argyle, Minn. — The Argyle Farmers Grain Co. has been organized and has purchased the National elevator. L. B. Riopelle is president; Joseph Vexiena, secretary. Mr. Barsaloux will be in charge of the elevator.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Bricelyn Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 to operate elevators and deal in grain, fuel, lumber, etc. Incorporators: H. E. Gullord, John K. Melan, R. J. Havnen and A. E. Larson.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Anamoose Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 to operate grain elevators and warehouses and deal in grains and cereals, etc. R. P. Woodworth, 1808 Depond Ave., Minneapolis, is among the incorporators.

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McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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MISSOURI.

Jamesport, Mo.—The mill and grain elevator of Homer Musselman was entirely destroyed by fire recently.

Chesterfield, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. will install a Boss Air Blast car loader, manufactured by the Maroa Mfg. Co. of Maroa, Ill.

Bethany, Mo.—The elevator at Bethany burst recently and scattered about 1,000 bushels of grain on the ground. Insurance was carried on the grain.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans are under way for the construction of a large flour mill with a daily capacity of 2,000 bbls. by Geo. W. Hoyland Flour Co.

Rich Hill, Mo.—The Mead Grain Co. and Moss & Weing have incorporated and will enlarge their extensive business by building a flour mill at Nevada.

Foster, Mo.—Frank Hennon is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator of Foster. The elevator was recently purchased from Barr & Weller by the Farmers company.

Wellsville, Mo.—The Wellsville Milling Co. has been reorganized and now has the following directors: Edw. Knipfel, Edw. Shocklee, John Whitehead, J. L. Bell, E. E. Marlow and others. Capital stock is $50,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Logan Grain Co., with offices in the Corby-Forsee Bldg., has been organized by Milton Logan. The company will do a brokerage business. Mr. Logan will have the active management of the concern.

Columbia, Mo.—A grain testing laboratory, which duplicates in all essential detail the federal grain supervision laboratories in Kansas City and St. Louis, has been installed in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire, believed to have been extinguished, sprang up again and destroyed the building occupied by the Geo. A. Gerling Milling Co., 412 N. Main St., with a total damage of approximately $13,000. Damage to contents is estimated at $8,000. The building was used as a spice and herb grinding mill.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Terminal Elevators, one of the largest grain handling organizations on the Kansas City market, has added a cash grain consignment department with Robt. Y. Smith as manager. Mr. Smith has held a similar position w the Eugene Cox Grain Co. Paul Uhlma is manager of the Terminal Elevators.

Ashland, Mo.—V. C. Elmore advises t practically no cars are available for houses full of wheat—30% of the wheat still to come, a conservative estimate fr this well posted Missouri grain dealer. Elmore says corn is in fine condition, trifle late but a large crop. An avera wheat acreage is going in and spri wheat is not a factor.

MONTANA.

Billings, Mont.—The Occident Eleva at this place burned to the ground recent Loss is about $25,000.

Dixon, Mont.—The Montana Central evator Co., with headquarters at Dix will operate elevators at Ravalli, Per and Dixon.

Belt, Mont.—Work on the new mill storage tank of the Farmers Mill & Ele tor Co. is progressing more rapidly si the building of a 60-foot tower and installation of a hoisting machine for purpose of elevating concrete.

Ravalli, Mont.—Contract has been for the construction of an annex to Ravalli Flour & Cereal Mill Co., wh doubles capacity of storage rooms. of annex, $13,700. Cost of warehouse, $1 000. It will have a capacity of 235. bushels.

NEBRASKA.

Eddyville, Nebr.—The Farmers Co- erative Co. has been incorporated with capital of $100,000.

O'Neil, Nebr.—The Farmers Union evator Co. has let the contract for erection of an elevator.

Sheldon, Nebr.—A. C. Thomas of Greel Colo., will take charge of the office of Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. at this pla

Ogallala, Nebr.—The Leypoldt Pennh ton Grain Co. of North Platte has p chased the elevator at Ogallala. Ch Snoddy of Burlington, Ill., is the manag

NORTH DAKOTA.

Jud, N. D.—Ed Johnson will have cha of the Farmers Elevator here.

Aurelia, N. D.—J. E. Walsh is the manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Ransom (Mail to Cayuga), N. D.—Grebb is in charge of the Atlantic eleva here.

McVille, N. D.—H. E. Zeeveld Grain has purchased the elevator from H. Kniefel.

Plaza, N. D.—Jacob Vib is building elevator on his farm about six miles sou west of Plaza.

New England, N. D.—F. A. Weist is new manager of the Farmers Equity change elevator here.

New Salem, N. D.—O. C. Hauter is new manager of the Occident Eleva taking the place of Geo. Mason.

Sykeston, N. D.—C. D. Dale of Hea has been succeeded as manager of Farmers Elevator by Ed Schmitt.

Carrington, N. D.—J. O. Stearns Grand Forks has bought a half interes the local flour mill. He will be manage

Casselton, N. D.—The Farmers Co- erative Mill & Elevator Co. has taken the Chaffee mill and elevators. W. Movius is manager.

Walhalla, N. D.—The Society of Eq has purchased the Imperial elevator this place, for many years owned and erated by J. W. Harvey.

Dunn Center, N. D.—T. M. Haley Montana arrived here to take charge the Dunn Center Equity Elevator wh is now open for business.

Ellendale, N. D.—The stock for a f milling company is being put out by C Wahl and C. E. Dinsmore. It is propo to capitalize the company at $20,000.

Inkster, N. D.—W. P. Storms of Pemb is the agent for the Equity Elevator which recently purchased the elevator longing to the Great Western Grain Co

DES MOINES, IOWA

MID-WEST CONSUMERS GRAIN CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Corn - Oats - Wheat - Barley - Rye

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Member Des Moines Grain Exchange
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Ankeney Linseed Mfg. Co.
Solicit *Offers* of *Flax*
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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Chicago Great Western Ry.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.
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DES MOINES ELEVATOR & GRAIN CO.
Terminal elevator capacity 700,000 bushels. Oats for Southern Trade a Specialty.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Hubbell Bldg., DES MOINES, IOWA

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Terminal elevator capacity 250,000 bushels. Buyers and shippers of Corn and Oats.
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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GRAIN COMMISSION
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MEMBERS NATIONAL HAY ASSOCIATION
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W. H. BARTZ & CO.
GRAIN
Hubbell Bldg., DES MOINES, IOWA
"WE HAVE A CONSCIENCE"
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our connections now.

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Stock Exchange, Detroit Board
of Trade.
, Wire or Telephone Your Offerings
RN OATS WHEAT RYE
rect Private Wires to All Markets

y, N. D.—J. G. Johnson of Klotan local agent for the St. Anthony & Elevator Co. Mr. Berkland, who charge, has accepted a position at

ador, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin ed the Farmers Grain & Feed Co.'s r at Mantador, causing a loss of on the building. Eighteen thousand of grain were destroyed.

dan, N. D.—Paul Wohkittle has be- ead miller at the local plant of the -Miller Milling Co. Mr. Olson, pres- ad miller, goes to Dickinson to take ar position there while the Dickin- n is transferred to Grand Forks.

arck, N. D.—Steps toward providing Dakota with the first state-owned ill, under the Nonpartisan League n, were taken here recently when dustrial Commission, which will di- e operation of all state-owned in- s under the league plan, authorized IcGovern, manager of the Mill and r Association, to make a contract purchase of a flour mill at Drake.

NORTH CAROLINA.

erton, N. C.—Machinery for a mod- 0 bbl. per day flour mill is now nstalled in a building purchased by Boote and Carl D. Ogburn.

lotte, N. C.—The Interstate Milling s completed plans and let the con- that will more than double the capacity and will give approximate- bbls. a day. This increase repre- n outlay of approximately $100,000.

OHIO.

City, O.—A grain crib of Robinson s was destroyed by lightning and hels of wheat burned.

nbus, O.—W. F. Morgan of John T. & Co. reports a fine business for wly established branch office.

ng Green, O.—The Royce & Coon Co. is making extensive improve- o its South Main street flour mill.

OKLAHOMA.

, Okla.—The Geary Mill & Elevator l install a Boss air blast car loader plant.

on, Okla.—Shields Bros. of Welling- J. E. Shields of Marlow, Okla., the Harmon County Mill Grain Co.

City, Okla.—Ralston Bros. are busy ek excavating for the basement and ions of the Prairie Roller Mill. The y has been incorporated for $15,000.

ett, Okla.—The Randlett Milling been incorporated by O. W. Curray, Hooper, Hans Nelson, E. E. Gard- Geo. F. Stringer; capital, $25,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

all, S. D.—The Farmers Union Ele- o. is erecting a new elevator at this

, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is en for business. Chas. Thomson is r.

e, S. D.—Work has commenced on Bagley elevator. It will have a of 25,000 bushels.

nd, S. D.—Contract for the erec- a new grain elevator for a farm- pany has been awarded to a Sioux tractor.

v Lake, S. D.—The Traders Grain linneapolis has purchased the D. E. d elevator. I. L. Bergstresser is in in charge.

town, S. D.—February 4, 5, 6 have nounced as the dates for the an- vention of the South Dakota Corn in Growers' Association, which will at Watertown.

TEXAS.

waite, Tex.—J. C. Street has a grain business on Fisher street.

ne, Tex.—The Custom Mill is now tion. Morgan W. Peacock is man-

Tex.—Fire partially destroyed the t of the Alice Mill & Gin Co. here Total loss is about $9,000, cov- insurance.

, Tex.—The Venus Mill & Elevator been organized here with W. E. Tolleson, president; W. A. Shirley, vice-president; G. B. Russell, secretary; and G. C. Barton, treasurer.

Sherman, Tex.—The Gladney Milling Co. has awarded a contract for the construction of an additional frame warehouse at their mill plant. The new house will be 54x74 feet and will cost $4,500.

Beaumont, Tex.—H. A. G. Hutchinson and Russ Daniel have formed a company for the purpose of installing a flour mill in Beaumont. Machinery has been purchased and mill will soon be in operation.

VIRGINIA.

New Haven, Va.—The New Haven Midget Milling Co. has been incorporated by H. F. Fry and associates to build flouring mills at New Haven.

Richmond, Va.—Chas. M. Glenn Co. of Richmond has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 to deal in flour, meal and grain commodities. Charles M. Glenn, president; P. Hampton Eubank, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

White Sulphur Springs (R. R. White Sulphur), w. Va.—The People's Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: W. R. Bowling, J. H. O'Farrell, H. H. Tuckwiller and D. W. Huff.

WISCONSIN.

Ladysmith, Wis.—The Morgan Produce Co. is building a large addition to its warehouse.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Diversified Food Products Co. will build a plant 376x88 feet. Plans are being prepared.

Clintonville, Wis.—George Huhn, who retired from business several months ago, will again open his warehouse and deal in grains, etc.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Winona Malt & Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000. Incorporators: Kurtis R. Froedtert, Walter A. Teipel and Edwin J. Gross.

Amherst, Wis.—The Jackson Milling Co., besides building a new concrete dam at the mill in this city, is repairing its dam at Nelsonville and will install an electric lighting plant in that village.

Fitchburg, Wis.—The mill and office buildings of Lappely Bros. were destroyed by fire which started in the engine room of the plant. Considerable feed, flour and some farm machinery standing nearby were also destroyed. The men had been working until late into the night and had left the place but a short time before the fire started.

Hog Population.

On 10 and 12c hogs in 1917 the hog population was growing toward 70,000,000. The Jan. 1, 1919, total on the farms was 75,600,000. The 17 to 23c hog price probably never added more than 3 or 4 million hogs. The U. S. has forgotten that the 1912-16 Chicago hog price average was 9 to 10c. Thus there is room for 13 to 15c hogs. Hog prices have remained above 17c for two years and the weakness of super prices as a breeding argument rests in the fear of reduced levels. All U. S. markets have been dealt a heavy blow by waning of foreign war urgency demand.—*Jos. Wild, with E. W. Wagner & Co.*

COTTON CROP.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 25 as 61.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 67.1 on July 25, 1919, and 68.4, the average on Aug. 25 of the past ten years.

W. L. PERKINS GRAIN CO.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
We are Buyers and Sellers in Car Lots of CORN, OATS, KAFFIR, MILO MAIZE, FETERITA, HAY AND FEED
WRITE OR WIRE US FOR PRICES

A condition of 61.4 on Aug. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 159.8 pounds and a total production of about 11,230,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,375 bales, three years ago 11,449,930, four years ago 11,191,820, and five years ago 16,134,930 bales. Comparison of conditions, by states, follows:

	—August 25.—			Change.	
	1919.	1918.	10-yr. avg.	July 25. 1919.	July25-Aug.25. 1919.
Virginia	67	84	83	80	13
North Carolina	70	77	75	76	— 6
South Carolina	67	67	72	71	— 1
Georgia	55	66	72	67	— 12
Florida	38	60	72	50	—12
Alabama	55	66	68	64	— 9
Mississippi	61	67	68	63	— 2
Louisiana	47	53	64	52	— 5
Texas	61	43	65	67	— 6
Arkansas	65	52	71	63	+ 2
Tennessee	69	58	77	67	+ 2
Missouri	75	60	77	67	+ 8
Oklahoma	71	33	66	75	— 4
California	98	92	*95	100	— 2
Arizona	90	96	..	93	— 3
U. S.	61.4	55.7	68.4	67.1	—5.7

*Nine-year average.

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

Record Price for Membership.

The highest price at which a Chicago Board of Trade membership has ever sold was reached Tuesday when a membership was disposed of for $10,300 net to the buyer, with 1919 dues paid.

Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.

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Barley
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DULUTH

Field Seeds

A new seed store has been opened at Palatka, Fla., by H. S. Hodge & Sons.

John A. Sutton at Findlay, O., has begun a campaign to test all seed wheat before planting.

Frank Leckenby, vice-president of Lilly & Co., Seattle, Wash., has been elected president of the Washington State Seed Association.

Seed dealers of Texas held a conference at Dallas on Aug. 30 to make a study of the new seed law which goes into force immediately.

Excavation for the seed warehouse of May & Co. at Shenandoah, Ia., has been finished and the work of erecting the superstructure has begun.

The Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n modeled after the Canadian Grain Growers' Ass'n have taken up the question of saving seed wheat for next crop planting.

A Darmstadt seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that Germany has no seed carryover; that stocks are exhausted and crop prospects not favorable. Many grass fields have been cut for hay.

The Ohio Valley Seed Co. of Evansville, Ind., will erect a five-story mill and elevator some time this fall at the corner of Indiana and Rowley streets. Plans have already been drawn and it is expected the contract will be awarded within a short time. Capital stock has been increased from $25,000 to $100,000.

In a survey of 6,700 acres of wheat, oats, barley and rye conducted last spring in Colorado in order to check up results of the smut eradication it was found that there was but little smut when the seed had been properly treated, but where seed had not been treated infection ran as high as 25 per cent.

The soil continues too dry for best results in preparing seed-beds for winter wheat in Virginia, portions of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois as well as generally in Iowa and the Western Plains area according to the *National Weather & Crop Bulletin* dated Sept. 2. However seeding of fall grains is progressing in the western Lake region and some wheat has been sown in western Kansas but little has been done in the Northwest due to continued dry weather.

Fitzsimmons & Hertel Co., the members of which have long been identified with the Southwestern seed trade, have engaged in business at 339 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Although they will specialize in field seeds a general business in grain and feeds will also be undertaken. B. J. Fitzsimmons was formerly secretary of the A. W. Schisler Field & Garden Seed Co., and F. Hertel was manager of the Garden Seed Department of the same concern in St. Louis.

Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., wholesale field and grass seed merchants of St. Louis, Mo., report that their new warehouse and mill is now practically fully equipped. Cleaning machines are now working and the full necessary machine installation will soon be ready. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf of the company who with Albert H. Mangelsdorf have been long identified with the seed trade recently organized this firm entirely distinct from the Mangelsdorf Co. of Atchinson, Kans. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf by the way was recently married and has just returned from a honeymoon trip.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during the week ending Sept. 6, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs..	350	30,000	.....	212,515
Clover, lbs....	18,591	12,002	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 1.—Spot offerings of flaxseed are light and in good demand and there is a fair amount of seed offered to arrive. Receipts are running fairly heavy, but the bulk of the arrivals are taken on old to arrive trades. Farmers are not selling as freely as they did when prices were higher, but enough seed is being delivered to keep the crushers going. Threshing is about over and some of the reports are very favorable as to quality and yield. No. 1 seed on spot and to arrive sells at 2c under to 2c over Duluth September price. Minnesota seed is showing a lot of watergrass seed this year again.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chica for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted)

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shp
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	19
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,246	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
Week—												
Sept. 6.....	3,738	475	1,693	234	220	130	19	71	728	544	290	

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Sept. 6:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close, Sept. 6.	Close, Aug. 30.
Clover—				
Cash, old..	$29.75	$27.90	$27.90	$29.75
October ...	29.75	28.15	28.20	29.75
December .	28.75	27.15	27.25	28.75
March	29.00	27.20	27.35	29.00
Alsike—				
Cash	25.00	24.25	24.35	25.00
October ...	25.25	24.50	24.50	25.25
December .	25.40	24.75	24.75	25.50
March	26.00	25.30	25.45	26.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old..	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.30
Cash, new.	5.70	5.55	5.55	5.30
September	5.70	5.50	5.50	5.70
October ...	5.55	5.40	5.40	5.55
December .	5.70	5.52	5.52	5.70
March	5.82½	5.65	5.67	5.82

Chicago Seed Market.

Receipts of timothy seed the past week have been large, and coupled with the lack of export demand, there was a downward tendency to the market. Country lots of timothy were quotable Saturday at $8.50@11, according to quality. Clover seed was on the downward slide throughout the week, price changes having been greater than for some time past. Quotations on timothy and clover follow:

Timothy—	Sept. Asked.	October. Bid.	Asked.	March. Bid.
Sept. 2.....	$12.75	$.....	$12.50	$12.00
Sept. 3.....	12.75	.....	.....	12.00
Sept. 4.....	12.75	.....	.....	12.00
Sept. 5.....	12.75	11.75	12.25	12.00
Sept. 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Clover, contract prime—

Sept. 2.....	$49.50	Sept. 5.....	$47.60
Sept. 3.....	49.10	Sept. 6.....	46.50
Sept. 4.....	48.30		

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Sept. 6.—Operations in flaxseed market slowed up during last week. Receipts from the coun almost dried up and growers over territory did not show much disp tion to negotiate for the marketing their crop, contrary to general expe tions. It had been predicted that s would begin to move in some volu by this time from South Dakota poi where a large proportion of the thr ing was reported to have been c pleted. It was intimated in advices ceived by specialists from their co spondents that growers are relying u prices being maintained through present crop year as a result of short crop over the West, and the ited carry-over from last season. they view it, linseed oil is one of products that should command its p owing to the stringent supply and mand conditions.

The market weakness in evide during the week was considered to h been mainly due to the lower trend other grains attributable to the h cost of living agitation. The cont ance of fairly high temperatures the Northwest going to assure the sown seed coming to maturity was

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BUYERS AND SELLERS
Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grass
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA
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SECOND-HAND BAGS
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Texas has produced two-thirds to three-fourths of the Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Feterita, and Sorghum Grains crops of the United States for the year 1919.

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□□□

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Wire or write us your season's needs.

THE FORT WORTH ELEVATOR COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

r bearish factor. In the general re-
net declines of from 12 to 22 cents
set in the course of the five days'
ng.
ceipts of flaxseed on this market
ng the week were 2,980 bushels and
lies remaining in the elevators
reported at only 40,000 bushels.
osing prices of flaxseed on the Du-
market on Saturday, as compared
the previous Saturday and last
were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
ack.....	$5.19-20	$5.32	$4.08
rrive.....	5.19-20	5.31	4.08
mber	5.18	5.30	4.08
er	4.96	5.13	3.97
mber	4.91	5.10	3.92½
mber	4.73	4.95	3.89
.....	4.65	4.90	....

Detroit Grass Seed Prices.

osing prices on grass seeds at De-
Sept. 6 were as follows: Clover
—cash $28, October $28; timothy
$5.30.

Buffalo Seed Prices.

otations on grass seeds at Buffalo
3 were as follows: Timothy, ch.,
@6.40; clover, red, ch., $27@28.50;
a, $15@16 per bu.; redtop, $14.50
white clover, $45@50 per cwt.
load of flaxseed was delivered to
Farmers' elevator at Revillo, S. D.,
the Wm. Burt farm that brought
sum of $359.10. J. F. Devereaux,
ger of the elevator, looked the fig-
over several times before he would
ve that one load could bring such
n.

Louisville Seed Market.

UISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6.—There has
a better demand for field seeds
g the past ten days, rye seed still
active, while timothy for fall
ing is moving well, and there is
little demand for clover. The
is so high that it is not selling
, however.
hard grass is sluggish, and farmers
olding for high prices. Jobbers are
ng recleaned seed as low as $3.15
hel. Bluegrass is also inactive, due
olding tactics of farmers, but
ed seed is now on the market, with
seed quoted at $3.05 and 21-lb. seed
.25. Onion sets are dull, farmers
being offered four cents for yellows and four and a half for whites, while dealers prefer that the farmer keep on holding sets.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—Anticipation of the arrival of new crop millet seed is a feature of the local seed market. There have been some reports of threshing, but no shipments have been announced. Handlers expect a good run of hog millet, but say the information pertaining to the finer sorts is vague. Nobody cares to set a price on the seed until more is learned about the quality and the size of the crop.

Cane seed from southern territory is due to arrive coincident with kafir and milo. Texas has been asking for bids on the first half of September shipment. Cane in Oklahoma is practically made, but the Kansas crop must have more time and immunity from frost. Prices are held in abeyance.

There are favorable reports on the Sudan grass crop in most of the Southwest. The crop in Texas is about ready for market. Proportions to be used for hay and seed are yet to be determined.

As all alfalfa seed must come from the third crop, the first two having been given over to hay, the calculations include a consideration of the possible effects of frost. Much alfalfa in southwestern and western Kansas was so damaged by grasshoppers that little seed is expected from it. Recent weather conditions have been very favorable for development of the seed crop in territory where growth was not restricted by drouth or insects. There is a fair demand for old seed for fall sowing. Prices, as from first hands, are quoted at $17 to $23 per cwt.

It is too early for new clover seed to appear in the market, but reports indicate that a fair supply, considering the acreage, is to be saved. Seed is sure to bring good prices, as there will be a large demand for seed to fertilize wheat fields and to restore pastures. A nominal price given by one of the seed houses this week was $35 to $45 per cwt.

The movement of new timothy seed continues light, as farmers evidently don't like the ruling prices of $9.50 to $11 per cwt. for country run. Some dealers say they believe there is a fair-sized crop, especially in Missouri.

Producers of meadow fescue seed are waiting for another boom in prices, but dealers are doing nothing and say the market is not likely to again reach the level of $34 per cwt. reported some time ago. At present the market is quoted nominally at $20@25.

Except a few isolated lots, the bluegrass seed crop of the Southwest—mostly in Missouri—is out of farmers' hands. Dealers also declare they have cleaned and sold much of the seed, the demand having been urgent. Prices bid for seed in the rough are $10@14 per cwt., as previously stated. Cleaned seed is quoted at $19@25.

SEED SITUATION.

SEEDS NEEDED LOCALLY.

OREGON.—Practically no red clover for export. All will be needed for local use.

Alsike is in better supply, but very little will be spared for shipment, owing to high price of wheat. Very little clover seeded.—*M. Sanders, Albany, Ore.*

ALFALFA SEED CROP.

UTAH (5).—It is a little early to judge just what our alfalfa seed crop will be in this section at the present time.

Some seasons we have an early frost which reduces the quality and crop considerably. At the present time conditions look favorable for a normal yield and good quality. The season has been dry, which is rather inducive to first-class seed. A little later on we will be able to give you more information than at the present.—*The Wm. M. Roylance Co., Provo, Utah.*

GRASS SEEDS IN ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS (9).—Regarding red clover seed, there will not be one-half the red clover in this section that there was last year and not one-fourth the amount of alsike clover.

As to timothy seed, the writer made a trip through the timothy section having a warehouse located in the center of the producing section, and finds there will be as good a crop as there was last year.

We are located in the heart of the redtop producing section, with traveling buyers all over the producing territory, and therefore are in touch with actual conditions all the time.

Thirty days ago it looked as though there would be a fine crop, but since threshing has come on, we found that there are various amounts of seed produced, some seed making two bags to the acre, while others only half the amount that was produced last year. This caused considerable flurry in the market and quite a little excitement. For instance, one buyer has started out paying from 15@17c for redtop and has been taking all that he could get hold of at these prices.

In figuring up the amount of bags handled for the past 10 years, we find from returns which we have had that our crop is not one-fourth in and that we are going to have more seed than two years ago. In fact, there is going to be enough to fill local demands this year, taking into consideration there is practically no export demand. It is probable there will be no seed exported this season. With plenty of seed to fill all local demands, we see no reason why redtop should be more than 12c per lb. It looks as if some one is going to get hurt and looks to us that red clover—in fact, all seeds—will have to take a drop from the way the move is at present prices.—*Schultz Seed Co., Olney, Ill.*

Clover Seed Crop.

The lack of carry-over continues to place an enormous burden on the new crop, according to Southworth & Co., Toledo, and suggests relatively high levels throughout the season on the basis of very short yields in practically all sections.

Stock on hand—	Sept. 1, 1919. Sept. 1, 1919.	Year ago. Year ago.
Clover	1,157	1,669
Alsike	3,802	5,172
Timothy	69,654	77,945

Swedish Seed Demand.

Sweden generally imports seed from Russia. Russia is raising hell instead of crops which forces Sweden to look elsewhere. Dealer there writes: "Red clover crop will be short. Timothy and other grass seeds promise well. All stocks are nearly exhausted and America will have to provide considerable. Everyone looks for lower prices, sooner or later. We will have to import clover from central Europe and alfalfa and timothy from America."—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Offerings of spot seeds are light and the demand is fair, but on account of the decline in cash grain prices, the market is weak and prices generally lower. Most sections in this vicinity report that they will have only enough seed for their home requirements, and this makes the offerings light. Quotations are as follows: Timothy, from $11.75 for choice to $10.75 for poor per 100 lbs.; clover, from $10 for poor and trashy to $32 to $40 for average country lots and $41 to $44 for choice, high-grade seed; alsike, $12 to $40, according to quality; alfalfa, $15 to $26; redtop, $12 to $15; other seeds are nominal.

The Clover Seed Decline.

Liquidation was on continually. Reactions were short lived and feeble. Why the sudden change of front? From a strong, stubborn market, due to world's stocks being depleted and American prospects very poor with few exceptions, it ran into a weak, sick affair with longs dumping and bears more bold than for a long time.

In keeping with the one big topic of the day, headed by our own Government at Washington that prices of everything are too high and should no longer be on a war basis, declines started in the grain and pork markets, and followed by other commodities with few exceptions. Seed finally felt the effect of this change of sentiment and joined the procession of lower values. Developments this week show that offerings have been made from the other side and some purchases have been made. Italy, France and Bohemia have made offers of good qualities on a great deal better basis than prices ruling in this country. A Western friend of ours sold quite a little December seed, stating

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that it was a hedge against recent purchase of French seed.

Threshing reports from Indiana are not very encouraging for much of a yield. Ohio probably no better. Wisconsin has furnished about the only encouraging reports for a bumper yield.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, Ohio.*

Seed Imports.

Statement of imports in pounds of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act in August and eight months ending Aug. 31, compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry:

Kind of seed.	Month of Aug. 1919. Lbs.	Aug. 1918. Lbs.	January-August, 1919. Lbs.	1918. Lbs.
Alfalfa	205,900	.....	1,960,000	29,200
Bluegrass:				
Canada	113,300	.....	656,300	1,028,000
Ky.	.....	.....	.....	800
Clover:				
Alsike	204,900	226,000	3,656,400	2,721,900
Crimson	955,500	.....	2,647,300	602,600
Red	562,000	43,600	2,263,900	685,000
White	.....	.....	700	1,700
Clover Mixtures:				
White and alsike	.....	30,000	25,400	30,000
Alsike and timothy	.....	.....	365,800	138,300
Millet:				
Broomcorn	.....	.....	225,400	1,365,200
Hungarian	.....	.....	138,300	.....
Mixtures:				
Grass	.....	.....	100	5,600
Orchard grass	153,900	.....	398,300	.....
Rape	.....	300	406,300	2,832,560
Redtop	.....	.....	800	.....
Ryegrass:				
English	.....	78,400	436,500	1,237,700
Italian	22,400	11,200	234,300	384,100
Timothy	.....	34,500	105,500	56,800
Vetch:				
Hairy	.....	34,100	58,000	85,400
Spring	.....	.....	397,300	117,600

Clover Seed Prospects.

The *Seed Reporter* under date of Sept. 6 has the following as regards the clover seed prospects:

"The quantity of old seed in the hands of growers and country shippers was reported to be extremely small because high prices and a brisk demand last spring and this summer induced the growers and shippers to dispose of their seed. The stocks of seed carried over by dealers, according to the general seed survey figures, amounted to 4,242,443 pounds on June 30, 1919, as compared with a carry-over last year of 11,320,640 pounds.

"The prospective production of sweet clover seed is estimated to be about 80 per cent that of last year. Because this crop is produced to a large extent along irrigation ditches and in waste places it is very difficult to obtain close estimates of acreage and yield. Doubtless the high price and scarcity of labor will tend to reduce the quantity of this seed which will be harvested, especially in sections that harvest most of the crop by hand. A larger acreage than normal is expected to be harvested in Utah and Nebraska. Some concern is expressed by correspondents lest too much of the seed has been shattered because the seed matured earlier than usual, due to the dry, hot weather that prevailed in some of the most important producing sections. This would tend to decrease the yield per acre considerably. The only state that reported a decreased production of sweet clover seed because of too much rain was Mississippi.

"Some of the factors that have affected the alfalfa seed crop, and which were mentioned above, have also affected the production of sweet clover seed. The prices that have been offered this season for sweet clover seed have not been so high as those which prevailed at a corresponding time last year. In some sections the offers have been from $1 to $2.50 per 100 pounds less than last season. Prices which were current on Aug. 22 ranged from $13 to $17.65 per 100 pounds for hulled country-run seed and $14.75 to $19.70 for hulled, recleaned seed. In Kentucky and Mississippi, where the seed is sold unhulled, prices of $10 per 100 pounds for country-run and $12 to $15 for recleaned seed were being paid.

"Very little sweet clover seed was carried over from last year by growers and country shippers. Dealers reported stocks on hand on June 30, 1919, as 862,075 pounds, compared with a carry-over last year of 1,217,976 pounds."

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

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Publicity for Food Prices.

Publicity regarding retail food prices and stocks of food in storage would tend to reduce high prices, the House Appropriations Committee was told on Aug. 25 by officials of the Department of Agriculture, who urged an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose. Present high prices were said by Herbert C. Marshall of the Bureau of Markets to be the result of inflated currency, with waste and profiteering contributing causes. Information regarding supplies of fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meats, fish and other food products on city markets would, he said, tend to stabilize the market, prevent loss and result in more money for the producer, with cheaper prices to consumers.—*National Provisioner.*

The Bureau of Markets has been publishing this "dope" for a year. Its "Food Survey Reports" were elaborate in the extreme, printed in tabular detail to the last degree of analysis at very heavy expense for clerk hire and printing. But all the time this was going on prices kept going up, and discontent the louder, while th ports kept flowing on like a river weeks and months behind the mar obsolete before they saw light, lik Government "dope." The fact is Department hasn't made good at thing in this line of endeavor and to be patriotic enough to acknowl or quit it.

General conditions over the co say the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. Louis, and the possibilities of a eral railroad strike, seem to have alyzed all incentive for buying "We should go slow."

eans and Potatoes

a potatoes continue to deteriorate, o dry weather, and unless rain immediately much of the acreage e practically a total failure.

m central Oregon reports come of ellent potato crop with an acreage ng 30 per cent in excess of last

the week ending Sept. 6 the crop of the American Steel & Wire Co. tes that the potato crop is yield- mewhat better than was expected e of the Northeastern States, but more favorable from the major n of the country.

potato supplies of the Chicago t have been moderate so far this , owing to a recent decline in There is some rot reported from n potato sections and Eastern ts advanced during the past week 10@25c per cwt.

Michigan Weather and Crop Bul- reports beans in that state in ondition, some of the crop ready l, but in the principal bean coun- will be a week yet before the s fully matured. Late potatoes ue fair to promising.

m Santa Monica, Calif., comes the of a lima bean crop, but one- of normal due to light rainfall ack of moisture. This crop was 11,000-acre tract which, with the ion of a few hundred acres, was gated land. The beans on the ed land were a very heavy crop.

BEAN SITUATION.

NOT INTERESTED IN BEANS.

HIGAN (9).—We have not been in- d in the bean trade for several and do not know anything about ean situation.—*Edward Read & Detroit, Mich.*

BEANS IN MICHIGAN.

HIGAN (6).—There is not much to garding beans, for the old crop are nearly all cleaned up in this h. Acreage and crop of new beans ot be over 10@15 per cent of some —*Thomas Read, Pinckney, Mich.*

AN AND POTATO PRICES.

tations follow for lots of good and condition beans and pota- acked, per cwt., unless otherwise ed as of Sept. 6:

n—Limas, $9.50@10.

lo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@ pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@ red kidney, $9@12.

go—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to cy, $8.50@9; brown Swedish, $5.50@ ; red kidney, $11.50@12.

nnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, 50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12.75; as, $10@10.50.

it—H.-p. pea beans, $8.

real—The market is firm under a ly good demand, cars of Ontario dpicked being quoted at $5 to $5.25 three-pound pickers at $4.75. Que- beans are steady at $4 to $4.25, as quality.—Trade Bulletin.

apolis — Navies, $8.50; brown, $6; a, $5; limas, $11.

York—Calif. limas, $12@12.50; pinks, ch. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@ 5; ch. pea beans, $8.50; sma. wh. f., $8.50; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. ey, ch., $12.25@12.50.

urgh—Limas, $12.50; Calif. navies. Mich. navies, $9.25.

ouis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., 5; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and ll lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per . From store—Scotch peas, 8c per split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow 9c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black s, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

s—

lo—Unsettled market. Jer. rnd., 150- sk., $5@5.65; long, $4@5; L. I., cwt., 0@4.

go—Minn., Ohio, $3.15@3.25; Wis. wh., $3.15@3.25; Idaho rnd., $3.65.

nnati—Minn. early Ohio, $3.25; N. J., 5 per 150-lb. sk.; early Ohio h.-g., $6.50@7; Wis. early Ohio, $3.25.

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Denver—Colo., $2@2.50, wholesale del. Denver.

Kansas City—Minn. sand land, $2.75@2.85; Red River, $2.85@2.95; h.-g., bu., $1.65@1.80.

New York—New southern, bbl., No. 1, $2.50@4; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $4.25@4.50; L. I., bbl., $5@5.75.

Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $2.90@3; wh. and red rose, $3.25@3.50.

Minneapolis—Field run, $2.20@2.35.

Montreal—Receipts last week, 9,367 bags, against nil bags last year. The market is very quiet and prices are easy. Quebec whites being offered at $1.55 per bag of 90 lbs. The first arrivals of Green Mountains are quoted at $2 to $2.15 per bag, but any to arrive would not bring these figures.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—N. J. cobb., blk., $3.75; Pa. giants, $3@3.15; blk. N. J. giants, 150-lb. sk., $4.65@4.75; Me., 150-lb., $5.50@5.65.

St. Louis—New, h.-g., bulk early, Ohio, $2.30 per cwt.; Minn. early Ohio, $2.90; Colo. Tri., $3.25.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Garnets, $2@2.25; river, ex. fcy., $2.25@2.40; river, ch., $2@2.25.

Alfalfa Seed Outlook.

Several hundred reports received about Aug. 22 point to a production of alfalfa seed in the United States about one-third less than that of last year. Drouth in most of the important seed-producing sections, together with grasshopper ravages in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and South Dakota, is responsible for the reduction in acreage and the decreased yield per acre that are expected. The army and web worms have also done considerable damage to the alfalfa fields in Kansas. The only two states which usually produce large quantities of alfalfa seed that indicated that a larger acreage than normal would be harvested for seed are Utah and Idaho, and the production in these states will offset in part the decrease in production in some of the other states. In Kansas, either the first or second crops, or both, were partially or completely destroyed by grasshoppers, worms or drouth. There is a possibility that seed may be obtained from the third crop wherever pests are not at work, provided that killing frosts do not occur early. A very small percentage of the Kansas and Oklahoma crop was harvested by the end of the third week of August and hulling operations had not commenced. The shortage and high price of hay in Montana will cause many of the alfalfa fields to be cut for hay instead of for seed. The acreage devoted to alfalfa seed production in California this season will fall about 25 per cent below that of last year and about 50 per cent below normal. The prevailing high prices paid for hay are responsible largely for this reduction in California. In the Yuma project, Arizona, the threshing and recleaning were nearly completed and the seed was ready for shipment by Aug. 22. In other sections of the South Pacific division harvesting and threshing were just beginning and little or no movement of seed had taken place. The average prices of alfalfa seed offered to growers on that date ranged from $13.75 to $20.95 per 100 pounds for country-run seed and from $15 to $24.75 for recleaned seed in the states and districts noted in the accompanying table. In Arizona, where the early crops nearly always sell at a premium, the prices were somewhat higher than the more or less nominal prices quoted elsewhere. In that state $25 to $27 per 100 pounds was paid for common alfalfa seed, $28 to $30 for Smooth Peruvian, and $34 to $35 for Hairy Peruvian. In sections that produce Grimm alfalfa seed, offers of $30 to $40 per 100 pounds have been made.—*Seed Reporter.*

Feedstuffs

T. H. Speaker of Richmond, Ill., has sold his flour and feed business to his sons.

The R. E. Housholder Co. has purchased the feed business that has been conducted at Tampa, Fla., for the past ten years by Hester & Hughes.

O. O. Howiler, local feed dealer of Caldwell, Ohio, has removed to more commodious quarters in the Watson Bldg. on Cumberland street.

Arthur Horr, who has been identified with Anderson Bros. Co. at Portsmouth, Ohio, resigned Sept. 1 and became associated with his brother, Charles, in the feed business at this place.

The Berkley Feed Co. of Norfolk, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000 to conduct a general feed and builders' supply business. J. T. Forehand is president and Geo. W. Daughtry secretary of the company.

Edwin L. Solfisburg of the Golden Grain Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill., returned to his desk last week following an extended illness which began during the several days of the American Feed Manufacturers' convention last June. We are all glad to see him back.

Cottonseed Feed Buyers Hold Off.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—Buyers of cottonseed cake and meal show little inclination to enter the market for supplies. The market in Kansas City last week displayed a slightly weaker tone, offers of 43 per cent protein cake being reported from Texas common points at $72 a ton, basis mill, immediate shipment. Prices were off about $2 generally. The movement of new cake and meal is expected to be 30 days later than normal. Exporters are inquiring as to future prices, but have made no purchases thus far.

GROUND FEED STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Sept. 6 has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout the country:

SOUTHERN. — Atlanta — Dmd. good early in wk. but quiet at last due to anticipation of lower prices now that grains are lower. Prices lower from Kansas-Okla. mills but steady from Northwestern mills, quote bran $46@47, spg. wh. middlings $64.50 nominally, $67 for 36% c. s. meal, $63.50 cake 36%, $8 for hulls blk., 30% peanut meal $58, vel. bean fd. $54. Augusta—Bran $48, brown shorts $64, gray shorts $68. Columbus—Bran $50, middlings $67, brown shorts $63, 7% c. s. meal $70 for immediate shpt. Vicksburg—Stks. bran-middlings sma., quote bran $44, gray shorts $62. Montgomery—Bran $49.75@52.50, middlings $65@70, brown shorts $62.75, 32% peanut meal $63, 7% c. s. meal $73, 20% c. s. fd. $56.80. Mobile—Bran $44, middlings $50, vel. bean fd. $60 with sup. ltd., peanut meal 33% immediate shpt. $71, 36% $73, 7% c. s. meal $78, 20% c. s. fd. $59, market generally unsettled and trade only moderate. Jacksonville—Dmd. pr. for peanut meal, no vel. bean fd. available, bran $46, brown shorts $61, gray shorts $62, 7% c. s. meal $72.60, 20% c. s. fd. $56.50. Wilmington — Middlings $63@64.50. Tampa—Bran $49.80, middlings $64.50, stks. peanut and c. s. meal, also vel. bean fd. exhausted, dmd. gd.

EASTERN.—Clarksburg—Dmd. gd., offerings fr., rcts. lgt., spg. bran $46.50, std. middlings $60, reddog $71. Scranton—Dmd. lgt., sup. norm., linseed, c. s., gluten and other concentrates dmd. gd. St. Albans—Market outlook for new crop. gd., dmd. stg., sup. gd., 36% c. s. meal Oct. $78.75, Nov.-Dec. $78.50, wh. fds. market weakening, bran $48.50, middlings $59.50, 22% protein dairy fd. $70, stock fd. $69.

Damaged Wheat as Feed.

With corn selling at record prices, and the emergency for saving wheat for human consumption relieved, farmers may find it profitable to feed their damaged wheat to fattening hogs. Whether it will or will not can best be determined by local conditions, which include a careful comparison of prices and feeding costs.

In a series of feeding experiments at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, extending over two years, and which are reported in Bulletin No. 136, it was found that hogs fed wheat made more rapid gains than did hogs fed corn. In terms of pounds of grain required to produce a hundred pounds of gain, the hogs fed wheat made the more economical gains. It required 483 pounds of wheat to produce a hundred pounds of gain, as compared with 582 pounds of corn under similar conditions.

The addition of tankage to the wheat ration showed a decided advantage during the first part of the feeding trial. For the first seventy-eight days of the test, the ration of ten parts of wheat and one part of tankage produced an average daily gain of 1.55 pounds, while the wheat-alone ration produced only an average daily gain of 1.25 pounds. For this period, 424 pounds of the wheat and tankage ration produced a hundred pounds of gain, while 455 pounds of the wheat alone was required for each hundred pounds of gain.

During the last forty-two days of the trial, the hogs fed tankage in addition to the wheat again made more rapid gains, 1.53 pounds per head per day, as compared with 1.26 pounds. The gain, however, was scarcely economical. For this period it required 543 pounds of wheat alone to produce a hundred pounds of gain, or 562 pounds of the wheat and tankage ration.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

No Hoarding of Feeds.

The Government has resumed its efforts to disorganize the distribution of feeds by an order that some feeds (wheat feeds, cottonseed products, linseed meal) may not be held unsold for more than 30 days. As this is the season when stocks in second and consumers' hands should accumulate, and when their accumulation is no criterion whatever of next winter's dealer prices to consumers, the effect can only be bad. The order may help some wise consumers who have the cash to do it to get in now and stock up, but the order can't in any way enlarge the supply of feeds. Linseed meal tumbled $8 on Aug. 22, but that is no assurance that the quantity is excessive or even ample for the winter's needs. One would think that the experience with this anti-hoarding fallacy in the past by the dairy and feeding interests would have taught our politician-officials something; but they all seem to be still true Bourbons who forget everything and learn nothing.

FEED MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The market for feedstuffs is dull and lower. Offerings are moderate but the demand is limited as buyers are holding off for lower prices in view of the recent decline in coarse grain. Our quotations are for carlots, to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at cost per ton: Winter bran, $47@48; spring bran, $46.50@47.50 per ton; standard wheat middlings, $61.50@62.50; flour middlings, $67.50@68.50; red dog, $72@73; shorts, $61.50@62.50; low grade flour, $72@73.50; rye middlings, $60@60.50; fine yellow hominy, $79@80; fine white hominy, $80@81; reground oats feed, $30.50@31.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $76.50@78.50; cottonseed meal, 41% pr $81.50@83.50; cottonseed feed, 20% pr $60.50@62.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 5.—Offeri bran continue to be limited. At the time the demand is very slow. D here have stocks and are selling a the Western quotations. Bran quoted $2.20 to $2.25. Shorts scarce and range from about $2.80 to $2.90 for and grey, respectively.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6.—Mill feed remain fairly steady. Dealers and j have considerable feed coming from ern and Western mills, and as so shipping conditions get in shape should be a good supply of feed. Th prices on mill feeds now are due to facilities. Oilmeal and cottonseed me being exported at present prices an too high for feeders in the Middle S There is a big demand for molasses and prices were considerably lower other high protein feeds.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 6.—Demand for feeds was light during the past buyers purchasing only for imm needs. The following prices were q at the close: Bran, spring, sacked, per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $46.50; dlings, sacked, $63; mixed feed, s $56.50; gluten feed, sacked, $74.78; red sacked, $72; second clear, sacked, stock feed, sacked, $66; hominy sacked, $76.40; oat hulls, reground, s $32; cottonseed meal, sacked, $79. ceipts for the week ending Sept. 6 w tons.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6.—The feed m shows little or no change since the report. More feed is coming into the ket than for many weeks and price irregular. No effort is being made owing to the uncertainties of the fee uation, to establish any regular quota but they are ranging from $36 to $60 according to various conditions affect the local market. There is a demand for mill feeds, No. 1 and white middlings and a fair inquir

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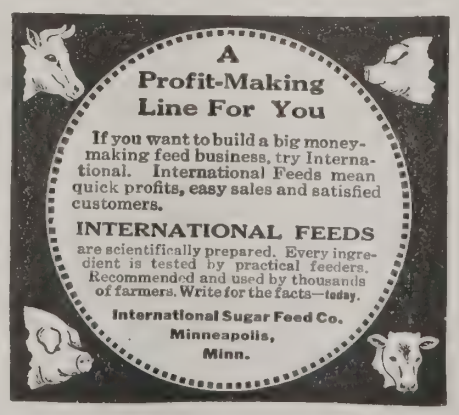
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Fourteen cars of all classes of feeds bulletined by Supt. O. C. Alexander week.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sept. 6.—Activity in feed of all is less than it has been. Manufacs of the mixed varieties are not booksuch business, but are still filling that on some time ago. Prices are holdfairly well but on new business there is sition to shade in certain lines. The is apparently waiting to see further ies. Mill feeds are scarce and almost gh as they have been. Bran is selling at $42 spot here and gray shorts are d at $62.50 for spot and $59 for early ment. In cottonseed meal there is not doing, due to the unsettled state of eneral market, but quotations are begradually reduced. For 7 per cent meal uotation today is down to $68@68.50 The sharp break in cotton during ast few days and better crop pros, together with the general declining in feedstuffs, have served to unsettle market and future business is not yet.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6.—The demand for continues good and supplies are still Mixed feed is scarce and middlings hardly to be had. Bran is in fair y. Corn feeds are not active. Some s now being ground into stock feeds. Quotations are: Bran, $47 a ton; mixed $56; middlings, $65; hominy feed meal, cracked yellow corn, $70; cracked corn, $70, sacked and packed, Louis-

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6.—The demand mill feed is not as strong as it was prices are beginning to waver. Mills sold ahead and most of them are g firm prices for the small amounts have for sale. Most of the present lg is in mixed carlots. There is some nd for deferred shipment offerings, most of the millers are asking more the buyers care to pay, so business is d. Quotations in carload lots f. o. b. apolis, in 100-lb. sacks: Bran, $40@ andard middlings, $52@53; flour mid-s, $58@59; red dog, $62@65; rye mid-s, $52@53; ground barley, $62@63.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 6.—While the markets in al feeds were steady and unchanged g the last week, ground feeds weak-$1.25@2.50 and cracked corn $3.75 a Trade was slow with buying by deal-n an immediate requirements basis. here are operating at only a minimum ity owing to the delayed run of grain sway. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $42; d oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed,); No. 2 ground feed, $57; No. 3 ground $54; shorts, $56; flour middlings, .; red dog, $66; Boston mixed, $51; ed corn, $65.50; rye feed, $50.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—The chief business in is in mixed cars. In carlots it is d at $45 per ton and shorts at $55 on. Business on the whole is quiet teady. A dealer stated that business tailed for want of supplies. Bran, $45, shorts at $55 per ton, including bags, ack.—Trade Bulletin.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.—The feed market is with ample offerings of sacked bran middlings to satisfy the present modi demand in evidence and sales prin-y of a jobbing character. Quotations : Western spring bran, per ton, in . sacks, $47@48; Western middlings, n, in 100-lb. sacks, $57@58; city mills' r wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. , $60; brown middlings, per ton, in . sacks, $60; white middlings, per ton, -lb. sacks, $70.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Bran is in good supply quotable easier at $42 sacked, with ings at $56, the latter being scarce. nseed meal and linseed meal are firm, rmer being quoted at $79.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.—No material e is noted in wheat bran and shorts, being engaged chiefly with old orders. ground feeds are a shade lower and ly fair demand. Quotations: Wheat 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.20; mid-or shorts, $61.20; molasses horse $48@60; dairy feed, $66@70; hog feed, oultry feed, $75@79.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 6.—Mill feed was quiet prices were easier. The decline was rgely to increased offers by the mills eflected the influence of the reduction e price of feeding grains and the ion to reduce the cost of living. City was quoted at $47: middlings, $57, and og at $69. Western bran was $46; ings, $59; red dog, $71.50.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 6.—The mill feed et in Milwaukee is slightly lower, ng price concessions in several in-es. Buyers are still hopeful for lower and are buying mainly for immediate wants. However, the demand is fair and broad enough to absorb the comparatively light offerings. Bran showed a lowering of $1, standard middlings dropped $1.50, while red dog, hominy feed and rye feed are firm and steady. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $41.50@42; standard middlings, $55.50@56; flour middlings, $60@61; red dog, $65@66; hominy feed, $73.50; rye feed, $54@54.50; old-process oilmeal, $87.50; cottonseed meal, $86@93; brewers' dried grain, $63; gluten feed, $69, all in 100-lb. sacks.

TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 5.—There is practically no demand here just now for millfeeds of any description. Millers are not offering freely for prompt shipment, and prompt shipment is the only sort that our trade are interested in just at this time. Gray shorts are offered for last half September and first half October at $65.00 to $66.00. Standard shorts at $64.00 from the West. Bran at $48.50, sacked, 100 lbs., stamped-tagged, delivered Tampa, via rail and water. Alfalfa meal is moving well, and is quoted for September at $46.00 for No. 1 green meal in new bags. Cottonseed feed meal is quoted for October-November shipment at $53.25, f. o. b. Memphis. Our trade are not interested in deferred shipment of any commodity.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 8. On account of the weakness in grain and hay, the mill feed market is dull and lower. Offerings of spot feeds are light, but consumers had bought so freely to arrive that they are pretty well supplied, and are holding off. Prices are as follows: Bran, spot, $41 to $43 per ton; futures as low as $41.50; mixed feed, $53 to $53.50; middlings, gray, $56 to $58; white hominy feed, $68; oat feed, $26; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $38 to $39; No. 2, $34 to $34.50 per ton.

THE FEED SITUATION.

WOULD BUY.

NEW YORK.—I do not consider my ideas in the feed business worth much to any one else at this time because conditions are such that the experienced man is of little value to himself or others in any line.

With unsettled war conditions, government agitation, and theorists trying to run the largest business proposition in the world—the U. S. Government—the business interests are bound to suffer.

Grain has now taken a great slump and ordinarily, I would advise the buying of either corn, oats or both, as I am an advocate of buying anything on a declining market, thereby endeavoring to buy at the bottom.

One would naturally think that the recent slump had discounted all unfavorable conditions for some time to come. If so, a reaction upward will now take place and feeds will not decline a great deal, especially in the face of the coming feeding season close at hand, when demand is bound to increase.

I do not look for corn or protein feeds to drop much until we get some new corn, as the old crop is used up and certainly commodities cannot be lowered with not enough to supply a small demand as at present.

I do not look for lower prices in feedstuffs before Dec. 1, 1919.—*Chas. L. Carrier, Sherburne, N. Y.*

MILL FEEDS.

The mill feed situation at Portland and Seattle is rather slow, although the demand shows a continued improvement. At Portland a small amount of stock is available at $38.50@39 with fair demand. At Spokane the demand continues strong, chiefly from Montana, and old stocks are pretty well cleaned up, with no particular change in prices. Montana is still depending largely upon Washington for supplies, demand fair. Chopped alfalfa meal with molasses is quoted in Montana in fair demand at $40 in car lots. At Portland the demand for meal is slow, one car reported sold at $32, but generally reported at $33@33.50.

The alfalfa feed demand is reported lighter than a week ago, with quotations running $40@58.

Broom corn, as well as other corns in the vicinity of Tracy, Minn., will have a record crop this year. Ben Hughes, local grower of broom corn, has a large field which averages from ten to eleven feet tall. The heads are well filled and it is said to be the finest corn of the kind ever raised in this district.

Acreage of Corn and Oats in Iowa, 1919.

During the last two years acreages have made unusually rapid shifts from one crop to another, and in such cases, it seems that township correspondents have a tendency to lag behind the changes. For that reason, last year's estimates differed greatly from the assessors' reports. Much time and care have been devoted to checking the assessors' reports from every possible angle, and while some errors in these that cannot be remedied are known to exist, in their general aspects they are believed to be nearly correct.

Corn.—The largest surprise is in the corn acreage of 1918 which assessors' reports place at 9,303,514, or more than 1,000,000 acres less than estimated by any Government, state or private agency. This tremendous decrease is all accounted for in the increases shown in small grains, spring wheat leading, though not much ahead of oats. Based on assessor's reports and the percentage estimates of the township reports of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, the 1919 corn acreage is 9,499,700, or 196,200 acres more than in 1918. This allows for 193,900 acres planted in the spring that were drowned out later in the season.

Oats.—Area seeded, 5,670,500 acres, or 152,400 less than last year; practically all harvested.—*Weather-Crop Bulletin, Ia. Section.*

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

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Largest Second Hand Bag Establishment in the West
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
ALL GRADES
NEW AND SECOND HAND BAGS AND BURLAPS
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WE BUY AND SELL
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BURLAP and COTTON
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Lay or Bust Dry Mash
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Complete Line of Poultry Feeds
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Vitality is the trade name for the new line of quality feeds we are now manufacturing. For samples and prices write
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Your Prospective Customers are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable Reference Book free.* Write for it.
Strengthen Your Advertising Literature
Our Advertising Counsel and Sales Promotion Service will improve your plan and copy, insuring maximum profits. Submit your plans or literature for preliminary analysis and quotation, no obligation.
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Alfalfa Department

Portland, Ore., reports alfalfa offerings at $30@30.50 with cheat hay at $18@19.

The Iowa Weather Crop Bulletin says the third crop of alfalfa is yielding well and being put up in fine condition.

The Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. has installed a large dust collector costing $2,000 in its plant at Abilene, Kans.

Seattle reports the alfalfa market as fairly steady but with a weak undertone, No. 1 quoted $26.50, standard $24.50, No. 3 $19.50.

The controlling interest in the Dodge City Alfalfa Mill, Dodge City, Kans., has been purchased by L. D. Flanagan, who will be active in the management of the affairs of the mill.

Jerome, Idaho, reports fair shipments of alfalfa during the week, the local surplus showing some increase due to heavy shipments of cattle and sheep, No. 1 being quoted at $24@26 f. o. b.

Caldwell, Idaho, reports the local hay situation adversely affected by the report of the sheep men at a recent meeting at Pocatello who decided on a maximum for alfalfa of $12.50 in the stack.

Generally speaking the American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, state that the alfalfa growing sections of the country report the crop as having done well and that there should be at least an average amount of this valuable stock food in producers' hands.

In Millard County, Utah, farm bureau members sprayed 250 acres of alfalfa for control of the alfalfa weevil at a cost of $1.10 per acre. As a result it is estimated that 500 lbs. of hay were gained to the acre in addition to the elimination of the cultivation and brush drag methods formerly necessary.

Alfalfa Meal Buyers Bearish.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—Buyers of alfalfa meal manifest a bearish attitude toward the future trend of prices, and are taking only sufficient to meet their current needs. Only in scattered instances were contracts made for deferred shipment this week in Kansas City. Millers, on the other hand, look for higher prices, and have turned down bids on meal for shipment late in the year made on the basis of current values. Offerings of alfalfa meal in Kansas City were light, coming almost entirely from Kansas and Colorado. Prices showed little change.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted at $40 @41 per ton, in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $37@38.50; No. 2, $32@34.

Declining tendency of corn, oats and other feed grains, caused a less active trade in alfalfa mixed feeds. Still, the volume of sales was comparatively large for this period of the year. The straight molasses mixture was unchanged, maintaining a firm tone, while the grain mixed feed was off in sympathy with lower corn. Hog producers are making rather liberal purchases. Prices closed as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $43@54.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

CROP 30% SHORT NORMAL.

COLORADO.—The farmers are extremely "bullish" in their ideas of prices and we have been able to contract very little alfalfa for our mills thus far this season, but we look for better conditions in the near future.

Our alfalfa crop in the northern half of this state, where we operate, is about 30% short of the normal tonnage, but owing to the dry weather this summer, it has gone into the stack in excellent condition and we will have a large tonnage of high-grade meal to offer. We are handling the output of sixteen mills this season and in addition to this are just about completing an up-to-date mixed feed plant in Denver and anticipate a big trade in our mixed feeds in the Rocky Mountain region this fall and winter. While grain markets have materially declined during the past few weeks, we cannot see lower prices on alfalfa hay and meal, as the supply of good quality is considerably short this season. We are having at this time a very satisfactory demand for meal, which we believe will continue throughout the season.—*The Great Western Alfalfa Milling Co., Denver, Colo.*

ALFALFA PRICES.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Sept. 6 has the following in regard to alfalfa prices throughout the country:

SOUTHERN. — Atlanta — The lower grades of alfalfa sold at a discount amounting to as much as $4@9 per ton under the price of No. 1. Quote No. 1 $37@38 with some very good stuff at $39, No. 2 $30@34. Augusta—Stks.-dmd. alf. lgt., Okla. supplying bulk of alf., ch. alf. $39.50, No. 1 $38.50. Vicksburg—Rcts.-dmd. lgt., ch. alf. $36. Montgomery—Stks. alf. ample, mostly locally produced with some Western stuff, ch. alf. $37@42, No. 1 $36.50@38.50. Mobile—Stks.-rcts. alf. lgt. with Colo. supplying bulk of this hay, some locally produced available for shpt. at $33, quote ch. $35, No. 1 $33@33.50. Jacksonville—Stks.-rcts.-dmd. ltd., ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $36.

H. C. Stevens, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and Geo. W. Curtis of the foreign department have sailed for Europe to study financial and economic conditions in the Central Empires.

GRAIN MOVING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The recent mix-up as to rates of grain from the West to New Orleans has been readjusted through the efforts of Carl Giessow, general manager of the New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau, who announces that the Railroad Administration has authorized a 56c wheat rate to New Orleans from Intermountain points which places New Orleans on a par with Galveston and Pacific ports for handling the grain from the Northwest and the Inland Empire.

The first movement of this season's grain through New Orleans began during the last week in August, when the S. S. Lake Ontario sailed for Liverpool with 98,000 bus. of barley and a large number of grain bags on board, being the first of seven vessels recently allotted for the movement of grain from New Orleans.

The announcement that embargoes had been placed on the movement of corn, oats, rye and wheat by the Southern Export Committee has not affected receipts at New Orleans and W. L. Richeson of the W. L. Richeson Co. explains that the embargo does not mean that grain shipments to New Orleans have been stopped, but that on the contrary grain will continue to move as fast as it can be handled through the local elevators. In explanation Mr. Richeson says:

"If a shipper wants to release a number of cars through New Orleans, he wires a local exporter, who has the request sanctioned by C. B. Fox, second vice-president of the Grain Corporation. The permit for the movement of the cars then is issued by W. M. Rheet, local member of the Southern Export Co.

"The system is splendid," said Mr. Richeson. "It has been applying all this year on barley shipments and is far more advantageous than the year before, when local exporters were required to obtain release permits from New York. The establishment of a local representative by the Southern Export Co. greatly helps the grain men in handling their business."

Each elevator in New Orleans has a standard capacity, said Mr. Richeson, and permits for inward grain shipments will be issued as often as released, if sanctioned by the Grain Corporation. "This Corporation has superseded over the allotment of space," he said, "and if requests exceed the storage capacity, it is only natural that the shipments will not be sanctioned."

Marfield Grain C
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
General Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

Grain Corporation Statistics

The Grain Corporation gives the following figures covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Aug. 22, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago:

	1919.	1
Wheat receipts from farms, bu.....	43,322,000	30,7
Previous week.....	42,349,000	30,3
June 27 to Aug. 22..289,048,000		243,1
Flour produced during week, bbl.....	2,837,000	2,9
Previous week.....	2,633 000	2,7
June 27 to Aug. 22..	16,374,000	14,3
Total stocks, elevators and mills, bu.....	189,353,000	142,3
Previous week.....	164,271,000	125,3
Increase for week, bu.	25,082,000	17,1

According to figures prepared by the Canadian Department of Labor, a total of 14,127,220 days have been lost through strikes from 1901 to 1919. Presuming a minimum wage at $3 a day, department estimates that workingmen of Canada have lost at least $43,000,000 during this period. Total number of strikes was...

The oat crop of Canada is comparatively poor, being calculated at 2... only per acre.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK OF OUR

Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

Pure—Unadulterated

Analysis

24% Protein and Fat or Better

We are now prepared to enter your orders for single carloads or for season contracts at strictly competitive prices.

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Indispensable for successful
HOG FEEDING

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Hog Sense Makes Dollar For Dealers

No feed dealer can afford to be without a protein feed. Hog instinct demands it as part of the ration. Experienced breeders always feed it. It is in demand in every experimental station. Any hog knows that

Standard Digester Tankage

is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.

Get the free booklet, "Bigger Hog Profits."

Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

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Standard By-Products Co.
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PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is a statement of provision stocks on hand at Chicago on Sept. 1 as reported to the Board of Trade and compiled by John Tredwell & Co.:

	Sept. 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1918.
Pork—			
New	3,139	3,114	10,385
Old	.....	.....	.....
	34,509	25,057	56,333
Total bbls.	37,648	28,171	66,718
Lard—			
New	20,520,773	25,592,191	16,096,402
Old	.....	100,640	670,336
	12,260,231	20,086,834	17,956,191
Total lbs.	32,781,004	45,779,665	34,722,929
D. S. Salt—			
Ribs	5,089,515	5,844,573	14,115,616
Bellies	6,209,427	8,341,426	197,841
Clears	1,899,640	2,326,887	7,066,913
Ribs	400,887	629,863	1,073,961
Backs	3,724,747	3,586,499	13,590,148
Fronters	2,738,816	2,925,037	2,184,118
Plates	29,896,502	30,987,291	25,032,893
Short cuts	23,401,141	24,528,914	20,457,886
Total lbs.	73,360,675	79,170,490	83,719,376
Pickled—			
Bellies	26,339,203	33,675,449	25,927,319
Hams	13,867,834	13,530,642	9,126,957
Shoulders	10,300,022	10,605,054	15,332,721
Butts	308,635	134,959	241,123
Plates	6,463,298	8,827,257	5,837,685
Total lbs.	57,278,992	66,773,361	56,465,805
Total cuts.	130,639,667	145,943,851	140,185,181

Changes during the month of August:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Pork	25 +	909 +	1,400
Lard	12,998,661 —	3,425,768 —	4,140,765
Ribs	755,058 —	817,579 —	1,233,951
Smts.	5,809,815 —	14,543,910 —	7,958,102
Cuts	15,304,184 —	18,799,659 —	26,534,167

COMBINED STOCKS.

Combined stocks of provisions at Chicago Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis. Figures previous to 1917 do not include St. Louis and East St. Louis.

	Sept. 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1918.
Pork—			
New	4,623	3,448	11,613
Old	.....	17	3,582
	49,665	39,723	85,600
Total bbls.	54,288	43,188	100,795
Lard—			
New	26,443,022	32,170,052	25,757,839
Old	.....	100,640	670,336
	18,629,554	29,950,210	28,340,036
Total lbs.	45,072,576	62,220,902	54,768,261
D. S. Salt—			
Ribs	9,764,371	8,645,747	19,520,829
Clears	17,033,279	21,537,356	2,800,197
Bellies	5,958,491	7,208,471	20,239,319
Ribs	2,994,855	4,078,696	2,773,188
Backs	10,818,472	8,492,547	29,446,343
Fronters	5,958,759	6,471,200	6,755,338
	56,445,618	61,420,619	48,703,824
Short cuts	74,569,329	90,209,166	65,278,134
Total lbs.	183,543,174	208,063,802	195,517,772
Pickled—			
Bellies	68,018,373	82,176,661	66,999,047
Hams	34,086,293	35,557,600	22,295,319
Shoulders	29,270,751	29,995,537	32,722,918
Butts	1,628,168	1,782,928	1,147,022
	22,013,727	26,761,650	13,634,021
Total lbs.	155,017,312	176,274,376	136,798,337
Total cuts	338,560,486	384,338,178	332,316,169

	Sept. 1, 1917.	Sept. 1, 1916.	Sept. 1, 1915.
Pork	71,828	9,105	66,042
Ribs	15,200,247	10,381,187	48,066,329
Lard	69,166,997	71,292,375	112,976,850
D. S.	15,200,247	113,417,612	158,710,842
Cuts	282,484,281	238,539,306	284,709,802

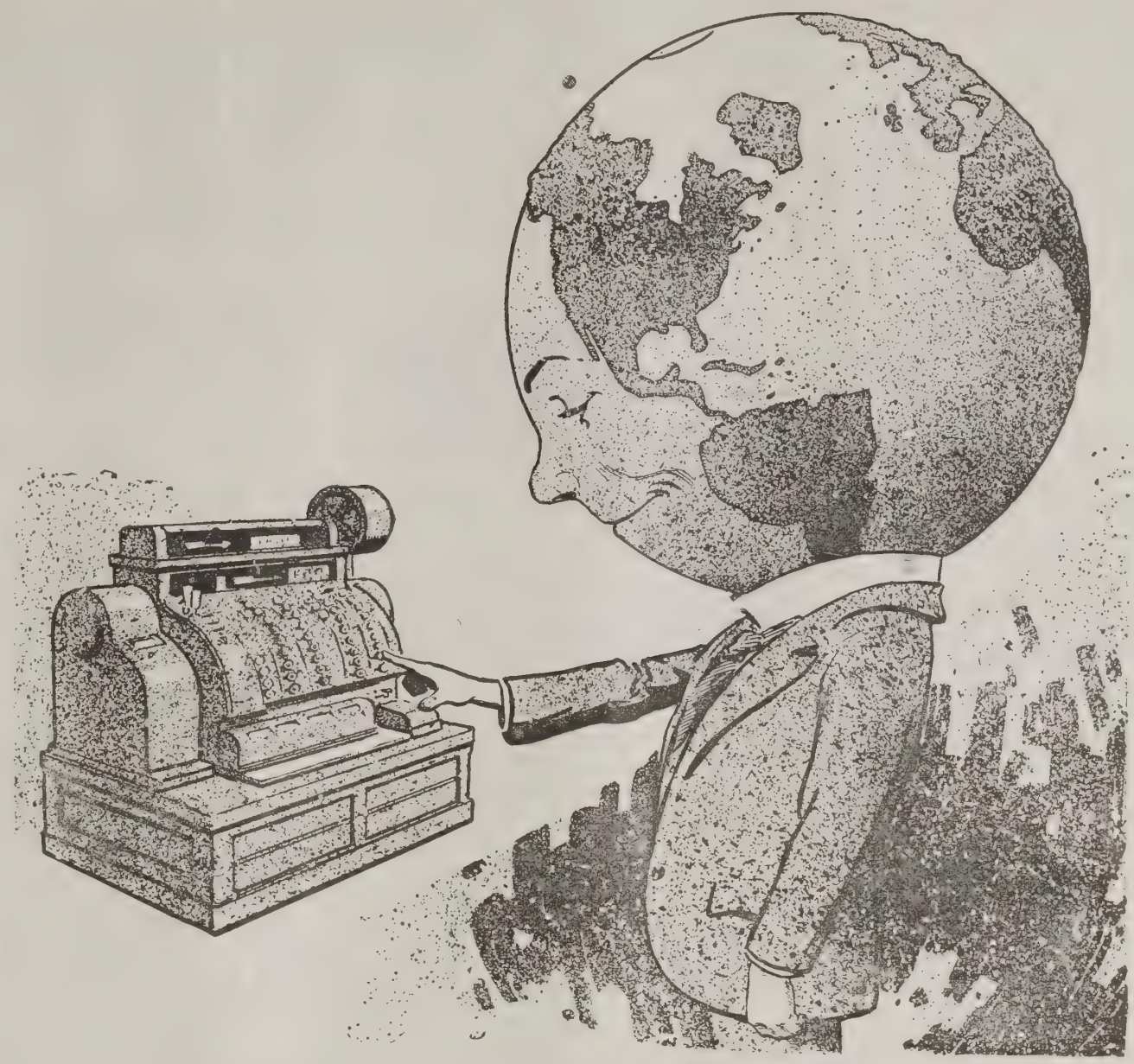
Changes for August in years named figures previous to 1917 are e points (excluding St. Louis and St. Louis); everything indicating ses excepting where the contrary ed (000 omitted):

	All lard.	Short ribs.	D. S. meats.	Total cuts.
	17,148	*1,119	24,521	45,77[illegible]
	 2,277	1,935	33,634	50,87[illegible]
	 5,764	1,760	16,065	58,15[illegible]
	15,072	5,219	12,452	30,84[illegible]
	 5,956	2,882	25,897	50,78[illegible]
	...12,424	608	15,818	32,91[illegible]
	... *939	22	21,661	33,52[illegible]
	...17,516	7,528	34,196	65,85[illegible]
	...19,760	8,351	41,439	61,72[illegible]

The Remedy.

McCullouch of Ohio is much because the Grain Corporation some millions of dollars in prof- The 17c per bushel profit taken Grain Corporation and paid by nsumers of bread did not go to oducer, but to a Government mid- ," said the congressman. "The medy is production with freedom le. Any policy that curtails pro- n will force prices up in the end. nterference with the freedom of such as arbitrary restrictions, un- agreements, either to raise prices or curtail production, will increase the cost to the consumer. If the producer knows that he will be permitted to secure a reasonable return for his labors in a fair and unrestricted market, he will be encouraged to produce, and if the consumer knows that he will be protected against profiteering by strict government regulations and the prosecution of persons who engage in unlawful practices, he will be satisfied to pay what is the reasonable price for the products he consumes.

"Artificial interferences must be removed and we must get back to normal just as quickly as it is possible for us to do so. It may take some time, but the attitude of those in executive and legislative authority should be along those lines."



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To promote car efficiency, an understanding has been reached with the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department to inspect grain coming in over the New York Central, Erie, C. & O. and Monon at their break-up yards across the state line in Indiana, instead of bringing the cars to Englewood in the case of the N. Y. C. and to 51st Street in the case of the other three roads, necessitating a back haul in many instances when final dispositon was given.

It takes longer to get the samples of the grain to the Board of Trade under this arrangement; therefore we have advised the four roads named that the free time of 24 hours allowed for disposal will be calculated from the time the inspection is reported by the Inspection Department. This arrangement to be subject to change on notice, if it does not work out mutually satisfactorily.—*J. H. Brinkerhoff.*

This arrangement took effect about Nov. 1, 1918, and all demurrage bills not in conformity therewith should be sent to this department for readjustment.

Recent arrivals of burlap in two cargoes were reported in New York from Calcutta, a total of 8,640 bales.

Hay Department

At Creswell, Ore., cheap hay is now offered at $17@18.

Garfield, Wash., reports No. 1 timothy being offered at $22.

Stevensville, Mont., reports timothy offering there at $27@29.

Great Falls, Mont., reports a light demand with no particular change in hay prices, upland being offered at $25.

The Spokane hay market shows a weaker tendency and generally the season is rather early for the lively demand.

The warehouse of the Western Grain Co. in the suburbs of Ft. Smith, Ark., suffered a fire loss recently at which time 120 tons of baled hay were destroyed.

Seattle is quoting No. 1 timothy at $33.50; demand however is still a little slow. Receipts have also been moderate owing to difficulty in securing cars for shipment.

Prosser, Wash., reports present demand for hay light but with a good outlook for the future. The market is weak and growers are not offering at present prices.

The hay barn with 120 tons of baled hay of the Western Grain Co. at Little Rock, Ark., burned about a week ago. Neighbors think the premises were set on fire by incendiary.

Miles City, Mont., reports not only hay but mill feeds and feed grains being shipped in in response to active demand with stronger demand ahead as stocks of feed are very low at the present time.

L. E. Ross of Montrose, Colo., has been appointed inspector to stop shipments into that county from districts infested by alfalfa weevil. He is operating under the direction of the State Entomology Department.

The American Steel & Wire Co. in its crop report for the week ending Sept. 6 says that forage crops are in good shape over practically the entire country although there are some reports of local dryness. However such reports are not alarming as the time for fall rains is fast approaching.

It is said that the staff in the Dominion Land Office at Battleford, Sask., is working overtime to keep up with the number of applications for hay permits. The farmers and ranchers from all parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are now moving as far north as 200 miles beyond Battleford to find feed for their stock.

John H. Devlin of Albert Miller & Co. is recuperating from an illness that has been of several weeks duration. His son with others handling the large hay business of the company states that "the pater" is restless to get back on the job and to participate as he has for a lifetime in the big hay business that opens up in the fall.

George Train of the First National Bank of Chisholm, Minn., says that the hay crop raised by Balkan farmers, now ready for the market, is valued at $15,000. It is available for farmers of Western states hit by the drought. The hay acreage was increased nearly double, as farmers have made rapid progress in clearing the stump lands.

The *National Weather & Crop Bulletin* for the week ending Sept. 2 says that the weather was mostly favorable for haying and the harvest generally made good progress in the South and the cutting of alfalfa was carried on rapidly in the West. Stock are showing the effects of dry weather in most of the West and feeding has been necessary in some more Eastern districts.

In a late issue of the *London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter* the statement was made that the government had no present intention of commandeering or controlling the distribution of the 1919 hay crop. Should prices rise to an unreasonable level the Board of Trade would have power to fix prices under the profiteering Act but as yet the government which is maintaining a careful watch over the situation does not consider such action necessary.

The New Orleans *Times* says that the automobile in that city has reduced the local hay business 50 per cent in the past two years. It quotes figures to show that in 1912 the number of cars handled in January, February and March were 1,003 cars and same months of 1919 only 424. In 1915 the number was 998. A large part of hay now being received at New Orleans is sold to dealers in the country. During recent months a large part of the alfalfa shipments has been billed direct to New Orleans from Colorado.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

C. F. Arnold of C. F. Arnold & Co. has returned from a fishing trip, which constituted his first vacation of any extent since the entrance of America into the European war. Two sons of Mr. Arnold, members of his firm, were in the army during the war. Now both are home, so Mr. Arnold enjoyed his vacation.

Capt. Nelson L. Coombs, who has been serving the Forage Branch of the United States army almost since its inception, was a visitor in Kansas City the past week, coming here from Chicago. It is said Captain Coombs expects his early discharge from the army. He has served the Forage Branch ably, and his record in the army is one which will always commend him to the hay trade and one over which he has reason for being unusually happy. Service in the army has meant a great personal sacrifice to Captain Coombs.

Improvement in growing hay crops and pastures is reported in the Southwest, rains having been almost general, according to weekly weather and crop reports of the surrounding states. Kansas—"The long drouth was broken over all the eastern half of Kansas by soaking rains, but only scattered showers fell in the western half. Pastures are greening up and alfalfa resuming its growth where rains fell." Missouri —"Rains, excessive in some localities, fell over most of the state. In Platte and Buchanan counties the last crop of alfalfa is making fair growth. In all central counties grasses and late forage crops have been greatly benefited by the recent rains." Oklahoma— "With rains during the week, soil moisture is now good practically over the entire state. The drouth that lasted since early in July in the eastern and north-central portions has been bro-

ken. Alfalfa and pastures impr

"Article X must stand!" "Sha will come out all right!" "No, i never do, you are wrong!" One think these and other exclamatio confined largely to the floor c United States Senate at Wash and to the halls where Presiden son is speaking for the League tions. But the foregoing and exclamations emanate from the of the secretary of the Kansas Hay Dealers' Ass'n when dealer gregate during their spare mo which are rare. The Kansas Cit trade has weighty problems to sc determining whether alfalfa is higher or lower, whether to ship Northwest or not, whether to storing of prairie, and whether t chase timothy in Iowa. But the many dealers who are capable tending efficiently to the hay bu on the largest market in the wor at the same time to find leisure signally to discuss the League tions. And how they are debatir discussing! They are engaging oratorical combats. It is probabl as a result of these combats, B. F. will soon be dubbed the Senator and C. M. Funk the Senator Hit of the hay men's "meetin's."

Maintaining that the stricken area of the Northwes not be a heavy buyer and tha year's production in the United shows an increase of 20,000,00 C. D. Carlisle of the Carlisle Co sion Co. believes a downward tr hay prices probable. "Many ha ket interests have forecasted a demand for alfalfa, prairie and varieties of forage from Montar surrounding states which are su from drouth," declared Mr. C "But that territory has thus far only scant purchases of hay, and ticipate no important broaden the Northwestern demand later year. A comparatively large a of hay that has already been into the Northwest has been reje buyers. A large number of ca the suffering areas are being m more favorable pastures in Min Wisconsin, other northern state into the Southwest, including Also numerous herds are findin way into market channels and taken by packers for slaughter. is an enormous amount of hay

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try, which, I feel, will more than e requirements."

discussing the probable course ices in the hay trade, particularly ie, consideration must be given ost of putting up the forage in a etable condition," emphasized B. Huffine of Huffine & Co. Besides acivity in the hay and grain trade ansas City, the Huffine organiza- controls extensive alfalfa land in ern Oklahoma, and naturally they n close touch with conditions af- g the producer. "One must now the cost of putting up hay, that om the time the hay is cut until baled and loaded on cars, at d $13 a ton, and in occasional ices as high as $15 a ton. At the nt there is talk of the possibility wer prices for prairie, owing to normous crop produced in Kansas, ern Oklahoma and Nebraska, and the supply situation makes for a h feeling, the marketable surplus lwindle sharply in the event that decline to any extent from their t level. The high cost of labor most important item of expense eparing hay for market. Also, is an acute labor shortage, many rs being forced to continually de- tting their crop."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. Pederson, Correspondent.

A. Knapp of the E. A. Knapp Co. d home from his vacation and re- that he has had a nice time.

. Frohard of the Gate City Hay back, having been out in the hay n for a few weeks.

arrived heavy this week, averag- out 35 per day, all prairie.

of Missouri bottom hay on the t begging for buyers at $15 to

alfalfa moving, but little inquiry vailing quotations.

oming and Montana cattlemen buy- ore generously the past few days. ern trade absolutely off our mar- ulk of arrivals going to stock and city dealers.

. Murray, formerly of Chamber of erce, is now located with Dyer & uck to you, Pete.

. Moore joined Omaha Hay Co. this week. They say he is a good

erson has new force of pluggers. ains to be seen as to how long st. Labor is a tough proposition days.

HAY STOCKS.

Bureau of Markets reporting date of Sept. 6 has the following ards hay stocks throughout the y:

HERN.—Atlantic market inactive ter grades cleaned up, No. 1 tim. o. 2 $36, No. 1 clov. mxd. $36. a—Stks. lgt., rcts. gd., dmd. lgt. llinois supplying bulk of tim., $35.50. Locally grown John. gr. o. b. shpt. points, No. 2 quality. rice $26.50. Vicksburg—Dmd. all ght, No. 1 tim. $34. Montgomery ing doing in tim., but. fr. trade n. gr. at $22@25; for shpt. $23. No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $33, No. 1 xd. $36, No. 1 clov. mxd. $35. —Bulk of tim. from Ill.-Ind., d., No. 1 tim. $31.50, No. 2 $30, lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 clov. $30. gr. and prairie $22 and $23 re- ly. Jacksonville—Stks. tim. nd. fr., bulk from Ill.-Ohio, tim. v. mxd. $33@35. No. 1 tim. $35 No. 2 $32.50@33. Tampa—Bulk from Ind., No. 1 tim. $37.50@ o. 1 clov. $38.75.

ERN. — Clarksburg — Dmd. fr., d. considering car situation, No. $32, No. 1 lgt. clov. mxd. $30. n—Rcts. fr., dmd. gd. Washing- C.—Rcts. increasing, dmd. mod.

U. S. Grain Corporation pur- 381,765 bbls. of wheat flour last t prices ranging from $9.75@

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OIL MEAL
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WESTERN HAY AND GRAIN CO.
TEL TYLER 678. C. R. HOPKINS, Mgr. 1223 NICHOLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB.

Hay Markets

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 6—Baled hay and straw supplies are increasing and with only a moderate demand the market for hay is weak and lower. Straw quiet but steady under light offerings.

Timothy Hay—No. 1, $35; No. 2, $32@33; No. 3, $29@30. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $31@32; No. 1 mixed, $29@30.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2 straight rye, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2 tangled rye, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12@12.50; No. 2 oat straw, $11@11.50.

DETROIT.

Sept. 6.—Receipts of hay have materially increased during the past few days and an easy market is quoted at a decline of about $2. Demand is active. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton in car lots.

BOSTON.

Sept. 6.—Receipts of hay were heavy during the past week and as the holiday interferred with business to a considerable extent a generally quiet demand prevailed. As a result of increased arrivals and lack of demand, there is now a considerable accumulation of new hay at the various railroad terminals for which there is very little inquiry. Weather conditions also have been unfavorable to the local movement of hay. Buyers are taking advantage of the depressed condition of the market and buying in most cases at concessions from asking prices. As receivers are anxious to move cars in order to stave storage charges the market at the present time is in favor of the buyer with some pressure to sell. Some of the new hay arriving is out of condition, showing considerable heat and sells at considerably under open quotations. Old hay is offering in a limited way at $1.00 to $2.00 per ton above quotations on similar grades of new hay. No 1 timothy hay is quoted lower at $35@36 per ton for large bales and $34@35 for small bales. No. 2 timothy hay ranges at $32@34 for large and $30@32 for small bales. No. 1 eastern is quotable at $31@33 and No. 2 eastern at $26@29. No. 3 hay is scarce and held at $23@26. Clover mixed, all grades, is quoted at $25@29 and fine hay at $22@25 for poor to choice. Packing is quoted at $17@19. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 6 were 214 cars.

A steady market on rye straw at $17 per ton for the bulk of the offerings. Oat straw a shade firmer with most offerings held at $14. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 6 were 6 cars.

DES MOINES, IA.

Sept. 6.—Receipts of hay have been somewhat heavy during the past week. Western upland hay is now being received in quantities sufficient for the demand. Upland hay is quoted at $24.50. Alfalfa, first cutting at $23.50. Wheat straw, $9 per ton, and oat straw, $10 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sept. 6.—The western market has firmed

QUALITY

Perfection, Peerless, Booster — Horse and Mule Feeds

Green Meadow, Alfalmo — Alfalfa and Molasses Feeds

Uniform feeds
Prompt service
Quality and Fair Prices

Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co.
Omaha, Neb.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HAY, CHICAGO.

The following is a table showing the total monthly receipts and shipments of hay, in tons, in the Chicago market, for the year 1919 and four previous years:

	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919	
	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.
January	37,050	10,666	19,616	3,585	21,707	1,693	21,318	4,474	25,129	2,828
February	30,775	9,800	29,030	4,857	14,961	2,140	26,920	5,928	19,082	2,974
March	31,690	1,081	28,044	6,925	17,026	2,264	38,891	10,344	20,351	4,253
April	25,573	7,806	21,163	5,104	14,822	4,304	41,878	10,106	26,028	8,573
May	23,515	6,694	20,561	4,236	20,001	8,003	27,397	7,526	27,737	6,504
June	17,604	3,764	23,675	4,497	23,741	4,791	29,211	2,654	29,407	5,414
July	12,763	1,805	23,381	2,776	24,434	1,705	22,911	2,186	15,913	3,727
August	20,664	2,467	13,217	1,297	17,185	1,411	19,185	2,741	15,432	931
September	24,466	5,168	23,751	1,857	22,218	1,938	24,320	2,330	.....	.....
October	19,874	4,274	21,287	1,674	30,956	23,508	27,034	9,359	.....	.....
November	28,620	6,655	23,508	1,232	36,883	43,000	24,711	3,941	.....	.....
December	24,748	4,545	20,628	1,432	34.681	9,409	21,322	1,609	.....	.....

A new ruling relative to shipping grain for export from Oklahoma City is expected to bring to that station 2,000 more cars annually than heretofore, permits now being issued to bring grain to Oklahoma from El Reno as well as over the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Road.

THE HAY SITUATION.

HAY CROP SHORT.

INDIANA.—Crop 20% short. Quality not better than No. 2. Producers not inclined to sell at prevailing prices. Wheat acreage cut 40 to 50%.—*Collins & Swallow, Lake, Ind.*

100% CROP.

NEW YORK.—The 1919 crop of hay in Cayuga Co. in New York State is a 100% crop, and while some became overripe before cutting, it was mostly secured early in good condition.

Farmers have been free sellers and the crop is moving out rapidly.—*Crowninshield Mill, Cato, N. Y.*

AVERAGE CROP.

INDIANA.—Replying to your favor of the 3d, regarding the hay crop in this section, beg to advise that we have an average crop of timothy and clover hay. The timothy hay is fair to good, but the clover is over-ripe and not more than 25% fit to market. Not much hay moving, as farmers are busy and holding for more money.—*Oscar A. Cook, Boonville, Ind.*

MAINE HAY.

SOUTH BREWER, ME.—Hay in this section is about an average crop, the larger part housed in better condition than for the last two or three years on account of more favorable weather for cutting. Prices are quite high, loose hay of first quality bringing from $20 to $25 per ton delivered, and many are looking for still higher prices. Stock of old hay very light and demand limited.—*F. H. Brastow & Son, South Brewer, Me.*

GOOD-SIZED CROP.

CONNECTICUT.—Relative to our opinion on the hay situation, we would say that after careful inquiry we believe there was a good-sized crop of hay raised in this section, the new land and land seeded to clover yielding big. Of course, the stocks of old hay in farmers' hands were reduced to a minimum. We do not believe that there is any very large stock of baled hay in this section, but in spite of that do not look for very much of a demand for the new baled hay for some time to come.

In the past two or three years there has been some hay baled by the farmers hereabouts and they have already started baling this year. New hay can be bought for less money than the Western hay can be laid down here for. Although this does not anywhere near take care of the demand, it takes the edge off, and with the strong feeling in the trade that the new hay is too high, we doubt whether anything more than a hand-to-mouth business will be done until prices work to a lower level.—*The Coles Co., Middletown, Conn.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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HAY
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Why, because we pay no attention whatever to grade. All hay being sold on its merits at our straight price for the entire car.
THE FITZGERALD BROS. CO., CINCINNAT OHIO

up on hay, but receipts at New Orleans have been fair and old stocks are being gradually reduced. Quote No. 1 from $34@35; No. 2 from $32@33 and No. 3 from $31@32.

CINCINNATI.

Sept. 9.—The recent high values current here, poor shipping demand, and heavy accumulation of hay over the holiday, was mainly responsible for a congested condition in the terminals the past week which threatened an embargo against further shipments to this market unless the tracks were immediately cleared. Following a discussion of the situation with the local U. S. Railroad Administrator by exchange officials later, it was however determined that no embargo was necessary at present, but that instead, two pluggings at the yards with sales twice a day would be substituted in an effort to rid the market of the excessive offerings. This arrangement was gratifying of results, and on Friday more than 100 cars were absorbed by local and outside buyers in morning and afternoon sales without adversely affecting prices. Early in the week losses of $2 per ton were recorded for timothy and light mixed, though exceptional quality on all days realized a premium. Heavy mixed, clover and even low grade stuff and straws were in urgent demand at well maintained prices.

Saturday the market was active and firmer, with 67 cars sold, or a total of 173 cars in two days. Receipts for the week were 241 cars, there is still considerable hay in the terminals.

Extension of the plugging yard trackage to an additional 37 cars has been authorized by the board of directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange in a contract with the L. & N. railroad. The addition will increase the capacity of the plugging tracks to 100 cars of hay daily and will greatly facilitate handling of the enormous quantities consigned to this market. The improvement includes widening of a roadway to be constructed of macadam. and with the extended trackage will cost the Exchange about $3,500.

No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30.50; standard timothy, $29@29.50; No. 2 timothy, $28@29; No 3 timothy, $26@28; threshed timothy, $15@17; light clover mixed, $29@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@29; No. 2 clover mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover, $35@36; No. 2 clover, $33@34; sample, grassy, $23@25; No. 1 local alfalfa, $35@36; wheat straw, $8@8.50; rye straw, $11@12; oats straw, $8@8.50.

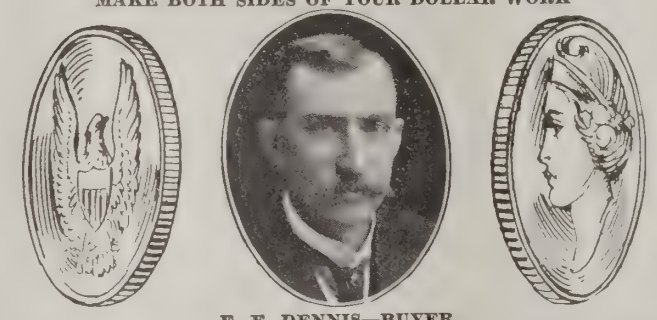
PITTSBURGH.

Sept. 6.—Owing to the holiday period receipts were abnormal on the reopening day, and prices slumped on all grades except good green clover and No. 1 mixed clover hay. Low grades are unmarketable here at any price and are not wanted as they merely add to congestion. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $33@33.50· No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29.50; No. 1 light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 clover mixed, $30@31; No. 1 clover, $30@31; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@26 Total receipts, 1,572 tons, compared with 1,700 for the same week last year.

MEMPHIS.

Sept. 6.—Hay conditions are without special feature, and the buyer and seller are disposed to do little both sides trying to see what the other will do. There has been limited demand and offerings have as a rule been above the value ideas of those who would buy. Alfalfa handlers say that the difference is around $9 a ton. The other varieties are similarly affected the result being a quiet week. For spot stuff quotations are about as follows: No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 2, $28· No 3, $26. Light clover mixed was $31 bid on call today, while 1 clover mixed was offered at $32, and $31 was bid. No. 1 alfalfa is offered at $33@33.50 but for New Mexico No. 1 $34 is asked and $32.50 bid. Standard was $31 bid and No. 2 sold at $29. Some dealers say they can see signs of better business soon.

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as they are getting a few inquiries for early shipment.

LOUISVVILLE, KY.

Sept. 6.—Hay has been moving in much better during the past week, daily receipts average twenty cars. Demand is fair for timothy and timothy mixed with clover, Clover is dull. The clover crop promises to be a short one, but Kentucky alfalfa production is heavier all the time, and looks especially good this year.

Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, $31 a ton, baled, car lots, Louisville; No. 2, $29; No. 1 mixed, $29; No. 2, $28; No. 1 clover, $27; No. 2, $25; wheat and oat straw, $10; rye straw, $12; local alfalfa, $35; Western, $38@39.

DULUTH.

Sept. 6.—The hay market has been slow and draggy of late and prices in timothy and midlands eased off $1. Feeders were said to be obtaining sufficient loose hay to cover their immediate requirements. The call for the top grades was, however, sufficient to take care of the limited receipts, but the off grades were found difficult to dispose of. The recent good rains over this part of the country have promoted luxuriant pasturages. Quotations follow, per ton: Timothy, No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $24@25; mixed timothy, No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $16@20; prairie, No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18; midland, No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16; straw, rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 6.—No demand here, and there were offerings of No. 1 at $26; No. 2, $24@25, on track. Regular hay buyers are not anxious to get into the market until general feed conditions are more settled.

OMAHA.

Sept. 6.—Receipts of prairie hay heavy and demand quiet has caused the market to become easier and lower. Alfalfa receipts light and prices remain unchanged.

No. 1 upland prairie hay, $22@23; No. 2 upland prairie hay, $17@20; No. 3 upland prairie hay, $10@13· No. 1 midland prairie hay, $20@22; No. 2 midland prairie hay, $16@18; No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $14@16; No 2 lowland prairie hay, $11@13; No. 2 lowland prairie hay, $8@10; choice alfalfa, $27@29; No. 1 alfalfa, $26@27; standard alfalfa, $24@26; No. 2 alfalfa, $19@22; No. 3 alfalfa, $16@18. Oat straw, $9@10; wheat straw, $8@9.

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NASHVILLE.

Sept. 6.—Hay trade was routine last week. Stocks are ample with moderate receipts. Quotations: No. 2 timothy, $34; No. 2 clover, $32; alfalfa, $34@35. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week were 14 cars.

KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 6.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for hay in Kansas City this week. Prices closed mostly unchanged, with the exception of timothy and clover mixed, which scored an advance of 50c to $1 a ton. Receipts amounted to 927 cars, compared with 876 cars last week and 595 a year ago. Demand for alfalfa continued active, inquiry from the South, Southeast and East being heavy. Some alfalfa is moving into the Northwest, but this territory is playing only a minor factor in the trade thus far. Timothy receipts were light, probably the smallest for a week on the new crop, while quality of the offerings was generally poor. Good color timothy hay met with a good demand. Straw was in scant supply with prices showing a rise of 50c to $1 a ton.

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Prairie—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $18@19; No. 3, $13.50@17.50; mixing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. 2, $13@15.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $26@28; No. 2, $22.50@25.50; No. 3, $20@22.

Timothy—No. 1, $27; standard, $26@26.50; No. 2, $24@25.50; No. 3, $19@23.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $27; No. 1, $25.50@26.50; No. 2, $19.50@25.

Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.

Straw, $8@9.50.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 5.—The local market is easy, sales being reported at $19@20 for No. 2 ordinary and $21 for good No. 2 on track. Two cars of good timothy hay mixed with clover are reported sold at $19 on track. The new crop of hay is undoubtedly large, but is somewhat indifferent quality. The quality above No. 2 is very small, and consequently we have not yet heard of any sales of No. 1 new hay in this market. New fields of clear timothy are said to have been gathered into the barn which it is expected will grade No. 1, and are said to be held at prices above what buyers will pay.

As regards the crop in the northwest provinces, some sections are reported to be very short, and already shipments of fairly good hay have been shipped from Ontario and Manitoba and Alberta. Most of the hay in this province, it is said, has been cured red in such a fine and dry condition that what is already baled is fit to ship. In any rate quite a few cars have gone across the border.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 4,473 bales, against 9,451 bales for the same week last year.—Trade and Commerce.

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 6.—At the decline in prices the local hay market is about steady, with a more consistent buying in evidence, and the quality and condition of current receipts showing improvement. On everything below No. 1 timothy, however, prices take a wide range, and the movement of common, bad and mixed hay is very draggy.

Straw of all descriptions is fairly firm and unchanged, with limited spot stocks and a more or less constant inquiry in a jobbing way. Quotations follow (all quotations being for new hay), per ton: No. 1 timothy, $34.50@35; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $25@28; No. 1 light clover mixed, $30@31; No. 2, $28.50@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $28.50@29.50; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3 clover, nominal, $25; No. 2, $22.

Straw, per ton: No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 2, $15.50@16; No. 1 tangled rye, $14.50@15; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

MILWAUKEE.

Sept. 6.—The new hay crop, which was slow in getting started and has kept market prices high and steady for the past month, is being received in increased shipments and again this week brought about a general price reduction of $1@2 per ton. A fair demand exists and receipts were about sufficient to supply current demands. Choice timothy and No. 1 each showed a price drop of $1. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@30; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@27; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $26@27; red top and timothy mixed, $25@28; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $11@11.50; oat straw, $9@9.50.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 8.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Sept. 6, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
Total receipts.....	4,010	4,909	3,187
Total shipments....	602	483	537
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	165,366	161,356	227,212
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	35,986	35,384	35,921

Receipts were noticeably increasing during the week but there were not sufficient arrivals of the better grades to satisfy the keen demand. Prices advanced during the week and were quotable Monday, the 8th. as follows:

No. 1 timothy, $30@32; std., $29@30; No. 2 timothy, $25@27; No. 3 timothy, $18@22. No. 1 light clover, $26@27; No. 1 clover mixed, $24@26. Sample hay, $15@20; threshed timothy, $12@15; clover, $23@26. Kansas and Okla. prairie, $20@24; Ia., Minn., Dak., prairie, $15@24. Marsh hay, feeding, $13@16; marsh hay, packing, $10@12. Rye straw and oat, $8@9; wheat, $7@8.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 5.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the New York hay market as follows:

	Hay, tons.	Straw, tons.
Receipts for week (5 days)..	3,471	230
Receipts last week.....	4,012	250
Receipts Sept. 1, 1918 to Sept. 1, 1919	228,554	14,578
Receipts Sept. 1, 1917 to Sept. 1, 1918	199,042	8,422

Market continues irregular and while prices have declined still further on most grades the situation seems somewhat healthier at the close and the tendency is to hold prices fairly steady on the present level of values. New invoices are naturally running very light as practically all of the principal harbor points are now embargoed, but there is still a liberal quantity of hay rolling and supplies on the market from day to day have been sufficient to care for all requirements. Most of the hay now arriving is new and our quotations as given in the table below are meant to cover that class of goods, only a few buyers now willing to pay a premium for old hay. At 33rd St. shed there were 78 cars unloaded from Friday to Thursday of this week, trade irregular and market still somewhat in buyers' favor at the quotations though top qualities are held steady, most of the hay arriving grading from a poor No. 2 down. Very little hay available in Harlem and prices nominally are about on a par with 33rd St. In Brooklyn prices have averaged almost $2.00@3.00 a ton above other harbor points; but at the close trade is slow and values are gradually adjusting themselves closer to a parity with values at other points.

There is scarcely any No. 1 timothy available and it is doubtful whether $36.00 could be exceeded at the close though we hear of some recent business in bang-up old hay at a higher price. In No. 2 hay some recent business in top quality goods is reported up to $34.00 though that figure is very extreme at this writing, and some very ordinary No. 2 has sold down to $31.00 in one or two instances even lower. No. 3 and shipping range mostly $27.00@29.00 and $24.00@26.00, respectively, rarely higher and lower. Small baled hay is averaging $1.00@2.00 a ton lower on medium and top qualities and $3.00 lower on poor hay. There is little call for light mixed hay in about the range of prices quoted, but heavy mixed is not wanted. A little straight clover has worked out in Brooklyn at $25.00@31.00 as to quality.

Rye straw somewhat easier with some business reported at the close down to $16.00. Oat straw scarce and wanted.

Quotations.

	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
No. 1 hay.....	$35.00@36.00	$34.00@35.00
No. 2 hay.....	31.00@33.00	29.00@32.00
No. 3 hay.....	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
Shipping hay	24.00@26.00	20.00@24.00
No grade	19.00@22.00	17.00@19.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	31.00@33.00	29.00@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	29.00@30.00	27.00@28.00
No. 2 clover mixed	24.00@27.00	21.00@23.00
No. 1 rye straw..	16.00@17.00	.....
No. 2 rye straw...	@15.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw...	@14.00	.....

Effective Sept. 5th, the Long Island Railroad placed embargo on Bushwick Station and will not accept hay unless authorized by Supt. C. D. Baker.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Sept. 6.—Quote hay prices for the Twin cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy.....	$26.00@27.00	$27.00
No. 2	24.50@25.50	24.00
No. 3	22.00@23.00	18.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild...	24.00@25.00	24.00
No. 2	22.50@23.00	22.00
No. 3	18.00@20.00	15.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses ..	24.50@25.50	24.50
No. 2	23.00@24.00	23.25
No. 3	18.00@20.00	16.00
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00@22.00	24.00
No. 2	16.00@18.00	23.00
No. 1 clover.....	22.50@24.50	22.00
No. 2	19.50@21.50	18.00
No. 1 upland	25.00@25.50	25.00
No. 2	23.50@24.50	24.00@25.00
No. 3	19.50@22.00	19.00
No. 1 midland.....	19.50@21.00	18.50
No. 2	16.00@18.00	16.00
Packing	10.00@12.00	10.00
No. 1 rye straw...	9.00@ 9.50	8.50
No. 1 oat straw...	8.50@ 9.50	7.50
No. 1 wheat straw	8.00@ 8.50	6.50
No. 1 alfalfa.....	.....	33.00
Standard alfalfa ...	.....	32.00
No. 2	.....	30.00
No. 3	.....	24.00

ST. LOUIS.

Sept. 6.—Receipts of hay during the past week liberal, consisting mainly of medium and low grades of hay.

Timothy hay market rules firm on No. 1 and standard grades which are in excellent local demand. Medium grades slow and low grades dull and difficult to place, some accumulation on market remains unsold. The tendency is for lower values on hay in line with decline in other feed stuffs. Threshed timothy dull and slow.

Light clover mixed hay steady with a good demand for No. 1 light mixed hay, but off grades dull, slow and irregular in price.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and in urgent demand, offerings readily salable at full prices.

Pure clover hay in scant supply and excellent request, when offered is readily sold at full values. Off grades, if sound, selling comparatively well.

Prairie hay steady, receipts light and demand good for sound grades.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm with an active local demand for choice No. 1 and standard alfalfa, but lower grades are in liberal supply and quiet.

Straw, steady.

Track Sales. Timothy—No. 1, $32@35; standard, $30@31; No. 2, $27@30; No. 3, 23@24; headed, $23@25; threshed, $15@18. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $27@28. Clover hay—No. 1, $32@33; No. 2, $28@30. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $30; No. 2, $27@28. Prairie hay—Choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $22@23; No. 2, $20@21. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $36; No. 1, $33@35; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@29. Straw, $7@7.50.

TAMPA, FLA.

Sept. 5.—The Tampa hay dealers have sufficient hay on hand for immediate needs, but there is a steady demand from country points steadily diminishing warehouse stocks. Receipts during the week amounted to about 27 cars, all shipped as No. 1 timothy and grades running fairly good. There have been very few cases of rejections on the new hay crop. No. 1 timothy is quoted freely at $38.00, representing a decline of from $1.00 to $2.00 per ton during the past week. Very little trouble is being experienced with hay becoming heated en route. However, there is room for improvement in the baling of hay coming to this market, and the use of three wires is warmly advocated by Tampa hay dealers.

August Hog Statistics.

Following is a statement of receipts, weights and market for live hogs received at Chicago as compiled by John Tredwell & Co., Chicago:

	August receipts.	August ave., lbs.	Ave. price first Tuesday. Sept.
1919	384,068	251	$18.55
1918	434,363	243	19.50
1917	351,853	233	17.90
1916	604,489	232	10.90
1915	465,494	246	6.90
1914	430,043	248	8.92
1913	592,184	233	8.51
1912	453,041	240	8.32
1911	506,511	239	7.14
1910	464,373	255	9.25

The above shows that hog receipts for past month were the lightest for August for ten years, excepting 1917, and the weights the heaviest since 1910.

The first carload of Minnesota wheat of the 1919 crop delivered at St. Paul graded No. 2 mixed and brought a price of $2.70. The manager of the elevator immediately hustled off to New York to complain to the Grain Corporation that the farmers were not getting "what was coming to them."

The *Michigan Weather & Crop Bulletin* reports corn in fair condition and early corn cutting begun by Sept. 1. The bulk of the crop however will not be saved until the 15th. Ensilage corn cutting is quite general.

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Provision prices had a wide range yesterday and while declining early on liquidating and short sales, rallied and closed well toward the outside prices with September pork up $3 and October up $1.62½. September lard lost 17½c, October 55c and January 85c. September ribs gained 59c and October 32½c. A great deal of the selling was by grain interests who were bearish and by the smaller packers here and in outside markets who were hedging against the output of their houses, owing to the slowness of the domestic and foreign demand. At the low point lard was off $2.10 for October and $2.40 for January, with September $1.72½ under the close of the previous week, while in ribs the low was 82½c on September and $1 on October. It required little pressure to depress prices for pork at times, especially for the October, while the September advanced $1 at times with very little trading, especially after the early decline. Continued low prices for foreign exchange and an erratic hog and corn market were bearish factors.

The provision situation is a puzzling one. With the Government after the packers and trying to decrease the high cost of living, there is no inducement to buy provisions in expectation of a big advance, and the bulge from inside prices was attributed largely to shorts covering and operations by the packers, several of the larger local houses buying openly toward the last, which had a stimulating effect on values by forcing shorts to cover.

A little inquiry for lard from abroad was received late in the week and cash lard was September price to 12½c over at the close. There were deliveries of around 2,000,000 lbs. of lard during the week and 650,000 lbs. of short ribs.

Monthly stock reports showed large decreases in lard and meats during August, but supplies are liberal. In some quarters there is a slightly better feeling on dry salted meats. Supplies of short ribs are small, but of short clears, backs and bellies are liberal. Reports from abroad indicate that there are fair supplies over there, but the low rate of exchange is against the export business. There continues to be a heavy loss in cutting hogs.

A point is made by specialists that January product is selling on the basis of $15 hogs, while the September and October are based on $20 to $22 hogs. They question the advisability of discounting the future to such an extent. If P. S. Goodman is right, with his estimated decrease of 2,000,000 hogs, or 3 per cent, supplies will not be burdensome. Prices for the week follow:

Range of prices in July and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Sept.6.	Aug.30.	Sept.7.
PORK,					
Sept.—					
July	52.50	49.75	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	50.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	43.50	41.25	43.50	40.50	41.40
Dec.—					
Week	39.15	35.50	39.00	37.37	41.60
LARD.					
Sept.					
July	35.60	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	35.70	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	28.00	25.95	27.50	27.67	27.00
Oct.—					
Week	27.75	25.35	27.10	27.65	26.75
Jan.—					
Week	24.60	22.25	23.80	24.65	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
Sept.					
July	28.90	27.60	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	28.40	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	22.80	21.05	22.37	21.87	23.75
Oct.—					
Week	22.65	20.97	22.30	21.97	23.99

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6.—Lower prices were recorded in the trade in provisions on the Kansas City market this week. Pork loins were off ¼ to ½c, while the cheaper cuts of fresh pork showed a recession of ¾c to as much as 1¼c compared with a week ago. Local buying of fresh pork was good, and liberal shipments were made to the East. A good movement of frozen cuts also was reported to the East. With harvest operations progressing in the South, packers made heavy shipments of dry salt and heavy smoked meats to that territory. A decline of about ¾c to 1c was quoted on dry salt meat. Fancy smoked hams and bacons were off ½c, though sales in instances were about steady. A fair demand prevailed for lard, with prices down about 1c. Cooking oil and other substitutes also met with a fair demand.

Stocks of provision products in Kansas City decreased from 76,558,700 pounds at the opening of August to 63,414,000 pounds on September 1. A year ago the holdings amounted to 51,381,000 pounds.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Sept. 6, 1919.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Sept. 7, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,140	560	290
Pork, lbs.	216,600	106,400	188,100
Meats, lbs.	27,752,000	28,404,000	25,054,000
Total meat	27,968,600	28,510,400	25,242,100
Lard	10,749,000	5,491,000	1,311,000
Total products.	38,717,600	34,001,400	26,553,060

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	74,896	54,020	142,070
Preceding week	128,787	74,999	143,194
Last year	95,413	83,517	119,133
Shipments—			
Past week	11,541	24,336	39,185
Preceding week	17,306	21,705	40,161
Last year	7,418	19,042	40,305

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Sept. 6, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18
Received—			
Beef, pkgs.		3,730	23,510
Pork, brls.		5,700	6,427
Cut mts., lbs.	2,151,000	178,009,000	292,523,000
Lard, lbs.	2,040,000	178,740,000	101,672,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	145	104,565	35,147
Pork, brls.	1,752	73,328	65,613
Cut mts., lb.	21,906,000	1,740,052,000	735,976,000
Lard, lbs.	12,289,000	533,106,000	179,891,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.75	$18.45	$ 8.75	$11.15
Previous week	15.90	18.70	8.50	16.25
Cor. week 1918	16.25	19.25	11.90	17.40
Cor. week 1917	12.75	17.70	10.80	17.00
Cor. week 1916	9.65	10.80	7.75	10.65
Cor. week 1915	8.70	7.05	5.65	8.70
Cor. week 1914	9.15	9.00	5.40	7.80
Cor. week 1913	8.20	8.25	4.30	7.25
Cor. week 1912	8.20	8.52	4.30	7.25
Cor. week 1911	7.00	7.08	3.75	5.50
Av. 1911 to '18	$10.00	$10.95	$ 6.75	$10.20

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from New York for week ending:

	Week Aug. 30.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Frozen or fresh	316,355	38,877,137
Canned and pickled	694,305	10,213,126
Lamb and mutton	3,586	39,987
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	824,355	5,302,752
Bacon, hams and shoulders	3,837,647	70,945,149
Lard and lard compounds	4,625,781	72,709,646
Sausage	53,753	1,980,508
Dry salt and pkld	5,216,516	78,843,202
Poultry and game	400	589,391

During this period there were exported six horses to England, nine horses and 402 cattle to Belgium, 130 horses to France and two mules and six horses to Bermuda.

Ed. S. Walsh, state superintendent of public works in New York, advocates state ownership of grain elevators located on the canal at Buffalo and New York City. Mr. Walsh thinks that state ownership is a cure for all deficiencies in the canal business. Very likely he is mistaken.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Sept. 6.	1918. To Sept. 7.
Chicago	3,451,700	3,503,700
Kansas City	1,409,600	1,368,800
South Omaha	1,321,800	1,221,800
St. Louis	1,207,100	1,232,600
S. St. Joseph	835,400	868,800
Indianapolis	785,500	603,000
Milwaukee	198,900	194,200
Cudahy	355,800	528,800
Cincinnati	380,600	340,800
Ottumwa	211,900	232,600
Cedar Rapids	226,000	197,500
Sioux City	757,200	733,800
St. Paul	572,100	494,800
Cleveland	510,000	473,200
Louisville	89,700	65,500
Wichita	147,100	215,700
Detroit	322,900	391,100
Nebraska City	138,100	124,500
Ft. Worth	196,800	214,100
Oklahoma City	164,500	197,100
Above and all others.	15,356,000	15,217,000
For the week	294,000	389,000
Preceding week	402,000	382,000

Weights are reported as follows: 200, 251, 241, 216, 184, 196, 275, 242, 213, 225. Reports of quality: Four "good," one "fair to good mixed," one "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a weaker tone to the hog products market affecting mess pork, lard and ribs although there was a moderately active trade in pork with a rather light trade reported in the latter products. Mess pork declined $1.25@2.50 but rallied to the extent of 25c before the close. Exports of lard were rather large with fair inquiry reported. Trading in ribs was mostly in the October and January deliveries. Quotations follow as of Monday, Sept. 8:

M. pork, new	$44.00 @.....
Lard, round lots	26.72½@26.87½
Neutral, No. 1	33.75 @34.00
Neutral, No. 2	32.75 @33.00
Shortrib sides	21.00 @22.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	28¾@29	28¾@29
12-14 lbs.	28¾@29	28¾@29
14-16 lbs.	28¾@29	28¾@29
18-20 lbs.	28¾@29	28¾@29
Skinned hams	28¾@29	27 @30
Shoulders	22½@24	22½@23
Picnics	18½@20½	18 @20
Bellies	27 @32	27 @30
Pork loins	38 @....	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	21 -21½	Hams	35½-36
S. Fat Bks.	24¼-26	Sk. hams	34½-35
Clr. Bellies	24¾-26	Picnics	25½-26
Rib Bellies	24¾-26	E. S. Sides	24 -24½
E. S. R. Sds.	24¼-24½	Sh. Cl. Sds.	28½-29
S. Cl. Sides	25 -25¼	E. S. C. Sds.	25½-26
E. S. C. Sds.	24¼-24½	Rough Sides	25 -26
Plates, reg.	21¾-22	B'kfast Bac.	36 -36½
Butts	21¾-22		

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Hog prices in leading outside markets last week were irregular. Pittsburgh on Friday was only 25c higher than in Chicago and 25c lower than at Buffalo. Top prices for the week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$20.85	$21.00	$20.25	$20.15	$20.00	$20.25
K. City	20.20	20.15	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.25
Omaha	17.50	18.50	19.25	19.25	18.50	19.00
St.Louis	20.40	20.40	20.10	19.75	19.75	20.25
St. Joe.	19.50	19.75	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50
Sx City	18.25	18.50	18.50	18.50	19.00	18.75
St. Paul	18.50	18.50	18.75	18.50	18.50	18.75
Ind'polis	20.50	20.25	20.50	20.35	19.85	19.90
Buffalo	20.50	21.25	21.25	20.60	20.50	22.40
Pittsb'g	21.75	21.50	21.25	20.75	20.25	20.65
Clevel'd	20.90	21.10	20.75	20.00	20.00	20.00
L'sville	19.75	19.75	19.25	19.00	19.00	19.00
H. top.	$21.75	$21.50	$21.25	$20.75	$20.50	$22.40
L. top.	17.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.75
Av. top.	19.85	20.05	19.95	19.65	19.45	19.80
Wk. ago	21.50	21.40	20.95	20.20	19.25	19.35
Gain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.45
Loss	1.65	1.35	1.00	.55	.....	.....

Cattle prices in outside markets were irregular and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers
Chicago	$13.50@17.85	$5.60@16.00
Kansas City	9.75@18.25	5.75@12.50
Omaha	9.75@18.00	5.50@12.40
St. Louis	9.70@16.75	5.50@12.25
St Joseph	9.50@16.50	5.60@12.20
Sioux City	9.40@15.75	5.60@12.00

Sheep and lambs were higher at the close and ranged as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings
Chicago	$7.50@15.25	$4.00@11.00
Kansas City	8.50@15.00	3.25@ 8.50
Omaha	8.00@14.75	3.25@ 8.50
St. Louis	8.20@14.60	3.50@ 8.25
St. Joseph	8.00@14.50	3.75@ 8.50
East Buffalo	9.50@16.50	5.00@ 9.25
Pittsburgh	9.50@15.75	5.00@ 9.00
Jersey City	9.60@18.00	4.50@ 9.50
Louisville	9.75@14.00	4.25@ 9.25
Cleveland	9.60@15.25	4.25@ 9.50

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The supply of hogs last week was better than average and the range smaller though the market fluctuated sh throughout the week, and the clos not as high as the best figures. t was a larger proportion of w ished hogs offered, shippers ho back the poorer lots and there more heavy and less packing g while light weights and common lots were not so plentiful. Top on Saturday was $20.25 and the av $9.15, or $1.15 higher than the pr Saturday, and the spread at the was $1.10, being the smallest Aug. 13. The top of the week $21, or 65c lower than the pr week and 60c above last year's average was $18.45, or 25c lower the previous week, and 80c under year. For the week averages fluc about 40c. Average weight was 2 compared with 262 lbs. the pr week and 252 lbs. last year.

Packers bought 69,000 against 1 the previous week and 86,800 last The Armour interest took 19,400, 15,000, Wilson 7,100 and Morris Receipts for the week were 72,9 unusually small run, and the smallest since the beginning year. Shipping orders were liber the outward movement was 9,5 ing restricted by car scarcity an pared with 70,675 last year. twenty markets had 340,000, a l 101,600.

An advance of from 50 to 7 made in the better grades of catt week, although the plainer grade little changed. The bulk of the was rather poor and top prices $17.85 for heavy weights and yea while good steers generally sold to $17.75, with comparatively above $17. The bulk of the steer around $14 to $16 for the fair to with the commoner lots down and poor around $10. Average week was $15.75, or 15c lower th previous week and 50c under last

The market early in the wee weak, with receipts heavy, but th was 53,900, or 22,100 less than t vious week and 30,700 under last There were 19,400 rangers in, 23,500 the previous week and last year. The twenty marke 338,400, a loss of 61,300 for the For the year to date the run ha 9,813,500 cattle.

Choice heifers sold up to $ there were more that sold at $ below than above the latter figu the range for the bulk of the o was $9 to $13, with the poores and heifers down to $8 and Bulls were 50 to 75c higher i week, although the market wa most of the time. Lighter s toward the last brought the a Bolognas sold at $7.25 to $7. butchers' grades ranged up to the best. Canners and cutter to $7.75, calves gained 50c wit wanted more than any other kil ranged up to $21 at the last for The heavy calves were slow sal

Stockers and feeders were not to any extent with supplies of and Western liberal. Western stock of good quality sold 50 under dehorned of the same The average for the week was or 25c higher than the previou

Sheep finished the week 25c with the average $8.75, a gain compared with $11.90 last yea bulk of sales was at $8 to $9. the top $10, against $11.25 the l week. Fat native lambs were $15, or $1 higher than the l week, and the average was against $16.20 the previous we $17.40 last year. Receipts twenty markets were 637,600, crease of 32,000 for the week.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Sept. 6.—Bearish sentiment dominates as the live stock market nears to a close this week. The trade is waiting for heavy supplies of cattle and hogs in particular the remainder of the month and through October, and will not be surprised if the records of a year ago in cattle runs are equalled. As for hog supplies, offerings are light now, but the run of matured spring pigs are expected to be heavy next month. Bearishness was caused by the fact that cattle displayed weakness this week in the face of reduced receipts. The week's arrivals of hogs and sheep increased, the movement of sheep being a little more than double the volume of a year ago. A liberal number of drouth cattle from the Northwest, and it is reported that some of the extensive pasture districts in Kansas are experiencing dry weather, which is stimulating their desire to make shipments.

Shortage of cars is restricting the movement of cattle to a degree. There are many unfilled orders for cars in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and New Mexico is beginning to call for equipment to make shipments. The Santa Fe railroad put on an embargo for a few hours Wednesday on loading shipments from Kansas City in order to save cars on its own lines to meet the Southwestern demand. The Southwest drouth-stricken areas are making a drain on the car supply for market cattle and for moving cattle to other feeding districts, including Kansas City territory.

Cattle prices declined mostly 25c to 50c. The better grass-fat cows showing the least one. Kansas grass steers sold between $9 and $16.25, and the top on corn-fed was $18.75. Some grass-fat cows sold at $11, but the bulk ruled between $6 and $9. Veal calves closed $1.50 higher. Killer and feeder supplies were heavy, with large accumulations. Iowa and Illinois were the best buyers, and prices lost 25 to 50 cents. The bulk of the Kansas and Oklahoma pastured cattle are losing large numbers to the graziers who have handled them at $20 to $30 a head losses being common.

Hogs were erratic, advancing $1 at the start and losing the gain later. Offerings were of common quality. The average cost of droves for the week was $18.61, compared with $19.39 the preceding week, this difference being explained partly by inferior quality. The top for the week was $19.60 and $19.60 at the close.

With the largest receipts of the season, cattle and lambs closed 25 to 50 cents lower with prices early $1 to $1.50 lower.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Susnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 6.—The week started out with a pretty fair run of cattle but gradually got less towards the close. Receipts were scarce in both quantity and quality. The light receipts were due in a measure to dressed beef conditions in the east. The steer market was considered steady for the week. Although there was a decline in prices the fore part of the week, it was made up at the close. Several loads of steers averaging around 1,000 to 1,250 lbs. have been 11c and some choice good light steers from $9.50 to $10. Common light grades $8@9. The supply that went to packers was not very large but those that did go went at fully steady prices.

The butcher supply this week was fairly large. The beginning of the week some choice fair grassers went at $10. Several loads of cows brought $7.75@8.25 but those sold around the extreme were the best prices here in many months. The butcher stock trade was active towards the close of the week and some good heifer beef went at $9.50.

Calf prices are steady for the week with the exception of cows being from 10@15c lower. Canners and cutters are going around $6, canners and cutters, $4.50@5.50, with some old bulls at $4.25. There were very few calves here and those went at steady prices. Stocker and feeder market was a rather quiet affair, a few good yearlings and heifers selling around $9. Stock cows and heifers are going up to $7.

Hog receipts here along the hog line have been good, but the market is lower. Not since the third week in June have local receipts totaled as much as they did on Wednesday. $19.70 was the top here during the week, although quality was of fair average, it was not as good as could have been used. Good butchers had no trouble making $9.25@19.55 the latter part of the week. Stockers are steady. A week ago tops were $19.25; bulk, $18.35@19, while a few extra good the best brought $19.75.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

Omaha, Sept. 6.—Cattle receipts were fairly liberal here all week, though the week's total of 45,500 head is 16,000 short of last week and near record run. Cornfed receipts were light, most of them on the medium order. Best broke 50c with plain to medium off in extremes. $16.50@17.50 is paid for best heavy steers, with yearlings up to $18. Butcher stock recovered part of last week's decline, and bulk of the sales of prime cows at $8.50@11 is 25@50c higher than a week ago. Calves at $13 and bologna bulls at $5.50@6.50 are practically steady for the week. Western stuff sold a little higher Monday and Tuesday but eased off on closing days, and while kinds are no more than steady with a week ago, while common to fair steers are as much as 50c lower. A few prime heavy steers are bringing $13.50@15, while $11@13 buys bulk of the good to choice offerings, and plain to medium kinds sell from $10 down to $7 and less for common canner steers.

Demand was less eager for stockers and feeders, and after advancing 25@50c Monday and Tuesday the market broke sharply the balance of the week, closing 50c@$1 lower than the early high time, or mostly 50c under a week ago. A spread of $10.50@12 is buying most of the good to choice feeders, only a few prime fleshy steers selling up to $13 or better. Medium feeders and best stockers sell around $9@10.50 with the plainer stuff on down.

Under the influence of much lighter receipts at all points, hogs reacted from last week's bad slump. Locally the week's supplies footed up only 16,500 head, and the market is closing with most of the hogs selling over $1 higher than a week ago. Heavy shipper buying has featured this week's trade, and shipper kinds are $1.75 higher than a week ago. Top today was $19.25, and bulk is selling at $17.35@18.

Receipts of sheep and lambs set a new high mark for the season this week of 197,000 head, but since Monday and Tuesday, when best fat lambs sold down to $14, prices have been on the upgrade and current values are on the average 50c higher than a week ago, or in some cases $1 above the low spot. Bulk of the killer offerings sold at $14@15 on the close. Old sheep showed no change and closed with ewes at $6.50@8, wethers at $8.50@9.25, and yearlings at $9@9.75. Feeders failed to share the recovery of killing grades and are 75c@$1 lower for the week, with lambs going to the country largely at $12.50@13.75.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Sept. 6.—Receipts for week ending Sept. 6, 1919: Cattle, 26,391; hogs, 43,256; sheep, 10,823. The receipts of cattle this week show a small decrease when compared with last week's receipts, due to the demoralized condition of all markets, however, there has been slight improvements in prices this week. There has been a fair demand for good cattle both in the steer and butcher line. Stock cattle, excepting extra quality, are about steady with last week's close, best grades being 15@25c higher. Our receipts of grass cattle from Oklahoma were light but the prices realized were more encouraging than last week's. Veal calves have shown a marked improvement in prices. On Thursday the best grade of these animals sold for $20.50, which is the highest price veal calves have ever sold for on this market.

The hog receipts for this week do not show as large a decrease as the cattle. The market for the week has been steady to strong, the biggest improvement in prices being on pigs. The market is closing today 50@75c higher. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $18.90@20; good heavys, $19.40@19.75; rough, $15@16.25; light, $19.25@19.75; pigs, $15@19; bulk, $19.15@19.85.

The receipts of sheep like cattle and hogs have shown a decrease this week as compared with last week. The market has been fairly steady on sheep but lambs have shown an advance, the best market being on fat stuff and lambs of good quality. There has also been an active market on breeding ewes.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Market.

T. O. Walker, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 6.—Live stock receipts for the week are about the same as last week: cattle, 13,800, against 13,600 a week ago; calves, 6,850, against 7,000; hogs, 2,500, against 2,550; sheep, 7,000, against 6,000.

Hogs have been coming in very limited quantities, and quality has been absent. The best hogs of the week sold Friday at $20, and nothing near the price or quality shown then has been in evidence during the six-day period. The market is quoted: Good to choice heavy, $19.50@19.75; medium, $19@19.50; lights, $18.75@19.25; mixed, $17.75@19; razorbacks, $12@16; pigs, packers, $8@12; shippers, $15@17.50.

The small supply now coming is not enough to fill packing needs and this market is relatively higher than river markets.

Hogs slaughtered during the week, 2,062.

Cattle have sold with comparative freedom during the week, the chief demand being for butcher stuff, with this end of the trade closing around 25 cents lower than a week ago. Common to medium weight steers are closing the week steady, with good, heavy steers in light demand and selling 25 cents lower than a week ago. Calves closing steady to 25 cents lower; top, $13.25.

Increase in sheep receipts is due to direct receipts of packers. Few killing sheep and lambs now coming. Stocker sheep and lambs selling steady; muttons and lambs lower at the close.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—The market opened Tuesday at a decline of 50c over the price for select hogs Saturday and the $19 mark held throughout the week although it was thought that if receipts were any way heavy there would be a still further slump in values. The poorer qualities were also cut in price and buyers were noted as grading particularly heavy. There were considerable inquiries for lights during the week but none crossing the scales. Business in the cattle market was slow and draggy at the opening of the week but some improvement was noted later on. Very choice fat steers brought $12 but the bulk of the heavy weight butcher steers changed hands at $10@11.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Sept. 6, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	54,020	24,336	83,517	19,042
St. Louis	30,095	11,237	39,848	12,278
Kansas City	73,758	41,630	100,216	15,870
So. Omaha	45,659	25,130	55,365	30,591
S. St. Joseph	16,246	4,896	23,286	6,614
Sioux City	16,195	12,972	15,686	6,580
Sept. 6	235,973	120,201	317,918	120,975
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	20,650	*	37,690	9,021
Cleveland	4,565	688	2,413	276
S. St. Paul	38,777	21,934	37,644	27,900
Wichita	5,202	2,690	10,800	6,510
Indianapolis	7,854	5,101	7,247	6,215
Cincinnati	8,626	3,655	7,424	3,005
Louisville	6,136	4,098	4,634	3,589
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	4,747	1,898
Milwaukee	3,833	455	5,535	516
Okla. City	13,073	6,047	22,028	7,022
Sept. 6	.....	.....	140,162	65,982
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,459
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

*Missing.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Sept. 6, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	74,896	11,541	95,413	7,418
St. Louis	47,313	15,075	40,692	11,843
Kansas City	38,039	6,271	54,051	10,563
So. Omaha	16,790	4,106	39,905	14,550
S. St. Joseph	15,840	2,536	23,848	8,628
Indianapolis	39,544	20,940	26,321	1,805
Cincinnati	20,635	9,655	21,612	15,211
Louisville	10,028	7,488	11,882	9,340
Sioux City	14,805	7,580	31,832	13,891
Sept. 7	277,890	85,192	345,556	93,249
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	2,500	*	9,561	1,943
Cleveland	10,217	1,992	4,066	1,956
S. St. Paul	16,673	6,768	12,040	4,390
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	8,168	3,266
Milwaukee	4,272	None	17,260	303
Wichita	7,654	345	9,460	2,335
Okla. City	6,073	979	.....	.....
Sept. 7	.....	.....	72,789	17,140
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,832
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

*Missing.

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Sept. 6, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	142,070	37,185	119,133	40,305
Kansas City	83,331	42,659	42,398	23,617
St. Louis	12,751	2,314	12,268	2,496
So. Omaha	198,008	159,299	152,177	128,075
S. St. Joseph	27,907	14,063	18,827	3,821
Sioux City	34,451	35,911	15,204	11,693
Fort Worth	7,000	*	5,151	1,904
S. St. Paul	30,417	21,821	28,118	7,362
Cleveland	3,812	242	3,145	1,245
Cincinnati	13,302	12,334	9,044	10,108
Louisville	5,663	5,247	4,753	4,092
Indianapolis	8,940	8,900	2,871	2,528
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	5,414	1,082
Milwaukee	1,224	236	2,285	589
Wichita	597	154	1,154	1,397
Okla. City	153	10	.....	.....
Sept. 7	.....	.....	423,677	244,207
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	911,989	329,036

*Missing.



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USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE speaking tour of the President recalls An- drew Johnson's "swinging 'round the circle" in the middle 1860s, when he too found it ient to appeal to the people from an obstrep- Congress. President Johnson had attempted tinue Mr. Lincoln's "reconstruction policy," in ndeavor to restore the Southern state govern- to functioning and do it in a way to rebuild cial and economic relations of a divided people quickest time possible and reduce to a mini- the animosities created during a generation of ors ending with four years of war. But this met with the fiercest opposition at the hands arles Sumner in the Senate and Thaddeus s in the House, both men who hated the South an intensity which had no fixed limits. Some- of the same sort of bitterness of feeling has njected into the present struggle. It is more neans of breaking down the apparent political of Mr. Wilson than a sincere attempt to save ation from disaster in its foreign relations that epublican leaders have begun anew the "twist- f the British lion's tail," which Americans ng no hyphen had begun to believe had per- tly ceased to be an American politician's di- n.

President himself has undoubtedly gained r approval for the Treaty—probably he had efore he began his tour. The people are sick red of the war in all its protean phases and a legal as well as a *de facto* peace. The mate- ndition and the moral welfare of this Nation t improving as the Senate plays its own pol- The game as the Senate plays it does not rue—there are too many false notes. And esident for his part has not entirely satisfied ends by his own appeals to popular delusions scontent. Ratifying the Treaty will assuredly restore normality to business and industry hout the world, but *per se* it will not reduce st of living here at home. And altering the will not *per se* isolate us from the rest of the any more than accepting it as it stands will, Senate objectors say, eventually plunge us ar. The President has come to consider the as the *summum bonum* of all things political aterial, while the Senate has allowed itself to nto (or to affect) a provincialism that is even because the changes in the form and sub- of the treaty as proposed by the Lodge com- would undoubtedly create a difficult situa- many respects. As regards Japan alone, it stinct notice to that people that the Senate at nd technically the Nation, has no regard for idence in their pledges to return Shantung in rse to China. The whole matter during the eek drifted still farther out into the whirl estic party politics and away from the more nd safer pools of statesmanship. And the l of the present struggle with that of Presi- ohnson already referred to promises to go to ther length of ending in misfortune to the now as it did in 1866 and after; for undoubt- e defeat of Johnson in his reconstruction work radicals of that era delayed the recovery of th materially for some years and the restora- the good will of the section by many more. wounded Mercutio exclaimed: "A plague on ur houses."

spectacle at Boston during the past week is y the most impressively ominous that has occurred in this country in recent years. That the guardians of the peace should conspire to and actually abandon their posts like street cleaners as the result of conspiracy was enough to show how little such men realize their responsibilities to society, and that the defection of the police with their abandonment of duty should be followed immediately by mob violence and organized plundering by an influx of criminals tells the story of the short distance many men have traveled away from savagery. It is also the answer to the sentimental claptrap that the cure for the evils of democracy is "more democracy" and the deadly peril of a democracy without education of the right sort to sustain it. The men who have made the Russia of today went out from just such a nest as plunged the civilization of Boston in a day into chaos and the week's excesses show that the tribe did not all get out of this country or take their doctrines with them, when Lenine and Trotzky left America's shores behind them. It is a remarkable coincidence that the American "cradle of liberty" should have become a hot-bed of anarchy and democratic criminality. It is a still more significant fact that Mr. Gompers should be appealed to by any one as the savior of law and order, from citizens who for a time defied both the Mayor of the city and the Governor of a "sovereign state." Such a situation should be impossible. The constituted authorities, not a private citizen, should rule and command public obedience to the law.

Unionism seems to have put itself on its trial. At Washington two weeks ago the police made a similar threat to strike and leave the city without police protection if their demands as unionists were not granted forthwith; and certain local papers of the baser sort went into an excess of condemnation of the Commissioner who forbade police unionization with affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and doubtless only the presence of Congress restrained a rupture. The Commission took the proper position, which the Federation ought to have but did not suggest, that the police cannot claim the right to strike or to form union connections which would enable them, as proposed at Boston on Thursday last to call on all labor not occupying positions where they are personally responsible for the protection of society to throw their influence on the side of public disorder. Such action is tantamount to rebellion. Toward the municipality the police occupy the position and are subject to the same moral responsibilities as do the soldiers of the United States; and Senator Myers of Montana is justified in his position that police unionization and affiliation would mean the end of our Government in its present form. The maintenance of the public order and the power of the municipality to continue to protect property and life, the processes of distributing food, water and fuel are fundamental. Boston's and Liverpool's previous experience has shown that without police protection these primary functions of communal life cannot go on; and the poor suffer first and last and all the time the most. There has therefore been precipitated in this country by the Boston affair, as by the Winnipeg and Liverpool fiascos, the issue direct, between society and unionism in its radical forms, whether society shall bow to the minority or rule it for the safety of all; and to that issue there can be but one ending. Society will rule because the interests of all will rise above the demands of any organization speaking for a minority only. In the field of unionism the radical leader-politician has become as imminent a menace to the working man's security and welfare as the conscienceless politician is becoming in the larger field. Indeed, often the two evils are merged in one and the same persons who belong to all parties.

The strike of steel workers said to be set for the 22d inst. may create more disorder, but it will doubtless be local only. It does not originate with the majority of the men, who have much to lose and little to gain; but the movement is simply one more effort on the part of professional organizers to strengthen their own professional position by connecting up the workers of all industries. The strike seems predestined to failure, for it may be assumed that Judge Gary, head of the Corporation, is well advised in his position that less than 15 per cent of the corporation's men are immediately concerned in the present demands of leaders purporting to speak for all. Therefore the Corporation does not consent to parley or to any proposition which may commit more than 85 per cent of the whole body of workers to the dictation of less than 15 per cent. The mills are proceeding without the slightest reference to the proposed strike. The corporation is booking orders, and, as the *Iron Age* reports, "mill operations are proceeding as if the labor agitators were of another continent."

The President's industrial conference called for October 6 is not likely to settle the industrial problems which are in issue. "Safe and sane" leaders are not numerous just now, and verbal conferences go but a short way when the rank and file of those concerned with and upon whom the practical work of reaching final settlements know nothing of the details of the conference, proceedings and discussions. There is of course always a residuum who are fighting radicalism, but their influence is small in times of hysteria like the present or at any time until after a long series of discussions and tentative efforts toward a working program shall have been developed which even then must be followed by slow and painful steps toward the desired goal. The western world has been on the road toward industrial liberty and comfort for five hundred years and is still groping its way. Since about 1850 progress has been rapid and would have been still more rapid but for the impatience of the masses who have failed to realize what they have gained in half a century and have done most to impede their own progress by following false leaders who promised to gain in a moment what wise men know can only come through the operation of natural law and "after many days."

If industrial peace depends on lower selling prices in the face of rising wages and stationary production, and if these depend on the action of the Government, then the outlook, in spite of the repeated declaration by the Department of Justice, that prices some time ago reached the peak and are now falling, is not wholly encouraging. While prices of live stock and cereals to producers have fallen, due in larger part not to natural causes so much as to sentiment aroused by Government action, *Bradstreet's* index number as of Sept. 1, published on Friday last, was 19.472 as against the 20.001 of August 1. Notwithstanding this reduction of more than 2½ per cent, the September average is still the highest of any month on the record excepting August. The average had risen from 18.896 as of July 1, and the 19.162 of July, 1918, was the highest war-time figure. It would not, therefore, seem from the *Bradstreet* comparisons that a very great impression had yet been made by the Government's campaign.

Indeed, the accompanying statement shows that out of 105 separate articles averaged only 30 de-

clined in price, while 51 were unchanged and 24 advanced. The declines, however, included such groups of commodities as breadstuffs, provisions, textiles and leather—important factors in the cost of living—and it must also be remembered that, whereas these comparisons are restricted to wholesale prices, it is on retailers' profits and retailers' prices that the official "profiteering" crusade has admittedly made the most impresson. But the full test will have tc await the later winter months.

TRADE INFORMATION

THERE seems to be no limit to the soaring imagination of those who discuss the H. C. L., but with due credit to the natural desire to know the truth of the matter, we all know that an interesting story loses nothing in the telling, and that things may not be as bad as they seem. One of our friends has, for instance, figured out that stock feeds are worth present prices because butter costs over $1,000 per ton. Another, who had farmed some of the fertile prairie of Illinois, recently sold out for $540 per acre. Farm machinery costs real money; and the practical owner figures his interest, endeavoring to justify an expense of approximately $1,000 for even the smallest farm tractor. He questions the actual business justification back of the purchase of a $5,000 tractor by another Illinois farmer, saying that such things go well enough in the Canadian wheat belt where gang plows will turn over a field in a very few minutes.

However, the facts in the case have rather consistently shown us that almost every one has been getting his full share of the profits at home, but that deflated monetary values abroad make the export of feedstuffs a decidedly different matter than before the war. The present uncertainty of financing such exports affects domestic markets for feedstuffs of all kinds, and no one is quite sure of values, the status of which may be vitally affected by some at present unknown method of credit extension. It is therefore only good business judgment to read your trade papers, which try to get down to bed rock on subjects of vital interest to your business. THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER pays considerable real cash to outside correspondents at home and abroad in order to submit weekly data that you may be informed on trade affairs.

HANDLING SIDE LINES

THE handling of side lines is a part of grain elevator service which this paper has urged all elevator operators to take up and push to the limit. Few elevator men advertise. They should. It gives them a better status with the local newspapers, and, better than that, advertising creates demand—that is its object and justification. All successful merchants are persistent advertisers, not to let people know where they are, but to create a demand (and demand must be created for most things and services) for the merchandise to be sold.

As has been pointed out herein, the farmers' companies soon found they had to carry side lines to make their business pay. Side lines carried the overhead of the grain business and more. But it happens that the farmer companies are not content to do their side-line business as other elevator men, their competitors, are compelled to do it, but are now beginning an active propaganda for another special privilege denied other business men, to-wit, the "right of collective bargaining." An "institute" will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Sept. 10 to discuss "Collective Bargaining"; and that active proponent of class collectivism, the American Coöperative Publishing Co., largely maintained by the patronage of grain men, says of this subject, in putting out the call for this meeting:

As you know, collective bargaining is one of the rights [?] now greatly endangered, so far as agricultural producers are concerned, although there is no question about it as regards organized labor. At the present time there is national legislation known as the Capper-Hersman bill pending, which has for its purpose modification of the Federal anti-trust legislation so as to give farmers just [?] exemption. It appears that the original intention of Congress was to give the agricultural producer the same exemption privileges as were granted to organized labor, but somebody slipped an awkward phrase into the Clayton amendment and the authorities are now dubious as to whether farmers do have exemption.

Further, there is little uniformity of legislation in the various states in respect to farmers' right [?] as to collective bargaining. Just now prosecution is being made in Illinois and Ohio of the milk producers by the state authorities. This condition of uncertainty endangers the rights of farmers to bargain collectively for the sale and purchase of supplies and weakens the whole co-operative structure in America. Do you want such a condition to continue?

It is the purpose of the Institute to develop a free discussion of the merits of collective bargaining and to send a representative or representatives to Washington to advance to Congress the conclusions reached by the delegates present. This committee will also propose its findings to the semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations, which will be held in Washington, Sept. 17th, in the new home of the Board.

There is no need of saying more here. The special privilege here to be asked for is the aim of the Federation of Farm Associations in Indiana, now raising a fund of $200,000 to see that the farmer "gets what's coming to him." It is all as distinctly non-social—class differentiation—and as objectionable on a score of business fairness among the different groups of our people which necessarily exist as would be a similar privilege granted to any other group of merchants.

MORE HOT AIR

ON THE publication of the Grain Corporation wheat discounts, Rep. Young of North Dakota rushed into print with the statement that the lower gradings and smaller discounts "will result in Northwestern wheat growers, particularly those in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, receiving many millions of dollars more for their crops this year." Railroad Commissioner Aandahl of North Dakota said it would save "$10,000,000 for North Dakota farmers," all of which is, of course, pure flapdoodle.

The value of the low grade wheats in milling cannot be made more or less by enactment or order than they are actually worth. Light weight wheat will make good flour, of course; but Dr. Ladd of North Dakota, who is responsible for the uproar of the ignorant and deceived in North Dakota, and who erroneously thinks he was the discoverer of the fact stated (which millers have known for two thousand years, more or less), has, in the midst of all his propaganda against the miller and the Government as a wheat inspector, taken right good care not to tell anyone out loud what he must know to be true, that it takes more light weight wheat to make a barrel of flour than heavy wheat. Dr. Ladd knows this, of course. Why, then, doesn't he be fair enough to tell North Dakotans so? Why should he rush off to New York at public expense to try to flimflam Mr. Barnes, who, too, of course, knows it, and Dr. Ladd knows that he knows it? Dr. Ladd as a teacher of youth is quite inexplicable—outside of North Dakota.

BUREAU OF MARKET REPORTS

THE Bureau of Markets says that owing to the reduction of appropriation, the Weekly Market Reviews issued every Wednesday, "an emergency activity during the war," will probably be discontinued about Oct. 1. Some newspapers, perhaps not many, will miss these reports; merchants and farmers probably will not. Ourselves have used them as we have used the data of other correspondents after much condensation and elimination, but an inquiry of our own readers as to the original value of the reviews to them has elicited only discouraging replies—only one firm out of 50 to 60 enquired of said the reviews "ain't worth a d——;" the other 49 to 59 would not commit themselves. For the most part people in the business do not care to antagonize any one attached to the Government with whom they imagine themselves likely in the future at any time to come into contact.

The "reviews" apparently were instituted on the assumption that the daily and weekly market letters and newspapers do not give reliable information, or enough of it, and do not reach "the farmer." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Farmers whom chiefly they were compiled and publishe had marketing interest enough to make their and reading worth while, are generally subs to the regular market reporting organs or ge information through their commission house tions. The only drawback of these to the fa the damnable laxity of the postoffice hand newspaper mail, on whose reception no one pend, save that it will be slow and uncertain. trade sources of information are prepared by to meet exactly the wants of the men who m markets and their business, and those who miliar with marketing conditions know th regular daily and weekly market newspaper and commission house letters are incompara perior to these bureau-made reviews becau are more comprehensive, although less ency perhaps, and are coördinated to give the r sweeping view of the whole market and n particular "cabbage patch" assigned to the charge of a field station. The reviews in f not worth, except to newspapers, perhaps, the fraction of their cost, and the average ne man has no right to expect Uncle Sam to su more or less efficient corps of correspondents f

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figure various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in d "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 6.	Sept.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	14,604,000	17,001,000	18,5
Primary shipments....	7,311,000	4,871,000	6,1
Receipts since July 1.	147,115,000	132,511,000	156,8
Visible	70,125,000	63,309,000	67,4
Available, Sept. 6.....	70,842,000	64,281,000	61,8
Canadian vis., Sept. 6	9,587,000	6,484,000	5,1
Exports, U. S.....	7,801,000	6,541,000	3,6
Exports, world's.....	16,063,000	14,259,000	5
Corn—			
Primary receipts	4,109,000	3,680,000	4
Primary shipments....	1,625,000	1,459,000	2
Receipts since Nov. 1.	163,086,000	158,977,000	260
Visible	1,360,000	1,332,000	5
Exports, U. S.....	20,000	154,000	
Exports, world's.....	2,702,000	3,531,000	
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	5,214,000	5,757,000	8
Primary shipments....	3,626,000	3,655,000	6
Receipts since Aug. 1.	35,524,000	30,310,000	68
Visible	21,023,000	20,569,000	24
Exports, U. S.....	1,091,000	1,498,000	2
Exports, world's.....	1,509,000	1,819,000	3
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	285,000	236,000	
Shipments, 6 markets.	93,000	120,000	
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	391,000	278,000	
Shipments, 9 markets.	100,000	85,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	605,000	575,000	
Shipments, 16 markets	359,000	349,000	
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	415,000	294,000	
Since Mar. 1, 1919....	15,771,000	15,356,000	15
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	14,963,000	27,969,000	14
Lard, lbs.	7,998,000	10,749,000	11
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.50	$15.75	
Hogs	17.35	18.45	
Sheep	7.90	8.75	
Lambs	15 50	14.75	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	255	256	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Sept.	$41.50	$43.50	
Lard, Sept.	25.90	27.50	
S. R. Sides, Sept....	20.15	22.37½	
Corn—			
September	$1.35½-36	$1.64-¼	$1.5
December	1.19⅜-⅝	1.31¾-⅞	
May	1.17⅜-⅝	1.28½-⅝	
Oats—			
September	$0.64	$0.70	$0.7
December	.66	.72¼-⅜	
May	.69	.75⅜-½	

EDITORIALETTES

THE dairymen of both the East and We the *Dairymen's League News*, "are tired of being investigated and prosecu making an honest living." Well, there are but some of these latter do not seem to ha sympathy which even dairymen might ex fellow sufferers from official horseplay.

THE Senate hearings on the K. & K. bills coming less and less interesting—the testim all one-sided and so strongly opposed to the and practical purpose of the bills that even Kenyon has deserted the job to make s against the League. Washington is beginn think the hearing has killed the bills, and o kill and bury the Federal Trade Commission

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
e President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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TERS on subjects of interest to those
re in the grain trade, news items, reports
rd, grain movement, new grain firms,
g in elevators, contemplated improve-
s, nd cars leaking grain in transit are
te

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i the buying power of the grain eleva-
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o of advertisements in its columns tell
forth. If you would be classed with
es ng firms catering to the grain trade,
ur announcements in the trade's only
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VERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain
lc machinery and supply houses and of
n le grain firms who seek to serve
ilers are solicited.

ICAGO, SEPT. 17, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

as, provisions and hogs are com-
i; to sell ex-war inflation. Read-
a t from a war to a peace basis
r under way. Cash corn has
p more than 75c, over 30 per cent
e top, and other grains are off in
p on. When war broke out in Eu-
ains and provisions started up-
d continued to advance for some
. Other commodities were slow in
n started, and it is only natural
t y should be the last in turning
v rd, but grains are a barometer
n al business at the present time,
s ner or later there must be a
t ment in manufactured goods
i labor. All must liquidate and
p per levels.
a state and jewelry are about the
t ngs to feel the effect of pros-
t and this country is now in the
f a land boom, while only the
pensive jewelry is in demand.
r ications at hand point to the
the high prices having been
It was about a year after the
s rted that the boom commenced
r al business. The general pre-
p of experts is that business in
i tured commodities will remain
t til the summer or fall of 1920.
s will have in the meantime fully
u ed the change in conditions,
agricultural interests will be
t gauge the future with some de-
o ccuracy.
e orn crop is practically made.
ow would do little or no dam-
hile some sections have been
t by the continued dry, hot
it has forced the crop along at
rapid rate in others that had
rain, and much cutting has
ne, even in the central portions
ig belt. The largest crop was
in the parts of Illinois and
it ship the bulk of the commer-
in to terminal markets.
ar corn will decline before all
ish conditions are discounted
be forecasted, as the chaos
must be taken into considera-
wever, there is now more dispo-
town in Europe to get to work
to strike. Governments cannot long continue to support the people unless they will start to produce commodites to exchange for food. This is one of the factors that have depressed exchange as much as it is, but the exchange rates will rise as conditions become more normal, and manufacturing increases. While it may be a hardship to this country to be forced to curtail exports it will all be for the best in the end. There is little hope of foreign sales of corn due to the high ocean rates and low exchange. Argentina will be forced to furnish the bulk of the corn that enters into international commerce, and has plenty of it. The Argentine government is considering making a loan of $100,000,000 to Europe in order to facilitate business.

Old corn is pressing for sale, and the old adage of a short crop having a long tail is proving correct in this season, as there is now more corn coming forward than many in the trade believed there was in the country. The shortage of cars is acute, although less grain was loaded last week than last year at this season, but there is little actual congestion at any of the leading markets. The blanket permit system prevents this, although in many cases shippers do not approve of it. An immense number of country stations are closed due to inability to ship the grain already on hand.

Five states raise the bulk of the commecial oats of the country, and the total this year is the smallest since 1914, and when everything is considered the yield is probably smaller than at that time due to the light weight of this year's crop, which has been averaging around 29 lbs. per bu. The prolonged drought in the Mountain states with an extreme shortage of supplies there for this winter may turn a considerable quantity of oats from the Northwest into the less favored sections, which will cut down the amounts available for the East. The latter suffered from the same causes as curtailed the yield in other sections, and there is still a strong feeling that oats are destined to ultimately sell comparatively high.

Europe would undoubtedly take a large quantity of oats and barley were conditions right, but of late there have been no sales reported. A liberal quantity, however, was sold some time ago, and the clearing up on the situation might result in heavy exports for a time. Movement from the interior is very small for this season.

How high wheat will sell this season depends to a great extent on the amount of ocean room available. The Grain Corporation has the right to sell wheat on credit, but whether it has done so cannot be determined. Exports have been averaging around 1,000,000 bus. per day for some time past, but the rush from farms to terminal markets has been so great that the supply in the show windows has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Millers have been paying fancy prices for choice spring wheats; in fact prices are now higher in the Northwest than they were before harvest. Canada must move the bulk of its crop before the close of navigation, but through Canadian ports. This may result in Europe either being forced to take American wheat or going without. If the quality of the grain is as poor in the spring wheat sections as reported, and there seems to be no doubt but what it is, the amount fit for milling is much under the estimated crop.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14. 1918.
Wheat	14,604,000	17,001,000	18,819,000
Corn	4,109,000	3,680,000	4,940,000
Oats	5,214,000	5,757,000	8,690,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	24,927,000	32,449,000
Preceding week	26,438,000	30,559,000
Since July 1	228,313,000	290,158,000

New low levels for the season were made on the deferred deliveries of corn as the result of continued liquidation and an utter lack of support except such as came from shorts. News was of a depressing character and there was nothing in sight on which to base a belief in an upturn of more than a temporary nature. Between the unsettled financial and political situations the trade is somewhat at sea as to the ultimate outcome of values, although there has been a decline of nearly 50 days with the cash article off about 75c per bu. The crop is made and the quality promises to be excellent. Lowest prices of the week were made about the close with the finish at net losses of 11⅛@28¾, the latter on the September.

Oats held within a range of 6½@7¾c and closed within a fraction of the bottom with net losses of 5½@6⅛c, September showing the most strength due to the removal of hedges against liberal sales to Eastern domestic distributors. Nothing was heard regarding export business, but there is little or no pressure from cash grain, as the country is not selling freely and the movement is far below normal for this season. Prices are now well below those prevailing a year ago.

Winter wheats sell readily when choice but there is too large a percentage of low grades in the arrivals, and the Government took the greater part of the latter at the basic figures, while the good sold at ½@1½c over to elevator interests. Springs were in keen demand when choice with the average somewhat higher than the previous week. Good Northern spring wheat promises to become scarce before another crop is raised. Flour business is fairly active, with Government purchases now running around 200,000 bbls. per week. Range of prices for the week follows:

			Close—		
			Sept.13,	Sept.6,	Sept.14.
Corn—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Sept.	$1.64¼	$1.35½	$1.35½	$1.64¼	$1.54⅝
Dec.	1.32½	1.18½	1.19½	1.31⅞	.....
May	1.29	1.16⅝	1.17½	1.28⅝	.....
Oats—					
Sept.	.71	.64½	.64½	.70	.71⅛
Dec.	.73¾	.66	.66⅜	.72¼	.....
May	.76⅛	.69⅛	.69¼	.75⅜	.....

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Sept. 13	163,376,000	260,441,000	214,405,000
P. shipments to Sept. 13	97,945,000	134,356,000	118,580,000
P. stocks on Sept. 13	1,219,000	4,351,000	378,000
P. consmpt'n to Sept. 13	68,329,000	121,908,000	96,296,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Sept. 13	147,115,000	156,666,000	43,535,000
P. shipments to Sept. 13	55,197,000	61,502,000	22,703,000
P. stocks on Sept 13	44,165,000	44,181,000	2,093,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 13	50,695,000	51,209,000	23,028,000

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Sept. 12, and for the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Minneapolis *Daily Market Record*, were:

	1919, cars.	1918, cars.
Minneapolis	220	515
Duluth	432	95
Chicago	51	89
Omaha	24	11
Milwaukee	170	39
Total	897	749

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Sept. 5, were:

	Mpls.	Duluth.	Chi.	Omaha.	Milw.
Sept. 5	1.35½	1.34¾	1.30	1.25	1.43
Sept. 6	1.38⅜	1.30	1.40½	1.29	1.43
Sept. 8	1.40¾	1.40¼	1.41	1.31	1.43
Sept. 9	1.41⅝	1.42	1.43¾	1.32	1.45
Sept. 10	1.39¼	1.40½	1.44½	1.35	1.45
Sept. 11	1.39¾	1.39¾	1.44	....	1.45
Sept. 12	1.39	1.41	1.44½	1.34	1.44¾

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 6, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18
Chicago	39,789,000	40,914,000
Milwaukee	1,827,000	3,520,000
Minneapolis	24,783,000	25,622,000
Duluth	1,228,000	3,836,000
St. Louis	20,960,000	26,066,000
Toledo	3,830,000	2,910,000
Detroit	649,000	492,000
Kansas City	36,706,000	35,833,000
Peoria	1,494,000	2,663,000
Omaha	10,597,000	9,605,000
Indianapolis	5,252,000	5,305,000
Total	147,115,000	156,766,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
St. Louis	1,975,000	1,710,000	1,883,000
Kansas City	1,417,000	3,546,000	2,869,000
Omaha	923,000	1,329,000	976,000
Toledo	478,000	307,000	205,000
Detroit	63,000	152,000	27,000
Indianapolis	242,000	269,000	97,000
Peoria	146,000	143,000	166,000
Chicago	4,691,000	4,303,000	3,795,000
Milwaukee	410,000	520,000	495,000
Minneapolis	3,884,000	4,600,000	5,360,000
Duluth	375,000	122,000	2,946,000
Total	14,604,000	17,001,000	18,819,000
Shipmerts	7,311,000	4,871,000	6,374,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
American	7,801,000	6,541,000	3,186,000
Indian	.....	.....	270,000
Argentine	4,706,000	5,173,000	1,657,000
Australian	3,488,000	2,456,000	790,000
Others	68,000	89,000	64,000
Total	16,063,000	14,259,000	5,967,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	59,150,000	23,148,000	40,714,000
Indian	.....	1,630,000	3,909,000
Argentine	25,146,000	22,297,000	1,540,000
Australian	14,681,000	5,230,000	10,252,000
Others	395,000	344,000	371,000
Total	99,372,000	52,649,000	56,786,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
American	20,000	154,000	123,000
Argentine	2,588,000	3,294,000	476,000
African	94,000	83,000	60,000
Total	2,702,000	3,531,000	659,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,727,000	27,081,000	43,041,000
Argentine	68,025,000	16,613,000	56,522,000
African	5,587,000	2,836,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,855,000
Total	17,339,000	46,624,000	102,418,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
American	1,091,000	1,498,000	2,431,000
Argentine	418,000	321,000	964,000
Total	1,509,000	1,819,000	3,395,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	11,402,000	12,348,000	20,023,000
Argentine	1,906,000	5,861,000	1,077,000
Total	13,308,000	18,209,000	21,100,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P receipts to Sept. 13	42,256,000	68,251,000	58,035,000
P. shipments to Sept. 13	25,897,000	37,376,000	35,971,000
P. stocks on Sept. 13	16,043,000	19,851,000	7,114,000
P. consmpt'n to Sept. 13	13,501,000	15,071,000	15,489,000

FROM WASHINGTON

More About the Packing Hearings—Foreign Financing Bill—Effort to Compel Railroad Administration to Maintain Freight Rates on Grain at Lowest Level.

Hearings on legislation for the regulation of the packing industry are developing some remarkable features. Seldom, if ever, has there been such an overwhelming array of testimony in opposition to any proposed measure. Those espousing the Kenyon and Kendrick bills accuse the packers of organizing a powerful lobby but have been forced to admit that the witnesses have been genuinely representative of the different interested groups. The effect of the blows dealt against the proposed legislation is apparent. A distinct shift of sentiment among members of Congress is noticeable, particularly among some Southern senators who at first were inclined to take what they thought was the popular side of the case, but as their constituents have arrived to express their views on the subject have begun to waver. It has been a matter of comment that members of the committee who were somewhat pronounced in their opposition to the packers early in the hearings gradually lost interest in the proceedings and now rarely attend. That the personnel of the committee is such that a regulatory bill will be reported appears probable. There appears to be reason to believe that some of its teeth will be removed. Concessions will have to be made to get the bill out of committee. If it should be passed by the Senate, which is by no means certain, it is doubtful if it can survive attacks in the House, whose committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, before which hearings were held last winter on the bill recommended at that time by the Federal Trade Commission, was plainly against radical legislation. This time the Kenyon-Anderson bill is in the hands of the House Committee on Agriculture, which is rather more conservatively constituted than the Senate committee. Its attitude probably will not be much different than that of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The situation has sifted down to a point where the controversy lies chiefly between the packers and wholesale grocers. The latter have various grievances against the packers and are pushing the Kenyon bill. That the American National Live Stock Association is not a unit in support of the bill was developed before the committee during the past week in a statement by Dr. J. M. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., member of the association's executive committee and president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Ass'n. He charged that the market committee of the association had conspired with the Federal Trade Commission in the investigation against the packers and that members of this committee were actuated by selfish interest. The propaganda conducted in favor of the legislation has centered about the assertions that the big packers were stifling the operations of the independent packers and that they had the live stock producers at their mercy. With scarcely an exception independent packers have opposed the bills while representative live stock producers have denied that they want such legislation. One of the notable features of the past week has been the appearance of live stock producers of Iowa, the home of Senator Kenyon, who expressed the belief that his efforts were misguided. P. S. Haner of Taylorville, Ill., former chairman of the Illinois State Live Stock Commission and a stock raiser himself, one of the witnesses of the week, said:

"I am strongly opposed to these bills. I am opposed to Government control. We had a sad experience with Government control of railroads and a burnt child fears fire. I have been in the markets every week for twenty years and have never observed lack of competition or any unfair practices on the part of the packers. In regard to the stock yards I don't care who owns them. All I want is service and I get that now, so I see no reason why things should be disturbed. I have talked to many shippers and farmers in my section of the country and I have yet to find a single man in favor of this legislation." That sponsors for the bill realize their case has been weakened was evident in the testimony of Edward L. Burke of Omaha, member of the market committee of the American National Live Stock Ass'n and one of the chief supporters of legislation directed against the packers. Mr. Burke undertook to explain why so many of the producers had appeared in opposition to the bills. Incidentally he frankly admitted that many important producers had been in the list of witnesses, and that the attitude of some of the large producers who have come here to testify against the bill is rather easily understood. "They have large bunches of cattle to market. It is to their personal interest to be on friendly terms with the packers. There is no question but what the influence of the packers on the large producers is almost irresistible. I know that some of the largest producers in Kansas and Nebraska have been here. It has been stated that their cattle were receiving quite favorable treatment on the markets. One of the vice presidents of our association, M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake City, has come out in an open letter opposing regulation. The matter is rather hard to explain until you find out that his son is manager of the stock yards at Salt Lake City," also said Mr. Burke. The effect of the constant attack upon the Federal Trade Commission for its methods of investigation of the packers was discernible when Senator Harrison of Mississippi proposed to the committee that public accountants be employed to go over the books, records and papers of the packers to get at the truth about the marketing of meat products and the profits derived therefrom.

"Charges have been made against the packers by the Federal Trade Commission," said Senator Harrison. "Many witnesses have come in here and said the charges were unjustified; the packers themselves claiming that the commission was prejudiced for some reason that has not as yet been disclosed. We ought to find out what the actual truth is and the only way we can do that is to have a fair and impartial investigation of the industry. We can get that if we look into the thing ourselves or get some trustworthy agency to do it for us."

Opposition to a continuation in peace times of war-time regulation of industries which manifests itself against the proposed licensing of the packers cropped out on the floor of the Senate during the week in the consideration of the food control law amendments.

The Senate passed the bill previously passed by the House strengthening the war-time food control act as desired by Attorney General Palmer to combat the high cost of living. Some of the senators made it plain that they would not be willing to perpetuate any such control in peace time.

Even Senator Kenyon remarked:

"I am willing to vote for this proposed law only for the time of the war or until peace be declared, which I hope is not far away. If there was any permanent policy proposed, I should not vote for it."

"I am satisfied of that," said Senator Thomas of Colorado. "I do not think anyone, with the possible exception of the senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Owen, who wants to see a provision of that kind inserted as a part of the permanent statutes of the country, would be willing to vote for it. I certainly should not."

Senator Thomas commented on the fallacy as he viewed it of fixing a guaranteed price of wheat without also controlling the price of all commodities.

"We are trying to accomplish the impossible," said Senator Thomas. "Any law which assumes to deal with prices, and which does not include every commodity that mankind uses, will operate unjustly and unequally, for there can be such a thing as class legislation as to things as there can be as to persons.

"When the price of wheat was provided for in the bill of which this is amendatory, I objected to it unless, instead of being confined to wheat, it should be extended to all commodities. I thought, and so did others in the Chamber, that if wheat were held at a fixed price, the substitutes for wheat, because of the increased demand upon them would at once rise in value or at least in price, and that what was lost by the arbitrary prohibition of the statute regarding one commodity would be compensated for through the opportunity given by the absence of that prohibition upon other commodities, and that is precisely what occurred."

In the passage of the Edge foreign financing bill by the Senate exporters of grain as well as other commodities feel encouraged over the prospect of stabilizing present unsettled and adverse foreign exchange conditions. The bill is to be considered by the House Committee on Banking and Currency next Friday, and opposition is expected in the House from those who are flatly opposed to anything designed to stimulate exports. Eighty-five votes were mustered recently in the House against another bill relating to foreign trade, permitting national banks to invest five per cent of their capital and surplus in foreign financing corporations. The same members are expected to oppose the Edge bill. Its eventual passage is expected, however, permitting the formation of corporations with a capital of not less than $2,000,000 to do a foreign banking business under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. It is intended that these corporations shall sell debentures issued against foreign securities.

The foreign credit situation, which has caused a slump in exports, was responsible for a cut in ocean rates made by the Shipping Board during the past week on a long list of commodities from United States North Atlantic to French and Dutch and United Kingdom ports. In some cases the reduction amounted to nearly 40 per cent. Rates on flour to Antwerp and Rotterdam were reduced from $1.45 to $1.25 per 100 pounds. Provisions were cut from $1.55 to $1.25. Instead of a reduction, rates on flour and provisions to Havre and Bordeaux were increased, jumping from $1.45 to $1.50 per 100 pounds. It was stated that the reductions were made to stimulate business in particular kinds of cargo. The effort on the part of farmers of Middle Western states to compel the Railroad Administration to maintain freight rates on corn, oats, rye and barley on a lower level than wheat has been unsuccessful. A report by John T. Money, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, recommends that the commission dismiss the complaint filed by the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Associations. Prior to June 25, 1918, the railroads maintained lower carload rates on coarse grain than on wheat from and to certain points in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Colorado. On that date the rates were increased 25 per cent, maximum six cents per 100 pounds, and the rates on coarse grain were made the same as the increased wheat rates.

In his report to the commission he says:

"This action resulted in increasing the rates on coarse grains from about 25 per cent to as much as 100 per cent or more, the average increase being represented by complainant to be between 40 to 50 per cent. In justification for increasing the rates on coarse grain to the level of the wheat rates respondents contend that coarse grain loads materially lighter than wheat; that the same transit arrangements apply on coarse grain and wheat and that the difference in the value of wheat and coarse grain does not justify a lower basis of rates on coarse grain than applies on wheat. Respondents state that the lower basis of rates on coarse grain was establ and maintained in some of the sta large corn production to comply state laws or orders of railroad co sions, voluntarily by the carrie other states adjacent thereto in to equalize the rates in adjoining tories, and in other instances at t stigation of state officials. This done to encourage the consumpti corn at a time when the value th was very low. It is stated on beh the respondents that many of the on both wheat and coarse grain Southwest prior to June 28, 1918, unduly low, due to water and c competition. Upon consideration the circumstances and condition rounding the movement of coarse from a transportation standpoint not convinced that respondent be required to maintain rates on grain lower than those maintain wheat. The fact that lower rates been maintained on coarse grain on wheat from and to certain for many years is not sufficient t demn the present basis of rat coarse grain. The lower rate bas coarse grain was applicable in c sections of the country only and be said that this constituted a dep from the general practice of carr maintain the same rates on all ki grain throughout the entire co The record shows that in ma stances the lower basis of rat coarse grains resulted directly o rectly from state action, that is, legislative enactment, under or railroad commissions, or at the of the administrative officials, a not voluntarily established and tained by respondents. The comm should find that respondents hav fied the rates assailed and that t plaint should be dismissed."

A report to the Bureau of F and Domestic Commerce from Commissioner Nels A. Bengst Christiania, Norway, states tha country has a wheat crop up average and probably above, growth of rye in most sections, b low normal in the north but ab average in the west and south, fairly good, about an average hay, a large yield of peas, a ver promising crop of potatoes, and a nea mal growth of turnips. The wheat yield in Norway from 1915 was 30,674 bus., in 1918 29,583 bus., while the estimated y 1919 is 31,000 bus.

Getting Ready for the Na Meeting.

Sec'y Quinn of the National tion is lining up his program an for the big St. Louis convention held Oct. 13-14-15 at the Planter St. Louis, Mo. He has recently a bulletin telling of the plans program.

Hon. David R. Francis, Ameri bassador to Russia, has accepte vitation to address the twenty-t nual convention. This will re the first public appearance of bassador since his return from He has been resting at Rye Be H., all summer following an o which he underwent in Engla spring. He will tell the cor about Lenine and Trotsky and t Russian revolution, the Bolshevi the red terror and the blind att the 160,000,000 Russians to "fin selves" after they had thrown autocracy of the Czar. This wil of the greatest speeches ever d to a convention in this country

Julius H. Barnes, United Wheat Director, will also be on gram of the St. Louis conventi will take advantage of this opp to confer with the trade on dling of this year's wheat cro complaints that you have may up with Mr. Barnes in the d that will follow his address.

Then there will be other spe great note and great interest. them are Hon. James P. Goodr ernor of Indiana; Hon. Fred

er, governor of Missouri; Hon. Clark, interstate commerce commer; Chas. F. Curtiss, dean of the Agricultural College and president International Live Stock Expo-; J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the nal Council of Farmers' Coöpera-ssociations, and others.

RRAY ELEVATOR DE-ROYED BY DUST EXPLO-SION.

lve men were killed, including Martin, Harvey King and Thos. nson, who died Sunday night at s City hospitals, six possibly were injured and ten others hurt by losion and subsequent fire in the y elevator, a 1,500,000 bushel house rth Kansas City, Saturday after-September 13. The accident, sup-y due to a dust explosion in the of the elevator, occurred at 2:10 . It was the most appalling ca-he that ever visited an elevator l in Kansas City. The property estimated by H. J. Smith, presi-of the Federal Grain Co., at 0, which covers damage to build-d contents, consisting of 250,000 overnment owned wheat, 800,000 artlett-Frazier wheat and 50,000 ats, a total of 1,100,000 bus. de-l. The elevator was owned by , B. & Q. Ry., but the Federal Co. was the operator of the plant, ch concern it is said the Bartlett-r Co. of Chicago has an interest. . Reed, grain dust explosion and evention inspector for the United Grain Corporation, chanced to Kansas City inspecting grain ele-in the effort to prevent just such ons as this.

ever, officials of the Federal Co. attribute the disaster to the f Mr. Reed in ordering a clean-is insistence causing a force of be put to work at once, and the was that a great quantity of dust ised which undoubtedly caused losion.

e was a heavy rumble that shook ire structure when the explosion ed, rocking men on their feet aking walls sway. Flames shot h the elevator proper at the west f the plant, turned and swept the roof structures over the ins.

whole building, though of fire-onstruction, was a mass of in-flames in a flash.

explosion tore away the sides of vator and wrecked the stairway, ng it in flames, through which l workers, already burned, must heir escape or stay to die.

is crashed from the twelfth floor elevator onto the loading shed at de side, setting fire to three cars and lumber used in pre-cars for grain shipments. These materially hampered the work men attempting to dig out the of the dead.

power house to the south of the r was wrecked by falling terra ricks, with which the elevator ed, plastered onto a steel frame. y-eight men were working in the r at the time of the explosion. e accounted for definitely, with eption of one man still thought buried beneath the wreckage. odies have already been re-from beneath the wreckage.

ers were blown entirely clear of ilding by the explosion. One eorge Garzee, was picked up t away from the building, hav-n thrown the entire distance, ng to witnesses who saw him horugh the air.

alls of the house were weakened explosion and heat. A large the bins' foundation was blown n the east side, farthest away e point of explosion, indicating bins were all more or less dam-

vest side of the structure is not l to stand, as the burning cars enveloped it in flames for urs.

Most of the men employed in the elevator were residents of the neighborhood. The explosion caused wives and children to rush to the scene, where pathetic sights were witnessed.

Clay County officials will hold an inquest to fix responsibility for the inquest and Vernon Fitzsimmons of the Bureau of Chemistry Department made a hurried trip from Minneapolis to conduct an investigation as to the cause of the explosion.

International Hay and Grain Show.

It is reported by the Chicago Board of Trade Committee having in charge the furtherance of the International Grain and Hay Show which is to be held November 29th to December 6th, in Chicago, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, that a widespread interest is being shown in this forthcoming show, evidenced by the large number of calls they are receiving for premium lists, which have already reached nearly 200,000. This would indicate that there will be a large number of exhibitors. In addition to this, it is expected that the National Government and practically all the agricultural colleges of the country will have special exhibits.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES WITH FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION.

H. P. Cooper, Asst. Prof. Massachusetts Agricultural College; O. W. Dynes, Instructor Farm Crops, New York State Agricultural College; F. E. Robbins, Assoc. Prof. Crop Production, Purdue University; John B. Wentz, Prof. of Agronomy, Maryland State College; Clyde McKee, Assoc. Prof. Farm Crops, Iowa State College; E. M. McDonald, Asst. Prof. Farm Crops, Missouri State College; Jay B. Park, Prof. Farm Crops, Ohio State University; C. J. Willard, Asst. Prof. Farm Crops, Ohio State University; E. J. Kinney, Prof. of Farm Crops, University of Kentucky; J. P. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College; A. L. Bibbins, Asst. Prof. Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College; J. C. Hackleman, Assoc. Prof. Crop Production, University of Illinois; W. L. Burlison, Prof. Crop Production, University of Illinois; W. H. Darst, Assoc. Prof. Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; W. C. Etheridge, Prof. Farm Crops, University of Missouri, and E. G. Montgomery, Prof. Farm Crops, New York State College of Agriculture, met in the conference room of General Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision, Chicago, and perfected organization for this conference only. The chairman, Prof. E. G. Montgomery, of Cornell University, stated that the conference was called in response to an expressed desire on the part of a number of colleges to secure practical concrete information for use in introducing and maintaining grain grading courses in the agricultural colleges. Grain supervisors connected with General Field Headquarters and with the district supervision office, explained the origin and development of commercial grain inspection and the application of official standards, as well as the detailed procedure in sampling and inspection of grain.

The professors visited the Irondale Elevator in a body accompanied by supervision officials, for the purpose of examining into the methods employed in sampling and inspection of cargoes. An incident of this trip was a survey of the elevator conducted by the elevator superintendent.

A trip was then made to the hold yards of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Proviso, Ill., where grain supervisors explained the steps in sampling as exhibited by the employes of the Illinois State Inspection Department, and also assisted the professors in drawing samples of their own, which later were inspected by them in the office of the supervisor of the Chicago District.

Visits were made to the office of the State Inspection Department to gain much interesting information relative to the procedure of that office and the manner in which its records are kept.

Secretary Mauff of the Board of Trade took the members of the conference onto the floor of the Board of Trade and explained to them very thoroughly the methods of trading in both futures and cash grain.

Before adjourning, the conferees expressed themselves as deeply gratified by the interest shown in their project by all agencies with which they came in contact during their conference, and said they felt sure the information secured was of a nature that would enable them to give courses in grain grading that would be of much ultimate benefit to the trade through an increased knowledge on the part of farmers as to the purpose and application of standards for grading.

The Golden Belt Grain and Elevator Co.

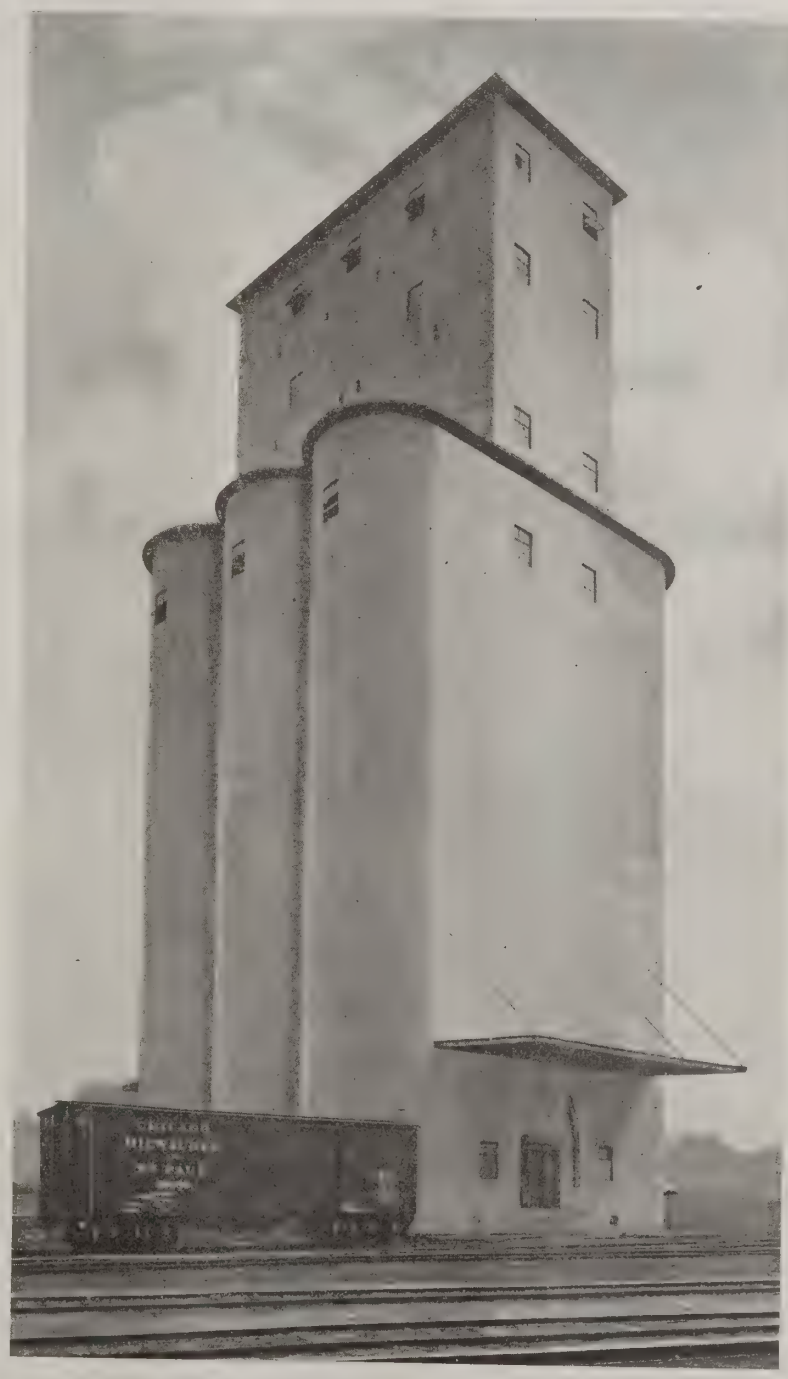
The Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co. was chartered in April, 1917, with an authorized capital of $75,000, which was later raised to $100,000, all of which was fully paid in.

The organizers were E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association; F. D. Sperry, banker and grain dealer of Ellsworth, Kansas; C. L. Hardman, of The Hardman Lumber Co., WaKeeney, Kans., who operated twenty-three lumber yards in Kansas and Colorado; John F. Jones, grain dealer and lumberman of WaKeeney, Kans., and O. B. Jones, retired banker of Corpus Christi, Texas.

John F. Jones was selected to take the active management of the business and in May moved to Topeka and opened the office of the company at 321-22 New England Building. Mr. Jones has been actively engaged in the grain business for the past twenty-four years and thoroughly understands the wants and needs of the country shipper. All grain sold or consigned to the Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co. will receive his personal attention.

On May 21, 1917, a contract was let for the building of modern fireproof concrete and steel terminal elevator as shown in the accompanying engraving on a tract adjacent to the Rock Island, Santa Fe, and Union Pacific railways, thus securing free switching from these three lines. The building was ready for operation March 1, 1918. It is equipped with the very best handling machinery and has a handling capacity of fifty cars per day in and out. A drier with ample capacity is part of the complete equipment.

The Golden Belt Co. has secured ample and competent office help so that returns will be made to the shipper within twenty-four hours after weights are received. The weighing facilities consist of two 120,000-pound Howe hopper scales set on solid concrete piers. These scales are large enough to weigh the largest cars at one draft. They are equipped with type-registering beams so the chances for mistakes are reduced to the minimum. All weighing is done by a licensed state and Federal weighmaster.



THE GOLDEN BELT GRAIN AND ELEVATOR CO., TOPEKA, KANS.

The Letter Box

Crop Good.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our maize crop is a good quality and making a good yield; only a small per cent of feterita and kafir raised, but also a fine quality.—*Mayhew Produce Co., Brady, Texas.*

Bought Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The T. D. Phelps Grain Co. of Denver has purchased the elevator at this place from the Stroup Lumber Co. and is operating same.—*J. W. Worrall, Manager, Isley Lumber Co.*

The Value Is There.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Personally I find your paper is of unestimable value as a business guide.—*A. L. Chamberlain, President, Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Co., Port Huron, Mich.*

Movement Light.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The movement of grain, hay, straw and corn is very light in this territory and it will be light until the farmers begin to let loose of some of the new corn which will be about Oct. 20. There is not very much doing in this territory.—*Pollock Grain Co., Lima, O.*

Profiteers, Beware!

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The keeping of the price of foodstuffs in reasonable bounds is of vital importance. Let all dealers clear themselves from suspicion of profiteering. We should keep tab on extortionists and boycott them to the finish.—*Kansas-Missouri Grain Co., J. C. Lynn, Treasurer, Dodson, Mo.*

Cars in the Southwest.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The car situation in the Southwest is without much change and business is practically at a standstill. Cars for grain loading are scarce, elevators full of wheat, ports congested, all of which you are familiar with. How much longer this is going to last is the question.—*C. F. Prouty, Sec'y, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Will Make Repairs.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We expect to make some repairs at our elevator about Oct. 20; also install electric light plant to be run in connection with our grain business. We deem it of vital importance that Governor Allen and a few other cheap politicians keep their mouths shut.—*C. R. Long Grain Co., Elk City, Kans.*

Crops Excellent.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Union Hay Co. has discontinued business at Goshen, Ind., their manager, we believe, having moved to Detroit. There are no particular changes in this territory in the way of new institutions. Crops have been excellent, quality of wheat good, corn going to turn out much better than anticipated, hay crop large and good quality.—*American Hay Co., Goshen, Ind.*

Unable to Haul Wheat.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I have been out in Colorado and Western Nebraska where things are surely in bad shape on account of there not being any cars.

The wheat is piled up in the thousands on the farms, threshed, and are unable to be hauled in on account of every elevator being filled to the roof. One lucky thing is that there has been no rain to speak of, and the wheat is safe as far as moisture is concerned. Had the farmers taken the advice of the Government and binned this wheat, they would have been all right, but very few have places to store their wheat for safety. All the wheat in that section is of high grade, running mostly No. 1 and No. 2 hard and dark hard, and the finest berry they have grown in years. Even the dry lands in Colorado have had wheat as high as 45 bus. to the acre, where irrigated lands have gone as high as 52 bus. It is a shame there are not cars, but really believe that it will be better in the long run, as the wheat will no doubt stay around the Government price, and maybe help bring the 5c loaf back to the U. S. A. Maybe (?).—*W. H. Moore, St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.*

Beyond Frost Damage.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: In these days of crashing grain values, that little $2.26 price looks very good, think some would like to use it for a North Star by which to steer the rest of the market.

Dry, hot weather continues, the wagon roads are dusty, and the soil too hard now to plough well, but a large part of this work is already completed. Folks are not worrying over frost this year; a light one now would not hurt much corn, and the entire crop is rapidly getting beyond damage from any usual weather.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Moved to Saginaw.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We wish to announce that the office of the Michigan Bean Co., formerly at Port Huron, was removed Sept. 1 to Saginaw, Mich. We feel that the moving of the office to Saginaw will greatly benefit our patrons, as it is more centrally located, Saginaw being the recognized center of the bean industry of Michigan. The railroad, telephone and telegraphic facilities, as well as warehousing, are fully equal to the best in the state. Mr. Albert L. Riedel, formerly secretary of the Michigan Bean Co. at Port Huron, will be located at Saginaw as secretary and general manager.—*Wm. J. Orr, president, Michigan Bean Co., Saginaw, Mich.*

European Peasants at Work.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: While it is true that there are disturbances in the congested centers in Europe and the populations of the various countries are more or less up in the air regarding their economic conditions, which truly present problems that are most appalling in the way of finance and that sort of thing, they must certainly realize that the foundation of prosperity is what can be gotten out of the earth in the way of agriculture and mineral products, and the manner in which the European peasant has done his job impressed me as one of the fundamental things well started that will go a long way toward bringing about normal conditions and the extent to which the peasant in Europe has performed his work under the known disturbed conditions for more than four years was a constant source of wonder to me.—*John D. Shanahan, U. S. Grain Corporation, New York, N. Y.*

Wheat Poor.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I entered the employ of this company the 15th of June this year as manager and I built an addition to the elevator and installed a recleaner built by the Watkins Mfg. Co. of Wichita, Kans. They are building a farmers' elevator at Harper, Kans., and one at Danville, Kans.

Wheat was not very good in this part this season; too much rain in the spring up to the first of June, and then turned dry and we have had no rain since to speak of. A few of the farmers that have tractors are listing some, but the ground is very dry and no indications of rain.

Wheat averaged about 8 bus. per acre and was of low grade. I have shipped 28 cars of wheat and only four cars that graded No. 3; the rest were lower.—*Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Merc. Co., W. H. Sage, Mgr., Duquoin, Kans.*

Business Double.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Fall business with us has been about double what it was last year. Wheat, oats and rye are ready sellers and there is some difficulty in supplying the demand. Good seed wheat will be rather scarce in this section and gray winter or turf oats are already selling at a premium. Some corn is looking good but the average will hardly run over fifty per cent of a crop. Seed corn should bring a good price for another year.

Recent estimates made up of our yields of tobacco seed show a crop of about 33 per cent of normal. Prices on these must advance to a certain extent and an advance of one dollar per pound has already been suggested. Excessive rains in the early summer followed by extremely dry weather have caused considerable damage to all crops through this section.—*The Slate Seed Company, So. Boston, Va.*

Season Late.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There is little change here as to new concerns. The old firms who for many years have been in the business are still on deck; fortunately we have not had any fires or other mishaps to interfere. No new buildings for this line of business are contemplated insofar as we know.

Seed crop conditions might be much better. The late frost cut acreage considerable; many fields were replanted, but in the majority of cases these will be late and in some cases it is a question if they can mature. This latter in particular as regards cantaloupes and cucumbers; for this reason in many instances it will be a question what percentage of seed orders can be furnished.

Beans, both garden and pintos, have been damaged materially both from the frosts and rust, so the crop will be very short. Some fields will not return the original seed. The acreage of pintos is less than 10% of last year.

The quality of all seed crop will be excellent. In view of existing conditions it stands all seed buyers in hand to get as early as possible as close a delivery estimate as can be had and cover all shortage from any source obtainable.

Little or no surplus cantaloupe seed is obtainable on account of great demand and replantings, which in this district in some cases reached four times.—*H. Van Buskirk Seed Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.*

Grain and Oil.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We do not know that we can give you much information from Texas that will be of value to a bull in the grain business, but the Texas farmer this year has cut at least one of the tap roots of the high cost of living. We have produced 40,000,000 bus. of wheat, 75,000,000 bus. of oats, 100,000,000 bus. of milo maize, feterita and other sorghums, and 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bus. of native corn.

Prior to this year we had a three years' drouth in Texas and a few optimistic citizens, in attempting to drill deep wells for water, struck oil, and now oil is bubbling out of the ground all over Texas, and Texas has produced an immense crop of millionaires in addition to a double crop of grains kinds.

Would like for you to insert a in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN RE that if any of your readers are money, not making a living, o about to starve to death in the business, that they should move a to Texas, locate at Forth Worth become millionaires in the oil bu For further specific information just how to do this, please refer to the writer, who without cha hesitation will be glad to give to suffering grain men full details road to riches in oil.—*The Fort Elevators Co., Per Jule G. Smith, dent, Ft. Worth, Tex.*



SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) QUALITY

STANDARD GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

The kind the Government Supervision Offices and Terminal Markets use. The kind you must have to be sure of your gradings.

STANDARD OFFICIAL BROWN-DUVEL MOISTURE TESTER

Special 4-in-1 Scale, Grain Triers, Sample Pans, Dockage Sieves, etc. Send for Catalogue 621.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago

GEO E. PIERCE, BUFFAL

A combination of circums which every member of the tr quite conversant with tied up th ness of Geo. E. Pierce and a priv vestigation which we have follo the interests of our friends in th and in full protection of the b of the company involved shows t lowing: Mr. Pierce and his ass have been prominently identifie Buffalo's business and social li years. He is a fairly large p owner and has conducted a broa business, and the assets apparen ceed the liabilities three or four over. An assignment of all the and the management of the b have been turned to a commit creditors which if conservativel dled and with the proper coopera the creditors involved will what may have appeared loss 100 per cent realization.

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows th of grain in bushels in public a vate warehouses at the principa and in transit by water on th named, with comparisons, as c by the secretary of the Chicago of Trade for the week ending S 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
Baltimore	3,419	48	308	3
Boston	459	.....	241	1
Buffalo	8,081	30	1,897	1,5
Chicago	14,138	363	7,457	2,5
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	...
Detroit	81	44	149	1
Duluth	396	.....	346	2,6
Galveston	2,300	.....	40	...
Indianapolis	528	245	261	...
Kansas City	14,744	25	1,172	2
Milwaukee	943	221	1,384	2
Minneapolis	3,198	5	3,934	5,5
New Orleans	2,293	39	741	...
Newport News	89	.....	214	...
New York	4,962	3	862	2
Omaha	5,449	208	559	1
Peoria	11	66	484	...
Philadelphia	2,739	21	250	
St. Louis	3,515	24	177	
Toledo	1,102	18	120	3
Canals	.....	.....	420	
Lakes	1,618	.....	.....	...
Sept. 13, '19.	70,125	1,360	21,023	14,3
Sept. 14, '18.	67,464	5,199	24,075	2,1
Sept. 6, '19.	63,309	1,332	20,569	13,2
Aug. 30, '19.	56,828	956	19,111	12,3
Aug. 23, '19.	48,920	1,061	18,935	11,5
Aug. 16, '19.	39,846	1,476	19,321	11,2

Reports from India the middl gust state that the rainfall h heavy enough in some district jure native grains but that th lands are in good condition for The season's rainfall is place inches as against only 16.58 i and a 10-year average of 50.27 i

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MAYHEW PROD COMPANY

BRADY - - - T

Repeat Orders Tell The Story

They're coming in with a rush from scores of Ankorite dealers. Dealers who began by ordering a few hundred posts are now ordering carload lots—by wire!

We've been obliged to double and re-double our output to take care of them—and we'll have to double it again within the next six months. Dealers who used to sell wood posts have switched to Ankorite and they're making dollars where they used to make dimes!

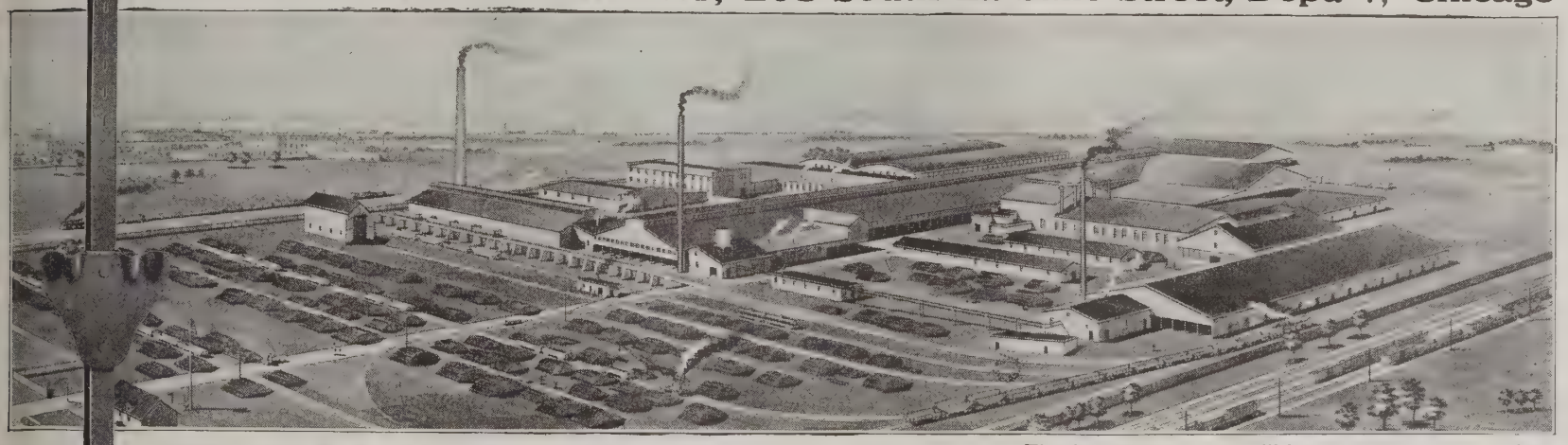
Thousands of posts will be needed in your territory during the next five or six months, and you can get more than your share of the business by securing exclusive sales rights for Ankorite Steel Posts. Other dealers have had remarkable success with them—why not you?

Ankorite STEEL FENCE POST

Farmers *want* Ankorite Posts and you are the logical dealer to supply them. Small investment—quick turn-over—you buy them direct from the mill.

Territory is being closed fast—you can hold yours open and secure exclusive sales rights if you'll write NOW. Don't put it off.

CALUMET STEEL COMPANY, 208 South La Salle Street, Dept. 7, Chicago



The Mill Behind the Post

This big, modern steel mill has a capacity of forty thousand posts a day—enough to build 125 miles of fence. We can make immediate shipment in any quantity.

tigating Port Colborne Disaster.

estigation into the causes of the t grain dust explosion which d the destruction of the large elevator at Port Colborne, Onta- on the Welland Canal, involving damage and loss of life, has fo- added interest on the fire-preven- campaign now being conducted by nited States Grain Corporation un- ne direction of the Department of ulture's Bureau of Chemistry. An priation of $50,000 was recently by the Grain Corporation for this at the suggestion of Julius H. s, United States Wheat Director.

Port Colborne explosion was the disastrous one of its kind to occur nerica in two years and possibly have been avoided by strict ad- ce to the Safety First principles have been outlined for grain and or men after exhaustive investi- ns into the causes of grain dust sions by the Bureau of Chemistry.

Port Colborne elevator was con- ed of fire resistive material, be- ade entirely of steel and rein- l concrete, and consequently the by fire was comparatively small. men, however, lost their lives, were severely burned and six s slightly injured. A barge beside levator was completely wrecked t is estimated that nearly $1,000,- orth of damage was done to the or structure.

this instance, the destruction was d by a grain-dust explosion, which red shortly after 1 o'clock in the noon on Saturday, August 9, just the men had returned from dinner ad started up the plant. The ori- f the fire which ignited the dust d in an elevator leg. The eleva- ad a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. estigation into the causes of the sion, which it is said will serious- mper the supply of grain for ex- was started immediately by an epartmental commission appoint- ed by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals of Ottawa. Lt. Colonel C. N. Monsarrat, chief consulting engineer for the Department of Railways and Canals and chief engineer in charge of the Quebec Bridge construction, is chairman of this commission and the other members include: Hon. A. St. Laurent, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works for Canada; Mr. John Murphy, electrical engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals; and Mr. D. W. McLachlan, chief engineer for the Hudson Bay Terminal Dock and Harbor and engineer for the Department of Railways and Canals.

The Port Colborne elevator belonged to the Canadian government, and was operated by the Department of Railways and Canals. W. J. Fawcett, Superintendent, was not in the building at the time of the explosion, but D. S. Harvey, mechanical superintendent, was in the elevator and was badly burned.

Dr. H. H. Brown of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who, with D. J. Price of the same Department is carrying on the Grain Corporation work to prevent similar grain-dust explosions in the United States, went to Port Colborne immediately after the explosion to make a thorough investigation and has been assisting the Canadian officials in determining its causes.

CANADIAN CROPS.

Secretary Frank O. Fowler of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Winnipeg, estimates the crops of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Sept. 1, 1919, as follows:

	Acres.	Yield, Bus. per acre.	Product'n, Bus.
Wheat	16,085,000	10.3	165,675,000
Oats	9,626,000	23 6	227,173,000
Barley	1,955,000	19	37,145,000
Flax	1,000,000	6.1	6,100,000
Rye	216,000	10.5	2,268,000

In a summary of the 1918 crop there were inspected 128,073,000 bus. of wheat, in addition to which there were 225,000 bus. of the old crop in transit and also wheat marketed at Winnipeg which were not inspected, 200,000 bus. in store at country points, 175,000 bus. in farmers' hands to market and 35,000,000 bus. used for seed, feed and country mills, totaling 163,673,000 bus., the 1918 crop.

Three Are Plenty in Kansas.

Kansas has achieved fame in many directions; she is proud and boastful of her wheat fields, the enormous handling facilities of her markets, *ad libitum*, but she has now achieved the Line O' Type for a watchful reader of the Chicago *Tribune* last week saw the following regarding one prominent in the grain trade of that Western state. The article was headed—"Instead of the Conventional Caboose," and read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Thad Hoffman of Wichita announce the birth of a baby girl at their home. This is the third girl baby born to them, no boy baby, and they have named her 'Plenty.'"

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Sept. 13:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed.	138 @166½	.....	.....	.....	135½@164½	142½@168½
No. 2 mixed.	138 @167	141 @168	.....	131 @158	135½@164½	142½@168½
No. 3 mixed.	137½@166½	140 @167	.....	130 @158	135 @164½	142 @168
No. 1 yellow.	138 @167	144 @169	141 @168	132 @162	137½@166	142½@170
No. 2 yellow.	138 @167	141 @169	141 @168	132 @161	137½@166	142½@170
No. 3 yellow.	139 @166½	141 @166	.....	131 @160	137 @163	142 @169
No. 1 white.	138 @167	141 @168	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	138 @167	141 @168	.....	132 @161	137½@165	.....
No. 3 white.	139 @165½	.....	.....	130 @160	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	66 @ 72½	70 @ 73	.....	.....	.....	
No. 3 white.	64½@ 72	67 @ 72½	66 @ 70½	62 @ 68½	65½@ 73½	.....
No. 4 white.	64 @ 69¾	65½@ 71	.....	61½@ 67½	64 @ 72¼	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.36@1.62; No. 3 yellow, $1 34@1.60; No. 3 mixed, $1.35@1.61. Oats—No. 2 white, 62⅝@69⅝c; No. 3 white, 61⅞@69⅛c; No. 4 white, 53⅜@67⅛c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Aug.....	173¼-195	135⅞-163¼	132¼-161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82½
Previous range ...	124 -198	137½-173	.....	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	.....
Sept. 2.....	172 -177½	132¾-137⅞	130¾-134¾	69⅛-70¾	71⅞-73⅝	75½-77⅜
Sept. 3.....	164 -172	129¼-134	127⅜-131¾	67¾-69⅞	70¾-72⅝	74⅜-76½
Sept. 4.....	160 -164	127¼-130¾	125⅛-129	66¾-68⅞	69¾-71⅞	72⅞-75¼
Sept. 5.....	159 -164½	127½-132	125¼-129¼	67⅜-69⅜	70⅜-72⅛	73⅜-75¼
Sept. 6.....	162 -164¼	130½-133	127⅝-130	69 -70¼	71⅜-72⅝	74½-75⅝
Sept. 8.....	162¼-164¼	130¾-132½	127½-129	69¾-70½	71⅞-73	75⅛-76
Sept. 9.....	158¾-162	127½-129½	122½-126	68¾-71	71 -73¼	73¼-75¾
Sept. 10.....	159¾-162¼	128 -130⅛	125 -126⅝	70 -71	72⅛-73¾	74¾-76⅝
Sept. 11.....	153 -159	125 -127	122½-124⅛	68¾-69⅜	70⅜-71⅞	73½-74⅞
Sept. 12.....	144 -154⅛	122¾-126⅞	120¼-124½	67¼-69¾	69¼-71⅞	72½-73⅞
Sept. 13.....	135½-142	118½-123⅛	116⅝-121	64½-67⅜	66 -69⅜	69⅛-72¾
Week—						
Sept. 6.....	159 -177½	127¼-137⅞	125¼-134¾	66¾-70¾	69⅜-73⅝	72⅞-77⅜
Sept. 13.....	135½-164¼	118½-132½	116⅝-129	64½-71	66 -73¾	69⅛-76⅛

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts of corn and oats have been large during the past week. There is not much wheat moving at this time. Spot market on oats for the week has ranged from 65c to 69c. Corn, $1.50 to $1.55. Wheat, 1c to 2c over Government price.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

Receipts are light. Shipments are some better than last week. Very light demands.

The first of the new government barges arrived here Thursday on their way to St. Louis.

Ichertz & Watson, who have offices here, are opening offices in Charleston, Mo., and Murphysboro, Ill.

W. L. Duncan, the well known and popular sales manager of the Samuel Hastings Co., was married to Miss Alberta Naugle of Cairo on the 11th at Chicago and are on a honeymoon trip through the east and south.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain on this market has been picking up of late but is far from being up to normal, due to the car shortage.

Geo Strom, manager of the Taylor-Bournique Co., is back at his desk after three weeks in a hospital from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Reed, secretary of the Atlas Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, has been spending several days in the vicinity of Sioux City, going over their line of elevators.

Clarence J. Brown, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Jefferson, S. Dak., has made application for membership to the Sioux City Board of Trade.

Visitors on the floor during the week were: Ed. Propp, manager of the Farmers' Elev. Co., Sutherland, Iowa; Mr. Roe, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Carroll, Nebr.; Wm. A. Verzani, of New Castle, Nebr.; A. H. Hillis, of Ponca, Nebr.; H. E. Larson, Burbank S. Dak.; C. J. Brown, Jefferson, S. Dak.; Mr. Simonson, Elk Point, S. Dak.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

A. R. Taylor of Taylor & Bournique, Milwaukee, is in Buffalo. C. W. Urmston of the Urmston Grain Co., Indianapolis, was on 'Change today.

Rye neglected. No. 2 was offered at $1.40 at one time, but closed at $1.48 asked. No. 2 September shipment was quoted at Chicago October price, c. i. f. Buffalo.

An explosion of dust in the elevator of the Curtiss Grain Corporation plant blew 40 feet out of a brick wall, causing damage to the extent of $20,000. Fire followed, but did little damage. The mill will continue operations.

Wheat arrivals were liberal and all the offerings were taken. Quoted: No. 1 red, $2.31; No 2 red, $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $2.17; No. 2 mixed, $2.26; No. 3 mixed, $2.22@2.23; No. 4 mixed, $2.16@2.18 on track.

Geo. E. Pierce, elevator owner and grain merchant, whose financial affairs seem to be in a bad way, claims he can tide them over and has opened a new office. A creditors' meeting will be held next Tuesday. His attorney estimates Pierce's liabilities at $250,000 and assets at about three times that amount.

Oats were taken as fast as offered and the market cleaned up daily. Prices were fairly steady with last week at the close of each day's business until yesterday, when the disposition on the part of sellers was to let go and there was a decline. No. 1 white, 72¼c; No. 2 white, 71¾c; No. 3 white, 70¾c; No. 4 white, 69¾c asked on track.

Corn declined rapidly after the opening of the week, but went a little lower than expected. There were purchases all the way down from $1.80 to $1.59, after which buyers were not paying any price. The demand was principally from mills who had to have the corn, and at the close No. 1 and No. 2 yellow were offered at $1.50 and no buyers.

Inspection track receipts for the week: No. 1 red, 1 car; No. 2 red, 24 cars; No. 3 red, 28 cars; No. 4 red, 16 cars; No. 5 red, 8 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 1 white club, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 11 cars; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars; sample mixed, 2 cars; No. 1 northern, 11 cars; No. 2 northern, 6 cars; No. 3 northern, 75 cars; No. 4 northern, 27 cars; No. 5 northern, 3 cars; No. 1 dark hard, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 8 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 12 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 12 cars; No. 1 hard, 7 cars; No. 2 hard, 70 cars; No. 3 hard, 99 cars; No. 4 hard, 48 cars; No. 5 hard, 27 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 dark hard, 2 cars; No. 2, 20 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 32 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 9 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 72 cars; No. 2 yellow, 61 cars; No. 3 yellow, 25 cars; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars; No. 6 yellow, 2 cars; No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 white, 1 car; No. 2 white, 8 cars; No. 3 white, 4 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 17 cars; No. 2 white, 168 cars; No. 3 white, 79 cars; No. 4 white, 8 cars; sample, 10 cars Rye—No. 1, 1 car; No. 2, 26 cars; No. 3, 2 cars; No. 4, 1 car.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The movement of new oats through Winnipeg is increasing, and as stocks are light, premiums have been well maintained, but now easing off, as noted.

Heavy rains are delaying the windup of threshing operations and to some extent the movement of grain for the time of the year the volume of new crop coming on the market is remarkably heavy.

The Canadian wheat board meets in Calgary this week and the milling situation in the west will come up for consideration. The mills in the west, especially those along the main line of the C. P. R. R, are in a very different position, having no wheat along the lines tributary to them and being faced with double freight rates in shipping in wheat from other districts. At present the smaller mills are all closed down. Sharp advances in flour prices in Alberta and Saskatchewan seem to be inevitable.

Coarse grains have been unsettled, with slow trade during the past week. No. 2 C. W. oats lost part of its premium, closing at 85c today, compared with 88⅛c a week ago, but the October delivery future is 81c as compared with 81⅛c a week ago. Cash barley is ¾c lower at $1.25¼, compared with $1.26 last week, the October future being $1.20⅛. There has been a decline of 20c in cash flax, No. 1 being down to $4.38 and October delivery at $4.63, but rye has advanced in the period under review 6⅜c to $1.38½. Barley and rye have been relatively strong, and so far as barley is concerned we believe it will continue to show independent strength with sufficient demand and shipments out of terminal elevators to prevent any large accumulation. With No. 1 northern marquis and bluestem wheat in Minneapolis selling at $2.45 and $2.60 it makes American rye look cheap at around $1.38, and our market is following their price in that cereal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Present estimates of the probable acreage of winter wheat to be sown this fall as compared with last year show a reduction of about 25 per cent.

The Squibbs Elevator Storage Co., of Greendale, Ind., incorporated with a capital of $3,000. Directors are N. E. Squibbs, Robert E. Squibbs and Elmer L. Schneider.

The Dearborn Baking Co., of Aurora, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 for general baking business. Directors are George B. Lewis, Ralph R. Gray, James Rushworth and Lew W. Hill.

The Hoosier Food & Supply Co., of Indianapolis, has incorporated with a capital of $50,000 to manufacture flour, meal and cereal products. The directors are Clyde V. Mendenhall, Joseph H. Traub and Albert B. Karle.

A state-wide campaign for the selection of seed corn from standing stalks will be made this fall by workers from the extension department of Purdue University. Field selection and proper storage will be emphasized in the demonstrations to be held in almost every county.

Among the out of town members of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association who were in Indianapolis last week were: Lloyd Loughney, Monticello, Ind.; Carl W. Sims, Frankfort, Ind.; Bennett Taylor, Lafayette, Ind.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; J. W. Sale, Bluffton, Ind.; Elmer Hutchison, Arlington, Ind., and H. W. Reiman, Shelbyville, Ind.

H. E. Barnard, head of the food and drug division of the state board of health, has resigned to become a director of the American Institute of Baking. Mr. Barnard had been in state work since 1905, and through his association with the state board has accomplished much toward getting through many state legislatures many of the present food laws.

The necessary power and space for the treatment of seed wheat was offered by a canning factory at Shelbyville for all Shelby county farmers. The work will be started this week. Each farmer in the community will be allowed ten bushels to be treated under the hot water system. V. P. Tapke, from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has been sent to Shelbyville to study the method of the hot water treatment and has stated that the department expects this treatment to become general throughout the winter wheat belt.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Cattle market steady. Receipts, 100.

Saturday's hog receipts were 500 head. Market about steady with $17.50 top heavy packing hogs selling around $15.

Many country dealers have been visitors on Peoria 'change the past few days while attending the implement fair at this point.

Oats—Receipts, 4 cars, with market very quiet and very little inquiry. Prices were 2¼c under Friday's market. No. 2 white, 66c bid; No. 4 white, 1 car at 64c.

A report recently issued by the secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade shows that a total of 1,709 cars of grain were unloaded at Peoria during the months of July and August, of which 452 cars were leaking, or an average of one in each four cars unloaded.

Saturday's corn receipts at Peoria were 45 cars. Conditions prevailing at all other markets were reflected here again Saturday and prices were 7½ to 8c lower. Peoria industries are using enough corn to make a good local demand at this market for all grades. Demand for yellow corn from shippers is very good and prices at Peoria for all grades appear strongly in line with other markets. All offerings were readily taken at the decline. No. 1 white, $1.42½; No. 1 yellow, $1.42½; No. 2 yellow, $1.42½; No. 3 yellow, $1.42; No. 4 yellow, $1.41; No. 5 yellow, $1.39@1.40; No. 6 yellow, $1.38; No. 1 mixed, $1.42½; No. 2 mixed, $1.42½; No. 3 mixed, $1.42; No. 6 mixed, $1.39.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

After eleven years' service as manager of the Farmers' Grain & Live Stock Company at Norfolk, Nebr., John Phinney has severed his connection with that company. Frank Melcher has been appointed his successor.

Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, returned to his home here Thursday from Washington, where he attended, on September 8th, an important hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On account of congestion in the terminals here, an embargo was put on the shipment of wheat to this market last Sunday. The congestion was quickly cleared up, and the embargo was lifted within three days after it was put on. There are now absolutely no restrictions on the shipment of any grains to Omaha.

Improved Oats Discovered.

Discovery of a new and improved variety of the Khersion oats seed by Prof. T. A. Kiesselbach, crop department of the University of Nebraska, has resulted in the increased production of oats, according to E. G. Maxwell, County Agricultural Agent of Douglas county.

The new seed produced 46 bushels of oats to the acre on the Sass farm, 10 bushels in excess of the amount produced by the regular seed. On the Bock form six more bushels were produced to the acre by the new seed than by the old one. In each case both the new and old seed were planted on the same field. The two farms adjoin each other and are located a few miles west of Benson.

Nebraska Corn Maturing.

Corn throughout the state is maturing rapidly, but has been affected unfavorably by dry weather in the central and western counties, according to the weekly crop bulletin of the federal department of agriculture.

The last week was cool and dry. Temperatures averaged three degrees below normal, generally less than one-quarter of an inch. In a few eastern sections it was about one inch. Plowing has progressed slowly. Pastures are still dry.

Crop conditions for the entire state of Nebraska, with the exception of one small section in the McCook division, continue good, according to the last Burlington weekly crop report.

Threshing of wheat is about completed in Nebraska. The wheat yield in the Omaha division this season is estimated at from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. Plowing is under way for the next crop of wheat.

The report says that the oats and barley crop turned out well.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Douglass W. King, of Ft. Worth, Texas, was here during the week and a visitor on 'change.

Pease & Dwyer are building an addition to their plant at the corner of Nettleton and Tennessee.

On Friday No. 3 red oats sold at 66c, while No. 2 cars of sample sold at 60c. No. 2 red sold a day or so ago at 68c, but the best bid today for No. 3 was 62c, while 59c was offered for No. 4 red.

J. T. Morgan, of the Edgar-Morgan Co., and ex-president of the Merchants Exchange, has not been worrying over the slump in prices. He was too busy accepting congratulations over another candidate for the Morgan baseball team at his home.

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Such an arrangement provides the simplest and most convenient, as well as economical, method of crop financing.

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The Mississippi Elevator Co. is adding two large concrete tanks with capacity of 35,000 bushels, which will give the bulk capacity of 70,000 bushels at the plant. They are getting ready to do the mixed feed business in addition to hay and grain.

In oats there has been little activity, prices have crumbled. White oats were selling today in a small way around with those who had the red on hand knowing what they could get. The offerings have been taken very sparingly for feeding purposes, the consumers preferring to pay the difference for the white. Business on call was at a standstill because the trade did not know what to do and those did not care to unduly depress the market by making offers.

The slump in prices has not hurt the cash body seriously here, coming at a time when dullness of demand is expected and counted on. For some time the shippers have been buying sparingly, fearing that high prices would not hold. The unsettled state of the market, however, has encouraged buying more than usual and has resulted in orders coming in more slowly. Price making has been dull for several days, because no sooner would some be made than they would have to be changed. Corn has been more upset than oats and some sales have been made at prices which a week or so ago would have been regarded as out of the question. Texas corn has been slashed unmercifully for the mills have been grinding nights and that had been the best outlet. Today September shipment 2 white mixed corn was offering at $1.45 and less with buyers hard to find. The feed manufacturers have been doing very little, waiting to see more stable conditions.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oats have held remarkably firm, considering the continual decline in the corn market. Recent sales have been at 45c per bushel delivered, New Orleans weights and grades to govern. At the close of the market this week indications on the basis of white oats, delivered, should be 44c in bulk. The demand for oats is exceedingly slow, and inquiry for both local and export is almost nothing.

The continual decline in the corn market, with apparently no bottom in sight, has upset trade conditions in coarse grains considerably, and buyers have about withdrawn up their hands. Texas is still active with offerings and recent indications from the state have been $1.50 per bushel delivered on both No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed. Nominally for quick shipment, New Orleans weights and grades to govern. The demand for white and mixed corn here is of a very limited character, and the call is for yellow corn almost exclusively. Nevertheless markets have been following the decline to some extent and the last sale of No. 3 yellow corn delivered was at $1.60 per bushel. Since then the market has declined off considerably and the price on No. 3 yellow corn delivered today should be about $1.60.

The W. L. RICHESON CO.
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

s are slow and steady at $7.75 per r immediate and prompt shipment.

is not much doing in the barley ut the tone is firm at $2.40@2.50 per cash No. 3.

declined and ruled easy late in the ut at that closed with an advance or the week. Early demand was ort, but this dropped off later and e was dull at $1.40 for cash No. 2.

are easy and off 3½c for the week. buying has been the chief support, market was not altogether with- stern enquiries. If dealers could heavy oats they would have no in doing an active trade as that t the east wants. The trouble is e grain coming here is too light. Cash No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 white, c.

corn market is off 17c for the week the close did not make much of a of bullishness. Buying has not tive and outside markets have been corn freely at continually declin- es. Receipts have not been large ew cars were shipped, but demand e east was at no time pressing. Cash No. 3, $1.56; No. 2 and No. 3 $1.58; No. 4 yellow, $1.56; No. 5 $1 55; No. 6 yellow, $1.54.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

pts of grain at Nashville were 214 Stocks at the end of the week Wheat, 879,000 bus., decrease of corn, 97,000 bus., increase of 6,500; 2,000 bus., decrease of 12,000.

Southeastern Millers' Association en up plans to raise $100,000 for ing and boosting consumption of s the cheapest food. A committee en appointed, composed of G. A. , Louisville, chairman; J. B. Mc- , Nashville, secretary; A. D. Bryan, le; W. B. Anderson, Hopkinsville, d Edgar Igleheart, Evansville, to ut the details, which will be taken week.

grain market was generally quiet eek. Corn continued to show de- vith light stocks and inactive de- Oats are in fair supply. Fair re- of red oats are reported from Okla- and the southwest. Car shortage es to curtail receipts of white oats llinois. Wheat continues strong. ons: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25@ Corn—No. 2 white, $1.94@1.97; No. e, $1.92@1.95; No. 3 mixed, $1.87@ Oats—No. 2 white, 79@80c; No. 3 78½@79½c; No. 3 mixed, 78@79c; ed, 77@78c.

demand for corn meal continues ex- light. The consumption of corn as fallen off heavily the past sea- d the reports indicate the loss of n mills has been the gain of the ills, business of the latter having d. Southeastern corn mills with y of 151,800 bushels had output last f 14,072 bushels, or 9.27 per cent acity, which compared with 18,089 and 11.9 per cent of capacity of porting the previous week. Quo- Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., Ohio river points, $4.30@4.40; plain 4.10@4.20.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Bixler, of J. Bolgiand & Son, seed Baltimore, visited on 'Change last ith the Toledo seed trade.

es Burge, of The S. W. Flower Co., st to members of the Flea Club home on Scottwood avenue Satur- ning.

r Howard, of H. D. Raddatz & Co., nday on a business trip to New Washington and other eastern cities. be away about two weeks.

De Lany, traveling representative . Wagner & Co., has taken charge irm's branch office on 'Change dur- absence of T. C. Burke, manager, taking his vacation in the Adiron-

ner Kearsarge arrived here last om Chicago with 150,000 bushels of ed winter wheat to go into store at st Side Iron Elevator. The wheat d by the Grain Corporation, and it rstood that more is on the way.

Raddatz & Co., grain dealers, are a series of letters to the trade en- "Letters to Hank from Archie." The has used the style made famous by ardner in his "You Know Me" They are complete with facts and ns as they appear to this progres- n and at the same time designed to he funny bone of the most serious r of the market's course in the last days.

rye selling at 85c to 90c below some Toledo dealers are wondering ere is not more rye being milled bread offered for sale. Inquiries mong Toledo grocers brought out ormation that only two of 30 re- rye flour for sale, which they were for 7c per pound, and it is almost ble to produce rye bread at baker- ceipts of rye here have greatly in- over a year ago. Last month they 50,000 bus., against 70,000 in Au- 918. Demand is nil at the present time, with the seaboard taking a few lots of late.

With general liquidation all along the line cash corn prices here were lowered 21c during the week, receipts amounting to only 10 cars, and bringing good premiums over the futures. Oats receipts are some better but the movement is being held back by preference to wheat loading and lack of cars. Old cash oats were quoted Saturday at 72½c, and new at 71c; No. 3 white sold Saturday at 66⅛c, Toledo rate of 23c to New York. Mills are gradually becoming filled with wheat and prices were lowered last week. Spring wheat is in good demand and good dark northern sold as high as $2.52, Toledo rate. Lower grades selling accordingly with No. 3 at $2.39 to $2.44 and No. 4 at $2.33½. Wheat receipts last week 352 cars and 150,000 bus. by lake; corn, 10; oats, 55; rye, 42; barley, 2.

Unless some action on the part of the Grain Corporation is forthcoming within a few days Toledo dealers will be compelled to withdraw their bids to the country for wheat. The situation is acute, as the only market open is interior and local mills and the latter have already purchased about all the wheat they can use and are reducing their prices daily. With the seaboard congested and only 100 permits a day being issued for eastern shipments, wheat in this territory will simply have to go back to the farms. There is plenty of storage space available in Toledo but the small margin for handling does not permit of any added expense for elevation and storage on the part of grain dealers. It is understood the Grain Corporation will reship several hundred thousand bushels of wheat to Toledo from Chicago, and already 150,000 bushels have come down by lake and gone into store. This looks like a pure case of discrimination in favor of Chicago, thereby relieving elevators there and allowing them to take in so much more wheat.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Joseph J. Bagley, of Logan & Bryan, was among the visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week.

Nat. L. Moffitt, president of the Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Co., has returned from a three weeks' vacation at Fishers Island, N. Y.

Senator Porter Lewis and M. Caldwell, a grain man, of Nashville, Tenn., were among the visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week.

J. B. Stubblefield, of Matthews & Stubblefield, grain and elevator operators of Maiden, Mo., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last Wednesday.

F. M. Craig, district sales agent of the southwestern division for the Quaker Oats Co. of Chicago, was in St. Louis Thursday looking up old friends on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange.

E. L. Luibel, manager for J. Wade & Sons of Memphis, Tenn., was on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Thursday looking over the market situation and lining up business for his company.

D. J. Rooter and Graby Hord of the Tebbetts Mill & Elevator Co., of Tebbetts, Mo., were on 'change last week making arrangements to market some of the grain from their vicinity in St. Louis.

J. S. Kevil, secretary of the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co., of Sikeston, was on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week shaking hands with his old friends and looking after business for his company.

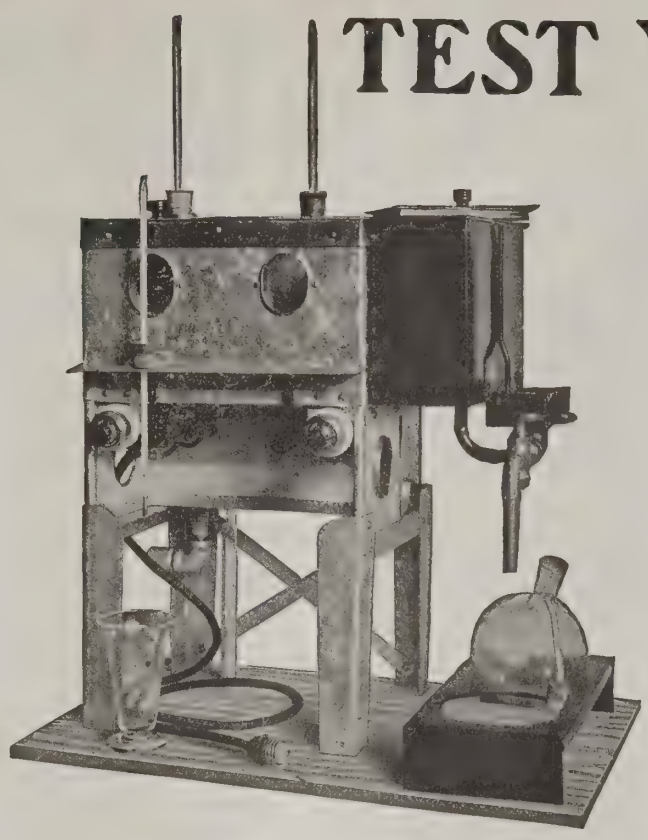
John E. Hall and Mrs. Hall returned last week from a two months' fishing trip on a private yacht on the rivers of Canada. John expected to be gone "until the snow flies, but the bait ran out." He says that his host could cast much better on dry land, in a bucket, than he could in the water.

Secretary Eugene Smith is mourning the loss of a jewel case containing $500 worth of jewelry which disappeared from his home last Thursday night along with a newly employed servant. Among the missing jewelry is a Shriner pin set with diamonds, a signet ring, a diamond sunburst, and some beauty pins.

Otto L. Teichmann, former president and one of the best known members of the Merchants' Exchange, president of the United States Bank of St. Louis, and a former member of the Police Board, is seriously ill at his home, 3401 Longfellow boulevard, but is said to be recovering. His illness is the result of overwork during the war period and grief over the death of his father.

The St. Louis grain and milling trade is becoming daily more appreciative of the benefits of the Federal Barge Line, and shipments of grain and flour by that route are steadily increasing. The tonnage in these two lines shows a greater increase than that of any other kind of freight. The new line will soon celebrate its first anniversary and it is probable that the Merchants' Exchange will hold appropriate ceremonies on that occasion.

A vote of the members of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis will be taken on Tuesday, the 16th day of September, 1919, on the question of making an appropriation



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of $2,000 towards defraying the expenses of the twenty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, St Louis, October 13-14-15. The members of the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the affair are working like beavers to make it the largest and most successful convention ever held by the association.

President E. C. Andrews and the members of the Merchants' Exchange are preparing to give a rousing reception to David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, on his return to St. Louis some time between Sept. 24 and 27. President Andrews has not announced his committee, but he will place some of the strongest members of the Exchange on this committee. The Chamber of Commerce and a committee appointed by Mayor Kiel will assist in making Ambassador Francis welcome home.

St. Louis is feeling the effects of the heavy receipts of wheat at various country points in her territory, but so far she has been amply able to take care of all the offerings in good shape. A wire from Springfield, Mo., shows a condition which is similar to that existing at many other of the smaller markets. It says that "The heavy receipts of wheat have demoralized the milling industry at Springfield to such an extent that millers have issued an appeal to farmers of Southern Missouri to hold up further shipments of grain until the situation can be relieved."

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3. white oats.
Monday	$2.21@2.22	72 @72½
Tuesday	2.21@2.22	71½@72½
Wednesday	2.21@2.22	72 @72½
Thursday	2.21@....	70½@71½
Friday	2.21@....	69¼@70
Saturday	2.21@....	67 @67½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,432,105	No. 2 hard..	104,362
Corn	17,740	No. 2 corn...	5,000
Oats	169,861	2 yel. corn...	2,653
Rye	80,481	2 white.....	480
Barley	2,437	2 oats.....	7,600
Kafir	.....	2 white.....	.....
Wheat, sc'n..	64	3 white.....	98,660
No. 1 red....	382,512	Standard	.....
No. 2 red....	8,965	No. 2 rye...	39,130
No. 1 hard ..	2,405,472		

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce closed at noon Thursday, Sept. 11, which was Milwaukee day at the State Fair.

Harry M. Stratton, president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was authorized to appoint delegates to the Grain Dealers' national convention at St. Louis Oct. 1.

The office of the J. H. Murphy Feed Co., 208 Florida St., was partially wrecked by a freight car which went rampant while being switched in the Northwestern road yards. No one was injured.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee in August were 6,875,220 bushels, of which 779,880 bushels were wheat, 724,040 bushels corn, 3,729,830 bushels oats, 1,453,820 bushels barley, and 187,650 bushels rye.

The directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, at their monthly meeting Sept. 9, went on record in opposition to the government's taking over private property in connection with the discussion of the Kenyon bill.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce memberships are selling at $480. This is taken to indicate the increasing importance of the grain trade in Milwaukee, as a few months ago memberships were transferred at as low a figure as $90.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the past week were 524,527 bu. oats, 175,471 bu. corn, 109,492 bu. barley, 15,710 bu. wheat, 7,750 bu. rye; total, 832,950 bu., against 622,415 bu. the preceding week and 1,546,287 bu. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Sept. 13 were 148 cars barley, 305 cars corn, 391 cars oats, 257 cars wheat, 95 cars rye, 1 car flax; total, 1,197 cars, against 1,549 cars the week before, 1,291 cars a year ago and 820 cars in 1917.

The members elected by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce directors were: Fred Hallberg, Minneapolis; Harold E. Tweeden, Milwaukee; Albert H. Cherry, Milwaukee; Charles Zehnpfennig, Parkston, S. D.; Harold H. Hellier, Minneapolis, and William P. Devereaux, Minneapolis.

The Milwaukee cash grain market during the past week was featured by the continued decline in corn, which is 29@30c lower for this period, due to the excellent showing of the new crop, as presented by the September government report, the entire crop being almost entirely of uniform good quality. Barley for the week is 3@5c lower, rye 1c, while wheat is 5@10c higher, and oats are 4@5c lower. The movement is moderate and the demand fair.

George A. Schroeder, traffic expert of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from Washington and declared that the Milwaukee delegation was unable to present any testimony concerning proposed changes in grain rates because the hearing was postponed until some time after Nov. 1.

P. P. Donahue, president of the Donahue-Stratton Co., Milwaukee, attended a two days' conference in Chicago, called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, to discuss problems affecting legislation, railways, labor, cost of living and prices. Mr. Donahue is the Milwaukee representative of the National Association of Grain Dealers.

The Milwaukee grain control committee advises that, until further notice, no permits will be issued for shipments of grain from other primary points to Milwaukee. Shipments from country points to Milwaukee will continue unrestricted. The grain corporation is shipping 100 cars of wheat per day for storage in Milwaukee elevators. Unless consignees give prompt disposition orders for all receipts of country grain and avoid a congestion in the Milwaukee terminals, it may become necessary to restrict such shipments in the near future.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

The daily records of hay plugging track transactions attest strikingly to the prominence of the Van Lennen Co. in this line of business.

The wheat business of the local offices of the Cleveland Grain Co., since the movement of the new crop began, has been very large, far transcending the proportion in other years of their Cincinnati connections.

President E. B. Terrill, of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, has been invited to name a committee of the Exchange to attend the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association to be held in St. Louis on October 13, 14 and 15.

Cancellation of the privilege for free transportation of an attendant with shipment of live stock is petitioned for by the Southern Railroad lines west before the Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee hearings set for September 24 at Cincinnati. In the argument it is stated that the necessity of providing a caretaker to accompany shipments of live stock devolves upon the shipper and not upon the carrier.

Cincinnati is to enter the farm tractor field through the locating here of the Reliable Tractor and Engine Company, whose plant is now at Portsmouth, Ohio. The company will acquire a factory here with the intention of later building a modern plant to meet its requirements. They have underwritten $1,000,000 preferred stock to be used in the expansion of the farm tractor business, and expect to employ 400 men in the manufacture of gas engines and tractors.

Due credit must be given to H. Edward Niemeyer, who skillfully directs the hay business of the Fitzgerald Bros. Co. for the result accomplished in bringing Chicago, and other hay buying interests into this market, the past week, and relieving the congestion in the local terminals. The volume of their purchases, and his own as a representative of these interests, helped materially to sustain quotations at the plugging yards, and to give to shippers a price advantage, which was reflected in the large invoices to the trade at the close of the week.

The Cincinnati District Freight Traffic Committee will in the next week hear the request of the Baltimore and Ohio, western lines, to make certain corrections to provide that on trap cars which do not contain the minimum weight as specified in the tariff, a charge of $3 per car will be made over and above the regular tariff rates, on the property of the car, this charge to be prepaid in all cases. In the argument it is stated that the proposed change is necessary in order to establish a uniform rule on the B. and O. Western lines, and also to put B. and O. regulations in line with those of other roads at common points.

Total inspections of wheat as to grades for the month of August as compiled by Geo. F. Munson, chief of the inspection department of the Grain and Hay Exchange were as follows: No. 1 red, 2 cars. No. 2, 272, No. 2 smutty 22, No. 3, 667, No. 3 smutty 62, No. 3, garlicky 4, No. 3, mixed 5, No. 3, mixed smutty 1, No. 4, red 299, No. 4, red smutty 36, No. 4, garlicky 1, No. 4, mixed 2, No. 4, mixed smutty 1, No. 5, red 87, No. 5, smutty 6, No. 5, garlicky 3, No. 5, mixed, smutty, 1, No. 5, Northern spring 1, sample red 18, sample garlicky 1, No. 2, hard 2, No. 2, mixed smutty 1 car. There were 56 cars of 1 per cent or more dockage, 20 cars of garlicky wheat and 132 cars of smutty grain during the month. Total inspections were 1,496 cars.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.
RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS
WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY
CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

CASH MARKETS.

Wheat—The wheat market was not affected by the dullness and declines of other grades, in fact displayed more activity and held a firmer tone under the smaller movement and urgent demand. Quality was not a factor, and offerings, which were largely of consigned grain were eagerly competed for by elevator and milling interest. No. 2 of heavy weight was scarce, but a good percentage of the arrivals graded No. 3 and No. 4: No. 1 red winter, track, $2.26@2.27; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.23@2.25; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.18½@2.20½ No. 4 red winter, track, $2.14@2.16; No. 5 red winter, track, 2.10@2.13; sample as to quality, $2.05@2.15. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—Extremely dull conditions, with further sharp declines in prices prevailed in the local corn market the past week as a result of the sensationally weak September option. Losses of 28c per bushel were recorded as compared with 18c a week ago, and 12c two weeks ago. There was practically no demand for the limited offerings, and the disposition to look for lower prices was much in evidence among buyers. Yellow grades had a few inquiries for immediate needs, but white and mixed sold only at a sacrifice:

No. 1 white, $1.41@1.42; No. 2 white, $1.40@1.41; No. 3 white, $1.39@1.40; No. 4 white, $1.36@1.38; No. 5 white, 1.34@1.36; No. 6 white, $1.32@1.34; No. 1 yellow, $1.43@1.44; No. 2 yellow, $1.42@1.43; No. 3 yellow, $1.41@1.42; No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.40; No. 5 yellow, $1.36@1.38; No. 6 yellow, $1.34@1.36; No. 1 mixed, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 mixed, $1.39@1.40; No. 3 mixed, $1.38@1.39; No. 4 mixed, $1.35@1.37; $1.33@1.35; No. 6 mixed, 1.31@1.33.

Oats—The oats market declined with corn, but the tone was steadier, and the losses only 4½c as compared with the close of a week ago. Receipts, however, were comparatively small and demand about equal to offerings. Light weight sold rather slowly and full values were difficult: No. 2 white, 68@69; No. 3 white, 67@68; No. 4 white, 66@67; No. 2 mixed, 66½@67; No. 3 mixed, 65@66; No. 4 mixed, 64@65.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Application has been made for the transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of E. H. Harbison to James T. Hankinson, of Winnipeg.

The oats market here has been on the down grade for some time. Receipts have been only of a straggling nature, being limited to a few cars daily. Spot No. 3 white oats closed on Saturday at 61¾@64⅜c, as against 65¾@67¾c at the previous week-end.

The Minnesota state grain inspection department here has taken larger quarters in the Board of Trade building. A force of 70 inside and outside men is being employed, and A. C. Smith, chief deputy grain inspector, asserts that they would all have been busy had the season been a normal one.

Grain receipts of all kinds during August at the elevators here came to 2,295,014 bus. Of that rye accounted for 882,439 bus., barley for 755,381 bus. and oats for 243,410 bus. Wheat receipts came to 267,698 bus. Shipments from the elevators amounted to 1,932,577 bus., of which 590,000 bus. was rye, 881,963 bus. barley, 167,721 bus. wheat and 94,685 bus. oats.

Trading in rye was a feature on this market during the last week. Receipts of that grain was in good volume, so that cash handlers were afforded some business in it. Operations in futures were in good proportion on each day's market session. Spot No. 2 rye sold at the end of the week at $1.40½, an advance of 2½c compared with the previous Saturday. A substantial tonnage of rye has been booked for eastern shipment, and it is expected to be moved out shortly. Stocks of rye in the elevators here now aggregate 2,500,000 bushels.

Elevator men and the grain interests here are complaining of the extreme dullness of trade so far this season. Receipts of wheat up to date on the new crop have not averaged up at more than 70 cars a day, as against runs all the way up to 900 cars at this time last fall. As a result of the falling off in the season's wheat production over the Northwest, dealers are not hopeful that any material activity will develop at any stage. The tendency of farmers to hold off their marketing of wheat in hopes of eventually obtaining still higher premiums for it is being generally commented upon. Durum has accounted for the bulk of the wheat receipts here during the last ten days, and the mills are finding themselves unable to obtain sufficient supplies from day to day to maintain their plants in operation at more than part capacities.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Included among the visitors on the Produce Exchange floor during the past week were W. H. Martin, of Chicago, A. James, of Chicago, and A. R. T[illegible] of Milwaukee.

Cash corn continues to rule heavy, with trade neglected. The influence of the weakness in the West is the principal factor in the situation. Prices follow: No. 2 yellow, $1.55¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.55¼; No. 2 white $1.56¼; No. 3 white, $1.55¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.54¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.[illegible]

Domestic demand for spot oats in the market during the week was on a light scale, and the foreign enquiry was entirely absent, with the exception of one small purchase. Values rule heavy, with the close of the week: No. 1 white 78c; No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3 white and No. 4 white, 75c.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

A. K. Taylor, of Taylor & Bourne, Milwaukee grain merchants, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, held August 8th four new members were elected.

In Baltimore elevators and termirals has been estimated that there are 2 million bushels of grain at this writing, 90 per cent of this being wheat.

Ferdinand A. Meyer, president of the Baltimore Grain Co., receivers and exporters of this market, has returned from his vacation spent on the coast of Maine.

Receipts of baled hay in the Baltimore market during the month of September totaled 2,631 tons, compared with 1,[illegible] tons arrived in the same month last year.

The name of Harry M. Blinn, secretary of the C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., millers and exporters, of this market, is posted as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 970,000 bushels, compared with



BURLAP BAGS
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00 bushels arrived up to the corre-ng time last year.

orts of wheat from Baltimore for the ight months of the calendar year ate 15,420,858 bushels, as against 77 bushels exported during the cor-ding time last year.

France and Canada Steamship Co., line that will operate from this port, ing freight and passenger service Baltimore to French ports, has leased pace in the Stewart building at Gay mbard streets, this city.

chard Randall, head of the well grain exporting firm of Gill & , of this city, has been named by Broening, of Baltimore, as chair-f the special committee to arrange tails of a complete survey of the schools of Baltimore, as authorized esolution of the City Council. The is to cover the school buildings, stem and the teaching force, and ke two years. It is the hope of the and of the special committee to the standard of efficiency of the schools as high as possible.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

By the Secretary.

following officers were elected at nual meeting of the Fort William ort Arthur Grain Exchange, held sday, September 10th: Council, Nor-M. Paterson, president; D. L. Bole, esident; C. Birkett, secretary; F. lie, J. A. Campbell, Geo. A. Coslett, Lemater, R. S. Dell, F. A. Guy, A. May, W. D. Muirhead, H. J. Sterling, Smith, A. Sellers.

mittee of Arbitration—Geo. D. Gale, Guy, A. D. LeMay, D. E. McKay, H. , J. W. Wolvin, J. W. Newman.

mittee of Appeals—G. D. Macdon-. D. Muirhead, N. M. Paterson, J. ith, J. W. Harkness, I. De Lemater, phy.

newly elected president, Mr. Norman terson, is president of the N. M. on Company, Ltd., operators of pri-levators, and also president of the r Elevator Company, Ltd., which s seventy country elevators in the prairie provinces.

Paterson has recently been ap-l a member of the new Canadian e Board to handle the 1919 wheat nd is eminently fitted for the posi-president of the Fort William and rthur Grain Exchange.

vice-president, Mr. D. L. Bole, is r of the Mutual Elevator Company, the Bole Grain Company and the ad-Bole Grain Company.

members of the council are all well grain men.

PHILADELPHIA.

o. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

rts for two weeks ending Sept. 12 2,593,408 bus. wheat; 1,086,108 bus. 0,142 bus. rye, and 99,940 bus. barley.

ipts for the month of August were bbls. flour; 5,188,540 bus. wheat; bus. corn; 813,287 bus. oats; 16,310 e and 298,617 bus. barley.

ipts of flour and grain for the week Sept. 13 were 200 bbls. and 15,681,-of flour; 1,866,063 bus. wheat; 12,-s. corn; 110,888 bus. oats; 9,734 bus. ,306 bus. barley; 10,000 bus. malt, tons of feed.

s in public warehouses Sept. 2 were bbls. flour, against 92,758 bbls. on 1918; 2,510,040 bus. wheat, as com-with 2,466,522 bus. the same time ar; 18,355 bus. corn, against 52,029 ept. 1, 1918, and 245,827 bus. oats, ed with 267,186 bus. the same time ar.

rts for the month of August were bbls. flour, as compared with none gust, 1918, 3,140,696 bus. wheat, 2,111,883 bus. in August, 1918; 65,-s. corn, and 39,284 bus. in August, 19,811 bus. oats, compared with 400,-s. in August, 1918; 630,537 bus. bar-l none last year.

y Shutts, who has just come home visit to his farm near Viola, Kent Delaware, reports the corn crop laware as being the best that has ised in that state for many years. erage yield is about fifty bushels e, but this year the crop will be rably larger. He brought to the ge a sample which is unusually dry ll developed and shows a condition ree weeks earlier than usual.

following visitors from out of town registered on 'Change during the John E. Bacon, representative of tional Grain Association, Chicago; lebaum, grain shipper, Fort Wayne, . R. Taylor, of Bournique-Taylor y, Milwaukee; W. C Scott, grain Norfolk, Va.; W. C. Watts, Wash-D. C.; John G. Lewis, Honeybrook, . R. Bell, representing Safford & , grain dealers, Boston; Reuben en and G. Tornaquiest, students ockholm, Sweden.

Fendall Young, local manager of ernational Mercantile Marine Com-r years years, vice-president of the lphia Maritime Exchange, prom-identified with the Commercial Ex-in its export business and one of ling shipping members, died Sept. oard the steamer Adriatic while en om Liverpool for New York. The nessage stated that his death was sudden, following an illness of only three days. He was returning to this country after spending several weeks abroad reviewing the merchant marine situation and arranging for the operation of steamer lines between Philadelphia and foreign countries. Deceased was sixty years of age and leaves a widow, who was with him on the voyage.

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FLANLEY GRAIN CO.
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FOR
PRICES
ON
WHEAT

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

Deliveries of 170,000 bushels of oats have been made on Kansas City September contracts. No corn has been tendered.

Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago grain commission merchants, with a branch in Kansas City, have decided to open an office in Excelsior Springs, Mo. George W. Bingham, of Chicago, will be in charge.

Solomon Herzstein, of Greeley, Colo., a grain and seed dealer, whose license was revoked a year ago for alleged offenses against federal rules, was before the Kansas City office of the United States Grain Corporation Monday seeking a new license.

So many fields in Kansas were burned this year by ignition from locomotive sparks that George O. Brophy, superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, is urging farmers to reserve a strip of 75 feet on the outside of right-of-way fences. On this strip, says Mr. Brophy, corn, kafir and other spring crops should be planted as a safeguard against fire.

Plans are being made by the Kansas City Grain Club for the entertainment of Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, on the occasion of his visit to Kansas City, September 26. After his address to the International Farm Congress, Mr. Barnes will be a guest of the grain club at a dinner to be given at either the Meuhlebach or the Baltimore Hotel.

The Missouri Grain Inspection Department has followed the Kansas bureau in establishing a system for reporting the condition of grain cars after unloading in Kansas City. A charge of 25c a car will be made, but the service will be rendered only on request. The action has the approval of receivers, who say the reports will be helpful in supporting claims for loss of grain in transit and in guarding against unjust demands of buyers.

The retirement of A. D. Wright from the presidency of the Twidale-Wright Grain Co. has necessitated a reorganization of the house. E. A. Twidale will become president and A. W. Stewart, formerly with the Shannon Grain Co., will be secretary. Mr. Stewart is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from Mr. Wright. The withdrawal of Mr. Wright is due to failing health. He will go, with his family, to a ranch in the Hood River Valley, Oregon, for the winter. Mr. Wright hopes to reenter the grain business here.

Car shortage in Kansas has brought into requisition a clause in the agreement between country elevator men and the United States Grain Corporation whereby claims for storage become valid. The contract provides that, where cars are unobtainable for the shipment of 20 per cent of wheat held in any week, the corporation will pay a fee of seven-twentieths of a cent a bushel, which is to cover insurance, interest and other expenses. Several elevator men in Kansas have filed claims, which amount to $3.50 a week on each 1,000 bushels of wheat carried.

Delay in Fall Plowing.

With seeding time at hand and dry weather persisting, the fear is growing into a conviction that Kansas will have a greatly reduced acreage of winter wheat this fall. Advices received by B. C. Christopher & Co. indicates the possibility of only 7,000,000 acres, as against 11,611,000 sown in 1918. C. G. Hopkins, traveling agent for the Shannon Grain Co., sent in a report this week in which he declared conditions in Central and Western Kansas to be the worst for seeding in 20 years.

"Fields that were plowed soon after harvest in the central counties," says Mr. Hopkins, "have clods as large as a horse's head, and will have to be packed soon after rain to have any kind of seed bed. In some places where it is sandy and where they have had local showers and where the ground has been listed, it is in fair shape for seeding, following good rains. In the western part from Kinsley west, north and south not more than 30 per cent has been plowed. What has been touched was done with disk plows and disks which have stirred the top soil only about three or four inches, and is nothing but dust mixed with heavy stubble. Even if it should begin raining now and rain four inches, in my opinion, the Kansas winter wheat crop will be short one-fourth of the normal acreage sown."

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,072 cars, against 2,239 a week ago and 1,072 a year ago. Scarcity of cars was mainly responsible for a reduction of over 50 per cent in the offerings. Reports from Kansas said many elevators were full, and that wheat in some instances had been piled on

KAFFIR CORN MILO MAIZE GRAIN
B. C. CHRISTOPHER & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

the ground. The embargo against new loadings for Kansas City was lifted Friday, and railroads were authorized to bring in a total of 310 cars a day, which will be accomplished under the blanket permit system, provided the roads can furnish the empty cars. Offerings in Kansas City did not afford a sufficiency of the choice qualities of hard and red wheat desired by local millers and shippers. Hence prices moved upward. Hard wheat closed 1c to 6c a bushel higher, with a premium of 12c on the best dark wheat, compared to the federal guarantee level. Red wheat gained 1@1½c. Closing quotations were: No. 1 hard, $2.20@2.32; No. 2, $2.18@2.30; No. 3, $2.12@2.26; No. 1 red, $2.19@2.20; No. 2, $2.16; No. 3, $2.13@2.14. A few cars of off grade, mixed and durum were sold direct to the United States Grain Corporation. The delivery of wheat to the government on warehouse receipts continued on a liberal scale. The grain corporation persisted in its effort to move wheat out, but was unable to get more than half as many cars as desired. About 150 cars a day were sent to Chicago and Milwaukee for temporary storage while en route to the Atlantic seaboard. Gulf port conditions did not permit shipments in that direction. While the yard situation in Kansas City improved somewhat, wheat continued to accumulate in the elevators. Stocks on Saturday were 14,696,000 bus., or 1,230,000 more than a week ago. A year ago the holdings here were 11,065,000 bus.

Corn—Receipts, 100 cars, against 41 a week ago and 417 last year. Weakness evident in previous weeks, due to approaching availability of the new crop, became pronounced and the most radical break of the year resulted. Prices receded 25c to 34c, with mixed and white showing the heaviest loss. Final quotations were: No. 2 mixed, $1.38; No. 3, $1.36@1.38; No. 2 white, $1.41@1.42; No. 3, $1.39@1.40; No. 2 yellow, $1.41; No. 3, $1.38@1.40. Though sales by sample were very slow, the elevator men continued to move stocks out on old contracts. Holdings at the end of the week were 7,000 bus. less than a week ago, at 26,000 bus. A year ago the stocks were 578,000 bus. Samples of new Texas corn were exhibited, but no purchases were announced. While some further decline in cash and September corn may be possible, there is a belief that sales of December and May below $1.20 are dangerous. December closed at $1.19⅛ and May at $1.16¾, while September was quoted at $1.34½.

Oats—Receipts, 80 cars, against 90 a week ago and 662 a year ago. The market held up at the week's outset, but prices yielded later in sympathy with action of corn. Prices closed generally 1c to 3c lower, with No. 2 white at 67@68c, No. 3 at 66@67c, No. 2 mixed at 62@68c, No. 3 at 61@62c, No. 2 red at 62@64c and No. 3 at 61c. Shipping trade was slow, with buyers holding off as much as possible to facilitate the recession. Elevator men took much of the offerings, as reflected by the increase of 66,000 bus. in stocks. Holdings are 1,138,000 bus., against 2,382,000 a year ago. The car situation was a handicap to both receivers and shippers.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 9 cars, against 5 a week ago and 8 a year ago. With new crop interest dominating sentiment, the market broke about 75c per cwt. At the finish both No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo were quoted at $2.25@2.30 and No. 3 at $2.25@2.27. Doubtless, some new milo from Texas would have been on the market except for the shortage of cars. It is reported that Texas growers are very anxious to sell, and that Oklahoma is offering for October shipment. Buyers seem to be holding off and are afraid to make bids in view of the record production this year in the various production states. One Kansas City dealer offered to make short sales of October at $2. Another said his bids for October to the country were as low as $1.70. The stocks here increased 1,000 bus. for the week, to 6,000 bus., against 120,000 a year ago. While it would require a killing frost to damage the crop materially in Kansas and Oklahoma, that danger in Texas is supposed to be passed.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending September 8th were as follows: Wheat, 480,000 bus.; oats, 490,960 bus.; barley, 169,502 bus.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators September 8th were as follows: Wheat, 306,976 bushels; oats, 222,113 bushels; rye, 79,101 bushels; barley, 217,949 bushels.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: L. A. Cutler, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Osborne, Batavia, N. Y.; E. B. Williams, Sheridan, Wyo.; Charles E. Lee, Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Hasenwinkle, Bloomington, Ill.; Walter P. Tulley, Denver, Col., and W. S. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

The extreme break in the corn market during the past week has naturally caused buyers great uneasiness, with the result that they are holding off making further purchases. Offerings are liberal. For shipment No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at $1.60 to $1.61 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.59 to $1.60 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 13th, none.

Offerings were free during the past week on oats, although stocks were not heavy. Buyers are holding off purchasing owing to the extreme break in prices causing little demand for oats. Prices were quoted as follows at the close: New fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 80c to 80½c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 79c to 79½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 78½c to 79c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 78c to 78½c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 13th were 81,430 bushels.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Receipts of straw have been more liberal with a very light demand, consequently prices are barely steady from $10.50 to $12 a ton.

Arrivals of shelled corn indicate some increase in the supply and it is ample for all present requirements. Quotations are holding around $1.80@1.82 a bushel for good corn.

On account of a Saturday holiday the receipts scheduled on last Monday were unusually heavy, with 12 cars of feed listed in the arrivals. One hundred and seventeen cars of hay and grain were bulletined.

Adjusters are at work on the fire losses at the Central elevator and until they report the actual damage will not be known. It is conservatively estimated, however, by local fire officials and others at more than $500,000.

A small amount of ear corn arrived but as there is practically no demand for it owners have trouble in effecting sales. Nominal quotations are around $1.85@1.90 a bushel but even at that price one has to find a buyer.

Among the visitors at the local exchange during the week were J. A. Siorski, of Oakdale, introduced by H. S. Allen; Capt. W. W. Terry, Pittsburgh, introduced by C. W. Fischer, of H. G. Morgan & Co.; and W. W. Mathers, Williamsport, Pa., introduced by W. F. Heck.

The oats market is very narrow, owing to lack of demand and it is difficult to place all arrivals. There is no change in quotations around 76½@77c a bushel for best grade. Receipts totaled 144,000 bushels for the period as compared with 118,000 for the same period a year ago.

Under the direction of President Harper shippers in the Pittsburgh district have been advised to get in touch with receivers before shipping grain to Pittsburgh for storage. So far the local officials have managed to avoid any confusion in the local terminals but if there should be any large increase in supplies before additional storage room is provided much confusion, as well as unnecessary expense, would be encountered.

John Floyd, chairman of the elevator committee of the Pittsburgh Hay and Exchange, together with his associa making every possible effort to relie situation caused by destruction Central elevator here. This elevat a capacity of about 300,000 bus grain, and the situation is much serious than anything that has con local dealers and shippers for many There are two other elevators, th change and the Iron City, and ar ments have been made to shift busi that congestion will be minimized as possible. President R. V. Harper, local exchange, says he does not hend any lasting effects from the the Central elevator and that he is dent ample accommodations can ranged. The Central elevator was by the R. S. McCague estate and v of the largest in the state. No plans have been made, according to sentatives of the estate, for rebuild elevator. There is some talk of larg ness interests here establishing

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l elevator but so far the plans are y speculative.

MINNEAPOLIS.

V. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

I. Grimes, of the Cargill Elevator Co., ned last week from a trip through nsin.

I. Henderson, of the Henderson Float- Elevator Co., Winnipeg, Man., is in apolis this week.

Farmers' Equity Association, Verdi, , recently bought the Paul W. Giess or at that town.

P. Devereaux, of W. P. Devereaux , has been appointed foreman of the epin county grand jury.

Sanish Farmers' Elevator Co., n, N. D., was totally destroyed by Loss is estimated at $12,000.

mel & Meyers. of Rollingstone, , have purchased two elevators at ton, Minn., belonging to J. J. Lit-

e has been received and work of in- g the long blackboard in the Cham- f Commerce trading room is being d.

ns for the immediate erection of a uilding on the site of the old Cham- f Commerce have been given up for is reasons.

Benchland (Montana) Grain Co. has organized with a capital stock of). The incorporators are John W. n, H. W. Zimmerman, D. W. Deegan ert Barkoff.

and after September 15 all requests spection certificates must have the ing words stamped or written across ce of the request: "We are the con- of the above car or cars."

umber of Minneapolis millers have sked to testify before the local com- investigating the high cost of living lain why flour is being sold cehaper e United Kingdom than in Minne- .

Following a conference with O. P. B. Jacobson and A. L. Flinn, of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, W. W. Trenholm, federal supervisor of railroads in the Twin Cities, asked R. H. Aishton, regional director of railroads in the Northwest, for relief from the car shortage.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association have been posted: From J. R. McMillan to M. R. Walsh; H. A. Jeub to Martin J. Kammerer. C. F. Clark has applied for a traveling representative's license to represent the Columbia Elevator Co.

Vidian Vye, formerly special agent for the United States Food Administration in Brown county, Minnesota, must stand trial in Brown county on an indictment charging that he dealt unjustly with alleged food hoarders. Federal Judge Wilbur F. Booth refused to release him after a hearing on habeas corpus proceedings.

Cash Wheat—The demand for cash wheat is strong in the local market and prices show an upward tendency. There is strong competition for wheat coming from certain sections of North Dakota on account of the gluten content and one or two of the big milling companies have been forcing prices higher for that kind. The demand for the choice No. 1 northern quality is sharp also and prices are advancing. There is a good demand for wheat to arrive from parts of North Dakota raising a desirable quality, millers paying close to spot price for the offerings.

The demand for durum wheat has improved considerably and premiums over the government price are better. Several elevator companies are in the market for amber durum and pay 4c over government price for choice. Ordinary durum is in fair to good general demand, but red durum is in slow to dull demand. Farmers are planning on sowing considerable red durum next year owing to the heavy yields noted this year.

The winter wheat market is narrow on account of the falling off in the movement to market. Very few consigned cars have been received lately and no notices of fresh consignments have been received in the past few days There is a fair movement of Nebraska wheat, but very little wheat is coming from Iowa.

Farmers in the Northwest are holding back their wheat for better prices. Line elevator companies report very light deliveries at their country stations.

Corn—The sharp break in other markets resulted in a decidedly poor demand for local corn offerings during the week and the market declined sharply. As new corn is available in Minnesota and most of the Northwest the shipping demand from outside markets is the chief outlet for local receipts. There is very little demand coming from the Northwest. Rain helped the feeding situation in South Dakota and Montana and orders from these states have fallen off sharply.

Oats—Prices are about the same compared with the futures, but the demand is not very sharp except for the choice offerings. Deliveries on September contracts have been fairly heavy. Most of the elevator companies are holding their old crop oats for mixing purposes. No eastern demand is reported at present. Offerings from the country are light. One elevator company has shipped but one lonesone car, compared with over a hundred cars shipped last year.

Rye—The market is strong compared with the futures and there is a good general demand at a premium over the October future. Millers are good buyers of the choice and the elevator companies buy the ordinary offerings very readily. Receipts are light. Farmers are taking storage tickets for most of their deliveries.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

Coarse and fine standard grits are quoted at $4@4.10; cream meal at $4. Local jobbers have some grits and meal contracts purchased at higher limits and are watching the situation very closely. The demand is steady from the consuming trade.

No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at $1.96 per bu., sacked, 100 lbs., delivered here. The demand for out-of-state corn is very small now and Florida corn is being used at several cents per bushel discount under western corn. Stocks are far below normal and receipts continue very light.

Seven per cent bright American cottonseed meal is offered at $70.25 per ton for September-October-November delivery from Georgia mills. Local dealers are holding off from buying freely of cottonseed meal at present quotations, anticipating much lower prices. Five per cent feed cottonseed meal is offered at $59.25, but is meeting with little demand.

No. 3 white oats are quoted here today at 85¼c in second-hand packages; No. 2 whites at 88¼c in new bags; sacked in 100-lb. bags, delivered Tampa, all-rail. Stocks on hand are fairly large and there is but little demand under the nervous condition of the oat market. Receipts for the past week have been normal, totaling about 8,000 bags. The demand continues normal from country buyers, but local dealers are not buying ahead and are pursuing a very careful policy at this time. Further declines are anticipated with the free movement of new crop oats, which will find the Tampa dealers with light floor stocks.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

No permits necessary for shipments to St. Joseph.

Jesse Wright, of Oberlin, Kans., is now traveling representative for the Brunswig Grain Company.

A. B. Schreiber, of the Schreiber Milling Co., has been spending the summer months in Minneapolis, looking after the interests of their new mill in Minneapolis.

Application has been made for the transfer of memberships in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange from B. K. Blacor to B. V. Wasser, and from F. M. Spees to Henry S. Fogg.

The Washburn Crosby Co., who were making corn flour here during the war, are reported to be making plans to enlarge their mills here and commence the manufacture of wheat flour.

C. A. Addington, formerly with the Elwood Grain Co. and recently of the Keystone Grain & Elevator Company, has gone into business for himself under the name of the Addington Grain Co., with offices at 1014 Corby-Forsee building.

The car shortage has forced the Larrabee Mills to reduce production materially, according to J. C. Hilts, mangaer of the mill. The shortage of cars is greater now than during the worst of the war time, particularly so the last week or so.

Wheat receipts during the week have been large, and if all things keep up the St. Joseph market will break all records for receipts this year. Wheat is coming in from Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and South Dakota, which is a big territory to draw from.

Traveling men returning from western Nebraska and eastern Colorado report wheat piled up on the farms, threshed, and open to the weather on account of the elevators being unable to take in any wheat. At some places forty to fifty wagons have been brought into the elevators and left out in the open unloaded. Cars are absolutely unknown, and in some places no cars have been had for six to seven weeks.

A corn crop of 157,138,900 bushels, an average of 27.3 bushels to the acre, is forecast in the September crop report for Missouri. The 1919 crop will exceed the 1918 crop by 23,000,000 bushels. The oats yield will be more general over the state this year than for several years, while hay is generally good. However, it is forecast that the wheat acreage the coming year will be much decreased on account of the farmers being unable to plow, the ground being in an unfit condition due to lack of rain.

The following registered during the week on the exchange: C. D. Taylor, St. Joseph; J. W. Douglass, Nortonville, Kas.; W. T. George, St. Joseph; M. Olson, Oregon, Mo.; L. O. Ruyle, Rockford, Neb.; F. D. Bruce, Kansas City; P. J. Hennig, Chicago; C. M. Wertenberger, Clarksville, Mo.; W. H. Clay, Union Star, Mo.; Mark Schopfer, Rea, Mo.; J. M. Jolly, Kansas City; George Angel and Thos. Angel, Jr., Tarkio, Mo.; W. G. Patten, Easton, Mo.; Tobias Larson and E. C. Faust, Highland, Kas.; Ireland Hampton, Fort Worth; Arthur O'Conner, Atchison; R. Daniels, Page Center, Iowa; G. L. Brewer, Bolckow, Mo.; R. Adams, Fairfax, Mo.; W. W. Windle and M. W. Metts, Salem, Neb.; G. W. Gore, Forest City, Mo.; Mr. Baker, Shippensburg, Pa.; W. T. Crews, Craig, Mo.; C. B. Bryan, Kansas City, Mo.; D. G. Miller, Hiawatha; Eli Miller, Fairview, Kas.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts, 422 cars, against 215 a week ago and 161 a year ago. There was an absence all through the week of good

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grades of wheat, most of the receipts running around No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 and to the yellow and red variety. Good grades of hard and dark hard wheat are in good demand and bring good prices. There is not a very good demand for yellaw hard offerings. Cash wheat follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.22@2.27; No. 2 dark hard, $2.19@2.25; No. 3 dark hard, $2.16@2.23; No. 4 dark hard, $2.12@2.19; No. 5 dark hard, $2.08@2.12; No. 1 hard, $2.18@2.23; No. 2 hard, $2.15@2.21; No. 3 hard, $2.12@2.19; No. 4 hard, $2.08@2.15; No. 5 hard, $2.04@2.08; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.16@2.18; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.13@2.14; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.10@2.11; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.06@2.07; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.02@2.05; No. 1 red, $2.18@2.19; No. 2 red, $2.15@2.16; No. 3 red, $2.12@2.14; No. 4 red, $2.08@2.10; No. 5 red, $2.04@2.07.

Corn—Receipts for the week, 53 cars, against 62 a week ago and 82 a year ago. Extensive losses continued to feature the corn market all throughout the week. Readjustment in cash corn prices since Monday has amounted to 31c on yellow corn, 26@27c on white and 28c on mixed.

CHICAGO.

Two cars of Texas corn arrived here Saturday which graded No. 1 white.

Logan & Bryan has established private wire connections with Mason & Owen, brokers at Fresno Cal.

Newly elected members of the Board of Trade are Leopold S. Bache, Edward K. Scheftel and J. T. Gwathemy, all of New York.

R. W. McKinnon has returned from a fishing and hunting expedition in the Hudson Bay country and has some fine tales to relate.

Membership on the Chicago Board of Trade sold Monday by W. P. Anderson at $10,850, including $100 brokerage. The former previous high sale was $10,300.

No embargo exists on shipments of grain from Milwaukee to Chicago other than on rye. Barley can be shipped from that market direct to Chicago malt houses.

Chicago packers report substantial sales of packing products to Germany, accepting marks in payment for their product because they feel that they will rise in value.

E. D. Bigelow, secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was a Chicago visitor last week when enroute for a Great Lakes trip as a part of his vacation itinerary.

The embargo on wheat to New York has been partially lifted inasmuch as permits will be accepted for 100 cars of wheat daily for that port to be distributed pro rata among the New York Produce Exchange dealers.

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Rumors are heard that J. W. Eckhart is slated as organizer and chairman for Chicago's Federal Fair Price Committee. Official confirmation of this so far has been lacking.

The Chicago floor was visited last week by representatives from fifteen of the leading colleges of the country investigating the operations of the markets, inspection and grading of grain and the various phases of the business. Dean A. R. Mann of Cornell is fostering the idea of agricultural students getting a greater knowledge of the functions of grain exchanges.

Two memberships to the Chicago Board of Trade sold at $10,300 net to the buyers during the past ten days, being an advance of $1,000 over the previous sale. Applications for membership have been filed by A. L. Rosener, L. Richards, R. M. Lockhart, M. F. Cudahy, Wallace Templeton and Edward Lichtenberger. The following memberships have been posted for transfer: Estates of Patrick Cudahy and Chas. Lichtenberger, A. S. Templeton, W. B. Lathrop and W. R. Craig.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

al statement of visible supply of in the United States, weekly, for ears:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	..73,923,0	6,853,0	61,311,0	11,350,0
	..90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,900,0
	..96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
	.104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
	.107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
	.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
	.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
	.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
	.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
	.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
	.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
	.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
	.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
	.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
	.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
	.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
	.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
	.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
	.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
	.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
	.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
	.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
	.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
	.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
	.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
	.111,532,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
	.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
	..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
	..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
	..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
	..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
	..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
	..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
	..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
	..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
	..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
	..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
	..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
	..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
	.11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
	.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
	.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
	.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
	. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
	..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
	..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
	.32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
	.39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0
	.48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
	.56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
	.63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
	.70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0

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Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Sept. 8....	$1.25@1.38	Sept. 11....	$1.28@1.37
Sept. 9....	1.26@1.40	Sept. 12....	1.25@1.38
Sept. 10...	1.25@1.41	Sept. 13....	1.15@1.31

Futures—

Sept.	Sept.	Sept. new.	Dec.
8..	$1.26½-.....	$1.35-1.36	$1.25 -1.27
9..	1.26 -1.26½	1.34-1.38	1.25 -1.2[illegible]
10..	.....-.....	1.39-1.40	1.27 -1.28½
11..	1.27 -.....	1.35-1.38	1.24½-1.26
12..	1.23 -.....	1.33-1.34½	1.24 -1.25½
13..	1.21 -.....	1.30-1.31	1.20 -1.23

May future—Sept. 9, $1.31; Sept. 10, $1.31: Sept. 11, $1.27@1.27½; Sept. 12, $1.26½: Sept. 13, $1.23½.

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Sept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Week—					
Sept. 6	167	209	222	51	134
Sept.13	171	110	277	36	143

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee barley market ruled weaker and closed 3@5c lower. A fair demand exists, especially for malting grades, which are scarce. Offerings are light, and mainly of the good grades and light stuff, which closed 4@5c lower. Receipts for the week were very light, being 148 cars, against 255 cars a week ago and 150 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.34@1.39; bright, $1.40@1.42; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.31@1.36; low, 40 to 44 lb. test, $1.18@1.32; feed, $1.15@1.25; Iowa quoted $1.18@1.40, for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.25@1.42; Minnesota, $1.18@1.39; Dakota, $1.18@1.39; feed and rejected, $1.15@1.25.

DULUTH.—Trade in barley again fell away during the last week. Operators who had been prominent in that market for some time back had no orders from their Eastern interests and they were almost entirely out of the game. The feeding demand for barley was less marked in view of the easier situation in oats. Just 24 cars of barley were received here during the week, and the range of prices eased off 2c to from 98c to $1.28.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The market is very weak and narrow and even the light offerings from the country failed to prevent declines. The futures are weak and there is no shipping demand to speak of. Deliveries on September contracts total 200,000 bushels. Local public elevators hold about a million bushels.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers seem to have filled up maltsters last week and there was nothing done here this week. Some good old barley was offered, but as a rule contained black oats or was light stuff. Some new arriving but no settled price. Old malting quoted $1.42@1.52; feed $1.32@1.40; new malting $1.34@1.40; feed $1.28@1.32 on track.

PORTLAND.—The barley market had a healthy tone last week with the demand reported a little more active, especially for the good, heavy milling grades which commanded top prices. Light weight stuff declined somewhat and feed dealers took quite a liberal amount, this trade displaying so much interest of late that it is thought that maltsters and industries may have difficulty in obtaining sufficient bright plump grain to fill the requirements, says the *Commercial Review*. Values are reported at $64 for No. 2 blue barley with feed at $63 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Trading in barley last week was a very dull affair with transactions assuming a retail character. The embargo on shipments has caused many in the trade to hold off purchasing fresh supplies, says the *Commercial Review*. Values as reported last week were $3.07½ to $3.15 per cental according to quality.

KANSAS CITY.—Car shortage effected a reduction of 8 cars in the week's receipts of barley. The arrivals were 25 cars, against 36 a year ago. Grading continued to be mainly No. 4 or lower. While heavy samples were wanted, there was a slow trade in the light weights, with the offerings going mainly to elevators. Stocks increased 37,000 bus., to 104,000 bus., against 60,000 a year ago. Prices changed less than expected in view of the weakness of corn. No. 3 closed nominally at $1.09@1.12; No. 4, $1.05@1.08. Feed manufacturers said the demand for ground barley was limited. Feed was quoted at $2.80@3 per cwt.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Receipts of barley have been practically nothing, there being but one car on the floor the past week, which was a car from Kansas, very light in test and badly mixed, going sample grade. The barley market followed the corn to some extent, the cash closing at $1.12@1.14 for No. 3 and $1.10@1.12 for No. 4.

CHICAGO—There was a strong and rising market the first three days of last week with gains of from 1@2c reported each day on barley of the choicer types. The malting demand was particularly pressing with some little interest also displayed by the industries and feed men. At the turn of the week shipments from Milwaukee were embargoed and on Thursday, although the malting interest continued to be apparent the market was weaker and there after breaks of from 1 to 5c were of daily occurrence. This was in part influenced by the general break in the corn and oats market and a let-up in the demand. Sales of 20 cars Saturday were reported at $1.15@1.31. On Monday there were 26 cars sold over a range of $1.15@1.28, with futures lower, September closing at $1.18, September new opening at $1.30 and closing at $1.28½, December opening at $1.20, selling up to $1.20½ and closing at $1.20, and May opening and closing at $1.22½. Exports for the week from Atlantic ports were 1,502,000, compared to 300,000 same week in 1918.

Barley Notes.

Under date Aug. 26 we learn that speculation in new barley in the Isle of Wight has sent up the price to £5 per qr. for the choicest samples for malting purposes.

A production of 1,069,000 bus. was forecasted for the state of Indiana at Sept. 1 with condition placed at 70 per cent of normal.

Barley in Michigan suffered from a hot and dry summer, the yield per acre being estimated at only 18.3 bus. The total crop was estimated Sept. 1 at 5,124,000 bus., as compared to 8,360,000 bus. in 1918.

Barley in Minnesota declined five points during the month of August, indicating a crop of 26,404,000 bus. for the state, or 67 per cent of a normal crop. The 1918 crop totaled 43,400,000 bus.

The Wisconsin Coöperative Crop Reporting Service places the condition of barley Sept. 1 at 75 per cent as compared to a 10-year average of 86 per cent. At time of harvest the estimated production of the crop was placed at 14,723,000, compared to 25,383,000 bus. in 1918.

"New crop winter barley has been showing on the early market," says the London *Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter* under date Aug. 22, "and has met with a good reception, best samples have been making around 95d per qr. with rumors of seed making up to £5. The Board of Agriculture report says barley has perhaps improved more than any of the other cereal crops during July, but the straw is short. The Irish is said to be about an average a Scotch outlook is better."

In response to an inquiry as r the feeding value of white hull-le ley compared to the common b variety *Wallaces' Farmer* has t lowing to offer: "The hull-less ties of barley are of high feeding The objection to them is that corn belt conditions they do not nearly so well as the bearded rowed varieties. Under corn bel ditions we strongly advise such ties as the Oderbrucker and Manc Such varieties will often yield 300 pounds per acre more than Rather than sow the hull-less va however, we would use one of the varieties of oats, such as the Kl Iowa No. 103 or Iowa No. 105."

As a finish for hogs barley sho fed moderately when first start the fall, the ration being gradua creased. When fed during the g period on this grain they become tomed to the grain quickly and readily. However, when used as ish it will be found much more factory if fed in combination ground peas, corn or shorts.

ANOTHER DUST EXPLOS

The Smith-Parry Plant, Milw as rebuilt by the Burrell Engin & Construction Co., Chicago, is finished. It will be recalled th was one of the several propert stroyed this summer through d plosion. It is difficult to unde facing the protective appliances a tra care in our trade why we have had so many dust explosi the past several months. Just issue of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRA PORTER goes to press the latest ported—the Murray Elevator, City, Mo., with extensive propert ages and loss of life.

From official sources we learn fleet of 293 freighters steamed American ports during the mo June carrying 1,177,444 tons of Of this number 243 went out of A ports, 33 from Gulf ports and 1 ports of the Pacific.

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A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½ x 12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price $1.75.
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St. Joseph, Mo.

Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

egotiations for the purchase of a e interest in the Larabee Flour s Co. by the Washburn-Crosby Co. tinneapolis have nearly been com- d. It is not yet possible to an- ice the financial interest involved. assets of the Larabee corporation around $3,000,000. According to stipulations entered into, Frederick arabee and Frank S. Larabee will ever connections with the corpora- within two years, and the present utive staff is to remain intact dur- hat period. The company has mills issouri and Kansas with an aggre- daily capacity of 12,000 bbls. and ing of 50 country elevators. While ead office is in Kansas City, it has ill here. It is believed that even- y the corporation will build a big here.

e Mid-West Cereal Mlg. Co., 3132 hicago avenue, has been incorpor- with a capital stock of $15,000. In- rators are listed as follows: Max r, Joseph H. Haimowitz and el M. Haimowitz.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Sept. 13.—Winter wheat in Kansas City and the Southwest njoying a prolonged period of active demand for domestic account, their tage resulting largely from short ction and inferior quality of spring in the Northwest. Sales for some have been up to the 60-day limit on acts imposed by the agreement with lour division of the United States Corporation. As fast as old sales lled, new ones are made. The flour sold consists chiefly of the upper s, with established brands in best st. There has been some difficulty posing of the clears and low grades, at sharp discounts, but the grain ation will on next Thursday receive of clears for export, which will be in liberal volume. Prices of the ht grade here have generally been igh to permit sales to the Govern- on previous export purchases, but Kansas mills secured a few con- of that kind.

For some time the scarcity of cars for flour shipments has been embarrassing to Kansas City mills, but operations here were curtailed very little. In Kansas many mills have been compelled to cut their running time 50 per cent, and just now the car situation is as serious as ever at some points. Within the next few months the daily capacity of Kansas City mills, which is now nearly 15,000 bbls. a day, will be increased about one-fourth by the addition of new mills.

Flour production for the week was 84,000 bbls. as compared with 77,500 a week previous and 65,100 a year ago. Prices had an upward tendency, due to strength in wheat and cheaper mill feeds. The following quotations are based on carlots, per bbl., packed in 98-lb. cotton sacks:

Hard wheat flour—Short patent, $10.90 @11.30; long patent, $10.50@10.90; straight, $10@10.40; first clear, $9@10; second clear, $8@9; low grade, $7@7.50.

Soft wheat flour—Fancy patent, $10.60@ 11; standard patent, $10.30@10.60; clear, $9.50@9.90; low grade, $7.50@8.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The flour business is light, and prices are barely steady. Purchases are mainly for small lots. A carload of Northwestern flour is scheduled to be sold at cost by the city authorities here this week. Quotations below represent prices in wood. Wood basis is 45c over jute. Winter patent, $10.50@10.90; hard patent, $11.50@11.80 per barrel; Bakers' Kansas patent, 140 lbs., jute, $10.60; corn flour, 100 lb. sacks, sacks included, $3.85.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 13.—Flour production of Milwaukee mills for the past week reached a total of 15,600 barrels, representing about 67 per cent of total capacity production. Of this 12,000 barrels were wheat flour and 3,600 barrels rye flour.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Soft winter wheat flour mills in the Southeast had only moderate volume of new bookings last week, but continue to do healthy business, including the filling of old contracts. Business will continue for some time on account of heavy advance orders. The bulk of the local wheat has been sold, and mills have liberal stocks of grain. Prices of both wheat and flour are steady.

Quotations for soft winter wheat flour, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points are: Best patents, $11@11.40; standard patents, $10.15@10.45; 100 per cent, $9.95@10.

Nashville and southeastern mills, with capacity of 207,690 bbls., had output last week of 171,318 bbls., or 82.5 per cent of capacity, which compared with 164,594 bbls. and 79.8 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week, and 41.8 per cent the same week last year.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sept. 13.—Just at this time there is but little activity among the mills, although grinding of wheat is keeping them busy part of the time. Demand for flour is moderately good. But none are grinding corn, meal being in little demand and stocks having been ample for all requirements. Prices on the latter are practically nominal, being based at present on higher priced corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Flour receipts for the week ending Sept. 13 were 20,0 bbls. and 15,681,841 lbs. in sacks. Generally speaking, the market is quiet, buyers operating chiefly for present wants, and while the feeling is not strong yet holders as a rule are not willing to force business at the cost of concessions. Stocks are moderate and only in exceptional instances have outside prices been shaded. Stocks in public warehouses on the first of the month were 90,869 bbls., as compared with 140,165 bbls. on Aug. 1.

Quote 196 lbs. packed in 140 lb. jute sacks: Winter straight, Western, new, $10.10@10.40; winter straight, near-by, new, $10@10.25; Kansas straight, new, $11 @11.25; Kansas short patent, new, $11.25 @11.60; spring short patent, new, $11.75@ 12; spring patent, new, $11.25@11.75; spring first, clear, new, $9.15@9.35.

Rye flour, $7.60@7.90 bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 13.—Millers here are meeting with a fair local and outside demand for their products. Owing to the continued curtailment in receipts of spring wheat from over the West, the plants are operating at only partial capacities, and are not in position to book any volume of orders for prompt shipment. The trade is buying flour at present on a basis to cover their immediate needs only owing to the agitation in the foods markets.

Quotations per bushel in carlots at mills here follow: Family patent, jute $11.50@ 11.75; bakers' patent, jute $11.25@11.50; first clears, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, jute $7.25@7.50.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 13.—The flour trade during the past week was quiet with offerings

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rather light. The trade is only purchasing for present needs and there is not much buying done but for what is actually needed. The following prices were quoted at the close for mill shipment: New wheat, spring patent, special, $12.20@12.50; spring patent, standard, $11.35@12; hard winter patent, $11@12; soft winter patent, $10.60@11; soft winter straight, $10.30@10.75. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 13 were 30,650 bbls.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 13.—The flour trade was a good deal confused during the week over the pronounced weakness in coarse grains, and the strength in cash wheat. Buyers were inclined to be timid about making large contracts for flour, as they feared that the efforts to reduce the cost of living and the many weak features which have served to depress the other markets might eventually have an influence on wheat.

At the same time, the flour market was firmly held and predictions by some of the leading millers that good cash wheat will continue to advance induced some buyers to take hold, and on the average business was fairly good. The decision on the part of the Government to buy first clears caused a much better feeling in the market for this character of flour, which recently has been pressing for sale with a very poor outlet.

Government purchases of flour for the week amounted to 235,145 bbls., and the prices paid were $9.50@10.25 per bbl.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Des Moines, Sept. 13.—Flour is now beginning to move somewhat better after two or three months. Best high patent flour is quoted at $12@12.25 per bbl.; standard patents, $11.50; first clear, $9@9.50; second clear, $6.25@6.75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The flour market was more satisfactory last week with local inquiry better as well as sales reported by outside markets. However, the Grain Corporation continues to be a light buyer much to the consternation and surprise of the milling interests. Minneapolis brands of flour are quotable here at $11.60 in carlots; brokers' grades, $10.90@11.40; retail trade, $12.35; Southwestern hard winters, $10@10.50; soft winters, $9.75@10.50 in car lots.

BUCKWHEAT SITUATION.

Field Agent Kirk of Minnesota says there is only a slight change of 4 points decline in condition of buckwheat, the Sept. 1 figure being 85 per cent.

Due to the more favorable weather which prevailed over the principal buckwheat producing sections, the Ohio Coöperative Reporting Service says the Ohio crop gained 3 points in condition during the month and the present estimate is for a production of 549,900 bus. this season.

Buckwheat in Michigan has improved during the past month, and if frost does not interfere the outlook is for a good crop. The present condition of 78 per cent indicates a yield of 14.4 bushels per acre, or a total production of 895,000 bus.

The condition of the Wisconsin buckwheat crop on Sept. 1 was 88 per cent of normal, compared to 85 on Aug. 1, and a 10-year average of 86. The forecasted production is 554,000 bus., compared to Aug. 1 forecast of 526,000 bus. and a production in 1918 of 636,000 bus. and a 5-year average of 338,000 bus.

Buckwheat condition declined five points during August in Indiana, estimated forecast being 1,069,000 bus. at Sept. 1.

Buckwheat was benefited by the warmer weather the latter part of the week in the northwestern section of the country, says the *National Weather & Crop* Bulletin reporting for the week ending Sept. 9, but it was too dry for the crop in the central Appalachian districts, and more moisture is needed in the western Lake region.

IOWA CORN PROSPECTS.

For the week ending Sept. 9 the *Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin* of Iowa says the hot and mostly dry weather with strong, southerly winds hastened maturity of corn but injured pastures, potatoes, sweet corn, etc. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the corn crop will be safe if killing frost holds off till Sept. 20; 84 per cent, Oct. 1; and 95 per cent Oct. 15. Silo filling is progressing rapidly in the Central and Northern portions and some corn has been cut for fodder.

Increasing Inspection Rates.

The grain committee of the New Orleans Board of Trade, New Orleans, La., has had under consideration for some time the question of increasing the inspection fee on grain. Increases have been made in other markets and owing to the very material increases in the cost of operation in the New Orleans Inspection Department and der to maintain its efficiency, the of Trade has found it necessa feels justified in making an incr the inward inspection fee from $1.00 per car. This change beco fective Oct. 1.

The price of grain bags to f has been cut from 14 to 12 ce cording to Warden Drum of the Walla, Wash., penitentiary. Thi is for carload lots with the freig paid to any point in the state. F than carload lots the price is 12 There are 900,000 bags at the pri sale at this price.

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Returning Common Sense.

The House appropriations committee on Sept. 11 reported the Deficiency bill appropriating $14,184,704.07 as against $47,752,484.14 asked — "some cut." Among the requests refused was one of $502,000 of the Department of Agriculture to investigate warehouses and to report on foods in storage, and another by the Department of Commerce to teach the public how to cook fish! No wonder "Buy W. S. S." is found on nearly every public document likely to get into the hands of the people.

ILLINOIS CROP CONDITIONS.

With the exception of corn practically all growing crops in Illinois have deteriorated during the month of August as reported by Chas. Adkins, director, State Department of Agriculture, and S. D. Fessenden, field agent for the Bureau of Crop Estimates. There were scattered showers during the month and temperatures averaged about normal for the state as a whole, but for large sections the droughty conditions prevailing for some time were not relieved to any appreciable extent. Fall plowing is going on slowly as the ground is quite generally baked and dry. Threshing has progressed more slowly than usual and much grain is still in the shocks.

Corn—The condition of this crop on September 1 was 76 per cent of the normal, practically no change having taken place since August 1. While in many sections the plant has improved and presents an almost perfect appearance in others it has continued to deteriorate. The indicated production on the present showing is 294,640,000 bus.

Spring Wheat—This crop has lost eight points in condition during the month, being on September 1 50 per cent of the normal and a crop of about 8,500,000 bus. is indicated. Reports from most sections of the state show that the quality of the grain is generally poor.

Oats—This crop has also fallen in condition from 73 per cent of the normal on August 1, to 68 per cent on September 1. Threshing returns appear to show that the average yield per acre will not be high and that the whole crop will be of very light weight.

Barley—The condition of this crop on September 1 is estimated at 73 per cent at the normal. A crop of about 5,400,000 bus. is indicated.

Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle:*

	Sept. 12, 1919. Bales.	Sept. 5, 1919. Bales.	Sept. 13, 1918. Bales.
Port receipts...	48,173	33,572	104,119
Since Aug. 1...	316,792	268,619	398,998
Port stocks.....	808,998	839,773	838,814
Inter. receipts..	56,174	30,654	141,197
Since Aug. 1...	201,767	145,652	471,197
Inter. shipmts..	50,063	40,938	108,435
Interior stocks.	629,161	623,050	661,407
Amount brought into sight....	125,941	93,353	234,033
Since Aug. 1...	588,700	462,759	938,216
Northern spinners' takings.	24,682	35,473	20,411
Since Aug. 1...	200,765	176,083	133,157
Southern consumption	65,000	65,000	86,000
Since Aug. 1...	384,000	319,000	529,000
Expts. to Great Britain	52,339	9,377	45,522
Since Aug. 1...	278,000	225,761	155,511
Exp. to France.	4,139	30,362	4,553
Since Aug. 1...	38,351	34,212	76,536
Expts. to Continent	10,253	35,384	19,183
Since Aug. 1...	282,060	273,615	167,371
Total week's exports	66,631	65,123	69,268
Total exports since Aug. 1.	598,411	533,588	399,420
World's visible supply 4,095,551		4,292,062	3,017,513
Of which American 2,714,551		2,775,062	1,899,513
Liverpool stks..	854,000	810,000	188,000
Continent. stks.	313,000	294,000	144,000
N. Y. stocks....	86,477	85,053	91,303
N. Orl. stocks..	255,530	263,088	230,176
On shipboard wtg. clear....	92,188	87,689	96,754

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The following wire from Governor Goodrich of Indiana to Director General Hines of the U. S. Railroad Administration has something to say regarding the general car scarcity:

"Indiana state food committee is waging campaign for a large acreage of wheat this fall. Fertilizer companies report they are unable to secure cars to fill orders. They state that only 40 to 60 per cent of needed cars have been received up to this time. It is absolutely necessary that cars be secured during the next two weeks if fertilizers are to be received by farmers in time for fall planting. Every encouragement is needed if farmers are to plant a normal acreage this fall. Will you not arrange to issue a priority order for fertilizer so that cars may be furn and the goods delivered to the during the next two weeks? The ter is urgent and I hope you m able to give us assistance."

Cut This Out

SEND this advertisement to address below and you will receive three sample copies of the Rosenbaum Review, edited and published by J. Ralph Pickell. The editor has just returned from Europe after an extended tour of investigation of **financial, commercial and agricultural** conditions. **There are many things to read.** Some things must be read.

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News of the Country Grain Trade

IDAHO.

Salmon, Idaho.—D. K. Zuck, formerly of Seattle, Wash., has bought the flour mill at Salmon, Idaho. Consideration is reported at $3,000, and Mr. Zuck is spending an additional $2,000 for new machinery.

ILLINOIS.

Milbrook, Ill.—A. J. Whitfield is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at this place.

Good Hope, Ill.—A. Parks has purchased the Good Hope elevator from E. E. Snaoco and will take possession Oct. 1.

Kirbury, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. held its annual meeting recently. A 10 per cent dividend was declared.

Knoxville, Ill.—Chas. Wyman has bought the old mill property in the south part of town and it will be used for grinding grit and other coarse articles.

Cooksville, Ill.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Cooksville Grain Co. recently. Origin unknown. The elevator contained 6,000 bushels of oats and 12,000 bushels of corn. Plant will be rebuilt.

London Mills, Ill.—A new grain elevator company has been organized here with a capitalization of $30,000. Directors are W. Lampson, A. C. Timmons, John Luman, Frank Rehm, Frank Welch, Richard Harris and John T. Culver.

Spatee, Ill.—The new Farmers Elevator soon will be an assured fact. The foundation is in and cement work on the structure will soon commence. Marion ——, president; Philip Fullmer, secretary; J. L. Harden, treasurer.

Carlinville, Ill.—The Carlinville Milling Co. has been granted a charter to engage in a general milling business; capital $30,000. Incorporators: John F. Leefers, Wm. Leefer, Fred James, Chas. H. Hacke, Wm. Steiner and Bert A. Phillips.

Rushville, Ill.—The Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. has been incorporated and has purchased the elevators, together with complete equipment, of Graff Bros., located on the C. B. & Q. right-of-way for a consideration of $25,000.

INDIANA.

Carlisle, Ind.—J. E. M. Purcell has retired from business with the Carlisle Grain Co. and has sold his interest to his partner, J. C. Fairhurst.

Wabash, Ind.—The two-story addition to the North Manchester Milling Co.'s plant is nearing completion. New machinery is being installed.

North Vernon, Ind.—Hon. Wm. J. Hare has purchased a site on the Big Four railroad in North Vernon for a grain elevator and will organize a company and build.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Hoosier Food Supply Co., manufacturers of flour, meal and cereal products, has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: Lee V. Mendenhall, Jos. H. Traub and Albert B. Kane.

Evansville, Ind.—A. Waller & Co., a Kentucky corporation, qualified to do business in the state of Indiana; $200,000 of its capital stock is represented in Indiana, to own and operate grain elevators. J. C. Doods, Evansville, is named as agent.

IOWA.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. T. Scroggs & Co., one of the largest grain firms in South Dakota, has purchased a seat on the Sioux City Board of Trade. The main office of the company is located at Beresford, S. D. Ralph E. Mangan will manage the Sioux City office.

Lake View, Ia.—An Omaha concern is now building a $20,000 popcorn elevator for F. C. Simmons at Lake View. The building will be 24x28 feet and 60 feet high. Foundation will be of concrete, the rest of the building being of lumber covered with galvanized iron.

KANSAS.

Salina, Kans.—A building permit for a $10,000 grain elevator was issued to L. O. Baber.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Bailey grain elevator site on the Rock Island has been purchased by Geo. Gano.

Burlington, Kans.—The Excelsior Mills of Burlington have commenced running night and day to supply the demand for flour.

Garden City, Kans.—The Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange has taken over the elevator and business of J. E. Kirk.

Emporia, Kans.—Otto Behymer has been appointed assistant state grain inspector and will have his headquarters in Emporia.

Ellis, Kans.—A large force of men are at work on the new concrete elevator being constructed by the Wheatland Elevator Co. here.

Stafford, Kans.—Chas. Augustus has resigned as manager of the Stafford Grain & Supply Co. Gene Bates of Rush Center will succeed him.

Hutchinson, Kans.—D. S. Warwick of the Warwick Grain Co. has opened a branch office at Denver, Colo. Will L. Brown of Wichita will be manager.

Clyde, Kans.—The Clyde Milling & Elevator Co. has begun work on a 7-story mill with a capacity of 750 bbls. daily. The mill will be built of concrete and steel.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Reno Flour Mills Co. will soon have completed a big concrete elevator with a storage of 300,000 bushels. It is being built just east of the mill.

Potter, Kans.—Two grain elevators owned by James M. Robinson of Potter, Kans., have been ordered closed and the license of Robinson revoked by D. F. Piazzek.

Leavenworth, Kans.—H. D. Rush has taken charge of the elevator at the corner of Third street and Choctaw and is now receiving grain. He will build an elevator next season.

Sterling, Kans.—The Mutual Milling Co. has been organized and will build a 600-bbl. mill here. F. W. Ross is president; D. J. Fair, vice-president; E. C. Wellman, secretary; and C. K. Connery, treasurer.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Washburn-Crosby milling interests at Minneapolis have purchased the controlling interests in the Larabee mill in this city and other properties of the Larabee Flour Mills Co.

Lyons, Kans.—It is reported that John Speck will be the new traffic manager at the Central Kansas Milling Co., taking the place of Roy Miller, who has resigned to go to the Claflin (Kans.) Mill & Elevator Co. as assistant manager.

Larned, Kans.—The half million bushel elevator for Larned is now an assured fact. Word received from the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. meeting conditions asked for by a committee representing business interests in this community makes the building of the elevator at Larned now certain. The proposed elevator to be built is to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels and the estimated cost is about $175,000.

KENTUCKY.

Maysville, Ky.—The Monarch Milling Co. has started excavating and will shortly begin the erection of a large brick grain and seed house.

MARYLAND.

Centerville, Md.—The Centerville Roller Mills, owned by R. H. Linwood Carter, were sold to C. S. Thomas and Wm. H. Carter, both of Centerville.

MICHIGAN.

Scottsville, Mich.—M. Christensen has sold the Scottsville flouring mill to Noah Bellamy and Clyde Howe.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—The Abrams Seed Co. has completed its new elevator near the Michigan Central tracks.

Reed City, Mich.—It is expected that the Wm. Horner flouring mill, destroyed by

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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
Try us with a shipment of Grain or Hay
The result will be a PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
Get in touch with us when in the market and convince yourself that our prices are attractive; then give us your order and let us convince you that OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY means the best the market affords.
WE ARE PAYING FANCY PRICES FOR THE BETTER GRADES OF ALFALFA FOR GRINDING PURPOSES
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WE'LL BOTH BE PLEASED.
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GRAIN COMMISSION SIOUX CITY, IOWA
"Our Service Does Our Boosting"
Ask for our bids. Favor us with your consignments.
F. H. HUNTTING, Manager

fire recently at a loss of $100,000, will be rebuilt.

Hancock, Mich.—The Houghton Mill & Elevator Co. will erect a plant of concrete or brick, three stories high. Main building will be 46x30 feet and warehouse 30x30.

West Branch, Mich.—The Geo. J. Diebold elevator was purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., which took possession Sept. 8. Luther Jones will manage the new elevator.

Port Huron, Mich.—The offices of the Michigan Bean Co. have been moved to 208 Bearinger Bldg., Saginaw, Mich. Albert L. Riedel, formerly secretary of the Michigan Bean Co. of Port Huron will be located in this city as secretary and general manager.

MINNESOTA.

Morgan, Minn.—C. J. Skogan has purchased a flour mill here.

Clarfield, Minn.—The flour mill owned by C. S. Orwoll was destroyed by fire.

Winsted, Minn.—J. A. Thompson of Minneapolis has purchased the flour mill here.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Doroth Farmers Elevator has been completed and Walter Dyce is manager.

Wendell, Minn.—The Equity Co-operative Exchange elevator here has opened for business with I. O. Kaasa as buyer.

Stephen, Minn.—The Stephen Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has opened up for business in the old Mikkelson elevator.

St. Paul, Minn.—T. F. Cullen & Co.'s warehouse at Minnehaha and Arcade streets was destroyed by fire. Loss $2,000.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—M. C. Johnson of Fertile is the new manager of the Red Lake elevator at this point. He succeeds Mr. O'Claire.

Waterville, Minn.—Contract for the new Equity Co-operative elevator and warehouse at Waterville was let to D. E. Hoag & Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Wabasha, Minn.—The Big Jo Flouring Mills are adding six large grain tanks to their plant in order to secure adequate storage facilities. This mill has a capacity of 1,200 bbls.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Guckeen Farmers Elevator Co. has filed articles of incorporation; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: Henry Seglem, F. E. Child, John W. McGoff, of Guckeen, and others.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—J. W. Wood and L. M. Bond are working on proposition to establish Equity Co-operative elevator here. Proposal is to purchase Farmers Elevator here and put it on the Equity Exchange Line System.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Millers' Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. B. Windson, president; C. E. Hutton, vice-president; A. L. Goodman, treasurer; and L. H. Pinney, secretary.

MISSOURI.

Waco, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. will build a $25,000 elevator at Waco, near Carthage.

Eaton, Mo.—The Easton Elevator Co., capitalized at $10,000, has filed articles of incorporation and will erect and operate a grain elevator. E. A. Allgaier, P. I. Hadley, R. L. Holmes, F. E. Poteet and Michael Wogan comprise the board of directors.

MONTANA.

Huntley, Mont.—The Cousins elevator was set on fire by lightning.

Benchland, Mont.—The Benchland Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: John W. Nelson, H. W. Zimmerman, D. W. Deegan and Bert Barkoff.

Billings, Mont.—The Occident elevator burned to the ground when flames started by an engine spark in a box car on a siding nearby spread to the structure. Little grain was in the elevator. Loss about $25,000.

Bozeman, Mont.—The sale of the mills and elevators of the Bozeman Milling Co. to the Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, is announced. Consideration was $275,000. The Story interests, which controlled the Bozeman mills and have had control of them for nearly 40 years, take a large block of stock in the Montana Milling Co., and T. B. Story becomes one of the directors. It is planned to increase the capacity of the mills at Bozeman from 1,000 to 1,500 bbls. of flour a day.

NEBRASKA.

West Point, Nebr.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Co. has let the contract for the erection of an elevator of reinforced concrete to have a capacity of 100,000 bushels and to cost $50,000.

Lincoln, Nebr.—General contract has been let by the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. to W. C. Bailey of Omaha for the erection of six grain tanks, 21x90, and head house, 140,000 bushels capacity, and the addition of 12 temp. bins, 14x40, 80 ft. high.

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCard
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Member Chicago Board of Trade—Direct Private Wire
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Omaha, Nebr.—A flour mill with a capacity of 2,500 bbls. daily will soon be built by the Omaha Flour Mills Co. It will be of reinforced concrete construction. Addition to mill will give company daily capacity of 4,000 bb.s.; cost $600,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Blanchard, N. D.—The Equity elevator is being repaired.

Rolla, N. D.—L. C. Midgley is in charge of the Great Western elevator.

Cavalier, N. D.—The Cavalier Milling Co. has purchased the Thomson & French elevator.

Sanish, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator, containing 2,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire.

McHenry, N. D.—C. M. Dale of Heaton will take charge of the Hammer-Halvorson-Beier elevator.

Selfridge, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Elevator has opened for the grain season with C. T. Wynkoop as grain buyer.

Michigan, N. D.—Albert Thompson has bought the Sharon Co.'s elevator here and will personally conduct and manage it.

Watford City, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdale-Ames Co. elevator is open for business. Chas. G. Johnston of Dore, N. D., is manager.

Grace City, N. D.—J. O. Stearns of Grand Forks has bought half interest in the local flour mill and will become active manager of the mill.

Forbes, N. D.—The Cargill elevator, which has been operated under lease by the Equity Exchange for some time, will be run independently this year, farmers having cancelled their lease. J. J. Cullom, of Waverly, Minn., will have charge.

Ryder, N. D.—The A. D. M. Grain Co.'s elevators at Ryder and Wabek have been sold to a company composed of F. C. Reibe, of Minneapolis; E. C. Steinchfield, of Warren, Minn., and B. Lander, of Grand Forks. The local elevator will be called the Ryder Grain Co., with Charlie Inches as manager.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Statesville, N. C.—The Statesville Flour Mill Co. is increasing the capacity of its plant and has placed a contract with a machinery concern for the installation of new machinery.

OHIO.

Kimball, O.—Harry Read has resigned as manager of the elevator here.

Cincinnati, O.—The Bakers Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000.

Cygnet, O.—The large and well equipped grain elevator at Cygnet is successfully operated by the new firm of Ash, Shaw & Co.

Delta, O.—The Delta Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has purchased the plant of the Delta Milling Co. B. D. Sparling is the new manager.

OKLAHOMA.

Lambert, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Ardmore Flour & Feed Co. will erect an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

Poteau, Okla.—The Poteau Mill & Elevator Co. has changed hands. W. F. Fitzgerald has sold the business to his brother J. I. Fitzgerald, of Paris, Ark.

OREGON.

Springfield, Ore.—The Springfield Mill & Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000.

Portland, Ore.—The Northern Flour Mills Co., with a capital stock of $500,000, has filed articles of incorporation. Incorporators: A. Cohn, I. C. Sanford and A. Boyer. Headquarters will be located in Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dillsburg, Pa.—The Dillsburg Grain & Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $75,000 by L. M. Bricker of Lemoyne.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fire, which started in the engine room of the Central Elevator Co., wholesale grain dealers, caused a loss of 300,000 bushels of grain valued at $500,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Davis, S. D.—Ben Winterboer is the new manager of the G. C. DeBoer Grain Co.

Waubau, S. D.—F. J. Terhune has been engaged to take charge of the Bagley elevator this fall.

Humboldt, S. D.—S. M. Angus is the manager of the Hubbard & Palmer grain dealers in grain, seeds and coal.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Mero Flour Mills at Nashville are now in operation.

TEXAS.

Stephenville, Tex.—Lonie Herring & Carden Howlett have purchased the city mill formerly operated by A. L. Ward.

Crosbyton, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mills of Plainview has let the contract for the erection of a grain elevator at Crosbyton.

Hadley, Tex.—Parrine & Field Grain Co. will erect two warehouses to cost $12,000. Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Kansas City are the engineers and contractors.

Weatherford, Tex.—A fireproof warehouse is being erected by H. J. Bradley at the Bradford elevator. Building will

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Direct Private Wires to All Markets

) feet and one story high. New mary will be installed.

nger, Tex.—Heid Bros. of El Paso completed the construction of a house, 100x100 feet, at Ranger for grain and flour. Chas. Heid and Sam y will manage the Ranger business.

akum, Tex.—The Yoakum Flour Mill let a contract for the erection of a extensive addition to the plant in um and complete new flour milling inery will be installed. Improvements cost approximately $50,000.

llas, Tex.—At the intersection of h Ewing and the Santa Fe railroad is ed the proposed site for the new 000 elevator to be erected by County missioner Gracey, who now operates ge grain company at that place.

uston, Tex.—Construction of $1,000,000 elevator at Fort Houston has been osed by Garland S. Brickey, general ager of the Houston Chamber of Comce, and the plan has received the enlement of the Chamber of Commerce, Houston Cotton Exchange and the tton Hay & Grain Co.

VIRGINIA.

illiamsburg, Va.—The Williamsburg er Co., of Williamsburg, has comed its two months' erection and equipe of flour mill with a capacity of 100 a day.

WASHINGTON.

coma, Wash.—Improvements are benade to the plant of the Puget Sound ring Mills at Tacoma, which will enthe plant to turn out 2,000 bbls. of a day.

yton, Wash.—W. H. Younger, man of the Prescott, Wash., mill of the land Flouring Mills Co., has been ed manager of both the Dayton and ott mills with headquarters at Day-

WYOMING.

ggs, Wyo.—The Dixon Flour Mill Co. increased its capitalization 50 per and will erect a grain elevator.

WISCONSIN.

ntford, Wis.—John H. Johnson dis of his warehouse, feed mill and business to John C. Kremer, Jr.

vitz, Wis.—Pat Witt, this city, will a grain warehouse within a few s. A building has been purchased work of remodeling is being rushed.

zenovia, Wis.—The Cazenovia Equity house Co. has been incorporated with ital stock of $25,000 to buy, sell, exge, store and ship agricultural prodt. Incorporators are John Klang, L. C. er, and Anthony Braun.

dison, Wis.—Joseph A. Becker of the nsin Co-operative Crop Reporting ce, reports that rainfall early in the h of August rescued the corn crop a threatened drought and brought an increased condition from 92 per of normal Aug. 1 to 95 per cent Sept.

er Falls, Wis.—The Spring Valley ice Co. has increased its capital stock $10,000 to $20,000. The company has operations to greatly enlarge and iel its plant. The officers are: H. P. rg, president; Jos. Schultz, vicelent and treasurer; F. A. Marcell, ary.

nols, Wis.—The Nichols Farmers' g Co. has recently been incorporated a capital stock of $28,500. The coron will build and operate a new mill s city and also engage in the buynd selling of feed, seed, hay, straw, The incorporators are A. L. Nichols, rd Olsen and Albert Klockzien.

n Bay, Wis.—The Badger Grain Co. is city has purchased the terminal or "C" in Green Bay of the Cargill Co. The elevator has a capacity of bushels. The Badger Grain Co. also es elevators at Mondovi, Bear Creek ulaski. Fred DeBroux, president of Badger Grain Co., has been con with the Cargill grain interests for years.

BROOM CORN.

The past week was favorable both to the late crop of broom corn and the harvesting of crops in the dwarf districts, says the *Broom Corn Review*. Harvesting is in progress in the dwarf areas of Oklahoma, New Mexico, southwestern Kansas and Colorado, with harvesting in the two latter states reported on the early crops. With same favorable weather condition as prevailed last week the crop will be cared for under more favorable circumstances than previous years. Marketing is principally in the Lindsay district with the crop also marketed to some extent at Lawton and Carnegie and some purchases reported in the Elk City-Sayre territory. At Lindsay buying has been very active with quotations showing an advance of $20@25 during the week's trading on certain grades, although this advance does not reflect any similar advance between top and bottom prices which rule as heretofore at $125@300. The dwarf markets range from $100@180 with a sale at $250 being reported paid for stock at Lawton. Odd lots of old corn in the northern districts are being taken at $75@120 and but little new crop will be ready before October. Central Illinois corn has been gathered under auspicious weather conditions and to date it is estimated 85 per cent of the crop has been cut with 30@40 per cent stored at from $300@350, with quality and color good. The Wichita market was more active with considerable inquiry manifest for old crop holders of which are firm in their views of value. Arrivals of new crop from Oklahoma, Rio Grande Valley and Beeville districts are increasing and prices run from $100 on old common stock to around $250@300 for best offerings of Lindsay with $325 as high as reported. Short choice South Texas new dwarf is offered at $125@200.

Demand Relief on Embargo.

Texas dealers are still demanding relief on the embargo situation at Galveston through H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association. A telegram from D. F. Piazzek to Sec'y Dorsey indicates that only distressed cases will be taken care of which will mean that where elevators are not entirely full and cars loaded on track with heating wheat involved that permit will not be given to move. The following is the telegram referred to:

A careful survey of the situation at both gulf ports and of wheat flowing in that direction and also careful review of vessel tonnage available at gulf for next six weeks leads us to the opinion we can suggest to railroad administration lifting embargo on Galveston this week to the extent of relieving particularly distressed situation in territory dependent upon gulf for outlet. Advise your shippers take up with gulf offices any particularly urgent situation.

Sec'y Dorsey urges his members to see the necessity of complying with the rules of the Grain Corporation, especially in keeping with clause No. 2 of license agreement, which means keeping an adequate record of each transaction, as Mr. Piazzek states, "Where the producer complains and has a weight ticket showing that his wheat tested 56 pounds and there is nothing else on it to indicate that it was damaged in any way, the Department proceeds on the supposition that this was No. 3 wheat and will compel refund to purchaser on this basis. The rule follows:

Second—The dealer in buying wheat from the producer shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage, under the federal standards, and shall pay therefor not less than the guarantee price based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight, and less a reasonable handling margin. The dealer shall keep a record showing all purchases from the producer, name of the seller, date, quantity, grade and dockage fixed and price paid and reasons for fixing grade under No. 1, including test weight; and on all parcels of wheat on which there is a dispute as to grade and dockage or price between the dealer and the producer at the time of delivery, a notation thereof shall be made upon the records of the dealer and a sample shall be drawn by the producer and the dealer and forwarded in a proper container to the vice-president of the Grain Corporation, in the zone in which the purchase is made, for his use in the determination of the dispute. The determination of the vice-president shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal from such determination be filed within ten days with the United States Wheat Director by either the producer or dealer. In case of appeal the decision of the United States Wheat Director shall be final and conclusive. The dealer shall keep a copy [illegible] conspicuously displayed at his business

The United States Grain Corporation announces that its purchases of wheat flour for the week ending Sept. 9 amounted to 235,145 barrels at prices ranging from $9.50 to $10.25.

Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Acreage left to clover seed in the state of Illinois is estimated at 80 per cent of last year.

Clover seed acreage in Missouri is said to be 15 per cent more than last year with condition placed at 79.

S. W. Webb will establish a seed business at Burlington Junction, Mo., having bought the Chas. W. Woods property, on which he will erect a building for that purpose.

Not more than two-thirds of a clover seed crop is estimated for the state of Indiana this year, only 64 per cent of last year being reported as left for seed and condition said to be poor.

Extremely dry weather coupled with a plague of grasshoppers reduced the clover seed prospects of Ohio considerably, condition being 62 at Sept. 1, compared to a ten-year average of 79. Acreage, too, is only 70 per cent, compared with last year.

A seed store has recently been established at Ft. Myers, Fla., under the name of La Homach Seed Co., L. L. Simms and son, O. M. Simms, having located their business on St. George street. Mr. Simms, Sr., had formerly been with the Mann-Hodge Seed Co.

The South Dakota Corn & Grain Growers' Ass'n with others interested in securing a good selection of seed corn before frost, designated Sept. 1-6 as seed corn week and a vigorous campaign among farmers of the state was undertaken.

Clover seed production in Wisconsin is forecasted at 180,000 bus., compared with 101,000 bus. in 1918 and 336,000 bus. in 1917. Condition of the crop Sept. 1 was 89 per cent, compared with 80 last year, with acreage placed at 78,000 acres, 139 per cent of last year.

Clover seed acreage seems to be growing less each year in Michigan, 1919 acreage being only 80 per cent of last year, which was also short. Early threshing returns indicate a fairly good yield, but last spring's seedlings have been severely injured by drought and are entirely lost in some sections.

The Northern Field Seed Co. has purchased the 50,000-bushel elevator near the Milwaukee depot at Winona, Minn., and will expend about $15,000 for remodeling the building and converting it into a seed and grain cleaning plant. The elevator has been idle for about 10 years.

Warnings are being sent out to farmers of eastern Nebraska that much of the wheat raised in that section is of exceedingly low germinating quality. Leo Stuhr, secretary of agriculture of that state, advises eastern farmers to sell their wheat and obtain seed from the western portion of the state, where the crop ripened under more favorable conditions. One sample of wheat sent in to be tested was found to possess only 10 per cent germination.

Detroit Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices Sept. 13 as follows per 100 lbs.: Clover seed, cash, $29.50; Oct., $29.75. Alsike, $24.50. Timothy seed, $5.40.

Buffalo Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices Sept. 10 at Buffalo as follows: Timothy, ch., $5.70 @6.40; clover, red, ch., $27@28.50; alfalfa, $15@16 per bu.; red top, $14.50 @16; white clover, $45@50 per cwt.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during the week ending Sept. 13, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.....		25,313	.....	2,990
Clover, lbs.....	87,495	26,782	28,700	.....

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.
	1918	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
1918												
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October ..	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November .	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,653	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	2,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
Week—												
Sept. 6.....	3,738	475	1,693	234	220	130	49	71	728	544	290	
Sept. 13.....	3,353	1,212	1,599	607	234	52	10	22	331	173	297	

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—One of the features of recent trade in seeds was the sale of the principal holding of meadow fescue at $25 per cwt. The price accepted was $9 less than was bid a month ago, when producers were unduly bullish. One lot sold at the reduced price was 4,000 bus. A house in Lawrence, Kans., was the buyer. The seed probably will go for export, though the demand for that purpose has quieted down. Usually meadow fescue seed sells at about $10 per cwt., which was considered remunerative in pre-war times, when the acreage and production were larger than now. The market is quoted at $20@25.

Timothy—Though the crop of seed saved in Missouri and the Southwest generally was moderate this year, present offerings are making a fair volume. Dealers are opposing bullish ideas, because there was a holdover of old seed. Prices are weaker, at $9.50@10.25 per cwt.

Clover—Dealers agree in the opinion that the Southwest will have no more clover seed than home requirements will absorb. Seed to be saved will come f a reduced acreage of old fields. T is evidence of a good demand for ing in land run down by heavy pro tion of wheat in the last few y The price of seed is quoted nomi at $35@45 per cwt., which, it is h will induce threshing wherever the promises to be good.

Blue Grass—Practically all of th crop harvested in Missouri has p from producers' hands, but there a few lots yet to be sold. Dealers bidding $10 to $15 per cwt. for se the rough. Cleaned seed is worth to $26.

Alfalfa—Offerings of new seed been limited thus far to the cro Arizona and other far Southwe states. The amount of seed ha thus far is small. Scattered poin Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska p ise to save seed, but volume this will be moderate, owing to damag grasshoppers in southwestern Ka and the inducement to save hay. falfa seed is quoted from $17 to $2 cwt.

Cane, Millet and Soudan Gr Frost has held off so well that dence is felt in the maturity of f crops as well as sorghum grains thr out the Southwest. Some reports cate threshing of millet, but d make no announcement of receip prices. A big crop of cane seed pected. Soudan grass made good and there should be a liberal savi seed.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Marke

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.- demand for flaxseed in the local m is very keen and offerings are The bulk of the receipts are appli to arrive contracts and after thes tracts are filled there is practa nothing offered for spot sale. Th a good demand for seed to arriv

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ngs are extremely light in spite of e fact that good premiums over the ember and October futures prevail. ers are delivering but a small tity of seed and most of them are ig storage tickets for their deliver- Spot No. 1 seed sells at 4@8c over ember and seed to arrive this h sells the same. Seed to arrive tober sells at 8@10c over the Octo- future. The Government estimate ,000,000 bushels is regarded as very al. Private estimates range from ,000 to 7,000,000 bushels.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

LUTH, Sept. 13.—Flaxseed prices nued on the downgrade during the week, the declines recorded extend- rom 16 cents in spot to 29 cents tober and 34 cents in the Novem- uture. An avalanche came on esday when drops extending to 24 were set. It was followed by an- slump of 14 cents on Friday and of 3@4 cents during Saturday's session. The spot market was vely firm due to light receipts and demand from linseed oil interests ver their immediate needs. Good iums were paid privately by crush- r seed on track and in store and ng supplies are said to be now ughly cleaned up.

e Government crop report for st was bearish as far as flaxseed was rned, showed a decrease from July 0,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels, as losses in the season's produc- ll the way up to 1,500,000 bushels been looked for in some quarters. v of the specialists also took the that with supplies of flaxseed in country and Canada in about the volume as 1918, quotations should arked down from their recent which discounted marketwise a deal of damage results. It was that the market did not show rallying power at any stage dur- e week, and that final prices were e bottom for the six days.

eipts of flaxseed on this market g the week were 17,827 bushels, st 13,577 bushels last year, and shipments of 28,662 bushels, stocks e elevators were brought down to bushels.

ing prices of flaxseed on the Du- market on Saturday, as compared the previous Saturday and last were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
ck.....	$5.03	$5.19-20	$4.12
ive.....	4.69	5.19-20	4.12
ber	5.00	5.18	4.12
r	4.67	4.96	3.97
ber	4.57	4.91	3.92½
ber	4.45	4.73	3.89
.....	4.44	4.65	....

Chicago Seed Market.

timothy market was easier in at the opening of the week with ales reported Monday at $10.25@ Tuesday the near futures were easier but firmness was noted in arch throughout the week. At the end of the week there was a good demand for the cash article at firm prices, country lots quotable at $8.50@10.75 poor to choice.

The clover market opened strong and the strength was maintained throughout the six trading days, in fact losses of the previous week were entirely wiped out and the feeling at the close Saturday was very strong. Quotations for the week follow:

Timothy—	September. Asked.	Bid.	October. Asked.	Bid.	March. Bid.
Sept. 8	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$12.00
Sept. 9	12.10	12.00	.....	11.90	12.25
Sept. 10	.....	12.00	11.60	11.90	12.25
Sept. 11	.....	.....	11.50	.....	12.25
Sept. 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25
Sept. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25

Clover, contract prime—

Sept. 8	$46.50@46.70	Sept. 11	$49.75@50.00
Sept. 9	46.30@46.60	Sept. 12	49.50@50.00
Sept. 10	49.30@49.60	Sept. 13	50.40@50.60

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Sept. 13:

Clover—	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Sep. 13.	Close Sep. 6.
Cash, old	$30.35	$27.90	$30.35	$27.90
Cash, new	30.50	28.05	30.50	....
Oct.	30.95	28.00	30.60	28.20
Dec.	29.85	27.00	29.60	27.25
Jan.	29.45	29.10	29.65	.....
March	30.00	27.20	29.80	27.35
Alsike—				
Cash	25.20	24.30	25.20	24.35
Oct.	25.50	24.50	25.50	24.50
Dec.	25.70	24.75	25.70	24.75
March	26.30	25.45	26.30	25.45
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.30	5.10	5.30	5.15
Cash, new	5.55	5.40	5.50	5.55
Sept.	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.50
Oct.	5.45	5.30	5.45	5.40
Dec.	5.62½	5.50	5.55	5.52
March	5.72½	5.62½	5.70	5.67

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Clover and timothy seeds are offered more freely, and the market on these is weak and lower, but the movement of other seeds to this market is light. Red top is in good demand, and the market is strong and higher. Quotations are as follows: Clover seed, from $45 per 100 lbs. for choice seed, down to as low as $12 for poor, with most sales at from $34 to $44 per 100 lbs.; timothy, from $11.25 for choice seed, down to $8 to $9 for poor, with most sales ranging from $10 to $11; alsike, from $35 to $40 for choice, down to $15 per 100 lbs. for poor; red top, from $16.50 for fancy, down to $12 to $15 per 100 lbs. for fair machine cleaned, with poor and chaffy much less; alfalfa, $15 to $25; some common Western millet sold to arrive at $2.75 per 100 lbs.

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Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

Illinois Bars Eastern Seed.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture issued Sept. 9 a quarantine order against the shipment of seed sweet corn into Illinois from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. This order emanated from a desire to protect the state from the European corn borer, which has been prevalent to a large extent in Eastern states.

Clover Seed Comment.

"Government report on clover seed is bullish," says C. A. King & Co., Toledo. It makes acreage only 608,000, against 722,000 last year and 821,000 two years ago. Condition Sept. 1 was 77.1, against 78.7 last year. Crop in bushels will be given later in the season. Last year it was only 1,102,000, smallest crop in recent years. Illinois has the largest acreage this season, but less than last year. Ohio and Indiana show the largest reduction. Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota show a gain. Idaho has the best condition. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa are also high. Oregon is very low. Ohio and Indiana are also low.

	Acreage (100 omitted.) 1919	1918	Sept. Cond. 1919	1918	Crop in Bu. (000 omitted.) 1918	1917
Ohio	88	126	62	76	139	231
Indiana	88	135	64	83	176	202
Michigan	74	93	75	82	121	128
Wisconsin	78	56	89	80	101	336
Illinois	140	175	78	81	298	200
Missouri	33	29	79	65	38	70
Iowa	20	16	88	79	22	25
Minnesota	19	16	90	72	18	55
Idaho	11	13	93	86	78	99
Oregon	6	7	50	55	21	50
U. S.	608	722	77.1	78.7	1,102	1,488

Seed Association for the Northwest.

The Northwest Pacific Seedsmen's Ass'n was organized at a meeting of seed growers and representatives of seed companies held at Spokane, Wash., recently, the outgrowth of a desire to promote a better understanding among seed growers, dealers, consumers and state officials of the Northwestern States. The organization will try to bring about the enactment of more uniform seed regulations in the Northwest so that unscrupulous dealers cannot hide under cover of regulations which protect one state from disreputable business transactions in seeds, but not another. Officers of the Association are as follows: President, Frank Leckenby, Chas. H. Lilley Seed Co., Seattle; secretary-treasurer, L. C. Barrett, Spokane Seed Co. Board of directors—John Anderson, Inland Seed Co., Spokane; F. E. Barkemeyer, Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., Great Falls, Mont.; C. H. Leslie, Barrow Bros. Seed & Supply Co., Twin Falls, Ida.; Geo. S. Reed, Portland Seed Co., Portland, Ore.; Josiah Bowden, Jr., Helena, Mont.; E. C. Johnson, Portland, Ore.; George J. Cannon, Spokane; E. F. Benson, Olympia; George R. Hyslop, Corvallis, Ore.; Dr. F. K. Pickett, Washington State College; V. H. Florell, U. S. Department of Cereal Investigation, Chico, Cal.; H. A. Schoth, U. S. Department of Forage Crops, Corvallis, Ore.; B. F. Shuhan, Field Agricultural Seed Commission, Boise, Ida.; R. B. Randall, Seattle: John Anderson, Spokane; T. H. Boie, Spokane; Alex. Galbraith, State Seed Analyst, Olympia; A. E. Barkemeyer, Great Falls, Mont.; Leo L. Hershberger, Hubbard, Ore.; A. Boyce, Seattle; H. C. Lage, Seattle; H. Schuett, Seattle; L. C. Barrett, Spokane; and Frank Leckenby, Seattle.

In combating losses to wheat by Hessian fly, T. H. Parks of the Ohio Experiment Station calls attention to the fly-free wheat seeding dates established by the state after many experiments, stating that losses may be materially reduced by observance of the date as early sown wheat fields prove breeding grounds for the pest and often affect the entire neighborhood. The dates for Ohio are given as follows: Extreme northern section, Sept. 16-18; north-central section, Sept. 18-22; central section, Sept. 22-26; south-central section, Sept. 26-30; extreme southern section, Sept. 30-Oct. 4. During the past season even some of the late-sown fields of fall wheat were heavily infested with fly at harvest time, but this may be explained by the fact that the infestation came from flies that were reared in opposite fields of early sown wheat.

The following recalls to mind the proverbial distaste for work exhibited by the Arkansas farmer, but we must admit the scheme appears to be an attractive one: A farmer in Baxter County, Ark., had a bunch of hogs running in a one-acre woods pasture last fall. They rooted the acre up thoroughly, and the idea came to him to sow alfalfa on it. After he sowed it he turned the hogs in and let them root in the seed. He has cut the alfalfa three times this year and will get another cutting if it rains in time.

SEED SITUATION.

MORE SEED.

MICHIGAN—Will say that in taking a canvass of the seed situation throughout this section of the state we are convinced that the farmers in general are saving every acre of clover seed available, and that if they don't have

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GRASS and FIELD SEEDS
Our enlarged and improved plant is equipped with
More and Better Cleaning Machinery
Larger Storage Capacity
Excellent Switching and Dock Facilities

any more than their own wants, it will help to curtail the demand on the sections that will have a surplus.

The alsike that has been threshed does not commence to yield as good as it did last year, yields ranging from 1 to 2 bus. per acre, where last year it run from 4 to 7 bus. per acre.

We believe in general that there is more seed in this section of the state than there has been for several years past.—*Sioux City Seed Co., Millington, Mich.*

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CROP REPORT.

The American Steel & Wire Co.'s crop report for week ending September 13 says there has been little change since previous week. Corn is ripening rapidly, much already in shock and silos. There have been no reports of frost damage, and as a matter of fact most of the corn is out of frost danger and in some localities would even be benefited by a light frost.

Sorghums—In the milo maize and kafir corn producing belt these crops generally are good to very good, although there has been local damage in some instances from severe drought.

Potato prospects are being further curtailed by the long dry spell in the West and by rotting in the East. Plowing and fall seeding are retarded by dryness.

Sweet Potatoes—This crop is still good.

Peanuts—In some localities the harvest is on, in others the crop is maturing rapidly and promises to be fair.

Forage—In the Central and Central Western states the forage crops are getting dry. Farmers are helping out by feeding and making preparation for winter by extensive silo filling.

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Aug. 29, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, shows the following:

	1919.	1918
Wheat—		
Receipts from farms, bu.	40 675 000	32,270,000
Receipts previous wk.	43,322,000	30,030,000
Receipts, June 27-Aug. 29	329,723,000	276,051,000
Flour—		
Produced during week bbl.	2 904,000	2,131,000
Produced prev. week	2,837,000	2,499,000
Produced June 27-Aug. 29	19,278,000	16,567,000
Totals—		
Stocks wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	214,838,000	160,412,000
Previous week, bu.	189,353,000	142,963,000
Change for week, bu.	*25,485,000	*17,449,000

*Increase

Townley Convicted.

According to a daily press report, A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, and Jos. Gilbert, former organization manager, were convicted of having conspired to teach sedition, and District Judge E. C. Dean at Jackson, Minn., sentenced them to 90 days in the Jackson County jail. Townley and Gilbert were tried on charges of having made speeches and distributed literature in Jackson County and other counties of the state shortly before and after the United States entered the war, for the alleged purpose of discouraging enlistments and co-operation in other war measures. Judge Dean granted a stay of sentence of 60 days, and the defense will move for a new trial.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 1,680,000 bu. last week, corn 196,000 bu., oats 268,000 bu., and rye 142,000 bu. Barley decreased 74,000 bu. Details follows, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	4,229	9,869	14,198,000	16,112,000
Corn	94	267	363,000	2,318,000
Oats	2 513	4,944	7,457,000	10,816,000
Rye	1,362	1,191	2,553,000	1,118,000
Barley	24	176	200,000	589,000

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Stocks of wheat and flour considered as wheat in second hands, European, afloat, and Argentine data, compiled by George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* and American associates:

	Sept. 1, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1918.	Sept. 1, 1917.	Sept. 1, 1916.	Sept. 1, 1915.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1912.	Se 1
United States	97,411,000	47,571,000	97,328,000	22,790,000	101,801,000	28,967,000	73,867,000	86,126,000	56,139,000	84.9
Canada	6,845,000	8,039,000	6,536,000	7,296,000	25,584,000	3,883,000	9,422,000	5,478,000	8,153,000	6.0
Total American	104,256,300	55,610,000	103,864,000	30,086,000	127,385,000	32,850,000	83,289,000	91,604,000	64,292,000	90.9
Europe[1]	[1]16,800,000	18,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	19,200,000	38,960,000	31,000,000	30,710,000	31,200,000	38.9
Afloat, Arg. and Aust.	[2]224,580,000	232,950,000	190,500,000	182,590,000	102,954,000	22,162,000	29,960,000	37,669,000	34,610,000	36.8
Total European	241,380,000	250,950,000	225,500,000	202,259,000	122,154,000	61,122,000	60,960,000	68,370,000	65,810,000	75.7
World	345,636,009	306,600,000	329,364,000	232,676,000	249,539,000	93,972,000	144,249,000	159,974,000	130,102,000	166.7

[1]English stocks only since 1915, others not available. [2]Of which 74,380 is estimated as afloat, 148,000,000 in Australia, a 200,000 in store in Argentina.

Beans and Potatoes

California Bean Grades.

he California Bean Dealers' Ass'n headquarters at San Francisco has olished definite standards as repre- ing the grades under which Cali- ia beans will hereafter be bought sold as follows:

oice Recleaned—To contain not than 98 per cent sound merchant- beans and not over 2 per cent aged, discolored or other beans, s, adobe, or other foreign matter, in no case more than 1 per cent aged beans. (This standard shall ermanent and in no way altered year to year, and all sales and nents made thereunder must not therefrom in excess of 1 per cent.)

. 1 Recleaned—To be equal to or r than the average of the grade he current season at time of ship- . Such standards to be jointly es- shed annually by the California Dealers' Ass'n and the San Fran- Chamber of Commerce. (This lard shall be elastic as above in- ed, but the official type sample be jointly made as in the case of choice recleaned grade and pub- d by the California Bean Dealers' n each season and not by any cor- ion, firm or individual.)

beans not conforming with above lards will be bought and sold on le or description.

ch season's crop will be handled cordance with above standards. If ce recleaned" standards cannot ully and fairly met, such fact will nounced to the public by the Cali- a Bean Dealers' Ass'n.

BEAN SITUATION.

ACREAGE LESS.

CHIGAN.—There have been no new s thrashed in this section yet. The ge is about 75 per cent less than s a year ago. The growers are not ied to sell at present prices.—*A. eynolds & Son., Centerville, Mich.*

CROP 60% OF NORMAL.

CHIGAN.—The bean crop through section of the country will average 60 per cent of the normal crop. e early beans that are being ned are nice, dry and of good qual- ut the later ones will be quite pickers on account of the dry ier when planted. This caused ns of the field to start about two s before the others came up.—*ufellow Grain Co., Carson City,*

ACREAGE LESS.

ORADO (8).—Will say that the ge in our part of Colorado is bly not over ¼ of what it was last and although the yield of Pinto to the acre will be somewhat than usual the total yield will sarily be very much smaller. In- ons now are that beans will be the way before frost and that the y will be good. Mr. C. F. Waugh, 16th St., Denver, Colo., is secre- of the Rocky Mountain Jobbers' iation.—*Robinson-Hunt Gr. Co., ido Springs, Colo.*

AN AND POTATO PRICES.

tations follow for lots of good y and condition beans and pota- sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise ed as of Sept. 13:

on—Limas, $9.50@10.
dio—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@ pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@ red kidney, $9@12.
ago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to cy, $8.50@9; brown Swedish, $5.50@); red kidney, $11.50@12.
nnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats 50@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12 75: as, $10@10.50.
oit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.75.
er—Pintos, $6@7; navy, $8.50@9. as, $10@10.50, wholesale.
real—The market is firm under a tinued good demand, cars of Ontario nd-picked being quoted at $5.25 to $5.50 and three-pound pickers $4.75 to $5. Quebec beans are steady at $4.25 to $4.50, as to quality.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $12@12.50; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@11.25; ch. pea beans, $8.50; sma. wh. Calif., $8.50; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $13@13.50; Calif. navies, $8; Mich. navies, $9.75.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., $8.75; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 8c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 9c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Market lower, supplies increasing, quality better. Jer. rnd., 150-lb. sk., $5.25@5.50; long, $4@4.50; sweet Va., bbl., $4.50@5.

Chicago—Minn., Ohio, $2.85@3; Wis., rnd. wh., $2.85@3; Idaho, rural, $3.40@$3.65.

Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio, $3.25; N. J. Giants, $5.25 per 150-lb. sk.; early Ohio h.-g., bbl., $6.50@7.

Denver—Colo., $2.00@2.50, wholesale del., Denver; Calif., $2.50@3.

Kansas City—Minn. sand land, $2.70@2.80; Red River, $2.85@2.95; h.-g., bu., $1.65@1.75 per bu.; Tri., $2.75@2.85 cwt.

New York—New Southern, bbl., No. 1 $2.50@4; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $4@4.25; L. I., bbl., $5@6.

Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $2.90@$3; wh. and red rose, $3.25@3.50.

Montreal—Receipts last week 2,159 bags, against 1,560 bags last year. The market is firmer. Quebec whites being quoted at $1.75 per bag of 90 lbs. Green mountains are quoted at $2.10 to $2.15.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—N. J. cobb., blk., $3 25@3.50; Pa., rnd., wh., blk., $3.50 c. lts.; N. J. giants, 150-lb. sk., $4.35@4.50.

St. Louis—Market greatly depressed. Idaho rural, $3@3.15; Colo. tri., $2.70@2.75; Minn. early Ohio, $2.75@2.80; cobb, $2.50; Red River early Ohio, $2.75.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—River, fcy., $2@2.25; river, ch., $1.85@2; Salinas, $2.90.

The New England bean crop is reported as a good one this year and the carry-over is said to be an unusually heavy one.

The Michigan bean crop improved in condition during August and much of the crop is reported as matured and being harvested under ideal weather conditions. The Coöperative Crop Reporting Service of the state forecasts a crop of 3,534,000 bus. with condition placed at 77 per cent, as compared with 82 in New York, 65 in Colorado, 92 in New Mexico and 71 in California.

The official grade termed choice recleaned beans requires that not more than one-half of 1 per cent dirt, stones and other foreign matter in addition to 1½ per cent of split beans and 6 per cent of weather-damaged beans shall be present in the lot inspected. Colorado pinto growers are being urged to maintain a high standard of the grades now in force and should by care in gathering the crop eliminate gravel, stones, etc., so that loss in dockage will not be incurred. When threshing the crop with an ordinary grain thresher split beans are apt to result, and this, too, reduces the value of the crop.

Field Agent V. A. Sanders reporting from Wakefield, Mass., says that Maine potatoes improved slightly during August despite the drought in the central counties and a forecast for the state of Maine is put at 20,614,000 bus., compared to 22,400,000 in 1918. Rain would have been beneficial to the crop and some fertilizer injury was also reported in Aroostook County.

Licenses have been returned to the 13 mills and elevators of the Osceola Mill & Elevator Co. of Minnesota which were revoked by the Grain Corporation a month ago on the charge that the company had refused to give up to the Government $12,000 of excess profits.

TOLEDO, OHIO



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International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

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NEW OATS
Why not Consign All the Time

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E. B. SLAWSON COMPANY
WHOLESALE
GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
1910-11 Second National Bank Bldg.
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JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
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RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

CONSIGNMENTS
Oats, Ear and Shelled Corn
—SEEDS—
The Raymond P. Lipe Co.
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THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O, CASH and FUTURES

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CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
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WE HAVE THEM
Choice 2 White Oats and Michigan Hay of all grades. Also Michigan Rye, Beans and soft Milling Wheat. Write us for prices and samples.
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Our Aim To Serve
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DON'T EXPERIMENT!
TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

Feedstuffs

Dynnington, Cooper & Dowdy have recently purchased the stock feed business of the Burum Co. at 843 Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Ernst & Zimmer will open a feed store on Broadway, Witt, Ill., where they will maintain a feed-grinding department in connection with their feed business.

Due to rains and moderate temperatures the past month in Wisconsin pastures improved slightly, condition figure being 82, as compared to 80 previous month and 76 per cent a year ago.

Pastures in Missouri at Sept. 1 are said to be poor in the southwestern part of the state as well as along the northern border with water scarce in many counties. Condition, 78 per cent, and reported improving.

Plenty of feed is reported in Colorado, as grass in the vicinity of Sheridan Lake and Pueblo is reported very good, and abundant moisture from the heavy snows last winter as well as the spring rains produced good forage crops such as barley, oats and corn.

Cattlemen in the vicinity of Silverdale, Cowley County, Kans., report pastures dried up in that vicinity, having had but little rain since early in July, and feed with the exception of alfalfa, which produced a particularly fine crop along the bottoms, is very short. Some of the stock has been shipped in consequence.

Many of the dry farmers of Wyoming who were hard hit by the continued drought this season are looking for jobs in the eastern part of the state this fall, and although cattlemen have made arrangements to take care of what cattle they intend to keep over the winter, nevertheless they culled their herds closer than ever before.

The Arizona range country is reported in excellent shape so far as pasturage is concerned, abundant rains having been the rule throughout the season, and sheep and cattle are reported in splendid condition. In the vicinity of Flagstaff and Williams it is said cattlemen contemplate holding back their live stock beyond the usual fall shipping dates.

Lower Feed Will Advance Rye Flour Prices.

Prices on rye flour so far on this crop have been extremely low as the result of rye being comparatively cheap and feed extremely high. While the export demand will continue to govern cash rye (and foreigners are buying at present prices) feed values will be fixed by the price of corn. If present prices for corn hold, rye feeds will sell for less money and rye flour will advance. —*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

Reground Wheat Bran.

A representative of the Department of Agriculture of Tennessee has recently discovered a case where a mixed feed dealer was buying wheat bran, regrinding it on a Williams Mill and selling the product as "*Brown Shorts.*"

The dealer admitted that he had a larger demand for these "*Brown Shorts*" than he could supply and was getting very fair prices. This clever fraud has started the Department into a thorough investigation of the whole scheme of mill-feed nomenclature and manufacture. The Department realizes that, in case of commercial mills, what the public loses in feed it gains in the flour, but feels that deception of this kind cannot be tolerated at all.

The Department has reached the conclusion that neither miller nor mixed-feed dealer will be allowed to manipulate bran, mixed-feed, or middlings in such manner as to mislead and defraud the public. Bran is one thing, mixed-feed another, and middlings still another. Regrinding, according to their experts, does not change the chemical or feeding properties.

The Department, realizing its inability to stop interstate movements, has asked the assistance of the Federal authorities, and expects the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington to co-operate in a national way.

Cottonseed Feed Prices Lower.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13—Prices for cottonseed cake and meal are working lower as the season for the movement of the new crop product approaches. Cake of 43 per cent protein grade, which not many weeks ago held around $80 a ton, basic Texas common points and elsewhere in the South, was quoted the past week at a range of $65 @ $66 a ton, basic Texas shipping stations. There is some inquiry for cake and meal, but no important demand has developed. Further recessions in prices are anticipated.

THE FEED SITUATION.

DEMAND EXCELLENT.

MICHIGAN.—We cannot supply the demand for midds or rye feed. Bran is slow sale.—*Wm. A. Coombs Milling Co., Coldwater, Mich.*

INQUIRY GOOD.

OHIO.—We have a good inquiry and demand for soft winter wheat middlings and only a fair demand for soft winter wheat bran. Middlings are firm and bran a little lower than last week. —*The Colton Bros. Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio.*

GROUND FEED STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date Sept. 13, has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout the country:

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—Very little c. s. meal moving, good 43% meal $68@69, which is a decline of $3@4 per ton for the week. Prices steady on mill fds., stg. bran $2.25, millrun $2.50, barley chops ground $2.80. Shreveport—Wh. bran $2.10, shorts $2.70. Houston—Wh. bran $2.10@2.15, shorts $2.70@2.85. San Antonio—Stks.-rcts. gd., dmd. fr. Ft. Smith, Ark.—Trade dull, mxd. car shpts. good, 30 cars shipped out in week.

SOUTHERN.—Jacksonville — Bran $46, peanut meal $62, 4% c. s. meal $59.75. Velvet bean fd. not obtainable. Dmd. peanut meal poor. Pensacola—Bran $44.75, brown middlings $59.25. Miami—Bran $53, shorts $71. Tampa—Dmd. lgt. for c. s. meal, bran $47.50, middlings $64, 7% c. s. meal $71.10. Mobile—Bran $43, middlings $55, brown shorts $55, gray shorts $60, vel. bean fd. $60, new crop $55, 7% c. s. meal $75, 20% c. s. fd. $55. Birmingham—No vel. bean fd. to be had, bran $46.25, middlings $64.50, 7% c. s. meal $70. Montgomery—Bran $49, middlings $63, 32% peanut $63, 7% c. s. meal $70, 20% c. s. fd. $56.25. Wilmington—Middlings in fr. sup. with gd. dmd. at $63@65. Greensboro—Bran $50@52, middlings $66@70. Vicksburg—Bran $45, gray shorts $59. Columbus—Gd. dmd. for bran-middlings with ample supplies. Bran $50, middlings $68; offered f. o. b. Columbus 7% c. s. meal $70, 20% c. s. fd. $54. Savannah—Bran $52, middlings $62; offered f. o. b. Sav. 7% c. s. meal $70, 20% c. s. fd. $60, 30% peanut meal $61. Atlanta—Mod. dmd. for bran but none for middlings. Cake and meal c. s. have declined $10 per ton in few weeks, offerings at $62@63 for 36% meal and $60 for 36% cake. Hulls $7.50 bulk and $11 skd. Peanut meal $57 for 30%, $5[illegible] vel. bean fd., $68 for 36% peanut [illegible] bran $47, spg. wh. bran $50.

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Bran [illegible] middlings in gd. dmd., corn fds. [illegible] quotations lower.

EASTERN.—Lynchburg—Hard to [illegible] shpts. for flour, dmd. is poor and t[illegible] fore output of fd. is lgt. Std. bran [illegible] flour middlings $65. Scranton—l[illegible] lgt., sup. norm., linseed, c. s., gluten [illegible] other concentrates dmd. gd.

REGARDING FEED STOCK[illegible]

Feed markets for the past week[illegible] fected by everything under the su[illegible] a bearish character from Mr. Hoo[illegible] statement of the situation abroad t[illegible] Government corn report of Sept[illegible] needs no commentary. We should [illegible] to add another punch however to[illegible] strenuous objection [and our rea[illegible] need not be assured that it is mad[illegible] all sincerity] to the much-talke[illegible] possibility of recontrol of the feeds[illegible] industry. To be more specific, an[illegible] stated in THE PRICE CURRENT-G[illegible] REPORTER of September 10, such r[illegible] rials as wheat feed, cottonseed [illegible] ucts, linseed meal, etc., are listed [illegible] bill before one of the dozens of [illegible] mittees, meddlesome operators in W[illegible] ington, holding that such feed r[illegible] rials may not be held unsold for [illegible] than 30 days. Now! It is an old [illegible] story but if those who worried thr[illegible] the experiences of last year wan[illegible] avoid a recurrence of its difficu[illegible] they had better get exceedingly l[illegible] Fall is upon us and winter wil[illegible] here shortly and manufactured f[illegible]

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

We are buyers of odd lots of differ[illegible] feeds put up in 100-lb. sacks. Addr[illegible]
TINHOLT BROS., Zeeland, Mi[illegible]

PEANUT HULL MEAL
SAMPLES FURNISHED ON REQUEST. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICE.
SOUTHERN OIL & FEED MILLS, Inc., Petersburg, V[illegible]

PALMO MIDDS
We are again on a pre-war basis. We are now producing Palmo Midds from Middlings and Palm Oil. Ask us why we are able to give from 6% to 12% Fat at prices we quote.
THE NEWSOME FEED & GRAIN COMPANY
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EQUITY
BRAND
Cotton Seed Meal
is Dependable
Quality and Service Guaranteed
FEEDERS' SUPPLY CO.
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ALFALFA MEAL
Can make quick delivery, car lots.
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JOBBERS
Mill Feeds and Low Grade Flours
Corn Exchange MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Capital Grain & Feed Co. Montgomery, Alabama
Manufacturers and dealers, Corn Meal, Chops, Grain, Hay, and Velvet Beans Products.
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The International Rice Mills Co.
Operating Lakeside Rice Mill, Farmers Rice Mill, Eagle Lake, Texas
Daily Capacity 3000 Bbls.
RICE FLOUR AND RICE BY-PRODUCTS

RICE BRAN RICE POLI[illegible]
RICE HULLS
Haskins Trading Company
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

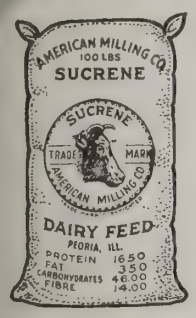
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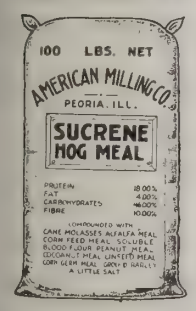
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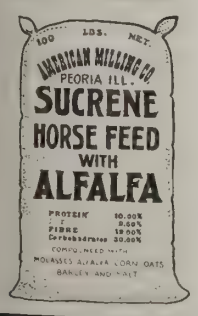
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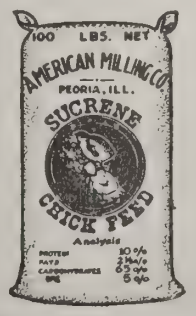
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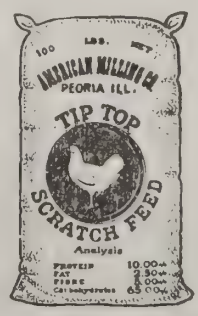


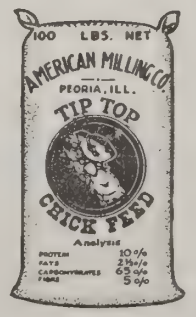












are seasonable commodities subject to every whim of the buyer's caprice. For instance on declining markets it takes a rather honorable firm to withhold attempted cancellations, rebuying elsewhere at lower ranges. We are assured by traffic experts that embargoes will be a continuous program this winter and such important grain terminals as St. Louis, Kansas City and others have already experienced the heartbreaking results of embargoes imposed during August and September.

If official Washington insists that 30 days shall be the limit for storage the consequences are on their heads, but this may be avoided possibly through prompt action on the part of the great host of feedstuff handlers, the majority of whom have been trained through a lifetime's service, and they might with propriety take their pen in hand and tell their senator, congressman or some one who has the ear of the various Washington departments a few facts in the matter.

FEED MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 13.—The market for millfeed weakened decidedly during the week under much larger offers from the mills and an appreciable falling off in the consuming demand. Western spring bran was quoted at $43.50@44; standard middlings at $58.50@59, and red dog at $71.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—There is an easier tone to the general feed market in sympathy with the interior, and a disposition on the part of the local trade to take hold sparingly of both bran and middlings. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $46; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $56@58; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $58; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $58; white middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $68.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The market for feeds was quiet, but sufficiently active to fairly maintain the quotations. Supplies were about equal to the requirements. Bran ranged at $43@44 per ton; mixed feed, $52.50@53; brown shorts, $57.50@58; grey middlings, $61@61.50; standard fine middlings, $58@58.50; and hominy feed, in 100-lb. sacks, $68 per ton.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—The local mill feed market is somewhat easier and experienced a slight drop during the past week. A fair demand exists; mainly for immediate requirements, as buyers are still hopeful for improved conditions. However, an appreciable increased demand from Eastern shippers was felt. The offerings, although not in excess to the demand, have been somewhat better. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $40.50@41.50; standard middlings, $55@55.50; flour middlings, $60@61; red dog, $61@65; hominy feed, $69.50; rye feed, $54@54.50; old process oilmeal, $84.50@87.50; cottonseed meal, $75@82; brewers' dried grain, $63; gluten feed, September shipment, $69.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The demand for wheat bran and middlings continues good, and mills are behind with orders. Other ground feeds are in moderate demand and slightly lower on account of decline of corn. Quotations: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.20; standard middlings or shorts, $61.20; horse and mule feed, $47@59; dairy feed, $48@60; hog feed, $60; poultry feed, $74@78.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sept. 13.—There is little doing in feeds of any kind and prices are more or less nominal. Mixed feed manufacturers are practically out of the market and are doing nothing but filling o'd orders and buying but little of their raw material for future business. Alfalfa meal is holding steady, but there is no demand for it here and the same appears true of some other things. Mill feeds are fairly steady and are in small supply, but demand for future delivery is limited. Cash wheat bran was offered today at $41.50, while gray shorts, to arrive, were $55 bid and $58 asked.

In cottonseed meal there is little doing, but some small lots of old meal are changing hands for 7% ammonia at $66.50@67. There is much inquiry regarding new meal but actual business being put through is small. Prices are said to be around $61 a ton, but this was before the sharp declines in grains during the last day or so. One thing causing hesitancy on the part of the mills is the uncertainty as to what price they will have to pay for seed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—The market for feedstuffs is dull and lower. Supplies are not large but more than ample for the demand which is light. The following quotations are for carlots, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at cost per ton: Winter bran, $45.50@46.50; spring bran, $45@46; standard middlings, $60@61; flour middings, $64.50@66.50; red dog, $71@72; shorts, $60@61; low grade flour, $71@72; rye middlings, $59@60; fine yellow hominy, $70@71; fine white hominy, $71@72; reground oats feed, $29.50@30.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $71.50@72.50; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $75@76.50; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $55@56.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—The chief business in bran is still in mixed cars. In carlots it is quoted at $45 per ton and short at $55 per ton. Business on the whole is quiet owing to paucity of supply. Some dealers have not been able to fill their July contracts owing to the mills being short of wheat. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $80@82 per ton, moullie at $69@71, and pure barley meal at $69@70, and dairy feed $48@50 per ton, including bags delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—There was a good demand for bran and middlings last week with supply ample of the former but the latter scarce and quotable $40 and $56 respectively. Cottonseed meal was a shade weaker, new crop meal offered $72@73 for October delivery, with old crop practically off the market. Linseed meal quotable at $86.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Sept. 13.—Receipts for the week on mill feeds were fairly liberal. Bran quoted at $39, shorts at $57, tankage at $100. There has been decided breaks in the cottonseed and oil meal with very few sales. Feeders think these feeds are selling too high in comparison with the grain market.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13.—Recent sales of bran have ranged from $2.10 to $2.12 per hundred, tagged, delivered. Offerings of bran for October and November shipment have been at $2.15 per hundred, untagged, delivered. Some sales of bran have been made at $2.18 per hundred, tagged, delivered, and grey shorts at $3.10. Offerings of bran are not free, neither is the demand active.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 13.—The undertone of the mill feed market is very soft owing to the decline in grains and because the demand is limited. Local millers are still holding for firm prices on spot feed as they are sold ahead and have practically nothing to offer. Interior mills are selling quite freely and show an inclination to accept lower bids. Heavier grades of feed are in the best demand and there is no oversupply where they are concerned. Bran is in slow to dull demand and the weakest in tone. Owing to the slack demand for low grade flour the millers are running most of that kind into their heavy feeds. Shipping directions are fairly prompt and the heavier output of local mills is being taken care of.

Quotations in carlots, f. o. b. Minneapolis, sacked in 100-lb. sacks: Bran, $36@38; standard middlings, $50@52; flour middlings, $56@58; red dog, $61@65; rye middlings, $50@51; ground barley, $59.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 13.—The market on feeds of all kinds is rather quiet with little demand noted during the past week. Offerings are moderate. The following prices were quoted at the close: Bran, spring, sacked, $46; bran, winter, sacked, $46.50; middlings, sacked, $60@65; mixed feed, sacked, $56@60; gluten feed, sacked, $75.12; red dog, sacked, $72; second clear, sacked, $74; stock feed, sacked, $65; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $32; hominy feed, sacked, $71.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $78.50@80.50 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 13 were 50 tons.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 13.—Ground feeds, flour middlings and cracked corn ran off in the feeds list during the last week, but other figures were unchanged. Trade in feeds was comparatively light as in view of curtailed operations the mills had little stuff to dispose of. The trade continued to buy for their immediate needs only. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $42; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $58.25; No. 2 ground feed, $55.50; No. 3 ground feed, $58.50; red dog, $66; Boston mixed, $15; cracked corn, $63; rye feed, $50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Mill feeds are weak and lower, with wheat feeds particularly weak. Middlings are the best sustained, but there is an increased pressure to sell, and buyers are holding off. Quotations are as follows: bran, $37.50@39 per ton, in 100 lb. sacks; middlings, gray, $57@58; brown, $54, with deferred shipments lower; mixed feed, $50@50.50, white hominy feed offered at $64; oat feed, $25.30; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $38.50@39; No. 2, $35 per ton.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 13.—More feed is arriving than for some weeks, with demand about equal to the supply. Prices are holding strong for all the better grades of feed but no attempt is being made to establish regular quotations. Some cars of feed are being shipped direct to destination. Bran is in moderate supply as are No. 1 and No. 2 white middlings.

Rice By-Products as Feed.

An excellent finish for hogs is rice bran as well as rice polish, the former excelling in protein and fat content. Many feeders are not as yet cognizant of the feeding value of rice by-products for livestock, but feeders in the South and West in the vicinity of the rice fields have for several years now been strong advocates of this splendid feed and finish for cattle and hogs. The bran, or inner cuticle of the grain, underlies the hull which is removed when the rough rice is milled. After the hulls are removed the bran is taken off by means of scouring machines and the next process by means of special brushes removes the polish. The polish has a high percentage of carbohydrates and has very little fibre and is a splendid feed when fed as a mash. It should be mixed with bran to secure the best balance to the ration, although a quart of polish to a pail of slops will quickly produce fat hogs with fine white meat. The continued straight feeding of rice by-products is not recommended but should be alternated with corn and oats.

The rice bran varies quite generally in color and feeders soon become aware of the fact that the darker feeds are the more nutritious. This is due to the fact that different grades of red rice must be milled in varying degrees, some more closely, in order to whiten the grain for the grocery trade, which thus produces a higher nutrient content to the bran and polish secured from the darker grains.

The Dairy Industry.

The Department of Agriculture compilation of dairy products statistics shows total exports last year, in terms of milk, of 2,556,696,000 lbs., or 3 per cent of the total product of the country. There was an increase in the shipments of butter and condensed milk but the exports of cheese were decreased when compared with 1918. The total butter exports amounted to 33,739,960 pounds for the year. This is the largest amount of butter exp from the United States in a recent and has been exceeded but three since 1850. The largest amoun record was for the year 1880, whe 000,000 pounds were exported. cheese exports for 1919 were onl 794,853 pounds, which is a decrea more than 50 per cent when com with any year from 1915 to 191 clusive. The condensed milk ex for 1919 were 728,740,509 pounds. is an increase over 1918 of 198,9 pounds. The net exports of these products were:

	Pounds.	Equival whole Po
Butter	29,608,491	621,7
Cheese	16,352,547	163,5
Condensed milk	708,556,786	1,771,3
Net exports in terms of whole milk, 1919		2,556,6
1918		1,929,0

Butter exports fell off in May June each year, as the butter during those months is used large storage. While the exports of for 1919 were practically double imports also were doubled, and an ed to 4,131,469 pounds. The chee ports were not heavy for any mon the year, the largest amount bein July, 1918, which reached 5,6 pounds. The imports were also g reduced, being only 2,442,306, the est since 1878.

Condensed milk and evaporated showed continued and materia creases throughout the year. Th crease was greatest during May, and July. In June there were exp 114,835,626 pounds, which was g than the total for any year pri 1916. The imports of condensed continue, but were reduced fron 000,000 pounds in 1918 to 20,1 pounds in 1919. Fresh milk amou to 2,591,553 gallons also was imp during the year.

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Alfalfa Department

Acreage devoted to alfalfa in Indiana s year was 10 per cent less than last r, with an average yield of 2.3 tons orted to the acre.

Alfalfa in Missouri is estimated by Bureau of Crop Estimates to yield s year 2.50 tons per acre with the rd crop cut under fine conditions.

Alfalfa averaged 2.65 tons to the acre Wisconsin, as compared to 2.52 in 8, production being estimated at 151,- tons, compared to 95,417 tons last r.

The car shortage in the neighborhood Cottonwood Falls, Kans., proved of e benefit to farmers of that county that many who had large quantities hay ready to ship several weeks ago e obtained a higher price for their alfa, due to the dry weather having the present crop very short.

Farmers of Marshall County, Ind., co- rating with County Agent V. V. rke after an extensive tour of the te came to the conclusion that Grimm alfa produced a much higher yield l withstood the rigors of winter bet- than other varieties and thereupon bus. of this variety were ordered by m for fall and winter delivery.

ALFALFA MEAL PRICES.

Quotations on alfalfa meal at various nts throughout the country are as ows: Kansas City, No. 1 alfalfa al $37.50@38; St. Louis, No. 1 offered $39; Shreveport, La., stocks of al- a feeds reported fair as well as re- ts and demand with prices ranging n $40@57 for alfalfa molasses feed; falo, ch. alf. meal $45, No. 1 $43, asses dairy fd. $46@55, and alfalfa in fd. $60@65.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

CROPS GOOD.

OLORADO (9).—In regard to the al- a situation in this vicinity, would that the crops here are very good year and the farmers are selling it d on the cars and shipping out the e for $20 per ton, and they are not anxious to sell at that figure. or last year they received such es that it turned the heads of most of them and they think that the war ot over yet, that is in the way of es. There is lots of alfalfa within adius of 25 miles around here, and estimate about 6,000 cars that will shipped out and fed to stock around this year. he farmers are busy now with their s, harvesting them, and they will bale any alfalfa for you now.—*The ison-Conger Grain and Produce Co., idad, Colo.*

Weakness in Alfalfa Meal.

ANSAS CITY, Sept. 13. — Weakness ailed in the market for alfalfa meal Kansas City this week. Offerings for npt shipment were fairly liberal and s over the important producing ter- y were reported grinding practically apacity. No large lots of meal were ked, trade generally being confined small purchases, buyers taking gh meal for their immediate needs. prices showed a recession of about ton. The Southeast and Central es supplied the bulk of the demand. hoice alfalfa meal was quoted in sas City at $39@40 a ton, in carlots, sacks, compared with $40@41 the eding week; No. 1, $36@37; No. 2, 33; brown, $30@31.

lying of alfalfa mixed feed was re- ted by the sharply downward trend rices for corn, oats and other feed- s, consumers desiring to await a stable and settled tone in the mar- before making purchases. The volume of business was light and ed a considerable reduction from at weeks. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $43@54.

ALFALFA PRICES.

The Bureau of Markets, reporting under date Sept. 13, has the following as regards alfalfa prices throughout the country:

SOUTHERN.—No. 1 alf. $38, No. 2 $32, No. 1 alf. $37. Vicksburg—Ch. alf. $35. Greensboro—Ch. alf. $37@39, No. 1 alf. $35@37. Wilmington—No dmd. for alf. Montgomery—Ch. alf. $38.75, No. 1 alf. $37. Birmingham—Ch. alf. $37.50, No. 1 $37, bulk from New Mex. Mobile—Local alf. available at $32 for shpt. Bulk of sup. from Colo.—Okla., ch. alf. $35, No. 1 $33.30. Tampa—Ch. alf. $42. Pensacola—Ch. alf. $36. Jacksonville—No. 1 alf. $36.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—Ch. alf. would move in limited quantities if available, ch. alf. $31, No. 1 $28@29. Shreveport—Ch. alf. offered $30. Houston—Alf. $30@32 for ch. grades, rcts. nil. Okla. City—Bids alf. $21, offers $23. San Antonio—Ch. alf. $32, No. 1 $30.

Sowing Alfalfa.

Those of our readers who are planning to sow alfalfa this summer on oats stubble ground should make their plans to get the oats off the ground just as quickly as possible, and to get on it with the disk promptly. The oats stubble should be disked two or three times at the earliest possible date after the oats are removed. This will tend to check evaporation, which means checking the formation of clods, and will help to keep the ground moist enough to plow. It should be plowed just as soon as convenient after it has been thoroughly disked, and then disked and harrowed until it is worked down into the very best possible seed bed.

Alfalfa can be sowed any time after the ground is ready. We have secured a good stand in the latitude of Des Moines when sowed as late as the 15th of September, but it is not wise to delay sowing as late as this. It is best to sow some time during August.

If the suggestions we have given are followed, the chances are very favorable for a first-class stand of alfalfa. Once in a great while, a very heavy or beating rain within a week after the seed is sowed has packed the ground, and hot weather immediately following it has formed a crust which it is difficult for the young alfalfa plants to break through. If this should happen, the best thing to do is to go onto the ground with a heavy roller and break up the crust. In the territory east of the Missouri River, under favorable conditions, alfalfa sowed in August will be just as far ahead the next spring as alfalfa sowed during the preceding spring, and will be much freer of weeds. The disking, plowing and harrowing of the field during the preparation of the seedbed sprout and kill weeds by the million and give the alfalfa a reasonably free field.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

The high temperature of the first twenty-three days of August constitutes a welcome asset of the highest order. We say constitutes, because the gain remains in the actual grain now being reaped. It has been improved in quality, it is a denser and heavier kernel than seemed at all likely in July. It will probably prove richer in dry gluten than the crop of last year, and the yield per acre is now regarded as a clear 31 bus. instead of the 29½ forecast by the somewhat pessimistic report of the Board of Agriculture for August. The progress with acre is already cut, a third cleared. The winter barley and oats have been cut and threshed with eagerness, as unprecedented prices have ruled on the free market for these articles. The new rye is a good sample and 480 lbs. to the quarter is not an uncommon weight. A few samples of winter tares are not of special quality; still, 504 lbs. to the quarter is allowed. The harvest of spring barley only begins, as a rule, today (the 25th), and will not take long, the straw being very short and the yield of corn sure to be below the average. Quality, however, will sometimes be magnificent.—*Mark Lane Express*, 25 August.

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Corn Situation.

The short side of corn has been the favored one in the absence of formidable bullish features to stay the tremendous force of an almost universal belief in a material downward revision of values. The purchasing power has received a serious check, there being no obvious incentive for the buyer in the face of prevailing conditions that are still prominent. Should the farmer, however, feel indisposed to market his new crop freely, sentiment nor theories or agitation would relieve the demand for cash corn that has been restricted by forced economy chiefly. The producer is used to higher prices than those now prevailing, and the holding policy followed in former years may again become a factor. Corn promises to be of exceptional quality, and its feeding value is still greater than that obtainable at market centers.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

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Hay Department

From the Sand Hills district of Nebraska comes the report of an exceptionally heavy hay crop that has been practically all put up to date.

From Labette County, Kans., comes the report of one and a half tons of prairie hay to the acre, the cost of cutting and baling of which amounted to $6 a ton.

I. L. Sutherland & Son is the new name of an old-established hay, grain and feed business at Richmond, Va., Irvin Sutherland, Jr., having recently been taken into the firm.

Not often is the old-fashioned cradle used in cutting hay crops nowadays, but J. B. Glunk, a retired farmer of Albion, Wash., took care of a 30-acre tract in that manner this season, later raking and binding the crop by hand.

The farm bureau estimate of the Kittitas County, Wash., hay crop places the total at 60,000 tons, compared with 70,000 last year. Increased wheat acreage and light crops in some sections due to water shortage explain the decrease.

From San Francisco came the report that the Government had been receiving bids for about 4,000 tons of hay for shipment to Manila and Honolulu. The hay was to be double compressed and it was expected San Francisco bidders would secure the award.

From Shelby County, Ill., comes the report of clover hay fields yielding about two tons to the acre last July with a second crop now being cut which will be threshed for seed. One estimate of the clover meadows production was placed at $75 an acre.

Field Agent Kirk says the yield of both tame and wild hay is above the average in Minnesota, the yield being 1.81 tons and 1.46 tons, respectively; timothy 1.70 tons, and alfalfa 3.20 tons. About 17 per cent of tame hay and 22 per cent of wild hay is baled. The quality of tame hay is 97 per cent and of wild hay 93 per cent.

The tame hay crop of Ohio measured fully up to expectations with an average yield for the state of 1.36 tons per acre, which is just the ten-year average. The quality of the crop is 93, says the Ohio Coöperative Reporting Service, which exceeds the ten-year average by three points. Clover averaged 1.33, timothy 1.39 and alfalfa 2.42 tons to the acre.

We have all heard of palaces of various kinds, including the ice palaces, but at Mabton, Wash., there was a hay palace 100x150 feet, 40 feet high. The large frame skeleton was faced with 600 tons of baled alfalfa hay and the interior of the structure was hung with loose green hay, forming a bower. This unique palace was a feature of the fair held at Mabton Sept. 10-13.

Field Agent Sanders reporting for New England says that a heavy yield of fine hay has been harvested in excellent condition except in sections of southern New England where it was damaged by rain. Timothy, alfalfa and millet are good crops with pastures reported good in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut but short in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont due to drought.

NEW YORK CITY GRAIN, HAY AND FEED MEETING.

A meeting of representative grain, hay and feed merchants of Greater New York was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Tuesday, Sept. 9, to discuss methods for combating the substitution of the motor truck and farm tractor for horse-propelled vehicles, which resulted in the formation of a temporary association, which was given the name of the "Horse Publicity Association of America."

As the name implies the object of the Association is to give the horse some publicity and to present the facts of the comparative costs between gasoline and horse power for haulage and farm work.

The attendance at the meeting was representative of all branches of the distributing end of the grain, feed and hay trade, with feed manufacturing firms also present. Those in attendance were: L. G. Leverich, president of Shaw & Truesdale; Clarence S. Betts, treasurer-general manager Wm. H. Payne & Son; Harry G. Gere, president, Harry G. Gere Co., Inc.; J. C. Overfield, N. W. Simpson Co.; Thomas M. Blake; J. W. Gasteiger, Jr., of John W. Gasteiger & Son; S. A. Vroman, president, New York Hay Exchange Ass'n; H. K. Palmer, N. Y. manager for Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.; H. S. Lockwood, sales agent for the American Steel & Wire Co.; E. A. Dillenbeck; Roscoe Tygert; Fred M. Williams; J. C. Bush; Frank Dusenberry, of Dusenberry & Co.

Intense interest was shown in the subject and after general discussion it was decided to form a temporary association to perfect preliminaries for a general meeting to be held in October to which all interests identified with advertising the horse will be invited, and at that time a permanent association will be formed for exploiting the horse. The following officers were elected: President, Fred M. Williams; secretary, Leonard Gibson; treasurer, Thomas M. Blake. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

"Hay is extremely short in Northern Colorado," declared L. T. Southey, an extensive dealer in hay at Denver, who was a visitor on the Kansas City market last week. "Sections of our state which normally produce a large surplus of alfalfa hay in addition to the home requirements of live stock producers are now buyers of hay, drouth having reduced the crop. Even in the irrigated districts, the yields were small, owing to a shortage of water for irrigation needs. Many feeders are disposing of much of their stock because of the shortage of feed, but this is not general."

Some surprise was manifest by Kansas City dealers over the reduction of about 9,000,000 tons in the Government's September report on the yield of hay in the country. Still, it was pointed out, the indicated figures are more than 12,000,000 tons above a year ago. The indicated crop is 102,000,000 tons.

Consumption of hay at the leading stock yards of the Middle West shows a heavy increase and promises to be great volume until December. At K sas City there is a great movement cattle, which is being taken from stock yards rather slowly. This means creased consumption of hay in Kan City's stock yards. At Omaha all reco in receipts of sheep are broken. M kets in general are receiving heavy s plies, owing partly to drouth in Northwest. In addition, there is great invisible movement of ca which does not come through mark this consisting of the shipment drouth cattle from the Northwest Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, braska and other states. This mo ment means an unusually heavy c sumption of hay at interior stock ya loading stations.

"Inefficient operation of railroads counts for the serious shortage of c in the Southwest," declared a pro nent Kansas City dealer, who devo much time to the transportation pr lems of the industry. "Many of representatives in the interior rep that large numbers of empty auto bile cars, which are used for haul hay, are moving back to the mo manufacturing plants of the East w out being used. Railroad agents at country stations declare there is much delay in the handling of hay permit loading of automobile cars w forage for shipment to eastern con mers. But this is not true, the de is not greater than in other industri in fact, the system as employed in K sas City guards against delay. W the United States Railroad Administ tion to use the automobile cars on th return to the manufacturing plants carrying hay, and safeguarding ter nal grain markets from congestion, car situation at the present time wo be normal."

"Labor unrest in the United Sta demands close attention of members the hay trade," declared Dan Tils head of Dyer & Co. "While some m ket students maintain that the trend labor developments in the country l little, if any, relation to the forage dustry, our trade is affected to the sa degree as the steel industry, the c mines and other of America's basic terprises. Growing unrest will dou less influence the trend of hay pri later in the season. At the mome such feedstuffs as corn, oats and oth

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se grains, have suffered a sharp p in prices, due in a measure, to industrial unrest in the country. prices, however, particularly the r grades, display a strong tone, thus far have not yielded to the ness of other feeds. For the pres- labor strikes mean reduced pro- ion and no decrease in consump- This is bullish temporarily on ommodities affected, but the strikes result in weakening the economic ion of the United States. That is ish for the future."

leavy supplies of prairie hay are in the country," reported Harry J. h of the Midwest Hay Co., on re- ing from an extended tour of the hay producing sections of central southern Kansas, along the Okla- a line. "Some of the hay in the r growing areas was cut and baled than a month ago, the shippers unable to obtain cars with which ove the forage. As a result, con- able damage has been done by and other unfavorable weather, y bales being badly bleached. In tion to the large amount of hay dy cut and baled, there are many in the Sunflower State where the ers have not yet harvested their hay crop. Labor is scarce and , and, with a rush of other work in country, farmers are delaying the ng of their hay. The workers are independent as to their hours and r working conditions, and because e short hours for baling, growers lain their hay making operations a loss. This, however, is only a orary situation, and should im- e. There is little choice quality ie hay available."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. Pederson, Correspondent.

. Fisher, manager of the Langen- Bros. Co. of Kansas City, Mo., was itor on the market this week. ceipts for the past week have been y on grain, hay and with the de- l quiet there is practically no top e market.

H. Hovey of the McCune-Moore f Kansas City was a visitor on the et this week.

Hay Inspection Port.

erett, Wash., has been designated e State Public Service Commission hay and grain inspection port fol- g a conference between state grain ctors and members of the Com- ion. Heretofore Seattle, Spokane Tacoma have been the only inspec- points in the state but in addition erett, Vancouver, Wash., may also within the list as a petition to effect has been presented the Com- ion.

HAY STOCKS.

e Bureau of Markets, reporting r date Sept. 13, has the following gards hay stocks throughout the ry:

STERN.—Lynchburg—Dmd. fr., rcts. shpts. delayed acct. car shortage, ty new hay good, market weaken- No. 1 tim. $34.50, No. 1 lgt. clov. $34.50. Scranton—Rcts. fr., dmd. Washington, D. C.—Stks.-rcts. in- ing, dmd. mod. No. 1 tim. $34.

NTRAL.—Terre Haute—Market dull, trade fr. but few carlot transac- during wk., No. 1 tim. $30, No. 2 , No. 1 clov. mxd. $29.

UTHWESTERN.—Stks. lge., prices with considerable hay being d. No. 1 Okla. pr. $22, No. 1 N. pr. $22, No. 1 John. gr. $18. Shreve- La.—Tim. stks.-rcts. lgt., car age makes accumulation of stks. ssible. Houston—Ch. John. $18@ n. Bermuda $19@20. Okla. City— prairie $14.50; offers $15.50.

UTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 tim. of- $35, No. 2 $32. Savannah—No. 1 n gd. dmd. but local hay selling in rence to poor tim. Bermuda hay No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $34.50, No. 1 ixd. $34, No. 1 John. gr. $26. Vicks- —Bulk tim. from Ill., quote No. 1 at $34. Greensboro—No. 1 tim. $36@37, No. 2 $35@36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34.50, market dull. Wilmington—No. 1 tim. $33.80@37, No. 2 $32@35. Montgomery —Locally produced John. gr. $20@25, No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $33, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35, No. 1 John. gr. $22.50. Birmingham—No. 1 tim. $35.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35.50, No. 1 John. gr. $23.50. Mobile—Local John. gr. $22@32 f. o. b. shp. points, No. 1 tim. $31.50, No. 2 $30, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 clov. $30@31. No dmd. for 2 tim. Tampa—Stks. tim. fr., No. 1 $37.50@40. Miami—No. 1 tim. $40. Pensacola—No. 1 tim. $31.50. Jacksonville—No. 1 tim. $34.50, No. 2 $32.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34.

THE HAY SITUATION.

SITUATION GOOD.

WISCONSIN.—The hay situation in our locality is good. There is comparatively little hay being baled, but we are getting just about enough to supply our regular demand at this time of the year. There is very little we can say on the subject at this time, except that we have from 1,200 to 1,500 cars of hay in sight which we expect to handle during the season of 1919-20. This will cover our operations in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

There is no hay grown in the immediate vicinity of Rhinelander for shipment. It is all consumed locally and there are large quantities shipped in here during the winter months in addition to the local production.—*Consumers' Hay Company, Rhinelander, Wis.*

Hay Markets

ST. JOSEPH.

Sept. 13.—The hay market held steady with prices unchanged. However, weak tone prevailed in the low grades, the better grades being limited and in good demand, while lower grades were slow and draggy. The demand for good grades of hay for the past week has been in excess of the supply. Receipts of low grades were heavy and slow sale. The outlook is not for any material decline or advance the coming week. The prevailing prices are as follows: Prairie, choice, $20@21; prairie, No. 1, $19@20; prairie, No. 2, $17.50@18.50; prairie, No. 3, $13@17; midland, No. 1, $16@17; midland, No. 2, $12@15; alfalfa, choice, $30@31; alfalfa, No. 1, $28@29; alfalfa, standard, $25.50@27; alfalfa, No. 2, $22@25; alfalfa, No. 3, $18@20; timothy, No. 1, $26.50@27; timothy, standard, $25@26; timothy, No. 2, $23@24; clover, light mixed, No. 1, $26@27; clover, light mixed, No. 2, $23@24; clover, No. 1, $22@24; clover, No. 2, $18@21; straw, $7.50@8.

DES MOINES, IA.

Sept. 13.—Receipts of hay are ample to supply the demand. Market rules about steady. No. 1 upland Western hay quoted at $23 per ton; mixed hay, $22 per ton; alfalfa, $28.50; oat straw, $9 per ton, and wheat straw, $8 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sept. 13.—Offerings of hay still continue light, due to the car shortage and the movement of wheat and coarse grains. Quote No. 1 hay from $35 to $36, No. 2 from $33 to $34, and No. 3 from $31 to $32.

OMAHA.

Sept. 12.—Receipts of prairie hay heavy and the demand very quiet causing the market to become weak and lower on all grades of prairie hay. Receipts of alfalfa light and market firm and higher. Oat and wheat straw steady.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $20@22; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $10@12. Midland prairie—No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $16@17. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@12; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

NASHVILLE.

Sept. 15.—Hay trade was routine last week, with prices about steady. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 2 timothy, $34; No. 1 wild hay, $35; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2 clover, $29; alfalfa, $37@38.

DETROIT.

Sept. 13.—Receipts of hay have increased a little during the week and everything offered has met a fair demand. The market is quoted steady. A little hay is coming from Canada, but most of the supply is Michigan goods. Canada is shipping in some straw and that market is easier. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $25@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 13.—With farmers getting from $27 to $30 for loose hay in the market here, regular dealers are not in evidence. The feed question is a puzzle and they will wait another while longer. There were offerings of baled hay at $25@27. No straw in the market.

MILWAUKEE.

Sept. 13.—The movement of the new hay crop has been very slow, which is possibly due to the difficulty experienced in securing cars for shipment, as the crop generally is reported as a bumper one. Receipts, although light, have been sufficient to supply current demands. Big shipments are anticipated, although it is not expected to move in great volume until after corn and potato harvest. Prices at the local market hold firm after several weeks of moderate price lowerings. Choice timothy is quoted at $29@30. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@30; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@27; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $26@27; red top and timothy mixed, $25@28; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $11@11.50; oat straw, $9@9.50.

DULUTH.

Sept. 13.—Business in hay was dull and inactive on this market during the last week. Receipts were light and demand from any quarter was limited. Timothy eased off $1, but prairies and midlands are unchanged. Quotations follow: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 13.—The local hay market is steady at the late decline, with a rather freer outward movement noted in the better grades of timothy and light mixed hay and supplies of such not burdensome. Common, low grade stuff, as heretofore, is inclined to drag even at its relative value.

Straw of all descriptions is in moderate supply on spot and firm as quoted. Jobbing demand is fair for all kinds. Quotations follow:

Timothy—No. 1, $33.50@34; standard, $32.50@33; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $26@29. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $28.50@29.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28.50@29.50; No. 2, $26@28. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $25; No. 2, $22. Straw—Straight rye, $17@18; tangled rye, $14@14.50; wheat, $12@13; oat, $14@15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 13.—The market for hay is weak and lower under increasing supplies and light demand. The bulk of the supply consists of medium and low grades, No. 1 stock being scarce. Straw is dull aside from wheat and oat straw, which is in good request and prices firm and higher.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $34@35; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $28@29. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $30@31; No. 1, $29@30. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat straw, $13@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.50.

MEMPHIS.

Sept. 13.—The unsettled state of the feed markets has put the hay situation in bad here and prices are difficult to quote. Local selling prices are being held, but it is expected they will be shaded whenever business seems to offer. Shippers are not making any concessions yet, but are finding little outlet and the local people expect lower prices next week. Stocks here are moderate, but too large for the limited demand. On call today No. 1 and No. 2 timothy were offered at $31, while cash clover mixed light brought a bid of $31.

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Alfalfa is holding steady but there is practically no business therein. For cash choice $33 was bid, while $32 was bid for No. 1 and $34 asked. Standard in transit was offered at $31.50, while $30 was asked for cash No. 2.

CINCINNATI.

Sept. 16.—The congestion in terminals reported in last week's review of the local hay situation, and which necessitated double day trading at the plugging yards was entirely cleared, and the market again placed in position to handle liberal consignments of all kinds. Offerings of 281 cars during the week largely constituted these delayed shipments, as fresh receipts had been discouraged by the trade, but prices were not affected and steady quotations were maintained for timothy with a 50c advance for mixed. Heavy mixtures and clover especially were in good demand both for shipping and nearby consumption. The weather has averaged very warm throughout this immediate territory and pasturage conditions have been seriously reduced, and an increased demand for hay from dairy feeding interests is indicated unless rains soon freshen the pastures.

Timothy—No. 1, $29.50@30; standard, $29@29.50; No. 2, $28@29; No. 3, $26@28; threshed, $15@18. Light clover mixed, $29@30. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $26@28. Clover—No. 1, $35@36; No. 2, $33@34; sample, grassy, $23@25. Local alfalfa—No. 1, $35@36; standard, $34@35; No. 2, $32@34. Straw—Wheat, $8@8.50; rye, $11@12; oats, $8@8.50.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 12.—In this market sales have transpired of good No. 2 hay at $21@22. Sales are also reported of 20 cars of hay at points on the South Shore costing $20@21 f. o. b., all of which are being shipped across the border. These cars were at points that would cost laid down at Montreal $22@23, the freight being about $2 per ton.

It is stated by dealers here that the new crop is already in much better shape to ship than at this time last year, owing to its being harvested in dry weather. That the crop in this province and eastern Ontario is a full average is now generally admitted, and the only drawback is the paucity of No. 1 timothy hay, owing to its mixture with clover and other grasses. A large portion, however, will grade good No. 2, and, of course, the proportion of No. 1 timothy will be smaller than that of last year. The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 3,811 bales, against 12,840 bales for the same week last year.—Trade Bulletin.

BOSTON.

Sept. 13.—The demand for hay the past week in the local market has been practically at a standstill and receivers have found it difficult to make sales even at concessions from asking prices unless the hay is needed. Continued heavy receipts has caused the market to become oversupplied and there is now an accumulation at the various railroad terminals which receivers find it difficult to reduce in order to save storage charges. The demand from the out-of-town trade also has been slow on account of the heavy second cutting of hay and little demand for baled hay is reported from this section. New hay is arriving generally in good condition, although some cars coming forward show signs of heat and are out of condition. These cars have to be moved at material concessions from open quotations. A range of $31@35 per ton is quoted for No. 1 timothy hay in large bales, a fancy car possibly bringing $1 more per ton. Small bales range at $32@33. No. 2 timothy is quoted at $31@32 for large bales and $29@30 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern ranges at $30@31, and No. 2 Eastern at $25@28. No. 3 hay is quoted at $23@24. A full range on clover mixed hay is $25@28 with finer hay unchanged at $22@25. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 13 were: Local, 125 cars.

The straw market is quiet and unchanged. Choice rye straw is quoted at $17 per ton as an extreme price, and oat straw at $14 as an inside quotation. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 13 were: Local, 1 car.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 12.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week (5 days)....	4,000	220
Receipts last week (5 days)....	3,471	230
Receipts Sept. 1 to date.....	6,661	390
Receipts same time last year..	8,765	420

Our market has just about held its own from day to day though there does not appear to be any real stability to prices and the course of the market is uncertain with the tendency, if anything, downward. New invoices are, of course, very light as practically all of the principal terminal points have been embargoed for some time past. In fact the situation is purely and simply a railroad proposition as the amount of hay rolling and unloaded from day to day is wholly up to them, and values are undoubtedly being maintained on their present parity from that reason.

Scarcely any strictly No. 1 timothy hay arriving and it would be difficult to exceed $35 at this writing with $34 extreme top on small bales. No. 2 hay in big bales had some sales early in the week up to $34, but $33 is now regarded as top and $31 is difficult to exceed at Bushwick station; and small bales range all the way from $29@32, according to quality and where located, one car showing some mixture of daisy selling at Bushwick on Thursday at $28. There is fair call for No. 3 and shipping hay in big bales at about the same prices as last week but small bales are dragging. Very little clover mixed here or wanted.

No. 1 state rye straw is selling up to $16, but there is a good deal of inferior Jersey rye straw offering at $14@15. Oat straw scarce and firm. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$35.00@	$ @34.00
No. 2 hay.....	31.00@33.00	29.00@32.00
No. 3 hay.....	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
Shipping hay	24.00@26.00	21.00@24.00
No grade	18.00@22.00	16.00@19.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	31.00@32.00	29.00@30.00
No. 1 clover mixed	29.00@30.00	27.00@28.00
No. 2 clover mixed	23.00@26.00	21.00@23.00
No. 1 rye straw..	@16.00	@
No. 2 rye straw..	14.00@15.00	@
No. 1 oat straw..	@14.00	@

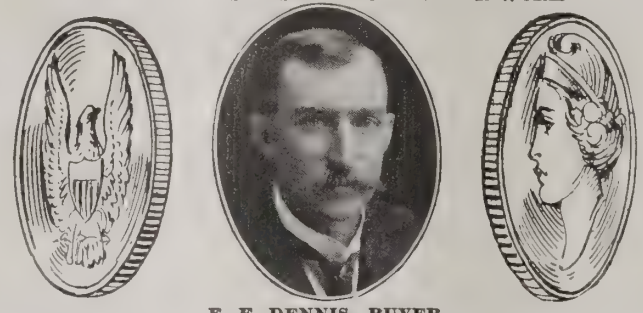
Effective Sept. 4 the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal removed embargo so as to allow shipments via all lines.

Effective Sept. 4 the Pennsylvania Railroad placed an embargo on hay at 37th St., N. Y.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Sept. 13.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy....	$26.00	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	25.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	20.00	22.00@23.00
No. 1 clover mixed	24.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	21.00	16.00@18.00
No. 1 clover.....	23.00	22.50@24.50

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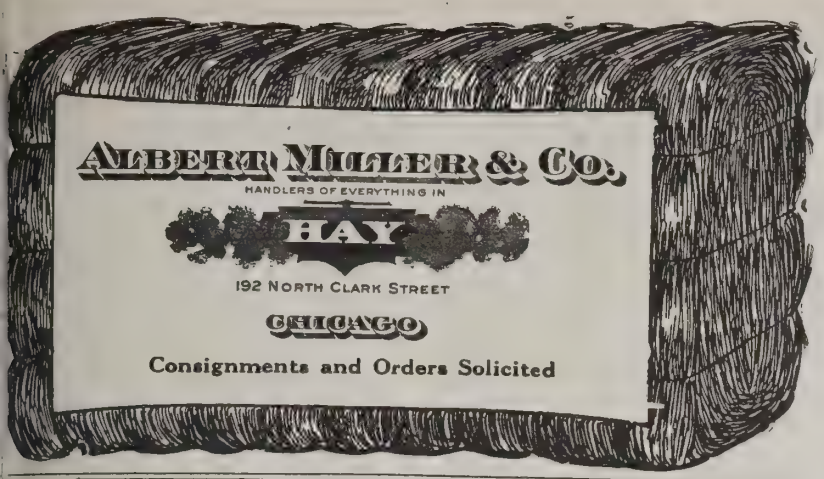
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2	24.25	23.00@24.00
3	19.00	19.50@22.00
ple prairie ..	10.00	.....
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2	17.00	15.00@17.00
ple midland..	10.00	.....
king	10.00	10.00@12.00
1 rye straw..	7.50	8.00@ 8.50
1 oat straw..	7.50	7.00@ 7.50
1 wheat straw	6.00	6.50@ 7.50
1 alfalfa.....	33.00	.....
dard alfalfa..	32.00	.....
2 alfalfa.....	30.00	.....
3 alfalfa.....	24.00	.....

KANSAS CITY.

pt. 13.—Declines in the cheaper grades ted the only changes on the Kansas hay market this week. Prairie de- d 50c to $1 on the No. 2 and No. 3 es, poorer quality alfalfa was off 50c a ton, and timothy and clover mixed ted 50c to $1.50. Firmness ruled on better quality hay, best prairie selling igh as $21 a ton, and alfalfa up to $31 n. A good demand prevailed for fa hay from millers in the East and heast, this class of trade taking the of offerings suitable to their require- s. Timothy also is moving into the heast and the South, and a good yards demand prevails for prairie. e is an abundance of poorer quality in the country, and demand for these ings is not so keen. Straw rose $1.50 a ton, the cooler temperatures and offerings stimulating trade.

airie—Choice, $20.50@21; No. 1, $19.50 No. 2, $17.50@19; No. 3, $12.50@17; ng hay, $8.50@9.50.
dland prairie—No. 1, $15.50@17.50; No. 0@15.
alfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@ ; standard, $25.50@27.50; No. 2, $22.50 50; No. 3, $18@20.
nothy—No. 1, $27; standard, $25@26; 2, $23@24.50; No. 3, $18@22.
ver mixed—Light, $26.50@27; No. 1, 26; No. 2, $19@24.
ver—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.
aw, $10@10.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

t. 13.—There is only a very limited nd for hay, even the very best grades, poor hay is not wanted at any price. green clover and No. 1 mixed hay in favor with local consumers and are being moved with little or no lty at firm prices. But dealers are buying only for immediate needs, owing to a general belief in lower prices to come within the next few days. Shippers who have nothing but the lower grades of hay to ship are advised to keep it away from this market at present. Total receipts amounted to 948 tons as compared with 1,572 tons the preceding week. Quotations have not been changed since last week's issue.

ST. LOUIS.

Sept. 13.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate in amount consisting principally of poor timothy and clover mixed.

The timothy hay market continues to rule firm with an active local demand for the better grades which are in scant offering. The medium and lower grades are rather quiet but steady.

Light clover mixed hay firm on good No. 1 light clover mixed but quiet on the medium and lower grades. Demand is fair on shipping account.

Heavy clover mixed hay firm with an active demand for good No. 1 bright heavy clover mixed, dark clover mixed is slow and dull.

Clover hay firm. Receipts are very light and demand excellent for the better grades, medium grades steady. Low grades dull and slow.

Prairie hay steady, offerings are moderate and demand excellent for the better grades of Kansas and Okla. hay, Iowa and Northern Prairie is dull and not wanted.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm with an active local demand for good No. 1 to choice leafy alfalfa on dairy account. The milling trade is rather quiet owing to the heavy decline in corn and they show a tendency to hold off from further purchases until the situation clears up.

Straw, scarce.

Track sales—Timothy No. 1, $32@34; standard, $30@31; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@24; choice timothy, $12@15. Light clover mixed, No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $25@26; heavy clover mixed, $28@29; No. 2, $25@26; clover hay, No. 1, $32@33; No. 2, $28@29; prairie hay, choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $20@21. Alfalfa hay, choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@35; standard, $32@33; No. 2, $28@30. Straw, $7.50.

TAMPA, FLA.

Sept. 12.—The local hay market is very dull at this time, but little interest being shown in current quotations on $37.50 for No. 1 timothy. Stocks in warehouses are comparatively small and our jobbers are buying in a limited way only. Receipts totaled only 15 cars during the past week, quality running very good.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 15.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Sept. 13, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Sept.13, 1919.	Sept.6, 1919.	Sept.14, 1918.
Total receipts.....	4,803	4,010	6,887
Total shipments....	780	602	4,396
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	170,169	165,366	234,099
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	36,766	35,986	72,162

Receipts for the past week continued light and prices advanced on the higher grades. However, heavier receipts are anticipated very shortly. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $32@34; standard, $30@32; No. 1 light clover, $30@32; No. 2 timothy, $28@30; No. 3 timothy, $22@26; No. 1 clover mixed, $25@27; sample hay, $18@22; threshing timothy, $12@15; clover, $23@26; Kansas and Oklahoma prairie, $20@24; Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota prairie, $15@24; marsh hay, feeding, $13@15; marsh hay, packing, $10@12; rye, straw and oat, $10@10.50; wheat, $7@8.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	15,363,000	31,251,000
Milwaukee	5,398,000	7,397,000
Minneapolis	3,740,000	5,954,000
Duluth	285,000	77,000
St. Louis	3,465,000	4,765,000
Toledo	750,000	3,090,000
Detroit	273,000	965,000
Kansas City	1,423,000	5,197,000
Peoria	1,131,000	2,209,000
Omaha	1,504,000	4,050,000
Indianapolis	2,192,000	3,296,000
Total	35,524,000	68,251,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
Chicago	1,857,000	2,327,000	2,825,000
Milwaukee	960,000	1,004,000	889,000
Minneapolis ...	683,000	629,000	1,281,000
Duluth	42,000	12,000	40,000
St. Louis.....	633,000	650,000	642,000
Toledo	132,000	145,000	310,000
Detroit	64,000	37,000	106,000
Kansas City....	150,000	155,000	1,186,000
Peoria	184,000	149,000	180,000
Omaha	254,000	294,000	904,000
Indianapolis ...	255,000	355,000	327,000
Total	5,214,000	5,757,000	8,690,000
Shipments	3,626,000	3,655,000	6,006,000

RADDATZ'S LETTERS.

The first of a series of letters originating in the office of H. D. Raddatz & Co., Toledo, O., is now in the trade's hands. It impresses us that they are unusually enterprising to attempt such publicity in a market everywhere recognized as the originating point for more good market letters than issued probably in any other of our great terminal markets. We will say that letter No. 1, comprising a few remarks on the world situation as affecting our business to "Hank from Archie" is good. The compilation of this series will keep some one sitting up nights, but our friend Raddatz is quite willing to do so, and so original in his line of argument is he that those not on his regular mailing list will be entertained and profitably advised if they get there.

Trade Mention

The Shuman Advertising Co., trade and technical journal specialists, Chicago, has moved from the Westminster Bldg. to larger quarters at 117 North Dearborn street.

The Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. of St. Louis is issuing a very neat, four-page market letter with an attractive mast head. September 1919 issue bears the volume No. 1, issue No. 2. Page 4 of the circular is devoted to a market review. This is another instance of the progressive spirit that dominates the personnel of this live-wire grain firm.

The Edward A. Pratt Audit Co., City Hall Square Bldg., Chicago, with branch offices through the grain belt of Illinois, is circularizing our trade with calendars covering 18 months. This firm makes a specialty of audit systems and income tax surveys for grain dealers, and in order to get you on its lists will appreciate an inquiry for this calendar.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Sept. 6, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	58,097,000	83,217,000
Milwaukee	6,250,000	11,483,000
Minneapolis	6,505,000	15,115,000
Duluth	25,000	172,000
St. Louis	18,674,000	22,889,000
Toledo	1,101,000	2,353,000
Detroit	1,573,000	3,621,000
Kansas City	15,991,000	29,801,000
Peoria	17,919,000	31,624,000
Omaha	21,509,000	42,644,000
Indianapolis	15,442,000	17,662,000
Total	163,086,000	260,581,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
Chicago	2,142,000	1,718,000	1,951,000
Milwaukee	526,000	527,000	119,000
Minneapolis ...	85,000	100,000	168,000
Duluth	.....	.....	9,000
St. Louis.....	291,000	280,000	336,000
Toledo	14,000	26,000	51,000
Detroit	36,000	34,000	60,000
Kansas City....	106,000	57,000	520,000
Peoria	359,000	220,000	680,000
Omaha	265,000	308,000	757,000
Indianapolis ...	285,000	410,000	289,000
Total	4,109,000	3,680,000	4,940,000
Shipments	1,625,000	1,459,000	2,242,000

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Provision prices were on the down grade the greater part of the week, dropping to the lowest of the season with the close at well toward the inside. September pork losing $2 and October $4.10. Lard was off $1 to $1.60, the January showing the smallest loss and September the largest. The near futures of short ribs were $2.15 to $2.22½ lower and January $1.55 lower. The close was the lowest finish of the season with a distrustful feeling.

The provision situation is such that it is largely a question of getting buyers rather than of prices on some lines of hog products. Domestic trade in cured product is not large, but there is a good business in fresh meats, prices of which have shown little change, the main reductions during the week being in Boston butts.

Export business is restricted by the unsatisfactory condition of the foreign exchange market. The big packers, however, are shipping product to branch houses abroad and selling it in Germany and other countries and getting their money out of Germany into other countries where exchange is not so low. The smaller packers are less fortunate and they are hedging a considerable part of their holdings by sales of October lard and ribs. This had a depressing tendency upon values at times and to prevent total demoralization the big packers credited with buying at times to give the market support.

Comparatively little new speculative buying is coming into the market, as there is nothing but the decline in price to induce traders to take hold and a great deal to discourage them. The disposition is to work out of the near futures into January, which is being discounted at a good rate, and some of the specialists think that the sellers are giving away too much. There has been a decline of 26¾ per cent in hogs, 29 per cent in lard and 23 per cent in short ribs from the highest point of the season, but values are still high by comparisons with the pre-war levels.

There is said to be a big loss in the packing business, and while packers are in a position to stand it, owing to having made large profits since the war started five years ago, the constant activities and persecutions on the part of the Government is against both the live stock and packing interests.

Supplies of hogs were liberal and prices irregular, having declined around $3 within a short time and are off $6 from the high point of last month. Farmers are not disposed to sell freely and declines cause them to hold back every few days. Some people, however, think that there is still profit in feeding hogs and that values are to work lower, regarding supplies as equal to last year's.

Pork was neglected and there was some buying of it against sales of ribs. The latest reports from England say that the Government has reduced the import requirements from the United States from 80 to 60 per cent.

Indications are for smaller supplies of hogs according to the Government report, the estimated number of stock hogs on the farms September 1 being 4.6 per cent less than last year. Illinois showed a decrease of 6 per cent, Indiana 5 and Ohio 3 per cent from last year. The total number of hogs is 62,070,000, compared with 65,060,000 last year and 60,218,000 two years ago.

Range of prices in August and previous and for the week follow:

PORK, Sept.—	Close— Sep.13.	Sep.6.	Sep.14.		
Aug.	$50.35	$39.50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre. rg.	52.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	42.50	41.50	41.50	43.50	40.00
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	46.00	36.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	36.75	34.75	34.90	39.00	40.40
LARD,					
Sept —					
Aug.	33.97½	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	35.70	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	26.90	25.70	25.90	27.50	26.97
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	33.80	26.90	.....	.....	.....
Week	26.75	25.37	25.72	27.10	26.82
Jan.—					
Aug. rg.	30.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Week	23.32	22.50	22.80	23.80	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
Sept.—					
Aug.	27.90	21.02½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	28.90	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	21.60	20.02	20.15	22.37	23.37
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	23.50	21.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	21.65	20.02	20.15	22.30	23.60
Jan.—					
Week	19.27	18.50	18.55	20.10	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13—Further sharp recessions in provision products proved restricting influence in the demand on the Kansas City market this week. Declines on fresh pork cuts ranged from ½c to 1½c, and some of the cheaper grades were off as much as 3c a lb. A fair demand prevailed for loins, which receded 1½c, with local buying showing a slight increase because of cooler temperatures. The East, too, was a fair buyer. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats, which suffered a loss of 1¼c a lb., are moving in larger volume to the South, owing to the opening of the harvest season in that territory. Lard was off about ¼c to ½c, and substitutes declined about 2c. Fancy hams and bacons met with a less active demand, consuming interests being freer buyers of the heavier grades of meat. Hams were off about 1c, and fancy bacon closed ½c lower for the week.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.50	$17.35	$ 7.90	$15.50
Previous week.	15.75	18.45	8.75	14.75
Cor. week 1918.	*16.40	*19.95	11.85	17.25
Cor. week 1917.	13.30	18.10	11.35	17.75
Cor. week 1916.	9.55	10.65	8.00	10.90
Cor. week 1915.	9.05	7.25	5.45	8.50
Cor. week 1914.	9.30	8.80	5.70	8.50
Cor. week 1913.	8.50	8.35	4.35	7.05
Cor. week 1912.	8.10	8.39	4.25	7.10
Cor. week 1911.	6.85	6.91	4.00	5.90
Av. 1911 to '18.	$10.15	$11.05	$ 6.85	$10.35

*Average price of good beef cattle and hogs highest on record up to a year ago this week.

Outside Live Stock Markets.

Highest price on hogs in leading markets last week moved irregularly, Chicago being relatively higher than some of the other markets, particularly Cleveland and Indianapolis. Compilations by the *Daily Drovers Journal* follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$20.35	$19.75	$18.75	$18.25	$18.50	$18.25
K. City	19.75	19.50	18.50	17.50	17.50	16.75
Omaha	19.90	19.25	17.25	16.25	16.75	16.75
St. Louis	19.90	19.25	18.00	16.75	18.00	18.25
St. Joe.	19.60	19.25	18.75	17.25	17.50	17.25
Sx. City	19.00	19.00	17.75	16.75	17.00	17.00
St. Paul	18.50	18.25	17.50	16.50	16.75	16.75
Ind'polis	19.00	18.50	18.00	17.50	17.25	17.50
Buffalo	20.75	20.15	19.35	18.75	18.00	18.75
Pittsb'g	20.35	20.15	19.25	18.25	18.50	18.25
Clevel'd	19.75	19.00	.....	17.75	17.10	17.40
L'sville	19.00	18.50	17.50	16.50	16.75	16.75
H. top.	$20.75	$20.15	$19.35	$18.75	$18.50	$18.75
L. top.	18.50	18.25	17.25	16.25	16.75	16.75
Av. top	19.55	19.20	18.25	17.35	17.50	17.45
Wk. ago	19.85	20.05	19.95	19.65	19.45	19.65
Loss	.30	.85	1.70	2.30	1.95	2.20

Cattle prices in leading outside markets for the week were lower with large supplies and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.75@17.50	$5.25@16.00
Kansas City	9.50@17.50	5.40@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.00	5.50@12.25
St. Louis	9.40@16.50	5.40@12.00
St. Joseph	9.50@16.10	5.40@12.00
Sioux City	9.25@15.50	5.50@11.75
St. Paul	9.25@15.00	5.40@11.80

Sheep values averaged lower and lambs higher, with supplies large. Closing prices follow:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$8.00@15.75	$4.00@10.50
Kansas City	8.50@15.00	3.50@ 8.00
Omaha	8.25@15.50	3.40@ 8.00
St. Louis	8.25@15.00	3.50@ 8.10
St. Joseph	8.00@15.00	3.50@ 8.25
East Buffalo	9.75@17.50	5.00@ 9.00
Pittsburgh	9.60@17.00	5.00@ 9.00
Jersey City	10.00@18.50	6.50@ 9.50
Louisville	9.75@14.00	4.00@ 8.00
Cleveland	9.60@15.00	4.75@ 8.25

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Sept. 13.	1918. To Sept. 14.
Chicago	3,562,100	3,575,700
Kansas City	1,450,000	1,407,400
South Omaha	1,352,400	1,247,400
St. Louis	1,246,300	1,259,600
S. St Joseph	856,900	895,000
Indianapolis	812,200	618,400
Milwaukee	204,400	198,500
Cudahy	355,800	541,900
Cincinnati	389,400	354,800
Ottumwa	217,500	236,400
Cedar Rapids	232,900	212,100
Sioux City	771,600	751,000
St. Paul	580,900	502,300
Cleveland	523,800	482,400
Louisville	92,300	67,500
Wichita	150,500	224,500
Detroit	335,800	400,300
Nebraska City	140,300	129,000
Fort Worth	199,900	220,700
Oklahoma City	170,800	217,100
Above and all others.	15,771,000	15,599,000
For the week	415,000	382,000
Preceding week	294,000	389,000

Weights are reported as follows: 200, 246, 232¾, 274, 215, 178, 248, 250, 201, 255, 184. Reports of quality: Three "good," one "common to good," one "good mixed," two "fair."

Cash Meats.

Trade in mess pork Monday, the 15th, was light and an easy tone prevailed throughout the session. The opposite was true of lard for prices ruled firm but trading did not assume large proportions. Shortribs were particularly active in the October and January deliveries but the market generally was a light one. Quotations as of Monday follow:

M. pork, new	$41.50	@.....
Lard, round lots	26.00	@.....
Neutral, No. 1	32.50	@32.75
Neutral, No. 2	31.50	@31.75
Shortrib sides	20.00	@21.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	26½@27	27 @27¼
12-14 lbs.	26½@27	27 @27¼
14-16 lbs.	26½@27	27 @27¼
18-20 lbs.	26½@27	27 @27¼
Skinned hams	27½@28	26½@28½
Picnics	18 @19	21½@22
Bellies	25 @29½	18 @19½
Pork loints	37 @38	26 @29

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	21 -21½	Hams	34½-35½
S. Fat Bks	23 -27	Sk. hams	33 -35½
Clr. Bellies	23¾-24¾	Picnics	23¾-24
Rib Bellies	23¾-25	E. S. Sides	25½-25¾
E. S. R. Sds.	23 -23¼	Sh. Cl. Sds	28½-28¾
S. Cl. Sides	24 -24½	E. S. C. Sds.	25½-25¾
E. S. C. Sds.	23 -23¼	Rough Sides.	25 -25½
Plates, reg.	20¾-21	B'kfast Bac.	35½-36
Butts	20¾-21		

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	117,690	70,247	154,114
Preceding week	74,896	54,020	142,670
Last year	79,852	85,532	158,836
Shipments—			
Past week	7,281	24,806	61,205
Preceding week	11,541	24,336	39,135
Last year	7,897	20,649	67,295

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Sept. 13, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,730	25,246
Pork, brls.	.....	5,700	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	2,790,000	180,799,000	297,093,000
Lard, lbs.	1,195,000	179,935,000	103,537,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	72	104,638	36,203
Pork, brls.	2,356	75,684	66,682
Cut meats, lbs.	23,450,000	1,763,502,000	747,272,000
Lard, lbs.	12,278,000	545,384,000	183,636,000

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 6, 1919.	Sept. 14, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	3,155	1,140	980
Pork, lbs.	599,450	216,600	186,200
Meats, lbs.	14,364,000	27,752,000	14,077,000
Total meat	14,963,450	27,968,600	14,263,200
Lard	7,998,000	10,749,000	1,945,000
Total products.	22,961,450	38,717,000	16,208,200

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Hog prices w irregularly lower the past week, though Chicago was much higher th many of the outside markets. The on Saturday was $18.25, or a decline 25c from Friday, and a loss of $2 fr the previous week. The average Sat day was $16.70, and for the week $17.35, a loss of $1.10 from the previ week, $2.60 from last year, and 75c fr two years ago, while three years ago average was $10.65. The princi breaks were in the first three days the week, aggregating around $2.50. decline was too much for country sh pers to sell on, and receipts beca lighter.

Quality generally was good, altho a larger percentage of packing gra was noticeable and there were m light weights offered, the latter s gesting to some specialist as indicat a starting of the new crop marke Packers took most of the desirable h in the opening days, and light and dium weight butchers were held while the packers' grades led the cline. Top prices for the week w $20.35 on Monday and the highest p on Saturday showed a loss of $2 was the lowest top since March. A age weight was 255 lbs., compared v 256 lbs. the previous week and 251 last year.

Packers bought 104,000 hogs for week, against 60,000 the previous w and 70,900 last year.

Chicago had 112,139 hogs for week, against 73,456 the previous w and 80,211 last year. The eleven r kets had 457,400, against 343,000 previous week and 433,500 last year.

An oversupply of thin, trashy W ern cattle and moderate offerings of ished steers featured the cattle trad the week. The bulk of the steers cl $1 to $1.50 lower. Fancy yearli however, brought $18, and there was sufficient numbers to cause any decl Quality was decidedly poor, but in there was a lack of demand. Top pr on steers for the week were $18, m on three successive days, with the l of sales ranging at $13 to $17, paratively few getting above $17. T were more of the $13 to $15 ani than usual.

Average price for the week $15.50, a drop of 25c for the week, compared with $16.40 last year, w was a record level. Receipts here the week were 69,800, an increas 16;500 over the previous week an decrease of 16,800 from last year. S ments were larger and left a net su for the packers of 43,542, an incr of nearly 13,000 for the week, and pared with 65,894 a year ago.

Receipts of Western range cattle for the week were 25,700, compared 19,400 the previous week and 24,000 year, the run being the largest of season. Prices were 25 to 50c lo Cows and heifers lost 50 to 75c. F sold at $17.50 to $18, but there were many sales above $13.50, with the r for most of the offerings $9 to Dressed cow beef was $1.50 to $2 l for the week, while steers were off to $1 and calves $1.50 to $2. Live ca however, sold better at the last, with supply moderate. The range was $ $21.50. Stockers and feeders decl 50c to $1, heavy feeders holding b than the others. The range was $ $12.50. There has been an accumula of feeders of late and the situatio not particularly healthy. The tw markets had 384,000 cattle for the w or 44,000 more than the previous w and compared with 432,800 last ye

Fat native lambs gained 50c last w with the best at $15.50 and the bul $14 to $14.75. There was also a sin gain in fat Western lambs with the $16.25 and the close 50c below mark. Average for the week was $1

75c higher than the previous week, d compared with $17.25 last year. eeding lambs sold at $13 to $14.50 and eeding ewes $12 to $13 with fancy to $14.50. Feeding sheep ranged at to $6.50 with yearlings $8 to $10.35. verage price of sheep for the week was .90, or 85c lower than the previous eek, and compared with $11.85 last ar. The range was $8 to $11. Reipts at twenty markets were 660,770, compared with 658,600 the previous eek and 501,200 last year.

Receipts of all live stock at twenty arkets so far this year aggregate 47,-),000, the largest on record, an avere of 1,277,000 head per week. The vement included cattle 10,200,000, gs 25,936,000, sheep 11,114,000.

Estimated receipts at Chicago this ek are: Cattle 77,000, hogs 85,000 eep 150,000. Arrivals last week were: ttle 89,855, hogs 102,523, sheep 141,-).

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Sept. 13.—Weakness coned to predominate in the trade in live ck this week. A noteworthy feature a general increase in receipts, but the tle movement was still behind a year . Serious shortage of stock cars is dering the movement to Kansas City, more stock would have arrived this k if railroads had been able to furnish pers in the Southwest with equipment. og trade displayed the greatest weaks, the market closing at the lowest level nore than a year and $2.50 to $2.75 per dredweight lower for the week. The tines were about the most sensational he recent extraordinary weak markets. hogs at the close were only $17.10, inst $19.50 a week ago, and the average was around $16.23 at the close against 02 a week ago. Pigs held up well y, selling along with fat hogs, but later ded sharply, closing around $16.25. To ge from the manner in which packers e been acting in the market this week, eems that further recessions in prices not improbable. A feature as a re- of the great break in prices since the part of August is the increased offer- of immature porkers. However, the that corn has also declined is checksales in many districts of the South-. Kansas, on the other hand, has only ant corn crop in prospect for maturing .

ices of cattle slumped mostly 50c to , with beef steers losing 50c to $1 and sers showed the greatest weakness. top on corn-feds was $17.85, and grassold largely between $9 and $14. Cows l between $6 and $8.50 for grass offerand a few head which had been on sold up to $11. Calves—The butcher e were mostly steady, and in instances higher. Veal calves sold as high as 0.

disappointing feature of the trade was slowness of the stocker and feeder catnarket. Large accumulations failed to from the yards, and thousands of e were shipped to other markets in an avor to find outlets. Stocker and er steers were mainly between $8 and Bearish talk as to prices seems to be cing buying by prospective finishers. enormous losses on grass cattle ed in Kansas and Oklahoma are bearnfluences in the stocker and feeder .

the first part of the week demand for sent prices up, the market gaining uch as $1, but later practically all of gain was lost. Western lambs sold $16 and closed around $15. Feeding breeding stock sold mostly at steady s, but closed with a weak tone.

t. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

tional Stock Yards, Sept. 13.—The receipts at this season of the year always liberal and while the correting week last year was somewhat er than the week just ending this yet we show a big increase over last and the prospects are for a cond good run if the bad break in prices ave just experienced does not check . There are no choice cattle arrivt all and we are therefore unable to the market on this grade. If strictly , they probably would not be far steady. The best cattle we are re- are only fair in quality, and in this the market shows a decline for the of around 50c. Plain and common , of which there is a superabundance n steers and in butcher stock, are off dollar for the week and in spots the e is even greater. There was no imment on westerns, the decline in this being 75c to $1, with the exception me good heavyweight Oklahomas graded up with the best we had the period. There is a great dejust now for good vealers and the on these advanced steadily up to niddle of the week when $21, the t's record on veal calves, was paid. do not quite reach this figure now e still high.

hog market this week experienced of the sharpest fluctuations that has ed in years. The market declined steadily from the close of last week up to Thursday, at which time it was $3.15 per hundred lower than the close of the preceding week. On Friday it took a sharp upturn and during the day advanced $1.25. At this writing it is still advancing and closes the week $1.50 to $1.85 lower than the preceding week. The receipts are light and the quality of the offerings fair to good. The closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $16.25@18.25; good heavies, $16.75@17.75; rough, $13.75@14.50; light, $17.25@18.25; pigs, $12.75@16.75; bulk, $17@18.

A bearish sentiment obtains in the sheep house. The market is off around 50c under the close of last week. Nothing real choice is being offered either in aged stock or lambs. The only steady prices quoted in the sheep house are on best breeding ewes. They are still in keen demand, particularly the black-faced kind.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 13.—Cattle receipts this week have not been any too liberal. As usual at this time of the year, good cattle were given all the preference and general reports carried a steady market on this class, while on the rank and file declines were popular. Despite the scarcity of steers they are about 15c lower for the week. The majority of steers have been common to fair with $10.50 top for several loads averaging aoround 1,075 pounds. Quite a few loads averaging between 1,000 to 1,050 pounds sold from $10 to $10.50. Common grades, $9.25 and $10.50.

The butcher market has been on the decline this week. Between $7@7.50 buyers secured several loads and bunches of pretty smooth grass fat matrons and heifers, while plain cows again notched $6@6.75. She stuff was considered about 50c lower for the close of the week. Calves have shown a marked advance, the market being fully $2 higher compared with the close of last week with a few bunches of light calves selling up to 15c. The general top on good calves, carload lots, is $14@15. A very strong demand for calves exists and the supplies have not been equal to the requirements. All kinds of bulls have been selling at fairly steady prices. With feeders selling around $9@9.75 pretty good cattle that were caked last winter doing around $10 made finishers sweat in their boots. It takes strictly good beef cows to bring over $8 and $8.25 and $8.50 tops the best. While stockers were going at pretty good prices during the week, a slump was noticeable towards the close and were called 25c lower for the week.

The reason for the decline in the hog market is being laid to the absence of European demand of any consequence. Receipts were better this week than they have been for some time, the top being $19.70 with a pretty fair quality.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

Omaha, Sept. 13.—Cattle receipts of 58,500 head this week are within 3,000 of the heaviest run of the season two weeks ago. The continued heavy runs resulted on declines in practically all classes of cattle. Cornfeds were scarce here but in sympathy with declines elsewhere, especially at Chicago. Prices broke 50c or more on everything except choice to prime yearlings, which held fully steady. A lot of fair to medium natives are coming, and bulk of the offerings sell from $15 down. Choice to prime heavy and handy weights go as high as $16@17.50, and an extreme top of $18.50 was made on fancy yearlings. Butcher stock broke unevenly. Best cows and heifers closed 25@50c lower, with medium grades 50c@$1 lower and canners 25c lower. Canners and cutters are selling at $5.25@6.50; fair to good cows at $7@8; good to choice at $8@9.50, and a few prime heavy grass cows at $10@11. Bulls at $5.50@8, and calves at $7@14 are steady. So little good to choice western beef is coming that prices hold about steady. Medium to common steers make up the bulk of the supply, and they broke another 25@50c this week. Good to prime sell at $11@15.25, fair to good at $8.50@10.50, and common to fair on down.

Uncertainty as to the future acted as a check on feeder buying at prices that were in force and prices dropped 50c@$1 during the week. Outward movement continues heavy, however, over 25,000 being shipped from here this week. Good to prime feeders bring $10@13.50, but only a few of the best heavy lots go above $12.

Heavy hog receipts and declining provision prices brought another big slump in hog values this week. Receipts here were only fair at 25,707 head, but other points were oversupplied. Thursday, the low day of the week, prices were $2@2.50 under last week's close, and the lowest they had been since July, 1917. There was some reaction yesterday and today and current prices are not more than $1.75 below last Saturday. Bulk sold today at $15.50@16.50, with a top of $16.75.

Sheep supplies grow heavier with each succeeding week. A new season's high mark was hung up this week when over 212,000 sheep and lambs were received. As the season advances the percentage of killing stock grows steadily smaller and fat lambs worked higher again this week. At midweek the high point best sold up to $15.65, fully 50c higher than last week, but there was some reaction on the close, and current prices are at the outside no more than a quarter above a week ago. Fair to choice fat lambs are bringing $14.25@15.25. Old sheep are steady with a week ago. Yearlings are selling at $9.50@10.25, wethers at $8.75@9.50 and ewes at $6.75@8. Under pressure of extremely heavy supplies feeders worked lower again, the decline amounting to 50@75c for the week. Medium to best feeding lambs are now being bought at $12@13.25.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Market.

T. O. Walker, Correspondent.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 13.—Light receipts in the cattle division have been the rule for the past week, about the same volume of arrivals as for the preceding week in the matter of grown cattle, but a 50 per cent gain in arrivals of calves. Figures show arrivals of grown cattle to be 14,034, calves 9,630.

Week's beef steer supply has been very light, only about 40 loads arriving, and these mostly from native territory. The steer market opened Monday slow to a quarter lower, and lost another quarter by Wednesday. After that nothing came in to test the trade. During the week natives of 1,000 pounds made $10.50 and $10 flat was paid for southern cattle of 1,200 weight.

Stocker steers, if of light weight, have been in fair demand, but strong weights have been handed over to the butchers at the decline. Range owners are taking quite a few heifers and young cows, both natives and southerns, along with thin heavy calves, but are insisting upon blood lines.

All butcher stock closed the week 50 to 75 cents down from the close of last week. Outsiders made the market for the first two days of the week; after that, declines followed. Cows that made up to $8.85 during the competitive time of the week had to sell at $8@8.25 at the close.

Calves advanced early in the week, but closed $2 worse than at the high time. Choice vealers were slow at $12@12.25 at the close.

Receipts of hogs show a gain of around 1,000 for the week, but the market discovers a loss of a flat $2. The Friday top on light butchers was $17.50; bulk $15.50@16.50. Daily receipts of less than 600 show that the hog crop of Texas is virtually exhausted, while the state has a surplus of corn for the first time in ten years.

Sheep receipts have been around 4,000 for the week. Market generally steady with the decline of the previous week. Spring lambs are selling from $10.50@12.75; yearlings from $10@10.50; wethers from $8@10; goats, $6@7.25. The bulk of the present sheep trade is in stockers. Actual sales: Breeding ewes, $11@12; wethers and yearlings, $10@12; lambs, $12.75.

Canadian Livestock.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—There was a declining market in hogs last week, selects having lost $1 on the week, opening Monday with $19 paid, but closing Saturday with sales consummated at $18. Receipts were light the entire six days. Cattle trading was slow and a scarcity of good fat cattle is complained of. Best steers sold at $10@11.

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from New York for week ending:

	Week Sept. 6.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Frozen or fresh	502,845	39,379,982
Canned and pickled	881,464	11,494,590
Lamb and mutton	678	40,665
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	873,139	6,175,891
Bacon, hams and shoulders	9,367,888	80,578,037
Lard and lard compounds	4,295,295	77,004,941
Sausage	86,867	2,067,375
Dry salt and pkld	6,703,491	85,546,692
Poultry and game	195	589,586

During this period there were exported 25 mules to the West Indies.

Stock Yards at Moose Jaw.

Good progress is reported in the construction of the new co-operative stock yards at Moose Jaw, Sask., for which the Government grant or bonus will amount to one-third of the entire amount expended on construction. Excellent provisions are being made for stock growers and shippers, as well as fine office accommodation for commission firms and others who establish offices at the yards. In response to numerous requests from stock raisers of the district, a modern and complete dipping vat has been added to the original plans.

Exports of grain from the port of Galveston during August as reported by H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, were 2,110,892 bus. of wheat as compared to same month in 1918 with a total of 3,565,292 for the 1919 season July 1-Aug. 31 compared to similar period in 1918. There were also exported during August 140,000 bus. of barley.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Sept. 13, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	117,690	7,281	79,852	7,897
St. Louis	56,419	17,534	42,547	15,547
Kansas City	49,567	7,316	48,158	13,516
So. Omaha	25,643	4,994	.....	.....
S. St. Joseph	23,535	2,127	29,936	3,725
Indianapolis	58,098	26,838	32,620	16,819
Cincinnati	21,326	12,484	27,865	13,844
Louisville	15,937	13,347	12,875	10,877
Sioux City	22,959	8,275	30,541	11,925
Sept. 13	391,174	100,196	344,187	108,375
Sept. 7	277,890	85,192	345,556	93,249
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	3,578	725	9,608	.....
Cleveland	12,292	3,474	7,286	2,579
S. St. Paul	16,469	6,328	11,493	4,618
Pittsburgh	12,148	4,858	9,686	3,862
Milwaukee	6,384	68	16,560	158
Wichita	5,612	285	10,756	3,223
Okla. City	13,561	603	18,777	4,987
Sept. 14	70,044	16,341	84,166	22,274
Sept. 7	57,793	14,893	72,789	17,140
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Sept. 13, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	70,247	24,806	85,532	20,649
St. Louis	39,461	9,091	45,535	13,607
Kansas City	85,133	42,017	104,472	58,843
So. Omaha	58,340	3,367	.....	.....
S. St. Joseph	15,243	3,724	15,549	4,780
Sioux City	16,429	10,388	16,641	9,064
Sept. 13	284,853	93,393	316,325	126,960
Sept. 6	235,973	120,201	317,918	120,975
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	23,664	5,893	50,392	.....
Cleveland	4,732	407	4,191	362
S. St. Paul	30,131	22,230	3,800	27,229
Wichita	6,012	2,734	8,055	4,853
Indianapolis	11,916	5,414	12,785	5,367
Cincinnati	7,889	4,052	8,481	2,354
Louisville	6,200	4,043	7,058	4,753
Pittsburgh	3,146	1,258	4,501	1,806
Milwaukee	7,092	3,734	5,204	762
Okla. City	15,346	5,983	18,777	4,987
Sept. 13	116,128	55,748	123,244	65,122
Sept. 6	20,650	50,301	140,162	65,982
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Sept. 13, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	154,114	61,205	158,833	67,395
Kansas City	84,683	44,284	58,857	37,167
St. Louis	14,581	3,101	13,452	1,945
So. Omaha	212,252	168,773	.....	.....
S. St. Joseph	33,804	13,493	22,978	7,311
Sioux City	28,427	20,328	10,700	6,247
Fort Worth	3,965	2,894	6,481	.....
S. St. Paul	32,241	20,862	31,164	11,690
Cleveland	7,442	2,992	2,697	419
Cincinnati	9,987	6,283	6,677	4,821
Louisville	4,635	3,732	3,240	3,047
Indianapolis	5,415	4,226	4,060	3,727
Pittsburgh	7,546	3,018	5,980	2,392
Milwaukee	4,456	2,896	3,483	2,344
Wichita	633	466	235	150
Okla. City	471	94	439	239
Sept. 14	604,657	358,647	480,964	158,673
Sept. 7	574,733	349,205	423,677	244,207
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

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USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE strike put in motion on Monday by the steel workers is a strike for leader power; not for the workmen's benefit. Working conditions in eel trade, as ordered by the Steel Corporation, ich of necessity all independent operators must m, are as tolerable as the conditions of such acture allow. The intensity of physical labor en mitigated by the use of machinery of the t efficiency which American inventive genius en able to produce and unlimited capital to e. It has been developed to reduce both the f production, on the one hand, and the cost of hrough accidents on the other; and this is say- thing of the humane desires of the operators re men wise enough to recognize the com- l value of good working conditions to make rk of their employes as little exhausting as ly possible. The safety of the men is guarded ry way, and care is taken of those injured by its, which is supplementary to what the law bes. The pay is large and has been volun- increased in five years to nearly if not quite that of 1914 and is beyond comparison higher ver before in the history of the metals in- in spite of the fact that since 1914 the aver- tput of steel per man in tonnage has steadily

hyperbole of Fitzpatrick of Illinois, who seems managing this disruption of the industry, may re be taken *cum grano salis.* The "awful ons," the "grievances" and "murders," are ary; at least, specifications are wholly lacking, because there are in fact few or none, or be- s usual Mr. Fitzpatrick ignores the fact that nomentous an affair the public might safely n into the workmen's confidence as to causes. signed causes, twelve in number, contain in thing that it has not been the policy of the tion to provide, except the right of the union to command the industry and its operation ns of the "closed shop.'" As to this Judge n his open letter of Sept. 15 in part said: not combat labor unions as such. We do otiate with labor unions, because it would the closing of our shops against non-union nd large numbers of our workmen are not s of unions and do not care to be.

principle of the open shop is vital to the industrial progress and prosperity. It is of enefit to employer and employe. It means ery man engages in any line of employment selects, and under such terms as he and the r may agree upon; that he may arrange for l and character of work which he believes will him the largest compensation and the most ory conditions, depending upon his own nd disposition.

'closed shop' means that no man can obtain ent in that shop except through and on the nd conditions imposed by the labor unions. nd sometimes, by the dictum of the union n man is 'called out' and prevented from for days or weeks, although he has no real e, and he and his family are suffering for the necessities of life."

been well said that, "The assertion that the as ordered to enforce the right of collective ng does not carry conviction." For many e workers have had their shop unions, which ers now demand shall be abolished, and they seem to have been well content with the fruits of the kind of bargaining they now enjoy. In fact, many unusual circumstances in this effort of the outside unions tend to create the impression that here, as in so many other trades, the radical element, the agitators for industrial revolution, have usurped the functions of the former leaders and are responsible for this strike movement.

The one great fact, however, which transcends all others involved in this controversy, is stated by Judge Gary as follows: "This country will not stand for the 'closed shop.' It cannot afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living and initiative, development and enterprise dwarfed. It would be the beginning of industrial decay and an injustice to the workers themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds."

Much as has been said and written on the present "state of the Nation," little has been said where it has been heard, or printed where it can be read, by the great mass of the people of the danger that portends in union control of labor and labor's output. All wise and humane men have recognized and still recognize the service to society which has been rendered by the labor unions in the past two generations, in rescuing labor from its exploiters and raising the quality of living. But labor in these days has to a lamentable extent fallen under the spell of the demagogues, who with a few stock phrases interminably played upon, have done much to make many working men slackers, untrue, dishonest to themselves, dishonest to their employers, dishonest to society as a whole. Nothing but evil can happen to the world and to those who compose it when men are fools enough to say or to think: "Why should I work to make the world safe and pleasant for other men?" Yet that is exactly the animating and directing spirit which pervades every union leader of today, from Mr. Gompers down—"don't work your fellow man out of a job—make work for him by doing less yourself," forgetting that though they may drag all classes down to one level it is on themselves that the worst evils will fall; forgetful of the stubborn and unalterable fact, that no matter how great may be wages, expressed in dollars, no matter how short the hours, no matter how pleasing working conditions, with "music and love and flowers," in order to get a good share and a large share of anything there must be plenty of the desired object for division, and that only labor of hand and brains can produce the things desired.

The hideous cloud that overshadows Europe, that is approaching apparently like an eclipse the British Isles, and may pass over our own country, is the fact that Europe is not at work. The people are beginning to lose the capacity for work. The sentimentalists, maudling about "democracy" and the "rights of labor," pouring forth an endless froth of words, and approving and encouraging endless strikes and idleness, wholly fail to see that the only thing that can save the world from the fate of Europe in the ninth century, when famine and plague broke down the civilization of the time, when people starved where once were great cities, and where grievance and squalor held men in their awful bonds, is work. Industrial lethargy is everywhere apparent, respect for law and the public order is breaking down; individual initiative, which in the past saved the world, is being at once discouraged and forbidden by labor leaders who are doing everything in their power at once to defeat the ends of labor, which is ceaseless production, and to bring on the scarcity and dearness which cause distress and famine—to destroy that cheapness and abundance which it is the function of work to bestow upon the world. The closed shop is the direct and quickest way to such a calamity. But it means great power in the hands of a few men who, as we see at this hour rank themselves as greater than the Government itself, which they do not hesitate to defy in deed if not in word. It is not labor but labor's leaders who are setting the world on fire again and making more and more difficult the retention of that standard of living which had steadily moved to a higher and still higher line of material comfort and culture until the world war with its economic fallacies swept away men's perceptions of the ways and means to right living.

The business interests have been disposed somewhat to make light of the steel strike, in view of the allegation that at least until very recently only a small fraction of the men really belonged to the unions represented by Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Federation of Labor. The strike can, however, hardly fail to create more or less disorder in general business. Iron and steel are the basic metals. There are no substitutes; and the reduced production which a strike of even 15 per cent of the whole number employed by the Steel Corporation would mean, must seriously affect other industries whose needs have not been as fully supplied nor as rapidly as needed. It is therefore a strike not merely against the Steel Corporation but against the country's activities. It is moreover a strike at the supremacy of the American steel producer in the world's solvent markets, where the war and its blight upon the English and German iron and steel industry had given the Americans a commanding position. Mr. Hoover was no doubt accurate in saying that in Europe "Socialism is bankruptcy itself"; but that is only because it has carried to the extreme the economic fallacy which the Federation of Labor is officially putting into practice to a lesser degree in this country at this moment: consumption unlimited, production limited.

In spite of strikes and rumors of strikes, general merchandising conditions continue good. The retail trade is brisk and tradesmen's failures are few. The shortage of cars for moving Western grain, wheat in particular in the Southwest, is checking the upward swing of bank deposits and in the Southwest liquidation of loans is retarded owing to that fact. Money in the whole of the West is easy and cattlemen would find accommodations easy enough were they disposed to branch out as usual, but between the activities of the Trade Commission and radical members of the Congress feeding operations are rather light. The demand for money "to buy farms to raise corn, to buy more land to raise more corn" is surprisingly active and farms in the West are changing hands at sensational prices. Cotton consumption returns showed a decrease for August of 31,000 bales as compared with 1918 and 67,000 as in 1917, and 6,000 under July, 1919; exports in August were also under those of July by 55,000 bales. Dun's food price index number for the first time since the Government's raid on high prices began, showed last week a slight decline, although of 69 changes 35 were advances. Generally the commercial world continues to look at the brighter side.

Although the Railroad Administration claims to be putting 834 new freight cars into service daily we could be fully clothed in paper attire should we evolve a suit from the clippings received entitled,

Car Shortage—Elevators Full—Dumping Wheat—Mills Closing Down for Lack of Wheat, etc., etc.

NOW AFTER ASSOCIATIONS

THE latest proposal of the Federal Trade Commission is an extension of the provisions of the Clayton act to bring trade associations under the jurisdiction of the Commission, with power to "investigate methods followed by organizations which represent business interests." Victor Murdock, of the Commission, who makes this proposal, suggests a limitation of the associations subject to investigation to those representing "big business" only—the American Steel Institute, Institute of American Meat Packers and "others of the like," which he said "influence trade prices"; but there would probably in practice be no such limitation.

After the exhibition of the investigating capacity and the animus of the Commission in the packers' case, business men will not very kindly welcome any further enlargement of the Commission's legal authority to investigate associations *ex parte* and publish conclusions which represent the Commission's opinions only and are not a judicious finding. Nor would there be any assurance that general trade associations like those of grain and hay and seed dealers, would not sooner or later be made subject to the same kind of investigation by men who, having no technical knowledge of the trades and industries investigated, are not competent to pass upon the real nature of their activities. We know of none of the associations named which would not willingly submit all the facts of their organization and operation to any competent tribunal for examination; but when even judges of high rank find it necessary to submit technical questions to masters to take expert testimony to establish the character and legitimacy of trade customs which laymen do not understand and usually misinterpret, what show would a *bona fide* trade organization have at the hands of the nameless clerks and the briefless lawyers who infest the Trade Commission's investigating corps?

COST OF ADVERTISING

IN the course of his testimony on the K. & K. bills before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, L. H. D. Weld, of Swift & Co.'s publicity department, was asked by a senator if the large sum mentioned as spent by Swift & Co. for advertising did not add to the cost of the products, to be paid by the consumer. It is, like all costs, paid by the consumer, of course, but the sum named was, Mr. Weld said, so minute a percentage of the selling price per unit that it could not be estimated by the consumer, much less passed on to him specifically.

There is a wide misconception as to the "cost of advertising" which the consumer must pay. The Federal Trade Commission, nearly all reformers of marketing systems or methods, most women out to summarily reduce the cost of living by agitation, all that type of people who jump at conclusions, men who like Senator Capper of Kansas who (as he said of the official attacks on the packers) although "there probably is no proof" still "cannot but believe" and stand ready to condemn without proof—all such people are convinced that the cost of advertising adds greatly to the cost of living.

The belief is not justified by the facts, to the extent at least that advertising adds any appreciable amount to the selling price. On the contrary, the generous advertising is the harbinger of plenty, that for which mankind has prayed since the beginning of recorded time. His prices therefore are always as low as the nature of the product admits. Nature depends upon demand. The greater and the more permanent the demand, the greater will be the effort made to meet that demand with abundant and regular supplies. Demand therefore has a creative power to call forth supplies as it goes along.

The sanction for advertising is that it creates demand. All large advertisers are large producers, because their own advertising forces them to that condition. As production increases prices decline; the greater the production the less is the "overhead," and the consumer gets the benefit. That is the whole secret; advertising creates demand; demand creates supply; the greater the supply the less the cost per unit. No business illustrates this cycle of facts better than the packers', whose enormous output meets a demand that is at once inevitable and unceasing, but which by advertising can be directed along definite channels without in any appreciable degree adding to the cost of production that can be added to the selling price per unit. The same is true of soaps, gum, and innumerable other commodities widely advertised: the supply created by the demand caused by advertising reduces and does not add to the cost of the article itself.

Service advertising is of the same nature. All miscellaneous advertising in trade papers is of the nature of demand creators. It is not enough to be able to offer valuable services—the public must be made to know that the service is obtainable. Merely producing a good—an indispensable—thing is not enough, even though it is produced cheaply, unless demand is set going by stimulating and educating advertising—the creation of a new want or the showing how an old unsatisfied want is filled by a new device or method.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

OCT. 9, 1919, the 48th anniversary of the great Chicago fire disaster, will be observed as fire prevention day, and the Fire and Accident Prevention Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce is making a campaign to impress upon the public the great importance of this movement.

Every little while THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER makes a campaign in its reading columns to impress upon the grain elevator men of the country the importance of fire prevention, urging cleanliness around the plant, the removal of the cumulation of waste, rubbish, leaves, etc., keeping the elevator itself clean, the bearings of the pulleys, shafting, etc., well oiled, and now that the fall with its coming cold weather is nearly at hand and fires will be started in office stoves, the elevator man should take extra precaution to see that the flues of the stove are properly cleaned, cumulation of soot removed from the chimney and that the stove itself is so situated that should it become overheated, it will not set fire to anything near at hand. It is well at this time to inspect the entire premises with a view to removing fire hazards, see that the water barrels are filled with brine, pails conveniently located, for little fires are more easily put out than big ones. Individual care in the prevention of fire will be the means of preserving many thousands of bushels of grain.

DUST EXPLOSIONS

ONE OF the greatest hazards around the elevator is dust. Under proper conditions and with the right mixture of air, it is one of the most highly known explosives. This fact has recently been demonstrated in the destruction of the Port Colborne Elevator and more recently in the explosion at the Murray Elevator in Kansas City, and strange to say, both of these elevators were modern, concrete, fireproof structures but they did not resist the strain and stress of the terrific explosions of dust. A large terminal elevator is a dusty place at the best. Grain is constantly being received, cleaned and shipped and there is dust in the air at all times, which is continually settling and the only way to keep it removed is to remove it immediately and not let it accumulate for a week or so waiting for an opportune time for a little house-cleaning. The modern elevator today is equipped with suction fans, dust collectors and floor sweeps, and if dust explosions in the future are to be prevented, it is up to the operators to have someone make it his duty to see that the elevator is kept clean every day.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 2
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	15,534,000	14,604,000	18,2
Primary shipments	9,657,000	7,311,000	8,0
Receipts since July 1	162,649,000	147,115,000	175,0
Visible	77,677,000	70,125,000	79,5
Available, Sept. 13	76,964,000	70,842,000	72,4
Canadian vis., Sept. 13	12,240,000	9,587,000	6,0
Exports, U. S.	10,285,000	7,801,000	5,5
Exports, world's	15,940,000	16,063,000	7,8
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3,537,000	4,109,000	6,7
Primary shipments	1,948,000	1,625,000	2,4
Receipts since Nov. 1	166,623,000	163,086,000	267,3
Visible	1,750,000	1,360,000	5,1
Exports, U. S.	137,000	20,000	1
Exports, world's	4,104,000	2,702,000	9
Oats—			
Primary receipts	4,894,000	5,214,000	7,8
Primary shipments	3,227,000	3,626,000	4,9
Receipts since Aug. 1	40,418,000	35,524,000	76,0
Visible	20,928,000	21,023,000	26,0
Exports, U. S.	1,487,000	1,091,000	2,3
Exports, world's	1,954,000	1,509,000	2,9
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	298,000	285,000	3
Shipments, 6 markets	147,000	93,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	308,000	391,000	3
Shipments, 9 markets	82,000	100,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*580,000	605,000	5
Shipments, 16 markets	*358,000	359,000	3
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	16,584,000	14,963,000	19,0
Lard, lbs.	8,329,000	7,998,000	2,2
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	344,000	415,000	4
Since March 1, 1919	16,115,000	15,771,000	16,0
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.25	$15.50	
Hogs	16.95	17.35	
Sheep	8.25	7.90	
Lambs	14.75	15 50	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	249	256	
Closing prices—			
Pork, September	$41.50	$41.50	$4
Lard, September	23.85	25.90	2
S. R. Sides, Sept.	18.57½	20.15	2
Corn—			
September	$1.47	$1.35½-36	$...
December	1.22¼-½	1.19⅜-⅝	...
May	1.20⅝-¾	1.17⅜-⅝	...
Oats—			
September	$0.66¼	$0.64	$0.7
December	.68½-⅝	.66	...
May	.70¾-⅞	.69	...

*Pittsburgh missing.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE

THE South is not likely to be a heavy buy Western grain this fall and winter, a crop outlook has been such that there w ample grain, at least until well into next sprin fact, the Southeast has not been a good buy corn for some time, as the local crop has been l enough to supply the local demand. The cal hay, however, are likely to be as good as ever. is much talk of the new hays of the South, espe Natal grass, lespedeza, etc.; but freight rates the Southern to Southern points are practicall hibitive of intra-Southern movement. Natal can't be moved out of Florida, to Georgia s Georgia buys hundreds of carloads each ye alfalfa from New Mexico and Arizona and tim from the North. Southern farmers might raise their own hay but they won't; at least don't, not even enough Johnson grass, which profitable crop in Alabama and Mississippi wh is grown largely in spite of the popular belief th character as an ineradicable "pest" overshado value as a better hay than timothy.

EDITORIALETTES

STATISTICS warn us that casualties from dents each year are twice as great as su by our soldiers and sailors during the war ployers can eliminate three-fourths of the acci deaths and incapacitating injuries through ar cational campaign in this direction, in addit the installation of mechanical guards of va types. Keep everlastingly manipulating that word care—preach it, write it and post it s your employes will use care in safeguarding lives.

GRAIN grading demonstrations at county and fairs, farmers' picnics, etc., ought to be educa and are, but they don't seem to make some of farmers any more fair in their judgments.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
ecretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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TERS on subjects of interest to those d in the grain trade, news items, reports ps, grain movement, new grain firms, rain elevators, contemplated improve- and cars leaking grain in transit are d.

ADVERTISING value of The Price -Grain Reporter as a medium for g the buying power of the grain eleva- n is unquestioned. The character and of advertisements in its columns tell worth. If you would be classed with ding firms catering to the grain trade, our announcements in the trade's only which is always first to get the live, ate news to its readers.

ERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain r machinery and supply houses and of ible grain firms who seek to serve ealers are solicited.

CAGO, SEPT. 24, 1919.

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

idation in grains is generally re- as over by a majority of the and many believe that prices will re or less stabilized around the t level unless there are some de- radical developments which have ppeared heretofore. Agitation he high cost of living and the ulation of bear factors which had gnored for a long time were re- ble for the break, but the cost ng in practically all foodstuffs he exception of grain and meats ues to rise, and with strikes cur- production of manufactured s there is now a decided tendency part of producers to hold for hey regard as a price justified ditions. The day has probably hen farmers will sell their grain ess of price and they learned dur- war that by continued holding n influence the price to some ex- The latter policy is being fol- and is a substantial influence in market.

r unions, by striking for more simply add fuel to the fire, and us yet there has been little agita- farmers unions a bill is now be- ongress to allow producers to e, and unless organized labor is d to pay producers fair prices bring the two bodies into con- Foreign radicals are the main ing element in the labor mar- w, and while a few years ago almost always had the support press, the latter is now taking a neutral position, or opposing ikers. With labor asking more and demanding a lowering in the foodstuffs there is a disposition part of farmers in some sections ce production in order to secure prices. How much the winter acreage will be affected by this the inability to finish plowing n account of the dryness of the cannot be determined. The De- nt of Agriculture has recom- that the wheat acreage for the 1920 be around 85 per cent of ar's, or about equal to the five erage, ignoring the unknown fact of yield per acre. If the cost of living is to be reduced production must be increased.

General business has not as yet felt the effect of the factors that had considerable to do with the break in grains. The low rate of exchange tends to check sales of all manufactures, and it is believed that sooner or later that general business will have to readjust itself to a lower level, or else that grains will rise materially.

The corn crop is now practically safe from frost. Much of the grain is already cut and shocked, and it is expected that picking will commence in some sections of the belt within a few weeks. The quality of the grain promises to be excellent, and so confident are the trade that this will be the case that bids for new No. 2 yellow have been made for shipment by December 15. The New England trade is showing more confidence in a maintenance of the present level of prices and has been buying rather freely for deferred shipment. Sales from Chicago so far are estimated at around 2,000,000 bu. Less is heard of the new Texas crop which was to flood the Northern markets.

Heavy weight oats are wanted in practically all sections of the country, but supplies are light. Cereal interests need them, as do shippers and desirable grades of No. 3 white are selling at a premium over the September, regarded as rather abnormal for this season of the year. The movement has been far below last year's, and supplies in all sections are also shorter so that the inability to compete with the Argentine grain in export circles is not as much a factor as some in the trade believe. Previous to the war export business in oats was extremely small, averaging less than 5,000,000 bu. per year. Supplies in sight are now nearly 5,000,000 bu. less than last year. There is more or less bullish sentiment in oats amongst conservative trades, especially those who figure that while the war is over that it is not paid for, and with wages constantly advancing they do not look for a low level of farm products for some time to come.

Conflicting reports continue to be received from abroad regarding the situation there, but were it not for the decidedly unfavorable exchange situation it is possible that considerable export business could be done in wheat, oats, rye and barley. The latter two grains are moving abroad freely. The recent loan to Germany has been reflected in a liberal quantity of rye being taken, as it is the lowest bread grain in the world. The bulk of this business is being done via Scandinavian countries. Choice northern spring wheats are very scarce, and sell at big premiums over the basic figure with seed kinds at very high figures, close to $3 having been paid in the open market for dark No. 1 northern. There is a disposition to hold back heavy weight winters as well as springs for better prices, producers taking a chance on the interest, and other factors, knowing that the basic figures can be obtained throughout the season.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	1919. Sept. 20,	1919. Sept. 13,	1918. Sept. 21,
Wheat	15,534,000	14,604,000	18,242,000
Corn	3,537,000	4,109,000	6,727,000
Oats	4,894,000	5,214,000	7,834,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	23,965,000	32,803,000
Preceding week	24,927,000	32,449,000
Since July 1	252,278,000	322,961,000

Corn futures sold at new low levels for the season on the deferred deliveries, while the September was within a few cents of the $1.26¾ made last March. Liquidation was drastic, but soon ran its course, and a rally of 9¾ @18½c followed on general covering by shorts with September showing the most strength, after having led the decline which carried it off 67½c from the high point of the season. The close was at net gains of 2⅞@13½c. The unrest of labor, agitation over the high cost of living, and other factors were regarded as overdiscounted, and the upturn was not surprising. The cash rallied with futures with a much better eastern demand. Crop reports attract little attention, and while there were light frosts in some of the more northern sections the crop is now practically safe from damage.

Oats had a range of 4⅜@4⅞c the past week, breaking early only to rally sharply and close with net gains of 1½ @2⅛c, December leading. Liquidation ran its course, and with free buying by shorts and removal of hedges against domestic shipping sales the rally was easily attained. There was no pressure of cash grain as farmers refuse to sell in volume, which more than offset the limited export call.

Winter wheats showed little change in price the past week. Millers and elevator interests took the heavy weight grain at a small premium over the basic, while the Government secured the rest. Offerings of springs were mainly of the lower grades, while choice was in keen demand with shippers and millers active buyers and prices averaged higher with $2.73 secured for fancy dark No. 1 northern. Grain fit for seed is expected to bring a big premium over the basic. Rains have fallen over a good part of the belt and plowing for the new winter wheat crop is progressing rapidly. Range of prices the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close Sept.20, 1919.	Close Sept.13, 1919.	Close Sept.21, 1918.
Corn—					
Sept.	$1.49	$1.30½	$1.47	$1.35½	$.....
Dec.	1.26½	1.16⅝	1.22⅜	1.19½	.....
May	1.24¾	1.15	1.20½	1.17½	.....
Oats—					
Sept.	.67¾	.63	.66¼	.64½	.72⅞
Dec.	.70½	.65⅝	.68½	.66⅜	.....
May	.72⅝	.68¼	.70¾	.69¼	.....

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Sept. 20	166,913,000	267,168,000	216,728,000
P. shipments to Sept. 20	99,893,000	136,756,000	119,565,000
P. stocks on Sept. 20	1,589,000	4,574,000	382,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept 20	69,548,000	126,012,000	97,630,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Sept. 20	162,649,000	174,908,000	44,751,000
P. shipments to Sept. 20	64,854,000	69,595,000	25,049,000
P. stocks on Sept. 20	46,694,000	54,221,000	3,055,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 20	54,043,000	51,318,000	25,936,000

DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS RECEIPTS COMPARED.

Showing comparative receipts of grain at Duluth and Minneapolis for month of August during last five crops. (000 omitted.)

	1919-20. Bu.	1918-19. Bu.	1917-18. Bu.	1916-17. Bu.	1915-16. Bu.
DULUTH.					
All wheat	253	276	150	3,676	592
Flax	135	24	72	167	29
Barley	732	4	432	779	678
Oats	236	33	27	313	181
Rye	882	2	81	100	204
Corn	...	...	2	...	...
Totals	2,259	339	814	5,035	1,384
MINNEAPOLIS.					
All wheat	12,727	12,229	5,652	9,665	5,769
Flax	196	94	92	199	115
Barley	3,373	2,460	2,364	2,082	1,878
Oats	2,822	3,808	1,946	5,049	1,369
Rye	1,104	992	857	287	270
Corn	328	634	176	299	373
Totals	19,539	20,218	11,087	17,582	9,260

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 20, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	44,886,000	45,072,000
Milwaukee	2,375,000	4,459,000
Minneapolis	28,176,000	29,602,000
Duluth	1,895,000	8,966,000
St. Louis	23,043,000	27,556,000
Toledo	4,512,000	3,069,000
Detroit	740,000	524,000
Kansas City	38,259,000	37,127,000
Peoria	1,641,000	2,713,000
Omaha	11,682,000	10,497,000
Indianapolis	5,410,000	5,423,000
Total	162,649,000	175,008,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
St. Louis	2,083,000	1,975,000	1,490,000
Kansas City	1,553,000	1,417,000	1,294,000
Omaha	1,085,000	923,000	892,000
Toledo	682,000	478,000	159,000
Detroit	91,000	63,000	32,000
Indianapolis	188,000	242,000	118,000
Peoria	147,000	146,000	50,000
Chicago	5,097,000	4,691,000	4,158,000
Milwaukee	548,000	410,000	939,000
Minneapolis	3,393,000	3,884,000	3,980,000
Duluth	667,000	375,000	5,130,000
Total	15,534,000	14,604,000	18,242,000
Shipments	9,657,000	7,311,000	8,093,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
American	10,285,000	7,801,000	5,573,000
Indian	.....	.....	255,000
Argentine	3,421,000	4,706,000	1,243,000
Australian	2,120,000	3,488,000	730,000
Others	114,000	68,000	84,000
Total	15,940,000	16,063,000	7,885,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	69,435,000	28,721,000	44,341,000
Indian	.....	1,885,000	4,329,000
Argentine	28,567,000	23,540,000	1,804,000
Australian	16,801,000	5,960,000	11,372,000
Others	509,000	428,000	449,000
Total	115,312,000	60,534,000	62,295,000
Season	....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
American	137,000	20,000	137,000
Argentine	3,825,000	2,588,000	647,000
African	142,000	94,000	116,000
Total	4,104,000	2,702,000	900,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,864,000	27,218,000	43,232,000
Argentine	71,850,000	17,260,000	57,148,000
African	5,729,000	2,952,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,913,000
Total	81,443,000	47,524,000	103,293,000
Season	....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
American	1,487,000	1,091,000	2,362,000
Argentine	467,000	418,000	636,000
Total	1,954,000	1,509,000	2,998,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	12,889,000	14,710,000	22,797,000
Argentine	2,373,000	6,497,000	1,547,000
Total	15,262,000	21,207,000	24,344,000
Season	....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Sept. 20	47,150,000	76,085,000	67,204,000
P. shipments to Sept. 20	29,124,000	42,356,000	43,582,000
P. stocks on Sept. 20	16,196,000	21,499,000	7,827,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 20	15,015,000	16,278,000	16,334,000

FROM WASHINGTON

Collective Bargaining Bill to Have Hard Sledding—Representative Foss Insists All Classes be Treated Alike—Stand by American Standards of Life

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining by farmers will not get through Congress without the stiffest sort of a fight by some of the recognized leaders of the House. This was apparent in a preliminary skirmish over the issue during consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

The issue over collective bargaining was injected into the discussion of the appropriation bill through consideration of a proviso which has been in each appropriation bill for several years prohibiting the Attorney General from using any part of the sum allowed for anti-trust prosecutions in proceedings against organized labor or farm associations.

The House in committee of the whole struck out the proviso by a vote of 53 to 19. This was on a rising vote. Then on the following day when the bill went to the House proper and a record roll call was demanded on this amendment the proviso was put back, the vote being 203 to 28. The bill was passed in this form.

The agricultural interests have rather run away with things so far this season, the repeal of the daylight saving law over the veto of President Wilson being one example. That action and the latest vote of the House on the proviso in the appropriation bill has made the backers of the Capper-Hersman bill confident of success. But, probably because of a growing sentiment that the farmers have become a favored class and for the same reason that a reaction against organized labor is becoming manifest, there appears to be a stiffening of opposition to the collective bargaining legislation.

There has been a rallying of forces favoring the Capper-Hersman bill during the past week at a conference called by the National Board of Farm Organizations. Plans for pushing the bill and for canvassing every member of Congress were formulated. A number of members of Congress, including Senator Capper of Kansas, author of the bill, appeared before the conference and assured the assembled representatives of the farmers of their support.

The proviso as included in the deficiency bill reported from the appropriations committee and as retained in the measure passed by the House follows:

> Enforcement of anti-trust laws. For the enforcement of anti-trust laws, $200,000: Provided, however, that no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the conditions of labor, or for any act done in furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful. Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products.

Representative Barbour of California, who has introduced a bill somewhat similar to the Capper-Hersman bill, with a view especially to the protection of California fruit growers, provoked the discussion of the proposition by attempting to strengthen the proviso in the interest of the farmers.

He offered the following substitute to the part of the proviso relating to farm associations:

> Provided, further, That no producers of farm products or associations of farms or organizations, corporate or otherwise, of farmers and others who organize and cooperate in an effort to and for the purpose to prepare for market and market and obtain and maintain a fair price for their products or the products of the members of any such association or organization.

Representative Good, who as chairman of the appropriations committee, is one of the most influential men in the House, himself a representative of an agricultural district, but opposing the exempting any particular class, quoted President Wilson's disapproval of this proviso in a message accompanying the signing of an appropriation bill in 1913.

"I represent almost wholly an agricultural district," said Mr. Good. "Never have I up to this time had a farmer or a representative of a farmer say to me that he was doing anything that was questionable under the anti-trust law or that he had been accused of doing such a thing. His acts had never been questioned in that regard and no one has ever asked me to support this provision. I do not know where this whole legislation came from in regard to the farmer, but when I read that provision I almost had to hang my head in shame to think that this Congress or that any Congress had placed on the statute books a law that prevented the prosecution of a crime."

Former Speaker Cannon of Illinois had this to say: "Because a man, an American citizen, works in a coal mine, or works in a brickyard, or works on a farm, or is a merchant, or a packer, or what not, all the laws of the United States, like the grace of God, ought to cover every citizen of the United States without discrimination or differentiation, rich and poor, great and small, alike."

Representative Foss offered the motion to strike out the proviso which was carried in committee of the whole on a rising vote after an extended discussion. In support of his motion to eliminate the exemption of labor and farmers, Mr. Foss said:

"I was in the House when this discriminatory legislation was first enacted. I thought there was a good deal of virtue in the Clayton bill and was anxious to support it because of its general purpose; but I was one of the few members of Congress that voted against that bill because it wrote this particular feature in it. It defined a legal statute and then proceeded to exempt certain classes from its operation.

"I insist that the time is now here, judged by the rapid disintegrating forces against law and order throughout the world, for the American people to make an issue upon making laws that will apply to everybody alike and thereby exempt nobody.

"Opening the door to this sort of legislation invites classes of people with immunity or without it, and with impunity to state to us definitely, in the form of a demand, that if we do not do so and so we will hear from them. Our mails are bringing such demands. I am ready to make that issue at any time. It will first appear in the form of class legislation, and then it will come in a demand for new exemption, then it comes in making demands, as was done in 1916, that this Congress interfere with private contracts as to whether these men's wages shall be increased, and we in a humiliating way surrendered the Government to that demand, as we did in 1916 in the Adamson act.

"Now comes, under the threat, that additional and inevitable demand that unless we do so and so the whole transportation business of the country will be paralyzed. These men, inspired by their success in 1916, are but advancing step by step along similar lines. Following that you will have the same thing appear in the fire department; it will come in the police department, which is now threatening the capital and the city of Boston. Success in these departments and it will come in the army and then in the navy, and then you have Russian sovietism ripened into full bloom right here in America.

"I say to you the time has come for us to make the issue. I for one am ready for it. If it must come, it is best to let it come now and not attempt to play with it. I hope the members of this body will prove their heritage and will have the courage to stand by the American standards of life, whatever it may mean, and not be dictated to by any group of men whatever be their names or station, whether capitalist or laborer, manufacturer or farmer. We must stand for the public good, even though to do so invites determined opposition."

Several weeks probably will elapse before the controversy over legislation to provide for Government regulation of the packing industry again becomes acute. The Senate Committee on Agriculture does not intend to resume its hearings until the peace treaty is out of the way.

An alarming shortage of grain and seeds in soviet Russia is indicated in a report on economic conditions there forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Attache Normal L. Anderson at Copenhagen.

The bill amending the war-time food control act in the manner desired by the Attorney General to aid him in the crusade against the high cost of living is in the hands of conference committees of the two houses. The chief difference in the measure as passed by the Senate from its form as it originated in the House is a provision aimed at rent profiteers in the District of Columbia. The main features of the measure, on which there is no disagreen are extension of its scope to inc wearing apparel, and containers foods, feeds and fertilizers, and add of a penalty for profiteering. Its also is to eliminate the exemptio small retailers which is in the pre act. The bill does not attempt t tend control beyond the proclama of peace, other legislation pendin fore the Judiciary Committee of House having to do with extensio wartime control.

ORIGIN OF BLAST REMAIN MYSTERY.

Additional deaths resulting from terrible explosion and fire at the Mu elevator, Kansas City, September have brought the number of fata up to fourteen.

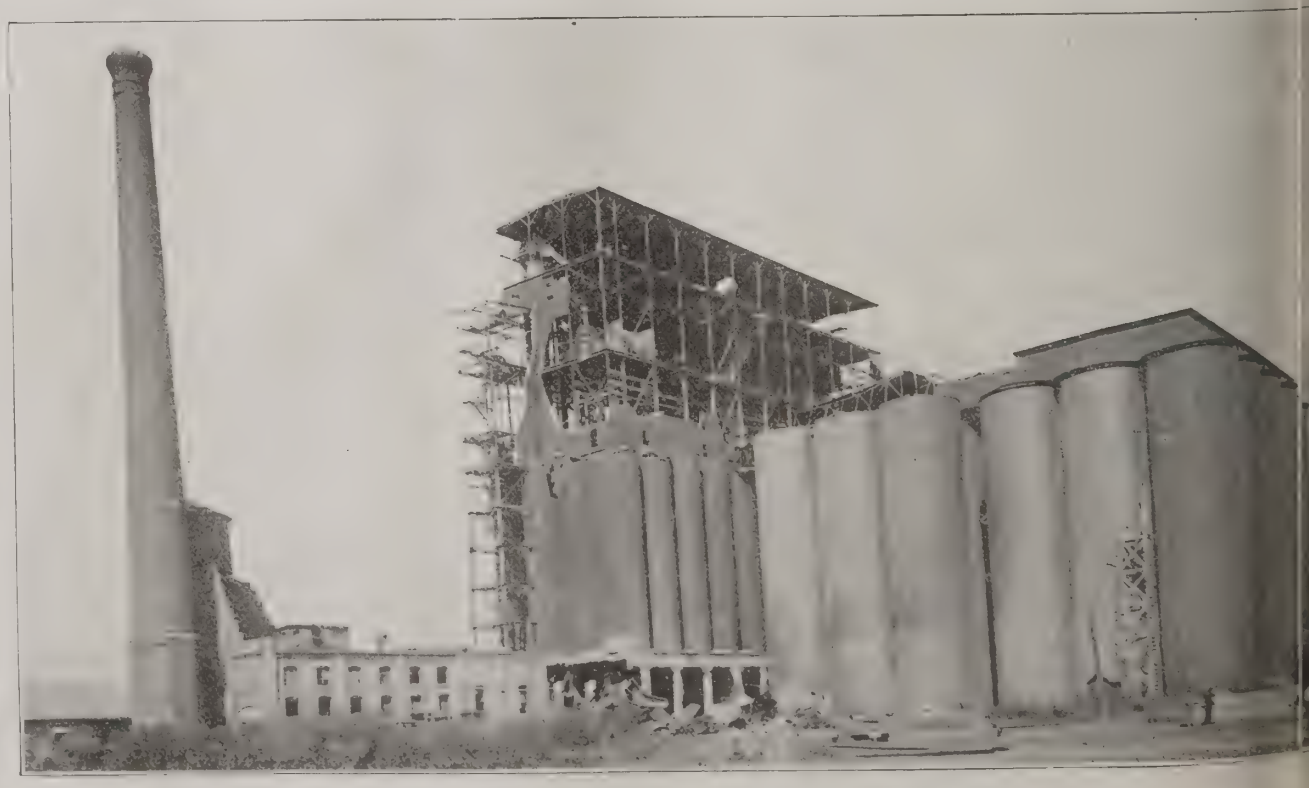
The origin of the blast remai mystery, a Jackson county coro jury having declared on Friday, hearing testimony of federal inspec elevator employes and members o Federal Grain Co., that "The cau the explosion is to this jury unkn



MURRAY ELEVATOR WRECKED DUST EXPLOSION.

and we further find that no o criminally liable."

The Jackson county inquiry based on the eight deaths of vi that occurred in hospitals in K City. An inquest on the six b



MURRAY ELEVATOR AT KANSAS CITY WRECKED BY DUST EXPLISION.

were dug out of the ruins will be by the Clay county coroner next day. It may be that only the re- of D. J. Price, engineer in charge ain dust explosion prevention, bu- of chemistry, Department of Ag- ure, will finally disclose the facts e case.

Friday's hearing nobody seemed to say what set off the explosion. only living person who saw the flash is Charles Tate, negro, 904 al avenue, and he was so badly d that he could not be subpoenaed. decided difference of opinion was ed in the testimony of the fed- investigators and company execu-

The elevator men were emphatic eir declarations that the elevator xceptionally free from grain dust. eport made on the condition of the by J. O. Reed, elevator inspector he United States Grain Corpora- to his superior officers in Minne- , was read by D. J. Price. It con- d with this warning: "This plant ngerous and will explode if the ion is permitted to exist."

d, just after the catastrophe, de- he had warned the superintendent elevator to "clean up or close up," the witness stand his memory in egard became defective.

re was much evidence tending to that clean-ups in the elevator a regular practice, and that one ast been completed at the time of plosion.

eral personal damage suits were gainst the Federal Grain Co. this

Death claims were generally for 0, and for injuries $15,000 was ded.

recking crew of the Burlington d, owner of the elevator, was ll week in removing debris from the shattered house. Not any of pproximately 1,000,000 bus. of in the tanks, bins and cellar of evator was removed. Wherever ain was exposed it was covered arpaulins. Within the next few t is hoped, the grain can be trans- to other local elevators. No es- has been made on the actual f grain, but the damage to the r and contents is unofficially at $500,000 and $1,000,000. In- e covered everything but the 261,- s. of wheat owned by the Govern-

probable that the elevator will uilt, but no announcement to this as been made by the Burlington y officials. While much of the re is standing, the building and of the tanks rest on a shaky tion.

Federal Grain Co., of which Smith, formerly assistant to D. zzek of the United States Grain ation, is president, is doing busi- rough the courtesy of other ele- companies, which have tendered e of facilities for receiving and g. A. R. Aylesworth, secretary company, said Saturday that the elevator could not be rendered use inside of four or five months. accompanying cuts show quite the extent of the damage done.

LICENSE REVOKED.

United States Food Administra- s announced that the license of H. Watson Co., of Long View, has been revoked effective Sept. l further notice because of viola- the Food Control Act, approved 10, 1917, and of the Wheat Con- t, approved March 4, 1919, and s, regulations and requirements, larly including: (1) Failure of tson to appear when summoned earing. (2) For his failure to or a Wheat Director license. Watson was given a hearing be- F. Piazzek, second vice-presi- the United States Grain Cor- n, upon whose recommendation ve action was taken.

us the news from your neigh- —changes, crops, local condi- tc.

SITUATION IN ENGLAND

Grain Prices and Flour Subsidy In England —British Increase Price of Bread 1c Per Loaf—Fix Prices for 1919 Grain.

BY JACK BROOKS.

They have just settled their flour question in England. Since choice laid between either an increase in the $250,000,000 flour subsidy or an increase in bread prices to the consumer, the latter course was adopted. The British Treasury wishes to decrease if possible, not increase, the subsidy on flour, and so another cent was placed on the 4-pound loaf to the consumer, making it 19 cents in all. The Food Ministry says the shortage of flour has not entered into the matter at all. It is purely a matter of increased labor costs, an advance in bakers' wages having been granted by the Court of Arbitration. The only possible alternative to the continuance of the $250,000,000 subsidy which has received the consideration of the responsible officials, is a strict rationing of bread. A system of rationing in regard to the government flour supplied to bakers for subsidized bread, might, it is believed, be put into effect with more or less satisfactory results. This system would leave the bakers free to make bread outside the rationing system from the more expensive flour which could be purchased by private contract, did any care to do so.

The government has agreed on its prices for the 1919 grain crops which are guaranteed as follows:

Wheat, per quarter of 480 lbs	$17.97
Barley, per quarter of 400 lbs	15.37
Oats, per quarter of 312 lbs	10.52
Rye, per quarter of 480 lbs	17.97

Millers can buy home-grown (British) wheat of the 1919 harvest on average prices of $17.97 per quarter of 480 pounds. The market will be free and each sample of wheat will be bought on its merits. Should the milling value of the grain be above the average it will be worth more than the $17.97 per quarter. Inferior quality, or grain out of condition, will be saleable only at prices below the average.

The British government serves notice that every seller of wheat will have to make the best terms he can, under the ordinary pre-war conditions of a free market. For instance, he will not have the privilege of calling upon a miller to buy at $17.97 or at any other price.

The government is prepared for any eventuality in the way of falling prices, and will meet this particular emergency with a proviso of the Corn Production Act of 1917, whereby is involved payment to growers of grain of any difference between "average prices" and the guaranteed prices set out above. It is believed (so far as can at present be ascertained) that the average prices obtained by growers for barley, oats and rye of the 1919 harvest will exceed the prices guaranteed by the government.

In order to arrive at a calculation in fixing the difference between average and guaranteed prices (should there be a difference) the following yields per acre are assumed: Wheat, four quarters; barley, four quarters; oats, five quarters; rye, three and a half quarters.

Payment will be made in respect of the whole acreage of wheat, four-fifths of the acreage of barley and two-thirds of the acreage of oats. Only that average of rye harvested for grain will be reckoned on this basis. Thus: the payment for each acre of grain will be calculated as follows:

Wheat: Four times the difference between the average and the guaranteed price.

Barley: Four times four-fifths of the difference between the average and the guaranteed price.

Oats: Five times two-thirds of the difference between the average and the guaranteed price.

Rye: Three and a half times the difference between the average and the guaranteed price.

It is interesting to note the present grain prices of Britain as compared with prices of the last six or seven years. In the corn returns for the week ended August 30th, this year, one finds the following quantities of grain sold and the prices:

Wheat	13,150 qrs.	4 bus.	$18.31
Barley	6,172 qrs.	6 bus.	21.64
Oats	10,549 qrs.	3 bus.	15.45

For the corresponding week in each of the years from 1912 to 1918 the following quantities of grain were sold and prices obtained:

Year.	Wheat Qrs.	Wheat Bus.	Barley Qrs.	Barley Bus.	Oats Qrs.	Oats Bus.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1912	21,855	5	2,339	6	4,635	0	$ 8.77	$ 7.43	$ 5.41
1913	65,025	0	23,858	2	18,078	0	7.97	7.42	4.41
1914	81,937	0	42,361	0	57,716	0	9.10	7.62	5.93
1915	40,115	5	10,953	0	17,490	0	11.31	9.52	6.70
1916	50,635	0	3,283	5	9,693	4	14.83	12.10	7.69
1917	12,063	4	2,062	5	2,343	3	18.02	15.08	12.25
1918	2,754	1	1,856	4	5,154	5	18.66	15.02	14.47

Grain growers now are declaring that, during the war, they subsidized corn, meat, wool and hay by selling, under government control, their produce at less than the government had to pay in the markets of the world. They say that the maximum price for British oats varied from $11.75 to $13 per quarter, while the price of light, poor quality imported oats was from $15.50 to $16.25. British hay, they charge, was commandeered at $40 the ton while cottoncake cost from $80 to $100 per ton. Thus the intrinsic value of hay is $60 per ton while cottoncake is worth $80, taking the food units as standard of value. During the war, these men say, the public was at the mercy of the grain dealing community and the seed and livestock dealers. And what was the result? Was the public exploited by the agriculturists as they were by the coal miners and similar classes of profiteers—both capitalists and labor. The grain growers say emphatically—no! They further contend that on the strength of the government's promises they put their backs into things and increased their output and now the Prime Minister's promise has been already forgotten and things have been allowed to fall back into the slough of despond as existed before the war. Since the Corn Production Act was passed the cost of production has risen enormously—that of labor alone being 80 per cent—while the prices of produce have risen by only a small degree in comparison, they say.

World's Record Pole Vault.

The position of weighmaster and custodian of the Chicago Board of Trade is one that requires tact, push and firmness. These qualities are all embodied in the present incumbent, H. A. Foss, who is to be congratulated on the achievement recently accomplished by his son, Frank Foss, a former Cornell University athlete, who recently established a world's record by pole vaulting 15 feet, 3 9/16 inches. This event happened in connection with the 10th annual track and field games of Sears, Roebuck & Co., at Homan Athletic Field, Chicago. Mr. Foss has always worn the smile that would not come off and surely no one will envy him if the smile is bigger and broader than ever because he has reason to be proud of this feat accomplished by his son Frank.

JULIUS H. BARNES HONORED.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, received the decoration of an Officier in the Legion d'Honneur, at a luncheon given in his honor by the French High Commission at the Mid-Day Club, Sept. 15, in New York City. Among those present at the luncheon were M. Casanave, Director-General of the French High Commission; Controller Johannet, Intendant Dietrich, Captain Jean Goldschmidt and Secretary General Mavau.

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Sept. 5, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, shows the following:

Wheat—	1919.	1918.
Rects. from farms, bu.	35,941,000	34,394,000
Rects. prev. wek.	40,675,000	32,270,000
Rects. June 27-Sept. 5	365,664,000	310,445,000
Flour—		
Prod'd during wk., bbl.	2,976,000	2,674,000
Produced prev. wk., bbl.	2,904,000	2,131,000
Prod'd June 27-Sept. 5.	22,254,000	19,241,000
Totals—		
Stocks wheat, all elevators and mills, bu.	239,883,000	176,222,000
Previous week, bu.	214,838,000	160,412,000
Change for week, bu.	*25,045,000	*15,810,000

*Increase.

The use of double deck auto trucks for hauling live stock to Omaha is meeting with success and farmers state that the tonnage hauled had been almost doubled and considerable time saved by reducing the number of trips to market. The trucks are being used also to haul feeder sheep from Omaha to grazing districts.



—Cut Courtesy Scale Journal.

THE WORLD'S RECORD POLE VAULT.

The Letter Box

Sold Out.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I have sold my elevator to L. C. Titus.—*R. G. Calvert. Selma, Ohio.*

Moved Home.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have returned to New Castle, Pa., and will operate under the old firm name of The Hamilton Co. We are members of the Grain Dealers' National Association. —*The Hamilton Co., New Castle, Pa.*

Wants to Buy Mill.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We want to buy the very best 50-bbl. flour mill and all equipment. We have our own elevator and receiving separator.—*Medical Lake Grain & Milling Co., Inc., Medical Lake, Wash.*

Brings Results

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Enclosed find check covering advertising in your good paper. This "ad" has brought wonderful results and we can only speak very highly of the circulation and trade this paper goes to.—*Wickens Grain Co., Inc., Lansing, Mich.*

Out of Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Richardson Hay & Grain Co. failed last February and I was appointed receiver so you will please discontinue your paper as there is no one here to receive it.—*E. P. Wharton, Receiver, Greensboro, N. C.*

Dissolved Partnership.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: You are hereby notified that W. H. Bartz and L. N. Hart, in a partnership doing business under the firm name of Mid West Consumers Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., intend to dissolve, effective Sept. 23, W. H. Bartz selling his interest in said partnership to L. N. Hart.—*Per L. N. Hart and W. H. Bartz, Des Moines, Ia.*

Likes Business and Trade Conditions.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: In reference to your editorial, Business and Trade Conditions, I have shown this article to several of our local business men and believe if papers generally took the same stand, conditions would be much better understood.—*F. J. Smith, Pickford, Mich.*

ANOTHER WARNING.

Howard B. Jackson, second vice-president, United States Grain Corporation, Chicago, has issued under date Sept. 19, Bulletin No. 86 to all mills and elevators in zone No. 2 urging that extreme care should be exercised to prevent grain dust explosions in grain elevators and mills by reason of the terrible catastrophe at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, with its appalling loss of life and property.

The Department of Agriculture and the United States Grain Corporation have jointly been conducting an active campaign to cover this entire field in the interest of safety of life and conservation of grain and flour storage.

All that is necessary at this time is to point to this explosion, one of the most disastrous of its kind occurring in America. This awful elevator calamity gives more emphasis to the necessity for unusual care and attention to the conditions prevailing in all elevators and mills than any statement that could be made.

It is a duty owed to the individuals identified with the operations of elevators, their families and the public to make the work as safe as possible and remove every hazard that attends it.

Renew every precaution against grain dust explosions. Make the cleanliness of the plant your first business. After it is clean and in proper condition, see that it is kept so.

A NEW MICHIGAN CONCERN.

The last few years have seen a number of consolidations and expansions among Michigan trade in the handling of grain, beans and hay, which have developed strong, the firms doing a large and successful business. One of the recent consolidations is the acquisition of the business and property of the Michigan Bean Co. of Port Huron by the newly organized firm of Chamberlain-Holmes-Jeffords Co., which is capitalized for $125,000 with the following officers: President, A. L. Chamberlain, Port Huron; vice-president, E. C. Holmes, Marlette; treasurer, Howard J. Jeffords; secretary, Wm. J. Taylor. The above named officers, together with F. E. McGunagle of Marlette and Lloyd Wolf of Sandusky, comprise the board of directors.

The new firm will continue the lines handled by the Michigan Bean Co. only on a more extensive scale and also do a hay jobbing business. The history of the coming of the Michigan Bean Co. to Port Huron is of unusual interest. In July, 1915, A. L. Reidel of Minden City and A. L. Chamberlain, Sandusky, came to Port Huron and together with Gus Hill organized the Producers Elevator Co. They took over the old office, warehouse and dock. This property had for several years been lying idle and was in bad repair, but these men with business foresight proceeded to build up a creditable business, improving the property, and in a short time were employing 100 bean pickers. By December of the same year the business had expanded to such an extent that new capital was interested and more elevators were purchased and at this time the Michigan Bean Co. was incorporated.

During the war the company offered its plant, warehouse and facilities to the Government and thousands of tons of Michigan beans were passed through the warehouse and were inspected by A. L. Chamberlain, who was appointed by the U. S. Grain Corporation as representative to handle the Michigan purchases.

We show in the engraving herewith the present plant of this concern.

IOWA CROP CONDITIONS.

The Iowa *Weather-Crop Bulletin* for the week ending Sept. 16 says there were light frosts on the lowlands in the vicinity of Grundy Center and Iowa Falls Sept. 12. The drouth is becoming serious in the central and southern districts and wells are failing, stock water is scarce and pastures are dried up.

Corn has dried rapidly. Silo filling and fodder shocking are nearing completion in the north. Late corn that did not reach the denting stage before the drouth set in three weeks ago has deteriorated appreciably. Considerable corn that was reported in good condition has matured and dried too rapidly so that it will be loose on the cob.

Winter wheat seeding and fall plowing have been almost impossible in the southern two-thirds of the state, due to the hard, dry condition of the soil.

Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition.

The International Farm Congress and the International Soil Products Exposition, which opens in Convention Hall, Kansas City, this week, are expected to draw the usual large attendance, which is 5,000 persons. Among the speakers at the Congress will be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation; Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Dr. He J. Waters; Senator William S. Keny Dr. W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas A cultural College; W. A. Dunning, m ister of agriculture, Saskatchew Canada; J. S. Wannamaker, presid of the American Cotton Associati and John Barrett, director general the Pan-American Union.

Two main divisions will be requi for the Government exhibit in the products show. There will be dem strations of road building and gr grading. E. L. Morris, federal gr supervisor for the southwestern trict, has been authorized to accept pointment as a judge of the grain hibits.

During the convention and exposit the crop reporters of Missouri, ab 1,300, will hold their second annual ference in Kansas City. The date the meeting is September 25, and Jev Mayes, secretary of the State Board Agriculture, and E. Logan, field ag in Missouri for the Department of riculture, will be in charge of meeting. Missouri was the first belt state to form a cooperation or solidation of the state and federal reporters, merging the two reports the Missouri State Board of Agri ture and the United States Dep ment of Agriculture under the name the "Co-operative Crop Reporting vice." Leon M. Estabrook, chief of Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washing has accepted an invitation to be pres and deliver an address.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply wheat in the United States, weekly, four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	19
Sept.	28..90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0	15,9
Oct.	5..96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,2
Oct.	12.104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,3
Oct.	19.107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,0
Oct.	26.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,6
Nov.	2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,6
Nov.	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,3
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,0
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,1
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,7
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,0
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,3
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,7
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,3
	1919.	1918.	1917.	19
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,8
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,9
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,9
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,4
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,7
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,4
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,9
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,3
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,3
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,7
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,7
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,5
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,3
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,3
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,7
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,9
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,5
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,7
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,7
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,3
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,7
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,7
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,3
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,7
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,9
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,7
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,7
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,7
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,3
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,7
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,7
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,7
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,7
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,7
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,7
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,7
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,7
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,7



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Barley

Barley Prices.

'ollowing is the daily range of bar-, spot malting quality and future ɔtations at Chicago:

:. 15	$1.15@1.28	Sept. 18	$1.18@1.32
t. 16	1.17@1.28	Sept. 19	1.15@1.32
t. 17	1.19@1.32	Sept. 20	1.17@1.31

ıtures—

	Sept.	Sept. new.	Dec.
t. 15	$1.18	$1.28½-1.30	$1.19 -1.20½
t. 16	1.18	1.28½-1.29	1.18½-1.20½
:. 17	1.18	1.31*	1.19 -1.22
. 18	1.18	1.30	1.18½-1.20½
. 19	1.18½B	1.31 -1.31½	1.20½-1.21
. 20	1.20B	1.32	1.21 -1.22½

ay future—Sept. 15, $1.22½; Sept. 16, 2½; 17th, $1.22½; 18th, $1.22½ opening, ing $1.22¾ bid; 19th, $1.22½-1.23½; 20th, ½-1.23B.

sked.

Receipts of Barley.

arload receipts of barley at different kets named for twelve months of 3-19:

Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
630	570	3,091	284	608
1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
19—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
eek—				
6 167	209	282	51	134
13 171	110	277	36	143
20 174	162	334	27	270

Receipts and Prices of Barley.

eceipts of barley at the principal ıary markets of the Central West the week ended September 16, and the corresponding week last year, ompiled by the Minneapolis *Market ɔrd*, were:

	Cars, 1919.	Cars, 1918.
eapolis	339	685
th	27	49
ıgo	172	173
ıipeg	207	131
ıa	4	88
aukee	148	177
al	897	1,303

osing outside prices of barley of dard quality and spot cash for each of the week beginning September ere:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Wpg.	Oma.	Mil.
9.1.34	1.32	1.40	1.27¾	....	1.45
10.1.34	1.32	1.45	1.27¼	1.18	1.45
11.1.32	1.32	1 38	1.25½	....	1.45
12.1.30	1.32	1.33	1.25⅛	....	1.44
13.1.26	1.28	1.31	1.24	....	1.42
15.1.28	1.28	1.28	1.24⅛	....	1.42
16.1.27	1.28	1.28	1.21¾	....	1.40

BARLEY MARKETS.

LWAUKEE.—In the Milwaukee barmarket prices for the week declined . An easy tone continues to prepossibly due to the indictment of eries in violation of the war proion act. Good malting grades are ed and active, as the offerings are and largely lightweight stuff ı is hard to place. Receipts of y for the week were 182 cars, st 148 cars a week ago and 186 in 1918. Current quotations are: to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.33@1.36; bright, $1.37@1.39; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.25@1.35; low, 38 to 44-lb. test, $1.15@1.28; feed, $1.05@1.20. Heavy feed grades also sold 1c higher. Iowa quoted $1.05@1.35 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.15@1.39; Minnesota, $1.05@1.35; Dakota, $1.05@1.35; feed and rejected, $1.05@1.20.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—One car on the tables the entire week, which was a very poor grade of barley, and sold for $1.05. No demand, and no receipts to speak of. No. 3 barley was quoted nominally at $1.12@1.14 and No. 4, $1.09@1.11.

DULUTH.—Business in barley was again slow on this market during the last week. Demand for it was lacking from any quarter and traders were without orders. Only 26 cars were received on track here during the week, as compared with 132 during the same period last year. Quotations weakened 3c with the range standing at from 95c to 25c for on track.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers did very little and there was a very wide range in prices. Maltsters picked up some bargains and for other lots paid good prices. Old feed to malting was quoted at $1.30@1.45 and new $1.28@1.42 on track or in store Buffalo. The track receipts were about 40 cars.

KANSAS CITY.—The barley market ruled quiet this week. Receipts were only 22 cars, against 25 a week ago and 42 a year ago. The light movement was attributed to car scarcity and also to the interior feeding demand, which prevented many cars from coming to Kansas City. Evidently the elevators took most of the barley offered here, as stocks show an increase of 28,000 bus., to 132,000 bus., against 63,000 a year ago. Closing prices were practically the same as a week ago, with No. 3 at $1.06@1.10 and No. 4 at $1.04@1.08. Ground barley feed was quoted at $2.70@2.80 per cwt.

PORTLAND.—The barley movement to date may be characterized as slow as affecting coast terminal markets, in fact less than one-half that of a year ago. "Prices were somewhat firmer," says the *Commercial Review*, and considerable interest was manifest in both the brewing grades and feed qualities. The feed demand is very keen. Barley for flour is not wanted and of course prohibition being the order of the day the brewing demand is limited which meets the condition set by the rather light weight grain this year. Feed barley is quotable at $62 a ton with No. 3 brewing barley $63.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The market has been inactive as buyers and sellers cannot agree upon values. "Shipments South and East," says the *Commercial Review*, have been held up for some time on account of the embargo. Stocks are large, but two-thirds of the crop has been sold." Shipping grades quotable $3.10@3.15 per cental with feed at $3.07½@3.10.

CHICAGO—Considerable interest was displayed in the barley market last week, and values which were from 2@3c lower at the opening of the week made a recovery on Wednesday and a feeling of firmness was maintained during the remaining trading sessions. Heavier types of barley were the more urgently sought for, of which the offerings were limited. The thinner grades moved fairly well on Monday, the 22nd, but as throughout the week the black oaty mixtures found very slow sale. Shipping sales were of quite heavy volume and there were rumors of export inquiries. On Saturday sales ranged from $1.17@1.31, with screenings at 73c. On Monday, the 22nd, sales ranged at $1.20@1.30, with futures quotable $1.22 bid for September; $1.33 September new; December, $1.22½ bid at the close; May, $1.23½ bid. Exports from Atlantic ports were 1,321,000 bus., compared to 136,000 same week in 1918. Visible in another column.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The demand lacked aggressiveness and prices were barely steady compared with the futures. Offerings were light compared with year ago totals.

There were 100,000 bushels barley sold in New York last week which were exported to Greece.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 478,000 bu. last week, corn 263,000 bu. and barley 42,000 bu., while oats decreased 9,000 bu. and rye 267,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	3,721	10,955	14,676,000	16,199,000
Corn	120	406	626,000	2,428,000
Oats	2,589	4,859	7,448,000	10,983,000
Rye	1,418	868	2,286,000	1,207,000
Barley	45	197	242,000	673,000

A Gulf hurricane last week caused a $2,500,000 loss in Florida, with fruit and vegetable growers sustaining their full share of the disaster.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended September 19, and for the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Minneapolis *Daily Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	262	477
Duluth	342	249
Chicago	64	100
Omaha	17	13
Milwaukee	39	57
Total	724	896

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning September 12, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Sept. 12	1.39	1.41	1.44½	1.34	1.44¾
Sept. 13	1.37¾	1.40½	1.41¾	1.30	1.42
Sept. 15	1.39¼	1.41½	1.41½	.....	1.42
Sept. 16	1.40½	1.43	1.43	1.28	1.44
Sept. 17	1.38½	1.42¼	1.44½	1.34	1.45
Sept. 18	1.40½	1.43¼	1.43	.....	1.43
Sept. 19	1.39⅝	1.42½	1.44	1.32	1.43

BUCKWHEAT SITUATION.

Buckwheat at country points in the province of Quebec, Canada, is quotable at $3.00 per cwt.

The buckwheat crop which is in blossom at the present time in Mercer County, Pa., is ripening fast and promises fast to be a record smasher.

A good crop of buckwheat was being harvested last week in the central Appalachian Mountain section and harvest was in progress in the western Lake region. This crop, says the *National Weather & Crop Bulletin*, is in very good condition in the Northeast.

The movement of feeder sheep from New Mexico to the range districts of San Angelo and Trans Pecos in the southwestern part of Texas has been heavy the past few months owing to drought conditions in New Mexico and to the splendid grazing conditions of the Texas ranges.

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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The reports and compilations given below are based on conditions existing Sept. 16-18 and changes in climatic conditions since those dates should be taken into consideration.

The general reports indicate that farmers are not free sellers of oats at present prices and also that they would not sell corn freely at $1 or less per bushel. The recent decline in market values of grain has inspired the idea among the farmers that land at the high prices at which it has been selling of late will not be a remunerative investment and it is reported that there is a falling off in the demand for such high-priced land on that account.

The farmers' bins have been pretty well cleaned out during the war period, but the decline in market values of grain will undoubtedly encourage an increase in the farm reserves which may be an important factor in market values in the future.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported almost entirely "too dry" in all of the states with the exception of Minnesota, and fall plowing has been stopped in some localities on that account. The winter wheat acreage has no doubt been considerably decreased because of the dry condition of the soil preventing its preparation for seeding. However, since these reports were taken there have been good general rains throughout most of the surplus winter wheat states which will permit plowing and seeding of winter wheat that was not anticipated when these reports were taken.

TEMPERATURE.—The prevailing temperature during the past two weeks has been almost entirely "favorable" except in Nebraska and Kansas, where a considerable portion of these states was reported as "too hot."

CORN.—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the average comparative reports of the growth condition as reported by our correspondents in each of the states is as follows: Ohio, 98; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 72; Iowa, 92; Nebraska, 69; Kansas, 43; Oklahoma, 76.

Our report of the condition two weeks ago was as follows: Ohio, 95; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 72; Missouri, 73; Iowa, 95; Nebraska, 68; Kansas, 52. The comparison of these reports shows an improvement in the states of Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska and deterioration in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, the latter state having suffered greater depreciation than others. The flat average, however, is practically the same now as two weeks ago, which still substantiates the Government estimate of Sept. 1 corn crop of over 2,850,000,000 bushels.

The percentage of the corn that it was estimated would be matured and out of the way of frost by Sept. 20 in each of the states is reported as follows: Ohio, 86; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 70; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 84; Kansas, 85; Oklahoma, 98, thus promising a well-matured crop of good quality.

FALL PLOWING.—The percentage of the fall plowing that has now been done is reported as follows: Ohio, 55; Indiana, 52; Illinois, 50; Missouri, 31; Iowa, 38; Minnesota, 41; North Dakota, 22; South Dakota, 40; Nebraska, 40; Kansas, 41; Oklahoma, 36.

ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT.—Basing the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall at 100, the comparative percentage sown this fall is reported as follows: Ohio, 70; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 45; Nebraska, 71; Kansas, 67; Oklahoma, 83. This gives a flat average of 67, which is practically the pre-war acreage, the increase of acreage as stimulated during the war being about 30 per cent. It is probable, however, that the recent rains will encourage additional acreage and that these percentages will finally be increased.

FARM SURPLUS.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold by the farmers in each of the states is reported as follows: Ohio, 70; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 81; Missouri, 72; Iowa, 76; Minnesota, 2¢; North Dakota, 31; South Dakota, 52; Nebraska, 57; Kansas, 48; Oklahoma, 58.

Of oats: Ohio, 58; Indiana, 57; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 34; Iowa, 39; Minnesota, 17; North Dakota, 13; South Dakota, 25; Nebraska, 60; Kansas, 57; Oklahoma, 49.

GENERAL REPORTS.

The general reports given below as to whether or not farmers are free sellers of oats at present prices and also as to whether or not farmers would be free sellers of new corn at $1 per bushel are self-explanatory.

OHIO.

Greenville (2): Farmers not selling oats freely. Do not think they will sell corn freely at $1.00, unless hogs drop to that basis.

Bucyrus (4): The farmers are not free sellers of oats and corn at present prices, corn is fed.

Ansonia (2): Farmers are holding a good many oats and don't want to take 63c for them. They won't sell much corn.

Sidney (2): Farmers hesitating a little on this break in the market but will loosen up after seed. They will be glad to get $1.00 a bushel for corn and will sell freely.

Circleville (6): Farmers will be free sellers of new corn at $1.00 a bushel.

Xenia (3): No surplus of oats here, all will be fed on farms where grown. Very little if any new corn will be sold at $1.00 until the farmers are convinced no advance possible.

Eaton (2): Farmers not selling oats at present prices. They will not sell corn at $1.00.

Portsmouth (6): Cutting corn everywhere. Farmers won't sell under $1.00 and not much at that.

Lima (1): Weather is favorable. Farmers here are usually free sellers if prices are right; not many would sell new corn at $1.00 per bushel.

Agosta (5): Corn will not be sold at $1.00 a bushel unless hogs go to $10.00. Oats are not being sold.

INDIANA.

Greenfield (5): Farmers are not inclined to sell oats. Do not think farmers would sell new corn at price you name.

South Whitney (7): Farmers are not inclined to sell oats at present prices. Don't think there will be much new corn for sale here.

Rushville (8): Very few oats raised here and very little sold. Farmers feed most of their corn in this county, so none sold at $1.00.

Jasper (3): We do not think will sell much corn at $1.00 per bu. unless hogs come down to very bottom price.

Tipton (5): No oats selling and very little corn would sell at $1.00 per bu.

Princeton (3): About all surplus oats have been sold. Very few farmers will sell corn at $1.00 per bu., it will all be needed to feed and fatten stock and for the making of the next crop.

Decatur (7): Farmers holding and feeding oats. New corn will probably be held or fed at $1.00. Too dry to sow.

Waveland (2): Farmers are not free sellers of oats and there won't be one bushel of corn shipped out at $1.00. We will ship in corn.

Angola (7): But few oats and no corn for sale from the farm. All fed at home.

Wabash (4): Farmers holding tight to oats, and will not be free sellers of corn at $1.00.

Frankfort (2): Farmers not inclined to sell oats at present prices. Think they would sell corn freely at $1.00 per bushel.

Monticello (1): Weather has been entirely too dry for fall plowing. Since the decline of oats farmers have quit selling. Do not think they will sell corn freely.

ILLINOIS.

Mattoon (8): Farmers are not selling any oats and will not sell any new corn until gathering time but will crib a great deal at the $1.00 price.

Tuscola (8): It has been so very dry that farmers could not do fall plowing. No winter wheat sown yet. Farmers giving up idea of sowing wheat.

Ashland (5): No oats selling at present market price. New corn would move freely at $1.25 but not below that price.

Vermont (2): Believe farmers would be free sellers of oats and corn if elevators were not congested with wheat. Will be free sellers of corn around $1.00 to $1.10 as it is a bumper crop.

Mt. Pulaski (5): Absolutely no oats offered. New corn price seems to be held at $1.25 just at present.

Marshall (8): Oats will be fed at present price. Very little corn will be sold at $1.00.

Nashville (3): Corn is about a failure in this country. Some lands near creeks will make possibly a half crop. Upland little or nothing.

Lostant (4): Farmers are inclined to hold on to corn and oats at these prices. They will sell corn at $1.25 and oats at 75c, but not any less than that.

Sidell (8): Farmers are selling either corn or oats on recent market decline. Not inclined to contract new corn under $1.25 per bu.

Eureka (1): Very little oats being sold. Farmers undecided on prices of new corn, but possibly only a moderate movement at $1.00.

Earlville (4): No oats being sold at present prices and slow sellers of corn at $1.00.

Rockport (2): No oats in this locality and don't believe farmers will sell corn at $1.00.

Wenona (4): Farmers are not selling oats. Do not think they will sell new corn freely at $1.00.

Princeton (4): The farmers are not free sellers of oats. Think they would be of corn at $1.00.

Ashton (4): Drouth has interfered with plowing for winter wheat, so acreage will be much less than intended.

Mt. Carroll (4): No oats being offered. Free movement of corn not likely.

Odell (7): Farmers have not sold any oats this month. All waiting for price.

Rantoul (5): None.

Freeport (4): Farmers have sold practically no oats. We doubt whether they would sell much new corn at $1.00.

Belleville (3): Farmers do not raise much oats here so hardly any moving. Do not think much corn will move at $1.00 per bu., although hard telling just now.

Highland (6): Farmers only raised enough oats for own use. There will be no surplus of corn, most of them will be obliged to buy some.

Pocahontas (3): No oats to sell in this section while corn was a failure.

MISSOURI.

Charleston (9): Will not be free sellers of corn at $1.00 per bu.

Harrisonville (1): Our farmers sell very little corn at any price a will be needed at home.

Lamar (3): Very few oats sel here. No surplus for shipment. surplus corn.

Clinton (1): Farmers are not sel oats freely. There will be no sur of corn, but think if there were it w move freely at $1.00.

Springfield (3): Will not sell oat present prices. Will sell no corn.

Marionvile (3): Corn and oats have to be shipped in.

Sedalia (5): Previous failure of crop will keep corn from being keted freely here.

Bethany (1): Farmers would no free sellers of corn at $1.00. Oat very short and poor quality. Very tle for sale.

Columbia (5): Oats crop will used at home, also corn.

Salisbury (4): Farmers will not new corn at $1.00. We will not h enough oats to feed.

Higginsville (2): There will b reduction of 30 per cent in wheat a age.

Mercer (1): Farmers not offe oats at present prices and they pre a decided unwillingness to sell cor $1.00.

Chillicothe (1): Scarcely any being sold and don't believe the fa ers would be willing to sell cor $1.00 per bu.

IOWA.

Jefferson (5): Too dry for plo or seeding.

Wright (5): No on corn, and n oats.

Decatur (8): "No" on both cases

Williamsburg (8): No oats mo at all. Farmers will not sell corn.

New Sharon (5): Farmers not clined to sell oats under 60c, but for heavy movement of corn if it st at $1.00.

Coburg (3): Farmers will not corn at $1.00 until forced to do so.

Gilbert (5): No sowing of wi wheat that I know of. Farmers are selling oats freely. They are not ing new corn now, but will at hus time if they can get $1.00.

Allison (4): Farmers are not sellers of oats at present prices. T about $1.25 per bu. is about the p farmers are expecting for their cor

Washington (8): Farmers have been free sellers of oats at pre prices and conditions will deter whether or not the farmers would corn freely at $1.00 per bu.

Osceola (6): Farmers are not sellers of oats and the farm surplu oats will depend largely as to the p of new corn. Farmers are expec around $1.00 per bu. for new corn.

Whitten (4): Farmers holding for 70c and corn for $1.25. Lots of corn yet in farmers' hands asking $

Cedar Rapids (8): Oats not mo at all. Movement of corn depends price of hogs.

Wall Lake (2): Farmers are sel oats at prevailing price. Would no in position to say if farmers would corn at $1.00.

Clemons (5): Farmers were sellers at 70c but have stopped sel at the present price and as to co don't think they will sell at $1.00.

New Hampton (7): Don't t farmers would sell corn at $1.00.

Truesdale (1): I do not think s

Hull (1): Farmers are holding better prices, but will sell corn at $

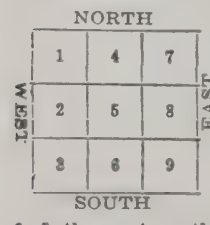
Keokuk (9): The farmers are free sellers of oats at present pr and they will crib over their corn fore selling it at $1.00. Generally farmers are bull on the market on w they have to sell, and now that are more or less prosperous, money in the bank they will hold to their corn feeling that it is ch compared to the guaranteed price wheat.

Spencer (1): Farmers will hold at present prices but think will corn at anything above $1.00 but be slow below $1.25.

Arthur (2): Farmers not free sel at present prices and will not sell c

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



eely at $1.00 unless other things come wn accordingly.

Onawa (2): Very few oats raised re. Cannot say as to how the farm- s will sell new corn at $1.00 so early the season.

Hamlin (2): Don't sell oats at pres- t prices. Would sell new corn at .00.

Henderson (3): Holding oats for gher prices. Will not sell corn for .00.

Kirkman (2): Farmers holding oats w, and do not think they will sell rn at $1.00.

MINNESOTA.

London (6): Farmers are not selling ich oats at present prices. Most of e farmers are cutting corn now, and owing. Farmers will be free sellers new corn at $1.00.

Grand Meadow (9): Farmers not ling many oats. No corn for sale.

Prior Lake (6): No oats or corn for e in this country. Entire crop will fed to stock.

Henderson (6): Farmers think oat ces too low compared with other ain, and consider new corn worth re than $1.00 a bu.

Farmington (9): There will not be ny oats to ship from this point on s crop. Some farmers have consid- ble to sell but others are short and buying in from 100 to 500 bus. lots v. Around 65c farmers sell oats te freely but below 60c there is none ng offered. The corn crop is the t we have had in several years, but acreage is below normal and don't nk there will be any to ship out m here unless the stock prices go low that it becomes unprofitable to d.

Hayward (6): Farmers are not sell- much oats, and will not sell corn ly at $1.00.

Albert Lea (6): Farmers won't sell s at these prices, but think would a little new corn at $1.00 on ac- nt of the good corn crop. Oats are rt.

Hutchinson (6): There will not be oats or corn sold at these prices to ak of.

Golden Prairie (6): Corn is about all and good. No plowing done as it oo dry. No winter wheat sown.

Minneota (3): There are no oats ing to market at the present time. nk movement of corn will be small $1.00 per bu. Think they will hold more money.

NORTH DAKOTA.

St. Thomas (7): No corn or winter at raised here. Winter rye acreage ncreased 10 per cent. The barley is almost a failure and oats 50 per as compared with last crop.

Fargo (8): N. D. has never had a er corn crop than this year.

Moss (7): There are few oats raised sale as it is all fed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Faulkreau (8): Farmers holding Corn marketing depends on prob- rates of 13 to 1. (Hogs & corn.)

Aberdeen (7): Oats not moving free- nd no corn from farmers at $1.00 bu.

Brookings (8): Farmers not selling at present prices and do not look them to sell corn at $1.00. They end it costs more than this to pro- and will hold until they get more.

Bentford (7): No oats. No corn at .

Miller (5): Not free sellers of oats, moderately free sellers of corn at .

Canton (9): Farmers don't like s given now very much and think things should follow at once in decrease.

Harley (9): Farmers are selling ng, holding old corn somewhat will probably hold new for better $1.00.

Pt. Point (9): Farmers refuse to anything at present prices.

Edgewater (8): No winter wheat All grain being held back by ers on account of break in price.

NEBRASKA.

Superior (9): If we get rain acre- age will be about same, but if don't get rain acreage will be very small, cannot estimate year.

Superior (9): Farmers not selling oats freely. There will be no surplus corn here. Would buy all they need at $1.00.

Humboldt (9): No corn at $1.00 ex- cept renters.

Nebraska City (9): Very few sur- plus oats raised this year. Think farm- ers would sell sparingly of their corn at $1.00 per bu.

Beatrice (9): Farmers are selling no oats. Would sell but very little corn at $1.00 per bu.

Central City (9): Farmers selling oats rather sparingly and we don't think they will sell corn freely at $1.00 until spring. If the market is then down continuously they probably will sell.

Ashland (9): Has been very dry for fall plowing.

Fairmont (9): We will not have a surplus of either corn or oats to sell on account of drouth this season.

KANSAS.

Belleville (4): Farmers selling oats very slowly. There will be no corn sold here this year.

Uniontown (9): Cannot make a fair estimate on this year's corp sown.

Schroyer (7): No oats coming and do not think any corn will move at $1.00.

Blue Rapid (7): No oats for sale here. Practically no corn will be of- fered for sale.

Humboldt (9): 50 per cent of the wheat has not been threshed.

Wichita (6): Not much oats for sale at any prices and no corn.

Wakeeney (2): The farmers will have no new corn or oats to put on the market except for local use only.

Alta Vista (8): Will have to ship in corn and oats.

Wellington (6): Very little corn here. Farmers have stopped plowing as it is too dry.

Junction City (7): Very little oats or corn will be marketed this year at any price.

Neodesha (9): We will not have a large crop of corn and will need the oats for feed.

Pittsburg (9): Practically no oats raised here. No corn will be sold by farmers.

Clay Center (4): No oats or corn to ship out from this territory. Soil very dry and hard for fall plowing.

Concordia (4): Depends on rain as it is very dry here.

Mahaska (4): Corn nearly a total failure. We will ship in corn later on.

Madison (9): Corn crop a failure.

Athol (4): Oats do not move at the present price. Do not think corn would move under $1.25 per bu.

Logan (4): Not any surplus oats. Farmers anticipate new corn will bring $1.25.

Hillsboro (5): In this vicinity the farmers are holding the oats back for higher prices. The corn crop is about a total failure and we have to ship in our own.

OKLAHOMA.

Driftwood (1): No oats raised here much and very little corn. Would not be any corn sold here for $1.00.

Geary (2): Wheat acreage will be reduced materially owing to dry condi- tion of soil. Ploughing impossible at this time. Corn will not move freely at $1.00.

Kingfisher (4): It is too dry to plow, but should rain come soon it would change rapidly.

Enid (4): Do not expect corn to sell at $1.00 here. Will need all for home consumption.

Enid (4): Farmers are selling oats, but will need all their corn for feed.

Marshall (5): Not quite enough corn or oats raised for local demands. Not free sellers of oats and would not be free sellers of corn.

Miami (7): Not much surplus of oats. Emphatically farmers will not be free sellers of corn at $1.00 as they have been talking $1.50.

When the daylight saving scheme is abolished in the States it will be sim- ilarly inoperative in Canada, for al- though it proved very popular in the cities when tried out there were strong protests from the farming element, and due to the international rail service it is much better that the two countries operate alike.

Send us the news from your neigh- borhood—changes, crops, local condi- tions, etc.

Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on September 13, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as fol- lows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	Final 00 omitted			
1919.....	89,204,0	2,277,0	25,160,0	8,160,0
1918.....	78,521,0	6,992,0	35,151,0	3,294,0

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 19...	128,716,0	4,557,0	28,848,0	20,167,0
Apr. 26...	113,505,0	5,196,0	29,211,0	20,299,0
May 3...	94,335,0	5,892,0	29,422,0	20,714,0
May 10...	84,180,0	5,911,0	29,040,0	17,222,0
May 17*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 24*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 31*..	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 7†..	32,500,0	4,156,0	23,661,0	15,957,0
June 14†..	26,490,0	4,572,0	21,659,0	12,967,0
June 21†..	23,051,0	5,578,0	21,914,0	12,713,0
June 28...	24,007,0	4,923,0	24,427,0	14,970,0
July 5...	20,815,0	4,570,0	25,699,0	14,918,0
July 12...	17,946,0	4,592,0	24,586,0	14,301,0
July 19...	18,774,0	4,806,0	23,248,0	13,507,0
July 26...	25,220,0	3,813,0	25,000,0	13,148,0
Aug. 2...	32,721,0	3,195,0	25,137,0	13,160,0
Aug. 9...	44,820,0	2,453,0	25,957,0	12,574,0
Aug. 16...	52,583,0	2,315,0	24,142,0	11,735,0
Aug. 23...	61,909,0	1,642,0	23,422,0	8,828,0
Aug. 30...	70,765,0	1,654,0	23,492,0	9,155,0
Sept. 6...	80,429,0	2,109,0	24,877,0	8,759,0

*Winnipeg strike prevented compilation.
†Canadian Northwest wheat stock not in- cluded.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	780,000
Tacoma	577,000
Seattle, Wash.	508,000
Total Sept. 13, 1919	1,865,000

Weekly comparisons since March, 1919, follow:

Apr. 5.....	3,717,000	June 28.....	1,153,000
Apr. 12.....	3,593,000	July 5.....	1,069,000
Apr. 19.....	3,315,000	July 12.....	842,000
Apr. 26.....	3,547,000	July 19.....	582,000
May 3.....	3,396,000	July 26.....	661,000
May 10.....	3,219,000	Aug. 2.....	970,000
May 17.....	3,076,000	Aug. 9.....	564,000
May 24.....	2,633,000	Aug. 16.....	590,000
May 31.....	2,420,000	Aug. 23.....	646,000
June 7.....	1,940,000	Aug. 30.....	1,198,000
June 14.....	1,724,000	Sept. 6.....	1,246,000
June 21.....	1,459,000		

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Sept. 20, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	59,966,000	86,020,990
Milwaukee	6,565,000	11,615,000
Minneapolis	6,575,000	15,288,000
Duluth	25,000	178,000
St. Louis	18,981,000	23,375,000
Toledo	1,113,000	2,398,000
Detroit	1,609,000	3,694,000
Kansas City	16,087,000	30,192,000
Peoria	18,270,000	32,839,000
Omaha	21,696,000	43,459,000
Indianapolis	15,730,000	18,250,000
Total	166,623,000	267,308,000

Receipts of corn the past week at pri- mary markets, compared with the pre- ceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
Chicago	1,869,000	2,142,000	2,803,000
Milwaukee	315,000	526,000	132,000
Minneapolis	70,000	85,000	173,000
Duluth	.....	.....	6,000
St. Louis	307,000	291,000	486,000
Toledo	18,000	14,000	45,000
Detroit	36,000	36,000	73,000
Kansas City	96,000	106,000	391,000
Peoria	351,000	359,000	1,215,000
Omaha	187,000	265,000	815,000
Indianapolis	288,000	285,000	588,000
Total	3,537,000	4,109,000	6,727,000
Shipments	1,948,000	1,625,000	2,400,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and pri- vate warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Sept. 20, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	3,657	36	406	328	204
Boston	397	.....	317	111	93
Buffalo	10,507	53	1,759	1,205	27
Chicago	14,676	626	7,448	2,286	242
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	78	40	164	109	.....
Duluth	729	.....	348	2,584	642
Galveston	2,673	.....	33	.....	311
Indianapolis	454	232	332	31	.....
Kansas City	15,296	38	1,197	263	.....
Milwaukee	1,278	357	1,312	308	300
Minneapolis	4,001	8	4,147	5,823	1,03
New Orleans	2,852	50	723	.....	1,75
Newport News	3	.....	118	.....	154
New York	5,164	3	766	281	332
Omaha	5,241	195	375	95	35
Peoria	17	49	506	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,595	19	29	30	3
St. Louis	3,126	23	207	39	3
Toledo	1,198	21	160	325	.....
Canals	.....	.....	30	250	.....
Lakes	3,135	.....	.....	311	1
Sept. 20, '19.	77,677	1,750	20,928	11,365	5,311
Sept. 21, '18.	79,551	5,119	26,059	2,803	2,184
Sept. 13, '19.	19,125	1,360	21,023	11,351	5,517
Sept. 6, '19.	63,309	1,332	20,569	13,207	6,312
Aug. 30, '19.	56,828	956	19,411	12,327	6,533
Aug. 23, '19.	48,920	1,061	18,935	11,580	7,159

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Sept. 20:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed.	134 @149	139 @149	136 @151	.....	.....	134½@117
No. 2 mixed.	134 @148	139 @149	133 @150	132 @145	135 @116	134½@146½
No. 3 mixed.	132½@146	.....	135 @147	130 @145	135 @115½	134 @145
No. 1 yellow.	134½@150	140 @150	.....	.....	.....	137½@147
No. 2 yellow.	133 @149	138 @149	138 @152	132 @145	137 @116½	135 @146½
No. 3 yellow.	134 @148	138 @148	.....	131 @145	136 @116½	134 @146½
No. 1 white.	134½@150	140 @150	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	134¾@149½	140 @149	137 @148	132 @145	139 @147	.....
No. 3 white.	135 @147	140 @148	.....	131 @145	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	65¼@ 71	68 @ 69½	.....	.....	65½@ 69¾	65 @ 68¼
No. 3 white.	63 @ 70¾	67 @ 68½	67 @ 69½	63 @ 66½	63½@ 69¼	65½@ 68
No. 4 white.	63 @ 68	.....	.....	62½@ 66	63 @ 69	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.36@1.45; No. 4 yellow, $1.34@1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.35@1.44. Oats—No. 2 white, 62⅝@67⅛c; No. 3 white, 61⅞@66⅝c; No. 4 white, 59¾@65⅜c.

RANGE OF CONTR ACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Aug.	173¼-195	135⅞-163¼	132¼-161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82½
Previous range	124 -198	137½-173	.....	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	.....
Sept. 8	162¼-164¼	130¾-132½	127½-129	69¾-70½	71⅞-73	75¼-76
Sept. 9	158¾-162	127½-129½	122½-126	68¾-71	71 -73¼	73¼-75¾
Sept. 10	159¾-162¼	128 -130⅛	125 -126⅞	70 -71	72⅛-73¾	74¾-76⅛
Sept. 11	153 -159	125 -127	122½-124⅞	68⅜-69⅜	70⅜-71⅞	73½-74½
Sept. 12	144 -154⅛	122¾-126⅞	120¼-124½	67¼-69¾	69¼-71⅞	72½-73⅝
Sept. 13	135½-142	118½-123⅛	116⅝-121	64½-67⅜	66 -69⅜	69⅛-72¾
Sept. 15	130½-138½	116⅝-121	115 -119⅜	63 -65⅞	65⅝-68½	68¼-71
Sept. 16	136 -141	119¼-123	119⅞-121⅜	65½-67⅛	67¾-69¾	70⅜-72⅛
Sept. 17	143¼-149	121 -126½	119⅝-124¾	65⅜-67⅝	67⅝-70¼	70⅜-72⅝
Sept. 18	143 -148½	121 -125	119¾-123¾	65¼-67½	67⅞-70	70¼-72
Sept. 19	146½-148¾	123 -126⅛	121 -123¾	66⅞-67¾	68⅞-70½	71 -72⅜
Sept. 20	145½-147¼	121¼-123⅛	119¼-121¼	66⅛-66¾	68⅛-69⅛	70½-71⅜
Week—						
Sept. 6	159 -177½	127¼-137⅞	125⅛-134¾	66¾-70¾	69⅜-73⅝	72⅞-77⅜
Sept. 13	135½-164¼	118½-132½	116⅝-129	64½-71	66 -73¾	69½-76½
Sept. 20	130½-149	116⅝-126½	115 -124¾	63 -67¾	65⅝-70½	68¼-72⅝

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

Philip Rothrock, Federal Supervisor in charge of this district, held examination for licenses here on the 16th.

Mrs. Josephine Rust, mother of A. E. Rust, of the Halliday Elevator Co., died in Los Angeles, Calif., on the 18th.

James E. Bennet & Co., of Chicago, have taken charge of the office here which has been operated by Ichtertz & Watson.

Corn in this section is out of danger of frost with the exception of a few scattered fields which were very backward. Samples on the ear look fine but are still high in moisture.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The annual Interstate Live Stock Fair was held here last week and was a record breaker, the attendance was by far the largest ever attended, and the exhibits were far superior to former years.

The Sioux City traffic bureau has been honored in the appointment of Commissioner J. P. Haynes, as a member of a special committee of five of the National Industrial League to investigate all questions arising out of the reconsigning and diversion of freight throughout the country.

Directors of the Farmers' Terminal Elevator Co., recently organized here, and representatives of the Stevens Construction Co., departed for Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and other large terminal markets with the view of a thorough canvass of all the modern large elevators, latest machinery and up-to-date methods of handling grain. Plans will be drawn next week for a 1,000,000 bus. terminal elevator to be erected on the twelve-acre tract of land in North Riverside.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 177 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Wheat, 794,500 bus., decrease of 103,000. Corn, 88,000 bus., decrease of 9,000. Oats, 522,700 bus., increase of 150,700.

Business continues extremely dull with corn mills in the southeast. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 120,000 bushels, reported output last week of 10,900 bushels, or 9.08 per cent of capacity, which compared with 14,072 bushels and 9.27 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week. Quotations: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.50; plain meal, $3.30.

The grain situation was without important changes in the local market last week. Wheat continues to command a good premium, with mills well supplied. Corn is unsettled on the recent break. The demand for corn is quiet, with light supplies. Oats are in moderate demand. Some complaints are heard of shortage of cars for handling grain. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25@2.29. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.68@1.70; No. 3 white, $1.65@1.68; No. 3 mixed, $1.65@1.68. Oats—No. 3 white, 75@76c; No. 3 mixed, 73@74c; No. 3 red, 71@72c.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

John Tanton, of London, Ontario, prominent Canadian grain dealer, was here on business last week.

Edward Frensdorf, grain dealer at Hudson and also a prominent politician, was a caller on 'change last week.

Buying of wheat for export has been active during the week and liberal shipments are soon to be made. The market is steady.

Rye is firm at $1.41 for cash No. 2. Exporters have been buying quite freely in this market for several days and shipments will increase as soon as permits are granted.

Beans are inactive at $7.50 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt. Reports from state points indicate a good yield. It is claimed by some dealers that the state will produce a crop equal to that of last year on half last year's acreage.

Corn was easy early in the week, but recovered during the closing days, and closed at an advance of 2c for the week. Receipts were very small and trading was slow. Quote: No. 3, $1.48; No. 3 yellow, $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.47; No. 6 yellow, $1.46.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

There is some eastern demand here for oats in this market, but it is difficult to secure a grain heavy enough to meet the requirements of purchasers. Demand for local consumption is active. The market declined ½c and closed with a firm tone at unchanged prices. Quote: No. 2 white, 71½c; No. 3 white, 70@70½c; No. 4 white, 69@69½c.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

The partnership existing between L. N. Hart and W. H. Bartz, doing business under the firm name of the Mid West Consumers Grain Co., was dissolved Sept. 23, Mr. Bartz selling his interest in the partnership to Mr. Hart.

The receipts of grain for the past week have nearly doubled those of the week previous. Des Moines' market looks as if it would soon equal or pass any other of the large western grain markets. Prices have ruled about 66¼c for oats and $1.44 for No. 2 yellow corn. One to two cents premium on wheat. Barley was sold from $1.28 to $1.43.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

According to G. I. Toevs, manager of the Centennial Mill Co., all mills of Spokane have received government orders for flour. The Centennial Mill has been given an order for 20,000 barrels to be delivered on the coast this month at $9.65 a barrel at the shipping point. They are working on the order now. The flour is to be made from soft white wheat.

T. H. Brewer, president of the Fidelity Nation, reports that 5,000 acres of wheat in the district have been permitted to mature and have been harvested. Luther Turner, probably the biggest individual wheat grower in the Inland Empire, is reported to have received $20,000 for volunteer wheat this year from 640 acres. This is declared to be $2,500 more than the same section yielded in 1918, when it was plowed and sown in the usual way.

Seventy-five per cent of the fall wheat in the vicinity of Pullman is already in the sack and considerable headway has been made in the spring grain and barley. Ten days more of good weather will practically see the close of the 1919 harvest, and the season will go down in history as one of the most successful, from triple standpoint of harvest conditions, yield and price, in the history of the Palouse country. Up to the present time not an hour's time has been lost on account of rain or bad weather, a condition which has prevailed during but few harvest seasons of the past. Yields throughout the Pullman section are holding up considerably better than pre-harvest estimates, with few reports of under 30 bushels in fall wheat and many better than 40. J. T. LaFollette has just finished threshing 240 acres of Red Russian on the Snake river brakes, which returned an average of 42 bushels to the acre. One fine setting gave Mr. LaFollette a pile of 1,630 sacks, valued at over $8,000.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Milwaukee grain shipments for the week ending Sept. 20 were 381,268 bus. oats, 135,042 bus. corn, 91,660 bus. barley, 19,720 bus. wheat; total, 627,690 bus., against 832,950 bus. the preceding week, and 1,080,965 bus. a year ago.

Every effort is being made to hasten the operation of the new Milwaukee, Chicago and Michigan City Transportation Co., "The Water Belt Route," which will give Milwaukee shippers direct connections with Central Freights Association territory.

The receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending September 20 were 182 cars barley, 233 cars corn, 287 cars oats, 504 cars wheat, 48 cars rye, 5 cars flax; total, 1,259 cars, against 1,197 cars the week before, 1,509 cars a year ago and 1,124 cars in 1917.

The Milwaukee cash grain markets were generally higher during the past week, corn rising 8@9c, oats 1c, wheat 5c, while rye ruled strong. Barley, alone, was lower, declining 4@7c, due largely to the Government's indictment of breweries in violation of the war prohibition act. The movement is moderate and the demand good.

W. A. Hottensen, vice-president and treasurer of the W. M. Bell Co., 305 Mitchell Building, 81 Michigan street, Milwaukee, who has recently returned from a 1,200-mile trip through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, reports that this year's corn crop is exceptionally large and heavy. Due to the fact that the crop is generally two and three weeks ahead of regular growth, Mr. Hottensen feels that the crops are beyond all danger of an early frost. In many sections the crops are already reported out. The late corn crops in Iowa also reported as good, were somewhat stunned by the excess heat in late August and early September.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: O. O. Morrison, Waukegan, O. Friedman, F. Marling, W. A. Bell, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. P. Harding, Minneapolis, Minn; T. W. Lawless, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Wilson, Lamar, Colo.; T. E. L. Port, Stevens Point, G. S. Fisher, Evansville, Wis.; J. M. Garvey, F. C. Cole, Iron Mountain, Mich.; C. Phelps, New York, N. Y.; J. G. Peffard, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Binze, Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Dadmun, Whitewater, L. Rosenheimer, Kewaskum, A. Kroehnke, Grafton, Wis.; Henry Lueders, Lyons, G. A. Lomen, Ridgeway, Ia.; C. J. Johnson, Grand Marais, Minn.; E. J. Host, Lake Geneva, Wis.; C. T. Venard, Richland Center, A. Sether, Rosholt, A. C. Kiefer, Brillion, J. A. Tennis, Antigo, J. G. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; R. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. A. Schuster and Wm. Sears, Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Reimon, Shelbyville, Ind.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

The contractors for the addition to the Consolidated Elevators Co.'s plant are pushing work through on it, and the pouring of concrete for the bins is now nearly completed. With the completion of this addition that company will be equipped with the largest elevator storage facilities at the Head of the Lakes.

The oats market was ¼@¾c up here at the end of the week at 62½@65c for spot No. 3 white. Receipts were limited, so that trade from day to day was largely nominal. Stocks of oats in the elevators amount to 348,000 bushels, of which the bulk is reported to be marked for Eastern delivery.

Trade in rye continued to absorb the attention of operators to a great extent. The market in spot No. 2 rye closed exactly where it did a week ago at $1.40½, but it sold 3c higher at one stage. Rye accounted for the bulk of the current receipts. Three lots aggregating 400,000 bushels were shipped out from the elevators during the week for the East to fill export orders.

R. M. White of the White Grain Co. reported a fair demand over the district for feeds. That he thought to be due in a great measure to the bringing up of thousands of sheep and cattle from Montana to Northern Minnesota for feeding purposes following the drought in that state last summer. Better Eastern inquiry for feeds is also being experienced on this market.

While advices being received from grain handlers and elevator men regarding the prospects of the movement this way picking up are more encouraging, it is expected to be comparatively light for a time yet. It is understood, though, that the United States Grain corporation proposes to arrange for the routing of as large a tonnage of wheat to the lake terminals as possible between now and the close of the navigation season. Ample boat facilities are now available with ending of the coal docks strike and the releasing of tonnage that had been tied up with loads of coal.

As showing the dullness of trade so far this season, it may be mentioned that receipts at the elevators here during the new crop year from August 1 up till September 19 aggregated only 5,639,528 bushels as compared with 9,663,616 bushels during the same period last year. The wheat movement amounted to 1,426,125 bushels against 8,953,300 bushels last year. Rye and barley helped out wonderfully, receipts of the former amounting to 2,740,820 bushels against 184,192 bushels last year, and barley arrivals came to 1,006,666 bushels, against only 90,971 bushels last year. Stocks of all grains in the elevators at the end of last week were 4,447,000 bu. of which 2,789,000 bushels were rye and 639,000 bushels barley.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

King, Farnum & Co. have opened up offices on the fourteenth floor, with M. T. Logan as manager.

The car shortage is seriously affecting the output and shipping facilities of the Grain Belt Mills, according to F. F. Gilbert, manager of the mills. Shipments of hay and other raw materials have been curtailed so that the manufacture of feed products has had to be cut down.

C. J. Hauber, of the St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., spent a couple of days hunting ducks. Up to the present writing Mr. Hauber has not returned, but as he is manager of the hay department of the above firm, took along a bale of hay for bait, and it may be he has run out of bait.

A grain elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity will be erected by G. W. Helm, of the G. W. Helm Grain Co. at the southwest corner of Eighth and Olive streets. Construction will be started within the cource of a week or so and it is expected to complete the elevator within the next sixty days. It will have a shelling capacity of 10,000 bus. a day.

The following were registred on the floor of the Grain Exchange during the week: C. M. Linn, Humboldt, Neb.; W. B. Speers, Holton, Kas.; W. J. Falkner, Beloit, Kas.; W. W. Young, H. C. Frankel, R. C. Jones and R. F. Uhlman, of Kansas City; A. E. Wells, Monticello, Ark.; C. E. Murray, Los Angeles; Blaine Shaune, Tarkio; F. H. Hoerman, Union Star, Mo.; William Bailey, Baileyville, Kas.; W. H. Harroun, Bartley, Neb.; M. Banfield, Highland, Kas., an L. Frederick, St. Louis.

R. E. Hastings, a member of the Joseph Grain Exchange, contemplates erection of a new grain elevator near Larabee Mills. He has been selling s for the proposed structure for sev weeks, and intends to raise $200,000, w would build the elevator with a capacity of 500,000 to 1,000,000 Thus far nearly $100,000 has l sold to local people, while the o $100,000 is to be put up by Swift & C pany. Information received is to the fect that work will be started shortly, that the elevator will be in operation e next spring.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts, 504 cars this w against 422 a week ago and 303 a year Good demand for good grades of h wheat, while lower grades were slow. and mixed wheat was almost unsal Several cars of hot wheat were in to market and a good many cars of sa red. Cash quotations are as follows: 1 dark hard, $2.22@2.40; No. 2 dark h $2.19@2.37; No. 3 dark hard, $2.16@ No. 4 dark hard, $2.12@2.29; No. 5 hard, $2.08@2.23; No. 1 hard, $2.18@ No. 2 hard, $2.15@2.28; No. 3 hard, $2. 2.25; No. 4 hard, $2.08@2.21; N hard, $2.04@2.15; No. 1 yellow h $2.16@2.17; No. 2 yellow hard, @2.14; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.10@2.11; 4 yellow hard, $2.06@2.08; No. 5 ye hard, $2.02@2.06; No. 1 red, $2.18@2.19; 2 red, $2.15@2.16; No. 3 red, $2.12@ No. 4 red, $2.08@2.10; No. 5 red, $2.04@

Corn—Receipts, 39 cars, against 5 week ago and 135 a year ago. The mand for cash corn was slow all during week, and very little trading. One ca sample mixed went begging the en week. What corn was on the tables choice, being mostly of the No. 1 grade, there was very little demand and bu were scarce. New corn is being off from Oklahoma and Texas at around spot market, with no buyers. Cash follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.48@1.51; N yellow, $1.45@1.47; No. 4 yellow, $1. 1.45; No. 5 yellow, $1.41@1.42; No. 2 w $1.48@1.50; No. 3 white, $1.45@1.47; N white, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 white, $1.40@ No. 2 mixed, $1.48@1.49; No. 3 mixed, @1.46; No. 4 mixed, $1.42@1.45; N mixed, $1.40@1.41.

Oats—Receipts, 19 cars, against 2 week ago and 46 a year ago. Oats slow in sympathy to corn. There wa small demand from Kansas feeders, very little new stuff came to market. oats follow: No. 2 white, 68@69c; N white, 67@68c; No. 2 mixed, 64½@65c; 3 mixed, 63@64c; No. 2 red, 64@65c; N red, 63@64c.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oats has felt the pressure of the de in the corn market and sales have b made from 75c to 76c per bushel deliv New Orleans. Sacked oats have b quoted at 81.5c delivered. The demand oats is slow and buying is not of a he character.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., In
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Jno. D. Shanahan, formerly with the ain Standardization, U. S. Department Agriculture and prior to that Chief ain Inspector, Buffalo, N. Y., but now nnected with the United States Grain rporation, was a visitor to our city for veral days during the past week.

The low dip in the Chicago options ought out offerings of corn and Illinois ld, delivered New Orleans, loaded corn $1.49 to $1.51, New Orleans weights and ades to govern. These prices have been low figures at which corn has sold since e market took the decided plunge, but cently the market has started to build again and No. 3 yellow corn is quoted $1.60 per bushel delivered New Orleans.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

E. D. Bigelow, secretary of the Board Trade, is at Mackinac Island for a vacan.

A. L. Ernst, of the Ernst-Davis Grain .. has returned from a vacation of 51 ys in Michigan.

The Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. s reopened its New York office, hoping participate in the export trade in coarse ains later.

August W. Stewart, formerly of the annon Grain Co., but now secretary of Twidale-Wright Grain Co. was elected membership in the Board of Trade Fri-y.

The dinner to be served in honor of lius H. Barnes by the Kansas City Grain ub will be in the St. Francis Room of e Hotel Baltimore, at 7 p. m., September Only members of the club and Mr. rnes will be admitted.

I. J. Brodnax and T. F. McLiney have ganized a receiving house to be known the Brodnax-McLiney Commission Co. Brodnax will continue his connection th the Frisco Elevators Co., of which he president. The new firm will have an ice at 336 Board of Trade Annex.

On a suggestion from the Grain Control mmittee the directors of the Kansas y Board of Trade have authorized ship-ng sales of grain on official destination ights. This became effective September and the grain sold prior to that date s subject to the ruling.

George B. Ross, formerly chief of the nsas Grain Inspection Department, has come a flour miller. Mr. Ross and as-iates have bought the Ottawa Milling .. at Ottawa, Kas. The mill has a daily pacity of 500 bbls. Mr. Ross is also in-ested in a mill at Whitewater, Kas.

J. O. Moffatt, of the Moffatt Grain Co., ent the week in the Panhandle district Texas, where he observed the great crop sorghum grains. He wrote back that lds of milo and kafir occupied most of landscape. Shipments, he said, had n delayed by rains, but would soon be avy if cars could be obtained.

mpatient with country grain dealers o, in many cases, are operating without eral licenses, D. F. Piazzek, zone agent the United States Grain Corporation, s week resolved to begin prosecutions. Piazzek will have aid from the United tes District Attorney. He has deter-ed to put out of business every grain ler or miller operating in defiance of law.

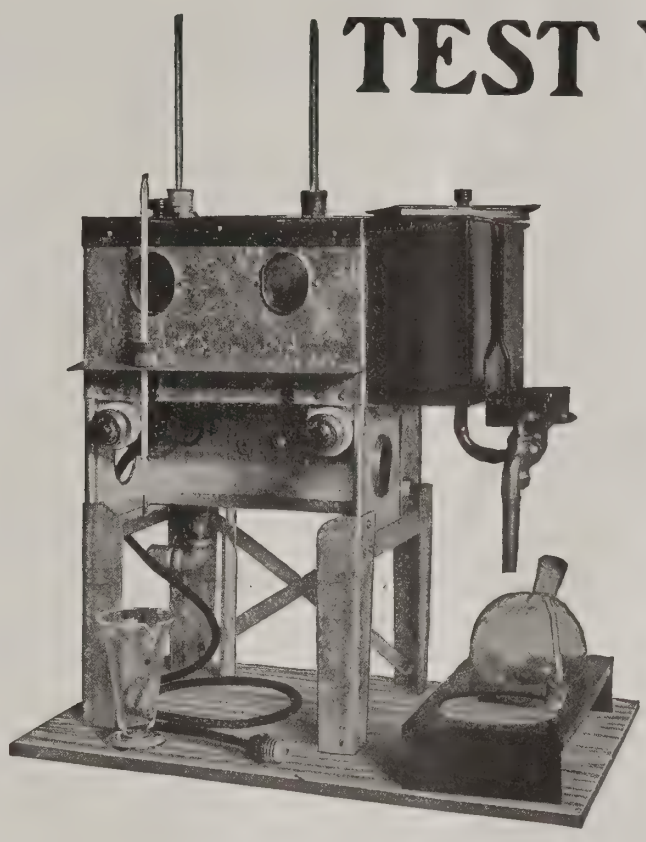
There is going to be more corn in the ntry than was anticipated, or estimated crop reports, or others," is the belief ressed by T. M. Jensen, of Grundy nty, Missouri. "We find our corn is ter than expected," said Mr. Jensen in nsas City this week. "Taking the ntry over, there seems to be a surprise store along this line. In good corn sec-ns where the crop was reported good, is far ahead of expectation, while in ts where corn made a poor start it is ing out better than expected."

rom a dry condition which threatened greatly reduce the new acreage of win-wheat in the southwest, the situation changed radically since the rains of week. The heaviest precipitation was Thursday and Friday, and practically territory in the southwest was relieved drouth. Rains in Western Kansas were heavy that rivers and creeks were over-n, and there was loss of life and prop-. Although the breaking of wheat und had been greatly delayed, it is be-ed that time still remains for good d acreages of both wheat and rye. ny reports indicate, however, that labor rtage will be effective in reducing fall ling.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,200 s, against 1,072 a week ago and 906 a r ago. While ordinary qualities showed e change in price, the choice samples of l wheat, especially the dark kinds, ad-ced 9@18c a bushel, due to scarcity an urgent milling request. Soft wheat up 2@3c, but failed to hold the gain. losed unchanged to 1c higher, and was moderate demand. The elevator facil-s were sharply reduced by the explo-which destroyed the Murray house. stocks continued to increase. At the k's close the holders were 15,290,000 or 594,000 more than a week ago. A ago the stocks were 12,740,000 bus.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.



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1 flask..	$25.00		For
2 flask..	40.00	*less a*	Electricity
4 flask..	65.00	*discount*	Alcohol
6 flask..	90.00		or Gas

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Insure you against loss from moisture and heating grain

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The car situation here improved somewhat, but still was very unsatisfactory. All restrictions on shipments to Kansas City were removed and the blanket permit system was suspended. There were strong protests from Kansas, western Nebraska and Colorado, where wheat is lying on the ground at some points for lack of storage and cars. Closing prices of leading grades in Kansas City were: No. 1 hard, $2.20@2.50; No. 2, $2.20@2.45; No. 3, $2.17@2.35; No. 1 red, $2.20; No. 2, $2.16@2.17; No. 3, $212@2.14.

Corn—Receipts, 69 cars, against 100 a week ago and 348 a year ago. The market had a sharp rally, due to better buying for local and shipping accounts and the fact that rains had checked shipments of new corn from Texas into territory further north. Mixed corn closed 6@10c higher, at $1.48 for No. 2 and $1.46 for No. 3. The advance in yellow was 10@12c, to $1.51@1.52 for No. 2 and $1.50@1.51 for No. 3. White closed 5@8c higher, with No. 2 at $1.49 and No. 3 at $1.44@1.46. Stocks here increased 10,000 bus., to 36,000 bus., against 608,000 a year ago. There was a delivery of 5,000 bus. on a September contract, the first noted this month.

Oats—Receipts, 82 cars, against 80 a week ago and 273 a year ago. Recent declines and car shortage accounted for the light movement. Prices had stronger tone, sympathizing with corn. White closed 2½@3½c higher, with No. 2 at 70@70½c; No. 3, 69½c. Mixed were unchanged, at 62@63c for No. 2 and 61@62c for No. 3. Red advanced 1@3c, closing with No. 2 at 64@65c and No. 3 at 63@64c. A large proportion of the arrivals went to store, partly for lack of cars in which to make shipments. Stocks increased 68,000 bus., to 1,206,000 bus., against 3,010,000 a year ago. About 200,000 have been delivered on September contracts.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 29 cars, against 9 a week ago and 1 a year ago. Further weakness developed in the early part of the week, but the market sympathized with strength in corn and made a good recovery, closing about 5@10c higher than a week ago, as follows: No. 2 white kafir, $2.35 per cwt.; No. 3, $2.30; No. 2 milo, $2.35; No. 3, $2.30. Some of the arrivals were new milo, from Texas, but receipts from there were limited on account of rains and car shortage. Dealers reported a good demand for shipping account. Bids for No. 3 milo to arrive were around $1.90, which indicates the feeling of dealers regarding prices on the new crop. No doubt exists that the yield in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will make a record aggregate. Frost from now on would catch only a small proportion of the crop. Stocks here increased 2,000 bus. to 8,000, compared with 92,000 a year ago.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Cyrus B. Stafford, assistant traffic manager of the Division of Public Service, U. S. Railroad Administration, headquarters in Washington, was a visitor here Saturday. He formerly resided here, and was traffic commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange. He only stopped for a social call, being en route to an important conference in New Orleans.

Efforts of the railroad lines in Illinois to have the freight rates on hay from Illinois points to Memphis and Cairo placed on a basis with Evansville, Ind., which would have meant an increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds, were withdrawn following a hearing before the Chicago district freight traffic committee, in which the unreasonableness of the petition was shown up. J. B. McGinnis, commissioner for the hay and grain exchange of the Memphis Merchants' exchange, has returned from Chicago, where he represented Memphis interests in the case.

Within about 60 days shippers of hay, grain and their products through this market will be getting better rates into the states of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, according to an announcement made Saturday by James B. McGinnis, traffic commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange hay and grain department. The Interstate Commerce Commission has just given its official sanction to rates promulgated last May by the federal railroad administration, whereby some reductions are made on shipments through this center. Because some of the smaller roads affected were not under federal control it was necessary that the commission give its sanction. It is expected that business done by this market in the three states will be increased, as rates heretofore have been in favor of some of the other terminal markets.

Business continues very quiet and quotations during the past few days have been changed very little. Receipts of corn for the week were 58 cars, which were large enough for the limited demand. Mixed feed people have bought but little and the millers only enough to fill their immediate requirements. Cash 2 white corn is quoted around $1.45, the best offer on Saturday on call being $1.50, with no bids. Oats have been fairly steady, despite the fact that receipts for the week were 145 cars. A rather large proportion was the red variety, which are slow. A little demand was reported for choice seed quality, but the other offerings went slowly. Cash 3 red bulk sold at 64c, while same sacked sold at 68c and No. 2 sacked sold at 70c. White oats sold around 71c,

but fresh business was scarce. Most of the receipts went on contracts.

Application has been made for a charter for the Hypo-Hay Co., a new concern which will soon be turning out a new process sweet feed. Capitalization is placed at $25,000 and the following signed the application as incorporators: Peter McIntyre, J. C. Roberts, E. G. Hodges, F. M. Bailey and J. W. Farley. The plant will be at the corner of Tennessee and Butler streets. According to Mr. McIntyre, who is one of the pioneer members of the sweet feed business here, the patent process will enable them to force the molasses into the bales of hay, by the use of compressed air through small pipes, in sufficient quantity to saturate the hay and make it suitable for feed, thus saving the cost of grinding the hay and sacking the finished product. He says they have passed the experimental stage and the company is formed to market the hay under the new process.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Corn goods of all kinds was dull and prices were weak and largely nominal. The export outlet was extremely small, and the domestic trade has been of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices, as a result, rule weak and lower.

During the past week, the following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange: J. E. Southworth of Boston; S. J. Mulqueen of Toronto; Joseph Kurale, of Baltimore; William Goodrich, of Milwaukee; M. Plaser, of Chicago; P. A. Dell, of Chicago, and James A. Patten, of Chicago.

There has been practically no change in the cash corn situation in this market. Supplies are light and some enquiry was in evidence from New England points during the week, but this demand was not heavy. Prices in the spot market were slightly easier at the close of the week in sympathy with the weakness in the West. No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.64¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.64¼; No. 2 white, $1.65¾; No. 3 white, $1.65¼; No. 2 mixed, $1.63¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.63¼.

A fairly active domestic demand served to keep values in the spot oats market here firm during the early part of the week, but this demand slackened toward the latter part of the period, and prices, as a result, sagged a trifle. Export demand is entirely lacking, and present indications do not point to an early resumption of the foreign enquiry on a broad scale. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 79c; No. 2 white, 78c to 78½c; No. 3 white, 77c to 77½c, and No. 4 white, 76½c to 77c.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Four-fifths of the seed wheat sown in Fayette county this fall will be given the "hot water" treatment against smut. An agent of Purdue University was in the county demonstrating the treatment.

William A. Dair, age seventy-one, a retired flour mill operator and grain broker, died of paralysis at his home in Harrison township, near Lawrenceburg, Ind. He is survived by the widow and one son.

The Buck Baking Co., Elkhart, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, general retail and wholesale bakery. Directors of the new concern are James H. Lloyd, L. B. Tracy, Grover C. Sheck, Fred. W. Martin and Herman Riley.

Fifty thousand pounds of flour was scattered along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad just outside of Vincennes, Ind., as a result of a box car breaking in two. The flour car, consigned to Cincinnati, was in the center of the train, which was overloaded, it is said.

Conditions last week were very favorable for the rapid ripening of corn, which is generally mature, except in the southern part of the state, where many fields will require another week or two. Considerable corn is to be ensilaged, and some has already been cut.

The Diamond Pure Food Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000; to manufacture, buy and sell flour, grain and cereal products. Directors are Harry Barndollar, P. M. Pearce, George M. McCanna, Harley D. Sanders and George C. Kopp.

After Fred. Doehrman had been caught stealing wheat from the Woodburn Equity Exchange Elevator, Fort Wayne, Ind., he was fined five dollars and costs and sentenced to ten days in jail. Doehrman admitted the theft, saying that he used it to feed his chickens. Under promise of good behavior, the court suspended the jail sentence.

Some of the farmers in northern Indiana whose farms were scourged by the Australian take-all and who had to ship their wheat to the United States Grain Corporation received more from their wheat than if they had sold it at their nearest local markets, according to Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist. Mr. Wallace said that in one instance the farmer got $2.10½ a bushel for his wheat, whereas the local price was but $2.04 for the same grade of wheat.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators September 15th were: Wheat, 459,371 bus.; oats, 247,861 bus.; rye, 196,733 bus.; barley, 119,793 bus.

Exports of grain and flour for the week ending September 20th were as follows: Wheat, 267,000 bus.; oats, 99,870 bus.; barley, 25,000 bus.; oatmeal, 1,500 sacks; flour, 3,185 sacks.

Demand for nearby corn is very slow, with prices quoted higher than last week. For shipment, No. 2 yellow corn, $1.67 to $1.68 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.65 to $1.66 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 20th were 1,170 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: W. S. Day, E. L. Glaser, C. S. Woolman and F. S. Young, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Mooney, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Allen, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Lovett, Memphis, Tenn.; A. S. Dumont, Detroit, Mich.

A little demand for oats during the past week with prices quoted a trifle higher. For shipment, old fancy 40/42 lbs. clipped white oats, 84½c per bushel; fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 83½c per bushel; new fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 81½c to 82c per bushel; new regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 80½c to 81½c per bushel; new regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 79½c to 80c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending September 20th were 133,730 bushels.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye was dull until the close of the week when there was some inquiry but at several cents under asking prices. No. 2 was quoted at $1.48 on track, through billed.

Corn dropped to $1.45 for No. 2 yellow on Monday and was weak at that price, buyers taking only a few cars of the many offered. This was followed by a sharp advance and buyers tried to get in at $1.48. There was a steady advance and later in the week $1.55 was readily paid and $1.57 by the close of Friday. The close was $1.58 for either No. 1 or No. 2 yellow and all offerings taken. Some of the mills appeared to have more than they needed and sold a few cars at the advance.

Wheat offered on track was quickly disposed of at firm last week's prices for good milling but the offerings were mostly of low grades and there was a wide range in quality and price. No. 1 red sold generally at $2.30; No. 2 red, $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.18; No. 5 red, $2.16 on track, through billed. Smutty, musty and other wheat went at what buyers would pay. Not much spring wheat came on the market and it was difficult to get bids at the close of the week even on the best grades.

The statement of the financial affairs of Geo. E. Pierce, elevator owner, shows according to the committee appointed, that his assets total $1,005,663.06 and liabilities $433,342.23. Attention was drawn to the fact that the assets may shrink due to uncertain values. Much of the real estate will have to be sold to liquidate the indebtedness according to the representatives of three of the banks and he adds that there is where a considerable shrinkage may come in as it may have to be sold at a sacrifice.

The receipts of oats were lighter this week and buyers held off to a certain extent, leaving quite a number of cars until the close of the day. Sellers were anxious to clean up and little attempt was made to follow the option. The demand was principally for good heavy weight oats and occasionally a premium was paid while quite a number of cars of light weight sold under what was considered the market. The advance was about 2c for the week. Closing: No. 1 white, 74c; No. 2 white, 73½c; No. 3 white, 72½c; No. 4 white 71½c on track, through billed.

Inspections for the week: No. 1 white soft, 2 cars; No. 2 white soft, 5 cars; No. 3 white soft, 6 cars; No. 4 white soft, 1 car; No. 1 red, 3 cars; No. 2 red, 21 cars; No. 3 red, 64 cars; No. 4 red, 39 cars; No. 5 red, 10 cars; sample red, 4 cars; No. 1 amber durum, 1 car; No. 2 mixed wheat, 9 cars; No. 3 mixed wheat, 6 cars; No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car; sample mixed wheat, 1 car; No. 1 dark hard, 10 cars; No. 2 dark hard, 11 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 22 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 13 cars; No. 5 dark hard, 11 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 hard winter, 2 cars; No. 2 winter, 50 cars; No. 3 winter, 69 cars; No. 4 winter, 25 cars; No. 5 winter, 17 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 northern, 2 cars; No. 2 northern, 18 cars; No. 3 northern, 48 cars; No. 4 northern, 31 cars; sample spring, 5 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 37 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 18 cars; No. 3 dark northern, 10 cars; No. 4 dark northern, 2 cars. Corn—No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 10 cars; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars; No. 1 yellow, 105 cars; No. 2 yellow, 54 cars; No. 3 yellow, 10 cars; No. 4 yellow, 3 cars; No. 5 yellow, 4 cars; No. 6 yellow, 3 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 white, 1 car; No. 2 white, 4 cars; No. 3 white, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 31 cars; No. 2 white, 104 cars; No. 3 white, 55 cars; No. 4 white, 11 cars; sample, 5 cars.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 19 were 499,568 bus. wheat; 50,000 bus. oats and 29,833 bus. of barley.

Geo. A. Magee & Co., 688 Bourse Building, have made application for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Former Chief Grain Inspector Captain John O. Foering and wife have just returned from Portland, Me., where they spent the summer.

Receipts for the week ending Sept. 20 were 600 bbls. and 2,960,497 lbs. of flour in sacks; 946,750 bus. wheat; 8,953 bus. corn; 244,201 bus. oats; 13,750 bus. rye; 6,604 bus. barley; 17,250 bus. malt and 300 tons of feed.

The Commercial Exchange has received notice that the U. S. Grain Corporation purchases of wheat flour for the week ending Sept. 16th amounted to six hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and ninety barrels at prices ranging from $9.76 to $10.75 per barrel.

The U. S. Railroad Administration has notified the members of the Commercial Exchange that P. R. R. Embargo 320, covering shipments for various points in Philadelphia, is extended to cover all carload shipments of hay or straw consigned to all stations in Philadelphia, unless team track or private siding delivery specifically shown on bill of lading. We have advice that shipments are coming in intended for delivery at various merchants' warehouses in violation of existing restrictions.

Receipts of hay have increased during the past week and there is considerable surplus stock still unsold at the principal receiving points. Much of the hay on hand consists of inferior qualities which receivers are trying to dispose of to the best advantage, and for this description prices are low and irregular. A great deal of the hay in the nearby states was overripe when harvested and more or less damaged by the excessive rains at harvest time. It is expected, however, that the later crop will show much better quality than that cut earlier in the season. The crop of hay in the East is large and prices here are easing off to what is believed to be near the values that will be obtained on this year's crop. Receivers are now looking for values to settle around present quotations.

The following flour and grain men were registered on 'Change during the week: Edwin S. Lee, of the Lee Milling Co., Coshocton, Ohio; T. B. Guitteau, grain shipper, Toledo, Ohio; E. M. Stults, of the Buckeye Milling Company, Massillon, Ohio; C. A. Williams, of the Williams Company, Kent, Ohio; Henry M. Allen, president of the Allen Wheeler Milling Co., Troy, Ohio; H. K. Humphreys, representing Cotton Bros. & Co., millers, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Lester Howard, of H. D. Raddatz & Co., grain shippers, Toledo, Ohio; Jay Decker, of the firm of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, pork packers and provision dealers, Mason City, Iowa; H. M. Hudson, representative of the Armour Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. M. Yerxa, of the firm of Andrews, Thurston & Yerxa, millers, Minneapolis, and J. Thomas Dickerson, Suddlersville, Md.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

There is a shortage in the local terminals of all sorts of cars.

H. Edward Richter, of the Richter Grain Co., was one of the largest buyers of hay at the local plugging tracks the past week.

Percy Collins, of Collins & Co., is again attending to trade duties after an enjoyable vacation of two weeks spent with his family in Michigan.

The partial lifting of the embargo on shipments of wheat to the seaboard was responsible for the distribution of a larger number of permits among local wheat handlers.

Total receipts of grain and hay as reported by the inspection department of the Grain and Hay Exchange for week ending Saturday were as follows: wheat, 129 cars; corn, 29; oats, 30; rye, 11; barley, 13, and hay, 225 cars.

L. G. McMillen, Vice-President of The Gale-McMillen Hay Co., expects to make an extended trip throughout the hay producing sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He will probably leave the first week in October.

At the first fall meeting and dinner of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange in the Hotel Gibson Thursday, Sept. 18, Secretary D. J. Schuh was directed to procure definite propositions for the publication of a daily market journal. When established this journal is to be sent to all shippers and receivers from the Cincinnati market. It will contain daily market quotations from all exchanges and will be an organ of propaganda for the boosting of the Cincinnati exchange. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, a feature being a provision for transferrable memberships. Heretofore memberships could not be sold. An appropriation of $100 was made for the flood sufferers of Corpus Christi, Texas, and this amount will be sent to the Red C headquarters in that district.

Hay prices generally are very high spite the slight downward fluctuation the past few weeks. Since the first of month declines locally of only $1.50 per were recorded for timothy, with m about $3.00 lower, but clover, heavy tures and alfalfa firmly maintained at advances established early in the sea In all markets values for hay are be the average proportioned with other ing commodities, and feeders in many c are reported as turning their poorly co tioned cattle to market rather than the high-priced hay. This, however, is general, and as Cincinnati is particul favored this year as a distributing p for hay of all kinds to supply a large tion of the country, which has suff severely from drought, a good marke confidently predicted by the trade for fall and winter months.

CASH MARKETS.

Wheat.—The movement of wheat disappointingly light here the past w with indications of becoming much sm because of the inclination of farmer hold their grain, especially the best gra for a possible better price. The dem from all sources, regardless of kind or q ity, was urgent, and as a result prices vanced 1 to 1½c for choice heavy, an much as 2c for the lower grades and sm offerings ,without materially increasing ceipts. The hoarded wheat is not likel be marketed until much higher than p ent prices prevail, and with the dem showing increased activity, nothing is dicated to prevent an advancing mar No. 1 red winter, track, $2:27@2.28; N red winter, track, $2.24½@2.26½; No. 3 winter, track, $2.20@2.22; No. 4 red ter, track, $2.16@2.18; No. 5, red wi track, $2.11@2.13; sample as to qua $2.05@2.15. Smutty wheat discounted 2 to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn.—Higher futures and generally proved cash demand for shelled corn ated firmer local conditions, and adva of 9 to 11c for all grades as compared a week ago. Receipts, however, were siderably reduced since the recent break, and the country not disposed to or consign as freely, though some rep of unability to ship because of lack of were current. The demand was conf more to white than yellow during week, and the few cars of top grades held at a premium of 1 to 2c on most with mixed only in fair request at 2 t under yellow. The growing crop throu out this section is practically free f frost. No. 1 white, $1.52@1.53; N white, $1.51@1.52; No. 3 white, $1.50@ No. 4 white, $1.47@1.49; No. 5 white, 1. 1.46; No. 6 white, $1.39@1.42; No. 1 yel $1.52@1.53; No. 2 yellow, $1.51@1.52; 3 yellow, $1.50@1.51; No. 4 yellow, $1. 1.50; No. 5 yellow, $1.45@1.47; No. 6 low, $1.40@1.43; No. 1 mixed, $1.50@ No. 2 mixed, $1.49@1.50; No. 3 mixed, @1.49; No. 4 mixed, $1.44@1.46. N mixed, $1.42@1.44; No. 6 mixed, $1.39@

Oats—The strength gained early in week under influences of higher options good local cash demand was mainta to the close and advances of 2½ to 3c recorded as compared with closing qu tions of a week ago. Both retail and vator interests were active buyers of moderate offerings. No. 2 white, 71½c; 3 white, 71c; No. 4 white, 70c; No. 2 mi 70½c; No. 3 mixed, 69½c; No. 4 mi 68½c.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Cutting of corn began in some of lower Eastern Shore (Md.) counties week, with yields variable.

Alvy Newhaus, a grain shipper of R ville, Ind., was a visitor on the floo the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce week.

Nearby flour mills are busy grindin fill Government orders; in fact, the mand from this source has been the p cipal support to the market.

J. B. Wm. Hax, of G. A. Hax & grain, hay and feed merchants of

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

On the Job
Since '91
H. E. WACK & Co
BALTIMORE
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Grain — HAY — Feed

rket, has been spending some time at ntic City with his family.

he name of Thos. G. Hope, food prod- broker, is posted on the official bulle- of the Baltimore Chamber of Com- ce as an applicant for membership in organization.

eceipts of new water-borne wheat in Baltimore market so far this season unt to 1,045,000 bushels, as against ,000 bushels arrived up to the corre- ding time last year.

the 14th annual session of the Insti- of American Meat Packers, held at ntic City last week, H. R. Smith, of imore, was elected one of the vice idents. Thomas E. Wilson, of Chicago, chosen president.

e Baltimore Chamber of Commerce been invited by Sec'y Charles Quinn, he Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, to a large and representative delega- to the coming convention in St. Louis his organization, and Baltimore, you will be amply represented.

hn M. Dennis, president of the Union t Co. of Maryland, and for many s active in the Baltimore grain trade, been elected president of the Jeffer- n Publishing Co., Inc., of Towson, which company publishes The Jeffer- n, a weekly, and regarded as the ocratic organ of Baltimore county.

e Hotel Emerson, which was the quarters for the Grain Dealers' Na- l Ass'n when its convention was held altimore in 1916, has taken the first to halt the soaring prices of the ssities of life by making a 25 per cent ction in its rates on all meals served he hotel dining rooms, and a new iule of charges will also be put into t for rooms. The revision in this case so downward .

McK. Brittain, director of the re- y organized Export and Import Board rade of this city, arrived in Balti- last week and assumed charge of office. Permanent quarters for this l have been secured at 106 South Gay t. practically in the heart of the ing district. Mr. Brittain. prior to ng to Baltimore, was secretary of the rican Steamship Ass'n of New York, is regarded as an expert on maritime cts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
ay	$2.21	67 @68
day	2.21@2.22	67¾ @68½
esday	2.21	68 @68½
sday	2.21@2.22	68 @68½
y	2.21@2.22	68 @68½
day	2.21@2.21½	67½@68

ocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

ut	3,348,702	No. 2 hard..	79,920
	16,282	No. 2 corn...	5,000
	202,767	2 yel. corn..	3,672
	90,070	2 white	.....
y	2,437	2 oats	6,920
	.....	2 white	6,503
t, sc'n..	647	3 white	134,695
red....	384,569	Standard ...	.....
red....	8,965	No. 2 rye...	43,214
hard...	3,376,862		

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. Williams, Correspondent.

Indiana Elevator Co., Louisville, hanged its name to the Indiana Ele- & Feed Co.

Louisville Amos Yeager, Jr., and L. eager have affirmed ownership of Yeager & Co. and Amos Yeager, Co.

iam Jacobi, John Martin and others lmyra, Ind., are organizing a $50,000 ny to establish a wheat flour mill t city.

ar Farmer Sons recently lost a large when fire broke out in a nearby coal or. Twenty odd head of horses removed from the barn before the ached it.

products are working lower with rn market, bolted and unbolted being l by millers at $1.60 a bushel, with and cream meal as well as hominy t $3.85 a hundred in cotton, car lots, ille.

nded articles have been filed by the ille Seed Co., increasing its capital $100,000 to a quarter of a million. ompany will shortly move into a warehouse, equipped with modern g devices.

sville dealers are quoting cash corn at $1.52 for white, $1.51 for yellow 1.50 for mixed No. 3 grades. Oats oted at 72c for No. 2 white; 71½c for white, and 70c for No. 2 mixed. No. is quoted at $1.50.

gs have been rather quiet with the r companies as well as the hay and trade during the past two weeks, not being any heavy movement of g due to uncertainty and generally ed markets. Corn demand is slightly at lower prices, but offerings are Oats are showing only fair demand.

ns & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
29 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
570 Private Wires Main 3670

Wheat movement is rapidly slowing up in this district.

The Springfield (O.) Traffic Association has requested the Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee for revision of rates on mill feed from Maysville, Ky., to Flemingsburg, the new rate to be the same as that applicable on flour.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Peoria live stock receipts have been rather light past few days. Saturday's market was strong to 25c higher with bulk of sales $16@17.50. Cattle market steady.

Country offerings of corn and oats the past week have been rather light and farmers do not appear anxious to sell their grain at the present prices. Some of the larger firms report very few inquiries for bids to arrive.

Country reports state the entire corn crop in this district is out of danger of frost and the yield per acre is expected to be large. The recent rains have been a great benefit to fall ploughing for wheat which is considerably behind due to the long drouth.

Saturday's receipts of corn at Peoria were 22 cars and too light to even satisfy the local demand which requires about 50,000 bushels per day at the present time. Market was quoted one cent lower on all grades but even at the decline was high compared with other markets. No. 1 yellow, $1.48; No. 2 yellow, $1.48; No. 3 yellow, $1.47; No. 4 yellow, $1.45½. Oats receipts were 2 cars, fair demand with market about unchanged, No. 2 white selling at 67¾, destination weights.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

The receipts of all grades of straw continue heavy, with but little demand for any of it. Prices are holding barely steady around $11.50 and $12 a ton.

There is not enough ear corn coming into the local market to establish regular quotations, but yellow No. 2 is selling around $1.70@1.75 a bushel. Only a limited quantity is to be had.

The demand for shelled corn is light and the receipts are about equal. Quotations are weaker, but advices from local brokers is that spot cars can be placed around $1.60 @1.62 a bushel for best grades. Other grades are a few cents lower. Total receipts of corn for the period were 33,800 bushels, against 21,000 bushels the same week last year.

The receipts of oats for the last period have been lighter than for the same period a year ago, there being 96,000 bushels bulletined by Supt. O. C. Alexander at the local exchange, showing a decline of about 4,000 bushels. This issue quotes prices slightly higher, but the market is dull and lacks "pep." Demand is unsteady and confined mostly to No. 2 white, while considerable difficulty is had in disposing of the other grades at satisfactory prices. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 75¼@75¾c; No. 2 white, 74¾@75c; No. 3 white, 73½@74c; No. 4 white, 71½@72½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

The Electric Steel Elevator Co. has been declared "regular" under license by the state railroad and warehouse commission.

The Guckeen (Minn.) Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Henry Seglum, F. E. Child, John W. McGoff and Neal Kennedy are the incorporators.

Traveling representatives' licenses were issued to C. H. Green to represent E. L. Welch & Co., and to H. A. Mulholland to represent Cargill Elevator Co. Frank Bergevin has applied for a traveling representatives' license to represent the Johnson-Olson Grain Co.

W. A. Poehler, of the Pacific Elevator Co., who just returned from an inspection trip through southern Minnesota and South Dakota, reports that the party observed but 11 loads of grain moving in the country during six days of traveling. Farm selling is very light.

The following memberships in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association have been transferred: From T. M. McCord to Arthur J. Lahiff, F. S. Butler to Ralph W. Scroggins, H. P. Watson to William B. Ireys, L. A. Howard to Robert B. Kinney, David Askegaard to Eugene Askegaard.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association have been posted: From J. R. McMillan to Matthew J. Walsh, H. A. Jeub to Martin J. Kammerer. C. F. Clark has applied for a traveling representative's license to represent the Columbia Elevator Co.

The following out of town visitors registered at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce last week: H. E. Marshall, New York, O. E. Wilkinson, Boston; F. E. Carr, Providence, R. I.; Fred Corse, Kansas City; P. W. Debs, Chicago; Phillip C. Sayles, Toledo; Frank Faltz, Omaha; W. A. Eastland and J. A. Gallie, Winnipeg; A. B. Black, Buffalo, and W. C. Mitchell, Duluth.

Cash Wheat.—During the early part of the week cash wheat acted very strong and there was a stiff demand for fancy wheat, but after a day or two of strong competition the big mills began to lay back and prices reacted. Offerings of good spring wheat were scarce. Country deliveries reported light as the farmers are holding stubbornly. There has been considerable improvement in the demand for winter wheat. Semi-dark offerings have been taken readily. Durum wheat is in strong milling and elevator demand.

Corn.—The demand for corn has been slow of late because the local market was out of line for shipping and there is only a moderate local demand. Some new crop corn has been purchased on the arrive basis. The corn crop has been pretty well taken care of, but is not in good condition to crib as yet.

Oats.—The demand from elevators has been rather indifferent on the whole, but the daily offerings have been cleaned up regularly if the holders were willing to accept going bids compared with the futures. Receipts are light and the farmers are selling very light supplies. No. 3 white sells at 1@3c under December, No. 4 white at 1@3½c less.

Rye.—The market has been firm to strong compared with the futures and the offerings were in good general demand. Millers were after the choice offerings and paid 1½c over October at the last of the week. Elevator companies were willing buyers at 1c over for No. 2 and there was a shipping demand for Duluth accounts. No. 3 sold at 1@1½c less than No. 2.

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN
BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

CHICAGO.

Newly elected members of the Board of Trade are C. D. Edenburg, L. H. Worth and A. F. Broderick.

Memberships in the Board of Trade suffered a decline this week, one having sold at $10,300 net to the buyer, being a decline of $550 from the previous high.

The annual pilgrimage to California during the winter season has started and John Inglis, the well known crop statistician, is among the advance guard.

Permit has been issued covering the erection of concrete storage of grain for T. W. Keelin at 4553 Lexington street. The MacDonald Engineering Co. is the architect.

Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission have recommended that the complaint of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations against new rates on coarse grain be dismissed.

Chicago friends of Chas. M. Armstrong, an old timer on the Board of Trade, have been advised that he was injured in an automobile accident at Pasadena, Cal. It is not believed that his injuries will prove fatal, however.

John W. Eckhart, appointed chairman of Chicago's Fair Price Committee, resigned the position within a week after his acceptance, as his health would not permit devoting so much attention to the scheme as would be required.

Director R. H. Aishton of the Northwestern region of the U. S. Railroad Administration has issued notice that permit regulations have not been modified to include maize, kafir corn and feterita and they should be handled the same as other grain so far as permits are concerned.

Among visitors to the Chicago Board of Trade last week were Alexander Hyman, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans; R. P. Macauley, Atkinson, Ill.: G. Rittmueller, Addison, Ill.; J. H. Jones, Hoopeston, Ill.; F. Thompson, Kankakee, Ill.; A. E. Akers, Quincy, Ill.; and Mr. Gase, of Peotone, Ill.

A. W. Carver, former manager of the Farmers Elevator at Dayton, Ia., and later traveling Iowa territory for a Chicago firm, has just made a connection with Moses Rothschild Co. to represent this firm in Iowa and will start on his duties at once. Mr. Carver will make his headquarters at Davenport, Ia.

Logan & Bryan, Chicago, have now the largest private wire system in the world, extending from coast to coast and from the Canadian Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico. They have leased Room 5 in the Board of Trade Bldg. and it is now fitted up so that 75 wires and 50 operators are in communication with all parts of the country.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Lieut. Siva Bender, with Uncle Sam three years from the Mexican border to France, is back on his old job with Southworth & Co.

Phil Horn, of Horn Brothers, Monroeville, O., and member of the Toledo Produce Exchange, spent Saturday with his friends on the floor.

The steamer Arthur Orr unloaded 140,000 bushels of hard winter and soft winter at the East Side Iron Elevator last week. The wheat is owned by the Grain Corporation and it is understood that 1,000,000 bushels of this wheat are on the way to Toledo.

The meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association at Detroit this week was attended by George Forrester of The E. B. Slawson Co., Bill Cummings and Joe Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co., Fred Camper of The S. W. Flower Co., and George Woodman of the Rice Grain Co.

Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co., toured over Ohio and Indiana last week and found most of the elevators well supplied with oats, while wheat has been fairly well cleaned up. He says many are inclined to hold their oats for higher prices. The dry weather of late, together with high winds last week, played havoc with the corn in shock and corn husks flying through the air was a common sight.

Cash markets here were firmer last week along with the strength in futures. Receipts have been very satisfactory and were oats moving as they should at this time of the year business here would be greater than for several years. With seaboard situation clearing Toledo dealers have been getting their share of the limited number of permits issued and only a small percentage of receipts are going to local mills. No. 1 red is being booked at basis of $2.24, domestic rate of 23c to New York, with offgrades at established discounts. Cash No. 2 white oats sold at 70c, Toledo rate point. Corn receipts are so small that it is hard to determine the price, but No. 3 yellow in store was quoted Saturday at $1.51. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 278 cars; corn, 16; oats, 48; rye, 45; barley, 1.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Charles W. Adams, Manager of the Flanley Grain Company, has returned home from Estes Park, Colorado, where he spent a month.

There has been a light movement of grain to this market in the last week—due to a car shortage. The car situation is admittedly very bad, nor is any marked improvement in it likely in the immediate future.

Frank O. Lenoir will be with Rothschild Grain Co. at Atlantic Iowa, and will buy cash grain. Formerly with Flanley at Sioux City and Milwaukee, just returned from France, was first lieutenant in the army.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, will deliver an address to wheat handlers and producers at the Fontenelle Hotel in Omaha, September 25. In the evening of that day the Bankers' club of Omaha will give a banquet at which Mr. Barnes will be guest of honor. Members of the Grain Exchange will attend the banquet.

Rainfall Has Not Changed.

W. F. Crumb, weather observer at Fairbury for the last twenty years, has prepared and published an article showing that the rainfall for Nebraska has not changed but that as the Rocky Mountains are approached the rainfall decreases.

This article made up from the government records, some of which extend back forty years, shows that the counties along the Missouri river get the highest rainfall, both for the year and during the crop

season, and that the rainfall decreases from the Missouri river west.

Discovery of New Oats.

Discovery of a new and improved variety of the Khersion oat seed by Prof. T. A. Kiesselbach, crop department of the University of Nebraska, has resulted in the increased production of oats, according to E. G. Maxwell, County Agricultural Agent, of Douglas County.

Prof. Kiesselbach developed the seed at the agricultural experiment station at Lincoln, Neb. He furnished the seed to two Douglas county farmers, upon their promise to give it a trial.

The new seed produced 46 bushels of oats to the acre, 10 bushels in excess of the amount produced by the regular seed.

ANOTHER GOOD WORD FOR FERTILIZER.

"As a final precaution against an outbreak of Hessian fly next year, officials at the Ohio Experiment Station recommend the use of heavy applications of fertilizers, ranging from at least 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

"Later sowing than general is recommended, so that as the fly emerges there will be no young wheat stalks for it to deposit eggs upon. The disadvantage of late sowing can be made up by heavy application of fertilizer.

"Entomologists are alarmed over the fact that there is such a large amount of volunteer wheat growing in stubble fields which will be infested by the fly and may aid in the outbreak. The volunteer wheat should be destroyed as much as possible, it is stated.

"Where there is volunteer wheat in stubble seeded to clover immediate clipping of the stubble is important."

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	17,483,000	33,749,000
Milwaukee	6,015,000	8,342,000
Minneapolis	4,308,000	6,997,000
Duluth	298,000	320,000
St. Louis	4,093,000	5,610,000
Toledo	835,000	3,288,000
Detroit	347,000	1,021,000
Kansas City	1,570,000	5,715,000
Peoria	1,276,000	2,393,000
Omaha	1,682,000	4,946,000
Indianapolis	2,511,000	3,704,000
Total	40,418,000	76,085,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
Chicago	2,120,000	1,857,000	2,498,000
Milwaukee	617,000	960,000	945,300
Minneapolis	568,000	683,000	1,043,000
Duluth	13,000	42,000	243,000
St. Louis	628,000	633,000	845,000
Toledo	85,000	132,000	198,000
Detroit	74,000	64,000	56,000
Kansas City	147,000	150,000	518,000
Peoria	145,000	184,000	184,000
Omaha	178,000	254,000	896,000
Indianapolis	319,000	255,000	408,000
Total	4,894,000	5,214,000	7,834,000
Shipments	3,227,000	3,626,000	4,980,000

After a series of tests conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station it was found that corn produces the best yield in silage as well as quality if cut when the kernels are glazed. Greatest benefits to beef cattle are also obtained when the silage is made from glazed or dented kernels.

Exports from Australia.

A cable from Australia the first week in September says there is at present awaiting shipment to Great Britain 3,285,000 tons of wheat, 132,000 bales wool, 50,000 tons meat, 23,000 tons rabbits and 60,000 tons of other foodstuffs.

Record prices are being paid for cattle and sheep in Australia, with prime steers selling at $168, cows at $122 and beef steers at $105, as compared with $60 to $75 a head during pre-war days.

Cash Prices of Mess Pork.

Following is the monthly range of cash prices of mess pork at Chicago for a series of years (fractional ½ cent omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	42.00	47.00	28.00	18.62	17.95	20.25	17.50
	47.50	48.50	31.75	20.45	19.15	22.25	19.25
Feb.	40.75	47.50	28.25	20.00	16.87	21.15	19.10
	45.00	50.50	32.12	21.00	19.50	22.25	20.37
Mar.	43.50	48.50	32.00	20.75	16.75	20.75	19.87
	47.25	50.00	35.25	23.25	17.75	21.75	20.87
Apr.	46.50	45.35	35.00	22.87	16.62	19.35	19.50
	54.00	49.25	39.00	24.25	17.62	21.25	20.62
May	52.12	39.50	37.00	22.50	17.45	19.25	19.62
	56.00	46.25	39.55	24.50	18.00	20.25	20.72
June	51.50	40.35	37.75	20.75	16.60	19.80	20.50
	56.00	43.80	40.10	25.75	18.00	21.35	21.25
July	51.00	43.60	40.00	25.37	13.10	21.65	21.12
	55.75	46.00	41.15	27.50	17.30	23.50	22.75
Aug.	41.50	43.00	40.00	25.87	13.25	18.45	21.25
	54.00	45.30	44.00	28.25	14.05	24.50	22.62
Sept.	.....	39.50	42.50	28.00	12.00	18.50	21.50
	.....	43.10	46.25	29.00	13.50	21.25	22.75
Oct.	.....	33.50	41.50	28.00	13.12	16.50	20.50
	.....	39.00	46.50	29.50	15.25	18.50	22.00
Nov.	.....	35.00	42.50	27.75	14.25	16.75	20.35
	.....	48.00	52.00	29.50	16.50	17.50	21.50
Dec.	.....	46.25	47.00	29.00	16.25	16.50	20.25
	.....	49.50	52.00	29.50	19.50	24.50	22.75
Year	.....	33.50	28.00	25.08	16.14	20.01	20.73
	.....	50.50	52.00	29.50	17.50	17.25	21.75
Aver.	.....	44.51	39.64	18.62	12.00	16.50	17.30

Cash Prices of Lard.

Following is the monthly ran cash prices of lard at Chicago series of years (fractional ½c omit

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Jan.	22.47	23.50	15.10	9.87	10.40	10.62
	23.77	25.40	16.40	10.92	11.05	11.17
Feb.	22.05	25.40	15.72	9.75	9.65	10.30
	26.25	26.62	18.45	10.15	11.27	10.82
Mar.	25.50	25.32	18.45	10.30	9.65	10.30
	28.60	26.47	20.30	11.42	10.27	10.70
Apr.	28.67	24.53	20.27	11.20	9.70	9.82
	32.87	25.90	21.97	12.77	10.12	10.56
May	32.65	23.67	21.05	12.12	9.42	9.60
	34.70	25.62	22.77	13.00	10.30	10.10
June	33.50	23.87	21.70	12.22	9.10	9.72
	35.85	25.35	21.67	13.20	9.75	10.16
July	33.72	25.50	20.15	12.57	7.55	9.60
	35.25	26.82	21.20	13.32	9.37	10.27
Aug.	27.20	26.40	20.90	12.55	7.67	8.60
	33.65	26.90	23.62	14.25	8.05	10.25
Sept.	.....	26.65	23.37	14.15	7.85	9.10
	.....	27.12	25.07	14.77	8.35	10.20
Oct.	.....	25.00	22.75	14.47	8.20	9.42
	.....	27.12	25.00	17.00	9.65	10.75
Nov.	.....	26.25	25.07	16.50	8.70	10.05
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	9.27	11.60
Dec.	.....	23.50	23.65	16.85	9.15	9.56
	.....	26.62	25.75	15.15	9.82	10.56
Year	.....	23.50	15.10	9.75	8.07	8.60
	.....	27.30	28.20	17.45	11.27	11.60
Aver.	.....	25.65	21.60	13.16	9.45	10.15

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of th ceipts and shipments of oats at th mary markets of the West for weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipme
	Final 00 omitted		
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.
Sept. 28	5,975,0	8,218,0	6,322,0
Oct. 5	6,179,0	8,148,0	5,786,0
Oct. 12	5,695,0	6,250,0	3,570,0
Oct. 19	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,492,0
Oct. 26	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155,0
Nov. 2	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0
Nov. 9	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0
Nov. 16	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0
Nov. 23	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0
Nov. 30	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0
Dec. 7	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0
Dec. 14	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0
Dec. 21	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813,0
Dec. 28	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0
Jan. 4	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0
Jan. 11	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0
Jan. 18	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0
Jan. 25	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0
Feb. 1	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0
Feb. 8	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0
Feb. 15	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0
Feb. 22	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0
Mar. 1	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0
Mar. 8	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0
Mar. 15	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0
Mar. 22	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0
Mar. 29	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0
Apr. 5	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0
Apr. 12	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0
Apr. 19	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0
Apr. 26	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0
May 3	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0
May 10	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0
May 17	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0
May 24	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,839,0
May 31	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0
June 7	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0
June 14	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0
June 21	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0
June 28	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0
July 3	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0
July 12	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0
July 19	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0
July 26	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0
Aug. 2	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0
Aug. 9	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0
Aug. 16	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0
Aug. 23	5,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0
Aug. 30	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0
Sept. 6	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655,0
Sept. 13	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,626,0
Sept. 20	4,894,0	7,834,0	3,227,0

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Cash Contract Wheat.

llowing is the monthly range of . contract wheat at Chicago for a s of years:

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
224	217	174	121⅜	126⅞	95⅝	88½
245	217	200	139	153	98½	115⅜
223	217	166¾	110½	145½	93½	90½
236	217	185⅜	135⅝	168	97¾	112
235½	217	184½	107	136¾	92⅜	87¼
...	217	208	119½	164¼	96⅜	108
258	217	207½	117	150	92⅛	90
268	217	304	125⅝	162½	95¾	109½
268	217	261	106	135	94	99½
278½	...	345	122½	164⅛	100⅜	109⅜
232	217	224	101¾	111	78¾	89½
246	223	307	107½	134⅝	96⅞	108
223	223	210	104	108½	77¾	94
229	230	266	128¾	132	95½	96
223	223	212	126	98	85¼	84
272½	225	260	158¼	119½	116	90½
...	223	217	140½	98	101	88½
...	225	220	159⅛	119½	123½	95½
...	223	217	157⅜	108	102	81
...	225	...	188	120¾	106½	96½
...	223	217	174	110¾	111⅛	84
...	226¾	...	189½	114¾	116¾	97
...	226½	217	167	117	113⅝	85⅞
...	242	...	180⅛	128½	129¼	97½
...	217	174	101¾	98	77¾	81
...	226¾	345	189½	168	129¼	115⅜
...	221	240⅛	136⅝	130⅝	100½	96½

Cash Contract Corn.

llowing is the monthly range of contract corn at Chicago for a ber of years:

1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
122	170	93¼	72½	68½	60	46½
162	185	103	79½	77	66	50⅛
122	170	96¾	71½	68½	61	49
138	180	102¾	79½	78	63½	51½
131¾	165	102½	70	70	63	50
64	175	122½	78½	75	70	53½
155½	160	123	74¾	72	64	54
172	175	160	79	79	69½	57
160½	150	152	69	74¾	67	55¼
185	170	174	78½	79	72½	60
71	150	158	69¼	71¼	68¼	58¼
185½	165	176	78¼	76½	73½	63
179½	160	177½	78	75¾	67½	60
210	175	232	84¼	82	76	66½
183	160	169	82	75¼	74	68½
210	180	236	88½	82¼	86	78¼
...	140	195	84¾	65¼	72½	71¼
...	165	224	90	78	83¼	78¼
...	135	189	88¼	59¾	71½	67¾
...	145	215½	111	67	86	73
...	130	185	90	61½	62¾	71
...	145	229	110	68½	78	74¼
...	135	160	88	69½	62¼	64
...	155	196	76	75	68¼	73½
...	130	93¼	78	59¾	60	46½
...	185	236	110	82¼	86	78¼
...	160	165⅛	82⅜	77½	70¼	62½

Cash Contract Oats.

llowing is the monthly range of contract oats at Chicago for a se- f years:

1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
54	78½	53½	43¼	49	37⅜	32
76½	84¾	58..	51	58⅝	39	33½
55¾	81¾	51¾	41¾	53	38½	32¾
64	93	56⅜	50¼	60	39½	34¾
58¼	84⅞	55½	42	53⅝	37⅞	31⅝
70	92½	62½	47	60⅛	39¾	33¾
66½	80¾	63⅛	44½	53⅞	37	34
75½	90⅜	71⅛	77	57½	39⅜	35¾
67⅞	72	59½	39½	50½	37	35⅛
74¼	79½	74	49¼	56	42½	43
67⅜	71	62	37⅜	46⅜	36⅜	38½
74	80⅝	69	41½	49¾	40¾	43⅛
69½	72⅛	68½	38⅝	48¾	34⅝	37½
83	78¾	85	42	59½	39½	41⅞
70¼	67⅛	51	41	46	33½	39½
80¾	72⅝	80	47	60	48¾	42⅛
....	70⅛	56¼	44⅛	36	44	40⅛
....	73⅞	61⅛	47⅛	38½	51⅛	43⅜
....	66⅜	58⅛	45½	35¾	44¾	36⅜
....	71¾	60½	53¾	39¾	48¾	41
....	67¼	58½	51½	37¼	47½	37½
....	77¾	72½	57	41½	50	39¼
....	68	70¼	46¾	40⅞	46⅞	37⅝
....	74½	80⅝	54	44	49¾	40⅛
....	66⅜	51	37⅜	35¾	33½	31⅝
....	93	85	57	60⅛	51⅛	43⅜
....	77	63⅞	46⅞	49	41½	37¾

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r Universal Joints—3 joints in shaft.
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on Ball-Bearing Steering-Knuckle Front Axle.
h & Bingham Pressed Steel Frame.
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d-Brook Oilless Bushings thruout.
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TRADE MENTION.

It is stated that the car shortage, which is beginning to be seriously felt in many parts of the country, is taking its effect upon the sales of motor trucks. One motor truck concern alone increased its August sales 64 per cent over those for July and it said the sales for September continued at the same high rate.

H. I. Baldwin & Co., of Decatur, Ill., are sending to their friends and customers an article which will serve and be a reminder of their desire to work closely with the recipients. It is a 'phone index and is so arranged to be hung over the mouthpiece of the telephone as a constant reminder of the service offered by this live-wire firm.

O. C. Swan, heretofore and for many years, engaged in sugar manufacture, as manager of sugar factories, has acquired an interest in the T. B. Hord Alfalfa Meal Co., at Central City, Neb., and will have supervision and control of the manufacturing department of the Hord Alfalfa Meal Co.'s plant. Mr. Swan is well known in the sugar business, and his experience in making sugar qualifies him in the highest degree to manufacture the Hord products which have been pioneers in the alfalfa milling industry.

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Cotton Statistics for Week.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle*:

	1919. Sept. 19. Bales.	1919. Sept. 12. Bales.	1918. Sept. 20. Bales.
receipts...	58,231	48,173	139,756
Aug. 1...	375,023	316,792	538,754
stocks ...	825,914	808,998	883,727
receipts.	102,530	56,174	186,578
Aug. 1...	304,597	201,767	677,775
shipmts..	65,377	50,063	111,081
or stocks.	666,314	629,161	736,904
nt brought sight.....	173,942	125,941	315,943
Aug. 1....	762,642	588,700	1,254,159
ern spin-s' takings.	20,184	24,682	28,403
Aug. 1...	220,949	200,765	161,560
ern con-ption	69,000	65,000	86,000
Aug. 1...	453,000	384,000	615,000
to Great tain	9,890	52,339	83,182
Aug. 1..	291,149	278,000	238,693
to France	1,758	4,139	16,285
Aug. 1 ..	40,109	38,351	92,823
to Con-nt	12,616	10,253	21,084
Aug. 1..	295,436	282,060	188,455
week's ex-s	24,264	66,631	120,551
cpts. since 1	626,694	598,411	519,971
's visible ply 4,036,087		4,095,551	3,145,902
ich Amer-.....2,718,087		2,714,551	2,039,902
ool stks.	818,000	854,000	161,000
ent stks.	326,000	313,000	161,000
stocks..	91,026	86,477	70,372
l. stocks.	258,499	255,530	224,074
shipboard clear....	102,585	92,188	87,907

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

FLOUR NOTES.

The United States Grain Corporation is advertising through the medium of the daily press that it is prepared to sell to wholesalers and jobbers soft or hard winter straight wheat flour in 140-lb. jute sacks at $10.25 per barrel in carload lots. The following stipulations, however, are tacked to this offer:

"Jobbers and wholesalers purchasing flour from the Grain Corporation must guarantee not to sell at more than 75 cents per barrel additional, and the jobber or wholesaler must require that the retailer buying from them will not sell at more than $1.25 per barrel additional to wholesaler's price to them in original packages, or at a price not higher than 7 cents per pound for broken packages of any size."

The effect of this campaign to stabilize flour prices has made the trade of regular flour jobbers and distributors rather quiet in Baltimore.

The Globe Milling Co. of San Francisco, Cal., has purchased the properties of the Phoenix Milling Co. in Sacramento, Oakland, Fresno, Placerville, Grass Valley and elsewhere for approximately $1,000,000.

The Interstate Milling Co. of Charlotte, N. C., is doubling the capacity of its flour mills at a cost of $100,000, giving the plant a daily capacity of 1,200 barrels. A warehouse addition is also to be erected at a cost of $30,000.

A mill with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour will be built by Geo. W. Hoyland Flour Mill Co., Kansas City, Mo. Contract for the building and machinery has been awarded.

The Hudson Milling Co. of Hudson, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000 to do a general milling business. Incorporators: Samuel B. Gaskill, Claude G. Elliott, Chas. F. Kefuss and others.

The offices of the Northwestern Milling Co. are being moved to Minneapolis from Little Falls, Minn. The headquarters will be at 206 Corn Exchange.

The controlling interest in the Larrabee Mills, Hutchinson, Kans., has been sold to the Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Geo. B. Ross, former state grain inspector, and J. D. Zimmerman, both of Sterling, Kans., announce their purchase of the Ottawa Flour Mill at Ottawa, Kans., owned by the Midland Milling Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

The State Line Milling Co. of Kiowa, Kans., will commence work on an extension to be built at once. The mill will be enlarged to between 200 and 300 bbls. capacity and an additional warehouse 20x50 is to be constructed.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that its purchase of wheat flour for the week ending Sept. 16 amounted to 666,290 barrels at prices ranging from $9.76 to $10.25.

Albers Bros. Milling Co., with headquarters in Portland, Ore., has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. The Albers Co. recently bought a million dollar property in Oakland, Cal., is completing a $100,000 flour mill in Portland, has bought ground on which its Seattle property stands and is contemplating purchase of cereal mills in Ogden, Utah.

FLOUR MARKETS.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Flour trade in the Southeast last week was without important change. Buyers for current demands are showing conservatism, but the aggregate volume of business is healthy. High grade flour is the best seller. Prices are maintained, with the high grades firmest.

Southeastern flour mills, with capacity of 221,790 bbls., had output last week of 192,233 bbls., or 86.6 per cent of capacity, which compared with 171,318 bbls and 82.5 per cent of capacity of mills reporting the preceding week, and 54.3 per cent the same week in 1918. Quotations: High grade soft winter wheat patents, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $11@11.50; standard or regular patents, $10.15@10.45; 100 per cent flour, $10.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—Demand for flour continues disappointing but the mills are able to keep running pretty steadily. The market is firm owing to the decline in bran and middlings. Salesmen say buyers are holding off and demanding lower prices, making selling a very difficult job. The market for mill feeds is easy and quiet. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $13.50; fancy winter patent, $12.75; second winter patent, $12; straight, $11@11.25 per bbl.; bran, $44; standard middlings, $56@57; fine middlings, $64; coarse cornmeal, $64; cracked corn, $65; chop, $5 per ton.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 20.—Flour trade showed improvement on this market during the last few days but millers were still compelled to curtail their outputs somewhat on account of the light receipts of spring wheat on this market with the high premium paid for the best grade wheat, quotations in patents were advanced 25c. The mills at the Head of the Lakes received orders during the week from the Government for durum flour to be shipped to Italy.

Quotations per barrel, in carlots at mills here follow: Family patents, jute, $11.75@12; bakers' patent, jute, $11.50@11.75; first clears, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, jute, $7.25@7.50.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.—Business transa tions in flour during the past week w of a sporadic character. On the surfa the market appeared quiet and with much feature, but occasionally a g round lot of sales came to life and it v evident that buyers were absorbing fl

Exclusive Flour Distribution
CHICAGO DISTRICT
Spring, Soft and Hard Winter Ry
Charles T. Peave
327 S. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
We have a splendid connection o corn flour and can give the cha acter of service in other flours th is required.

C. H. HITCH
All Kinds of Feed Wanted
Send Samples. 426 Guardian Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Pollock Grain Co.
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We carry large stocks of feed—prompt service. Manufacture stock feed of quality for Horses, Dairy Cows, Calves, Hogs and Chickens.
Consignments Solicited
We solicit your calls at our expense on straight or mixed cars, Oats, Corn, Hay and Straw.
The Lake Shore Elevator Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO

E. CROSBY & COMPAN
WHOLESALE
FLOUR AND FEED
MILL AND ELEVATOR AT
Brattleboro, Vermont
Storage capacity, 500 cars sacked gra 125,000 bu. bulk grains.

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Operating Eastern Colorado Country Stations on the C. B. & Q. and U. P. Railroads
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P. O. BOX 456 Get Our Prices DENVER, COLO

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Products, Stock, Poultry and Dairy Feeds

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AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.
LAWRENCEBURG ROLLER MILLS CO.
Capacity 1,800 Bbls. Daily. Storage 600,000 Bushels

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GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED
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GRAIN and PROVISION BROKERS
ROBINSON'S OR CROSS' CODES
25 Years Continuously at
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GRAIN AND HAY
Mixed carloads and l. c. l. a specialty

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Corn, Wheat, Barley, Seed Screenings, Oat Clips and Elevator Offal. Send average sample.
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We Buy and Sell for RELIABLE DEALERS. 212-215 Postal Bldg.

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"Better Corn Goods"
BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.
Manufacturers of
"Better" Hominy, Corn Flour, Corn Oil, Etc.
Write for samples and prices on GRITS, MEAL, FEED
We are in the market at all times for good White and Yellow Corn.
Howard St. Pier
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Foreign Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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WALTER F. MACNEAL & CO.
Formerly of and Successors to J. M. FRISCH & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dependable Service ALL-WAYS
316 Guilford Ave. BALTIMORE, MD.

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GRAIN
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Us Confidence
We Can Handle Your WHEAT
ALSO NEW OATS, RYE and HAY
NTON BROS. & CO.
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Arrange With Us for Permits

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Ryeand Barley } Specialists
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Receivers and Exporters
OATS and BARLEY
Send samples all off grade grains
Produce Exchange, NEW YORK

GEO. N. REINHARDT & CO.
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Elevator and Hay Warehouses on Harlem R. R.
CAPACITY:—50,000 bushels and 10,000 bales.
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Grain Commission Merchants
Corn and Oats a Specialty
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In Car Loads and Mixed Car Loads
Wabash Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
Reference: Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.

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prices were considered satisfactory. of the mills, especially in the North- were very firm on the strength in wheat there, while many complaints all sections indicated the shortage of Toward the close of the week North- flour advanced, and wires received here stated that cash wheat in those ts was in active demand and the stronger. As a rule, buyers are in- to be rather conservative on account unsettled economic conditions, but ade at large can see no reason why should go lower as long as cash continues to advance. Spring s were quoted at $11.50@12; first clears at $9@10; soft winter nts, $10.10@10.40; Kansas straights, 11.25; Kansas patents, $11.40@ and Kansas first clears, $9@10.25. rnment purchases of flour during eek were about 666,290 barrels and ranged from $9.76 to $10.25. The ment in addition made purchases of clears on Thursday, but failed to e either the amount taken or the paid. It was rumored, however, alues ranged from $8.25 to $9.50, ac- g to quality.

DES MOINES, IA.

Moines, Sept. 20.—Flour sales have ncreasing the last week and the ty of Northern and Western mills advanced their prices 25c per bbl. rn flours are quoted at $12.25 per Western flours at $11.85 per bbl. unts and jobbers are now buying

MILWAUKEE.

aukee, Sept. 20.—A much steadier proved condition surrounds the local arket, with a good demand for both d wheat flours keeping the mills well occupied. Shipping directions od. Flour production of Milwaukee or the past week reached a total of barrels, or approximately 72 per cent l capacity. Of this, 12,500 barrels wheat flour and 5,000 barrels were ur. Current quotations, in carlots, l., in cotton, are: Spring wheat $11.60@11.80; straight, $11.05@11.25; lear, $8.50@9.25; rye flour, pure, $7.60@7.80; rye flour, straight, $7.10 rye flour, dark, $5.75@6.25. Corn s nominally quoted at $3.75; corn- white, $3.60; and corn grits, $3.90@ 00-lb. sacks.

BOSTON.

n, Sept. 20.—Conditions in the flour uring the past week remained about ne as the previous week with no l change noted. Prices are quoted he same as last week with the ex- of special spring patents and soft clears, the former being quoted and the latter lower. The following were quoted for mill shipments: heat, spring patent, special, $12@13; patent, standard, $11.45@12; hard patent, $11@12; soft winter patent, 11; soft winter straight, $10.30@ oft winter clear, $10.10@10.30. Re- or the week ending September 20th ,490 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA.

delphia, Sept. 20.—Flour receipts past week were 600 bbls and 2,960,- nds in sacks. Generally speaking, quiet but prices are firm and close, per bbl. higher in sympathy with ent sharp advance in wheat at olis. A fair inquiry prevails, how- spring and hard winters, but soft are neglected. Old springs are nd fancy brands which are wanted d full prices. A fair business has ne in new springs and in Kansas, e, and prices were well supported. uote per 196 lbs., packed in 140- sacks: Winter straight, Western, .10@10.40; do., nearby, new, $9.75@ sas straight, new, $11@11.25; Kan- t patent, new, $11.25@11.75; spring tent, new, $12@12.25; do., patent, .50@12; do., first, clear, new, $9.25 rye flour, $7.60@7.90 per bbl. in s to quality.

CINCINNATI.

nati, Sept. 23.—The flour market ded little attention the past week, some substantial purchases were Prices were unchanged, but expressed confidence in an early e of values as patents selling 10.65 are regarded as low enough, considering the firmness of the wheat market. The United States Grain Corporation notified all mills, jobbers and bakers in this zone (No. 9) that it would receive offers of first clear flours for 30 days shipment for export on only one day, until noon of last Thursday, Sept. 18. Quotations for winter patent, $10.50@10.90; hard patent, $11.50@11.80 per bbl.; Kansas bakers' patent, 140-lb. jute, $10.50; and corn flour, 100-lb. sacks to be included, $3.75.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—Most of the nearby mills are busy grinding flour for Government orders and this buying from week to week prevents any pressure of offerings. The local or domestic demand for flour shows no particular life, although known brands of straights and clears are coming in for more or less constant attention. Rye flour is dull and lower. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $11.75@12; spring straight, $11.25@

11.50; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; winter straight, $9.75@10; rye flour, pure to blended, $7@8.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Sept. 20.—Millers reported an active demand for the better grades of hard wheat flour this week. Trade was not checked by the advancing prices of wheat and flour. The fact that many mills in Kansas were tied up by car shortage increased the pressure on Kansas City mills. Shipments from here were accomplished by coopering wheat cars for flour. Millers grinding red or soft wheat reported a continued slow trade, but said there were plenty of old orders to be filled. This flour is at a considerable discount under hard wheat flour, but it sells only to family trade, principally southward.

Very little, if any, of the Government purchases of straight grade flour were made in the Southwest, because prices asked were too high in comparison with those of the Northwest and middle states. Millers here are awaiting the result of their offers of first clear, which is an inferior grade.

Total production of flour in Kansas City for the week was 84,600 bbls., against 84,000 a week ago and 74,000 a year ago.

Flour prices, based on carlots, per bbl., sacked in cotton, 98-lb. packages, this week and a week ago are given as follows:

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 13.
Hard wheat—		
Short patent	$11.00@11.50	$10.90@11.30
Long patent	10.60@11.30	10.50@10.90
Straight	10.50@10.90	10.00@10.40
1st clear	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
2nd clear	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Low grade	6.00@ 7.00	7.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.60@11.00	10.60@11.00
Standard patent	10.30@10.60	10.30@10.60
Clear	9.50@ 9.90	9.50@ 9.90
Low grade	7.50@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Purchases by the United States Grain Corporation of first clears have proved very satisfactory to the millers of the country for there had been quite an accumulation of clears in all positions. Stocks of flour at Chicago are said to be ample for all requirements at this time but considerable of it will be shipped shortly to outside points. Offerings from the Southwest have been reduced and shipments from the Northwest have not been so very heavy as yet. Spring wheat flour and rye flour have advanced somewhat. Premiums paid by the millers for the desired wheat has forced higher prices on all grades of spring flours and the reported export demand of Germany for rye flour has caused that product to advance as well. Minneapolis brands of spring wheat flour are quotable in carlots at $11.80, first clears $9.50@9.75 in carlots.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CROP REPORT.

The Weekly Crop Report of the American Steel & Wire Co., Sept. 20, says that practically all corn is out of frost danger; much of it is in shock, and silo filling is the order of the day. Cotton—Actual harvest of the crop is confirming the low yield estimate. Forage crops in general are good, and livestock is doing well. Owing to dry and hard soil conditions fall plowing is much delayed, and the wheat acreage will be greatly lessened.

To date there have been no reports of any severe frost damage from any locality. Frosts injured tender vines and garden stuff in Central and Western Washington. The far Northwest has had good rains which were beneficial. Some Eastern states are too wet, while the Central States need rain which during the latter part of the week have been manifesting themselves in the form of local showers.

Since the signing of the armistice 900,000 emigrants have sailed from New York, most of them bound for southern Europe. The returning aliens saved an average of about $3,000 each, and included Italians, Greeks, Jugo-Slavs, Syrians, Croats, Serbians, Kurds and Roumanians. Their exodus has nearly depleted the labor supply in several mining towns and small industrial centers. The 260,000 sailing in the last three months paid $1,000,000 income taxes.

Alabama is coming to the foreground as a producer of pork products. In co-operative hog marketing the state is rivaling Denmark. From July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 47 counties in Alabama marketed 5,219 carloads of hogs, of which 1,195 cars consisted of co-operative shipments.

HIGHEST MONTHLY AND YEARLY PRICES OF HOGS.

Highest monthly and yearly prices of hogs at Chicago, per 100 pounds, for the term of years indicated, collated by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER from Chicago *Daily Drovers' Journal* reports:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1919	18.00	18.15	19.95	21.15	21.55	21.60	23.60	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918	16.90	17.70	18.15	18.10	18.30	17.35	19.40	20.30	20.95	19.95	18.60	18.00	20.95
1917	12.00	13.55	15.55	16.50	16.65	16.17	16.30	20.00	19.70	19.65	18.10	17.75	20.00
1916	8.10	8.90	10.10	10.10	10.35	10.15	10.25	11.55	11.60	10.55	10.35	10.80	11.60
1915	7.40	7.25	7.05	7.90	7.95	7.95	8.12½	8.05	8.50	8.95	7.75	7.10	8.95
1914	8.60	8.90	9.00	8.95	8.67	8.52	9.30	10.20	9.75	9.05	8.25	7.75	10.20
1913	7.80	8.70	9.62	9.70	8.85	9.00	9.62	9.40	9.65	9.10	8.30	8.15	9.70
1912	6.70	6.57	7.95	8.20	8.05	7.80	8.50	9.00	9.27	9.42	8.30	7.85	9.42
1911	8.30	7.90	7.35	6.90	6.50	6.72	7.55	7.95	7.80	6.90	6.72	6.60	8.30
1910	9.05	10.00	11.20	11.00	9.85	9.80	9.60	9.70	10.10	9.65	8.70	8.10	11.20
1909	6.70	6.95	7.15	7.60	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.32	8.60	8.40	8.45	8.75	8.75
1908	4.72	4.70	6.35	6.45	5.90	6.67	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.20	6.40	6.15	7.60
1907	7.05	7.25	7.10	6.90	6.65	6.42	6.65	6.72	7.00	7.00	6.32	5.30	7.25
1906	5.72	6.42	6.55	6.82	6.67	6.85	7.00	6.75	6.82	6.85	6.50	6.55	7.00
1905	5.00	5.12	5.55	5.72	5.65	5.70	6.17	6.45	6.20	5.80	5.25	5.35	6.45
1904	5.20	5.80	5.82	5.50	4.95	5.45	5.90	5.80	6.37	6.30	5.25	4.87	6.37
1903	7.10	7.55	7.87	7.65	7.15	6.45	6.10	6.20	6.45	6.50	5.50	4.90	7.87
1902	6.85	6.60	6.95	7.50	7.50	7.95	8.25	7.95	8.20	7.92	6.95	6.80	8.25
1901	5.47	5.65	6.20	6.25	6.05	6.30	6.40	6.75	7.37	7.10	6.30	6.90	7.37
1900	4.92	5.10	5.55	5.85	5.57	5.42	5.55	5.57	5.70	5.55	5.12	5.10	5.85
1899	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.15	4.05	4.00	4.70	5.00	4.90	4.90	4.35	4.45	5.00
1898	4.00	4.27	4.17	4.15	4.80	4.50	4.17	4.20	4.15	4.00	3.85	3.75	4.80
1897	3.60	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.05	3.65	4.00	4.55	4.65	4.40	3.80	3.60	4.65

Weekly Average Prices at Chi

Weekly average prices at Chicag good native beef cattle, aged shee fat lambs, as compiled by the *Ch Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep. L.
This week	$15.25	†$16.95	$ 8.25
Previous week.	15.50	17.35	7.90
Cor. week 1918.	16.15	*20.15	11.90
Cor. week 1917.	13.50	18.15	11.50
Cor. week 1916.	9.30	10.85	7.85
Cor. week 1915.	9.00	7.25	5.80
Cor. week 1914.	9.40	8.55	5.15
Cor. week 1913.	8.65	8.50	4.25
Cor. week 1912.	7.95	8.55	4.00
Cor. week 1911.	6.85	6.50	3.90
Av. 1911 to 18.	$10.10	$11.05	$ 6.80

†Lowest week's average this year.

*Record average up to a year ago week ending July 26 of this year the age was highest on record at $22.20.

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Duluth Milwaukee On

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

t Smith, Ark.—The Durrett Flour & Co. has purchased a two-story brick ng at 102 N. 10th street. Consider- $9,000.

:le Rock, Ark.—The business of the Mayes Grain Co. has been purchased irgil Kolb and Luther King, who will ct the business at the same place.

COLORADO.

ghton, Colo.—The Midland Cereal icts Co. has let the contract for the ruction of a plant with a capacity of)00 packages of Whole Wheat Nug- very 30 days and will consume about)00 bushels of Colorado wheat per

GEORGIA.

anta, Ga.—The Waldrop-Estes Grain a new corporation, has secured the louses formerly occupied by the er Grain Co. at 268 Marietta street re now open for business. The com- will handle, in addition to grain of inds, a complete line of standard s of feed and also flour.

ILLINOIS.

mont, Ill.—Grewell & Trickey have ased the J. A. Hoopes mill and ex- o move into same.

sford, Ill.—The Glasford Banner ers Elevators has increased its cap- ock from $25,000 to $37,500.

ner, Ill.—Arthur Beier of Hudson eds Roy Savage as manager of the ers Elevator Co. at this place.

ksville, Ill.—The Cooksville Grain elevator which burned recently was d for $51,000. The Chicago Grain & ge Co. handled the salvage.

omet, Ill.—Harley Wilsie & Co. of as, Ill., has purchased the grain ele- of Wm. Wykle, who has been in the business at Mahomet for 16 years.

in, Ill.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. of rd is finishing the building of a large te elevator at Belles Landing, about quarters of a mile north of Coppers locks.

a (Mail to Cary Station), Ill.—The Co-operative Grain Co.'s new ele- is nearing completion and G. W. r of Walnut Grove has been secured nager.

eyville, Ill.—Daniels & Neely have work on a concrete warehouse 30x45 wo stories high, which will adjoin rain elevator and will serve to store nd other commodities.

cie, Ill.—The charter of the Muncie rs' Co-operative Elevator Co. was recently. Incorporators are J. H. n, R. H. McAllister, Alfred Denn M. Davis. Capital stock is $20,000.

ut, Ill.—W. C. Brokaw of Prince- s purchased the elevator of Rudiger senheimer and took possession Sep- 8. Mr. Brokaw is now buying at ton, Arlington, Clarion and Meridan.

tur, Ill.—Herbert H. Corman, who en in the grain business in Decatur years, is preparing to leave for In- olis about Nov. 1. He will be in of the sales of the seven big plants American Hominy Co. H. T. Morris ceed him in Decatur.

pico, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co., pico let the contract for a concrete use 38x38 feet, to cost $25,000, and pected the contractors, L. M. Cope of Decatur, will have the structure for business about Dec. 1. It will capacity of 60,000 bushels.

on, Ill.—R. C. Costello of Decatur en placed as a manager of the local office of the E. B. Conover Grain Co. Nothing has been heard of the former manager, R. E. Wacker, whose disappearance recently caused an investigation of the books and disclosed numerous irregularities.

IOWA.

Story City, Ia.—The Farmers' Grain Co. has installed a new scale at their elevator.

Denison, Ia.—Work on the Weiss elevator and seed house is progressing very satisfactorily and by Nov. 1 will be ready for business.

Union, Ia.—The Union Grain Co. has moved its office from the building east of the depot to the office building near the lower elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Martens & Ketels Milling Co. filed an amendment to its articles of incorporation providing for an increase in capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Malt & Grain Co., which has been engaged in business in Davenport since 1889, has been purchased by the Fleischmann Malting Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, an affiliated company of the Fleischmann Yeast Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—The new $20,000 grain elevator and alfalfa mill owned by C. J. Milligan will be completed in about a month. The alfalfa mill will have a capacity of about 50 tons a day and the capacity of the elevator will be about 15,000 bushels.

KANSAS.

Inman, Kans.—The large elevator at the Enns Milling Co.'s plant has begun operations.

Dodge City, Kans.—The new elevator has opened up with Fred. Harter in charge.

Satanta, Kans.—The Farmers' Elevator & Merchandise Co. of Satanta has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

Fairview, Kans.—The Fairview Feed & Grain Co. has leased the other room of the new Edwards building and will move to its new location.

Stockton, Kans.—Mr. Clark, manager of the Rogers Elevator, has resigned his position to accept another similar place at Huron, Kans.

Norton, Kans.—The Central Granaries Elevator has been sold to A. J. Stinson, Kanona, Kans., and possession of same is to be given in a few days.

Westmoreland, Kans.—Chas. Bairow has purchased a new mill which he will operate by electricity. The mill is to be operated under the name of the Bairow Milling Co.

Sterling, Kans.—F. A. Oline and W. R. Atherton have leased the elevator and office formerly occupied by the Sterling Milling Co. and will operate under the firm name of Oline & Atherton.

Liberal, Kans.—The Vickers Grain & Seed Co. is building a large addition to the building at the corner of Washington avenue and Third street. The floor space in the addition will be 50x50.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Hutchinson Grain Men's Club has been organized with the following officers: E. A. Mowery, president; A. Leonard Ayers, vice-president; R. O. Yates, secretary-treasurer.

Junction City, Kans.—C. V. Fisher has purchased the elevator from P. L. Andrew. For the present Mr. Fisher will retain charge of the business, but later on the Farmers' Co-operative Union may take charge.

Mayetta, Kans.—About 15,000 bushels of wheat in the Cooney & Miller elevator in Mayetta were destroyed by fire. Elevator was completely destroyed. Loss is partially covered by insurance. R. L. Miller of Topeka is one of the owners.

Mound City, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City will erect an elevator to cost about $15,000 at this place. H. C. Nunn is president of the elevator company. The Lehrack Contracting & Engineering Co. has the contract.

MICHIGAN.

Atlantic, Mich.—The New Atlantic flouring mill has started operating. Capitalization, $10,000. Capacity, 25 bbls. daily. Albert Tatina, president.

Houghton, Mich.—The Houghton Mill & Elevator Co. has let the contract for the erection of the new mill to a local contractor who will begin work of excavation at once.

Oakley, Mich.—The Oakley Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 to deal in beans, grain, hay, general elevator business. Incorporators: E. Dean, Merritt Dean and Edw. J. Laarman.

Marquette, Mich.—The Marquette County Milling Co.'s plant at this place is nearing completion. The milling company has purchased the old Upper Peninsula Brewing Co.'s warehouses and other buildings, which are being remodeled, to be used for a flour and grist mill.

MINNESOTA.

Hampton, Minn.—Joe Rae is the new manager of the Farmers' Elevator at this place.

Kensington, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator is now completed and C. E. Higlie is the manager.

Lake City, Minn.—The Inter-State Roller Mills plant has been opened. J. R. Cain is proprietor.

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Verdi, Minn.—Paul W. Giese has recently disposed of his elevator at Verdi to the Farmers' Equity.

Hawley, Minn.—The rebuilding of the Farmers' Elevator is nearing completion and they are again handling grain.

Lewiston, Minn.—Kimmel & Meyers of Rollingstone have purchased the two elevators here owned by J. J. Litcher.

Spooner, Minn.—The Collins Flour Mill was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is at about $20,000. Owner plans to rebuild.

Lake Elmo, Minn.—The Equity Co-operative Exchange has purchased the elevator of Louis Lohman. Price paid around $15,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Banner Grain Co. will build at Forty-third avenue S. E. and Marshall street a building to cost $49,635.

Alexandria, Minn.—Gust Erickson has traded his elevator, flour and feed store to Ole Hanson of Holmes county in exchange for a farm. Mr. Erickson will remain in charge of the business for Mr. Hanson.

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For energetic and rellable selling representation quote your Grain, Hay, Mill Feeds and etc., in car lots to the trade through
A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

Northfield, Minn.—Scott & Norgard of Minneapo is has purchased the Campbell & O'Brien elevator. Possession will be given shortly

Muskoda, Minn.—Muskoda Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by Lens Larson, I. M. Cary, P. P. Dahl.

Kragnes, Minn.—The Farmers' Grain Elevator Co. at Kragnes is contemplating building a warehouse adjoining their elevator for flour and feed.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 by T. Chandler, O. Hendrikson, Fred. Picquette and others.

Wanamingo, Minn.—Olaf Lund recently resigned his position as manager of the R. E. Jones & Co. elevator at this place and has closed the elevator temporarily.

Brandon, Minn.—The Equity Grain & Coal Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000 by M. Renkes, president; A. H. Lee, vice-president; Carl O. Augdahl, secretary; John P. Larson, treasurer.

MISSOURI.

Shelbyville, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has opened for business.

Housionia, Mo.—Harlan & Rice have purchased the elevator at this place.

Stanberry, Mo.—Jas. Liggett & Son have sold the elevator to Archer Brothers, who will take possession Nov. 1.

Sturgeon, Mo.—J. H. Long has sold his interest in the Sims & Long Grain & Feed Co. to his partner, M. Sims.

Union, Mo.—E. R. Lindemann has leased his mill to John E. Giebler. Mr. Giebler recently sold his mill in Leslie to Conrad Mayor.

Mexico, Mo.—The Audrain County Farmers' Association will begin the erection of a $30,000 elevator in Mexico in about a month.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Work has begun on an enlargement of the office of the Grain Belt Mills Co., which will double the present floor space.

Martinsburg, Mo.—The Martinsburg Mill & Elevator owned by Edw. Saubeth, burned Sept. 10. Loss $20,000, covered by $4,000 insurance.

Orrick, Mo.—L. B. Dorton and C. B. Estes have leased, with a contract for the purchase, the flour mill at this place owned by Jos. Dorton.

St. Joseph, Mo.—G. W. Helm, of the G. W. Helm Grain Elevator Co. will erect a 35,000-bushel grain elevator on Eighth and Olive sts. It is expected to have the elevator completed within 60 days.

Lebanon, Mo.—Two new grain elevators are being constructed at Lebanon, each to cost $30,000. One is being built for the Farmers' Elevator & Mercantile Co. and the other for the Lebanon Elevator Co.

MISSISSIPPI.

Moss Point, Miss.—The Spann McRae Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 to do a milling business. J. G. McRae, B. D. Spann and C. S. Beardslee are among the incorporators.

MONTANA.

Nashau, Mont.—J. Christianson has opened the elevator owned by the Winter-Truesdale-Ames Co. in this city.

Scobey, Mont.—The Smith-Tyner flour mill resumed operations, after being closed for three weeks, during which time addition was built and more equipment added.

NEBRASKA.

Fullerton, Nebr.—Sam Kissell is the new manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Fullerton.

Madrid, Nebr.—The Farmers' Elevator in Madrid was sold a few weeks ago to a Denver concern.

Beatrice, Nebr.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. has just completed its 35,000-bushel elevator at this point.

Sidney, Nebr.—A flour mill with a capacity of 100 bbls. per day and to cost around $25,000 is to be erected at Sidney.

Elm Creek, Nebr.—The Elm Creek Milling Co. has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $75,000. Walter R. Schoenleber is president.

Atkinson, Nebr.—The Atkinson milling property, together with the electric lighting system owned by J. Skrdla & Sons, has been sold to a business association composed of John Wellman, Chalmer Richardson and W. O. Filmore.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Loraine, N. D.—F. E. Bohn is the new owner of the flour mills here.

John W. McCardle Bert K. Black Clyde A. McCa
McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Michigan, N. D.—Albert Thompson has purchased the Sharon Co. elevator.

Sharon, N. D.—The International Elevator, formerly known as the Crangle elevator, is undergoing extensive repairs.

Hoving (P. O. Milnor), N. D.—The Farmers' Equity Elevator contemplates increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000 on Nov. 3.

Finley, N. D.—The state Mill & Elevator Association has been organized and purchased its first flour mill. Contemplates financing million dollar mill and elevator.

Buchanan, N. D.—The North Star Elevator, 30-000-bushel house which has been bought by the Equity Co-operative Exchange, is now open for business. G. H. Knoble, president; Norman Lee, secretary.

Lembert, N. D.—The Farmers' Elevator at Lembert was taken over recently by the Equity people. The new officers are as follows: Harry Linderman, Pierce Roberts, Guy Walton, Chas. Linderman and J. J. Walton.

Mantador, N. D.—The elevator of the Farmers' Grain & Seed Co. burned recently. At the time of the fire the elevator contained 18,000 bushels of grain, 7,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of barley, 4,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of rye and some flax. The grain and coal was fully covered by insurance. Loss, $9,000. A photograph of this elevator appeared on page 17, July 30 issue of The Price Current-Grain Reporter.

OHIO.

Selma, O.—R. G. Calvert has sold his elevator at this place to L. C. Titus.

St. Paris, O.—The Farmers' Grain & Feed Co. has increased its capital from $10,000 to $25,000.

North Baltimore, O.—The Rockwell Mills & Elevator here have been sold to the Co-operative Flour & Grain Co., who will take possession Nov. 1.

Lemoyne, O.—The Lemoyne Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000 by E. C. Baker, J. L. Herman, J. W. Turry, Chas. Obermeyer.

Montpelier, O.—W. E. Riley lost about $14,000 when his elevator on Court street burned. Elevator contained over 7,000 bushels of wheat and about 1,500 bushels of oats. Origin of the blaze is unknown.

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie, Okla.—W. H. Coyle will begin the construction of a $30,000 fire seed warehouse at this place.

OREGON.

Eugene, Ore.—The flour mill of Eugene Mill & Elevator Co., which bought during the summer by Kerford & Co., of Portland, resumed tions after having been idle for the several months and after having be built and its capacity increased 10 cent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pierpont, S. D.—Ben Arnold has acc position as manager of a Farmers tor at this place.

Ipswich, S. D.—W. H. Smith and Richardson purchased an elevator a also going to build a flour mill.

Summit, S. D.—Geo. Stoddard and Heathcote have bought the Houck tor and will organize a farmers' stock pany.

Willow Lake, S. D.—M. C. Ada Fisher arrived the first of the wee has taken charge of the Cargill Eleva this place.

Viborg, S. D.—The Farmers Elevat has been incorporated with a capi $25,000 by Martin Christensen, N. E. Nils Nilson.

Willow Lake, S. D.—The Trade & Co. of Minneapolis has bought the Stoddard elevator in this city and taken possession.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia El Co. of Columbia was commissioned secretary of state with a proposed stock of $25,000. The company will d grain and other provisions. B. R. and Edwin F. Lucas are the petitione

TEXAS.

Vernon, Tex.—The Kell Milling making improvements on its plant which will cost $50,000.

Abernathy, Tex.—A co-operative ers grain company with a capital of will be organized at Abernathy. A house will be erected.

Gainesville, Tex.—The finishing t are now being given the new equipm the Whaley Mill & Elevator Co. new six-story concrete mill building.

Sherman, Tex.—The Andrews S Grain Co. has been incorporated v capital stock of $10,000. Incorporator T. Andrews, T. H. Andrews, F. E. tine.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Construction ha gun on the first unit of the Citizens & Milling Co.'s plant south of the The company is capitalized at $40,000 personnel of the company includes Marks, president; J. E. McAllen, president; and G. L. McCraner, secr treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

Appleton, Wis.—The Outgamie Exchange will erect a new warehou elevator in Appleton this fall.

Chetek, Wis.—Edward Ludwig, of eron, Wis., has leased the mill at and will start operations about Oct.

Theresa, Wis.—The village of T is to have a pea cannery capitali $100,000. The factory is to be 34 fe and 36 feet wide.

DES MOINES, IOWA

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RN OATS WHEAT RYE
Direct Private Wires to All Markets

oma, Wis.—The Follett Co., flour, etc., has been incorporated with a l of $50,000 by V. Follett, S. C. Runarwin Follett and W. F. Gray.

dsburg, Wis.—C. Christensen and Stewart have purchased J. G. n's flour mill at this city. Mr. Stewart assume active management of the

ver Dam, Wis.—O. L. Warren and C. eadle of Juneau, Wis., will open a mill at Beaver Dam. The firm is some difficulty in obtaining ma-y.

tonville, Wis.—The Clintonville Mer- Co. has purchased the grain elevaroperties owned and operated by J. Huhn. Fred Tanner will assume ement of the operations for the Mer- company.

ill, Wis.—The Merrill Elevator Co. ect an up-to-date cold storage plant foot of Stuyvesant street. The new will be used for the storage of farm te, eggs, etc.

o, Wis.—Greatly increased business rced A. H. Austria to erect a 32x48 lition to his mill. The addition will stories and basement and used for of flour, feed and grain.

WEATHER LAST WEEK.

National Weather & Crop Bulle- r the week ending Sept. 16 says: ne beginning of the week a troporm was current in the southwest n of the Gulf of Mexico, which ed in gales over southern Florvith showers in the northern borates from the Dakotas eastward. fell from the Lake region and Valley eastward, in the southern chian Mountain districts, adjoinwlands and also in the far Northbut elsewhere generally fair r was the rule. Temperatures enerally moderate except for unably warm weather in the far vest during the middle of the The weather generally was ble to the ripening of crops but y in many central and southn states for best growth of vege-Rains proved very beneficial in Rocky Mountain and North Pacast states. Much damage was y wind and high tides in exsouthern regions, particularly in n Texas. Light frosts were re- in Wisconsin, West Virginia, ng and Oregon, but no damage slight local injury in Oregon.

h Prices of Short Rib Sides.

wing is the monthly range of ices of short rib sides at Chir a series of years (fractional itted):

19.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
.25	23.00	13.25	9.75	9.12	10.25	9.90
.50	24.62	15.62	10.87	10.37	11.62	10.50
.00	23.62	14.75	10.00	8.87	10.75	9.62
.50	25.75	17.12	11.37	10.12	11.50	10.87
.00	23.87	16.50	10.75	8.87	10.62	10.12
.25	25.00	18.50	12.37	9.62	11.50	11.50
.50	22.05	18.00	11.62	9.00	10.37	10.75
7½	24.37	20.75	12.87	10.25	11.25	11.75
.20	20.65	19.75	12.50	9.62	10.62	11.12
.00	23.85	21.25	13.15	10.62	11.50	12.75
.00	21.35	20.30	11.87	9.50	10.87	11.50
.00	23.50	22.00	14.00	10.50	12.00	12.25
.00	22.90	21.00	13.12	8.87	11.37	11.25
.37	25.00	22.10	14.00	10.37	12.50	12.37
.50	23.87	21.60	13.12	7.87	11.25	10.25
.00	25.02	24.12	14.75	9.37	13.00	12.25
...	22.70	23.25	14.00	7.50	11.00	10.75
...	24.60	27.12	15.00	9.25	12.75	12.00
...	20.25	25.50	13.50	8.50	9.75	10.12
...	23.70	28.50	14.87	11.00	11.62	11.75
...	22.25	25.50	13.62	9.00	9.25	10.00
...	27.25	28.25	15.00	11.00	11.00	11.62
...	23.50	23.00	12.75	9.25	9.12	10.25
...	27.50	28.00	14.25	10.50	10.50	11.62
...	21.35	28.50	9.75	7.50	9.12	9.00
...	27.50	13.25	15.00	11.00	13.00	12.75
...	23.75	21.48	12.87	9.57	11.08	11.03

FARM PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 3.4 per cent during August; in the past 10 years the price level decreased about 1.2 per cent during August. On September 1 the index figure of prices was about 8.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 13.6 per cent higher than two years ago, and 87.5 per cent higher than the average of the past 10 years on September 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 0.3 per cent from July 15 to August 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 1.8 per cent. On August 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.5 per cent higher than a year ago, 31.4 per cent higher than two years ago, and 87.3 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on August 15.

The prices on September 1, 1919, in percentages of their five year average September 1 prices before the war, viz, 1910-1914, follow: Flaxseed 303, cotton 261, corn 253, wheat 235, potatoes 233, apples 231, chickens 216, buckwheat 214, eggs 212, butter 201, barley 196, rye 192, sweet potatoes 188, oats 183, hay 176. Similarly, prices on August 15 were as follows, 100 representing the average of August 15 prices for the five years 1910-1914: Cotton seed 336, wool 293, clover seed 270, hogs 258, lambs 228, cottonseed meal 225, sheep 205, onions 202, veal calves 195, milch cows 192, bran 188, beans, 187, cabbage 184, beef cattle 183, peaches 169, peanuts 165, milk 161, alfalfa seed 146, timothy seed 129, broom corn, 129, horses 88.

Following are details of prices paid to farmers, compared quarterly on dates indicated, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	1918 Aug. 15.	1918 Nov. 15.	1919 Feb. 15	1919 May 15.	1919 Aug. 15.
Hogs	$16.89	$15.92	$15.53	$18.00	$19.30
Beef, cattle.	9.71	9.15	10.02	10.84	9.82
Veal calves.	12.22	11.94	12.18	12.11	13.43
Sheep	10.99	10.11	9.95	10.93	9.06
Lambs	14.20	12.54	13.17	14.34	12.91
Wool, unw..	57.4	56.4	51.1	48.0	52.2
Milch cows..	84.06	84.51	86.15	93.43	94.72
Horses	131.00	122.00	121.00	129.00	125.00
Beans, dry, bu.	6.11	5.46	4.52	4.19	4.50
Onions	1.65	1.43	1.55	2.30	2.26
Hay, ton—					
Timothy ..	18.98	22.93	22.69	27.27	23.89
Clover	17.18	21.13	21.11	25.33	21.58
Alfalfa ...	18.22	20.42	20.91	24.48	20.72
Seed, bu.—					
Clover ...	15.20	20.03	21.79	24.18	24.33
Timothy ..	3.87	4.26	4.51	5.05	4.58
Alfalfa ...	9.88	9.38	10.48	12.13	11.54
Ctnseed, ton	61.34	64.97	64.65	63.83	66.23
Brm. cn.. tn.	232.00	205.00	141.00	152.09	121.09
Cowpeas, bu.	2.41	2.31	2.52	2.92	3.16
Kafir, bu....	1.77	1.50	1.57	1.74	1.77
Bran, ton ..	39.63	39.22	49.95	48.66	49.28
Ctnsd. meal.	55.60	59.93	62.61	63.40	71.72
Paid by farmers—					
Clover sd..	17.84	21.25	25.04	28.07	27.82
Tim. seed.	4.71	5.20	5.45	5.73	5.96
Alfalfa sd.	13.06	11.68	12.70	14.32	14.11

BROOM CORN.

General rains were received in New Mexico, western Kansas and southwestern and northwestern portions of Oklahoma the past week and in some districts anxiety is felt regarding harvesting the crop without damage. There is little cause for worry in southern Oklahoma as harvesting is very well advanced in that part of the state. Buyers are taking all offers in the Lindsay sections but there is a decrease in deliveries on street markets and buyers are driving out into the country to make their purchases. Prices are somewhat higher and the *Broom Corn Review* quotes values at $150@300 according to quality. Offerings at this time do not compare to those of a month ago. A sale of dwarf corn was reported from Carnegie at $200, average prices ranging from $115@180. Prices in the El City-Sayne area rule from $125@175 according to quality. Except in a small way offerings in the dwarf areas are not expected to be in marketable condition until after October 1. The Wichita market also reports higher prices and a good demand exists for old corn, the visible supply of which is very light. New corn rules from $110@130 on Western with $300 on best Lindsay corn. South Texas offered at $125@250. In central Illinois it is estimated that 50 per cent of the crop has been sold and a very heavy movement is reported from Arcola. South of Mattoon there is a decrease in the buying. Quality is above the average and will grade about self working generally. Values range from $300 to $375.

The Department of Agriculture is urging Southern farmers to store their cotton and stop waste, saying that cotton raisers are losing $30,000,000 annually on an average from weather damage to bales of cotton left in open. Enough "pickings" to represent at least $2.50 are lost from each bale exposed to the weather, and frequently losses are greater.

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Field Seeds

The Andrews Seed & Grain Co., of Sherman, Tex., has been chartered with a capital stock of $10,000 by P. T. Andrews, T. H. Andrews and F. E. Valentine.

Seeding of wheat in central and western Kansas is reported the worst in 20 years; too dry. Only ten days until seeding time ends, and acreage may be cut down.

Cowpeas and velvet beans in the South are looking fair to good says the American Steel & Wire Co.'s crop report, but the acreage is small owing to scarcity of good seed.

The Iowa *Weather Crop Bulletin* Sept. 16 reports spring seedings of timothy and clover as well as fall seeding of alfalfa seriously in need of rain. Second cuttings of clover for seed are reported as yielding poorly.

Wm. Ruben, a farmer near Baudette, Minn., is reported to have made a profit of $273.90 per acre on 16.8 acres seeded to clover. The field produced 153 bus. of clover seed at $27 per bu., and 38 tons of hay at $22 per ton, and the cost of producing the crop was $366. In addition to the above income there will be quite a sum from the sale of honey for a number of hives were kept, the bees feeding on the clover. The land value of his farm does not exceed $30 an acre.

In recent advices sent C. A. King & Co., Toledo, a Wisconsin seed dealer writes: "It looks as though this state had a fair clover crop. It is well filled in this section; weather has been dry lately which should mean good quality." Minnesota firm reports yields of mammoth of four to nine bushels with medium yielding one to two bushels. From eastern Illinois a dealer says, "Clover almost a failure, nearly all our seed will have to be shipped in and demand will be large. Farmers will pay the price as clover is going to take considerable of the corn acreage next year."

Selection of seed corn should be made now that the crop is ripe and should be taken from corn in the field rather than later on for the general appearance of the stalk, the number of ears it bears, color, etc., should all influence selection of seed for next year's crop. The cobs should be filled with large, thick kernels which run well to the butt and right on out to the tip and should be of uniform color. After husking the cobs should be strung up and hung in a cool place to dry and later on kernels from each cob should be tested for germinating quality. It has been estimated that the seed from 15 large cobs will sow an acre of corn land.

Buffalo Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices at Buffalo, Sept. 17, as follows: Timothy, ch., $5.40@6.80; clover, red, ch., $29@30; alfalfa, $17@18 per bu; alsike, $25@26; white clover, $52@53 per cwt.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Sept. 20, 1919, as reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs...	32,370	9,628	30,250	65,900
Clover, lbs.....	68,072	.....	31,176	20,400

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 20.—A fair rain on Friday helped things somewhat, but rain is needed as fields are too dry for plowing, and things are at a standstill. Dealers claim that farmers are putting off seed buying until they are ready to plant. Timothy is moving fairly well, but red clover is too high. Kentucky bluegrass is stronger and in better demand at prices ranging around $3.25 a bushel. Orchard grass is quiet, some movement being shown at around $3.20 a bushel. Red top is being quoted in a jobbing way at around $17 a hundred.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—The seed market developed no striking features this week. Receipts were light, consisting mainly of timothy seed. Blue grass seed has nearly all been marketed. Clover is still doubtful as to seed production, but some has been saved in Missouri and Iowa. Rains during the week were beneficial to the growing crop of alfalfa. Cane seed may be regarded as made, as moisture will fill it out. Only the frost danger confronts the crop, and most of the fields are safe. The harvesting and threshing of millet has been going on for some time, but Kansas City dealers report no receipts. No sales have been mentioned.

Seeds are quoted nominally, as follows, per cwt.: Alfalfa, $17@23; timothy, $9.50@10.25; blue grass, rough, $10@15; cleaned, $17@26; meadow fescue, $20@25; clover, nominally $35@45; cane and millet, not quoted.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Sept. 20.—Trading was active in the flaxseed market during the last week. On the net result, spot seed and the near future declined 10 cents, while October and December gained 3 cents each, and November weakened 2 cents. Prices sagged during the first four days' trading, and losses extending to 25 cents were shown. With the development of bidding on Friday Saturday, recoveries of 15 cents made.

It is intimated that a substa short interest is still uncovered in September future on this market. in October at Winnipeg, and the s tion may become interesting for tra at that end of the game by the en the month. That condition is rega as in a measure indicated in see arrive during September being qu

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chi for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitte

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Sh
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
Week—												
Sept. 6.....	3,738	475	1,693	234	220	130	49	71	728	544	290	
Sept. 13.....	3,333	1,212	1,599	607	234	52	10	22	331	173	297	
Sept. 20.....	2,699	813	1,324	369	317	6	23	35	725	166	299	

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following average price for al and clover seed in dollars per bushel as sold by producers in the states na each month for 1918-19:

	Alfalfa seed						Clover seed					
	Nebraska.		Kansas.		Colorado.		Ohio.		Indiana.		Michig	
Date.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	
Jan. 15	$10.60	$10.50	$8.70	$8.30	$10.60	$10.80	$22.70	$15.50	$20.70	$14.60	$21.90	$
Feb. 15	10.20	10.60	8.70	8.50	11.80	11.00	22.50	17.90	20.30	17.80	21.70	
Mar. 15	10.90	11.70	9.00	9.00	11.80	10.80	23.50	18.70	21 50	18.00	23.10	
April 15	12.70	11.90	9.00	8.40	12.00	10.30	25.50	18.40	23.60	17.70	27.40	
May 15	12.70	11.50	9.80	8.20	13.50	10.60	24.10	16.20	23.00	16.80	27.80	
June 15	14.00	11.10	9.60	8.10	13.10	10.40	23.00	15.20	20.70	16.10	26.00	
July 15	12.60	11.30	9.60	7.90	13.00	10.60	23.60	15.10	21.00	13.30	24.20	
Aug. 15	11.80	11.00	9.80	8.10	10.60	10.30	26.00	15.00	24.20	14.80	26.40	
Sept. 15	.....	10.20	.....	8.20	.....	9.50	.....	17.50	.....	16.70	.....	
Oct. 15	.....	11.60	.....	8.10	.....	9.35	.....	20.10	.....	19.20	.....	
Nov. 15	.....	10.10	.....	7.90	.....	9.00	.....	20.50	.....	19.80	.....	
Dec. 15	.....	10.30	.....	8.35	.....	11.50	.....	21.60	.....	20.40	.....	

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premium of 20 cents over straight ive.
shers were reported to be bidding ly for all the seed in sight, but te of the high prices going, re- were light during the week. A movement from the country is, er, expected in the near future, mers are pushing through their ing, and they are beginning to more inquiries regarding cars.
severe breaks at Buenos Aires of ave had a bearish influence on merican markets. On the present of quotations it is figured out that. tine seed can be laid down at New materially lower than seed from merican West.
ipts of flaxseed during the last aggregated only 14,918 bushels, ocks in elevators at the head of tes now aggregate 33,000 bushels. ing prices of flaxseed on the Du- larket on Saturday, as compared he previous Saturday and last vere:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
k.....	$4.93	$5 03	$4.13-15
ve.....	4.73	4.69	4.13
ber ...	4.90	5.00	4.13
.....	4.70	4.67	4.00
ber	4.55	4.57	3.98
er	4.48	4.45	3.95
.....	4.48	4.44	....

Seed Prices.

Bureau of Crop Estimates re- he following average prices paid ducers of alfalfa and clover in ited States on the 15th day of nths named:

Alfalfa			Clover		
919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
10.07	$10.14	$7.97	$21.55	$14.48	$ 9.60
10.48	9.90	7.75	21.79	16.46	9.87
0.64	10.60	8.53	22.61	17.49	10.32
11.18	10.53	9.03	24.81	17.86	10.41
12.13	10.09	8.85	24.48	16.56	10.40
1.79	10.13	8.61	23.37	15.88	10.29
0.88	9.67	8.71	23.25	14.71	10.50
11.34	9.88	8.69	24.33	15.20	10.53
....	10.04	9.04	.....	16.61	10.89
.....	9.91	9.04	.....	19.01	11.92
....	9.38	9.43	.....	20.03	12.91
....	9.65	9.58	.....	20.67	13.53

Chicago Seed Market.

timothy market displayed a firm ne throughout the week with ttle gains developing in the more futures. Country lots of timo- re quotable $8.50@11.25, accord- ing to quality. Clover declined each day of the week until Saturday; there was a better tone to the market with consequent advance in prices influenced largely by strength in outside markets. Quotations for the week on timothy and clover follow:

Sept.	September. A.	B.	October. A.	B.	March. A.	B.
15..	$12.50	$12.00	$12.00	$11.50	$12.75	$12.50
16..	12.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.25
17..	12.50	12.00	.....	11.70	.....	12.30
18..	12.50	12.00	.....	12.00	.....	12.50
19..	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50
20..	12.50	.....	12.40	12.05	.....	12.50

Clover contract prime—

Sept. 15.....	$50.50	Sept. 18.....	$48.70
Sept. 16.....	50.40	Sept. 19.....	48.70
Sept. 17.....	49.75	Sept. 20.....	49.50

Monthly Prices of Timothy Seed.

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seed on the 15th of last month for seven years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	$4.34	$3.57	$2.44	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.75
Feb.	4.51	3.78	2.46	3.19	2.66	2.12	1.78
Mar.	4.54	3.84	2.70	3.28	2.78	2.30	1.72
Apr.	4.69	3.74	2.76	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74
May	5.05	3.84	3.09	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76
June	4.63	3.56	3.09	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77
July	4.49	3.67	3.04	3.08	2.57	2.32	1.94
Aug.	4.58	3.87	3.23	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01
Sept.		3.79	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.13
Oct.		4.08	3.61	2.27	2.72	2.34	2.02
Nov.		4.26	3.25	2.25	2.91	2.34	2.08
Dec.		4.21	3.37	2.31	2.86	2.18	2.10

Toledo Seed Market.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Sept. 20:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Sept 20.	Close Sept. 13.
Clover—				
Cash, new....	$30.35	$29.25	$29.80	$30.50
October	30.50	29.40	29.95	30.60
December	29.50	28 50	29.35	29.60
January	29.55	28.55	29.40	29 65
March	29.70	28.60	29.45	29.80
Alsike—				
Cash	25.25	25.10	25.40	25.20
October	25 50	25.25	25.45	25.50
December	25.70	25.50	25.65	25 70
March	26.30	25.85	26.10	26.30
Timothy—				
Cash, old.....	5 32½	5.30	5.35	5 30
Cash, new....	5.65	5.50	5.35	5.50
October	5.60	5.45	5.65	5.45
September ...	5.67½	5.50	5.65	5.50
December	5.65	5.52½	5.75	5.55
March	5.80	5.70	5.85	5.70

SEED SITUATION.

QUALITY GOOD.

ILLINOIS (6)—A slow rain started here at about 3:00 a. m., Sept. 17th, to relieve us from a long drought, which was appreciated by man and beast. It will help fall plowing, which could not be done heretofore in heavy soils.

Clover hulling has started and some is of good quality, but the quality is cut down by the grass-hoppers; still, there will be some clover and timothy seed to offer. In this part, wheat and oats were satisfactory crops, and the corn crop looks good.—*Stoecker Seed Co., Peoria, Ill.*

DEMAND BIG.

MONTANA.—We find that there will be a great demand the coming season for all kinds of forage seeds as well as coarse grains and everything will have to be shipped in as our crops have been practically a total failure.—*Snell Bros., Miles City, Mont.*

CLOVER CROP VERY SMALL.

INDIANA (8).—The clover seed crop is practically nothing in this vicinity. A few farmers have small lots. It is turning out about a half to a bushel to the acre and there will not be 10 per cent of the requirements for this locality and we are going to have to ship in seed or else go without.—*Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., Bluffton, Ind.*

CONDITION GOOD.

MISSOURI (8)—Alfalfa has been in good demand and the price ranging according to the demand with an average increase of about $1 per cwt., every eight or ten days.

Fancy seed is bringing about $34 per cwt. at the present. Timothy seed and other seasonable grasses are in fair demand, but the prices are somewhat lower, with the exception of Kentucky blue grass seed, which is very strong at present. The inquiries for timothy are fair, but the seed is not selling in our section, as in former years. This we feel is due to the dry weather. The prospects for a good demand for winter wheat and also for rye for pasture are very promising.

At the present, we are receiving quite a few samples of country run, red clover, but most of same is weedy and full of buck horn and we only have received a very few samples of good, bright seed. To our estimation, the farmers are holding the good seed for higher prices.—*St. Louis Seed Company, St. Louis, Mo.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20—Offerings of seeds continue light, and consist mostly of clover, timothy and red top seed, the quality of the receipts is fairly good and there is a good demand. Quotations are as follows: Spot seed, per 100 lbs.: Timothy at $8 to $9 for low grade, $10 to $10.50 for fair to $10.70 to $11 for choice; alfalfa at $15 to $25; clover at $41 to $44 for high-grade; $35 to $40 for average country lots; $18 to $30 for heavily buckhorn-mixed and $5 to $15 for very poor; alsike at $35 to $40 for high-grade; redtop at $12.50 to $15 for machine-cleaned (chaffy less) up to $16 for extra fancy solid seed.

Timothy Good Stuff.

There's a feeling generally that timothy is good property. Movement to Toledo has been very light so far on the new crop. It will increase soon. Other markets have absorbed the movement so far. Think a lot of it was hedged here. Been well absorbed. Some think over 75 per cent of the new crop has been marketed. Future prices will be determined by the attitude of the holders and what Europe will do.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, O.*

Wet Fall and Clover.

Wet weather from now on would be very bullish on clover. "In fall, clover prices go up when umbrellas do." In the long run, averages rule. On this basis, the wets should have their innings this fall. Sometimes the almanac weather sharps go wrong. It may happen this year.

Wet weather would be unfavorable to maturing, cutting and hulling the crop.

The one big clover fact—short crop in Central States—"vest pocket" edition. Country offerings have been light. Even in Wisconsin and Iowa, which were specially favored in this year's clover deal, the marketings are light. In Ohio and Michigan, which were short-changed on clover this year, there's very little clover moving.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo, O.*

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The demand for flax sloughed off during the week and at present is quiet and featureless. Spot offerings are selling lower compared wtih the futures and the crushers are anxious for the choice seed only. Receipts are a trifle heavier than expected. To arrive offerings moderate and bids much weaker compared with the futures. No. 1 seed on spot sells at 2c over to 4c under Duluth September price, to arrive at October price to 5c over. No foreign seed purchased during the week, though some was offered. Offerings of new Argentine seed smaller at present prices.

Alfred Vivian, dean of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, places the cost of producing a bushel of wheat at $2.57, stating that the reason the farmer can sell his wheat for less than that price is due to the fact that he offers his own labor and that of his family at a very low figure.

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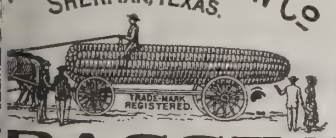
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Evansville, Ind., Seed Market.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 16.—Indications are, this year's (i. e., fall, winter and spring) trade will be the heaviest ever experienced. The extremely dry weather has curtailed the plowing of ground for wheat, and unless there is rain in a short time, many acres of wheat will not be sown this fall and will have to go in corn or other farm products, and believe this will have its effect on the demand for seeds. However, even without this condition, we look for a greater trade on seed this year than ever before. Many acres were plowed up and put in cereals and will have to be gotten back in grasses, both for fertilizing and for hay.

Red Clover.—In our section the crop is going to be very short and badly mixed with buckhorn and dodder.

Blueglass.—The Missouri crop has practically all moved into the hands of the dealers. The Kentucky crop has not all moved, due to the fact that the farmers are asking more than the dealers feel they can afford to pay.

Redtop.—The crop is reported extremely short. Some state 60 per cent, others 50 per cent of last year's crop. The quality of the seed we have seen so far is not attractive.

Orchard Grass.—A part of the new crop is already moved. The quality is not as attractive as last year. Prices ranging around $3 per bu. to the farmer.

Millet.—The crop is reported short in Tennessee, the available supply being bought up by parties who feel that Tennessee millet is good property, even at the high figure.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Condition of Spring Wheat.

Condition of spring wheat, and equivalent of 100 in bushels in final yield compared with September condition since 1904 when spring wheat was reported separately from winter wheat for that month, and with August condition prior to 1904, as compiled from Government reports by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER.

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Yield.	100.
1919.....	91.2	80.9	53.9	48.5	9.2	[1]18.36
1918.....	95.2	86.1	79.6	82.7	16.0	19.34
1917.....	91.6	83.6	68.7	71.2	12.5	17.55
1916.....	88.2	89.0	63.4	48.6	8.8	18.10
1915.....	94.9	93.3	93.4	94.6	18.3	19.35
1914.....	95.5	92.1	75.5	68.0	11.8	17.30
1913.....	93.5	73.8	74.1	75.3	12.97	17.23
1912.....	95.8	89.3	90.4	90.8	17.18	18.92
1911.....	94.6	73.3	59.8	56.7	9.37	16.52
1910.....	92.8	61.6	61.0	62.1	10.95	17.35
1909.....	95.2	92.7	91.6	88.6	16.80	18.98
1908.....	95.0	89.4	80.7	77.6	13.94	18.09
1907.....	88.7	87.2	79.4	77.1	13.69	17.76
1906.....	93.4	91.4	86.9	83.4	14.00	16.73
1905.....	93.7	91.0	89.2	87.3	15.30	17.54
1904.....	93.4	93.7	87.5	66.2	13.32	20.12
1903.....	95.9	82.5	77.1	....	13.96	18.11
1902.....	95.4	92.4	89.7	....	14.96	16.68
1901.....	92.0	95.6	80.3	....	15.00	18.68
1900.....	87.3	55.2	56.4	....	11.33	20.09
1899.....	91.4	91.7	83.6	....	13.35	15.97
1898.....	100.9	95.0	96.5	....	16.12	16.70
1897.....	89.6	91.2	86.7	....	12.96	14.95
1896.....	99.9	93.3	78.9	....	13.60	17.23
1895.....	97.8	102.2	95.9	....	18.10	18.87

Condition of Corn.

Average conditions of corn monthly and average yield per acre in bus.:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield
1919.....	86.7..	81.7	80.0	....	[1]27.8
1918.....	87.1	78.5	67.4	68.6	24.9
1917.....	81.1	78.8	76.7	75.2	23.6
1916.....	82.0	75.3	71.3	71.5	24.4
1915.....	81.2	79.5	78.8	79.7	28.2
1914.....	85.8	74.8	71.7	72.9	25.8
1913.....	83	74.8	65.1	65.3	23.1
1912.....	81.5	80.0	82.1	82.2	29.2
1911.....	80.1	69.6	70.3	70.4	23.9
1910.....	85.4	79.3	78.2	80.3	27.7
1909.....	89.3	84.4	74.6	73.8	25.9
1908.....	82.8	82.5	79.4	77.8	26.2
1907.....	80.2	82.8	80.2	78.0	25.9
1906.....	87.5	88.1	90.2	90.1	30.3
1905.....	87.3	89.0	89.5	89.2	28.8
1904.....	86.4	87.3	84.6	83.9	26.7
1903.....	79.4	78.7	80.1	80.8	25.1
1902.....	87.5	86.5	84.3	79.6	26.8
1901.....	81.3	54.0	54.7	52.1	16.1
1900.....	89.5	87.5	80.6	78.2	25.3
1899.....	86.5	89.9	85.2	82.7	25.3
1898.....	90.5	87.0	84.1	82.0	24.7

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield.
1897.....	82.9	84.2	79.3	77.1	23.8
1896.....	92.4	96.0	91.0	90.5	28.2
1895.....	99.3	102.5	96.4	95.5	26.2

[1] Preliminary.

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

More Cars Needed.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—On the presumption that the seriousness of the car situation in Kansas is not understood by the Railroad Administration, Governor Henry Allen has addressed the following communication to Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads: "Kansas farmers are being compelled to unload their wheat on the ground because the elevators are full and unable to move grain in consequence of a lack of cars. Recent rains are badly damaging and destroying some of the grain. All over the state mills, large and small, are shutting down because their stocks of flour cannot be moved out, nor additional wheat moved in.

"It is throwing thousands of men out of employment and indirectly must affect the consumer because of a waste of food products. I have had direct information from the local railroad officials that they are doing everything possible with the equipment allotted them and that only action on your part will bring the relief which is imperative.

"It is learned from unimpeachable authority that box cars suitable for shipping wheat have been moved from this section to the Northwe view of the conditions here I app you for such action as will suppl state with a fair share of equip —T. J. T.

The condition of flax in Minne placed at 80% of a normal crop. has been some damage by grassh both in field and in shock. I seems certain that practically all out of danger of frost, with indic Sept. 1 of 2,817,000 bus., compa 3,120,000 bus., final estimate for 1

Beans and Potatoes

rthwestern Washington bean crop 12 was estimated at only 50 or er cent of normal unless rain falls e immediate future and even then crop will be probably not more 75 per cent of normal. The acre- vas unusually heavy this year and rop would have been far in excess her years had it not been for a ght that has continued with few ts since early in June. Harvest- as started in some places. Prices ower than last year by ½c, due e decrease in the Government's de- . The highest quotation is 2½c a l.

is estimated that the 1919 bean ge in California was 25 per cent han the previous year and there- he 1919 crop is estimated at 3,000,- ags as compared to 5,150,000 bags 18. The decreases in acreage in iern California were not as great some other sections but the crop d to be a very poor one, in some cts an utter failure. Warehouse s are placed at 1,000,000 bus. of growers hold 85 per cent.

ato shipments are about at their according to the Bureau of Mar- 17,581 cars having been shipped eek ending Sept. 15 as compared ,062 previous week and 11,525 a ago.

number of cars shipped of the otato crop from the 16 principal otato shipping states is estimated e Bureau of Crop Estimates to be 8 cars of 700 bus. each. This res with 146,048 cars in 1918.

potato crop in Canada, according ecent estimate of the Department riculture, will be 100,544,400 bu. ear compared with 102,189,000 bus. 8. Prince Edward Island expects 00 bus., Nova Scotia 9,593,300 New Brunswick 10,381,600 bus., c 36,863,200 bus., Ontario 15,907,- us., Manitoba 6,556,800 bus., Sas- wan 7,522,500 bus., Alberta 5,782,- s. and British Columbia 2,485,000

commercial potato acreage of nsin is estimated to be 95 per cent rmal, and the prospective yield, on September 1 condition, 69 per f normal; the commercial produc- t 66½ per cent of normal. Last 25,510 cars were shipped from sta- within the state. Shipments in a f full normal production are es- d at 31,300 cars.

BEAN SITUATION.

UALITY OF BEANS EXCELLENT.

IIGAN (8).—Probably three- s of the bean crop has been har- under ideal conditions, and the e will probably be taken care of next two weeks. The quality ear is excellent and while the e is light, the yield per acre is ood. We think possibly it will e thirteen or fourteen bushels re, which is one of the largest we have ever had. On this basis, al crop will be around four mil- shels, which is somewhat larger st season.

crop in other parts of the coun- wever, is lighter than last year. present price for spot C. H. P. ans is $8 per cwt. f. o. b. Michi- ctober shipment $7.75.

demand for the new crop so far t been as good as usual. This, r, is probably due to the fact ne crop is much earlier than It would seem with the price r commodities that the present f beans is not far out of line.— *w Milling Company, J. M. Coup, e, Mich.*

TOLEDO, OHIO



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Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified as of Sept. 20:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $12@12.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@9; pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $9@12.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $8.50@9; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati — Navies, $9; marrowfats, $12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12.75; limas, $14.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.50.

Denver—Pintos, $6@7; navy, $8.50@9.00; limas, $10@10.50, wholesale.

Montreal—The market for beans is very firm under a good consumptive demand, sales of Ontario hand-picked being reported at $5.50 per bushel; strictly choice hand-picked, $5.75; two or three-pound pickers, $5; common five to six-pound pickers, $4.50 to $4.75 per bushel.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Calif. limas, $12@12.25; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.50; fair, $10.50@$11.25; ch. pea beans, $8.50; sma. wh. Calif., $8.50; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $13@13.50; Calif. navies, $8; Mich. navies, $8.75.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., $8.75; prime ma.-p., $8.50; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 8c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c, and yellow at 9c per lb. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Supplies increasing, bulk just fair; rnd., bu., $1.90@2; long, bu., $1.50@1.60.

Chicago—Minn., Ohio, $2.50@2.60, bulk; Red River, fcy., $2.65, bulk; Wis., rnd. wh., $2.50@2.60.

Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio and Cobb., bulk, $2.85; N. J. Giants, $4.35@4.40 per 150-lb. sk.; early Ohio h.-g., bbl., $6.25@7.

Denver—Colo., $2.00@2.50, wholesale del., Denver; Calif., $2.50@3.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.45@2.50; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.70; Tri., $2.45@2.50.

New York—New Southern, bbl., No. 1, $2.50@3.50; Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $3.25@3.75; L. I., 180-lb., $5@5.75.

Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $2.75@3.25.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 443 bags, against 2,159 bags the week previous, and 2,415 bags last year. Owing to large supplies of Quebec white potatoes, prices are on the easy side at $1.75 per bag of 90 pounds for car lots, and $2 in jobbing lots, ex store.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—N. J. Cobb., blk., $2.75@3; Pa., rnd., wh., blk., $2.75 c. lts.; N. J. Giants, 150-lb. sk., $3.65@3.75.

St. Louis—Market stronger. Idaho rural, $3@3.15; Colo. Brown Beauty, $3.15 del., Red River early Ohio, $3@3.10.

San Francisco—Salinas, $2.90; River, fcy., $2.15@2.25.

ADJUSTMENT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE CLAIMS.

In speaking of the efforts of the Administration to establish uniform practice and prompt settlements of loss and damage freight claims, Director General Hines of the U. S. Railroad Administration recently said:

"The Railroad Administration has caused to be compiled figures with respect to the unsettled loss and damage freight claims on roads under Federal control, from which it is noted that on April 1, 1919, there were 806,707 such claims unsettled, whereas on August 1 this figure had been reduced to 519,316, a decrease of 287,391, or 35.6 per cent, in the number of unsettled claims.

"Of the total number of outstanding claims on April 1, 1919, 363,476 had been outstanding four months or over. On August 1 this figure had been reduced to 218,424, a decrease of 145,052, or 60.1 per cent.

"These figures indicate clearly that the freight claim departments of the various railroads under Federal control are successfully endeavoring to get their offices up to the highest degree of efficiency."

The production of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in Germany according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, during the year 1918-19 amounted to 520,000 tons as compared with 220,000 tons and 80,000 tons produced, respectively, in the years 1917-18 and 1916-17.

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

Feedstuffs

A parcel of fine quality Egyptian rice bran attracted some attention at £21 per ton at Aug. 30, according to the *London Grain, Seed & Oil Reporter.*

S. D. Scott & Co., feed dealers at Norfolk, Va., have purchased the D. W. Chory Bldg. on Liberty street which they will use as a branch feed store; consideration $12,000.

Dr. C. O. Townsend, Pathologist in charge of sugar plant investigations for the government, states that there were 200,000 more acres of sugar beets cultivated this year than last.

"Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are being shipped into the state," says the Iowa *Weather Crop Bulletin*, "to consume the large corn crop, though feeders are hesitating somewhat. Less than the usual number of sows will be bred this fall."

The Tuscola Grain Co., Tuscola, Ill., is making extensive alterations to its property preparatory to engaging in a retail and wholesale stock and poultry feed business. When completed there will be ample storage for several carloads of feed at a time.

The Oriskany Valley Feed Co., of Deansboro, Oneida County, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The company will engage in the manufacturing of flour, feed and grain, agricultural implements and supplies. Stockholders are George I. Hovey, Curtis Miller, Jr., and Harold R. Small of Deansboro.

The cottonseed production of the United States in 1918 amounted to 5,360,000 tons, and the cotton seed crushed for oil during the year ending July 31, 1919, was 4,406,028 tons. The crude-oil production was 1,320,249,788 pounds, or 14.8 per cent of the weight of the seed crushed. Last year 5,040,000 tons of seed were produced, 4,251,680 tons were crushed for oil, and 1,312,471,125 pounds of crude-oil were made, the average yield of oil being 15.4 per cent of the seed.

Fix Cottonseed at $80 a Ton.

The Farmers' Protective League executive board at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 11, has fixed $80 a ton as the price for cottonseed and at the same time enforced the price of 36 cents a pound for cotton, as agreed on by the American Cotton Association.

GROUND FEED STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date Sept. 20 has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout the country:

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute — Quotations lower on almost all grades, corn feeds suffering heaviest declines, dmd. good.

EASTERN.—Shpts. lgt. and dmd. not so active as all local mills are running. West'n mills will not book freely until Oct. 15; quote std. bran $44, mxd. fd. $59, std. middlings $59. St. Albans—Dmd. gd., market lower, new crop c. s. meal 36% Oct. $71.50, 25% protein dairy fd. $77, stk. fd. $61.50, corn gluten fd. bulk, $66.12. Norfolk—Std. middlings stks. lgt., dmd. gd., $57.50, bran $43.50. Portland, Me.—Spg. wh. bran $43 c.lt.; spg. wh. middlings, c.lts. $58, c. s. meal 36% Oct. shpt. $69, linseed oil meal c.lts. $80, dairy fd. 20% c.lts. $58. Washington—Stks.-rcts. adequate, dmd. fr., bran $43.50, middlings $58.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta — C. S. dmd. vy. poor, 36% meal freely offered $61 with no takers, 36% cake $4 ton less, hulls $7 bulk, 36% peanut meal $65, bran $45.50, std. middlings $61, Mpls. spg. bran $47.50. Savannah—Bran $45, middlings $58, 7% c. s. meal Oct. shpt. offered $64, 20% c.s. fd. $60. Macon—Bran $45@47, middlings $62.50@65. Columbus—Bran $45, middlings $67 with gd. dmd., 20% c. s. fd. $50. Mobile—Market dull, bran $41.60, middlings $54, 7% c. s. meal $64, 20% c. s. fd. $53. Montgomery—Middlings dmd. gd., bran $45, middlings $60, grey shorts $64, 30% peanut meal $65, 7% c. s. meal $65. Birmingham—Bran $43, middlings $60, 7% c. s. meal $65, 36% peanut meal $64. Vicksburg—Bran $44, grey shorts $61. Jacksonville—Bran $45, 30% peanut meal $65.50, 7% c. s. meal $66, 20% c. s. fd. $54. Miami—Bran $53. Tampa—Bran $45.75, middlings $64, 7% c. s. meal $67.50, 20% c. s. fd. $57.50. Wilmington—Middlings $62@62.50 and gd. dmd. Greensboro—Bran $52@53, middlings $66@72, increased dmd. for bran acct. dry pasturage.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth — 43% meal $1 under previous wk. or $67, barley chops $2.75, corn chops $3, stg. bran $2. Shreveport—Wh. bran $2.15. Houston—Wh. bran $2.08@2.10, corn chops $3@3.05 per cwt. Ft. Smith, Ark.—Gray shorts $2.80@2.85 Oct. shpt. San Antonio—Mill fds. stks. gd. with fr. rcts.-dmd. El Paso—Millrun bran $2.25 @2.40.

Weak Tone in Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—Increased offerings of cottonseed cake and meal for prompt and later shipment, and continued quiet demand brought about a further weakening of the market in Kansas City this week. Cake of 43 per cent protein grade was offered at $64 to $65 a ton, basis Texas common points, with 41 per cent down to $62. A moderate number of inquiries are being received by handlers of cake and meal, but buyers display no marked interest in the trade.

FEED MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Bran and middlings are unchanged from previous week, the demand being good for both with the latter reported scarce. Bran, $40; middlings, $56. Cottonseed meal easier, quotable $75.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—The chief business in bran is still in mixed cars. In straight carlots it is quoted at $45 per ton and shorts at $55 per ton. Business on the whole is quiet, supplies being small. Dealers have still great difficulty in filling their July contracts, the mills being short of wheat. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $80@82 per ton, moullie at $69@71, and pure barley meal at $69@70, and dairy feed $48@50 per ton including bags delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Demand for wheat bran and middlings continued in excess of supply last week. Other ground feeds were in fair demand but unsettled to some extent by the break in prices of coarse grains. Quotations: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.20; standard middlings, $61; horse and mule feed, $48@61; dairy feed, $56@68; poultry feed, $75@79; hog feed, $68.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 20.—Substantial readjustments downwards were made in feeds quotations during the week as a result of the declining markets in grains. Dealers reported a quickening up in demand at the lower levels set, but at that, trade was comparatively light. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, $45; No. 1 ground feed, $52.75; No. 2 ground feed, $50.75; No. 3 ground feed, $49; shorts, $52.50; flour middlings, $60; red dog, $65; Boston mixed, $49.50; cracked corn, $66.75; rye feed, $50.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.—The feed market was heavy, especially for bran, which was offered freely, but with only a very moderate demand in evidence. The recent break in coarse grains has had a depressing influence on feeds of all kinds and buyers are not disposed to pay the prices being asked by the mills. City feed bran was quoted at $45; middlings, $58; red dog, $69; Western spring bran, $42.50@43; standard middlings, $58@58.50; flour middlings, $63@63.50; and red dog at $71.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20.—The local mill feed market again this week experienced a general and appreciable drop and is weaker than it has been several weeks past. The supplies are large but more than ample for the demand which is light and only for prompt shipment. Bran is quoted at $1.50@ lower. Current quotations are: Bran, ton, $38@39; standard middlings, $52 flour middlings, $59; red dog, $64.50@6 hominy feed, $60; rye feed, $50; old-pro oilmeal, $80.50@83.50; cottonseed meal, @82; brewers' dried grains, $60; gl feed, September shipment, $65.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 20.—Bran, has felt the effects of the decline in co grains. Recent offerings have been at per hundred delivered New Orleans ten-day shipment. October and Nover shipment is quoted at $1.96 per hun delivered. Sales of bran are exceedi slow and offerings are as free as wan

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Sept. 20.—The output of feeds has been increasing the past w Receipts have been ample to take car the demand and mills are offering siderable feed for future shipment discount. Oilmeal and cottonseed have been on the toboggan for some as the export demand has let up. P are still too high for the feeders to hold of these feeds. Tankage is quoted at $100 and will not likely sell n below this price.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 20.—The demand for f of all kinds was extremely dull during past week with a sharp decline note some grades of feeds. For shipment, b spring, sacked, $43.50 per ton; bran, wi sacked, $44; middlings, sacked, $59 mixed feed, sacked, $55@58; gluten sacked, $71.12; red dog, sacked, $70; se clear, sacked, $71; stock feed, sac $63.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, hominy feed, sacked, $62.50; cotton meal, sacked, $70@73. Receipts for week ending September 20th were non

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—Demand for fe fair, while offerings are more liberal

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Feeds of All Kinds
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Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
neral Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

are much better able to supply de- due to heavy milling in the North- having filled up short supplies to extent. The market is fairly strong in better shape than had been ex- d.

otations are: Bran, $45 a ton; mixed $61; middlings, $65; cracked corn, ominy feed meal, $65 per ton, cotton, s, Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA.

ladelphia, Sept. 20.—The market for uffs shows a better tone. Offerings ght and with a fair demand prices rmly maintained. Quotations are for s, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at cost, n: Winter bran, $45.50@46.50; spring $45@46; standard wheat middlings, 1; flour middlings, $64.50@66.50; red $71@72; shorts, $60@61; low grade $71@72; rye middlings, $59@60; fine hominy, $67@68; fine white hominy, 9; reground oats feed, $29.50@30.50; seed meal, 36% protein, $71.50@72.50; seed meal, 41% protein, $75@76; cot- ed feed, 20% protein, $55@56.

MEMPHIS.

nphis, Sept. 20.—There is little doing d of any kind. Mixed manufacturers etting but little new business but are illing that which was booked some go. There is no material change yet ces, although revisions are probable the new demand starts up. The seed meal situation is one of waiting ncertainty, depending in a measure e export situation, which just now ot appear promising. There is prac- no old meal here and the trade is ed as to the price of the new, al- h ideas are beginning to settle around 2 for early shipment of 7 per cent y. The lateness of the season is g mills to start crushing slowly, but er shipment meal will be available in quantities.

BALTIMORE.

timore, Sept. 20.—There has been or no change in feed prices in the eek or so and the business passing moment is principally of a jobbing ter. Under these conditions there is uch strength to prices, and current ts are ample for trade requirements. tions follow: Western spring bran, n, 100-lb. sacks, $43@44; Western ngs, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $57@58; ills' middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, brown middlings, per ton, 100-lb. $58; white middlings, per ton, 80-lb. $68.

CINCINNATI.

innati, Sept. 23.—The feed market ped a decidedly weaker tone during st week, due to the continued slow d, and prices for nearly all kinds sharply lower. Bran ranged at 42 per ton; mixed feed, $49.50@50; shorts, $54.50@55; grey middlings, : standard fine middlings, $57@57.50; minny feed, in 100-lb. sacks, $59 per

PITTSBURGH.

burgh, Sept. 20.—Arrivals of feed been more liberal during the last a total of 28 cars of all grades being ned here. Most of this feed is No. 1 o. 2 white middlings and bran. At me 10 cars are ungraded. There is lemand for middlings, red dog and feeds at good prices.

ST. LOUIS.

Louis, Mo., Sept. 20.—The feed mar- steady, but the trading is confined to wheat feeds, for which there is er inquiry. Prices are as follows: in 100 lb. sacks, $37 to $40; mid- spot, $58.50 to $63, with futures as $57; mixed feed, $50 to $50.50; white feed, $53 to $55 per ton; oat feed, lly, $25 per ton; alfalfa meal, No. 1, at $37, and No. 2 at $33 per ton, sacks.

MINNEAPOLIS.

eapolis, Minn., Sept. 22.—The de- for millfeed is narrow and feature- d offerings are light because some mills closed down on account of the ortage. The output at present is te and the mills are sold ahead Country mill offerings are fair. ons, f. o. b., Minneapolis, car lots, b. sacks: Standard middlings, $49@ r middlings, $55@57; rye middlings, red dog, 150 lbs. jute, $65@66; 35@36.

IFORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
Quality very high this year. Prices low
ay you to get our quotations. We are ship- Eastern States every day. Largest Hay ss Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
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THE FEED SITUATION.

FEED SHOULD DECLINE.

VERMONT (2)—In regard to the feed situation, the fine rains since Aug. 10 have proved so beneficial that the pastures are as green as in June.

Mill feeds should not remain quite as high as they are now, and when the flour mills receive their usual amount of fall business, although under the 60 day clause it is rather uncertain, feed should decline.

While feeds bear a certain relation to corn, oats and other grains, they are governed by flour business in a way, and the gang plank must be kept clear, and at times when feeds are a drug, prices go far below their value and become a storage proposition, and then the other extreme follows.

At the present time there is little demand for Bran, but a good demand for middlings and low grade. The eastern farmers have unusually good crops, and are reducing their dairies to quite an extent, therefore there will be fewer buyers of feeds this year.—*E. Crosby, Brattleboro, Vt.*

Prof. Christie with Grain and Hay Show.

Prof. G. I. Christie, of the Purdue University, who is now in charge of agricultural extension work in Indiana, has been appointed superintendent of the International Grain and Hay Show to be held in Chicago Nov. 29 to Dec. 6 in conjunction with this year's International Live Stock Exposition.

Prof. Christie in addition to his many other duties acts as secretary of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, which has since 1906 been under his direction, successfully staging annual grain shows in Indiana. He has been associated with the National Corn Exposition since its inception both as a director and a judge, and to his able direction must be attributed the attractive staging of the show made by Indiana at the Panama Exposition.

During the period of the war he was induced to act as assistant secretary of agriculture with headquarters in Washington. This appointment means that the International Grain and Hay Show will be a decided success.

Storm Danger at Galveston Greatly Reduced.

The railroad authorities, as well as the Galveston terminal people, have advised Sec'y Dorsey of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association that every car of grain on Galveston Island was removed to the island and placed to safety on mainland before the storm reached Galveston on Saturday and Sunday a week ago.

This precaution on the part of those interested in the port of Galveston greatly reduces, if not altogether eliminates the storm danger at this port and no doubt shippers will feel absolutely safe in making shipments to Galveston.

J. R. Leguenec, chief, Rice Division, U. S. Food Administration, says the 140,000 acres planted to rice in the Sacramento Valley will yield 50 per cent more this year than the acreage of any Southern state.

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BRAN, Shorts, Middlings, Hominy gluten feed, Oil meal, Cottonseed meal, Tankage, Molasses feed, Alfalfa meal, Dairy, Hog and Poultry feed, Screenings, Red dog. Straight or mixed cars.
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Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

Alfalfa Department

Alfalfa is making close to three tons an acre for the season on farms around Tonganoxie, Kans.

The second crop of alfalfa from a 20 acre field in the vicinity of Cottonwood Falls, Kans., has yielded 43 tons.

Reports from Dillon, Mont., indicate a light second crop of alfalfa although the first crop was said to be an average.

Alfalfa receipts at San Francisco have been more plentiful of late and prices are somewhat lower, quotations ranging $17@22 a ton.

The third cutting of alfalfa is being cut in Grant County, Wash., and there is a good part of the crop sold to date at $16 to $20 in the stack. Sheep men are the principal purchasers.

The Great Western Alfalfa Milling Co., operating plants at Mead, Gilcrest, Ault and Sevarance, Colo., is offering growers $18 a ton for No. 1 alfalfa and $16 for No. 2 delivered at the mills this season. Grinding started Sept. 15.

Many inquiries as to alfalfa hay are coming to Kansas City from dairy interests. The unsettled character of feed markets in general have apparently had the result of inducing dairymen in many instances to withhold purchases for their winter needs pending a clearer outlook as to the course of prices. Much depends on the Northwest in determining the future course of prices of alfalfa hay, dealers assert. The volume of buying by the Northwest is the most uncertain factor.

When an alfalfa field begins to show the ravages of wear the Department of Agriculture recommends that it be plowed up and the field sown to corn or other grain for a year or two or if there is an urgent need of the alfalfa plow the field and sow the entire field anew. Do not try to patch an old field with seed after disking and cultivating in the fall for it is usually just so much seed wasted. Even should the seed germinate the older plants eventually smother out the new seedlings.

It is reported from Deschutes County, Ore., that the alfalfa crop of that county was increased 3,000 tons by the application of ten carloads of sulphur to 3,000 acres of alfalfa land. It will be three years before another such application will have to be made to that land but it is planned to treat 5,000 additional acres in the same manner next spring. Alfalfa in central Oregon is bringing $20 a ton and it is estimated fertilization increased the value of the county crop to the extent of $60,000.

In order that acreage to alfalfa may be increased in South Dakota the Farm Bureaus of the state propose the following plan:

State registration of alfalfa fields where seed will be grown for marketing purposes; the growing of hardy varieties in demand; the interesting of each community in specializing upon one variety; supplying seed of a hardy variety to growers; seed marketing direct to buyers, and the organization of a state marketing association for each variety.

ALFALFA PRICES.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date of Sept. 20 has the following in regard to alfalfa prices throughout the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—No. 1 alf. $38, No. 2 $32. Macon—Dmd. poor, rcts. gd., ch. alf. $40, No. 1 $39. Savannah—No dmd. for alf., quote ch. alf. $38, No. 1 $37. Mobile—Ch. alf. $34, No. 1 $32.50 @33.50. Vicksburg—Ch. alf. $34.50. Montgomery—Rcts. alf. approximately 100 tons, dmd. fr. Locally produced alf. being used with additional supplies largely from Missouri, No. 1 alf. $30. Jacksonville—Dmd. poor, ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $36. Wilmington—No stks.-rcts. alf. and no dmd. Greensboro—Little doing in alf. market, ch. $38, No. 1 $35. Birmingham—Ch. alf. $39, mostly from New Mex.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth — No. 1 alf. $29, No. 2 $25 mostly from Arizona and West Texas. Shreveport—Ch. alf. $30. Houston—Alf. $30@32, rcts. practically nil. San Antonio—Ch. alf. $32, No. 1 $30. Oklahoma City—Offers, alf. $25, bids $24. El Paso—Ch. alf. $25.

Alfalfa Meal Prices.

Alfalfa meal is in good demand at Kansas City and production is increasing as more mills are grinding. Prices have suffered due to the declining corn market and are quotable $1 lower. At Wichita, Kans., No. 1 alfalfa feed is quotable $33, No. 2, $28.75. At Shreveport, La., alfalfa feed is quotable $40@56.

Declines in Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—Lower prices were recorded in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week, some sales showing a recession of as much as $2 to $3 a ton. Demand was light, though slight improvement in the trade was noticeable late in the week. Mill offerings were fairly liberal, indicating active grinding operations in Kansas, Colorado and other Western states. Few sales were made for future delivery, the trade showing a general inclination to await a more stable feed market.

Choice alfalfa meal was offered at the close of the week at $37.50@39 per ton, in carlots, new sacks, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $35.50@36.50; No. 2, $31@32; brown, $29@30.

A fair demand was reported by alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers. Trade is restricted because of generally excellent conditions of pastures in surrounding territory, and use of new green feeds, including immature corn, rye, barley and cheap wheat. Hog producers still are taking liberal quantities of feed. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2 $38@39; brown, $35.50@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $43@54.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

LOOK FOR LOWER PRICES.

MISSOURI (2).—The alfalfa meal situation in the West is very similar to that of grain, particularly corn, and while we do not look for any such tremendous slump in the meal prices as we have had in corn, we do look for lower figures in the very near future, followed by a sharp advance.

There are no stocks of meal anywhere at this writing, either in producers' or consumers' hands, and practically all sales are made on hand-to-mouth basis. —*The Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, Mo.*

ALFALFA GOOD.

NEW MEXICO—Our fourth cutting of alfalfa is ready; it will be unusually heavy, as have had excessive rains; most of it will be shipped at once. Very little alfalfa in storage, probably 25 per cent of average year. Our alfalfa meal mill has been running all season and expect to grind until Jan. 1.—*Fred Miclenz, Dexter, N. M.*

Sugar Beet Contracts.

Growers of sugar beets have almost generally entered into contracts for their crops at $10 a ton although in addition there will be a premium paid at the end of the factory season contingent upon the average price of sugar at New York during Oct., Nov., Dec. and Jan., 1919-20. Should the price of sugar during this period exceed 9c a pound growers in California, Washington, Michigan and Wisconsin will be paid $1 a ton additional for each cent in excess of the 9c basic price. Prices in other states vary somewhat, Ohio paying $9 per ton for the crop with a premium based on an 8c basic price with Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa paying $9@9.50 per ton to growers.

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Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

Pure—Unadulterated

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RICE BRAN
Indispensable for successful
HOG FEEDING

K. & E. NEUMOND, Inc
Manufacturers, Dealers & Exporters of Fee
New Orleans St. Loui

The Corn Crop.

The corn crop is practically made. The danger of frost seriously impairing present promise is removed, hence the question of probable new crop supplies is no longer a matter of uncertainty. This is borne out by the increased offerings of old crop supplies. The tail-end of a short crop is usually large. It is a result of the farmers' holding policy until his new crop is assured and promises to be large enough to warrant a change in his tactics. ' receipts have naturally been l than those we have been accust to, they are by no means burden As a matter of fact neither visibl Chicago elevator supplies show perceptible increase.—*Simons Day Chicago.*

Canadian Visible Supply.

Canadian visible supply of whe creased 1,620,000 bu. last week and 288,000 bu. Last year wheat decr 30,000 bu. and oats 444,000 bu. D follow:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Se
Wheat	6,050,000	4,430,000	2,2
Oats	2,088,000	1,790,000	6,1
Barley	1,393,000	1,626,000	8

If this paper pleases you, kindl ommend it to your neighbors i trade.



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Hay Department

The yield of hay from the second cutting of clover and the third cutting of alfalfa has been somewhat reduced in Iowa due to drouth conditions.

Joseph C. Bisaillon, hay dealer and exporter, has removed his office to more commodious quarters at 112A Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.

From a total acreage of 37,283 Lehigh county, Pa., farmers gathered 59,653 tons of the product, averaging about 1.60 tons per acre one of the highest average yields of any of the counties.

Except in the southwestern countries, where hay yields are extremely poor, the North Dakota hay ranges from ample to a heavy surplus. The state yield of tame hay is 1.7 tons, compared with the average of 1.33 tons; and the wild hay yield is 1.2 tons, compared with the average of .99 ton.

A $50,000 loss was suffered by Chas. H. Longcope, 1614-16-18 North 22nd St., Philadelphia, when fire destroyed his hay and feed store last week. Fourteen firemen were seriously injured when the roof of the building collapsed and eight horses in an adjoining stable were burned to death.

County farm bureaus of Nebraska have been instrumental in introducing sudan grass into the state and two years have now proven this to be a successful crop in practically all parts of the state and especially in western counties which usually produce but little hay. Two cuttings are the rule and in Otoe County a yield of four tons to the acre was reported.

Poor Outlook for Hay.

The outlook for this year's hay crop is very serious, and it is feared that the supplies will not be sufficient to meet the needs of farmers alone during the coming winter and spring in Great Britain.

A representative of *The Times* was officially informed yesterday that reports showed that the crop was from one-third to one-half less than the average yield. The 1918 supplies for England and Wales totalled 6,785,000 tons, which was considerably below the average of 7,674,000 tons for the preceding 27 years. Before Parliament adjourned on Aug. 19, Lord Somerleyton announced that the government did not intend to commandeer or control the distribution of the 1919 hay, but the Central Council, Forage Department, Civil Supplies, are urging upon the Board of Trade the advisability of extending the control over the new crop in the interests of all parties.

At present the prices for new hay at the stack vary from £12 to as high as £18 per ton, compared with the controlled price of £8 per ton at the stack for 1918 hay. Only a small portion of the 1919 crop has been consumed, so that, unless control is continued, there are prospects of soaring prices in the late autumn and winter. The seriousness of the position is emphasized by the fact that hay, to a great extent, affects milk and meat production.—*The London Grain, Seed & Oil Reporter, Aug.* 29, 1919.

HAY STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date Sept. 20 has the following as regards hay stocks throughout the country:

CENTRAL.—Terre Haute—Market dull, little trading being done, No. 1 tim. $28, No. 2 $27, No. 1 clov. mxd. $27. Hopkinsville, Ky.—No. 1 tim. $37, No. 2 $33, No. 1 clov. mxd. $30.

EASTERN. — Lynchburg — Rcts.-dmd. lgt., indications for an improved dmd., No. 1 tim. $33, No. 2 $32.50; Norfolk—Stks.-dmd.-rcts. fr., No. 1 tim. $34. Portland, Me.—Rcts. lgt., dmd. fr., N. Y. hay $34, hvy. Aroostook hay $37. Washington, D. C.—No. 1 tim. $34.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Market vy. dull, stks. in warehouses vy. heavy, prices firm, hard to dispose of consigned hay, No. 1 tim. $35@35.50, No. 2 $32@33. Macon—Dmd. pr., No. 1 tim. $35@36, No. 2 $33@34, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $33@34, No. 1 John. gr. $266. Savannah—Stks. tim. hvy. of the low grades, mostly from N. Y. state and Ill. Bermuda hay around $29, No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $33, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $34. Mobile—Dmd. tim. fr., dealers interested in corn shucks, no quotations, local John. gr. for shpt. $20, No. 2 tim. poor dmd. at $29, No. 1 $31, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $30, No. 1 clov. mxd. $30.50. Vicksburg—No. 1 tim. $33. Montgomery—No dmd. for tim. mostly from the Northwest, corn shucks quoted $8 a bale, No. 1 John. gr. $21.50, with local stks. ready for shpt. at that price. Jacksonville — Market well supplied with tim. and clov. mxd. hay, trade not active, No. 1 tim. $34.50@35, No. 2 $32@32.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $33.50@34. Miami—No. 1 tim. $40. Tampa—No. 1 tim. $38, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $37. Wilmington—No. 1 tim. $33@36, No. 2 $32@35. Greensboro—Dmd. for low grades tim. lgt., No. 1 tim. $36@38, No. 2 $35@36, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35@36, No. 1 clov. $32. Birmingham—Corn shucks used and quoted around $15, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35, No. 1 John. gr. $23.

WESTERN.—Wichita—No. 1 pr. $12, bid; No. 1 pr. $26 offered, No. 2 $14@15.

SOUTHWESTERN. — Ft. Worth—No. 1 Okla. pr. $20@22, No. 1 John. $18@20, No. 2 $15@18. Tex. hay and John. basis common point territory $4 higher. Shreveport—Ch. tim. $32.50. Houston—Ch. John. gr. $18@19, ch. Bermuda $19@20. San Antonio—Ch. alf. 32, No. 1 $30. Okla. City—Offers, prairie $19, bids $16.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Hay prices in Kansas City are generally lower as compared with a year ago, prairie showing the sharpest decline. Timothy prices are $1 to $5 lower than a year ago. Prairie is $5 to $10 lower than a year ago. Alfalfa is $3 to $6 lower than at this time in 1918. Straw closed the past week at a range of $10 to $10.50, against $8 to $8.50 a year ago. But straw is more plentiful than a year ago. It is probable that the cost of labor is the main factor in the relative position of the straw market.

What effect will the sensational advances in farm land prices have on the hay trade? It is unfortunate that farms are advancing so rapidly, for prices are being based on war time food markets when the tendency of foodstuffs is downward. Farmers who pay boom prices for farms may attempt to reduce their meadows in order to increase their yields. But alfalfa pays wel and an increase in the area in the l gume may be made. After all, howeve high farm land prices will stimulat production even if it is unprofitab production on the basis of the cost the land per acre.

For the first time in two years, D. Carlisle had a short and unexpecte vacation last week. Mr. Carlisle, ho ever, did not spend the vacation wit out attending to some business. H sprained his ankle on the Kansas Ci hay tracks, and was forced to rema at home for a few days. This cons tuted what he described as a vacatio but he attended to some corresponden and other business at home over tel phones. Mr. Carlisle was unable to tal vacations the past two years on a count of his extensive contracting hay with the Government during t war and his other interests. He is r covering rapidly.

Whether the hay trade of Kans City will profit from the efforts no being made to increase the supply cars in the Southwest, especially Ka sas, is an interesting question. Gov nor Allen of Kansas has made an appe to Director General Hines of the Ra road Administration for more cars f the millers and wheat growers of h state. His appeal is being widely su ported in Kansas and meets the a proval of all trade interests in Kans City. Thus far, the Kansas City Ha Dealers' Association has made formal complaint over the car situatio although the trade is suffering as mu or more than other interests. It often reported to hay dealers that terior shippers feel they are being d criminated against unduly in the d tribution of the scant number of ca available for hauling commodities. the car situation is improved in Ka sas for millers and wheat interests, is believed that the hay dealers a shippers of the state will share some the improvement. The charge is ma that the Northwest has taken too ma cars from the Southwest, and the turn of some of this equipment sought. Car shortage continues to strict hay receipts in Kansas City.

Need for rains was emphasized the weekly weather and crop bulleti in the important hay producing stat of the surrounding territory. "Unse sonably hot, dry weather prevailed ov

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 327 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

s this week," says the weekly re-
f the Sunflower state. "Tempera-
as high as 100 degrees occurred at
it many stations the forepart of
eek, and there was not enough
o do any good, except in some of
Southeastern and South-central
es. It is possible a light cutting
alfa can be secured after this
n the eastern counties if rain falls
Missouri—"The week was rain-
unshiny and warm. The weather
vorable for haying. A third crop
alfa has been secured in good
on in Platte and Buchanan coun-
Pastures and late forage crops
fair condition in most of the
n central sections but are again
." Nebraska—"Hot weather pre-
with general, mostly light, show-
Pastures are dry and weedy."
oma—"The week was unseason-
arm. Pastures are generally in
ondition."

large quantities of poor quality
and comparatively small supply
ce offerings on the Kansas City
may be directly traced to the
shortage of cars in the country,"
d J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover &
Barns and other storage facilities
country are generally filled with
uality prairie, with the late cut-
ay and the forage baled some
ago stacked in the open. Natu-
hen an occasional car is received
he railroads, the tendency is to
e poorer quality offerings which
en held in the open. The farm-
willing to take his good quality
om the barn when there is a
mount of cheaper grade forage
g cars that is held in the open.
y from the market standpoint,
ducer would obtain greater pro-
the good hay would be shipped,
d quality prairie will doubtless
ith a good demand throughout
year. The weakness in prairie
g from the predominance of poor
offerings is a bearish factor in
ie hay trade, and accounts for
kness in this variety."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

pts of prairie hay were ex-
light during the latter part of
ek, causing prices to revive.
eavy rains that visited this lo-
uring Wednesday and Thursday,
a very badly required for the
ment of fall pastures and the
of late corn, certainly disrupted
s of the hay shipper.
a shipments will begin move-
more numerous quantities the
irt of this month, and, as there
ge volume of alfalfa to move
West, which will evidently be
n the market early in October,
ndingly lower prices will pre-
n are quoted at present.
rs are not inclined to load prai-
at the prevailing prices; there-
look for a stronger market on
modity.

Hay Exchange Building.

upon the Hay Exchange office
is progressing very rapidly.
riting, the carpenters and brick
seem to have an ambition to
the building so that the ten-
be able to occupy their quar-
Nov. 1.

other report of this building
furnished the PRICE CURRENT,
e well to state that very ex-
lans for the erection of a ware-
d a suitable office building to
date local dealers on this mar-
w under way, and the neces-
ie general office building being
itest, work was commenced upon that before the erection of the warehouse.

On account of a very limited supply of material being available before late next summer, it will be necessary for the local dealers to be satisfied with lesser accommodations than would be possible if an unlimited supply of material could be obtained.

The office building is being erected in an ideal location, being situated centrally, as far as all tracks are concerned, and will be a great accommodation for the tenants, in so far as they will have the ability to watch more closely cars while they are on inspection and being unloaded by local buyers. We are informed that the purchase of a twenty-ton type "P" Fairbanks & Morse latest improved auto truck scale has been purchased by the builders of this office building to be erected in front of the office. This is a great necessity on the market, in so far as it will enable correct weighing of all hay over one of the latest ideas in the way of a scale, and no further annoyance can be expected from that source as soon as this scale is in operation.

This extensive improvement of the facilities on our market all speak well for the progress and the advancement of the trade through the interest of the local hay dealers and should warrant more confidence being placed in our market, both by the shipper as well as the purchaser. It is safe to predict that further advancement of this nature can be expected, especially as the present Hay Exchange office building will encourage other dealers on the market to complete anticipated improvements that have been proposed for the past three to five years, and, furthermore, it may encourage the local exchange to insist upon the railroad companies completing the proposed improvements to the inspection tracks which are so badly needed.

THE HAY SITUATION.

FAIR CROP.

MASSACHUSETTS (2).—Would state that in this county a fair crop of hay was secured in good condition. The pasturage has been very good for the past two months, and the demand for hay is very limited at the present time. We do not believe that as many tons of hay will be sold to the consumers in this county as were used by them last year. —*J. Cushing Co., Fitchburg, Mass.*

NO DEMAND FOR HAY.

VERMONT (2)—Up to the present time on this crop there has been no demand for hay at any time. The old crop was pretty well cleaned up in New England and some of the last shipments of local hay to different points in New England was of such poor quality that it has caused a lot of trouble.

New hay is being offered for shipment from York state of pretty good quality, but buyers will only purchase from hand to mouth and there is no incentive to purchase ahead at present prices. Sellers in northern Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire are offering at about $25.00 f. o. b. without sales. We should say $20.00 would bring some business, but absolutely at the present time there is none.—*E. Crosby, Brattleboro, Vt.*

HAY MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 20.—Declines were recorded on prairie, timothy and clover mixed on the Kansas City hay market this week. Alfalfa maintained a firm tone, and while some easiness was apparent on the cheaper grades, a good demand prevailed throughout the week. Prairie prices were 50c to $2.50 lower for the week, while declines on clover mixed and timothy amounted to 50c to $2 a ton. Receipts amounted to 1,039 cars, compared with 1,045 cars last week and 825 a year ago. Weakness in the market was due, in a large measure, to the predominance of poor quality hay in the offerings. Only a comparatively small amount of good hay is being received in Kansas City. The South and Southeast continued good buyers of alfalfa, and some timothy hay moved in this direction.

Prairie—Choice, $19.50@20.50; No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $16@17.50; No. 3, $10@15.50; packing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $25.50@27.50; No. 2, $22.50@25.50; No. 3, $18@20.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.

Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.

Straw, $10@10.50.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 20.—Dealers are not in the market, believing prices are too high considering the big crop. There have been no sales worth mentioning. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $27 and No. 2 $26 and No. 3 $24@25. There were offerings at those prices.

NASHVILLE.

Sept. 22.—Hay trade is quiet and of routine character. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, car lots, $35; No. 2 timothy, $33; No. 1 clover, $33; No. 2 clover, $30.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sept. 20.—Receipts of hay have been much better during the past two weeks, offerings being liberal and movement good. Demand is fairly good for timothy and mixed hay.

Principal quotations are: No. 1 timothy, $31; No. 2, $29; No. 1 mixed, $29; No. 2, $27; No. 1 alfalfa, $35; No. 2, $32; No. 1 clover, $30; No. 2, $28.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sept. 20.—Receipts of hay have been somewhat heavier this week. Prices steady to $1 to $2 lower. Timothy hay is quoted at $22; western upland hay at $20; oat straw, $18; wheat straw, $7 per ton.

MILWAUKEE.

Sept. 20.—The local hay market is holding steady and firm. Shipments are comparatively light, which is quickly absorbed by current demands. Choice timothy is listed at $29@30; No. 1 at $28@28.50. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@30; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@27; No. 1 clover, $20@23; light clover mixed, $26@27; red top and timothy mixed, $25@28; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $11@11.50; oat straw, $9@9.50.

ST. JOSEPH.

Sept. 20.—There has been material change in the hay market during the past week with the exception of a decline of 50c@$2.50 in the lower grades of prairie. Good top grades have been in excellent demand while low grades have been draggy and slow sale. Nominal quotations are as follows: Prairie, choice, $20@20.50; prairie, No. 1, $18.50@19.50; prairie, No. 2, $17@18; prairie, No. 3, $12@16; midland, No. 1, $15@16; midland, No. 2, $10@14; alfalfa, choice, $30@31; alfalfa, No. 1, $28@29.50; alfalfa, standard, $25.50@27; alfalfa, No. 2, $22@25; alfalfa, No. 3, $18@20; timothy, No. 1, $26@26.50; timothy, standard, $24@25.50; timothy, No. 2, $22@23; clover light mixed, No. 1, $25.50@26.50; clover light mixed, No. 2, $22@22.50; clover, No. 1, $22@23; clover, No. 2, $18@20; straw, $8@8.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sept. 20.—No. 1 timothy hay offered at $35, No. 2 at $33 and No. 3 at $31. Receipts of hay have been fair, in keeping with the demand.

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CINCINNATI.

Sept. 23.—Trading in hay was marked by an extreme slowness of demand the early part of the week, which depressed the market to declines of $1.50 for timothy, $2.50 for mixed and $1 for clover, but the reduced quotations had the effect later of improving the shipping inquiries, and the previous losses were partially recovered. The movement was fairly liberal, and buyers hardly able to keep the market cleared of offerings, and as a result an average of 35 cars daily were held in the terminal awaiting plug track room. The demand for local consumption was more active than recently and influenced prices to the steadier position. The market is again assuming a relatively higher basis than other terminals and shippers are advised to make purchases on a safe margin as the southern shipping demand will probably be affected by the firmness of quotations here. Receipts for the week totaled 225 cars. Only 22 cars were officially reported in the terminals at the close of trading Saturday. No. 1 timothy, $29@29.50; standard timothy, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28.50; No. 3 timothy, $24.50@26.50; threshed timothy, $14@16; light clover mixed, $27.50@28.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $27@27.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $26@27; No. 1 clover, $34@35; No. 2 clover, $32@33; sample, grassy, $23@24; No. 1 local alfalfa, $35@36; standard alfalfa, $34@35; No. 2 local, $32@34; wheat straw, $8@8.50; rye straw, $11@12; oat straw, $8@8.50.

DULUTH.

Sept. 20.—Trade in hay has been light for some time. Receipts were moderate during the last week, being confined to only a few cars daily, but they were ample for all requirements. Quotations were unchanged as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, 9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Sept. 20.—Receipts are increasing slowly. Some cars are coming from Canada, but Michigan receipts are restricted owing to insufficient transportation facilities. Demand is active and the market steady. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

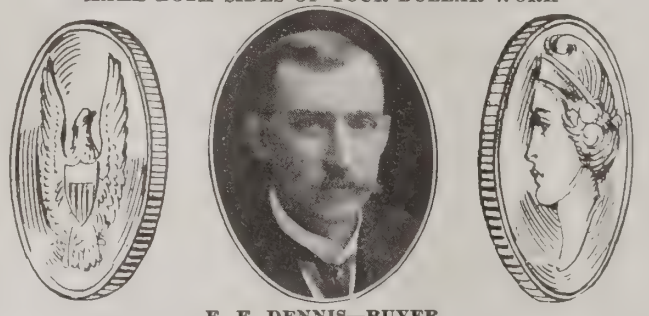
BALTIMORE.

Sept. 20.—There is a fair demand for the medium to the better qualities of timothy and light mixed hay at about steady prices and the moderate receipts are kept moving reasonably well from day to day. Of course, common, low grade, and bad order hay has to be sold for whatever it will bring.

Straw of all kins is in limited supply and steady under a more or less constant jobbing demand. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $33; standard timothy, $32@32.50; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31.50; No. 3 timothy, $26@29; No. 1 light clover mixed, $30@31; No. 2 light clover mixed, $28.50@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $28.50@29.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $26@28; No. 1 clover, nominal, $25; No. 2 clover, nominal, $22. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

MEMPHIS.

Sept. 20.—Dullness continues to be one of the main features of the trade here. Receipts for the week were 111 cars, which means that stocks have accumulated some, as demand has been only moderate. A large proportion, however, was hay sold some time ago on contract. Prices continue steady and holders are not offering any concessions, while consumers are disposed to seek them, basing their ideas of value on the reactionary disposition in grains. The prolonged dry spell in this section is helping demand a little.

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OMAHA.

Sept. 19.—Receipts of prairie hay heavy and demand very poor, causing the market to be weak and lower on prairie hay. Alfalfa firm and steady. Oat and wheat straw steady.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $15@17; No. 3, $12@14. Midland prairie—No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $14@16. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $11@12; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 20.—Desirable qualities of hay are in good request and with moderate offerings, prices for these are well sustained, but there are liberal supplies of the lower grades which move slowly at inside quotations and the market closes quiet and about $1 per ton lower than a week ago. Straw is in moderate supply and fair demand at steady prices.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $33; No. 2, $29@30; No. 3, $26@27. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $28@29. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

BOSTON.

Sept. 20.—There is very little change to note in the local hay situation this week. The unfavorable weather conditions existing have worked against the movement of hay at the various railroad terminals and receivers report the demand during the entire week as extremely dull and inactive. Receipts have been moderate, but there is still an oversupply of hay at the railroads for which there is hardly any demand and receivers generally have been disposed to sell at less than open quotations in order to move cars and save storage charges. The demand from out of town buyers continues slow and little baled hay is being sold to this trade. Fewer invoices of hay to arrive are reported on account of the bad weather conditions at shipping points delaying the movement of hay, but supplies here are ample for all demand for some time. No. 1 timothy hay in large bales remains unchanged at $34@35 per ton, with small bales at $32@33. Fancy cars might bring a little higher price if wanted by the buyer. No. 2 timothy is quoted at $31@32 for large bales and $29@30 for small bales. A range of $30@31 is quoted on No. 1 Eastern and $25@28 for No. 2 Eastern, with No. 3 hay at $23@24. Clover mixed hay and fine hay are nominally unchanged with a slow demand reported. Receipts for the week ending September 20th were: Local, 115 cars.

The demand for straw is quiet with the market fairly steady. Choice rye straw is quoted at $17 per ton as a top price with oat straw held at $14 for the bulk of the offerings. Receipts for week ending September 20th were: Local, 5 cars.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 19.—The best hay of the new crop we have to ship grades No. 2, as most of our best timothy is mixed with clover which sells in this market at $21@22 for good No. 2, and $20 for ordinary No. 2, No. 3 being quoted at $18@19. A party who has just returned from a trip through the

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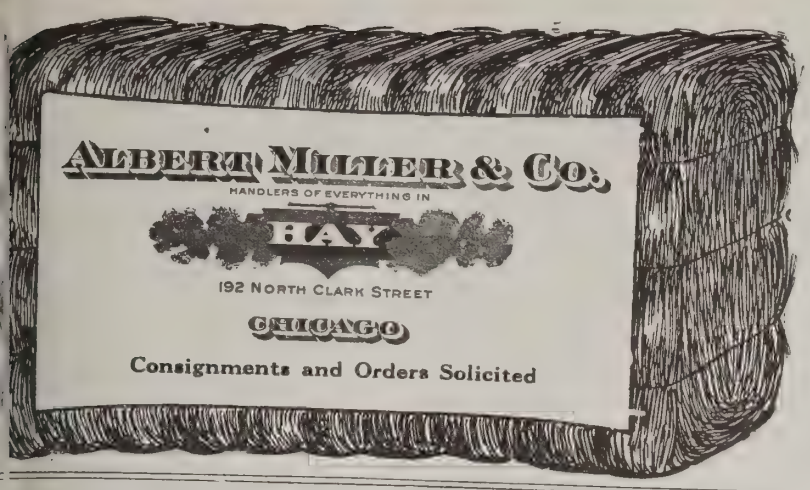
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ngdon, Ormstown and Chateauguay ts states that he never remembers so many stacks of hay in the fields the present time, and farmers admit heir barns are full, so there is no about the crop being a good average The movement of the new crop, er, is anything but active, as most 's seem to have their ideas fixed 20 per ton at the barn door, which eem is little enough, considering that ceived $30 to $35 for the latter por- the crop of 1918. They forget that igh prices were due to an unpre- ed scarcity never before experienced hay trade of this province. Farm- ould remember that they are now g into a period of abundance of sup- when prices rule on a lower scale.

SAN FRANCISCO.

13.—Receipts of hay for the past ,722 tons, preceding week 2,809 tons, by water from the bay and river s.

ar situation has become more acute rs have been harder to obtain at g points with the result that large s of hay have had to be put in the uses where available in order to out of the fields so that in case of would not become damaged. At where there are no warehouses the s been piled along the side of the in many instances and should a ain such as we had last year come siderable of this hay would become aterially damaged.

nds from country districts have ed off considerably showing that ave already put in their winter's This same condition applies to nsumers most of whom have al- aid in their winter's stock. Fancy or red oat hay is in demand and ttle of this grade has arrived. s no inquiry for straw. We quote wholesale prices in carload lots ear from dealers' transfers upon market—for prices to consumers of cartage, commission and han- penses must be added according to ns:

wheat hay (light 5 wire bales). 19; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat 5@18; No. 2, $12@15; choice tame $15@18; other tame oat hay, $12 ld oat hay, $10@14; barley hay, $12 lfalfa hay, $17@22; stock hay, $8@ 1 barley straw, 50@80c.

TOLEDO.

20.—While hay receipts are light also is poor. Dealers look for de- o increase very materially within ten days at which time they ex- ee higher prices. Prices, basis To- e: No. 1 timothy, $26.50; No. 1 xed, $26; No. 2 timothy, $25; No. 1 28.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Sept. 20.—Quote hay for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy.....$	26.00	$26.00@17.00
No. 2	25.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	17.00	22.00@23.00
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	21.00@22.00
No. 2	20.00	16.00@18.00
No. 1 clover.....	23.00	22.50@24.50
No. 2	22.00	19.50@21.50
No. 1 mixed, different grasses ..	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00	22.50@23.50
No. 3.....	15.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild..	23.00	24.00@25.00
No. 2	22.00	22.50@23.00
No. 3	15.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 upland.....	25.00	24.50@25.00
No. 2	23.50	23.00@24.00
No. 3	17.00	19.50@22.00
Sample prairie ...	14.00	.....
No. 1 midland....	17.00	18.00@19.00
No. 2	15.00	15.00@17.00
Sample midland..	10.00	.....
Packing	10.00	8.50@10.50
No. 1 rye straw..	7.50	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1 oat straw..	7.50	7.00@ 7.50
No. 1 wheat straw	7.00	6.50@ 7.50
No. 1 alfalfa.....	33.00	.....
Standard alfalfa..	32.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa.....	30.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa.....	24.00	.....

ST. LOUIS.

Sept. 20.—Receipts of hay during the past few days have been somewhat lighter, but as usual consisting principally of medium and common grades of timothy and clover mixed.

Timothy hay market continues to rule steady with better grades of timothy in excellent local demand. Medium and lower grades are rather quiet but there is a fair shipping demand for No. 2 and standard timothy. The tracks are well cleaned up and there is no accumulation with the possible exception of some common low grade hay.

Light clover mixed hay continues to rule steady, receipts are moderate, demand good for the better grades and a fair shipping demand for the medium grades. Low grades dull.

Heavy clover mixed hay steady offerings light and demand good on local account.

Pure clover hay continues in scant offerings and excellent local demand for good sound clover hay. There is very little clover among the offerings and it is readily absorbed at full prices.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule steady; offerings of alfalfa are moderate and demand exceedingly good for the better grades. Local dairy trade are liberal buyers of the soft and leafy alfalfa and there is a fair shipping demand for the medium quality.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings moderate, demand fair. Good No. 1 prairie would sell readily if here. The lower grades are rather quiet.

Straw steady.

Track Sales: Timothy, No. 1, $32@24; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $25@28; No. 3, $22@24; threshed timothy, $12@15. Light clover mixed, No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $23@25. Heavy clover mixed, No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $25@26. Clover hay, choice, $32@33; No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $28@29. Alfalfa hay, choice, $36; No. 1, $33@35; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@30. Prairie hay, choice, $25@26; No. 1, $23@24; standard, $21@22. No. 2, $19@20. Straw, $7.50.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 22.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Sept. 20, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
Total receipts	4,166	4,803	5,688
Total shipments ...	393	780	650
Rcpts. since Jan. 1..	174,335	170,169	233,338
Shpts. since Jan. 1..	37,159	36,766	68,854

Prices on the better grades of hay advanced $1 a ton last week partly due to light arrivals from country points, however on Monday of this week over 133 cars of hay were received and prices eased off considerably, the following quotations ruling for the day: No. 1 timothy, $31@33; standard, $30@31; No. 1 light clover, $27@30; No. 2 timothy, $27@29; No. 3 timothy, $22@26; No. 1 clover mixed, $25@27; sample hay, $20@22; threshed timothy, $10@13; clover, $23@26; Kansas and Okla. Pra., $20@24; Ia., Minn., Dak., Pra., $15@24; marsh hay, feeding, $13@15; marsh hay, packing, $10@12; rye straw and oat, $10@10.50; wheat, $7@8.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sept. 20.—Receipts of hay have been somewhat lighter during the past week and prices lower, but there is still too much No. 1 timothy coming in to be easily cleared. Congestion is a problem that local dealers have to contend with and shippers are advised to hold off additional assignments of this grade until a better tone shows itself. Conditions are practically unchanged since the last issue, demand being mostly for good No. 2 timothy and No. 1 clover and clover mixed. Prices follow: New No. 1 timothy, $31@31.50; new No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29.50; new No. 3 timothy, $25@27; new No. 1 light mixed, $29.50@30; new No. 1 clover mixed, $31.50@32; new No. 2 clover mixed, $26@28; new No. 1 clover, $31.50@32; No. 2 clover, $22@27. Total receipts for the period, 1,200 tons.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Price Current-Grain Reporter, published weekly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1919.

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. Carver Strong, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Price Current-Grain Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—Price Current-Grain Reporter. 912 Webster Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Editor—Eaton G. Osman, Wilmette, Ill.

Managing Editor—Eaton G. Osman, Wilmette, Ill.

Business Manager—J. Carver Strong, Oak Park, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

J. Carver Strong, Oak Park, Ill.
Sabie A. Strong, Oak Park, Ill.
E. G. Osman, Wilmette, Ill.
H. A. Shepard, Wilmette, Ill.
Geo. A. Wells, Des Moines, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. CARVER STRONG,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1919.

(SEAL) MICHAEL J. O'MALLEY.
(My commission expires March 8, 1920.)

PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is a semi-monthly statement of contract provisions in store at Chicago with comparisons Sept. 15, as reported to the Board of Trade and collated by John Tredwell & Co.:

	Sept. 15, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1919.	Sept. 15, 1918.
Pork—			
Mess	3,074	3,139	8,847
Lard—			
P. S.....	18,257,707	20,520,773	17,952,998
Other	12,395,576	12,260,231	22,272,060
Total lbs...	30,653,283	32,781,004	40,225,058
Sh. ribs.....	4,108,823	5,089,515	13,906,657
Ex. clears...	2,037,312	1,899,640	5,549,476

Changes for the first half of September in years named:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
M. pork.....—	65 —	1,538 —	2,230
P. S. lard..—	2,263,066 —	1,186,260 —	2,276,470
S. ribs.....—	980,692 —	208,959 —	2,619,770
Ex. clears..+	137,672 —	1,517,437 —	768,438

All lard decreases, 2,127,721 lbs., against an increase of 5,502,129 lbs. for the corresponding period last year. Stocks of contract provisions at Chicago are exceedingly light for this time in the season. We cannot find a corresponding time in previous years when mess pork supplies were as light as at present, and in the lard and ribs it is necessary to go back to 1910 to find lighter lard supply, the stock of P. S. lard at that time being, on Oct. 1, 8,200,000 lbs., while the rib stocks here were 5,100,000 lbs., or about 1,000,000 lbs. more than at present. Present stocks of extra clears are just about the average for this time. The decrease in short ribs would indicate to us some demand for the lighter averages, and probably some converting for short clears or short clear backs.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Hogs and cured products sold at the lowest prices of the season last week and lard and short ribs finished around the inside figures, lard being off $1.65 to $2.05, the latter on September. Short ribs lost $1.10 to $1.57½, the latter on October, while the January was the strongest. Pork finished with a loss of $1.10 on October, while September was practically unchanged. Very little business was done with the latter, the price being nominal. It is held up by a local packer as stocks are very small and there is a fair sized short interest.

Never in the history of the provision trade has it been in the same condition as at present. In two months lard has dropped over $12, short ribs over $10 and pork over $14 per brl. Expectations are that lower prices will be seen later.

Herbert C. Hoover, who recently returned from Europe, is quoted as saying that the packers have over 500,000,000 lbs. of hog product abroad, of which 300,000,000 lbs. are in Great Britain, or enough to last until January. While sales have been made at big profits, the decline in foreign exchange has absorbed them. It is understood that this will enable the packers to charge off a large percentage of their big profits. Stocks on hand mostly made from the hog costing $20 and above, so that a large percentage of their stock represents losses as compared with the present market. Reductions of 1 to 2c were made in the price of pork loins last week, hams were cut 1 to 1½c and bacon ½ to 1c within the week.

Liquidation has been on, particularly in lard and ribs, the former leading. Eastern speculators who bought lard in June and July at around the top prices of the season have in the main sold out with serious losses. It was said that considerable lard bought ostensibly for export has been resold. Cash demand for lard has fallen off and for meats is below normal. Should the steel strike reach large proportions and be of long duration, it will affect consumption of hog products and beef. Beef prices are 50c to $1.50 lower in the wholesale market for the week and mutton off $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Stocks of lard here on September 15 showed a loss of lbs. as compared with September 1, the total being 30,653,000 lbs., against 40,225,000 lbs. last year. Deliveries of lard last week were about 1 000,000 lbs. on September trades. A little inquiry existed for cash lard from the East, but business was small. Leaf lard is $28.50 and cash lard is September price to 10c over. September and October lard closed at the same price, while a week ago September was 17½c premium. January products are selling at a big discount under the nearby deliveries and lower prices are expected for both hogs and product. To make the January, hogs will have to decline materially.

Shipments of lard last week were in excess of those of cured meats, which is unusual and aggregated 15,852,000 lbs., compared with 4,438,000 lbs. last year. Of meats they were 12,701,000 lbs., against 12,514,000 lbs. last year.

Range of prices in August and previous and for the week follow:

				Close—	
PORK,					
Sept.—			Sept 20.	Sept.13.	Sept.21
Aug.	$50.35	$39.50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre. rg....	52.05	46 15	.....	.....	.....
Week	42.00	41.50	41.50	41.50	40.55
Oct.—					
Aug. rg...	46.00	36.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.50	33.80	33.80	34.90	41.05
LARD,					
Sept.—					
Aug.	33.97½	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	35.70	29 95	.....	.....	.....
Week	26.92	23.85	23.85	25.90	26.80
Oct.—					
Aug. rg...	33 80	26 90	.....	.....	.....
Week	26 00	23.85	23.85	25.72	26.30
Jan.—					
Aug. rg...	30.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Week	23.00	21.15	21.15	22.80	.....
SHORT RIBS,					
Sept.—					
Aug.	27.90	21.02½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg....	28.90	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	20.30	18.60	18.60	20.15	23.27
Oct.—					
Aug. rg...	23.50	21.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	20.50	18.55	18.57	20.15	23.27
Jan.—					
Week	18.75	17.45	17.45	18.55	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—Irregular price changes were noted in the provision market in Kansas City, the better grades of fresh meats showing a slight advance, while the cheaper grades and smoked products closed the week with losses. A fair to good demand prevailed. Fresh pork loins moved in liberal volume to the East, the market showing an advance of ½c to 1c for the week. Local demand for fresh pork was fair, though warm weather was a restricting influence. Butts were off ½c, and trimmings and leaf lard were unchanged. Harvest activity in the South is increasing the demand for dry salt and heavy smoked meats. These grades were off 1c. Lard was unchanged, while cooking oil and other substitutes receded about 1c. Fancy hams and bacons were unchanged to ½c lower, with a fair demand prevailing.

Summary of Livestock Markets.

Highest prices on hogs in the leading markets for the week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers' Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$18.50	$18.00	$18.10	$18.10	$18.30	$18.25
K. City	17.25	17.50	17.40	17.50	17.60	17.40
Omaha	17.25	16.75	16.75	17.25	17.25	17.30
St.Louis	18.25	18.25	18.00	18.25	18.30	18.30
St. Joe.	17.25	17.40	17.40	17.50	17.75	17.55
Sx. City	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.75
St. Paul	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Ind'polis	18.25	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.35	17.75
Buffalo	17.75	18.00	18.10	18.50	18.85	18.40
Pittsb'g	18.50	18.00	18.25	18.40	19.00	19.10
Clevel'd	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.65	17.85	18.00
L'sville	17.00	16.75	16.50	16.50	16.75	17.00
H. top..	$18.50	$18.00	$18.25	$18.50	$19.00	$19.10
L. top..	17.00	16.75	16.50	16.50	16.75	17.05
Av. top	17.60	17.50	17.50	17.65	17.80	17.80
Wk. ago	19.55	19.20	18.25	17.35	17.50	17.45
Gain ..	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.35
Loss ...	1.95	1.70	.75	.....	.....	.....

Cattle prices in outside markets were lower and closed as follows:

	Beef steers	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.50@17.70	$5.00@15.50
Kansas City	8.75@16.80	5.00@11.75
Omaha	8.80@16.25	5.10@11 90
St. Louis	8.85@15.50	5.00@11.85
St. Joseph	8.90@15.00	4.90@11.70
Sioux City	8.60@15.00	5.00@11.50
St. Paul	8.50@14.75	4.85@11.30

Sheep and lambs were in large supply and lower, closing as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$7.00@14.75	$2 00@10.75
Kansas City	7 50@14.50	2.75@ 7.60
Omaha	7.00@14.00	3.00@ 7.65
St. Louis	7.25@14 00	3.00@ 7.25
St. Joseph	7.50@14.00	3.00@ 7.00
East Buffalo	11.00@15.00	3.90@ 9 00
Pittsburgh	10.00@14.50	4.00@ 9.00
Jersey City	11.00@15 50	5.00@ 9.50
Louisville	8.00@13.00	4.25@ 8.00
Cleveland	8.00@14.50	3.75@ 8.00

Receipts at Twenty Markets.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading western markets and thirteen other points today and for the week thus far, with comparisons; also totals for 1919, to date as compiled by the *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
Today	12,600	28,100	11,500	52,200
Wk. ago	13,200	27,900	31,300	72,40
Yr. ago	21,500	33,800	32,300	87,600
This wk.	413,600	393,000	710,100	1,516,700
Pre.wk.	383,000	461,400	680,700	1,525,100
Yr. ago	498,500	472,600	606,800	1,577,900
*1919	10,612,100	26,333,200	11,841,000	48,789,300

*Totals for 1919 to date.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 13, 1919.	Sept. 21, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	775	3,155	970
Pork, lbs.	147,250	599,450	184,300
Meats, lbs.	16,437,000	14,364,000	18,891,000
Total meat	16,584,250	14,963,450	19,075,300
Lard	8,329,000	7,998,000	2,245,000
Total products.	24,913,250	22,961,450	21,320,300

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To Sept. 20, 1919.	To Sept. 21, 1918.
Chicago	3,646,200	3,678,700
Kansas City	1,480,109	1,450,000
South Omaha	1,369,300	1,274,100
St. Louis	1,273,700	1,288,100
S. St. Joseph	873,000	919,000
Indianapolis	833,000	639,800
Milwaukee	211,100	206,100
Cudahy	355,800	553,600
Cincinnati	540,200	364,100
Ottumwa	220,700	243,600
Cedar Rapids	238,200	216,900
Sioux City	781,600	766,500
St. Paul	590,100	510,500
Cleveland	536,400	493,200
Louisville	95,500	69,700
Wichita	153,700	234,200
Detroit	345,700	411,700
Nebraska City	112,900	133,000
Fort Worth	205,300	227,100
Oklahoma City	179,600	228,600
Above and all others.	16,115,000	16,022,000
For the week	344,000	423,000
Preceding week	415,000	382,000

Weights are reported as follows: 231, 195, 236, 224, 208, 250, 290, 184, 225, 185. Reports of quality: Five "good," two "fair."

Cash Meats.

On Monday although there was a generally unsettled feeling prevalent in the hog products market the undertone was considerably stronger, especially at the close and gains were recorded. Considerable interest centered in the deferred deliveries. Shipping demand is rather poor and buyers are said to be cautious. Quotations Sept. 22 follow:

M. pork, new	$42.00 @.....
Lard, round lots	24.45 @24.60
Neutral, No. 1	31.25 @31.50
Neutral, No. 2	30.25 @30.50
Shortrib sides	18.25 @19.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	25 @25⅛	24¾ @25
12-14 lbs.	24¾ @24⅞	24¾ @25
14-16 lbs.	24¾ @24⅞	24¾ @25
18-20 lbs.	24¾ @24⅞	24¾ @25
Skinned hams	24 @26	24 @26
Picnics	16 @17¼	15½ @17
Bellies	24½ @28	25 @28
Pork loins	37 @38	....@....

Dry Salted.	Smoked.
Shoulders ..20½-21	Hams .....33 -33½
S. Fat Bks .21 -24½	Sk. hams ..32½-33
Clr. Bellies..22 -23	Picnics .....22 -22½
Rib Bellies .22 -23	E. S Sides ..24½-24¾
E. S. R. Sds.19¾-20	Sh. Cl. Sds .24¾-25
S. Cl. Sides..20¾-21	E. S. C. Sds.21½-21¾
E. S. C. Sds.19¾-20	Rough Sides.23¼-23½
Plates, reg..19 -19¼	B'kfast Bac.31½-35½
Butts .....20 -20⅛	

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from New York for week ending:

	Week Sept. 13.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Frozen or fresh	9,213,714	48,593,696
Canned and pickled	1,443,655	12,938,245
Lamb and mutton	17,387	58,052
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	353,659	6,529,550
Dry salt and pkld	5,221,754	90,768,446
Bacon, hams and shoulders	5,676,699	86,254,736
Lard and compounds.	6,384,068	83,339,099
Sausage	506,206	2,513,581
Poultry and game	29,398	618,984

During this period there were exported 193 horses to France and 20 to Sweden.

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 20, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,730	27,702
Pork, brls.	.....	5,700	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	2,434,000	183,233,000	302,805,000
Lard, lbs.	1,592,000	181,527,000	105,872,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	181	104,819	36,521
Pork, brls.	3,332	79,016	67,400
Cut meats, lbs.	12,701,000	1,776,203,000	759,780,000
Lard, lbs.	15,852,000	561,236,000	188,074,000

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	91,201	67,388	166,841
Preceding week	117,690	70,247	154,114
Last year	107,176	89,486	133,047
Shipments—			
Past week	7,148	23,409	58,222
Preceding week	7,281	24,806	61,205
Last year	4,127	23,316	62,092

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, September 22.—The market was in a more healthy during the week and the fluctua less drastic, the market having stability than for several weeks Opening prices were around the with a good break on Tuesday fol by sharp reactions, the top price $18.50 and the lowest top of the was $18. The average on Saturda $17.30, or 60c higher than a wee and compared with $19.65 last Saturday's top price was $18.25.

Packers bought 85,100 hogs fo week, compared with 104,400 the ous week and 95,000 last year. Th mour interests took 22,900, Swift 2 Morris 7,200 and Wilson 5,700. Av weight for the week was 249 lbs lightest in weeks, compared wit lbs. the previous week and 243 lbs year. Pigs were in good demand feeders with a fair supply on the ket and the range at the last wa @16, depending upon weight. Re here for the week were 86,600, sh than the previous week and com with an average of 92,000 for the seven weeks.

The cattle market was a peculi fair, no two buyers apparently bei the same mind as to values of a percentage of the supply and bi times were $1 apart. For good showing quality and some of the heavy loads, prices were little cha while on others the market was 25 to 50c lower. The top price o steers was $17.70 and the average $ or 25c lower than the previous wee 90c under last year's. The rang $13 to $17. Yearlings were o more freely and attracted increas tention and sold well up towar top prices for beef steers.

Butchers' stock sold on a stable basis. Supplies of good to cows and heifers were small an demand good. Average for the was $9.35, or 15c lower than the ious week and $2.30 under the point in the first week in April, was the top of the season. The was around $6.50 to $15.50 with fancy at more. Bulls were in fai ply and sold well for the better but the others were neglected. range was $7 to $7.50 for sh stock and about 25c higher for the

Sheep declined 75c to $1 with ewes $6.50 to $7.50 and wethers to $9.50 and yearlings $9 to $10.50 average was $8.25, compared with the previous week and $11.90 last The top price for the week was or 25c under the previous week. were $1.50 to $2.50 lower at the for fat natives, with the range $13.50. Western range lambs w lower at $14.65 to $14.75 at the las the top $15.50. Average was $1 loss of 75c for the week and of from last year. Feeder lambs wer sale at $1.50 to $3 decline, rang $7 to $12.25. Receipts of 165,43 15,000 more than the previous while at the twenty markets there 710,100, against 680,700 the pr week and 606,800 last year.

Oklahoma City Live Stock Ma

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspond

Oklahoma City, Sept. 20.—Cattle r have been fairly liberal this wee majority of the run consisting of stuff with not very many good v steers. The steer market is call lower for the week. Killers hav hard to interest and they would pay prices when made to toe the mar any opportunity to squeeze was gra the big operators. The majority of have been common to fair with $10 for several loads averaging aroun pounds. Quite a few loads averagi tween 1,000 and 1,050 sold from $10.50.

Quite a display of jackpots amo fat and stock cows. In the butch partment packers refused to pay for right good grass cows. Shippe were from 10@15c lower, with canne

ers steady. Bulls are hard sellers
igh scarce, $6@6.75 for bulk and $7
ld stop the best and they are selling
teady prices for the close of the week.
re were few calves in with Monday's
ine satisfying the buying end, $12.50@
) for vealers and $7@9 for medium to
d heavies catching the range of prices.
the close of the week the market
ved a $2 advance over the close of last
k with a few bunches of light calves
ng up to 15c. The general top on good
es, carload lots, is $14.25@14.50. A very
ng demand for calves exists with the
ply not equal to the requirements.
gs Monday made a cut of 25@40c
h gave even the $17 top a close shave.
ipts were pretty fair. Tuesday 1,800
l coming, against 1,714 a week ago and
a year back. Quality was average
with weighty butchers in good enough
to make $17.25 as top. The reason for
decline in the hog market is being laid
he absence of European demand of
consequence. Receipts have been
r this week than they have been for
time, the top being $19.70 with a
y fair quality.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

naha, Sept. 20.—Two new records in
e receipts were made here this week.
former marks for a single day were
en Monday when 29,763 head were
ived, and the week's supply of 64,400
also tops the former high mark by
ral thousand. Very few good corn-
were included in the offerings, and
s were not quotably changed. Best
lings still sell up to $17@18 with choice
y steers as high as $16@17. Good to
e grass beeves slumped 25@50c dur-
he week, and plainer kinds are off 50c
extremes $1. Most of the break was
rced in the record run Monday. Good
rime steers are now selling at $10.50@
, with common to good at $6@10, and
icans at $6@9. Butcher stock is a big
r lower than a week ago, and by far
lowest of the season. Good to choice
are being bought at $7.50@8.50, with
a few of the prime heavies up to $9
better. Canners are going around
@5.25. Bulls are 50c lower for the
, bolognas closing at $5.25@6. Calves
largely unchanged, bulk of all weights
selling at $7@14.
was the biggest week of the season
tockers and feeders. A total of over
0 head were sent out, and good to
e kinds held largely steady despite
record receipts. The only good cattle
sold any lower were the extremely
hty ones. Plainer grades were slow
)c or more lower. Most of the good
rs are selling at $9.50@11, with only
e heavy kinds higher, $12@12.50 is
t the limit on them.
g values have been more stable this
than for some time. Receipts were
only 20,700 head for the week, while
t was fairly broad, and general trend
ices was stronger. Values are closing
$1 higher than a week ago. There
no violent changes, values appreciat-
gradually from day to day. At the
bulk of the offerings is selling at
0@17, with the top at $17.30.
eders made up fully three-fourths of
week's sheep and lamb run. Receipts
slightly smaller than for the previous
, totaling 181,000 head, but were heavy
gh to push values down on all classes
stuff. Fat lambs, while relatively
e, slumped 75c during the week, and
ar declines were enforced in all classes
ed sheep. Depreciation in quality as
season advances is partly responsible
he break. Fair to choice lambs are
bought at $13.50@14.50, with year-
at $9.25@9.75, wethers at $8.25@8.75,
fair to best ewes at $6@7. While the
's offerings of feeders cleared fairly
trade was sticky most of the time,
feeding lambs broke $1.75@2 during
week. Choice feeding lambs are sell-
t $11@11.50, while $10@10.75 stops fair
od kinds. Feeding ewes are bringing
.50.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Market.

T. O. Walker, Correspondent.

Worth, Tex., Sept. 20.—Receipts for
week in the cattle divisions show no
ed gain or losses from those of the
ding' week. Grown cattle exhibit
500 gain, calves a loss of 1,200. The
in grown cattle lies on the side of the
ier stock, steers having shown up in
quantity and chiefly in the native
on.
tle totals for the week are: Mature
16,000; calves, 11,343.
market has been droopy and gen-
lower almost every day, steers clos-
5c to $1 lower than at the close of
week; cows and stockers with about
same loss; calves are 50@75c lower
at the beginning of the week.
run of south Texas cattle has prac-
y ceased. A few calves and still fewer
and heifers are making their appear-
but the bulk of cattle offerings comes
e native division.
statistics show a gain in receipts,
his is more apparent than real, since
half of the week's total, 6,500, were
ed direct from Nashville, Tenn. The
narket is closing the week practically
steady basis, Monday's top being
and the top at the close $17.45
has averaged for the week between
and $17.30. Shipping pigs have de-
50c for the week, the best closing
.50@15.

Sheep and goat receipts are about the same as last week, 4,300 against 4,200. Market steady on fat stuff. Packers bringing in muttons and lambs from other markets. Good demand for breeding ewes, draggy situation on all other stockers. Fat goats in good demand; butchers and common sort hardly saleable.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 20.—The cattle receipts this week were a little below normal for the fall movement. The bulk of the offerings in the steer department runs to the medium and grassy kinds. A large percentage this week of the ordinary killing cattle came from Oklahoma and Kansas. There was nothing strictly choice at all from our native territory, the top on heavy steers being $16.50 and on yearlings $16.75. Any real prime stuff, either heavy or light, would have established a considerably higher top. The market on good cattle while slightly lower was not far from steady, considering the quality of the offerings. Medium and plain steers were slow and draggy all week and show a decline of 50@75c. Butcher cattle declined about the same as in beef steers while cows are perhaps a full dollar lower than a week ago.

Considering the sharp and frequent fluctuations in the hog market for the past several weeks, the market this week so far as prices are concerned is unique. It has held to a steady, even basis during the entire period and the extent of the fluctuations are entirely covered within a quarter of a dollar a hundred. A top of $18.25 has been maintained all week with the exception of the last two days when the top has advanced to $18.35. The quality of the offerings generally has been fair to good and with the light runs the clearances have been fair. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $17.35@18.25; good heavies, $17.50@18.15; rough, $13.50@15; light, $17.75@18.25; pigs, $13.50@17; bulk, $17.50@18.25.

A sharp decline is noted in the sheep house. Fat mutton sheep are off around 50c and lambs $1.50 lower for the week. The lamb top early in the week was $15.50 but at the close it is doubtful whether the same grade would bring within $1.25 of this price.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Sept. 20.—Weakness in cattle continued the outstanding feature of the trade in live stock in Kansas City this week. Depression in the cattle market bordered on the point of demoralization in the stocker and feeder department. Receipts increased, but were still less than a year ago, due perhaps entirely to the lack of cars. There was a small decrease in sheep and hog receipts, but the sheep arrivals continued in excess of a year ago. Hogs improved in price but the upturn is considered only temporary.

In the hog market there was a better tone in the heavy and mixed grades than on the lights. In consequence, the spread between heavies and lights narrowed as compared with a range of as much as $2 recently. The market closed 50c to $1 higher, with the top $17.50 compared with $20.65 a year ago. There was an improved shipping demand for light hogs. Stock hogs sold surprisingly well, although they were affected by the recent declines in finished porkers. Still, stock hogs sold up to $17.25, with Illinois and Iowa the best buyers.

Prices of cattle receded mostly 50c to $1, with stockers and feeders showing the principal recessions. Plain quality predominated, and the bulk of the grass steers sold to packers at $8@10. The top on corn-fed steers was $17.75, compared with $19.40 a year ago. Cows sold as low as $4.25 for canners, and grassers ruled below $8. Some sales of the best fed cows were at $11, but these were exceptional. Veal calves sold up to $17, but plain, heavy grades were as low as $6. Large accumulations of stockers and feeders were carried over from day to day and the disappointing demand weakened the entire market, reducing competition which frequently confronts packers. Stockers ruled between $5.50 to $10 and feeders at $8 to $11.50. However, very few sales were above $10 and some good feeders went out at $9. Stock cows and heifers sold at $5 to $6.75.

Losses of as much as $60 a head on the season's grazing operations were reported on cattle sold from Kansas pastures this week. It is reported that some large holders are arranging to carry their stock over until next spring in Texas and New Mexico, shipping out of Kansas. But liberal supplies are still in prospect. Northwest drouth shipments and nervousness over high cost of living agitation is hurting the stocker and feeder trade.

Sheep and lambs slumped 50c to $2 and closed weak with top lambs at $14.

Canadian Livestock.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—The hog market was without interest during the week, receipts were light which kept the price steady at $18 for selects. Heavier receipts on Thursday contributed to the hope that sales could be expected at $17.50, but sellers remained firm and buyers had to meet their views. Offerings of cattle were heavy during the week but nevertheless the trades were hard to make. Best steers sold at $11 with good butchers' stuff at $8.50@10.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Sept. 20, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts, 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	91,201	7,148	107,176	4,127
St. Louis	43,582	16,213	45,448	16,658
Kansas City	40,190	8,324	56,225	11,479
So. Omaha	20,812	3,889	39,793	13,457
S. St. Joseph	17,131	1,188	28,207	4,236
Indianapolis	33,572	14,277	35,348	13,646
Cincinnati	29,251	12,768	24,092	14,831
Louisville	15,138	11,932	15,250	13,023
Sioux City	17,140	6,747	20,487	6,013
Sept. 20....	308,017	82,486	372,026	96,868
Sept. 13....	391,174	100,196	344,187	108,375
Sept. 7.....	277,890	85,192	345,556	93,249
August ..	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
	Other Markets.			
Fort Worth	6,304	400	9,421	2,331
Cleveland	9,826	3,044	6,023	2,232
S. St. Paul	16,330	6,862	14,017	4,369
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	11,300	5,720
Milwaukee	6,998	None	19,146	117
Wichita	6,009	577	11,205	3,237
Okla. City	9,325	1,321	13,002	3,343
Sept. 20....	.....	.....	87,114	21,412
Sept. 14....	70,044	16,341	84,166	22,274
Sept. 7.....	57,793	14,893	72,789	17,140
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Sept. 20, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts, 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	67,388	23,409	89,486	23,316
St. Louis	36,207	13,288	45,053	13,223
Kansas City	91,693	51,694	108,624	53,833
So. Omaha	64,264	38,903	61,910	31,401
S. St. Joseph	18,991	5,821	23,668	5,883
Sioux City	19,940	13,950	20,596	11,679
Sept. 20....	298,483	147,065	349,337	139,355
Sept. 13....	284,853	93,393	316,325	126,960
Sept. 6.....	235,973	120,201	317,918	120,975
August ...	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
	Other Markets.			
Fort Worth	27,435	6,284	48,300	14,637
Cleveland	4,127	261	3,016	84
S. St. Paul	30,250	21,645	46,497	31,207
Wichita	8,777	3,816	12,514	7,071
Indianapolis	9,185	5,674	11,383	5,562
Cincinnati	8,598	3,881	11,813	3,962
Louisville	6,362	4,512	6,791	4,652
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,291	1,316
Milwaukee	3,665	318	4,854	797
Okla. City	15,528	6,849	20,760	7,890
Sept. 20.....	.....	.....	169,219	77,178
Sept. 13....	116,128	55,748	123,244	65,122
Sept. 6.....	20,650	50,301	140,162	65,982
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Sept. 20, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	166,841	58,222	133,047	62,092
Kansas City	81,471	41,312	68,058	36,911
St. Louis	21,946	4,696	12,813	942
So. Omaha	181,045	163,432	196,829	149,439
S. St. Joseph	30,269	12,951	19,397	4,977
Sioux City	24,720	23,077	19,334	8,898
Fort Worth	4,314	1,809	4,793	3,344
S. St. Paul	41,578	35,736	39,528	29,103
Cleveland	5,704	1,756	2,445	366
Cincinnati	7,725	4,382	7,285	5,040
Louisville	2,593	2,520	1,879	1,288
Indianapolis	7,412	6,863	4,668	3,469
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	4,864	1,946
Milwaukee	2,768	396	1,697	.....
Wichita	418	317	2,178	1,258
Okla. City	862	372	533	96
Sept. 21.....	.....	.....	519,348	309,163
Sept. 14....	604,657	358,647	480,964	158,673
Sept. 7.....	574,733	349,205	423,677	244,207
August ..	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036



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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE steel strike of course dominates all other factors in the business world. The failure of the strike has been assumed by the business d from the first, and it begins to look as though predictions of investors, who have been buying l Corporation stock all through the progress of strike, would be justified. The disorder created ne interminable succession of walkouts is getting ne nerves of those who are trying to maintain ssessed state of mind and to live like honest and nal beings, and no sympathy is being extended to well-paid men who quit their jobs at the call of who have little interest in their welfare after nization fees have been paid. The steel men least l are the objects of sympathy; men whose wages e at pretty regular intervals from $4.44 to $60 a can hardly be said to justify the organizers' ment that "the standard of life of the average worker is below the pauper."

us far there has been nothing given as a reason ne strike save what Mr. Gompers has said to the e committee: that the men are entitled to say what conditions they shall work. This is his form of begging the question. The mills all shop unions which regulate these matters, and r as the public can know, they have done so actorily in the past. The strike, which has been urse of promotion by the Federation of Labor ore than a year, when Fitzpatrick and Foster made the executives of an organization propa- by the Federation, with a hundred paid or- ers, is one for power—Federation control of the try and ultimately of all industries by the "One Union." The work has been most successful among the foreign and alien element in the men the most easily persuaded to quit work, ally when told, as they were at Pittsburgh, that nion would eventually control the mills and the s would hand out all jobs, which the payment initiation fee of $3 would insure to men now rk, while later on the price would be $25!

strike indeed seems to have been inspired by me feeling which animates the railway em- of Great Britain, all of whom, including the men of the urban car lines, 'bus drivers, etc., w out. The only object of the English strike to be the purpose to force "socialization," state ship and operation, of all transportation facili- s the English coal miners had previously de- d the nationalization of the mines. T. J. Vind, l organizer of the Federation at Chicago, ad- ng the strikers at Gary, Ind., said: "The strike stop until the steel workers [and the miners e ore-carriers' hands?] become the lawmakers shington." As there has been as yet no sugges- a valid grievance which could not have been without a strike, save only the "open shop" of the Steel Corporation, Mr. Vind's frank rev- of the purpose in view may be accepted as te one and as a challenge.

England and the United States are seemingly the situation which obtained in France after ebruary Revolution" of 1848, when the nation- n of industry was not only demanded by "la- ut actually inaugurated in the city of Paris "workingmen's parliament." Then as now the ment admitted the so-called "right to labor" the other devices of politicians and boudoir ers who in their mahogany laboratories invent es for the Almighty's doom upon man to work, the necessity to which all are born. Work is not a "right" but a necessity which every man escapes as soon as he can. The national workshop was then the workingman's solution, as it is now, for the problem how to secure a larger income and more consumable goods with less work or with no work at all. In 1848 the "national" workshops of Paris rapidly developed into complete idleness of the employes and no production and within a few weeks had to be suppressed by the government which after the June insurrection came into the hands of the middle class upon whom in the last analysis the duty of maintaining public order and continuing the progress of civilization has in all ages fallen.

It is the leaders of these men who realize, as smaller men cannot, because they do not think but only talk, that "the progress which men have made in developing the possibilities of human existence have never been made by jumps and strides. It has never resulted from the schemes of philosophers and reformers"—never from the plans of ignorant radicals and politicians. The country faces now therefore the greatest task it has had before it since those days in the late 1780's when Hamilton and Madison and Washington were pleading with a narrow-minded and selfish and stiff-necked, jealous people to adopt the Constitution which made of the Colonies a Nation. Now, the Country is facing the dure question, whether as a people we shall return to our former allegiance to natural economic laws which during the war the Administration, following the lead of Lloyd George in England, who took his cue from Germany before and during the war, tried to set aside in favor of bureaucratic socialization of the national industries "for war," which quite naturally the unthinking now assume should be good in time of peace if it were good in time of war. But natural law was not set aside during the war period; only the effort to set it aside was made. It was and always is at work. Before the war it was accomplishing the very ends sought by the agitators of today, but doing so in the only natural and efficient way those ends can be achieved, by using agents unidentified for the most part but reaching new and better arrangements which in the past have come imperceptibly through the natural effort of all to make the best of actual circumstances. The safeguard of civilization is the sound instincts and strong sense of the common people, the sane middle class and the more intelligent and self-asserting members of the working class so-called, who, although they may not reason closely can reject instinctively. It is through these that the laws and customs of the past, which permitted the acquisition of property without industry, by cunning and by force, have been one after another swept away and which still offer some field for further reform because reform would lie in the direction of still greater security for the right of property and the liberty of the individual. It has been well said that "whatever assails that right, or goes in the direction of making it still more uncertain whether the industrious man can dispose of the fruits of his industry for his own interests exclusively, tends directly toward violence, bloodshed, poverty and misery." This is what radicals like Fitzpatrick and Foster and Vind and Plumb and all their disciples are aiming at; and should they succeed in their projects of spoliation, either by violence or the forms of law, they certainly would destroy our civilization as that of Europe was once destroyed by the irruptions of the Germans and other barbarians into the Roman Empire.

It was said by Bismarck once that several times in his official life events in the United States had seemed to him about to disrupt and ruin the Nation; but always the common sense of the American people had asserted itself; the "ship of state" righted itself and proceeded on even keel. Just now some working people, not yet recovered from their orgy of unexampled prosperity and thriftlessness, triumphant for the moment under the leadership of radicals, seem to have started on the road to having their own way in spite of consequences to all others, their own class included, forgetting that human progress has never yet been guided through a set program, much less one which defies human instincts, and the fact that progress is based absolutely on two circumstances, "public order and private property." But they will not succeed. There have always been men who defied both conditions, and in so far as they have succeeded they have stopped the march of civilization and brought untold misery upon the poor, until natural law could reassert itself. Then this natural law, working more or less freely, maintained public order and sustained the right of private property and personal liberty; and so gradually, not instantly, has enabled men decade by decade to get more and more of their just deserts. It will be so again. The English and the American people are for the time being wallowing in the froth of demagogic radicalism just as the French wallowed in it in 1789, 1848 and 1871; but out of the welter of those days came a new day, better indeed and with a sun shining upon a world again obedient to natural law of progress and withal progressing slowly but surely in the patient way toward those better things which come as the reward of sobriety, industry, thrift and well-doing; and these will come in spite of the labor leaders who get their radicalism from Germany and the politicians who at all times give emphasis to the observation of Ives Guyot that, "When we look impartially at human history we see that 'the state' has been the chief hindrance to economic progress," and therefore to human betterments and contentment.

The railways report for the week an increased tonnage; and in the Chicago district the walkout of steel workers and ship builders is counterbalanced for the time being by the resumption of work by the building trades, with more than $125,000,000 of work in sight in Chicago alone. Retail trade continues brisk, the natural result of ample prices for farm products and of high wages to the workers. Naturally the farmers are more thrifty, careful of their money, than workers in the towns, but even the farmers are achieving the spending habit, which in large part goes to explain the discontent which certain of their volunteer leaders attribute to insufficient income and meager profits. Everywhere farmers are reported holding their grain and hay for better prices, although the hay crop at least is the greatest ever known in this country. The returns of foreign trade for August, given elsewhere, somewhat contradict inferences drawn from July returns. The August export total was 604 millions or 34 greater than in July, while imports totaled 308 millions, a decline of 36 vs. an increase of 51 in July over June; so that the belief that the June and July movements represented a reversal of the movement of foreign trade is not sustained; it simply represented strike conditions at home. The outgo will aparently continue abnormally large and the inflow moderate only until Europe can accumulate a real surplus of products to send this way. The financing of the movement continues in spite of the very proper reluctance of Congress to make the treasury the financing banker of the export trade, which will take care of itself if left alone.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

THE next event in the grain world is the annual meeting of the National Association at St. Louis, the preliminary program of which appears on another page of this number. As to the probable attendance and the program, President Goodrich and Sec'y Quinn have each something to say, to which the reader is referred. Intending attendants should not neglect making hotel reservations at once.

St. Louis as always will be on hand with the "glad hand of welcome." It is always a delight to be in this hospitable city which for more than a hundred years has been and still is distinctive in the Great Mississippi Valley. Great accumulated wealth has not spoiled her people; it has only added to their power and disposition to entertain their invited guests in generous and fitting manner as becomes the gentlemen of this age.

St. Louis is one of the half dozen great grain markets of the Continent. Sec'y Eugene Smith of the Merchants' Exchange has been kind enough to supply us with data as to the business done in St. Louis and how it is done, which appears on other pages and to which we call the reader's attention. The subject matter is valuable to western grain shippers aside from its immediate interest as an outline of the study of the city which all visitors should make before going there; no one brings so much home from travel as he who takes much with him.

Cheap politicians have done their worst in the past to meddle with the service the receivers of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange would render to their clients, but not their worst has been able in any way to lessen the quality of the service which St. Louis receivers stand ready at all times to give and are daily giving their principals. The "old fellows" can remember when St. Louis was characterized as "conservatively" slow. That day has gone by. Now St. Louis is safely and sanely and surely up-to-the-minute always in business as well as in the broad measure of her people's hospitality and thoughtful consideration for her guests.

PRICES AND WAGES

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, does not assent to the theory that the prices of farm products should fall before the prices of manufactured commodities fall. He makes this clear in replying to a recent communication in which it was stated that, "There must be a drop in prices before there is a drop in wages, and it would seem that the farmer is the man who is going to be first hit."—News Letter of Agr. Dept.

THE Secretary further contends that, "This is clearly an unjust contention—it manifestly would not do to ask farmers to produce, buying everything that they have to buy from manufacturers at high prices, with the assurance to them that their products will fall in price, and that then manufacturers will consider what they will do with reference to their own prices. Obviously, manufacturers must be willing to make at least a contemporaneous decrease in their prices," etc.

With all due respect to so exalted a source, one cannot escape the conviction that the thought quoted is mere persiflage—nonsense. Prices of agricultural products have little or no dependence on wages or on the prices of manufactured products; nor have wages on food prices. The repeal of the English corn laws in 1846 demonstrated that the argument, that cheap food means low wages and high food prices high wages, which the English landlords relied upon as their main defense of an indefensible tax on the people's bread, was not true. For it was found that when the corn laws were repealed the prices for wheat immediately fell and generally remained low until 1915, but wages, even of farm laborers, in the interval advanced steadily in England as they did in America where grain prices were even lower. Wages depend on the volume of the output, not on the price of food. Wages may be high and food prices low; generally in the past sixty years this has been the fact. At the same time, as wages advanced, production being what it should be (and was until radical and ignorant labor leaders began to force slack production), prices of commodities fell while wages rose. This is not a paradox but a simple fact which any one can understand who can think of production and wages in terms of commodities and not in terms of money, which is not the true wage but only the means of converting labor into commodities for the laborers' or consumers' uses.

Of all the flood of sophistry that has proceeded out of the mouth of the Agricultural Department in recent years, nothing is more inexcusable than the reiteration of the notion that department palaver about marketing and ethics or other things than supply and demand can fix prices of farm products; that combinations of farmers, or moral influences such as the Secretary raises in the second paragraph, or legislation for farmers' sole benefit, can maintain prices of farm products in the face of ample supplies throughout the world or that consumers by any sort of verbal or legislative hocus pocus can secure low prices for foods in the face of general scarcity and insistent and extravagant demand such as now obtains. The distinguishing record of the present administration of the Department, when it shall have gone into history, will be the story of this Sisyphean labor of trying to teach farmers that they can, by willing to do it, set aside the natural law of prices.

The farmers of this country produce more grain and meat and other raw foodstuffs than Americans will consume. As soon as Europe regains her old status of production prices of American farm products will fall to that level which other countries will be willing to pay for such parts of our surplus as they desire to use. And no power we can exert will be able to make them pay more. Our farmers ought to be made to understand this now that they may prepare themselves for the near future. But farmers and their uninformed advisers and sycophantic legislators can do much to curtail their foreign markets and destroy the machinery of the domestic markets by means of which farmers' prices are at all times adjusted to the world's best prices for grain and its products. Instead of throwing wrenches into this machinery and multiplying the financial, physical and legal difficulties involved in handling products that leave the farm, the farmers and their advisors should be insistent that trade shall be relieved of every hindrance or obstruction, natural or artificial, physical or legal, so that their surplus products can more cheaply and quickly be sent to the places where they are needed and can be sold to the best advantage. But that is the last thing farmers' self-appointed leaders now intend to do. The first thing they propose to destroy is this free competitive market; and the Agricultural Department is throwing out no warnings of the inevitable results of such a program to the farming industry as an industry.

THE FEEDING GAME

THE late demand for feeders at the yards has not been as brisk as usual, and the more recent receipts of cattle show a decidedly unfinished condition. As happened a few months ago, however, the demand for beef has been such that the packers have been paying prices for this unfinished stuff that have been quite out of proportion to values normally. As usual, too, the live stock journals are replete with shippers' comments that the feeding game is "on the blink."

The probable truth is that the raid of the K. K. K. senators on the packing industry and the demand of the Government for lower prices and no accumulation of product are at the bottom of the disquiet in the yards and feed lots, where the uncertainty of the future has taken the "pep" out of the game. In the Southwest money also for the feeding season is harder to get, not because money is scarce, but because bankers, playing safe, as they needs must as custodians—borrowers—of other people's money, can not take chances with a commodity, the ultimate marketing of which may be materially affected by the idiosyncracies of some bureau clerk of the $1500 grade whose expertness in directing the conduct of a 1,000-million dollar industry may be open to some doubtful questioning.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures rep senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ref ence:

	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 28.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	15,203,000	15,534,000	17,026,
Primary shipments	9,697,000	9,657,000	6,378,
Receipts since July 1	177,852,000	162,649,000	192,034
Visible	81,683,000	77,677,000	90,623,
Available, Sept. 20	85,524,000	79,964,000	84,302,
Canadian vis., Sept. 20	15,850,000	12,240,000	8,136,
Exports, U. S.	7,526,000	10,285,000	5,783,
Exports, world's	10,842,000	15,940,000	8,772,
Corn—			
Primary receipts	2,519,000	3,537,000	5,330,
Primary shipments	1,407,000	1,948,000	2,741,
Receipts since Nov. 1	169,142,000	166,623,000	272,638,
Visible	2,050,000	1,750,000	5,511,
Exports, U. S.	70,000	137,000	366
Exports, world's	1,528,000	4,104,000	1,503,
Oats—			
Primary receipts	4,638,000	4,894,000	5,975
Primary shipments	3,392,000	3,227,000	6,322
Receipts since Aug. 1	45,056,000	40,418,000	82,060
Visible	20,260,000	20,928,000	26,157
Exports, U. S.	606,000	1,487,000	2,506
Exports, world's	1,060,000	1,954,000	4,144
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	263,000	298,000	390
Shipments, 6 markets	130,000	147,000	168
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	357,000	308,000	360
Shipments, 9 markets	82,000	82,000	84
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	596,000	591,000	623
Shipments, 16 markets	373,000	362,000	331
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	14,238,000	16,584,000	26,965
Lard, lbs.	3,190,000	8,329,000	9,335
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	410,000	344,000	406
Since March 1, 1919	16,525,000	16,115,000	16,428
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.60	$15.25	$1
Hogs	17.00	16.95	1
Sheep	8.20	8.25	1
Lambs	14.50	14.75	1
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	256	249	
Closing prices—			
Pork, September	$41.50	$41.50	$40.
Lard, September	27.05	23.85	26.
S. R. Sides, Sept.	19.40	18.57½	23.
Corn—			
September	$1.43¼	$1.47	$.
December	1.25⅞-1.26	1.22¼-½	
May	1.23¾	1.20⅜-¾	
Oats—			
September	$0.68¾	$0.66¼	$0.72⅜
December	.70⅞-71	.68½-⅝	
May	.73⅛-⅜	.70¾-⅞	

When men are philosophical, however, and not mind to be stampeded by newspaper alarms of profit and the permanency of official exposive ac ties, the feeding game looks good. Hay is more p tiful than ever before and is receding in price. feed manufacturers also are doing their part as as circumstances allow, and both the straight g feed and the by-products producers are lending t aid to a successful feeding campaign. An old and perienced Missouri feeder expressed the situation by saying that "the old ways of fattening cattle n be revised, and new feeds, and new methods mus put in use." His own marketings "were fed a ra of corn and molasses meal." The corn and meal w self-fed and as for putting on fat, "I never had ca do better."

EDITORIALETTES

THE shipper is again for the innumerableth t reminded that he should not neglect to no receivers of shipments made and give all tails. It helps the receiver to protect your inter on arrival.

WHEAT handlers remember of course that they entitled to interest on money invested in wheat insurance on wheat which must be held in the vator—7/20th of a cent per bushel per week. I up the terms in your contract with the Grain Co ration.

THE railway car service is again breaking d just as the fall run of grain begins. Cars p tically everywhere are hard to get. And wha more, under Government control, the service is ting steadily worse as box cars wear out and not replaced.

THE Railroad Administration is again urging coöperation of shippers to obtain prompt unloa and loading of cars to "carrying capacity." Ship are urged also not to order cars that cannot be immediately.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports of crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements and cars leaking grain in transit are solicited.

THE ADVERTISING value of The Price Current-Grain Reporter as a medium for reaching the buying power of the grain elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in its columns tell its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the grain trade, place your announcements in the trade's only weekly, which is always first to get the live, up-to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Corn prices seem to have reached an excellent fighting level, judging from the action of the market the past week. Many months ago there was a large number of men in the trade who expected that corn would decline to $1.25 for the December delivery. The drastic break, due to the propaganda for a lowering of the cost of high living and the readjustment from an old to a new top basis, carried values somewhat lower, as the market had immense momentum; but taking it in all a good part of the trading the past week was around that level, with buyers taking hold rather freely whenever it dipped below that figure, while on the swells there was plenty of grain for sale. While the general economic conditions throughout the world are regarded as one too favorable for a higher price, at the same time the producer is not inclined to sell his new grain as yet and shows every indication of being willing to hold it with the chance of either getting what to him seems a more profitable figure or else taking a heavy loss. New England is speculating on the future price of corn and has been a good buyer for deferred shipment, paying a small premium for grain that will not reach them until next May to October, with considerable taken for December-January. This buying ahead in volume is a factor in the situation that sooner or later will have an effect on the price, as it will mean larger distribution whether the price advances or does not. The is this constant speculating that helps greatly to stabilize the market. Farmers (in spite of the published nonsense of some of their leaders) are apparently becoming more familiar with the use of grain futures as a price insurance proposition, and there has been a large amount of December sold against standing crops which will move later in the season. In many instances the producer will secure a price for his grain in this manner far above the prevailing level.

Labor unrest is increasing rather than decreasing, but seems to be mainly in the basic industries. While many people have spent a good part of their war savings, there are still many others who have a lot of money to use for the purchase of non-essentials and luxuries, and this tends to keep general business good. The shortage in many lines of commodities has not been made up as yet. This could scarcely be expected to take place within a year after the armistice and before the peace treaty is signed. Whether or not the sentimental effect of the signing of the latter will be very noticeable remains to be seen. Opinions differ considerably on that point. The steel strike is regarded as practically over. Union labor has lost its first big fight, and unless its leaders commence to take cognizance of the signs of the times they promise to lose others. The end of the craze seems at hand—the public is tired and refuses to be damned. Public sentiment is now strongly against strikes of all kinds, and strikes having no backing from the consumer side rarely succeed.

Frost has occurred in some sections of the corn belt, but the crop is practically all safe; no damage of consequence would be experienced even with a killing frost now. The continued dry and warm weather promises to cause the first run of new grain to commence unusually early, and judging from the reports coming in, the quality is going to be very high. A car of new Illinois grain was shipped the past week, one of the earliest on record. Last year the first car arrived at Chicago on Oct. 9. There is more or less new Texas grain coming forward, but many millions of bushels of it will be lost on account of the shortage of cars and the ravages of weevils. Argentine corn may be used by Eastern industries for several months yet, as there is plenty to be had at comparatively low figures. A factor in the situation that has attracted little attention so far is the shortage of sugar, which in turn will increase the demand for corn syrups.

The producer still continues to hold his oats for better prices. There has been no pressure of the cash grain for some time past, and were a general export demand to spring up prices might be radically affected, although in view of the heavy offerings of Argentine grain abroad this hardly seems probable. Previous to the war the export demand was not a factor in the market. The average weight of this year's crop is so light that it has more or less effect on the futures. The trade do not desire 26-lb. No. 3 whites, although they can be delivered on contracts for future delivery. This causes the cash interests to buy what grain they need in the sample market rather than taking the futures and getting a delivery.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
Wheat	15,203,000	15,534,000	17,026,000
Corn	2,519,000	3,537,000	5,330,000
Oats	4,638,000	4,894,000	5,975,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	22,360,000	28,331,000
Preceding week	23,965,000	32,803,000
Since July 1	274,638,000	351,292,000

Corn prices are going through the period of stabilization, and while the September acted in a most erratic manner, the undertone was much firmer than the previous week. Deferred deliveries closed 3⅛@3⅝c higher after a range of 7½@8⅝c. September had a range of 19c, and closed 3¼c lower, liquidation by longs being on toward the last, due to deliveries of grain on contracts. Sentiment is decidely mixed and the general belief is that an active trading market will be witnessed for some time with the bulk of the trade around $1.25 for the December, which seems to be the accepted figure from which to base operations. A more normal market is expected as soon as the September is out of the way.

Oats were unsettled, and while the market was draggy a good part of the week, buying of futures to exchange for cash grain sold for export absorbed the surplus in the pit and the close was about the top with net gains of 2½@2⅝c after a range of 2⅞@3⅛c. September at the last was 3¾c under a year ago. Bulk of the trading was of a local character with sentiment decidedly mixed. No pressure of cash grain on the market.

Cash wheat offerings were smaller in the winter wheat markets, but larger northwest; but the demand was active and all kinds averaged higher with winters at Chicago up about ½@1c with No. 1 hard as much as 3c over the basic, the best figure in some time. Heavyweight grain was wanted by millers, shippers and elevator interests. A good part of the arrivals at Chicago and Milwaukee were Government owned grain. Choice springs are very scarce, with $2.85 paid at Chicago for dark No. 1 northern and $2.95 at Minneapolis. Farmers are holding for higher prices in many sections. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Sep.27, 1919.	Sep.20, 1919.	Sep.28, 1918.
Sept.	$1.60	$1.41	$1.43¼	$1.47	$....
Dec.	1.30¾	1.22⅛	1.26	1.22⅝	....
May	1.27⅜	1.19⅞	1.23⅝	1.20½	....
Oats—					
Sept.	.69	.66	.68¾	.66¼	.72½
Dec.	.71⅛	.68	.71	.68½	....
May	.73½	.70⅝	.73⅜	.70¾	....

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Sept. 27	169,432,000	272,498,000	219,464,000
P. shipments to Sept. 27	101,300,000	139,497,000	120,998,000
P. stocks on Sept. 27	1,885,000	4,775,000	366,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 27	70,364,000	128,400,000	98,949,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Sept. 27	187,852,000	191,934,000	56,966,000
P. shipments to Sept. 27	74,551,000	75,973,000	27,390,000
P. stocks on Sept. 27	47,704,000	64,687,000	4,135,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 27	68,539,000	51,500,000	29,730,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Sept. 27, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	3,447	32	452	316	71
Boston	614	.....	89	73	52
Buffalo	11,546	48	1,608	1,283	241
Chicago	13,479	977	7,346	2,500	251
Afloat	153	.....	.....	.....	....
Detroit	70	36	182	133	.....
Duluth	1,264	.....	349	2,967	387
Galveston	2,968	.....	53	.....	229
Indianapolis	453	197	305	24	.....
Kan. City	15,416	56	1,213	266	.....
Milwaukee	1,881	372	1,305	354	329
Minneapolis	4,447	5	4,063	5,947	1,107
New Orleans	3,455	66	440	.....	1,417
Newport News	371	.....	120	.....	139
New York	5,019	4	888	312	820
Omaha	5,566	157	629	118	109
Peoria	18	23	525	.....	....
Philadelphia	2,387	15	252	4	23
St. Louis	3,339	52	231	97	2
Toledo	1,618	10	154	323	3
Canals	32	.....	56	420	40
Lakes	4,141	.....	.....	.....	35
Sept. 27, '19	81,683	2,050	20,260	15,137	5,055
Sept. 28, '18	90,623	5,511	26,157	3,829	2,679
Sept. 20, '19	77,677	1,750	20,928	14,365	5,311
Sept. 13, '19	19,125	1,360	21,023	14,351	5,541
Sept. 6, '19	63,309	1,332	20,569	13,207	6,342

Farmers in the Willamette Valley of Oregon are very much disappointed that the grain elevator at Portland is not yet completed, which compels them to handle their grain in sacks as formerly. As sacks are now worth about 19c and the Government is paying only 4½c per bu. premium for sacked grain, the net cost to the farmer for sacks is 10c each or about 5c per bushel of wheat.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 27, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	49,847,000	48,426,000
Milwaukee	2,741,000	5,448,000
Minneapolis	31,810,000	33,748,000
Duluth	2,578,000	15,994,000
St. Louis	24,692,000	28,084,000
Toledo	4,861,000	3,195,000
Detroit	832,000	574,000
Kansas City	40,620,000	37,498,000
Peoria	1,738,000	2,742,000
Omaha	12,558,000	10,821,000
Indianapolis	5,575,000	5,504,000
Total	177,852,000	192,034,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
St. Louis	1,649,000	2,083,000	528,000
Kansas City	2,361,000	1,553,000	371,000
Omaha	135,000	1,085,000	324,000
Toledo	349,000	682,000	126,000
Detroit	92,000	91,000	50,000
Indianapolis	135,000	188,000	81,000
Peoria	97,000	147,000	29,000
Chicago	4,961,000	5,097,000	3,354,000
Milwaukee	366,000	548,000	989,000
Minneapolis	3,634,000	3,393,000	4,146,000
Duluth	683,000	667,000	7,028,000
Total	15,203,000	15,534,000	17,026,000
Shipments	9,697,000	9,657,000	6,378,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
American	7,526,000	10,285,000	5,783,000
Indian	.....	.....	180,000
Argentine	2,504,000	3,421,000	2,105,000
Australian	736,000	2,120,000	640,000
Others	76,000	114,000	64,000
Total	10,842,000	15,940,000	8,772,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	76,961,000	34,504,000	49,169,000
Indian	.....	2,065,000	4,791,000
Argentine	31,071,000	25,645,000	1,856,000
Australian	17,537,000	6,600,000	12,398,000
Others	585,000	492,000	463,000
Total	126,154,000	69,306,000	68,677,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
American	70,000	137,000	366,000
Argentine	1,376,000	3,825,000	1,059,000
African	82,000	142,000	78,000
Total	1,528,000	4,104,000	1,503,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,934,000	27,584,000	43,535,000
Argentine	73,226,000	18,319,000	57,295,000
African	5,811,000	3,030,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	2,997,000
Total	82,971,000	49,027,000	103,827,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
American	606,000	1,487,000	2,506,000
Argentine	454,000	467,000	1,638,000
Total	1,060,000	1,954,000	4,144,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	13,495,000	17,216,000	25,288,000
Argentine	2,827,000	8,135,000	1,547,000
Total	16,322,000	25,351,000	26,835,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Sept. 27	51,788,000	82,060,000	75,422,000
P. shipments to Sept. 27	32,516,000	48,678,000	49,753,000
P. stocks on Sept. 27	16,302,000	21,170,000	8,873,000
P. consumpt'n to Sept. 27	16,155,000	16,260,000	17,335,000

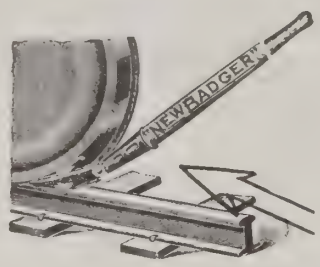
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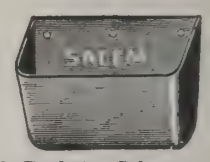


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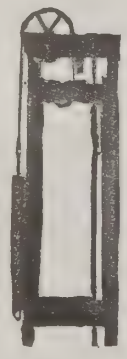


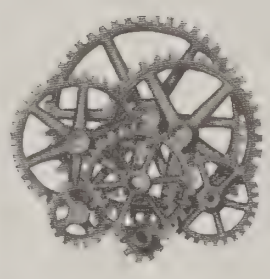
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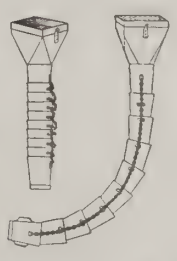


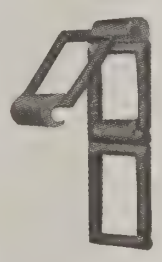
V Buckets—Salem and Empire

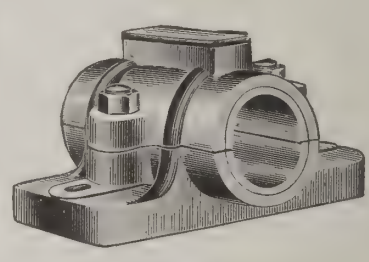






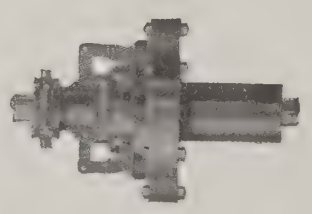


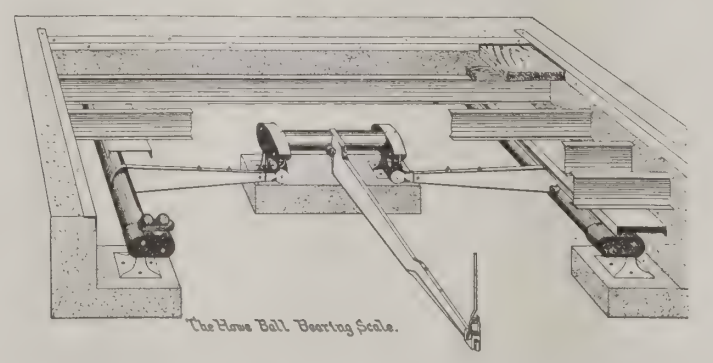














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FROM WASHINGTON

ction Setting in Against Government ontrol of Business by License and Otherwise—More Protests vs. the K. K. K. Bills—A Farmers' Lobby

VASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—The reaction from war-e regulation of business is apparent he attitude of members of Congress ard pending legislation. President son in his message to Congress on high cost of living nearly two ths ago made a number of recom-dations relative to permanent con- of business in one way and an-er. None of these has been enacted law and there is little likelihood measure will be passed which will e the President authority by license otherwise to exercise powers in the ner that became a common practice ing the war.

s an example of the tendency to e the burdens upon business as t as possible, the House committee agriculture completed its considera- during the past week of a cold-age bill. The President had recom-ded legislation along this line, in-ling a provision which would re-e the price at which goods left the ducer to be marked upon food in storage as well as other commodi-. The committee rejected this sug-ion with scant ceremony. An ef- was made to restrict the period of storage to ten months or even , but the committee increased the imum to twelve months, which was sfactory to the packers and others rested in the cold-storage business. nother example of the week of the rt to throw off war-time restrictions he earliest possible moment was the sage by the House of the Cummins restoring railroad rate control to Interstate Commerce Commission. effect of this is to prevent the Pres-it through the Railroad Administra- from fixing rates without being pelled to justify their reasonable-s before the Interstate Commerce mission if complaint is made.

he effect of the agitation against the ers was forcibly brought to the at-ion of the joint committees on agri-ure of the Senate and House by a gation of 42 Kansas live-stock pro-ers and bankers. Members of the gation, headed by former Governor obs, declared that an alarming sit-on existed in the great producing as and that as a result of the wide-ad agitation "scores of hundreds" breeders and feeders were selling r herds and going out of business. cribing a conference the delegation with representatives of the pack-interests in Chicago last Tuesday, ner Governor Stubbs said:

We had a perfectly free, frank and discussion with them. We asked n why they were not storing and ing. They made no attempt to con-their reasons. They said if they ed more than a week's supply they e accused of hoarding; if they ed heavily the stocks remained on r hands, for the shipping rates were igh they could not sell in Europe. y told us they were afraid to go d because of the uncertainty of litions. It was plain they were wor-g, too."

ne of the elements which has added he uncertainty of the packers, it stated, was the activities of offi- of the Department of Justice in li-ng food products.

he Kansas delegation held a confer-e with Attorney General Palmer, ng him to "clarify the situation so the packers can go ahead with r business." The Attorney Gener-views, Mr. Stubbs said, would be e known in a public statement tly.

aisin and peach growers of Califor- have joined with the National rd of Farm Organizations in per-ng plans for a campaign for the age of the Capper-Hersman bill permitting collective bargaining among the agriculturists of the nation. W. A. Sutherland of Fresno, Cal., attorney for the California Associated Raisin Co., comprising 90 per cent of the producers in that state, has been in Washington in the interest of this bill. Secretary Charles A. Lyman of the National Board of Farm Organizations is beginning to talk of a lobby which, he says, has been established in Washington to prevent the passage of the Capper-Hersman bill.

"The plan appears to be to try to convince the Judiciary Committee that the farmers are responsible for the high cost of living," said Mr. Lyman. "We have no specific information on this point, but from information reaching us some of the interests opposing the Capper-Hersman bill have been gathering data for some time which they will use when the real fight begins. The most effective way of increasing the present cost of living is to harass the farmer in his legitimate efforts. The persons who are preparing to oppose us in Washington do not appear to understand this."

In a revision of ocean rates from United States Pacific Coast ports to Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobé, Yokohoma and Manila the Shipping Board has made a 40 per cent reduction on wheat and a 33 per cent reduction on oats. The new rates are 60 cents per 100 pounds on wheat in sacks and $1 per 100 pounds on barley, oats, and rye in sacks. The rate on hay is 33 cents per cubic foot.

Some comments on the wheat scarity in Spain are made in a report received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones at Madrid. "The wheat scarcity in Spain continues," says Mr. Jones, "and there is a possibility of increasing the shipments of this cereal to the country in exchange for other foodstuffs which could be sent out of the country. The conservation policy of the kingdom has involved placing prohibitions and limitations on export of a great number of foodstuffs, including olive oil, lentils, garbanzos, and rice, and on fodder for domestic animals. A number of merchants have recently indicated that Spain would be glad to exchange goods of this sort for wheat, if the present regulations affecting export of that article from the United States to this country could be modified. It would, they say, be an easy matter to secure modification of the export prohibitions if something could be offered in return. It appears that it would be advantageous to the interests of the United States to allow wheat to come to Spain instead of sending it to northern Europe, on condition that an equivalent amount of Spanish foodstuffs were sent to northern Europe. The exchange herein proposed would not eliminate the necessity of shipments from the United Staes, but would probably exercise a valuable influence on American commerce with this country and at the same time assist in diversifying the character of the goods supplied to the peoples of northern Europe whom it is desired to relieve."

A cablegram from the American consul at Dairen, Manchuria, states that the crop prospects of Manchuria, exclusive of the Harbin district, are: Paddy rice, normal; wheat, millet, barley and kaoliang, 80 per cent of normal; beans, upland rice and maize, 70 per cent of normal.

The Sheep Situation.

From the Knollin Sheep Commission Co., Chicago, letter we sum up the situation as to sheep during the past week in a few words as follows: There has been a scarcity of fat lambs; feeders show even more advance than killers. especially light lambs; feeding sheep continue to be very scarce with good demand for them; the breeding ewe business picked up considerably; heavy sheep are almost unsalable and as low as they were when wool was bringing 9c a lb.

ENGLAND'S WHEAT SUPPLIES

Comparison of Wheat and Flour Stocks at Sept. 1 and a Year Ago—Seed Imports by Great Britain in August.

By JACK BROOKS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—[From our own Correspondent.] — There are at the present time in Britain, according to official figures, 1,314,000 tons of wheat and flour. These supplies are distributed throughout port granaries and warehouses, mills, bakeries and shops. In 1914 in the same period of the year the amount was 2,684,000 tons.

There is a considerable difference in these figures, and there are some pessimists on this side who take a disconsolate view of winter prospects but there is no anticipation by those best informed of a serious shortage of grain during the next six months. The government department which is concerned with the purchase of wheat and its distribution for feeding the millions of this country takes the view that the world's grain supplies are sufficient for the world's needs but that the need of economy is as imperative as ever since there is no grain to waste.

So far as Britain is concerned the difficulty is chiefly one of shipping. An important factor in the grain supply before the war was Russia's contribution. Today these huge supplies are denied us. The carriage of the wheat supplies from the U. S. and Canada are practically assured and in the ships now northward-bound from Argentina nearly 50 per cent of the storage is devoted to wheat. From Britain's point of view it is such countries as Australia, with long sea voyages and consequently much higher freights, which provide food for speculation, if speculation be at all necessary. It is impossible to devote the entire storage of shipping voyaging from Australia to Europe with wheat supplies; there are other things almost as important. For instance, the Imperial government has bought the entire wool clip of Australia up to 1920, wool being a rather important item just now; and the wheat has to take its turn. Yet there are miles of it stacked up awaiting shipment.

When hostilities ceased in Europe this enormous supply of grain, concentrated in bags containing millions of bushels, was stacked up at points of embarkation in lines that extended miles in length. Much of it has been moved but much more still remains to be shifted, and it will take considerable shipping to do the trick. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies handles all this wheat as it arrives from North and South America and from the British possessions, and it is confident that the supplies will be sufficient to keep the 19-cent loaf going all winter. It anticipates increased available tonnage soon which will be used to relieve congestion in grain shipments, and with the settlement of the many strikes which have tended to increase congestion in shipping and congestion at docks, an improvement in grain shipments, it is believed, will soon be noted.

There is not much wheat on offer in the local markets, British farmers wanting more than the fixed government price and the millers being unwilling to give it. Barley at $25 per quarter was offered but little business was effected. American barley is selling at $18.50 per 400 pounds; maize meal at $110 to $125 per ton.

The clover and grass seeds imported into the United Kingdom during August amounted to 20,354 cwts. and were valued at $567,925. In August, 1918, these seed imports came to 14,294 cwts. with a value of $375,015. For the past eight months the import of seeds into this country totaled 153,325 cwts., representing a value of $4,717,530, and for the corresponding period of 1918, 140,508 cwts. valued at $3,661,545. These figures show a substantial increase in clover and grass seed imports over those of last year.

Apropos the above it is announced that the British Food Controller has raised the price of the quarter load effective Sept. 17, from 9d (18c) to 9½d (19c); 2 lb. loaf, 4¾d (9½c); 1 lb. loaf, 2½d (5c). This increase goes to the journeymen bakers as wages. The *London Times* states that the bread subsidy has already cost the taxpayers $500,000,000 and that the opinion is entertained in some quarters that with more efficient organization the subsidy could be reduced by a considerable amount. Rats, for instance, are said to consume home-grown wheat to the value of $75,000,000 in one year, and on this point Mr. Hyndman in *Justice* makes a severe characteristic attack on the government.—EDITOR.

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST.

The official figures of the country's foreign trade in August are as follows:

	Aug., 1919.	July, 1919.	Aug., 1918.
Expts.	..$646,000,000	$570,083,475	$529,278,551
Impts.	.. 308,000,000	344,571,659	272,943,395
Exc. exp.	$338,000,000	$225,511,816	$256,335,156

The August foreign trade for the past six years and 1910 has compared as follows (000 omitted):

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
1919	.....$646,000	$308,000	Exp. $338,000
1918	 529,278	272,943	Exp. 256,335
1917	 488,655	267,854	Exp. 267,854
1916	 510,167	199,316	Exp. 310,850
1915	 261,975	141,729	Exp. 120,246
1914	 110,367	129,767	Imp. 19,400
1913	 187,909	137,651	Exp. 50,257
1910	 134,666	138,358	Imp. 3,691

For the different months of the past year the trade totals were as follows (last three figures omitted):

1919.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
Aug.	.....$646,000	$308,000	Exp. $338,000
July	 570,083	341,571	Exp. 225,511
June	 918,212	293,069	Exp. 625,112
May	 606,382	328,937	Exp. 277,445
April	 714,513	272,955	Exp. 441,558
March	... 604,912	267,588	Exp. 337,324
Feb.	 588,080	235,171	Exp. 352,909
Jan.	 622,674	212,992	Exp. 409,682
1918:			
Dec.	 565,886	210,886	Exp. 344,999
Nov.	 522,236	251,008	Exp. 271,228
Oct.	 501,860	246,764	Exp. 255,095
Sept.	 550,395	261,668	Exp. 288,627

For the eight months ending Aug. 31 the country's exports and imports compare as follows (000 omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Exports	.....$5,275,000	$4,011,560	$4,149,442
Imports	 2,263,000	2,060,410	2,046,598
Exc. exports.	$3,012,000	$1,951,150	$2,102,844

For the eight months ending Aug. 31 the comparison of exports and imports was as follows (000 omitted):

	Exports.	Imports.	Exc. expts.
1919	.....$5,275,000	$2,263,000	$3,012,000
1918	 4,011,559	2,060,409	1,951,149
1917	 4,149,441	2,046,597	2,102,844
1916	 3,435,501	1,667,136	1,768,365
1915	 2,230,887	1,150,858	1,080,028
1914	 1,311,349	1,270,361	40,988
1913	 1,515,182	1,156,300	358,881
1910	 1,054,053	1,055,097	*1,044

*Excess of imports.

Pacific Northwest Wheat Grading.

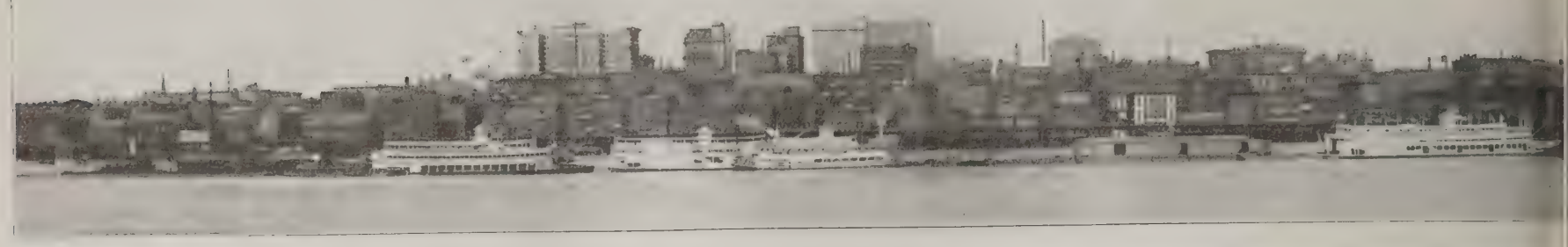
Licensed inspectors report that of the first 1,000 cars of new wheat received at Seattle and Tacoma this year, 35.8 per cent graded No. 1 as compared to 19.9 per cent of last year's receipts (July 15, 1918, to February 1, 1919). Details:

	% No. 1	
	1919.	1918.
White club	..... 50.4	26.63
Hard red winter	..... 56.8	34.30
Common white	..... 11.6	8.50

An increase is also shown in the percentage of the new crop grading No. 2, 45.1 per cent falling into this grade as compared to 39.2 per cent for last year. A large increase is shown in common white wheats, while slight decreases are shown in wheats of the other classes. Combining the first two grades, the figures show 80.9 per cent graded No. 2 or better this year as compared with 59.2 per cent of last year's receipts.

A general increase is noted in the average test weight per bushel of the various classes, and a marked decrease in the percentage of the crop carrying dockage. Smut dockage increased in the common white and white club wheats, and decreased in the red wheats.

Welcome Awaits You in St.Louis



HISTORICALLY the beginning of Saint Louis as a grain market dates back almost three-quarters of a century, it being today amongst the oldest centers of its kind in the U. S. In reality the genesis of the organization, which is today the Merchants Exchange of Saint Louis, had its birth in the summer of 1836 when a number of prominent merchants of the city, believing that their mutual interests and the business conditions of the city could be benefited and improved, organized a society or debating club for the discussion of matters pertaining to their business and the dissemination of information relating to the trade of the city in general. About 25 of the leading business men of the city were members of the Association, which was designated as the Saint Louis Chamber of Commerce.

The parent organization steadily grew in popularity and numbers and from holding meetings once a month it was found necessary for more frequent gatherings and the meetings were changed to once a week. The Chamber of Commerce, as it was now known, continued to prosper for ten years or more. Business increased to such an extent that the members conceived the idea of holding meetings in the daytime instead of in the evening, that they might be made of a more practical character and the gathering utilized as a means of bringing buyers and sellers together and thereby facilitate trade.

In the early part of 1849 the milling interests of the city, one of the principal factors in the business of the community, got together and organized themselves into the Saint Louis Millers' Association; rooms were secured in which they placed tables—such as are now designated as sample tables on the Grain Exchanges throughout the country—pans were provided and persons having wheat, corn, flour, meal and the like for sale were invited to exhibit samples. The idea proved popular from the start and the "Millers' Exchange," as it was then called, was soon doing a good business. In the fall of 1849 the merchants of the city, finding that the Millers' Exchange was so successful, organized another exchange, rented quarters for meeting purposes, adopted rules and regulations for the government and conduct of business, and on January 2nd, 1850, held their first meeting. The daily hour of meeting was fixed at 11 to 12 o'clock, except on Sundays and holy days. This was the beginning of what is now known to the grain interests throughout the country as the Merchants' Exchange of Saint Louis.

The new organization prospered and grew in strength and it was not long until the necessity for more commodious quarters was quite apparent. A new building was erected for the Exchange on Main St., between Market and Walnut Sts., with a trading hall 80x101 ft. and a gallery for spectators. The new building was opened for business June 8, 1857. In its new quarters the Exchange prospered greatly until 1862 when the political strife, which rent the country, proved also the disruption of the Exchange. Arrangements were finally concluded whereby the organization was known as the Union Merchants' Exchange.

The building on Main Street was the home of the organization until December 21, 1875, when the Exchange moved to its present location and the modern history of the Merchants' Exchange began. The trading hall of the Exchange is one of the most commodious of its kind in the United States, having a floor area of 100x225 ft., unbroken by columns of any kind, the ceiling rising to 80 ft. from the floor, being supported entirely by steel trusses on the walls.



E. C. ANDREWS, PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

In the early days of the Exchange everything came and went by river. For half a mile or so along the river front freight was piled high in rows as it was unloaded from the boats or delivered for shipment. Consignments of wheat, corn and the like for Saint Louis were stacked high and the commission merchants, on the arrival of the boats, would visit the levee in person or with an employe and secure their own samples.

GEOGRAPHICALLY.

Geographically the position of Saint Louis as a grain center is ideal, and, situated as it is, its place among the great grain markets of the world will ever be maintained, and as time goes on that position of prominence which it holds will be strengthened. Located in the heart of the great Mississippi Valley, at the delta of the Missouri Valley and in close proximity to the valley of the Ohio, each of which vast territory is fed by numerous streams tributary thereto, and in all of which the soil is rich in production of grain, with each decade bringing the center of production within a radius smaller and smaller in which Saint Louis is the hub, further augments the position of Saint Louis as a grain trade center.

Within the past four or five decades the center of production of grain has so moved to the West and Southwest that within less than a 400-mile radius, revolving on Saint Louis as its axis, is to be found the center of production in the United States of wheat, corn and oats. The former is but 250 miles away, the second about 25 miles and in the latter about 250 miles away.

Not alone is the center of the three great cereal crops almost at our door, but within 135 miles we have the center of farm area, while the center of the number of farms is located but 110 miles away, and the center of valuation of farms only about 100 miles distant.

More than a score of great trunk lines enter Saint Louis, practically all of which are grain carrying roads, either for the bringing of the millions upon millions of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, etc., to market from first hands, or for the transportation of the same to points of destination, after having been disposed of by commission and grain firms. Of these great railroad syste which are potent factors in the gr trade of our city, many penetrate dir to the great agricultural distric Saint Louis is the east and southw terminal for such great systems as Missouri Pacific; Chicago, Rock Isla & Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texa Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It an important terminal point for th portion of the Wabash and the Chica & Alton, whose rails lead to the no and west of Saint Louis in an ever creasing grain territory.

It is also an important termi point of the Illinois Central for bri ing in the grain from Illinois and Io and the distribution of grain from Sa Louis to the South and Southwest. is the Western terminal of the follo ing great railroad systems: The V dalia (Pennsylvania System); Cle land, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Lo (Vanderbilt System); Baltimore Ohio; Toledo, Saint Louis & Weste and the Chicago, Peoria & Saint Lou It is the North and Northwestern ter nal of the Southern; Louisville & Na ville; Mobile & Ohio; Saint Louis Ir Mountain & Southern (Missouri Paci System); Saint Louis & Southweste and the Saint Louis & San Francisco

From the foregoing it is readily d cerned the exceptional advantages joyed by Saint Louis as a grain cent its trunk lines reaching in every dir tion and making this the central poi which meets the lines from the Ea the West, the North and Northwest, t South and Southwest and Southea affording not only unexcelled adva tages for receiving grain from the p ducing sections, but likewise for t distribution of grain and its produc not only in that vast territory of t Southeast, South and Southwest, whe in many millions of people look to t Saint Louis market for supplies, b also for the handling of grain goi direct to the Gulf or Atlantic ports f export.

PRIMARY GRAIN MARKET.

Of the primary grain centers of t United States Saint Louis holds thi place, being surpassed only by Chica and Minneapolis in point of the qua tity of grain handled.

Each year the annual handling grain of all kinds through the Sai Louis gateway aggregates in round f ures upward of a hundred million bushels. Its receipts, under normal co ditions, come from Missouri, Illino Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, t Dakotas and many other states, whi its shipments are destined for poin not alone throughout the South, Sout eastern and Southwestern states, but the Gulf and seaboard points for expo

In 1918 the total number of bushe of the five principal grains receiv amounted to 97,647,660 bus., of whi 37,731,818 bus. were wheat; 25,707,1 bus. corn; 32,884,465 bus. oats; 418,3 bus. rye, and 905,883 bus. barley. T aggregate shipments for the like perio was 65,693,600 bus., divided as follow wheat, 21,065,500 bus.; corn, 16,589,2 bus.; oats, 27,271,340 bus.; rye, 286,8 bus., and barley, 480,680 bus. Of t outgoing movement, 12,414,350 bus. wheat, 2,235,189 bus. of corn and

ESTABLISHED 1877

42 YEARS—GRAIN AND HAY

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

ST. LOUIS

MEMBERS:—

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Kansas City Board of Trade
Kansas City Hay Dealers' Assn.
New Orleans Board of Trade
Grain Dealers' National Assn.

KANSAS CITY OKLAHOMA CITY NEW ORLEANS

005,130 bus. of oats were exported to foreign countries.

A feature among the grain centers of the country, and to which Saint Louis, as a market, can lay claim, is that of a market for Soft Red Winter Wheat. For more than a half century it has held this distinction and controls the marketing of almost the entire production of this grade of wheat. Millers, and others, in all sections of the country, who want soft red winter wheat, look to Saint Louis for the major portion, if not all, of their supplies.

Allied with the grain trade of the city, and one which has long been a big factor, is that of the milling industry. Annually the production of flour by local mills, or by interests controlled by Saint Louis, aggregates up into the millions of barrels, thereby each year using for local consumption many millions of bushels of grain which come to this market. Saint Louis mills not only enjoy an excellent domestic business, but annually large quantities are exported to European and South American countries. The amount of flour manufactured by the local mills in 1918 amounted to 1,398,283 barrels, and by mills outside of Saint Louis, but owned by Saint Louisians, 1,954,930 bbls. There were received 2,965,320 bbls. of flour, with shipments aggregating 3,951,120 bbls. Of the flour shipments 508,485 bbls. were taken for export.

Another feature of the Saint Louis market that is worthy of attention is the production of mixed feeds for poultry and cattle. The industry the past decade or two has developed into wonderful proportions until there are now upward of a dozen plants, some of which are among the largest of their kind in the country.

Saint Louis ranks high among the great receiving and distributing centers of the country. Its position is ideal as a shipping point for not only the great South and Southwestern country, but likewise for the East. Its proximity to the great agricultural region, wherein are grown the great surplus crops of wheat, corn, oats and other cereals, makes it one of the foremost of the great grain receiving marts. As the great bulk of grain for shipping purposes is grown North, Northwest and West of Saint Louis and the greatest consumption is South, Southeast and East of Saint Louis, it can readily be seen that owing to the transportation facilities, both rail and water, the grain carrying lines from the West terminating at Saint Louis, the large systems to the South, Southeast and East starting at Saint Louis, this city is located in the line of least resistance for transportation purposes. Therefore, why should not Saint Louis be the growing grain market of the country?

PERSONNEL OF THE EXCHANGE.

The Merchants' Exchange of Saint Louis is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen members, a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and ten Directors. The officers and five directors are elected annually, the former for a one-year term and the latter for a term of two years, thereby five directors carrying over each year. It is one of the customs of the Exchange that the retiring President be elected to the Board of Directors. The officers and directors serving during 1919 are as follows: President, E. C. Andrews; 1st Vice-President, Chas. L. Niemeier; 2nd Vice-President, Frederick B. Chamberlain; Secretary, Eugene Smith. Directors—Roger P. Annann, Albert J. Rogers, Frederick Krey, Louis A. Valier, J. Frank Vincent, John O. Ballard, W. J. Edwards, A. C. Robinson, J. H. Watson and Mason H. Hawpe.

A number of standing committees, appointed by the President, co-operate with the officers and directors in the handling of the affairs of the Exchange. The Exchange maintains a Traffic and a Weighing Department, both of which are most essential and helpful to the members in the conduct of their business. The Traffic Department is under the direction of Charles Rippin, Commissioner, with Roger P. Annan, a member of the Board of Directors, as Chairman, while the Department of Supervision of Weights is under the management of John Dower, Supervisor, with J. Frank Vincent, also a member of the Board of Directors, as Chairman.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

The Merchants' Exchange of Saint Louis has maintained a Traffic Department for the use and benefit of its members during a period of about 20 years. This department is charged with the responsibility of watching the rate adjustments and transportation matters which might affect the interest of the Saint Louis grain market and milling center. It undertakes to keep that market in line with other markets in the matter of freight rates as well as other transportation practices. The department has about 3,000 tariffs on file which are kept up to date and all changes that are made in supplements or re-issues of tariffs are carefully examined, when received to determine how such changes may affect the market. These tariffs are used daily in quoting rates to members both for inbound and out-bound shipments. On in-bound shipments the rates charged on the freight bills are checked to see that no overcharge occurs in the transportation from the country to the market. The out-bound quotations are made to members to enable them to offer grain for sale at various points of consumption where they may be a demand. The department is frequently called upon for 100 quotations or more per day, in addition to which the members often file lists of points from and to which rates are wanted, involving several hundred rates at a time. If any rates appear to operate unj against the market, a thorough stu made of the situation involved an tion is inaugurated with the inter railroads or freight rate committe bring about correction. Somet there are differences of opinion bet the Exchange and the railroads the justice of its request in which the matter is handled with the l state Commerce Commission.

The Merchants' Exchange is a ber of the National Industrial T League, an organization which co of the principal shipping organiza and firms in the country, having a of about 700 members. This l handles all matters of general int to the shipping public for the bene its membership and undertakes to tect the shippers' interest in the m of legislation and other policies a ing transportation matters in a nat way.

The Merchants' Exchange was in mental in getting boat service lished on the Mississippi from Louis to New Orleans and interme points, having co-operated from th ginning with the New Orleans Boa Trade and other interested parti bring about restoration of river se The service when fully establishe it is expected to be in the near fu will create another outlet for from Saint Louis which will be ch than the rail outlets at present able and will stimulate the demand movement considerably through Saint Louis and New Orleans gate

In the days of the old barge li the Mississippi River there was as as 16,000,000 bus. of export grain to New Orleans via the Missi River in a year.

The fleet that is being built b Government will be ready for p operation this fall and will cons seven tow-boats and forty barges, barge of a carrying capacity of tons or about 66,000 bus. wheat. expected to carry about 18,000 b grain per annum from Saint Lo New Orleans by means of these b This does not include flour, fe other grain products nor general chandise, all of which will suppl the grain cargo. The method of lo grain is to put the barges alongs the river houses of the elevato Saint Louis and pour the grain into by means of spouts in the same m as is done at the seaports in lo bulk grain upon ocean steamer shipment abroad.

With the existing railroad fac plus this river facility the shippi pacity of the Saint Louis marke be considerably increased. An es advantage of the boat line in ad to lower rates than by rail, is th



BROOKLYN ST. ELEVATOR, ST LOUIS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY POWELL & O'ROURKE.



CENTRAL B TERMINAL ELEVATOR, ST. LOUIS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY J. H. TEASDALE COMMISSION CO.

Receivers **Shippers**

Service

J. H. TEASDALE COMMISSION CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Since 1848

Grain — Hay — Seeds — Millstuffs



CHAS. L. NIEMEIER, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.



FREDERICK B. CHAMBERLAIN, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.



EUGENE SMITH, SECRETARY, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.



JOHN DOWER, SUPERVISOR WEIGHTS, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

time of car shortage, cars made empty at Saint Louis may be promptly returned to the country points for reloading with grain, whereas, heretofore, inbound cars were largely used to ship the grain out of Saint Louis, which resulted in the cars getting far away from their home lines and leaving the country bare of equipment when it was needed most.

AWAKENING OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Mississippi River Has an Outlet for Grain from Saint Louis.

BY CHAS. RIPPIN, TRAFFIC COMMISSIONER.

For thirty years, beginning in 1873 and ending in 1903, there was boat transportation on the Mississippi River for bulk grain from Saint Louis to New Orleans and the elevators located on the river did a thriving business, but gradually this business disappeared from the river and went to the railroads owing to the railroads making lower rates on the business that was water competitive in order to secure it instead of letting the boat have it, thus the boats died of inanition. Then there was a long period of sleep in the Mississippi Valley, so far as river transportation was concerned, but when the acute car shortage manifested itself after the opening of the European war, because of the great commerce that wanted to be moved between points in the United States and to points abroad, it dawned on the people of the Mississippi Valley that if they had their boat transportation restored on the Mississippi River they could help themselves without depending upon the railroad for cars or other facilities so far as the haul between points reached by the Mississippi River was concerned. Thereupon they had many conferences with their congressmen and senators and finally had a grand gathering of the Mississippi Valley Boosters in Washington du the summer of 1918 in which n senators and congressmen particip There were no dissenting views were quite clear as to what was wa and needed and that was restoratio the transportation facilities on great river. The people from the ley, realizing that they could not all of the facilities at one lick that



PIT SCENE, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

Several houses now located on the river are in position to make deliveries direct to the boats. This boat line, being furnished by the United States Government, will not be put out of business by the railroads as other boat lines have been in the past. It is a permanent additional asset for the whole Mississippi Valley.

NANSON COMMISSION CO.

(INCORPORATED)

GRAIN and HAY

202 Chamber of Commerce

ST. LOUIS

Consignments a Specialty

Write us for full information on St. Louis Markets

Old Friends—New Friends

ALL ARE WELCOME

Grain Dealers National Convention

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 13, 14 and 15

Our offices are yours—handy on the ground floor

125 Merchants Exchange

Directly opposite the Planters Hotel
where your convention will be held.

Have your MAIL and TELEGRAMS addressed in our care. We will see same reaches you promptly. Our TELEPHONES, STENOGRAPHERS and MESSENGERS will be at your disposal.

PICKER & BEARDSLEY

Commission Co.

result of this combined action and particularly the championship of their cause by their representatives and senators, led by Senator Reed of Missouri, who made a brilliant presentation of the whole situation before the two interstate commerce commissioners delegated by Director General of Railroads McAdoo to hear the testimony and make recommendations, was a recommendation from the two commissioners to Mr. McAdoo that there was a public necessity for such service being put upon the river; accordingly they recommended and he authorized the building of a boat line for transportation on the Mississippi River adequate to take care of the business that was in the Valley seeking that service.

A fleet to cost about $8,000,000.00 was thereupon put in course of construction. It will consist of seven towboats and 40 barges, the latter of two thousand tons carrying capacity each and be able to carry about 800,000 tons southbound and 400,000 tons northbound per annum at rates substantially lower than all rail rates between the same points. The first barge is now ready for service and others will follow at intervals of a few weeks. The entire fleet will be ready for operation in the spring of 1920 but a part will be operated this fall. Half of the southbound tonnage is expected to be grain and grain products, the other half will be merchandise and manufactured goods. As this line will carry at a cheaper rate than the railroads it will attract additional grain to Saint Louis for transportation from Saint Louis to Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; particularly export grain to the latter point. There are elevator facilities now existing at Saint Louis and additional facilities to be constructed to take care of the grain tonnage that the boat line will handle.

The bulk grain is poured direct from the elevators through the river houses to the barges moored in the river at Saint Louis and upon arrival at New Orleans it is drawn out of the barges by means of spouts that lead from the barges to the elevators located on the water front at New Orleans. There it is held awaiting arrival of the ocean vessels going to foreign countries. This method of handling grain involves little manual labor and therefore the transportation charges are low compared with other class of freight that requires manual handling on which heavy terminal charges are necessarily incurred. While waiting for the permanent fleet to be constructed the Government has rigged up a temporary fleet consisting of old equipment that was available on the river and has carried grain, flour and general merchandise southbound to the full capacity of the temporary fleet, besides carrying northbound goods such as sugar, coffee and oil. The business developed so rapidly that the temporary fleet was unable to handle all that was offered. It is expected in a reasonable time after the permanent fleet has been in operation that the traffic will show a substantial profit, thus enabling the investment to be returned to the Government.



BURLINGTON TERMINAL ELEVATOR, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE MARSHALL HALL GRAIN CO.



MARSHALL HALL, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FOR THE CONVENTION.

In the past it has been difficult, if not impossible, for the boat lines to compete with the railroads owing to the fact that the roads were allowed to reduce the rates in the water competitive business to a point where the boats could not profitably handle, while maintaining much higher rates to points on the roads not competitive with the river. This caused much dissatisfaction at the interior railroad points where much higher charges were made. The Government has announced that it will protect the boat line against that form of competition in the future and enable the river to take the traffic that can be handled most economically that way.

This opens a new era in transportation through the Mississippi Valley which is being watched with much interest by all the communities along and adjacent to the river. The river has been given a new chance to live and demonstrate its value as a transportation agency.

ELEVATORS AT ST. LOUIS.

Both the public and private elevators of St. Louis are listed below, giving name of elevator, operator and capacity of house:

PUBLIC ELEVATORS, JAN. 1, 1919.

Operator.	Name.	Capacity for bulk grain. Bushels.
J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.	Central B	600,000
George Harsh & Co.	Exchange	100,000
Mason-Hawpe Grain Co.	Belt	200,000
C. H. Albers Commission Co.	Venice	250,000
Seele Elevator Co.	Mississippi Valley	1,300,000
Burlington Grain & Elevator Co.	Burlington	1,300,000
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.	Rogers	500,000
Security Elevator Co.	Security	50,000
Elmore-Schultz Grain Co.	Western	200,000
Mound City Elevator & Grain Co.	Mound City	50,000
Terminal Grain Co.	Terminal	100,000
W. D. Orthwein Grain Co.	Victoria	200,000
Total, Jan. 1, 1919		4,850,000

PRIVATE ELEVATORS, JAN. 1, 1919.

Operator.	Name.	Capacity. Bush.	Located.
Hezel Milling Co.	Hezel	60,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
St. Louis Victoria F. M. Co.	Victoria	260,000	Main and Mound sts., Orthwein
Powell & O'Rourke	Brooklyn st.	40,000	Brooklyn and Main sts.
Geo. P. Plant Milling Co.	Plant's	250,000	Main st. and Chouteau ave.
Kehlor Flour Mills Co.	Kehlor	150,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
Purina Mill Co.	Purina	200,000	Eighth and Gratiot sts.
Annan, Burg & Co.	Buss	80,000	7552 N. Broadway.
C. H. Albers Com. Co., Operator	Terminal	100,000	Denverside, Ill.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.	Export	45,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
J. F. Quinlivan & Bro.	Quinlivan	10,000	Theresa ave. and Papin st.
The Corno Mills Co.	Corno	10,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
The Valley Milling Co.	Valley	10,000	422 DeSoto ave.
Schultz & Niemeier	Granite Cy., Ill.	50,000	Granite City, Ill.
Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co.	Lemp	750,000	Cherokee and 13th sts.
Corn Products Refining Co.	Granite Cy., Ill.	250,000	Granite City, Ill.
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.	A.-B. B. A.	1,660,000	South 9th and 11th sts.
Eureka Mills Co.	Eureka	40,000	Theresa ave. and Mo. Pac. trk.
D. I. Bushnell & Co.	Bushnell	20,000	715 South Main.
So. Roller Mills Co.	Southern	20,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
E. W. Hilker	Hilker	10,000	Granity City, Ill.
Dixie Mills Co.	Dixie	25,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
John C. Roever	Roever	12,000	5601 Natural Bridge road.
Saxony Milling Co.	Saxony	100,000	Third and Lombard sts.
Valier & Spies Milling Co.	Valier	450,000	Terminal, West Belt Ry.
Golden Grain Milling Co.	Republic	50,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
Purina Mills Co.	Security Whrs.	5,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
Alfocorn Milling Co.	Alfocorn	12,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
Eureka Mills Co.	Eureka	10,000	711 S. Theresa ave.
Commonwealth Feed Mills	Commonwealth	2,500	Second and DeSoto ave.
F. B. Chamberlain Co.	Chamberlain	20,000	318 North Commercial.
C. E. Prunty	Prunty	50,000	9 South Levee.
Theiss Bros. Feed Co.	Theiss	25,000	East St. Louis, Ill.
Total capacity		4,776,500	

Convention Committees.

Personnel of the committees for th Twenty-third Annual Convention of th Grain Dealers' National Associatio Planters Hotel, Saint Louis, Missou October 13, 14 and 15, 1919:

Executive Committee—Marshall Ha Chairman; E. C. Andrews, Chas. L. N meier, Roger P. Annan and Adert Samuel.

Entertainment Committee — Adert Samuel, Chairman; John O. Ballard a George F. Powell.

Speakers' Committee—Chas. L. N meier, Chairman; Fred'k B. Chamb lain, Joseph T. Newell, Eugene Sm and Wm. J. Niergarth.

Finance Committee—Roger P. Ann Chairman; Fred W. Seele, J. H. W son, Julius J. Albrecht and Logan Baxter.

Subcommittees in addition to above will be arranged for the comf of all delegates and their ladies.

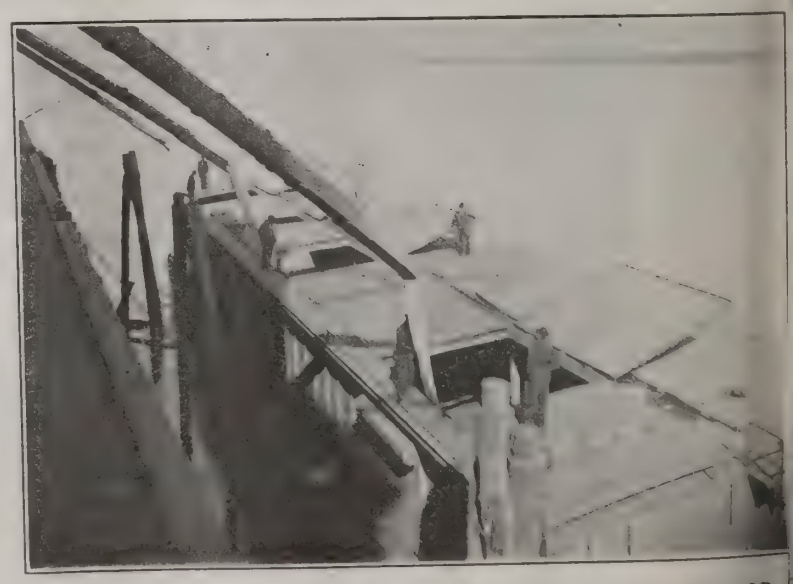
PREDICTS LARGEST MEETI

President Goodrich Outlines Importance St. Louis Convention—Many Problem Confront Trade—All Dealers Welcome

The St. Louis convention will be twenty-fourth annual meeting of Grain Dealers National Association. are looking forward to the largest tendance we have ever had and we lieve we will have as interesting m ing as we have ever had.

Events have moved rapidly since met in Milwaukee. Then we were war and now we are supposedly peace. But the problems of peace just as vexed as were the problems war. The settlements of these probl may be much more far reaching t the whipping of the Germans, wh richly deserved just what they got. have little patience with those, wh this time seem to believe, that we h enforced a peace treaty that is ou keeping with their just deserts. think they are wrong and radic wrong in taking this position. We American citizens, should stand for ideals of our fathers. And while welcome to our shores everyone, wh seeking a better country and better portunity than they had in their country, yet when they pass thr the gates of our ports, they sh cease to be foreigners but become A icans. Of course, not losing the lov their native land but their loy should be to America and Amer institutions. Any other kind of a eigner should not be admitted to shores.

Things of this character and m others will be discussed at the St. L meeting. We have men on progr national and international reput Men, who have made good in th spective callings and they will messages to deliver that we should We think the program as attract



LOADING TOW OF SIX BARGES AT THE BURLINGTON ELEVATOR, LOUIS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE MARSHALL HALL GRAIN C

KLOSTERMAN-PATTON GRAIN CO.
427-428 Pierce Building
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SCREENINGS, OAT CLIPS, FEED BARLEY
and ALL FEED MATERIALS

Handling All Kinds of
FEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS,
ALFALFA MEAL

506 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Members St. Louis Merchants' Exchange
American Feed Manufacturers' Association
National Hay Association
Grain Dealers' National Association

RECEIVERS
SHIPPERS

MARSHALL HALL
GRAIN CO.

ST. LOUIS

EXPORTERS
OF GRAIN



P. E. GOODRICH,
President.

any of our previous splendid conventions.

The problems that confront the grain trade will be discussed by people able to discuss them and ample time will be given to let our members take part in the discussions and express their views.

Let us get together and talk these things over and all go home with a better understanding of the problems and perplexities of our business and a broader view of national affairs and with a higher love for our country and a determination to see that its institutions are preserved and its laws upheld so that it will remain a nation of the people, for the people and by the people and not be administered for one class or one section.

P. E. GOODRICH, *President.*

ST. LOUIS THE MECCA

Secretary Quinn Predicts at Least 1,500 at Convention—Tells Reasons Why—To Be Greatest Gathering of Grain Men.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on October 13, 14 and 15, will, without the slightest doubt, be the greatest gathering of grain men ever held in this country.

This may sound like the usual, stereotyped, platitudinous statement of a press agent whose business it is to try and convince the public that the event about which he is writing is sure to be the "greatest ever."

But when it is said that the coming meeting in the Mound City will be a great gathering only the plain fact is told. Indeed the truth of the statement seems obvious and requires no explanation or "bolstering up."

Ask any grain dealer why there should be a big convention and he will tell you, though he be one of the members of the Association who pays more attention to the routine of his business than to politics or to world movements.

We are living in a time such as the world has never before witnessed. One does not need to be a pessimist to understand that the industrial society of the nation is in a state of flux; that the much heralded "Reconstruction Period" is upon us in full force; that the destruction of old empires in Europe has changed the thoughts and minds of men; that the present commercial system is being attacked with great fierceness by powerful enemies.

We are living in a transition period, and transition is always uncertain. No one knows how far the movement will go or what it will destroy before it is checked. Labor is organized and so is capital, and it looks like a fight to

Following is a copy of the tentative program for the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, which is to be held at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 13, 14 and 15, 1919:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock.

Call to order by the President.
Invocation—Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Bitting, St. Louis, Missouri.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the City of St. Louis—Hon. Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis—E. C. Andrews, President.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the State of Missouri—Hon. Frederick D. Gardner, Governor.
Response on Behalf of the Grain Trade—C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kansas.
President's Annual Address—P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Indiana.
Secretary's Annual Report—Charles Quinn, Toledo, Ohio.
Appointment of Committees.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 O'Clock.

Address—Hon. Max Thelen, Director of Public Service, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, District of Columbia.
NOTE.—This address will be followed by a general discussion of the various regulations and orders promulgated by the Railroad Administration. Mr. Thelen will endeavor to answer any questions asked by the delegates.
Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
Report of Meetings of the Advisory Committee of the Grain Trade with Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director—Geo. A. Wells, Des Moines, Iowa.
Telephone and Telegraph Service—M. L. Jenks, Chairman, Duluth, Minnesota.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock.

Address—"The High Cost of Living"—Thos. E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, Packers, Chicago, Illinois.
Legislation—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman, Crawfordsville, Indiana.
Membership—Allen Early, Chairman, Amarillo, Texas.
(Following the reading of this report President Goodrich will present the prizes to the four Boosters who were at the head of the Roll of Honor list when the regular Booster Campaign closed on April 7.)
Advisory Committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association—Geo. A. Wells, Chairman, Des Moines, Iowa.
Uniform Grades—R. L. Callahan, Chairman, Louisville, Kentucky.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 O'Clock.

Address—"The Government and the Grain Industry"—J. W. Shorthill, Secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-Operative Associations, Omaha, Nebraska.
Merchant Marine—Charles England, Chairman, Baltimore, Maryland.
Address—"Improved Methods in Grain Production"—Charles F. Curtiss, Dean of the Division of Agriculture of the Iowa State College, Director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and President of the International Live Stock Exposition, Ames, Iowa.
Trade Rules—F. E. Watkins, Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 14.

Banquet—Addresses to be delivered by Hon. David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, and Hon. Jas. P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana. Toastmaster, John L. Messmore, St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Morning Session, 9:30 O'Clock.

Address—"Handling of the 1919 Wheat Crop"—Hon. Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director.
NOTE.—A general discussion will follow this address. Any questions relative to the wheat regulations will be answered by Mr. Barnes.
Arbitration Appeals Committee—Elmer Hutchinson, Chairman, Arlington, Indiana.
Arbitration Committee No. 1—C. D. Sturtevant, Chairman, Omaha, Nebraska.
Arbitration Committee No. 2—R. A. Schuster, Chairman, Chicago, Illinois.
Arbitration Committee No. 3—S. L. Rice, Chairman, Metamora, Ohio.
Address—"Relief or Prevention—Which?"—C. A. McCotter, Secretary Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 O'Clock.

Natural Shrinkage—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
Demurrage—Wm. D. Adie, Chairman, Portland, Maine.
Crop Reports—W. A. Cutler, Chairman, Adrian, Michigan.
Hay and Grain Joint Committee—Samuel Walton, Chairman, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Unfinished Business.
Election and Installation of Officers.
New Business.
Adjournment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Monday, October 13—Orpheum Theater, at 8 P. M., for ladies and gentlemen.
Tuesday, October 14—At 11 A. M., automobile ride through the city for the visiting ladies, with luncheon at the Bellerive County Club at 1 P. M.
Tuesday Night, October 14.—Dinner at the Missouri Athletic Association at 7 P. M., for ladies and gentlemen.



CHARLES QUINN,
Secretary.

the finish. This can mean nothin industrial revolution which is more bloody and more destructive political revolution. Perhaps th mer may develop into the latter. knows?

Europe is seething and we a ceiving the back wash of the ment. The world grows smaller year.

How may a grain dealer, be h so small or unimportant, look with placency upon the present situati

How may he suppress a feeli alarm when he reads the daily p To what extent will the impe changes affect his business.

Man is, of course, a social a He wants the companionship o kind. What could be more natura that the "average" grain dealer s desire to go off somewhere and about the situation to other grain ers—men situated like himself, en in the same line of business and ing the same problems?

Everywhere you go you hear the dealers discussing the labor situ the high cost of living, the leag nations, the strikes and rumo strikes, the unrest, the uncerta ture!

They are doing only what American is doing, but they do n the same freedom in discussin general situation with a manufa or a retailer as they do with other While their interests are in gene common they are not so in parti

Is it necessary to go any furthe details? I think not. The grain of the country will go to St. Lo cause they want to hear the sp which are to be delivered by so the biggest men in the nation. will go there to get information s see if something cannot be done grain interests as a whole to he prove or at least to steady the situ

Fully fifteen hundred registr are expected. There were 1,00 year at Milwaukee, and this was we were at war and many dealers unable to leave their business b they were short-handed. The dra taken many of their employes. T are different this year.

Then again, St. Louis is much the center of cereal production th Milwaukee. More registrations a pected on this account. Furthe Association is larger now than i a year ago. More than 350 new bers have been enrolled in the twelve months.

Indeed it would not be the leas prising to see 2,000 men at the co tion. This statement is based o number of return postal cards se On September 8 a letter of invi was mailed to each direct and affi

Service Counts

With our wide connections and long experience, we can offer best results on Grain, Seed and Hay Consignments.

Try us for Service.

Goffe & Carkener Co.

105-107 Merchants Exchange

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Kansas City, Mo., Office:
GOFFE & CARKENER
Board of Trade

W. C. GOFFE
G. S. CARKENER
GEO. C. MARTIN, Jr

Please try us with that next St. Louis consignment.

After you have, we will hear from you again.

Real service: Consignments only.

Receivers can devote that much more time to your consigned cars.

Only constant, earnest work brings results.

That is the kind of work we are promising you.

Through it, we will give you the results you desire.

Don't you think the above sounds reasonable?

Are you willing to let us prove that this is a fact?

You furnish the opportunity. We will do the rest.

Consignments

Only.

ST. LOUIS

Powell & O'Rourke Grain Company

RECEIVERS
SHIPPERS
EXPORTERS

Operating
Brooklyn St. Elevator

ST. LOUIS - MISSOURI

We Ship What We Sell
Specializing in Corn Contracts
for Season's Shipment

member. Accompanying this communication was a return postal card. The member was asked to sign and return this card if he expected to attend the convention. The number of such postal cards is just twice that of last year. Remember, there were approximately one thousand registered at Milwaukee. Figure it out for yourself.

CHARLES QUINN,
Sec'y G. D. N. Ass'n.

FARMERS NOW PROPOSE TO JOIN THE ARMY OF STRIKERS ON ADVICE OF THEIR NEW LEADERS.

David O. Thompson, secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, says the *Wall Street Journal*, explains the telegram his organization sent a few days ago to the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations in convention at Indianapolis, asking coöperation in holding back live stock and grain until "a sane market has established itself," as follows:

"It means that the farmer has about enough of being the goat for Board of Trade manipulators. It has always been the custom of the farmer to sell his products on a falling market, not on a rising market. The markets are manipulated on rumors. The public pays. The speculator, who has nothing to do with production of the stuff he is speculating in, profits at the expense of the farmer and consumer."

[All of which is the best of evidence that Mr. Thompson is densely ignorant of the nature of Board of Trade transactions; knows nothing of what the business of the Board means or of its effects on market prices and prices paid to the farmer. He is not a competent adviser, therefore, of the farmer because he cannot be informed of the conditions under which farmers' grain must be priced and sold. He is the same type of thinker as Senator Capper of Kansas, who, speaking of the charges against the packers, agreed there was no proof of those charges, but he was ready to believe they were true. Yet a Senator ought to be wise enough to know that nothing is more dangerous in a public man than to accept belief as a proof of reality. As an adviser of a large body of men who are ready to accept his direction to buy and sell, Mr. Thompson should be similarly warned that he is in the same position of responsibility.—ED.]

"If the farmer could sell on a steady market, be assured of a steady price and know when he plants a crop, or plans the breeding of a certain number of live stock, that he could go ahead with the certainty of at least breaking even on the game, he would increase production; there would be plenty of food for everybody, and the price of living to the consumer would go down instead of up."

[The Almighty might have indowed man with the quality of prescience, but He elected to reserve that power to Himself. What He did do as a compensation to mortal man was to give to some men wisdom and understanding and to others the art of playing the fiddle. But the fiddlers seldom are content with their art or their position and so come frequently into the place of other men who as Disraeli once said are "distracted by good intentions and difficult circumstances."]

"There is to be a meeting in Chicago Nov. 12 and 13 of delegates of all state agricultural associations in the country. A national organization is to be perfected. It will be an organization of business men—farmers or businesslike farmers—to bring about this reform. [What reform? The negligence of the Almighty just referred to?]

"If it does not succeed in getting legislation it wants it can succeed in its purpose with an alternative; that is, refusing to sell grains and live stock, holding it on the farm until the grower is assured of a steady price—a fair return. That will bring the speculators



CITY HALL, ST. LOUIS, FROM WHICH BUILDING THE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS OF THE CITY ARE DIRECTED.

to terms, for they have to deliver every month on their speculations.

"'Is the Illinois association, or will the national association be allied with the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota?" he was asked.

"'Absolutely not,' replied Mr. Thompson. 'My office was open just two days when Nonpartisan League representatives were in to see me. They have been unsuccessful and they will continue to be so. We have no sympathy with them, for this is not a socialistic organization, but an association of business men.' [For which "let the people praise."]

"We have just as big a gun out for the packers as we have for radicals in any line. Here in the last month hogs dropped $5. There was a slight reflection in retail prices. The farmer found that he had lost money on his hog production because the market was forced down by manipulation. Spring pigs are now coming in, also there are a lot of brood sows coming to market. That means that every farmer selling brood sows is going out of the pig business.

"The average city man thinks the farmer is rolling in wealth. He is not. I helped about 100 of them make out their income tax returns this year and I find that the average return on investments running from $25,000 to $100,000 is around 4 per cent—one year's turnover—and if the farmer's and his family's labor be included his return is less than 3 per cent. Compare this with the carpenter, who is asking for $1 an hour in Chicago—a man with a $150 investment in tools, who works eight hours a day and has no responsibility. Where does the farmer get off?"

FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

Special data compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the European crop situation may be briefly summarized as follows:

Ireland—Winter wheat promises a good crop in quantity and quality; spring wheat will be up to an average; oats are less promising although an average crop may be obtained; barley and rye promise an average; early potatoes small and light yield with quality good, late varieties promise fair to good.

Scotland. — General deficiency in wheat is about 7 per cent below average; deficiency in barley is about the same; deficiency in oats is fully 10 per cent, the acreage being 11 per cent short as compared with a year ago. Only a few districts promise an average production of potatoes with deficiency ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, the total area being 14,000 acres or 8.3 per cent compared with 1918.

Switzerland.—Grain crops generally are in good condition; condition of winter wheat being 96; spring wheat, 84; winter rye, 98; spring rye, 87; winter barley, 99; spring barley, 92; corn, 90; oats, 88; potatoes, 95. All pastures are above the average. The number of animals slaughtered for meat in 1918 was considerably higher than for 1916, the increased slaughterings being due to the high price of meat and the shortage of fodder.

Roumania.—In general the wheat harvest is good and the yield may be estimated at 18 bus. per acre giving a total of over 53,000,000 bus. from which about 18,000,000 bus. will be available for export not including an available surplus in Bessarabia where the harvest was very good. Broomhall, Sept. 29, cabled: "The general result of threshing this year is excellent. Exportable surplus of wheat 10,400,000 bu.; barley, 6,400,000; rye, 6,400,000. Rains have fallen recently and this moisture with warm weather has been most beneficial to the corn crop. The new incorporated districts of Transylvania Bukovina have excellent harvest results."

Japan.—The general government estimates on the basis of June 1 survey that the production of barley in 1919 will be 27,698,000 bus., an increase of 1,375,000 bus. over 1918.

Spain.—Most crops are below an average. The wheat yield is distinctly below normal. Corn, beans and potatoes will be an average, but garbanzos are far below. Commercial Attaché Jones, Madrid, Aug. 27, wrote that the wheat scarcity continues, and there is a possibility of increasing the shipments of this cereal to the country in exchange for other foodstuffs which could be sent out of the country. The conservation policy of the Kingdom has involved prohibitions and limitations on export of a great number of foodstuffs, including olive oil, lentils, garbanzos, and rice, and on fodder for domestic animals. A number of merchants have recently indicated that Spain would be glad to exchange goods of this sort for wheat, if the present regulations affecting export of that article from the United States to Spain could be modified.

OCTOBER CROP REPORTS.

A report showing the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 was issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 11 a. m. (Eastern time), when the Census Bureau's report of cotton ginned will also appear. An act of Congress requires that the condition reports of the cotton crop shall be issued on the same day in October each year as the first ginners' report in October of actual cotton ginned. This will be the last regular cotton condition report of the season. The estimate of total production will be made in December.

On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 2:15 p. m. (Eastern time), there will be issued a crop summary, as follows: Condition, either on October 1, or at time of harvest, and forecast of corn, buckwhea potatoes, sweet potatoes, flaxseed, ric etc.; yield per acre, total productio (preliminary estimate), and quality spring wheat, oats, and barley.

A supplemental report will be issue giving a general review of the crop s uation as of October 1, which will clude the following crops: Conditio either on October 1 or at time of ha vest, of clover seed, pasture, grain, s ghum, fruits, etc., sorghum, peanut production compared with a full cr (by percentages) of alfalfa seed, mill (hay and seed), vegetables, field bea field peas, broom corn, average yie per acre of alfalfa seed, broom corn, e

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS.

At a recent hearing at Ottawa, Ca ada, C. Rice Jones, general manager the United Grain Growers Co., of We ern Canada said the company ow grain elevators, timber limits, saw mil flour mills and coal mines, and distr utes flour and feed, coal, binder twin barbed wire, wire fencing, lumber, ced and willow posts, apples, salt, hay a building supplies, does a business hail insurance and appraising and se ing farms to settlers while the Unit Grain Growers' Export Company, a s sidiary with headquarters in New Yo does a large export trade. The co pany, in short, attends in a large w and on a cooperative basis to every ki of business which affects the farm. numbers 35,000 farmers as its me bers.

Mr. Jones said that for the y ending August 31, 1918, the total tu over in all this business was $6,087, and the total profits were $855,282 gross of 62.2 per cent, or 36.8 per c on the capital and reserve. The c handled in the terminal elevators the company was 49,000,000 bush The profits from 1912 to 1918 were follows: 1912, $121,614; 1913, $164,3 1914, $151,080; 915, $226,963; 1916, $5 804, and 1917, $607,899.

The United Grain Growers is amalgamation of the United Farmers Alberta and the Manitoba Grain Gr ers. It is the largest farmers coop tive organization in the world.

Delegates to Washington Conferen

The following have been delegate attend the industrial conference Washington, Oct. 6, to represent f organizations: P. S. Barrett, U City, Ga., president of the Farmers Operative Union; J. M. Tittem Omro, Wis., head of the American ciety of Equity, and T. C. Ake Washington, head of the Nati Grange.

The International Farm Congress requested representation by five m bers, and W. I. Drummond, a dire of the Congress states that "in event we will send our five men t with instructions to be seated and tain recognition, if possible."

Crop Conditions in Iowa.

The *Weather-Crop Bulletin* of I for the week ending Sept. 23 says "Copious rains on several days reli the long drouth in the central and s portions of the state. The average cipitation this week was the heavie the season. Over a belt extending f southwest to northeast across the s it amounted to from four to n than six inches. In the extreme n west the amounts were small. The came gently and steadily and so the soil to an unusual depth. little ran off into the streams.

Fall plowing and winter wheat s ing which have awaited the rains being rushed. Though late, cons able winter wheat and rye will ye seeded. The acreage will be much than last year.

The earlier planted corn, compri 75 per cent of the crop, is now from frost. Many fields had dried fore the rain came, till they had appearance of being killed by f Much seed corn of excellent quality saved this week.

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To you who are going to attend the

Grain Dealers' National Association Convention
in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15

we are offering our offices as your business headquarters. Your mail in our care will be promptly delivered and our facilities are at your disposal.

Many years of intimate contact with grain trade affairs and a knowledge and viewpoint which may prove helpful to you can be discussed during your visit. We should also like to swap stories that will doubtless lead to other things and a **broader business of mutual advantage** in the part we are all trying to play as individuals in a business that is growing in a wonderful way.

Just across the street from Planters Hotel convention headquarters--127-129 Merchants Exchange

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Our Service Is Different—It's Better
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The House that gives Your Business Special Care.
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Grain, Seeds and Provisions

RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS

72 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

DOLLAR STABILITY

$1.00 $1.25 $1.50 $1.75

CORN

The Wagner July 1, 1919, December Corn Review stated: "In the circular of January 26 we reviewed the chance of 1919 corn at 75c to $1.25, or at $1.50 to $1.75. We could not glimpse corn above $1.75 for the reason of its comparative price position, 1915-18 cash corn history, labor unrest and the impossibility of curing the necessity of 'dollar stability' by long, insolent price advances.

"Entering June and July, 1919—world labor and financial news seems far more definite as an indication that corn above $1.75 and hogs above 21c threaten dollar stability." Future Wagner circulars and letters will discuss the economic news that controls world food values. Leave your order for The Wagner Letter with our W. B. Christian, at St. Louis.

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87 Board of Trade

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THIS is the Pre-Convention Number of the Price Current-Grain Reporter, and in accordance with our custom we are increasing our advertising space, just taking a chance that some one will see this, who has not seen the

Rosenbaum Review

and will ask for a sample copy.

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Milo Maize
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Feterita and
Sorghum Grains

Texas has produced nearly three-fourths of these grains in U. S. 1919 Crop Year. We are headquarters for these crops and

Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

Wire or write your Season's Needs

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52-54 Board of Trade
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1874 PIONEERS 1919

We furnish cash grain market service to the country shippers from branch offices and correspondent offices connected with Chicago by leased wires. This plan gives small town shippers the same service enjoyed by dealers in cities and terminal markets. This policy is now generally recognized

Rendering Most Valuable Service for the Commissions Charged

The cost to you is no more than other houses charge. We have special cash grain salesmen who do not execute orders for future delivery, but who give all of their attention to their particular grain.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, Wheat, Rye, Barley
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Invites the patronage of its friends in the trade on the following high class cereal products—

Armour's Rolled Oats
Armour's Pancake Flour
Armour's Spaghetti
Armour's Corn Flakes
Armour's Macaroni
Armour's Noodles

ASK YOUR GROCER

REPEAL THE ZONE LAW.

The grain trade has surely found out from experience the disadvantages of having those not familiar with the grain business and its workings demanding reports, information, etc., and the putting up with restrictions in the doing of legitimate business. However, the publishers of grain trade papers, as well as other magazines and periodicals, have been subjected to many vicious attacks and bad laws, tending to localize and limit the publication and curtail the dissemination of valuable business information to all the trade all over the country at equal rates. We refer to the vicious zone postal law and it gives us pleasure to know that there are some of our congressmen who recognize the drastic effects of this law and are willing to fight for it. We refer to Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Montana. The following is his view on the subject:

I am opposed to the zone system for the dissemination of news, ideas and information because I am of the opinion that the establishment and maintenance of such a policy would, in the long run, have a most unfortunate, harmful and regrettable effect upon the American people.

If we are to maintain peace, order and justice under the institutions of free Government, within our borders, we must have a homogeneous people guided by the same principles and inspired by the same ideals. This condition essential to the maintenance of free government can only be secured by the widest possible circulation of those instruments and instrumentalities which inform, mould and affect public opinion.

Any policy which tends to make us provincial or parochial as a people; which tends to build up zones of influence and information, is a policy not only harmful but one that long continued and widely extended would prove fatal to free institutions. On the other hand, a policy which makes equally available to the people in all parts of the country the journals and magazines which convey information, carry current argument, analysis and entertainment, tends to maintain those conditions essential to our institutions.

Those whose views or arguments for the zone system are based primarily or largely on its effect, or alleged effect, on postal revenues, or the profits of the publishing business, fail utterly to grasp or realize the larger and infinitely more important aspects of postal systems as they affect the national life. If it be a fact that the flat postal rate on newspapers and magazines has been unduly low, that is a matter for consideration by the Post Office Committee, having in view the traditional policy of the American people. The fact that some people have been able to make a considerable amount of money in the newspaper and magazine business is, of course, one of the matters that a committee would consider in this connection, but it is by no means conclusive that a policy is wrong because some people have been able to make money under it—many having the same opportunities and privileges failed utterly.

The demand for the establishment and maintenance of a zone system is particularly lame and illogical when it is made by those who are urging a flat rate of one cent on letters. Such people to be logical should insist upon a zone rate for letters as well as papers and periodicals. Neither is the argument for a zone system strengthened by exaggerated statements of losses to the postal revenues under a flat rate. Undoubtedly the former flat rate did not wholly reimburse the postal revenues but the most superficial examination of the matter renders ridiculous exaggerated statements of alleged losses. To the argument that publications enjoying the second-class rates are devoted more or less to advertisement, I offer the suggestion that a national dissemination of attractive advertisements is not without its educational benefits.

I have neither urged nor considered this as a party question. It involves a national principle affecting every man, woman and child in the Republic, and has never been considered in a partisan way by anyone so far as I know. I urged this repeal before the previous Democratic Congress, as I shall before the present Republican Congress—not on party or partisan grounds, but on the broad platform that such a policy tends to circumscribe and provincialize our national life to our great haven as a people.

Miss Clover Begins to Move.

Her fall moving season has about begun. October usually stages the chief clover "movie." This is especially true of years of large crops, like 1916, 1914 and 1913. This year's crop is small, especially in the Central States. The movement so far has been very light. As season progresses, reports of small yields in this section are confirmed. Wisconsin is a shining exception. New clover crop has its wo cut out. It will have to cover a lot territory; no old crop to help it o it's "on its own," as the English say. seems hard to believe that prices c show any permanently easier tende until some stocks are accumulated, a it's equally hard to see how they c accumulate fast in view of the sh crop. Reports from hulling operati feature small yields. Clover acrea on the other hand, has been stead decreasing, and unless farmers are give up this useful rotation crop th should be a very general demand seeding new fields even at high pri Clover is not a luxury, but a necess It is one of the most useful farm cr —*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

A central Indiana seed dealer wri C. A. King & Co., Toledo, that the clo crop is very poor; a western Indi dealer says there is some surplus M moth but not enough medium to sup the demand while a dealer in the so western part of the state says that th is no surplus clover there this sea In Illinois a central dealer says t the clover crop is very light; timo very good, but acreage small, while other dealer in the same part of state says that the clover crop is ab the same as last year with quality f but farmers are holding or trad among themselves.

Herbert Hoover last week made statement that staple foods had fa in price and predicted there would steady decline for three months to co He urged the necessity of wearing clothes and shoes for that period time in order to effect a substantial cline in values.

The value of imports of grain other foods by Great Britain in Au were £16,953,000 for grain and f and £20,620,000 for meat including live animals for food. These totals well above those of August, 1918.

NEW PLAIN BURLAP

and

USED BURLAP

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Every Shipment Is Guaranteed

MISSOURI BAG CO.
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D. H. DIXON
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SPECIALTIES: Flour, Hay, Grain Millfeed. Buy outright and handle Consignments

Enjoy good business in North and South Carolina

Buy Your
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I Ship from Country Stations

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FT. WORTH - - TEXAS

Ask us for Prices on

Flour, Mill Feeds, Tankage
Baled Hay and Straw,
Corn and Oats

AKRON MILLING CO
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Trade Mention

W. Dewey of Dewey Brothers, ichester, Ohio, expects to spend No- ber and part of December in Ohio will thereafter spend most of the ter at St. Petersburg, Fla., where family now is.

ne Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. hicago, is sending out, free, an ad- isement in the form of a maple ker, such as is used with the kettle r for bushelweight. On it will be d the requirements of all the dif- nt grades of wheat, corn and oats, making it a handy reference card the grain buyer. You are invited nd for one or more, and they will e to you free, postage paid.

ne Fourth National Bank of Macon, a bank with resources of $13,823,- and deposits of $11,115,400, began September the publication of a thly *Review* containing financial of the month, price changes, notes rops in Georgia, etc. The initial ber was very interesting and prom- to be very useful to patrons of the and others favored with copies. king of agriculture in general in state, the *Review* says: "The high s of all agricultural products hav- come coincidentally with the boll il, an enormous impetus was given iversification in Georgia. While arts of the state have been affected his movement, it has been most vorthy in South Georgia, to which n the weevil has up to this year ied his activities. Between 1914 1918, the production of corn in gia increased 23 per cent, tobacco r cent, wheat 114 per cent, hay 82 ent, Irish potatoes 106 per cent, potatoes 78 per cent, oats 33.3 ent, peanuts (since 1910) 290 per

A New Kansas Firm.

Trusler Grain Co. announces its ization and incorporation with a ul stock of $100,000. The new firm conduct a general grain business offices at Emporia, Kans., and also is other points in charge of the ing personnel: H. P. Trusler, ident, recently manager grain de- ent, Emporia Elevator and Feed- ing Company; V. B. Holt, vice-president, who, as office manager, will have charge of the traffic department; L. N. Miller, secretary, has been, for several years, in touch with the grain industry, and will give his personal attention to the needs of old friends and new. Jno. B. Woodward, treasurer, recently with the Emporia Elevator and Feeding Company, will have charge of the company's finances.

A Great Catalogue.

A most comprehensive book comprising 408 pages is Catalogue No. 27 which has just been compiled and published by the Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill. This book will prove of special interest to operators of elevators, mills and power plants and will undoubtedly prove its worth to those who make room for it on their desks. Printed on heavy enameled paper and illustrated with fine half-tones and zinc etchings, the volume, which is cloth bound, will prove of great interest to the trade, for detailed descriptions and prices are listed therein.

The Western Beet Country.

Consideration of the advancing cost of sugar, with reference to beet production of the West, is a discussion of exceptional interest to our trade in Nebraska, Colorado and other great beet-producing centers. A journey over the Union Pacific from Omaha to Denver, with the beautiful green alfalfa fields alternating with the fluffy green beet tops and the loading and unloading beet platforms, served to illustrate the magnitude of this sugar-beet industry. Grinding and refining plants dot the broad Western areas and this summer's drought has yellowed the leaves and somewhat reduced the tonnage that is now being offered at the mills.

Rosenbaum Brothers Increase.

The trend of grain trade affairs has been exceedingly interesting to watch and the perspective of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, covering all markets and country points may be assumed to be fairly broad. We have noticed as prices have advanced what has seemed to be special care, justifiable of course among grain shippers to arrange dependable connections in terminal markets and with commission men. Frequent editorials bringing home the self evident advantages of such connections have appeared in our pages and we are now privileged to announce for the first time the purchase by Rosenbaum Brothers, Board of Trade, Chicago, of the fully equipped terminal elevator at Winona, Minn., formerly owned by the Gould Grain Co., of Minneapolis. The shipping situation this year should start new trades for the Rosenbaum house with a whir, particularly in connection with their facilities at Chicago, Sandusky, Port Huron and Toledo, and other distributing outlets in the East and South.

Barley will be the principal grain handled through the Winona plant, also coarse grain including wheat will be handled and the Minnesota state weights and inspection will prevail. Rosenbaum Brothers also handle field seeds which is becoming to be quite an important part of their business.

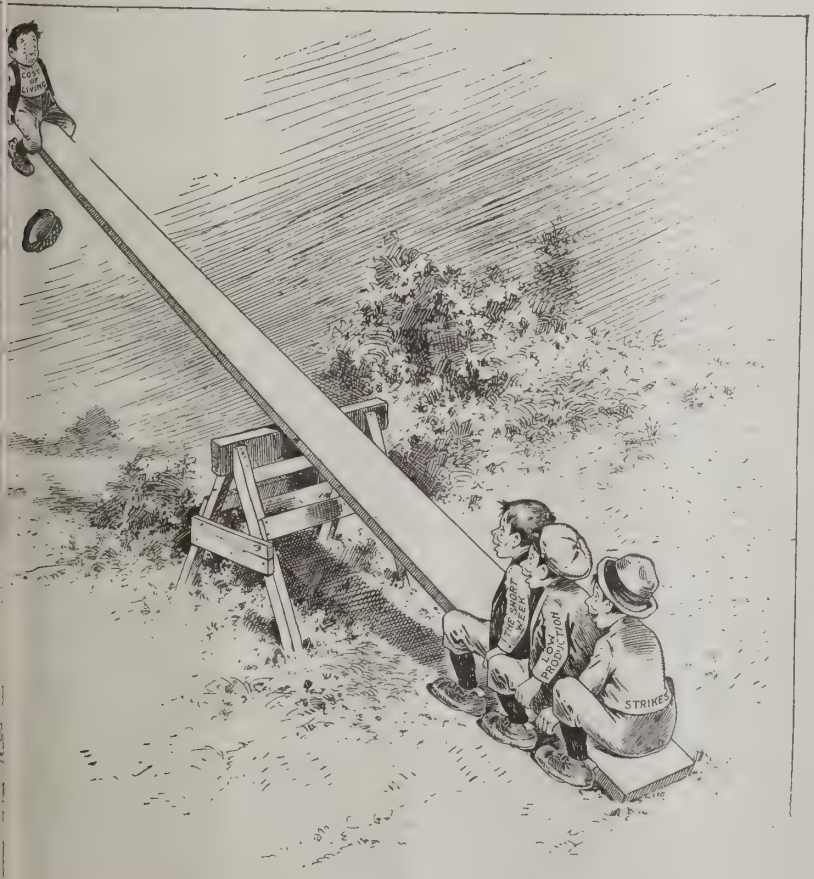
Flanley at Denver.

The several offices of the Flanley Grain Co. have been referred to in this paper in connection with the movement of milling wheat, operating elevators at Sioux City, Ia., and Omaha, Nebr. Their Denver office has been receiving liberal wheat shipments from country trade, as Colorado had its largest wheat crop in history this season. Ed. Past, who has been in the Denver office for some time, was appointed manager, effective Oct. 1; and in commenting on the situation referred to, the business of the Missouri Valley, he said, is looking toward the Denver market as a profitable outlet for corn and oats. He is of the opinion also that the Flanley Grain Co. will handle its share of this business and the movement of such grain to the drouth areas of Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs 1918.	1917.
Oct. 5	15.00	18.95	11.00	230	223
Oct. 12	14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214
Oct. 19	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	213
Oct. 26	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	223
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10.25	21.95	10.00	245	240
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245
Sept. 6	15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252
Sept. 13	15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251
Sept. 20	15.25	16.95	8.25	249	243
Sept. 27	15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242



KEEPING HIM UP.

—*Farm Implement News.*

From Canada comes word that a good flour may be obtained from the well known marsh plant, "cattails." Two tons of flour to the acre are said to be obtainable from the marshy lands of Ontario and the flour is rich in starch and has a high food value. The American Indian and the Maoris of New Zealand have made flour from the roots of cattails many years ago.

LATE POTATO CROP SHORT.

The late commercial potato crop is short, according to the report by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The condition of this crop on Sept. 1 indicated a yield of 123,518 carloads of 700 bus. each compared with 146,048 carloads a year ago.

In nearly every state the production of the late commercial crop of potatoes falls below that of last year as shown by the report below, from the *Monthly Crop Reporter:*

State.	White. Cond. Sept. 1. Pct.	Fore- cast 1919. Bus.[1]	1918 esti- mate. Bus.[1]	Sweet. Cond. Sept.1, Pct.	Fore- cast 1919. Bus.[1]	1918 esti- mate. Bus.[1]
Me.	86	20,614	22,400	....	.....	.....
N. H.	80	2,480	2,940	....	.....	.....
Vt.	79	2,780	3,380	....	.....	.....
Mass.	84	4,158	4,788	....	.....	.....
R. I.	78	604	650	....	.....	.....
Conn.	82	2,878	2,470	....	.....	.....
N. Y.	75	32,130	34,960	....	.....	.....
N. J.	67	8,467	8,464	88	3,234	2,875
Penn.	79	25,847	24,400	88	113	120
Dela.	70	909	957	88	760	600
Md.	74	4,366	4,000	89	1,549	1,430
Va.	78	10,134	11,750	89	3,226	3,360
W. Va.	71	4,943	5,220	87	219	212
N. C.	81	3,201	4,275	85	8,775	8,910
S. C.	78	2,338	2,856	82	7,413	7,600
Ga.	77	1,594	1,610	87	12,069	11,960
Fla	80	1,997	3,500	90	4,392	3,960
Ohio	53	8,904	11,040	78	97	96
Ind.	44	4,807	7,760	71	277	324
Ill.	55	9,548	11,520	76	742	656
Mich.	69	28,032	28,560	....	.....	.....
Wis.	66	25,178	33,040	....	.....	.....
Minn.	68	27,316	32,760	....	.....	.....
Iowa	50	7,302	9,648	80	298	279
Mo.	75	8,904	6,954	74	740	728
N. D.	62	6,731	8,910	....	.....	.....
S. D.	60	5,832	8,198	....	.....	.....
Neb.	52	6,458	10,406	....	.....	.....
Kan.	80	5,494	4,240	75	399	320
Ky.	62	4,687	5,625	83	1,125	1,235
Tenn.	75	3,456	3,500	85	3,101	2,940
Ala.	80	5,040	4,800	88	20,148	14,688
Miss.	76	1,464	1,600	84	9,302	8,455
La.	65	1,258	4,345	85	5,801	4,875
Tex.	81	3,707	3,300	89	9,212	5,046
Okla.	75	2,720	1,258	75	1,500	975
Ark.	81	3,413	2,400	85	4,462	3,420
Mont.	38	3,036	7,020	....	.....	.....
Wyo.	58	2,501	4,500	....	.....	.....
Colo.	72	10,598	11,376	....	.....	.....
N. M.	68	850	1,000	95	442	250
Ariz.	92	543	425	....	.....	.....
Utah	75	2,850	3,600	....	.....	.....
Nev.	82	1,417	1,539	....	.....	.....
Ida.	70	3,885	5,220	....	.....	.....
Wash.	74	7,511	8,580	....	.....	.....
Ore.	69	4,626	5,500	....	.....	.....
Calif	83	11,686	12,870	89	924	1,020
U. S.	69.5	349,194	400,106	86.0	100,320	86,334

[1]Thousands; 000 omitted.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. 5	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0	14,753,0
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,177,0
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,369,0
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,742,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,865,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,189,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,183,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,355,0
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0
Sept. 13	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0
Sept. 20	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0
Sept. 27	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0

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Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Sept. 22	$1.20@1.30	Sept. 25	$1.20@1.37
Sept. 23	1.20@1.31	Sept. 26	1.23@1.34
Sept. 24	1.18@1.35	Sept. 27	1.26@1.37

Receipts and Prices of Barley.

Receipts of barley at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Sept. 23 and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	Cars. 1919.	Cars. 1918.
Minneapolis	296	680
Duluth	40	127
Chicago	136	210
Winnipeg	298	193
Omaha	2	52
Milwaukee	168	145
Total	940	1,407

Closing outside prices of barley of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Sept. 16, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Wpg.	Milw.
Sept. 16	$1.27	$1.28	$1.28	$1.21¼	$1.40
Sept. 17	1.26	1.30	1.32	1.24½	1.40
Sept. 18	1.24	1.25	1.32	1.25¾	1.37
Sept. 19	1.26	1.25	1.32	1.25½	1.38
Sept. 20	1.26	1.20	1.30	1.25⅞	1.38
Sept. 22	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.26⅝	1.39
Sept. 23	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.25¾	1.39

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Sept.	630	570	3,091	284	608
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Week—					
Sept. 6	167	209	282	51	134
Sept. 13	171	110	277	36	143
Sept. 20	174	162	334	27	279
Sept. 27	106	187	273	49	283

Exports of Barley.

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (figures for current month being subject to correction):

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
Feb.	6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
Mar.	1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
Apr.	3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,663
May	4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,369
June	6,046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
July	5,463,592	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
Aug.	6,468,651	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
Sept.	.....	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
Oct.	.....	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
Nov.	.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
Dec.	.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
Yr.	.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

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BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee barley market ruled 2@3c higher for the week. The movement is light and the market is kept well cleared of choice grades which are in good demand from industries and shippers, while the low grades and thin stuff are slow and hard to place. Receipts for the week were 187 cars, against 182 cars a week ago and 111 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.32@1.38; bright, $1.39@1.40; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.27@1.36; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.22@1.34; 36 to 40-lb., $1.10@1.20; feed, $1.10@1.22. Iowa quoted $1.10@1.36 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.15@1.40; Minnesota, $1.10@1.36; Dakota, $1.10@1.36; feed and rejected, $1.10@1.22.

WINNIPEG.—Barley is decidedly firm and has only declined about 1 cent. It is noteworthy that every vessel clearing from Montreal is carrying barley, the quantity ranging from 25,000 to 100,000 bushels and the character of the buying denotes an almost unlimited demand for the cereal. It would be no surprise to see good malting barley go 20c per bushel higher than it is now, but feed barley will of course be dependent on the price of oats and corn.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers did not have the kind maltsters were looking for, the offerings consisting mostly of black oat mixture and not very good weight at that. Keeping posted on the situation was mainly their object. Old malting was quoted at $1.40@1.46 and new $1.33@1.40. Feed, $1.28@1.35 on track.

DULUTH.—The barley market was absolutely dead during the last week. There was no demand from any quarter and operators found it a difficult task to work off the few cars that came in from day to day. Receipts were 28 cars, against 67 cars during the same period last year. Quotations were unchanged, with the range for spot barley standing at from 95c to $1.25.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There is very little business being done on exchange in barley with practically no change in prices. Sales are limited at $3.10@3.15 for the shipping grade and $2.95@3.05 per cental for feed.

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CHICAGO.—The barley market opened the past week with a strong undertone but without any particular advance in prices. Offerings were moderate, especially of the better grades which were in demand all week, but the poor lighter qualities and the black oats mixtures were rather heavy and slow sale. Maltsters were the chief buyers, although the feed men during the week took quite a lot of the better grain at malting prices when the barley was free from black oats. By the middle of the week a pretty keen competition came on for the scanty arrivals, and prices advanced from 2@3c, even the lower grades feeling the strength of the demand. The maltsters demands seemed to be more urgent and there was quite a call for pearling qualities. The week closed on Saturday with the market up a full cent. The present week opened with a rather easier tone to the market; offerings showing a slight increase, which with the weakness in corn rather depressed the market. Maltsters and the industries generally were the best buyers but there was some demand from the feed men. Sales of 24 cars were reported at a range of $1.22@1.36, with screenings at 72c. The September delivery was sharply higher, shorts desiring to cover, but the later deliveries were unchanged. September closed at $1.24 bid; Sept. new at $1.35 bid. December sold up as high as $1.23 and closed at $1.22½. May sold up to $1.24 and closed at $1.23½. Exports of barley from Atlantic ports last week were 845,000 bus. compared with 281,000 the same week last year.

PORTLAND.—The *Commercial Review* reports the movement of barley to Coast terminals as below normal, new grain moving very slowly and old grain being practically cleaned up. There is comparatively little of the malting grade in the new crop offerings, most of the grain being of the feed qualities. Prices continue strong. Values quoted: No. 3 blue, $63; feed, $62; No. 2 Eastern, bulk, $57 per ton.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Buyers are showing more interest in the clean heavy offerings and prices for that kind improved a little during the week, but on the average the market holds quiet and featureless.

Advices from Dublin, Ireland, state that many shiploads of barley are being received from the United States by brewers.

Barley condition at time of harvest in the state of Nebraska was 83 per cent, indicating a yield of 25.7 bus. per acre or a total production of 7,951,000 bus., as compared to 5,660,000 in 1918. The acreage has been increased considerably as barley as a grain crop has

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grown rapidly in the favor of Neb farmers.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF

Receipts of rye at the principa mary markets of the Central We the week ending Sept. 26, and f corresponding week last year, as piled by the Minneapolis *Marke ord*, were:

	1919, cars.	191
Minneapolis	191	
Duluth	393	
Chicago	61	
Omaha	31	
Milwaukee	55	
Total	731	1,

Closing outside prices of rye of ard quality and spot cash for ea of the week beginning Sept. 19,

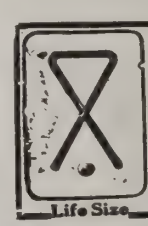
	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.
Sept. 19	$1.39⅝	$1.42½	$1.44	$1.32
Sept. 20	1.38⅞	1.40½	1.42	1.32
Sept. 22	1.40⅞	1.43½	1.43	1.33
Sept. 23	1.40⅞	1.44	1.41	1.32
Sept. 24	1.39⅜	1.41½	1.42½	1.35
Sept. 25	1.39	1.40	1.43½	1.34
Sept. 26	1.39⅜	1.40¼	1.42¼	1.33

Maine is said to be a very lar ducer of buckwheat ranking sec a producer of that cereal.

The West Virginia buckwhea is reported good and ready to h 10 days ago.

Buckwheat is quotable at Mo Canada, at $3@2.25 per cwt.

The Socialist members of the C assembly, Meerfield, Goehl and mann, in directing the governme tention to the food situation ir ern Germany declared that the and a half marks appropriated purpose of keeping down pric failed to accomplish its purpos the contrary, prices have increas conditions they assert are rapidl ing for chaos.


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The Letter Box

Location Changed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Please nd me the REPORTER hereafter to Anna, io instead of Sidney, Ohio, as I will located at that place shortly.—*Asa H. gt, Anna, Ohio.*

Will Enlarge Plant.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I ink it of vital importance that the intry elevator should have some say to weights and grades at terminal arkets.

I expect to double the capacity of my nt next season, put in a cleaner, hop- r scale and drier about March 1.—*m McLendon, Goree Grain & Elev. ., Goree, Texas.*

Nebraska Conditions.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We ve had a nice two and a half inch of n which put the ground in fine shape seeding fall wheat. I think the ual amount will be sown this season. rn is out of danger of frost and rip- nice. I think it will yield from 20 35 bushels per acre, average twenty. y is bringing fair prices from $20 $28 per ton.—*E. G. Raymers, Mar- ette, Nebr.*

One of the Best.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Please d check for $3.00 to cover one year's scription. You have a good journal, e of the best. If you care for news— are experiencing some heavy rains r Texas since the Gulf storm. I am ilding a 60x92 foot concrete hollow e warehouse, making an addition to present elevator which gives me ,000 bushels capacity. The Sesko ain Co., of Sesko, Texas, also belongs me. We have a capacity there of 000 bushels storage.—*H. J. Bradfish, atherford, Texas.*

Texas Cane and Cotton Crops.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The ie crop of Texas and the Southwest general is very large this year, per- os the largest we have ever had. wever, the seed crop is still an un- own quantity because of the heavy ns which continue to interfere with threshing of all kinds of grain. The cotton crop has been damaged by ent rains. This successive moisture s also encouraged the boll worms rough a wide section of the South- st, and these two factors, together h the severe storm throughout the er South, will affect cotton consid- bly.

The prices are already advancing and for good middlings is being paid in ne of the north Texas markets. Cot- seed is bringing from $60 to $67 most of the north and central Texas rkets.—*Pittman & Harrison Co., erman, Texas.*

Geo. Lopez to Take a Rest.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Owing bad health, I recently resigned as president and active head of the at Western Alfalfa Milling Co., and e sold my interest to E. G. Middle- np of Pueblo, Colo., who has been ted president of this company in place, effective October 1. I will e a well needed rest. W. T. Holden, ociated with us since this company s organized, will remain with the pany as vice-president, and aided Mr. Middlekamp, who is a large, suc- sful, thoroughly experienced busi- s man, with alfalfa milling experi- e, I can predict nothing but a con- ued bright, successful future for the pany.

ly plans for the future are indefinite, smuch as it is my doctor's advice t I get out of the office and stay in the open for several months or il I have regained my health and ngth; but in any case, it is my hope to be able to reembark in this business at some future time, and being anxious to keep in touch with the grain and feed situation in the meantime, I will thank you to start sending me at once THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, together with your bill, for which I will remit you to cover.—*Geo. Lopez, Denver, Colo.*

Change in Ownership.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Osage City Elevator & Meal Mill and also the Asher Adams Feed Store, both located in Osage City have been sold to Austaett Bros. of Lyndon, Kans., who took immediate possession. They are also operating their elevator and feed business in Lyndon. Mr. Adams has been in the grain business in Osage City since 1876 and was active in his business until his death in March, 1919. We appreciated THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER while in business.—*Mabel E. Adams, Osage City, Kans.*

For the Cob Burner.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are interested in installing something to take the place of a belt drag that conducts corn cobs from sheller to cob burner. This belt also carries some of the dust and silks. The burner is about 80 feet from the sheller. We are using a 10-inch belt, but it is not satisfactory. Could we secure something to blow these cobs and silks into the burner? The belt is as changeable as the weather and very unsatisfactory.—*Hannibal Milling & Elevator Co., Elsberry, Mo.*

[Note: If any readers of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER have installed conveyors to their cob burners, would greatly appreciate their sending us this information for the benefit of other brother grain men.]

Corn Coming Nicely.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Weather continues exceptionally good for curing out the corn on the stalk. Farmers who thought some time ago that they would not commence shucking corn before Oct. 15th are now talking of starting on this work from Oct. 1 to 10. Only a moderate yield is expected in central Illinois.

Corn growers are holding back quite a little of the 1918 crop until along in October before selling under $1.50, but the hand-writing on the wall becomes more distinct daily, indicating no great scarcity of corn in any direction, except in sections of the belt where a crop failure occurred. Corn cutting is progressing rapidly, the high price of hay makes it desirable to feed more corn silage. Wagon roads are in good condition; box cars scarce on most roads. —*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

BREADSTUFFS EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils from the United States was completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Sept. 27 (000 omitted):

	August,		Eight months ended August,	
Groups.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1919.
Brdstfs.	$75,127	$68,067	$638,106	$482,370
Ctnsd. oil	9,221	3,500	155,371	94,450
	$1,998	$720	$32,202	$18,060
Meat, etc.	$85,955	$78,315	$905,042	$663,089
Cotton, bales	479	287	4,167	2,423
Lbs.	242,614	149,182	2,137,769	1,240,858
	$81,343	$46,166	$674,979	$385,295
Min. oils, gals	181,438	237,980	1,519,226	1,826,722
	$26,595	$32,920	$214,998	$227,470
Exports by principal articles—				
Barley, bus.	6,469	587	28,714	17,551
	$9,924	$917	$40,043	$28,976
Corn, bus.	816	1,850	6,727	32,394
	$1,432	$3,218	$11,355	$58,019
Oats, bus.	4,673	11,523	39,870	75,783
	$4,136	$9,594	$33,339	$67,311
Rye, bus.	548	212	26,787	4,664
	$1,017	$375	$51,794	$9,591
Wheat, bus.	12,941	15,120	92,674	21,839
	$31,398	$35,658	$223,909	$50,774
Flour, bbls.	1,638	972	19,912	17,469
	$18,108	$10,878	$221,689	$198,949
Beef, cnd.	2,894	17,129	17,642	103,069
	$1,087	$7,247	$18,472	$35,282
Beef, fresh	8,075	45,100	114,297	356,852
	$1,878	$10,944	$26,968	$71,868
Beef, pkld.	2,494	1,743	29,637	27,357
	$511	$400	$6,170	$4,656
Oleo oil	8,188	5,189	48,947	56,110
	$2,633	$1,177	$14,145	$12,253
Bacon	84,151	68,858	952,355	805,817
	$28,331	$20,053	$301,801	$225,669
Hams and shldrs.	40,148	45,817	532,967	416,525
	$13,427	$12,705	$169,793	$110,441
Lard	48,960	51,921	577,080	404,515
	$17,564	$13,841	$179,998	$104,846
Neut. lard	2,043	624	18,712	5,967
	$749	$169	$6,233	$1,511
Pork, pkld.	2,118	3,033	18,487	26,854
	$562	$647	$4,783	$6,415
Lard cmpds.	7,485	1,651	111,425	17,500
	$2,080	$387	$27,792	$4,116
Milk, cndsd.	65,812	58,634	554,508	346,645
	$9,615	$7,678	$78,558	$45,170

The Grain Sorghums.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the condition of the grain sorghums on Sept. 1 as 88. Details follows:

	Condition Sept. 1, 1919.	1919 forecast from condition Sept. 1.	1918 December estimate.	1919 preliminary area
State.	Pct.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.
Kan.	79	27,170,000	20,107,000	1,433,000
Tex.	96	58,687,000	24,075,000	1,798,000
Okla.	80	28,205,000	15,260,000	1,356,000
Colo.	87	6,003,000	1,748,000	300,000
N. M.	100	7,378,000	3,582,900	238,000
Ariz.	95	2,066,000	1,624,000	58,000
Total above.	88.0	129,509,000	66,396,000	5,183,000

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Sept. 27:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed.	142 @158½	.....	155 @163	142 @153	148 @151½	144 @160
No. 2 mixed.	142 @158½	150 @156	.....	140 @149	140 @152	144 @160
No. 3 mixed.	142½@157½	.....	.....	139 @150	.....	.....
No. 1 yellow.	142 @160½	151 @157	155 @165	143 @156	146 @157	144 @160
No. 2 yellow.	142 @159¼	150 @158	153 @156	143 @155	141 @153	144 @160
No. 3 yellow.	141¾ @157	.....	.....	145 @155	.....	.....
No. 1 white.	142¾ @157½	.....	.....	.....	148 @156	144 @160
No. 2 white.	142½@158¾	150 @157	155 @160	142 @155	148 @151	.....
No. 3 white.	142 @156	149½@159	.....	.....	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	69 @ 73¼	69 @ 71	.....	66½@ 68¼	68 @ 71½	67½@ 69¼
No. 3 white.	66¼@ 72	68 @ 70½	70 @ 72	64½@ 68½	66 @ 71¾	.....
No. 4 white.	65 @ 72½	62½@ 69	.....	64 @ 67	65 @ 69¾	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $144@1.49; No. 4 yellow, $1.43@1.47; No. 3 mixed, $1.43@1.48. Oats—No. 2 white, 64@69⅝c; No. 3 white, 63½@68⅛c; No. 4 white, 68⅛ @65¼c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Aug.	173¼-195	135⅞-163¼	132¼-161⅞	67 -79⅜	70 -81½	73¾-82½
Previous range	124 -198	137½-173	.....	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	.....
Sept. 15	130½-138½	116⅝-121	115 -119⅜	63 -65⅞	65⅝-68½	68¼-71
Sept. 16	136 -141	119¼-123	119⅞-121⅜	65½-67⅛	67¾-69¾	70⅜-72⅛
Sept. 17	143¼-149	121 -126½	119⅝-124¾	65⅜-67⅝	67⅝-70¼	70⅜-72⅝
Sept. 18	143 -148½	121 -125	119¾-123¾	65¼-67½	67⅞-70	70¼-72
Sept. 19	146½-148¾	123 -126½	121 -123¾	66⅞-67¾	68⅞-70½	71 -72⅜
Sept. 20	145½-147¼	121¼-123⅛	119¼-121¼	66⅛-66¾	68⅛-69⅛	70½-71⅜
Sept. 22	146¾-149¾	122½-125¾	120⅝-123⅞	66¾-67⅞	68½-70⅛	70⅝-72½
Sept. 23	148½-155	124⅜-129	122¼-125½	67½-68	69¼-70½	71½-72¾
Sept. 24	154 -160	126¾-130¾	123⅝-127⅞	67⅝-69	69½-71⅛	71¾-73½
Sept. 25	149 -154	123½-127	120⅞-124⅛	66½-67¼	68⅜-69¾	70⅞-71¾
Sept. 26	143¼-148	122¼-124¼	119⅞-122	66 -67	68 -69	70⅝-71¾
Sept. 27	141 -144	122¾-126	121 -123¾	67 -68¾	69 -71	71⅝-73⅜
Week—						
Sept. 6	159 -177½	127¼-137⅞	125¼-134¾	66¾-70¾	69⅜-73⅝	72⅞-77⅜
Sept. 13	135½-164¼	118½-132½	116⅝-129	64½-71	66 -73¾	69⅛-76⅛
Sept 20	130½-149	116⅝-126½	115 -124¾	63 -67¾	65⅝-70½	68¼-72⅝
Sept. 27	141 -160	122⅛-130¾	119⅞-127⅜	66 -69	68 -71⅛	70⅝-73½

Grain Corporation Weekly Report.

The United States Grain Corporation covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Sept. 12, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, shows the following:

Wheat, bus.—	1919.	1918.
Receipts from farms	30,846,000	35,890,000
Previous week	35,941,000	34,394,000
June 27-Sept. 12	396,510,000	346,335,000
Flour, bbls.—		
Produced during week.	3,285,000	2,856,000
Previous week	2,976,000	2,674,000
June 27-Sept. 12	25,539,000	22,097,000
Totals, bus.—		
Stocks wheat, all elevators and mills	254,817,000	196,540,000
Previous week	239,883,000	176,222,000
Change for week	*14,934,000	*20,000,000

*Increase.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Sept. 27, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	61,366,000	88,317,000
Milwaukee	6,784,000	11,789,000
Minneapolis	6,621,000	15,643,000
Duluth	25,000	178,000
St. Louis	19,219,000	23,607,000
Toledo	1,127,000	2,457,000
Detroit	1,633,000	3,780,000
Kansas City	16,146,000	30,393,000
Peoria	18,511,000	33,694,000
Omaha	21,805,000	43,989,000
Indianapolis	15,905,000	18,791,000
Total	169,142,000	272,638,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
Chicago	1,400,000	1,869,000	2,297,000
Milwaukee	219,000	315,000	174,000
Minneapolis	46,000	70,000	353,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	238,000	307,000	232,000
Toledo	8,000	18,000	59,000
Detroit	24,000	36,000	86,000
Kansas City	59,000	96,000	201,000
Peoria	241,000	351,000	855,000
Omaha	109,000	187,000	530,000
Indianapolis	175,000	288,000	541,000
Total	2,519,000	3,537,000	5,330,000
Shipments	1,407,000	1,948,000	2,741,000

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	19,381,000	35,405,000
Milwaukee	6,593,000	9,162,000
Minneapolis	4,873,000	8,498,000
Duluth	313,000	580,000
St. Louis	4,697,000	5,884,000
Toledo	919,000	3,448,000
Detroit	433,000	1,095,000
Kansas City	1,639,000	6,011,000
Peoria	1,422,000	2,584,000
Omaha	1,958,000	5,326,000
Indianapolis	2,828,000	4,067,000
Total	45,056,000	82,060,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
Chicago	1,898,000	2,120,000	1,656,000
Milwaukee	578,000	617,000	820,000
Minneapolis	565,000	568,000	1,501,000
Duluth	15,000	13,000	260,000
St. Louis	604,000	628,000	274,000
Toledo	84,000	85,000	160,000
Detroit	86,000	74,000	74,000
Kansas City	69,000	147,000	296,000
Peoria	146,000	145,000	191,000
Omaha	276,000	178,000	380,000
Indianapolis	317,000	319,000	363,000
Total	4,638,000	4,894,000	5,975,000
Shipments	3,392,000	3,227,000	6,322,000

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BRADY - - - TEXAS

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts have been heavy for the week in all kinds of grain. Price on oats has ranged from 64c to 68c. Corn, $1.45 to $1.55. Wheat, 3c premium over government.

Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., recently organized at Dallas Center, has bought the elevator of Robert Whitaker. Possession October 1st. Magnus Neilson, manager.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Cattle market steady; best beef, $11 to $15.

Oats receipts were two cars, market unchanged, demand good. No. 3 white, 1 car, 67½c destination weights; one car at 68c.

Offerings of new corn to arrive are becoming more liberal the past few days. Several bookings of small amount were reported for Dec. 15 delivery.

Live stock market at Peoria steady with bulk of sales ranging from $17 to $17.50. Receipts, 500 light hogs, $17.10 to $17.50; mediums, $17 to $17.40; heavies, $16.75 to $17.25.

Saturday's receipts of corn at Peoria were 42 cars. Final sales showed market 3 to 3½c lower with good demand from local industries at the decline. Also several cars were bought to go out of city. No. 1 white, $1.44; No. 3 white, $1.43¾; No. 4 white, $1.43¼; No. 6 white, $1.42; No. 1 yellow, $1.44; No. 2 yellow, $1.44; No. 3 yellow, $1.44 to $1.44¾; No. 6 yellow, $1.42; No. 1 mixed, $1.44; No. 2 mixed, $1.44.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

J. L. McCaull, of the McCaull-Webster Elevator Co., and Mr. Earlie, secretary of the company, were visitors last week.

H. E. Scott, of the Scott-Wild Grain Co., of Omaha, was in the city last week looking after business, with a view of opening a branch office here.

Receipts of grain have been very light, due to the car shortage. Country elevators are reported full at some of the stations in this section of the country.

Mr. Morris, of Lincoln, Nebr., was a visitor last week. Mr. Morris contemplates opening offices here in the near future and will do a general cash grain business.

Falling sixty-four feet from a scaffolding of the superstructure of the Flanley Elevator under construction, S. Braat, a carpenter, and Daniel Jenkins, a negro laborer, were critically injured last week. Whether the men lost their balance while working, or whether a portion of the scaffolding gave away could not be learned as none of the other workmen witnessed the accident. Both men were dangerously injured, and are at a local hospital.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The car situation in this territory continues extremely bad, with the result that the movement of grain to the Omaha market is light.

Reports received here from various parts of Nebraska indicate that the corn crop is in excellent condition and that the yield will be large and of good quality.

C. W. Adams, vice-president of the Flanley Grain Co. and manager of its Omaha office, returned home a short time ago from Estes Park, Coloraro, where he spent a month.

Robert H. Loomis is now connected with the commission department of the Maney Grain Co. For the last nine months Mr. Loomis has been with the inspection department of the Omaha Grain Exchange, where he specialized in the study of wheat grades.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director and president of the United States Grain Corporation, delivered an address to wheat handlers and wheat producers at the Fontenelle Hotel at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and in the evening he was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Omaha Bankers' Club at the University Club. Many members of the Omaha Grain Exchange attended the meeting at the Fontenelle Hotel in the afternoon and were guests at the banquet in the evening. Mr. Barnes discussed thoroughly in the afternoon the wheat situation and answered many questions put to him by those interested in the raising and handling of wheat. In the evening he discussed various phases of the world's business outlook. He left Omaha with Mrs. Barnes for Kansas City Thursday evening.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

A. W. Lynch, of the Magee-Lynch Grain Co., is on a vacation trip to Wichita, Kas., and other western points.

Some new corn was offered this week for delivery October 1st. Farmers say that they will not sell for less than $1.50 and will feed the corn, seeing more money in $15 hogs than selling the corn at present prices.

The car shortage has become so serious at this market the past week that some of the elevators have had to shut down for lack of empties. Elevators having orders for 10 to 15 cars daily not receiving any. The 900 new cars received daily by the railroads do not begin to replace antiquated rolling stock that is being retired and it is hoped that the U. S. Railroad Administration will speed the building and delivery of new equipment.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week amounted to 198 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 46,100 bbls., increase of 5,000; wheat, 735,000 bus., increase of 59,000; oats, 461,000 bus., increase of 50,000; corn, 75,000 bus., decrease of 13,000.

Corn mills report demand very dull for meal. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 144,000 bus., reported output last week of 10,640 bus., or 7.39 per cent of capacity. Quotations: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points, $3.60@3.70; plain meal, $2.50@3.60.

Grain trade was routine last week. Wheat continues to sell at a firm price, with mills well supplied and receipts moderate. Corn is quiet at recent declines, with little interest shown, and stocks light. Movement of oats has been moderate. Receipts are being curtailed from some sections by shortage of cars. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.25@2.29. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.65@1.70; No. 3 white, $1.60@1.65; No. 3 mixed, $1.58@1.62. Oats—No. 3 white, 74½@75½c; No. 3 mixed, 73½@74½c; No. 3 red, 72@73c.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Grain business has been dull in this section during the entire month of September, there being no demand for corn and very little inquiry for oats. However, buyers have been fairly active in milling wheat, seed rye, mill feeds, cotton seed meal and poultry feeds.

In view of the fact, large fertilizer manufacturers do not expect to buy cotton seed meal for manufacturing purposes, this curtailing any demand from fertilizing sources, is expected to have considerable influence upon the price. The prices quoted here on today's market are about as follows: No. 2 white corn, $1.57; No. 2 rye, $1.50; No. 3 white oats, 75@76c; No. 1 timothy hay, $33@34; standard middlings, $54@55; reddog, $68@69; bran, $40@42; cotton seed meal, 38.62%, $68@69; 36% meal, $63@64.

From what we can gather, very few Richmond members will attend the Grain Dealers' National Association at St. Louis.

The weather has been very dry throughout Virginia for the past month and fall seeding considerably delayed.

FORT WORTH.

T. O. Walker, Correspondent.

Stocks of wheat have decreased for the week, the closing report showing wheat in store 942,400 bus., against 1,250,000 last week. Corn, 197,900 bus.—below the normal supply. Oats, 593,300 bus., about normal. Cars of grain on track, including kafir and milo in the head, 250.

The great congestion of rail traffic owing to the enormous demands of the new oil fields for material and to move the output of oil has resulted in an allotment of only 67 cars of grain per day to this market.

Inspection for the week has been 232 cars—wheat 95, oats 62, corn 26, maize 13, barley 4, hay 3.

Wheat—A large amount of the wheat now arriving is grading No. 4, owing to the long prevalence of wet weather in north and west Texas, and the rains have continued for the past week.

Oats—The same weather conditions that have lowered the grade of wheat are acting adversely upon oats, and No. 4 is plentiful in the market. The demand is fairly good, with No. 2 the best seller. Quotations: No. 4 red, 55c; No. 3 red, 60c.

Corn—Texas home grown is supplying the market except for the milling grades, and the demand is only fair at prevailing prices. Quotations: No. 2 white, $1.45; No. 2 mixed, $1.45; No. 3 white, $1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.43.

Maize—Fort Worth grain dealers are doing a large business in maize, shipments being made on orders direct from points of origin to milling centers in the East, Southeast and North. Maize is quoted at $2; barley at $1.50.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Fall plowing is well advanced and with practically a month ahead of clear weather the advent of winter should see this important work practically cleared up.

Rye is marking time and accumulating. Traders are for the present bearish on this cereal but it will be in good demand when European countries have used up their 1919 production.

It is reported that a large oatmeal concern in the East has been out of the market for some time for Western Canadian oats and has been buying American oats to mill for export and is to be presumed that they could also be worked for eastern domestic demand.

The potato crop is now being lifted and is generally, in Manitoba at least, a good one, both as regards quality and quantity. Manitoba potatoes are in demand from East, West and South and prices are firm. There are rumors of an embargo on exports but this is probably mere talk.

Weather throughout Western Canada has been wet and muggy and has delayed the windup of threshing and some damage from sprouting is reported. The weather is still unsettled and country roads are in bad shape for long hauls. The futures markets have been fairly steady and somewhat draggy owing to the lack of any outside speculative support. Cash oats have declined about 4½c but there was a little stiffening of prices for both oats and barley at the week-end. The decline is due to the narrowing of the premiums, the effect of heavier receipts. Most of the coarse grain coming in is, however, going into storage, farmers are not anxious to sell at present prices. During the week 500 cars of oats have been inspected as against less than 100 during the corresponding period last year.

TAMPA, FLA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

Florida corn (white) is being offered freely at $1.60 per bushel.

No. 3 white oats are quoted today at 85c. Receipts total about 18,000 bushels this week, with good demand from country buyers. Warehouse stocks are normal.

Lyman Mallard, for many years with Miller-Jackson Grain Co., has severed his connection with the grain trade entirely and is now with the Oscar Daniels Shipbuilding Corporation. Manuel Jones, one of Miller-Jackson Grain Company's crack salesmen, also left us for a few days in order to get married. Manuel will have to sell more of Edgar-Morgan's Old Beck than ever before.

F. D. Jackson, vice-president of Miller-Jackson Grain Co., accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, has returned from a seven weeks' vacation trip through the grain belt. Mr. Jackson has furnished a very interesting article in reference to conditions existing in the territory he covered, which the local papers are giving full publicity as an editorial. The local grain, feed and hay trade missed Mr. Jackson greatly.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Mr. Teagle, of the Union Elevator Co., is spending his vacation at Weedsport, New York.

E. I. Bailey, of the E. I. Bailey Co., dealers in feed, has just returned to his office after an extensive business trip.

The country is a little dry and rain at this time would help the pastures. There is a splendid prospect of a good corn crop, but potatoes are short and the quality inferior.

The board of directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange on September 17th met for their regular monthly meeting at lunch at the Chamber of Commerce. Every member of the board was present and all the business of the exchange was attended to without delay.

The representatives of Shepard, Clark & Co., who has just returned from a trip covering western New York, Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, says corn is ripening very fast and in most cases a frost could do no harm, but hasten the ripening. The farmers in many localities are busy cutting corn and filling silos.

The food demand is slow, as most dealers are well filled with high priced goods and claim while high cost of living is adjusted in the country, it would seem that every dealer in food products suffers from heavy decline, while the harness men, shoe dealers, clothing dealers and agricultural implement dealers seem to escape scot-free. A number of milk producers are still selling off their stock as a protest against decline in milk prices and the high cost of dairy feeds.

The following members of the Grain and Hay Exchange have been appointed delegates to the National Grain Dealers' Convention at St. Louis in October: S. F. Watkins, Cleveland Grain Co.; C. G. Clark, Shepard, Clark & Co.; A. A. Kemper, The Sheets Elevator Co. In addition to these delegates, the following of the exchange will be present at the convention as alte
nates: H. W. Robinson, Union Elevat
Co.; F. W. Blazy, Star Elevator Co
George Smith, The Nickel Plate Elevat
Co.; E. Fairchild, Cleveland Milling C
This assures a good representation at th
meeting of the Cleveland Grain and Ha
Exchange.

One of the most pleasant features of t
season was the clambake enjoyed by t
members of the Grain and Hay Exchan
and their guests, the Flour Club of Clev
land, the first part of the month. Eve
member of the Grain and Hay Exchan
was present on this occasion and to
as his personal guest his sales or offi
force, so that it was one grand party
grain and flour men assembled to spe
the afternoon and evening renewing o
acquaintances, establishing new ones a
stimulating an appetite, then satisfying
appetite with a wonderful New Engla
clambake long to be remembered. T
main feature of the afternoon sports w
a ball game between the jobbers and t
elevator men.

A matter of vital interest to the pr
ducers and handlers of dairy feeds to
place in this city last week when sev
dairy men of northern Ohio who had be
indicted by the grand jury for violation
the Valentine Trust Law for alleged co
bining through the northern Ohio Mi
Producers' Association to fix prices of mi
in Cleveland were freed. The case ca
up for final trial at the regular session
court opening the first of this month a
after a lengthy hearing the dairy m
were acquitted. This means that the dai
feed industry throughout Ohio will not
crippled by the court interfering with
operations. This case has been watch
by all dairy men and feed men througho
the country and the freeing of these ge
tlemen again places the dairy industry a
feed industry on a firm basis.

NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been offer
freely from 74c to 75c delivered. Sack
oats quoted at 80c for shipment. The d
mand for oats still continues slow and
ferings are as free as wanted.

Fred. Nuzum, representing the Armo
Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., was
visitor to our city during the Ad Me
Convention, incidentally, looking over t
facilities of the Port of New Orleans.
has returned to Kansas City.

Corn prices started to firm up consid
ably and the September option advanc
about three cents per bushel. This stim
lation created rather an active demand f
corn, but it was short lived, due to t
fact that the September option took
header and plunged downward, declini
almost as fast as it went up. At the clo
of the market this week No. 3 yellow co
has been sold from $1.57 to $1.61, deliver
New Orleans, New Orleans weights a
grades to govern. Texas offering No.
white corn from $1.39 to $1.41, bulk, deli
ered, ten-day shipment, New Orlea
weights and grades to govern. There

UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO
A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER
THE B/L BANK OF CHICAGO
With the prospects of bumper crops, the strain of financing on the banks of the country is greater than ever before.
We solicit inquiries regarding facilities for IMMEDIATE CREDIT and DIRECT COLLECTION at MINIMUM COST of Bill of Lading items on all receiving points in the United States and Canada.
Such an arrangement provides the simplest and most convenient, as well as economical, method of crop financing.
UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO
STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve System

The W. L. RICHESON CO., Inc
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS

ttle demand for white corn, other- exas would have a monopoly on the lade.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

rts of grain for the week ending ber 27th were as follows: Wheat, ous.; oats, 49,618 bus.; rye, 188,919

s of grain in regular elevators Sep- 22nd were: Wheat, 396,984 bus.; 6,595 bus.; rye, 111,185 bus.; barley, ous.

following were visitors on 'Change the past week: M. F. Page, George Minneapolis, Minn.; Lester How- ledo, Ohio; W. J. Ashton, Syracuse, Carl G. Stifel, St. Louis, Mo.; D. W. , Chicago, Ill.

et on nearby corn was lower last t the closing. While during the rices were considerably higher, the was quiet. Prices were quoted at e as follows: For shipment, No. 2 orn, $1.63 to $1.66 per bushel; No. 3 orn, $1.62 to $1.64 per bushel. Re- or the week ending September 27th ne.

little inquiry for nearby oats dur- past week, with prices at the clos- ife higher. These were the prices Corn, for shipment, fancy 38/40 ped white oats, 82c to 82½c per regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white to 81½c per bushel; regular 36/38 ped white oats, 80c to 80½c per Receipts for the week ending Sep- 27th were 19,100 bus.

MILWAUKEE.

ich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

ukee grain shipments for the week ept. 27 were 531,200 bus. oats, 120,- corn, 89,670 bus. barley, 13,660 bus. 1,200 bus. rye; total, 756,100 bus., 627,690 bus. the preceding week 4,684 bus. a year ago.

ts of grain at Milwaukee for the ding Sept. 27 were 187 cars barley, corn, 258 cars oats, 460 cars 45 cars rye; total, 1,092 cars, 1,259 cars the week before, 1,513 ear ago and 1,231 cars in 1917.

lwaukee cash grain is unsettled gular markets ruled during the k, due to the low range of foreign , labor difficulties and the indi- rly movement of new corn. Bar- the week is 2@3c higher, choice arce, oats are 2@3c higher, wheat c higher, while rye ruled steady, is 5@6c lower. The movement is and the demand fair.

s registered at the Milwaukee of Commerce during the past luded the following: R. G. Fegan, otevant, Lowell, Ind.; W. H. Dick- linneapolis, Minn.; D. H. Wieg- icago, Ill.; Chas. Quackenbush, ay, Wis.; H. Stege, Kenosha; P. R. B. Keyes, A. Brandeis, Stur- y, Wis.; J. L. Coleman, Chicago, Reddelien, C. F. Thorbus, Minne- F. Krumdick, Winona, Minn.; A. omira, Wis.; C. A. Bailey, Grand Mich.; L. P. Stadler, Pioneer, Ia.; opte, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. J. Chicago; G. E. Knight, Rockford,

ilwaukee Chamber of Commerce its new exchange building soon, to Harry M. Stratton, president. building will not only house the ng floor, but will be large enough all the grain firms and all of the allied more or less closely with n business. It is expected the will cost well over $1,000,000. A e is now drawing up plans and ng the details of financing the No site for the new building chosen as yet. "Plans for the ing were held up by the difficulty materials and the high cost of luring the war," says Mr. Strat-

KANSAS CITY.

J. Tanner, Correspondent.

S. Carkener, of Goffe & Carke- returned from a vacation of sev- s in southern California.

Stewart, chief auditor for the ate Grain Corporation in Kansas, ted Wednesday by a jury in the ourt on charges of juggling his ccounts and failing to properly income for taxation. Stewart's s $10,000 a year.

Smith, a grain and hay dealer of Kas., has been restrained from ines for five days, ending Octo- alleged failure to apply for a icense. Other similar cases are the office of D. F. Piazzek, zone he United States Grain Corpora- nsas City.

. Barnes, president of the United ain Corporation, was the guest at a dinner given by the Kansas Club in the St. Francis room of Baltimore Friday night. Mr. as introduced by F. C. Hoose, of the club, and delivered an ad- which he went over the develop- the last two years in the grain ched on the question of living gave some advice as to the nduct of the grain business after tion of wheat control next June. of Mr. Barnes was along the same line as his speech before the International Farm Congress in the afternoon. He was applauded frequently during the course of his remarks and at the conclusion of his address.

Increasing difficulties of the grain shipping situation in Kansas City, due to shortage of motive power and cars, compelled the reinstatement of a limited embargo on wheat receipts Saturday for an indefinite period. A maximum of 135 cars of wheat daily will be allowed to come in and railroads will re-employ the blanket permit system in the country. A bulletin issued by the transportation committee of the Board of Trade prior to the ordering of the embargo said: "Elevators in Kansas City are full of grain and an embargo is imminent. The restrictions were removed a week ago because of the action of the board of directors in authorizing the running of wheat on destination official weight. The volume of the business has been very light, and we face another embargo of indefinite duration unless a much greater proportion of our daily receipts is reconsigned out of this market.

Application was made to the Circuit Court of Jackson county this week for the appointment of a receiver for the Missouri Farmers' Mutual Crop Insurance Co. The petition was filed by a committee representing 110 farmers of Montgomery county, who allege mismanagement of the company's finances and failure to pay losses aggregating about $1,000,000. A temporary injunction granted by Judge W. O. Thomas will prevent the company from disposing of any of its property. It is declared by the complainants that 11,000 policy holders paid in $217,000 in asesssments during the last year, and that $180,000 of this went to C. L. Sharpe, of Kansas City, for his services and expenses as general agent. The company has its headquarters in Kansas City. W. A. Blees is secretary and Leslie J. Lyons is attorney for the company. A defense is to be made by the company officials, who claim that contracts with the farmers specify December 1 as the date for payment on policies. The officials hold that an assessment recently made will, if paid, bring in sufficient funds to meet all damage claims. Policies to the amount of $19,000,000 were written on crops in Missouri during the last year, guaranteeing farmers against loss from hail and storm damage.

Farm Congress Ends.

The International Farm Congress, which was in session in Kansas City this week in conjunction with the International Soil Products Exposition, adjourned Saturday after electing Senator Arthur B. Capper, of Topeka, Kas., president. During the sessions, which covered three days, addresses by many noted agricultural authorities were delivered. Kansas City may be made the permanent home of the congress and the exposition.

Kansas won first place in the general classification of displays in the exposition, forging ahead of Manitoba, its nearest rival, and Oklahoma, which was adjudged third.

The winners by classes were:

Section 1. The best display by nation, province or state—Kansas, first; Manitoba, second; Oklahoma, third.

Most artistically arranged exhibit—Manitoba, first; Arizona, second; Kansas, third.

Section 2. Best display of small grains—Manitoba, first; Kansas, second; Oklahoma, third.

Section 3. Best display of corn—Kansas, first; Oklahoma, second; Colorado, third.

Best display of sorghum—Kansas, first; Oklahoma, second; Arizona, third.

Best display of vegetables—Manitoba, first; Oklahoma, second; Kansas, third.

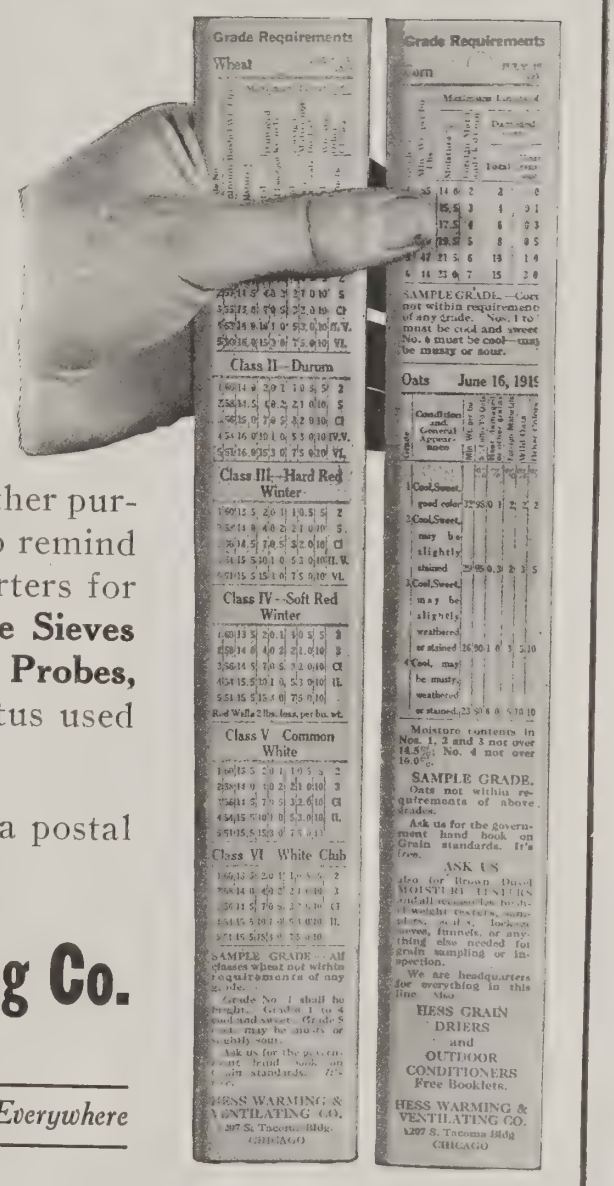
The soil products show will run until October 1.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1959 cars, against 1,200 a week ago and 191 a year ago. Despite an increase of 759 cars in the arrivals, the great demand for choice milling samples of hard wheat caused a further advance of 5c to 17c a bushel. Local millers made a record output of flour and there was a good shipping demand. Shipping, though permitted on destination weights, was curtailed by motive power and car shortage. It was hard to get cars transferred from one road to another. Congestion was so serious at the week's end that a new embargo had to be declared, the railroads being authorized to bring in 135 cars a day under the blanket permit system until further notice. Red wheat was in good request, with buyers turning to it because of its relative cheapness. Demand for red wheat flour was active. Prices of red wheat advanced 1@4c. The market for both hard and red wheat suffered a setback on Saturday, with milling and lower grades showing dullness. Purchases of car lots by the United States Grain Corporation during the week were possible only in the case of a few off grades. Purchases by elevator men for the manufacture of contract grades to turn over to the corporation on the minimum price level were retarded by the cash premiums prevailing. Stocks of wheat here increased 88,000 bus., to 15,378,000 bus. against 13,631,000 a year ago. Most elevator men said their storage space was about exhausted. Prices of car lots closed as follows: Hard Wheat—No. 1, $2.28@2.55; No. 2, $2.27@2.54; No. 3, $2.25@2.52. Red Wheat—No. 1, $2.21@2.23; No. 2, $2.18@2.20; No. 3, $2.15@2.18.

A STROKER for You

A **stroker** is a weapon specified by the Department of Agriculture to be used in striking off the grain from the top of the grain kettle used in determining the bushel-weight of grain. It must be of "hard wood, ⅜x1¾x12 inches, with the edges formed to a semicircle."



We have them for

Free Distribution

On one side are printed the grade requirements of wheat, and on the other those of corn and oats, so it is useful for other purposes than as a stroker. Its best use is to remind you that we are makers of and headquarters for **Brown Duvel Moisture Testers, Dockage Sieves and Scales,** Bushel-weight **Grain Testers, Probes, Sample Containers** and all other apparatus used in the testing and grading of grain.

Send for a Free Stroker—Your name on a postal card will do.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

1258 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago

Makers also of HESS GRAIN DRIERS—Used Everywhere

Corn—Receipts, 36 cars, against 69 a week ago and 124 a year ago. Advances of 5@11c were recorded on a limited demand, mostly local. Elevator men took a part of the light offerings, evidently for delivery on September contracts. Sales to the South were out of the question in view of Texas and Oklahoma offerings of new corn as far north as Wichita, Kans. New corn from Iowa and states in Kansas City's territory was expected to begin moving the latter part of October. Cattle feeders bought stock freely in Kansas City, figuring on a farm price of $1 for corn when the new crop becomes available. Cash corn closed here as follows: No. 2 mixed, $1.56@1.57; No. 3, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 white, $1.58@1.59; No. 3, $1.55@1.57; No. 2 yellow, $1.58@1.60; No. 3, $1.56@1.57. Local stocks increased 23,000 bus., to 59,000 bus., against 615,000 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 50 cars, against 82 a week ago and 172 a year ago. Prices made a sharp recovery from the recent decline, owing to reduced offerings and sympathy with corn strength. White advanced ½c to 2c, closing at 72@72½c for No. 2 and 70@71c for No. 3. The final prices of mixed were 4c up, at 66@67c for No. 2 and 65@66c for No. 3. The close on red, at 69@70c for No. 2 and 69c for No. 3, was 5@6c higher. Demand was mostly local or from elevator men. Shipping business was restricted by car shortage. Stocks in the elevators increased 15,000 bus., to 1,221,000 bus., against 3,260,000 a year ago.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 25 cars, against 29 a week ago and 3 in 1918. Bearish comment on the new crop, including a prediction that prices would fall to $1.50 per cwt. later in Kansas City, had a depressing effect on the market. Prices dropped 20@25c, closing with No. 2 white kafir at $2.10@2.15; No. 3, $2.05@2.10; No. 2 milo, $2.10; No. 3, $2.05@2.10. Most of the offerings were new crop milo from Texas. There was fair buying of scattered character for poultry feed manufacturing account. Stocks increased 1,000 bus., to 9,000 bus., against 81,000 a year ago. Reports concerning the unmatured crop of Kansas were favorable. It is not believed that much remains subject to frost damage. The Southwest, as a whole, has a record crop. In Texas and Oklahoma new milo and kafir is selling in the head at $10 a ton.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Arthur S. Jackson, of Chicago, was here during the week and visited on 'change.

The site for the new plant of the Memphis Packing Corporation, which is composed of capital from this city and the nearby territory, has been chosen and work is to be started in a few weeks. Twenty-five acres have been bought in the southwestern part of the city, with excellent rail and river frontage. The buildings to be erected at once will cost about $375,000 and the killing capacity will be 100 animals daily. The concern is capitalized at $1,000,000.

Business continues at low ebb and will probably be that way for some time yet. The unsettled state of the cash markets has contributed, but a larger reason is that this is the time of the year when buying is limited and home supplies are largest. The shortage in the corn crop in most of this territory assures the trade good business later. There is a noticeable increase in demand for oats from people who for a while bought more freely of the mixed feeds, the grain now being regarded as cheapest weight for weight.

The grain and mixed feed business here has developed so rapidly during the past few years, especially the latter, that efforts are now being made to get rates which will enable dealers here to compete with Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria for business in the East. Application has been made for rates that will enable this market to compete and J. B. McGinnis, traffic commissioner of the Merchants' exchange, will go to Washington in a few days to be present at a hearing, one object of which is to grant the needed relief.

This has been Fair week and the live stock exhibits have attracted great crowds and more attention than any other features. A big part of the exhibits, especially of hogs and beef cattle, were from the nearby states, showing what wonderful progress has been made in this kind of farming. People from the older livestock sections say they never saw finer exhibits than those assembled here and the bulk of the prizes went to Southern stock. As a result of the wonderful record made by the get of one Duroc-Jersey board, nearly every prize going to them, an offer of $50,000 was made for the animal, but turned down.

Quotations for corn during the past few days have been difficult to make, for there has been very little business done. Receipts were small and practically all of this was on contract and not for sale. The mills have been buying very little and feed makers are practically out of the market for the time being. Oats have been in a little better demand for a day or so, but are still slow. Receipts have been moderate, but so has demand. Cash 2 and 3 white sold around 71 cents for several days, where there was any business, but on Saturday asking prices were around 72½. There continues to be very limited demand for red, and No. 3 red sacked sold Friday at 71c.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

"Michigan will have plenty of good corn this year," says Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co. "Most of it has been cut. "Practically no oats in Michigan and very little wheat," he says.

Walter Haskell, sales manager of The Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., was a visitor on 'Change Saturday. Mr. Haskell is well known hereabouts, having been connected with the Haskell Milling Co., Toledo.

E. H. Culver, chief grain inspector of Toledo Produce Exchange and president of the Chief Grain Inspectors' Association, will attend the annual meeting of the association, which will be held this year at St. Louis preceding the Grain Dealers' National Association convention.

Produce Exchange members who will attend the annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at St. Louis, Oct. 13-14-15, are: President Fred. Mayer, W. W. Cummings and J. H. Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; E. L. (Colonel) Southworth; C. R. Keilholtz and Joe Doering, of Southworth & Co.; Chas. E. Patterson, of John Wickenhiser & Co.; Lester Howard, of H. D. Raddatz & Co.; Geo. R. Forrester, of E. B. Slawson Co.; S. L. Rice, of the Rice Grain Co.; J. W. Young, of the Young Grain Co., and O. W. Randolph, inventor of the Randolph Grain Drier.

John Wickenhiser, who owns a chain of elevators along the Nickel Plate railroad, says farmers are holding oats for higher prices. Many farmers, he says, have built storage tanks from their profits of the last few years and are able to hold their grain until the price is right. One big farmer in Wood county is still holding his last year's corn crop and will hold all his wheat and oats this year. This looks like "bull-headedness," says Mr. Wickenhiser, who believes high prices are a thing of the past. Elevators have stocked up on oats at 72c to 76c and are inclined to wait awhile before taking any losses.

Light movement of oats to market caused by inability to secure cars and refusal of elevators to sell at present levels resulted in especially good demand for the spot article here last week, and prices Saturday were highest of the week. No. 2 white oats sold at 70½c Saturday, while No. 4 white brought 69⅜c. Not a car of No. 3 white was offered on the sample tables last week, receipts being only 2 cars. Grading of oats has been good. Out of a total of 31 cars received, 24 graded No. 2 or better; 2, No. 3, and 5, No. 4. A car of No. 1 white sold Saturday at ⅝c premium over the No. 2. Despite the small corn receipts, prices declined here about 3½c for the week. No. 1 yellow corn ranged $1.46½ to $1.55 and No. 2 mixed, $1.43 to $1.53½ during the week. Receipts for the week were: Wheat, 109,000 bus. by lake and 150 cars; corn, 6; oats, 31; rye, 43; barley, 2.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Shipping of rye was active all week, but the buying had been done earlier. The rye market was dull all week and prices worked lower. At the finish the market was easy at $1.41 for cash No. 2.

Demand for wheat is active. Millers are only moderate buyers, but exporters are in the market. Shipments show an important increase. Quote: Cash No. 1 red, $2.26; No. 1 white, $2.24; No. 1 mixed, $2.24.

Beans are easy and lower. They are offered freely and buyers at present are holding off. Farmers appear anxious to be rid of their surplus early. Beans for immediate and prompt shipment are quoted at $7.15 per cwt.

Local demand for oats was active most of the week, but there was not much doing in the shipping line. The market was firm early, declined ½c on Friday, but advanced and closed 3c higher for the week. No. 2 white oats were quoted at 74½c; No. 3 white at 73@73½c and No. 4 white at 72@72½c.

The Kimball-Martindale Co. is erecting a beam and feed elevator and warehouse on the Chicago belt line tracks at 66th street and Austin avenue, Chicago. This plant will be equipped with a grain and bean drier and washer and all modern machinery for handling beans, peas and other grains. The company has opened an office in the Hearst Building.

The corn market developed no new features for the week and ruled dull all the time. The bears were disappointed at the failure of the market to break at the start, but there was demand enough to put prices 8c higher in the first three days. Then came an easier market and part of the advance was lost. Receipts here continue too small and there is no possibility of activity as long as the supply is so light. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.53; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.55; No. 4 yellow, $1.53; No. 5 yellow, $1.52; No. 6 yellow, $1.51.

Michigan bean jobbers held a well attended meeting in Detroit last week at which several questions of importance to the trade were discussed. A new selling contract came in for a share of attention, but the new form was finally rejected as being too complicated. Most of the dealers consider the old contract satisfactory. A plan for the extensive advertising of the Michigan bean was also considered. It was suggested to tax the grower 10c per bushel and the elevator men 5c, creating a large fund with which to carry on an ambitious advertising campaign, but the plan failed to go through and is abandoned for the present. The bean dealers figure the average crop this season at about 13 bushels to the acre and a total crop of about 3,500,000 bushels is expected. This is not far short of last year's production on double this year's acreage. Christian Breisch, of Lansing, was re-elected president and F. B. Drees, secretary.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week: Gordon P. White, of Baltimore; Frank Goedike, of Baltimore; Geo. A. Carruthers, of Montreal; Geo. Goldin, of Montreal; J. P. Spang, of Chicago, and Eaton G. Osman, editor of the Price Current-Grain Reporter, of Chicago.

Situation in cash corn in this market shows no noticeable change. Trade has been generally quiet, but the undertone remains comparatively firm, with New England buyers manifesting some interest. Prices follow: No. 2 yellow, $1.57; No. 3 yellow, $1.56½; No. 2 white, $1.57½; No. 3 white, $1.57; No. 2 mixed, $1.56½, and No. 3 mixed, $1.56.

The market for corn goods of all kinds remained very inactive and nominal last week. Prices follow the movement of cash corn more or less, but outside of a very moderate jobbing demand, and an occasional small export sale, business was at a standstill. So far no prices have been established on the new crop, although mills have been endeavoring to stir up a demand here for late fall and early winter shipment.

There was a moderate trade passing in spot oats during the week, and prices held firm. Domestic demand continues steady, and some export business was reported to Antwerp, about 50,000 bushels. A decline in freights to 90c per hundred pounds assisted this business, but the demand from the Continent is not expected to assume large proportions at the present time. No. 1 whites are quoted at 79c to 79½c; No. 2 white, 78½c to 79c; No. 3 whites, 77½c to 78c; No. 4 white, 77c to 77½c; ordinary white clipped, 77½c to 81c, and fancy white clipped, 81c to 84c per bushel.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

W. H. Killian has been named chairman of Baltimore's Federal Fair Price Committee.

Stocks of wheat in Baltimore elevators are now past the three and a half million bushel mark.

H. A. Sawyer, a miller of Hutchinson, Kas., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

J. A. Manger is getting up a party of friends to attend the opening game of the world's championship baseball series in Cincinnati.

J. B. Wm. Hax, of G. A. Hax & Co., well known grain and hay commission merchants of this city, has returned from Atlantic City.

C. C. Magill and J. Murdoch Dennis, well known members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, are spending a month in New Brunswick, N. S., hunting and fishing.

J. Ross Myers, a well known mer the Baltimore Chamber of Commer been named by Mayor Broening as the Finance Commissioners for the

William M. Smith, of the office eral Grain Supervision in Philadel spending a few days in Baltimore, mer home, where, prior to his co with the Government, he was in th business.

George K. Bobb, manager of the ern Union Telegraph offices on the the Baltimore Chamber of Commer last week for a two weeks' vacatio ing which he will visit his old h Pennsylvania.

It has been intimated that the Corporation will furnish permits movement of wheat to Baltimore, can be positively established th wheat in its present position is def ing in quality.

Mr. George S. Jackson, secon president of the U. S. Grain Corporat notified the Baltimore grain trade 30-day storage limit on grain in elevators will be strictly enforced ning October 1.

Charles England is expected to sent the Baltimore Chamber of Co at the International Trade Co called at the invitation of the Cha Commerce of the United States, lantic City, N. J., late in October.

The names of Pedar Christian grain exporter, and H. C. Brown the International Food Products posted on the official bulletin boar Baltimore Chamber of Commerce plicants for membership in this o tion.

Leonard C. Isbister, Baltimore Bolle-Watson Co., grain receivers porters of New York and this city off to Chicago and was married in on September 20 to Miss Mary and not a hint of it did he breath of his friends here before he l happy couple will reside in this ci

John T. Fahey & Co., grain and exporters of this market, are ing to their shippers and customer useful wallet for the preservation able papers. In fact, the pocke stamped on the outside: "Valua pers," and is a worth-while add every methodical man's safe dep

The United States Shipping steamer "Schodack," which arrive here last week from Danzig, Germ has been allocated for regular serv Baltimore to Hamburg, will load cargo to leave this port for Ger more than three years. She is un ter to the Terminal Shipping Com will sail early in October. Food, cotton will comprise most of her f the first journey.

The United States Grain Co has notified the trade here that v issuing of permits is renewed by

B. F. Schwartz & Co.
RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS
WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLE
CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITE
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YOR

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

On the Jo
Since '91
H. E. WACK
BALTIMORE
R-E-S-U-L-T
Hay—GRAIN—F

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN
BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

i Administration, it will be necessary the trade to have new evidence from pers that they have wheat available prompt shipment and desire a permit. permit requests that have been made or several weeks will not be approved, shippers may have disposed of their at in other directions.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

ne Minnesota grain inspection depart- t has announced inspection fees effec- Oct. 1 on this market as follows: and corn, $1 per car, or 1,000 bus.; ections of all other grain, 75c, and hing of all grains, 75c per car, or 1,000 uels.

Cabe Bros. & Co. have been doing a business in handling Canadian wheat Manitoba territory through which the t Northern Railroad has connections. wheat is being brought in under per- from the grain corporation and is g handled mainly at the Great North- Elevators.

alers here were afforded opportuni- for business in an active market in during the last week. Spot No. 2 rye nd up ½c higher on Saturday at $1.41, ad in the interval sold up to $1.44, and o $1.40. Stocks of rye in the elevators egate 2,800,000 bus., an increase of 00 bus. in the week.

e oats market has been fairly strong of late and the net result at the end st week was an advance of 2⅜c in the ation in No. 3 white oats to 64⅞@ . Receipts were only of a straggling re, amounting to just one or two daily. Supplies of oats in the ele- rs at this point are light for the sea- at 375,000 bushels.

erators on the Duluth market were ested in a statement made recently by nan M. Patterson, president of the William Grain Board, to the effect Australian wheat will reach England bout the same price basis as that of da. He claims that the low exchange in this country will give Canadian t an advantage of around 25c a bushel mpetition for export to Great Britain. his study of the situation, after a to England, he found that flour trade xport is a poor business proposition at nt, as the European countries are us to keep their mills running and to n the offal in rolling wheat into flour.

e of the statisticians on the Duluth d of Trade has taken the trouble to e out that receipts of wheat on this et from July 1 up to September 23 were 6,011 cars, against 12,558 cars g the same period last year. During ame time Minneapolis received 35,274 of which 9,358 cars were winter t. Last year during the correspond- period 36,301 cars of wheat were re- d down there. The slump in wheat pts on this market so far this season ttributed to the falling off in the hwest yield and the active bidding for lies by Minneapolis millers. Operators are looking forward to receipts reach- a fair volume, however, between now the closing of the lake navigation on.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

n Barrett, of E. Lowitz & Co., was a or on the floor of the Merchants' Ex- ge last week in conference with the representative of his house.

e regular meeting of the St. Louis Club was held at the Normandie Club last Tuesday. As usual, a golf ament was the feature of the after- entertainment.

of the living ex-presidents of the hants' Exchange were included in the f honorary pallbearers at the funeral rmer President Otto L. Teichmann, e funeral occurred a week ago last y.

H. Sullivan, manager of the Cash Department of the Hodgson-Davis Co. of Kansas City was in St. Louis tly, and came on the floor of the hants' Exchange to learn how we do ess in a real cash grain market.

S. Ambassador to Russia, Hon. David rancis, was given a rousing reception is return to St. Louis last week, and endered a reception and dinner at the uri Athletic Club last Friday eve- by the Merchants' Exchange, the administration and the St. Louis ber of Commerce.

e first barge of the new fleet of six oats and 40 barges of the Government Service departed last Thursday for Orleans, loaded with 45,000 bushels of t of the U. S. Grain Corporation. This is one of the two new ones so far ered. The wheat weighed approxi- ly 1,350 tons, the equivalent of 65 ads. The freight revenue derived the load is about $3,500.

e 92-foot scaffold which is being used e work of cleaning the ceiling of the nd Hall" of the Merchants' Exchange. reparation for the annual convention e Grain Dealers' National Association, distance of 68 feet on top of the le tables in the flour and seed cor- alf an hour before the opening of the ange a week ago last Tuesday morn- Four workmen were injured, two of seriously. Fortunately, none of the or seed men were in that part of the at the time. The death-dealing effect eavy scaffold would have had on any- one beneath it was shown by the way it smashed to splinters four heavy black walnut sample tables and two octagonal writing desks. The loss of the tables and desks is felt much more keenly by the exchange than their intrinsic value represents, because they are part of the black walnut furniture and woodwork with which the exchange was furnished when it was built, in 1875. The tables and desks were hand carved and put together without nails by artisans brought from New York.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.21	68 @69
Tuesday	2.21@2.22	69
Wednesday	2.21@2.21½	69½@70¼
Thursday	2.21@2.22	69 @69½
Friday	2.21@2.22	68 @68½
Saturday	2.21@2.22	69 @70

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,294,547	No. 2 hard..	80,925
Corn	49,707	No. 2 corn...	24,282
Oats	226,406	2 yel. corn..	.....
Rye	94,714	2 white	6,805
Barley	2,437	2 oats	6,920
Kafir	.....	2 white	12,443
Wheat, sc'n..	647	3 white	157,761
No. 1 red....	366,448	Standard	.....
No. 2 red....	8,965	No. 2 rye...	48,279
No. 1 hard...	2,395,731		

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

The elevator and grain business of Campbell & O'Brien at Dundas, Minn., has been purchased by Minneapolis interests.

C. E. Lewis, of C. E. Lewis & Co., is back in Minneapolis from several weeks of vacation spent at his country home, Lewis, Wis.

The resumption of trading in wheat futures in the Minneapolis markets is to be urged on the United States Grain Corporation through the local vice-president, Frank L. Carey. Resumption is to be asked for early in January for delivery in July.

The annual election of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association will be held Thursday, Oct. 2. William Dalrymple is candidate for president, John McLeod for vice-president, H. P. Gallaher, F. C. Van Dusen, W. T. Fraser, S. J. McCaull and A. L. Searle are candidates for the board of directors, H. D. Gee, F. J. Seidl and J. D. Lamb for the board of arbitration, H. G. Fertig, J. A. Mull and W. J. Russell for the board of appeals. The terms to be filled are, one year for the president, two years for the vice-president, directors and members of the board of arbitration and appeals.

John Washburn, president of the board of the Washburn-Crosby Co., died unexpectedly at his old home, Livermore, Me., where he had gone with his wife and daughter for a brief vacation. He was feeling well and died after spending the day in motoring. His death was a shock to his friends here and was entirely unexpected. He was a member of a family that was famous in the political life of the country. He is survived by his wife and three daughters. He was born in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 1, 1858, and obtained his education at Westbrook seminary, Hallowell Classical academy and Bowdoin college.

Cash Wheat.—The demand for dark northern wheat is strong and offerings well taken at advancing prices. Choice wheat is still very scarce and the millers here are fighting for it. Ordinary wheat is in fair to good demand, but velvet chaff offerings are slow. Durum and winter wheat are in good demand. No. 1 dark northern sells at $2.75@3. Winter wheat arrivals are quite liberal and account for 50 per cent of the in movement.

Corn.—The demand for corn is slow and featureless and prices are inclined to be weak, as the local market is above a shipping parity.

Oats.—The market is firm compared with the futures and there is a fair to good demand for the offerings, according to quality. Elevators are the chief buyers. There is a fair feeding demand locally, but very few cars are wanted for shipment.

Rye.—Elevators are the chief buyers of rye and offerings are light. Prices are firm compared with the futures. Mills pay a premium for the choice offerings. Country movement very moderate.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Some inquiry for rye, but no offerings at the bids made. Holders seem to have more confidence in the market. There were offerings of No. 2 c. i. f. Buffalo at 3½c over Chicago October.

The corn crop in this state is in fine shape and the largest yield in many years is predicted. Pastures are also better than usual at this season and this has and will lessen the demand for feeds.

The heavy receipts of oats were absorbed, but several days it took a considerable shading to clean up the offerings at the close of the day. The market was fairly steady during the early part of the week, but closed at ¼c decline and offerings liberal. Closing: No. 1 white, 74¾c; No. 2 white, 74¼c; No. 3 white, 73¼c; No. 4 white, 72¼c on track, through billed.

While there were buyers of wheat at last week's prices they were few and practically out of the market at the close except possibly at lower figures and for the best grades of spring. No. 2 red quoted $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $2.17 on track, through billed. There was considerable smutty, musty and light weight wheat and this was discounted.

Buyers paid $1.64 for No. 1 or No. 2 yellow on Wednesday, which was 6c higher than the close last week, after which the decline started and there was a drop of 10c by the close of the week. There was a good demand at each decline and the market was well cleaned up daily. Millers were the best buyers. Quite a few cars were ordered in store as the prevailing prices did not suit shippers. The feeling here as a rule was bearish and the majority of traders could see no reason for the advance. The late purchases this week were on prospects of light receipts. No. 1 and No. 2 yellow sold today at $1.50, but at the close $1.54 was obtained for several cars from a miller in need of supplies.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 45 cars; No. 3 red, 58 cars; No. 4 red, 29 cars; No. 5 red, 14 cars; sample, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 8 cars; No. 3 mixed, 24 cars; No. 4 mixed, 5 cars; No. 2 soft white, 1 car; No. 2 soft white, 3 cars; No. 1 dark hard, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 1 car; No. 3 dark hard, 3 cars; No. 4 dark hard, 1 car; No. 1 hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 31 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 59 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 24 cars; No. 5 hard winter, 6 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 dark northern, 8 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 9 cars; No. 3 dark northern, 1 car; No. 4 dark northern, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 6 cars; No. 3 northern, 22 cars; No. 4 northern, 18 cars; No. 5 northern, 3 cars; sample, 4 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 53 cars; No. 2 yellow, 19 cars; No. 3 yellow, 6 cars; No. 4 yellow, 1 car; No. 5 yellow, 1 car; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 white, 3 cars; No. 2 white, 3 cars; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 41 cars; No. 2 white, 162 cars; No. 3 white, 162 cars; No. 4 white, 21 cars; sample, 4 cars.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Charles S. Maguire of Maguire & Co., will leave shortly for a sojourn in Michigan.

L. B. Moser, traffic manager of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., returned from a brief business trip to the South.

Frank F. Collins, who accompanied his daughter to an Eastern college, returned to his office late in the week.

Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago, dealers in food products, have arranged for warehouse facilities in Cincinnati.

John De Molet, of the De Molet Grain Co., is recovering from a severe attack of hemorrhoids and is expected on the Exchange early this week.

The U. S. Grain Corporation has notified all mills and elevators in this zone that extreme care should be exercised to prevent grain dust explosions.

F. E. Linder, manager of The Dorsel Grain Co., was confined to his home by illness, but was well enough Saturday to again attend to his trade duties.

President E. B. Terrill, of the Grain and Hay Exchange, will appoint a committee this week to attend the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association to be held in St. Louis on October 13 to 15.

Further co-operation of shippers and receivers of freight in promoting freight car efficiency, owing to the continued shortage of box cars, has been asked by W. D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, of Cincinnati's merchants.

Clark R. Brown, who relinquished active participation in the local grain business as a successor of the late B. W. Wasson, but who maintains his membership in the Grain and Hay Exchange, is now engaged in the business of buying, selling and exchanging of farm properties.

W. L. Brown & Co. had the first car of new yellow ear corn of the season, which they disposed of at private terms. The corn was grown in the Miami Valley, of sound and excellent quality, and sufficiently dry for immediate shelling. Quotations for new ear corn ranged at $1.25 to $1.30 at the close of the week.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—There was a further decrease in receipts of the better grades of wheat the past week, only 16 cars of No. 2 red arriving, and as a result the premiums for the top grades showed a wider range from lower grades. The demand was active from all sources, and shippers were urged to increase the movement to meet the requirments of all interests. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.27½@2.28½; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.26½@2.27½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.22@2.24; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.19@2.21; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.14@2.16; sample as to quality, $2.05@2.15. Smutty wheat discounted from 2 to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—The spasmodic fluctuations in corn futures, especially the September option, brought a feeling of caution to local cash buyers, and as a consequence few sales for local account were recorded the past week. Offerings though were light, and held over from day to day until absorbed by elevators and a few shipping orders. Yellow grades held a premium over white and mixed, and quotations after wide variance during the week closed about the same as a week ago: No. 1 white, $1.52@1.53;No. 2 white, $1.51@1.52; No. 3 white, $1.50@1.51; No. 4 white, $1.46@1.48; No. 5 white, $1.44@1.46; No. 6 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 1 yellow, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 yellow, $1.53@1.54; No. 3 yellow, $1.52@1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.48@1.50; No. 5 yellow, $1.46@1.48; No. 6 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 1 mixed, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 mixed, $1.51@1.522; No. 3 mixed, $1.50@1.51; No. 4 mixed, $1.46@1.48; No. 5 mixed, $1.44@1.46; No. 6 mixed, $1.42@1.44.

Oats—Not enough oats were available this week to supply the ordinary requirements of the trade, and prices held to a steady basis, with a slight premium for cars of heavy weight, either white or mixed: No. 2 white, 72@73c; No. 3 white, 71@72c; No. 4 white, 70@71c; No. 2 mixed, 70½@71½c; No. 3 mixed, 69½@70½c; No. 4 mixed, 68½@69½c.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

Clay, Robinson & Co., commission merchants at the St. Joseph Stock Yards, have moved into their new quarters, taking in the entire third floor of the exchange. T. F. McKee is manager of the company here and R. R. De Lap is office manager.

A new flour mill, to cost $350,000, will be erected at Atchison, Kansas. Application for state charter has been filed and contains the names of A. L. Jacobson, Henry Diegel, W. S. Washer, Ray T. Willette and W. S. Washer as incorporators. They are Atchison men. The new mill will have a capacity of 2,000 bbls. a day.

Rains fell on three or four days in Missouri during the past week, breaking the drought in all sections. These rains were too late for a great deal of corn, but some late planted bottom lands will be benefited. The ground is now in good condition for plowing, and wheat seeding will be rushed during the next ten days.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Forest City, Mo., has brought suit in the circuit court here against G. W. Carter and the G. W. Carter Grain Co., of St. Joseph, for $3,100. The plaintiffs consigned the defendants a carload of wheat and according to the petition were to have been paid cash at the market price, but payment was refused, it is alleged.

The following registered on the Grain Exchange floor during the week: Rufus J. Godfrey, Minneapolis; C. R. Story, Barnston, Neb.; V. H. Beryamir, Atchison; F. Larsan, Highland, Kas.; Jas. Gilmore, Falls City; Porter Buntin, Blythedale, Mo.; J. J. Comer, Wells, Kas.; Tom Howard, Shubert, Neb.; C. E. Kern, Omaha; B. W. Williams, and J. W. Young, Smithville, Mo.; J. W. Brewer, Bolckow, Mo.; Jno. Peterson, Hardy, Neb.; W. W. Young, Kansas City; D. P. Maxwell, Robinson, Kas.; L. L. Teare, Craig, Mo.

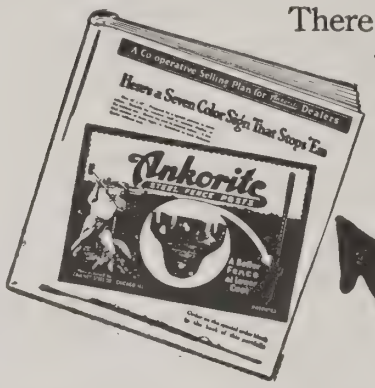
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"A Smashing, Red-Blooded, Co-operative Selling Plan for Ankorite Dealers"

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There never has been a time when Ankorite sales came so easy—but you'll have to act quick to get your share of the fall business. Hundreds of farmers are writing to learn where they can buy Ankorite Steel Drive Posts, and we'll gladly refer to you all inquiries from your territory just the moment you're in position to take care of them.

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CALUMET STEEL CO.
208 So. La Salle St., Dept. 7
Chicago, Ill.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The demand for good grades of wheat was brisk all throughout the week, good hard wheat being wanted by all buyers. Receipts for the week, 262 cars, against 562 cars a week ago and 276 cars a year ago. Cash wheat as follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.36@2.53; No. 2 dark hard, $2.31@2.51; No. 3 dark hard, $2.28@2.46; No. 4 dark hard, $2.22@2.38; No. 5 dark hard, $2.18@2.33; No. 1 hard, $2.28@2.39; No. 2 hard, $2.23@2.36; No. 3 hard, $2.20@2.34; No. 4 hard, $2.14@2.30; No. 5 hard, $2.10@2.20; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.16@2.18; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.14@2.16; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.10@2.14; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.08@2.10; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.04@2.08; No. 1 red, $2.21@2.22; No. 2 red, $2.18@2.19; No. 3 red, $2.15@2.17; No. 4 red, $2.10@2.14; No. 5 red, $2.05@2.09.

Corn—Supplies all through the week were ample to take care of the limited demand. New corn was being offered freely from the Southwest, with very few buyers. A small demand picked up in the country, owing to the breaks in the cash markets. Receipts for the week, 26 cars, against 38 a week ago and 10 a year ago. Cash follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.52@1.53; No. 3 yellow, $1.50@1.51; No. 4 yellow, $1.47@1.49; No. 5 yellow, $1.44@1.47; No. 2 white, $1.50@1.52; No. 3 white, $1.48@1.49; No. 4 white, $1.45@1.47; No. 5 white, $1.42@1.45; No. 2 mixed, $1.50@1.52; No. 3 mixed, $1.47@1.50; No. 4 mixed, $1.44@1.47; No. 5 mixed, $1.42@1.44.

Oats—The demand continued extremely narrow for this commodity, with very few offerings to arrive and no demand to speak of from the interior. Cash oats: Receipts for the week, 11 cars, against 14 a week ago and 22 a year ago. Cash follows: No. 2 white, 70@71c; No. 3 white, 69½@70c; No. 2 mixed, 64@65c; No. 3 mixed, 63@64c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 3 red, 66@67c.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Very little ear corn is arriving here and demand is limited. Quotations are merely nominal around $1.75@1.76 a bushel.

Conditions in the straw market are unchanged with little demand for any grade and liberal receipts. No change is made in quotations this week.

The demand for shelled corn is a trifle better. The receipts are not large, a total of 29,900 bushels coming into market in the last period, but they are sufficient to meet all present needs. The market is so uncertain that shippers are advised of lower prices for shelled corn now on the way. Best grades are selling around $1.62@1.63 a bushel.

The grain market here is quieter than it has been for several weeks. Oats are in plentiful supply and the demand is light, so prices are barely firm. Considerable effort is required to move supplies at prevailing quotations and shippers are advised to hold off until demand shows some signs of improvement. Good oats are bringing around 75½@75¾ cents a bushel.

The Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. has the contract for clearing away the ruins, and this work probably will occupy the next two or three weeks. A force of more than 100 men is at work. Plans and specifications are expected to be complete within a short time and it is hoped to commence operations on the new building before the end of October. The contract calls for the completion of the elevator before the end of the present year.

R. A. Sheets, chairman of the R. S. McCague Co., Ltd., wholesale grain dealers, with offices in the Westinghouse building, is president of the Central Elevator Co., which is a stock concern. He stated that it is the intention of the company to build as complete a grain elevator, although not the largest, as there is in the country. About $20,000 worth of grain, largely oats and corn, was saved from the fire and it is being sold for hog and cattle feed.

It has been definitely decided that the grain elevator of the Central Elevator Co., which was destroyed by fire with a loss of about $500,000, is to be replaced with a modern concrete fireproof structure with a capacity of 400,000 bushels of grain. This is about twice the size of the former structure. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago has the contract. C. F. O'Connor, representing the Chicago firm, was in Pittsburgh a few days ago securing data for the work. The new elevator, in which is to be installed all modern improvements in grain elevator machinery—dryers, cleaners and shellers—all operated by 200 horsepower electricity, will occupy the same ground space as the old building. It has a frontage of 126 feet on Eleventh street and 70 feet on Duquesne Way. It will be 125 feet high from the street level to the top of the cupola.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Charles Hay, a popular member of the Commercial Exchange, is still sojourning at Beach Haven, N. J.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 26 were 838,998 bus. wheat; 180,600 bus. oats and 17,967 bus. barley.

H. Price, flour jobber of Philadelphia, has started suit against J. Eddstein, also of this city, to recover $279.35 for flour sold.

Cake & Freedman, flour and feed brokers, 481 Bourse Building, have made application for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

The United States Grain Corporation this week purchased 578,728 barrels of wheat flour of all grades at prices ranging from $8.50 to $10.18 per barrel.

Charles H. Longcope, grain dealer, Philadelphia, has instituted proceedings against Frank C. Maguire, also of this city, to recover $537.92 alleged to be due for hay, etc.

Clarence S. Woolman, assistant to the president of the Hales & Edwards, Chicago, grain and feed dealers, and members of the grain firm of S. C. Woolman & Co., this city, is on a visit to his family here.

Receipts for the week ending Sept. 27 were 400 bbls. and 24,143,749 lbs. of flour in sacks; 943,719 bus. wheat; 10,117 bus. corn; 171,113 bus. oats; 54,233 bus. rye; 3,775 bus. barley; 25,000 bus. malt and 540 tons of feed.

Joseph E. Haasz, the popular and ever faithful gentleman on 'change, celebrated his 80th birthday on Saturday last, Sept. 27, and received many congratulations from his numerous friends at the exchange, with best wishes for many happy returns.

John McGuigan, Jr., formerly with L. F. Miller & Sons, grain merchants of this city, has been appointed general manager for the Philadelphia office of the Taylor & Bournique Company, Milwaukee. He succeeds Mr. F. M. Turnbull, who has been in charge of the local branch since its establishment two years ago.

William S. Hastings, of the firm of W. S. Hastings & Son, flour, hay and grain dealers at Atglen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, members of the Commercial Exchange, died on Sept. 21. Mr. Hastings was 78 years of age and was buried from his late residence, Atglen, on Wednesday last. A delegation from the exchange attended the funeral.

Mr. C. Herbert Bell, president of the Commercial Exchange, has appointed the following committee to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association to be held at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 14 and 15. William Richardson, chairman; James L. King, Samuel L. McKnight, Frank M. Rosekrans and Frank M. Turnbull.

The following flour and grain men were registered on 'Change during the week: George H. Evans, of the Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis; R. Hasenwinkle, grain shipper, Bloomington, Ill.; Geo. D. Beatty, flour dealer, Sandusky, Ohio; C. S. Chase, sales manager of the H. D. Lee Milling Co., Salina, Kas.; Clarence Woolman, representing Hales & Edwar Chicago; H. D. Billings, Tunkahc nock, Pa.; Jas. F. Garnlaw, Brooklyn, Y.; S. A. Knight, New York City; L. Layton, Georgetown, Delaware; F. Lewis, Doylestown, Pa.; Charles Col Mt. Holly, N. J., and C. W. Rogers, Tan qua, Pa.

The retail grocers of Lancaster City a in the surrounding country have form an organization and purchased the fl mill of S. J. Pugh, located on Mill Cre near the city, for the purpose of produc their own flour. They will purchase wheat and manufacture the flour on co-operative basis. The mill, which is of the oldest in the county and one of few remaining that are operated by wa power, has a capacity of twenty-eight b rels a day.

Reports from Delaware and Maryla say that there is much wheat down those sections that has not been thresh out yet, the grain still standing in fields. The crop, owing to the excess rains and unfavorable weather conditi at harvest time, is a complete failure. a third of a crop having been garner In many instances the farmers h plowed their entire crop under for f tilizer, it having been ruined, and was inferior that it was not good enough chicken feed. It is said that fully fifty cent of that already threshed is good nothing. A prominent shipper of gr from that country said that the best wh he has received from there would grade above No. 3 garlicky and from down to Nos. 5 and 6 smutty, while great deal more is not fit to be graded.

CHICAGO.

The Grain Corporation is receiver fo large proportion of the wheat be shipped into this market. The wheat going into storage.

It has been announced by Arthur W liams, federal food Administrator, t prices of groceries have declined 15 cent in Chicago and meats 8 to 10 cent since January 1, 1919.

Newly elected members of the Board Trade are Michael F. Cudahy of Milw kee, Wallace Templeton of Chicago A. G. Sprague. The estate of Rol Pringle has been posted for transfer.

Craig B. Hazelwood, vice-president the Union Trust Co., Chicago, officiated the opening meeting of the Ameri

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 3670 Private Wires Main 46

's' Ass'n at St. Louis Monday, the nnual convention of the organiza- which he is president.

Sawers Grain Co. sold the first car Illinois corn received in this mar- The purchaser was Taylor & Bour- who paid a price of $1.30. The corn ded at Roanoke, Ill., and was guar- to be cool and sweet.

crop No. 2 silo maize at Chicago ek brought $2.30 per cwt., equal to er bu. of 56 lbs. The movement of aize and kafir corn from the South- expected to be very heavy in the ture as the crop is said to be a one.

H. Barrett, representative of Lam- s. Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia., was a visitor last week. Mr. Barrett de extensive trips through the corn Iowa and reports both quality and to be excellent. He looks for an ovement.

rrival of the first car of new corn ly early, commented on in another ph, proved in its test the inad- y of its shipment. The moisture the State Department was 27.60; Board of Trade 26.60 and although rn it was hot and was refused by & Bornique, who had bought it to eing sold to Lederer & Dixon.

Death of John S. Washburn.

mber of the Chicago Board of John S. Washburn, of Wash- Crosby & Co., Minneapolis, died Sept. 25, 1919, while at his ily home at Livermore Falls, He was enjoying a vacation in with his daughters when he was Mr. Washburn, born in Hallo- , obtained his education in East- eges and thereupon removed to olis where in 1880 he began his career by studying the manufac- flour and specializing in grain and In 1887 Mr. Washburn was ad- membership in the firm of Wash- sby Co. and had served on its directors since that time and in held office as vice-president and sident of the company. In May year he resigned from this office me chairman of the board. Mr. n comes of a family distinguished ational affairs of the country and lf was a man of many and varied . He leaves a widow and three s.

---

ncement has been made by the the Gulf Steamship Co., of eans that freight and passenger y steamboats on the Mississippi s tributaries and the sanitary anal between New Orleans and will be inaugurated Oct. 1. The has purchased vessels having apacity of 2,000 tons and can date 200 passengers.

---

ine shipments of corn showed falling off last week compared week previous but the supply e in the ports remains liberal. ller clearances are partly the difficulty in obtaining suffi- plies from the interior owing uate transportation facilities. the Argentine hold about ith fair absorption by foreign in evidence. Firms with connections have been dis- nore interest in the market the break in the foreign esulted in some business with l States.—*Logan & Bryan.*

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LIVESTOCK COMPARISONS.

The returns to the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate that on July 1, 1919, the number of hogs in the United States was 5.3 per cent less than on July 1, 1919, while that of cattle is 1 per cent greater and of sheep 10 per cent greater. These percentages are based on reports of individual farms taken more or less at random throughout the United States and assumed to be representative of all farms. The actual totals of farms reporting and percentage changes of classes of livestock are as follows:

LIVESTOCK JULY 1, 1919, AND JULY 1, 1918, COMPARED.

	No. on farms reptg. 1919.	1918.	Change, %.
Hogs—			
Over 6 mos. old.	483,132	527,966	— 8.5
Under 6 mos. old	676,859	697,651	— 3.0
Total	1,159,991	1,225,617	— 5.3
Cows	568,045	572,388	— 0.8
Heifers	218,671	205,134	+ 6.6
Cows and heifers.	786,716	777,522	+ 1.2
Calves	330,022	326,526	+ 1.1
Steers	265,875	267,640	— 0.6
Bulls	139,387	135,631	+ 2.8
Total cattle	1,522,000	1,507,319	+ 1.0
Sheep	1,084,200	985,699	+10.0

CATTLE AND SWINE CHANGES DURING JULY.

	Cattle. 1919.	1918.	Swine. 1919.	1918.
On farms July 1.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Births in July	2.78	3.19	7.88	9.86
Brought on farms.	1.53	2.99	1.79	2.16
Moved off farms.	4.97	6.01	8.48	11.31
Farm slaughter	.29	.49	.30	.45
Died on farms.	.34	.45	1.79	1.68
Remaining Aug. 1.	98.71	99.23	99.10	98.58

Hog Market Receipts Monthly.

The following tabulation shows the combined receipts of hogs monthly since January, 1913, at 12 important interior markets (Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Portland, Ore., St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul and Sioux City) (000 omitted):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Jan.	4,206	2,968	3,634	3,835	2,796	2,398
Feb.	3,192	3,134	2,779	3,165	2,610	2,003
Mar.	2,604	3,183	2,313	2,518	2,409	1,810
April	2,543	2,674	2,035	1,960	1,749	1,568
May	2,747	2,360	2,263	2,360	2,019	1,732
June	2,792	2,108	2,016	2,207	2,120	1,972
July	2,237	2,270	1,930	1,860	1,762	1,582
Aug.	1,756	1,357	1,962	1,477	1,325	
Sept.	1,544	1,042	1,579	1,311	1,343	
Oct.	2,274	1,683	2,397	1,529	1,796	
Nov.	3,032	2,506	3,457	2,454	2,128	
Dec.	3,744	2,614	3,640	3,520	2,733	
Yr.	31,048	26,171	30,939	25,757	22,501	
Jy-Jn.	20,321	16,427	15,040	16,045	13,703	11,394

Cattle and Hog Movement.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following total of cattle and hogs at stock yards for the month of August, 1919:

	Cattle. 1919	1918.	Hogs. 1919.	1918.
Receipts, 68 mkts.—				
Aug.	2,043,220	2,029,255	2,116,113	2,495,293
Change	+13,965	or 0.7%	—379,180	or 15.2%
8 mo.	14,317,983	14,857,418	30,532,240	29,236,478
Ch'ge	—539,435	or 3.6%	+1,295,762	or 4.4%
Shipments—				
Aug.	910,614	859,855	699,206	877,347
Ch'ge	—50,759	or 5.9%	—178,641	or 20 3%
8 mos.	5,655,290	5,671,262	9,373,492	9,920,432
Decrease	17,972	or 0.3%	546,940	or 5.5%
Local slaughter, 68 mkts.—				
Aug.	1,099,937	1,192,182	1,411,992	1,615,959
Decrease	92,245	or 7.7%	203,968	or 12.6%
8 mos.	8,512,996	9,064,842	20,972,826	19,225,712
Ch'ge	—551,846	or 6.1%	+1,747,114	or 9.1%
Stockers and feeders, 68 mkts.—				
Aug.	396,237	417,508	50,406	115,931
Dec.	21,271	or 5.1%	65,525	or 56.5%
8 mos.	2,642,379	2,714,953	556,025	569,774
Dec.	72,574	or 2.7%	13,749	or 2.4%

American S. & W. Report.

The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co. says that corn harvest is progressing rapidly; potatoes in the Eastern States are yielding better than was expected; recent rains have improved soil conditions for fall plowing and seeding; no damaging frost reported; the South will make a good crop of sweet potatoes.

As to corn the report says: Weather conditions have been exceedingly favorable during the past week to rapidly mature the balance of this crop. Such sections as were doubtful a week ago are now out of frost danger. Corn has matured this year in sections where usually nothing but silo corn is made. In some instances the quality of the crop has been somewhat damaged by too rapid ripening, but as a whole corn is in better shape than it has been for a number of years. In many cases husking from the field will commence Oct. 1.

The demand for new corn, says William G. Dilts, Jr., & Co., of St. Louis, will probably make the price when the corn is ready for the market and while much is said now about there being no demand for it, it is not often much demand appears for new corn in September at any time. The hog crop while not as big as last year is the second largest on record apparently and the carry-over of old corn is probably the smallest in years while the new crop is only an average although of excellent quality.

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Vincent on Plumb Plan.

C. Vincent, a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, who was active for many years in the development of the farmers' coöperative movement in the West, has addressed a letter to Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in which he opposes strongly the "Plumb plan" for operating the railroads of the United States. Mr. Vincent was connected successively with the Farmers' Alliance, the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the Farmers' Congress (in which he holds a life membership), and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. No man has been more closely identified with the cooperative movement than Mr. Vincent. He was at one time state organizer for the Nebraska Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association. In his letter to Senator Cummins, Mr. Vincent says: "The 'Plumb plan' for operating the railroads of the United States is unique in that it assumes that a vast property would be operated by persons who do not own it, so as to give satisfaction to all concerned. Is not this asking too much of human nature?"

COST OF CORN PRODUCTION.

The never ending discussion of the good things the farmer has compared with the city man's life of toil, or vice versa, whichever you please, is a quite natural subject of frequent discussion in this column. We now have a rather interesting and actual figure secured from one of the large farm operators in Illinois showing a cost of $23.10 per acre to produce corn. The minutiae of this, including labor, machine hours, horse feed, etc., are boresome but quite apparently correct. A farmer now figures corn at $1.00 per bu. and a 30 bu. acre extends $30, leaving $7 for Our readers will understand any remarks the varying for rental, from the two-fifths crop an actual price per acre. Is $7 for the rental of corn land?

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R. BARNES'S MOVEMENTS.

Sept. 24, Julius H. Barnes, Wheat ector, addressed the Bakers' Nation- Convention in Chicago recently, he urged greater consumption of t as a means to reduce the H. C. "The flour production this season," Wheat Director Barnes, "is 15 per greater than last while exports are t the same as last year. This in- es that the American people are asing their flour consumption, per- to the extent of almost 15 per cent." ter he went to Omaha where he essed the grain dealers, and then eded to Kansas City, where he dis- d problems connected with the ling of the present crop before the nal Farm Convention in Kansas

. Barnes will spend some days in Angeles, after which he will go to Francisco to speak to California men, and then to Portland, where ill talk to members of the grain at meetings arranged by M. H. er. On Oct. 15th Mr. Barnes will ss the Grain Dealers' National As- ion in St. Louis and he has been to speak to members of the Chi- Board of Trade the following day. ill return to New York about Oct.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

FLOUR NOTES.

It is reported that under the proposed readjustment of freight rates, flour coming to Baltimore from the Northwest will pay equal to one cent per barrel more than wheat, as against 4 cents per barrel less now.

It is anticipated there will be a considerable demand for rye flour to supply the export demand as foreign countries, especially Germany, desire to purchase food of high nutrient content at the lowest level obtainable. Rye flour is relatively low in price and it is more than probable that the United States will be chief source of supply as the 1919 rye crop is over the pre-war average although not equal to the previous two crops when all energy was devoted to securing an enormous wheat crop.

FLOUR MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—The flour trade was more active and firmer the past week owing to the light wheat receipts and improved sales, and quotations for patents in wood advanced 50c per barrel. Winter patent was quoted at $11@11.40; hard patent, $12@12.30; Kansas bakers' patent, 140-lb. jute, $11, and corn flour, 100-lb. sacks, $3.75.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 27.—Prices for all hard wheat flours experienced further advances during the past week and the market as a whole was very firm. The upward trend, however, served to very materially curtail business as buyers were not willing to pay the prices asked. The trade here has a large amount of flour bought for October and early November shipment from the mills and therefore feels in a comfortable position over the question of requirements in the immediate future. On the other hand, mills are said to have sold their prospective sixty days' output, and in view of the strength in cash wheat are not in a position to offer for later shipment at lower prices.

Sentiment, as a rule, seems to be in favor of higher markets, but owing to the disturbing economic conditions and the nervousness over the steel strike, it is thought that the situation is entirely too uncertain to encourage aggressive buying, especially as the campaign against high prices is still in progress. Purchases of flour of all grades by the Government on the past week's bids amounted to 578,728 barrels and the prices ranged from $8.50 to $10.18.

The following are quotations prevailing for flour in carloads to arrive in New York. The price is for 196 lbs. of flour bagged in 140-lb. jutes. Spring patents, $11.60@12.25; first spring clears, $9@10; soft winter straights, $10.15@10.40; Kansas straights, $11.25@11.75; Kansas patents, $11.50@12.25; and Kansas first clears, $9@10.25.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—The demand for flour from the domestic trade continues slow and lifeless, although most of the local and nearby mills are busy with Government orders, so that there is no weight of supplies on the market. The low point on rye flour seems to have been reached, in fact, there is a firmer undertone now to this flour. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $12@12.25; straight, $11.50@11.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; straight, $9.75@10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75@7.75.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 27.—The flour market appeared better during the week than for some time. The demand from all sources is good. Prices generally advanced 30@40c per bbl. The rye flour market, which has been rather sluggish for some time, showed an improved condition. Flour production of the Milwaukee mills was the largest this year, the total for the week being 22,000 barrels. Of this, 16,000 barrels were wheat flour, or approximately 67 per cent of total wheat capacity, and 6,000 barrels of rye flour, as compared with 5,000 barrels of rye flour last week. Current quotations, carlots, per bbl., in cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $12@12.25; straight, $11.10@11.55; first clear, $9.55@9.70; rye flour, pure, white, $7.60@7.80; rye flour, straight, $7.10@7.30; rye flour, dark, $5.75@6.25. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.80; corn meal, white, $3.75, and corn grits, $3.70, in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 27.—More activity was shown in the flour market here during the last week. Local millers, however, still found themselves handicapped in obtaining supplies of the best spring wheat, and it was necessary to pay high premiums even for light weight grain. On that account patents were advanced 10c a barrel.

The mills experienced a fair district demand and some further business was apportioned to them for export.

Quotations per barrel, in carlots at mills here follow: Family patents, jute, $11.85@12.10; bakers' patent, jute, $11.60@11.85; first clears, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, jute, $7.25@7.50.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit, Sept. 27.—Millers report only slight improvement in demand for flour. There is still a feeling among consumers that prices are to be lower, an idea that is not shared by the millers. The latter consider the market firm owing to light supplies in the hands of bakers and jobbers. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $13.25; fancy winter patent, $12.75; second patent, $12; straight winter, $11@11.25 per bbl.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Flour was without new features last w Volume of business continued heavy cluding shipments on contracts. Bu is chiefly for current needs as the buyers anticipated their needs last m Prices have firm tone. Wheat cont

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mand premium, with good stocks mills.

eastern flour mills, with a capacity 230 bbls., had output last week of bbls., or 80.3 per cent of capacity. receding week mills with capacity 90 bbls. had output of 192,233 bbls., per cent of capacity. The same ast year the output was 62.6 per capacity. Quotations: Soft wineat patents, 98 lbs., in cotton, f. o. river points, $11@11.50; standard $10.25@10.50; 100 per cent flour, 20.

BOSTON.

n, Sept. 27.—Encouraging symp- an early return to normal con- in the local flour trade were noted nge during the past week. It seems he consensus of opinion among the and millers' agents that more flour sold than for a long time. Whether provement is due to advancing or to the real necessities of the cannot be definitely stated at this or does there seem to be a clear anding of the matter in the trade. the strongest feature of the situathe way the wheat markets of the est are responding to recent crop ments. In view of this fact buyers g urged to anticipate requirements in advance. Prices quoted for mill t were as follows: New wheat—patent, special, $12@13; spring standard, $11.45@12; hard winter $11@12; soft winter patent, $10.65 oft winter straight, $10.30@10.75; nter clear, $10.10@10.30. Receipts week ending Sept. 27 were 36,330

DES MOINES, IA.

Moines, Sept. 27.—Flour has ad- 25@35c per bbl. over last week. 100% flour is quoted at $11.50. atent Northern flours at $12.30@ r bbl.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

as City, Sept. 27.—Flour production sas City this week reached a new cord of 88,700 bbls., the output of nills. There was a big trade in hed brands for domestic account he latter part of the week, when es necessitated by higher wheat a pause in buying of the hard grades. The medium and lower of hard wheat flour were taken by 's and some were applied on the es week's sales to the Government ort account. Soft wheat millers, flour is at a sharp discount under heat flour, reported an increasing . This flour is first class in all s, but it is not desired by bakers it absorbs less water than hard flour.

s of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-on bags, per bbl.:

wheat—	Sept. 27	Sept. 20
tent	$11.75@12.00	$11.00@11.50
atent	11.50@11.85	10.60@11.30
t	11.00@11.25	10.50@10.90
ur	10.00@10.75	9.00@10.00
ar	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.00
rade	7.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.00
wheat—		
patent ...	10.75@11.00	10.60@11.00
d patent..	10.20@10.50	10.30@10.60
t	9.60@10.00	.....
.....	9.10@ 9.40	9.50@ 9.90
rade	6.50@ 7.00	7.50@ 8.00

CHICAGO.

go, Sept. 27.—Demands for the grades of flour is strong and prices been higher. Premiums for good wheat quite general and $2.85 per reported last week as having been r No. 1 dark Northern. Carlots of d Minneapolis patents are quotable 90 with other spring wheat flours at $11.40@11.65 in carlots. First are quotable $8.30@9.50; 95% patent estern winters, $10.35@10.50; full $11@11.30; soft winter, $10.15@

PHILADELPHIA.

delphia, Sept. 27.—Flour receipts week ending Sept. 27 were 400 bbls. 143,749 pounds in sacks. The market is strong and Kansas straight, short patent, and spring clear are 25@50c per bbl. higher at the close of the week, reflecting the advance in the West. Buyers are pretty well stocked up, however, and demand for the moment is limited to urgent necessities.

We quote per 196 lbs. packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Winter straight, Western, new, $10.10@10.40; do., near-by, new, $9.75@10; Kansas straight, new, $11.25@11.50; Kansas short patent, new, $11.50@12;

spring first, clear, new, $9.50@10; do., patent, new, $11.50@12; do., short patent, new, $12@12.25; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $12.75@13; rye flour, $7.60@7.90 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 26.—There has been a brisk demand for all grades of flours during the past week, and while flour stocks are not heavy, receipts and demand are keeping closely together. The local flour situation is a healthy one in every respect. The following quotations are in effect today: Gold Medal, for delivery from warehouse stocks, $12.75; Pillsbury's Best at $12.90 to 13; self-rising flours, good to soft wheat quality, $11 to $11.25 for mill shipment; high gluten content bakers' Oklahoma flour at $10.75 to $11.05.

WAGON SCALE HINTS.

The following is the first of a series of "Hints and Suggestions" pertaining to wagon scales to be given the readers of the Illinois G. D. Ass'n Bulletin by Jos. B. Sowa, scale inspector:

WAGON SCALES.

The first care to be exercised is in the purchase of the scale, which must be of standard make and have sufficient capacity to weigh the heaviest loads without taxing the strength of the levers or bearings.

The foundation or walls must be of sufficient strength and set deep enough in the ground to insure a perfect footing, and should be built of concrete, stone or hard brick. Soft brick should never be used, since they absorb and retain moisture. Have the pit of sufficient depth to permit ready access to all parts of scale, and keep all parts clear.

Install a drain in the pit and place a roof or shed over the scale; in fact, do all you can to insure a dry scale pit.

Rust is the most fatal of scale diseases and no respecter of quality. The bearings and pivots will rust and scale off, the result being that the knife edges become blunt, at the same time the relative position of these edges is shifted, thereby changing the multiplication of the lever.

If your scale is of the type that rests on piers in the pit, set the castings directly on the foundation. Do not use plank or timber between the foundation and the scale proper. Even though you renew such timber frequently, you cannot increase its compressive strength.

Where the team is not weighed with the load it is imperative that the approaches to the scale be level with the platform.

If possible, connect the main levers directly to the steelyard rod which comes through the floor to the weigh beam. Have this rod and all other connections plumb, and all levers level before placing the inside frame on the pivots.

If you must use an extension lever, give its support the same attention as the main foundation.

Have at least one-half inch clearance between the platform and outside frame, build the platform flush with the frame to prevent loads striking or dropping, and provide a manhole in or adjoining the platform to permit frequent cleaning and inspection of the pit and scales.

Have the inside frame sufficiently rigid to support any load without sagging. The bearing feet are attached to this frame and any deflection of the frame will throw the lever connections out of the plumb line.

It is advisable that at regular intervals, at least monthly, you jack up the scale platform, one end at a time, clean the bearings and loops and allow the levers to plumb themselves. Let the platform back carefully, being sure as you lower it that the check rods are free and that the connections do not crowd or pull.

Keep the notches in the weighing beam clean by the use of a stiff brush. A small amount of dirt in these notches may cause a variation of 10 or 20 pounds.

Don't be mislead in believing that as long as the beam is oscillating or breaking nicely, that your scale is correct.

Have your scales installed and then inspected regularly by a competent scale man, using at least 1,000 pounds of standard test weights, and keep in mind the fact that although it may not appear as such, nevertheless, hidden under the platform in the scale pit is possibly the most delicate and important machine of your entire equipment.

Influences in the Corn Market.

Rampantly bearish sentiment of the past week has been encouraged by agitation for a lowering of food prices. Instead of declining, however, commodity values (with the exception of grains and meats) are rising. This naturally is an important factor in determining whether corn values should depreciate further. Sentiment and theories exert a temporary influence, while legitimate trade conditions are the determining factors. Chief among these is the commercial value, which seems to have been given little consideration by the short seller, who can certainly find no encouragement in the present small stocks at primary markets. The cash demand has been restricted by the scarcity of good merchantable corn, which forced the "hand to mouth" policy on consumers. That this demand should increase with new crop supplies becoming available, seems logical and its importance as a market factor will have to be reckoned with from now on to a greater extent.—*Simons, Day & Co.*

New York Oats Market.

There was no material change in the general situation during last week. Export business was spasmodic and said to be mainly to fill old sales. However, the amount so disposed of has relieved pressure to some extent. The action ... corn still continues the dominating i... fluence, and the extreme weakness ... cash corn at Western markets has a... fected not only speculative but al... influenced cash sentiment, so that d... mestic dealers have become cautio... in purchasing supplies, believing that ... continuation of this weakness will fin... ly be reflected in a lower range of valu... for oats. There should be an improv... ment in the local demand during t... coming week. Holders are firm in th... views, and at the moment of writi... there is no apparent desire to acce... concessions from existing premiums. *L. W. Forbell & Co., New York City.*

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Van Buren, Ark.—An up-to-date milling ant has recently been established by P. inton of Bonanza, who plans to manu- .cture flour and to do custom milling.

GEORGIA.

Blakely, Ga.—The ginnery belonging to e Union Seed & Fertilizer Co. here was mpletely destroyed by fire.

ILLINOIS.

Hartsburg, Ill.—E. C. Bowles has pur- ased the grain elevator formerly owned Charles Miller.

Rushville, Ill.—The Rushville Farmers ain & Livestock Co. has been organized d is capitalized at $50,000.

Lebanon, Ill.—Louis L. Pfeffer, 57 years l, president of Pfeffer Milling Co. of banon, died recently following a stroke apoplexy.

Mason City, Ill.—The J. R. McCreery vator was destroyed by fire recently. ss is estimated at $10,000, fully covered insurance.

Tuscola, Ill.—Extensive alterations are ng made in the storage room in the t side of the Tuscola Grain Co.'s eleva- on the I. C. tracks.

Astoria, Ill.—The Astoria Grain Co. has ded another room to its building recent- erected near Bader's elevator. This l be used as a mill room for grinding poses.

Oakwood, Ill.—The Oakwood Farmers operative Elevator Co. has been incor- ated with a capital of $20,000. Incorpo- ors: Flendicott Roch, D. Seymour, J. Johnson.

Carlinville, Ill.—The Carlinville Milling recently elected the following officers: B. Weller, president; J. E. Dufner, e-president; John Leefers, secretary; Wm. Miller, treasurer.

Augusta, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. incorporate under the name of the mers Co-operative Co., with a capital k of $40,000, and will handle in addi- to grain, all kinds of coal and fer- ers.

Dubois, Ill.—The Dale Maulding Milling of Dubois has purchased the 150-bbl. owned by the late Henry Horn, and ator of J. A. Reminger at Dubois. Mr. inger will have charge of the mill and ator. The mill is to be operated in unction with the Dahlgren Mfg. Co. Dahlgren, Ill., stockholders of which principal stockholders of this corpo- on also.

Sullivan, Ill.—A deal has been completed which Harold Tabor and Harvey Led- er has come into possession of the J. B. or elevators at Sullivan and Bruce, Wilbur Rose and Bernie McDavid of dsor will take the elevator at Allens- Total transaction amounted to $62,- Chester Ledbetter will remain as ager of the Bruce elevator and Tabor Harve Ledbetter will have their offices ullivan.

INDIANA.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—The Diamond Pure Co. of Jeffersonville, Ind., has been porated with a capital of $500,000 to ufacture, buy and sell flour, grain and l products. Harry Barndollar, P. M. ce, Geo. M. McCanna and others are g the directors.

IOWA.

Wright, Ia.—K. Knudson has sold his tor and lumber yard at this place.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Dunlap Grain Co. old its interests to the Fontanelle Co- tive Co.

Spoburn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-opera- Exchange has purchased the elevator e Farmers Elevator Co.

Sheldon, Ia.—Ben Jenkinson sold his tor business at Sheldon to John A. of Barker, S. D., possession to be next March.

Pett, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is tear- own the old shed west of its elevator will soon erect a large warehouse for handling of flour and millstuff.

West Liberty, Ia.—G. F. Schafer, pro- r of the West Liberty elevator, is ing more changes for his plant and nstall a new dump and an additional or.

Davenport, Ia.—A set of grain storage costing approximately $50,000 will be erected by the Purity Oats Co., ly taken over by the American ny Co.

Ontario, Ia.—The Ontario Grain & Coal f which W. T. Barr is president and Frank Morris, vice-president, will erect a new elevator. The company is capitalized at $30,000.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been organized with a capital of $25,000. It is proposed to build a new elevator on the Milwaukee tracks with a capacity of 20,000 bushels and to cost $12,000. Fred Falk is president.

KANSAS.

Bloom, Kans.—The new elevator opened Monday. Fred Harter is the manager.

Perth, Kans.—Mr. Conly is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Lawrence, Kans.—G. A. Buchheim has leased the Gibson Mills for the coming two years.

Hoxie, Kans.—The Crum Mill & Elevator Co. is installing a flour and feed mill at its plant. It will cost approximately $10,000.

Topeka, Kans.—The motor at the Golden Belt elevator was burned out Sept. 20. No other damage was done.

Sterling, Kans.—H. J. Arnold has let the contract for the erection of his new mill and work will begin at once.

Morganville, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City has bought the Federated Milling Co. here.

Emporia, Kans.—The new, modern grain elevator owned by C. W. Hoyt & Son and located on the M. K. & T. tracks is now ready for business.

Turon, Kans.—Fire at the "John R." Mills Co. mill in Turon caused a loss of $15,000. The blaze started in a warehouse where a large quantity of sacks was stored. The interior of the mill was damaged $500.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky.—The Indiana Elevators Co. has changed its name to the Indiana Elevator & Feed Co.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Milling Co., Inc., applied to Federal District court to be adjudged a bankrupt. Liabilities are $4,207.32 and assets $2,995.18.

MICHIGAN.

Owosso, Mich.—The Isbell Bean Co., which about a year ago bought the elevator business owned by Fred Welch, is spending about $10,000 in the installation of new machinery.

Hancock, Mich.—The Finnish Farmers Milling Co. has elected officers as follows: John Kliskila, president; Wm. Johnson, vice-president; Chas. Virranieni, secretary; Jacob Puska, treasurer; Matt Marijaama, general manager.

MINNESOTA.

Welcome, Minn.—J. A. Bixby of Garden City is the new agent at the Rippe elevator.

New London, Minn.—H. H. Purdy is the new manager for the New London Milling Co. in this city.

Dundas, Minn.—Minneapolis parties have bought the elevator and grain business of Campbell & O'Brien.

Lake Elmo, Minn.—Louis Lohman sold his elevator at this place to the Equity Co-operative Exchange. Price paid was $15,000. Eugene Hasley will remain as active head.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Guckeen Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 by Henry Seglum, F. E. Child, John W. McGoff and Neal Kennedy of Guckeen.

Winsted, Minn.—The Winsted Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 to do a milling, flour and feed business. John A. Thompson is among the incorporators.

Moose Lake, Minn.—Excavation for the new flour mill in the north end of town has started. It is expected that the building will be ready to install machinery within the next six weeks.

Averill, Minn.—The Averill Farmers Elevator & Merc. Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000. Among the incorporators are Ole Langseth, Knute Sunde, Niels J. Larson and Ed Johnson, all residing at Felton, Minn.

MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Grain Belt Mills Co. is enlarging its office.

Easton, Mo.—The Easton Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by R. R. Poteet and others.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Mill has added a new department to the mill and is now grinding barley meal and bran.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Webber Milling Corporation will erect a 1,000-000-bushel capacity elevator. John Webber of Saline, Mo., is president.

Nevada, Mo.—The elevator which the Farmers Co-operative Association is building is nearing completion. It is a two-story structure, built of concrete and fireproof throughout.

Dunnegan, Mo.—A new company has been formed for the purpose of building and operating a flour mill at this place. H. J. Lewis of Fair Play, John Phillips, Jim Phillips of Dunnegan are the stockholders. Construction will begin within the next two weeks.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Construction of a grain elevator for which stocks have been sold for the last few weeks is planned by R. E. Hastings, a member of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. Local men have bought $100,000 worth of stock, it is reported, and Swift & Co. will put up the other $100,000. The proposed capacity is from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

NEBRASKA.

Lodge Pole, Nebr.—The Lodge Pole Lumber & Grain Co. will erect a new building and put in a stock of hardware.

Gurley, Nebr.—The Flour Mill Co. has just been organized. Otto Schricker, owner. A 50-bbl. daily capacity mill will be erected.

Aurora, Nebr.—S. H. Riker has resigned as manager of the Aurora Elevator Co. and Herman Collett of Hampton is to take his place Oct. 1.

Gothenburg, Nebr.—The plant of the Platte Valley Milling Co., owned and operated by the Colorado Mill & Elevator at Denver, burned on Friday night, Sept. 26. Contents about 80,000 bus. of wheat, were practically destroyed. This mill was one of their considerable string of elevators and mills and will doubtless be rebuilt for the next crop.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Spencer, N. C.—Corbel Sons Co. of Spencer have applied for charter with $50,000 capital authorized and $10,000 subscribed. J. H., L. L. and W. C. Corbell are the incorporators and will do a grain milling business.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Regent, N. D.—Toney Hettrich sold his interests in the Regent Grain Co.

Tolley, N. D.—H. M. Christen has just opened the Occident elevator here and will be the active manager of same.

Watford City, N. D.—Chas. G. Johnson of Dore, N. D., will be manager of the Winter Truesdell Ames Co. elevator which has been opened here.

Selfridge (Bill to Selfridge Station), N. D.—M. Bayer of Dickinson has arrived here to take charge of the Selfridge Equity Exchange elevator as grain buyer.

OKLAHOMA.

Trail, Okla.—The R. D. Gay Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $5,000 by T. G. Gay, Mat Jones and M. J. Jones.

Coweta, Okla.—T. C. Clark & Son, from Broken Arrow, have purchased the City Mill and will conduct the business in the future.

Perry, Okla.—A fire here recently destroyed the grain warehouse of Knox & Freeman. The blaze was caused by a cigaret falling into some old papers.

Medford, Okla.—The Medford Mill & Elevator Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $50,000 by Howard Cus-

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tard, E. V. Croxton, Raymond Early, all of Medford.

Edmond, Okla.—The First Flour Mill in Oklahoma, which has long been idle, has opened again at Edmond. B. V. Stover is president and manager; A. B. Richert, vice-president; Herman Larson, secretary-treasurer; and F. H. Weir, local buyer. In selecting a location for their mill the managers bought the old Snyder mill and have remodeled it, adding an elevator with a storage capacity of 25,500 bushels and a warehouse 43x66 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown, Pa.—The Mauser Mill Co. has purchased the Frank J. Erdman flour and feed plant and will consolidate it with the East Penn branch. Mr. Erdman will be manager with headquarters at the East Penn branch.

Lancaster, Pa.—The prompt discovery of a slight blaze, caused by the friction of a loose bolt against the grinding bars of an attrition mill at the John W. Eshelman & Son grain elevator, prevented a serious conflagration. The loss will be less than $100.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. of Chicago will salvage the grain remaining in the Central Grain Elevator which was badly damaged by fire. The company will dispose of the grain, which is believed to be worth about $25,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Roscoe, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will build a modern elevator at this station soon.

Volga, S. D.—J. O. Sundet has opened the elevator formerly owned by Dyball & Cotton.

Britton, S. D.—Ed Jorde has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. here.

Dupree, S. D.—The new Bagley elevator is under way. House will have 25,000 bushels capacity.

Kimball, S. D.—The new Farmers Elevator has been completed. It has a capacity of 45,000 bushels and was erected at a cost of $15,000.

Summit, S. D.—Farmers have purchased a local elevator and will organize a farmers' company and conduct the elevator as a co-operative concern.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chas. Hood of F. A. Hood Co., feed and grain dealers, will begin work shortly on a modern two-story warehouse. Plans call for a $50,000 building.

TEXAS.

Orange, Tex.—Arrangements have been perfected whereby the Waldmann-Rose Grain Co. of Houston will open a branch house in Orange. Monroe Colburn will be the manager.

Frisco, Tex.—R. C. Fisher's mill was totally destroyed by fire recently. Several thousand bushels of wheat were also burned. Fire originated in the engine room. Plant and wheat were insured.

UTAH.

Ogden, Utah.—Although plans have not yet been completed, it is expected that a large number of homes will be erected in this city for the permanent employes of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. It is the intention of the company to provide homes to prevent rent profiteering.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va.—W. F. Richardson, Jr., Chamber of Commerce, is planning the erection of a $400,000 reinforced concrete grain elevator to have a capacity of 500,000 bushels.

WISCONSIN.

Oconto, Wis.—The Oconto Milling Co. has started operation in its wheat mill.

Spring Valley, Wis.—The Spring Valley Produce Co., has increased its capital from $10,000 to $20,000.

De Pere, Wis.—The A. G. Wells Co., dealers in grain, produce, etc., has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

Whitehall, Wis.—The mill of the Whitehall Mill & Power Co. has been extensively overhauled and considerable new machinery installed, including a new Allis-Reliance Sifter.

Kewaunee, Wis.—It is reported that the Kewaunee Equity Society has purchased a site along the railway right-of-way and will erect a modern warehouse and elevator.

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Kewaskum, Wis.—It is reported that an addition will be built to the malt house owned by the L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Co., which will be used as a co-operative milling plant.

Manitowoc, Wis.—It is reported that the government will utilize the Manitowoc elevators of the Bartlett-Frazier Co., for storage of 2,000,000 bushels of what. Shipments are already being received.

Coloma, Wis.—The Follett Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to deal in farm products, flour, feed, etc. Incorporators are Vilas Follett, S. C. Runnel, Darwin Follett and W. F. Gray.

Ableman, Wis.—The Ableman Farmers Co., Sauk county, has recently been incorporated with capital at $18,000, to ship farm produce on commission basis. Incorporators are: Carl Bartenach, Fred Luckensmweiser and John Simon.

Grantsburg, Wis.—The Equity-Farmers Co-operative Association has been incorporated with capital stock of $5,000 to buy, sell, store and ship agricultural and dairy products. The incorporators are G. E. Larson, Paul C. Olsen, N. Erickson, Newton Branstad and P. C. Peterson.

De Pere, Wis.—The Wells-Osen Co., recently organized for the manufacture of dairy, stock and poultry feeds, is now operating in part of the plant of the A. G. Wells Co., pending completion of its mill. The officers of the company are Hugo S. Wells, president; C. A. Osen, vice president and general manager; R. H. Osen, secretary, and Leland A. Wells, secretary.

ANOTHER'S VIEWPOINT ON CROP REPORTS.

Crop reports are but guesses. Appearances, like pretty faces, are deceiving. Look at the present wheat crop. It promised early to feed the world. Now it has faded and is over 100 million bushels less than the record breaking crop of 1915 which was 1,025,000,000 bushels. There are public and private crop reports. Trained correspondents make the best guessers. The reports must be free from prejudice to be valuable. Occasionally some send false reports, hoping to affect market values. They seldom accomplish their wicked designs. Years ago there was a rumor that the Government added 10 per cent to the township returns because farmers were supposed to be economical in their crop returns. Some of the official state and national reports varied so greatly that we suggested they should make an effort to get together. They have in several important states like Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan and some others. Michigan is attempting to get thresher returns. This is slow and hardly satisfactory as yet. Kansas the greatest winter wheat state, still acts independently. It issues excellent reports generally during the latter part of the month. Some of the private reports are very good, but some are less desirable.

Government is inclined to duplicate its crop reports. Agricultural Department has crop bureau which is the leader and issues monthly reports. In its estimates an average change from seed time until harvest is allowed. It gets more crop replies than all the other departments together. Years ago it had some trouble. It had a naughty crop statistician. He tried to manipulate the cotton figures and favor some speculators. He frequently came to Toledo looked over our grain crop reports and acted like an innocent lemonade fiend. Government did not trifle with him long. Now the crop bureau is tied up by red tape and no plumber is needed to stop the leaks. Weather Bureau gets out a weekly report based on a limited number of observations. Food Administration gets its own reports and statistics. Bureau of Markets occasionally talks, but should be very careful. Let the Crop Bureau expand. Give it the funds. Too many cooks are undesirable.—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

Fifty-seven Varieties.

There are about 57 different varieties of opinion on prices of hogs. It seems the whole situation in the hog market is demoralized. Sometime ago we were commenting on whether or not the big break in hogs would stampede the farmer into liquidating. It seems now as though that is the situation. Farmers tell us that it is impossible to get their stock to the shippers, for they are afraid to buy them with such an unsettled situation, therefore, live stock which came to the market this week is stock which was raised by the man who shipped them. There are many cases of mixed loads of cattle and hogs coming together. This indicates that even the farmer with less than a load of hogs is cleaning up. The receipts are liberal, which also indicates that the country is cleaning up on their marketable hogs. Therefore, under the circumstances, it is impossible to hold the market anywhere within reasonable bound. The Government seems to be riding two horses. On the one hand certain officials are demanding that the prices of live stock be kept up for the purpose of increasing production. On the other hand, a demand is made by the Government that the prices

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eats be reduced for the purpose of wering the high cost of living. How is problem can be solved, we are unle to say. It is reported that the airman of the Federal Trade Commisn suggests that the export of meats l stopped to relieve the high cost of ing. This is another complication t we are unable to solve. We have en educated to the idea that we were t increase production for the purpose being able to increase exports. At y rate the situation is so full of comcations that any prediction for the mediate future is useless. One thing certain, there is not any immediate tering of hog prices in sight. Packe say they are unable to sell anything any price, except fresh pork. The ttle market is in bad shape, and they off at least half a dollar from last week.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Ja.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
F.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
M.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
A il	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
M	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
Je	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
Ju	587,816	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
A	816,412	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Se.	.....	3,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
O	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
N	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
D.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Y	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Total Wheat Visible.

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bus., as completed by *Bradtreet's* since May, 1919:

1919, Week ending	U. S., east of Rockies	U. S., Pacific coast.	Total U. S.
Ma 7....	17,283,000	1,940,000	19,223,000
Ma 14....	14,568,000	1,724,000	16,292,000
Ma 21....	12,805,000	1,459,000	14,264,000
Ma 28....	9,720,000	1,153,000	10,873,000
Ju 5....	8,009,000	1,069,000	9,078,000
Ju 12....	6,523,000	842,000	7,365,000
Ju 19....	7,787,000	582,000	8,469,000
Ju 26....	16,619,000	661,000	17,280,000
Ju 2....	24,998,000	709,000	25,707,000
Ju 9....	37,387,000	564,000	37,951,000
Ju 16....	46,116,000	590,000	46,706,000
Ju 23....	55,311,000	646,000	55,957,000
Ju 30....	64,281,000	1,198,000	65,479,000
Ju 6....	70,842,000	1,246,000	72,088,000
Ju 13....	76,964,000	1,865,000	78,829,000
Ju 20....	85,534,000	2,021,000	87,555,000

	Canada.	Total U. S. and Canada, both coasts.
Ju 7.....	15,217,000	34,440,000
Ju 14.....	*11,922,000	*28,214,000
Ju 21.....	*10,256,000	*24,510,000
Ju 28.....	14,287,000	25,160,000
Au 5.....	12,806,000	21,884,000
Au 12.....	11,423,000	18,788,000
Au 19.....	10,987,000	19,356,000
Au 26.....	8,601,000	25,881,000
Se 2.....	7,723,000	33,430,000
Se 9.....	7,433,000	45,384,000
Se 16.....	6,467,000	53,173,000
Se 23.....	6,598,000	62,555,000
Se 30.....	6,484,000	71,963,000
Oc 6.....	9,587,000	81,675,000
Oc 13.....	12,240,000	91,069,000
Oc 20.....	15,850,000	103,405,000

Canadian Northwest stocks not included.

Suggestions made by the Department of Agriculture for planting of winter and spring wheat if followed would probably aggregate a production in excess of 830,000,000 bus. from planting of 40,000,000 acres of winter wheat this fall and 20,000,000 acres of spring wheat in 1920. Of such a crop 200,000,000 bus. would be available for export.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 1,044,000 bus. last week and oats 102,000 bus. Corn increased 351,000 bus., rye 214,000 bus. and barley 9,000 bus. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	...2,943	10,536	*13,632,000	17,867,000
Corn	 323	654	977,000	2,538,000
Oats	2,692	4,654	7,346,000	9,841,000
Rye	1,423	1,077	2,500,000	1,281,000
Barley	.. 95	156	251,000	767,000

*Includes 153,000 bu. afloat.

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
Apr.	2,070,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	6,164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	4,333,842	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	4,673,874	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	.....	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct.	5..96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0	18,246,0
Oct.	12..104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
Oct.	19..107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
Oct.	26..113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov.	2..122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	23,622,0
Nov.	9..128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov.	16..136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23..127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov.	30..121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec.	7..113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14..111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21..113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec.	28..117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4..119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11..123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18..126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25..128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1..130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8..129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15..126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22..121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1..118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8..115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15..111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22..101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for four years, were as follows, not including rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,218,480
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
June	7,121,660	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
July	2,000,406	213,466	367,016	489,947
Aug.	548,028	212,243	97,749	591,031
Sept.	.....	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
Oct.	.....	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
Nov.	.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

British Feeds Under Licenses.

Effective Sept. 15 manufacturers, importers, wholesale dealers, brokers and distributors of feedingstuffs such as copra, cottonseed, groundnuts, linseed, palm kernels, rapeseed, rice, bran, ricemeal, sesame seed and soya beans in Great Britain must operate under license. This order came about as the result of excessive speculation in cake and meal but the Food Controller has made exception in respect of contracts entered into before the date of the order, purchases by or sales to any one person in any calendar month not exceeding in the aggregate four tons of all kinds of cakes and meals, or purchases by persons for consumption by their own cattle. The order also provides for manufacturers of such cakes or meal to be licensed unless their total manufacture is less than 25 tons per month.

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Field Seeds

Colorado pinto bean acreage is estimated 10 per cent of last year but there are large quantities of the previous crop for seed purposes.

Although alfalfa seed was formerly raised in large quantities in the Rocky Ford, Colo., district, the seed acreage has been largely reduced influenced by the high price prevailing for the hay.

It has been announced that the first cargo of German goods entering New York since the beginning of the war arrived at that port Sept. 19 and a portion of the cargo consisted of beet sugar seed.

At the Manitoba Agricultural College of Canada some interesting facts have been ascertained regarding the seed crop of a pedigreed hybrid alfalfa plant which was raised in 1916. In 1917 this plant yielded six ounces of seed, or four times the average yield of a plant. The six ounces were thereupon sown and treated under ordinary field conditions with a resultant yield of seed said to be 40 lbs., which when cleaned should give 30 lbs. of good clean seed.

The E. G. Lewis Seed Co., of Monmouth, Ill., has purchased the business of the Patton Seed and Feed Store of that town, Mr. Patton retiring after 40 years' experience to conduct a general farming business.

Effective at once seed potatoes originating outside Oklahoma shipped into that state must be tagged showing that they are non-irrigated stock. Each container of potatoes, potato plants and sweet potato cuttings intended for seed purposes must be so tagged.

The time devoted to seed selection pays many times over. For instance, we have heard of a case where selction was made of sufficient kafir seed to plant 16 acres. This seed proved excellent when threshed and was used for the next crop but other seed obtained from the same field and used for additional acreage failed to produce a good stand. The common-run seed oftimes proves an expensive proposition.

Binghamton, N. Y., will no longer be recognized as the headquarters of the Stanford Seed Co., although the office at 18 Jarvis Street will still be maintained. For some years past the company has operated offices in Buffalo and in Albany in addition to the Binghamton office but now the geographical location of Buffalo makes a change in the location of the main office to that city advisable. Capital stock of the seed company has been increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

Sec'y Stuhr of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture is warning farmers of that state that much of the alfalfa seed being imported from Italy contains noxious week seeds which are particularly objectionable in new alfalfa fields. Specimens already submitted for examination reveal the presence of small flowered morning glory and dodder as well as ox tongue which thrives in such climate as Nebraska enjoys. Seeds are tested free by the state department and efforts to obtain pure seed should be made by all.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917
1918.												
September ..	3,198	6,525	1,774	3,887	192	1,346	191	423	890	5,485	404	6
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	4,23
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	56
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,276	3,607	1,029	79
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	45
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	93
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,96
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,11
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	34
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	27
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	35
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	21
Week—												
Sept. 6.....	3,738	475	1,693	234	220	130	49	71	728	544	290	19
Sept. 13.....	3,353	1,212	1,599	607	234	52	10	22	331	173	297	9
Sept. 20.....	2,699	813	1,324	309	317	6	23	35	725	166	299	5
Sept. 27.....	2,737	654	1,363	617	367	4	189	63	678	7	362	6

Buffalo Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices at Buffalo Sept. 26 as follows: Timothy, ch., $5.40@6.80; clover, red, ch., $29@30; alfalfa, $17@18 per bu.; alsike, $25@26; white clover, $52@53 per cwt.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market opened the week strong in both the cash and futures, but the next day there was a decline with quotations decidedly lower. Recovery, however, was effected Wednesday and timothy ruled firm throughout the week. Sales of cash seed were reported during the week at $10@10.8 The clover market was steady until th middle of the week, when after a fe ing of weakness strength developed the close. Country lots were quotab $30@45, according to quality, with fa to good seed $40@43. Quotations f low for timothy and clover:

Sept.	September.		October.		March.	
	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A
22..	$12.25	$12.50	$12.15	$12.50	$12.80	$.
23..	11.75	12.50	11.90	.....	12.00	..
24..	12.25	.....	11.90	12.50	12.50	..
25..	12.25	.....	12.00	.....	12.50	..
26..	12.25	.....	11.50	.....	12.65	.
27..	12.00	.....	12.00	.....	12.50	12.

Clover contract, prime—

Sept. 22	$49.60	Sept. 25	$49.
Sept. 23	49.60	Sept. 26	49.
Sept. 24	49.60	Sept. 27	49

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee du ing week ending Sept. 27, 1919, ported to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRA REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipment	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	19
Timothy, lbs...	91,638	75,000	28,750	235,
Clover, lbs.....	109,296	8,989	89,580	109,

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Toledo Seed Prices.

following table shows the range ces for seed on the Toledo market sh and the futures of clover, al- nd timothy seed for the week end- pt .27:

	Range for week, High.	Low.	Close Sept. 27.	Close Sept. 20.
r— new.	$29.90	$29.45	$29.90	$29.80
.....	30.05	29.45	29.90	29.85
....	29.60	29.20	29.55	29.35
....	29.75	29.25	29.60	29.40
....	29.65	29.30	29.60	.....
....	29.75	29.35	29.70	29.45
e—				
.....	26.50	25.40	26.40	25.40
....	26.50	25.40	26.40	25.45
....	26.60	25.65	26.50	25.65
....	27.00	26.10	27.00	26.10
thy—				
ld..	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.35
ew.	5.80	5.62½	5.80	5.35
....	5.80	5.60	5.80	5.65
....	5.67½	5.60	5.67	5.65
....	5.77½	5.60	5.70	5.75
....	5.90	5.70	5.80	5.85

Detroit Seed Prices.

e closing grass seed prices at Sept. 23 as follows: Clover ash, $29.50; October, $29.60; al- 5; timothy seed, $5.50.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

TH, Sept. 27.—With declines ex- to 29 cents in spot, and to 42 n two of the futures, flaxseed were given some uncomfortable s during the last week. A pre- break of 19 cents came in the rket on Monday, and the futures 15@16 cents. After a brace-up sday, breaks of from 12 to 18 ame on Wednesday to be fol- y drops of around 5 cents on y. On Saturday the spot mar- e 7 cents, but the futures held ry.

weakening of the market was ed to the creation of bearish at through a slight improve- supply conditions and a slack- in the demand for linseed oil about to a great extent through uence of the nation-wide steel strike. Under these conditions s are disposed to go easy as increasing their commitments, desire to be placed in position advantage of such conditions as se later. Some interests in the ve in the meantime been predicting that flaxseed prices would recede to around the $4 mark.

Attention has been given to the weak exchange situation, and the consequent curtailing of export demand, taken in conjunction with the weakness shown in the Buenos Aires market for some time back.

Receipts of flaxseed on this market last week amounted to 52,371 bushels, and stocks in the elevators, as on Saturday, were reported at 48,000 bushels, an increase of 12,000 bushels from the figures of the preceding week.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$4.57-9	$4.93	$3.91-3
To arrive	4.30	4.73	3.91-2
September	4.55	4.90	3.91
October	4.28	4.70	3.98
November	4.17	4.55	3.88½
December	4.13	4.48	3.80¼
May	4.06	4.48	....

Linseed Situation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—United Kingdom markets for linseed remain heavy and neglected, with buyers showing no anxiety to purchase. Argentine linseed on spot in the United Kingdom is six pounds per ton lower on the week. Linseed oil is also weak and practically buyerless. Strenuous efforts are being made to dispose of English crushed oil in America, owing to the very poor demand prevailing in the United Kingdom at the present time. Oil quotations as compared with a week ago are 9 shillings per cwt. lower, and the price is now 81 shillings per cwt. Arrivals of linseed into the United Kingdom during the week were heavy, and offerings are pressing on the market.

The seeding outlook in India remains favorable, and, provided favorable weather continues, a good acreage will no doubt be put to flaxseed. Shipments this week amount to 212,000 bushels, and will probably show a further falling-off during the next few weeks, as receipts at the ports continue to decrease.

Agricultural conditions in the Argentine for the new crop are generally favorable, but the recent heavy rains were not welcome to the new seedings.

Markets in the Argentine have been depressed, with prices declining owing to the absence of any good foreign buying. American interests have been absorbing sparingly, but Continental and United Kingdom exporters have temporarily withdrawn as a result of the weakness of their home markets. There is a goodly supply of tonnage available, but difficulty is being experienced in getting sufficient supplies to the ports owing to inadequate transport facilities.

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

SEED SITUATION.

LIGHT SEEDS CROPS.

GALION, OHIO.—We have a very light crop of seed in this territory—timothy, clover and alsike. There is practically no seed moving. We think what little clover seed there is in the country will be mostly traded around among the farmers themselves. A little later, no doubt, there will be a little seed moving, but we do not look for a large movement.—*Switzer & White, Galion, Ohio.*

SEED SITUATION ACUTE.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—The clover, alsike and timothy situation in this state seems to be very acute. While there appears to be a good generous supply of medium and mammoth clover, there is no noticeable sluggishness in the market. Farmers are being offered top prices and find a ready market. If there is any attempt to bull the market on these commodities it is not as yet in evidence. The farmer is the individual who is receiving the benefit.

We think we speak the sentiments of plenty of seedsmen and handlers of field seeds when we state that we would much prefer to have lower prices on clover, alsike and timothy and other field seeds.

It looks to us now as though Wisconsin would not produce as much of a timothy crop as it has in other years. Alsike, while a generous crop, cannot be in any manner considered a large one in this state. On the other hand, however, medium and mammoth clover seems to be plentiful, and Wisconsin, compared with other years, is unquestionably delivering more clover than any other state. This fact, notwithstanding the scarcity of clover in so many districts in other states and the high price of imported clover, will find this country at seeding time with none too much clover on hand.—*John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.*

SEEDS IN SOUTHEASTERN IOWA.

KEOKUK, IA.—The timothy seed situation seems to be brightening up a little and we believe that the crop has been over-estimated. In the territory where most of the seed has usually been produced, in southern Iowa and northern Missouri, a large percentage of the meadows have been plowed up and the land used to raise corn and wheat, but in some localities where they had thin land, especially in the coal districts of Iowa and Missouri, where the land was so poor that they did not dare to plow it up and left their meadows stand, the high prices prevailing along about the 1st of July induced a great many farmers to harvest their timothy meadows for seed; consequently, there are some stations that will ship several times as much timothy seed as they usually have done. This we think largely accounts for the greatly increased production which has been reported through the seed journals.

Up to date there has been very little seed sold in Chicago by the commission men, and the same will hold good in Toledo; and if this crop was as large or larger than last year evidently some

Write to Kellogg

We are paying top-o'-the market prices for
Alsike
Red Clover
White Clover
Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
Send us Samples

Whenever you're in the market—to buy or to sell—in carload lots or less—it will always pay you to write to Kellogg.



Kellogg FIELD and GRASS Seed Co.
184-9 FLORIDA ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WE BUY SEEDS

Fancy Grains Clovers
Grass Seeds Timothy
Field Peas

Send samples for our bids.

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Cane, Clover, Millet and Alfalfa Seed.
Also Flour—Mill Brand, Mill Feed, Corn, Oats and Hay. Car lots.
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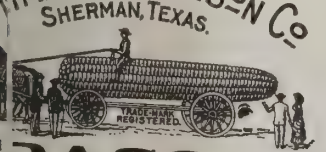
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WHOLESALE
AGRICULTURAL SEED
MERCHANTS
Clover Seeds, Natural Grasses, Rye Grasses
Rape, Vetches, &c. *Export and Import.*
TELEGRAMS "CLOVER", EDINBURGH

of the big seed houses own a lot of timothy seed.—*O. A. Talbott Co., Keokuk, Ia.*

SEED SITUATION ABROAD.

Peter Lawson & Son, Ltd., of Edinburgh, Scotland, make the following report on the seed situation:

In response to numerous inquiries we have the pleasure to address a few remarks to our customers and friends respecting the outlook and result of the crops of the leading agricultural seeds, as far as can be ascertained at present.

CLOVER SEEDS.

Red Clover.—A general shortage of this article is anticipated. Stocks of yearling seeds are very limited and held at extreme figures. The outturn of the new crop cannot be accurately estimated at present, as the weather conditions for the next few weeks may materially influence the result, especially in England.

White Clover.—Some parcels of good quality seed have been harvested in various districts, but it is difficult to estimate the quantities in the meantime owing to the difficulty of collecting information from some of the leading centers of production.

Alsike Clover.—A good average crop of fair quality has been harvested in Canada, but owing to the entire absence of yearling seed, prices have started rather high in the opinion of leading merchants. Some seed of good quality has also been secured in England.

Trefoil.—An average crop in England of pretty good quality. In various parts of the continent seed has also been harvested. Prices have opened rather high.

Timothy.—Only a small quantity of fine seed has been secured in Scotland, but a good crop is expected in America, where considerable stocks have also been carried over.

Tares.—Samples of the new crop English winters are now offering and show good quality, but prices are pretty high.

Rape, sowing winter.—A moderate crop in England and parcels of fine quality offering from abroad, but there may be difficulties about export licenses.

GRASS SEEDS.

Perennial Ryegrass.—A good average crop of fair quality has been secured in Ayrshire and Ireland; since the opening of the markets prices have been sagging up and down, as in the opinion of leading cleaners and merchants farmers are asking too much money; the situation will, no doubt, be steadied in a few weeks' time, when the extent of the demand from abroad has been ascertained.

Italian Ryegrass.—Is in a similar position to perennial, but as a good deal of seed has been harvested abroad the demand on the Irish crop will not be so great as in previous years.

Natural Grasses — Cocksfoot. — The Danish crop is reported shorter than last year; prices are moderate at present; it is not expected that any considerable quantities will be available for export from New Zealand and America. Meadow fescue is undoubtedly a very short crop in America. Some Danish seed is being offered, but prices, no doubt, will be ruling high. Crested Dogstail is a very short crop, and good seed will be scarce and dear. Some of the other continental grasses, such as hard fescue, etc., that we have been missing of late years, will be again available.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—Clover seed is the most active thing in the local seed market at present, and owing to the more liberal offerings, the market is easier. Timothy seed is firm, as offerings are light. Red top is firm, with offerings limited and demand active.

Quotations are as follows: Clover, high grade, $40 to $44 per 100 lbs., average run $32 to $39, down to as low as $5 per 100 lb. for very poor; alsike, high grade, $35 to $40, down to as low as $10 for poor; timothy, choice, $11 to $11.50, fair $10 to $10.75, low grade $8 to $10 per 100 lb.; red top, fancy solid seed, $16 per 100 lb., fair machine cleaned $12 to $15; chaffy, less; alfalfa, $15 to $25 per 100 lb.; sunflower seed, sound new seed, $8 per 100 lb.; millet, golden, $2.50 to $3 per 100 lb.

Toledo Timothy Market.

Timothy seed was a shade lower last week according to reports by J. F Zahm & Co., the main factor of the market being the switching of a lot of October to March narrowing the spread to 12½c. A few scattered trades and orders were filled during the week but prices ruled within a narrow range and no new features were developed. Zahm & Co. suggest that dealers do not overlook the domestic market. A lot of seed is used in this country; and if 75 per cent of the new crop has been marketed, as some contend, it shows that the Toledo market has absorbed a lot of stuff. The season's receipts at Toledo to September 27 are reported as 5,253 bags and shipments 7,272.

The five leading counties in th ed States in the production of in 1918 were: Bolivar, Miss. (bales), Orangeburg, S. C. (110,7 lis, Tex. (95,638), Sunflower, Mi 690), and Coahoma, Miss. (83,05 total crop of these five counti equivalent to 504,038 bales pounds, gross weight.—*Census.*

Director General of Railroa nounces that 64,280 new cars ha accepted and were placed in ser Sept. 20.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

eans and Potatoes

*National Weather & Crop Bulle-*late report says that beans in ssee have suffered from drought. lifornia the bean harvest is well with a fair crop.

bean crop in the Rochester, N. strict gives promise of being the rop since 1915. Pulling has be- the early planted fields and the re reported well filled.

Beans on Sept. 1.

Bureau of Crop Estimates makes ndition of beans in six states 70.5 nt; details, forecast, etc., follow:

	Condition Sept. 1. 1919.	Forecast Sept. 1.	1918 estimate.	1919 preliminary area.
a.	82	1,151,000	1,660,000	108,000
Y	77	3,534,000	4,887,000	353,600
n	65	760,000	1,638,000	90,000
M	92	970,000	596,000	124,000
.	90	137,000	72,000	16,600
f	62	4,811,000	8,584,000	415,000
o	70.5	11,363,000	17,437,000	1,106,000

BEAN ACREAGE BY VARIETIES.

Crop Reporter for September 1 the following estimate of bean es by varieties:

ty.	Acres.[1] 1919.	1918.	Per cent. 1919.	1918.
l white ..	446,200	677,040	40.9	39.0
white ..	79,340	142,352	7.3	8.2
eye ...	20,520	38,192	1.9	2.2
kidney.	3,240	6,944	.3	.4
liney ...	33,390	48,608	3.1	2.8
ry	12,450	12,152	1.1	.7
exican..	12,450	19,096	1.1	1.1
.....	193,280	359,352	17.7	20.7
.....	15,335	20,832	1.4	1.2
.....	66,400	86,800	6.1	5.0
.....	6,225	31,248	.6	1.8
.....	124,500	185,752	11.4	10.7
Bush ..	20,750	15,624	1.9	.9
e	33,200	55,552	3.2	3.2
.....	22,720	36,456	2.0	2.1
.....	1,090,000	1,736,000	....	....

l acres in the five commercial bean of New York, Michigan, Colorado, exico and California.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEAN ACREAGE ONLY HALF.

LOTTE, MICH. (6) — The bean s about 75 per cent secured and ever secured under better con- ; and while little thrashing has one, it indicates a yield from 5 bu. per acre with about 50 per t a normal acreage.

market is dull and lower and ap- y so on account of the heavy of- of the Kotenashi beans, mostly ll white variety which competes ur pea beans.

only argument in favor of high- ed beans is the comparison with ood products, as we have had a ean trade at times when they five to six times higher per than potatoes, and today they are bout 1½ times higher per lb. tatoes; and it seems that on such beans are too low. But they are ad easily at the present figure, s hard to figure out what the will develop.—*L. H. Shepherd G. lg. Co., Charlotte, Mich.*

N AND POTATO PRICES.

ations follow for lots of good and condition beans and pota- cked, per cwt., unless otherwise d as of Sept. 27:

—Limas, $12@12.50.
—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@ ea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@ ed kidney, $9@12.
—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to y, $8.50@8.75; brown Swedish, $5.50 0; red kidney, $11.50@12.
nati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, 0@12.75; red kidneys, $12.50@12.75; s, $10@10.50.
t—H.-p. pea beans, $7.50.
r—Pintos, $6@7; navy, $8.50@9.00; s, $10@10.50, wholesale.
eal—The market is firm under a consumptive demand, sales of On- hand-picked being reported at per bushel; strictly ch. hand- d, $5.75; two to three-pound pick- $5; common five to six-pound pick- $4.50 to $4.85 per bu. Ontario hand- d beans at $5.65 to arrive.—Trade tin.

TOLEDO, OHIO



JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade

CONSIGNMENTS
Oats, Ear and Shelled Corn
—SEEDS—
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Our Aim To Serve
Toledo Chicago

CLOVER SEED
International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

E. B. SLAWSON G. R. FORRESTER
E. B. SLAWSON COMPANY
WHOLESALE
GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
1910-11 Second National Bank Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO
J.F. ZAHM & Co.
HERE SINCE '79
NEW OATS
Why not Consign All the Time

RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY.
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O, CASH and FUTURES

THE YOUNG GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
WHEAT —— CORN —— OATS
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1308-09 2nd National Bank Bldg
TOLEDO, OHIO

DON'T EXPERIMENT! TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p. fcy., $9; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11.
New York—Calif. limas, $12.75@13; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.75; fair, $10.50@11.50; ch. pea beans, $8.25@8.50; sma. wh. Calif., $7.75@8; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50.
Pittsburgh—Limas, $13@13.50; Calif. navies, $8; Mich. navies, $8.75.
St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., $7.75; prime ma.-p., $7.50; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—
Buffalo—Weak market, rnd. per bu., $1.70@1.80; long, $1.25@1.30.
Chicago—Minn., Ohio, $2.40@2.55, bulk; Wis.-Minn., skd., rnd., wh., $2.40@2.50.
Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio h.-g., bbl., $6.25@7; N. J. Giants, $4.25@4.50.
Denver—Calif., $2.50@3; wholesale del., Colo., $1.80@2.10.
Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.85@2.90; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.70; Tri., $2.75@2.80; North'n wh., $2.65@2.75; West'n wh., $2.45@2.50.
New York—Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $3@4; L. I., 180-lb., $5@5.75.
Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, $2.75@3.10.
Minneapolis—$2.35@2.45.
Montreal—Receipts last week were 5,718 bags, against 443 bags the week previous and 3,265 bags last year. The supplies have increased during the past week, especially as regards Quebec whites, which are lower, sales of car lots on track being reported at $1.50 to $1.55 per bag of 90 lbs. New Brunswick potatoes have sold at $1.75 per 90 lbs. in car lots on track—Trade Bulletin.
Pittsburgh—N. J. Cobb., blk., $2.75@3.00; Pa., rnd., wh., blk., $3.10@3.20; Me., 150-lb. sk., $4.75; Wis., sk., c. lts., $4.25; N. J. Giants, 150-lb. sk., $3.65@3.75.
St. Louis—Minn. early Ohio, $2.85@3.00; rurals, $2.90; brown beauty, $3; Red River early Ohio, $2.85@3.
San Francisco—Salinas, $2.90; River, fcy., $2.15@2.25.

Potato Crop Notes.

The *National Weather & Crop Bulletin* says that potato digging is in full progress in northern Maine where the crop is turning out well although it is badly damaged in the central and southern portions of the state. In New York the yield is fair to good. In Maryland late potatoes are doing well. In Virginia all potatoes suffered further damage. In South Carolina the white potato crop is unsatisfactory. In Georgia sweets need rain. In Alabama the average condition of sweets is good. In Tennessee potatoes and all garden truck are suffering from drought. In Kentucky late white and sweet potatoes have been benefited by recent rains. In Indiana potatoes are fair to poor on account of previous dryness. In Illinois potatoes are being dug and yield is poor to fair. In Michigan late potatoes are dug but most of the crop is still green. In Wisconsin wet soil has started potato rot in the central portions of the state. In Minnesota the yield is poor. In South Dakota the yield is not good. In North Dakota the early crop is generally fair but the late crop is poor. In Arizona blight is doing considerable damage in Coconio County. In Utah the crop shows some improvement.

Potatoes in the northern counties of Iowa are being dug now but late varieties are still growing in some counties and the recent rains will undoubtedly prove beneficial to them. The crop as a whole, however, is considered a poor one. The Weekly *Weather-Crop Bulletin* of Iowa reports shipments from farmers at $2 per bushel and over.

Potatoes in the Red River Valley districts of Minnesota are said to be the best ever grown there, the tubers being large, bright and firm. Marketing is reported active as growers last year were not satisfied with prices obtainable after holding for a long period.

Potato flour made wonderful strides in the favor of the public during the period of the war and plants for its manufacture have been established in Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho. Potatoes that are sound but will not grade No. 1 or No. 2 find a good outlet for consumption as flour.

Harvesting of white potatoes was in progress during the week ending Sept. 23 although much of the Michigan crop is still green. There is considerable complaint of potato rot in some northeastern and north-central districts, says the National Weather & Crop Bulletin.

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

Feedstuffs

E. E. Eddington & Co., feed and grain dealers of Charleston, Tenn., expect to have their new building ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

The statement is made that the wheat acreage in western Australia for next season is 1,285,000 against 1,250,000 a year ago.

L. W. Dewey, president of the Ohio State Millers Ass'n, says that from reports received by him it appears Dewey Brothers at Blanchester are operating both their feed and flour mills to capacity except at such times as the mills are unable to secure empty cars for shipments.

Stockmen in the vicinity of Belle Fourche, S. Dak., are enthusiastic on the subject of alfalfa meal for hogs and sheep. One successful farmer has two mills on his farm for grinding alfalfa for his livestock, and he claims that grinding adds about 50 per cent to its feeding value.

A representative of the Bureau of Markets told at a meeting of feed officials in New York recently that European needs for dairy products may be largely supplied from pre-war sources within two years and that the American dairy industry might again feel competition in home markets.

Corn fodder should be stacked if the feeder wishes to save its feeding value for his livestock. Although they will sometimes eat it, animals do not relish fodder that has stood out exposed to the elements all winter and the mould that is sure to accumulate when so little care is taken to preserve its value is apt to prove deleterious to cattle. The fodder should be stacked as clover or alfalfa is stacked and should not be left in the shock, for if this course is followed it is only good as fertilizer.

Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is authority for the statement that the feeding value of rusted or blighted wheat, oat or barley straw is much higher than that of straw which matured its grain normally. This is explained by the fact that when the wheat matures normally the full nutrient value in the straw finally accumulates in the seed, leaving but little in the straw. The direct opposite is true however if rust, scab or other blight stops maturity of the grain. The straw if properly cured will prove a most excellent feed for cattle and sheep.

Resume Trading Cottonseed Meal.

About Oct. 15 future trading in cottonseed meal will be resumed at the Memphis (Tenn.) Merchants' Exchange, it having been suspended when the government assumed control of the cottonseed products industry when war broke out. The trade here has perfected a clearing house association similar to those in use in other speculative markets, for the purpose of margin protection, and it is expected that business will be considerable from the start. This is perhaps the largest center for cottonseed meal and other products, and quotations made here from day to day will be accepted generally by the trade as reflecting conditions in the belt. Trading will be conducted under rules and regulations of the exchange, which is the body under which the products trade operates.

Cottonseed Products.

The cottonseed received at American mills during August amounted to 24,172 tons, compared with 144,981 tons during August, 1918, according to the Bureau of the Census. This does not include 24,599 tons and 40,438 tons on hand on Aug. 1 nor 1,483 tons and 1,526 tons reshipped or burned for 1919 and 1918 respectively. The amount of seed crushed during the month was 18,850 tons in 1919 and 47,424 tons in 1918. There were 29,921 tons on hand at the mills on August 31, 1919, compared with 137,995 tons on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Cottonseed products produced and on hand were as follows:

Item.	Year.	Produced Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	On hand Aug. 31.
Crude oil, lbs.	1919	5,425,667	7,640,398
	1918	12,793,341	11,015,279
Refined oil, lbs.	1919	[1]20,248,961	106,850,762
	1918	13,737,782	194,540,068
Cake and meal, tons	1919	8,825	25,223
	1918	22,424	17,967
Hulls, tons	1919	5,328	79,285
	1918	11,597	45,161

[1]Produced from 25,254,987 lbs. of crude oil.

Imports of cottonseed products for August consisted of 1,743,173 lbs. of oil in 1919, compared with 399,120 lbs. in 1918. Exports were 9,220,628 lbs. of oil, against 3,500,256 lbs. and 26,123 tons of cake and meal, against 1 ton.

FEED STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date Sept. 27 has the following as regards ground feed stocks throughout the country:

EASTERN.—Scranton—Dmd. lgt., sup. norm.; c. s., gluten and other concentrates in gd. dmd. Lynchburg—Mills oversold for several weeks; reddog 15 days $71, flour middlings $62, std. bran $44. Washington, D. C.—Stks.-rcts. fr., dmd. lgt.

CENTRAL.—Hopkinsville, Ky. — Bran $57, middlings $60.

SOUTHERN.—Atlantic—C. S. meal offered lower prices, 36% c. s. meal offered $59@60, 36% cake $4 less, hulls steady at $7 ton loose, $10.50 skd. No velvet bean fd. to offer. Bran from Kans.-Okla. $43.50 immediate shpt., $42 for Oct., brown shorts $61, flour middlings $66. Savannah—Bran $44, middlings $60, 7% c. s. meal $62, 20% c. s. fd. $54. Columbus—Dmd. for middlings excellent but only fr. for c. s. meal and peanut meal. Bran $46.50, middlings $62, brown shorts $61, grey shorts $63, 7% c. s. meal $64, 20% c. s. fd. $50. Greensboro—Bran $47@50, middlings $64.50@67.50, brown shorts $62@64, red-dog $76. Wilmington—Dmd. middlings gd., bran $46@48.50, middlings $60@62. Pensacola—Bran $42, brown middlings $56. Miami, Fla.—Bran $52, shorts $70. Tampa—Bran $46, middlings $63.50, grey shorts $64.75, 7[illegible] s. meal $65.50, 20% c. s. fd. $[illegible] Jacksonville—Bran $44, brown s[illegible] $59, 30% peanut meal $65.50, 7% [illegible] meal $62.50, 20% c. s. fd. $53. M[illegible] —Bran $41, middlings $52, 36% p[illegible] meal $55, 7% c. s. meal $60, 20% [illegible] fd. $49. Montgomery—Bran $46, [illegible] dlings $62, 7% c. s. meal $62, 20% [illegible] fd. $50. Vicksburg—Bran $42, b[illegible] shorts $61.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—To[illegible] c. s. meal rather firm, no activi[illegible] mill fds. 43% c. s. meal $66@67 f[illegible] mills, corn chops $2.90, bran $2.[illegible] del. group 1 Tex. points. El P[illegible] Millrun bran offered $2.25. Shrev[illegible] —Wh. bran ample for dmd. whi[illegible] vy. sma. Wh. shorts scarce and [illegible] to get. Houston—Wh. bran $2.08[illegible] wheat shorts $2.65@2.75, corn [illegible] $2.70@2.75 per cwt.

FEED SITUATION.

FEED TRADE SUB-NORMAL.

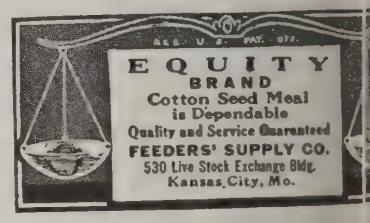
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—We find as a [illegible] that trade conditions in our line in[illegible]

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
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Can make quick delivery, car lots.
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Cap'tal Grain & Feed Co. Montgomery, Alabama
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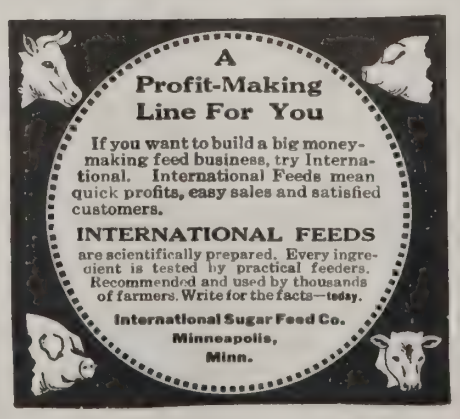
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Operating Lakeside Rice Mill, Farmers Rice Mill, Eagle Lake, Texas
Daily Capacity 3000 Bbls.
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We are buyers of old and new crop Alfalfa Meal. Quote prices delivered to this market.
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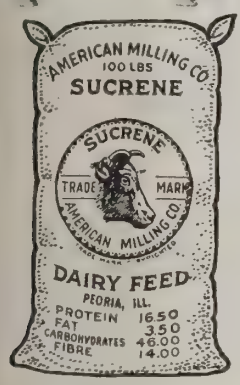
RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

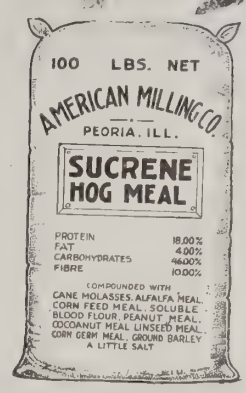
SUCRENE FEEDS

The Feeds That Nourish The Stock



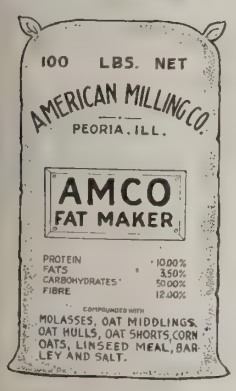


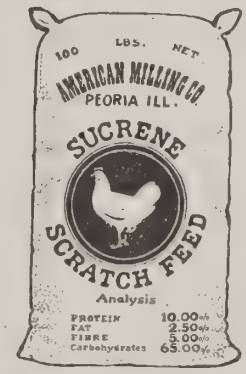








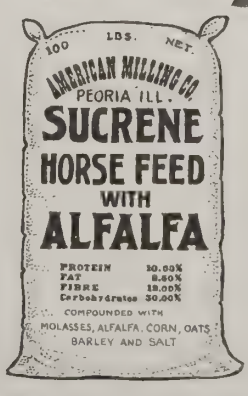












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Sucrene Feeds are the "Come-Back-For-More" Feeds, because the quality is always there.

You have Sucrene reputation pulling for you all the time—the reputation that's based on 19 years of recognized leadership—more firmly established in the good-will of the stock feeding world today than ever before.

The Till Tells the Tale

Keep your mind's eye on the Sucrene Line. In the near future our big new mill—larger, more modern, than the one destroyed by fire recently—will turn out Sucrene Feeds of standard quality, which will be offered to the trade at money-making prices. Due announcement will be made to the trade.

Send in your orders for Sucrene Poultry Scratch Feeds. We fill orders promptly on the full line.

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AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
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Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
General Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

ern North Carolina are somewhat subnormal. The sentiments that always reflect into buying are having their effect with the local trade, in view of the recent declining market, and the trade is buying only from hand to mouth.

Stocks of everything that is needed in our line are received in sufficient volume to take care of the trade. Of course, for a while there was terrible difficulty in securing mill feed products, but these have resumed a comparative normal movement now and we think the jobbers, dealers and feeders have their immediate requirements taken care of.

Cottonseed meal and hulls, especially meal, have been scarce for sometime past, but with the oil mills resuming operations within the last ten days or two weeks these feeds will be plentiful.

We have had considerable dry weather for the last month, which will reflect into a reduced corn production and also have a tendency to curtail the forage crops generally, and we believe that as a whole, the requirements for feed in western North Carolina will be normal or above. We are also of the opinion that as soon as the markets have finished their settling processes, there will be a greater tendency to buying than exists at this particular time. —*J. D. Earle Feed Co., Asheville, N. C.*

FEED MARKETS.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Portland, Sept. 24.—The Commercial Review reports a bullish feeling in the feed market all over the Pacific Coast, becoming more pronounced from day to day. Local mills are firmer in their prices and the pressure for the spot offerings comes largely from interior mills. The call for bran is generally weak and easily taken care of. Offerings of the heavier grades are light and taken at comparatively good prices. Just at present the jobbing trade is handling feed as a commission proposition more than anything else and jobbers refuse to make contracts for future delivery. Mill run is quotable $37.50@38 per ton.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—The mills are having all they can do to fill their orders for mixed cars of bran and shorts. An occasional straight car of bran and shorts, however, is being shipped at $45 per ton for the former and $55 for the latter, laid down here. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $80@82 per ton, mouillie at $69@71, and pure barley meal at $69@70, and dairy feed, $48@50 per ton including bags, delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—There was a liberal supply of mill feeds last week with good demand reported for bran and middlings which were quotable at $39 and $54 respectively. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $68.50 for spot 36%, with linseed quotable easier at $77.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Feedstuffs are dull and lower under a light demand and liberal offerings. Quotations are for carlots in 100-lb. sacks to arrive at cost per ton: Winter bran, $43@44; spring bran, $42.50@43.50; standard wheat middlings, $57@58; flour middlings, $61@62; red dog, $70@71; shorts, $57@58; low grade flour, $71@72; rye middlings, $55@56; reground oats feed, $29.50@30.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $68.50@69.50; cottonseed meal, 11% protein, $75@76; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $55@56.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 27.—Inquiry for feed has been fairly good during the last period and arrivals total 18 cars, most of which consisted of No. 1 and No. 2 white middlings. Supt. O. C. Alexander's weekly report shows that more than 500 tons more feed have been received in the last period than for the same period in 1918. The total for the week was 560 tons, as compared with 160 tons a year ago. Demand is for the higher priced feedstuffs and these grades are easily moved at the market quotations. Prices range from $40@60 a ton, according to conditions which affect the local market.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—The demand for feeds showed a slight improvement the past week and prices were fairly maintained. Bran sold in the range of $40.50@42, mixed feed $49.50@50, brown shorts $54.50@55, gray middlings $60@61, standard fine middlings $57@57.50 per ton, and hominy feed, sks. 100 lbs., $58@59.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sept. 27.—There is little activity in feed and the local plants are operating on the smallest output in many months. They are working on old business, which explains why prices are not much changed from what they were when grains and hay were higher. Cotton seed meal is offering more freely, but prices have recovered $1@2 a ton from where it was for several days. Car lots f. o. b. at the mill is offering at $61@62 for 7 per cent grade, with demand moderate. Mills are beginning to run and the present disposition is to market it freely.

There is still not much mill feed offering and stocks here are small. Cash wheat bran was offered on call today at $40, while prompt shipment was offered at $38 and in transit at $38.50. Gray shorts sold at $58.50 for cash.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 27.—The feed market showed a slightly steadier tone early in the week with mills less disposed to press offers. The demand continued quiet, however, and later the market began to show signs of weakness, especially for bran, which was very difficult to sell. The reaction in coarse grains had a depressing influence on the market, and it was evident that feeders had little faith in sustained values. City feed bran was quoted at $44; middlings $58 and red dog $69 in 100 lb. sacks; while western spring bran was quoted at $41.50@42; standard middlings $57.50 to $58; flour middlings $62.50@63, and red dog $70@71 in 100 lb. sacks, thirty days' shipment.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—The tone of the general feed market is easier, with ample supplies of sacked bran and sacked middlings to satisfy the present limited demand heard, and Western advises easing on stock "to arrive." Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $44@45; Western middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $58@59; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $58; brown middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $58@60; white middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $70.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27.—The local mill feed market shows a firmer tone after several weeks of moderate price lowerings. An improved demand exists, jobbers being quite in evidence, and buying mainly for October shipments. Business from consumers is still very slow and pasturage in all sections of the state is reported as being good. Bran is in exceptionally good demand, and prices generally have advanced 50c. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $38.50@39; standard middlings, $52.50@53.50; flour middlings, $59@59.50; red dog, $64.50@65.50; hominy feed, $59; rye feed, $50@51; old-process oilmeal, $72@73; cottonseed meal, $75@82; brewers' dried grains, $60; gluten feed, $65, all in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Sept. 27.—With the exception of a break in cracked corn and rye, prices in feed held steady during the last week. Trade was light, with dealers confining their buying to current needs as a result of the general unsettlement in the coarse grains market and fears of further downward readjustments. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, $45; No. 1 ground feed, $52.75; No. 2 ground feed, $50.75; No. 3 ground feed, $49; shorts, $52.50; flour middlings, $60; red dog, $65; Boston mixed, $49,50; cracked corn, $56.75; rye feed, $40.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—While the feed market is active it has lost some of the pep of a few weeks ago. The mills are able to sell all they can produce [illegible] and is less urgent. Wheat feeds are moving more freely than corn goods. Bran, $44; standard middlings, $[illegible] fine middlings, $65; cracked corn [illegible] coarse cornmeal, $64; chop, $55 per 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Declines of several dollars per ton on wheat featured the feed trade last week. The demand is less active and markets settled on account of break in grains, with stocks moderate. Quo[illegible] Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton [illegible] middlings, $61; horse and mule f[illegible]

FEED
Brokers Wanted
BRAN, Shorts, Middlings, Hominy gluten feed, Oil meal, Cottonseed meal, Tankage, Molasses feed, Alfalfa meal, Dairy, Hog and Poultry feed, Screenings, Red dog. Straight or mixed cars.
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The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.
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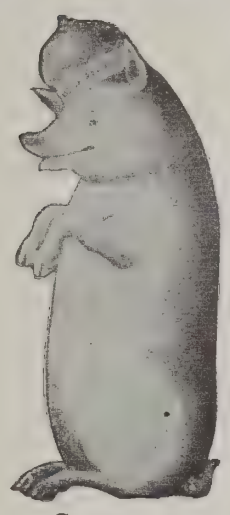
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The Western Alfalfa Milling Co.
General Office: Denver, Colo.

The Leypoldt & Penningto[illegible]
Baled Alfalfa and Prairie [illegible]
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DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
Quality very high this year. Prices low
It will pay you to get our quotations. We are shipping to Eastern States every day. Largest Hay Compress Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
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(Members National Hay Ass'n)
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The ideal supplement for balancing the rations for swine.

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COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

(MONDAY WEEKLY LETTER.)

MARKET: The crushing season will be open generally the coming ek. The crop is estimated at eleven and one-quarter million bales ainst twelve million last year. The cotton states have good grain l roughage crops. The southwest has one of the largest Milo, Kafir l Cane crops ever produced. Oklahoma and Texas will require for al use only a small percentage of amount of cake used last year. ying for export has been in very small volume so far. The specu- ive corn market shows December to be worth around $45 per ton o. b. central markets which makes present cake and meal prices far t of line with the range of price difference that has heretofore n usual between these two commodities.

This Weekly Letter or buyer's guide will be an added feature to excellent service this house has always maintained for its cus- ners and friends. We cannot foretell markets, but our letters will lect our views and impressions of the situation from week to week.

Our prices subject to confirmation **car lots only** 20 to 30 tons for mpt or October shipment closed Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	38½%
Chicago	$72.75	$70.75	$68.50
Indianapolis	72.75	70.75	68.50
Des Moines	72.25	70.25	68.50
Milwaukee, Wis.	72.75	70.75	69.25
St. Louis	71.25	69.25	66.75
Kansas City	70.00	68.00	67.50

prices will follow market changes. **Let us bid on your wants.**

Write or Wire

CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

J. (JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER. STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



Actual Photograph of Standard Piler in Use by the Carlyle Paper Co., Carlyle, Ill. THEY SAY It Increased Efficiency in Their Warehouse 500 Per Cent.

500% More Warehouse Efficiency

THE Standard Piler illustrated is mounted on a steel wagon gear for outdoors, but also can be mounted on large ball-bearing castors for warehouse use. The elevator section mechanically raises or lowers to conform to height of pile. It piles any height to ceiling or elevates to floor above. Operated by gasoline engine or electric motor. Motion continuous, also reversible. Our low type conveyor conveys any distance on level or incline, and handles almost any kind of packed goods—bags, bales, boxes, barrels, bundles, etc. Our machines have several important improvements that add to their efficiency and durability.

FREE Definite suggestions for solving your particular warehouse problems, from our engineering department. No obligation. Write us today.

McKINNEY-HARRINGTON CO.

Portable Conveyors, Pilers, Unloaders

NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

@57; dairy feed, $55@67; hog feed, $67; poultry feed, $68@72.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 27.—Mill feeds, while declining the past ten days, have firmed up recently and prices are somewhat improved. The low mark on tagged bran has been $1.95; some sales at $1.98; mills asking from $2.05 to $2.10 per hundred delivered. No business being reported at the last two prices. Brown shorts offered at $2.85 and grey from $2.95 to $3. The demand for bran has eased up considerably and while offerings are not free the situation is about a balance.

BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The demand for feeds of all kinds was rather dull during the past week. Middlings, stock feed and cottonseed meal are lower than last week while mixed feed, red dog and second clears are quoted higher. Prices range as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $43 per ton; bran, sacked, $43.50; middlings, sacked, $58@60; mixed feed, sacked, $55@60; gluten feed, sacked, $71.12; red dog, sacked, $71; second clear, sacked, $72; stock feed, sacked, $62.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $30; hominy feed, sacked, $62.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $72. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 27 were none.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 27.—The unsettled condition of the cottonseed meal trade turns upon the hesitation of cattle feeders to lay in supplies of young cattle for the feed lots. Until the cattle market settles, the situation in ground feeds will be unsettled also. But little cottonseed products are moving. Virtually, there is no spot market. Mill feeds are weaker and corn chops lower in sympathy with the recent decline in corn. Quotations: Cottonseed meal, 43%, $66@67 f. o. b. mills; chops, $2.70; bran, $2.10; shorts, $2.60@2.65. All grain and feed quotations are based on group 3, Texas points.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Sept. 27.—Feeds have had a big slump in price during the last week. Oilmeal and cottonseed meal are now $15@20 per ton under prices asked a month ago. All wheat feeds have had some decline. The outlook is for lower levels on all classes of feed and with the big corn crop feeders are holding off buying their supplementary feeds.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.—Wheat feeds are steady, but quiet. Some alfalfa meal is offered, but other feeds are dull, and mostly nominal. Prices are as follows: bran, in 100 lbs. sacks, from $36 to $36.50 for hard, to $37.50 to $39 for soft; middlings, spot, $58 to $59, with deferred shipments as low as $53 to $54 per ton; mixed feed, from $49.50 for soft, to as low as $46.60 for hard; white hominy feed, $52 to $55; oat feed, nominally, $25 per ton; alfalfa meal, No. 1, offered at $37; No. 2, $33 per ton, in new sacks.

TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 26.—Middlings are being quoted at various prices, ranging from $61 for standard shorts to $64.50 for gray midds. There has not been much demand during the past week. Bran is meeting with some little demand at prevailing prices of $48. Hominy feed sold here yesterday at $63.50 for a small quantity. Five per cent ammonia cottonseed meal is offering at $56.80 for October-November shipment, but local dealers were interested for immediate shipment of all commodities only. Alfalfa meal is moving out fairly well, but stocks on hand here are ample for the next thirty days, and but little interest is being shown quotations from millers. The general quality of alfalfa meal received in this market this season has been very good, easily grading up to No. 1. The meal received from Colorado has been running very uniform and the product from that state is gaining in popularity. Alfalfa meal, No. 1 quality, is being quoted at $45. Receipts of alfalfa meal during the past week was practically nil.

J. R. Riggs of Sullivan, Ind., a farmer-politician, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Indiana men generally speak very highly of Mr. Riggs.

Alfalfa Department

The third cutting of alfalfa in Colorado is reported good.

The last crop of alfalfa was being cut during the last week of September.

In Grant County, Wash., third cutting of alfalfa brought from $16@20 in the stack.

In Utah the alfalfa hay and also the alfalfa seed harvest was completed a week ago.

Miami, Okla., reports the last crop of alfalfa cut after the 18th of September this year.

Four cuttings of alfalfa each year are reported from the ranches in the vicinity of Newbern, Tenn.

It is reported that the alfalfa pastures in Nevada are short owing to lack of irrigation water and light rainfall.

Condition of the Kentucky alfalfa crop is placed at 74 per cent with third cutting yielding over a ton to the acre.

At the Rapid City, S. D., Alfalfa Palace this year a very considerable display of alfalfa was made for human food uses.

Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, report best grades of alfalfa in good demand in that market but medium grades are still slow.

Monroe County, Ind., farmers are reported to have sown a larger acreage of alfalfa this year than ever before with practically all of the land well limed.

Worms have destroyed the alfalfa fields in the vicinity of Constantine, Mich. They worked so quickly that in two or three days time the fields were entirely ruined.

A farmer at Schafer, N. D., is reported to have averaged $83 per acre for his alfalfa, the crop being grown without irrigation in the dryest year ever experienced in that part of the state.

The Clinton Alfalfa Mill at Clinton, Okla., was destroyed by fire recently and several tons of alfalfa hay were lost. Property damage is placed at $50,000. It is thought the fire was caused by internal combustion.

Alfalfa has supplanted the hop crop in many parts of the Yakima Valley for the crop was found to be a profitable one this year, bringing $25 a ton in that section. There were 23,560 acres in alfalfa in the Wapato project.

Average yield of first three cuttings of alfalfa in the state of Nebraska is said to be 2.9 tons per acre compared to 2.1 in 1918. The third cutting was light as compared to the first two. In some counties a fourth cutting will be made. Total production for the state is estimated at 3,480,000 tons compared to 2,527,000 in 1918.

A stock shipper at Emerson, Ia., says that cattle feeding in the corn belt while it develops a few new wrinkles each year does not change the fact that in nine-tenths of the feed lots a ration of corn and alfalfa is still recognized as the best beef making materials in a commercial way.

Plans are being made by O. E. Jackson and S. S. Lee for the construction of an alfalfa mill at Lindsay, Okla. It is estimated the mill will cost $25,000 and it is expected it will be completed in time to handle next season's crop. There is a large acreage of alfalfa in the Washita Valley and growers will find a profitable way of disposing of their crops when the mill is completed.

The necessity of increasing the acreage of forage crops in the prairie provinces of Canada is only now being fully realized. At the present time many farmers are without sufficient feed for their stock and unable to purchase. Of the many crops tested on the Scott Experimental Station alfalfa has been found to give fair returns in the dry seasons providing it is sown in rows at least twenty-four inches apart.

ALFALFA STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date Sept. 27 has the following in regard to alfalfa hay prices throughout the country:

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Rcts. fairly lge., 1 car inspected No. 1 alf., 14 No. 2 alf., 2 std. alf. Quotable No. 1 $37.50, No. 2 $32, alf.-John. gr. mxd. $30. Savannah—No rcts. alf. and no dmd., quote ch. $37, No. 1 $36. Greensboro—Ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $34, very little inquiry. Pensacola—Ch. alf. $36. Jacksonville—Ch. alf. $37, No. 1 alf. $36, no dmd. Mobile—Local alf. $32, ch. alf. $35, No. 1 alf. $33, dmd. increasing. Montgomery—Dmd. alf. fr., ch. alf. $37, No. 1 $36. Vicksburg—Ch. alf. $33, mostly from Kans. City.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth—Dmd. increasing considerably especially for best grades, prices stronger. Buying from N. Tex. and Ariz., No. 1 alf. $30, No. 2 $25@27. Oklahoma City—Alf. offered 25; bid $23. El Paso—Ch. alf. offered $27. Shreveport, La.—Alf. stks. fr. Houston—Rcts. practically nil, quoted $30@32 basis Houston for ch. grades.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA PRICES FIRM.

KANSAS CITY.—Alfalfa hay remains firm. Conditions are such at the present time for a good fourth cutting, but even with a large crop of this cutting we do not anticipate lower values. —*Nelson Grain Company, by E. L. Barr, Kansas City, Mo.*

Stock Hogs Estimates.

The total number of stock hogs in the United States on Sept. 1, 1919 and 1918, is estimated by the Bureau as follows (the numbers are given with final 000 omitted; percentage figures indicate the relative number Sept. 1, 1919, compared with Sept. 1, 1918):

State.	Sept. 1, 1919. Pct.	No.	No. Sept. 1, 1918.
Maine	100	105	105
New Hampshire	105	58	55
Vermont	98	101	103
Massachusetts	108	125	116
Rhode Island	97	16	16
Connecticut	100	67	67
New York	100	711	711
New Jersey	105	176	168
Pennsylvania	101	1,165	1,153
Delaware	105	75	71
Maryland	105	384	366
Virginia	103	1,146	1,113
West Virginia	102	390	382
North Carolina	104	1,746	1,679
South Carolina	105	1,071	1,020
Georgia	100	2,682	2,682
Florida	100	1,133	1,133
Ohio	98	3,458	3,529
Indiana	97	3,784	3,901
Illinois	94	4,071	4,331
Michigan	103	1,265	1,228
Wisconsin	106	2,097	1,978
Minnesota	100	1,654	1,654
Iowa	90	8,143	9,048
Misouri	98	4,177	4,262
North Dakota	90	454	505
South Dakota	90	1,204	1,338
Nebraska	85	3,893	4,580
Kansas	75	1,616	2,155
Kentucky	102	1,729	1,695
Tennessee	100	1,693	1,693
Alabama	105	1,905	1,814
Mississippi	105	1,960	1,867
Louisiana	100	1,519	1,519
Texas	87	1,911	2,196
Oklahoma	100	981	981
Arkansas	85	1,374	1,616
Montana	70	116	165
Wyoming	90	57	63
Colorado	95	238	250
New Mexico	75	62	82
Arizona	85	29	34
Utah	89	113	127
Nevada	90	32	35
Idaho	76	113	149
Washington	87	174	200
Oregon	87	211	242
California	100	889	889
United States	95.4	62,073	65,066

Failure to obtain cars in Western Nebraska has caused thousands of bushels of wheat to be dumped on the ground. The elevators are full to overflowing and shortage of cars coupled with an embargo on wheat to Omaha and Kansas City has proved a serious menace to the crop which is now in danger of rotting.

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COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WH

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER from Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly expo wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports fo lantic and Pacific ports separately, for t he years indicated:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	19
July	13,624,000	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,
August	20,310,000	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,
September		28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,
October		24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,
November		21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,
December		33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,
January		22,103,000	12,442 000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,
February		15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7
March		20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6
April		31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7
May		26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10
June		32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11
Exports, year.		287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145
Atlantic expts.			126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119
Pacific exports			5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35



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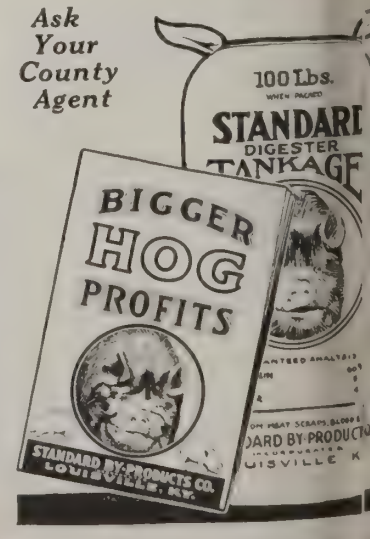
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Molasses Department

New York Chicago New Orleans

Hay Department

Big Timber, Mont., reports a recent sale of 700 tons of hay at $25 per ton.

Feeders of Teton County, Mont., have been buying hay for stock unbaled in Minnesota which will cost about $23 per ton laid down in Montana.

"Pastures, all young and newly seeded grasses and alfalfa were benefited last week by the rains and warm weather," says the *Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin* of Iowa.

The Oklahoma tame and prairie hay crop is said to be an especially good one this year. Condition throughout the season has averaged 96 per cent or above and indicates an average yield of two tons for the former and 1.10 tons per acre for the prairie crop.

A stock shipper from Graybull, Wyo., says that fully half the cattle in that section are still to come forward to market. Water however is very low in the streams and ranchers, even those with water rights, got only a part of a hay crop. Those with the very best irrigation obtained only one cutting of alfalfa.

No thrifty farmer nowadays lets straw go to waste, for it is much too valuable. Fresh oat and wheat straw constitutes a very fine roughage in the ration of stock during the winter and used as bedding for livestock it proves highly satisfactory as it readily absorbs the liquid part of the manure which is so valuable as a fertilizer.

The harvest of hay and general forage crops made good progress during the week ending Sept. 23. Pastures, ranges and meadows were benefited by rains of the present or previous week over the greater part of the country," says the *National Weather & Crop Bulletin*, "although drought conditions still continued in some Southeastern, Northwestern and extreme Western states."

The Forage Branch of the War Department has given notice that owing to excessive shipments of hay on contracts Government purchases hereafter will not be accepted at purchase order prices unless the matter of overshipment is taken up with the zone supply officer with a view to adjustment. Where overshipments have been made instructions will be issued to reject the excess or to unload at a discount to be fixed later.

Weevil has been discovered in the Idaho hay by the state agriculturist and according to Portland hay dealers an embargo has been placed against hay grown in certain sections of the state, particularly the southern part. Last year only the alfalfa hay grown near the Utah border was infected, but the weevil are said to have traveled north by the millions and to have reached the central part of the state. Some dealers believe timothy grown in the extreme northern part of the state should not be ruled against, but this is generally so high priced that local market does not care for it. If this situation in Idaho is as serious as first reports indicate, it means that hay will be high on the Coast during the coming winter. This situation will no doubt make it harder for the dairymen, who are already paying high prices for feed.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Indications are that Texas and New Mexico will be called upon to winter a larger number of cattle than expected, owing to heavy shipments from the Northwest and from Kansas. This interests the hay trade of Kansas City because of the influence of local consumption in Texas and New Mexico on the general trade of the South.

Labor unrest in industrial centers is not yet affecting the hay trade directly, but it is realized here that, in the case of alfalfa especially, the market is influenced by general business conditions. Improvement in labor conditions mean a better demand for the products of live stock, while lessened industrial production will wield a bearish influence. The lack of labor is felt in the market through interference with plans for harvesting and baling hay in the Southwest.

Owing to the spraining of an ankle, C. D. Carlisle of this market, who is vice-president of the National Hay Association, is using a crutch temporarily. Mr. Carlisle is recovering rapidly, however, and his many friends hope that he will soon be back to normal.

Drouth conditions in Missouri and Kansas were relieved the past week by liberal downpours, while Oklahoma continues to complain of a lack of moisture for growing crops. The weekly reports of the various weather and crop bureaus of Southwestern states follow: Kansas—"The drouth was thoroughly broken early in the week in Northern and Western Kansas by general and soaking rains, which totaled four to eight inches. The South-central and Eastern counties had less than an inch of rain, many less than a quarter of an inch. Temperatures were considerably above normal." Missouri — "The amount of moisture varied between two and three inches in the northern half, one and one-half to two inches in the southern half, and three to four inches in the eastern Ozarks and southern lowlands. Alfalfa, other late forage, and pastures were greatly benefited." Oklahoma—"Warm weather prevailed during most of the week with decidedly cool temperatures late. The sunshine was inadequate for growing and maturing crops. Rains were general in the northern half but were light. Pastures are dry in most of the northern portion but are in good condition in the southern counties."

"The Southeast is not buying hay on as liberal a scale as earlier in the season," declared L. C. Worth of the L. C. Worth Commission Company, large hay handlers and feed manufacturers in Kansas City. "The Southeast until a few weeks ago has been obtaining practically its entire requirements of hay from Oklahoma and New Mexico, but supplies were soon exhausted in these states. The result has been that buyers were forced to turn to Kansas, Colorado and other surrounding Kansas City territory for its alfalfa. There is a difference of about $3 a ton between the freight rates on hay from Kansas City territory and from Oklahoma and New Mexico, and naturally the South and Southeast are somewhat hesitant to continue purchases on the higher range. The hay is of practically the same quality. It is known that the Southeast is short of hay, this being indicated by the fact that buyers of that territory were making purchases in Kansas C immediately after the new crop m ment was inaugurated. So it must e the market at some time. The l of Southern demand is not so m felt at the moment, owing to the sc ity of good quality alfalfa availa the variety so much demanded."

Additional appeals for cars to rel the shortage of freight equipment w out of the Southwest the past w The situation is as serious as at other time this season, if not more stricting in its influence on the ma for hay and other commodities. movement of hay and all other c to Kansas City is affected. There many points in Kansas which are periencing virtually a scramble for In Western Kansas thousands of b els of wheat are reported piled on ground at shipping stations awai the arrival of equipment. It is obv that in a situation of this character, hay dealer is hapdicapped in obtai his allotment of cars. The Un States Grain Corporation is require pay interest and insurance charge wheat in country elevators every w when it is impossible to move ou per cent of the grain from any g elevator. Its influence is there probably in the direction of obtai more cars for wheat, but it is n ing with little or no success in imp ing the situation. Hay interests loading cars heavily to make the of the available supply of equipme

NEW YORK CITY HAY NOT

Chairman Fred M. Williams re an enthusiastic interest being show the development of the horse publi campaign. Communications and in ies are being received daily from a interests. During the past week of the largest, if not the largest ness manufacturing concerns in United States made inquiry as to progress being made and requested they be kept fully informed on th velopment of the work, inciden signifying their willingness to subs liberally for the cause. Feed man turing concerns are also verifyin ports reaching them through their forces. Other allied interests are d

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t same thing. The response from the l ers sent out the past week has been h hly satisfactory, over one hundred r ervations have been listed for the d ner. The interest shown in the n vement may necessitate a two-day s sion instead of the one-day meeting a originally planned.

ohn E. Murray is back at his desk a in after his accident. His physician a ws him four hours daily at his of- f. Mr. Murray has the same jovial d osition, but shows the effects of his i uries in slower movements.

large section of the plaster ceiling a side wall fell down in the main l way of the Hay Exchange building o Tuesday and just missed two of the leaders who happened to be pass- r by at the moment.

he Horse Publicity Association of A erica has taken room 16 in the Hay hange building for a temporary of- and headquarters.

harles H. Pratz of Waterloo, N. Y., been spending several days in New k City looking over conditions in territory.

everal irresponsible hay shippers tate have been sending plugged cars sections where there is no inspec- , with evident intention to cheat the chaser. In several instances first- s timothy is shown in the door and 3 is found in the center of the car. have the names of two parties, and ther cases come up will publish the rmation for protection to the hon- dealers and shippers. The first of- e may be an accident, the next time show design, and these shippers take warning they surely will be sed.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

oy North of the Mid West Hay Co. Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor on market this week.

ie Omaha Hay Co. is now located s new offices and warehouse at 14th Nicholas.

P. Palmer of the Dyer Hay Co. has for a trip out West on business.

eceipts of grain and alfalfa light. ket easy and demand quiet; no life ne trading.

THE HAY SITUATION.

HAY ALL SHIPPED—FEED SCARCE.

ONNELLSON, ILL. (5).—The hay is al- all shipped out of this section. lows are damaged by dry weather. ie bulk of wheat also has been ped, corn is very, very poor, and e will be lots of feed bought through section this fall and next winter.— *Shult & Son, formerly Donnellson ator Co., Donnellson, Ill.*

NEW YORK STATE HAY.

BURN, N. Y.—We have a large crop ay throughout New York state and East. Much of it was harvested r favorable weather conditions. e of it was cut a little late. About usual proportions of the new crop already moved. Our farmers are selling freely now. The farmer is busy harvesting his fall crops, and ittle time to attend to the market- of his hay.

th the lessened demand in our ern cities for horse hay and the uncertainties in the trade, the et constantly has a weaker under- than is conducive to good busi- The fact that very little old hay carried over, with the farmers' un- agness to sell at the lower prices the cost of production, which was high this year, we do not believe hay prices in general can go much lower than they now are, and for reasons above mentioned we do not believe that they will go "awfully high." We believe that our best hay will be worth basis of our present market pretty generally through the season, although we realize that it is pretty early yet to predict what far future conditions may be.—*B. A. Dean & Son, Inc., by A. H. Dean, Auburn, N. Y.*

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Prompt service
Quality and Fair Prices

Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co.

Omaha, Neb.

HAY STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reporting under date Sept. 27 has the following as regards hay stocks throughout the country:

EASTERN. — Scranton — Dmd. gd. but offerings practically nil. Lynchburg—Rcts. lgt. owing to car shortage, dmd. gd., local crop light owing to rains in July, pasturage now poor. No. 1 tim. $33.50, No. 2 $32.50, No. 1 lgt. clov. mxd. $33. Washington, D. C.—Stks.-rcts. adequate, dmd. moderate, No. 1 tim. $34.

SOUTHERN.—Atlanta—Rcts. lge., dmd. lgt., No. 1 tim. $34, No. 2 $32. Savannah —No. 1 John. gr. and No. 1 Bermuda $26 and $27.50 respectively, No. 1 tim. $35, No. 2 $32, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $32, No. 1 clov. $38. Columbus—No. 1 tim. $38, No. 2 $36, No. 1 John. gr. $28. Greensboro—No. 1 tim. $34.50, No. 2 $33.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $32.50, No. 1 clov. $30. Wilmington—No. 1 tim. $32.80@35, No. 2 $31.50@34. Pensacola—No. 1 tim. $31. Miami—No. 1 tim. $39.50. Jacksonville —Dmd. tim. lgt., market inactive, No. 1 tim. $34@34.50, No. 2 $32@32.50, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $33.50@34. Mobile—Johnson grass $20 f. o. b. shp. station. market interested in corn shucks, No. 1 tim. $31, No. 2 $29 with poor dmd., No. 1 lgt. mxd. $29, No. 1 clov. $39 Prairie hay $16@18 with poor dmd. Montgomery—Local John. gr. for shpt. $22.50@25 f. o. b. shp. station. No. 1 tim. $36, No. 2 $33, No. 1 lgt. mxd. $35, No. 1 clov. $41. Tampa—No. 1 tim. $38. Vicksburg—No. 1 tim. $32, dmd. lgt.

SOUTHWESTERN.—Ft. Worth — John. hay in poor dmd., mostly grading No. 2. No. 1 Tex. pr. $22, No. 1 Okla. $25 del. Group 1 Tex. points. Oklahoma City—Prairie offered $16, bid $15. Shreveport, La. — Tim. dmd. exceeds sup. owing to car shortage. Houston—John. gr. ch. $18@19, ch. Bermuda $18 @20.

Taylor's Hay Estimates.

J. Vining Taylor of the National Hay Ass'n has compiled reports to a questionnaire by him. In answer to the following questions, the table is compiled: (1) What per cent will be available for market in your section? (a) What per cent of your crop was No. 1 timothy? (b) Standard timothy? (c) No. 2 timothy? (d) Light clover mixed? (e) Heavy clover mixed? (f) No. 1 and No. 2 clover mixed? (g) Clover? (h) Prairie? (i) Alfalfa?

	1	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Ariz.	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Ark.	65	..	..	17	..	..	5	8	..	67
Can.	42	5	13	24	27	12	10	3	..	..
Colo.	58	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	89
Ill.	57	19	24	26	8	3	7	4	..	4
Ind.	45	28	18	18	15	5	4	5	3	2
Ia.	27	21	7	20	19	2	2	2	3	19
Kans.	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	56
Mich.	60	17	21	24	18	7	7	4	..	1
Minn.	65	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	67	15
Mo.	20	..	25	50	..	25	..	..	..	..
Neb.	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	37
N. M.	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
N. Y.	67	7	12	28	10	12	9	6	..	3
N. D.	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Ohio	53	27	21	17	12	7	9	5	..	1
Okla.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	40
Cre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. D.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	5
Tex.	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28
Wash.	67	30	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Wis.	41	13	23	27	14	9	6	3	..	..
Wyo.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

Baling is well along in the more southerly states, very little in Iowa and New York. Farmers in the Central States are holding hay and cars are reported short. Prices are generally reported "in line."

Corn cutters in one section of Ohio are demanding $9.00 a day with board.

Hay Markets

NEW YORK.

Sept. 26.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the New York hay market as follows:

	Hay, tons	Straw, tons
Receipts for week.....	4,465	260
Receipts last week.....	4,508	300
Receipts Sept. 1 to date....	15,634	950
Receipts same time last year	25,113	1,470

Offerings of hay have been ample at all harbor points and heavy at some points, and the situation is irregular and, as a whole, barely steady with values averaging a little lower than last week. New invoices are showing no increase despite the removal of the New York Central embargo last Friday, but trade has been disappointingly slow.

One or two cars of prime western hay were on the market the past week, one car working out a few days ago at $37. At the close $35 is generally regarded as top. In No. 2 timothy business above $32 is

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becoming very exceptional though an occasional car of standard hay works out at $33@34, while in Brooklyn it is very difficult to exceed $31, some business being reported at $30. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$34.00@35.00	$33.00@34.00
No. 2	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
No. 3	27.00@29.00	26.00@28.00
Shipping hay	24.00@26.00	22.00@25.00
No grade	17.00@22.00	15.00@20.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	27.00@28.00
No. 2	23.00@26.00	22.00@24.00
No. 1 rye straw	16.00@17.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	@14.00	.....

CINCINNATI.

Sept. 30.—The local hay situation showed no betterment over that of a week ago, in fact the dullness was more pronounced with prices for all descriptions from 50c to $1.50 lower. The South is not drawing very largely on supplies from this market, being reported as well filled up with cheaper hay from Western centers, and no promise of marked improvement is expected until these stocks, mostly of inferior hay, are materially reduced. The demand for choice timothy, No. 1 alfalfa, and an occasional car of good clover continues active, and offerings in most instances brought better than current values. The movement was light, and recent accumulations in terminals about cleared. Receipts for the week totaled 161 cars. Cars in the terminals Saturday, 21.

Timothy—No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26.50@27.50; No. 3, $23@25; threshed, $15@18. Light clover mixed, $26.50@27.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $26@27.50; No. 2, $24@26. Clover—No. 1, $33@33.50; No. 2, $31@32. Sample, grassy, $23@24. Local alfalfa—No. 1, $34@36; standard, $33@34; No. 2, $31@33. Straw—Wheat, $8@9; rye, $11.50@12.50; oat, $8@9.

DES MOINES, IA.

Sept. 27.—Receipts of hay have been somewhat lighter during the past few days but the quality of Western hay has been very poor. Prices have been holding strong for all grades. There is a big demand for the better grades of hay now. There may be a temporary shortage of better grades of hay unless receipts are more liberal next week.

FORT WORTH.

Sept. 27.—The feature of the week's dealing in hay has been the number of cars of alfalfa cleared and now on track. With the figures not available, railway freight offices say that the amount of alfalfa now moving is abnormally large. Demand is chiefly for Arizona, although Texas is in good demand. Owing to the unusual rainfall in west Texas, the grading is below normal and below contract. Johnson grass is in poor demand, but the call has broadened for north Texas prairie, chiefly for the local market.

Quotations: Alfalfa—No. 1, $30; No. 2, $25@27. North Texas prairie—No. 1, $22. Oklahoma—No. 1, $25.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sept. 27.—Receipts of hay have been heavy the past week and prices range from $34@35 for No. 1, $32@33 for No. 2, and $30@31 for No. 3. These prices are for spot hay and hay officially graded and weighed.

MILWAUKEE.

Sept. 27.—The local hay market rules easy, the new crop, which has been slow in getting started, now being received in increased shipments. Choice timothy and light clover mixed are $1 lower. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28.50@29; No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $25@26; red top and timothy mixed, $25@26; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $8@9.

DULUTH.

Sept. 27.—It was a waiting game in the hay market. With the good pasturages available in this district and the continued marketing of loose hay from the surrounding country, demand was light. Dealers are still looking for some drops in quotations so that they are holding back in their buying. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Sept. 26.—Scarcity of cars is holding back the hay movement and a firm market is quoted. A few cars come in from Canada, but demand could easily take more. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25.

NASHVILLE.

Sept. 29.—Hay trade was of routine character last week. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 2 timothy, $33; No. 1 clover, $33; No. 2 clover, $31. Receipts of hay last week, 15 cars.

MEMPHIS.

Sept. 27.—Hay business continues to drag, but without any appreciable change in prices for the better grades. The lower ones are wanted less and are some cheaper. Demand is very slow, for the interior is feeding its own roughage and recent rains helped pastures materially. Cash No. 1 timothy was $30 bid and $32 asked today on call, while $31 was bid for No. 1 alfalfa. The same in transit was offered at $33, while No. 2 was offered at $27, with $25 the best bid. Receipts of hay are light.

BUFFALO.

Sept. 27.—Some demand has developed for No. 1 timothy, several cars having been sold at $27 track, Buffalo. This was Canadian hay. It is said farmers here are holding for higher prices but there will be little done along this line in the way of speculation as prices are considered too high.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sept. 27.—Receipts of hay show some increase over the same period last week and the same week a year ago, with a total of 1,512 tons bulletined at the grain exchange. A year ago the receipts were 950 tons and the week preceding, 1,200 tons. The demand is not pressing, although the best grades are being taken on arrival. The market is easier on No. 1 timothy, in sympathy with the other markets, No. 2 timothy is moving at prices quoted, while good clover and clover mixed are still in fair demand. Cars are scarce in a general way at shipping points and farmers are busy. They do not appear inclined to sell freely at present market prices. Quotations are unchanged.

ST. JOSEPH.

Sept. 27.—The hay market during the past week has been rather bearish, due to the heavy arrival on the various markets of low grade stuff, especially prairie. A further decline is not anticipated, and it is believed the present prevailing prices will hold for some time. The demand for top grades is still in excess of present supply and good hay should come to the market as fast as possible. Nominal quotations follow: Prairie—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $18@19.50; No. 2, $16@17.50; No. 3, $12@15. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@13. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28@29.50; standard, $25.50@27.50; No. 2, $22@25; No. 3, $18@20. Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $21@22.50. Clover—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $18@20. Straw, $8@8.50.

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OMAHA.

Sept. 27.—Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa light, and the demand continues quiet. Market easy with no change in prices. Upland prairie—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $15@17; No. 3, $12@14. Midland prairie—No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $14@16. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $13@14; No. 2, $11@12; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 27.—The hay market is about steady at the late decline with a fair demand heard right along for desirable grades of timothy and light mixed hay and no oversupply of such stock offering. Ordinary, low grade, and bad order hay is in ample receipt and, when salable at all, such usually goes at low figures.

Straw of all descriptions is well sustained in price under light stocks and a fairly constant jobbing demand. Quotations follow: Timothy—No. 1, $31; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $25@28. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30; No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $25.50@27.50. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25. Sample hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

KANSAS CITY.

Sept. 27.—With the exception of an advance of 50c on fancy grades of prairie, no price changes were recorded in the hay market in Kansas City this week. Car shortage is a restricting factor in the movement, the receipts amounting to 790 cars, compared with 1,041 cars last week and 893 a year ago. Poor quality hay continues to comprise the bulk of the offerings, and it is probable that fancy grades will be scarce until relief is had from the present acute shortage of cars in the Southwest. Shipping demand for alfalfa is moderate, but Southeastern orders have recently dwindled. The East and North are taking liberal quantities of hay. Stock yards demand for prairie is of fair volume. Good quality timothy met with a strong demand, but more or less weakness prevailed on the cheaper grades. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $20@21; No. 1, $18@19.50; No. 2, $16@17.50; No. 3, $10@15.50; packing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $25.50@27.50; No. 2, $22.50@25.50; No. 3, $18@20.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

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Clover mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.
Clover—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.
Straw, $10@10.50.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 26.—Canada has a good crop of which is none the worse for having a lare of clover and timothy for feeding rses at home, although for export it not be as much sought for. A few of good No. 2 hay have been shipped e American market from the south and judging from the fact that ate shipments have been made, one naturally conclude that the prices ed on the first cars were satisfactory. ding the crop in this province and n Canada, from all accounts it is and the quality a good average, alhere is a shortage of No. 1 timo-

receipts of hay during the last week ntreal were 4,246 bales, against 3,265 for the same week last year.
market is quiet but steady. Farmers olding for $20 f. o. b. at country n. Here No. 2 hay is quoted at $22 nd we hear of shipments being made country points on the south shore American market at $22 f. o. b.—Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 27.—Strictly choice No. 1 hay is and when offered sells readily at otations but there is a liberal supply lower grades and with only a moddemand prices are weak and unand quotations are about $1 lower week ago. Wheat and oat straw good request and firm under light s, but aside from No. 1 tangled rye, is wanted, the market is quiet and l.
thy hay—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $28 No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed hay—mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@raw—No. 1 straight rye, $14; No. 2, 13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, .50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@ 2, $11.50@12.

BOSTON.

Sept. 27.—The local hay market shows rable weakness and prices generallower. While receipts during the eek were not heavy, arrivals were han equal to the demand, with the that there is some excess of supfering at the various railroad terfor which there is little demand. eather during the past week has unfavorable for the movement of t only locally, but in all New Engnd receivers report little demand w sales. Buyers are only purchasmeet pressing needs in the expectaat they will be able to buy at lower by holding off. This they have been do, the market ruling lower each succeeding week. There is considerable pressure to sell on the part of receivers and even the prices quoted are being shaded in some instances. The bulk of the No. 1 timothy hay in large bales offering on the market is quoted at $33 per ton, although an exceptionally nice car, if wanted by the buyer, would possibly bring $1 per ton more. Small bales are quoted at $31@32, few sales being made at the extreme quotation. No. 2 timothy ranges at $30@31 for large bales and $28@29 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is lowest at $28@30, with No. 2 Eastern at $24@27. No. 3 hay is unchanged at $23@24. Clover mixed, all grades, is offered at $25@28, and fine hay at $22@25, according to quality. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 27 were: Local, 98 cars.

The market on rye straw is quiet with prices unchanged at $17 per ton as an extreme quotation. Oat straw a shade firmer at $14@14.50 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Sept. 27 were: Local, 3 cars.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Sept. 26.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy....$	25.00	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	24.00	23.50@24.50
No. 3	20.00	20.00@22.00
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	20.00	16.00@18.00
No. 1 clover.....	22.00	22.50@24.50
No. 2	16.00	19.50@21.50
No. 1 mixed, different grasses..	23.50	23.00@24.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.50
No. 3	13.00	17.00@19.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild..	23.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	22.00	21.50@22.00
No. 3	14.00	17.00@19.00
No. 1 upland.....	25.00	24.50@25.00
No. 2	22.00	23.00@24.00
No. 3	18.00	17.50@19.00
Sample prairie ...	10.00	.....
No. 1 midland....	17.50	18.00@19.00
No. 2	14.50	15.00@16.00
Sample midland..	10.00	.....
Packing	10.00	8.50@10.50
No. 1 rye straw..	7.50	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1 oat straw..	7.50	7.00@ 7.50
No. 1 wheat straw	7.00	6.50@ 7.50
No. 1 alfalfa.....	32.00	.....
Standard alfalfa..	31.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa.....	30.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa.....	21.00	.....

ST. LOUIS.

Sept. 27.—Receipts of hay during the past week have shown a heavy falling off. Receipts consisting principally of medium and common grade timothy and clover mixed.

Timothy hay market is ruling steady. There continues an excellent local demand for the better grades of timothy, also a fair shipping inquiry for standard and good No. 2 hay, but the lower grades are dull and slow, there being considerable poor hay on the market unsold.

Light clover mixed hay continues to rule firm, with a good demand for the better grades of light clover mixed. Off color and dark clover mixed is dull and slow.

Heavy clover mixed hay continues to rule firm on good bright heavy clover mixed hay containing at least ½ clover. Off grade and dark clover mixed is dull and slow.

Poor clover hay firm under very light offerings and excellent local demand for the better grades, low grades dull.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm on good bright leafy alfalfa suitable for dairy hay. Milling hay is rather quiet, the mills being well supplied and are holding off, anticipating lower values. The dullness in the milling trade is due to the heavy decline of over $18 a ton in corn prices.

Prairie hay market ruled steady, offerings moderate and demand good for selections, but the lower grades are quiet and difficult to place. Timothy—No. 1, $30@32; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $24@26; No. 3, $20@23; threshed timothy, $12@15. Light Clover Mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $23@25. Heavy Clover Mixed—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $23@25. Clover Hay—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $27@29. Prairie Hay—Choice, $25@26; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $22@23; No. 2, $18@20. Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@35; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $26@28. Straw—$7.50.

CHICAGO.

Sept. 30.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Sept. 27, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
Total receipts	5,436	4,166	6,899
Total shipments ...	314	393	655
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	179,771	174,335	240,237
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	37,473	37,159	69,509

In the face of heavier receipts the hay market last week had a weak tone, and as the test below shows, prices are lower. The trade believes, however, that it is only a matter of time until prices go up again, inasmuch as receipts continue very light. It is a general remark that farmers will not bother with hay while putting up corn. For this reason if those who can move anything are likely to find results very pleasing.

Quote Monday as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $29@30; standard, $28@29; No. 2, $26@27; No 3, $22@24; sample, $18@20; threshed, $10@12.

Clover—No. 1 light, $26@29; No. 1 mixed, $25@26; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Okla., $20@24; Ia., Minn, Dak., $15@24.

Marsh Hay—Feeding, $13@15; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye and oat, $10@10.50; wheat, $7@8.

The *Michigan Weather & Crop Bulletin* says that warm, heavy rains have effectually broken drought in that state. Soil is now in excellent condition for winter rye and winter wheat seeding. Early seeding has germinated nicely and some is already above ground.

It is commonly known that the steel companies have taken extraordinary measures to improve working conditions, the comfort, health and welfare of their employes. The average citizen of this country, and business, large or small, interested only indirectly, but still vitally in the big issues affecting labor and always compelled to suffer serious loss and demoralization as a result of big strikes, are disgusted with these recurrent demands of labor leaders. Recent press reports say the daily earnings of the common labor averages $5.00 per day, and quote also rates of earnings for the skilled mechanics that are on a par with those high grade executive officers in important branches of trade and of most bank presidents.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. 5..	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0	5,026,0
Oct. 12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct. 19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
Oct. 26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
Nov. 2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov. 9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov. 16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov. 23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov. 30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec. 7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug. 30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept. 6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept. 13..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept. 20..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
Sept. 27..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Trading in provisions last week was of fair volume, with prices covering a liberal range. Closing trades were at well toward the highest of the week with gains of $2.30 on October pork and unchanged for September, the business being entirely in October. Lard is up $3.15 to $3.20 for the near futures and $2.10 for January, and short ribs 80 to 82½c on the near futures and $1.50 on January.

About 90 per cent of the trading was concentrated in lard. The big packers at times supported the market when needed and were also sellers on bulges to keep the market well in hand. Many of the smaller packers sold on the advances to hedge against the output of their packing houses. Values were strengthened at times by reports of eastern and export inquiries for lard and meats, especially for lard, and a little business was done, but although the domestic trade was slow and discouraging, taking many of the reports from the packers. Others, however, were a little more optimistic. Sentiment on the whole was bearish. The speculators are talking 10 to 12c for hogs by next February. Hog supplies were fair and prices moved irregularly with the trend downward.

Business in short ribs and meats generally was light. Considerable long stuff came out on the strong spots. Indications are that packers are making a few more short ribs than of late and there appears to be plenty of product for all demands at present. Advices from Europe continue discouraging, which is natural, as they are trying to buy as cheaply as possible. Foreign exchange rates were higher, but not enough to be a material factor in export buying. Of the 500,000,000 lbs. of hog products held abroad as reported by Mr. Hoover, Great Britain is said to have 300,000,000 lbs. It is said to be enough to supply the country until January. The statement was confirmed by a Liverpool provision operator who was here the past week. Shipments from Chicago for the week were of liberal volume and nearly equal to those of last year, there being an increase in lard.

A Chicago packer does not take the same gloomy view of the situation that some of the others do. He says that there will be a demand for all the meats the world has. The main thing is the lack of financing. Consumption of bacon in Great Britain is the largest known. No country, he says, can be prosperous without producing, and as we are producers and have a surplus, it is necessary for us to give credit, as it is the only way to do business. Credit has to be extended at all times and under present conditions it is more so than usual. We will get our money back in time. As to the future supplies of hogs, it is too early to make definite calculations, although a number of state reports indicate a shortage, but September returns are more or less deceptive.

Range of prices in August and previous and for the week follow:

PORK,	Close				
Sept.—		Sept.27.	Sept.20.	Sept.28.	
Aug.	$50.35	$39.50	$.....	$.....	$.....
Pre. rg.	52.05	46.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	41.90	40.00	41.50	41.50	40.00
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	46.00	36.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	36.75	33.75	36.10	33.80	40.30
LARD,					
Sept.—					
Aug.	33.97½	27.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	35.70	29.95	.....	.....	.....
Week	27.37	24.55	27.05	23.85	26.85
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	33.80	26.90	.....	.....	.....
Week	27.35	23.70	27.00	23.85	26.55
Jan.—					
Aug. rg.	30.75	24 00	.....	.....	.....
Week	23.32	21.10	23 25	21.15	.....
SHORT RIBS.					
Sept.—					
Aug.	27.90	21.02½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	28.90	26.15	.....	.....	.....
Week	19.40	18.80	19.40	18.60	23.27
Oct.—					
Aug. rg.	23.50	21.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	19.50	18.50	19.40	18.57	23.37
Jan.—					
Week	18.95	17.40	18.95	17.45	.....

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	158	72	124	38	21	67
February	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	1,210	180	549	475	287	272
July	168	180	33	71	71	19
August	126	118	45	51	53	26
September	...	81	57	..	32	22
October	...	86	43	..	46	11
November	...	96	68	..	27	31
December	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	103,991	61,398	173,452
Preceding week	91,201	67,388	166,841
Last year	99,105	104,160	191,344
Shipments—			
Past week	8,597	20,854	77,512
Preceding week	7,148	23,409	58,222
Last year	3,735	25,516	61,967

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Sept. 27, 1919.	Sept. 20, 1919.	Sept. 28, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	485	775	1,020
Pork, lbs.	92,150	147,250	193,800
Meats, lbs.	14,146,000	16,437,000	26,771,000
Total meat	14,238,150	16,584,250	26,964,800
Lard	3,190,000	8,329,000	9,335,000
Total products.	17,428,150	24,913,250	36,299,800

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chicago	$18.40	$18.25	$18.20	$17.85	$17.80	$17.80
K.City	17.50	17.75	17.75	17.60	17.60	17.50
Omaha	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.00	17.00	17.15
St.Louis	18.35	18.35	17.90	17.40	17.50	17.50
S.J'seph	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.50	17.45	17.45
Sio'xC'y	17.50	17.50	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00
St.Paul	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.00	16.75	16.75
I'd'polis	17.75	17.75	17.50	18.00	17.65	17.50
Buffalo	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.15	18.20	19.00
Pittsb'g	18.50	18.50	18.35	18.35	18.00	18.00
Clevel'd	18.00	18.30	18.10	17.90	17.75	18.25
Louisv'e	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.60	16.75
H'g top	$18.50	$18.50	$18.50	$18.35	$18.20	$19.00
Low top	17.25	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.60	16.75
Av. top	17.80	17.85	17.75	17.55	17.45	17.55
Wk. ago	17.60	17.50	17.50	17.65	17.80	17.80
Gain	.20	.35	.25	...	...	...
Loss	....	...	...	.10	.35	.25

Cattle prices in leading outside markets had a good advance and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers
Chicago	$13.50@17.90	$5.50@13 00
Kansas City	9.50@17.00	5.50@12.75
Omaha	9.40@16.75	5.50@12.50
St. Louis	9.25@13.50	5.40@12.25
St. Joseph	9.25@15 25	5.40@12.00
Sioux City	9 25@15 50	5.35@11.85
St. Paul	9.15@15.35	5.30@11.65

Sheep and lambs were in good demand, particularly feeding lambs. Closing prices in outside markets follow:

	Lambs.	yearlings Sheep and
Chicago	$10.75@15.50	$8.50@11.00
Kansas City	9.00@14.75	3 50@ 8.75
Omaha	9 00@15.00	3.60@ 8.50
St. Louis	8.75@14.75	3.50@ 8.00
St. Joseph	8.25@16.75	3.40@ 7.75
East Buffalo	9.00@16 50	4.00@ 8.75
Pittsburgh	9 50@15.25	4.50@ 9 00
Jersey City	9.75@15.35	4.75@ 9.50
Louisville	9.00@18.00	4.00@ 8.00
Cleveland	9.00@15 00	4.50@ 8.50

The Department of Agriculture advocates the saving of all ashes from the wood that will be burned this winter. Scarcity of coal will undoubtedly increase wood as a fuel this year and all the resultant ash should be utilized as fertilizer for it is rich in potash.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To Sept. 27, 1919.	To Sept. 29, 1918.
Chicago	3,741,600	3,774,100
Kansas City	1,511,400	1,481,300
South Omaha	1,397,700	1,294,800
St. Louis	1,315,200	1,325,600
S. St. Joseph	894,000	944,700
Indianapolis	860,000	663,000
Milwaukee	220,400	213,400
Cudahy	357,200	565,200
Cincinnati	555,800	376,500
Ottumwa	227,700	250,400
Cedar Rapids	243,800	221,800
Sioux City	799,800	781,800
St. Paul	602,700	520,300
Cleveland	544,700	502,300
Louisville	97,000	71,000
Wichita	157,100	243,100
Detroit	356,900	420,500
Nebraska City	145,600	137,100
Fort Worth	207,800	234,100
Oklahoma City	185,900	238,300
Above and all others.	16,525,000	16,428,000
For the week	410,000	406,000
Preceding week	344,000	423,000

Weights are reported as follows: 200, 274, 246, 207, 229, 190, 254, 236, 261, 194, 176, 220, 251¼. Reports of quality: Three "good," three "fair," one "good mixed," one "fair mixed."

Cash Meats.

Hog products Monday were weaker in tone and trade was light in mess pork and ribs but lard trading was of fair proportions. Shipping demand is reported as fair for that product. Quotations for Monday, Sept. 29, follow:

M. pork, new	$42 00	@.....
Lard, round lots	27.10	@27.25
Neutral, No. 1	31.25	@31.50
Neutral, No. 2	30.25	@30.50
Shortrib sides	18.50	@19.25

	Av. Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	24¾@25	24½@25
12-14 lbs.	24 @24½	24 @24⅛
14-16 lbs.	24 @24½	24 @24⅛
18-20 lbs.	24 @24¼	24 @24⅛
Skinned hams	23½@26	23½@25½
Picnics	.16 @17½	15½@17¾
Bellies	23 @26	23½@25½
Pork loins	37 @38	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	20½-21	Hams	33 -33½
S. Fat Bks.	20 -24	Sk. hams	32½-33
Clr. Bellies.	21 -22	Picnics	22 -22¼
Rib Bellies.	21 -22	E. S. Sides.	24½-24¾
E. S. R Sds.	19½-20	Sh. Cl. Sds.	24¾-25
S. Cl. Sides.	19¾-20	E. S. C. Sds.	24½-24¾
E. S. C. Sds.	19½-20	Rough Sides.	23¼-23¾
Plates, reg.	18¾-19	B'kfast Bac.	34½-35½
Butts	19¼-19½		

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Sept. 27, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	3,730	28,366
Pork, brls.	100	5,800	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	2,706,000	185,939,000	308,778,000
Lard, lbs.	1,063,000	182,590,090	107,511,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	86	104,905	38,281
Pork, brls.	466	79,482	75,205
Cut meats, lbs.	25,341,000	1,801,544,000	787,576,000
Lard, lbs.	11,679,000	572,915,000	197,490,000

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from New York for week ending:

	Week Sept. 20.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Frozen or fresh	4,699,501	53,293,197
Canned and pickled	584,736	13,522,981
Lamb and mutton	.....	58,052
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	85,757	6,615,307
Dry salt and pkld.	9,382,856	100,151,302
Bacon, hams and shoulders	3,047,343	69,302,079
Lard and compounds.	9,099,007	92,488,016
Sausage	436,268	3,009,849
Poultry and game	.....	618,984

During this period there were exported 51 horses and 723 head of cattle to Belgium.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs
This week	$15.60	$17.00	$ 8.20	$14.50
Previous week.	15.25	16.95	8.25	14.75
Cor. week 1918.	15.40	19.20	11.65	17.00
Cor. week 1917.	12 90	18.90	11.00	17.40
Cor. week 1916.	9.45	10.40	7.75	10.30
Cor. week 1915.	8.85	7.60	5.75	8.85
Cor. week 1914.	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Cor. week 1913.	8.35	8.25	4.65	7.95
Cor. week 1912.	8.05	9.07	3.85	6.45
Cor. week 1911.	6.95	6.48	3.80	6.00
Av. 1911 to 1918	$9.90	$10.95	$ 6.70	$10.05

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Highest prices beef this month were paid the last week, several loads selling Friday at $17.90. They averaged 1,438 lbs. Choice yearlings sold early in the week at The top price on Friday was 70c higher than a week ago and $1.40 above a price a month ago, and $2.05 above a of a year ago. Average price of steers for the week was $15.60, compared with $15.25 the previous week and $15.40 last year.

A feature of the week was the active demand for feeders, buyers being from nearly all the leading eastern states as well as from the Central West. They took good western cattle with increased freedom, paying $11 to $13.25 for the best of them. As there has been a break of $2 in the price of stockers and feeders of late and prospects of low prices for corn, and the best quality of corn in recent years, feeders are being encouraged to operate. Prices on cattle have advanced $1 per 100 lbs. from the low point of the previous week and fair to medium stock is 50 to 75c higher. Common grassy steers sold around $7.50 to $8 and good Wisconsin lots at $12 to $13. Choice Montana grassers brought $14 to $15 and there were some Montana stocks that had been on the road over a week. Butchers' stock ranged at $10 to $14, cows heifers bringing the top, while canner grades were around $5.50 to $6.75.

Supplies of cattle at the leading markets were less than the previous week and materially under last year's, while the run of hogs and sheep exceeded the previous week at the leading markets and were under last year's.

Hog prics were irregular, with the top for the week $18.30, and at the close $17.90. Average for Saturday was $16.55, compared with $17.30 the previous Saturday and $19.30 last year. Average for the week was $17, against $16.90 the previous week, $19.20 a year and $18.90 two years ago.

Packers were fair buyers, taking 97,400 hogs, compared with 85,100 the previous week and 92,400 last year. Average weight for the week was 249 lbs., compared with 249 lbs. the previous week and 242 lbs. last year.

Feeders were good buyers of cattle and lambs during the week, taking about 50 per cent of the total arrivals here. Prices were especially attractive. Moderate advances were made, but cattle $4 lower than a year ago on thin steers. Average for the week on lambs was $14.50, against $14.75 the previous week and $17 last year, while sheep averaged $8.20, against $8.25 the previous week and $11.65 last year. Demand for aged sheep was slow.

Estimated receipts at Chicago last week are: Cattle, 67,000; hogs, 110,000; sheep, 170,000. Receipts last year were: Cattle, 78,000; hogs, 125,000; sheep, 184,000.

Kansas City Live Stock Mark.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent

Kansas City, Sept. 27.—A rally in cattle market was the outstanding development in the trade in live stock in Kansas City this week. Prices of cattle 50 cents, to $1.50, with the sharpest on stockers and feeders. There was crease in receipts, the arrivals being 20 per cent lighter than a year ago run of hogs showed a slight increase prices were mostly a shade better. were irregular.

In the hog market the close was shade better than a week ago after advances the first half of the week. age cost of drove to packers was $17 the close, against $17.15 a week ago for the week was $17.75, compared $17.50 the preceding week and $2 year ago. Butcher and light weight in best demand, but the tone of the ket for heavy hogs improved. Pigs strong, and stock hogs were as much 50 cents higher, sales being made stances at $17.50, practically at the level as finished porkers. The trade not believe such a price advisable, fact that feeders are paying it ref

sl te finish hogs for market on the
es t basis. Iowa and Illinois are the
n pal hog buyers.
V h reduced receipts and a heavy in-
a in the demand for stocker and
d cattle to go principally to Iowa,
n, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, buoy-
cy developed in the trade. Packers
re forced to meet feeder competition.
e ains of 50c to $1.50, however, are ex-
t to bring out larger offerings. Grass
e sold up to $13.75, while in the pre-
li week $12.50 paid for the best. The
ri it is still $4 lower than at the open-
the grass cattle season. The top
f steers was $17.50. Grass cows sold
t $9.50. Shipments of stockers and
d for the week exceeded 25,000 head.
V tern lambs closed at a range of
5 to $14.65 and natives at $9 to $13.75.
c g lambs closed at $10 to $12. A year
p range lambs was $17.50. There
re arly advances, but the market weak-
d toward the close. Lambs closed
u steady with sheep as much as 50c
h Continued heavy receipts are ex-
t Much interest centers on Colo-
o s that state has not yet purchased
li lambs in any volumn for fattening
re ons the coming winter.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

uce McCulloch, Correspondent.

ma, Sept. 27.—While this week's
un is 10,000 smaller than last week's
r supply, the six days' total of 53,700
d somewhat heavier than was antic-
e Beef was in good demand all
k nd while not enough cornfeds were
p make a basis for comparisons,
l ited supply sold to somewhat bet-
a vantage. Choice steers, lacking top
h are bringing $16@16.75, with prime
ls quoted nigher. Warmed ups are
g t $14 and on down. Western cat-
p ll classes are selling 50c@$1 higher
i week ago. Heavy feeder buying
e he packers raise their hands con-
re ly in order to get enough steers to
h their needs, and even plain kinds
l ter action than for some time.
i prime grass beeves are going at
o fair to good at $8.50@10.50 and
de stuff on down. Butcher stock is
r y 50c@$1 higher, with many of the
de heavy cows even more. The latter
n nging $9.50@10.50, with good to
c at $8@9, fair to good $6.50@7.50,
c ners and cutters $5@6.50. Bologna
h osed at $5.50@6.50, with calves, all
e at $7@14.
e tocker and feeder demand was the
it of the season, and over half the
ly went back to the country. The
ar rt of the week offerings failed to
he demand, and values advanced
$ Best heavy feeders are bringing
1 good to choice and medium weight
9 0@11.75, and good to choice stock-
8 @11. Quality of the week's supply
w y good.
g eceipts for the week are the heav-
:ome time, though the week's total
)31,900 head. Shipping demand was
ll week, while packers' require-
s vere not large, and the trend of
g vas lower all through, current val-
g, as a result of the gradual slump,
$ lower than a week ago. Bulk is
g t $15.75@16.25, with a top of $17.15.
t of the run is showing some im-
r nt.
de and lamb arrivals during the week
er 187,000 head, showing a gain of
er the preceding week. Fat lambs
u venly higher the early part of the
t lost the upturn on the close, and
more than steady for the week.
best are now bringing $13.75@
wing to a sluggish Eastern dressed
trade, aged sheep are poor sellers
50c below last week's levels. Best
e being bought at $6.25 and under,
rlings at $8.75@9.50, and wethers
.50. Fully three-fourths of the
went out for feeders again this
Demand was very urgent, and
rt of the big Monday and Tues-
ance was lost the last half of the
osing prices were all of 50c high-
a week ago. Medium to best feed-
)s command $11@12.

Worth Live Stock Market.

y C. Murphy, Correspondent.

t Worth, Sept. 27.—Light receipts
ain characterized this cattle mar-
he week ending Sept. 27, totals for
being 11,900 grown cattle, against
week ago; calves, 5,753 against
consequence of the abbreviated
lues have advanced in all lines.
are a quarter higher than a week
's and heifers 50 cents higher on
selling from $6.50 to $7.50, and a
higher on stock due to sell at
ates than these figures. Bulls are
by a quarter than a week ago
es have advanced a full dollar.
lly, the course of the market has
vard. The exception is shown in
of beeves which were so indiffer-
en that on two days of the week
ed supply was shipped back to
of origin.
sharp contending on the part of
rs the calf market opened the
an advance and continued to gain
very day until a dollar had been
This gain continued to the end of
vealers closing at $14, with the
he good calves making $12@13.50,
selling between $9@10.50 and the
the wide range $5.50@8.50.
cline in the general beef trade has
he stocker trade, and but a small
of cattle has gone back to the

eceipts have been about cut in half, the week's total being 3,200 against 6,500 for the previous week. Values have remained about steady since the early advance of 15 to 25 cents, the top then standing at $17.55. The closing top was $17.30, but the hogs were far inferior to the good ones that made the high point of the week. The bulk of the week's selling has been done within the range of $16.50@17.25. Pigs are 50 cents higher for the week. These for stocker purposes. Packers are paying only steady prices.

Sheep are arriving slightly in excess of receipts for the preceding week, but this is accounted for by shipments direct to packers. The bulk of the sheep now arriving are in the stocker classes. The market shows some strength as the week closes, spring lambs making $15, yearlings $12@12.50, breeding ewes $10.50@13, stocker wethers at $10, killing goats $7@7.50, stocker goats around $5.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 27.—The receipts of cattle this week were the lightest of the season and a comparison with the corresponding week of last year shows a decrease of something like 17,000 head. Nothing choice or prime whatever was offered for sale during the period. The best heavy steers we had sold for $15.75, and the best yearlings for $16. The market, regardless of the shortage of good cattle, advanced rapidly all the week. At its close beef steers and yearlings are a full dollar higher than the low time of last week and on butcher stock and she stuff generally, including canners and cutters the advance is as much as $2 in spots. There was a moderately light call for stockers all the week and the market in this division ranged 50c@$1 higher than the previous week.

The hog market has been holding to a very steady basis for the past two weeks but in the last two days this condition has changed and a decline of 75c&90c is recorded. Our hog receipts are about normal and the quality of the offerings fair. Regardless of the ordinary volume and the decline in prices, clearances have been very good indeed. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $17@17.50; good heavies, $17@17.25; rough, $13.50@14.75; light, $17.20@17.50 pigs, $13.50&16.75, bulk $17@17.45.

The sheep and lamb market has been a rather slow and inactive affair all week. Prices have held to a fairly steady basis but common and cull classes have not found very ready sale. What few lower quotations are made are mostly in the poorer kinds.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Sept. 27.—The cattle market began with a rather uneven run which continued throughout the week. Packers cleaned up early and were paying stiff prices, some stuff going 15@25c higher and steers were called 24c higher for the week. Quality of steers has not been very good. Several loads selling up to $10.25, which is at least 25@50c higher than they would have brought last week. Steers selling from $9@9.50 are also showing an advance.

This market on she stuff continues to show an occasional dash of strength and packers today acted first rate on this class, while on steers their conduct deserved no special mention. However, compared with Northern markets these well-wintered grassers are doing pretty well, which is not saying a half mouthful. We have had a very active market on calves, all grades selling rapidly with values anywhere from strong to 50@75c higher. Quality of calves this week as a rule has not been very good. Several bunches of calves sold up to 14c, but the most advance has been on the heavier grades.

Packers are fighting the $18 basis at all markets, few holding to this figure through Friday's sales. Compared with a week ago hogs here are around 25c higher, though light mixed and others selling under $16.50 are not much better off. There was a bad break here a year ago, the top dropping to $19.55 on a 25@40c decline. The top was $17.25 on average finished butcher hogs this week. Quality was good the last of the week. Stockers are steady, some making around $15 towards the close of the week.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 26.—Monday's run of cattle was heavy, around 7,000, but about normal for the season since. Generally prices are 25c lower than last week's close, and the break affects all closses. The heavy runs East, labor conditions and inability to furnish cars on the part of the railroads have all had a part in lowering prices. Typical prices about as follows: Horned beef, $9@12.25; killers, $7.10@9; feeders, $7.50@10.40; stockers, $7.50@8.40.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—The livestock market was dull and uninteresting throughout the week and there was a decided tendency towards weakness all along the line. Good butcher steers were quotable at $10, but the bulk of the offerings went at $8@9.50. Select hogs opened the week at $17, and although this figure held during the six trading days, nevertheless had receipts been heavier it was felt there would have been a still further reduction in values. As it is, the market closed with expectations of declines on Monday.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Sept. 27, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	103,991	8,597	99,105	3,735
St. Louis	54,635	13,159	49,776	12,602
Kansas City	41,189	6,795	55,677	13,305
So. Omaha	31,766	3,350	29,386	7,948
S. St. Joseph	21,968	453	27,875	2,238
Indianapolis	35,553	16,151	36,389	15,154
Cincinnati	25,607	10,090	24,122	11,690
Louisville	15,460	13,922	14,113	12,754
Sioux City	26,630	9,585	23,676	4,961
Sept. 27....	356,799	82,102	360,119	84,397
Sept. 20....	308,017	82,486	372,026	96,868
Sept. 13....	391,174	100,196	344,187	108,375
Sept. 6.....	277,890	85,192	345,556	93,249
August ..	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	3,164	729	10,511	3,485
Cleveland	12,237	1,940	8,977	2,643
S. St. Paul	20,927	8,245	15,492	5,538
Pittsburgh	13,072	5,230	11,555	4,644
Milwaukee	11,043	78	19,379	1,421
Wichita	5,191	1,453	11,220	3,088
Okla. City	7,954	771	13,448	3,688
Sept. 27....	73,588	18,446	90,582	24,507
Sept. 20....	65,614	16,532	87,114	21,412
Sept. 13....	70,044	16,341	84,166	22,274
Sept. 6.....	57,793	14,893	72,789	17,140
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Sept. 27, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	61,398	20,854	104,160	25,516
St. Louis	30,686	7,824	54,156	16,524
Kansas City	79,729	47,684	123,400	69,114
So. Omaha	53,705	32,277	59,083	32,592
S.St. Joseph	17,671	5,558	25,780	9,071
Sioux City	20,782	15,327	23,454	14,710
Sept. 27....	263,971	129,524	390,033	167,527
Sept. 20....	298,483	147,065	349,337	139,355
Sept. 13....	284,853	93,393	316,325	126,960
Sept. 6.....	235,973	120,201	317,918	120,975
August ...	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	17,650	7,100	40,221	8,677
Cleveland	4,489	645	4,945	414
S. St. Paul	37,430	24,707	47,033	42,812
Wichita	7,109	3,780	9,023	5,645
Indianapolis	9,132	4,238	10,160	5,560
Cincinnati	6,654	3,468	10,877	4,690
Louisville	7,449	5,542	7,621	4,129
Pittsburgh	3,053	1,222	3,768	1,506
Milwaukee	5,995	823	6,967	1,600
Okla. City	9,629	9,625	12,026	5,676
Sept. 27....	108,590	61,150	152,641	80,709
Sept. 20....	116,032	54,082	169,219	77,178
Sept. 13....	116,128	55,748	123,244	65,122
Sept. 6.....	20,650	50,301	140,162	65,982
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Sept. 27, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	173,362	77,512	191,344	61,967
Kansas City	83,140	56,538	85,469	45,770
St. Louis	10,203	1,522	17,463	1,270
So. Omaha	187,644	144,803	213,732	162,220
S St. Joseph	34,171	14,334	35,202	11,627
Sioux City	26,070	15,169	12,255	9,230
Fort Worth	7,833	4,212	7,745	1,475
S. St. Paul	43,945	44,098	34,280	23,171
Cleveland	7,322	2,461	3,873	914
Cincinnati	3,804	1,366	6,767	5,428
Louisville	1,335	611	1,829	1,712
Indianapolis	4,607	3,101	3,066	2,625
Pittsburgh	4,472	1,784	7,272	2,908
Milwaukee	1,879	282	1,862	284
Wichita	4,092	3,846	378	161
Okla. City	1,839	1,109	272	515
Sept. 27....	595,718	372,748	622,809	331,307
Sept. 21....	590,931	362,347	519,348	309,163
Sept. 14....	604,657	358,647	480,964	158,673
Sept. 7.....	574,733	349,205	423,677	244,207
August ..	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036



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LORADO GRAIN INSPECTION.

hen the Colorado legislature estab-d a grain inspection system they ly made a law which adapted to er trade practices what had long followed by the grain dealers, rs and feed manufacturers of this ern state in their transaction with lar merchants in Colorado and out- states. Colorado's grade stand- now conform to Federal standards inspectors are licensed. The rules ide for the farmer an appeal over ited grades. L. C. Hine, Federal n inspector for Colorado, with a equipped laboratory in the Cooper ., states that something over 500 n inspectors are to be licensed in state. They are mainly the buying ts for elevators and mills in the . The usual fee of $1.00 on appeal arged for referee inspection, to be by the appellant if the first in- ion is held to be correct by the sed inspector if the grade is ged.

. Hine and his department, with known mechanical device, is set- an excellent example for the trade ghout the state and invites in- es from those who may read this le as to the proper procedure with ng type samples, taking samples cars and other minutiæ and the cation of Federal grades to all actions, with penalties for viola- must be recognized. The "Down- law in Colorado further provides millers shall deliver to the seller creenings from his product unless wise agreed.

llowing is in substance an act led an act providing for a state inspector, local grain inspectors he inspection of grains in the state olorado, and to harmonize state and al grain inspection:

. 1. That any person, firm, com- association or corporation foreign omestic, who makes a business of ng grain, wheat, corn barley, oats or from the producer shall on and af- uly 1, 1919, be required to buy the on Federal grades, and the pur- ng agent of each and every person, company, association or corpora- dealing in grain shall secure a li- from the Chief State Grain In- or to inspect and shall inspect and all grain purchased in accord- with the Federal grades in effect e time of said inspection, except it shall not be necessary for licen- to make a moisture test.

. 2. Any person, etc., found guilty e wilful violation thereof, shall conviction be fined not less than 0, nor more than $500.00, or to have license revoked, or suffer both pen- at the discretion of the court.

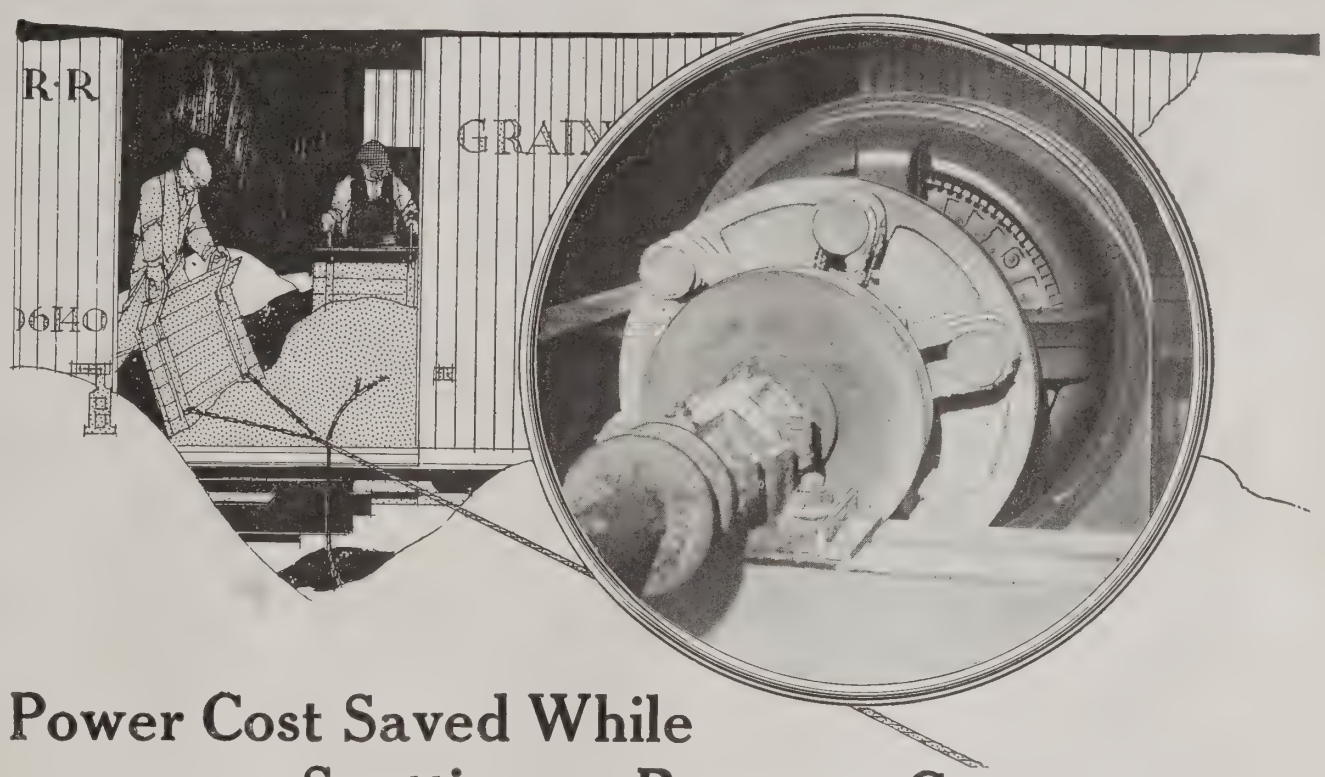
. 3. The Federal grain inspector oyed at the Denver Grain Exchange ciation is hereby declared to be the state grain inspector for the state olorado and shall issue licenses to ct and grade grain to the grain rs or agent of any firm, company, iation or corporation, buying from producer. Said licenses shall pro- for the inspection and grading of t, etc., in accordance with the Fed- grades as in force at the time of inspection. The Denver Grain Ex- ge Association shall collect an an- fee of $5.00 from each person re- ng a license to inspect grain, and also receive a fee of $1.00 for in- ion or re-inspection of samples sent is office by any of the licensees. Chief State Grain Inspector shall direct supervision over all licen- and shall when requested re-inspect les of wheat, corn, barley, oats and or any other grains on which a Fed- grade may be established.

. 4. Licensees shall grade all to the best of their ability based ederal grades. If the seller of grain ts to the grade placed on safe by icensee, a sample for re-inspection e chief state grain inspector must aken at the time of delivery and e the load, lot, or parcel of grain uestion has lost its identity, and a sample of at least two quarts in quantity in an air tight container, which both parties to the transaction are agreed is representative of the lot, be forwarded to the office of the chief state grain inspector, together with a fee of $1.00. The findings of the chief state grain inspector shall be final and binding on both parties to the transaction. This fee to be paid by the appellant, when the grade of licensee is not raised by the chief state grain inspector, and by the licensee when the grade is raised by the chief state grain inspector. Provided, that whenever the parties to the transaction cannot agree as to what is a representative sample of the lot, they may select a disinterested party to obtain a sample of the grain in accordance with the instructions issued by the chief state grain inspector.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the chief state grain inspector to mail to each and every licensee a pamphlet containing all Government rules as to Federal grades on all grains on which the grade has been standardized by the Federal Government. It shall be the duty of the licensee to familiarize himself with said rules. If repeated re-inspections by the chief state grain inspector develop the fact that any licensee is unfair or incompetent, it shall be the duty of the chief state grain inspector to make an investigation, and if said chief state grain inspector finds the licensee has been repeatedly unfair or is incompetent, it shall be his duty to revoke the license of said licensee. Party calling for re-inspection shall deposit with the licensee an amount necessary to cover all expenses when the sample is taken.

Sec. 6. Provided, that when grain is offered for sale by sample and when it can be agreed between the buyer and the seller as to value, it shall be lawful to purchase or sell grain by sample.

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43-175

WEIGHMASTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

A conference of weighmasters and the grain committee of the National Scale Men's Association wil be held in St. Louis, on Sunday, Oct. 12. H. A. Foss, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, will preside at this meeting, which will precede the Grain Dealers' National Convention, taking place the following three days. It is the second conference of the weighmasters. The first was held during the Milwaukee convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association. The session of Oct. 12 will convene at the Planters' Hotel.

Walla Walla, Wash., reports Sept. 20 that 75 per cent of the wheat crop of that neighborhood had been sold. The harvest is practically completed, but the grain is moving slowly owing to the longshoremen's strike.

THE PRIVATE CROP REPORTS.

Goodman's (Clement, Curtis & Co.'s) crop report as of Oct. 1 says: "Reports of our correspondents make corn condition 79.6 vs. 77.6 last month. On revised October par value indication of crop of 2,828,000,000 bus. Improvement in north part of belt. Texas yield is heavier than indicated. Dry areas show no improvement. Oats yield 28.5 bus. per acre. Crop of 1,208,522,000, quality reduces value below 1,100,000,000. Spring wheat yield 8.8 per acre, or 200,000,000 bus., poor quality. Winter wheat acreage may be reduced 20 per cent. The decline in the average price of hogs followed the uncertainty of the foreign demand for meats, due to the necessity of Europe for long credits. The fall in foreign exchange has been a detriment to the grain trade, except wheat, as well as to the general export business. When credit arrangements are established some improvement in the outlook may be anticipated and a revival of meat exports, which would be reflected in the demand for coarse grains."

SNOW'S REPORT.

The Snow-Bartlett-Frazier report puts the condition of corn Oct. 1 at 81, against the Snow figure of 77.2 a month ago and the Government figure of 80. The crop is fully matured, of good quality and the indicated production is 2,856,000,000 bus., or about 2,914,000,000 on basis of the Government acreage. Oats threshing continues to reflect disappointing results, the final average yield being reported at 27.8, or a bushel lower than the preliminary showing last month. This makes a total drop of 1,184,000,000 bus. There is no improvement in the reports of quality, the average weight being much below normal. Final threshing returns make the yield of spring wheat 9.3 bus. and total crop 213,000,000. Final estimate of winter wheat, 713,000,000 bus., making the total wheat crop a trifle smaller than the Snow estimate for last year. Yield per acre of barley, 21.9, and total crop 195,000,000 bus., against a crop of 256,000,000 last year. Potatoes, the second in importance among good crops, are a failure in many districts and a full crop nowhere. The production is estimated at only 278,000,000 bus., against 400,000,000 last year by the official return. The crop this year is far below our ordinary domestic requirements.

MILL DUST EXPLOSIONS.

The Department of Agriculture and the Grain Corporation have issued a pamphlet entitled, "Just a Word About Grain Dust Explosions," in which elevator men are interested. The pamphlet closes with a dozen rules for safety with the suggestion that the reader check up the ones he follows, which may be quoted as follows:

1. Keep your plant clean. See that beams, spouting, machines, and floors are free from dust. A dust-free mill or elevator is explosion-proof.
2. Inspect the plant frequently for hot bearings.
3. Keep constantly on the watch for elevator choke-ups.
4. Report any slight rubbing, slipping, or other trouble with belts or machines.
5. Keep all foreign materials from entering the grinding machinery by installing a magnetic separator.
6. Do not smoke while in or near the mill or elevator.
7. Do not carry matches in or near the buildings.
8. Do not allow an open flame, lantern, or torch in the mill or elevator. Dust + open flame = explosion.
9. Do not lower artificial lights into bins to determine the amount of grain, flour or feed they contain. A weighted tape or measured rope will give better results and eliminate the fire hazard.
10. Prevent the accumulation of static electricity on machines and belts by proper grounding methods.
11. See that all electrical equipment is properly installed, light bulbs well protected, and switch and fuse boxes kept closed.
12. Sack the ground material immediately or convey it to bins of small capacity.



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INFLUENCES AFFECTING GRAIN PRICES.

Supply and demand are all powerful and ever to be reckoned with as the fundamental basis of prices. Temporary influences may overshadow legitimate conditions for a while, but sooner or later the law of supply and demand is bound to assert itself in a forceful manner. Developments of the recent past seem to warrant the belief that theories, as a market factor, have lost their dominating force and that legitimate factors will, henceforth, dictate the course of values. Among these, the attitude of the producer is attracting unusual attention. Agricultural interests are greatly disturbed over the drop in corn prices and they feel it more keenly, as the articles they are compelled to buy have not declined. The farmer believes that he can ill afford to sell his product at the current level, which, owing to the high cost of production, leaves him little or no profit; hence, the often referred to holding policy that farmers promise to resort to, seems logical enough. The result of such action is now being witnessed in and the movement of this cereal is tically one-half, so far this seaso what it was last year. Corn re are small, because old corn is scarc the new corn not yet available t appreciable extent. Whether the crop movement will equal that o vious years, or assume larger p tions, remains to be seen. Supp receipts are larger than expected, they prove to be burdensome in vi the big decline in prices?—*Simon & Co., Chicago.*

Approximately 5,000 cars, it is mated, are needed to relieve the age in Minnesota alone.

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MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

OR SALE—As other affairs require my attention, I offer for sale all holdings the Shell Rock Grain & Milling Co. t, consisting of never failing water er from spring fed stream, capable of loping 200 to 500 h. p. nine or more ths each year, and 50 to 200 balance. mill buildings, small elevator on C. G. tracks, blacksmith shop, and building nerly used as electric light plant, with ne, shafting, etc. Mills and elevator equipped with all necessary ma-ery, including 24-inch Monarch ball-ing attrition mill, rolls, burrs, bolts, lers, separators, brush machines, etc. buildings in good repair. Barn, cribs, ps, wagon scales, electric motors and ock of land in the center of Shell Rock. e operated this plant since 1890. Now g general elevator business and custom grinding of about 900 tons annually. dle feeds and flour. No competition in or grinding. Mill buckwheat and rye , wheat graham and table meal. Dam of repair at present, can be permanent-stalled at low cost and ready sale for urplus power easily arranged. Bargain for quick sale. Details given to parties ing information. W. F. BROWN, Rock, Iowa.

OR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN R. OR COLORADO LAND—A good ol. Barnard & Leas Mill and Elevator, ngine, power, located in a good grain try and in good town. Reason for g is one of the owner's health has d and the others are not millers. WOOD COMMUNITY MILL & ELE-OR, Elmwood, Nebr.

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MPETENT MANAGER of a grain or business by a man with years of d experience who would consider op-ng partnership. My knowledge of try practices as well as Eastern and hern shipping business should be val-. Address BDK, Box 15, Price Cur-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

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2 No. 4 Minneapolis Centrifugal Reels.
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2 No. 333 Eureka Wheat Washer.
4 Eureka Wheat Whizzers.

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WHAT IS HOARDING?

Attorney General Palmer has defined what his Department understands to be hoarding under the Food Control Act. The law, he says, "prohibits accumulation by any firm or corporation in excess of seasonable requirements" and also "accumulation by the dealer in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for a reasonable time."

As no man can possibly undertake to say what is "reasonable," the Department of Justice further said the Attorney General understands that the law authorizes as "reasonable" the accumulation of stock during a period of flush production in order to meet a reasonable period of scant or no production, which also means very little. Mr. Palmer said: "The Department of Justice has gone no farther than the law and it is not its purpose to treat as hoarding the normal storage of food products by legitimate dealers conducting business in the usual way and disposing of stocks in storage at the usual time upon reasonable margins of profits." The Department of Justice will not tolerate wanton accumulation of food for any purpose nor holding food and other necessities for higher prices, but the Department will use "great care in differentiating between stores held for this purpose and stores held against further need." A special emphasis was laid on this point by the Attorney General.

The attorneys general of various states were called to meet the Attorney General of the United States at Washington on Monday last, and it was expected that they would take up for immediate discussion uniform laws covering hoarding, profiteering and the cold storage of food and other necessities. The present laws, the Department thinks, are totally inadequate for satisfactory regulations of the necessities by the state governments, and thorough revision of state statutes along that line must be made if efforts by Federal and state governments against excessive high prices are successful. Some piffle!

GRAIN RECONSIGNMENT.

Grain interests have asked the Commerce Commission to issue an order directing the railroads to put into effect free reconsignment of grain, inspection of which is reported before 11 a. m. of the day of inspection. In accordance with the terms of the Commission's decision in I. & S. No. 1161, reconsignment case No. 3, this petition was filed because, as the *Traffic World* says grain handlers believe the railroads have had the proposed tariffis suspended by I. & S. No. 1161 and had played a sharp trick when they withdrew the tariff before the last day of suspension, to wit, Sept. 1. By withdrawing the tariffs the carriers left in effect the tariffs that were to have been superseded by the tariffs that were suspended by the Commission. Some of these tariffs give free reconsignment during the first 24 hours after the receipt of the grain held for inspection; some charge $2.00, and a few charge $5.00 for reconsignment; as a rule the charge is $5.00. The opinion of the Commission said that the carriers should rearrange the tariffs submitted by them so as to allow reconsignment if the orders therefor were given before the close of business of the day on which inspection was completed by 11 a. m. The loss, to obviate which the petition is filed, occurs to those who would have obtained free reconsignment on cars inspected before 11 a. m.

Fred Mayer a "Granddad."

Fred Mayer's friends, and they are legion, will be pleased to know that he is a granddad—Fred says, "To the prettiest, plumpest eight-pound girl you ever saw." This is surely a "red letter" day in the Mayer family.

An average yield of over 84 bus. per acre over a 70-acre tract is said to be the record established by a Kittitas Co., Wash., farmer near Ellensburg. The wheat is locally known as Big Club. Other yields of the same wheat in the same locality are reported at 61 bus. on 28-acre tract and another of 73 bus. on a 65-acre tract. Most of the fields are under irrigation. With dry farming conditions averages 35@40 bus. have been reported.

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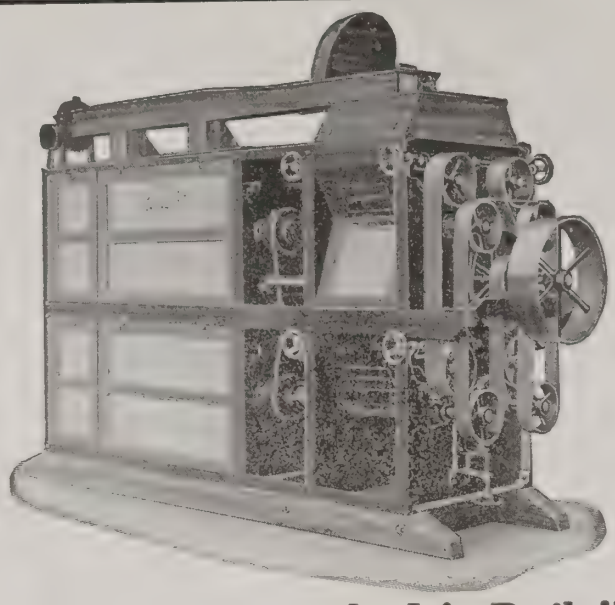
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It is built with a daily capacity of from 25 to 50 barrels, and we will allow any responsible party a reasonable time to try the mill, and if it is not perfectly satisfactory you may return it and all money paid us will be gladly refunded. Here is your opportunity, knocking at the door.

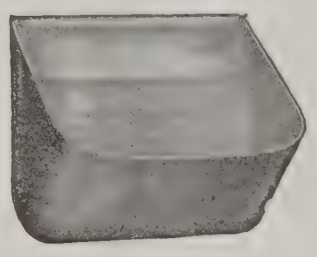
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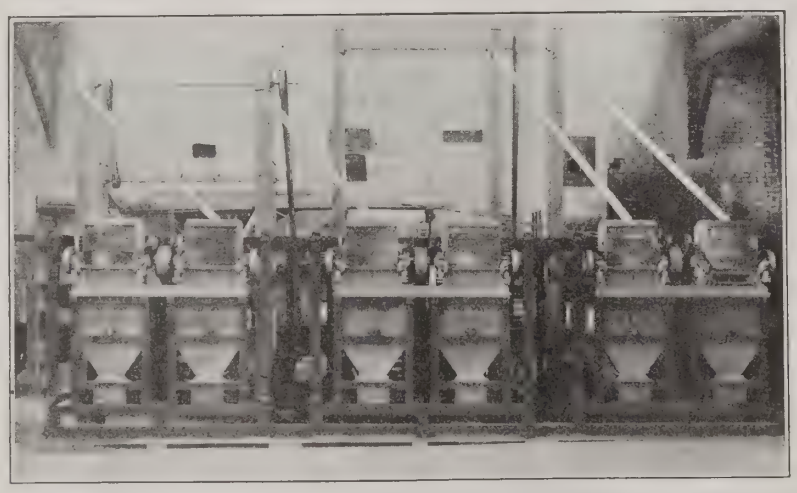
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

VOL. LXXXII. No 15 WEEKLY — CHICAGO, OCTOBER 8, 1919 — $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE great strike is of course still unsettled and continues to develop sporadic lawlessness and public disorder. That there has been comparatively little of this is somewhat remarkable, all things considered; but present immunity, attributable doubtless to the activities of the mayors of most of the cities where the mills are located, can not be expected to continue as the tension increases. This appears in the situation in Indiana, where Gov. Goodrich has found it necessary to use National troops to declare martial law. Judge Gary, in his testimony before the Senate committee of inquiry made it clear that there would be no arbitration of the issue. There is but one issue involved: the control of the industry by its owners for the benefit of the owners and the men who do not desire to belong to the unions and become subject to their jurisdiction and direction apart from that of those mill managers; or control by irresponsible shop soviets directed from above by still more irresponsible and uninterested union officials. Judge Gary made the point of the real issue—the duty of the Corporation to defend the rights of those individual employes who had not joined and did not wish to join the union. If recognition of the union were granted the industry would automatically pass to the status of the closed shop and the liberty of the individual worker as such would disappear. None can question the fact that unionism, as a condition of its assumed and some real benefits to some workers, means the surrender of the individual workman of his liberty and opportunity as a superior workman. He sacrifices himself in order that the whole body of his fellows, good, bad and indifferent, may be benefited by that very sacrifice, which is the *sine qua non* of "collective bargaining." The generosity of the sacrifice may be admired; its expediency or ultimate value to the class may well be questioned.

There was also the second fundamental objection raised by Judge Gary, that unionism means restriction of output. This, in the first place, is an injury to the workman himself, since it must be reflected in the amount of his real wages, and an injustice to the consumer of the products of the industry, since it is preventive of low prices for products, machinery and skill, which the engineering triumphs and managership developed by the industry and developing science in industry would make possible, without, on the contrary hand, necessarily reducing wages at all; rather the contrary. In these positions (which have here been stated rather more elaborately than Judge Gary himself made them) Judge Gary is morally and economically sound.

The universal industrial struggle of the times is conducted by employers against the workmen's policy *per se*, because the highest paid workman who earns his pay is the most profitable of employes, against the workmen-leaders' policy and determination,—the expression of their extreme ignorance of economic laws, and their unfortunate lack of any sense of common honesty—that union men should not earn the wages they are paid much less than they now demand. Lord Leverhulme, one of the wisest and most generous of English employers on a large scale, a man who advocates the six-hour day for at least certain classes of workmen, although himself manages to work sixteen hours, and who knows the present unreasonableness of workmen in general is doing what he can to better the condition of both the soul and body of all workingmen through short hours and better pay, has said:

> And with this widespread unrest there is the most profound ignorance of the very rudiments of the economics of production and of wages.
>
> We may search with painstaking care and attention through the present-day writings of those who attempt to deal with industrial conditions and wages and hours of work, whether the writers be socialists or trade unionists, but we shall search in vain for any recognition of the fact that the economical cost and the volume of the product are all-important factors, or for any reference to the fact that over 90 per cent, possibly over even 95 per cent, of the products of labor are consumed by the employe-workers themselves, and not by the employer-capitalists. So that restriction of output, or the ca'canny policy, can only, whatever might be the rate of wages, make wages nominal by reducing their exchange value when measured in terms of food, clothing and shelter.

It is only a few days ago that Arthur Henderson, the English labor leader, sneered at the calls for greater production as something urged wholly for the benefit of the employer-capitalist—"Why should men work for others?"—and no one was found or can be found in England or among American labor leaders to repudiate this fallacy. It is one of the very foundation ideas that support trade unionism which assumes that prices can be raised at will and *ad libitum* when wages are raised, or that wages can be raised by taking the advance out of the profits of the employers, neither of which view is true other than to an insignificant degree. Both theories are dishonest also because each predicates a taking of something from one class to give without recompense to another class. Moreover, all this is against the public interest which like the workman-consumer himself is vitally concerned in large production and low prices. It is because labor leaders have brought themselves into direct opposition to the public interest by and through the restriction policy of the closed shop that labor at this time has lost public sympathy and that Judge Gary is justified in his position that there can be no concessions by his Corporation which shall recognize a policy which means further reduction of output, such as has been going on in recent years in spite of the improvements in industrial methods, in organization, equipment and means of transportation, which up to 1914 had increased production of steel and made current high wages possible. The working man has been told ever since the war began that when peace comes there will be a new industrial world in which hours shall be short to nominal and wages so high that the standard of living shall be even higher than it ever had been. This can be made true if the product be increased so that the waste of the war as well as the greater consumption of the moment can be made good and provided for; because labor has always an increasing share in an increasing production. In his recent "Wealth and Income," Prof. W. I. King has shown that the "classical economists" were right in emphasizing the side of production, since, "The grim fact remains that the quantity of goods turned out absolutely limits the income of labor, and no reform will bring universal prosperity which is not based fundamentally on increasing the national income."

As the writer of the monthly review by the National City Bank has said, this problem of production is the very core of the universal industrial and social situation throughout the world. On it civilization rests. There can be no distribution or consumption of products until the products themselves exist, and they cannot exist without the labor of man. The Creator probably never intended that any human creature should starve. Nature holds what is essential to man but she offers nothing gratuitously—man may win what she holds, if he can. But demands for higher wages have never opened nature's gift boxes. For any real satisfaction, labor is necessary to fit the products of nature for human use. Therefore, as Lord Leverhulme has said, the problem of today in all the world "can only be solved by increasing wealth and increasing leisure. . . . We are forced therefore to direct our whole energies to the production of more wealth and in doing so we must concentrate on machine power and not on human energy." But the labor leader steps in here and says the world shall not enjoy the full measure of the benefits of this policy. And because this is the issue now Judge Gary is justified in refusing, as the head of the great Corporation, to take part in furthering any such policy or in giving countenance to this form of industrial nihilism.

There has been little or no change in general business which waits only on labor quietude to run into still greater volume. Production and distribution alike are retarded by the endless succession of strikes, which make it impossible to guarantee anything in either direction. The British strikes have stopped the export movement of all products, the shipping board having stopped loadings which might clog the docks abroad on their arrival. The Senate's dallying with the treaty which most of them understand they will "eventually (why not now?") ratify is doing its part also. Meantime winter approaches; the miners threaten stoppage to all industry dependent on coal as fuel, which will bring suffering to themselves and all others. Yet business goes on as it must so long as men are on the earth in considerable numbers; and moreover as the community has a right to exist and will not long sit idly by while less than 4 per cent of the population make the effort to throttle the other 96 per cent, public patience is working to the point of exhaustion.

FEED SITUATION

RECENT rains in the West and Southwest have revived the pastures and given renewed impetus to the cattle feeding game. Everywhere throughout the country, from the Rockies to the Atlantic Coast, the pastures are in excellent condition, green and lush, and the feeder-cattle and sheep trade is again brisk. In consequence of the state of pastures generally, the demand for feeds is not as seasonably brisk, generally speaking, as usual and prices are weak in consequence. Feeders and dairymen have not been as liberal with fall orders for concentrates as expected and the export trade has been rather disappointing because the usual English channels for distribution through northern Europe have been clogged by government control of shipping and of the feed trade itself. Exports of bran and middlings for the first seven months of this year were only 3,707 tons compared with 4,991 in 1918 and 4,853 in 1917; mill feeds, 5,576 tons vs. 7,508, and 17,140 in 1918 and 1917 respectively. There has been of course a large increase in the outgo of oil cakes and meals, as compared with last year, but the exports for Jan.-July, 1919, were not as large as for Jan.-July, 1917. Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*, Sept. 16, said:

> The great shortage of pigs and horned cattle in Continental countries is likely to exert a strong influence on the international grain market this season. It goes without saying that if the animal population is small, there will be little need to use home supplies of bread-

grain and potatoes for fodder, and naturally the demand for overseas feeding stuffs must be on a very small scale. Further, there is also a great shortage of cattle in both Russia and Roumania, therefore these countries do not want to retain the feeding grain they have grown. The smallness of Continental takings of American rye, barley and oats so far has been very noticeable, and in the last day or two we have heard of Belgium offering milling offals to this country. We know, too, that Belgium is not the only Continental importing country which is exporting cattle food to the United Kingdom.

With the exception of cakes and alfalfa meal, all feeds are comparatively cheap, and the buyer may well consider whether it be not the part of wisdom to begin to stock up now to the full extent permitted by the absurd legal ban on "hoarding"—looking out for the future, in other words.

HITTING THE NEGLIGENT

THE Grain Corporation complains that there is a decided tendency on the part of its licensees to neglect answering letters, telegrams and other communications sent out by them; and it is hinted that unless there is a marked improvement in this regard it will be necessary to revoke a few licenses in order to impress the trade with the circumstance that the rules and regulations of the Corporation must be strictly and promptly conformed to.

There have been some suspensions already of licenses for violations of the rules and refusals to license certain dealers who had handled wheat without first taking out licenses and for unfair dealings with the Corporation, as well as for dealing with concerns which had failed to take out necessary licenses. The Corporation does not seem to have been arbitrary. Recently two Wisconsin firms were given six days of grace to complete their records. Dealing with unlicensed handlers is prohibited, although several Chicago flour brokers are reported as persisting in doing so. Their names are withheld for the time being by the Corporation, waiting to see if they will mend their ways.

Now, of course, all realize that these reports are an annoyance, but the law and the rules of the Corporation require them. Why, then, be stubborn and "kick against the pricks"?

CAUSE OR EFFECT

THE mistaking of effect for cause is a common error, but it is the easiest way 'round. A Nebraska elevator man, for example, recently told his local paper that, "I can see no explanation for market conditions for farmers save that high speculative interests are depressing prices of their products by many millions in order to make unwarranted and unjust profits."

It is of course perplexing that, while the reports of the Government indicate only moderate supplies, grain and stock prices should decline to the degree recorded during the past 60 days. But the declines mean heavy losses to holders of grain and contracts as well as profits to "shorts." There must be a buyer as well as a seller when a quotation is recorded as "made." Sweeping price movements either way always have something more behind them than the purposes of a few "high speculative interests." When the markets are open and free from Government threatenings and orders and legal control, price ranges are moderate, except when a crop disaster portends or it is known that (as has been the case for four years) consumptive demand will outrun the known supply, because then the differences of men's opinions as to values can have full force and effect.

Just now the Government is prosecuting men who deal in foods. It is harassing the packers because some people of the Senator Capper type "believe" they are guilty of wrong doing. We would not be surprised to hear any day of grain buyers being indicted for "hoarding" grain they had lawfully purchased but had not sold within the time specified by rules made under the Food Control Act. The quite natural result is that speculators who desire a moderate carrying profit to assume the risks of ownership are reluctant to go into the market; and since the buyer is not permitted to hold his grain long enough to earn carrying charges (for that normally is about all the profit there is in "hoarding"), the market has become largely a cash market and prices are subject to the temporary influences which always affect the cash market and cannot be equalized by the present adjustment of the price to the world's view of what price the entire crop should bring on the basis of supply and demand running over an entire season. The present market is therefore in part controlled by the narrow policy of the Government as regards "hoarding" raw grains and meats and the uncertainty also as to European conditions due to lack of dependable information, which before the war was available for price making purposes. At present the disposition is to belittle the demand from abroad, both because industrial and fiscal conditions are greatly disturbed, because European crop reports look better than anticipated, and because the great European buyers are again able to get and are getting grain from the Southern hemisphere.

So that what our Nebraska friend can find no explanation for is an effect, the cause of which he seems not to have reasoned out.

THE BAG SITUATION

THE jute bag, ever since the war began, has been a serious additional cost to millers, feed manufacturers, seedsmen, Western grain shippers, alfalfa millers and their patrons and others of those interested in the columns of this paper. Prices have been steadily appreciating instead of declining, since the armistice, and there seems no immediate prospect of a change of this tendency. For our trades, the main dependence is on the jute of India, and crop conditions there, as well as shipping conditions from Calcutta and manufacturing conditions for various jute products at Dundee, Scotland, are paramount influences. During the war, the British government controlled absolutely Calcutta shipments of jute and bags as well as the Dundee output of cloth and various products; now the main factor is the crop of jute.

Under ordinary conditions, when the trade is free of control, prices are largely determined by what is termed "speculation" in the goods in this country; and strange as it may seem to those who eschew speculation and call it the prince of evil things in commerce and trade, it is only when the American importer does speculate, that is, buy goods for distant future shipment, that prices in this country are low. In other words, the more speculation there is the lower the prices have been and the less speculation the higher prices are. The reason is that it takes practically four months from the time a buyer places his order to the time he will get his goods from India, and if everybody holds off and is afraid to place orders for future shipment, there is a shortage and what few goods there are in the country bring high prices.

At present, as previously stated herein, the jute supply is subnormal and prices are high for jute products. The high price of cotton is also a factor which sustains the price of the jute bag. There is also another factor which buyers should bear in mind, one of the chief present causes of high bag prices, which is the multiplication of small concerns whose operations have the effect of multiplying profits to be paid by the consumer; and buyers of bags should consider whether the support of these small and more or less ephemeral traders does not do something to keep the prices of bags above what they should be, high as they must necessarily be compared with pre-war levels.

PERHAPS the interesting, or should we say anomalous, situation in rye flour, to which Blodgett-Holmes Co. elsewhere refer, is another evidence of the extravagance of the American common people. Americans have always had the English habit of eating bread with the eye; that is to say, the color of the bread is held to be a criterion of its dietetic quality. Those who may have eaten the "black bread" time during the war because it was cheap, abandoned it on account of its color and becau was cheaper than white wheaten bread and resumed the old habit of buying the more expe white bread or flour as an evidence of their h social position and responsibilities.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.	Oct.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	13,866,000	15,203,000	15,22
Primary shipments....	9,774,000	9,697,000	4,5
Receipts since July 1.	191,718,000	177,852,000	207,2
Visible	84,909,000	81,683,000	96,8
Exports, U. S.....	9,246,000	7,526,000	4,7
Exports, world's.....	17,157,000	10,842,000	6,9
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,230,000	2,519,000	5,8
Primary shipments....	1,403,000	1,407,000	2,6
Receipts since Nov. 1.	171,372,000	169,142,000	278,4
Visible	2,163,000	2,050,000	5,5
Exports, U. S.....	30,000	70,000	1
Exports, world's.....	2,532,000	1,528,000	4
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	4,333,000	4,638,000	6,1
Primary shipments....	3,481,000	3,392,000	5,7
Receipts since Aug. 1.	49,389,000	45,056,000	88,2
Visible	19,552,000	20,260,000	24,6
Exports, U. S.....	1,427,000	606,000	1,9
Exports, world's.....	1,540,000	1,060,000	2,6
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	303,009	263,000	3
Shipments, 6 markets.	122,000	130,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	385,000	357,000	4
Shipments, 9 markets.	90,000	82,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	446,000	596,000	6
Shipments, 16 markets	254,000	373,000	3
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	10,443,000	14,238,000	9,8
Lard, lbs.	5,618,000	3,190,000	5,2
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	436,000	410,000	4
Since March 1, 1919...	16,961,000	16,525,000	16,9
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.00	$15.60	
Hogs	15.75	17.00	
Sheep	8.10	8.20	
Lambs	15.40	14.50	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	249	257	
Closing prices—			
Pork, October.....	$35.75	$36.10	$3
Lard, October.....	27.42½	27.00	2
S. R. Sides, October..	18.82½	19.40	2
Corn—			
December	$1.24-¼	$1.25⅞-26	$1.28
May	1.22-⅛	1.23¾	...
Oats—			
December	$0.71-⅛	$0.70⅞-71	$0.71
May	.72⅞-73	.73⅛-⅜	...

EDITORIALETTES

THE *Manufacturers' Record* demonstrates t own satisfaction that the high cost of livi due to the fact that the American farme not increased the production of foods as fast a American population has increased. Perhaps But as the *Record* can't point to a year in r times when the farmer has not been forced to e a part of the surplus of his foodstuffs in ord find a market and get it consumed, the argu that the farmer is not holding his end up do seem to get very far, except to fill columns by s writers.

WET WEATHER during the early part of last w making roads impassable over many Central Western states, afforded an opportunity for elev to clean up and make such shipments to term markets as cars available would permit. U tunately, however, in reducing country ele stocks, the grain dealer has been up against a se problem, many having bought coarse grain above present markets. Others are finding far universally stubborn in making sales at present ranges, as always is the case, as repeatedly call the reader's attention, because in a long stretc declining markets a country-wide belief, or we m say hope, that prices will return to previous levels creates a disposition to not sell at ma prices of the day. It has been estimated tha Northwestern Iowa, for instance, oats would ave about 65c at the elevator, very clearly indicati loss to the owner.

ie Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
e President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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ERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain r machinery and supply houses and of sible grain firms who seek to serve dealers are solicited.

CAGO, OCTOBER 8, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

s is heard of the high cost of living hat corn prices have dropped mate- from the recent high point. In December corn continues to hover d the sentimental figure of $1.25, ed by the grain trade many s ago to be the price at which the rop would sell. The Government to lower the cost of living by as cost the producer and country dealer much money, but so far nsumer has been unable to note eat difference in his bills. Corn ed and wheat a bread grain, but ter has advanced rather than de- owing to the guaranteed price, nce the only grain that would re- the consumer deriving a direct from its lowering in the price ore or less bearing on the value others. With wheat at $2 and nd corn at $1.25, it does not ap- gh to many, especially with labor nployed at high wages and efforts made to secure further advances. roducer is not interested as he be in political economy and the of organized labor to dictate t shall pay for its bread, and the decline in coarse grains is d as class discrimination. Ef- o talk the price down are made along, but corn is a domestic and demand proposition and ot reflect as rapidly as would any change of importance in for- change or the political situation Foreign exchange is only an t factor in the corn market. e are so many conflicting influ- t work in the corn market now arp fluctuations are expected to rule within comparatively nar- nge for futures, while the cash lvance or decline 5c or more a thout causing any unusual com- Those who should be in a posi- know say that the supply of old ack in the country is much than the trade believes and that all be wanted before the new is o market. The scarcity of cars storage room would seem to pre- big early movement unless the ted happens. Another factor is that the producer is not at all satisfied with the price, and having made considerable money in the past few years he is able to hold for a long time without any inconvenience. The fact that country banks can re-discount "paper" with the Federal Reserve bank is sufficient to show that money can be easily obtained if the producer is inclined to hold.

So far there has been no general increase in offerings of new corn to arrive, although the large crop and the smaller number of livestock on feed is expected to bring out considerable grain before long. Iowa has the best prospect of any state and the reports of offers so far have come mainly from there. The crop has been secured in excellent condition, and with dry and cold weather husking would be rather general within two weeks in some sections of the big producing states. The car that arrived at Chicago on September 29, testing around 26 per cent moisture, shows that the crop is very dry this season, as the average of the first cars in recent years has been much higher.

Whether the corn market can maintain the present level in the face of heavy hedging sales remains to be demonstrated. For one thing, the public are not in the market and only investment buying on a large scale can hold corn prices up with cash grain pressing for sale. The full effect of the Government propaganda will not be fully apparent until later. With the signing of the Peace Treaty, however, restrictions as to quantities are expected to be removed on corn, and the market's action will probably be more normal. Argentine grain has been offered at the Atlantic seaboard far below a domestic parity, and it is expected that the farmers' friends will now demand that action be taken on the bills introduced into Congress to reimpose an import duty on foreign grain useless except as a tax on Eastern American consumers.

After having been in a state of coma for many weeks the foreign demand for oats has revived materially. Taken as a whole oats has more friends than corn, and it is still more or less affected by foreign developments, having for the time being become somewhat of an international grain due to the shortage in Europe. France, Italy and Scandinavia are reported to have been the best buyers of late and free purchases made by seaboard exporters in the West have caused a lot of hedges to be removed. The producer is not selling his grain and a further decrease in the visible supply is looked for when the grain sold of late commences to clear for the East. The visible is by no means large and has decreased for three weeks. With cars short and new corn about ready to move it is expected that the latter will receive the preference as there is no question as to the keeping quality of the oats.

Good rains have fallen over the winter wheat belt and rapid progress has been made in plowing and seeding. The acreage is expected to be considerably cut down this season, probably 15 to 20 per cent. If, at the latter rate, it would take 10,000,000 acres off the total and still leave the aggregate around the average of recent years.

Grain Market Summary

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5. 1918.
Wheat	13,866,000	15,203,000	15,227,000
Corn	2,230,000	2,513,000	5,847,000
Oats	4,333,000	4,638,000	6,179,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	20,429,000	27,253,000
Preceding week	22,360,000	28,331,000
Since July 1	295,067,000	378,545,000

Corn prices held within a comparatively narrow range the past week. News was somewhat more two-sided, but the outside trade was light and the market was easily influenced. May gained slightly on the December, but the latter has more friends now than the May. Closing trades were at net losses of 1½@1¾, with the December about 4c under last year, showing that the market has been deflated to a great extent. The cash situation has become somewhat stronger than during the previous week, and the market failed to break with the passing of the September delivery which expired at $1.39.

Oats showed more strength than corn, and the December closed the same as the previous week, and likewise at the same figure as a year ago, despite the big reduction in the size of the crop as compared with 1918. Sales of cash grain to the seaboard were very heavy, and probably were the main influence in holding the December strong. May finished ½c lower for the week.

The cash wheat markets continue to show a firm undertone. The receipts in all sections have fallen off, mainly due to the fact that there is probably now less of a percentage of the crop back on farms than for many years. The shortage of cars is also a factor. Much wheat has been lost in some parts of Kansas and Nebraska as the result of recent rains, as the grain was piled on the ground for lack of proper storage room. Those in a position to know say that if winter wheat prices advance beyond all bounds of reason that the Grain Corporation will re-sell to mills from its accumulated stocks. Owing to the poor quality of the crop and heavier consumption of flour the carryover into the new crop promises to be relatively small despite the big yield. Clearances are as heavy as could be expected with shipments to the United Kingdom suspended, owing to the railroad strike there. Prices for the week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.27⅞	$1.22¼	$1.24¼	$1.26	$1.28⅜
May	1.25¼	1.20⅝	1.22⅛	1.23⅝	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.71¾	.69⅜	.71	.71	.71
May	.74¼	.71⅞	.72⅞	.73⅜	.....

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-19.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Oct. 4	201,718,000	207,161,000	63,657,000
P. shipments to Oct. 4	84,325,000	80,529,000	30,273,000
P. stocks on Oct. 4	50,145,000	72,179,000	3,493,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 4	70,190,000	54,679,000	33,880,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Oct. 4	171,662,000	278,345,000	221,749,000
P. shipments to Oct. 4	102,703,000	142,168,000	122,485,000
P. stocks on Oct. 4	1,990,000	4,884,000	364,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 4	71,086,000	131,467,000	99,749,000

Where Cattle Are Grown.

Almost half of the cattle produced in this country are grown in ten states. The following table gives the number of cattle in these ten states, as reported by the live stock census on January 1, 1919:

State.	Head.
Texas	5,021,000
Iowa	4,492,000
Nebraska	3,602,000
Kansas	3,365,000
Wisconsin	3,329,000
Minnesota	3,000,000
Missouri	2,692,000
Illinois	2,427,000
New York	2,389,000
Ohio	2,132,000

The above estimates include all cattle of all ages, both beef and dairy breeds.

The Railroad & Warehouse Commission of Minnesota have been authorized by a law recently passed to spend $35,000 on an experimental flour mill. A very heavy waste of state money!

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 4, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	53,189,000	50,021,000
Milwaukee	3,153,000	6,453,000
Minneapolis	35,440,000	39,112,000
Duluth	3,481,000	22,525,000
St. Louis	26,036,000	28,287,000
Toledo	5,215,000	3,266,000
Detroit	864,000	620,000
Kansas City	43,522,000	37,732,000
Peoria	1,812,000	2,777,000
Omaha	13,371,000	10,900,000
Indianapolis	5,635,000	5,568,000
Total	191,718,000	207,261,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5. 1918.
St. Louis	1,344,000	1,649,000	203,000
Kansas City	2,902,000	2,361,000	234,000
Omaha	813,000	135,000	79,000
Toledo	354,000	349,000	71,000
Detroit	32,000	92,000	46,000
Indianapolis	60,000	135,000	64,000
Peoria	74,000	97,000	35,000
Chicago	3,342,000	4,961,000	1,595,000
Milwaukee	412,000	366,000	1,005,000
Minneapolis	3,630,000	3,634,000	5,364,000
Duluth	903,000	683,000	6,531,000
Total	13,866,000	15,203,000	15,227,000
Shipments	9,774,000	9,697,000	4,556,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5. 1918.
American	9,246,000	7,526,000	4,700,000
Indian	.....	.....	195,000
Argentine	3,433,000	2,504,000	1,378,000
Australian	4,392,000	736,000	580,000
Others	86,000	76,000	82,000
Total	17,157,000	10,842,000	6,935,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	86,207,000	39,204,000	54,967,000
Indian	.....	2,260,000	5,077,000
Argentine	34,504,000	27,023,000	2,262,000
Australian	21,929,000	7,180,000	13,358,000
Others	671,000	574,000	505,000
Total	143,311,000	76,241,000	76,169,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	376,524,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5. 1918.
American	30,000	70,000	187,000
Argentine	2,390,000	1,376,000	201,000
African	112,000	82,000	68,000
Total	2,532,000	1,528,000	456,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,964,000	27,771,000	44,251,000
Argentine	75,616,000	18,520,000	57,567,000
African	5,923,000	3,098,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	3,055,000
Total	85,503,000	49,483,000	104,873,000
Season	.....	52,393,000	106,985,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
American	1,427,000	606,000	1,995,000
Argentine	113,000	454,000	663,000
Total	1,540,000	1,060,000	2,658,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	14,922,000	19,211,000	29,544,000
Argentine	2,940,000	8,798,000	1,721,000
Total	17,862,000	28,009,000	31,265,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Oct. 4	56,121,000	88,239,000	83,570,000
P. shipments to Oct. 4	35,997,000	54,464,000	56,159,000
P. stocks on Oct. 4	15,900,000	19,312,000	9,051,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 4	17,409,000	18,511,000	18,899,000

TOWNLEYISM AT WORK

Failure of the Bank at Fargo Which Has Financed Townley and the Nonpartisan League—Heavy Liabilities —Queer Work.

The controlling spirits of such publications as the New York *Nation, The New Republic, Country Gentleman* and various others who have been shining the boots of Mr. Townley and the other white-winged spirits of the Nonpartisan League, may be interested in the gathering in of the first fruits of Townleyism, so much lauded by them in the state of North Dakota on Oct. 2 as recorded by the New York *Times*. The event was the declared insolvency of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, which was ordered by the state banking board, placed in the hands of a receiver, with liabilities of $1,606,847.43 and violations of the state banking law charged. The depositors of the bank are protected against loss by state guarantee of deposits act, one of those new-fangled social reform movements which wherever it has been tried has encouraged the bad management of banks generally.

The bank in question had acted for about two years as financial agent for the Nonpartisan League, and that fact is directly responsible for the insolvency of the bank and the action of the state board. A. E. Sheetz, in his report, characterizes the bank as "a vast, unwieldy, financial monstrosity unable to take care of its obligations."

It was found that among the loans of the bank were one of $170,000 to the Consumers' United Stores Co.; one of $143,824.26 to the National Nonpartisan League; $66,182.28 to the League Exchange, and $47,950.06 to the Publishers' National Service Bureau. All of these loans are grossly in excess of the lawful limits of any loan by the bank, the capital of which was $50,000 with $10,000 surplus.

The beneficiaries of these loans, it will be interesting to consider. The Consumers' United Stores Co. is a private mercantile establishment capitalized at $10,000, the capital being in shares of $100 paid by the farmers generally, not as purchasers of stock in the company, but as purchasers for the amount named for the privilege only of trading with the company. It was started and controlled by A. C. Townley, League boss of North Dakota and president of the Nonpartisan League, The League Exchange is a corporation also organized by Mr. Townley, controlled by him, which he some time ago testifying in the bankruptcy proceedings against him said was intended to finance the Nonpartisan League's political activities. The Publishers' National Service Bureau is another company organized by Mr. Townley, controlled by him, which owns and controls a string of country newspapers throughout North Dakota which were intended to educate the people of North Dakota to Nonpartisanism, which were intended to drive out of the state all independent newspapers through the operation of the law which practically cut independents out any sort of state, county or other legal advertising. They were also under certain other discouraging conditions made lawful by the Nonpartisan gang of the last legislature of the state. There was the National Nonpartisan League itself, a voluntary organization with no personal responsibility for its debts.

It appears that the examining board found that hundreds of thousands of a collateral representing the losses were post-dated checks, notes given to the Nonpartisan League and Consumers' Stores Co., and these, it is charged, were not even controlled by the bank but were held by a woman in the employ of the League and of the Stores Company; while of the collateral actually supposed to be in control of the bank, much had been taken out of it and is now in the hands of the Consumers' Stores Co., which Mr. Townley is personally promoting. The culpability of the bank may be understood when it is stated that the bank's loaning capacity under the state law is limited to 15 per cent of its capital stock and surplus $60,000, so that the most it could legally loan to any person or corporation was $9,000. The report of the examining board concludes as follows:

"The Consumers' United Stores Company has a line of credit extended through a system of individual loans to twenty-two individuals aggregating in all $170,000. The individual paper is given on accommodation purposes only and is secured by notes representing farmers' liabilities in the sum of $100 to $500, together with post-dated checks of $32 and less amounting in all to $554,364.38. It should here be noted that it was impossible to make an examination or even check this vast amount of collateral, and that the figures of the bank have been taken for the purposes of this report as correct. It should also be noted, however, that $201,435.55 of the above notes and post-dated checks are now not in the bank, but are in the hands of the Consumers' United Stores Company for the purpose of collection. All the bank has to show for this amount of collateral out for collection is receipts for the same signed by officers and employes of the Consumers' United Stores Company. It is estimated that the farmers' notes held as collateral are not worth in excess of 50 per cent of their par value. This is a liberal statement as to this class of collateral hypothecated for loans under discussion.

"The post-dated checks held as a portion of the collateral for this loan, and since they are held as collateral for the second largest loan made by the bank requires some explanation. The post-dated checks are in sums of $32 and under, payable at some future date. It is our opinion that these checks are not in law or in fact collateral at all. A current dated check in itself is not collateral, and a post-dated check would be for the same reason of a smaller value still for the same purpose. For the purpose of collateral and security for loans it is our opinion that post-dated checks are without any validity of substantial value.

"The National Nonpartisan League line of credit consists of twenty-two individual notes, ranging in denominations from $840 to $8,000, and aggregating in all $148,824.26. A consideration of the names of these accommodation notes will illustrate that the same condition attends to the extension of this line of credit as has been explained in the line of credit extended to the Consumers' United Stores Company. The individual notes represent only accommodation paper. The individual notes represent a single line and are so considered by the bank.

"The security held by the bank as collateral for its loan made to the National Nonpartisan League for $147,824.26 consists principally of post-dated checks in the sum of $274,864.01. In addition to this, Consumers' United Stores Company bonds in the sum of $20,000 is being held as collateral. It is our opinion from an examination of these bonds that they represent notes more than the individual liabilities of the Consumers' United Stores Company, a corporation. The bonds represent also the collateral already discussed in the form of farmers' notes and constitute a pyramiding of this collateral. In fact, they amount to nothing more than the signature of the Consumers' United Stores Company to the indebtedness which they secure."

The British government has engaged shipping space for new crop corn from Rhodesia and it is estimated that some 500,000 bags, equivalent to 1,785,714 bus. of Rhodesian corn, will be shipped within the next few months to Great Britain. In addition to this amount 200,000 bags, or 714,285 bus., will be shipped to England from Portuguese Africa.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Digest of a Review of the Export Movement in August—Volume of the Traffic and the Values Compared—Industrial Conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Thirty-five per cent of the physical volume of exports during the past fiscal year consisted of foodstuffs. This is shown in a compilation made by the Federal Reserve Board in an effort to get a different view of the growth of export trade than is given by the statistics dealing with money value, which are issued by the Department of Commerce. The Board says: "It is noteworthy that an estimated 35 per cent of the physical volume of exports in the last fiscal year consisted of foodstuffs," in commenting on the increased cost of living. The tabulation and comments are given in advance sheets of the October Federal Reserve *Bulletin*, which will come from the printer in about a week.

The figures based on physical volume do not show such enormous increases as those based on money value, due to the higher prices in recent months. The increases are considerable, however. Taking the pre-war five-year period 1910-14 as a base for purposes of comparison and noting the increase for each of the succeeding five years as compared with the pre-war average, the following index numbers are reached by the Board: 1910-1914, 100; 1915, 125, 1916-17, 120; 1918, 109; 1919, 135. "It is noteworthy," says the Board, "that the fiscal year 1919 shows the greatest increase over the pre-war average—an increase of 35 per cent—a rate of increase more than fourfold that shown for the preceding fiscal year, 1918. Such a gain in the rate of increase suggests that heavy exports (effectuated for the most part by credit advances) to Europe have been a very considerable factor in our cost of living situation. "It should be noted that some improvement in our cost of living situation is likely to result from the diminished outflow of goods to countries not in a position to make payment by return shipments of goods."

Commenting on the export situation as shown by the figures of the Department of Commerce, the Board says:

"Little change is reflected in the recent volume of our foreign trade shown by the latest statement of the Department of Commerce, covering the month of August. Exports for August were $646,259,000, as compared with $670,083,000 for July. The first month in the fiscal year 1920, and $602,090,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919. Largely increased exports, as compared with July, are shown for unprepared foodstuffs, partial manufactures, and manufactures ready for consumption, while smaller exports for the month are shown for prepared foodstuffs, mainly meat and dairy products. Raw cotton exports show a further decline for the month, while exports of mineral oil, cotton goods and automobiles show considerable gains. August imports were $307,331,000, as compared with $344,000,000 for the month of July and $257,990,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919. Excess exports for August were $338,928,000, compared with $226,083,000 for July and $344,100,000, the average for the fiscal year 1919.

"The first two months of the current fiscal year are, therefore, characterized by a very marked diminution in the outward movement of goods."

In reviewing the agricultural situation for the past month the Board says:

"In agriculture, the relatively unsatisfactory situation prevailing with respect to wheat as compared with earlier prospects is compensated by the favorable situation with respect to corn, the bulk of which will soon be past danger of damage, and to hay, the yield of which is much above the average. Corn is of good quality, but in the case of spring wheat the grain is light. In consequence of deficiency of rainfall in district No. 9, all small grains are showing a poor return, with many sections of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana reporting 'a complete failure.' ... though good returns have been receiv... by farmers in district No. 10, it is stat... that indications point to a decrease ... the wheat acreage sown this fall, d... partly to unfavorable soil conditions ... fall plowing and seeding and partly ... 'a desire to return to the pre-war pl... of diversified farming.' District No. ... 'made the heaviest and best corn cr... ever raised,' and 'the grain crop w... also large beyond precedent.' The h... vesting of grain, except corn and ri... is now practically completed in distr... No. 12.

"Deficiency of rainfall has dama... tobacco in Kentucky and Ohio, and '... outlook is rather discouraging,' wh... in the Carolinas the crop ranges 'fr... extra good in the interior to very p... in extreme eastern counties.' ... condition of cotton showed a furt... decline and the lateness of the crop ... reflected in the small amount ginned ... date. Additional injury has been d... in Georgia and Alabama by const... rains and by the boll weevil and he... damage by insects is reported in Te... although improvement is noted in ... Carolinas. Prices have been irregu... with a downward tendency.

"It is reported from Kansas City ... Minneapolis that flour mills are ope... ing at almost full capacity. There ... good demand for flour, although tr... reports indicate that Eastern buy... has lagged somewhat, and the dem... for first-class has been especially li... Prices of grain and flour have show... downward tendency."

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Attention is centered in Washing... upon the National Industrial Con... ence which will convene during ... coming week at the call of Presi... Wilson. All branches of industry ... represented, including agriculture, ... a talk-fest is in prospect which ... continue for several weeks. The ... gram is indefinite and instead of b... a cut and dried affair the confere... will work out its own solution of ... dustrial problems. With so m... varied interests represented, inclu... such men as E. H. Gary of the Un... States Steel Corporation and Sa... Gompers of the American Federatio... Labor, the prospects of a unanim... agreement upon recommendations ... not particularly promising.

KAFFIR AND MILO CARLOA...

Some Texas dealers, Sec'y Do... says in a recent bulletin, have been ... ing grief with shipments of maize ... kaffir to Kansas City where they ... "carloads" without specifying ... amount in pounds. One dealer sold ... "carloads" of milo without specif... any amount in pounds, and asked ... cars to load. The railroad furni... him large cars and the Kansas ... buyer refused to accept more than ... 000 lbs., or 50,000 lbs. to the car. D... made investigation and found tha... Kansas City rules provide that 5... lbs. shall constitute a carload of ... where carloads are traded in, and ... 000 lbs. a carload of kaffir. How... maize is not mentioned, in the rule... receivers claim that milo and kaffi... generally traded in on the same b... This seems hard on the shipper; b... should have taken the precaution t... form himself on the rules in pri... Kansas City. Uniform rules in ... markets would be mighty conve... but as the rules are not uniform, ... pers on contracts must take the tr... to inform themselves on the rul... the markets they trade in. This c... done easily by addressing receive... the secretary of the exchange in... market in contemplation.

The New Corn Crop.

The belief is general that the vo... moving from the country to the ... tributing markets will be satisfa... with reasonable weather. If the ... is good condition, not heating, it ... command good prices; discounts m... severe on out of condition lots.—*... & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SALES.

The Melbourne correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* said the Australian wheat pool in August sold 1,000,000 tons of wheat at 5s. 6d ($1.33½) f. o. b. and gave an option of 500,000 tons more for September shipment at the same price, but refused a similar option for December delivery. The assigned reason was the expectation that December prices would be higher, and also that it would be necessary to provide for local requirements and regular customers. These sales have probably disposed of Australia as a competitor for some time, although they have done something to fill up the empty bins in England, and may bring to the U. S. the demands from Greece, and the Near East of Europe which naturally would look to Australia for wheat. It is instead reported that Egypt has already sold 12s. 1d. ($2.93½) for small lots and began even more for Australian wheat. The correspondent quoted further as:

"Apart from these advantageous features, the Wheat Board had another reason for not wishing to dispose of the whole of its exportable surplus to Great Britain. It has built up a permanent and expanding trade with countries existing from Japan to the Mediterranean and South Africa, and it wants to keep the customers it has. It recognizes that in European markets it competes against Argentina, the United States and Canada under a heavy handicap because of the long freightage incurred in placing its wheat upon the market. But in the East and South Africa the freight factor operates in its favor and it has almost a monopoly in markets which are just being developed. Australia sees great possibilities in the trade with the East and South Africa and does not intend to lose it if it can be helped. That is why it is retaining about 2,000,000 tons on hand to meet possible demands from these quarters. It is also spending large sums in the erection of wheat storage houses. These may prove to be the first step towards bulk handling. At present that system is still 'under consideration' in the states, and its advantages and disadvantages are the constant subject of discussion between its advocates and opponents.

"Very conflicting reports, mostly by persons with a case to bolster up, are being circulated regarding the reduction in the area cultivated for wheat and the utilization of the land for other and more profitable purposes.

"An estimate by a generally reliable authority was published recently, showing that the area under wheat would show a slight increase next season—up to 5 per cent being prophesied. With the present price of wheat, a farmer who gets the best out of his land should find agriculture a profitable industry. Yet many farmers, however, get comparatively poor returns per acre, and wheat growing, even at present prices, is not a very attractive proposition for them. The truth is they do not take very kindly to scientific methods. America's expenditure on the teaching of scientific agriculture is a thing that Australia must emulate, and there is a healthy tendency in that direction at present.

"One of the most interesting signs is the development of the co-operative system among wheat growers. In western Australia practically all the farmers are members of a co-operative association which markets their wheat and purchases their manures and other supplies for them. In the other states co-operative associations, although of later growth, have already secured upwards of 50 per cent of the trade, and future prospects which are under way seem to indicate that practically the whole of the wheat industry will in future be controlled through co-operative organizations with the Government behind them and with their own representatives in London and elsewhere.

"The Federal Government has already guaranteed 4s. a bushel to the farmers for the 1919-20 crop, and farmers are seeking a guarantee of 5s. for the next five years. As the average f. o. b. price of the exportable surplus in pre-war years, however, was usually well under 4s., there seems little likelihood of the Government acceding to this request, although the future prospects are certainly promising."

FEDERAL CAR DISTRIBUTION RULES.

The Car Service Commission at Washington has prescribed the following rules governing distribution of all car equipment on all Government controlled railroads:

"1. Each shipper of grain will advise the carrier's agent each Saturday of the total quantity of grain on hand tendered for rail shipment. The ratio of the quantity so reported by each shipper to the total quantity so reported by all shippers shall be the percentage basis for the distribution of available cars at that station during the ensuing week for grain loading.

"2. Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars wanted for grain loading, showing the following information: (A) Date of order; (B) number of cars wanted (in units of 40-ton cars) and whether for sacked or bulk grain; (C) destination; (D) date wanted to load; (E) quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for rail shipments; (F) name of shipper. Copies of orders by a shipper located on more than one carrier (steam, electric or water) shall be filed with the agent of each carrier. Such combined orders must not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment.

"3. Cars will not be furnished in excess of a shipper's ability to load and ship promptly.

"4. When a shipper's *pro rata* share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction will be carried to his credit and he will be entitled to car supply on the basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

"5. The term 'prompt loading' as used in these rules is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 10 a. m. must be loaded and billing instructions tendered before the close of the day on which it is placed, failing which, such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment, as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions."

Commenting on these rules, Sec'y Smiley says: "Sec. 2 of this order provides that each shipper *must* place his order for cars in writing. See that you do *this*. This Federal ruling deprives the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas [and other states] of the last vestige of authority over Government controlled roads. It is plain that this order favors the elevator operator having large capacity house. In fact, if the carriers follow out these instructions, the small elevator owner will be practically forced out of business."

Grain Rates in the Northwest.

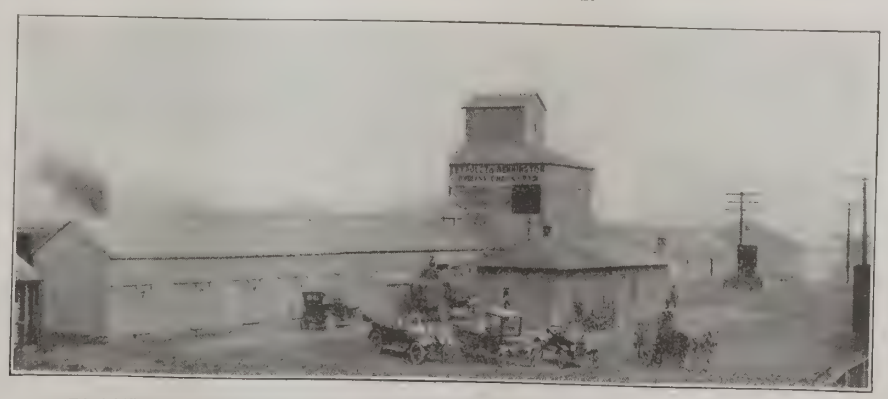
At the request of Minnesota grain and flour interests the Commerce Commission has postponed until after Nov. 1 further hearings on Ex Parte No. 70, the proposal of the Railroad Administration to abolish transit at Minneapolis and to substitute proportional rates of 11c to Chicago, 5.5c to Duluth. The *Traffic World* says that the Railroad Administration would like to have the Commission's judgment on this subject before it goes into history, "but the chances are there will be no decision by the Commission before the end of the year. Minneapolis is better satisfied with the adjustment as it now is than it would be with the proposed proportionals." Minneapolis, therefore, will resist the petition.

A LARGE NEBRASKA BUSINESS.

The Leypold & Pennington Co., whose main office is at North Platte, Nebr., conducts a business, the magnitude of which may not be fully realized by Central and Eastern trade. Those in the latter class who have been fortunate enough to tour our great Western prairies know, of course, something of the business volume daily transacted by the trade there. The officials of The Leypold & Pennington Co. do not claim to have any unusual advantages, property rights or such special gratuities, about which much was heard in the early days of the Western plains. Their business has been built up little by little until today they have five plants located as follows: At Ogallala, with a 20,000-bu. grain elevator; Hershey, 9,000-bu. elevator and 1,000-ton hay warehouse; Maxwell, 12,000-bu. elevator and 500-ton warehouse; Atkinson, 500-ton warehouse. At the main office at North Platte, as illustrated herewith, are a 22,000-bu. elevator and 500-ton warehouse.

All of these plants have Richardson Automatic Scales and similar up-to-date machinery equipment, while the transportation of wholesale and retail business is accomplished with the kind assistance of Henry Ford who kindly supplied them with six flivvers and three trucks. In some way or other, possibly due to an exceptional salesman, the company strayed from the straight and narrow row on one occasion by buying a Republic Truck. At any event, they are well fixed to take care of any and all business from the smallest parcel to contracts for many cars.

They anticipate a big business this fall and winter, with the third cutting of alfalfa all up and a heavy fourth cutting maturing. In ordinary years non-irrigated lands of the Platte Valley, through which the Union Pacific wends its way westward, produce only three cuttings of alfalfa. This year but little irrigation has been required, giving the North and South Platte Rivers a chance to recuperate, possibly from the rains of former seasons and in anticipating those to come. These great rivers, joining their courses a little to the east are a wonderful "anchor to the windward" for the producers of grain, alfalfa, hay, sugar beets, etc., who always have on tap a practically unlimited supply of water when irrigation is necessary. To realize fully the position *aqua pura* occupies in these Western states, we quote a state politician of Colorado, who said that "murder and lesser crimes over water rights equal such transgressions from all other causes." It is in this atmosphere that the Leypold & Pennington Co. as typical of many other large operators transact their affairs.



PLANT OF LEYPOLD & PENNINGTON CO., NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is the official report of stocks of provisions in store at Chicago on dates indicated, as collated by John Tredwell & Co.:

	Oct. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1918.
M. pork, n.	1,680	3,139	9,130
Other pork.	37,512	34,509	47,117
Total bbls..	39,192	37,648	56,247
P.S. lard, n.	16,236,037	20,520,773	15,193,446
P.S. lard, o.	.....	.....	69,819
Other lard..	13,693,402	12,260,231	17,943,701
Total lbs....	29,929,539	32,781,004	33,206,966
Dry Salt—			
S. ribs.....	3,362,463	5,089,515	10,724,184
S. clears...	5,845,804	6,209,427	71,358
Ex. clears..	1,435,368	1,899,640	5,359,141
Ex. ribs....	482,091	400,887	740,190
Fat backs..	4,869,794	3,724,747	14,796,742
Shoulders .	2,895,216	2,738,816	1,864,636
Bellies	33,644,270	29,896,502	21,443,098
Other cuts.	21,717,264	23,401,141	15,317,040
Total lbs...	74,251,570	73,360,675	70,316,389
Pickled—			
Hams	22,986,842	26,339,203	19,067,725
Sk. hams...	12,878,875	13,867,834	7,570,191
Picnics	8,177,475	10,300,022	7,561,199
Shoulders .	488,524	308,635	138,337
Bellies	6,086,590	6,463,298	4,352,869
Total lbs...	50,618,306	57,278,992	38,690,531
Total cuts..	124,870,576	130,639,667	109,006,920

Summary of stocks on Oct. 1 of year named (000 omitted from last three columns):

	All pork, bbls.	All lard.	D. S. meats.	Total cuts.
1917.....	38,502	47,166	48,923	93,306
1916.....	40,043	46,211	46,723	91,927
1915.....	93,392	89,822	69,189	113,598
1914.....	63,259	45,144	39,248	77,484
1913.....	42,671	47,674	45,724	88,827
1912.....	62,471	37,199	43,282	80,631
1911.....	34,254	32,243	43,783	77,069

Decreases in September in years named follow:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
M. pork.....	1,459	1,255	1,912
P. S. lard.....	4,284,736	1,503,473	5,112,163
Ribs	1,727,052	3,391,422	7,398,852
D.S. meats (inc.)	890,895	13,402,987	15,507,281
Total cuts....	5,769,091	31,178,261	27,823,263

"We find no previous September where dry salted meat stocks have not shown a liberal decrease, nor an Oct. 1 where the dry salted meat supplies here were anywhere near as heavy as at present, excepting in 1918. This showing reflects the unsatisfactory consumptive demand. Lard supplies are light and liberal quantities sold for shipment are included in present stock figures."

COMBINED STOCKS.

Combined stocks of provisions at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Milwaukee, St. Louis and East St. Louis (figures previous to 1917 do not include St. Louis and East St. Louis):

	Oct. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1918.
M. pork, n..	3,683	4,623	10,776
M. pork, o'.	*1	.....	.....
Other pork.	47,944	49,665	78,367
Total bbls..	51,628	54,288	89,143
P.S. lard, n.	20,042,049	26,443,022	25,405,259
P.S. lard, o.	.....	.....	69,819
Other lard..	19,629,643	18,629,554	26,983,217
Total lbs...	39,671,692	45,072,576	52,458,295
Dry Salt—			
S. ribs.....	6,879,695	9,764,371	13,550,061
S. clears....	14,236,567	17,033,279	594,693
Ex. clears..	6,453,775	5,958,491	15,363,052
Ex. ribs....	2,039,806	2,994,855	2,087,716
Fat backs..	10,935,110	10,818,472	33,004,221
Shoulders .	5,793,338	5,958,759	7,058,235
Bellies	59,102,532	56,445,618	37,484,287
Other cuts.	62,489,760	74,569,329	58,941,400
Total lbs...	167,930,583	183,543,174	168,083,665
Pickled—			
Hams	55,534,754	68,018,373	47,966,325
Sk. hams...	32,128,683	34,086,293	20,860,446
Picnics	23,690,009	29,270,751	19,048,047
Shoulders .	1,489,153	1,628,168	1,002,710
Bellies	17,178,155	22,013,727	10,998,035
Total lbs...	130,020,754	155,017,312	99,875,561
Total cuts..	297,951,337	338,560,486	267,959,226

Decreases in September in years named follow (figures previous to 1917 are for five packing points, excluding St. Louis and East St. Louis, final 000 omitted):

	Short ribs.	D. S. meats.	Total cuts.	All lard.
1919.....	2,885	15,613	40,609	5,401
1918.....	5,971	21,097	64,357	2,310
1917.....	7,747	38,893	70,333	10,719
1916.....	2,292	26,073	55,027	16,865
1915.....	14,619	42,145	81,178	14,111
1914.....	2,157	13,169	20,841	24,835
1913.....	2,446	24,253	51,289	9,892
1912.....	10,976	41,041	72,852	35,585

Oct. 1,	Short ribs and clears.	D. S. bellies.	Combined stocks ex. ribs and ex. clears.
1919.....	21,116	59,103	8,494
1918.....	14,145	37,484	17,451
1917.....	8,549	33,343	5,594
1916.....	9,472	27,738	7,594
1915.....	34,892	32,770	13,324
1914.....	12,530	24,812	15,604

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAN JOBBERS.

The Rocky Mountain Bean Jobbers Ass'n held its fourth annual meeting at Denver during the last week of September and there was a goodly attendance of bean jobbers, elevator managers and dealers from both Colorado and New Mexico. In addition to the regular business of the meeting considerable discussion developed regarding the competition with which trade has been confronted from the Orient. As a result of the discussion a committee has been appointed to confer with delegates of the California Bean Jobbers' Association to see if legislation cannot be enacted so that a tariff may give growers and handlers the necessary protection against the influx of small Asiatic beans. The membership feel hopeful of favorable results, inasmuch as in the past the association has accomplished much that has proved of great benefit to the members individually.



L. M. HUNT, PRESIDENT.

Last year, although the original Government purchase of beans called for an allotment of only 100,000 bags to the Rocky Mountain States, nevertheless, the Association secured a final confirmation of 375,000 bags, or 528 cars, which order was shared by some 68 shippers. If it were not for this large sale the surplus in this territory would undoubtedly have proven very troublesome.

The Association has also been very successful in popularizing the pinto bean, a native of New Mexico, but now grown in great quantity in both Colorado and New Mexico. Formerly pinto beans were discounted $2@3 per cwt., as compared to the California beans, but now since a very strenuous publicity campaign conducted by the Association the demand compares very favorably with the latter.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

L. M. Hunt of Colorado Springs, president; H. W. Young of Weldona, Colo., first vice-president; J. W. Heath of Fowler, Colo., second vice-president; A. Weist of Wagon Mound, N. M., third vice-president; M. Simons of Denver, treasurer, and C. F. Waugh of Denver, secretary. The following directors were elected for a term of two years: James A. McSwigan of Denver, Arthur Ilfeld of Las Vegas, N. M., and Robert Fletcher of Trinidad.

GOVERNMENT AND INTERSTATE WHEAT APPEALS.

Effective immediately, the Department of Agriculture will handle all wheat appeals from licensed inspectors' grades on intrastate as well as interstate transactions. Formerly, under the grain standards act, wheat was required to be shipped or delivered for shipment across state lines before an appeal could be taken to the Government.

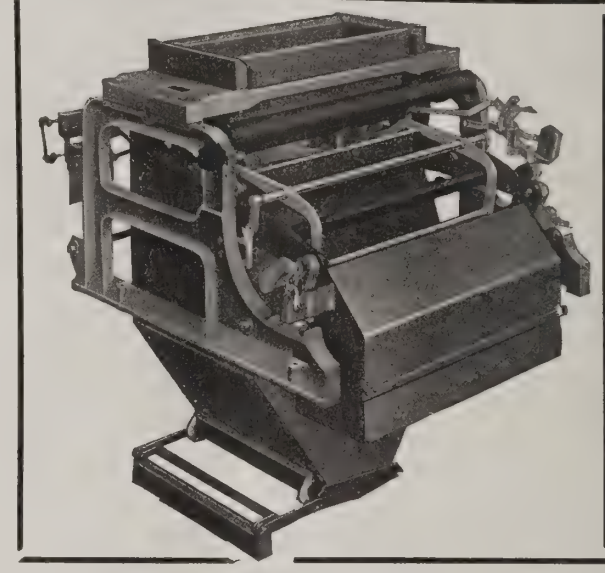
The new arrangement has been made by the secretary at the urgent request of Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, and is effective under authority and during the continuation of the Food Control Act, the Wheat Guaranty Act, and the Executive order of May 14, 1919. Mr. Barnes stated that it was necessary to have the appeal privilege on all wheat whether interstate or intrastate in order to make the guarantee good to the producer of wheat everywhere in the United States.

Pursuant to this agreement Federal Grain Supervisors in all the large markets of the United States have been instructed to entertain all wheat appeals.

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

RAIN IN KANSAS.

Within the last ten days of Se ber every county in Kansas was s to the subsoil. The precipitation aged from 1½ to 9 inches. Rivers flowed much of the bottom lands every creek and pond was full t banks. It was the greatest dow at this season in the history of the and it insures a largely increased age sown to winter wheat, as the ers may now put in a crop with a ance of entering the winter wi soaked subsoil. The rains are a to the live stock industry of Kansa fine growth of grass in the pastur assured and cattle growers and fe are greatly encouraged. It is pred that many thousands of head of c will be brought to the western ha the state for fall grazing where, said, the grass will provide feed December.



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The Letter Box

Elevator Burned.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our evator burned on Sept. 2. We will build this fall and I think we will concrete construction. Capacity l be 60,000 bus.—*Cooksville Grain , B. E. Edel, mgr., Cooksville, Ill.*

Car Supply—New Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We nk it of vital importance at the pres- time that there be sufficient car plies to relieve the blocked house ditions where they exist.

Ve expect to build a new elevator bably this year or early next spring. —*Im Krotter Co., Stuart, Nebr.*

New Roller Mill.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We are ding a new mill and elevator here einforced concrete. The milling ca- ity will be 300 bbls. daily; elevator age, 38,000 bus. The plant will be ly for operation about the first of ruary. The building is in course of tion by Lahreck Contracting & En- ering Co., of Kansas City. The ma- ery will be furnished by Sprout, dron & Co., of Muncie, Pa.—*Gibbon er Mills, per J. N. Ashburn, mgr., ion, Nebr.*

Crops in Idaho.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: We a had considerable rain and there is t of third cutting of alfalfa. Red r and alfalfa seed were both caught he fall rains. Pasture conditions not any too good and the hay mar- is at a standstill.

heat yields are heavy, the best be- reported at 97 bus. per acre. The yield also will run high.

reshing of wheat is now pretty well ed. It is mostly soft wheat but Turkey Red was produced.—*W. B. s, Caldwell, Idaho.*

Farmers Are Close-Mouthed.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: Farm- owadays don't want the public to what they have on hand, and the tor man does not want you to know much grain he has in his house. w we have not much hay of any in this part of the country, but I ot able to tell you just what we do

There is no old corn to speak of o new corn. No one is shocking o we cannot tell what the yield e. Of oats, I don't know of any ll at present. The wheat is all so that it's a hard proposition to ate what is in the country unless n should just go around and take voice.—*J. E. Ewick, Henton, Ill.*

In Northwest Ohio.

e Current-Grain Reporter: For the ew years I have been a reader of PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, he exception of a short period, and iate very much the reading and ising matter contained therein.

essary and much needed rain fell during the past 10 days has wheat seeding possible and farm- e now busy sowing. Much fertil- being used, mostly high grade hosphate. The old crop of wheat stly marketed and all energy 's have now is being turned to the op.

tically all of the oats remain in nds of the farmers who say that ce is too low in proportion to the nd purchase of necessary com- es by them.

1 60 to 70 per cent of the corn is shock. It is of excellent quality. y weather is having wonderful n drawing out the excess mois- the grain. Some who have suffi- trying capacity have husked to xtent and report from 50 to 75 ld per acre.

Cruikshank & Graham Elevator at Mark Center, Ohio, is installing a Richardson Automatic Scale. Their large hopper scale fell from half way below the cupola below the basement.

Farmers in the neighborhood of North Baltimore, O., have organized a company and have purchased the large mill and elevator at that place.—*Hicksville Grain Co., per H. Grover, mgr., Hicksville, O.*

Crops in Northern Kentucky.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Wheat is all threshed here, the yield being 13.5 bus. per acre but the quility is unsatisfactory, there being much smut. Rye is not yet sufficiently harvested for fall seeding. Oats are raised here only for domestic use, there being none for shipping. Corn is about 45 per cent of a crop and potatoes a failure.

We had a premature spring. Gardens were lost by frosts on the 18th and 20th of April. The weather was seasonable until the middle of June, when the drouth began to cause alarm and no rain fell until Sept. 21 that was sufficient to replenish stock water or revive the dried up pastures.

Hay is only 70 per cent cut, owing to scarcity of labor. Tobacco is 35 per cent merchantable, the total to be increased by belated growth, if frosts keep off. The quality is inferior.—*Reader, Mason County, Ky.*

Hot New Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The experience of one Illinois dealer, who has already had a car of new corn hot and sour in the Chicago market, will likely make others more cautious who are inclined to handle some of the new crop ahead of frost. Summer heat has prevailed during last week and though from all appearances corn has fully matured, it was much too warm to pile it up in a crib and expect to take out No. 2 grade next spring. We need a good hard frost to put the corn into condition for cribbing, and until this comes, caution should be used. Some farmers will begin shucking during the next few days, but we believe the majority will wait until near the 15th depending, of course, on the weather in the meantime.

Old corn is being moved out gradually, being offered on the declines, with very few buyers in the market, and held tight with a good demand on days when the market shows strength. There is very little inclination on the part of the farmer to contract new corn.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Out of Grain and Into Tractors.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has never failed in any respect to live up to its reputation as the leading grain paper of the country.

The reason for informing your subscription department that I did not care for the paper any further is the fact that the tractor business has become the big business of our company to the entire exclusion of the grain. To keep abreast of the movements, I have to read several of our implement journals and do not find the time to look at the grain papers as much as I should like to. Such being the case, I feel that your paper is too good a magazine to come to anyone's desk without careful reading and would rather not see it at all rather than see it lying around unread.

I want to say that the minute I again become interested in the movement of grain or hay, if only a few carloads a year, THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER will be a regular companion.—*Steel Mule Company of Minnesota, formerly Farmers' Grain & Tractor Co., O. A. Hohle, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Constructing Cob Conveyor to Burner.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: In your Oct. 1 issue, the Hannibal Milling and Elevator Co. inquires regarding a conveyor for corn cobs from sheller or cleaner.

The writer installed one while manager of the Sidell Farmers' Elevator Co. which worked satisfactorily and was practically fireproof as well.

We simply ordered a conveyor chain with lugs and conveyor lining and constructed a wooden trough which was built to empty into the top of the burner. The last ten feet of the conveyor was not made out of wood, but was a sheet steel box, the bottom tapered so as to form the right size of box for the chain to run in. To support this last ten feet, we used two old bridge angle irons which were fastened to one end of the wood conveyor and rested on the top of the burner at the other, and bolted the end boxing on these irons. The pillow blocks should be placed back a little from the wall of the burner so that the sprocket and chain will not be above the blaze, on account of the danger of the heat warping the same. The chain will throw the cobs a foot or more from end of the spout. We also put in a sheet-iron valve in the iron box, attached so that it would swing the same way the chain ran, so that no draft could possibly be formed to force the fire back through the spout to the elevator.

This style of conveyor is not very expensive and is durable, and it works regardless of weather conditions. It can be driven from the sheller end of the conveyor; and the only thing that one must be careful about is not to elevate the discharge head too high above the receiving end, though a chain conveyor will stand more than a belt in this regard.

The material we used was furnished by the Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill. —*Gifford Elevator Co., per Otis J. Bear, Gifford, Ill.*

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

Following are the import and export prices of below mentioned commodities on dates named, as averaged by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, import prices being values in foreign markets and export prices those at the time of exportation:

IMPORT PRICES.

	1918		1919		
	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Apr.	July.
Rice, lbs....	$0.044	$0.054	$0.062	$0.056	$0.06
Wheat, bu..	1.61	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.56
Flour, bbl..	10.94	7.34	11.85	12.10	10.31
Cotton, lb..	.436	.264	.258	.433	.399
Eggs, doz...	.257	.406	.35	.295	.357
Jute, ton...	88.16	68.56	120.62	121.50	63.92
Sisal grass, ton	385.18	340.39	307.37	300.95	311.34
Hides, calf, lb.	.419	.365	.489	.545	.434
Cattle, lb...	.239	.256	.214	.235	.289
Beef, fr.....	.166	.158	.17	.195	.176
Cheese, lb..	.395	.358	.476	.506	.338
Flaxseed, bu.	2.70	2.73	3.00	2.52	2.51
Beans, bu...	4.76	4.67	4.26	3.60	2.75
Onions, bu..	1.22	1.03	.505	2.31	2.28
Potatoes, bu.	.86	1.09	1.04	1.05	1.11

EXPORT PRICES.

Barley, bu..	$1.65	$1.92	$1.35	$1.17	$1.44
Corn, bu....	1.74	1.46	1.53	1.70	1.95
Rice, lb.....	.078	.079	.082	.081	.09
Wheat, bu..	2.28	2.35	2.47	2.35	2.40
Wheat flour.	11.11	10.68	10.90	11.30	11.08
Cotton, lb...	.312	.331	.324	.293	.332
Eggs, doz...	.35	.449	.463	.425	.495
Hay, ton....	33.85	30.00	32.50	26.88	34.32
Beef, cnd., lb.	.407	.447	.36	.385	.38
Fresh, lb..	.233	.231	.24	.243	.231
Pkld., lb..	.191	.207	.216	.192	.225
Oleo oil, lb..	.232	.248	.254	.275	.323
Tallow, lb...	.171	.193	.125	.136	.156
Hams, etc., lb.	.289	.288	.31	.316	.334
Bacon, lb...	.291	.295	.30	.308	.343
Lard, lb....	.262	.285	.282	.295	.356
Neut. lard, lb.	.25	.30	.31	.317	.367
Pork, pkld., lb.	.249	.219	.241	.237	.36
Lard cmpd.	.253	.24	.24	.24	.271
Butter, lb...	.435	.443	.484	.433	.538
Cotnsd. cake	.026	.028	.027	.036	.03
Lnsd. cake..	.029	.027	.028	.031	.025
Onions, bu..	1.60	1.70	1.78	2.54	2.95
Potatoes, bu.	1.62	1.73	1.40	1.34	1.95

WHEAT RECEIPTS—FLOUR PRODUCTION.

The United States Grain Corporation reports the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending September 19, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—		
From farms, bu....	28,858,000	34,955,000
Previous week, bu..	30,847,000	35,890,000
From June 27 to Sept. 19.....	425,369,000	381,290,000
Flour produced—		
During week, bbl..	3,270,000	2,834,000
Previous week, bbl.	3,285,000	2,856,000
June 27 to Sept. 19.	28,809,000	24,931,000
Wheat stocks—		
In all elevators and mills, bu., Sept. 19.	264,779,000	220,560,000
Previous week, bu..	254,817,000	196,540,000
Change for wk., bu...	+9,962,000	+24,020,000

MAINTENANCE OF SIDINGS.

The Railroad Administration, in Supplement No. 2 to General Order No. 15, has abandoned the effort to compel industries, including mills and elevators, to maintain and pay for the operation of side tracks, as proposed by General Order 15, to which universal objection was made. The situation, therefore, is that existing side tracks not covered by contracts will have the status as prior to March 26, 1918, when General Order No. 15 was issued. As to new tracks, the order requires that the industry shall pay for the maintenance of the whole of the track from the clearance point outward while the railroad company shall own all track on its right of way, although the industry will be required to pay for the maintenance of the part of the track between the clearance point and the right of way. Modification of No. 2 of the original order as directed by Supplement No. 2 is as follows:

2. Where existing industry tracks are not covered by written contracts, they shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the provisions stated in paragraph (1) hereof. In the absence of a written contract as to the maintenance of an industry track constructed prior to March 26, 1918, the practice of the connecting carrier prior to Federal control, as applied to such track of any particular industry from the beginning by its use by such industry, shall be considered as equivalent to a written contract in accordance with such practice.

"DON'T ROCK THE BOAT"

"Inasmuch as we had not been advised of any attempt on the part of any of our members to exact an unreasonable profit in the purchase of wheat from the producer we assumed that everything is lovely," says Sec'y Smiley of the Kansas Association, "and that there was no cause for complaint on the part of the producer on the price received for the different grades of wheat." However, Mr. Smiley reports that he has received from Vice-president Piazzek of Kansas City a letter in which Mr. Smiley's assistance is entreated "in a matter that has given Mr. Barnes and the rest of us a great deal of unnecessary trouble."

Mr. Piazzek says that every mail brings in complaints of excessive profits taken from the producer; and at the same time it appears that licensees in Kansas are not all keeping full records of their transactions as provided for in clause 2 of the license agreement; and he calls attention to the second paragraph of the agreement 1582-B. Now, when complaints come in, Mr. Piazzek says, unless records of the transactions as required by the license are available and there is no evidence on the ticket to justify setting aside the complaint, "I simply have to proceed on the impression that the complaint is justified. I have," he says, "no other alternative than to be governed by the only information on the ticket." And he advises Mr. Smiley to take the matter up with the Kansas dealers. There is, of course, a very pointed hint thrown out here to dealers generally to keep their records up to the required mark as a matter of self-protection against men who make complaints and who perhaps may not be any too conscientious in doing so.

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Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

According to the general reports published below, corn husking will begin as early as Nov. 1 throughout the entire surplus corn producing territory, and if weather conditions are favorable there may be considerable movement of new corn during the latter days of November, especially if the weather clears up and frosts occur to dry out the corn which is already well matured.

The general reports indicate also that there will not be much of a movement of oats from farmers' hands before corn husking begins.

The reports and compilations given below are based on conditions existing Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 and any changes in climatic conditions since those dates should be taken into consideration. (Oklahoma reports are missing.)

SOIL CONDITIONS.—The soil condition is reported almost entirely "favorable," with the exception of a few localities which were reported "too dry" in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota. Iowa and Nebraska are largely "favorable," but a considerable number of localities are reported "too wet." North Dakota and South Dakota are mostly "too dry," a few localities reporting "favorable"; while the state of Kansas was reported in a small majority of cases "too dry" and the remainder of reports "favorable." The rains have been quite general and have materially improved the soil condition for plowing and will give an excellent growth of fall pastures.

TEMPERATURE.—The prevailing temperature during the past two weeks has been almost entirely "favorable." A few scattered localities in Kansas reporting "too hot" and in the northwest "too cold."

CORN.—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the average comparative reports of the growth condition by our correspondents in each of the states and the comparison with the Government report of Sept. 1 is as follows:

	Our report.	Government report Sept. 1.
Ohio	94	90
Indiana	84	77
Illinois	84	76
Missouri	68	70
Iowa	91	89
Nebraska	73	71
Kansas	49	47

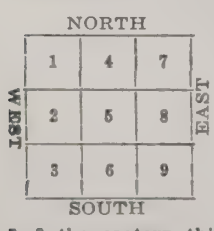
The flat average of our reports just taken is 78 and of the Government report Sept. 1 74, thus indicating an improvement in condition that should show in the final estimates a total production of more than 2,857 million bushels; in fact, it would seem that the crop is good for at least 2,900 million bushels. The five-year average is 2,749 millions.

The percentage of the corn crop reported as matured in each of the states is as follows: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 91; Missouri, 84; Iowa, 92; Minnesota, 94; North Dakota, 82; South Dakota, 91; Nebraska, 88; Kansas, 81.

There is an unusually large acreage of corn in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota and it will be noted by the above reports is well matured, which is unusual.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



FALL PLOWING.—The percentage of the fall plowing that has now been done in each of the states is as follows: Ohio, 68; Indiana, 74; Illinois, 61; Missouri, 63; Iowa, 53; Minnesota, 51; North Dakota, 44; South Dakota, 57; Nebraska, 63; Kansas, 56.

ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT SOWN.—Basing the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall at 100, the percentage comparison of the acreage sown as now reported and as compared with our report two weeks ago is as follows:

	Now.	Two weeks ago.
Ohio	86	70
Indiana	71	70
Illinois	66	62
Missouri	57	45
Iowa	67	53
Nebraska	75	63
Kansas	66	56

The flat acreage two weeks ago was 68 and now is 72, indicating that the recent general rains have resulted in increasing winter wheat acreage which has been restricted because of the soil being too dry for plowing and cultivation.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—Basing the crop production of clover and timothy seed last year at 100, the comparative percentage of production this year is as follows:

	Clover.	Timothy.
Ohio	61	57
Indiana	50	76
Illinois	109	106
Missouri	39	71
Iowa	119	87
Minnesota	92	100
North Dakota	90	85
South Dakota	66	67
Nebraska	103	103
Kansas	83	92

HOGS.—Basing the number of hogs being fattened for market this time last year, the percentage comparison now remaining on farms being fattened for market this fall is as follows: Ohio, 97; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 72; Iowa, 81; Minnesota, 97; North Dakota, 85; South Dakota, 85; Nebraska, 71; Kansas, 70.

The percentage comparison of brood sows being carried over this winter is as follows: Ohio, 95; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 91; Missouri, 78; Iowa, 85; Minnesota, 99; North Dakota, 76; South Dakota, 85; Nebraska, 87; Kansas, 77.

It would appear that there is not only a general reduction in the number of hogs being fattened for market this year, but also a reduction in the number of brood sows being carried over the winter for next year.

FARM SURPLUS.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold by the farmers is as follows: Ohio, 76; Indiana, 78; Illinois, 84; Missouri, 78; Iowa, 80; Minnesota, 36; North Dakota, 55; South Dakota, 56; Nebraska, 63; Kansas, 55.

Of oats: Ohio, 63; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 41; Missouri, 61; Iowa, 40; Minnesota, 29; South Dakota, 43; Nebraska, 61.

General Reports.

The general reports given below as to when farmers will begin marketing new corn and as to whether or not there will be a movement of oats from farms to any extent before corn husking begins are self-explanatory:

OHIO.

Xenia (3): New corn will not move before Nov. 15. There will be no oats movement before corn husking.

Sidney (2): New corn will begin to move about Nov. 1. Think farmers will not sell oats until after the corn is husked. Farmers will sell corn freely soon as dealers will buy.

Bucyrus (4): None of the corn in this locality is sold at all. The farmers are feeding all of it. They are not inclined to sell their oats before next spring.

Circleville (6): Will market new corn about the 20th of October.

Camden (2): There will be no corn to market as all will be fed on farms. The same applies to oats.

Agosta (5): Will market new corn about Nov. 1. Do not expect corn to move freely. No movement of oats to any extent before corn husking.

Greenville (2): Farmers will sell some new corn soon as they can find a buyer who will take it. No oats being marketed now and will not be until prices advance or until they are satisfied. No advance likely.

Ansonia (2): Will begin marketing new corn about Nov. 20. Think farmers will hold their oats until spring.

Leipsic (1): New corn will begin to move about Nov. 1. Will not move oats until after corn husking.

Lima (1): Farmers here may begin marketing new corn in about two weeks. Corn crop being very good much of new oats have been sold already.

Rockford (1): Hogs are being sold while very light as we are having cholera very badly.

Eaton (2): Corn will move slowly, not much will be sold for shipment. Not much oats to move in this locality.

INDIANA.

Angola (7): Very little corn or oats will be sold off the farms where grown.

Winchester (8): Farmers not selling corn except to neighbors. Forty to seventy-five dollars per acre being paid for corn in the field. Pastures very poor. Hog crop large. Farm labor scarce.

Lawrenceburg (9): Some new corn will be sold about Nov. 1, small per cent.

Rushville (8): There will be no oats marketed. Corn should begin moving from present prospects about Nov. 1 to 10.

Wabash (4): Some new corn will be marketed Dec. 1, however, very little marketed, most fed. Oats will not move at present price.

Markle (7): Will begin marketing new corn about Dec. 1. Oats will not move before corn husking begins.

Jasper (3): Will not look for much corn to be marketed before the first of the year. No oats to be had from the farmers, most of them will have to buy.

Princeton (3): New corn will be marketed in a small way about Oct. 15. No oats for sale on market. Late rains in latter part of August and first half of September have greatly improved the corn crop. Late corn is in excellent condition.

Kendallville (7): There will be no corn shipped from here, farmers feeding it all and most of their oats.

Tipton (5): No oats will be moved until winter. Corn shucking will start early. Corn all out of the way of frost.

Decatur (7): Will not buy corn until Nov. 15. Farmers feeding oats and holding for more money.

South Whitley (7): No corn will be marketed, about all will be fed. Not many oats left to sell, farmers will feed most of them.

Monticello (1): Weather has been very dry but now have had fine rains. Ground is in excellent condition. Need a frost to kill the corn stocks. If this comes soon, cribbing of corn will begin.

ILLINOIS.

Belleville (3): We have bought some new corn early sown at $1.30 a bushel. There will be a good deal moving about Oct. 15. Not many oats raised here.

Morris (7): Corn will not move before Jan. 1. Do not look for a movement of oats.

Highland (6): There will be no corn marketed here by farmers.

Pocahontas (3): No corn or oats to sell in the farming community.

Sparta (6): No corn to be marketed here.

Freeport (4): Think new corn will be marketed in December. Farmers are not selling oats at present prices.

Mt. Carroll (4): No surplus of corn, all will be fed. Look for no movement of oats until after corn husking is over.

Lostant (4): Movement of new corn will begin about Nov. 1. Oats will not move until in January.

Nashville (3): Corn is almost a failure with us. Oats barely enough for home trade; in fact, some are being shipped in. Sowing will begin this week.

Ashton (4): With good weather, corn should begin to move by the middle of November. Movement of oats will be light before corn husking.

Princeton (4): New corn will begin to be marketed about first of December. No movement of oats until after corn husking.

Eureka (1): New corn will begin to be marketed about Nov. 1. No movement of oats until after corn husking.

Earlville (4): No movement of oats until prices get up around 75c.

Rantoul (5): Sell corn in November if price O. K. Oats not selling.

Sidell (8): New corn will probably begin moving about Nov. 1 with favorable weather conditions. Movement of oats will be light.

Rockport (2): There are no oats in this locality. New corn will begin to be marketed about the 15th of November.

Vermont (2): New corn should begin moving about Nov. 1 if weather remains favorable. Farmers are beginning to move oats which the elevators could not take during harvest account of being full.

Mattoon (8): New corn will probably start to market last week in October. No oats will be marketed until next winter.

Ashland (5): New corn will not be marketed freely at prevailing price. Very few oats to move from farms.

Odell (7): No wheat sown this fall. Very little clover seed and no timothy seed raised for sale.

MISSOURI.

Harrisonville (1): New corn will be marketed in November.

Lamar (3): No corn in this locality for shipment. Crop here will not be to exceed one-third of a crop. There will not be many oats to move, being used for feed on account of short corn crop.

Columbia (5): Our corn is good.

Corning (1): There will not be any corn marketed here till Dec. 1. Oats acreage very small here and very crop. No oats will be sold here.

Carrollton (2): New corn will be keted Nov. 1. However, farmers wi sell for less than $1.25. No oats to s

Higginsville (2): No oats on far market. New corn will be market about 45 days.

Elsberry (8): On Sept. 28 we ha inches of rain, much needed for pl wheat lands.

Salisbury (4): New corn will move Nov. 1, but not much to move as a be used here.

Springfield (3): Have had rain late in insufficient quantity. Will be buy corn, not sellers. Very few oats w marketed early.

Mercer (1): Marketing of new cor begin about Nov. 1. There will movement of oats from this territo any time; no surplus to ship out.

IOWA.

Whitten (4): Farmers will begin ma ing new corn about Nov. 10. Will movement of oats until after corn hu

Clemons (5): There will be some marketed the last of November. Don for much of a movement of oats.

Gilbert (2): New corn would have marketed by the 20th of October, but to the excessive rains it is hard t now.

Onawa (2): Farmers will market early if price is satisfactory to otherwise think not. Do not anticipa run of oats before corn husking.

Tama (5): Movement of oats will be paratively light from now on a shortage of crop. With good weather ers will husk corn by Oct. 25 for cri

Keokuk (9): Farmers are going ba oats and corn, will not sow much w

Avoca (3): Good rains; everything

Belmond (3): Farmers will begin keting new corn in December. Do n pect much of a movement of oats corn husking.

Corydon (6): Farmers will begin ma ing new corn Nov. 1. Surplus of largely delivered.

Indianola (6): Wet weather se hindering sowing wheat and cutting

Spencer (1): Farmers will begin ma ing new corn about Dec. 1. Will movement of oats before corn huski gins.

Truesdale (1): Farmers will begin keting new corn by Nov. 15. Will movement of oats before corn ha begins.

Jefferson (5): There will be no mov of new corn here for at least thirty and not much then as the farmers like the price and have not yet star husk.

Lowden (8): Farmers will not offe before January. Don't expect oats to now.

Henderson (3): Do not think farme market corn at present price. Do n ticipate a movement of oats from fa before corn husking.

Randolph (3): We do not look movement of corn at present price oats to market.

Osceola (6): New corn will beg move about Nov. 1. Farmers will se little oats at present prices.

Oakville (9): New corn will start to ket about Nov. 1. Very few oats w sold this fall at present prices.

Allison (4): Corn will commence to about Nov. 15. Don't look for any ment of oats before corn picking.

Wright (5): Corn will be marketed Dec. 15. Do not think there will movement of oats before corn ha begins.

New Sharon (5): Corn will be ma about Nov. 15. No movement of oa fore corn husking begins.

Glidden (2): Farmers are selling a new corn. Do not think farmers w oats largely before corn husking.

Hamlin (2): It will take a long tim fore any corn will come to market. is very little corn marketed here, m it being fed to stock.

MINNESOTA.

Grand Meadow (9): No corn to be keted. Very few oats moving.

Minnesota (3): Corn movement w early, provided price is right. Oun is in the best shape that it has ever Oat movement will be light unless advances materially.

Henderson (6): Farmers will no corn for a month. We will get very oats until corn is husked.

Warren (1): No corn marketed he

Donnelly (2): Not much corn to m Farmers holding oats for a higher p

Albert Lea (6): Do not look for heavy receipts of oats at any time. oats crop is short 25 per cent unde year.

Hutchinson (6): Farmers will no corn at these prices and there will any oats sold here.

London (6): Corn will begin to be keted about the 15th of November. I think there will be many oats sold corn husking.

Farmington (9): New corn will Nov. 1. At the auction sales farme bidding more for corn and oats that are selling for at the terminal ma This would not indicate that there w any rush to put it on the market.

NORTH DAKOTA.

St. Thomas (7): Only small patch corn here, all matured this season frost yet. Oat crop poor. There w

little to ship out as barley was a fail-

akota (7): This is not supposed to be rn state but the corn is good.
arrington (5): No corn raised here for ket. Farmers are all short on oats and will have to ship in feed.
eat Bend (9): There is hardly any sold and oats are about all marketed

SOUTH DAKOTA.

andreau (8): New corn will not be eted before last of November.
irley (9): They will have to pick the before talking about sell—
tchell (8): No corn husked. Will sell last part of October if price is satisory. Will not move oats until corn is ed.
nton (9): New corn will be marketed ovember. Will not move oats until is husked.
dgewater (8): Will market corn about 15. No movement of oats before corn ing.
rrisburg (9): Farmers will possibly et some new corn by Nov. 15. Do expect much of a movement of oats e corn picking.
nour (9): Farmers will not market new corn on $1.00 basis; no oats to

NEBRASKA.

rvard (9): New corn will be marketed Nov. 15.
perior (9): No marketable surplus of here. Will all be needed here.
eland (9): We have had plenty of delaying seeding of wheat for five Dry fall matured the corn.
rmont (9): We will need all the oats orn for home feeding. Will also have in both.
raska City (9): We look for corn to to move at about normal time, latter of December.
nton (9): Corn will not move before 1. No surplus oats.
trice (9): No marketing of corn for months. Very few oats will be mar- soon.
gh (7): About Oct. 20 new corn will rketed. Farmers will hold oats.
uyler (7): Farmers do not seem very s about contracting or selling corn s yet but will likely have some for ast of October. Do not anticipate of a movement of oats for ninety

ice (7): Begin corn husking next marketing will begin in about sixty Oats movement will not be heavy.
perior (9): No surplus corn or oats for ere. We will likely ship in both for ise next spring. Farmers indifferent selling anything, not making any g plans.
ans (6): Will sell new corn in thirty No movement of oats and will not

KANSAS.

isburg (9): Too hot, corn not worth ing.
boro (5): Not much new corn raised locality on account of the drouth. rs are not selling oats freely, holding her prices.
ison (9): No new corn on market. No market. Farmers selling wheat moved to market.
Vista (8): Will have to ship in corn ts for feed.
on (4): The excessive rains recently amaged the unthreshed wheat about

eville (4): No corn or oats for marom the farmers here to speak of. little is for sale will move from one to another.
lo (5): No new corn will be marr oats either. Ground in prime con- Farmers will delay seeding on ac- of hoppers.
tion City (7): Practically no corn marketed here. Any surplus will tedly be absorbed by feeders. No ill be marketed in this locality.
nita (6): No corn to market here. s to move.
l (4): No corn or oats to ship here. ave to ship in to supply the demand.
eapolis (4): No corn will be offered ount of small acreage and short crop. ittle oats in country.
go (9): There are not any more re than will be used on the farms. will not be any corn here to ship. ve to ship in some later.
esha (9): Corn will be sold about ber 1st. Have had no frost yet. rn crop is a small one. Will need ts for feed.
ordia (4): Short crop of corn. Most ill be fed on farm. Same condition of oats.
ca (7): There will not be very much r shipment from this station and s.
ntown (9): We have no corn or oats out, will have to ship in.

BUCKWHEAT SITUATION.

new crop of buckwheat reached ity with less than the usual dam- it has yet to pass the most critical (from a milling standpoint) be- cutting and threshing. Since har- n many sections frequent, and in erritory almost continuous, rains already caused some injury and can be no free movement of the ntil a period of dry weather en- Prices promise to rule somewhat lower than the opening prices of last year.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co.*

The Pennsylvania State Report estimates the acreage sown to buckwheat this year as 317,000. Condition on Aug. 1 was 94.

In New York buckwheat was mostly harvested prior to the first of October, in Maryland the grain was ripening, in Michigan the harvest was completed.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Oct. 3, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919, cars.	1918, cars.
Minneapolis	171	344
Duluth	326	470
Chicago	43	19
Omaha	23	4
Milwaukee	38	13
Total	601	250

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Sept. 26, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Sept. 26..	$1.39⅜	$1.40¼	$1.42¼	$1.33	$1.42
Sept. 27..	1.39⅜	1.41	1.42½	....	1.42½
Sept. 29..	1.39⅞	1.40½	1.42¼	1.25	1.42½
Sept. 30..	1.39¼	1.40	1.42	1.30	1.42
Oct. 1....	1.40⅜	1.41¼	1.43	1.32	1.42
Oct. 2....	1.42	1.42⅞	1.43½	1.33	1.44½
Oct. 3....	1.39¾	1.40⅜	1.42¾	1.32	1.42½

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

		1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct.	12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct.	19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
Oct.	26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
Nov.	2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov.	9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov.	16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov.	23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov.	30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec.	7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec.	14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec.	21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec.	28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
		1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
Jan.	4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan.	11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan.	18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan.	25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb.	1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb.	8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb.	15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb.	22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar.	1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar.	8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar.	15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar.	22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar.	29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr.	5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr.	12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr.	19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr.	26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May	3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May	10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May	17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May	24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May	31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June	7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June	14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June	21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June	28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July	5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July	12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July	19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July	26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug.	2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug.	9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug.	16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug.	23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug.	30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept.	6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept.	13..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept.	20..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
Sept.	27..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
Oct.	4....	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0

Grain Imports.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in July, 1918 and 1919, and during seven months of the years named ending with May:

	July—		7 months—	
Grain—	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Corn	1,318	1,988,247	1,835,317	5,143,096
Oats	108,333	39,270	1,427,512	466,104
Wheat	1,650,656	380,443	13,637,377	6,452,639
Wh.flour	12,377	1,740	150,076	9,471
Corn from—				
Mexico	.....	1,004	56,888	15,356
Arg'tina	.....	1,733,878	1,612,852	4,598,400
Venez'la	1,316	.....	141,056	689
Japan	.....	218,514	.....	393,140
Other	2	34,851	24,521	135,511

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

This is the season of the year when country grain shippers usually make repairs on their elevators preparatory for the handling of the next crop, and we urgently suggest attention to the following hazardous conditions, namely:

Windows:—Broken or open. **Doors:**—Out of order; no fastenings; not locked at night. **Siding:**—Openings in, or warped away from wall. **Roof:**—In bad condition. **Foundation:**—Openings in. **Cob Room:**—Not closed, or husks and dirt allowed to accumulate. **Dust Room:**—Accumulation of dust and dirt. **Pulleys:**—Wooden. **Gasoline Engine:**—On wood floor; gasoline leaking; torch ignitor; gravity feed; improper method of starting engine; supply of gasoline too near engine or not properly protected; accumulation of oil and dirt about the engine. **Electric Power:**—Not properly installed or neglect in use of. **Dust and Dirt:**—Accumulation in elevator. **Weeds and Trash:**—Allowed to remain around elevator. **Chimney:**—Defective. **Stove:**—Floor, walls or ceiling not protected. **Oily Rags or Waste:**—Thrown about the premises. **Bearings:**—Not oiled, allowed to become dry and heat. **Wooden Spittoons:**—Cigar stubs thrown in. **Lights:**—If electric, not rightly installed or protected. If lanterns, carelessly used.

The correction or elimination of all such hazards will materially reduce the danger of fire, will reduce the cost of insurance, and avoid serious loss.

JAY A. KING, President **M. E. DEWOLF, Treasurer**
F. D. MILLIGAN, Chairman, Executive Committee
GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	21,457,000	37,066,000
Milwaukee	6,929,000	9,794,000
Minneapolis	5,419,000	10,493,000
Duluth	318,000	849,000
St. Louis	5,124,000	6,262,000
Toledo	970,000	3,547,000
Detroit	480,000	1,170,000
Kansas City	1,839,000	6,120,000
Peoria	1,583,000	2,840,000
Omaha	2,228,000	5,600,000
Indianapolis	3,042,000	4,498,000
Total	49,389,000	88,239,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
Chicago	2,076,000	1,898,000	1,661,000
Milwaukee	336,000	578,000	632,000
Minneapolis	546,000	565,000	1,995,000
Duluth	5,000	15,000	269,000
St. Louis	427,000	604,000	378,000
Toledo	51,000	84,000	99,000
Detroit	47,000	86,000	75,000
Kansas City	200,000	69,000	109,000
Peoria	161,000	146,000	256,000
Omaha	270,000	276,000	274,000
Indianapolis	214,000	317,000	431,000
Total	4,333,000	4,638,000	6,179,000
Shipments	3,481,000	3,392,000	5,786,000

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Oct. 4, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	62,393,000	90,657,000
Milwaukee	6,848,000	11,928,000
Minneapolis	6,669,000	16,146,000
Duluth	25,000	181,000
St. Louis	19,431,000	24,093,000
Toledo	1,144,000	2,525,000
Detroit	1,650,000	3,944,000
Kansas City	16,241,000	30,525,000
Peoria	18,873,000	34,442,000
Omaha	21,997,000	44,759,000
Indianapolis	16,101,000	19,285,000
Total	171,372,000	278,485,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
Chicago	1,027,000	1,400,000	2,340,000
Milwaukee	64,000	219,000	139,000
Minneapolis	48,000	46,000	503,000
Duluth	.....	.....	3,000
St. Louis	212,000	238,000	486,000
Toledo	17,000	8,000	68,000
Detroit	17,000	24,000	164,000
Kansas City	95,000	59,000	132,000
Peoria	362,000	241,000	748,000
Omaha	192,000	109,000	770,000
Indianapolis	196,000	175,000	494,000
Total	2,230,000	2,519,000	5,847,000
Shipments	1,403,000	1,407,000	2,671,000

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Oct. 4:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	.142 @148½	.....	149 @153½	141 @143	.....	144 @150
No. 2 mixed	.141½@149	147 @149	145 @153½	141 @143	142½@145½	145 @150
No. 3 mixed	.140 @148	.....	.....	140 @142	.....	.....
No. 1 yellow	.142 @153	.....	148 @151	143 @145	.....	144 @151
No. 2 yellow	.142 @152½	148 @150	.....	142 @144	143 @151	145 @151
No. 3 yellow	.141½@150½	146 @149	.....	140 @143	.....	144½@150½
No. 1 white	.142 @148	148 @152	.....	.....	.....	145 @150½
No. 2 white	.142 @148	148 @151	.....	.....	144 @146	.....
No. 3 white	.140½@147	146 @148	.....	.....	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	70½@ 73¼	70 @ 71	.....	67 @ 68	70 @ 73	67½@ 70¼
No. 3 white	67 @ 74	69½@ 71	69½@ 71	64½@ 68	66½@ 73	67 @ 69½
No. 4 white	66½@ 73	68½@ 69	.....	64 @ 67½	66 @ 72	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.39@1.45; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.38@1.44. Oats—No. 2 white, 65½@70c; No. 3 white, 65@65½c; No. 4 white, 63@67½c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN— Sept.	Dec.	May.	OATS— Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Sept....	130½-177½	116⅝-137⅞	115 -134¾	63 -71	65⅝-73¾	68¼-77⅜
Previous range ...	124 -195	135⅞-173	132¼-161⅞	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	73¾-82½
Sept. 22	146¾-149¾	122⅛-125¾	120⅝-123⅞	66¾-67⅞	68½-70⅛	70⅝-72½
Sept. 23	148½-155	124⅜-129	122¼-125½	67½-68	69¼-70½	71½-72¾
Sept. 24	154 -160	126¾-130¾	123⅝-127⅝	67⅝-69	69½-71⅛	71¾-73½
Sept. 25	149 -154	123½-127	120⅞-124⅛	66½-67¼	68⅜-69¾	70⅞-71¾
Sept. 26	143¼-148	122¼-124¼	119⅞-122	66 -67	68 -69	70⅝-71¾
Sept. 27	141 -144	122¾-126	121 -123¾	67 -68¾	69 -71	71⅝-73⅜
Sept. 29	142 -145	123⅝-126⅛	121½-124⅜	67½-68½	69¾-71	72 -73¼
Sept. 30	139 -144	123½-125⅝	121⅝-123¾	67⅜-69⅞	69⅜-70⅝	71⅞-73⅛
Oct. 1	.....	124¾-127	122¾-124¾	.....	69⅝-71¼	72¾-73½
Oct. 2	.....	125⅝-127⅞	123¼-125¼	.....	70¼-71¾	72⅞-74¼
Oct. 3	.....	123⅛-127⅛	121½-124½	.....	70⅜-71⅝	72½-73¾
Oct. 4	.....	122¼-124¾	120⅝-122⅝	.....	70⅜-71¾	72⅜-75¾
Week—						
Oct. 4	139 -145	122¼-127⅞	120⅝-125¼	67⅜-69⅞	69⅜-71¾	71⅞-75¾

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

B. Randleman, Correspondent.

Receipts have been rather heavy on both oats and wheat during the past week. Oats selling at 66c to 67½c. Wheat, 5 to 8 cents over Government price. Receipts of corn have been light. Prices have been ranging from $1.40 to $1.43.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

These officers of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain Co. were elected this week: Frank Fowler, president; S. P. Mason, vice-president; R. J. Southard, secretary; Ray Nye, treasurer, and J. A. Cole, assistant treasurer.

The market in wheat has had only moderate breadth in the last week, while that in other grains has continued narrow. The car situation is still bad, shippers being unable to get enough cars for their requirements. Wheat suffered a very considerable decline Friday and Saturday. The demand for all grains has been sufficient to take care of the offerings.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Dealers in seed report demand improving some, but the volume of business done so far for fall sowing has been light. One reason has been the protracted dry spell.

Trading in cotton seed meal will be resumed at the Merchants Exchange on Oct. 15 and at the meeting of members of that trade on Monday rules regulating transactions were adopted, thus making them official. Indications are that considerable business will be done in meal through the future trading.

New members of the Merchants Exchange have been elected as follows: Ernest C. Merton, of John T. Leonard & Sons; J. W. Sykes, Jr., of the Mississippi Elevator Co.; Centennial Milling Co., H. B. Burtt, secretary; Delta Flour & Feed Co., M. G. Odeneal, president. They are all engaged in one way or another in the grain and flour business.

Business continues at a minimum and consequently prices have not changed much during the week. Receipts of corn, oats and hay have been light and there is not much demand for any of them. The mills are grinding but little meal and the feed manufacturers are having their dull season. Corn his stiffened up slightly, but buyers and sellers are far apart in their ideas of value. No. 2 on track Saturday was $1.50 bid and $1.60 asked, while $1.50 was bid for cash 2 yellow. The country is not offering anything in this section, but apparently has not anything to buy yet. Oats are firmer and cash 2 white from Illinois sold Saturday at 73, an advance of half a cent over the day before.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Receipts of oats have been limited on this market so far this fall with offerings barely sufficient to take care of the district demand. Spot No. 3 white oats were quoted at 67@70c here, as against 64⅞@67⅞ last week.

Rye has been liberally traded in on this market during the last few days. As, after selling up to $1.52⅞c, No. 3 spot rye eased off on Saturday to $1.41. The present restriction on shipments to Buffalo is exerting a bearish influence on the trade.

Application has been posted for the admission of the R. B. McLean Co. of Winnipeg to corporate membership on the Duluth Board of Trade. That company has in the past done a good trade in flaxseeds on this market, in which W. H. Kiichli has largely acted for them.

Only 430,000 bus. of wheat were loaded out of the elevators here to go down the lakes during the last week. While shipments to Buffalo and other markets are being strictly held down on account of their storage capacities being taken up, less than 6,500,000 bushels of all grains is on store in the plants here out of a total capacity of around 35,000,000 bushels.

Hugo Eberle, a Swiss miller, was a visitor on the market here during the last week as the guest of B. Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co. He asserts that he would be glad when the war restrictions are removed from the trade in cereals and that country would be able to get some good American wheat. The Swiss government is expected to relinquish its control of all grains in the near future, he asserted.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Receipts of Nos. 1 and 2 dark and northern wheat are continuing to just straggle in. Some days no wheat of those grades is offered on the tables. No. 3 dark northern wheat sold up to $2.85 here during the week, with a car of No. 1 dark northern going at $2.95. Some of the lower grade wheat and durum has been left for the Grain Corporation to take care of during the last few days.

Grain handlers at Duluth have received advices to the effect that good progress is being made in plowing over western Minnesota and North Dakota, with the ground in good condition as the result of regular rainfalls during the last few weeks. It is believed that a normal acreage of land will be prepared for seeding to spring wheat. It is reported, however, that farmers are disposed to go in for dairying and mixed farming to a greater extent next season on account of the government guarantee coming oft wheat with the last crop.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Farmers in Tennessee are beginning to sow wheat. It is thought a good acreage will be seeded.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 181 cars. stocks at the end of the week were: Flour, 42,400 barrels; wheat, 735,000 bushels; corn, 55,800 bushels; oats, 554,900 bushels.

Grain trade in the Nashville market last week was routine. Light demand continued for corn, and oats were fairly active. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.28@2.30. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.62@1.65; No. 3 white, $1.58@1.62. Oats—No. 3 white, 75@76c; No. 3 red, 73@74c.

An auction sale will be held Thursday, Sept. 16, in Nashville, when the plants of the Steel Elevator & Storage Co., 325-000 bushels capacity, and the Capitol Grain Co., including a small flour mill, will be offered to the highest bidders. Both plants have river and rail facilities.

Corn mills in the southwest report slight improvement in inquiries, and increased demand is expected for meal. Southwestern mills with capacity of 117,000 bushels, had output last week of 11,856 bushels, or 10.1 per cent of capacity of mills reporting, compared with 10,640 bus., and 7.3 per cent, the preceding week. Quotations: Bolted corn meal, per 100 lbs., sacked, $3.50@3.70; plain 5@10c less.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

H. E. Halliday and family have returned from a six weeks' trip through the east.

Ichtertz & Watson, grain commisson merchants at St. Louis, have discontinued their branch office at this place.

The first car of new corn was received here Oct. 4th from McClure, Ill., consigned to Samuel Hastings Co. The corn graded No. 4 white and contained 19.3% moisture.

W. L. Duncan of the Samuel Hastings Co. is back at his desk after a three weeks' honeymoon trip and is now receiving the congratulations of his Cairo friends.

Business here the past week has been unusually dull. Receipts of grain have been light, and the shipments are light, there being practically no Southern demand at present.

The Cairo delegation to the Grain Dealers National Convention at St. Louis will be: H. E. Halliday, A. W. Lynch, O. B. Hastings, H. S. Antrim, Ira Hastings, A. E. Rust, J. B. Gillispie, Jr., and W. S. Powell.

The J. T. Polk Preserving Co. have moved the main offices to Mound City and will make this their main canning plant. They have purchased large tracts of land and are having plans drawn for several new buildings. The Polk Company is one of the largest of its kind in the country.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Trading in rye is lifeless and No. 3 is quoted nominal at $2.40@2.50 per cwt.

Beans are very active. Farmers have been liberal sellers and demand has been well sustained. The market advanced 30c and was firm at the close at $7.30 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt.

Shippers did not do much in the rye deal. A little went out early in the week and later the market was sustained by some bidding on the part of local mills. The market is called firm at $1.42 for cash No. 2.

Buying for local consumption held the oats market firm nearly all week. Receipts are small. There was a little enquiry for oats for eastern shipment, but not much business. Quote: Cash No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 72½@73c; No. 4 white, 71½@72c.

The local corn market is dull owing to small supplies. It held firm most of the week while other markets were quoting lower prices. Receipts are so small and the market has independent strength and pays little attention to bullish or bearish news that affects other markets.

The wheat market shows an increase in activity and the price is higher. The advance came from bidding by mills in competition with export demand. Shipping from here has been active all week. The market at the close was firm at $2.27 for cash No. 1 red, $2.25 for No. 1 mixed and $2.25 for No. 1 white.

Selling corn to Canada for feeding and distilling was formerly a large business with Detroit grain men, but it has gone to pieces recently and now amounts to nothing. The distilling went out with the war prohibition, but is trying to come back. Canadians will vote on this question October 20. As to feeding, there is an abundance of oats, barley and a low grade wheat and this is being used by the Canadians in place of high priced American corn. Then came the last straw. Canadian paper money went to a discount that amounts to a loss of $100@150 per car to the American shipper.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Thirty-five bushels of seed wheat were stolen from Zach Vachon, a farmer of Markle, Ind. The wheat was in sacks and marked "Z. Vachon."

Five million dollars is the approximate value of Allen county's corn crop according to the estimates of H. R. Smally, county agent, following a survey of 100 fields.

Difficulties in obtaining farm labor and lateness of the season in getting ground broken are contributing factors to a seriously threatened wheat acreage shortage for next season. Farmers insist that they have made no money from this year's wheat crop and the price of wheat is too low.

Improvements made in the seed wheat hot water testing machine by C. M. Job has been officially approved by the United States department of agriculture at Washington. W. H. Reed and V. F. Tapke of the department examined the model and ordered a similar machine of the same model, which will be used over the country in the department demonstrations.

When Michael Wolf opened his wheat granary in East Columbus a few days ago to get his seed wheat, he found a greatly diminished supply, with no indication of how the thief had gained entrance. Investigation showed that a hole had been bored through the floor of the granary and carefully plugged up. Tracks under the granary indicated that many trips had been made.

Grinding night and day without stopping, the Atlas Mills of Vincennes, Ind., are handling from 2,500 to 2,700 bushels of wheat every 24 hours. The mills are working double shift and will continue to do so until the first of the year. The flour milled from the red wheat, grown largely in Knox county, is dark in color, and in order to offset this feature, the wheat is mixed with smooth wheat shipped here from other points.

CLEVELAND, O.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Trade this week has been quiet in all lines and our investigation through the country develops that farmers are busy filling silos and completing their corn cutting, which accounts for possibly a slack movement from farm to elevator of grain at this particular time.

The corn crop in this locality is the finest this year experienced in a long while. Up to October 1st there had been no frosts in northern Ohio and this allowed the crop to mature properly.

Feed prices in some instances show a decline which is noticeable and to the advantage of the dairymen.

No. 1 timothy is quoted at $29 with a light demand, but No. 2 is quoted at $26.50 to $27 and very little moving at that price in this market. There always is a better demand for No. 1 timothy than for any other grade.

Oats, wheat and straw quoted at $10. Enough is arriving to satisfy local demand thus far.

Harry Prue, Federal Grain Supervisor for this district, returned last week.

John P. O'Donnell, formerly superintendent of the Lake Shore elevator, has left that position and we understand he will be the superintendent of the newly acquired elevator of the Cleveland Grains Drying Co.

On Friday of last week the Cleveland Grain Co. unloaded for storage another boat load of Government wheat. They are taking care of quite a bit of wheat for the Government again this year in their large elevator.

Announcement is made that the Cleveland Grains Drying Co. has purchased the Faber elevator and will do a general grain and hay business in connection with their grain drying business, with John P. O'Donnell as superintendent of the elevator. This assures the Cleveland Grains Drying Company an opportunity for increasing their business, which is an indication that they have enjoyed a prosperous year.

William Saunders has been appointed superintendent and weighmaster of the Lake Shore Elevator, taking the place of John P. O'Donnell.

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C. H. Hitch of the newer feed de in Cleveland territory, with offices in Guardian building, has been recomm ed for membership in the Cleveland C ber of Commerce by H. W. Robi general manager of the Union Ele Co.

A. W. Clark, secretary of the Clev Grain Co., left the first of this wee an extensive vacation.

Frank Sheets and father of the S Brothers Elevator Co. are in New on business this week.

T. W. Fuller, cashier of the Clev Grain Co., with their general offic Cleveland, is spending his vacatio California.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The steamer Kalkaska took 33,000 corn to Kingston, Ont., loading at e tor E.

Grain shipments from Milwaukee fo week ending Oct. 4 were 477,440 bus. 107,740 bus. corn, 99,000 bus. barley, bus. wheat, 1,200 bus. rye; total, 7 bus., against 756,100 bus. the prec week and 1,095,829 bus. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee fo week ending Oct. 4 were 144 cars b 142 cars corn, 167 cars oats, 264 wheat, 47 cars rye, 1 car flax; tota cars, against 1,092 cars the week b 1,008 cars a year ago and 934 ca 1917.

In the Milwaukee cash grain m under a light movement prices fo week moved upward, barley showing provement of 3@5c for this period, 7@10c, oats 2@3c, while wheat an ruled strong. The demand is good. ing markets were easier.

Visitors registering at the Milw Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: Georg Ely, Des Moines; G. E. Lomen, Ridg Ia.; H. C. King, G. P. Wirt, Battle C Mich.; A. M. Keniston, Watertown Zeitler, Prairie du Sac, Wis.; Frank ney, New York, N. Y.; T. W. Sne Chicago, Ill.; R. E. York, Portage; Edwards, South Byron; J. H. Uhlen, lington, Wis.; George Smith, Chi Ill.; C. W. Leonard, Fond du Lac; G tenhofen, Cedarburg; A. J. Pick, Bend; C. E. Dusenberg, Green Bay, F. Kleinschmidt, Deansville, Wis.; W Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Robi Elkhorn, Wis.; F. B. Walker, New H Conn.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

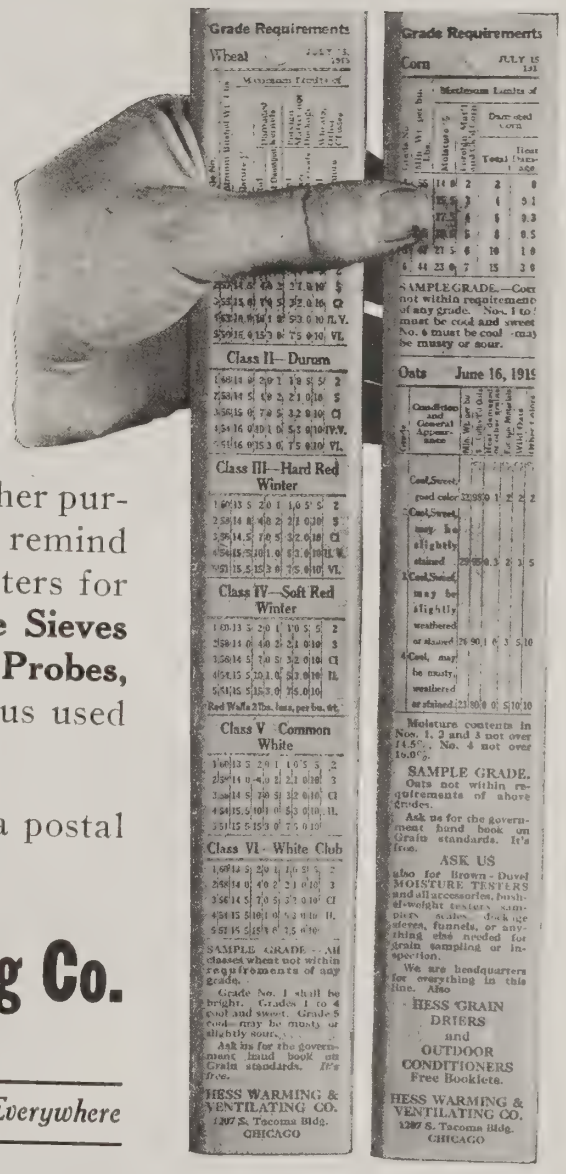
Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been during the past week from 75½c to delivered. At the close of the market week prices range from 75½c to 76c Sacked oats have been quoted at 81c o ered New Orleans. Some recent buyi oats has been done, due to the fact exporters were in the market. Condi otherwise are very slow in the dom way.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., In
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NEW ORLEANS

A STROKER for You

A **stroker** is a weapon specified by the Department of Agriculture to be used in striking off the grain from the top of the grain kettle used in determining the bushel-weight of grain. It must be of "hard wood, ⅜x1¾x12 inches, with the edges formed to a semicircle."



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On one side are printed the grade requirements of wheat, and on the other those of corn and oats, so it is useful for other purposes than as a stroker. Its best use is to remind you that we are makers of and headquarters for **Brown Duvel Moisture Testers, Dockage Sieves and Scales,** Bushel-weight **Grain Testers, Probes, Sample Containers** and all other apparatus used in the testing and grading of grain.

Send for a Free Stroker—Your name on a postal card will do.

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Makers also of HESS GRAIN DRIERS—Used Everywhere

The ups and downs of the Chicago corn et has not stimulated buying. Bulk yellow corn has been sold at $1.59 per el delivered New Orleans, New Orweights and grades to govern. Track rs claim they have been doing somebetter than this price, although, at offerings of corn from the country are limited. The demand, domestic and wise, is slow and there is not much to the situation.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Among the visitors upon the floor of the ice Exchange during the past week Frank Delaney of Chicago; Louis opp of Boston; W. Coats of Montreal, . E. Francis of Milwaukee.

Situation in cash corn remains dull with stic demand about steady. Offerings, wer, are not liberal. Argentine corn ing offered c.i.d. New York rather and at prices well under the Ameriariety. At the present rate of t between the Argentine and the d States, this corn can be laid down at a cost less than $1.30 per bus. yellow corn was quoted at $1.64¼ No. 2 white at $1.63¼ per bus.

he export business was reported in uring the week, and was said to be rance. Details, however, could not nfirmed, although it is claimed more ½ million bushels were worked. Dohe demand for oats continues on a cale and prices remain steady. No. te are quoted at 81½c; No. 2 white, o 81c; No. 3 white, 80 to 80½c; No. te, 79 to 79½c; fancy white clipped, nd ordinary white clipped, 80½c.

Saturday, Oct. 4th, an informal reon was held on the floor of the Pro Exchange to welcome H. R. M. Al King of Belgium, and his son, the Prince. There was a large attendof members and their friends to rethese distinguished personages. Durhe time of their visit on the floor ss was practically suspended while ne joined in giving this heroic King is son a hearty welcome, the ensm of which gave evidences of the steem in which they are held.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

The receipts of straw are better than rl, but demand is very light. Prices lding steady around $11.50@12.00 a .

There is no ear corn coming into the al market and no established quotaexist at this time. It is too soon w corn.

W. J. Parker and Albert Lauffer, both Pittsburgh, were visitors at the local nd grain exchange during the past as guests of J. E. Guyton.

Receipts of all kinds during the last show a material increase, except arrivals of corn. Corn indicates a se of about 2,000 bushels over the period in 1918. The largest peres of increase were recorded in affs and straw.

The oats market here is quiet but firm. show an advance of about 1 cent el over former quotations, although d is easy. Receipts were 92,000 s for the week as compared with 0 bushels in 1918. Best grades are around 76½@77 cents a bushel.

Receipts of shelled corn are light, but are sufficient for all demands at . The corn market is rather slugwing to disposition of buyers to developments. No. 1 yellow is g $1.58@1.59 a bushel with other a few cents under those prices.

The difficulty has been experienced by officials here in taking care of shipsince the disastrous fire occurred Central Elevator on Pike street. arrivals have been fair extra acdations have been found for cars oved immediately and there have w leftovers from day to day in the It will be some months before the elevator is rebuilt but no difficulty ipated here on that score.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Winnipeg flax market continues to extreme range of fluctuations but dily working downwards. Flax is high and the crop generally is a ne but of no great volume.

not yet possible to estimate the new oken this season. On the whole the was not favorable but there is no a large acreage was brought under ugh in the outlying districts.

gh the weather has been delaying shing it has been very favorable for ltivation of the land. The rains pt the ground in excellent tilth and l acreage already turned over is arge. The fact that there will be y a marked decrease in the acreage vinter wheat in the United States is d favorably for them by spring farmers. Conditions certainly point ger acreage in spring wheat in the n west than ever before.

weather during the past week has ery unsettled and caused considerlay to threshing where not com- It has also hampered deliveries by country roads in bad shape. These ave caused some alarm over the deliveries of oats and barley and caused the Winnipeg market to exhibit a certain independent strength in these lines. Wheat receipts continue in fair average volume but are not as heavy at this time as might be expected from the remarkably early harvest. Probably with a fixed price farmers see no necessity for rushing their grain to market. Oats and barley they are inclined to hold, not being satisfied with existing prices for these grains. The export barley market is undoubtedly firm, and if shipping were available prices would be higher. There does not seem to be any export enquiry for oats.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Further steps were taken here by U. S. Terminal Manager John A. Morris to alleviate the distressing shortage of box cars in the Cincinnati district.

A. C. Gale, president of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., has returned from a brief but enjoyable fishing trip to Lake Wawasee, Ind., the guest of Frank Wright of Brookville, Ind.

George Metzger, who gained a wide acquaintance among members of the local grain trade through his many years' connection with the Big Four Railroad, died suddenly at his home, Hartwell, Ohio, last week.

President E. B. Terrill, of the Grain and Hay Exchange, will appoint a committee this week to represent the local Exchange at the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association to be held in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15.

D. J. Schuh, secretary of the Grain and Hay Exchange, who is also a leading spirit in the newly organized American Legion, and vice commander of the Robert E. Bentley Post, a local branch, has been appointed a delegate to the state convention to be held at Columbus, October 9 and 10.

The grain elevator of The Early & Daniel Co., located at 6th and Carr Sts., was damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars the past week, caused by dust in a grain chute. About an hour after being apparently extinguished the fire broke out again, the fire department in responding striking a wagon driven by an old negro, who was seriously injured.

The holiday spirit was much in evidence at the Grain and Hay Exchange on Wednesday and Thursday, incident to the World's series ball game, and the trading session was adjourned early to permit members and guests to attend. Many shippers of grain and hay to this market attended the games as guests of the Cincinnati trade, who provided tickets and hotel reservations.

The Ruehlmann Flour Co., local millers, located on Harrison Ave., have outgrown their present quarters and will erect a new building on Sixth St., opposite the Big Four Station, to cost about $100,000. The structure will be built of brick, two stories, with a frontage of 84 feet and 135 feet long. Flour storage will have a capacity of nine carloads per day, and the milling department is to be perfect in every detail, and thoroughly equipped with the most modern appliances and milling machinery.

Among rate cases of interest to the trade to be considered by the Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee on October 8 are: Request of the Louisville & Nashville railroad for authority to amend its tariff covering milling in transit of grain at Clarksville, Tenn., drawn from or through Evansville, Ind., and the product shipped by the L. & N. to gulf ports for export to foreign countries, except Europe, Asia and Africa, to provide for grain drawn through Evansville and to add definition of the term "grain and grain products."

During the month of September the members of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange received 1,078 cars of hay, 248 cars more than during the same month last year, and 529 cars more than during the previous month this year. This is the second time since 1895 that more than 1,000 cars of hay were received in Cincinnati during the month of September. The previous high record for September having been established in 1917, when a large volume of this commodity passed through Cincinnati for shipment overseas. At the close of business Sept. 30, 1919, the total receipts of hay so far this year were within 281 cars of the total for the year of 1918.

Certified checks for $6,000 were turned over to the Clerk of the United States Court in satisfaction of the fines assessed against August Ferger, former president of the Ferger Grain Co., of this city, and his employes and associates, Robert H. Rasch and Thomas M. Dugan. The fines were those imposed ten days ago by the late Judge Hollister, after pleas of guilty had been entered by them, confessing the making and use of fictitious bills of lading by which the Ferger Company succeeded in obtaining a loan of $22,000 from the Second National Bank of this city. The fine against Mr. Ferger was $5,000 and against the others $500 each. Mr. Ferger assumed the entire responsibility, financial and otherwise, and the case is closed. The loan of the bank was repaid in full before prosecuting proceedings were commenced.

Cash Markets.

Wheat. A keen demand prevailed for good milling wheat, and though no advances were recorded for No. 1 or 2, a fractional gain was made for No. 3 with low grades quoted a shade lower. Few of the arrivals of good quality were offered, and

reported sales during the week showed only 6 cars of No. 2 red and all of 58 lbs. at $2.26½. Most sales were of damp and smutty grain, with several cars full of live weevil, which were sold only after a price adjustment with shipper. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.27½@2.28½; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.26½@2.27½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.23@2.25½; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.17@2.19; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.13@2.15; sample as to quality, $2.10@2.20. Smutty wheat discounted from 2 to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn. The demand for shelled corn remained inactive, and was confined entirely to immediate needs of a few buyers for mill supplies of top grade white and yellow. Prices for these ruled fairly steady to a slight decline from last week, but mixed was extremely dull and suffered losses of 5c per bushel. Small receipts alone prevented greater declines. Ear corn was in good demand with few offerings. No. 1 white, $1.48@1.49; No. 2 white, $1.47@1.48; No. 3 white, $1.46@1.47; No. 4 white, $1.45@1.46; No. 5 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 6 white, $1.40@1.42; No. 1 yellow, $1.48@1.49; No. 2 yellow, $1.47@1.48; No. 3 yellow, $1.46@1.47; No. 4 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 5 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 6 yellow, $1.40@1.42; No. 1 mixed, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 mixed, $1.46@1.47; No. 3 mixed, $1.45@1.46; No. 4 mixed, $1.43@1.45; No. 5 mixed, $1.41@1.43; No. 6 mixed, $1.39@1.41.

Oats. The oats market ruled steady until near the close of the week when higher options influenced the market 1½ to 2c above last week's prices. The demand was only fairly active, with elevator and local retail feed interest absorbing the moderate receipts. Good whites of heavy weight continued to command a premium. No. 1 white, 74½c; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 3 white, 72½@73c; No. 4 white, 71½@72c; No. 1 mixed, —; No. 2 mixed, 71½@72½c; No. 3 mixed, 70@71c; No. 4 mixed, 69@70c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

During the week four steamers took out 703,981 bushels of wheat and 86,189 sacks of flour for Europe.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 3 were, 1,577,908 bus. wheat; 70,000 bus. oats; 30,000 bus. rye, and 6,836 bus. barley.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Oct. 4 were 800 bbls. and 18,908,879 pounds of flour in sacks; 870,669 bus. wheat; 7,086 bus. corn; 118,640 bus. oats; 5,108 bus. rye; 1,500 bus. malt, and 720 tons of feed.

The Cream of Corn Company with a capital of $500,000 having for its object the manufacture of cereal products of all kinds, has been chartered under the laws of Delaware. M. M. Lucey, B. M. Barrett and M. Butler, all of Wilmington, are the incorporators.

W. S. Woodward & Co., corn millers and grain dealers, 23d and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, have sold out their business to W. G. Morse and Richard Haughton, who will conduct the business at 23d street and also five other branches in various parts of the city under the firm name of Woodward & Co.

The following out of town flour and grain men were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: H. W. Hilyard, grain shipper, Kenton, Del.; J. W. McCulloh, member Board of Trade, Chicago; J. Lee Murphy, grain dealer, Baltimore; W. C. Cullen, grain shipper, Pocomoke, Md., and J. K. Ressler, Lancaster, Pa.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

Repairs costing $3,000 will be started at once on the plant of the Fleischmann Malting Co., Louisville.

Corn harvesting is well along and a very fair crop is in prospect. Rains came too late to help corn, but aided potatoes materially.

Reports from various sections of the state are to the effect that a small wheat crop is being planted as compared with the last two crops.

The Ferncliffe Feed & Grain Co., recently incorporated in Louisville, is remodeling the Ferncliffe Distillery to manufacture molasses and other feeds.

The Thompson Milling Co., operated by the Thompson elevator organization, has been issued a permit for repairs costing about $5,000, including a new warehouse.

The Ballard & Ballard Co., of Louisville, in addition to having become corn buyers since installing its corn mill, is now buying oats, which are used in manufacturing crush oat feeds, chop feeds.

Clover hay this year is equal in price to timothy due to the high cost of seed, small crop, and coming heavy fall demand. No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover are on a par valuation today, which is very unusual, and mixed hay is close in line.

Corn mills are busier than they have been, with orders on hand to run two shifts for the next ten days. Meal is in fair demand at the lower prices. Cornmeal is quoted at $3.40 a hundred in cotton; pearl and cream meal and hominy grits, $3.65, and corn flour, $3.75.

Elevators are not at all rushed, but are somewhat busier than they have been. There is a good export demand reported on oats, which is resulting in movement of oats through primary markets being somewhat lighter as offerings have slumped. Corn is not moving at all freely, as farmers are holding for higher prices.

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
Cable 2670 Private Wires Main 2670

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Export of grain for the week ending October 4th were: Wheat 232,000 bushels; oats 114,092 bushels; barley 13,288 bushels.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators September 27th were: Wheat 614,133 bushels; oats 89,372 bushels; rye 72,616 bushels; barley 52,089 bushels.

Exports of grain and flour for the month of September, 1919, were: 1,118,000 bushels; oats 670,433 bushels; rye 188,919 bushels: oats 33,185 bushels; flour 5,375 sacks.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: R. J. Kennelly, New York City; Howard J. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. McCartney, Canton, N. Y.; E. J. Housen, Battle Creek, Mich.; J. D. Hurlburt, Toledo, Ohio; F. W. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Receipts of grain and flour for the month of September, 1919, were: Flour, 175,517 barrels; wheat 1,801,470 bushels; corn 3,525 bushels; oats 538,760 bushels; rye 223,325 bushels; barley 1,250 bushels; malt 12,700 bushels; millfeed 320 tons; cornmeal 1,545 sacks; oatmeal 4,075 cases.

The demand continues rather light for nearby corn, although prices are quite some higher than a week ago. The following prices were quoted at the close: For shipment, No. 2 yellow corn, $1.66 to $1.68 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.65 to $1.67 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending October 4th were none.

Oats continue in rather light demand with the market a trifle higher than a week ago. The prices quoted at the close: New 38/40 lbs., fancy, clipped white oats, 84 to 84½c per bushel; New 38/40 lbs., regular, clipped white oats, 83 to 83½c per bushel; New 36/38 lbs., regular, clipped white oats, 82 to 82½c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending October 4th were 10,600 bushels.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Leroy Urmston, president of the Urmston Grain Co., was in Buffalo this week.

A few cars of No. 2 rye sold at $1.48 on track, through billed, but the market has eased off since.

The Buffalo elevators are plugged with grain and there are no prospects of relief until cars are more plentiful.

All records for growth of hay have beeen shattered on many farms in this state. Still there is no disposition shown to sell at what dealers consider a fair price.

The Nowak Milling Corporation, with the main office over the Broadway National Bank on Broadway, has opened a branch office at 716 Chamber of Commerce. Chas. J. Reitz is in charge of this office. Mr. Reitz is well and favorably known all over the country, having been in the feed and grain business for 43 years, and is no doubt the oldest in years in that line in Buffalo. He is still young and active. He is a member of the Corn Exchange of Buffalo.

Buyers wanted corn but kept their eyes on the other markets, remaining out on any sharp advances and taking only sufficient to supply their wants when prices eased off. Not a sale was made yesterday owing to the weak feeling in the West and today only a few cars were sold at about 1c over last week. No. 1 yellow and No. 2 yellow, $1.55 on track, through billed. Light mixed corn was hard to dispose of at any reasonable difference in price.

While oats sold up about 2½c during the week the demand the past few days was extremely light and prices began to settle back. Receivers were inclined to clean up at the close of the day and buyers took advantage of this. Some heavy weight oats brought a premium of ¼c to ½c, but as a rule they all went together to move any quantity. It looks like lighter receipts as this market has been a little low. Closing: No. 1 white, 76¼c; No. 2 white, 75¾c; No. 3 white, 74¾c; No. 4 white, 73¾c on track, through billed.

Quite a fair amount of wheat has been coming to this market but the past two days it looks as if the movement has been shot to pieces as the receipts have dropped off almost entirely. The mills were in the market for all kinds and kept the tables cleaned daily. They were also willing to pay a little better prices. Sales were at $2.31 for No. 1 red; No. 2 red, $2.28; No. 3 red, $2.24; No. 4 red, $2.20; No. 5 red, $2.17; No. 2 mixed, $2.26; No. 3 mixed, $2.23 on track, through billed. Smutty wheat sold at the usual discount.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 soft white, 4 cars; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 4 soft white, 2 cars; No. 1 red, 2 cars; No. 2 red, 12 cars; No. 3 red, 19 cars; No. 4 red, 11 cars; sample red, 10 cars; No. 1 mixed, 4 cars; No. 2 mixed, 10 cars; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 5 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 12 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 31 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 8 cars; No. 5 hard winter, 4 cars; No. 2 dark hard, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 9 cars; No. 2 northern, 7 cars; No. 3 northern, 13 cars; No. 4 northern, 2 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 5 cars; No. 2 northern, 3 cars; sample spring, 2 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 43 cars; No. 2 yellow, 59 cars; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars; No. 4 yellow, 2 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 5 cars; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 white, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 40 cars; No. 2 white, 97 cars; No. 3 white, 92 cars; No. 4 white, 3 cars; sample, 6 cars. Rye—No. 2, 2 cars.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Little improvement in business this week, with good demand for feeds, and demand for grain slow.

The hay situation here for the present is very discouraging, there being lots of consigned hay on track, also quite a lot of off grade hay shipped on orders for No. 1 timothy, light mixed and No. 2 timothy, which will grade all the way from sample hay, No. 3 timothy, mixed hay, with more or less stained hay and lots of grassy hay.

The spot hay market is demoralized and owners selling for anything they can get.

Quotations on No. 1 timothy to arrive from responsible shippers, range from $31.00 to $32.00.

Millfeeds are quoted for shipment today about as follows: Bran, $40@42; std. middlings, $52@52.50; red dog, $68@69.

Cotton seed meal took a little advance early in the week to drop off a little during last of the week.

Oats are quoted: No. 2 mixed, 75@76c; No. 3 white oats, 76@77c.

No. 2 red wheat is offered around $2.35, Richmond rate, bulk.

Corn selling at $1.55@1.57, No. 2 white and yellow.

Weather very dry; no rain for six or eight weeks. No serious labor troubles to report.

The Richmond branch, American Locomotive Works, has closed down entirely. However, it is expected to want men in a month or so, provided they can be obtained on a new wage scale, somewhat lower than previously.

The union carpenters and tinners are out on strikes, and those contractors who have non-union shops are getting more work than they can do, also are adding to their forces every day.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

The Carter Grain & Hay Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000, and will do a general hay and grain business in St. Joseph.

Edward Corrigan, sales manager of the Grain Belt Mills Company, left Saturday night for an extensive tour of the East. Among places he will visit are Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Elevators are experiencing considerable trouble in getting cars set to elevators. There does not seem to be any excuse for it taking the railroad 14 days to set a car from the inspection track to the terminal elevator, but this is the kind of service that is being given.

The St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co. purchased a car of wheat from a shipper in Missouri, and in shipping the wheat the shipper lost an expensive gold watch. When the car was unloaded in St. Louis, the watch was caught and returned to the St. Joseph office. The wheat, it is understood, was also transferred in transit.

The following were registered on the Grain Exchange during the week: W. D. Purdy, Amity, Mo.; J. H. Lynds, Kansas City; F. O. Cummins, Doc Snyder, Jos. Mead, Salem, Nebr.; Frank Dorsey, Kansas City; O. L. Peters and J. W. Sullinger, King City, Mo.; Fred. Savage, Virginia, Ill.; H. B. Hall, Hoag, Neb.; H. G. Thomas, Beatrice, Neb.; C. H. Merrick, Rosendale, Mo.; D. C. Hartley, Bolckow, Mo.; G. L. Ebeling, Leona, Kas.

A fight that has been waged for two years between St. Joseph and Kansas City live stock exchanges on the one hand and live stock interests of Omaha on the other, took a new turn when Hugh Lamaster, assistant attorney general of Nebraska, brought suit in the United States District Court here to enjoin the Burlington railroad from putting into effect amended regulations which were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission April 29th last. The regulations which the attorney general of Nebraska asks to have suspended provide that in one-car shipments of live stock between points in Nebraska free caretakers' transportation shall be issued for one way only. Formerly two-way transportation was given to shipments to Omaha, whereas St. Joseph and Kansas City were allowed but one way, and this discrimination was ruled out by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 230 cars against 283 cars a week ago and 1 year ago. The present week opened with a pronounced change from the period of inactivity which prevailed during the latter part of the week before. All buyers were in the market and the demand was fairly good for all classes of offerings. Toward the end of the week wheat was somewhat draggy, but a fairly complete distribution of ordinary and better quality of samples occurred. The cash wheat on Saturday broke from 5c on the good grades to 2c on lower grades. Cash wheat follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.31@2.49; No. 2 dark hard, $2.28@2.45; No. 3 dark hard, $2.24@2.40; No. 4 dark hard, $2.19@2.38; No. 5 dark hard, $2.14@2.30; No. 1 hard, $2.29@2.34; No. 2 hard, $2.20@2.30; No. 3 hard, $2.16@2.25; No. 4 hard, $2.07@2.20; No. 5 hard, $2.05@2.15; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.18@2.19; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.15@2.16; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.12@2.14; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.09@2.10; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.04@2.08; No. 1 red, $2.19@2.20; No. 2 red, $2.16@2.18; No. 3 red, $2.13@2.15; No. 4 red, $2.10@2.12; No. 5 red, $2.05@2.08.

Corn—Receipts for the week, 36 cars against 33 a week ago and 92 a year ago. At the close of the September option the attitude of the buyers underwent considerable change and there seemed to be a demand for all the corn that was offered. New corn is being offered freely, with few buyers. Country demand is quite brisk, but the demand from the Northwest is picking up, now that it is getting nearer cold weather. Cash corn follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.47@1.49; No. 3 yellow, $1.46@1.46; No. 4 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 yellow, $1.40@1.42; No. 2 white, $1.45@1.46; No. 3 white, $1.44@1.45; No. 4 white, $1.43@1.43; No. 5 white, $1.40@1.42; No. 3 mixed, $1.45@1.46; No. 3 mixed, $1.43@1.44; No. 4 mixed, $1.42@1.43; No. 5 mixed, $1.40@1.42.

Oats—Receipts for the week, 19 cars against 15 a week ago and 17 a year ago. The demand for oats was very slow and practically every car on the floor during the week was carried over. The demand from the interior was nothing. Cash oats follow: No. 2 white, 69@70c; No. 3 white, 68@69c; No. 2 mixed, 65@66c; No. 3 mixed, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 3 red, @66c.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

H. J. Guernsey, representing the Anson Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., was a caller upon the local trade this week.

Jules Picard, a grain importer of Zurich, Switzerland, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

Egil Steen, head of the grain and commission firm of E. Steen & Bro. of this market, is spending some time at Atlantic City, N. J.

Lester Howard, representing H. D. Goldatz & Co., grain merchants of Toledo, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

Exports of rye from the port of Baltimore for the first nine months of the present year amount to 8,076,043 bus., as against 1,759,653 bus. shipped in the same period in 1918.

Receipts of baled hay in the Baltimore market for the month of September amounted to 3,331 tons, compared with 111 tons arrived in the same month a year.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 1,190,000 bus., compared with 698,000 bus. arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

On the Job Since '91
H. E. WACK & Co
BALTIMORE
R-E-S-U-L-T-S
Hay—GRAIN—Feed

Exports of wheat from the port of Baltimore for the nine months of the calendar year total 19,119,841 bus., compared with 7,271,356 bus. shipped in the first nine months of 1918.

The committee on hay and straw quotations of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for the month of October will consist of Colonel H. C. Jones, George H. Watson and W. B. Watkins.

Loans totaling $10,000,000 have been made to 5,200 individual farmers by the Federal Land Bank for the purchase and development of their farms. This district embraces the district which includes Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

William M. Brittain, general manager of the Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore, will deliver a course of lectures here under the auspices of The Johns Hopkins University on the "Principles of Merchant Marine Administration and Operation." The course will be open to men and women.

Milton Thelan, director of public service, Railroad Administration, has announced the appointment of G. Stewart Henderson, traffic manager of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the Trunk line territory freight traffic committee of the Railroad Administration. The committee to which Mr. Henderson has been appointed is one of the most important committees appointed by the government to assist in the management of the railroads.

The following Baltimore grain men have signified their intention of attending the meeting annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association at St. Louis Oct. 13 to 15, viz.: Messrs. Charles Rand, George A. Hax, Colonel H. C. Snyder, E. F. Richards, J. A. Manger, John Snyder, D. Yulee Huyett, Henry A. Rost, Wm. E. Harris, Oscar M. Gibson, who is Chief Inspector David H. Larkin, Weigher A. E. Kahler and Traffic Manager G Stewart Henderson.

The trade organizations of Baltimore are preparing to wage an aggressive fight for the maintenance of the freight differentials in favor of Atlantic ports which have been threatened with interference by the recent revision downward of export rates in favor of South Atlantic and Gulf ports. A hearing before the Railroad Administration will be held on Oct. 8 for arguments for a further readjustment to protect the interests of such ports as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Export and Import Board of Trade and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of this city are prepared to guard Baltimore's interests.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

J. E. Blewett, Correspondent.

Inspectors for the week at the Grain Exchange: J. G. Feather, Richmond, Va.; Dyer, Kansas; Clark C. Dalrymple, North Dakota; C. B. Cozart, Oklahoma City.

Shipments to gulf ports and Ft. Worth have been by permits only and the movement has been very light on this account. However, the situation shows some improvement and the authorities are issuing permits to cover grain in distress which is affording some relief in a small way.

The wheat has been greatly damaged during last thirty days by heavy rains in October and by the lack of cars to move of the crop being moved freely. Many ports have been embargoed for the last 45 days and all country and local elevators have their capacity of wheat and in some instances wheat has been threshed and piled on the ground and has especially was badly damaged by heavy rains which fell generally over the state amounting in precipitation of from 6 to 12 inches.

Flour mills are very anxious to increase their holdings of hard winter wheat and are bidding as much as 5c over government price for choice milling wheat. Some of them they will be compelled to look to other sources for their supply of this grain and in fact reports are made of purchasing made out of Kansas City for shipment of 25,000 bus. on a basis of 4c over Kansas City basic price. The demand isn't so strong for red winter wheat but mills seem to have sufficient wheat of this on hand to meet requirements for the present. However, good demand for red winter wheat commands a premium of 2c to 3c over government price.

There is uneasiness is being felt over the crop for next year's crop as the most pessimistic prophets can't see any chance for more than 50% of last year's acreage. In the form the red wheat belt such as Wise and Cooke counties report not over 50% of a normal amount of land sown and in other parts there isn't sufficient roadway made to afford any tangible basis as to acreage. This is caused by the lack of labor and from dissatisfaction over the out-turns of the past year's crop which in some cases resulted in a total loss. The entire crop on account of lack of threshers and labor, resulting in thousands of acres not threshed and very little hope of ever being threshed now as the heavy rains have ruined that wheat still in the shocks. This with the greatest difficulty of securing labor the country has shown would indicate there will be a decrease in the acreage generally over this state.

The Texas Corn Crop continues to move in increasing volume; however, the quality was badly handicapped by heavy rains during September and those who sold this grain for that shipment had some difficulty in covering their contracts. The outturn this year shows a good sample of corn with low moisture which generally runs about 12%. Farmers are not so free to sell as the past month, which is due in a great measure to the directing of all available labor to saving the cotton crop which is now being picked generally over the entire belt. Prices show some advancement over those of September and sales were made in Texas to Texas mills on a basis of $1.53 Kansas City for No. 3 mixed with No. 2 white selling about 5c higher. Early expectations are being realized as to the yield and the crop would be in full movement were conditions normal and sufficient labor and equipment to be secured. Dealers are anxious for bids for October and November shipment and sales are being made for these periods. If the opportunity for exporting this corn would appear likely the price would doubtless stay much higher and offerings for future shipment would slacken. But with all ports embargoed and shipment being made only under permits the chances for exporting any of this crop are very remote.

Oats were still further damaged by the heavy rains in September and buyers are finding it very difficult to obtain stocks that will grade No. 3 and are offering a good premium for contracts that stipulate strictly No. 3 red oats. No. 4 red oats are selling more freely and the southwest is taking these now in place of No. 3. These are being worked about 70c Memphis for bulk and 74c new even weight bags. The Panhandle, which had a good stock of No. 2 red oats, now offer only stained No. 3 and those who have choice heavy bright oats are storing for higher prices for seeding demand which should come later.

Maize scored a heavy advance during the last week in September which was caused by short sellers trying to cover their contracts in which they had very heavy profits. Prices were bid up 30c cwt. in one week and heavy demand for short sales was stopped by good weather the last three days in the month which permitted threshing to resume. The grain shows good quality and reports from northern terminals show some grading No. 2 and very little grading under contract. Movement will doubtless lighten up somewhat as cotton picking becomes more general over the Western part of the state. Bids are being made for October shipment on a basis of $2.00 cwt. Kansas City rate points with some sales made at 5c over this.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

M. E. Authier of Elk Point, S. D., has made application for membership in the Board of Trade.

C. C. Flanley of the Flanley Grain Co. has been out of the city for three or four days looking after business.

George Strom, manager of the Taylor & Bournique Co., has been out of the city for ten days, going over the territory and visiting the trade.

The Martens & Ketels Milling Co. elevator finished pouring concrete last Wednesday. It will take about two weeks to finish installing the machinery.

Mr. Conkey of the U. S. Grain Corporation of Minneapolis was a visitor a couple of days last week. While here he made arrangements for storing a million bushels of wheat here.

The Sioux City Stock Yards Co. has just completed installing one of the largest track scales in the Northwest. It is a 150-ton Fairbanks type registering beam. This scale was installed for weighing grain, hay and coal.

DENVER, COLO.

H. M. Hayter, Correspondent.

J. A. Dailey, of The Updike Grain Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., spent the latter part of last week in this city.

H. C. Shaw, of the Mid-West Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., called on several grain offices the first of the week.

John Endelman, manager of the Potato Growers Assn. at Eaton, Colo., spent the first part of the week in this city.

L. Marshall, of The Barrett Grain Co., of Kansas City, was in the city last week visiting several of his grain friends.

N. C. Warren, of the Moody-Warren Commercial Co., at Fort Collins, Colo., was a visitor on the exchange this week.

The Warwick Grain Co., of Wichita, Kans., has opened a branch office in this city, with W. L. Brown as manager.

The Fred. M. Elder Grain Co., of Hastings, Neb., has opened a branch office in this city with J. P. McLain as manager, with offices in the Cooper Building.

The new crop of beans has just commenced to move. The Denver Grain Exchange has inspected one car of the new crop which is equal in quality to the last year's crop.

Up to the present time, grain inspected by the Denver Grain Exchange has been better in quality than any years since the history of the exchange, grading one and two with few exceptions. The new crop of oats, which has been moving quite freely for the past month, has been grading mostly No. 3 on account of the test weight.

J. W. Conley, who has been in charge of the Denver office of the Flanley Grain Co. for the past two and a half years, has resigned and has associated himself with J. P. Ross and Paul Holmquist, formerly with the Western Grain Co., and will operate under the firm name of the Conley-Ross Grain Co. The new company will do a general wholesale business in grain and beans and will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the Western Grain Co. at 732-735 Cooper Building.

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN
BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

Total deliveries of corn on Kansas City's September contracts were 50,000 bus.; oats, 225,000 bus.

The Middle Western Broom Manufacturers' Association held an all day meeting at the Hotel Savoy October 1 to discuss technical matters pertaining to the trade.

Secretary E. D. Bigelow is the accredited delegate of the Kansas City Board of Trade to the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, in St. Louis, October 13, 14 and 15. Several other members of the exchange may attend.

The Begley Rice Farms, near Poplar Bluff, Mo., produced 30,000 bus. of rice this year, according to a report by George Begley, Jr., proprietor. Mr. Begley says the yield averaged 60 bus. an acre and that the crop was sold for $3.03 a bushel, or a total exceeding $90,000.

C. W. Lonsdale of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. attended the funeral of John Washburn, member of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., in Minneapolis, Wednesday. Mr. Washburn, who died at Livermore Falls, Maine, was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

G. B. R. Smith, a miller of Sherman, Tex., who bought red wheat in Kansas City this week, said the heavy rains of September had greatly damaged the unthreshed portion of the Texas wheat crop. He was inclined to belittle the recent estimates on the Texas corn crop and said he doubted an excess of 100,000,000 bus. in the production.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is making a thorough investigation of the cost of producing wheat in Kansas. He hopes to come closer to the facts than any other authority has ever done. Among other features of the inquiry will be a consideration of waste land on farms. The time element of farmers engaged in wheat growing also will be recognized.

S. D. Flora, federal meteorologist for Kansas, says many reports indicate a decrease of 50 per cent in the wheat acreage being sown in eastern Kansas. Sowing in a few western counties has been delayed by grasshoppers. Soil in the three northern tiers of counties and also the western third of the state is in fine condition for plowing and seeding, and from 10 to 25 per cent of the wheat in those parts is already sown and is beginning to come up nicely.

About 80,000 bus. of wheat and other grains have been removed from the Murray elevator since the explosion and fire on September 13. Temporary legs have been constructed on two sides of the wrecked house. Withdrawal of the grain, originally about 1,000,000 bus., will go faster from now on. It is believed that all of the worst damaged contents is out. The actual condition of the tanks can not be ascertained until they are emptied. At that time rebuilding plans may be announced.

September receipts of wheat in Kansas City were 10,180,000 bus., showing a reduction of 8,736,000 bus. from the August high record. Corn arrivals were 357,500 bus.; oats, 622,200 bus.; kafirs, 79 cars; rye, 45 cars; barley, 103 cars; millfeeds, 422 cars; flour, 328 cars. The shipments were: Wheat, 4,956 cars; corn, 133 cars; oats, 287 cars; kafirs, 31 cars; rye, 14 cars; barley, 64 cars; millfeeds, 714 cars; flour, 1,200 cars. Total receipts, 9,170 cars, against 8,500 a year ago; shipments, 7,399 cars, against 4,033.

With the hope of forcing certain country grain dealers to take out federal licenses and thus come under control of the United States Grain Corporation, D. F. Piazzek, zone agent, gave notice to Kansas City Board of Trade members Monday that their licenses would be suspended if local firms were found guilty of further trading with persons resisting the law. Huffine & Co., a Kansas City grain and hay firm, later faced charges of trading with a non-licensed concern and received a sentence of one day's abstinence from business in Kansas City and at the company's stations in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 2,143 cars, against 1,959 a week ago and 200 a year ago. Although the railroads were ordered by the grain control committee to limit deliveries to 135 cars a day, the embargo was not strictly observed, as shown by the increased arrivals. However, much of the grain brought in was en route or being loaded when the curtailment order became effective. As cars for shipments out of Kansas City continued scarce, hampering both private shippers and the United States Grain Corporation, there was increased pressure against local storage facilities, which would have exhausted except for the heavy grinding by Kansas City mills. Some elevators reached their limit and had to stop buying, which rendered the market very weak for the lower grades of wheat. The milling grades also broke severely, hard being quoted 4c to 17c down and red 1c to 4c off. At the end of the week even the Grain Corporation had to refuse offers of durum and other inferior kinds of grain at the guarantee level, which caused dissatisfaction among receivers, who were thus subjected to demurrage charges. Shippers said they had wheat sold from New York to the Pacific coast, but were unable to move it except in a haphazard way. Agitation for a larger supply of cars and motive power continued here and in Kansas. At the end of the week Governor Allen of Kansas received some very encouraging advice in this regard from the Grain Corporation headquarters in New York, though the railroad administration made no definite promise. The stocks of wheat in Kansas increased 140,000 bus. for the week, to 15,518,000 bus., against 13,619,000 last year. Closing prices of the leading grades of wheat were: No. 1 hard, ordinary to dark, $2.24@2.40; No. 2, $2.20@2.37; No. 3, $2.15@2.35; No. 1 red, $2.20; No. 2, $2.17@2.19; No. 3, $2.12@2.14.

Corn—Receipts, 85 cars, against 36 a week ago and 210 a year ago. Though the increased offerings were disposed of, as reflected by the fact that local stocks decreased 2,000 bus. to 57,000 bus., trade was possible only on declines from day to day. The market showed a weekly recession of 11@14c, closing with No. 2 mixed at $1.45, No. 3 mixed at $1.42@1.44, No. 2 white at $1.45, No. 3 white at $1.44, No. 2 yellow at $1.48@1.49 and No. 3 yellow at $1.43@1.46. Weakness in corn was attributed to the increasing use of the new crop in the country, the offering of new grain from Oklahoma and Texas, in southern Kansas and the feeding of low-grade wheat in sections where cars for shipment are lacking. The arrival of new corn here is expected to begin by the end of October or early in November.

Oats—Receipts, 128 cars, against 50 a week ago and 62 a year ago. Trade was fairly active, with good shipping orders, but prices were depressed by increased offerings and sympathy with corn weakness. Prices lost 2@5c, with light weights of red off most. Final prices were: No. 2 white, 69@70c; No. 3, 68@69c; No. 2 mixed, 63@65c; No. 3, 62@64c; No. 2 red, 65@67c; No. 3, 64@65c. Stocks decreased 76,000 bus. to 1,145,000 bus., against 3,299,000 a year ago.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 24 cars, against 25 a week previous and 2 last year. Demand for small lots for immediate use was good, and prices advanced 10@15c per cwt. Both No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo were quoted at $2.20@2.25 and the sales of No. 3 of each grain were at $2.15@2.20. There were many inquiries from Texas and Oklahoma for bids, but the holders were not disposed to name selling prices. As the weather southward was better, it is expected that a larger movement will be seen soon. The Kansas crop is maturing rapidly and practically all out

of frost danger, but wet weather would delay the handling, and no big movement is expected before November or December. Eastern buyers are withholding their stocking-up orders in the hope of a decline to $1.50. It is said their future bids are on that basis. Stocks here decreased 1,000 bus. to 8,000 bus., against 72,000 a year ago.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Saturday's hog market, 10c higher than the late close, with the bulk of the sales on 500 head ranging from $15.90 to $16.10. A load of choice light butcher hogs brought $16.35 top. Cattle market steady at the recent advance. Receipts were 150 head. Calves were steady at the late close. Representative sales of cattle were made along the following lines: Cows—No. 1, average, 1,070, at $9; No. 1, average 1,240, at $7.25. Heifers, No. 1, average, $8@10; choice to fancy butchers, $9.50@12.

Saturday's receipts of corn were 33 cars. Local demand good but not so urgent as usual. Prices were 2c lower all around, but comparing with other markets are still high. No. 2 white, $1.48; No. 1 yellow, $1.49; No. 2 yellow, $1.49; No. 3 yellow, $1.48½; No. 1 mixed, $1.48; No. 2 mixed, $1.48; No. 6 mixed, $1.46; sample grade, $1.43, showing 21 per cent damage. Oats strong with good local demand for all offerings and market ½ to 1c higher. No. 2 white, 70@70½c; No. 3 white, 69½c.

A change in grain business here has recently taken place. E. V. Maltby, James A. Waring, Samuel Thomas and C. S. Cochran have disposed of their interests in T. A. Grier & Co., of this city, and have bought the S. C. Bartlett Company, Inc., with offices at 16-29 Board of Trade building. The S. C. Bartlett Company has elevator holdings at Akron, Radnor, Buda, Langley, Hahnaman, Nelson, Fairbury and Lodemia, Ill., and will continue the general grain commission business of the company. The new officers of the S. C. Bartlett Company are: E. V. Maltby, president; J. A. Waring, vice-president and general manager; C. S. Cochran, secretary; Samuel Thomas, treasurer. T. A. Grier will continue the business of T. A. Grier & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

The number of visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange was smaller the past week than for many months, as, according to Eddie Loesch, outside merchants are awaiting for the Grain Dealers' Convention to visit St. Louis.

Consular invoices will now be issued in St. Louis to exporters permitting them to give through bills of lading on shipments from the city to Mexican points, following an effort made by Cosme I. Luque, commercial agent for the Department of Commerce and Industry of Mexico, to obtain this privilege from his government. Heretofore this has been done through brokers at New Orleans, necessitating some delay and needless expense to shippers.

There is considerable speculation among grain men in regard to the probable course of action of the Government on the policy of insurance of wheat, as there is a tendency on the part of the Government to withdraw from the field of commercial activity as soon as possible. This insurance of wheat has been a boon to farmers as well as to grain dealers. A large amount of short-term grain insurance is being written to protect grain on the farms. It is moving slowly because of the shortage in cars. The short term grain certificates cover the grain cut or uncut, and many farmers have been protecting their crops against fire as soon as they ripen.

The Merchants' Exchange Traffic Bureau announces that the United States Railroad Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commission have approved the proposed advance in rates, St. Louis to Southeastern territory generally, ½ cent over the present figures on grain and grain products. They have also approved an advance in rates, making rate on all grain and grain products, St. Louis to Memphis, 7½ cents to New Orleans, and competing points, 17½ cents. This latter rate applies to both domestic and export to New Orleans and Mobile. Rate to Little Rock also advanced 1 cent, namely, 18½ cents on all grain products. This will affect all of Arkansas. The effective date will be announced later.

The will of the late Stephen A. Bemis, founder of the Bemis Bag Co., who died in California recently, was filed for probate in the St. Louis Probate Court Wednesday. Mr. Bemis was 91 years old and was one of the best known and most beloved men in St. Louis. He was the father of Judson A. Bemis, vice-president of the Bemis Bag Co. The estate goes equally to his six children, excepting $2,000 to his sister, Mrs. Mary H. Lattin, of Sycamore, Ill., and $1,000 to the Berry School, of Rome, Ga. The children, beside his son Judson, are Mrs. Alonzo Hull of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. T. J. McLemore of Escondido, Cal.; Mrs. Chester Simmons of Minneapolis.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Use Blanchard's "All Year 'Round" Service. It's profitable.
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n, and Mrs. Eliot K. Ludington and
s Charles P. Ladd of St. Louis. Two
l sons-in-law are prominently identi-
d ith the Chase Bag Co. of this city.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
ly	$2.21 @2.22½	69½@70
e ay	2.21 @2.23½	69½@70
esday	2.22 @2.24½	69 @70
u day	2.22½@2.25	70 @71
d	2.22½@2.25	70 @71
t lay	2.23 @2.25	70 @71

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

e 3,210,592	No. 2 hard..		72,766
r	68,522	No. 2 corn...	47,376
s	245,268	2 yel. corn..	6,565
'	93,314	2 white	2,915
l, ...	2,437	2 oats	6,920
i	.....	2 white	13,417
e, sc'n..	647	3 white	172,582
red....	371,600	Standard ...	.....
red....	8,965	No. 2 rye...	48,401
hard...2,306,063			

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

s A. Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co. nday on a western business trip.

nty-one members of the Flea Club e over to Rockwell Springs, near Cas- ., Saturday afternoon, as guests of r. Burge of the S. W. Flower Co.

e y Raddatz, of H. D. Raddatz Co.; h Sheldon, of S. W. Flower Co., and n uscombe, of Southworth & Co., were l ago last week attending the world s ames.

g s were on Fred Mayer, president of t Exchange, Tuesday. On that day e me the proud granddaddy of a fine l ound girl born to his daughter, Mrs. g Close of Toledo.

. Randolph, inventor of the Ran- n rain Drier, returned Saturday from h gh and Indianapolis, where, at the r lace, he inspected Springer & Mc- b new terminal elevator. This firm is installing two Randolph driers of the direct heat system.

'Change members enjoyed the world series games in real style last week. Through the courtesy of E. W. Wagner & Co., their private wire was hooked up to the blackboard and genial "Tim" Burke, floor manager of the firm, chalked up the plays. The floor was crowded daily.

"Never saw so much corn in Michigan this year, and the quality is good," declared Harry DeVore of H. W. DeVore & Co., returning from a few days' visit in Lansing, Mich. Mr. DeVore was surprised at the number of cattle he saw along the way, stating farmers everywhere are putting great effort to cattle raising this year.

The regular monthly meeting of Northwestern Ohio Co-operative Elevator Association was held at Holgate, O., Monday evening. 'Change members who attended were: Paul Barnes of the Young Grain Co.; Bill Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co.; Lester Howard of H. D. Raddatz Co.; George Woodman of Rice Grain Co.; Harry DeVore of H. W. DeVore & Co.; Fred Wickenhiser of John Wickenhiser & Co.; and Charles Keilholtz of Southworth & Co.

Receipts of grain here show a falling off from a week ago. Corn was weak early but firmed up Saturday, closing at prices equal to the previous week. No. 1 yellow ranged $1.44½@1.48. Oats is in good demand, the spot article bringing good premiums. Prices Saturday were highest of the following range: No. 2 white, 70¼@72c; No. 3 white, 70⅛@71c. Receipts for the week were: Wheat, 219,000 bus. by lake and 101 cars; corn, 11; oats, 26; rye, 52; barley, 1.

John Luscombe, of Southworth & Co., should take his place alongside of Hugh Fullerton, Grantland Rice and other experts on athletic affairs, for, should the "Reds" be the victors in the present world's series it will mark the tenth time out of eleven "tries" that "our John" has called the champions in the world's series contests. Not only in baseball has he proved himself a "dopester" but also in most of the athletic events in which the general public interests itself. He was "right" on the Dempsey-Willard affair as well as many of the big football games.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Corporate privileges have been granted to the McLaughlin Grain Co.

M. J. Vehon, of M. J. Vehon & Co., Chicago, was in Minneapolis last week.

A traveling representative's license has been issued to Frank Bergevin to represent Johnson-Olson Grain Co.

Dan McKinnon, Minneapolis manager for Thomson & McKinnon, left Friday for the East. He will visit in Chicago and New York. He was accompanied by his wife.

Hugo Eberle, a Swiss miller, member of a commission visiting in this country to obtain information on milling and grain handling, was a visitor in Minneapolis last week.

Isaac Moss, of M. Blum & Co., San Francisco; Kurtis Froetert, of the Froetert Malting Co., Milwaukee, and William Hunter, of Hales-Edwards Co., Chicago, were visiting in Minneapolis last week.

The following elevators have been declared "regular" as public warehouses under license by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission: Pillsbury Elevator, operated by Andrews Grain Co.; Interior Elevator, operated by International Grain Co.; Great Northern Elevator, operated by International Grain Co.; Soo Terminal Elevator, operated by Bartlett-Frazier Co., Minneapolis.

The following list of six officers was elected at the annual election of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce held last Thursday: William Dalrymple, president; John McLeod, vice-president; H. P. Gallaher; F. C. Van Dusen, W. T. Fraser, S. J. McCaull and A. L. Searler, directors; H. D. Gee, F. J. Seidl and J. D. Lamb, members of the Board of Arbitration; H. G. Fertig, J. A. Mull and W. J. Russell, members of the board of appeals.

Cash Wheat.—The demand for cash wheat is not as keen as it was the beginning of last week and prices are beginning to ease off again, chiefly because of the draggy flour demand and the weakness in Kansas City. Offerings of spring wheat are light. Local millers are still competing strongly for the top grades of dark northern, but the medium class wheat is slower in tone and the weakest. Farmers are delivering small amounts and the car shortage is holding back a lot of wheat in country elevators. Durum wheat is in slower demand and weaker. Winter wheat of the dark variety was in good demand most of the week, but the demand began to slow down on reports from Kansas City that prices had dropped to the government minimum. Interior mills bought considerable wheat to arrive and there was some trade with local mills. Some very fine Western wheat of spring growth was purchased to arrive by local mills. This wheat graded No. 1 Dark Northern and tested 60 to 61 lbs. to the bushel. It is the finest wheat received in the local market so far and most of it is of the Marquis variety.

Corn.—The demand for corn was sluggish for a time and prices declined in sympathy with the weakness in other markets. Shippers would not buy here because of the comparative high prices prevailing. Receipts have been very light recently. Some new corn has been bought to arrive from Minnesota shippers and some sales of this new corn have been made for Western shipment.

Oats.—Receipts are light and the heavy oats hold in good demand, but the interest in thin oats is draggy. Receipts have been very light and there is only a light supply moving in the country. Export bids were close to local quotations during the week past, but no sales were reported by the holders.

Rye.—Millers received considerable rye on October contracts and virtually withdrew from the spot market during the past week, but today they were again picking out choice offerings. Elevator companies were steady buyers all through the week. Mills are paying December price and elevator companies ½c under for No. 2. No. 3 sells at 1@1½c less. Receipts very light.

CHICAGO.

The price of bread in this city has been advanced 1c a loaf.

Attendance from many markets and country points at the World Series ball games found no stronger rooters than the Toledo trio, Sheldon, Raddatz and Luscombe.

Another membership sale was effected last week at a purchase price of $10,350, or $10,000 net to the seller. This shows no change over the last reported Chicago Board of Trade membership sale.

Announcement has been made of the death of Thomas Duncan, well known to the members on 'Change as the commercial editor of the Chicago Post. Mr. Duncan was in his eighty-fifth year, having been born Sept. 4, 1834.

Hans Siemon, of J. S. Bache & Co., having returned from a two months' European trip, has many interesting tales to tell. Scarcity of sugar is keenly felt abroad, for Mr. Siemon says that in Paris four drops of saccharine for his coffee was all he was able to obtain and that in London a small pat of butter once a day is the rule. He believes that Germany will prove a good buyer of grains and provisions if extended credit.

Among prominent out-of-town visitors on the Chicago floor in the past week were Fred. Sawyer, of the Midland Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Burt Dow, Davenport Elevator Co., Davenport, Ia.; Messrs. Lincoln, of Armour at Kansas City; Grimes, of Cargill at Minneapolis, and Elec Harsh, of Elmore-Schultz, St. Louis. Those who commented on country business in the grain belt believed that farmers were marketing the new crop.

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ry Lichtig & Co.
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sas City, Missouri

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PARKER CORN CO. - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

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By comparison you will find the service we render!
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Special Attention Given to Futures
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SEND this advertisement to address below and you will receive three sample copies of the Rosenbaum Review, edited and published by J. Ralph Pickell. The editor has just returned from Europe after an extended tour of investigation of **financial, commercial and agricultural** conditions. **There are many things to read.** Some things must be read.

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PACIFIC GRAIN CO.
Grain Dealers
PORTLAND - - OREGON
Milling Wheat and Brewing Barley a Specialty
Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

Barley

Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Sept. 29	$1.22@1.36	Oct. 2	$1.22@1.40
Sept. 30	1.23@1.38	Oct. 3	1.26@1.38
Oct. 1	1.25@1.36	Oct. 4	1.26@1.30

Futures—	December.	May.
Sept. 29	$1.22¼-1.23	$1.23¾-1.24
Sept. 30	1.23½-1.25½	1.24 -1.26
Oct. 1	1.25 -1.27	1.25½-1.27⅜
Oct. 2	1.27 -1.30½	1.27 -1.30¾
Oct. 3	1.30 -1.32½	1.29½-1.31¾
Oct. 4	1.29½-1.30¾	1.29 -1.30

Sept. 29, Sept. future $1.24 bid, Sept. new, $1.33@1.35; Sept. 30, Sept. future $1.27 bid, Sept. new $1.36@1.40.

Receipts and Prices of Barley.

Receipts of barley at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ending Sept. 30, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. cars.	1918. cars.
Minneapolis	255	797
Duluth	38	77
Chicago	171	83
Winnipeg	278	245
Omaha	6	28
Milwaukee	177	97
Total	925	1,327

Closing outside prices of barley of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Sept. 23, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Win.	Oma.	Mil.
Sept. 23	$1.26	$1.25	$1.30	$1.25¾	$....	$1.39
Sept. 24	1.27	1.25	1.35	1.26	....	1.40
Sept. 25	1.26	1.25	1.35	1.25⅛	1.15	1.40
Sept. 26	1.26	1.25	1.34	1.24⅝	1.15	1.40
Sept. 27	1.23	1.25	1.37	1.24½	....	1.40
Sept. 29	1.27	1.25	1.36	1.25½	1.15	1.41
Sept. 30	1.29	1.27	1.36	1.26⅛	1.20	1.42

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,182
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Week—					
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	4 182	144	211	30	285

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee barley market showed slight improvement in the cash values which range 2@3c higher for the week. The market general can be considered steady, with choice grains being in good demand, while lightweight stuff remains comparatively quiet. Receipts for the week were light, totaling only 144 cars, as compared with 187 cars a week ago and 68 cars in 1918. Current quotations are:

Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test is quotable at $1.38@1.41; bright, $1.42@1.43; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.35@1.40; low 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.26@1.37; 36@40 lbs., $1.18@1.25; feed, $1.18@1.28. Iowa quoted $1.20@1.39; for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.28@1.43; Minnesota, $1.20@1.39; Dakota, $1.20@1.39; feed and rejected, $1.18@1.28.

DULUTH, Oct. 4.—Specialists in the barley market met with a good Eastern inquiry during the last week. Receipts were light amounting to 68 cars against 59 last year. Quotations in spot barley were advanced to a range of from $1.06 to 1.38, as compared with 95c@$1.25 at the end of the previous week. No lake shipments of barley were made from here during the week, but a good tonnage is marked to go down within the next few days.

BUFFALO.—Maltsters came into the market and took all the new barley offered and nearly all the old except some fancy which was held above their ideas. More ordinary malting grades were wanted but dealers were unable to secure anything approaching the prices bid. The market was strong today at $1.48@1.52 for old malting and $1.34@1.43 for new. Feed was quoted at $1.30@1.40 on track or in store, Buffalo.

FORT WORTH.—Movements of barley and rye have been small. Barley is quoted at $1.15.

ST. JOSEPH.—Cash barley: There were no receipts of barley the entire week, and there was a good demand for this class of grain from the country. Northern shippers are not shipping barley south, in view of the high prices on northern markets. The barley that is coming into this market is low grade, bright in color, but testing from 32 lbs. to 35 lbs., whereas the northern barley goes up to 45 lbs. Present outlook is that there will be considerable barley used for feed this year, and more than previous years. No. 3 barley is quoted $1.20@1.22, and No. 4 grade from $1.17@1.19.

PORTLAND.—The barley trade at Portland, according to the report by the *Commercial Review* was last week very narrow. Buyers and sellers were wide apart as to values and even the light country offerings failed to sustain the market. The demand for California barley is slow as the Eastern barley is freely offered at lower prices. Apparently, the dealers have filled up the wants of the trade and nothing is to be done except to wait for a new demand to come on. No. 3 blue barley is quoted at $63 with the feed at $62 per ton. No. 2 Eastern $58 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley trade has been very limited, prices in the interior being more or less uncertain in the absence of any shipping demand. There are several vessels reported in port chartered to load barley, but the *Commercial Review* say shippers have the stock on hand and are not required to go out and make any purchases for these vessels. Shipping grades are worth from $3.05@3.10 per cental common point, f. o. b., while the feed is quoted at $2.90@2.97½, or for choice varieties $3 per cental.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was under the influence of light offerings of the better qualities, but during the greater part of the week prices moved within a very narrow range and without any particular advance although the general tone of the market was good. For the most part the maltsters were the only buyers of consequence although later in the w some of the industries appeared took the better qualities. On Thur there was a general advance equiva to 2c. The week however closed f 1@2c lower with the general disposi of the trade to wait until this wee take on their requirements. Per the statement of the Attorney Ge that the Peace Treaty not having signed no let up would take plac the prohibition policy of the Governm may have had some effect, but th so old a story that probably its i ence was nil. The market on Mo last had a heavy undertone and p lopped off from 3@4c. Most of heavier buyers of last week were of the market and maltsters were ing only the very best qualities. C ings were fairly liberal but there no export demand in evidence and domestic call was slow. There we cars reported sold at a range of $1. 1.32. Futures closed irregularly. cember which opened at $1.31½ cl at $1.30¼. May, which opened $1.30¼, sold down to $1.29 and cl only ¼c higher. Exports from Atl seaboard were 820,000 bus. comp with 11,000 bus. the corresponding last year.

KANSAS CITY.—Barley receipts creased 50 per cent this week, am ing to only 9 cars. The reduction attributed to the car situation r than to a lack of supplies. There a good demand, especially for the l ier samples. Shippers with Milwa orders were in the market. T were scattered feeding orders and feed manufacturers and elevator were buyers. Prices advanced a bushel. The closing quotations w No. 3, $1.18@1.20; No. 4, $1.15 Stocks increased 3,000 bus. to 14 bus., against 69,000 a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Maltsters were ers of good barley at intervals there was a fair demand for th lected offerings. Thin barley was lected most of the week. Receipts very light and there is not much moving in the country. Most of barley arriving is of fairly good but very thin.

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Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Oct. 4, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore ..	3,937	28	460	146	79
Boston	980	.....	108	126	49
Buffalo	13,197	43	1,549	1,069	321
Chicago	15,133	1,192	7,127	2,547	231
Detroit	70	36	182	133	.....
Duluth	1,538	.....	334	3,527	740
Galveston ..	3,182	.....	51	.....	235
Indianapolis.	433	158	295	21	.....
Kan. City...	15,549	57	1,136	265	.....
Milwaukee .	2,229	289	1,195	370	324
Minneapolis.	4,842	7	4,142	5,942	1,078
New Orleans	4,410	77	438	.....	956
Newport News	482	.....	54	.....	139
New York..	5,016	11	707	297	315
Omaha	5,425	149	649	138	9
Peoria	19	19	459	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,318	14	216	4	23
St. Louis....	3,207	69	247	93	2
Toledo	1,700	14	134	257	1
Canals	32	.....	69	460	40
Lakes	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 4, '19	84,909	2,163	19,552	15,395	4,542
Oct. 5, '18	96,886	5,503	24,689	4,723	2,550
Sept. 27, '19	81,683	2,050	20,260	15,137	5,055
Sept. 20, '19	77,677	1,750	20,928	14,365	5,311
Sept. 13, '19	19,125	1,360	21,023	14,351	5,541

BROOM CORN.

Weather conditions through the Southwest have been favorable as a rule for harvesting and most of the crop is now out. Marketing, however, as the *Broom Corn Review* says, has been rather backward and the outlook is not immediately promising. The movement in the dwarf areas has been later than usual, owing to the lateness of the crop and the difficulty of getting labor. In the primary markets business is fairly active, the Lindsay section showing the best activity. Receipts show a decline but already about 1,200 cars are said to have been shipped from that district. Buyers now are taking all corn on the street markets at prices ruling from $125@275 per ton for the bulk with $312.50 paid for one choice small crop. Elk City reports corn bringing from $140@200. Northwestern Oklahoma buyers are reported offering $140@175 or even $200 for good contract.

The Wichita market continued firm with general increase of movement from the warehouses. Bulk of trading is confined to common to medium grades or $125@200, but the warehouses are holding corn pretty firmly. Some corn has been sold as high as $300 at Wichita.

In central Illinois practically all of the crop has been harvested but not yet all baled. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the Illinois crop has already been sold but the corn that is left appears to be about as good quality as that which has been sold. Growers have been asking from $300@350 but the demand at present is only fair with the smaller buyers rather reluctant to pay even as high as $300. Lindsay corn is selling at this market from $200@300 and the dealers are sellers whenever they have an opportunity.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Cial statement of visible supply of t in the United States, weekly, for u years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
(	12.104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	18,888,0
t	19.107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	20,613,0
t	26.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
v	2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
v	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
v	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
v	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
v	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
c	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
c	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
c	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
c	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
n.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
n.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
n.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
n.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
b.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
b	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
b.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
b	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
r	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
r	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
r	15.111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
r	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
r	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
r	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
r	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
r	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
r	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
y	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
y	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
y	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
y	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
y	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
e	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
e	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
e	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
e	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
r	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
r	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
r	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
r	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
r	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
r	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
r	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
r	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
r	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
r	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
r	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
r	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
r	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
	...84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0

DROUTH IN NEBRASKA.

T. B. Hord Grain Co., of Central Nebr., is typical of several large ors of long strings of elevators Western country. The concern es 40 stations with sacking facili- all country points. Referring to crop reports they say that dry r up to Sept. 17 resulted in spot- n conditions in central and east- ebraska. The yield ranges from 40 bushels, probably averaging hels. This same dry weather un- bly affected wheat, so that the wheat planting will approximate cent of last year's. There is ally no spring wheat planted in rt of Nebraska and fall plowing en seriously delayed by the dry r.

Bedell, of the Department of Ag- re, says Iowa is becoming one of st important feeding states in the the state having taken a very art of the feeder lambs and sheep t from the markets during Au-

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

Work has begun on a $650,000 mill and elevator with a daily capacity of 2,000 bbls. at Russell, Kans.

Southern Illinois dealers report a firm tone to flour prices with good demand, and better shipping directions from Southern buyers.

James C. Legg, of John C. Legg & Co., flour and grain commission merchants of this market, celebrated the 21st anniversary of his marriage on October 3.

The Farmers Co-operative Union is planning an up-to-date flour mill to be built in Girard, Kans. It will have a capacity of 200 bbls. per day and will cost $100,000.

President Charles C. Macgill, of the C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company, millers and exporters of Baltimore, returned last week from a hunting trip in Canada.

After being closed seven weeks for repairs the C. S. Christensen Co.'s flour mill at Madelia, Minn., has been reopened for business. The daily capacity is now 1,000 bbls.

The flour trade in the South and Southeast is improving in tone, in spite of low cotton indication and a good trade is expected when the crop is in full movement.

The stoppage of buying by the Grain Corporation has hit the Minneapolis mills harder than other sections, perhaps, and a somewhat lighter production is reported temporarily.

The new England flour market is strong in tone with some advances in prices reported at Boston, springs being especially firm. The general feeling of the trade is excellent.

The Atchison Flour Mills Co. of Atchison, Kans., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $350,000. Incorporators: A. L. Jacobson, Henry Diegel, W. S. Washer, Ray T. Willette and A. I. Moxcey.

The Western Milling Co., recently incorporated, will erect a 1,000 bbl. per day flour mill and an elevator with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, at Oakland, Cal. H. E. Woolnor of San Francisco and Los Angeles is the man behind this deal.

The Grain Corporation bought no flour the last week of September due to the congestion of wheat flour stocks at all Atlantic seaboard points. This congestion was partly due to the reduced supply of ocean tonnage resulting from unsettled ocean transportation conditions on account of the British railway strike. The withdrawal from the market of the Corporation will continue so long as present unsettled conditions are maintained. Announcement will be sent to all interested when the Corporation is again prepared to receive offers of straight wheat flour.

The Portland *Commercial Review* reports some improvement in the flour situation locally, but with the demand only fair. Business is rather disappointing, the amount of trade not being up to the seasonal standpoint. Coast sales, however, have been a little better than for some weeks past and for the most part the mills have orders enough to keep running at full time. The demand for mill run feed is brisk and offerings are light with a tendency to a strong market in that respect and owing to the strike having depleted stocks somewhat all Portland mills are running at full time after a week of small operations.

Flour Trade Fairly Good.

The Grain Corporation is endeavoring to stimulate the domestic consumption of bread (or flour) the export movement being impeded somewhat by foreign exchange and labor conditions, both of which are against free purchases by peoples who really need more flour. On the whole, the success of this campaign has been fair, a 15 per cent increase of consumption over war rates being estimated. At this time, however, jobbers report rather low stocks, while the mills are well satisfied with their business. In the East buyers and others are dickering, neither side being anxious to commit themselves on prices or quantities or to close contracts. Consumers seem to be pretty well stocked up, and go so far as to predict some shading of prices later on. Resellers were also in the market toward the close of the week with some though not large offers of springs.

Rye Flour Situation Extraordinary.

In view of the fact that the consumption of rye bread in this country at the present time does not exceed half that of the pre-war period, it would appear that the ignorance of the consumer as to relative values—in his not taking advantage of real bargains when they exist—is no small factor in the much discussed "H. C. L."

For instance, does he know that a bushel of the best rye grain in the Minneapolis market is selling for less than one-half the price of the best wheat? That east of the Mississippi rye flour can be bought for from fo to five dollars per barrel under t price of patent wheat flour? That t darkest grades of rye flour are co manding for feeding purposes pri equal to those at which they are bei sold as breadstuffs? That the grade wheat flour necessary to be used making rye bread can be bought fi dollars per barrel under the price patent? In short, that while a loaf rye bread equals in nutritive value loaf of white bread (to say the leas the flour necessary to make the r loaf costs only a little over half much as the flour necessary to ma the wheat loaf? That while domes consumers are neglecting the oppor nity of reducing their breadstuff co foreign buyers are taking our rye a rye flour to an extent never bef known?—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Jan ville, Wis.*

TAKES OPTIONS ON MILLS.

Announcement was made Wednesd that the Nebraska Consolidated Mi Company, which was recently organiz in Omaha, has obtained options on fi flour mills in Nebraska with a view taking them over and operating them.

The plants upon which options ha been obtained are the old plant of t Omaha Flour Mills Co., the Hastin Mills, the Henry Glade mills at Gra

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nd, and the Blackburn & Furry mills t St. Edwards.

he Omaha Flour Mills Company is d to let a contract for the building of lern flour mills in Omaha with a y capacity of 4,000 barrels, and the tion of a modern grain elevator with apacity of 400,000 bushels. William oad, president of the Omaha Flour s Company, says that the Nebraska solidated Mills Company has taken ption on his company's present plant the distinct understanding that the ha Flour Mills Company is to con- e to operate this plant until its new s are completed and in operation. Omaha Flour Mills Company will t one of the biggest and best pped mills in this section of the try.

R. Kinney of Ravenna, for twenty- years a Nebraska miller, is to be ident and general manager of the olidated mills, with offices in Omaha. r officers are F. A. Glade of Grand nd, secretary and treasurer; Robert ickinson of Ravenna, vice-president resident manager of Ravenna; E. H. kburn of St. Edwards, vice-presi- and resident manager of St. Ed- ls.

W. Glade of Grand Island, who re- y directed the remodeling of the ke mills in Omaha, will direct the ations of all the consolidated mills. e new company has a capital stock ,500,000, of which $2,000,000 will be d.

FLOUR MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 4.—The price of flour at Milwaukee market took another sub- ial leap forward during the past week, the top price of spring wheat patent d as 85c higher than that of a week A much improved demand exists, a noticeable increase of new business, is quickened by the steadily increas- prices. Shipping directions are free. ye flour market rules steady and un- ged, and generally assumes an im- d appearance over several weeks past. domestic demand for rye flours has an appreciable increase, while one eports bookings for export shipments. r production at the Milwaukee mills een the biggest in years, reaching a of 25,000 barrels for the week. Of otal, 19,000 barrels were wheat flour, per cent of the total mill capacity, enting an increase in volume of 33⅓ ent over a week ago. The rye pro- n for the week was 6,000 barrels. rent quotations, in car lots, per bbl., ton, are: Spring wheat patent, $12.20 ; straight, $11.60@12.10; first clear, 9.80; rye flour, pure white, $7.60@ rye flour, straight, $7.10@7.30; rye dark, $5.75@6.25. Corn flour is nom- quoted at $3.85; corn meal, white, and corn grits $3.70, all in 100-lb. cot- ucks.

Milwaukee flour stocks Oct. 1 were 60,480 as compared with 28,362 bbls. Sept. 1, ,500 on Oct. 1, 1918.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The position of the flour t is decidedly stronger, each passing bringing advances in prices, even if buyers have not yet fully responded upward turn of the market. Per- he most serious feature of the situ- is the enhanced premiums that mill- ve recently been obliged to pay for milling wheat. Beginning in the west, the movement has now ex- to the Southwest. Millers who have n the Boston market lately are tak- is phase of the situation very seri- as it prevents them from taking ad- e of the big crop of new winter in making prices reasonable for their customers. While they are constantly hoping for something to happen to bring wheat prices within bounds again, it is not clear that anything will be done in this direction. Prices were quoted as follows: Spring patent, special, $13 to $13.50; spring patent, standard, $12.25 to $13; hard winter, patent, $11.40 to $12.80; soft winter, straight, $10.50 to $11; soft winter, patent, $11 to $11.50; soft winter, clear, $10.25 to $10.50. Receipts for the week ending October 4th were 8,270 barrels.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

Ft. Worth, Oct. 4.—Texas mills report good business, with most of them running full time with orders booked ahead for capacity runs. High patent flour selling at $11 to $11.25; extra high patent at $11.50 to $11.75. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting sufficient stocks of good milling wheat and heavy premiums are being paid over government guaranteed price for milling wheat of good quality. Scarcity of cars is also causing some delaying in making shipments and mills are using any kind of equipment they can secure for loading out their bookings. Demand shows great improvement over the past thirty days, which is caused to some extent by work in cotton fields and a general feeling in the trade that prices are low enough on this crop.

The demand for corn meal shows a vast improvement in the past month and most mills who were worrying over the lack of demand at that time now find they can sell all they can make. Sales are being made on basis of $1 for 25-lb. bags, $1.90 for 50-lb. bags pearl.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Grain Corporation withdrew from the market as a buyer of flour last week owing to fears of congestion at the eastern ports, where shipments have been suspended by the U. S. Shipping Board to the United Kingdom on account of the railroad strike in that country. It was not said definitely when the Government will come back into the market as a buyer, as it will depend on future developments.

The flour market, in general, was very inactive and buyers and sellers were still apart. Some further advances were made in the price of hard wheat flours, especially springs, owing to the strength in cash premiums. These advances were not followed by buyers here, and it

is quite evident that the trade is very well supplied with flour, and will not pay these high prices under present conditions. Moreover, flour was offered here on resale at much below mill prices, but even these concessions failed to bring out any substantial buying.

Quotations follow: Prices as quoted are for carlots to arrive in New York at the rate of 196 lbs. in 140-lb. jute bags. Spring patents, $11.85 to $12.50; spring clears, $9 to $10; Kansas straights, $11.25 to $11.75; Kansas patents, $11.50 to $12.25; soft winter straights, $10.15 to $10.40, and Kansas first clears, $9 to $10.25.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Oct. 4.—Prices have been advanced the past week owing to the increased premiums on wheat. Fancy Northern high patent flour quoted at $12.25@12.60 per bbl.; 99% flour quoted at $10.90@11.50 per bbl.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Stronger tone to prices featured trade at soft winter wheat flour mills in the Southeast last week, due to the continued firmness of wheat. Current sales were smaller, but shipping instructions continued and aggregate business was above normal.

Nashville and Southeastern mills, with capacity of 221,430 bbls., showed output for the week of 189,077 bbls., or 85.3 per cent of capacity of mills reporting, compared with 179,262 bbls. and 80.3 per cent the preceding week, and 66.1 per cent the same week last year. Quotations: High grade patents, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $10.90@11.25; standard patents, $10.40@10.60; 100 per cent flour, $10.25.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—On spring wheat brands of flour the local market is firmer with a fair inquiry for known brands. Soft winters show a wide range in quality and price. Sales to the Grain Corporation constitute the bulk of the business passing, the local demand being very moderate. Quotations follow: Spring patent, $12@12.25; straight, $11.50@11.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; straight, $9.75@10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $7@8.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Oct. 4.—Quotations in hard spring patent flour were marked up from 25c to 40c on this market during the last week. Millers were again in receipt of a good Eastern demand and a fair trade was put through in macaroni flour by a local mill. The trade was compelled to pay high premiums for good milling dark Northern and Northern wheat.

Quotations per barrel, in carlots at mills here follow: Family patents, jute, $12.10@12.50; bakers' patent, jute, $11.85@12.25; first clears, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, jute, $7.25@7.50.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 4.—Agents for Northwestern spring wheat mills say their customers are pretty well loaded up with flour, in fact, a few of the larger bakers think they have bought a little too freely. There was a good deal of a scare about the shortness of the spring wheat crop that resulted in a lot of loading up. Winter wheat millers say demand for flour is not increasing and the market is slow. Mill feeds are easy and in some cases a little lower. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $13.25; best winter patent, $12.75; second winter patent, $12; straight, $11@11.25 per bbl.

Bran, $43; standard middlings, $56@57; fine middlings, $63@65; coarse cornmeal, $64; cracked corn, $65; corn and oat chop, $55 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Flour receipts for the week, 800 bbls. and 18,908,879 lbs. in sacks. The market during the week has ruled strong with mill prices held higher, but most of the trade is well supplied for near wants and they are not disposed to operate at any cost while resellers are discounting mills' quotations. Some few of the mills reduced their figures yesterday from 25c to 50c per bbl., but buyers will not purchase even at the reduction made. It looks now as if there would be very little doing for the next three weeks.

Winter straight, Western, new, $10.10@10.40; do., nearby, new, $9.75@10; Kansas straight, new, $11.25@11.50; Kansas short patent, new, $11.75@12.25; spring, first clear, new, $9.25@9.75; do., patent, new, $12@12.25; do., short patent, new, $12.50@13; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $13@13.75; rye flour, $7.85@8.05 bbl., in sacks, as to quality.

A controlling interest in the 1,700-bbl. flour mill of the Midland Milling Co. Kansas City, has been sold by Shane Bros. & Wilson of Philadelphia to C. B. Warkentine of Newton, Kan., J. H. McNair of Halstead, Kan., and associates. The company will hereafter be known as the Midland Flour Milling Co.

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments. (Final 00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Oct. 12	12,500,0	5,425,0	5,454,0	1,927,0
Oct. 19	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0	2,651,0
Oct. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	395,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0
Sept. 6	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0	6,448,0
Sept. 13	14,604,0	18,819,0	7,311,0	6,374,0
Sept. 20	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0	8,093,0
Sept. 27	15,203,0	17,026,0	9,697,0	6,378,0
Oct. 4	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0	4,556,0

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

ley, Ark.—A. M. Johnson of Elkins ected a large flour mill near Wesley.

le Rock, Ark.—Construction work on w $75,000 elevator of the Joe. Daniel Elevator Co. is rapidly progressing. amework now being completed. The ny is also building a large ware- adjacent to the elevator.

ILLINOIS.

bury, Ill.—At the annual meeting of armers' Grain Co., a 12½ per cent nd was declared.

ondale, Ill.—L. D. Mohlenbrock of ington is the new manager of the dale Mill & Elevator.

bon, Ill.—Lieut. Rollie Poe has pur- a half interest in the Bourbon ele- and will take charge of it.

oa, Ill.—Farmers in the vicinity of and Ballard Station are planning anize and erect or buy elevators at f these stations.

a, Ill.—W. M. Myers of Maroa has s grain elevator at this place to W. uire and T. H. Wright and will give sion Oct. 15.

pico, Ill.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. npico has let the contract for the uction of a concrete elevator of 60,000 capacity and to cost $25,000.

la, Ill.—The Harold Dean farm has ld to Geo. Bowman, grain dealer at ace. Mr. Dean takes the Tremont enert grain elevators as part pay-

ite City, Ill.—The Best-Clymer Mfg. $3,000,000 corporation, has negotiated chase of the Corn Products Refining lant at Granite City, Ill., for $4,-

s, Ill.—The immense elevator of the Grain Co. is going to give part of cture to the erection of another ele- our miles north of Morris along the Illinois Union Ry.

n (R. D. Warrensburg), Ill.—Victor has sold his elevator property at to the Heman Farmers' Co-oper- o. (Mail Warrensburg, Ill.) for $25,- ossession will be given Oct. 9.

la, Ill.—The Tuscola Grain Co. is ong its property on the I. C. tracks ring its driveways, putting in new and regrading its approaches. The y has also put in a feed warehouse l handle all kinds of millfeed.

INDIANA.

Ind.—The Co-operative Association gomery has taken over the grain here.

Park, Ind.—The Farmers' Elevator been incorporated with a capital 0. Directors: Frank E. Hardebeck, ary, Edw. J. Funk, Geo. Benner.

apolis, Ind.—The Indiana Elevator Co., a Kentucky corporation, quali- o business in this state. One hun- usand dollars of its capital stock sented in Indiana, handling grain in products. M. L. Wiest, Indian- s named as agent.

IOWA.

t, Ia.—The farmers around Odebolt anized an elevator company and d an elevator this fall.

Center, Ia.—A Trapp auto truck s been installed in the elevator of ners' Co-operative Society.

ort, Ia.—The J. Rosenbaum Grain Chicago has opened a Davenprot 207 Security Building, with Gustav local manager.

a, Ia.—W. C. Metcalf has sold his in the Metcalf & Cannon grain Paullina to C. C. Cannon and the will be known as Cannon Bros.

ove, Ia.—C. C. Crawford has in- Trapp auto truck dump in his at this place. The Trapp dump actured by the Trapp Gohr Dono- of Omaha.

KANSAS.

Kinsley, Kans.—A new flour mill for Kinsley is being agitated.

Kingman, Kans.—The Bowersock Elevator has just completed an addition to its elevator.

Garland, Kans.—Wm. Timmis of Medicine Lodge is erecting a 1,600-bushel elevator in Garland.

Leona, Kans.—G. L. Ebeling has succeeded Theo. Ruehlen as manager of the Farmers' Union Elevator Co.

Moscow, Kans.—The new elevator built by the Co-operative Association has been completed and opened for business.

Almena, Kans.—Orson and Elmer Wray have gone into the milling business and have purchased a mill at this place.

Emporia, Kans.—The Trusler Grain Co., capitalized at $100,000, has been formed here with H. P. Trusler as president.

Stockton, Kans.—Mr. Clark has resigned as manager of the Rogers elevator at this place and will manage an elevator at Hiawatha.

Liberal, Kans.—Another reel has been added to the equipment of the big mill of the Light Grain & Milling Co. and the output has been increased 50 bbls. per day.

MICHIGAN.

Traverse City, Mich.—Fred. L. Kysser bought a flour mill here.

Grand Blanc, Mich.—I have rented my flouring mill to Edgerton & O'Rauk. No property has changed hands.—J. Crapser.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Loss estimated at $150,000 resulted from a fire at the mills of the Voigt Milling Co. Fire originated in a hot box on the third floor.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Fire in the Huron Milling Co.'s corn elevator recently caused a loss of several thousand dollars. The building contained about 30,000 bushels of corn.

MINNESOTA.

Round Lake, Minn.—Floyd Grimes is now the manager of the B. B. Anderson elevator.

Verdi, Minn.—Paul W. Giese recently disposed of his elevator to the Farmers' Equity.

Kensington, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator is completed and C. K. Higlie is manager.

Ruthton, Minn.—A concrete elevator is being built by the Farmers' Elevator Co. to cost $20,000.

Lake City, Minn.—The Interstate Roller Mills has been opened for business on the former Neal & Johns site.

Luverne, Minn.—The Mannigel-Moreland Grain Co. has taken over the interests of the Coffey-Miller Grain Co.

Hawley, Minn.—The rebuilding of the Farmers' Elevator is nearing completion and they are again handling grain.

Garvin, Minn.—Arthur Carlson has been elected manager of the Garvin Farmers' Elevator, succeeding A. L. Colburn.

Melvin, Minn.—Mr. Homes has accpeted the managership of the Monarch Elevator Co. at this place, succeeding Mr. Moen.

Dundas, Minn.—The Norgard & Scott Co. of Minneapolis has purchased the elevators of Campbell & O'Brien of Dundas.

Wabasha, Minn.—The Big Joe flour mills of this city are constructing several large concrete bins for grain storage purposes.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Bricelyn Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 by H. E. Gullord, K. Meland, A. E. Larson and others.

MISSOURI.

Gilliam, Mo.—R. V. Kirk has been appointed manager of the Gilliam Farmers' Elevator.

Steelville, Mo.—The Steelville Roller Mills have been sold to R. G. Beexley, Frank Volenetz and Dr. A. H. Horn.

Lebanon, Mo.—Farmers' Elevator & Mercantile Co. has completed its building and have the necessary machinery installed to take care of all the wheat.

Carthage, Mo.—The roof of the McDaniel Milling Co.'s new 250,000-bushel elevator has been completed and some machinery is being installed and interior work being done.

Standish, Mo.—The Farmers' Co-operative Supply Co., grain elevator operators, has been incorporated with a capital of $14,000. Incorporators: R. W. Brown, Geo. Beckett and R. L. Eiker.

MONTANA.

Terry, Mont.—The Eastern Montana elevator has been closed for the season.

Winifred, Mont.—The Winifred Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated and will build a mill and elevator here.

Benchland, Mont.—The Benchland Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by Bert Barkhoff, H. W. Zimmerman et. al.

NEBRASKA.

Vesta, Nebr.—W. O. Goosman succeeds A. O. Henkle as manager of the Farmers' Union Elevator.

Tilden, Nebr.—The Shively Grain Co. has made some improvements, among which is the installation of a Trapp auto truck dump.

Omaha, Nebr.—The convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Association will be held at Omaha from Nov. 18 to 20.

Big Springs, Nebr.—A Trapp auto truck dump has been installed in the plant of the Farmers' Elevator Co. at this place. The Trapp dump is manufactured in Omaha by the Trapp Gohr Donovan Co.

Gothenburg, Nebr.—The Colorado Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant at this place, destroyed by fire Sept. 26, as announced in the last Price Current-Grain Reporter, will be immediately rebuilt. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., which concern has erected 72 plants for this company throughout western states, were immediately requested to replace the Gothenburg plant.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch, N. J.—H. B. Sherman & Sons has been incorporated to do a grain and feed business; capital, $50,000.

NEW YORK.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Seay Campbell



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Co., Inc., has been organized to deal in seeds, grain and flour; capital, $25,000. Incorporators: C. B. Seay, W. S. Campbell, H. G. Goldsmith.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Homestead Milling Co., Inc., of Niagara Falls, has been formed with a capital of $50,000. Directors: Frederick Chormann, Clarence A. Runales and Basile Robillard, all of Niagara Falls.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Blanchard, N. D.—The Equity Elevator is being repaired.

Michigan, N. D.—The Sharon Co.'s elevator has been purchased by Albert Thompson.

Landa, N. D.—Contract has been let for the remodeling of the Farmers' Elevator at this place.

Sharon, N. D.—The International Elevator, formerly known as the Crangle Elevator, is undergoing extensive repairs.

Hoving (P. O. Gwinner), N. D.—The Farmers' Equity Elevator contemplates increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000 on Nov. 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Spencer, N. C.—Gobbel & Sons Milling Co. have completed plans for the erection and operation of a flouring mill here. It will have a capacity of 25 bbls. of flour.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O.—The Ruehlmann Flour Co. has increased its capital stock from $35,000 to $200,000.

Sharon Center, O.—The Sharon Center Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000 by E. L. Chatfield.

Norwalk, O.—The new Firelands Elevator Co., a farmers' co-operative concern, started its new modern concrete elevator in operation today.

OKLAHOMA.

Claremore, Okla.—Final work on the new elevator is being completed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Contract for the rebuilding of the Central Elevator Co.'s plant, which was recently destroyed by fire, has been let to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago. It will be replaced by a modern, concrete, fireproof structure with a capacity of 400,000 bushels of grain.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Nisland, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. is repairing its elevator.

Beresford, S. D.—The Morrill-Robertson Co. is out of business at this place.

Forestburg, S. D.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. has purchased the L. C. Gibbson Elevator.

Willow Lake, S. D.—M. C. Adams of Fisher has taken charge of the Cargill Elevator at this place.

Scotland, S. D.—P. L. Whalen has installed in his elevator a Trapp auto truck dump.

Winner, S. D.—The Rosebud Grain Co. has installed a Trapp auto truck dump in its elevator here.

Pierpont, S. D.—B. S. Arnold has taken charge of the Farmers' Elevator in the capacity of manager.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—A. B. Gillette has sold his elevator and grain business to E. H. Symens of Corsica. Possession will be given April 1, 1920.

Viborg, S. D.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by Martin Christensen, N. E. Monk and Nils Nilson.

Renner, S. D.—Movement is under way for starting a Farmers' Elevator Co. here. Plans call for the erection of a $12,000 elevator and office building.

Elk Point, S. D.—E. D. Edwards has been appointed manager of the Slaughter-Prescott elevator at this place, succeeding C. N. Enright, who resigned.

Chancellor, S. D.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Chancellor has been incorporated by A. A. Schroeder, A. A. Erickson and B. F. Forgelman; capital, $25,000.

Yankton, S. D.—The Farmers' Union Co-operative Co. has made some improvements to its plant, among which is the installation of a Trapp auto truck dump.

Beresford, S. D.—The Beresford Grain Co. has installed a Trapp auto truck dump in its elevator here. The Trapp dump is manufactured by the Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co. of Omaha, Nebr.

Groton, S. D.—There is one new party in the grain and coal business in Groton this fall. Ole Belden has opened his elevator, purchased a couple of years ago, but which has been closed for 10 years, and has built new coal sheds. Other grain and coal concerns operating here remain unchanged.—Groton Milling Co.

TEXAS.

Pittsburg, Tex.—The Anderson Grain Co. moved last week into their new building near the Katy station.

Plano, Tex.—The Plano Mill & Ice Co. has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing capital stock from $30,000 to $60,000.

Sherman, Tex.—The Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange has been granted a charter. The concern has a capital stock of $2,000, with the following officers: G. B. R. Smith, president; R. A. Chapman, Jr., vice-president, and H. G. Stinnett, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

Auburndale, Wis.—Fred. Brayback h opened a new feed mill in this city.

Hartford, Wis.—L. Warren and C. Beadle of Juneau will open a flour m here soon.

Burlington, Wis.—The Burlington Fo Co. has installed a new feed grinder a considerable other feed machinery.

Marion, Wis.—A new flour and feed m is being erected at Marion, on the site a foundation of the former mill, recen razed.

Omega, Wis.—The Dahl warehouse, cently purchased by Nels J. Nelson is ing remodeled and refitted into a new fo story flour and feed mill.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supp of oats weekly, compared with sa weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	191
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,1
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,2
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,7
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,5
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,7
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,2
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,5
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,2
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,7
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,8
	1919.	1918.	1917.	191
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,8
Jan. 11	33,470,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,8
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,5
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,1
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,5
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,7
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,8
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,8
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,2
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,8
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,7
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,5
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,8
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,9
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,1
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	13,9
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,9
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,4
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,7
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,7
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,1
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,6
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,5
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,4
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,7
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,1
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,5
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,1
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,2
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,5
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,3
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,6
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,4
Sept. 13	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,2
Sept. 20	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,5
Sept. 27	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,3
Oct. 4	19,552,0	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,2

Dundee Jute Market.

Consul Johnson, Dundee, Scotla under date Aug. 22, reports that ernment control of the jute trade ceased, to the intense satisfaction of concerned. Prices after the release control had been vouchsafed showed tendency to rush to extremes. Quations did move upward but in modtion. The market however was then in any way fully tested, but cations given in each department lowed the buyer a glimpse of what had to be prepared for, seeing that at that date was up to £28, or $12 at normal exchange, per ton above price on which the control was foun Dundee had information that the qity of jute appearing at Calcutta excellent and that the acreage s while small had given a high yield. price of old crop first marks offered on the Calcutta market at or $340, per ton and sales were repo at that figure. New crop jute for S Oct. shipment was to be had at equivalent to $350, with no buyers, ever, at that figure. The jute yarn tion showed decided strength, especi in the Hessian yarn branch.

The Institute of Agriculture at R reports the six leading producers of as showing a decrease in yield for current year as compared with 1918.

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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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TRADE MENTION.

R. Shuman, president of the Shu- Advertising Co., Chicago, a student lass paper activities, handled his ect remarkably well in an address re the annual convention of the As- ated Business Papers, Inc., entitled, ce of the Business Press in a Na- al Advertising Campaign."

allace B. Wood, manager of the sas City sales office of the Denver lfa Milling & Products Co., ac- d his pep, as a recent issue of *ology* says, because he is alfalfa d He is quite confident that a big ness will be developed through the sales office in "Cologreen" the trade e of the alfalfa meal produced in string of Western plants.

e fall housecleaning and renovat- period is recognized quite generally usiness men as well as housekeep- and Zelnicker of St. Louis, in issu- Bulletin 270, lists a long line of and used equipment that will un- tedly fit in with the requirements any of our trade who contemplate ovements to their properties this The bulletin is illustrated and is iptive of products both large and , from locomotives and steel tanks crayon pencil.

P. Hooker, who has been secretary e Chicago Trade Press Association number of years, and still is, has been made secretary of the Meat rs' Trade Supply Association and ecome associated with the *National sioner*, which publication has moved its main office from New City to Chicago, the hub of the ng and provision industry, with in the Old Colony Bldg. Mr. r will have charge of the busi- nd of the publication.

chamber of Commerce of Omaha reliminary meeting Sept. 16, start- campaign boosting their city in representatives of the grain, hay ed trade are participating. This Western market, the growth of has been cited many times in this n, contends that its advantages of kinds shall be duly recognized tside interests. A special drive en made with millers and when et to it we imagine other in- s handling feed stuffs will be just as much attention to show maha traffic, industrial, civic and

. Henceroth, until recently west- itorial manager of the Soil Im- ent Committee of the National zer Association in Chicago, has ack to the soil. Those who knew ell realize that it is not such a re for him after all, but rather return to the practical applica- the theories he has studied so nd use so effectively in recent Mr. Henceroth is to manage the , farming and feeding opera- f a 1,600-acre farm owned by the olk Co., at Mound City, Ill. This a short distance from Cairo; and s ample opportunity for Mr. th's energies, primarily in pro- just the best possible grade of goods, the by-product of which iderable volume is available for eding. His loss to the fertilizer s as a factor of the excellent y campaigns of which our sub- are personally cognizant will be such considerations compare favorably or excel other sister cities.

The Schmitz Mfg. Co., Board of Trade, Chicago, is marketing ever increasing supplies of calking paper and has the following railroads on their list: B. & O.; Gulf Coast and Colorado; Santa Fe; Monon; Pennsylvania and Nickel plate.

A cordial welcome to St. Louis is being sent out to the trade by the Turner Grain Co. It is a little three-page folder clipped together by a printed key which represents the key to the city that will be given to callers at the office of this company during the St. Louis convention next week.

O. W. Randolph Co., manufacturers of Randolph Grain Driers, has moved its office from the Second National Bank Bldg. to 1015 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio. This move was found necessary due to increased business which the firm has enoyed during the past two years. The Randolph Co. now has its own manufacturing plant, which is equipped with all the latest type machinery, where they will manufacture the Randolph Grain Drier exclusively. This drier has been standardized so that it can be put up in units with a capacity from 80 to 1,000 bushels of grain per hour.

Mr. Charrlin with Thayer & Co.

There is an old adage, "The way to get business is to go after it." This applies to the grain business as well as other lines of business and is evidenced



ALBERT CHARRLIN.

by the fine bunch of fellows traveling the grain surplus states in the interests of the respective firms which they represent. One of the latest traveling representatives to be added to those from Chicago is Albert Charrlin of Sioux Falls, S. D., who has been added to the working force of C. H. Thayer & Co. Mr. Charrlin will have charge of South Dakota, northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota, with headquarters at Sioux Falls. He has been in the grain business for a number of years and thoroughly understands every detail and is very well known by the country trade in territory he travels. We take pleasure in presenting photograph of Mr. Charrlin herewith.

Changes in Grain Business at Peoria.

E. V. Maltby, Jas. A. Waring, Samuel Thomas, and C. S. Cochran have disposed of their interests in T. A. Grier & Co., of Peoria, and have bought the S. C. Bartlett Company, Inc., with offices at 16-29 Board of Trade Building. The S. C. Bartlett Company has elevator holdings at Akron, Radnor, Buda, Langley, Hahnaman, Nelson, Fairbury and Lodemia, Illinois, and will continue the general grain commission business of the company. The new officers of the S. C. Bartlett Company are: E. V. Maltby, pres.; J. A. Waring, vice pres. and general manager; C. S. Cochran, secretary; Samuel Thomas, treasurer. T. A. Grier will continue the business of T. A. Grier & Co.

Argentine Corn.

A break in Argentine corn in Argentine, with reports that 160,000 bu. had been bought to come to this country at prices ranging from $1.51 to $1.30, or far below what old or new grain could be offered from the West, was a factor of Saturday's corn market. A semi-panicky condition was reported as prevailing in Argentina, say Logan & Bryan, owing to the immense surplus, and farmers there sold cash grain freely on Thursday.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Indiana clover seed is generally short but of good quality.

Southern Ohio seed dealers report clover scarce, acreage small.

Prof. Bolley of North Dakota thinks he has evolved a wheat that will successfully resist black stem rust.

A Missouri seed dealer reports a better demand for timothy with advancing prices. Clover seed is very scarce.

Rapid City, S. D., reports that alfalfa seed buyers are "now touring the hills." They represent big seed houses and are making contracts for the future delivery of alfalfa seed not yet threshed.

A Swedish firm writes from Stockholm to C. A. King & Co. that Sweden is a seller of white clover, trefoil and other seeds, but a buyer of timothy, alsike and red clover.

An Ontario dealer reports to C. A. King & Co. that four different farmers in succession unloaded 19 bags of alsike each check reaching over $1,000. One farmer sold his sweet clover, the product of 33 acres, for over $5,000.

A single grower of Grimm alfalfa seed in South Dakota, W. H. K. Williams of Cottonwood, recently sold one load weighing 5,300 lbs. which he sold at $2,300. Mr. Williams and his father raised this year about 400 acres of alfalfa, the seed yield of which was unusually good.

The State Department of Agriculture of Nebraska complains that seed wheat imported to that state from the East and North contains darnell, a noxious weed, and issues the warning that darnell is practically impossible to separate from wheat. It is a gray berry of shape and size of a very diminutive oat.

A farmers' co-operative exchange has been organized at Great Falls, Mont., for Cascade County, with Clark Bumgarner as president, and C. M. Storm as secretary. At the organization meeting it was decided to purchase 60,000 bus. of seed wheat for farmers of Cascade County for next spring's seedings.

Trade Commissioner Geringer of Prague under date of Aug. 12 reported that should weather from that date on be at all favorable it was estimated that there would be from 100 to 800 cars of 220,446 lbs. each of red clover seed for export from Czechoslovakia. The time of delivery of this year's crop will depend upon the amount of other work the farmer has to do. The shipments, if exported, will be to Hamburg and American money will be very acceptable.

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Liberal receipts of timothy last week at Toledo, the parge part grading prime, for applying on September and October contracts. September lost its entire premium. Considerable timothy has been moved from West to Seaboard awaiting export demand, which trade thinks will be large on the signing of peace.—*Southworth & Co.*

Detroit Seed Prices.

Quote grass seed prices Oct. 4 as follows: Clover seed—October $30, December $29.55; alsike, $26.25; timothy seed, $5.50.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Oct. 4, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs..	30,000	30,000	106,400	114,820
Clover, lbs....	87,441	18,561	81,210	109,600

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Oct. 4:

	Rng. for week. High.	Low.	Close Oct. 4.	Close Sep. 27.
Clover—				
Cash	$30.50	$29.75	$30.50	$29.90
October	30.50	29.75	30.50	29.90
December	30.10	29.55	30.10	29.55
January	30.15	29.60	30.15	29.60
February	30.20	29.65	30.20	29.66
March	30.25	29.65	30.25	29.70
Alsike—				
Cash	26.80	26.40	26.80	26.40
October	26.80	26.40	26.80	26.10
December	27.00	26.50	27.00	26.50
March	27.60	27.00	27.60	27.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old.....	5.40	5.32½	5.35	5.40
Cash, new....	5.80	5.60	5.60	5.86
October	5.67½	5.57½	5.60	5.67
December ...	5.75	5.60	5.70	5.70
March	5.85	5.70	5.75	5.80
April	5.82½	5.72½	5.72½	....

Chicago Seed Market.

Slight offerings of timothy seed contributed to a fine market all last week in both cash and futures. At the close Saturday cash sales ranged from $8@10.80, with country lots quotable $8.50@11.25 for seed grading poor to fancy. The clover market recorded gains during the week and the tone at the close was very strong. Country lots of clover quotable $30@45, according to quality. Quotations for futures follow:

	Timothy— September. B.	A.	October. B.	A.	March. B.	A.
Sept. 29..	$.....	$12.75	$12.00	$12.50	$12.60	$12.80
30..	12.00	12.65	.....	12.40	.....	.....
Oct. 1..	.....	.....	.....	12.40	12.50	.....
2..	.....	.....	12.50	12.25	12.50	12.85
3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....
4..	.....	.....	12.10	.....	12.50	....

Clover contract, prime—
Sept. 29.....$49.80 Oct. 2.....$50.00
Sept. 30..... 49.65 Oct. 3..... 50.00
Oct. 1..... 49.90 Oct. 4..... 50.80

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Oct. 4.—New low price records on this crop and in more than a year were set in seed prices during the last week. Recessions extending to 67 cents in spot and 40 cents in the futures were set during the six days' operations. Longs made comeback on Saturday, when bulges up to 21 cents were scored on short covering largely.

The initial upset came in the flattening out in the September future. It went out at $4.03, as compared with $4.55 two days previously. It unexpectedly came about that operators on the short end were unexpectedly placed in position to make deliveries. Nearly 67,000 bushels of seed were taken in at the elevators on the last day of the month, whereas the average daily run for some time previously had not been more than 8,000 bushels. Winnipeg October flax, in which there was also supposed to be an extended short interest, slumped heavily as well.

Operators reported persistent selling from the country in flaxseed and crushers sat back to await developments. It was noted, however, that they came into the market during its weakest spells. A reported material slackening off in the demand for linseed oil as a result of a slowing down in building operations, and fewer new commitments in that line owing to the uncertainty created through the steel workers' strike was a factor too. Other operators again were disposed to take a more optimistic view of the situation. They drew attention to the dropping off in receipts from the country since the break in the market began to assume momentum as evidence that growers may take a hand in bringing about a solution of the problem in refusing to sell at around the present price levels. It was also claimed in some quarters that German inquiry for seed is likely to become a material market factor as soon as financial arrangements have been completed with that country. The development of German buying on any scale in this country would, it was claimed, speedily result in cleaning up stocks in the regular trade channels, with inevitable bulges in quotations.

Receipts of seed at the elevators here during the week were 130,001 bushels and supplies in store were brought u 176,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the luth market on Saturday as compa with the previous Saturday and year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr.
On track.....	$3.90-3	$4.57-9	$3.
To arrive.....	3.90	4.30	3.
October	3.88	4.28	3.
November	3.86	4.17	3.
December	*3.86	4.13	3.
May	3.85	4.06	3.

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—*United Kingd* Trade in linseed in the United King continues light, and the railway st tends to restrict business. The dem for linseed oil has been slightly bet and prices have firmed a trifle. rivals of seed into the United King were liberal, but the demand from C tinental sources is still disappoint In Antwerp Argentine seed is b offered rather freely at lower pri Linseed oil also rules heavy in the s market.

India: Seeding conditions in country are described as favora Movement of seed to the imports been limited, and loadings show a

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 19 19 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Sh
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,137	3,430	567	4
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	
Week—												
Oct. 4.....	1,663	1,224	1,137	234	638	566	15	67	602	675	114	

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GARDEN SEEDS
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Milwaukee Seed Co.
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

g f. Shipments this week amount to 6)0 bushels.

Ajentina: Markets in this grower nd, after the early sharp break in i(s. American buying checked the c)e and caused some profit-taking .ortsellers. Loadings of seed have e on a smaller scale, as the railway f ilties and the bad traffic situation v been retarding the movement of c from the interior. Port receipts r rather light.

SEED SITUATION.

:)NG DEMAND FOR TIMOTHY SEED.

S NEY, OHIO—There is a strong de- r for timothy seed from the farm. *.J. Wells Co., Sidney, Ohio.*

MISSOURI SEED CORN.

%THAGE, Mo. (1).—There is very l of interest along the seed line to d from this section. Continuous /eather has demoralized the de- n covering the entire line of fall s s and clovers.

l crops with the exception of corn r)een very good, but corn has been l hurt by continuous dry weather. :verage yield will probably be 8 to o hel per acre; quality will be very d *-Tuckers' Seed House, per E. J. lr, Carthage, Mo.*

NEW JERSEY SEED CORN.

MELFORD, N. J.—The only seed rown in this country is corn, that remely good, having had a good g season, it ripened early and has arvested in fine shape. Our gol- ange Flint did 85 days this year. have opened our stock at $3.25 per f. o. b. here, and $3.50 for less ar lots.

sweet did not ripen as early as on account of the wet weather; frost has not yet arrived, we will cured yet. A strange feature of eet was that which was topped mature as quickly as the whole *-Harvey Vail, New Melford, Co., N. J.*

REDTOP SEED IN ILLINOIS.

Y, ILL. (6).—Redtop this season fully 40 per cent short of last crop, which was estimated at 65 t of a normal crop. The turnout verage year is from 8 to 10 bus. acre, while this year it will aver-)m 3½ to 4 bus. to the acre. ng usually runs up into Decem- hile this year the seed is all d in this vicinity now and the es have pulled in. We believe per cent of the redtop hay was his year without threshing, ow- the poor turnouts and the high threshing, as the threshers want- per day to thresh. We believe cent of the crop has been mar- nd the price paid to the farmers n 15c basis for clean seed and we cases where the price has gone ic.

e County, which is one of the red top counties in the district, turn out over 40 lbs. of fancy to the acre. They report that 75 per cent of the threshing is done there. The seed turns out nearly as many bags but is much lighter and will not test nearly as much as last year.

It is hard to make the city dealers see that the crop is short, as most of them were over the district early, before threshing started, and are banking their judgment on the hay. The hay was much better than last year, but owing to the wet weather and then the extreme hot weather the seed was blighted. We know of several farmers who threshed all day and would only get from three to five bags.

We have been over most of the red top district and find the crop is reported short in every locality. We figure we will get only half the amount of seed we had last year, while we have been buying over a larger territory than we did last year owing to several dealers staying out of the market because of the unsettled conditions.

We believe the trade will realize within the next few weeks that the crop is short and the market will advanc owing to the extreme short crop. We do not think there will be over 100 cars of fancy red top this year.

This county raises practically no timothy, and the counties north of us who are large producers of timothy report a very short crop. Very little clover hulled in this county and what is hulled is very poor turnout and quality.—*Frank H. Vice & Co., Olney, Ills.*

Toledo Clover Seed.

Clover seed was sharply higher last week after staying in a rut nearly all week, prices suddenly advanced and October sold well over the $30 mark. October shorts got a little restless probably; the slowness of the movement of seed of consequence to Toledo, causing the uneasiness. Other months followed but did not keep pace with October, say J. F. Zahm & Co. Also made a new high on Saturday at $27 for a few bags. There was a heavy undertone all week.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—Fall-maturing seeds are monopolizing attention of dealers, though practically nothing has moved thus far. Receipts of millet are imminent, as threshing has been in progress for some time. A tentative price range of $2.30@3 per cwt. is given. Doubtless, some seed has been contracted, as local houses have their agents in Kansas and Colorado. The Texas crop was damaged and held back by heavy rains in September. Hog millet, the coarser variety, is wanted by the poultry feed trade. The finer varieties, golden and Siberian, are expected to command top prices, as they are not likely to be plentiful.

The cane seed crop is thought to be liberal. It is in practically the same position as the sorghum grains, with maturity practically accomplished. While some has been cut for fodder and silage, most of the seed corn is still in the fields and subject to bad weather. No prices have been established.

Advices indicate a fair crop of Sudan grass in Kansas and Oklahoma and a good yield in Texas. Rains delayed threshing in Texas and caused some damage. Kansas City houses have bought some Kansas seed, but the market is not yet settled. Prices quoted range from $6 to $11 per cwt.

Alfalfa reports still indicate a small and late crop of seed, owing to the fact that all cuttings up to the third went for hay. Large areas in the western half of Kansas suffered from grasshoppers. Cutting of the seed crop is about ready to begin, and dry weather will be desirable for best reults. Dealers in Kansas City say there were importations from Europe for fall sowing. Prices of seed are quoted nominally at $17 to $23 per cwt., as from first hands.

Scattered lots of clover seed are being offered, mainly from Missouri, but the crop is small and no big movement is expected. There is a good demand, as many farmers who raised wheat heavily in the last few years are desirous of restoring meadows. Seed is quoted at $35 to $42 per cwt. for country run.

There has been a fair run of timothy seed, though the crop is not a large one, owing to reduced acreage and high prices for hay. Offerings are well taken, though dealers say there will be no shortage because old stocks are of fair size. Seed in the country run basis is quoted at $9.50@10.50 per cwt.

Trade in blue grass seed is mostly of a distributing character, as the Missouri surplus has passed largely into dealers' hands. Prices have not changed recently. Rough seed is quoted at $10@12.75 per cwt.; cleaned, $17@26, of timothy are mostly of ordinary or poor quality. Quotations are as follows: Clover, high grade, $44@48 per 100 lbs.; average country lots, $35@42; heavily buckhorn mixed, $18@30; poor, $5@15; alsike, high grade, $35@40; poor as low as $10; timothy, choice, $11 @12; fair, $10@10.75; low grade, $8@ 9; redtop, fancy, $16; average country lots, machine cleaned, $12@15; poor and chaffy, less; millet, golden, $2.50@ 3 per 100 lbs.; sunflower seed, new crop, spot, $10.50 per 100 lbs.; to arrive, $9@9.50; popcorn, shelled, white rice, $8 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—Offerings of spot seeds are light, and consist mainly of clover. The quality is fairly good, and the demand is active. Redtop is scarce and in good demand. Offerings

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The demand for flaxseed was slow all through the week and prices lost ground compared with the futures. Crushers would not pay up on account of the cheap Argentine offerings. A local crusher is bringing in Argentine seed by way of New York and has about a dozen cars in transit. Local offerings extremely light and there is nothing much for sale on the arrive basis. Elevator companies say that farmers are delivering practically nothing at present. Many fields will not be threshed on account of the light yields and the lower prices.

The Government has placed a contract for 4,500,000 lbs. of oats with the Albers Brothers Milling Co. at Seattle. These oats will be taken from Minneapolis, sacked at Seattle and forwarded to the Government in the Philippines. Price to the Government reported $54.40 a ton double sacked.

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

Rosenbaum Brothers
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Chicago, Ill.
Respectfully solicit a part of your
SEED BUSINESS
We have among our customers some of the larger seed concerns and can possibly place your seed to advantage.
SEND SAMPLES
If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
IT WILL PAY YOU

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BUYERS of
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Orchard Grass
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WE BUY GRASS SEED, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SEED WHEAT, OATS, CORN, MILLET, CANES, SUDAN, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER.
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THE ILLINOIS SEED CO.
349-369 E. North Water St.
CHICAGO
GRASS and FIELD
SEEDS
Our enlarged and improved plan is equipped with
More and Better Cleaning Machinery
Larger Storage Capacity
Excellent Switching and Dock Facilities

COTTON REPORT.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates put the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 at 54.4 per cent of a normal, as compared with 61.4 on August 25, 1919, 54.4 on September 25, 1918, 60.4 on September 25, 1917, and 63.5, the average on September 25 of the past ten years.

A condition of 54.4 per cent on September 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 158.0 pounds and a total production of about 10,696,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 12,040,532 bales, two years ago 11,302,375 bales, three years ago 11,449,930, four years ago 11,191,820, and five years ago 16,134,930 bales. Comparison of conditions, by States, follows:

	September 25.		Change during September.	
State.	1919.	10-yr. avg.	1919.	10-yr. avg.
Virginia	64	78	— 3	—5
North Carolina	61	71	— 9	—4
South Carolina	61	67	— 6	—5
Georgia	49	68	— 6	—4
Florida	35	65	— 3	—7
Alabama	45	63	—10	—5
Mississippi	52	60	— 9	—8
Louisiana	38	59	— 9	—5
Texas	52	61	— 9	—4
Arkansas	60	64	— 5	—7
Tennessee	64	69	— 5	—8
Missouri	78	71	+ 3	—6
Oklahoma	72	59	+ 1	—7
California	95	*93	— 3	—2
Arizona	92	...	+ 2	...
United States	54.4	63.5	— 7.0	—4.9

	Yield, 1919. (Indicated).	Acres to be picked, 1919.	Forecast prod'n, 1919. Bales.	Bales ginned, 1918. crop. (Census.)
Va.	200	38,000	16,000	24,885
N. C.	224	1,390,000	651,000	897,761
S. C.	211	2,560,000	1,127,000	1,569,318
Ga.	148	5,000,000	1,547,000	2,122,405
Fla.	74	108,000	17,000	29,415
Ala.	117	2,850,000	696,000	800,623
Miss.	157	2,792,000	917,000	1,226,051
La.	114	1,380,000	330,000	587,717
Tex.	138	10,200,000	2,950,000	2,696,561
Ark.	177	2,625,000	972,000	987,340
Tenn.	183	730,000	280,000	329,697
Mo.	277	121,000	70,000	62,162
Okla.	198	2,390,000	988,000	576,286
Calif.	333	†167,000	116,000	67,351
Ariz.	305	110,000	70,000	55,604
Others	282	14,000	8,000	6,157
U. S.	158.0	32,390,000	10,696,000	12,040,532

*Nine-year average. †Lower California (about 85,000 acres and 59,000 bales) included in California figures but excluded from United States total.

The estimated picked acreage is 4.6 per cent (1,570,000 acres) less than the area estimated in cultivation on June 25, 1919. The picked acreage is 10 per cent less than the picked acreage of 1918; the planted acreage (i. e., in cultivation on June 25) was 8.7 per cent less than the planted acreage in 1918.

WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter and others of the business press have referred to the quite prevalent idea among farmers that heavy fall wheat seeding is unwise, in which conclusions they are doubtless correct. This judgment has been supported by force of circumstances in much of the winter wheat area, where exceedingly dry weather has prevented normal fall plowing. Rather startling reports on the winter wheat production have, however, been received from western Missouri and parts of Kansas; and specifically referring to the former territory, we have advices from Chariton County, only a short distance east of Kansas City, that a reduction from 50 to 70 per cent of last year's crop is quite certain. The adjoining counties, Carroll and Wray, with a large wheat acreage along the Missouri River, reported 50 per cent of a normal crop, meaning the growth before the high fixed guarantee obtained. We are rather inclined to commend this situation, believing, as so frequently stated in this paper, that without fixed prices the relativity of values influences seeding of hay and corn on land preferable for such feedstuffs and seeding of wheat only where wheat seems to be the best crop. So many apparent proofs of this conclusion have reached our ears this year that we should like to again refer to the above Missouri situation, where they are harvesting a remarkably fine crop of corn. It equals in quality the big Missouri crop of 1901 and 1902, when they had their largest known surplus, and the above estimated loss of wheat acreage for the 1920 crop may find a corresponding increase in corn, returning to Missouri a larger financial yield than if the land were sown to wheat for normal prices.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

WHEAT INSURANCE.

United States Grain Corporation informs all elevators who have entered into Trade Agreement No. 1582, that no claims for wheat interest and insurance would be allowed, unless presented for payment the week following the period for which claim is made.

In filing claims, the period covered by the claim must correspond with the dates in weekly reports.

Grain rates published by the Railroad Administration providing for an increase of 2½c per cwt. from all points in the United States to Montgomery, Ala., effective Oct. 1 have been suspended through the efforts of Mr. Richard Hobbie of the Hobbie Grocery and Mr. McCaskie, manager of the transportation bureau.

Canadian Imports.

Value of some Canadian imports years ended July 31, 1919, and were as follows:

	1918.	
Live animals	$ 1,595,475	$ 1,9
Butter	92,534	
Cheese	125,322	
Cotton	64,795,347	65,1
Jute, hemp, flax fibre	12,171,111	13,1
Lard	635,169	
Meats	12,263,460	16,1
Seeds	2,077,089	1,9

Beans and Potatoes

he *National Weather and Crop Bul-*
n for the week ending Sept. 30 says
h potato digging continued in north-
n Maine with quality good. In the
o hern part of that state, however,
h e was much complaint of the stock
r oing. In Pennsylvania the yield was
g erally normal. In Tennessee both
v e and sweet potatoes generally did
v except in the dry areas. In West
V inia the yields are unsatisfactory.
n hio the crop was generally poor, but
n oved by late rains. In Wisconsin
h yields were mostly light. In Iowa
n y farmers did not produce enough
p home use. In South Dakota the
i l was diminished. In Montana the
r was caught by a frost. In Nevada
n ields were fair.

te reports by the Weather Depart-
n as to beans say that in Michigan
n ng was completed before the first
' ctober. In Arizona there was an
n ased acreage and the yield large.
n regon the crop was fair to good. In
a ornia the crop of beans was light.

e American Steel & Wire Co.'s re-
p on the bean crop indicates that on
e whole it will be good to very good,
n beans in the West will be only an
r age.

Bean Market in General.

CHICAGO.—The market for beans and
a is extremely difficult to interpret.
e have a short crop in Michigan, a
a rain damage during the past
e in California, and not over 50 per
n of white pea beans (Kotenashi) in
n huria, Korea and Japan. On the
n hand, we are getting very little
n nd from consumers, and the sit-
t n in New York is worse on account
t temporary lack of export demand.
I consequence of all this prices have
e declining steadily for the past two
e until strictly handpicked small
i pea beans (Kotenashi) are avail-
l e today (Oct. 2) at $5.25 per 100
n bond, Pacific Coast, equivalent to
7 freight and duty paid to prac-
a all points in the United States.
c gan is quoting at about $7. Very
c the same condition of affairs ap-
e to other varieties of beans, with
c ception of limas, which are strong,
d ed kidney, which are scarce, but
n imported colored beans continue
g ted and offered at very low prices.
O ur opinion we are very likely to ex-
i ce the usual consumptive demand
i October and November, with a
s quent reaction toward materially
l prices.—*Herbert W. Smith Bkge.*
, hicago.

BEAN SITUATION.

O DO ONLY HALF A CROP OF BEANS.

ORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—We do not
e to exceed 50 per cent of last
r out-turn on beans from the pres-
op, principally on account of the
smaller acreage planted. The sur-
s rom last year's crop is not very
g and the demand at present not
e. Growers are not disposed to
. the basis of the present market.
l Seldomridge Grain Co., Colorado
i s, Colo.

MANY BEANS AS LAST YEAR.

AE ODESSA, MICH.—The bean acre-
our vicinity is hardly 50 per
f normal but indications are that
ield per acre will be much better
has been for the past few years
good quality. This being the
ve will have practically as many
s of beans in our vicinity as we
st year. Supplies of old beans
ll cleaned up and new crop has
s rted to move. The market at the
t time is very quiet.—*Smith*
Velte & Co., Lakes Odessa, Mich.

TOLEDO, OHIO



JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade

CONSIGNMENTS
Oats, Ear and Shelled Corn
—SEEDS—
The Raymond P. Lipe Co.
Members { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

THE CHURCHILL GRAIN & SEED COMPANY
Buffalo — Toledo
CASH GRAIN and CONSIGNMENTS
Both Markets

Consignments Futures
H. W. DeVORE & CO.
Our Aim To Serve
Toledo Chicago

CLOVER SEED
International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

E. B. SLAWSON G. R. FORRESTER
E. B. SLAWSON COMPANY
WHOLESALE
GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
1910-11 Second National Bank Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO
J.F. ZAHM & Co.
HERE SINCE '79
NEW OATS
Why not Consign All the Time

RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O. CASH and FUTURES

THE YOUNG GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
WHEAT — CORN — OATS
MEMBERS { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
1308-09 2nd National Bank Bldg
TOLEDO, OHIO

DON'T EXPERIMENT!
TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified as of Oct. 4:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $12@12.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8@9; pea beans, $8@9; wh. kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $9@12.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $8.50@8.75; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.50; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $13@14; limas, $13@13.50.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.30.

Denver—Pintos, $6@7; navy, $8.50@9.00; limas, $10@10.50, wholesale.

Montreal—A good consumptive demand continues for Ontario hand-picked, which are quoted at $5.50 per bus., strictly ch. hand-picked, $5.75; two to three-pound pickers, $5; common five to six-pound pickers, $4.50 to $4.85 per bu.—Trade Bulletin.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p. fancy., $9; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11.

New York—Calif. limas, $12.75@13; pinks, $7; ch. marrows, $11.75; fair, $10.50@11.50; ch. pea beans, $8.25@8.50; sma. wh. Calif., $7.75@8; red kidney, $13.50@14; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $13@13.50; Calif. navies, $8; Mich. navies, $8.75.

St. Louis—Quote c. lts.—Ch. h.-p. Mich., $7.75; prime ma.-p., $7.50; orders and small lots higher; pinto beans, $7 per cwt. From store—Scotch peas, 7½c per lb.; split peas, green, at 15c. Per cwt.: Calif. black eyes, $7; ch. limas, $13; Calif. pinks, $8; white, $8.50—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Weak market, rnd. per bu., $1.50@1.60; long, $1.25@1.30.

Chicago—Minn., Ohio, $2.60@2.65, bulk; Wis.-Minn., blk., rnd., wh., $2.20@2.35.

Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio, h.-g., bbl., $6.50@6.75; Wis. round wh., $2.65@2.75; early Ohio, h.-g., bbl., $6.50@6.75.

Denver—Wholesale del., Colo., $2.05@2.10; Idaho, $2.15@2.45.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.85@3; h.-g., bu., $1.50@1.70; Tri., $2.70@2.75; North'n wh., $2.50@2.60; West'n wh., $2.50@2.60.

New York—Jer. rnd., 150-lb., $3@4; L. I., 150-lb., $5@5.75; Me., 165-lb. bg., $3.50@4.25.

Los Angeles—Stockton Burbank, new, $2.60@3.

Minneapolis—$2.35@2.45.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 9,512 bags, against 5,718 bags the week previous, and 15,553 bags last year. Sales of car lots on track reported of Quebec whites at $1.40 to $1.50 per bag of 90 lbs. New Brunswick potatoes have sold at $1.75 per 90 lbs. in car lots on track. The market is said to be flooded with Quebec potatoes. Ontario is short, owing to the drought, and quite a few cars of Quebecs are being shipped there. Enquiries are at hand from Cornwall to Windsor.—Trade Bulletin.

Pittsburgh—N. J. Cobb., blk., $2.85; Pa., rnd., wh., blk., $3.15@3.25; Wis., sk., c. lts., $4.40; N. J. Giants, 150-lb. sk., $3.75@4.

St. Louis—Idaho Rural, $2.50 trk.; Minn. Rural, $2.55, trk.; Wis. Rural, $2.25; Red River early Ohio, $2.80, trk.

THE APPLE CROP.

The commercial apple crop, as indicated by Sept. 1 condition, is 23,072,000 bbls. out of a total yield of 153,242,000 bbls., being a decrease of 28,000 and 1,762,000 bbls. respectively compared with a year ago. The barrel crop is the lowest in recent years; the box apples crop on the other hand, is the largest, due to the increase of box shipments from the Pacific Northwest. The total number of cars shipped last year of barrelled apples was 29,476, the four largest shippers being New York (10,954), Washington (5.052), Virginia (2,523), and Michigan (1,540). Prices for the season are not yet established, but contracts made for future deliveries are slightly higher than a year ago at this time.

Eastern Oats Market.

There was a liberal trade in oats for export during the current week, which included sales of a large amount for shipment and a quantity from the spot sufficient to absorb most of the offerings. Prices have held firm and the attitude of receivers is to exact full premiums on all occasions. The situation is such that it is more a question of premiums than of prices in the near future, the latter fluctuating more or less in sympathy with the action of the Chicago futures, while holders are inclined to advance their premiums on more than fractional declines. Exporter's orders are invariably for heavy oats, and their recent large purchases have helped to advance their premiums.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

Feedstuffs

The Valdosta Mill & Elevator Co., Valdosta, Ga., is erecting a new building which will house its feed mill plant.

The Ferncliff Feed & Grain Co. of Louisville, Ky., will remodel the old Ferncliff distillery and make molasses stock feed.

The *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* for the last week of September says that pastures and meadows in New Jersey are fine; in Texas ranges and live stock are in good condition; in Oklahoma pastures needed rain. In Kentucky pastures and the sorghum grains were much improved by late rains; in Indiana pastures and meadows were much improved, but only fair to poor. In South Dakota pastures good in the east, but poor in the northwest, and late rains were beneficial, but North Dakota pastures and ranges were poor in most sections. In Wyoming the ranges are scanty. In Nevada the late rains generally benefited ranges and pastures, while in Oregon pastures were revived.

Stock Growers Protest.

The Kansas Livestock Association, at a meeting held recently at Emporia, Kans., adopted resolutions protesting against the so-called corner of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake. The resolution says among other things that present prices of native seed meal and cake make it a feed that is out of reach of cattlemen, and the resolution recommends "immediate Congressional investigation of the cottonseed situation." The meeting went on record as saying that in its opinion the price of meal quoted is at least $25 per ton too high.

Feeding Corn Alone.

"Many farmers are feeding corn alone. This is an unprofitable practice. Demonstrations at Purdue have shown that about 550 pounds of corn are required to produce 100 pounds of pork. When protein feed, such as tankage or linseed meal is added to the corn, about 350 pounds of grain are required for 150 pounds of pork. At this time, when the country is calling for food no hog feeder can justify the use of his extra 200 pounds of grain. To secure greater production it will be necessary to improve practices and use more efficient methods."

About Cottonseed Meal and Cake.

A. J. (Jake) Maurer, general manager of the Choctaw Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo., dealers in cottonseed meal and cake, writes Clay, Robinson & Co. as follows:

"The season in meal and cake opened up this year at the highest prices ever known for this commodity. This was due to the scarcity of summer stocks following the war time demands of two or three seasons past. August shipments for 43 per cent cake brought around $90 per ton delivered Chicago territory. The decline since that time has reduced delivered prices on that grade to around $78 per ton for prompt shipment, and the mills are asking around $72 for October and November delivery. However, the range of cake prices during the next three months is as yet problematical and will decline only when sufficient goods have been produced to supply emergency demands now prevailing in the drought territory.

"The South and Southwestern portions of the country have produced an immense tonnage of grains and roughness and these sections will buy only a small per cent of the cake, compared with the amount used the last two years when drought and high cattle prices prevailed.

"There is some distress among big cattle pasture districts of Kansas where grass made excellent growth early, but was later dried up by excessive temperature and lack of rain, but this section will likely right itself. Many of these good feeder cattle will come to market and furnish a good opportunity for feeder buyers from the corn belt, while others will likely be held and fed cake, although the demand for cake from that section at the present time has been very light.

"The export outlook for cake has been practically nil and will likely continue so while exchange rates remain prohibitive. The cake market during the next few weeks should find prices level at which free trading will be possible."

FEED SITUATION.

FEED DEMAND SLACKENING.

JACKSON, MICH.—There is very little to say with reference to feedstuffs except that we find the demand for feeds in the East has slackened materially, however, we look for a better demand after a few killing frosts.—*Heywood Milling Co., S. H. Heywood, pres., Jackson, Mich.*

Meal for Yearlings.

An Iowa feeder who favors use of cottonseed meal with young cattle is B. F. Myers of Dallas county, that state. On a bunch of yearlings he sold recently at a fine figure feed was a mixture of silage and shelled corn twice a day. This method of feeding until about May 15, at which time they were turned out on pasture and fed a liberal quantity of ground corn and from a pound and a half to three pounds cottonseed meal, increasing the meal as the season advanced. After sixty days of such feeding he gave them all they wanted of ground corn cob meal, ground oats, a fair ration of barley and four pounds of cottonseed meal. This latter method was employed until the end of the feeding period. They were fed only once a day on the latter ration. Mr. Myers said that during the period extending from the middle of July the stock did not show a gain of as much as one pound of flesh, due to the fly nuisance. This, however, was no fault of the feed.—*National Live Stock Reporter.*

A Protein Problem.

Providing protein for next winter's feeding is a problem which faces dairymen these days, also many beef producers who have come to depend on buying cottonseed meal or something else to balance their silage. Those who have alfalfa, clover or soy-bean hay are in best shape to balance their feed, the others face a high hay market and the same kind of a feed market. In large milk producing territory there will be plenty of silage but lack of protein, and the cost of the latter is likely to have its effect on production. We know of no better policy than to buy whatever protein can be had in the cheapest form obtainable. Alfalfa hay or meal may prove to be a commercial substitute for some of the by-product protein feeds. It is now selling at Kansas City, the greatest alfalfa market in the country, at $22@27 per ton.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FEED MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Oct. 4.—An advance of as much as $3.50 a ton occurred in prices of cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. The 43 per cent protein grade was offered here at the close of the week around $72.50@73 a ton, compared with $70 a ton last week. For 41 per cent grade, the price was around $70.75, and $70.50 for 38.5 per cent. The October Government report, showing a reduced cotton crop, and buying of cake for export account, were bullish influences. Domestic demand was fair.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—The mills are still busy filling delayed orders. Straight cars of bran are quoted at $45 per ton, and s at $55. Corn feed is steady and sale reported at $80@82 per ton, mouill $69@71, and pure barley meal at $6 and dairy feed, $48@50 per ton, incl bags, delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.—Pric tagged bran ranges from $2 to $2.0 hundred delivered New Orleans. The have about filled their wants on bra are indifferent to present quota Shorts are worth about 80c per hu more than the price of bran. Very sales of shorts and the recent deman been filled.

FT. WORTH.

Ft. Worth, Oct. 4.—Demand for feeds continues to drag and most report surplus on hand which the unable to move. Millrun bran is quoted in 10 lbs. at $2.10 delivered common points but prices are acc much lower.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

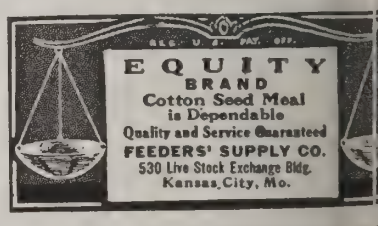
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 4.—Demand fo is not strong and mills are now ca fairly good stocks and able to supp demand. Flour prices are slightly str than they were in mid September, d lower feed.

Principal quotations, carlots, c Bran, $45 a ton; mixed feed, $58;

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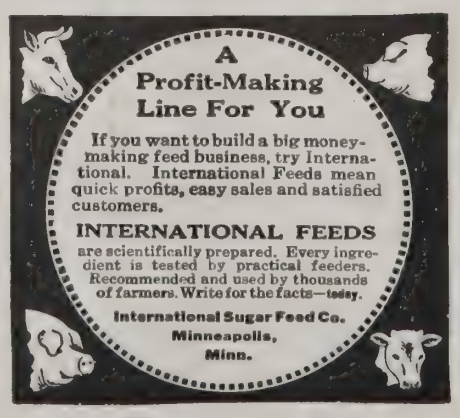


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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Marfield Grain Co.
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eneral Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

gs, $63; hominy feed meal, $59; cracked w corn, $63; corn and oat feed, $65; tch feed, $70.

DES MOINES, IA.

s Moines, Ia., Oct. 4.—Mill feed prices a fallen off the past week due to in- se in arrivals. Bran quoted at $37, ght middlings at $50, flour middlings t $56. Cottonseed and oilmeal have ed a basis where feeder trade is ning to buy in small quantities. Trade s to look for further decline before a trading basis is reached.

MEMPHIS.

mphis, Oct. 4.—About the only fea- in the feed market here are slight es in bran and shorts and some ad- in cottonseed meal. Demand for feeds has not improved but offerings larger, which brought a decline of $1 a ton. Offerings of cottonseed are not being pressed, although the are running and turning out the ct freely. Holders are apparently ient of better prices later and are encouraged by strength shown in the al feed situation. Prices asked for cent meal at the mill are $64@64.50 Manufacturers of mixed and sweet are still doing but little and report holding fairly well although slight es have been made in a few of the l brands in which shorts and con- ted feeds have a part.

NEW YORK.

York, Oct. 4.—The feed market was weak and the volume of business small. Consumers were disposed to their purchases as they felt that feed- of all kinds will work to a lower

offers were quite liberal and while was the weakest early in the week, quently middlings were also reduced. tations as follows: City feed bran, iddlings, $58; red dog, $69; Western bran was quoted at $42; standard ngs, $54@55; flour middlings, $62.50 nd red dog, $70@71, in 100-lb. sacks, rs' shipment.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Oct. 6.—The situation ues less active with easier prices on nd moderate supplies. Quotations: bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $41.70; gs, $61; horse and mule feed, $45@ iry feed, $66@67; poultry feed, $67@ ; feed, $68.

DULUTH.

uth, Oct. 4.—Quotations in ground ere advanced $3.25 and in ground $1@2 in this week's market. Other are unchanged. Trade continued ith supplies in fair volume as East- pments were slow. Dealers in this y bought to cover their current only. Prices per ton follow: Bran, ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground 3.75; No. 2 ground feed, $52.50; No. nd feed, $51; shorts, $52.50; flour gs, $60; red dog, $65; Boston mixed, cracked corn, $56.75; rye feed, $40.

BALTIMORE.

nore, Oct. 4.—The demand is fair obbing way for sacked bran and middlings, and the general feed is steady and unchanged. Quota- ollow: Western spring bran, per)-lb. sacks, $43@44; Western mid- per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $57@58; city inter wheat bran, per ton, 100-lb. $58@60; brown middlings, per ton, acks, $60; white middlings, per ton, sacks, $70.

MILWAUKEE.

ukee, Wis., Oct. 4.—The local mill rket is steady to lower, showing rice concessions in several in- The consumer demand has been y low mark for this time of the e to most ideal weather conditions out Wisconsin, keeping pasturage did shape for out-of-door feeding. stomary demand from Eastern sually commencing the first days er is also lacking. Although slow ng, it is expected that a big busi- mill feeds will take place this fall ter. Bran is quoted at 50c@$1 hile middlings dropped about $2.50 It is felt generally that bran has its low mark and that increased will be felt shortly. Current quo- re:

per ton, $38@38.50; standard mid- 48.50@50; flour middlings, $58.50@ og, $64.50@65.50; hominy feed, $59; $47@48; old-process oilmeal, $70; ed meal, $75@82; brewers' dried

FORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
ality very high this year. Prices low
y you to get our quotations. We are ship-
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grains, $60@61; gluten feed, $63, all in 100-lb. sacks.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4.—The feed market shows a large increase in receipts over the same period last year, a total of 560 tons being bulletined here as against 140 tons last year. Included in last week's receipts were 2 cars of bran, 9 cars of feed, 3 cars of middlings. Demand is good and prices are holding up well, with some classes of feeds bringing as high as $65 and $70 a ton.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct 4.—Demand for feeds of all kinds continues extremely dull with prices a little easier. Middlings, gluten feed, red dog, and second clear are all quoted lower than last week while other feeds are practically unchanged with the exception of oat hulls which is quoted higher. Prices being quoted as follows at the close: Bran, spring, sacked, $44 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $44; middlings, sacked, $55@59; mixed feed, sacked, $53@60; gluten feed, sacked, $68.12; red dog, sacked, $70; second clear, sacked, $71; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $31; stock feeds, sacked, $62.50; hominy feed, sacked, $62.40; cottonseed meal, $72. Receipts for the week ending October 4th were 42 tons.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The market for feedstuffs is dull and demoralized under a very light demand and liberal offerings which cause increased pressure to sell. The quotations given below are for carlots in 100-lb. sacks to arrive at cost per ton: Winter bran, $42.50@43.50; spring bran, $42.50@43.50; standard wheat middlings, $53@54; flour middlings, $61@62; red dog, $70@71; shorts, $53@54; low grade flour, $71@72; rye middlings, $52@53; fine yellow hominy, $57.50@58.50; fine white hominy, $58.50@59.50; reground oats feed, $29@30; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $72@73; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $74@75; cottonseed meal, 20% protein, $59@60.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4.—The feed market is dull and slow, with a better inquiry for wheat feeds than any other kind, but business light. Some of the offerings are being carried over, and the feeling is weak. Quotations are as follows: Bran, hard $36 @37, soft $37.50@38, brown shorts $50@53, gray shorts $56@59; white hominy feed, $53@55.50; oat feed, $25; alfalfa meal, No. 1 $37@38.50, No. 2 $32.50@33; milo maize, No. 3 $2.40, No. 4 $2.25.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—The demand for millfeed is narrow and offerings are increasing. Mills cleaned up most of their contracts for September shipment and not much offal has been sold for October shipment. Bran is in fair demand. Interior mills are shipping more of it lately. Heavier grades of feed are in the slowest demand and the weakest in tone. There is very little demand for feed to be shipped later in the season, as the buyers are looking for lower prices.

Quotations in car lots f. o. b., sacked in 100-pound sacks: bran, $35@37; standard middlings, $48@49; flour middlings, $53@56; red dog, $64.50@65.50; rye middlings, $49@51; ground barley, $59.

Burlaps were without activity last week. There was little change in the general position, and importers and traders believe that a little time must be granted for the absorption of the large arrivals which have lately come to this coast. After the goods now entering have begun to be cut up, importers expect a strong revival of demand, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Prices Oct. 4 were nominally unchanged, with spot, 8-ounce, at 13.85c and spot, 10½-ounce, at 17.75c.

The Railroad Administration with the approval of the Commerce Commission will advance rates from St. Louis to Southeastern territory generally ½c over present figures on grain and grain products. It has also appoved advances in rates on grain and products of St. Louis to Memphis of 7½c; New Orleans and common points, 17½c; Little Rock, 1c@18½c, date effective not yet announced.

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are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable Reference Book free.* Write for it.
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Brokers Wanted
BRAN, Shorts, Middlings, Hominy gluten feed, Oil meal, Cottonseed meal, Tankage, Molasses feed, Alfalfa meal, Dairy, Hog and Poultry feed, Screenings, Red dog. Straight or mixed cars.
OMAHA HAY CO. NEBRASKA
"Sudden Service Company"

COTTON SEED MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
NUT SIZE FOR CATTLE — PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP AND GOATS
45%—43%—41%—38½%—36% Protein
COLD PRESSED COTTON SEED CAKE, PEANUT MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
Wire or Write for Prices Delivered Anywhere, Stating Quality, Quantity and Shipment
E. H. YOUNG CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS
(INCORPORATED) CAPITAL $25,000.00 E. H. YOUNG, Manager

107 DAYS WITHOUT A DRINK.

It is probably entirely safe to start this article with the above caption because there is surely no one, following the eventful First of July, who in any way hankers for a drink. Neither do we make argument with the camel as to his ability to pass up the usual liquid refreshment.

We have used actual figures however which cover the extended drouth in Wyoming, Montana and parts of other Northwestern states prior to August 2, when they secured their first rain of the summer. Uncertainty has prevailed among the hay and feed men and to a less degree among the grain trade as to the exact condition of feedstuffs in this great cattle producing country many miles west of our Western terminal markets. There have been well posted large operators in hay and feed quoted as saying that this Northwestern demand would not amount to much, but our advices hardly agree with such conclusions, and the personal search for the truth has yielded interesting and in many ways astonishing data. For instance, late consignments of beef cattle, skinny, almost valueless, stock, reached the slaughter houses in deplorable condition. Many droves in territory where even the little creeks reduced from rushing rivers had dried up, revealed in the slaughtering process lumps of alkali and minerals in the stomachs of the animals, a condition surely not con-

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Your competitor's alfalfa meal supply is uniform, ample and dependable.
He is a regular customer of
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LAMAR, COLO.
Floyd M. Wilson, General Manager

ALFALFA MEAL
We have alfalfa meal in warehouses to load out on your orders for prompt shipment.
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The Leypoldt & Pennington Co.
Baled Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

ducive to beef production. The severity of this early summer drouth hastened the shipping of livestock of all kinds, stockmen being assisted by the railroads and the Government to the pasturage accommodations east of Chadron, Nebr. This exodus of stock included even horses, thousands being sold, thus considerably reducing the working facilities of Northwestern farmers, with a bullish effect on everything. Hay in the Northwest is now selling for $35.00 in the stack.

But the usual abundant enterprise and recuperative qualities of the American farmer, rancher and feeder will "save the bacon" of the Northwest as on previous occasions when similar drouth conditions prevailed. Their banks, knowing the dependability of their people, are financing buyers who for the past several weeks have brought in stock for winter feeding. These feeders feel justified in buying young stock, reasoning that present hay and feed prices will show a profit in winter feeding. Correspondence to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER from Duluth, Sioux City, Omaha and Denver, in addition to our personal investigations at intermediate points, quite clearly support our belief of a demand from Northwestern territory for outside feed and hay supplies of considerable volume during the coming feeding season.

A Trade Service.

In the publication of its weekly market letter, the Choctaw Sales Company of Kansas City is rendering a unique service to dealers, to feeders and breeders of live stock and to others interested in cottonseed cake and meal. The weekly reports on trade conditions, as analyzed by A. J. Maurer, better known in market circles as "Jake" Maurer, general manager of the organization, will not be influenced by any enthusiasm to make sales. Instead, Mr. Maurer and his associates in the Choctaw Sales Company, are giving to the trade, through the medium of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER and other market publications, an entirely unbiased review of the cottonseed cake and meal outlook.

Were one to remain in close touch with the affairs of the Choctaw Company, the conclusion might be reached that the handling of cottonseed cake and meal is but a minor and unimportant activity, that rendering "service" is its business. Mr. Maurer is a shrewd student of feed and live stock markets, having devoted the major part of his life in these industries. For more than a score of years, he was the head cattle buyer for one of the leading packing plants on the Kansas City market, and even at the present time is in constant touch with the live stock trade. Several hours during the day, it is not uncommon to find Mr. Maurer in consultation with breeders and feeders of cattle—not consulting on buying cottonseed feed—but in giving information and analysis on the future of the beef animal market. Mr. Maurer's views demand the attention of producers, and while he cannot foretell trade developments, for this is the work of prophets, his views have been borne out on markets.

In addition to cottonseed feed, the Choctaw Sales Company handles bran and shorts, alfalfa molasses feeds, and is the agent for Kansas City territory in the sale of the "checkerboard" line of feeds for the Ralston-Purina company of St. Louis.

OMAHA ALFALFA MILLING CO.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., main offices in the Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr., have merchandised their "Quality" brands of feed for so many years that our trade surely needs no special comment on their uniformity, value and all around advantages from a dealer and consumer standpoint.

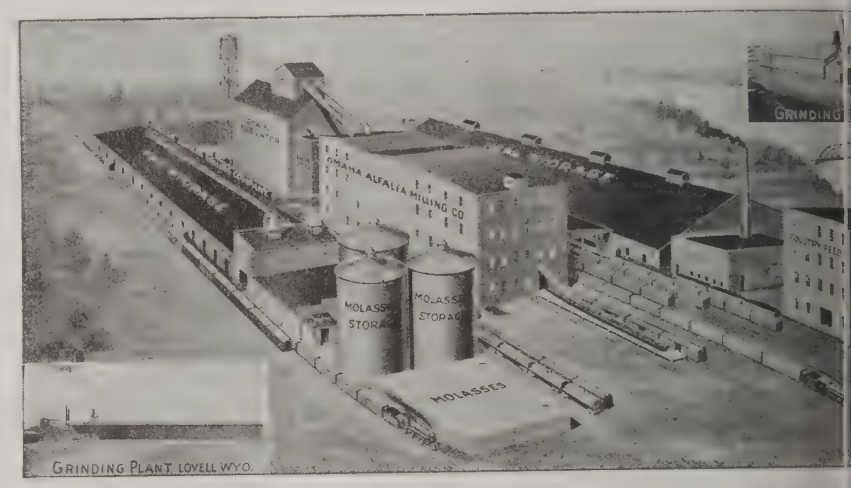
However, Sales Manager Dolman, and everybody knows him through his years of service with Wash-Co, Golden Grain, Peters Mill and others, is developing larger sales than ever for the company. He is justifiably proud of the fact that the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., during the present declining markets, is strictly upholding the quality of their feeds which do not include in their materials any by-products. The business of the company is mainly with Eastern and Southern markets and consuming territories; and Mr. Dolman says the only limit to its volume of output is the car shortage situation.

The capacity of their plant, illustrated here, is 600 tons each 24 hours and with ample producing, storing and shipping facilities, including private switching on the I. C. railroad, there seems to be every reason to believe Mr. Dolman's estimate of business to come during this winter will be realized. The company has grinding plants at Cozad, Nebr., and Lowell, Wyo., and is equipped with the latest grinding, mixing, sacking and shipping equipment. There are three tanks of steel construction and one underground concrete storage tank for a total of 3,500 tons of molass the Omaha plant. The grain st accommodates 35,000 bushels; an location in Omaha, with easy acce country supplies as well as purch in the city, makes the rapid turn of material stocks and the conve into the various lines of feeds easy

Food Administrator Resigns.

B. W. Reynolds, who was C Food Administrator during the w Fremont, Neb., and who lately res the practice of issuing flour price on foodstuffs, has quit the job. He it is a worthless one and the offic acting has no authority. He "What is the use of going to a chant's business and demanding t his invoice for certain goods and h tell you to go to hell if he wants? look mighty silly and take his a and get out." Therefore Mr. Rey resigned.

Send us the news from your borhood—changes, crops, local tions, etc.



PLANT OF OMAHA ALFALFA MILLING CO., OMAHA.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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BICORN Hog Feed surprises the farmer with its growth-speeding efficiency.

One dealer in Ohio has placed NINE REPEAT ORDERS for carload lots in the past two months.

BICORN is what YOU want—a self-selling, quick-moving hog feed, with satisfied farmers recommending it to their neighbors.

BICORN is the most up-to-date, correctly-made feed for growing pigs and breeding stock.

Write us for prices and full information. Will be glad to send our representative. The hog-feeding season is on—act now.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mills at Hammond, Ind.

COTTON SEED PRODUCT

(Monday Weekly Letter and Buyers' Guide)

MARKET: The Government estimate of the Cotton cr this season, issued October 2nd, is 10,696,000 bales. The we closing October 4th has been most favorable to growth, maturit and picking. By the end of the coming week most of t mills will be in operation throughout the belt. The featu of this week's market was buying in rather large quantiti of Loose Slab Cake by exporters. Also some buying by mil and dealers to fill early sales delayed by backward season. T market advanced $2.50 to $3.50 per ton depending on gra location and time of shipment. The trade expected lower pric and was consequently disappointed. On Saturday the advan seems to have halted.

Our prices subject to confirmation, car lots only 20 to tons for immediate, prompt and October shipment clos Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	38½%
Chicago	$75.00	$73.00	$71.00
Indianapolis	75.50	73.50	71.50
Des Moines	75.00	73.00	71.50
Milwaukee, Wis.	75.50	73.50	71.50
St. Louis	73.50	71.50	69.50
Kansas City	72.75	70.75	70.50

Let us bid on your wants—Write or Wire.

CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

A. J. (JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER.

STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY, M

Alfalfa Department

Spokane hay dealers report a fair in- for alfalfa, but very little trading.

Oregon has made three cuttings of fa a in some localities and in others fo rth cutting.

Grain and hay harvest in the dry sec- of Arizona are now advanced with excellent yield.

Portland, Ore., reports alfalfa hay in o demand with sellers firm. No. 1 ed at $29@30.

The alfalfa mill belonging to W. W. uh, which was destroyed by fire at on, Okla., will be rebuilt.

The third crop of alfalfa has been sy harvested in Utah. In some loca- n the fourth cutting is being made.

in County, Kans., reports second of alfalfa as cut, with the expecta- n hat another cutting may be yet d

t s stated that an alfalfa mill will ected at Lindsay, Okla., by O. E. on and S. E. Lee. It will have a ty of 60 tons and cost $25,000.

The Great Western Alfalfa Milling Co. rect an alfalfa meal mill at Ker- , olo. It is expected that $20,000 spent on building, machinery and ent.

The impression seems to have gotten at quarantines have been raised it alfalfa hay grown in Idaho. The authorities, however, have no in- ion to that effect.

Pennington is feed department er of the Great Western Alfalfa Co., Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo., recently removed from similar es with the Dyersburg Milling ersburg, Tenn.

The Empire State Alfalfa Mills at ville, N. Y., have installed an en- or the grinding of alfalfa meal. to the large number of orders d for their product, it has been ry to increase their grinding ca- and to put on a night force.

Commissioner Green of New dvocates the planting of produc- d ornamental trees along the ighways and also the seeding of used right-of-way to alfalfa. are about 3,000 acres of unused ordering the roads of that state.

San Francisco correspondent un- ent date says that wheat hay and seem to compose the greater part shipments of hay into that city. he exception of late cuttings of the greater part of that hay has cured from the fields and placed ehouses. The heavy local re- however, have a tendency to soft- market, with the result that con- have to be made to effect sales. ons last week in September were .7@22, according to quality.

erate Alfalfa Meal Demand.

AS CITY, Oct. 4.—A moderate de- revailed for alfalfa meal in Kan- y this week, with sales show- tically no change in prices. In s, prices were shaded to force ut millers on the whole offered light qualities and demanded ces. The East, Central States, theast took the bulk of the al- al offered. The strong tone in lfa hay market was a bullish in- Uncertainty in the feed market y tended to reduce business. alfalfa meal held around $37.50 on in Kansas City, in sacks, car- sis Kansas City; No. 1, $35.50 No. 2, $31@33, and brown,

f pastures and declining ten- f bran and shorts prices, also ere restricting factors in the for alfalfa molasses and alfalfa olasses feeds. Trade was large- local character, few sales being outside of surrounding terri- o. 1 alfalfa molasses feed closed at $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35 @37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42 @52.

THE BAG SITUATION.

In further considering the bag situation, and in line with our bag market reviews, we are glad to quote *Mealology*, the live, peppy house organ of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colo., which says. "Alfalfa millers have an investment of $1,500,000 in sacks used in alfalfa meal transportation. The sacks average two round trips a year from mill to mixer. The average life of a bag is only four years, thus making an annual wastage of $400,000, representing an expense wholly chargeable to convenience in carrying meal from millers to mixers. For six months of the year they are empty and represent idle capital. The handling of meal by air in loading and unloading would eliminate this investment of $1,500,000 in burlaps for carriers. We have tried to solve this burlap problem, but this far have failed."

FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

Special reports compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of foreign crop conditions include among other things the following:

ALSACE LORRAINE.—The Bureau of Statistics shows that winter wheat is about the same average yield this year as last; spring wheat the same; spelt is a little larger; rye, both winter and spring, somewhat less, about one point. Barley, both winter and spring, 2 to 3 points better than last year; oats, one point higher.

NORWAY.—The best estimates now possible for the crop of 1919, based on early August conditions, show that wheat is about 2,000 bus. larger; rye, 50,000 bus.; barley, 100,000 bus.; oats about 250,000 bus. larger than last year; potatoes very much larger, the total being 34,722,000 bus. this year compared with 28,954,000 a year ago. Beets, turnips and hay all larger yields than last year.

FINLAND.—The Finnish Department of Agriculture on the basis of June shows satisfactory crops expected of the fall and spring grains, potatoes and other tuberous plants as well as hay.

POLAND.—Consul McBride of Warsaw reports that in the main middle Poland has good crops this year. Heavy rains seem to have had no bad effect except on the hay crop, many fields of which were completely washed away. The hay supply therefore will be small.

LIVESTOCK.

BRAZIL.—Statistics published in the *Jornal do Brazil* show a total of 37,500,000 head of cattle of all kinds in the Republic. Of these 16,100,000 are milch cows; 9,100,000 calves. Varieties are known as native, Indian and European stock.

FINLAND.—The Finnish Agricultural Department has no definite information in regard to the number of livestock at the present time but on May 20, 1918, there were 1,400,000 cows; 1,125,000 sheep and 227,000 hogs in that country. These estimates are considered however as low.

NEW ZEALAND.—The official estimates of the number of sheep in New Zealand on April 30, 1919, is 25,511,000 against 26,538,000 in 1918; a decrease for the 12 months of 1,027,000 head. These figures show that nearly all the increase gained the previous year has been lost and the country is only 241,000 head better off than in 1917.

SWITZERLAND.—The Census of April 24, 1919, shows that the Canton of Zurich had 111,000 head of cattle against 116,000 in 1918; 27,200 hogs against 20,081 in 1918. The number of milch cows decreased by 5.75 per cent, the number of sheep increased greatly.

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Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

Pure—Unadulterated

Analysis

24% Protein and Fat or Better

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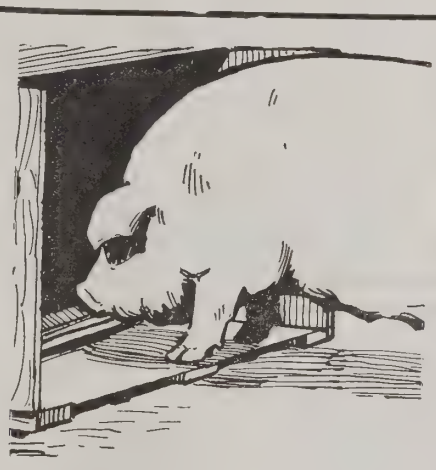
E. H. Young & Co., Dallas.

E. H. Young, formerly prominently identified with the Texas Cake & Linter Co. of Dallas, Texas, has started a business of his own, incorporated as E. H. Young Co., Fort Worth, Texas. The firm is a member of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association. The capital stock of $25,000 is ample finance to support Mr. Young's abilities which have been proven through many seasons of good and bad business in manufacturing and selling cake and meal for Texas mills. In contemplating the activities of the new company, Mr. Young is writing his trade that "This company will ship cracked cottonseed cake and meal, nut and pea size, also cake and meal made from peanuts. We are in a position to ship promptly and quote you the very lowest prices from the mills, taking most advantageous freight rates to any point to which you may wish shipment made.

"If you are needing any cake or meal, please telegraph us on receipt of this letter. In any event keep this letter before you and ask us for prices delivered at any station to which you may wish shipment made, being careful always to state the quality and quantity, as we ship in carload lots only and furnish grades containing 45 per cent protein, 43 per cent protein, 41 per cent protein, and sometimes 36 per cent protein."

Corn growers of central California included in the Farm Owners' and Operators' Ass'n at Stockton have installed a complete moisture tester for use of members.

Broom corn pulling is practically all finished in the Southwest.

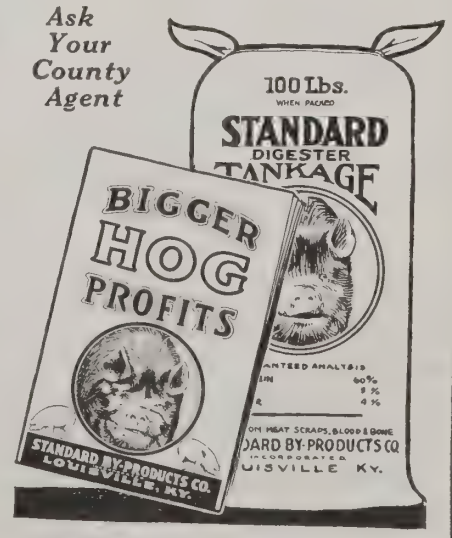


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Hay Department

Baker, Ore., reports a good demand for local timothy.

The hay market at Spokane is still weak with no improvement in the demand.

The hay market at Seattle is reported holding steady with no material change in the disposition of buyers. Sellers are also firm in their holdings.

Portland, Ore., reports no arrivals of eastern Oregon timothy. Clover is quoted $24.50, oat hay $24, cheat $18, valley timothy $28.50@30.25.

The Hypo Hay Co. of Memphis has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by P. McIntyre, J. E. Roberts, E. G. Hedges, F. M. Bailey and J. W. Farley.

J. H. Moorehead of the Farmers' Exchange, Great Falls, Mont., closed a contract with Minnesota hay growers for 2,000 tons of upland hay at a price of $23 f. o. b. Great Falls.

Lyon County, Kans., reports a heavy crop of prairie hay, the amount harvested being much larger than last year. The country is expected to have an ample supply of forage feeds this year.

A rancher from northwestern Nebraska says that in some sections hay has declined over a dollar a ton in the last few weeks and believes that winter feeding of cattle will be larger on that account.

John H. Upschulte, a federal grain inspector, has been selected as hay inspector for the Houston Grain & Hay Exchange, Houston, Texas. His appointment will be approved by the National Hay Ass'n.

The hay situation at Great Falls, Mont., is more or less uncertain. The demand and movement at present is very light. Nebraska upland hay is offered at $25; Minnesota $27; Nebraska timothy $32.

The business of the Southern Hay Co. at Ft. Smith, Ark., has obtained larger quarters and are now located in the old Cottonpress Bldg., near the Poteau River bridge, a structure giving them 640x150-ft. of space.

Hay making was still in progress during the last week of September in Georgia and Alabama, in both of which states considerable hay was gathered in good condition. In Louisiana some hay was still being cut.

Hay listed in Minnesota for sale to drought areas of Montana are said to have reached 30,000 tons. This report is made by H. J. Hughes of the Director of Markets, the State Department of Agriculture. He adds that a million acres of Minnesota land has been offered to the department for grazing purposes.

The Pennsylvania crop report says the average production of hay in that state is about 1.4 tons per acre. The 13 counties reported produce in excess of 100,000 tons each. The largest producer is Bradford County, 172,000 tons, followed by Tioga, 170,000, and Lawrence, 159,000 tons. The total for the state is estimated at 4,430,000 tons.

New Traffic Manager.

The new traffic manager of Dyer & Co., hay merchants of Omaha, Nebr., P. P. Murray, is finding his former experience of real benefit in correctly and quickly routing cars from country points on hay shipments to dairymen and other consuming trade. Mr. Murray was assistant manager of the Ohio Traffic Bureau for some time before his present connection with the operating end of business was made. and it is hardly necessary to suggest the first importance of traffic information to hay dealers. Ed. P. Palmer, manager of Dyer & Co.'s Omaha office knew this full well in securing Mr. Murray, thus nicely rounding out his Omaha organization.

Federal Inspection of Hay.

One of the largest shippers of alfalfa hay and seed in New Mexico who are buying brokers and shippers only, or acting agents for distant receivers, and one of the most dependable firms in that country, Lange Brothers, Carlsbad, in a recent communication to this office said:

"We are not at all in harmony with Federal inspection ideas of hay because the inspections are not uniform as a rule and therefore are detrimental to the shippers of hay, causing them great losses. Some farmers have loaded several cars of choice alfalfa for us, all of one quality, yet when these cars were inspected by the Federal Inspector he graded almost every car differently. Hence you can see how the losses are made and why the buyer of hay uses state inspections to shelter himself as to payments. It makes no difference if the inspector has made erroneous and faulty inspection or not, we simply have to take the buyer's claim (based on the certificate) from the price at which we sold the dealer the hay, and which we paid to the farmers. The latter sells for cash when the cars are loaded for destination points. Our own inspections are ignored by the Federal inspectors, who are supposed to be infallible."

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

S. B. Fitzgerald, formerly manager of the hay consignment department of Hogan Bros., Kansas City, is applicant for membership in the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association. The Hogan Bros.' organization will continue actively engaged in the receiving and shipping of hay.

Only small supplies of alfalfa and other varieties of hay have been marketed from northwestern Missouri. W. L. Anderson, an extensive producer of hay of Gentry County, reported on a visit among the forage trade of Kansas City. Good quality prairie and tame hay are scarce in that territory, but a large amount of excellent alfalfa has been produced and now available for markets. Farmers there are more or less indifferent to disposing of their hay, being inclined to await the late fall and winter period before shipping to market.

Favorable growth of late forage crops and pastures was reported in the weekly weather and crop bulletins issued by states in the territory surrounding Kansas City. Need of rain in some sections was again emphasized. Excerpts from the reports follow: Kansas—"Fine early fall weather prevailed over Kansas until the closing days of the week, with general showers in the northeastern quarter, and some heavy rains in the north-central counties, where they were needed. The southeastern and central counties still are in great of moisture. Cutting of the last cr alfalfa for the season is in progr many places. In the western thir ting forage crops is just getting way." Oklahoma—"Temperatures seasonable and there was no pre tion of any consequence in the no portion, with frequent light m rains in the southern half. Pa are fair to very good in the so portion, but are short and dry an rain badly in most of the northern ties." Missouri—"Pastures and la age crops have improved. The was warm with about the n amount of sunshine and no rain consequence." Nebraska—"Thr and haying still are in progress northern counties with fav weather conditions. The week clear and pleasant."

Economic conditions in the Sou being watched by dealers in hay, to the importance of the Cotton as buyers. In the past week ther a sharp slump in the price of c which is disconcerting to the Sou official report on the production ton in the South also indicated duced production of the staple, the being estimated at 10,696,000 bales ever, improved weather for cot reported, and it is believed tha next figures may be more fav The depressed foreign exchange tion is affecting cotton. Howeve world needs the staple badly, and is a feeling in the hay trade th South will continue a good buy hay. In the horse and mule mar is reported an active buyer of stock, which is significant to th trade. The South, however, will d to maintain its present economic tion in the coming year.

Hay Markets

KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 4.—A strong tone was displa the market for hay in Kansas Cit week. The better quality offerin prairie rose 50c to $1 a ton, and alfal unchanged to $1 a ton higher. T clover mixed and clover were unch with a firm tone in the market. Al

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e moderate, amounting to 790 cars, the r amount as last week, compared with . year ago. Demand for alfalfa and hy from the Southeast and South ed some improvement, though this yet remains lighter than in recent s. Local handlers and shippers bought derable prairie, and with the offerings ng improved quality, the trade was active. Poor quality tame hay met slow sale. Straw was unchanged.
rie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $18.50@ o. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $10@10.50; pack- ay, $8.50@9.50.
land prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, 13.
lfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $29@30; ard, $26.50@28.50; No. 2, $21@26; No. @20.50.
othy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23 No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.
er mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, @24.50; No. 2, $17@23.
er—No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.
w, $10@10.50.

NEW YORK.

3.—The New York Hay Exchange s the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
ots for week	5,124	400
ots last week	4,465	260
ots Sept. 1 to date	20,758	1,350
ots same time last year	29,943	1,480

rings have not been excessive at any but trade has proved disappointing he market is without improvement. nvoices are very light and they will ue so as the N. Y. C. embargo goes ffect on Oct. 4th; but rail receipts been augmented by the arrival of river barges one of which is not yet this writing, and this boat hay has elling at relatively low prices acting lamper on the 33rd St. market. At se the feeling is barely steady in- to weakness on the medium and ades though top qualities are scarce enerally bringing top quotations. cely any No. 1 hay arriving. A good f clover mixed is arriving in with f timothy but very few straight cars er arrive and quotations on such are on their usual relation to values of y. Rye straw selling largely at $16, rely up to $17; oat straw scarce and l. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
hay	$34.00@35.00	$33.00@34.00
hay	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
hay	26.00@29.00	26.00@28.00
ng hay	24.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
ade	18.00@23.00	16.00@21.00
light clover d hay	30.00@31.00	29.00@30.00
clover mixed	27.00@29.00	27.00@28.00
clover mixed	23.00@26.00	22.00@24.00
rye straw	16.00@17.00	.....
oat straw	14.00@	.....

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

3.—Quote hay prices for the Twin as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
timothy	$ 24.00	$25.00@26.00
.....	23.00	23.50@24.50
.....	18.00	20.00@22.00
lover mixed	22.00	21.00@22.00
.....	18.00	16.00@18.00
clover	22.00	22.50@24.50
.....	17.00	19.50@21.50
mixed, dif- t grasses	22.50@23.50	23.00@24.00
.....	21.50@22.50	20.00@22.50
.....	15.00	17.00@19.00
nixed, tim- nd wild	22.00	23.00@24.00
.....	20.50	21.50@22.00
.....	15.00	17.00@19.00
upland	24.00	23.50@24.50
.....	20.00	22.00@23.00
.....	16.00	17.50@19.00
prairie	13.00	.....
midland	17.00	17.00@19.00
.....	13.00	15.00@16.00
midland	10.00	.....
.....	10.00	8.50@10.50
rye straw	8.25	8.00@ 8.50
oat straw	8.25	7.00@ 7.50
wheat straw	7.25	6.50@ 7.50
alfalfa	32.00	.....
d alfalfa	31.00	.....
alfalfa	30.00	.....
alfalfa	21.00	.....

MONTREAL.

3.—The hay crop in this province tern Ontario is a good average in t and fair in quality. The only e is the crop will bulk largely on ay with a small proportion of No. g to timothy being mixed with but for feeding purposes it is con- as good as straight timothy, in ne prefer the mixture of clover and for cattle feed. Some feeders he straight timothy from custom, y for horses.
ting the shipment of hay to the n Northwest, it is believed that will need more. The largest order received was 100 cars. Should pplies be required in that direction. vince, it is said, will be able to hem. Most of the hay in Quebec ed in good condition, and it can ely be baled and shipped. A considerable quantity of loose hay is being carted into the city by nearby farmers, or baled hay would be higher than it is.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 6,420 bales, against 15,461 bales for the same week last year.

The market is steady. Farmers are still holding for $20 f. o. b. at country points. Here, No. 2 hay is quoted at $22@23, and shipments are being made from country points on the south shore across the border at $21@22 f. o. b.

The Government's estimate of Canada's hay crop, including alfalfa, for 1919 is 17,699.145 tons, against 15,218,000 tons for 1918. showing an increase of 2,480,445 tons.

This province shows the heaviest production of hay and clover, being 8,091,800 tons against 6,799,900 tons last year, an increase of 1,291,900 tons.

As mentioned previously, England has a short hay crop, but it is feared that the shortage of freight room will prevent Canada filling the deficiency.—Trade Bulletin.

SEATTLE.

Sept. 29.—Eastern Washington timothy, mixed, $36@37; double compressed, $40; alfalfa, $31@32; straw, $15@16; Puget Sound, $31.

SPOKANE.

Sept. 29.—Alfalfa, $34 ton, $32 carload; timothy, $40 ton, $38 carload.

NASHVILLE.

Oct. 6.—Business continues quiet in hay trade. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, in carlots, $35; No. 2 timothy, $34; No. 1 clover, $33; No. 2 clover, $30; alfalfa, $36. Receipts of hay last week were 20 cars.

DES MOINES, IA.

Oct. 4.—Hay markets have been steady and receipts ample to take care of the demand. Upland hay is quoted at $22. Alfalfa quoted at $27. Oat straw, $8 per ton. Wheat straw, $7 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Oct. 4.—The West has consigned considerable hay to our market, more than it could readily absorb, due to limited space and the hardship of handling from team track delivery. No. 1 hay offered at $34, No. 2 at $32, and No. 3 at $30.

OMAHA.

Oct. 3.—On account of light receipts of prairie hay and the demand somewhat improved, the market is some higher on the better grades. Alfalfa remains firm and steady. Oat and wheat straw steady.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $19@21; No. 2, $15@18; No. 3, $12@14. Midland prairie—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $15@17. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $11@12; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

DETROIT.

Oct. 4.—Buyers are taking hay liberally and keep the supply pretty well cleaned up. Receipts are only fair. There is still trouble in securing cars, but farmers are said to be a little more bullish on hay and not especially anxious to sell at present prices. Receipts from Canada are not large. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

DULUTH.

Oct. 4.—Business in hay was about as slow as it was possible to be on this market during the last week. Receipts were just of a straggling nature and demand was lacking from any quarter. Quotations are unchanged as follows. Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

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MEMPHIS.

Oct. 4.—Dullness continues in hay and prospect is for such to continue for some time yet. The country is buying as little as it can get by with, but for the better grades of timothy and alfalfa, which have been rather scarce, a slight advance has been obtainable where business was done. On call today some No. 2 alfalfa sold at $28, while sample and No. 2 sold at $26.50. For standard $31 was bid and $32 asked, and for No. 1 and No. 2 in mixed cars $31.50 was bid and $32.50 asked. On yesterday standard sold at $31, while No. 1 and standard sold at $32.50. No. 2 clover mixed sold at $27 and No. 1 timothy at $31.50.

BOSTON.

Oct. 4.—The local hay market is slightly firmer on medium and the lower grades, which are cleaning up a little better than last week. There is now less of an oversupply at the various railroad terminals and this helps to strengthen the general situation. The demand for top grades, while in a measure reflecting the better demand for poorer grades, shows but little improvement over last week, but receivers are holding firm in the belief that the bottom of the market has been reached, and show no inclination to make concessions from asking prices. In fact, sales of the best grades have been made above quotation, when the hay was extra nice and wanted by the buyer. No. 1 timothy is held unchanged at $33 per ton for large bales and $31@32 for small bales. No. 2 timothy ranges at $30@31 for large bales and $28@29 for small bales. Extra nice cars might bring possibly 50c to $1 per ton more if wanted by the buyer. No. 1 Eastern is quoted at $28@30, with No. 2 Eastern a shade firmer at $25@27. No. 3 hay is also firmer at $24@26. Clover mixed hay is held $26@28 for all grades with fine hay unchanged at $22@25. Swale hay is held higher at $18@20 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 4 were: Local, 92 cars.

Rye straw is in moderate demand with the market a shade firmer at $17 per ton as an inside quotation, fancy cars bringing a little more. Oat straw quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 4 were: Local, 2 cars.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 4.—The hay crop in Kentucky as a whole has been good, and the stocks are good. The South is well stocked and demand just now is a little dull. Offerings are good but buying is light and receipts are only four or five cars daily.

Quotations are: Baled, carlots, timothy, No. 1, $30; No. 2, $28; No. 1 mixed, $28; No. 2, $27; clover, No. 1, $30; No. 2, $27; alfalfa, No. 1, $32; No. 2, $30; wheat and oat straw, $10; rye straw, $12.50.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct. 4.—The Milwaukee hay market is steady and showed no special price changes. The demand from consumers is lacking as pasturage throughout the state is best in years for this period. Receipts have been light but sufficient to supply the current needs. current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28.50@29; No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $25@26; red top and timothy mixed, $25@26; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10@10.50; oat straw, $8@8.50.

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COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HAY, CHICAGO.

The following is a table showing the total monthly receipts and shipments of hay, in tons, in the Chicago market, for the year 1919 and four previous years:

	1915 Rcts.	1915 Spts.	1916 Rcts.	1916 Spts.	1917 Rcts.	1917 Spts.	1918 Rcts.	1918 Spts.	1919 Rcts.	1919 Spts.
January	37,050	10,666	19,616	3,585	21,707	1,693	21,318	4,474	25,129	2,828
February	30,775	9,800	29,030	4,857	14,961	2,140	26,920	5,928	19,082	2,974
March	31,690	1,081	28,044	6,925	17,026	2,264	38,891	10,344	20,351	4,253
April	25,573	7,806	21,163	5,104	14,822	4,304	41,878	10,106	26,028	8,573
May	23,515	6,694	20,561	4,236	20,001	8,003	27,397	7,526	27,737	6,504
June	17,604	3,764	23,675	4,497	23,741	4,791	29,211	2,654	29,407	5,414
July	12,763	1,805	23,381	2,776	24,434	1,705	22,911	2,186	15,913	3,727
August	20,664	2,467	13,217	1,297	17,185	1,411	19,185	2,741	15,432	331
September	24,466	5,168	23,751	1,857	22,218	1,938	24,320	2,330	20,538	2,226
October	19,874	4,274	21,287	1,674	30,956	23,508	27,034	9,359	.....	.....
November	28,620	6,655	23,508	1,232	36,883	43,000	24,711	3,941	.....	.....
December	24,748	4,545	20,628	1,432	34,681	9,409	21,322	1,609	.....	.....

CINCINNATI, OHIO

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oct. 4.—The receipts of hay are not excessive at this time and the demand for good timothy hay is fair at firm quotations. Cars are said to be very scarce in some quarters and this is contributing to strength in the local market. Owing to a busy season with the farmers and general lack of interest in the hay market receipts are not expected to show much increase in the immediate future. Prices have not changed since the last issue. Total receipts for the period amounted to 1,332 tons, as compared with 1,063 tons for the same period last year.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 6.—The past week has exhibited little difference from a week ago in volume of hay business or in the promise of increase. Excepting choice timothy, there was practically no buying of any kind, and liberal concessions in prices for light and heavy mixed clover and local alfalfa were necessary to create a demand. Shipping inquiries were almost entirely absent, and the moderate receipts far exceeded the local consumptive requirements, leaving numerous cars on tracks unsold from day to day, and to some extent increasing the supply in terminals. Country loadings, however, are decreasing, and on present basis of values shipping orders are expected to show some improvement. Holiday conditions, incident to the world's championship baseball games here also caused some interference with trading and an indifference among usual buyers.

During the month of September the members of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange received 1,078 cars of hay, 248 cars more than during the same month last year, and 529 cars more than during the previous month this year. This is the second time since 1895 that more than 1,000 cars of hay were received in Cincinnati during the month of September. The previous high record for September having been established in 1917, when a large volume of this commodity passed through Cincinnati for shipment overseas. At the close of business Sept. 30, 1919, the total receipts of hay so far this year was within 281 cars of the total for the year of 1918.

Timothy—No. 1, $28@29; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $26@27; No. 3, $22@24; threshed, $12@14. Light clover mixed, $26.50@27.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $26@26.50; No. 2, $23@25. Clover—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $24@27. Sample, grassy, $20@23. No. 1, Western alfalfa, $36@37; No. 1 local alfalfa, $30@32.

BUFFALO.

Oct. 4.—Little business is being done here, dealers holding off at present prices asked in this state and buying in Canada when any is needed as the market there is easy. Quoted: No. 1 timothy, $26@27; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $20@21, on track.

BALTIMORE.

Oct. 4.—There is a fair demand for the better grades of timothy and light mixed hay, with no surplus of the better qualities on hand but an ample supply of common, nondescript stuff, on which values are rather irregular.

Straw is selling in a jobbing way only and under these conditions it does not take a great deal of stock to go 'round. We quote: Timothy—No. 1, $31; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $25@28. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30; No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $25.50@27.50. Clover, nominal — No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 4.—There is a fair demand for choice hay of which there is very little here and prices for this description rule firm but the bulk of the supply consists of medium and low grades which are dull and weak to sell. Straw is quiet but steadily held.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

ST. JOSEPH.

Oct. 4.—The hay market is practically unchanged with a slight advance on choice grades from 50c to $1. Movement on lower grades has been rather slow and draggy. The demand for top grades of hay is still in excess of the supply, and good top grades will bring the top of the market now. Good green alfalfa is in demand. Hay quotations follow: Prairie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $18.50@20; No. 2, $17@18; No. 3, $14@16. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $12@13. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@30.50; No. 1, $28.50@29; standard, $26@28; No. 2, $21@25.50; No. 3, $18@20. Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@24.50; No. 2, $21@23. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@25.50. Clover—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@20. Straw, $8@8.50.

FT. WORTH.

Oct. 4.—Hay moved in slightly increased volume over last week, the gain being in Arizona alfalfa. The immense grass and forage crops in Texas are hindering the normal movement of forage. Values are slightly lower than last week. Quotations: No. 1 Arizona alfalfa, ton, $33; Texas alfalfa, $32; No. 1 prairie, Oklahoma, $28; Texas prairie, No. 3, $22@24; Johnson grass, $20. Inspections: Hay, 26 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 4.—The receipts of hay at this point for the week were light and, as usual, consisted mostly of common grades of timothy and clover mixed. Demand quiet; prices unchanged.

Timothy hay continues to rule steady on good No. 1 which is in excellent local request. There is also a fair demand for standard. No. 2 and lower grades are rather quiet, as the shipping demand at the moment amounts to practically nothing. General conditions do not warrant any higher prices. All markets are feeling the lack of outside demand.

Light clover mixed hay steady on good No. 1 bright light clover mixed hay but quiet and slow on the lower grades.

Heavy clover mixed hay continues steady on good No. 1 bright heavy clover mixed which is in excellent local request, but dark off grade hay is dull and slow.

Pure clover hay continues to rule steady, scant offerings and good demand for better grades, off grades dull.

Alfalfa hay steady; offerings of alfalfa are moderate in amount and demand right good for the better grades. Indications point to steady prices on good alfalfa, but the medium and off grades are dull. The milling demand shows some improvement in the last week, but buyers are making offers at lower figures.

Prairie hay market steady; fair demand for limited amount of bright green.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $28@30; No. 2, $24@27; No. 3, $20@23; threshed timothy, $12@15. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $23@25. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $21@23. Pure clover hay—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $28@30. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@29. Prairie hay—Choice, $25@26; No. 1, $23@24; standard, $21@22; No. 2, $20@21. Straw, $7.50.

CHICAGO.

Oct. 6.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Oct. 4, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
Total receipts	5,168	5,436	6,686
Total shipments	327	314	885
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	184,939	179,771	246,923
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	37,800	37,473	70,394

The market as to prices was practically stationary past week, but the better grades were absorbed readily and the trade looks for an improvement in conditions soon, as all indications suggest that little or no hay is being loaded. Quote Monday's list as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $29@30; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $22@24; sample, $18@20; threshed, $10@13.

Clover—No. 1 light, $26@27; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma, $20@24; Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, $15@24.

Marsh Hay—Feeding, $13@15; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye and oat, $10@10.50; wheat, $7@8.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Oct. 4.—Flour mills in Kansas City established another new production record this week, making 90,900 barrels. While new business was slow, according to several mills, some reported continued pressure of orders, especially for established brands of hard wheat flour. The week's output was mainly in fulfillment of old bookings, which are said to run ahead 30 to 60 days. Declining wheat prices caused many buyers to hold off on new orders. The United States Grain Corporation made no purchases owing to the congested condition of eastern ports resulting from the British railway strike. The mills here obtained cars for flour by using grain cars coming to their plants.

Prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.
Short patent	$11.40@11.90	$11.75@12.00
Long patent	11.00@11.70	11.50@11.85
Straight	10.75@11.25	11.00@11.25
1st clear	10.00@10.75	10.00@10.75
2nd clear	8 50@ 9.50	8.50@ 9.50
Low grade	7.00@ 7.50	7.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.70@11.00	10.75@11.00
Standard patent	10.20@10.50	10.20@10.50
Straight	9.60@ 9.90	9.60@10.00
Clear	9.10@ 9.40	9.10@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00

The *Michigan Weather and Crop Bulletin* says that seeding of winter wheat and rye is well advanced in all counties; early seedings making good growth and looking strong and healthy. Corn cutting and bean pulling are generally finished.



THE HOG MARKET.

drop in hog values during Septem- from the August high spot will go in trade history, says Clay, Robin- & Co., as one of the worst breaks known in the trade. The high spot hicago on Aug. 13, $23.50, and the he past few days, represent a loss ore than $5.30 per cwt. on the best es; and the commentators named . "We wish to remark that we think rade has not as yet seen the low o'

e causes for this slump in prices arious. In the first place, there is opinion; consumers are up in against the high cost of living and overnment agitation and investi- of the packers' methods has d to upset the whole equilibrium e market. Another factor of de- on is the great steel strike, with 0,000 men involved, many of whom ut of work and likely to remain f work for some time. Another is the depreciation of English ontinental exchange. Germany in ular is practically out of the mar- eing unable to operate on that ac- while the pound sterling value, t about $4.60, normally has an ex- e value of $4.81.

uming up the whole situation, Robinson & Co. say: "The pros- are discouraging and do not point y upturn in quotations. We al- will have gains registered on some famine runs, but with seasonable es arriving we look for prices to dily recede. Until the ratification Peace Treaty the settling of labor ities and the solving of the high living, the working out of labor oms, the course of foreign ex- and the export department and market will continue to be an ainty."

pos the advancing sugar prices United States the *Weekly Statis- ugar Trade Journal* shows that tal crop of cane and beet sugar season of 1918-19 is only 16,350,- ns. This is the crop now in con- on. The crop for the previous was 17,332,955 tons and for the eason 1916-17 it was 16,987,975 howing that the crop in present ption is smallest in at least ears, while the distributive area h larger since it now includes ntral countries of the European ent.

RATES ON COARSE GRAIN.

The Commerce Commission has made a tentative report on the petition of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations vs. Alabama & Vicksburg Railway *et al.* The complaint was that the present basis of rates on coarse grain are unreasonable and prejudicial. The complaint was dismissed by the Commission.

In the report Examiner Money said that if the maximum increase of 6c were applied but once to the through movement of grain from Western producing points to Eastern markets, it would, as reported by the *Traffic World*, "result in through rates being less than the combination of locals to and from the intermediate markets. That the representatives of the grain markets of Omaha and Kansas City asserted that in all probability the establishment of such through rates would induce shippers to bill grain from producing points to ultimate destination and thereby destroy or damage the intermediate grain markets." The examiner further said that under the present practice of handling grain "there is no such thing as a through movement from Western grain fields to Eastern destinations. The grain usually stops at the first primary market and receives the terminal service as well as grading and inspection. Transportation service from that point to the next market is just the same as if the grain were being handled as an independent shipment receiving terminal service at each market. In adopting the rule whereby each factor of the combination rate was increased the railroad witnesses claim there were used the most practical way of distributing the increases authorized by General Order No. 28, placing no undue burden on any particular part of the movement."

CORPORATION WHEAT.

The U. S. Grain Corporation is bringing considerable wheat from the elevators of St. Louis and Kansas City to the houses of Chicago. They are making consignments of Omaha wheat to Manitowoc and have been forced to withhold lake shipments due to the Buffalo congestion.

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

Cash Contract Wheat.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract wheat at Chicago for a series of years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	224	217	174	121⅜	126⅞	95⅝	88½
	245	217	200	139	153	98½	115⅝
Feb.	223	217	166¾	110½	145½	93½	90½
	236	217	185⅜	135⅜	168	97¾	112
Mar.	235½	217	184½	107	136¾	92⅜	87¼
	...	217	208	119½	164¼	96⅜	108
Apr.	258	217	207½	117	150	92⅛	90
	268	217	304	125⅝	162½	95¾	109½
May	268	217	261	106	135	94	99½
	278½	...	345	122½	164⅛	100⅜	109⅜
June	232	217	224	101¾	111	78¾	89½
	246	223	307	107½	134⅝	96⅞	108
July	223	223	210	104	108½	77¾	94
	229	230	266	128¾	132	95½	96
Aug.	223	223	212	126	98	85¼	84
	272½	225	260	158¼	119½	116	90½
Sept.	223	223	217	140½	98	101	88½
	227½	225	220	159⅛	119½	123½	95½
Oct.	...	223	217	157⅜	108	102	81
	...	225	...	188	120¾	106½	96½
Nov.	...	223	217	174	110¾	111⅛	84
	...	226¾	...	189½	114¾	116¾	97
Dec.	...	226½	217	167	117	113⅝	85⅞
	...	242	...	180⅛	128½	129¼	97½
Year	...	217	174	101¾	98	77¾	81
	...	226¾	345	189½	168	129¼	115⅜
Aver.	...	221	240⅛	136⅜	130⅝	100½	96½

Cash Contract Corn.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract corn at Chicago for a number of years:

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	122	170	93¼	72½	68½	60	46½
	162	185	103	79½	77	66	50⅛
Feb.	122	170	96¾	71½	68½	61	49
	138	180	102¾	79½	78	63½	51½
Mar.	131¾	165	102½	70	70	63	50
	164	175	122½	78½	75	70	53½
Apr.	155½	160	123	74¾	72	64	54
	172	175	160	79	79	69½	57
May	160½	150	152	69	74¾	67	55¼
	185	170	174	78½	79	72½	60
June	171	150	158	69¼	71¼	68¼	58¼
	185½	165	176	78¾	76½	73½	63
July	179½	160	177½	78	75¾	67½	60
	210	175	232	84¼	82	76	66½
Aug.	183	160	169	82	75¼	74	68½
	210	180	236	88½	82¼	86	78¼
Sept.	133	140	195	84¾	65¼	72½	71¼
	183	165	224	90	78	83¼	78¼
Oct.	...	135	189	88¼	59¾	71½	67¾
	...	145	215½	111	67	86	73
Nov.	...	130	185	90	61½	62¾	71
	...	145	229	110	68½	78	74¼
Dec.	...	135	160	88	69½	62¼	64
	...	155	196	76	75	68¼	73½
Year	...	130	93¼	78	59¾	60	46½
	...	185	236	110	82¼	86	78¼
Aver.	...	160	165⅛	82⅜	77½	70¼	62½

Cash Contract Oats.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract oats at Chicago for a series of years:

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	54	78½	53½	43¼	49	37⅜	32
	76½	84¾	58	51	58⅝	39	33½
Feb.	55¾	81¾	51¾	41¾	53	38½	32¾
	64	93	56⅝	50¼	60	39½	34¾
Mar.	58¼	84⅞	55½	42	53⅝	37⅞	31⅝
	70	92½	62½	47	60⅛	39¾	33¾
Apr.	66½	80¾	63⅛	44½	53⅞	37	34
	75½	90⅜	71⅛	77	57½	39⅜	35¾
May	67⅞	72	59½	39½	50½	37	35⅛
	74¼	79½	74	49¼	56	42½	43
June	67⅜	71	62	37⅜	46⅜	36⅜	38½
	74	80⅝	69	41½	49¾	40¾	43⅛
July	69½	72⅛	68½	38⅝	48¾	34⅝	37½
	83	78¾	85	42	59½	39½	41⅞
Aug.	70¼	67⅛	51	41	46	33½	39½
	80¾	72⅝	80	47	60	48¾	42⅛
Sept.	65¼	70⅛	56¼	44⅛	36	44	40⅛
	74½	73⅞	61⅛	47⅛	38½	51⅛	43⅜
Oct.	....	66⅜	58⅛	45½	35¾	44¾	36⅜
	....	71¾	60½	53¾	39¾	48¾	41
Nov.	....	67¼	58½	51½	37¼	47½	37½
	....	77¾	72½	57	41½	50	39¼
Dec.	....	68	70¼	46¾	40⅞	46⅞	37⅝
	....	74½	80⅝	54	44	49¾	40⅛
Year	....	66⅜	51	37⅝	35¾	33½	31⅝
	....	93	85	57	60⅛	51⅛	43⅜
Aver.	....	77	63⅞	46⅞	49	41½	37¾

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Exports of Wheat and Flour.

Exports of wheat and flour in July and August as reported by the Department of Commerce and the loadings of wheat and flour from September 14th to 19th amount to 35,597,000 bushels of wheat and 3,701,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 52,250,000 bushels, compared with 32,353,000 bushels of wheat, and 4,479,000 barrels of flour, last year, September figures being prorated to September 19th, making a total equal to 52,580,000 bushels. Last year's official figures are supplemented by the army and Red Cross shipments.

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

		Receipts.		Shipments.	
		Final 00 omitted			
Week of—		1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Oct.	12.....	5,695,0	6,250,0	3,570,0	5,051,0
Oct.	19.....	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,402,0	5,761,0
Oct.	26.....	6,713.0	8,379,0	4,155,0	5,402,0
Nov.	2.....	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0	6,069,0
Nov.	9.....	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0	5,833,0
Nov.	16.....	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0	5,976,0
Nov.	23.....	6,304.0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
Nov.	30.....	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
Dec.	7.....	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
Dec.	14.....	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
Dec.	21.....	7,336,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
Dec.	28.....	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan.	4.....	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan.	11.....	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan.	18.....	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan.	25.....	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb.	1.....	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb.	8.....	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb.	15.....	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb.	22.....	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar.	1.....	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
Mar.	8.....	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar.	15.....	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar.	22.....	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar.	29.....	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr.	5.....	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,950,0
Apr.	12.....	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr.	19.....	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr.	26.....	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
May	3.....	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May	10.....	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May	17.....	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May	24.....	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,839,0	3,997,0
May	31.....	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June	7.....	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June	14.....	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June	21.....	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June	28.....	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
July	3.....	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
July	12.....	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,520,0
July	19.....	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
July	26.....	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
Aug.	2.....	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
Aug.	9.....	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0
Aug.	16.....	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
Aug.	23.....	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0
Aug.	30.....	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0	6,067,0
Sept.	6.....	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655,0	6,444,0
Sept.	13.....	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,626,0	6,006,0
Sept.	20.....	4,894,0	7,834,0	3,227,0	4,980,0
Sept.	27.....	4,638,0	5,975,0	3,392,0	6,322,0
Oct.	4.....	4,333,0	6,179,0	3,481,0	5,786,0

Milwaukee Hay Co.
PRAIRIE SHIPPERS
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Trading in lard was the most interesting in the provision market last week. Prices on all speculative articles covered a good and lower range and closing sales were at net losses of 35c@$2.50 on pork, and 57½@$1.02 on ribs, while lard was up 10@42½c.

A liberal selling pressure was on at times and on the weak spots the market ran into supporting orders. There were periods when the action of the market was contrary to that of hogs, as it appeared oversold and there was not enough selling pressure under such conditions to keep values down. For instance, on Friday, the price for cured product moved up more in proportion than did hogs, as shorts were covering. Buying of October lard was active at times and offerings not large. From the way it was taken it created a belief among close observers that export business with Germany was on and some business was said to have been done, but the low rates for exchange necessitates sellers getting a good price for their product to enable them to secure a profit.

Stocks of lard at Western packing points Oct. 1 were 39,671,692 lbs., a decrease of 5,400,884 lbs. last month and compared with a loss of 2,309,966 lbs. last year, when the stocks were 52,458,295 lbs.; two years ago they were 58,448,309 lbs.

Interest in meats and pork was light and prices were changed more in sympathy with lard than on any other factor. Action of the corn market was a factor occasionally. The cash demand for all meats is limited. The South is not buying, being supplied for the greater part by consignments by packers. The cotton condition is low, 54.4, and the cotton crop small, which is against a bull movement in meats. Cancellation of export orders for shipment to England was announced early in the week and had some effect in creating weakness in the general market and depressing prices to some extent.

Stocks of meats at western points are lower, as will be seen in a statement elsewhere. Packers are selling against the output of the houses as there is not trade enough with export and domestic order, combined to absorb the offerings that are being created by the manufacture of product. Hog supplies are ample and quality of hogs the best at this time in years. For the present the make of lard is liberal and fat backs are being tanked in fair quantities as there is little call for them, for the past two years they have been in active request.

Prices for the week follow:

Range of prices in August and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
PORK,					
Oct.—			Oct.4.	Sept.27.	Oct.5.
Aug. rg...	46.00	36.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	35.75	34.00	35.75	36.10	37.00
Jan.—					
Week	34.85	32.50	32.50	35.00	.....
LARD,					
Oct.—					
Aug. rg...	33.80	26.90	.....	.....	.....
Week	27.42	26.70	27.42	27.00	26.87
Jan.—					
Aug. rg...	30.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....
Week	23.35	22.40	23.35	23.25	.....
SHORT RIBS.					
Oct.—					
Aug. rg...	23.50	21.25	.....	.....	.....
Week	19.40	18.55	18.82	19.40	23.22
Jan.—					
Week	18.62	17.85	17.92	18.95	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 4.—Buying of provision products in Kansas City was of fair to light volume this week, having been restricted by unusually warm temperatures for this period of the year. Prices showed a recession of ¼c to 1c a lb. during the week, reflecting the break in the market for live hogs. Southern demand improved considerably, but this was offset to a large extent by the reduced buying of fresh cuts in the East and a lighter local demand. Fresh pork loins maintained a firm tone until late in the week, closing about ½c off. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats were unchanged to ¾c down. Lard was off ½c and substitutes followed a similar course. Fancy hams and bacon were in fair demand.

Total stocks of provision products in Kansas City amounted to 53,930,100 lbs. on Oct. 1, showing a decrease for the month of 9,484,000 lbs. A year ago stocks amounted to 44,868,200 lbs.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets last week as compiled by the *Daily Grovers' Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$17.75	$17.15	$16.75	$16.35	$16.75	$16.85
K. City	17.50	17.35	16.75	16.50	16.35	16.35
Omaha	17.00	16.50	16.65	15.90	16.00	16.25
St.Louis	17.70	17.30	16.75	16.40	16.75	16.90
St. Joe.	17.35	17.10	16.50	16.25	16.25	16.35
Sx. City	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	16.25	16.50
St. Paul	16.75	16.25	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.75
Ind'polis	17.40	17.25	16.75	15.75	15.75	16.40
Buffalo	18.60	18.25	18.00	17.35	16.60	17.00
Pittsb'g	18.00	17.75	17.75	17.25	17.00	16.85
Clevel'd	17.75	17.50	17.00	16.25	15.75	16.60
L'sville	16.75	16.50	16.00	15.00	15.50	15.75
H. top..	$18.60	$18.25	$18.00	$17.35	$17.00	$17.00
L. top..	16.75	16.25	16.00	15.00	15.50	15.75
Av. top.	17.30	17.10	16.75	16.20	16.30	16.40
Wk. ago	17.80	17.85	17.75	17.55	17.45	17.55
Loss ...	.50	.75	1.00	1.35	1.15	1.15

Cattle prices advanced on lighter offerings and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$8.75@18.35	$5.50@16.00
Kansas City	8.80@17.00	5.50@13.00
Omaha	9.75@16.75	5.60@12.50
St. Louis	9.80@17.00	5.50@12.40
St. Joseph	9.75@16.75	5.50@12.25
Sioux City	9.70@16.00	5.50@12.00
St. Paul	9.50@15.50	5.40@11.50

Sheep and lambs advanced and closed around the highest of the week as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$8.75@16.10	$4.00@11.00
Kansas City	9.75@15.75	3.75@8.50
Omaha	9.50@15.50	3.75@8.25
St. Louis	9.25@15.25	3.60@8.00
St. Joseph	9.00@15.25	3.50@7.80
East Buffalo	9.75@16.50	4.00@9.00
Pittsburgh	9.90@16.00	4.25@9.25
Jersey City	9.75@17.00	4.50@9.00
Louisville	9.50@13.50	4.25@8.25
Cleveland	9.75@15.75	4.50@8.25

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Oct. 4, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received.	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	31	3,761	28,909
Pork, bbls..	152	5,952	6,427
Cut mt., lbs.	4,303,000	190,242,000	313,534,000
Lard, lbs. ..	1,423,000	184,013,000	109,034,000
Shipped.			
Beef, pkgs.	88	104,993	41,807
Pork, bbls..	942	80,424	81,376
Cut mt.. lbs.	23,804,000	1,825,348,000	806,950,000
Lard, lbs ..	12,375,000	585,290,000	206,989,000

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Oct. 4, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1919.	Oct. 5, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	2,300	485	910
Pork, lbs.	437,000	92,150	172,900
Meats, lbs.	10,006,000	14,146,000	9,666,000
Total meat	10,443,000	14,238,150	9,838,900
Lard	5,618,000	3,190,000	5,282,000
Total products.	16,061,000	17,428,150	15,120,900

Farmers to Cut Production.

Illinois dealer, writes C. A. King & Co.: "The farmer for years worked from daylight till dark and never took into consideration the hours of workers in the cities. When the demand came for reduced prices on farm products and shorter hours and more pay for workers, this increasing the farmer's cost of living, he concluded to get into the game himself. The hired help on the farm have cut the time to ten hours and the farmer realizes that decreased production means higher prices with less cost of handling. This is going to make a great shortage of food within a few years."

For quick returns use our Market Place Department, Page 5, for wants and sale announcements.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To Oct. 4, 1919.	To Oct. 5, 1918.
Chicago	3,847,100	3,896,600
Kansas City	1,555,700	1,531,400
South Omaha	1,429,000	1,320,000
St. Louis	1,347,400	1,368,600
S. St. Joseph	916,800	979,900
Indianapolis	888,100	685,000
Milwaukee	231,700	221,000
Cudahy	358,500	576,500
Cincinnati	569,100	384,400
Ottumwa	233,100	259,100
Cedar Rapids	249,400	228,100
Sioux City	815,200	801,500
St. Paul	616,600	536,600
Cleveland	556,300	509,200
Louisville	98,700	74,800
Wichita	160,600	253,100
Detroit	369,400	425,800
Nebraska City	148,900	140,300
Fort Worth	210,100	240,800
Oklahoma City	191,600	251,100
Above and all others.	16,961,000	16,918,000
For the week	436,000	490,000
Preceding week	410,000	406,000

Weights are reported as follows: 239, 220, 211, 241, 271, 170, 280, 187, 228, 243¾, 217. Reports of quality: Three "good," three "fair," one "fair mixed."

Cash Meats.

Trading in hog products Monday was of moderate volume, but there was a very noticeable improvement in the tone of the market, influenced by the strength in grain as well as the favorable outcome of the strike in Great Britain, which will help the export situation. Lard trading was the most active, that of mess pork and ribs being comparatively light. Quotations as of Oct. 6, follow:

M. pork, new	$39.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	28.25	@28.50
Neutral, No. 1	31.25	@31.50
Neutral, No. 2	30.25	@30.50
Shortrib sides	18.75	@19.50

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	23¾@24	23¾@24
12-14 lbs.	23¼@23½	23¼@23½
14-16 lbs.	23¼@23½	23¼@23½
18-20 lbs.	23 @23¼	23 @23¼
Skinned hams	23 @25	23 @25
Picnics	14 @15½	18 @21
Bellies	22 @24	14 @17¼
Pork loins	37 @38	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	19½-20	Hams	30 -30½
S. Fat Bks.	20 -23	Sk. hams	30 -30½
Clr. Bellies	18 -19	Picnics	20½-21
Rib Bellies	17⅞-18⅞	E. S. Sides	21 -21½
E. S. R. Sds.	19 -19¼	Sh. Cl. Sds.	23 -23¼
S. Cl. Sides.	20 -20½	E. S. C. Sds.	21 -21½
E. S. C. Sds.	19¼-19½	Rough Sides.	21¼-21¾
Plates, reg.	18½-18¾	B'kfast Bac.	32½-33
Butts	19 -19¼		

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following exports of meat and meat products from the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 27, 1919:

	Week Sept. 27.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Fresh or frozen....	4,741,616	58,034,813
Canned and pickled	150,791	13,673,772
Lamb, etc.....	22,023	80,075
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen....	700,651	7,315,961
Dry salt & pkld....	6,320,603	106,471,905
Bacon, hams&shldrs.	4,367,058	73,669,137
Lard & lard cmpds...	3,915,303	96,103,319
Sausage	104,375	3,114,224
Poultry and game....	700	619,684

During this period there were exported to Antwerp, Belgium, 170 cattle, and 3 horses and 49 mules to the West Indies.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers' Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$16.00	$15.75	$ 8.10	$15.40
Previous week..	15.60	17.00	8.20	14.50
Cor. week 1918.	15.00	18.95	11.00	15.25
Cor. week 1917.	12.30	18.90	11.90	18.00
Cor. week 1916.	9.65	9.45	7.40	9.90
Cor. week 1915.	9.20	8.00	5.80	8.85
Cor. week 1914.	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Cor. week 1913.	8.35	8.25	4.65	7.05
Cor. week 1912.	8.05	9.07	3.85	6.45
Cor. week 1911.	6.95	6.48	3.80	6.00
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.80	$10.85	$ 6.70	$ 9.85

Live Stock Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	114,567	73,051	124,729
Preceding week	103,991	61,398	173,462
Last year	126,773	76,583	183,874
Shipments—			
Past week	9,113	25,707	48,235
Preceding week	8,597	20,854	77,512
Last year	4,280	24,072	87,983

about 25 to 50 cents down. Butcher stock

Provisions, Et

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Hogs sold the l last week than at any time since 1917. The highest price was on day being $17.75 and was reduced $1. The top on Saturday was $16.8 the average $15.55, compared $16.55 a week ago, and $18.50 last For the week the average was $ against $17.00 the previous week $18.95 last year. Quality was goo the average for the week was 24 against 257 lbs. the previous wee 230 lbs. last year. Receipts were tamed by the drop in prices and c a rally at the last. That there ar ished hogs in the country is show the good quality of the arrivals th few weeks. Toward the last good ing hogs sold at $14 to $14.50.

Cattle sold to better advantag week the top on yearlings being while heavy bullocks reached $18. best in some time. Prices hav vanced $1 to $2 from the recent a feature of the trade being the de for choice finished steers, which weeks ago were neglected. Light rivals at all markets and a bett mand made a good market all and the close showed gains of 25c advance for the week, choice steers making the best gains. T erage price for beef steers for the was $16.00 against $15.60 the pr week and $15.00 last year. Cow heifers made a fair advance with of the intermediate grades doing most of the cows selling at $7.50 Bulls gained 25c for the best better trade all week and the m had a good clean-up.

Range cattle were in good with arrivals of 21,500 received fo days, an increase of 5,000 over the period last week, the bulk of the ness being during that period. feeders reached $13 as the top packers took most of the stock above $12. Most of the good grass sold at $12 to $14.50. Feeders too freely from $12 down to $7.50. ranged at $18.50 to $21.

Sheep and lambs sold to bett vantage, the top on sheep being $ average $8.10, against $8.20 the pr week and $11.00 last year. Cho ewes sold at $8 as the top with sales at $7 to $7.50. Medium fat w touched $9 and fat yearlings ave close to 100 lbs. sold up $11.35. advanced 25c or more and the t $16.50. Average for the week was against $14.50 the previous wee $15.25 last year. Feeder lambs w 75c to $1.00 with fancy $1.25 t higher than the inside of the pr week.

Kansas City Live Stock Mar

Kansas City, Oct. 4.—A further s hogs, irregularity in cattle and an in sheep made this an interesting the trade in live stock in Kansa There were larger receipts of cat hogs, and the arrivals of sheep de sharply.

One of the interesting developm this territory which was felt to a d the market was the inauguratio movement to withhold cattle fr market and to ship only gradually sans are behind this movement, b not being given serious considerati market influence. The movement tle is restricted by the lack of cars. stockmen are holding back in the limiting the heavy losses which them on their grass cattle.

Prices in the hog market decline $1.25, with the top at the close $1 lowest in more than a year. The a lack of shipping demand, and it w the embargo on exports due to the strike was affecting buying. Pigs smaller demand, and closed with a $16. Bearishness still prevails in market. There is some nervousne the effect of the steel strike on t chasing power of consumers.

As expected, cattle trade develop action after last week's upturns. fed cattle, which were scarce. steady, but other grades were 25c lower. Veal calves held steady a of $18. Stockers and feeders were as 50 to 75 cents lower and gras

to 50 cents, with the top on cows op on corn-fed steers was $18. A Nebraska shipment sold at this price. steers sold largely at $9 to $12, with icest grades up to $14. Iowa and were the best buyers of stockers eders, the Southwest continuing to little interest in this branch of the

ers bid sheep up on a sharp drop in vement, and lambs sold up to $16, $14.75 the preceding week. Large re expected, however. There are oldings in cornfields in the big corn and it is probable that receipts will al the remainder of the year. The as a whole was 25 cents up on as much as $1.25 higher on lambs.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Arnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 4.—While Northern were generously patronized, the here was moderate and prices steady the first part of the week. were as many steers here Monday received for three days last week. ago receipts for Monday and Tuesday as large as the entire run of the elve days. The market nevertheless been in excellent shape, everything early each day. No small of steers have arrived and they ady to 15c higher. Several loads ng around 1,150 lbs. sold at $10.50. 0 lbs. at $10. Fair to good light averaging 950 lbs., went at $9.25@ mmon to fair grade light weights $8.50@9.

's were eager for the butcher trade and paid 10@15c advance. Butcher lesmen had a good time with their es, it being easier to get $8@8.25 hing in thick weighty cows than in weeks, while $7@7.75 was the r medium killers. For the week d heifers showed a marked ad- ully 25c higher with the best showing an advance of 50c. Canners ers are strong for the week and e can be applied to bulls. We a very active market on calves, eing on an average 25c higher, them have been going at $14, with ld head as high as $15.

has been quite a demand for the assortment of stock cattle and ave been paying steady prices on several loads of well bred white arlings sold at $8.25@8.50. Stock e steady for the week.

nday the better class of hogs sold t times some detected a weak 10c nd on plainer grades. Tuesday cline was the average here, top $.50. Hogs were called $1 lower for caused by the reaction of the rket. Bulk average, however, is ere than some of the Northern

Louis National Stock Yards.

L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 4.—The supply, while still moderate and subor this season of the year, is in- and shows a slight gain over . Trading during the entire week y uneven. Prices on good cattle steady and indeed a strong basis. or the week was made on years which brought $17.25, the best ers we had brought $15.65. On m and common grades of cattle et closes 50c to 75c lower than of last week. On the commonest was a mean, draggy affair during week. In butcher cattle the ies sold well but on all other e market was unevenly lower, in much as $1.50. Vealers still hold basis. At one time during the y sold up to $20.25 but are per- lower than this at the week's

market tumbled again this week tent of $1@1.25. The quality of gs is about the same as it has he past several months, it cannot better than fair. At this writing ne in the market seems to be far as prices are concerned but slow and draggy. The week's otations are: Mixed and butchers, good heavys, $16.25@16.45; 3.25@15.75; light, $15.90@16.75; 15.50; bulk, $16.10@16.60.

ep and lamb market is about the week. The run for the most sts of lambs but there are very choice ones available whereby e exact strength of the market. r the week was $15.25, but strictmbs would be worth at least 25c

Omaha Live Stock Market.

J. H. McCulloch, Correspondent.

Oct. 4.—The general condition of ade this week was the healthiest ne. Demand was strong throughi killing supplies were moderate, beef closes 50c@$1 above a with grass steers anywhere from up. Best heavy cornfeds are 6.50@17.50, with yearlings on up upturn was greatest on warmed g around $12@15. It was the asses of westerns that showed ain. The week's top was $13.25. cattle are nominally quoted on with the bulk of the good to rs bringing $11@12.50, and fair ds mainly at $9@10.75. Butcher ed out lower Monday, but by he slump was mode than reces closing 50@75c higher than Monday, or 25@50c above last week's close. Prime heavy cows sold up to $10@11, good to choice brought $8@9.50, fair to good $6.50@7.75, canners and cutters $5@6.50. Heavy cows of all classes had the best outlet, and advanced most. Bologna bulls at $6@6.75 are 50c higher, and heavy calves are some higher for the week, with light veals steady. The week's receipts are 51,247 head, the smallest since five weeks ago. While liberal runs are still coming, the heaviest weeks of the season are past. There was an upturn of 25@50c on stockers and feeders the opening days of the week, but demand slacked off from midweek on, and by the close the upturn had all been lost, the market winding up no better than steady with a week ago. Prime heavy feeders sell up to $12 and better, good to choice $10@11.75, and best stockers $10@11.

On a very moderate week's run, hog values suffered fresh declines. Thursday, when values dropped nearly 50c, was the only bad break, but in spite of a slight reaction on the close, values are 50@75c lower than on last Saturday. Quality of the offerings continues to improve, but receipts show no inclination to broaden, this week's total being only 25,626 head. Bulk of sales today was made at $15.25@15.60, with a top of $16.25.

This week's sheep and lamb receipts were the lightest since July, only 119,722 head showing up. The belated buying on the range by Colorado feeders promises to cut receipts for the rest of the season materially. Course of the market was, as would be expected on such a diminished supply, sharply higher. Both fat and feeding lambs advanced $1 during the week, good to choice killers closing at $15.25@15.75, while on the finish $11.50@13 was buying medium to best feeders. Old sheep showed nearly as much upturn as lambs, scoring a gain of 75c@$1. Supplies are very moderate. Yearlings are selling at $9.50@10.25, aged wethers at $8.50@9.25, and fair to best killing ewes at $6@7.25.

Fort Worth Live Stock Market.

T. O. Walker, Correspondent.

Fort Worth, Oct. 4.—The trend of the steer market has been upward, the gain in beeves amounting to 50c. Best fed steers and choice grassers have sold at $11. The general average has been between $8.50 and $10. Very few fed steers are coming, and the average shipments have been of a medium class of grassers. No steers are coming from south Texas. Calves of a good class have been the only shipments from southern Texas, Oklahoma and west Texas contributing the bulk of the supply of all classes.

Cows in the butcher class have gained from 50c to 75c, bulls remained steady as a rule, with butcher bulls showing strength.

Stocker stuff has increased in value along with beef and butcher cattle.

Calves have been on the decline every day, until the recession has reached $1.50 to $2. Choice veals show less decline than the common sort of calves. Discrimination is also shown in the case of overly heavy calves. At the close, vealers were making $12.50, against $14.25 a week ago.

The hog trade followed the course of the Western markets by declining $1.40 for the first four days of the week. The week's close showed that a dime had been added to the list value in the Friday trading. Top hogs at the close, $16.10, bulk $15.25@16. Pigs have lost $1.50 to $1.75 for the week, choice shipping pigs for feeders selling at $14.75 at the close.

Sheep show a slight gain for the week in spring lambs, and wethers and yearlings for slaughter. The bulk of sheep and goat arrivals is of a stocker sort. Breeding ewes are quoted at $12@13, stocker lambs at $10@12, and goats from $5@6.50. Breeding ewes are moving in considerable number from the Denver and Kansas City markets to restock the ranges in southwestern Texas.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Oct. 3.—Receipts of cattle this week were lighter, if anything, than last; general market sharply higher. All classes of steers 25c to 40c higher except common trashy kinds. Butcher market 25c to 50c higher and very active except on canners and bulls, and they, like little common steers, are barely steady. Eastern markets show some improvement and our big home demand for beet top and pulp feeding is beginning to show marked activity. A continued good market is predicted. Range: Feeders, $5.75@10.25; killers, $6.50@8.50, with $12.50 for choice; stockers, $6.40@8.85, all according to quality.

The scramble for the location of the state-owned elevators and flour mills is still going on in North Dakota and East Grand Forks is the latest bidder for the flour mill and elevator, because it is stated the citizens realize the benefits that would be reaped by their city should the location be made there. One would suppose that if East Grand Forks were a desirable location for an elevator and flour mill such as the citizens describe it to be both institutions would have long since been in operation there through private initiative.

Vienna on Sept. 30 reported flour supplies in that city sufficient for only two weeks.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Oct. 4, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	114,567	9,113	126,773	4,280
St. Louis	46,456	14,283	57,805	14,788
Kansas City	56,064	9,258	73,777	17,035
So. Omaha	35,483	4,144	32,603	7,401
S. St. Joseph	24,288	1,428	37,544	2,283
Indianapolis	45,434	18,349	39,574	15,815
Cincinnati	27,854	14,592	16,566	8,643
Louisville	11,557	9,905	14,442	10,686
Sioux City	23,073	9,402	26,268	6,142
Oct. 4.....384,776		90,474	425,352	87,073
Sept. 1,333,880		349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August ..1,704,612		443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July 1,973,339		549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June 2,551,368		632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May 3,013,281		735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April 2,142,167		577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March ...3,113,488		922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .2,812,491		733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	3,373	613	10,790	1,090
Cleveland	14,211	3,675	10,687	2,001
S. St. Paul	27,537	12,221	26,599	9,185
Pittsburgh	13,235	5,292	16,847	6,738
Milwaukee	14,262	35	24,643	400
Wichita	5,629	471	8,151	965
Okla. City	5,548	775	14,433	2,932
Oct. 4.....	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept. 267,039		66,212	334,651	85,333
August 296,337		77,896	411,798	104,280
July 391,186		90,305	391,670	88,833
June 521,601		117,453	428,525	94,253
May 638,359		151,430	565,612	133,551
April 458,580		124,981	509,913	120,747
March 683,728		172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...656,056		133,435	623,588	668,308
January 823,414		171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Oct. 4, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	73,051	25,707	76,583	24,072
St. Louis	42,482	10,781	36,552	14,961
Kansas City	90,051	39,996	109,084	56,156
So. Omaha	51,495	25,578	51,000	25,680
S.St. Joseph	21,964	3,941	23,615	6,718
Sioux City	23,483	15,959	17,643	12,769
Oct. 4.....302,526		121,962	314,477	140,356
Sept. 1,083,280		490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August ...1,197,950		462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July 763,409		231,838	859,419	181,712
June 626,578		224,388	726,308	204,589
May 826,245		295,049	806,582	269,220
April 621,328		60,365	841,602	280,316
March 811,776		315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...750,061		289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..1,255,784		304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	23,032	5,803	44,335	3,326
Cleveland	5,222	574	4,784	128
S. St. Paul	45,074	12,221	43,013	35,552
Wichita	6,501	3,976	3,530	3,820
Indianapolis	11,724	4,632	8,504	3,461
Cincinnati	9,208	3,065	5,241	3,566
Louisville	8,967	5,942	5,469	3,356
Pittsburgh	2,021	804	3,606	1,440
Milwaukee	6,383	447	5,646	1,010
Okla. City	12,963	4,516	11,642	6,694
Oct. 4.....131,095		41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept. 361,400		221,281	585,266	288,991
August 586,280		246,231	630,295	259,768
July 433,992		155,727	508,558	187,315
June 318,540		104,867	415,883	135,450
May 496,508		187,176	483,815	169,063
April 443,976		135,957	428,205	186,076
March 383,202		144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Oct. 4, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	124,729	48,235	183,874	87,983
Kansas City	48,481	29,263	67,209	38,129
St. Louis	17,323	2,640	15,191	3,899
So. Omaha	119,847	96,152	199,650	151,224
S. St. Joseph	28,923	6,711	30,602	18,849
Sioux City	20,447	21,633	28,234	17,701
Fort Worth	5,789	5,964	6,066	1,630
S. St. Paul	45,368	26,452	51,209	25,389
Cleveland	9,574	3,341	3,057	1,126
Cincinnati	5,773	2,185	3,265	2,691
Louisville	2,141	1,706	2,115	1,137
Indianapolis	5,361	4,218	3,945	3,173
Pittsburgh	6,306	2,522	8,149	3,258
Milwaukee	2,238	109	1,822	643
Wichita	3,002	2,572	344	139
Okla. City	215	396	533	.....
Oct. 4.....445,520		254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept. 2,365,939		1,142,917	2,046,798	1,043,350
August ..2,330,529		1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July 1,276,524		499,633	914,989	329,036

Owing to the excessive cost occasioned by the prevailing exchange between Denmark and the Netherlands and Germany the German government has forbidden the purchase of foodstuffs in the countries named.

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year (†lowest average this year):

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Price. Top.
Sept. 28	99,105	3,735	19.20	
Oct. 5	126,773	4,280	18.95	20.00
Oct. 12	121,741	1,700	17.70	19.25
Oct. 19	175,189	5,357	17.65	18.75
Oct. 26	173,558	6,148	16.25	18.00
Nov. 2	175,683	10,458	18.00	18.45
Nov. 9	209,486	6,105	17.85	18.60
Nov. 16	219,794	3,676	17.52	17.90
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.00
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90
Aug. 30	128,787	17,306	18.70	21.65
Sept. 6	74,896	11,541	18.45	21.00
Sept. 13	117,690	7,281	17.35	20.25
Sept. 20	91,201	7,148	†16.95	18.50
Sept. 27	103,991	8,597	17.00	18.30
Oct. 4	114,567	9,113	15.75	17.75

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices— Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
Oct. 12..14.25	18.20	10.50	235	214	
Oct. 19..13.85	17.65	14.60	233	213	
Oct. 26..14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208	
Nov. 2..14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207	
Nov. 9..14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207	
Nov. 16..15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210	
Nov. 23..15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209	
Nov. 30..15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211	
Dec. 7..15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211	
Dec. 14..14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207	
Dec. 21..14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207	
Dec. 28..15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224	
1919—					
Jan. 4..16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216	
Jan. 11..16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219	
Jan. 18..15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212	
Jan. 25..15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217	
Feb. 1..15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223	
Feb. 8..16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229	
Feb. 15..15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232	
Feb. 22..15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232	
Mar. 1..16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233	
Mar. 8..15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239	
Mar. 15..16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240	
Mar. 22..16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237	
Mar. 29..16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239	
Apr. 5..16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241	
Apr. 12..15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242	
Apr. 19..15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242	
Apr. 26..15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243	
May 3..15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241	
May 10..15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241	
May 18..15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237	
May 24..14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240	
May 31..14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231	
June 7..13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232	
June 14..13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236	
June 21..13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235	
June 28..13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237	
July 3..18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238	
July 12..15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243	
July 19..16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244	
July 26..16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245	
Aug. 2..10.25	21.95	10.00	245	246	
Aug. 9..16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242	
Aug. 16..17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237	
Aug. 23..15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248	
Aug. 30..15.90	18.70	8.50	249	245	
Sept. 6..15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252	
Sept. 13..15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251	
Sept. 20..15.95	16.95	8.25	249	248	
Sept. 27..15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242	
Oct. 4..16.00	15.75	8.10	249	230	

The Italian government has assumed control of the sale of foodstuffs throughout the kingdom, trading being handled by two consortiums, one for grain and the other for meat and dairy products, etc.

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Updike Grain Co. .....
Urban Milling Co., Geo. .....
Urmston Grain Co. .....
Utica Bag & Burlap Co. .....

V

Van Dusen-Harrington Co. .....

W

Wack & Co., H. E. .....
Ware & Leland .....
Warren Commission Co. .....
Wegener Brothers .....
Weller Mfg. Co. .....Page 2, Cov
Westbrook Grain & Milling Co.....
Western Alfalfa Milling Co. .....
Western Hay & Grain Co. .....
Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Association 7-
White Grain Co. .....
Whitney & Gibson .....
Wickenhiser & Co., John .....
Williams & Monroe .....
Williams Grain Co., C. D. .....
Wilson, Kenneth .....
Wilson, Legler Hay & Grain Co....
Witte Engine Works .....
Worth-Gyles Grain Co. .....
Worth Commission Co., L. C. .....

Y

Young Grain Co. .....
Young Co., E. H. .....

Z

Zahm & Co., J. F. .....
Zweig & Co., Harry A. .....

"BETTER
GRAIN BOOKKEEPING"

THE TITLE OF OUR BOOKLET DEALING WITH IMPROVED GRAIN ACCOUNTING METHODS. SENT FREE TO THOSE INTERESTED

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show that 80 per cent of all fires in Mills or Elevators start in elevators. The installation of an automatic feeding device which will positively prevent an elevator choking from overfeeding and an automatic relief which will prevent an elevator choking from bin getting full or spout choking, will annually save millions of dollars in fire loss and add at least 50 per cent to efficiency of any stand of grain elevators. These devices are perfected and are available for mill and elevator owners, are very inexpensive and absolutely practical. Full particulars will be furnished, free of charge by this office, on request.

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Pacific Coast Agency: C. H. Cole, Mgr., 907 American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.
Northwestern Agency: H. M. Giles, Mgr., 400 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Be Prepared!

Now is the time to buy a Grain Drier. Write for our catalog.

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We have just received report of another loss. Fire broke out in cupola at 11 a. m. and everything points to the leg as the guilty party.

If you don't want a fire watch the legs.

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Secretary
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KENNEDY Car Liners

Enormous Increased Sales prove the Efficiency, Merit and Serviceability of these Liners.

The Kennedy Car Liner is the only device offered the grain shipper that makes a car LEAK-PROOF.

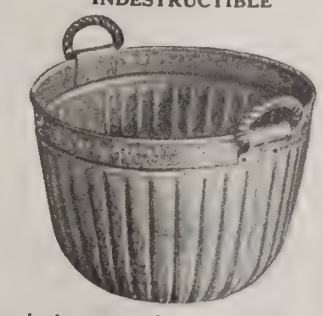
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KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG CO.
Shelbyville, Indiana, U. S. A.

All Millers and Grain Dealers Need Non-Rusting Metal Baskets

INDESTRUCTIBLE



These baskets are made very strong—with stout rope handles that fit the hands. They are made of galvanized steel with double bottoms riveted on that slide smoothly. They outwear any other basket made. Hold grain, dust, hot ashes, etc. Every miller should have them.

$18.45 per doz. F. O. B. Chicago

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1695 Elston Avenue
CHICAGO

TORSION BALANCE



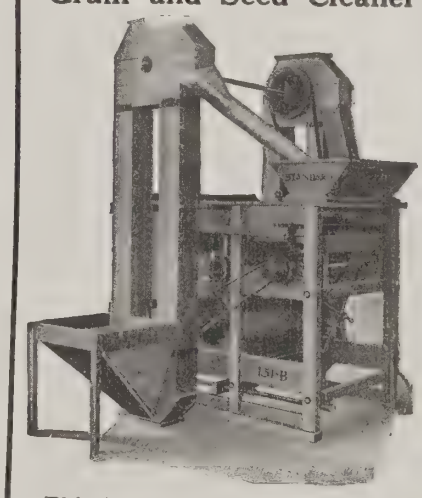
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Seed Counter Balances are necessary when weighing as light material as seeds. We manufacture balances for Testing, Corn and Bean Grading, Analytical Balances.

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OFFICE
92 Reade Street NEW YORK

STANDARD
Grain and Seed Cleaner



This is a complete plant in itself, easily installed and is a cleaner bound to please you.

Write for catalogue and prices of our complete line.

The International Mfg. Co.,
CRESTLINE, OHIO

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

WAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Come to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape Grinders are the correct principle of Burr Mill construction. They have larger grinding surface and nearer center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of your long-lasting, trouble-proof grinder. Have used a No. 4 ten years and less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.*

Made in sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

J. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

"RID-OF-RATS"



Is the only **Non-Poisonous Exterminator** of Rats and Mice in existence that is offered under **money-back guarantee.**

Rodents destroy hundreds of millions' worth of merchandise of all description. Why not spend a few cents to kill off the destroyers?

A pound, costing only $1.00, kills over one hundred rats or two hundred mice. Also sold in 15c boxes at $1.80 per dozen. Ask your store, or send money direct to us and shipment will be made promptly; shipping expenses paid by us.

THE BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., INC.
100 Emerson Place BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SCALES REPAIRED AND SOLD

50 wagon scales, capacity from 4 to 15 ton. Any size platform in following makes: Fairbanks, Howe, Buffalo, Standard and Columbia. Each scale that leaves our factory is thoroly overhauled and tested and guaranteed to be correct. We furnish competent men for outside work.

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Your Product — Our Cartons
GOODS SELL BETTER
Send your specifications and learn small cost of our tasty, strong containers—Just the right weight.
Schreke-Allen Carton Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

TRADE MENTION.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., engineers, founders and machinists, specializing in conveying, elevating and power transmitting machinery, are compiling a new general catalogue for distribution about the first of the year.

E. O. Moffatt of Kansas City recently returned from New York. His son, Donald Moffatt, is now putting in full time with the firm, the Moffatt Grain Co., doubtless to continue for decades to come the 30 years' experience of the company as specialists in milo maize and kafir corn.

C. F. Adams is a new feed, flour and grain broker, 102 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. He has been in the game for 14 years; was recently identified with the Lowe Adams Grain Co., Wichita, Kans. The present style of his firm, Adams Brokerage Co., explains itself. There is plenty of room for a live, up-to-date, strictly brokerage house in Kansas City trade circles; and knowing Mr. Adams' ability along such lines, we suggest inquiries from those requiring such service be sent his way, as he has the natural intention of building up his new business along proper lines and to hold trade through good service.

New Gruendler Installations.

The Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., of St. Louis, was recently awarded contract for the installation of a Screening and Bran Grinder for the new plant of the Joe Daniels Milling Co., of Little Rock, Ark. This plant will be in operation shortly, being under construction now. The Gruendler Co. has also lately installed additional motor-driven screening machines in the Weinmann Milling Co.'s plant, of Little Rock, and similar equipment for the Steger Milling Co., of Bonham, Tex., the Royal Mill & Feed Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and the Acme-Jones Milling Co., of Louisville, Ky.

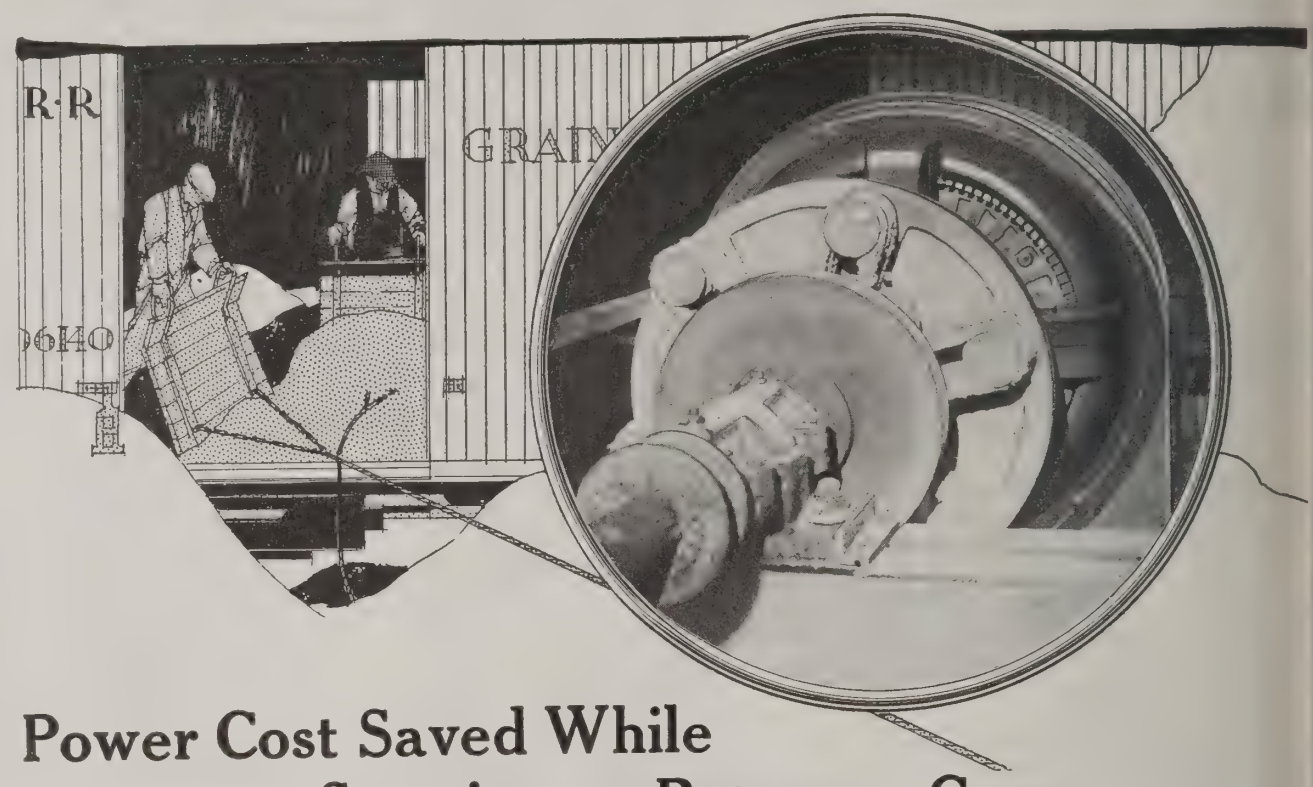
BROOM CORN.

Field activity is confined mainly to southern and central Oklahoma sections, says *The Broom Corn Review*, although buyers are extending their activity to northwest Oklahoma and southwest Kansas. The Lindsay district thus far has been the most active district, deliveries on street markets have declined to light offerings with buyers taking all offerings and driving. Prices remain firm, ranging usually from $125 to $250, with the general quality not up to earlier offerings and buyers willing to pay around $300 for first grade corn. In the dwarf areas prices run usually from $125 to $200, with poor grade bought as low as $100. However, the amount of $100 corn available is light. Up to $225 is paid for some of the best dwarf crops.

The Wichita market is firm, with the big end of corn changing hands has ranged from $140 to $170, with sales of better grade corn at $175 to $250. Several cars of better Lindsay at $275 to $300 with one car of choice Lindsay were bought by a manufacturer at a shade above $325. Some few cars of cheap stuff have been turned around $115 to $125, being either old Western or stained Texas.

In the central Illinois markets prices remain on the same level, ruling from $300 to $350 on the new crop.

Most of the flour in this country comes from G-E Motor-driven Mills.



Power Cost Saved While Spotting or Between Cars

WITH direct-connected G-E Motors driving your car grain shovels, all power cost ceases except when shovels are actually in use.

While cars are being spotted and doors opened, while planking is being removed, and between cars, the motor can be shut down by a convenient push button.

The type of motor used has no electrical connections between its rotating and stationary parts and so cannot cause a spark, while an enclosing frame makes it rat-proof.

Leading elevators throughout this country are greatly reducing their costs per barrel by using G-E Motors which have operated for many years with practically no upkeep cost.

General Electric Company

General Office Schenectady, N.Y.

43-175

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Total supplies of breadstuffs in market channels in America and foreign countries the first of each month, as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER from the statements submitted by the *Corn Trade News* and American Associates, representing millions of bushels (beginning with February, 1916, only English stocks are counted as European):

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1919	453	474	453	408	363	319	287	297	346	381	...	...
1918	271	255	248	321	304	272	253	267	329	384	490	439
1917	316	308	288	269	291	242	214	241	233	236	265	289
1916	291	319	288	357	326	314	280	250	250	251	278	293
1915	219	219	217	204	185	153	118	93	94	127	201	246
1914	253	262	259	244	199	167	130	140	144	203	233	242
1913	246	252	252	246	209	185	149	141	160	195	229	243
1912	243	229	225	234	215	187	152	129	132	165	213	240
1911	234	236	235	227	194	173	151	164	173	191	228	240
1910	179	193	211	212	188	163	125	116	162	212	237	237
1909	181	177	180	170	137	117	90	79	94	139	177	189
1908	182	187	194	189	163	129	99	98	108	150	176	182
1907	220	208	215	207	209	190	165	155	161	164	181	181
1906	206	204	209	197	173	151	134	132	146	183	203	219
1905	191	185	182	173	166	136	127	115	122	150	171	202
1904	178	170	163	157	154	143	113	111	125	157	185	200
1903	175	174	170	155	135	120	103	93	104	141	164	174
1902	209	210	200	183	159	133	106	95	103	135	174	186
1901	211	209	204	197	180	160	142	138	146	165	177	210

HIGHEST MONTHLY AND YEARLY PRICES OF HOGS.

Highest monthly and yearly prices of hogs at Chicago, per 100 poun the term of years indicated, collated by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTE Chicago *Daily Drovers' Journal* reports:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1919 ...18.00	18.15	19.95	21.15	21.55	21.60	23.60	23.50	21.00	.....	.....	.....
1918 ...16.90	17.70	18.15	18.10	18.30	**17.35**	**19.40**	**20.30**	**20.95**	19.95	18.60	18.0
1917 ...12.00	**13.55**	**15.55**	**16.50**	**16.65**	**16.17**	**16.30**	**20.00**	19.70	19.65	18.10	17.7
1916 ... 8.10	8.90	10.10	10.10	10.35	10.15	10.25	11.55	11.60	10.55	10.35	10.8
1915 ... 7.40	7.25	7.05	7.90	7.95	7.95	8.12½	8.05	8.50	8.95	7.75	7.1
1914 ... 8.60	8.90	9.00	8.95	8.67	8.52	9.30	10.20	9.75	9.05	8.25	7.7
1913 ... 7.80	8.70	9.62	9.70	8.85	9.00	9.62	9.40	9.65	9.10	8.30	8.1
1912 ... 6.70	6.57	7.95	8.20	**8.05**	7.80	8.50	9.00	9.27	**9.42**	**8.30**	7.8
1911 ... 8.30	7.90	7.35	6.90	6.50	6.72	7.55	7.95	7.80	6.90	6.72	6.6
1910 ... 9.05	10.00	11.20	11.00	9.85	9.80	9.60	9.70	10.10	9.65	8.70	8.1
1909 ... 6.70	6.95	7.15	7.60	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.32	8.60	8.40	8.45	8.7
1908 ... 4.72	4.70	6.35	6.45	5.90	6.67	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.20	6.40	6.1
1907 ... 7.05	7.25	7.10	6.90	6.65	6.42	6.65	6.72	7.00	7.00	6.32	5.3
1906 ... 5.72	6.42	6.55	6.82	6.67	6.85	7.00	6.75	6.82	6.85	6.50	6.5
1905 ... 5.00	5.12	5.55	5.72	5.65	5.70	6.17	6.45	6.20	5.80	5.25	5.2
1904 ... 5.20	5.80	5.82	5.50	4.95	5.45	5.90	5.80	6.37	6.30	5.25	4.8
1903 ... 7.10	7.55	7.87	7.65	7.15	6.45	6.10	6.20	6.45	6.50	5.50	4.9
1902 ... 6.85	6.60	6.95	7.50	7.50	7.95	8.25	7.95	8.20	7.92	6.95	6.8
1901 ... 5.47	5.65	6.20	6.25	6.05	6.30	6.40	6.75	7.37	7.10	6.30	6.9
1900 ... 4.92	5.10	5.55	5.85	5.57	5.42	5.55	5.57	5.70	5.55	5.12	5.1
1899 ... 4.05	4.05	4.00	4.15	4.05	4.00	4.70	5.00	4.90	4.90	4.35	4.4
1898 ... 4.00	4.27	4.17	4.15	4.80	4.50	4.17	4.20	4.15	4.00	3.85	3.7
1897 ... 3.60	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.05	3.65	4.00	4.55	4.65	4.40	3.80	3.6

ANTED and FOR SALE
IN DEALERS' MARKET PLACE
r Buyers and Sellers of Elevators, uipment, Grain, Seeds, Hay, Feed, our, Millfeed, Beans, Produce, etc.
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LL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN E. OR COLORADO LAND—A good b, Barnard & Leas Mill and Elevator, gine, power, located in a good grain y and in good town. Reason for is one of the owner's health has e and the others are not millers. WOOD COMMUNITY MILL & ELE-TR, Elmwood, Nebr.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

(1) Noyes 9x24, three pair, high roll-d mill, all belt driven. Good repair needs re-corrugating. Can be seen g. Price $350.00.
(2) Foos Scientific, Style T, Feed rs, good order except need new g plates. Can be seen running. each, $95.00.
(1) No. 8 Bowsher Feed Grinder. In order except needs new grinding Price $85.00.
(1) Nordyke & Marmon Plantation fill. Needs repair—$25.00.
(1) Horizontal Tubular Steam Boiler, in diameter, 14 ft. long. In good Will pass boiler insurance inspec-Price $600.00.
(1) Horizontal Tubular Boiler, 64 meter, 14 ft. long. In good order. sh front. Will pass boiler insurance ion. Can be seen under pressure. 850.00.
(1) 40 horse, right-hand automatic ngine. Needs repairs. Price $75.00.
(1) 40 horse, left-hand plain Atlas Needs repair. Can be seen run-Price $90.00.
(1) 35 horse, center crank Atlas en-In good repair. Price $150.00.
(1) 40 horse, Lycoming engine. In epair. Part of brasses missing. or electric light purposes. Price
(1) No. 3 Cornwall Corn Cleaner. In rviceable condition. Price. $125.00.
(1) self-dumping sack or package r, 37 ft. over-all, all steel. Worm Driven by Fairbanks-Morse motor. seen running. Price, including mo-0.00.
prices represent a saving of 60% on present cost price. All prices Crawfordsville or equal rate point.
S REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO., Craw-le, Ind.

ACHINES FOR SALE.

SALE—Burroughs, Wales, Amer-alton, Standard, etc., adding ma-half retail prices, fully guaranteed. iter bargains, all makes. Get illus-catalog and bargain list. MINNE-ATYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Dept. 36, 4th Street South, Minneapolis,

GRAIN WANTED.

N AND SCREENINGS WANTED—ie wheat, barley, corn or oats, screenings, corn screenings, corn at screenings, oat clippings, barley gs, barley chaff or elevator screen-any kind wanted. Please send BEREND J. BURNS, 324 Cham-Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED.

TED—Active partner in good town tern Illinois, with five thousand dol-erect fifty barrel short system flour wheat needed at mill door. We tablished grain business with all y buildings. Address ILL., BOX 16, urrent-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

FED—Good hustling young man to liciting hay. Address "MAN," Box Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

METENT MANAGER of a grain or siness by a man with years of xperience who would consider op-partnership. My knowledge of practices as well as Eastern and shipping business should be val-Address BDK, Box 15, Price Cur-in Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED.

TO BUY—Timothy and clover Send samples and prices. DAD-ROTHERS, Whitewater, Wiscon-

BAGS WANTED.

—We buy burlap and cotton bags market prices. Ask for our price ITTSBURGH BAG & BURLAP -526 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RANDOLPH GRAIN DRIERS
STEAM OR DIRECT HEAT — CONTINUOUS FLOW — MADE IN ALL SIZES
O.W. RANDOLPH CO. TOLEDO, O. U.S.A.

TARIFFS WANTED.

COPIES OF BURLINGTON TARIFFS No. 5400A and No. 5600A wanted. Will pay liberally for copies. Address F. W. ELDER, Hastings, Nebr.

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW.

Plans for the International Grain and Hay Show, which will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, were definitely outlined at a meeting called by Prof. G. I. Christie, superintendent of the International show, on Oct. 9, at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, of representatives of all Middle Western States, with the committee of the Chicago Board of Trade having in charge this Show and the distribution of the $10,000 in cash premiums offered by the Board of Trade and the management of the Live Stock Exposition. It is through the generosity of the Chicago Board of Trade in appropriating this $10,000 to be offered in cash premiums, that the holding of this show has been made possible.

At this meeting the following representatives attended: W. E. Hanger, College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio; A. T. Wiancke, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.; G. I. Christie, Purdue University and Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n; W. Q. Fitch, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.; E. M. McDonnel, University of Missouri, Columbia; W. R. Heckler, Iowa State College, Ames; D. O. Thompson, Illinois Farmers' Federation, Chicago; J. C. Hackleman, University of Illinois, Urbana; W. E. Holben, Corn Growers' Ass'n, Edinburg, Ill.; W. L. Burlison, professor of farm crops, Illinois University, Urbana; S. C. Salmon, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan; A. D. Headoke, College of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.; W. W. Burr, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; R. A. Moore, University of Wisconsin, Madison; J. W. Nickolson, College of Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich.

Assurance was given by these gentlemen that the people are interested in this great exposition and that a large number of exhibits of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye and hay may be expected. Arrangements were completed for a feature exhibit showing a model farm of 160 acres properly arranged with growing crops and live stock, which will show the desirable location and arrangement of farm buildings, fences, etc.

The management will also arrange for other attractive educational feature exhibits. The following states will place educational exhibits at this exposition: Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky.

The United States Government will place a mammoth exhibit as will also the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n. It was also decided at this meeting to make an additional class for single ears of corn. Prizes will be offered in each of the six regions for the best ear of corn, and a handsome trophy will be awarded for the grand sweepstakes ear of the entire show. The management has also planned to secure trophies to be awarded for the best sample of corn, the best wheat and the best sample of hay.

Announcement was made that a meeting of all representatives of grain growing, crop improvement and corn growers' associations will be held in connection with the exposition on Tuesday, Dec. 2.

QUALITY—First—Last—Always
We Manufacture
Grain Driers Grain Coolers Steam Traps Rotary Driers
Steam Coils Steel Plate Fans Oat Purifiers
THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

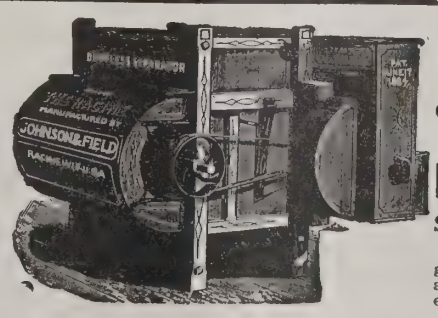
(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. 12	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0	15,177,0
Oct. 19	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0	15,269,0
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,712,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,470,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,865,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,183,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,353,0
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0
Sept. 13	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0
Sept. 20	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0
Sept. 27	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0
Oct. 4	19,552,0	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0
Oct. 11	19,504,0	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0

The Federal Trade Commission has cited a baking company of Boston, alleging unfair trade methods because the baking company gave an additional loaf of bread to purchasers!



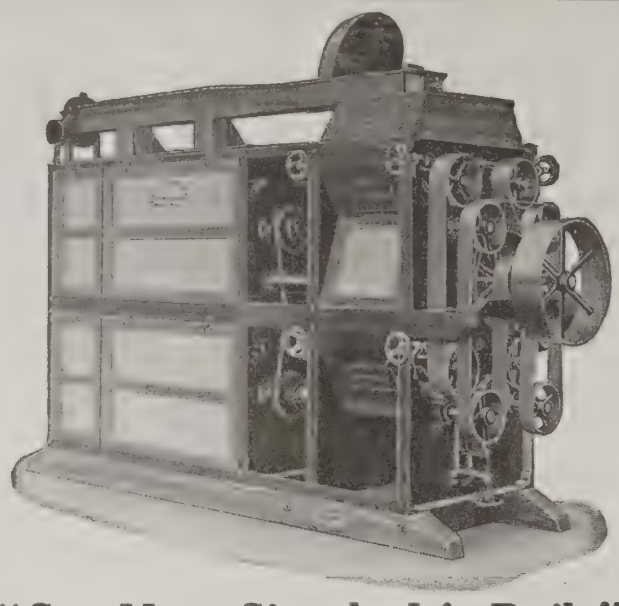
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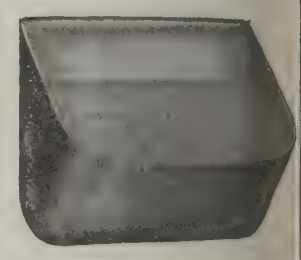
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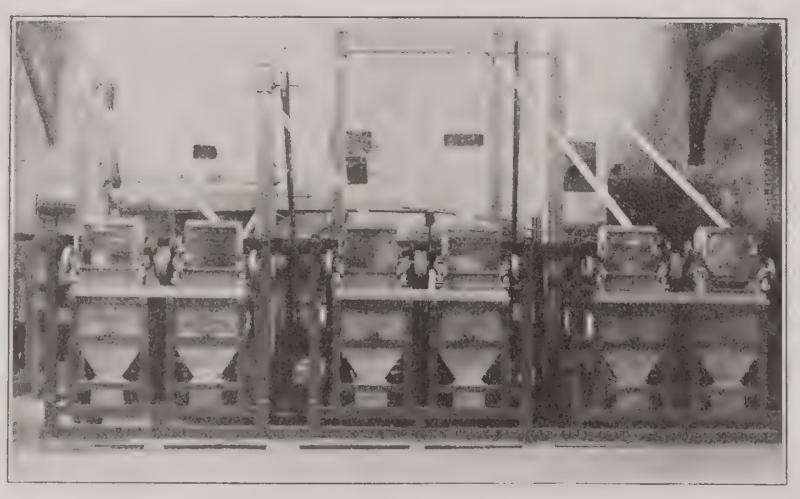


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...SINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

...E failure of the steel strike has awakened the ...ope that the post-war labor crisis has reached ...s climax; but it is not impossible that, as ...t Hooker once said, "Hope beginneth here ... trembling expectation of things far removed ...yet but only heard of." There has been little ... far about the philosophy of strikes—what ...ally mean. The proximate cause is, of course, ...he case of the steel strike as an example, the ...n of the immediate leaders—in this case, ...ick and Foster, and the reluctantly consent- ... now willing Gompers—to make good, as a ...y condition of their own personal future ...s; but back of all is the fact, which labor ...naturally minimize or wholly ignore, that the ...l progress, the higher standard of living, the ...rban surroundings and working conditions ...ch directly workmen pay nothing, have not ...d content but discontent. This has always ...ue and it ever will be true until all men ...e point where satisfaction becomes satiety. ...hose long gone days, prior to August 1, 1914, ...sfaction of wants came by slower degrees; ...he ferment of discontent also came more ...nd less universally to a point of ebulition. ... war brought to all classes of workmen a ...wage such as they had never before dreamed ...with it still greater discontent and extrava- ... desire. Their purely artificial wants have ...ated faster than they have gotten the means ...y them, and the lack of wholesome discipline ...t in the strike, which is only the expression ...ire to have and enjoy that which is imme- ...beyond reach. When the individual strikes ...t harm is done; when a whole industry ...or many industries strike in unison and by ...at, great harm is done, not because striking ...he worker's natural weapon, but because it ...omes "an attempt to move the whole indus- ...anization in which all the parts are inter- ...t and intersupporting." It is like attempt- ...ove a great building without first putting ...upports under the structure itself. It is for ...on that at a time like this the community ...ght to interfere as a condition of its exist-

...t this time the labor world, the majority of ...spaper writers, politicians, lecturers, con- ...l, and to a large degree the Administration ... moreover obsessed of a dogma of wages, the ... on that wages can be raised if the prices of ... be raised, and that there is no practical ... this process; beyond which is the special ...f the labor leaders that production is for ... benefit of "profiteers and exploiters," and ... a detriment to the workman himself, who is ...l of only as a producer, never as a con- ...lthough the real fact is that every man's ...as a consumer is greater than his interest as ...er. In fact, the fundamental defect of most ...economic thought is that it fails to recognize ...mer as the first consideration, that consump- ...e aim and end of all production. The under- ...umption everywhere, as Hobson has pointed ...he question, "How will this or that policy ...e quantity of wealth, rents, profits, interest, ... Never is the question put, How will the ...f wealth produced affect the personal en- ... the physical well-being, the moral elevation ...dation of the race, all of whom are con-sumers? Except for the thought of adjusting supply to demand, to yield profits, the economists, sellers, laborer-producers, manufacturers, have not cared a whoop about consumption from the standpoint of human welfare. The producer's interest lies in scarcity; that of the consumer in abundance, but no extravagance of this latter desire can run counter to the universal interest and universal well-being.

Preliminary to the opening of the National Industrial Conference at Washington last week, the Council of National Defense, the five secretaries, realizing this truth perhaps in some slight measure, issued a manifesto embodying the results of their investigations into the H. C. L. It was impressive; not because it embodies anything that has not been long familiar but because it is the first time the Administration has officially expressed its recognition of these fundamental facts, towit, that production has declined while consumption has increased. Therefore the remedy is, "To produce more goods and to produce them in proportion to the needs of the people." The rest of the manifesto, about profiteering, hoarding, etc., is political froth. Given ample production, distribution will take care of itself. Scarcity cannot stand in the face of abundance, much less can purely artificial scarcity.

The Conference has hardly gotten started as yet. It spent the week making its rules of procedure, and a long "siege of it" is clearly anticipated. The delegates are divided into groups representing "Labor," "Capital" and "The Public," a division which S. C. Barrett of Georgia said left the farmer without any representation at all! It is significant of the Administration's way, that of the five delegates appointed to represent "The Public," two are confessed Socialists, though outside of the Intercollegiate Socialistic Society (whatever may be the exact title), no one would conceive that two-fifths of "the public" are Socialists, even of the long-haired dilettante type though they make much disorder, who are yet like the flowers of the field in that they "toil not neither do they spin." Mr. Gompers tried to commit the Conference to the closed shop by asking that it call on Mr. Gary to arbitrate the steel strike, which brought forth a protest from the Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n, while "Capital" has laid down "twelve principles" which include opposition to the closed shop, to collective bargaining and to the sympathetic strike, etc.

The outcome of the work of the Conference is not very promising as the Presidential panacea for the industrial chaos which the rabid labor agitator is forcing upon the country or to lubricate and finally remove that friction which in all ages has existed between employers and employes, and which perhaps never can be wholly removed. The sole point at issue now, as in all ages past, is degree of satisfaction that shall come to each man with the allocations of men in life and with life's allotments. It may not be true now but heretofore it always has been true that the studied disposition of these inevitabilities by human agencies can not override what seems to have been Nature's own plan: that the betterments that men enjoy are those that come from men's own efforts; and because of that fact human society works to its higher levels by evolution and not by revolution. So long as there is industry and efficiency and thrift, man will be able to enjoy his span of life through the reasonable satisfaction of rational or even extravagant wants; so long as there is idleness and laziness, sin and thoughtlessness, thriftlessness and inefficiency, there will be want, suffering and moral degradation. Of all of these the world has never had lack, nor ever will. What the Conference may do, if it does well, is to put the loud pedal on the necessity of a moral and industrious life—on good living and clean thinking.

There is another fundamental of social and industrial stability which has been threatened during the past weeks and is still held over the common people: the coal miners' and railroad men's attitude toward private property. Both demand that the properties be taken from their owners and substantially turned over to them—the miners, as part consideration of continuance of their working after November 1 next.

During the past week what are called "negotiations" have been in progress respecting the bituminous coal miners' demands. The situation is the more complicated because the meddling of the Government with the labor situation during the war has naturally given the miners an overweening idea of the relations of the Government to the industry as a whole, which is indeed a private one over which the Government, strictly speaking, can have and should have no control whatever. During the war, however, the Government arranged the trade agreement against which the miners now are threatening to strike, although it was to run until March 31, 1920, unless the war ended sooner. Under that agreement the miners received an increase of 50 per cent, and the price of coal was fixed by the Government at an advance which the operators accepted. Now the miners want another 60 per cent increase, time reduced to five working days of six hours each, and so reducing both domestic and export supplies and raising the price. This Government's promises did not then go the length of Mr. Chamberlain of the Lloyd George government in England, of pledging the nationalization of the mines after the war; but the fact that it intervened in the dispute, "for war purposes," and fixed the price of both wages and coal, undoubtedly gave color to the miners' belief that the Government has in fact power to grant their demand that private property shall be taken from its owners and turned over to the workers therein simply because they so demand.

The week in trade was promising enough, in view of the failure of the steel strike and the return of the men to earning wages again; but in the East a senseless, unexpected and defenseless longshoremen's strike, gone into in the face of agreement not to do so, has tied up shipping of all kinds and in New York threatened the food supply of the city. When the men come back to their sober senses again and kick into limbo most of their leaders and take a new start in self-defense that has reason behind it, trade will go on with a snap. But until employers can place some dependence on the men's word, so that they have assurance that they can enter into contracts, all business must poke along as well as it can in such uncertainty. Even as *Dun's Review* says, "with the general price level, as measured by Dun's Index Number, comparatively little below the extreme high point of the summer, consumptive buying continues of noteworthy proportions, in some cases surpassing all precedent, and the chief complaint in distributing channels is still of inability to fully meet current requirements."

THE effect on American corn prices of Argentine corn is not that Argentine corn comes here in appreciable quantities, but because it may be exported in sufficient quantities to Europe to affect the price

of our corn in that market. Few of our farmers and tariff mongers seem to realize the true state of the case; otherwise it would be understood that putting a tariff on Argentine corn imports to help the American price by keeping Argentine corn out of this country would be about as effective as reviling the moon for changing its phases.

DES MOINES A GRAIN MARKET

THIS is neither a new nor a novel statement. Des Moines has been a grain market for lo, these many years. A score of years ago the Des Moines market furnished a president for the National Association and for many years has given an important member to the Advisory Committee of the same body. Des Moines is in fact old in the game—knows it well and is well known.

But until a few months ago Des Moines dealers were playing the game each one for himself. The game was squarely played; but by a sort of spontaneous conviction, members of the trade all felt that it could be played better and there would be more of it if the market were organized along lines of the other interior exchange markets which are becoming so potential a factor in the trade throughout the country. And so the market was organized and all the machinery of an exchange market set up -official inspection and grades and weights established and the membership placed under the discipline which every exchange contemplates and provides for the benefit of the trade itself and that of the public whom the trade serves.

The effect has been most satisfactory. The business of the market has increased about fifty cars a day in as many days. The shipping trade has welcomed the new order of things and is pleased with it. To hundreds of shippers a dependable nearby terminal has been created, and they like it—they're satisfied that the new arrangement is a benefit. So the Des Moines trade is growing in favor with both shippers and buyers.

DUST EXPLOSIONS

FROM a strictly scientific point of view the "dust explosion" may still call for the examination and classification ordered by the Grain Corporation, just as there may be some scientific value gained by putting an intelligent and educated man on the North Pole or the top of Mt. Everest. It has been stated that a part of the aftermath of the explosion at Kansas City will be a judicial determination of the question, Did fire cause the explosion or did the explosion cause fire?

For the practical man, however, who is operating a grain elevator, further investigations along the lines suggested can have but an academic interest. It has been established fairly well that dust in grain elevators, mills, etc., will explode, conditions being suitable. Both the Port Colborne and the Murray grain elevators were dirty and dusty; that is to say, they were not provided with dust collecting systems which would or did remove the dust as it was released from running grain or grain being cleaned. Just what proportion of such dust to air must obtain in order to cause an explosion in response to a spark of fire may interest the scientist, but the elevator man is up against the fact that some mixture of air and dust, whatever their respective proportions, will explode in response to the introduction of a spark of fire into the mixture. And as long as there is machinery in operation a frictional spark is possible at any time and electric sparks from motors are too common to individually recall. The construction of both houses named above shows that no form of construction is strong enough to resist a possible explosion of dust.

Be clean to be safe; there is no other way.

A VALUED reader and occasional correspondent residing in northern Kentucky writes that in former years, when still active in the grain trade, he was for 30 years a regular crop correspondent for the agricultural departments of the state and Nation. He says, however, that he found it most difficult to get accurate reports from large farmers who always reported to him as they conceived their reports would favorably affect their own interests; hence he preferred reports made by the farm hand, the tenant and the small farmer. From their statements he would make his estimate which was sent to the departments. The method was no doubt sound. The law of averages is the key to accuracy where many reports must form the basis of a single statement.

PRESIDENT GOODRICH'S ADDRESS

WHILE the publication of the proceedings of the St. Louis convention is delayed, as a matter of convenience, to secure for it more careful editing than could be given it for the present number, the trade interest in President Goodrich's views as to trade contact with the great problems of reconstruction will justify the advance publication of the major part of his annual address, found on another page. One can but congratulate the trade on his breadth of view, in that he conceives it to be a part of his duty to point out the relations of the grain trade to the world of business of which it is only a part, interwoven, interdependent and intersupporting. The business of the world is nothing more than the process by which men instinctively unite in coöperative endeavor to get their living, to conquer nature, to overcome their own individual troubles and to seek in their own way their own pleasures and satisfy their ambitions. This business of getting a living is the task to which the greater part of men's lives is devoted and which has more influence over their lives and characters than even their religion. This process is one that each must carry on for himself alone. It must be divorced as far as is humanly possible from all interference of the Government, whose functions should not include any jurisdiction over the works of men which are not penalized by a criminal or moral code. Mr. Goodrich longs for a great leader who can guide us in this matter of living back to the ideals of individualism which characterized the fathers of our Country and the Government they founded, and from which in recent years certain leaders of both great parties have been leading the Government and many of our people. In this he is in accord with and but expresses the desires and hopes of all the representative men of affairs of the Nation.

EDITORIALETTES

THE Bureau of Chemistry is still fining feed manufacturers whose products fail to analyze up to the tag statement literally. In one recent case where the protein content fell 1.81% under the tag statement, the fine was $100. In another case the ammonia in cottonseed meal was 1.38% under statement and the fine was $25. This is all purely technical bunk, and means nothing except a fine.

FARMERS at Franklin, Pa., representing the Venango County Pomona Grange, composed of 1,800 said to be "well-to-do" farmers, all presumably men of good sense, recently adopted a resolution in favor of an eight-hour day for farmers "just like laboring men." Well, if the farmers want that sort of thing why not "go to it"? There's nothing to prevent. Why "resolute" about it?

MINNESOTA is going to invest $35,000 in an experimental flour mill "to determine the flour making value of various kinds of wheats and the returns realizable from by-products." Well, if the mill has the same effect in Minnesota that a similar mill had in North Dakota, it will be of doubtful benefit to any one except the salaried operators. It has been the obsession of Minnesota office holders, who had no knowledge of milling technique or salesmanship, that the greatest millers in the world operating there do not know their business, and so a lot of indifferent office holders are going to tell them all about it.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 1
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	11,573,000	13,866,000	12,5
Primary shipments....	5,092,000	9,774,000	5,4
Receipts since July 1.	203,291,000	191,718,000	219,7
Visible	90,607,000	84,909,000	104,4
Exports, U. S.....	5,107,000	9,246,000	6,8
Exports, world's	9,709,000	17,157,000	9,1
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,033,000	2,230,000	.....
Primary shipments....	1,434,000	1,403,000	2,4
Receipts since Nov. 1.	173,405,000	171,372,000	284,0
Visible	1,648,000	1,163,000	5,5
Exports, U. S.....	12,000,000	30,000	1
Exports, world's	2,608,000	2,532,000	1,0
Oats—			
Primary receipts	4,514,000	4,333,000	5,6
Primary shipments....	3,514,000	3,481,000	3,5
Receipts since Aug. 1.	53,903,000	49,389,000	93,9
Visible	19,501,000	19,552,000	23,8
Exports, U. S.....	1,080,000	1,427,000	2,5
Exports, world's	2,774,000	1,540,000	3,4
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	341,000	303,000	3
Shipments, 6 markets.	153,000	122,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	421,000	385,000	4
Shipments, 9 markets.	92,000	90,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	1422,000	446,000	4
Shipments, 16 markets	1211,000	254,000	3
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	3,263,000	10,443,000	24,1
Lard, lbs.	7,850,000	5,618,000	8,8
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	478,000	436,000	54
Since March 1, 1919...	17,439,000	16,961,000	17,4
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.10	$16.00	$
Hogs	15.00	15.75	
Sheep	8.15	8.10	
Lambs	15.35	15.40	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	241	249	
Closing prices—			
Pork, October.....	$38.00	$35.75	$3
Lard, October.....	28.12½	24.42½	2
S. R. Sides, October...	18.02½	18.82½	2
Corn—			
December	$1.22⅝–½	$1.24–¼	$1.1
May	1.21–1⅛	1.22–⅛	.....
Oats—			
December	$0.70½–⅜	$0.71–⅛	$0.6
May	.72⅞–3	.72⅞–3	.....

*Pittsburgh meeting.

NON-PARTISANISM IN ACTION

THOSE who knew the leadership and methods of the Nonpartisan League of N Dakota long ago predicted the bankrupt that state under the administration of its affair up by the League. That disaster has not come; it seems to be on the way. The failure of the S dinavian-American Bank has called attention t possible fate of another creation of the League, Bank of North Dakota, managed by those com ing the League control.

The Bank is one of the monstrosities of bank an institution apparently prepared in advance plundering without the possibility of legally hol anyone responsible for the outrage. The Ban assured of deposits running into the millions—s and municipal taxes and public income from sources, which must be deposited there; yet the A Attorney General of the State, Frank E. Packard, publicly stated that there is in the law creating Bank no penalty for mishandling of these vast s no penalty for falsifying reports of the Bank's co tion, no punishment of custodians of public f who deposited in this Bank; the directors are bound to examine into or to know its condition, the state Bank Examiner and Banking Boards h no supervision over the Bank. The directors of Bank and magnates of the League are now resist the efforts of the Attorney General and the B Examiner to enquire into its condition for the pu benefit.

If this is the gang's program as to the banks the state, what is likely to happen when they be to run the mills, grain elevators, packing hou etc.? If this is reform—the new order of soci which the high brows of *The Nation* and *The N Republic* as well as that breezy and giddy adviser farmers, the *Country Gentleman*, and certain ot agricultural journals, are hoping for to welcome w open arms—what is likely to be the fate of t "forgotten man," the man in North aDkota wh trying to gain an honest living and live like a cent citizen?

Price Current-Grain Reporter

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ERS on subjects of interest to those in the grain trade, news items, reports grain movement, new grain firms, g elevators, contemplated improve- nd cars leaking grain in transit are

ADVERTISING value of The Price Grain Reporter as a medium for the buying power of the grain eleva- is unquestioned. The character and of advertisements in its columns tell orth. If you would be classed with ng firms catering to the grain trade, ur announcements in the trade's only which is always first to get the live, e news to its readers.

TISEMENTS of meritorious grain machinery and supply houses and of le grain firms who seek to serve lers are solicited.

AGO, OCTOBER 15, 1919.

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

prices seem to be gradually ng owing to prospects of larger The general unrest of labor ng capital to go slow on the side; and until this condition or there is a great change in it, slowly declining markets are y expected, with numerous ilges. Under normal conditions nt buying is the mainstay of market when hedging sales are proportions, but this year to be an exception, although no longer agitation over the st of living, notwithstanding then mention is made of the n. Seemingly the West has es- me of the latter, but at that ounts of money are being spent ries and the "sky is the limit" ly.

have advanced somewhat ains have been going down; every other commodity high a strong disposition to wait whether the producer will sell or not. In some sections of Belt there are many who will ng willing to take a chance of higher prices later in the sea- le in others, especially in Iowa, is expected to move early and amounts. Illinois and Iowa re corn than last year and ll be plenty for the terminal It has been some years since ount of contract grades were ted, and with storage room scarce owing to the unprece- un of wheat, it seems impos- secure a liberal stock of corn Wet weather is also a factor determine the extent of the vement, although the latter will dly find a ready sale on account ales to the East for deferred .

op mainly matured ahead of l the latter is very favorable ng. In some sections shelling done on a small scale. A few s of new grain have arrived unusual dryness for this sea- actically all of the corn this erchantable, and the moisture content is relatively small because of the prolonged drought. The Government report, showing a yield of 2,901,000,000 bus., or about 150,000,000 bus. above the five-year average, has attracted little attention, as the final returns are expected to reduce the total due to a revision of the acreage.

Foreigners will hardly take American corn this season when the Argentine grain can be secured at a much lower figure, and financial conditions abroad are such that it is necessary to curtail purchases as much as possible. When the peace treaty is signed liberal credits are expected to be granted by merchants in this country, which should help along general business, but would hardly result in any business in corn. Demands for corn will be from the manufactured commodity, such as hog products. Lard is being taken readily owing to the shortage of fats abroad, but this business has been done on a much lower basis than prevailing for the cash article and is for deferred shipment. The call for meats is slow.

Oats are selling around the cost of production, and in some cases below. The country is not disposed to sell, and at best has less grain than for some years past. Farm consumption of oats, in percentage of the crop, should be larger this season than last, as the light weight will necessitate more grain being fed than in 1918-19. The shortage in North Dakota and Montana will result in part of the South Dakota and Minnesota crop moving westward; and none of the big shipping sales were favored to any great extent this season. Texas oats moved into the Southeastern states in volume, but while the crop in the former section was rather large it was seriously damaged by rains, and a revival in the Southern call is expected before long.

Foreigners have taken some oats of late and a heavy cut is expected to be made in the visible when the shipments get under way. Part of the grain went to the French government, with some to Germany and other sections. While there has been some talk of late about the shortage of live stock in Europe decreasing the demand for feeding grains, this should affect Argentina more than this country, as the crop of 1,220,000,000 bus. is 318,000,000 bus. less than last year's harvest and somewhat less than the average. The amount of old grain coming forward is small, and heavy weight oats are wanted in order to bring up the average of the new.

A much larger percentage of the wheat crop has left farms at this season of the year than last year. Prices have been comparatively high, especially for good quality wheat, and the mills have not been disposed to let the latter get away from them. The mill takings have been very heavy; and with the Government a free buyer there was a disposition to contract ahead for wheat. The European situation is not clear, but those in a position to know say that no burdensome surplus will be on hand on June 30, 1920. Owing to the poor quality it takes more wheat to make a barrel of flour than was the case last season; and with prospects for a heavy reduction in the winter wheat acreage this fall the amount carried over may all be needed. Farmers are organizing in many sections of the belt, and less theory is being injected into the situation than is the case with the Nonpartisan League in the Northwest.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
Wheat	11,573,000	13,866,000	12,500,000
Corn	2,033,000	2,230,000	5,539,000
Oats	4,514,000	4,333,000	5,695,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	18,120,000	23,734,000
Preceding week	20,429,000	27,253,000
Since July 1	313,187,000	402,279,000

Corn market has been in a rut and prices have held within narrow limits, fluctuations the past week being only 4⅛@4⅝c, with the close at net losses of 1@1⅝c, the latter on December. The inside figure the past week was the lowest in three weeks, which was taken as indicating a gradual weakening in the situation, and favorable for a lower level of values. As yet the pressure on the market comes entirely from local traders who were forced to cover many times, making sharp rallies. The trade is waiting to see what the attitude of the producer is before getting far from shore. With a limited demand it is feared that heavy sales of new grain to arrive will make a rapid downturn in futures. Considerable December is held by cash houses as a hedge against sales of new grain for deferred shipment.

Oats were dull, but showed independent strength and closed ½c lower to ⅛c higher than the previous week with May showing the most strength. There was a fair demand from the Seaboard at times, although no large quantities were taken. At the same time the arrivals from the interior were small, and with a moderate domestic call the visible has commenced to decrease. The country shows no signs of selling freely. Iowa has been offering some in order to make room for the new corn crop which is now being husked.

Offerings of cash wheat were not large and readily disposed of when choice. Mills continue to absorb the good quality grain at a small premium over the basic for the winters, while springs sell at high figures, a new top for the season being made at Chicago the past week. The withdrawal of the Government from the flour market as the result of strikes at the various ports has had some effect on prices, and mill feeds have declined. The storage room question is rather serious, especially as curtailing exports will cause the grain to back up in the West. Range of prices the past week follow:

			Close		
	High.	Low.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.26	$1.21⅜	$1.22⅝	$1.24¼	$1.12⅞
May	1.24	1.19⅞	1.21⅛	1.22⅛	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.71⅞	.70	.70½	.71	.64½
May	.73½	.72	.73	.72⅞	.....

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Oct. 11, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Baltimore	4,032	33	472	63	39
Boston	1,389	.....	85	207	14
Buffalo	15,732	108	1,961	980	398
Chicago	16,833	905	6,927	2,531	244
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	62	30	212	125	.....
Duluth	2,107	.....	344	3,995	802
Galveston	3,010	.....	55	.....	83
Indianapolis	474	152	308	26	.....
Kansas City	15,346	54	1,174	283	.....
Milwaukee	2,358	78	1,107	335	326
Minneapolis	5,329	3	4,191	6,083	972
New Orleans	4,814	60	296	.....	854
Newport Nws	459	.....	54	203	138
New York	5,498	13	435	175	275
Omaha	5,522	151	788	128	4
Peoria	4	17	435	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,625	17	203	4	23
St. Louis	3,139	15	226	97	2
Toledo	1,754	12	109	255	.....
Canals	64	.....	69	452	40
Lakes	50	.....	50	150	.....
Oct. 11, '19	90,607	1,648	19,501	15,987	4,214
Oct. 12, '18	104,494	5,520	23,874	4,041	2,690
Oct. 4, '19	84,909	2,163	19,552	15,395	4,542
Oct. 5, '19	96,886	5,503	24,689	4,723	2,550
Sept. 27, '19	81,683	2,050	20,260	15,137	5,055
Sept. 20, '19	77,677	1,750	20,928	14,365	5,311
Sept. 13, '19	19,125	1,360	21,023	14,351	5,541

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Oct. 11, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	589	28,553	359,926	125,309
Clover, lbs.	110,554	23,299	42,762	105,600

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 11, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	55,904,000	50,785,000
Milwaukee	3,354,000	7,103,000
Minneapolis	39,369,000	43,510,000
Duluth	4,294,000	28,138,000
St. Louis	27,187,000	28,570,000
Toledo	5,511,000	3,339,000
Detroit	905,000	684,000
Kansas City	45,138,000	38,125,000
Peoria	1,868,000	2,810,000
Omaha	14,055,000	11,088,000
Indianapolis	5,702,000	5,609,000
Total	203,291,000	219,761,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
St. Louis	1,151,000	1,344,000	283,000
Kansas City	1,676,000	2,902,000	393,000
Omaha	684,000	813,000	188,000
Toledo	296,000	354,000	73,000
Detroit	41,000	32,000	64,000
Indianapolis	67,000	60,000	41,000
Peoria	56,000	74,000	33,000
Chicago	2,719,000	3,342,000	764,000
Milwaukee	2,013,000	412,000	650,000
Minneapolis	3,929,000	3,630,000	4,398,000
Duluth	813,000	903,000	5,613,000
Total	11,573,000	13,866,000	12,500,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
American	5,107,000	9,246,000	6,825,000
Indian	.....	.....	290,000
Argentine	3,280,000	3,433,000	1,212,000
Australian	1,312,000	4,392,000	690,000
Others	70,000	86,000	96,000
Total	9,769,000	17,157,000	9,113,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	91,314,000	46,029,000	59,848,000
Indian	.....	2,550,000	5,267,000
Argentine	37,786,000	28,235,000	2,457,000
Australian	23,241,000	7,870,000	14,078,000
Others	741,000	670,000	563,000
Total	153,080,000	85,354,000	82,213,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
American	12,000	30,000	142,000
Argentine	2,516,000	2,300,000	794,000
African	8,000	112,000	74,000
Total	2,608,000	1,532,000	1,010,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	3,976,000	27,913,000	44,881,000
Argentine	78,132,000	19,314,000	57,610,000
African	6,003,000	3,172,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	3,174,000
Total	88,111,000	50,493,000	105,665,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	106,984,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
American	1,080,000	1,427,000	2,502,000
Argentine	1,694,000	113,000	930,000
Total	2,774,000	1,540,000	3,432,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	16,002,000	21,713,300	33,689,000
Argentine	4,634,000	9,728,000	1,721,000
Total	20,636,000	31,441,000	35,410,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

The London *Daily Mail* estimates that the business loss to Great Britain by the railway strike approximates $250,000,000. Bills paid by the government amount to $5,000,000 a day for each day of the strike for services, in addition to the unemployment pay of those made idle by stoppage, numbering more than 335,000.

In order to take advantage of the dearness of oats, German farmers have been trying to thresh their oats and sell them, whereby Germany's supply is seriously threatened. The government therefore prohibited threshing and transportation of oats for six weeks.

ADDRESS OF PRES'T GOODRICH

Review of Some of the Work of the National Association—The President's Views as to the Present Needs of Our Country, First of Which Is a Great Leader

The following is in the major part the annual address of President P. E. Goodrich to the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association in session on Monday and Tuesday of this week at St. Louis. The convention was one of the largest ever held by the Association and a full report of the proceedings will appear in these pages in the issue for Oct. 22. The importance of the President's address, at least of the salient features, justifies its advance publication here.

Mr. Goodrich said:

"When we met in annual convention at Milwaukee a year ago the world was in turmoil and the most destructive war of all history was being fought, and the soil of Europe was again being drenched with the blood of the flower of the young manhood of the civilized world. We as a Nation were straining every nerve to do our full share in the stupendous struggle that was a battle to the death between autocracy and democracy. This war was to decide whether the world was to be ruled by democratic nations or by Germany, the most autocratic government on the earth.

"Our thought at that convention was the war and what we could do to back our soldiers who were fighting on land and sea to avenge the wrongs Germany had done the people of Europe and the insults heaped upon our fair land. Our sole thought was what we could do as an organization to assist in winning the war and doing it in the shortest time possible. From the moment we entered the struggle our organization did all it could to aid the Government. Everything was offered, nothing withheld. When the history of the war is written, I am sure our Association will be accorded as much honor as any other body of men in civil life for unselfish devotion to our Country's cause.

"So it follows that it was not hard to keep the attention of our members, nor to have them follow the splendid leadership of my predecessor in office. He was the man for the hour and put the Association in the first rank among the business organizations of the country. It was but a few days after I was honored by being chosen as your president, that the glad news flashed over the wires that Germany had surrendered and the terrible struggle was over. Then new problems were to be met, more complex and difficult to handle than those of the war. Nearly five years of war had deranged the whole business world. Production of war materials had been doubled time and time again at the expense of almost all peaceful pursuits.

"This expansion of manufacturing plants called for new equipment and new construction at localities, often away from the usual points of distribution, so that labor was shifted from its usual channels. Wages advanced in these special lines to almost fabulous amounts, attracting wage earners from their usual vocations, as well as for patriotic reasons, to work on war contracts. So it appeared that nothing was real and all strange. Extravagance was the rule everywhere, the luxuries of pre-war days are the necessities of now. The war had stopped or largely curtailed the production of the things of daily need, as all the energies of the country were exercised in producing the things to hasten the end of the struggle.

"At the close of the war we all hoped for and many predicted as immediate fall in prices and a hasty return to pre-war conditions of business, but the reverse has been true. Prices of necessities of life have risen until in July values of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other items of daily consumption advanced to higher levels than any time during the war, and at this time shows no signs of an immediate return of values to a normal level.

But Now the Future.

"But enough of the things that have been; we are more interested in the problems of the now and of the future. We have not accomplished all that we hoped for nor all the things we have tried our very best to do. It has been our aim to keep this splendid organization true to its past with no step backward or no lowering of the ideals of its founders.

THE OATS STANDARDS.

"The first question of great importance that confronted all the grain trade after I assumed this office was the approval of the proposed rules for grading oats. meetings were held between the representatives of the grain trade and our organization with representatives of the National Agricultural Department in various states, where ample time was given all interests to present their views and make suggestions as to changes thought necessary to make the rules for grading oats more workable. From the data thus gathered were built the present rules for grading. They appear to be workable, and in so far as can be learned by the handling of this year's crop, they appear to be fairly satisfactory. The only serious criticism we have heard is that the moisture content is too high and should be lowered to make oats safe to handle and keep in good condition while in long-time storage.

"Another suggestion has been made, that there is too wide a difference between the quality requirements for No. 2 and No. 3 white oats, on this particular crop, reducing the value of No. 3 white oats about two cents under No. 2 whites, when there is really not that much difference in the feeding value. In the old grades, standard oats filled this gap and covered a large portion of the oats that were too good for No. 3 white oats and not quite good enough for No. 2 white oats.

"Criticism of the rules for grading wheat has been more general. There appears to be an urgent demand on the part of the millers that the moisture permitted in No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 wheat should be lowered by one point. These three grades are the milling grades. Bread is a prime necessity, the foodstuff of the masses. If the moisture contents are so high as to endanger the keeping quality of our wheat and thus endanger any considerable amount of it for milling and breadmaking purposes, the rules should be changed to meet that condition.

[Mr. Goodrich then took up the special activities of the Association during the year—the investigation of the inspection facilities in the terminal markets; conferences with Agricultural Committee of the House on the act to direct the handling of the wheat crop of 1919 and the matter of margins on grain with Wheat Director Barnes and the zone agents; the proposed uniform sales contract; relations of the National and the affiliated associations; and other details of the year's work. He then continued:]

The Railroads.

"It is not my purpose at this time to discuss this great problem. Men of national reputation, far more able than I, will handle this all-important question. But I do want to recite this fact, that to no business is rail transportation so important as to the buyers and shippers of grain. To country shippers it is of paramount concern.

The terminal market buyers as a rule have many choices of outgoing lines, but the country buyers are not so favored, as over 70 per cent of country grain dealers buy grain direct from farmers at shipping points that have but one railroad. He constructs a costly elevator and keeps it open for business every business day of the year, ready to buy the farmers' grain at its market value. No matter how poor the car supply or the train service or slow the haul, he is there. He cannot help himself and must confine his shipments to that particular transportation line. How important it is then to the grain trade that the present deplorable condition into which our railroads have fallen be righted and that at the earliest possible moment.

"The railroads are the one great industry in this country that have suffered more than any other since the world war began. The steel industry has flourished during this period as never before. The same is true of coal mining, shipbuilding, textile manufacturings, rubber manufacturings, the shoe factories and all other basic industries. Scan, if you will, the market from day to day of the common stock of our well-known industrial corporations as listed on the New York Stock Exchange. You will find that since 1914 there has been an advance in many of these stocks from 100 to 500 per cent on account of the enormous profits made during the period of the war. We have no objection to these profits and concede that they were rightfully earned. But, turn to the stock of the rail transportation lines listed on the same exchange and we find none of them as high as during the pre-war period. Old substantial stocks have declined from 25 to 75 per cent. Railroads that formerly paid dividends have been compelled to pass them, equipment has run down, motive power is worn out. Under Government control more employes are on the pay-roll than ever before to do less work. Railroad employes to about 2,000,000 in number are demanding that the roads be bought by the Government and run in the interest of these employes, and the country as a whole taxed to pay the resulting operating loss. They believe they are right and they are organized to bring this thing about and fasten on the Government a load of debt greater than the world's war has cost us. A no greater calamity could come to our country than that this thing be done, and it will be unless the great majority wake up to the danger of such a course and band together to prevent it. If not the organized interests will put it through.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

"At the semi-annual meeting of the Coal Miners' Federation in Cleveland, O., Sept. 20, there was adopted a resolution without a dissenting vote, demanding that Congress nationalize the railroads, buying them at their present value, issuing over nineteen billion of bonds to pay for them, at the same time declaring when this was done, the next step would be for the Government to buy and operate the coal mines. This adds another 2,000,000 voters demanding Government ownership of railroads, coal mines, packing plants and other large industries, both bodies of men being superbly organized and ready at all times to insist on a hearing. They are capably officered and know what they stand for.

"If the railroads and coal mines are nationalized, why not mills, elevators, shops, stores, theaters, newspapers and lastly farms? Then a socialistic nation and after that what?

What We Should Stand For.

As an organization representing as we do, next to agriculture itself, one of the most important businesses of the country, we should stand for something and should have the courage of our convictions. It is not enough that we oppose legislation that we think is harmful to the business we represent. We should favor measures that look correction of evils in the grain where they exist or vigorously unwarranted interference from G mental agencies.

"We have just witnessed a rema shrinkage in the value of farm ucts. It would be very unpopu this time to criticize Herbert H and I am not now doing this; bu want to use his recent stateme show how any statement coming a Government official is usually much greater weight than the expression by a private citizen. weeks ago a bulletin accredited Hoover was given wide publicity public press, which startled the c and started a buying mania o and other farm products that wer attracting the attention of the s tive public. It stated conditi Europe were appalling; that th ing winter would witness more ing than the world had ever s account of the food shortage, an thousands would die for the w the necessities of life.

"This added fuel to the flam prices of foodstuffs started sk until they rose to a higher leve that reached during the war. A statement emanating from the high authority a few weeks later the same positive assurance of ing the exact condition in E stated that there was an abunda foodstuffs and no danger of a sh as the warehouses at foreign port bursting, being overloaded wit same things that were so scarce a while before. It stated that tho of tons of foodstuffs were rotti cause they could not properly be for. Almost a panic ensued. Pric had been artificially advanced to tumble until farm products ceased to be bought at all. Co clined more than 40 per cent an more than 30 per cent in a few with a heavy shrinkage in the v value of everything produced o farms.

"All this took place and in bo stances without apparent good Dealers in foodstuffs were frig out of the market. Legitimate was stagnated and the profe speculators had it all to themselv a legitimate dealer buys these and performs a real service by h them until they are needed, he nounced as a profiteer, a robber needy, and is looked down upon undesirable citizen. Farmers w alarmed over these unusual con that they have greatly lessene wheat acreage, which may caus high-priced foodstuffs for anothe at least. We should urge:

"*First.* That the Government its control over private business. war is over and there is no warra a continuation of such control.

"*Second.* We should urge in th impressive way possible that th ernment should at the earliest p moment return the railroads to owners with only such legislation restore to the Interstate Com Commission, or some other G mental administrative body, the vision of or making of freight an senger rates, leaving all other que at issue for future needful legis Federal operation of our transpor lines has been so unsatisfactor unprofitable it should end now.

"You may ask, why urge this w is known that President Wilso said that the roads are to be back on Jan. 1 next? No one se believes that the right thing w done when the Government took the railroads. I cannot see how could have otherwise been op Failing to do this might hav longed the war. We must rem that a large contingent of well-orga men with millions at their comma spreading their ideas are dema that the railroads be bought and ated by the Government. Congr making very little progress to needful legislation to return the to their owners. It is not long

lt. If it transpires that nothing is
cplished by Congress previous to
Christmas adjournment, would it
tive the organized interests a fine
ptunity to go to the President and
him, 'The people's representatives
ently elected have done nothing.
roads would go into the hands of
ers if turned back now without ad-
s in freight rates; so why not let
ions remain as they are? Another
on will soon be held and you should
t the people to speak on this all-
tant matter.' Would not this
the whole thing in the political
e and who knows what would be
sult? The President might not
to them or grant their request,
ho knows? The plea would be a
lausible one.

Third. We should demand the re-
f the Adamson law, an example
s legislation that is entirely for-
o the teachings of the Fathers of
ountry. Its enactment into law
ecured by methods not especially
able either to the organized em-
or to Congress who surrendered
demands of the trainmen at a
when the transportation lines,
had been starved for years by
uate freight rates, were almost in
ptcy. Our legislators appeared to
n ear very sensitive to organized
nd were beguiled with the plea
s object was to secure shorter
when it was, in fact, to secure
pay for their members, well
g that train crews could not and
t now working on an eight-hour
y schedule The Adamson law
read discontent throughout the
world by injecting a question of
d into the halls of Congress and
ating it into passing a law that
have failed under any other cir-
nce. It has so lowered the
of railroad employes that it took
of our great railroad lines in
,000 more employes and $40,000,-
re wages to do a smaller freight
ssenger business than in 1917.

Fourth. We should oppose with all
within our power the enactment
Plumb plan of railroad owner-
control. It is a socialistic meas-
he most extreme type.

Fifth. We should oppose in every
here we have an affiliated associ-
he spread of that scourge of the
Townley and Townleyism, under
ever guise it may be traveling.
uld urge the abandonment of the
us supervising agencies created
Government in the time of war;
e not needed now.

Sixth. I would urge that we stand
ongressional investigation of the
Trade Commission to ascertain
really a necessary adjunct to the
nent and a help to the legiti-
siness of the country or to our
rs or consumers. An investi-
onducted fairly and in the right
ould divulge whether or not the
are true, that the members of
overnmental organization are not
service to the producers or con-
of the country, but are using
osition to spread socialistic

Seventh. The commerce of the world
king at our gates, demanding
ructs of our forests, mines, farms
rkshops. Their call should be
We should urge that Congress
he necessary legislation to cre-
erchant marine upon the seas
to meet the needs of the coun-
it take a subsidy, let us furnish
is not fair to expect private en-
to take all the risk. The Amer-
should float over our salesmen
business when they enter a for-
t. It is and should be a non-
subject and should be treated
ad, generous American way.

rtily endorse the following rec-
ations that will be made by
y Quinn:

That the arbitration deposit fee
ced from $10 to $25.

That an additional arbitration
ee consisting of three members
rized.

That a committee be created to be known as a permanent committee on membership to investigate rejected applications and report to the board of directors.

"The above recommendations I commend to your careful consideration.

"What we need in America at this time is to cease looking so much at world problems and closely scrutinize our own conduct as a people. While those in authority at Washington are bickering over a plan to control the powers of the world, our own people are running wild. Even in staid old Boston public officials, the guardians of the law, are striking for more pay, throwing down the badges of authority and permitting riot to run wild in her streets; loot and murder has its own way. Courthouses and jails are burned in other cities, men lynched by infuriated mobs, while those charged with enforcing the laws shirk their duty. This lawlessness is not confined to one city or state, but appears to be the rule throughout the length and breadth of the land. All these things, together with strikes and lockouts, are prevalent wherever larger bodies of labor are employed, and while these things go on our members of Congress in Washington are spending months in discussing a treaty that is supposed to settle the ills of Europe, that should have been concurred in weeks ago or have been promptly rejected.

"Just now the President of the United States has returned shattered in health from a trip across the country telling the people, whose servant he is, what they should believe and what they should do in regard to the League of Nations. Yet all the time unrest grows and new trouble foments here at home.

"I am not a pessimist, but always an optimist. It is inborn in me, and I always believe that the right will prevail. I have the utmost faith that the Almighty has not forgotten this, His chosen people, but that He will raise up in due time a great and good leader who will not lift his head among the stars and refuse to see and understand the practical, everyday problems about him, but will rather be a man of the people, who will cherish the ideals of the founders of this Republic and will not look so much to world problems, but will know the desire of our own folks. Then the problems of capital and labor will be solved in the interests of the whole people. Now labor is in the saddle and may be riding to a fall. When we speak of union labor, we mention its name in a whisper as though it were a thing sacred and could do no wrong. The time is coming, and is not far distant, when laws will cease to be made exempting them especially from obedience to laws controlling other business organizations.

"What we need now is a leader who will plead for America for Americans and stand for deportation of every foreign agitator who is preaching a doctrine of hate in an alien tongue which we do not understand and will see that this country is a fit place in which native Americans and naturalized Americans may dwell in peace, each striving to attain his ideals without harm, hindrance or hate towards his brother man.

[Mr. Goodrich expressed praise for the special work done by E. A. Reynolds of the Legislative Committee, Henry Goemann of the Transportation Committee, F. E. Watkins of the Trade Rules Committee, Elmer Hutchinson of the committee to investigate terminal market inspection, and Secretary Quinn. He closed by saying:]

"Now, my friends, this in my feeble way is my report. I have not attempted to solve world problems; neither have I striven to give you a detailed report of all that has been done, as I have refrained from attempting to report the work of the different committees. The men who have peformed these things are better able to handle them than I and are entitled to the privilege of making their reports and giving it to you first hand.

"I wish to thank you for your support. I have been royally received by grain men everywhere, whether it be in state meetings, by boards of trade or individual members of the trade. It has been good to be with you and the greatest honor that has ever fallen to my lot was to be placed in the position to serve you to the very best of my ability. When the deliberations of this meeting are over, I am sure that we will return to our homes with a greater respect for our honored calling and with a firmer resolve that we will not only support and live up to its ideals, but will in every way lend our aid to our splendid country in these trying times. New problems are to be solved and new dangers to the liberties of our people are before us. This is no time to try European experiments. They have largely failed. We might well profit by the example of Gideon of old and his followers, by every "man standing round about the camp in his own place." If we do this we will serve our organization well. If we serve it best, we will serve our Country best; and when we do that we will see that the ideals of Washington and Lincoln are the permanent policies of our Country and that this Nation 'of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from earth,' but remain for all and not be surrendered to one favored class or group of its citizens."

OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates on Oct. 8 published the following estimates of crop production based on conditions on Oct. 1, with comparisons:

CROP SUMMARY—ALL STATES.

Crop.	Oct. 1, 1918, indications. Bus.*	Dec. est., 1918. Bus.*	Price Oct. 1. 1919. Cts.	1918. Cts.
Wheat—				
Winter	715,301	558,449	.....	.....
Spring	203,170	358,651	.....	.....
All wh.	918,471	917,100	209.6	205.8
Corn	2,900,511	2,582,814	153.9	159.5
Oats	1,219,521	1,538,359	68.4	71.0
Barley	198,298	256,375	115.3	95.5
Rye	84,552	90,183	135.8	154.0
Buckwheat	17,990	17,182	162.0	180.0
Wh. pota.	350,070	400,106	164.2	143.6
Sw. pota.	99,413	86,334	154.7	160.6
Flax	10,652	14,657	438.2	380.9
Rice	44,261	40,424	.....	.....
Cot., bales	10,696	12,041	31.3	31.8
Hay—				
Tame, tns.	86,723	76,069	‡$19.79	‡$18.45
Wild, tons	16,821	14,374	.....	.....
Sugar beets, tons	7,303	5,890	.....	.....
†Kafirs	127,053	66,396	.....	.....
†Beans	12,690	17,437	†$4.26	†$5.52

*Final 000 omitted. †Six states only. ‡All hay.

AVERAGE YIELDS AND ACREAGE.

Crop.	Cond. Oct. 1, 1919.	Yield per acre, 1919, bu. indicated.	Yield per acre, 1918, bu. Dec. est.	Acres, 1919.
Wheat—				
Winter	....	*14.6	15.2	48,933,000
Spring	....	*9.0	16.0	22,593,000
All	....	*12.8	15.5	71,526,000
Corn	81.3	28.2	24.0	102,977,000
Oats	....	*28.9	34.6	42,365,000
Barley	....	*22.3	26.5	8,899,000
Rye	....	*12.9	14.4	6,576,000
Buckwheat	88.1	21.4	16.5	840,000
Wh. potat.	67.9	87.5	95.0	4,003,000
Sw. pota.	83.9	97.2	93.6	1,023,000
Flax	52.6	5.8	7.6	1,851,000
Rice	91.3	40.6	36.3	1,091,300
Cotton, lbs.	*54.4	158.0	159.6	33,960,000
Hay—				
Tame, tons	....	*1.58	1.36	54,872,000
Wild, tons	....	*1.13	.94	14,847,000
Sugar beets, tons	79.1	9.22	9.92	792,000
Kafirs	86.3	24.5	11.8	5,183,000

*Preliminary estimate.

CORN.

	Condition.	Forecast Oct. 1, '19.	Dec. est., 1918.
Maine	93	972,000	1,215,000
New Hamp.	93	1,279,000	1,260,000
Vermont	95	2,316,000	1,710,000
Mass.	93	1,922,000	2,080,000
R. Island	92	455,000	572,000
Connecticut	92	2,732,000	2,800,000
New York	97	35,874,000	29,520,000
New Jersey	85	11,146,000	11,439,000
Penn.	99	73,371,000	62,408,000
Delaware	77	7,147,000	7,285,000
Maryland	87	26,227,000	24,010,000
Virginia	82	48,298,000	56,000,000
W. Virginia	95	28,120,000	24,800,000
N. Carolina	79	58,034,000	64,365,000
S. Carolina	74	38,095,000	38,250,000
Georgia	79	64,729,000	68,850,000
Florida	83	12,671,000	14,080,000
Ohio	94	158,492,000	133,200,000
Indiana	82	176,106,000	169,554,000
Illinois	78	298,996,000	351,450,000
Michigan	88	63,091,000	48,300,000
Wisconsin	97	77,678,000	69,538,000
Minnesota	95	118,503,000	110,000,000
Iowa	90	414,112,000	375,624,000
Missouri	73	159,671,000	133,860,000
N. Dakota	96	14,868,000	9,196,000
S. Dakota	88	102,903,000	108,188,000
Nebraska	72	169,974,000	123,085,000
Kansas	45	65,652,000	43,523,000
Kentucky	73	81,875,000	93,600,000
Tennessee	75	76,492,000	84,000,000
Alabama	77	69,254,000	67,686,000
Mississippi	67	60,831,000	66,300,000
Louisiana	66	31,746,000	29,600,000
Texas	102	204,947,000	69,000,000
Oklahoma	73	67,627,000	24,375,000
Arkansas	65	46,911,000	35,100,000
Montana	45	1,843,000	2,100,000
Wyoming	70	832,000	1,000,000
Colorado	70	10,150,000	11,067,000
N. Mexico	100	6,076,000	4,250,000
Arizona	94	1,252,000	952,000
Utah	70	588,000	672,000
Nevada	85	61,000	64,000
Idaho	90	799,000	920,000
Wash.	84	1,399,000	1,634,000
Oregon	82	1,506,000	1,364,000
California	83	2,888,000	2,975,000
U. S.	81.3	2,900,511,000	2,582,814,000

OATS CROP IN DETAIL.

State.	Yield per acre, *1919, bu.	Total production,† *1919.	Dec. est., 1918.	Quality. 1919. Pct.	Ave. Pct.
N. Y.	25.5	27,310	51,660	80.0	89.0
Penn.	31.0	36,766	47,190	86.0	90.0
Ohio	33.5	53,667	79,200	88.0	90.0
Ind.	32.0	59,616	85,050	87.0	88.0
Ill.	29.0	118,958	198,352	83.0	89.0
Mich.	24.4	38,040	66,320	82.0	90.0
Wisc.	33.0	77,220	110,162	79.0	90.0
Minn.	27.0	88,614	134,562	79.0	89.0
Iowa	34.0	180,268	229,572	87.0	94.0
Mo.	27.0	38,259	44,196	85.0	86.0
N. D.	15.5	40,316	60,512	74.0	86.0
S. D.	29.0	60,755	84,240	86.0	88.0
Neb.	33.0	75,999	56,188	88.0	88.0
Kan.	28.0	44,072	51,238	86.0	86.0
U. S.	28.9	1,219,521	1,538,359	84.7	90.1

SPING WHEAT.

Minn.	9.0	34,245	78,330	62.0	85.0
N. D.	6.9	50,398	101,010	73.0	85.0
S. D.	8.0	30,368	69,350	70.0	85.0
Mont.	5.2	7,894	17,250	75 0	92.0
Wash.	14.0	22,554	17,005	89.0	91.0
U. S.	9.0	203,170	358,651	74.4	87.3

*Preliminary estimate. †Final 000 omitted.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Condition of Corn.

Average conditions of corn monthly and average yield per acre in bus.:

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Yield.
1919	86.7	81.7	80.0	81.3	[1]28.2
1918	87.1	78.5	67.4	68.6	24.0
1917	81.1	78.8	76.7	75.2	23.6
1916	82.0	75.3	71.3	71.5	24.4
1915	81.2	79.5	78.8	79.7	28.2
1914	85.8	74.8	71.7	72.9	25.8
1913	83	74.8	65.1	65.3	23.1
1912	81.5	80.0	82.1	82.2	29.2
1911	80.1	69.6	70.3	70.4	23.9
1910	85.4	79.3	78.2	80.3	27.7
1909	89.3	84.4	74.6	73.8	35.9
1908	82.8	82.5	79.4	77.8	26.2
1907	80.2	82.8	80.2	78 0	25.9
1906	87.5	88.1	90.2	90.1	30.3
1905	87.3	89.0	89.5	89.2	28.8
1904	86.4	87.3	84.6	83.9	26.7
1903	79.4	78.7	80.1	80.8	25.4
1902	87.5	86.5	84.3	79.6	26.8
1901	81.3	54.0	54.7	52.1	16.4
1900	89.5	87.5	80.6	78.2	25.3
1899	86.5	89.9	85.2	82.7	25.3
1898	90.5	87.0	84.1	82.0	24.7
1897	82.9	84.2	79.3	77.1	23.8
1896	92.4	96.0	91.0	90.5	28.2
1895	99.3	102.5	96.4	95.5	26.2

[1]Preliminary.

Condition of Potatoes.

Statement of condition of the potato crop of the United States on first of months named, 1898-1918, as compiled by the Agricultural Department:

Year.	July. Pct.	Aug. Pct.	Sept. Pct.	Oct. Pct.	Yield. Bu.
1898	95.5	83.9	77.7	72.5	75.2
1899	93.8	93.0	86.3	81.7	88.6
1900	91.3	88.2	80.0	74.4	80.8
1901	87.4	62.3	52.2	54.0	65.5
1902	92.9	94.8	89.1	82.5	96.0
1903	88.1	87.2	84.3	74.6	84.7
1904	93.9	94.1	91.6	89.5	110.4
1905	91.2	87.2	80.9	74.3	87.0
1906	91.5	89.0	85.3	82.2	102.2
1907	90.2	88.5	80.2	77.0	95.4
1908	89.6	82.9	73.7	68.7	85.7
1909	93.0	85.8	80.9	78.8	106.8
1910	86.3	75.8	70.5	71.8	93.8
1911	76.0	62.3	59.8	62.3	80.9
1912	88.9	87.8	87.2	85.1	113.4
1913	86.2	78.0	69.9	67.7	90.4
1914	83.6	79.0	75.8	78.3	110.5
1915	91.2	92.0	82.7	74.2	96.3
1916	87.3	87.8	67.4	62.6	80.5
1917	90.1	87.9	87.2	79.0	100.8
1918	87.6	79.9	74.5	73.7	95.0
1919	87.6	75.1	69.5	67.9	[1]87.5

[1]Preliminary.

A report on the livestock situation by two specialists of the Agricultural Department says that cattle, sheep and swine in nine countries in western Europe have decreased, but increased in other countries, including United States.

H. A. Wickstrom reports Galveston shipments of wheat of September last as 2,042,743 bus., compared with 593,312 bus. last year.

FARMERS AT THE CONFERENCE

Representatives of the Farmers at Washington Protest at the Neglect of Agriculture by the Industrial Conference—Movement of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Although few in numbers, the spokesmen for agriculture in the National Industrial Conference, convened by President Wilson, intend to make themselves heard. They were among the first to present resolutions setting forth the situation from their viewpoint. It is their contention that the farmers have been unjustly accused of responsibility for the high cost of living and that unless the agricultural interests receive their due rights there will come a day when these producers will revolt. The farmers' representatives in the Conference have let it be known that they view with alarm the demand of labor for shorter hours. They point out that farm work is a sunup to sundown propostion and that it has become increasingly hard to obtain farm help as hours of labor in city industries are shortened.

Spokesmen for the farmers in the Conference are C. S. Barrett, Georgia, of the Farmers' Coöperative Union, appearing for the National Board of Farm Organizations; T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia, of the National Grange, and J. N. Tittemore, Wisconsin, of the American Society of Equity. Prior to the conference they protested to no avail because they were not given additional representatives to match the other groups on a more equal basis. Mr. Barrett in presenting the viewpoint of agriculture to the Conference said:

"Can anybody honestly suppose that if an agreement between capital and labor is reached in which agriculture has no effective voice, that agreement will be permitted to stand? Don't allow yourself to be deluded into the false idea that agriculture cannot kick, that it will be forever quiescent, that it will continue to be exploited and made the football of other great national interests. I say I believe in organized labor and organized industry, but I want to warn organized labor that it cannot successfully alone conduct the mighty affairs of the Nation. I want to warn organized capital that it cannot by itself bring order out of what everybody who reads and observes will admit is present-day chaos. The farmer has been falsely held responsible for the high cost of living. During the past few weeks pork has declined in price, beef has gone down and corn receded. Has any manufacturer suggested that in exchange for these favors to the people forced by economic conditions over which the farmer has no control, he should buy his farm machinery at reduced rates?

"Habitual disregard of the farmer and the practice of discounting him in the popular mind as an intellectual and constructive force is responsible for the fact that during the war he received practically no consideration. Capital and labor were given passports which admitted them to the Peace Conference in Paris. It was impossible for farmers to get the necessary passports enabling them to get to Paris, much less realizing their ambition to obtain a place for agriculture in the document now under consideration by the United States Senate. Labor has asked for the right of collective bargaining and through a clarification of the Clayton law has been specifically granted this right. Agriculture has asked that its rights be so defined as to affirmatively and unmistakably permit it to engage in business coöperatively, and now goes up an awful howl from the Wholesale Grocers' Association and other interests who blame us for the high cost of living. I tell you, gentlemen, collective bargaining is absolutely essential to the progress of farm industry. In many localities and with many products the farmer does not receive actual cost of production, and it is the unpaid labor of his wife and children that makes it possible to continue in the farming business. Is it not natural that he will one day, under such circumstances, refuse to produce, or at least only grow enough for his actual needs?

"If the farmer is continually neglected and exploited it is inevitable that he will revolt. The pity of it is, however, that society, through its foolish policy toward agriculture, may cause many farmers to rush into organizations which are not 100 per cent American. In their desperation they will seek relief in bad company, and thousands of them may depart from that narrow path which is laid down by the Constitution.

"The farmer wants no special privileges. He doesn't want any wet nurse. But he does want to be recognized as a factor in the affairs of the Government and to do his bit in peace as he did in war."

SENATE CONSIDERS WHEAT.

The question of the movement of wheat has received some attention during the past week in the Senate and elsewhere. Senator Owen of Oklahoma took the situation up with Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, and received the following reply:

"All of the ports are full of wheat and we have wheat in cars backed up at each one of them awaiting ships. The movement of wheat from these ports is limited very largely by the foreign vessels available, as the principal receivers, England, France and Italy, will not use American ships for their wheat on account of the high cost compared with their own. Furthermore, shipping to English ports has been curtailed on account of the strike of railway employes. The Oklahoma wheat moves both to Kansas City and to the Gulf ports. At Galveston and the vicinity thereof the elevators are full and we have 3,000 cars awaiting unloading. We are only able to take 50 cars per day into Galveston from both Texas and Oklahoma. Kansas City elevators are full and a large number of cars are backed up awaiting unloading. We are only able to take into Kansas City 125 cars a day from all points west.

"You can see it would be useless for us to continue to furnish cars for wheat when there is no possibility of wheat being taken from the ports in any greater quantities than at the present time. From my investigation I cannot find that the rate of exchange has anything to do with the slow movement of wheat. It may have something to do with the slow movement of coarse grain, but that is a small part of our trouble at the present time.

"For your information, we have moved about 65,000,000 bushels of wheat from the farms from July 1 to date in excess of the movement for the same period last year. For the Southwestern region we have moved from July 1 to date 65,610 cars of grain, which is 16,221 cars in excess of what was moved during the same period last year—an increase of 38.8 per cent. We are giving especial attention to the movement of wheat that is now on the ground in preference to the other."

Mr. Hines also issued a statement to the public in which he said:

"My associates and I have been and are giving most earnest consideration to the transportation of wheat, but it is important to have it clearly understood that the present inability to transport the wheat is due to causes which the Railroad Administration cannot control. On May 2 and again on May 29 the Railroad Administration issued notices to the public that in view of an expected large crop of wheat and the necessity of utilizing all available railroad equipment to the fullest possible extent, the wheat crop would have to be handled under the permit system, under which wheat would not be accepted for transportation until there were facilities for unloading it at destination. The permit system which is administered in connection with the Grain Corporation was put into effect in accordance with public notice on Aug. 1, and since that time permits for the shipment of wheat have been issued only when there were facilities at destination for unloading it."

Senator Gronna of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate committee on Agriculture, takes exception to Mr. Hines' statement of the situation. "Mr. Julius Barnes, director of the Grain Corporation, is responsible for the embargo," said Senator Gronna. "There has been and there is now an embargo on wheat and wheat flour, and that is the reason why wheat is not being exported. Under our tariff law there is a duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat between the United States and Canada. It seems, however, that these people are a law unto themselves and make their own laws. I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that there is no duty on wheat. The law has never been repealed, so far as I know; it is on the statute books of the United States; Canada refused to accept the reciprocity treaty by an overwhelming vote, and why this law has been set aside I do not know. At any rate it has been held and is held today, that there is no duty on wheat imported into the United States from Canada.

The bill repealing the Canadian reciprocity act was passed by the House this week. It is expected it will receive favorable action in the Senate also.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

Below is a statement of the movement of grain crops of western Canada for September 1919 made by the Board of Grain Commissioners:

Owing to the harvest taking place in the three prairie provinces very much earlier than usual this year the movement of grain to the lake terminals has been much heavier. The number of cars inspected during the month is the highest since 1915 and has only been eclipsed three times—in 1913, 1914 and 1915. Oats, barley and rye show the highest increases relatively; 2,630 cars of the new crop were also inspected during August—an unprecedented occurrence.

The following figures will indicate the grading, the amounts received and shipped at Fort William and Port Arthur and the most recent estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, of the crops, as compared with the last three years. The volume of the September movement is all the more gratifying when it is seen that this year's wheat crop is the smallest since 1914 and the oats crop only 12 million bushels more than last year's—which was the smallest crop since 1914 also.

ESTIMATED CROPS.

	1917. Bus.	1918. Bus.	1919. Bus.
Wheat	211,953,100	164,436,000	162,326,400
Oats	254,877,200	222,049,500	234,047,000
Barley	40,384,100	47,607,400	45,988,000
Flax	5,835,900	5,776,000	7,099,000
Rye	2,269,700	6,181,700	5,722,000

GRADING OF WHEAT.

Proportion of contract grades to total:

	1917. Cars	%	1918. Cars	%	1919. Cars	%
No. 1 hard	723	4	218	2	36	..
No. 1 north.	12,021	70	6,036	66	7,383	42
No. 2 north.	1,826	11	1,301	14	3,918	23
No. 3 north.	759	5	558	6	3,191	18
Total of	15,329		8,113		14,528	
Cont. grades		90		88		83
Others	1,771	10	1,080	12	2,986	17
Total	17,100		9,193		17,514	

Movement of grain crops, Canada, Sept. 1919.

GRAIN HANDLED.

Grain handled at Fort William and Port Arthur elevators:

Receipts—	1917. Net bus.	1918. Net bus.	1919. Net bus.
Wheat	12,056,651	4,140,196	16,013,726
Oats	383,886	111,683	1,818,832
Barley	596,853	438,583	1,023,840
Flax	49,032	9,757	31,028
Rye	15,872	43,460	219,190
Mixed grain, lbs.	1,283,920	863,660	2,477,421
Shipments—			
Wheat	7,196,488	2,146,144	12,391,685
Oats	1,142,229	377,450	1,865,550
Barley	172,615	162,115	720,527
Flax	163,947	47,857	24,318
Rye	.....	3,499	71,720
Mixed grain, lbs.	3,473,372	1,466,940	2,168,300

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE FI ING HONESTY.

As an aftermath of the failure Scandinavian-American Bank at through and by reason of its con with the Nonpartisan League, the Auditor of North Dakota on Oct dered the examination of the new of North Dakota, "to determine moneys, if any, have been diver illegal purposes"; but the doors bank were barred by its officials a the Auditor and his employes. advice of the Attorney-Genera seals of the bank's vaults were and the examination begun. It w mediately developed that the Stat had $282,000 on deposit in the Scandinavian-American Bank, al its manager had declared on Oct. only $183,000 was there.

The Bank of North Dakota is stitution founded by the Nonpa League state administration. It der the management of J. R. V former bank examiner, who is c by the State Banking Board wit ing given the Scandinavian-Am Bank of Fargo advance informat to the time examiners would ent bank, thus permitting the bank said, to prepare its records to d its actual condition. It has con approximately $16,000,000, as the law requires that all public fun deposited in the State Bank. Thi re-deposits with private banks m its funds. According to Manage ters, the State Bank had about $ on deposit with the Fargo bank it was closed.

It has been developed since the failure that the League Exchang a corporation controlled by Tc which had a loan of $67,000 fr closed bank, owns 167 shares bank. This is the largest single of stock, and indicates that con the bank actually was held by T through his control of the Leag change, Inc.

Gov. Frazer, Nonpartisan Executive, refused to attend meetings of the State Banking This step was advised by the L chief counsel as part of the de program. The Nonpartisan newspapers advised "farmers' to ignore the order of the State ing Board by which post-dated are held invalid as collateral.

CARS IN BAD CONDITIO

M. H. Ladd, chief weigher a waukee, writes to *Doings in Gr Milwaukee* that 24 per cent, or cally one-quarter of the total n of cars unloaded at Milwaukee tors during August and Sept were found to be in a leaking co on arrival. This is an increas per cent over the four previous m the average from April 1st to 1st, 1919, being only nineteen pe This increase in the number of l cars can undoubtedly be attribu the shortage of cars and to th condition of the carriers' rolling Under these conditions it bel every shipper of grain to give p lar attention to the condition o car intended for loading with grain. In many cases a loss of in transit can be prevented if th per will exercise care in the coo of cars.

Oklahoma Utah White Whe

Oklahoma City inspection repor showing a considerable tonnage o white wheat, which is rather u and significant. It should not sumed, however, and the Oklahom millers would like to have it be that such wheat, usually of rath ferior grades, is milled in thei We are not informed on this point ever.

Send us the news from your borhood—changes, crops, local tions, etc.

REAT INDUSTRIAL PICNIC.

his time, when we are hearing so about Bolshevism, industrial unid strikes, it is refreshing to learn ing of the unusually happy relaxisting between the workers and ifamilies and the management of the Country's most famous industlants.

Saturday, Sept. 20, when many of rkers in the steel industry were g their final preparations for a the 7,100 employes and executf the National Cash Register Co. ton, Ohio, were enjoying what is d to be the greatest industrial and picnic ever held. Fully people took part in a function was arranged and managed enby employes. It was more than a however; it was also a welcome n H. Patterson, president of the y, who had just returned from ess trip to Europe.

festivities started early, the actory force marching to the picunds at Hills and Dales Park, ce of about two miles from the Mr. Patterson, 74 years young, a suggestion that he ride in an ile, and with a committee of es marched at the head of the as shown in the picture.

s a great day at the N. C. R. rs and Stripes were raised over the twenty buildings that come Dayton factory; many of the s wore gay-colored decorations, ry one carried an American flag. ade was enlivened by the antics al clowns; and six brass bands rum corps furnished the music. ark was given to the people of by Mr. Patterson about a year consists of 294 acres of hills s, from which it gets its name, many substantial buildings with aratus and other improvements. ued at one million dollars. Sevxtra buildings and tent structre erected by the N. C. R. Co. ay, including a grandstand with capacity of 6,500 people. An he preparations may be gained fact that a road was built the woods in order to save the a half-mile walk.

The day's events included games and contests of all kinds and descriptions that could be thought of to interest and amuse the big crowd, including a clever sideshow with subjects of especial interest to employes.

The commissary arrangements included one 3,000-gallon water tank, two 800-gallon coffee vats, three 380-gallon cauldrons and steam kettles with a capacity of 2,500 gallons. To prepare the meals 110 cooks were employed and 650 other attendants served the food to the guests. The cafeteria plan was used



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PICNIC GROUNDS.
With Clown Band Parading Across the Athletic Field, N. C. R. Field Day, Sept. 20.

and there were 80 serving stands. Both lunch and dinner were served to every one present. Eight thousand pounds of beef, 91,000 sandwiches, 10,000 gallons of lemonade, 1,400 gallons of ice cream, 7,500 pounds (50,000 packages) of crackers, and 3,000 pounds of candy are but a few of the good things consumed by the picnickers.

Everything in connection with the affair was in the hands of the employes. The N. C. R. Co. paid the bills, which amounted to more than $50,000, but made no attempt to say what should or should not be done. All planning and execution was done without outside assistance and the construction work was done by employes from the factory. The day before the picnic a violent wind destroyed many decorations, demolished signs and exhibits and blew down tents. Hundreds of men worked nearly all night and by morning everything was as spick and span as it was before the storm.

Mr. Patterson was on the grounds until late in the evening. "This is a big family reunion," he said. "It is a big family and we want to do everything we can for them. We want to take this opportunity once a year to meet the men out in the open as man to man. This is the day we put business away and get together. It is a fine thing for all of us to get together, and through this we have more coöperation. When the factory first started and we had only a little room off of an alley, I knew every one of the men; I knew their wives and their children, and I knew if one of them was sick. When we were over in building No. 1 about twenty years ago and had only a small force, we used to get together and talk things over, and I believe there was better understanding between the management and the rank and file by our doing it. We want our people to know something about our worries and some of our troubles. If they don't know these things, when they leave the factory in the evening, they don't think about the business again until next morning. If they know of these things they will help us by thinking about them."

One exception must be made to the statement that everything was in the hands of the employes. Shortly after dark a shower came up and thousands of picnickers scattered in all directions seeking shelter. Before any one had an opportunity to do anything about it, John H. Patterson had taken charge of the situation and soon two thousand umbrellas came from the factory, and all available automobiles were put into service to take the people to the street cars. "No wonder," said an interested outsider, "there is harmony and cooperation at this factory, instead of discord and unrest. No wonder it was a wonderful picnic with a man like J. H. Patterson for the head of the 'big family.'"



OFFICIALS OF THE COMPANY LEADING THE PARADE

ational Cash Register Company's factory to Hills and Dales Park, N. C. R. Left to right—Ezra M. Kuhns, General Counsel; Robert Patterson, Direc- Carnell, Second Vice-President and Treasurer; J. H. Barringer, First Vice- nd Assistant General Manager; John H. Patterson, President and General rederick B. Patterson, Third Vice-President and Secretary. Factory build- in the rear.

Refunds of Taxes.

The transportation department of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago calls attention that, while the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on July 16, 1919, amended the regulation governing transportation tax, to provide that on commodities given "in-transit privileges," there is not permissible any refund of tax on charges paid for the transportation from the point of origin to transit point, the commissioner has again amended this regulation to provide substantially that in the final readjustment of freight charges the tax will be collected upon the net transportation charge from point of origin to ultimate destination. Therefore, the carriers are again authorized to refund the war tax in proportion to the amount of freight charges which are refunded.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on Oct. 1 or at time of harvest was 1.3 per cent lower than their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition of 1.2 per cent below average on Sept. 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 2.4 per cent below average. The index number of aggregate crop yields this year is about 1.2 per cent greater than last year.

This year the total acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.6 per cent more than last year.

The estimated percentage of yield per acre or condition Oct. 1, or at harvest (100 equals average, not normal), and change from Sept. 1 estimates, was as follows:

Kafirs	126.7	+5.8	Potatoes	92.5	0.0
Buckwh'at	112.9	+5.8	Alf. seed	92.3	...
Hay (all)	112.9	...	Oats	89.8	...
Corn	109.7	+1.0	Sug. beets	88.8	+0.5
Beans	108.5	...	Barley	88.1	...
Rice	107.4	+0.8	All wheat	85.9	...
Sw. pota.	104.4	—0.2	Cotton	85.7	—4.1
Brm. corn	100.4	...	Rye	81.1	...
Clo. seed	97.2	—0.1	Flax	72.1	+3.4
Pasture	95.0	—1.9	Av. all	98.7	—0.1
Field peas	93.5	—0.4			

The following are estimates of percentage of a crop produced (100 equals average): Alfalfa seed, 100.8; field beans, grain, 94.5; field beans, forage, 81.9. Combined condition of all crops by states (100 equals average) and change during September:

Maine	104.0	+0.8	N. Dak.	70.2	—3.9
N. H.	108.3	+1.6	S. Dak.	90.8	+2.3
Vermont	105.8	—0.4	Neb.	114.5	—0.6
Mass.	105.1	—2.5	Kans.	109.8	—1.6
R. I.	104.9	—5.2	Ky.	90.9	—0.7
Conn.	103.4	—4.0	Tenn.	93.8	+1.7
New York	106.9	+1.8	Ala.	82.3	—4.9
N. J.	96.4	+0.1	Miss.	87.7	—2.2
Penn.	104.7	+1.4	La.	81.5	—3.8
Del.	90.9	—0.5	Texas	119.6	—3.1
Md.	94.9	—1.0	Okla.	136.6	+6.8
Va.	95.3	—1.7	Ark.	95.2	+0.2
W. Va.	105.7	+0.5	Mont.	41.9	+0.7
N. Car.	89.9	—3.3	Wyo.	65.7	+0.4
S. Car.	91.9	—1.6	Colo.	85.8	—3.5
Georgia	82.4	—2.2	N. Mex.	105.8	—2.5
Florida	93.2	—0.5	Ariz.	113.0	+0.3
Ohio	104.3	+1.0	Utah	78.5	—2.2
Ind.	95.4	+1.9	Nevada	88.3	—0.9
Illinois	97.4	—0.8	Idaho	80.6	+2.5
Mich.	98.9	+1.9	Wash.	94.5	0.0
Wis.	104.0	+3.1	Oregon	99.1	+0.2
Minn.	88.8	—0.5	Calif.	100.5	+1.6
Iowa	107.7	+0.9	U. S.	98.7	—0.1
Mo.	107.0	0.0			

The total production of important products compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn, 112.3%; wheat, 100.1%; oats, 79.6%; barley, 77.5%; rye, 93.8%; buckwheat, 104.1%; white potatoes, 87.5% sweet potatoes, 115.2%; tobacco, 95.4%; flaxseed, 72.6%; rice, 109.5%; hay (all), 114.5%; clover hay, 97.7%; clover seed, 92.1%; cotton, 88.8%; apples, 92.2%; peaches, 150.3%; pears, 132.4%; cranberries, 159.7%; hops, 164%; sorghum sirup, 113.4%; sugar beets, 124%; kafirs, 191.3%; broom corn, 89.4%; beans, 72.8%; peanuts, 94.8%.

PRICES.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 8.7 per cent during September; in the last ten years the price level decreased about 2 per cent during September. On Oct. 1 the index figure of prices was about .2 per cent higher than a year ago, 4.7 per cent higher than two years ago, and 74.7 per cent higher than the average of the past ten years on Oct. 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 13.6 per cent from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 2.6 per cent. On Sept. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 7.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 5.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 57.7 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on Sept. 15.

Unevenly Loaded Cars.

Unevenly loaded cars, usually to be prevented, are causing difficulties to terminal markets. Country shippers after getting the best possible car and properly lining it and providing suitable doors, should if at all possible load evenly, thus insuring a better inspection, easier unloading and better transportation than otherwise.

DES MOINES CROWDING MAP AS A GRAIN MARK

Organization and Personnel of the Des Moines Board of Trade—Establishment of Official Inspection and Weighing Departments—Rapid Increase of Receiving Business—Some Typical Firms

IT HAS been strikingly said: "Des Moines is the focal point from which all Iowa will be built, lines radiating from that city like spokes from the hub of a wagon wheel."

Des Moines is the largest and most important commercial and manufacturing city in the state of Iowa, approximately at the geographical and population center-points of the state.

Nowhere else in civilization can as large an area of as fertile land be found as surrounds Des Moines. Face in whatever direction we may, look to as far as 350 miles from Des Moines (the Corn Belt's hub city), we find Des Moines is the center of a circle having a diameter of seven hundred miles and including more cultivable fertile soil than any other similarly circumstanced tract of equal area.

Accepting a population exceeding 100,000 as entitling a place to be known as a "big city," Des Moines is Iowa's big city. There are in the states that adjoin and surround Iowa only these few big cities: In Illinois, Chicago; in Wisconsin, Milwaukee; in Minnesota, the Twin Cities; in Nebraska, Omaha, and in Missouri, Kansas City and St. Louis. There are rated and substantial reasons for Des Moines' greatness and there also are evidences of that greatness: The city has 150 miles of paved streets, 800 acres in public parks, 150 miles of street railway, $80,000,000 in bank deposits, $1,000,000,000 in life insurance in force in purely Des Moines companies, six concrete bridges on main thoroughfares and one under construction, five boulevards, nine lines of railway, 104 trains arriving and departing daily, $60,000,000 annually in automobile and accessory business, $5,000,000 a year coal and mining business.

AS A GRAIN MARKET.

The primary reason justifying the growth of a place into a great grain market is found at Des Moines: It is a place where different lines of railway meet and interchange freight, and near which grain is produced in large amounts.

Beyond doubt Des Moines measures up to every natural reason for justifying its becoming a great milling and grain market. It is the center of the Corn Belt, and it is served directly by these important railroads operating over many miles: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with its aggregate of 9,369 miles; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and affiliated railroads, 10,576 miles; Chicago & North Western and affiliated railroads, 10,176 miles; Interurban, 60 miles; Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern, 141 miles; Wabash, 2,519 miles; Chicago Great Western, 1,496 miles; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 1,646 miles; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 7,548 miles.

It is undeniably true that the geographical location of Des Moines is more than justification for the conviction that the situation of this city is an index pointing to the expansion of its business in grain and the manufactured products of grain and to the development of a great business in the merchandising and transportation of these articles. The state of Iowa itself is an enormous producer of grain. An additional fact is that northwest, west and southwest of Des Moines we find vast regions devoted to the growing of grain for manufacture and shipment; and the situation of Des Moines with reference to the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma (and other states beyond these) is as if these Western states and their lines of railways constituted a fan and the ribs of that fan, with Des Moines situated in the handle, through which the traffic naturally flows to the great grain-consuming population that are east of the Mississippi River. And this situation of Des Moines (as in the handle of the fan) is recognized and reflected in the wide provisions of rates—including proportional and rebilling rates—for the various transit rights and privileges accorded at Des Moines to the grain moving to, through and from this city.

While Des Moines has been handling grain in large quantities for the greater part of a generation, it is only since about Aug. 1, 1919, that the market has been organized and placed upon the plane, or basis, of an interior exchange, with the usual guaranties to sellers and buyers therein of the facilities and privileges which appertain to an organized exchange. Since that date the shipments of grain into the market have increased approximately 50 cars per day, while the number of recognized dealers, members of the Des Moines Board of Trade, has been very considerably enlarged. There are plans in preparation also for a material enlargement of the elevator storage and handling capacity, or enough to run the storage capacity up to a million bushels with proportional handling capacity.

Another feature of the new status of the market is the interest taken in the location by cereal manufacturers, especially of oats. This crop in Iowa is recognized as peculiarly attractive for cereal goods, being practically free from the wild oats which are so objectionable in the use of oats for human consumption.

THE DES MOINES BOARD OF TRADE.

Much has been said about the capital city of Iowa; and from the early days of Fort Des Moines to its revival during the world war as one of the great forts and training camps of the United States, Des Moines has been historically prominent in the growth of our country and the civic and industrial progress of the West. During the days when Indians roamed the Western prairies and traded Indian corn with the settlers at the fort, it was probably not anticipated by even the most far-visioned white man that Des Moines would be a great milling, manufacturing and distributing center of cereals, meats and foodstuffs generally that it has become in these days, through years of natural and progressive growth.

There was nothing hasty or unconsidered, then, in the establishment of the Des Moines Board of Trade; for it was the natural outgrowth of a steadily increasing business in foodstuffs, forming as these do the foundations of domestic and export business in other lines as well. The geographical advantages of Des Moines, located in the heart of the world's greatest grain and livestock producing country, with a network of transportation lines, made necessary such an organization as well as provided the proper setting and assuring the immediate success of the Des Moines Board of Trade. The time had come when the necessities of the trade conducted through this market imperatively called for its organization so that the business could be conducted upon uniform lines, that inspections and weighings could be officially supervised and official reports made; that traffic arrangements should be perfected and safeguarded and handling facilities encouraged and coöperated with where such facilities needed the closer coöperation which an organized market naturally develops; that further elevator capacity could be encouraged and provided when and as needed. All these have been taken care of by and through committees charged with such details. Shippers to the market and buyers of its dealers will recognize, therefore, the value of the services suggested, which are the direct result of the organization of the Board of Trade and which having been thus duly inaugurated will continue to characterize the Des Moines market, which has thus been changed to be a veritable terminal market for country shipments of grain, hay and livestock, and a correspondingly good point of shipment for those buying such products. It is the desire of the members of the Board to handle all shipments and purchases with a kind of service that is based on a complete understanding of trade needs, with which they have been in sympathetic touch for many years, trusting that all will recognize in this intimacy and division of business possibilities benefits that will warrant the patronage of members of the Des Moines Board of Trade and the utmost reliance in their ability to render every service a shipper or buyer has reason to expect.



CLARK BROWN,
President, Des Moines Board of Trade.



A. V. TISCHER,
Chief Inspector and Weighmaster, Des Moines Board of Trade.

BOARD'S OFFICERS.

The officers of the Board are as follows: Clark Brown, president; Fogarty, vice-president; F. H. treasurer; Addison Hall, secretary; I. Sargent, S. E. Squires, R. W. F. T. Fuller and M. McFarlin, directors.

INSPECTION AND WEIGH

Official and dependable inspection weights are now furnished by the authority of the Board of Trade, the ice being under the direction and management of A. V. Tischer, as chief.

Mr. Tischer's entrance into the ness dates back to the year 191 he held a minor position in a G elevator. Finding the work ve esting, he decided to make it vocation. Knowing that it w necessary to learn every angle, a course in agriculture in the stitute at Houston, Texas; a two years of intensive study, he as a test of his practical know follow the harvest from souther to the Canadian line. This and after a very profitable se returned to Chicago. His ex in previous work had taught h railroad experience was absolu sential. Therefore, he entered ploy of the C. G. W. R. R., a various clerical positions with t pany during a period of thre Then he took a position in the v department of the Chicago B Trade; from which he went to t Department of Agriculture, w obtained considerable valuable ence in both the grading and dling of grain at the Seaboard two years with the Department tered the Navy Department gence service), the duties of w sition carried him over the gre growing states of Oregon, Was Montana, Idaho, into the shipya grain elevators of Seattle, Portl Astoria.

Mr. Tischer's actual experien sections of the United States ha of great value to him in mak familiar with the various type acteristics and milling qualities raised in various parts of this and is proving its great practic in his present position.

Leaving the service in the lat of December, determined to pla spicuous part in the grain ga knowing H. Ulrich's ability, in he decided to take his final cour Mr. Ulrich's able instruction, secured a position with him. I six months Mr. Ulrich recom him for various positions; but Moines prospect appealed to h most, owing to the fact that seve of prominence from several la minal markets were doing their land this coveted opening.

The inspection department of Moines Board of Trade is fully e with the most modern applian essary to grade grain in compliance the rules and regulations of the States Grain Standards Act. outfitted by Mr. Tischer's im assistant, J. H. Jones, formerly U. S. Department of Agricult authority on laboratory equipm the technical details necessary grain within the law. He has be nected with the Agricultural ment for the past seven years, ous capacities and one of the of the present Federal Standar provided everything the departm need for accurate work.

At present the Board of T bending its efforts toward infl the railroads to aid in the w inspecting grains. A section o set aside for the spotting of gra until after inspection, is asked,

rgements to secure such considera-
tn probably will be made soon. So
gat has been the growth of business
in the short time that the Board has
bn operating that the necessity has
bn developed for increasing the force
osamplers to ten men. These will
hse to be imported, as experienced men
an necessary.

WEIGHING DEPARTMENT.

r. Tischer is chief weighmaster as
wl as inspector, and though he has
hd but a short time to perfect his
sy em, this department of the Board's
se ice is working smoothly on a sys-
te atic basis and is now issuing weight
ce ificates which are in all things as
le ndable as those bearing the signa-
tu s of weighmasters in much older and
a er markets. And as this service is
of he highest importance to shippers,
ev y resource of the Board will be put
be nd Mr. Tischer to keep it up to the
st dard which the grain trade now ex-
pe s of such service everywhere.

DES MOINES ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY.

.ne Des Moines Elevator and Grain
Co pany operates a terminal elevator
of seven hundred and fifty thousand
bu els capacity, and is the pioneer ter-
mi al elevator company of the Des
Mo es market.

hey have for years enjoyed an excel-
en trade, particularly in oats, through-
ou the South, where they are most fa-
or bly known, and their superior ele-
va r facilities enable them to grade and
re are the standards of quality re-
ga ed by the trade.

The short haul for the grain shipper and the opportunity for quick returns because of the favorable location of the Des Moines market are advantages expedited also by the rapid handling facilities and prompt returns offered to the country grain shippers by the Des Moines Elevator and Grain Company.

DES MOINES INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding that this department has been in existence for a little over a month, the progress made has been remarkable, the various railroads entering this terminal have done considerable to co-operate with the department in handling grain for inspection on the same basis and system now in vogue in such terminals as Chicago-St. Louis and Minneapolis.

The testing apparatus in use in the Inspection Department is the most modern obtainable, the only handicap encountered is the increasing necessity of larger quarters which soon will be remedied, due to the activities of the building committee who are doing their utmost to secure ample quarters, this will require, virtually, an entire building, an announcement of the plans in this regard may be expected at any time.

It is only a matter of time, due to the promising outlook for this market and its increasing receipts, that newer and larger elevator capacity must be considered. Eastern houses have been sending their representatives to this territory to investigate conditions in general. It is rumored they contemplate plans for the construction of public elevators with a capacity of one million bushels or more. Des Moines already has a storage capacity of a million bushels, but this will be far from sufficient to take care of the steady stream of grain flowing into the market. Still others who are interested are the cereal manufacturers, for in no other territory in the country are conditions more favorable or a location more desirable for industries of this nature. Des Moines' geographical position and Iowa grains, especially oats, which are the best obtainable for manufacture into foods for human consumption being most attractive. For instance, the foreign seeds and wild oats so common in other sections of the country do not have to be contended with here, an average Iowa crop of this cereal being 99% creamy white, fat, plump, sound cultivated oats, the kind that take the blue ribbons at all State Fairs.

The milling qualities of Iowa's wheat is daily gaining recognition. The winter wheat is of the hard variety and the spring is of that class and quality that always brings a premium. "Dark Northern." The flour mills located in Des Moines are gaining National prominence, thru grinding Iowa's wheat almost exclusively. Tests and analysis bring out the fact that Iowa's wheat is exceedingly high in Gluten. In three words Iowa's wheat is a "Natural Milling Wheat."

It is needless to mention the quality and fame of Iowa corn. It is world wide. Conditions in general are the best and most favorable for a bumper crop. Watch the returns. The yield will be astonishing. Recent reports are that Iowa is about to break the



GEO. A. WELLS,
Chairman Advisory Committee, Grain Dealers' National Association.

world's record in the quality and bushels per acre, and Des Moines is Iowa's terminal.

DES MOINES AS A MILLING POINT.

Des Moines is an ideal wheat milling center, having great wheat producing areas lying to the north, west and southwest, providing all varieties of wheat and giving it exceptional advantages over many other sections. The Bast-Fogarty Milling Company, the largest mill in this part of the country, mills grain from the hard spring wheat area of the Dakotas, the hard winter wheat area of Kansas, and the soft winter wheat area of the Southeast; and being equipped with the latest types of machinery, this mill can make a flour from a blend of wheats that will meet the requirements of the most particular, whether baker or housewife-consumer.

The organization of the present corporation of the Bast-Fogarty Milling Company, the largest of the Des Moines mills, is interesting, having arisen from the ruins of an older concern which produced two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, but nevertheless, failed to meet the success expected. The present mill, one of the finest flour mills in the central West, has a daily capacity of twelve hundred and fifty barrels of white flour and two hundred and fifty barrels of whole wheat flour.

The mill is located on one of the main thoroughfares of Des Moines, near the heart of the city. It has ample track facilities, being situated on the Des Moines Union Railway, the belt, or transfer line, which is operated in connection with every railway and interurban line entering the city.

The new mill is constructed of reinforced concrete with every fireproof construction known to milling science, including steel elevators and spouting. The machinery is all steel-frame construction, including the "Super Type" Double Roller Mills of cast iron and steel.

The exterior presents an imposing, attractive and genuinely refined appearance, being pure white concrete trimmed with Kansas red pressed brick and Bedford stone. Large wired-glass windows admit abundance of sunlight and ample provision has been made for ventilation. Mazda lights throughout the entire building make the night run as pleasant and as efficient as the day run. The entire



PROPERTY OF DES MOINES ELEVATOR & GRAIN CO.

interior is finished in white enamel with a grey base board and all metal work is painted with aluminum bronze. Well equipped comfort rooms with shower baths and double individual steel lockers for all employes have been provided. Drinking fountains are located on each floor, while the well-equipped office for the superintendent, the store room and laboratory are located on the third floor.



BAST-FOGARTY MILLING CO.'S PLANT AT DES MOINES, IA.

In addition to the modern mill building one of the most convenient and commodious office buildings has been erected. This office structure, like the mill itself, is also of fireproof construction and is finished and furnished in mahogany.

The personnel of the firm is as follows: J. F. Fogarty, president; Fred Hall, general manager; C. C. Ash, treasurer; A. D. Fogarty, secretary; E. W. O'Meara, T. T. Fogarty and E. S. Stanton, directors.

IOWA PACKING COMPANY.

One of the largest independent meat packers situated in the heart of this great hog-producing state is the Iowa Packing Company of Des Moines. A daily killing capacity of two thousand hogs and two hundred cattle provides an excellent packing house outlet for cattle for feeders of Iowa as well as of adjoining states, as well as for the hog raisers of Iowa. There are no terminal charges to shippers at Des Moines, no charges for yardage or extras of any description; the shipper simply pays the freight from his station to Des Moines. A great saving on freight is effected for shipper through this centrally located packing house, whose business in recent years has grown through good judgment and enterprise, influenced by its favorable location and this growth recently made necessary the erection of a new cold storage building.

The Iowa Packing Company maintains and operates one hundred private refrigerator cars. It has ample private trackage on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads, as well as on the Des Moines Union Railroad, the latter connecting the plant with all trunk and branch roads entering Des Moines.

Need of the Hour.

"While I would not sound a note of alarm, it seems to me that the outlook in this section of Georgia is one that ought to cause serious reflection," says Chas. B. Lewis, president Fourth National Bank, Macon, Ga. "Practically all of our agricultural crops are far below normal. Exceptionally bad seasons and insect pests have done a world of damage in Georgia this year. The cotton crop in all the country south of Macon will be less than half the usual size, and if low prices prevail, the outlook for the winter is not roseate.

"Briefly, my thought on the present situation may be summed up in this way: We need less agitation, less idleness, less reckless spending, and more work, a tremendous increase in production, and more conservatism in money matters."—*The Fourth National Review.*

CONTROL OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

"Not until there is a free market for wheat all over the world—a happy state of things that is still probably well ahead of us—can British millers expect to come into their own again," says the London Corn Circular. "When the grain trade is once freed from its present shackles, and firms rich in past experience and well-provided with the sinews of war, are again at liberty to do their best for themselves and therefore for the public, then can we expect to see the best wheats and the flours the baker recognizes as his best friends, making their way in a steady stream into our ports. A necessary correlative of that ideal, to be realized, we trust, in the sweet by-and-bye, is, of course, the restoration to traders of the British merchant fleet. But that will come in time, though the waiting for it may be weary work. Not forever will officialdom have its hand on 70 or 50 per cent, or whatever is the right figure, deadening clasp on our shipping. Not forever will the miller buy a parcel of the wheat for which his soul longs, only to learn when his ship is within measurable distance of Tilbury docks, that it cannot come home because it has been diverted elsewhere. We shall some day be freed from the present incubus, and it lies with all traders to hasten as far as possible that happy day."

THE GLOBE COMBINED DUMPS.

With the rapid development of the automobile truck it is becoming increasingly important that every grain elevator be equipped with a power dump that will handle this vehicle as well as a farm wagon or sled. Such a dump is the Globe Combination Auto-Truck and Wagon Dump, manufactured by the Globe Machinery and Supply Company of Des Moines. The Globe Dump can handle all forms of vehicles because it is constructed in two sections (one dump within another), either of which can be raised independently, simply by shifting the tilting power cylinder. Thus the front section of the platform dumps auto trucks while the rear section dumps wagons and sleds.

One of the strong points of this dump is its possible adaptability to all kinds and conditions of grain houses, for the compressor which supplies the air may be placed at any desired point in the elevator—anywhere "from basement to cupola."

"The Globe" appeals to practical elevator men instantly because of the simplicity of its construction and operation, just an air cylinder, air tank and tilting power cylinder, with necessary connections—no gears, sprockets or chains. This dump eliminates ordinary drudgery of dumping by hand power, or the manipulation of the machinery of the ordinary dump; it can be maintained at a minimum cost and is absolutely safe.

It is operated by a single cylinder, on a cleverly designed base. The cylinder is centrally located under the dump platform, and can be tilted backward or forward in such a manner that the piston rod will engage the socket bearing of the truck section or wagon section of the platform at will. This cylinder is sufficiently powerful to dump any truck or wagon load of grain that may be drawn into your elevator. The air compressor can be installed at any point desired.

The air tank is of such capacity that sufficient air can be stored therein to fill the pit with grain, and the same power that elevates the grain can be utilized to recharge the tank. O the strongest points of this dun that the user does not have to sta machinery to manipulate the dump problem is solved by the storage This tank can be placed anywhe sired, inside or outside the bui and connected with compressor three-fourths inch pipe and to t power with one-fourth and three-ei inch pipe.

This dump is very simple to op If a truck is to be dumped, simply the vehicle on the platform, cha rear wheels, throw the tilting pow inder into position to engage bearing of forward section of pla and open-air valve to let air in cylinder. The platform can be or lowered as fast or slowly as de This is accomplished by the ope of two valves,—open the inlet va raise platform,—close inlet valv open outlet valve to lower platfo

If it is a wagon or sled one wis dump, drive the vehicle load of gr the platform, shift the tilting pow inder to engage socket bearing rear section of platform and proc the same manner as for the truck member, you don't have to unhit tugs, and all the precaution nec to take is that you must be sur the tilting power cylinder is und platform you desire to raise. dumping, stop the vehicle so th end is in position over the pit turn on the air and raise the fro to the proper dumping angle, tu the air and hold until empty, l air and lower to normal positi any speed desired.

The operation of "The Globe" trolled from the work floor. On can do the weighing and the ope of the dump, as that is all the required in its manipulation.

As to installation, any carpent can use a hammer, saw and lev install a Globe Dump, it bei straight plank and timber work sections riveted on a single shafting. Furthermore, the sa and door can be used that you h your old dump. A very strong too, is that installation can be on your scale if desired, as it do interfere with the weighing.

Feeders Running Short.

Sheep trade does not show change. We believe the situati very good on choice killers and depends on the country as to wh feeders will bring. They look worth the money compared to th



PLANT OF THE IOWA PACKING CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

fat stuff is selling and one thin is anybody who wants feeders get in and get them during the thirty days as we believe the ru be practically over by that time attribute this to advices we get the West that Idaho is practicall ped out now, as well as Orego Washington, and the bulk will h come from Montana and Wyomin as Colorado will buy what feed wants from Wyoming, and M has shipped probably 50 per cent up to the present time than ev fore, they will run out of shee lambs sooner. They were compel get rid of them early on acco drouth conditions. Therefore advising you if you want to buy

SHORT HAUL—QUICK RETURNS

Just what all grain shippers are after.
The Western grain trade will find their answer to this demand for quick returns made possible by the short haul through

DES MOINES

The geographical advantage of Des Moines, located in the heart of the World's greatest grain and live stock country, with a network of transportation lines tapping your territory, provides a market which should be to your liking.

Des Moines has OFFICIAL FEDERAL INSPECTION AND WEIGHTS for grain, hay and feed.

DES MOINES HAS MILLS AND INDUSTRIES consuming large quantities of corn, wheat, oats, flax, hay and feeds.

Des Moines has MILLING AND TRANSIT RATES to Southern and Eastern markets and our members know when and how to handle such shipments.

In soliciting consignments and offers of grain and live stock, as well as shipments for Eastern and Southern trade, we offer the services of a terminal market and an established Board of Trade, with a live membership list, composed of firms that keep closely in touch with trade conditions,

Membership of the Des Moines Board of Trade:

Ankeney Linseed Mfg. Co.
Associated Packing Co.
W. H. Bartz & Co.
Clyde Brenton
Beaver Valley Milling Co.
J. M. Brewbaker Co.
Bast-Fogarty Mlg. Co.
Central Iowa Grain Co.
Earl G. Cool (Mason City, Ia.)
Clark Brown Grain Co.
Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.
John Gannon (Valeria, Ia.)
Marshall Hall Grain Co.
R. W. Harper & Sons
Iowa Packing Co.
Iowa Grain Co.
S. C. Johnson
Lee Lockwood
Lamson Bros. & Co.
Mayer-Holbrook & Co.
Meredith Feed Co.
Midwest Consumers Grain Co.
Pease Hay Commission Co.
W. H. Perrine & Co.
Sawers Grain Co.
Sargent & Co.
Shipley & Lambert
Sloan-Simmons Grain Co. (St. Joseph, Mo.)
Taylor & Bournique Co.
Taylor & Patton Co.
C. A. Tower
C. W. Tussing
A. V. Tischer
N. B. Updike (Omaha, Nebr.)
Geo. A. Wells

to get in and get them while the getting is good.—*The Knollin Sheep Commission Co., Chicago.*

TAYLOR AND PATTON COMPANY.

The Taylor and Patton Company operate a terminal elevator of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels capacity, and do a general grain distributing and merchandising business.

They have a large trade for corn and oats throughout the South, and have become an important factor in securing



C. H. CASEBEER,
Manager, Taylor & Patton Co., Des Moines, Ia.

for the country grain shippers in the Des Moines territory the very highest market values for their grain.

They also give special attention to wheat and have been very successful in finding the most advantageous markets for the peculiar quality of wheat produced in this territory.

The Taylor and Patton Company are the private wire correspondents at Des Moines for the Updike Commission Company of Chicago and Omaha, thus having the advantage of constant wire communication with those markets that enables them to give the best possible service and quick action in any grain trade transactions that may be offered to them.

Corn, oats and provisions remain under the influence of labor troubles, excess European credits, Federal cost restrictions and the general world decline in buying ahead. There is further talk of farm combines to hold foodstuffs but this campaign looks unimportant—trival. If there be a long steel strike, it might affect 10 to 20 per cent of the U. S. population and become bearish on provision uses.—*Jos Wild, with E. W. Wagner.*

MR. FLESH RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Edward M. Flesh of St. Louis, who has been in charge of the London office of the United States Grain Corporation since last January and in that capacity supervised the distribution of supplies sent by the corporation for the work of the American Relief Administration throughout devastated Europe, returned to New York yesterday on the La France.

"All Europe looks upon America as a big brother," declared Mr. Flesh upon his arrival. "But the continent is bankrupt and still further methods of assisting these nations to get on their feet must be devised. My belief is that it has not been borne in as yet upon the minds of the American people the terrible sufferings that Europe has experienced. Before I sailed for home I made a trip through France, Belgium, Germany and Holland. In some of these countries most of the crops have been good. They have sufficient breadstuffs for the moment, but in other sections they are very short of foodstuffs and America will have to provide help for some time to come.

"Only recently people in some of the northern countries of Europe have been entirely without wheat and lived upon ground cattle food mixed with oats. In the near East as late as last May because of the need of meat, they lived upon dogs and cats, even horses in some instances. We have photographic evidence to prove that in certain cities if a horse fell on the streets it immediately attracted a crowd, desperate to secure the meat.

"Probably no other one thing has so endeared America to the nations of Europe as the supplementary meals which Mr. Hoover devised for the rehabilitation of undernourished women and children, which provide them with milk, cocoa, the necessary bread and other essential nourishment. This is the only organization now left in Europe to take care of the women and children.

Discussing the operations of the Grain Corporation abroad, Mr. Flesh declared that the total tonnage of all commodities used in relief work approximated 4,000,000 tons including breadstuffs, rice, beans, peas, meats, milk, cocoa, sugar and clothing distributed by the American Relief Administration, the Grain Corporation expending $60,000,000 a month for six months. Ships employed in transporting foodstuffs numbered over 360 including those chartered by the corporation in moving cargoes from port to port.

"The Grain Corporation staff in London and our various European agencies numbered about 150 men." said Mr. Flesh. "Most of them were volunteer workers assigned from the United States Army and Navy by General Pershing at the request of President Wilson to carry on the work of Mr. Hoover. Of the relief given countries abroad 75% came from America. The Grain Corporation operated through different ports such as Danzig, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Rotterdam for the North; Trieste and Ragusa on the Adriatic and Saloniki, Tilfis, Constantinople, Batoum and Constanza on the Mediteranean. At Danzig most of the shipments went to the Poles and we also operated through Hamburg for the Czechs.

"All of the countries abroad are now anxious to start their industries as rapidly as possible, believing that this will restore prosperity and kill Bolshevism which has been gaining ground so rapidly. France is very short of sugar, England has resumed her rationing system and all Central Europe has a disturbing coal situation. All of these conditions must be remedied by some sort of direct aid before Europe can be on her feet again."

Mr. Flesh was Second Vice-President of the Grain Corporation with headquarters at St. Louis at the time he ceived a call from Mr. Hoover on cember 29th to take charge of the L don office. He sailed on January 4 reaching London January 10th. his departure from England Mr. Fl received decorations from Siberia, F land, Belgium and other foreign g ernments. He will devote the n few months to closing the accounts the London office and making the fi report to Mr. Hoover as Director-G eral of the American Relief Admi tration. He will continue to act Treasurer of the Grain Corporation til it terminates its activities on Ju 30th.



TAYLOR & PATTON TERMINAL ELEVATOR, DES MOINES, IA.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF TE MINAL WEIGHMASTERS.

The Annual Conference of Termi Weighmasters and the committee grain weighing of the National Sc men's Association was held at Planters Hotel, St. Louis, on Sund Oct. 12. H. A. Foss, weighmaster the Chicago Board of Trade presid

The program included the follow subjects, viz.: (1) "Dust Collect their Functions." (2) "Capacity of H per Scales." (3) "Proper slope for ceiving garner bottoms." (4) "E draft weighing." (5) "Sweeping clean." (6) "Trapping grain in scal (7) "Preventing mistakes in record weights." (8) "Adequate light in we ing grain and inspecting cars." "Is it feasible to post older type elevators having substantial bin c bing supporting hopper scales?" "Supervising team track weights." "Promiscuous breaking of scales." "Grain tight loading spouts." "Manlifts or passenger elevators grain elevators."

DUST COLLECTORS.

Mr. W. E. Thompson, supervisor scales, state of Minnesota, presen a paper on dust collection and a d ing showing a plan of disposing the dust originating in discharging grain from elevator head to garner scale hopper without the use of tion system whereby the weight of grain would not be affected. He phasized the necessity of elimina the dust as a health provision requ by the employes and also as a fire hazard.

H. L. Goeman, chairman of the S pers and Carriers Joint Committee present and participated in the gen discussion and rendered valuable sistance in advising of the attitud his committee in matters that rel to the "Loss and Damage" case 9009 and the probable ruling of th terstate Commerce Commission in connection, which will probably be dered within the next month or tw

Weighmasters of the principal minal markets of the country present and expressed themselves oughly in the interest of impro weighing conditions at terminal kets.

Some Remarks on Corn.

Considerably less is being said days about the high cost of living. consumer has failed to receive any cial benefit from the agitation p ganda, whereas the farmer and co dealer have been the real suffe With wheat selling far above the anteed price, with labor as high as and strikes the most popular pastim seems illogical to expect corn pric descend to materially lower levels.

Sales of new corn for deferred ment have been heavy. Montana North Dakota have been in the m recently and purchases were sai have been made for later shipm

General business conditions do warrant lower corn values, espe with no notable declines in other modities. In the absence of any rial hedging pressure the marke comes easily over-sold. The shar coveries of the past are a result o over-confidence of the local bear ment.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

Movement of Corn.

owing is a statement of the re- and shipments of corn at the ry markets of the West for the named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
12.....	5,539,0	1,690,0	2,427,0	982,0
19.....	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,126,0
26.....	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	872,0
2.....	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	732,0
9.....	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	890,0
16.....	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	906,0
23.....	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,141,0
30.....	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
7.....	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
14.....	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
22.....	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893,0
1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
3.....	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
14.....	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
12.....	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
19.....	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
26.....	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0
2.....	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,255,0
9.....	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
16.....	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,989,0
23.....	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0	2,428,0
30.....	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0	2,004,0
6.....	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,459,0	1,892,0
13.....	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,625,0	2,242,0
20.....	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,948,0	2,400,0
27.....	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,407,0	2,741,0
4.....	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,403,0	2,671,0
11.....	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,434,0	2,427,0

Movement of Oats.

owing is a statement of the re- and shipments of oats at the pri- markets of the West for the named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
——	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
5.....	7,714,0	8,455,0	6,402,0	5,761,0
12.....	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155,0	5,402,0
19.....	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766,0	6,069,0
26.....	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956,0	5,833,0
3.....	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457,0	5,976,0
10.....	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
17.....	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
.....	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
.....	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
.....	7,336,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
31.....	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
.....	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
.....	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
.....	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
.....	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
.....	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
.....	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
.....	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
5.....	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
.....	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
.....	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
.....	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
.....	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
.....	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
.....	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,950,0
.....	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
.....	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
.....	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
.....	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
.....	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
.....	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
.....	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,339,0	3,997,0
.....	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
.....	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
.....	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
.....	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
.....	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
.....	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
.....	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,520,0
.....	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
.....	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
.....	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
.....	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0
.....	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
.....	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0
.....	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0	6,067,0
.....	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655,0	6,444,0
.....	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,626,0	6,006,0
.....	4,894,0	7,884,0	3,227,0	4,980,0
.....	4,638,0	5,975,0	3,392,0	6,322,0
.....	4,333,0	6,179,0	3,481,0	5,786,0
.....	4,574,0	5,695,0	3,574,0	3,570,0

Weekly Linseed Review.

n Kingdom.—The linseed situa- s turned steady. Indian seed n affected by the increase in ntal enquiries. United Kingdom however, appear to be holding Business, on the whole, has been rather small. The demand for linseed oil shows some improvement and a fair trade has been passing at advancing prices.

India.—Arrivals at the ports during the week were light, but it is believed old reserves are still of fair proportion. The agricultural outlook can be considered good, as the weather has been favorable for new seedings. However, in the Punjab some rains are needed.

Argentina.—The new crop option holds firm. There has been large speculative buying of this delivery, and both America and Continent have also been absorbing moderate quantities of the February option. Crop conditions continue favorable and the outlook is excellent. Weather has turned favorable. Old crop seed supplies appear to be decreasing rapidly, and there is less pressure of offerings in evidence. Port conditions are still bad and in addition, there are some fears of a port strike. Railway conditions show no apparent improvement, and the movement of seed from the interior is still on a disappointingly small scale.

The cranberry crop of Wisconsin is estimated at 560,000 barrels vs. 350,000 barrels a year ago. We can still have cranberry sauce for Thanksgiving turkey.

Next Crop Report.

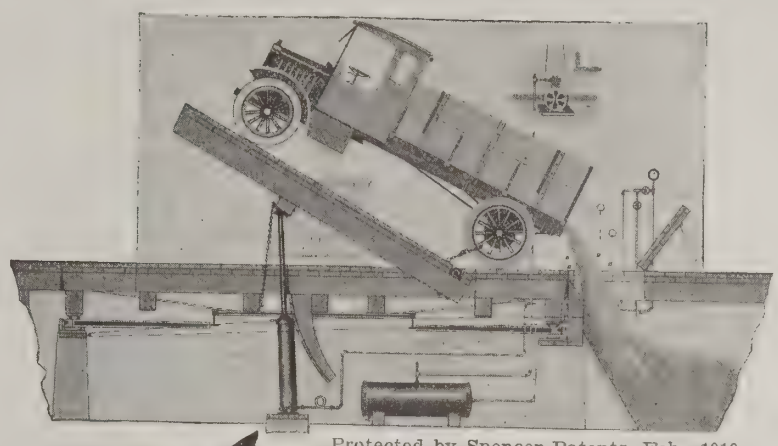
The Price Current-Grain Reporter crop report for next week, Oct. 22, will cover soil condition, condition of new corn with reference to frost, and condition of the hog crop with reference to cholera.

Price Guaranty for Victorian Wheat.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin, at Melbourne, Australia, states that the Victorian government guarantees 5 shillings ($1.21½) per bushel for the growing wheat crop.

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

Can You Dump All Rigs on Your Scale?



Protected by Spencer Patents, Feb., 1919.

—install a Globe Combination Auto-Truck and Wagon Dump and you can.

WHAT are you going to do when an auto-truck load of grain comes to your elevator? If you can't dump it you may lose a good customer. You can't afford to be without an auto-truck dump, neither can you afford to buy one that won't handle both trucks and wagons, or one that you can't install in connection with your scale.

The Globe Combination Auto-Truck and Wagon Dump will unload either automobile truck, farm wagon or sled. It can be installed in connection with any standard make and size of scale or independent of the scale if desired.

The Dump Platform is in two sections, either of which can be raised independently of the other, by simply shifting the tilting power cylinder either forward or backward and opening an air valve.

The compresser which supplies the air and the tank in which it is stored may be placed anywhere in the elevator—on the work floor or even in the cupola. They need not be placed together if it is more convenient to arrange them otherwise, as the air is easily piped from compressor to tank and then to power cylinder no matter how the three may be located.

Manufactured by

Globe Machinery and Supply Co.

205-211 W. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

—it's the tilting power cylinder

—simply shift it forward under the truck section to dump auto-trucks or rearward under wagon section to dump wagons and sleds—it fits any make or size of scale

Write for Catalogue at Once

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

An English Official Report on the Condition of the German Population as the Result of Food Scarcity—The Moral and Physical Reflex

"The German population is no longer in a condition to stand such a food shortage as occurred in the winter of 1916-17. It would thus seem that Germany stands face to face with a catastrophe which may involve the death of millions by famine and disease unless she can obtain by importation sufficient food to make up her deficit."

This alarming quotation is not taken from a sensational pamphlet, but from a government white paper, a "Report on Food Conditions in Germany," by Dr. Ernest H. Starling, with memoranda on Agricultural Conditions by A. P. McDougall, Chief Livestock Commissioner for Scotland, and on Agricultural Statistics by C. W. Guillebaud. In a prefatory note Dr. Starling states that two visits were made to Germany in order to make investigations, the first to various towns in the occupied territories, and the second to Berlin and Kattowitz in Upper Silesia. It is pointed out that the places visited are especially favorably situated as regards food supplies. Berlin for political reasons has always been treated well by the food authorities, and Kattowitz can obtain extra supplies from its proximity to Poland. In the occupied districts the average ration has been raised by 20 to 30 per cent, either by importation or out of army stocks. Factories and warehouses, farms, public kitchens for middle and working classes, hospitals, out-patient departments, children's homes and schools were visited. Private dwellings, where the head of the family was in work and of good character, were entered, but slums were purposely avoided. At all these places no difficulties were raised, and any questions, however intimate, were willingly answered, and Dr. Starling was allowed to strip and examine the children. The report is therefore of far greater value than the impressions of visitors derived from cursory observation to which we are generally treated.

Before the war about 85 per cent of Germany's food consumption was produced at home, and the average daily caloric value of the food consumed was 4,020, as compared with 3,800 in France, 3,410 in the United Kingdom, and 3,130 in Italy. But although Germany was almost self-supporting, as far as food was concerned, the cessation of the import of chemical manures and diversion of ammonia and nitrates produced in the country to the manufacture of explosives had a very serious effect upon the food supply, while there was great difficulty in attaining an equitable distribution of the foods actually available. As the bulk was obtained from large and small farms an extremely complicated organization had to be set up for distribution and rationing, and the food producer has been well off in comparison with the inhabitants of the larger towns and industrial areas. Until Easter, 1916, however, "the food supply of the population, as a whole, was not much inferior to that obtaining before the war." The winter of 1916-17 is acknowledged by all to have been the time of the severest scarcity during the war. The weight of the population rapidly diminished on the starvation diet. "On an average it may be asserted that during this time that part of the population who were not producers, and who were not given specially favorable treatment, such as workers in munition factories, etc., lost from 15 to 25 per cent of their previous weight." In June, 1917, wheat was obtained from Roumania, and the bread and meat rations were both increased. "Since that time the rations have been just sufficient to keep individuals alive, but it has never been possible to make up again the great loss in the physiological capital of the nation which occurred in 1916-17."

The food shortage has resulted in a large amount of illicit trading and the farms are said to have made very large profits. For example, a large amount of milk which should pass into general circulation to be distributed among the children of the great towns is kept back for conversion into butter to be sold at high prices. The following table of average prices, in marks per kilogram, in illicit trade makes profiteering in this country seem a very mild affair:

Article.	Average illicit price.	Legal maximum price.	Average price. April, 1914.
	——March, 1919——		
Bread	2.45	0.54	0.29
Flour	7.11	0.67	0.36
Potatoes	0.81	0.24	0.07
Sugar	10.10	1.06	0.47
Beef	16.76	4.89	1.80
Pork	26.75	3.83	1.75
Milk	1.93	0.54	0.21
Butter	49.00	10.94	2.79
Eggs, each	1.15	0.53	0.08

It is still possible to feed in the same way as before the war, but it costs ten times as much, and the poorer classes are unable to supplement their rations in this way owing to the high prices demanded. "Under present conditions the rations, with other food obtainable, are sufficient to maintain the population at their diminished weight, provided that no strain is thrown upon their constitutions, either by work or by infection. But their powers of resistance are reduced to a low ebb, and we should expect them to become easily the prey of any infectious disorder that may be prevalent, and especially of the omnipresent germs of tubercle and pneumonia." The official statistics show the following increases in the civilian death rate on the number to be expected from pre-war statistics: 1915, + 9½ per cent; 1916, + 14 per cent; 1917, + 32 per cent; and 1918, + 37 per cent.

Three years on a diet insufficient both as to quantity and quality, indigestible, tasteless, and monotonous, has not only resulted in reduced output and efficiency, but has had a marked influence on the mentality of the nation. "We found no spirit of resentment among the workmen we spoke to, but simply a condition of dull depression and lassitude. Nor was there any sense of shame at defeat or feeling for national dishonor . . . . the feeling of German nationality, which had been created and fostered with such great care during the last 50 years by the rulers of Germany, seems to have entirely disappeared." Business men seem "hopeless and despairing," and are sending their capital out of the country. "The impression we derived is that the nation of Germany is broken, both in body and spirit. . . . . Several years and a large expenditure on concentrated foods and manures will be necessary before the productive state of the land can be brought to its previous figure; but even assuming these most favorable conditions, and that Germany is treated by the world as a sick child to be nursed back to health, it will take one and perhaps even two generations before she can recover her previous efficiency. After that, whether she is a danger or not to Europe depends on her government. Her docile and industrious people are, at any rate, sickened of war, and represent no longer any active menace to the peace of Europe."

The next harvest is expected to be still poorer than in any of the previous years, and under the peace treaty it is estimated that Germany loses 20 per cent of her production in food and 12 per cent of her population. The daily amount available is expected to be 2,242 calories per head as against 2,433 in 1917-18 and 3,215 in 1912-13, and it will therefore be necessary, if Germany is to be restored to a condition in which she can put forth her total working capacity, to import food amounting to about one-quarter of that normally imported by the United Kingdom. Payment of reparation demanded by the Allies can only be successfully obtained by restarting the "highly efficient organization, human and material, which made Germany so successful as a producing concern," which is still intact but paralyzed by lack of working capital. This can only be done by the provision of capital which should enable the Allies to acquire control over German productive activities, and to obtain the maximum amount possible towards the sums due for reparation. During the next six months Germany can live on the product of the harvest, but industries must be restarted in order to pay for the import of food necessary in the latter half of 1919-20 by the export of manufactured products.—*London Economist.*



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Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Oct. 11, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	63,225,000	93,619,000
Milwaukee	6,891,000	12,025,000
Minneapolis	6,740,000	16,482,000
Duluth	25,000	181,000
St. Louis	19,658,000	24,520,000
Toledo	1,157,000	2,558,000
Detroit	1,677,000	4,060,000
Kansas City	16,343,000	30,723,000
Peoria	19,251,000	34,893,000
Omaha	22,190,000	45,296,000
Indianapolis	16,248,000	19,667,000
Total	173,405,000	284,024,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
Chicago	832,000	1,027,000	2,962,000
Milwaukee	43,000	64,000	97,000
Minneapolis	71,000	48,000	336,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	227,000	212,000	427,000
Toledo	13,000	17,000	33,000
Detroit	27,000	17,000	116,000
Kansas City	102,000	95,000	198,000
Peoria	378,000	362,000	451,000
Omaha	193,000	192,000	537,000
Indianapolis	147,000	196,000	382,000
Total	2,033,000	2,230,000	5,539,000

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce states that exports during August amounted to $646,000,000, $76,000,000 more than in July. For 8 months ended with August exports valued at $5,275,000,000. August imports amounted to $308,000,000, and for 8 months ended with August amounting to $2,263,000,000.

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at primary markets of the West for weeks named:

Week of—	Receipts. Final 00 omitted— 1918.	1917.	Shi 1918.
Oct. 19	16,854,0	7,353,0	6,793,0
Oct. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0
Nov. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0
Nov. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0
Nov. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0
Nov. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0
Sept. 6	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0
Sept. 13	14,604,0	18,819,0	7,311,0
Sept. 20	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0
Sept. 27	15,203,0	17,026,0	9,697,0
Oct. 4	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0
Oct. 11	11,573,0	12,500,0	5,092,0

The Letter Box

Bought Grain Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Gilbert & Co. of McGregor, Ia., have bought the elevator here from W. R. Fleming. The business was formerly the Western Elevator and Grain Co.—*C. Albee, Agt., Dolliver, Ia.*

No Elevator Running.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There is no elevator here not doing much just now. We have no wheat to sell and the corn is not quite ready. The hay business is rather dull.—*J. S. Ewick, Hedon, Ill.*

New Elevator Built.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Huntington Equity Union has built an elevator, warehouse and coal sheds this year which were completed in July. The plant is located on the Wabash road.—*Huntington Grain & Coal Co., Huntington, Ind.*

Wheat Guaranty End.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Can you inform me when the Government guaranty on wheat expires? My recollection is it is June 1, but some say June 30. I cannot find a copy of the law as passed by Congress and if you can engage me, I will be obliged.—*E. G. Holen, Milwaukee, Wis.*

[The Government guarantee on wheat expires June 1, 1920.—EDITOR.]

Corn Drying Slowly.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The rainy weather has not tended to cure up the small proportion of the crop to be shucked. Many farmers prefer a good hard freeze on their corn standing in the field before gathering and putting it into the crib.

We hear of but a very limited amount of new corn having been sold as yet by the grower; in fact, the Eastern consumer, so far has been a better buyer than the grower a seller.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Corn Good Quality.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The corn in our territory is of exceedingly good quality this year—solid on the cob, and will yield better than the ten-year average. A sample brought in from Butler county, Nebr., which appeared to be an average of a field, showed 24.10% moisture. However, with a frost last night and bright, sunny weather today, Oct. 11, makes us think corn in this vicinity will be dry enough to crib within a month. We think it will grade in No. 3 or better.—*Blanchard Grain Company, Blanchard, Omaha, Nebr.*

Eradicating Weevil.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I have just recently discovered that I have weevil in my wheat that is in my elevator. Is there any way that they can be destroyed? I have at some time seen a receipt for killing them, but did not save it, so have no idea now what it was. If you know of any remedy, kindly let me know.—*A. S. Mawhinney, Tahboro, Ia.*

[Weevil in wheat may be eradicated by the use of carbonbisulphid. However before using this product, one should become thoroughly familiar with the handling of it, as it is dangerous if not properly used. Grain dealers may write the Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin 799, which will tell how to handle and use carbonbisulphid, the gas from which is poisonous and explosive.—EDITOR.]

Building Mill—Alfalfa.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Gibbon Roller Mills are building a fine new concrete and steel flour mill here with grain bins of the same material and rushing work as fast as possible.

J. P. Gibbons and Co., of Kearney, are contemplating building a 200-bbl. flour mill at Kearney in the near future.

The alfalfa mills in this vicinity are not running much on account of the high cost of alfalfa or low price of meal. The people who raised the alfalfa have made more than all there was in it for two years now. People who bought it to feed have not made money, as a rule, and there has been very little profit in grinding.

The Government reports twice as much hay in the state as last year and whether the present state of affairs is going to continue remains to be seen.—*E. J. Woolworth, Gibbon, Nebr.*

Haying in Pecos Valley.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The fourth and last alfalfa crop in the lower Pecos Valley has not been cut and baled. This ought to be done now but for the last three weeks we have had a number of rainfalls. Hence, the harvesting of alfalfa has been delayed. It started to rain again yesterday morning (Monday, Oct. 6) and rained all day and night.

The cotton gins, four of them in the lower valley, have been very busy and a great number of bales were shipped out to different markets. Alfalfa and cotton are the two leading crops grown in the lower valley. A large cotton gin was recently built in Otis, N. M., by the farmers and also one in Malaza, N. Mex. Carlsbad has a gin also and is doing good business. There is a gin in Loving, N. Mex., also these are all on the Sante Fé line. All these points take the same freight rates. —*Lange Bros., Carlsbad, N. Mex.*

Roumanian Wheat Crop.

According to official data prepared by the Department of Statistics at Bucharest, the extent of the wheat sowing for this year was 2,964,000 acres for the old Kingdom of Roumania—or about 60½ per cent of the surface devoted to this cereal in normal times.

The crop in general was good and may be estimated, on an average, at 44.8 bushels per hectare (2.47 acres), which makes the total production more than 145,000 "carloads." After deducting from this figure about 40,000 carloads necessary for the next autumn sowing, which will cover a much larger extent of land, and about 60,000 carloads required for feeding the population, it is quite probable that there will remain about 50,000 carloads available for exportation, without counting the excess available in Bessarabia, where the crop has been very good.—*L'Economist Europien.*

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RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Sept.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Sept....	130½-177½	116⅝-137⅞	115 -134¾	63 -71	65⅝-73¾	68¼-77⅜
Previous range ...	124 -195	135⅞-173	132¼-161⅞	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	73¾-82½
Sept. 22.....	146¾-149¾	122⅛-125¾	120⅝-123⅞	66¾-67⅞	68½-70⅛	70⅝-72½
Sept. 23.....	148½-155	124⅜-129	122¼-125½	67½-68	69¼-70½	71½-72¾
Sept. 24.....	154 -160	126¾-130¾	123⅝-127⅜	67⅝-69	69½-71⅛	71¾-73½
Sept. 25.....	149 -154	123½-127	120⅞-124⅛	66½-67¼	68⅜-69¾	70⅞-71¾
Sept. 26.....	143¼-148	122¼-124¼	119⅞-122	66 -67	68 -69	70⅝-71¾
Sept. 27.....	141 -144	122¾-126	121 -123¾	67 -68¾	69 -71	71⅝-73⅜
Sept. 29.....	142 -145	123⅝-126⅛	121½-124⅜	67½-68½	69⅜-71	72 -73¼
Sept. 30.....	139 -144	123½-125⅝	121⅝-123⅜	67⅜-69⅞	69⅜-70⅝	71⅞-73⅛
Oct. 1.....	.....	124⅜-127	122⅜-124⅝	.....	69⅝-71¼	72⅜-73½
Oct. 2.....	.....	125⅝-127⅞	123¼-125¼	.....	70¼-71¾	72⅞-74¼
Oct. 3.....	.....	123⅛-127⅛	121½-124½	.....	70⅜-71½	72½-73¾
Oct. 4.....	.....	122¼-124¾	120⅝-122⅞	.....	70⅜-71¾	72⅜-75¾
Oct. 6.....	141 -144	123¾-126	122 -124	.....	70½-71⅞	72 -73¾
Oct. 7.....	139¼-140	122¾-124	121 -122¼	.....	70¼-71	72½-73⅛
Oct. 8.....	135½-139⅝	121⅜-123⅜	119⅞-121½	.....	70⅛-70⅞	72¼-72⅞
Oct. 9.....	135¼-137	121⅜-123⅜	120 -122	.....	70¼-71¼	72⅜-73¼
Oct. 10.....	136 -138	122⅝-124¼	121⅛-122½	.....	70⅛-71⅜	72⅝-73½
Oct. 11.....	134½-136½	121⅞-123	120¼-121⅜	.....	70 -70⅝	72½-73⅛
Week—						
Oct. 4.....	139 -145	122¼-127⅞	120⅝-125¼	67⅜-69⅞	69⅜-71¾	71⅞-75¾
Oct. 11.....	134½-144	121⅜-126	119⅞-124	.....	70 -71⅞	72 -73¾

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Stocks of wheat and flour considered as wheat in second hands, Europe an, afloat, and Argentine data, compiled by George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* and American associates:

	Oct. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1918.	Oct. 1, 1917.	Oct. 1, 1916.	Oct. 1, 1915.	Oct. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Oct. 1, 1912.	Oct. 1, 1911.
United States	148,762,000	97,411,000	148,132,000	24,954,000	111,234,000	43,222,000	100,479,000	92,166,000	73,844,000	93,194,000
Canadian	20,463,000	6,845,000	12,967,000	18,145,000	20,960,000	20,057,000	36,674,000	24,302,000	10,562,000	8,714,000
Total American	169,225,000	104,256,000	161,099,000	43,099,000	132,194,000	63,279,000	137,153,000	116,468,000	84,406,000	101,908,000
United Kingdom	12,800,000	16,800,000	[1]40,000,000	[1]20,000,000	[1]19,810,000	36,760,000	34,070,000	42,440,000	39,490,000	52,010,000
Europe, Arg. and Aust...	[4]198,910,000	[2]224,580,000	[3]182,590,000	172,775,000	99,200,000	27,168,000	31,320,000	33,470,000	39,780,000	32,730,000
Total European	211,710,000	241,380,000	222,590,000	192,775,000	119,010,000	63,928,000	65,390,000	75,910,000	79,270,000	84,740,000
World's	380,935,000	245,636,000	383,689,000	235,874,000	251,204,000	127,207,000	202,543,000	192,378,000	163,676,000	186,648,000

[1]English only. [2]Afloat, 50,000,000 estimated. [3]Of which: Afloat, 45,000,000; Argentine, 2,590,000; Australian, 135,000,000. [4]Of which: 38,000,000 afloat; Argentine, 2,960,000; Australian, 127,000,000.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	25,547,000	39,098,000
Milwaukee	7,420,000	10,540,000
Minneapolis	5,977,000	11,682,000
Duluth	326,000	1,191,000
St. Louis	5,536,000	6,616,000
Toledo	1,014,000	3,646,000
Detroit	543,000	1,211,000
Kansas City	2,079,000	6,246,000
Peoria	1,721,000	3,053,000
Omaha	2,422,000	5,932,000
Indianapolis	3,315,000	4,715,000
Total	53,903,000	93,934,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
Chicago	832,000	2,076,000	2,032,000
Milwaukee	43,000	376,000	750,000
Minneapolis	71,000	546,000	1,189,000
Duluth	.....	5,000	342,000
St. Louis	227,000	427,000	354,000
Toledo	13,000	51,000	99,000
Detroit	27,000	47,000	41,000
Kansas City ..	102,000	200,000	126,000
Peoria	378,000	161,000	213,000
Omaha	193,000	270,000	332,000
Indianapolis ...	147,000	214,000	217,000
Total	2,033,000	4,638,000	5,695,000

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News of the Terminal Markets

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Business this week on feeds was very good, but grain has been rather slow.

Hay, while being held firm by western shippers, is being sold at reduced prices on track.

The dry spell in Virginia has not been broken. We have not had a rain for about two months.

Pastures are dry, creeks are dry, wells are drying up, and the situation is becoming serious.

The Virginia State Fair closes a week's run today, Oct. 11, having had a record attendance. However, the extremely hot weather occasioned the death of some very fine hogs, sheep and cattle.

Prices quoted to arrive, basis yesterday's close, about as follows: No. 2 white corn, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 white oats, 77@78c; No. 3 white oats, 76@77c; No. 2 white oats 76c; No. 1 timothy hay, $32; No. 2 timothy hay, $31; standard middlings, $47@48; reddog, 100-ds., $67@68; bran, $40@42; 38.62% CS meal, $70@71.

DES MOINES.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

As you all know, the "World's Series" has finally come to a close, and in fact has had quite an effect on the nerves of some of our prominent grain men here, for instance, the manager of one of our largest concerns has today returned to his desk, after being under the care of a physician.

Following are the receipts in this market the past two weeks in cars:

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.
Wheat	48	37
Corn	52	30
Oats	89	102
Flax	19	8
Barley	5	3
Mill feed	17	14
Hay	27	29

The following visitors called this week: W. H. Perrine of W. H. Perrine & Co., William Simons of Sawers Grain Co., M. L. Vehon of M. L. Vehon & Co., H. A. Rumsey of Rumsey & Co., and F. E. Abby of Wilson & Co., all of Chicago; F. W. Shepard of Gee Grain Co., Minneapolis; V. H. Benjamin, Atchison, Kas.; Walter Fowler of Inspection Department, Omaha; Dr. F. A. Fenton, Assistant Chief in Etomology, Ames, Ia. Country dealers—J. A. Hale, Collins, Ia.; J. F. Manning, manager, Farmers' Elevator, Granger, Ia.; Roy Johnson, manager, Farmers' Elevator, Alleman, Ia.; J. A. Stokely, Woodward, Ia.; H. C. Lounsberry of Lounsberry Bros., Colo, Ia.; Ed. Wagner of Wagner Bros., Ankeny, Ia.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

C. C. Morris, of Lincoln, Nebr., has made application for membership to the Board of Trade.

The Farmers' Terminal Elevator Co., Sioux City, have made application for membership to the Board of Trade.

The Western Terminal Elevator Co. expects to have their tanks completed by October 20th. This will give them a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels. The work house will not be completed until about the 15th of November.

The board of directors of the Farmers' Terminal Elevator Co. met the first of the week in the Grain Exchange building. Matters pertaining to the building of the Terminal elevator at Riverside were taken up and construction of same will commence immediately. Among those present at the meeting were the following: J. J. Gill, president; C. P. Downing, vice-president; A. P. Solberg, secretary; R. N. Rawson, treasurer; C. F. Corr, E. M. Parry, Chas. Frick, Willard Sanders, R. B. Pollock, C. W. Felton, E. B. Kast, G. Harter, J. F. Gamerdinger, J. H. Roghair, F. M. Meyer, H. G. Solem, A. Mathiesen, A. O. Tuntland, Chris. Sandvig, P. J. Baadte.

F. R. Warrick, Jr., will, on Nov. 1, take over his desk as assistant general manager of the Terminal Grain Corporation. Much has appeared in this column regarding this proposition with an elevator of 1,000,000 bushels, capital stock of $2,500,000 and the favorable proportional freight rates under which Sioux City trade is now working. The name of Warrick has been identified with activities in Western markets for many years and F. R., Jr., should continue the activities of his father, who is as active as ever, directing the affairs of the Terminal Grain Corporation. The two should make a good team. One of Mr. Warwick, Jr.'s first trips will be through Nebraska, Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa, acquainting the trade with Sioux City's facilities and encouraging business for the market in general and the Terminal Grain Corporation Elevators particularly. He has been in the grain business all of his life, just leaving the Carlisle Commission Co. of Kansas City and previously connected with the Glover business of Kansas City and the Elwood business of St. Joseph.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 144 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Flour, 37,300 bbls.; wheat, 587,000 bus.; corn, 42,000 bus.; oats, 516,000 bushels.

Demand for corn meal continues at a low ebb. Southeastern corn mills with capacity of 147,000 bushels, reported output last week of 10,446 bus., or 7.1 per cent of capacity, which compared with 10.1 per cent the preceding week. Quotations: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points, $3.30@3.50; plain meal, $3.15@3.20.

Grain trade was quiet last week. Mills are buying little wheat at present, having their requirements covered, with cash wheat very firm. Corn movement is light. Offerings of new Tennessee corn are expected within two weeks. Oats are in liberal supply, with quiet demand. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.30. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.50@1.60; No. 3 white, $1.53@1.57; No. 2 mixed, $1.50@1.53. Oats—No. 2 white, 76½@77½c; No. 3 white, 76@77c; No. 3 red, 73@74c.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Frank T. Caughey has returned from an auto trip to Erie, Pa.

Shipments of rye from this point to the East were large last week, but there was not much new buying and the market was quiet at $1.42½ for cash No. 2.

G. A. Collier, Bureau of Markets, was in this city last week consulting with hay dealers. He has in mind the establishing of uniform grades of hay and Government inspection.

Beans were in active demand early in the week and the market was firm at $7.50 per cwt., but later the demand appeared to have been satisfied. Trade became dull and the price declined to $7.25.

The Detroit Board of Trade is represented at the Grain Dealers' National Association meeting at St. Louis by A. S. Dumont, M. G. Ewer, J. A. Jossman, F. E. Emmons, H. E. Botsford and Theo. W. Swift.

Buying of oats for local consumption was active and the market ruled firm. There was not much shipping demand and little was done in that line. The market was steady at 74c for cash No. 2 white, 72½@73c for No. 3 white and 71½@72c for No. 4 white.

The corn market was dull and easy during the greater part of the week. Prices are a little lower, but it is so quiet that the market is not much better than nominal. Receipts are small and stocks very light. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.48; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.47; No. 6 yellow, $1.46.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was closed Monday, Oct. 13, in observance of Columbus Day.

P. P. Donahue, Hugo Stolley, Wallace M. Bell and E. H. Hiemke represented the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at the St. Louis convention.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Oct. 11 were 176 cars barley, 33 cars corn, 225 cars oats, 133 cars wheat, 38 cars rye; 6 cars flax; total, 614 cars, against 665 cars the week before, 956 cars a year ago and 1,008 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Oct. 11 were 356,410 bu. oats, 177,940 bu. corn, 89,180 bu. barley, 25,060 bu. wheat, 39,650 bu. rye; total, 688,240 bu., against 722,340 bu. the preceding week and 748,282 bu. a year ago.

In Milwaukee cash grain easier markets ruled during the past week, due to the bearish Government report indicating a large crop of matured corn of good quality, the unsettled economic situation and transportation difficulties. Barley is 4@5c lower for this period, corn 6@7c, oats 1c and rye ½c, while wheat opened easy, but closed firm. The movement is moderate and the demand fair.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: J. R. Leadley, Pewaukee; J. A. Fraser, Racine; E. Pick, West Bend; E. C. Bartl, La Crosse, Wis.; R. B. Lancaster, La Fayette, Ind.; John Pank, R. G. Sims, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis Hehman, Cincinnati, O.; J. H. Cox, Washington, D. C.; H. Mullins, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. M. Shannon, H. C. Putman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles DeSate, A. O. Mason, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. DeGuenther, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. Nurmerdar, Waupun, Wis.; Albert Pieper, Reesville, M. Michaelson, Deerfield, Wm. J. Lowry, Stoughton, Wis.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Oats show a falling off of almost 50 per cent, but the supply is sufficient to meet the present demand, which is very light. The market is dull and odds are largely in favor of the buyer. No. 1 white grade is selling around 77@77½c a bushel, with lower grades a cent or two under those prices. Receipts for the last period were only 68,000 bushels and shipments 40,000 bushels.

Shippers of ear corn are advised by local authorities to note that shelling and drying facilities have been greatly curtailed by the destruction of the Central Elevator, which had both shellers and dryer. Since the last period two cars of new ear corn have been received apparently in good condition. But feeders are not ready to take hold, as the weather remains warm, and shippers are advised not to rush the market at this time.

Shelled corn is gradually working to a lower level of values. New corn being low in moisture content, it no doubt will come on the market early. The cost of drying, it is understood, will not be so great this year on account of low moisture content and it is suggested that holders of old corn take this fact into consideration. Shelled corn is selling around $1.56@1.57 a bushel. Mixed corn is 2 cents a bushel under yellow grades.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

B. Stockman, president of the Duluth Board of Trade and manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., celebrated a birthday last Saturday. Members of the board emjoyed the "smokes" at his expense.

An amicable readjustment was reached on the demand of employes of Duluth elevators for raises in wages. On account of the quiet season, fewer employes are on the pay rolls than usual during the fall months.

Earl M. White of the White Grain Co., Warren G. Starkey of Randall, Gee & Mitchell, W. Mayo of the Duluth Universal Milling Co. and C. F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, are attending the annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association at St. Louis, Mo., this week. They went to uphold this market in discussing the important topics on the two days' program.

Operators on this market were afforded good trading in rye during the last week. Substantial eastern inquiry was reported, some of it for export, and vessel space was reported to have been taken for rye to be shipped to Buffalo as soon as the embargo against the movement to the seaboard has been raised. Stocks of rye in the elevators here now aggregate 3,750,000 bus.

Grain men and the elevator interests here are still finding themselves unable to obtain anything like the number of cars required to move grain here from country points, and for shipments of flour and feeds from here to points over the territory. It is admitted that the roads have hundreds of out-of-order cars at their terminals here. The situation is made still more difficult by the policy of the roads to give coal shipments the right of way at present. The Regional Director of the Railroad Administration has issued an order to the effect that all cars must be fully loaded with grain, and drawing attention to the fact that some shippers have been lax in carrying out the rulings in that respect.

The slowness of the grain movement this way so far this fall is illustrated in receipts of only 5,805,347 bushels of all grains at the elevators during September, as compared with 21,328,802 bushels during the same month last year. Marketings of wheat were only 2,394,849 bushels, compared with 19,435,766 bushels last year. A comparatively favorable showing was made in rye, receipts of it amounting to 2,767,237 bushels, against 861,275 bushels last year. For this crop year, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, the movement of all grains to this market aggregated 10,125,028 bushels, compared with 32,682,837 bushels up to the same period last year. Stocks of all grains in the elevators here at present amount to 6,930,000 bushels, against 20,641,000 bushels at the same time last year.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

The Eastern Grain & Elevator Corporation has leased the Evans Elevator. It will be run in connection with the big corporation.

There is a feeling among elevator men that the grain held here will soon start to move and relieve the congested condition at this port.

A car of sample oats testing 22 lbs. sold at 72c this week. This is the lightest weight carload ever offered in this market, according to the oldest traders.

Rye was wanted but the price asked for spot No. 2 seemed to have been too high and no sales were reported. The track receipts here last week were only 1 car and that was No. 4.

There was a good demand for wheat, soft or hard, and with offerings light, buyers were ready to pay an advance. No. 2 red sold mostly at $2.29; No. 3 red, $2.26, and No. 4 red, $2.22 on track, to billed.

Receipts of corn were again short demand and the market did not foll decline in the West, although closg lower than last week. The receipts only one car today and that was s $1.53 for No. 1 yellow, leaving the m bare and a good inquiry at abou price. Buyers, however, would n more as sales in transit were repor $1.50. With no market Monday chances are that there will be enoug Tuesday morning, although dealer they have nothing on the way.

The trade in oats was fairly good days and on others dragged, partl at the close of the market which d a shading in order to clean up. Th were not as interested as a week a other buyers wanted mostly good w for which ¼c premium was occasn paid. On the whole, however, it fairly steady market, the decline f week being ½c. Receipts for today only 3 cars. Closing: No. 1 white, No. 2 white, 75¼c; No. 3 white, 74¼ 4 white, 73¾c on track, through bil

Inspections for the week: Wheat-red, 5 cars; No. 3 red, 11 cars; No. 6 cars; sample red, 5 cars; No. white, 1 car; No. 3 soft white, 1 ca 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 3 cars; mixed, 4 cars; No. 4 mixed, 5 cars; mixed, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. winter, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 1 No. 3 hard winter, 19 cars; No. 4 winter, 3 cars; No. 5 hard winter, No. 1 dark northern, 2 cars; No. northern, 2 cars; No. 3 dark north cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 north car; No. 2 northern, 8 cars; No. 3 non 31 cars; No. 4 northern, 8 cars. Cor 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; mixed, 1 car; No. 1 yellow, 31 cars; yellow, 25 cars; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars; yellow, 1 car; No. 5 yellow, 1 car. No. 1 white, 11 cars; No. 2 white, 9 No. 3 white, 54 cars; No. 4 white, sample, 2 cars.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Corresponder

Mr. Geo. S. Colby, Chief Grain Ins and Weighmaster, New Orleans Bo Trade, left for St. Louis during th week to attend the National Grain ers' meetings. His wife and dau Grace, accompanied him.

The demand for oats is still slow offerings are as free as wanted. sales of oats have been made to Cub outside of this little demand, or no tra being done. Bulk No. 3 white oats been offered out of Omaha as low as delivered. No test weight has bee nounced on these oats, but the trad considered the grade only. Other pa the country have been asking from 76½c delivered for No. 3 white oats, Orleans weights and grades to g Sacked oats are worth about 6c ov price of bulk, New Orleans.

The near approach of the moveme new corn has caused the trade t cautiously about making contracts o

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NEW ORLEANS

rn. The idea prevails that new corn ell considerably under the price of nd as the quality of new corn is go- be of excellent condition, the pre- for old corn will not be considered. elivered price for No. 3 yellow corn en from $1.52 to $1.54 delivered New is, prompt shipment, New Orleans ts and grades to govern. Track bid- claim that they should buy corn l the Chicago October price, or at a nt under this basis, track Illinois. rate of 14c per bushel New Orleans. asis of figuring would bring the de- l price down considerably.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

e was no session of the Omaha Grain nge on Monday, Oct. 13.

ard P. Peck, president of the Omaha or Co., is spending a month with eck at Tarrytown, N. Y.

rts received here from various parts Omaha territory indicate that farm- e not inclined to sell their corn and t present prices.

e has been a very moderate move- f wheat and a light movement of all grains to this market in the last The car situation in the territory ry to the Omaha market continues ingly bad.

T. Buchanan, president, and Frank nchester, secretary, of the Omaha Exchange, went to St. Louis as dele- from the exchange to the convention National Grain Dealers' Association. members of the exchange attended vention in their private capacity.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

yron R. Green, Correspondent.

Innovation Day Time Bakeries, of ille, Ind., incorporated with a cap- $50,000. Directors are Charles F. etz, D. W. Elbert and John L. Fitz- ns.

ng the out-of-town millers and grain in Indianapolis last week were: A. ts, Frankfort, Ind.; W. L. Sparks, Haute, Ind.; C. W. Lemon, Bedford, . B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind., and Shirley, Kennard, Ind.

les B. Riley, secretary of the In- Grain Dealers' Ass'n, left last week Louis to make arrangements for all members who will attend the con- of the National Grain Dealers'

Sterne, superintendent of the Gar- illing Company, Greensburg, Ind. ct. 6, from injuries suffered when ank fell on him. Death was due to clot on the brain. He was a mem- the local Masons and of the Scot- te and Shrine at Indianapolis.

soil in the northern part of the state xcellent condition for plowing and eat and rye seeding, which work is completed. Corn is being cut in calities throughout the state. Con- le wheat is up to good stands, espe- n the central and northern divisions state. Thrashing will start next n the buckwheat now in shock.

ea as to the prosperity of the In- armer is revealed in the compilation reports by Charles Kettleborough, r of the Legislative Reference Bu- The figures show that the aggre- mortgages paid on farm lands dur- 8 equalled the total amount of mort- filed during the year. Mortgages mounted to $59,446,506 and the ag- of mortgages satisfied was $52,314,- here were 23,448 mortgages filed and nortgages satisfied.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

. Shields, president of the Simonds- -Lonsdale Grain Co., who has been East for some time, was expected rn home by the end of the week.

er policy holders in the Missouri s' Crop Insurance Co., who met mpany officials in Kansas City this were not appeased by explanations the company's financial condition. ecided to go ahead with receivership ings.

s E. Houston, president of the n Grain Co., submitted to an oper- t St. Mary's hospital this week to e life of J. R. Blankenship, an old- iend. Mr. Houston gave up nearly of blood. Mr. Blankenship is said ecovering.

ay, October 13, having been desig- s a holiday for the celebration of a's discovery by Columbus, the golf the Board of Trade spent the day and handicap game at the Hillcrest . F. C. Hoose took a leading part in up the players and raised a fund ly $100, which was distributed in Frank P. Logan and T. E. Cun- n, of Chicago, promised to come rticipate in the match.

egation of about 20 members of the City Board of Trade, headed by ry E. D. Bigelow, will attend the convention of the Grain Dealers' l Association, in St. Louis, Octo- to 15. The list stood as follows on y: W. B. Lathrop, Allen Logan, loore, R. H. Sturtevant, Charles W. L. G. Morgan, F. C. Hoose, A. D. on, F. B. Godfrey, E. F. Emmons, eward, E. O. Moffatt, Cort Addison, F. L. Bedell, C. M. Woodward and J. F. McElvain.

The coldest weather of the season struck the Southwest on Friday night, the mercury falling to 36° in Kansas City and 28° in western Kansas. There was a light frost here and in northwestern Missouri, while all but the southeastern corner of Kansas had freezing weather. Heavy rains fell in southern and eastern Missouri and Arkansas. Owing to the advanced stage crop maturity, no considerable damage to corn and other important products is thought to have resulted. Warmer weather followed on Saturday and Sunday.

A report by the Kansas City office of the United States Grain Corporation shows that up to October 3 Kansas farmers had marketed 67,300,000 bus. of wheat. Country mills and elevators held 25,500,000 bus., which suggested that 42,800,000 bus. had moved out of the state or been consumed within it. Minus seed requirements, the crop is figured at 129,733,000 bus. Therefore, the shipments from Kansas in the first three months after harvest were a trifle less than one-third of the surplus. Had cars been plentiful, the story would have been vastly different.

Negotiations are pending between the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Guardian Trust Co. for the purchase of the Board of Trade building, now occupied by the exchange under a lease which runs until January 1, 1925. While figures on the purchase price are not given, a difference of $50,000 between the ideas of buyer and seller is said to exist. Some members are opposed to the purchase on account of the location of the old building, at Eighth and Wyandotte streets. The building was erected by the Board of Trade about 25 years ago, but the exchange lost control and has since been a tenant, the property in the meantime passing through several ownerships.

As rains in the last few weeks have moistened most of Kansas, Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture has learned through inquiry that the acreage being sown to winter wheat will be somewhat larger than at first supposed. The seeding will be late in many instances, Mr. Mohler says, and much will be without any preparation of the ground other than clearing off the heavy stubble and drilling in the wheat. Some farmers are disking and drilling, without plowing, owing to the scarcity of labor. In a number of western counties, where grasshoppers cut off the heads of the last crop just before harvest, stands of volunteer wheat are in evidence, and these will be allowed to take the chance of making a crop. In event of a poor showing in fields not provided with a proper seed bed, the ground may be turned to spring crops next year.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,078 cars, against 2,143 a week ago and 304 a year ago. The curtailed movement was due chiefly to the car situation, which shows no improvement and is still the source of vigorous complaint, from Kansas especially. While Kansas City mills, shippers and the United States Grain Corporation made some inroads on local stocks, reducing the supply here 108,000 bus., to 15,410,000 bus., several elevator men announced that their houses were full and that they had large unfilled shipping sales, owing to lack of cars. Some hope for improved conditions was based on increased tonnage arrivals at Galveston, but the situation there should have improved last month and did not. The best demand here during the week was for account of local and Minneapolis millers, the latter taking the choicer grades of red wheat. Local millers took most of the dark hard that was offered, and were not amply supplied. The better qualities of hard sold 12@14c higher, the top for No. 1 dark showing a premium of 32c over the guarantee level. Inferior grades were unchanged to 2c lower. Red wheat advanced 2@4c. Prices at the close were as follows: No. 1 hard, $2.22@2.52; No. 2, $2.20@2.51; No. 3, $2.13@2.48; No. 1 red, $2.22@2.24; No. 2, $2.20@2.21; No. 3, $2.14@2.18. The United States Grain Corporation has moved about half of the 5,000,000 bus. of wheat which it was authorized to ship September 4. The total to be moved has been reduced to 4,000,000 bus., and the grain is still going out slowly, directed to northern storage points en route to the Atlantic seaboard.

Corn—Receipts, 83 cars, against 85 a week ago and 127 a year ago. Imminence of the new crop movement and lack of southern demand made a bear market for corn. Only white held its own, being taken by millers. The market closed very weak, with white unchanged to 2c lower, mixed 4@5c off and yellow 1@4c down. Prices were: No. 2 mixed, $1.40@1.41; No. 3, $1.37@1.39; No. 2 white, $1.45; No. 3, $1.42@1.44; No. 2 yellow, $1.43@1.45; No. 3, $1.42@1.43. Most of the sales were made on scattered feeding orders. Stocks decreased 4,000 bus., to 53,000 bus., against 498,000 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 153 cars, against 128 a week ago and 51 a year ago. The increased offerings met a good demand for shipment to Louisiana and southern states. Local and nearby purchases were moderate, though elevator men took oats on declines. White oats lost ½@1c, but mixed advanced 1@2c and red sold from unchanged prices to 1c higher. The stocks decreased 1,000 bus., to 1,144,000 bus. A year ago the amount held here was 3,135,000 bus.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 33 cars against 24 a week previous and nothing a year ago. A firmer tone was imparted to the market by fears of frost damage to the late por-

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tion of the crop; also by reports that some dealers here who have been very bearish are short in their sales to the eastern and middle state manufacturers of poultry feeds. While the crop is officially reported to be a record breaker, with 28,204,000 bus. in Oklahoma, 27,514,000 bus. in Kansas and even more than either of these states in Texas, the threshing has been delayed in the southern portion of the belt, and further north it has not begun. Certain dealers here have handled liberal quantities of Texas milo on through shipments, which did not count in Kansas City receipts. There is faith in lower prices, dependent upon the movement in November and December, but with strict relation to the action of the corn market. A price of $1.50 per cwt. for kafir or milo has been predicted, but this means 84c a bushel. As kafir and milo may be rated at 10c discount under corn, the latter would have to sell at 94c and there is no general belief that this will happen. The market for kafir and milo this week advanced 5@10c per cwt., to $2.30 for No. 2 and $2.20@2.25 for No. 3. Some cars arriving here were in a heating condition. Local stocks increased 3,000 bus., to 11,000 bus., against 69,000 a year ago.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

The Sperry Mills, J. K. Smith, manager, announces that the new unit which will more than double the present capacity of the big plant on East Sprague avenue, is practically complete. It will start running in early November. The new unit adds 16 more rolls, making a total of 30. The first unit, with 14 rolls, had a capacity of a little less than 1,000 barrels a day. The new unit will make a total capacity of 2,000 barrels. In anticipation of the big winter run, J. K. Smith says that the Sperry mills now had about 350,000 bushels of wheat in the mill and elevator. The company is unloading 12 cars a day now, or about 15,000 bushels. At present the company has about 40 employes on its payroll and the new unit will require the addition of about 20 more.

Julius H. Barnes, United States grain director, arrived in Spokane on Saturday Morning, Oct. 11, and was entertained until Sunday morning. This will be the first trip of Mr. Barnes to the Pacific. The agricultural bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce had an extensive program for the entertainment of the visitor and one that enabled him to meet the farmers and business men of the district. Wide publicity was given to his visit and farmers from all over the Inland Empire were invited to be in the city. Newspapers, bankers and the state college cooperated in spreading the invitation as far south as Walla Walla and into Idaho. The principle features of the day was a luncheon at which the general public, farmers especially, heard Mr. Barnes. The meeting extended over the afternoon to permit the fullest discussion of matters pertaining to the wheat crop. W. K. Newell, representing Max H. Houser, Portland, second vice president of the United States Grain Corporation was in Spokane to arrange for the visit of Mr. Barnes. According to Mr. Newell his trip has two objects: To get in touch with all connected with the grain buyers, farmers, millers and dealers, to present the general wheat situation as the Grain Corporation sees it, and to discuss such problems as transportation. The Spokane visit was largely a meeting of farmers at the request of Mr. Barnes, as he hoped to meet the millers and grain dealers at the Coast conferences.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

There seems to be an unlimited demand for No. 3 c. w. barley and the barley futures are decidedly strong. Farmers are evidently looking for higher prices for this cereal and much of the barley arriving is going into store. The volume of cash business continues small.

Sales of Argentine flax at reduced prices led to a break here since which there have been partial recoveries. There seems to be considerable speculative trading in flax, and judging the world's requirements against the supply, flax seems certain to sell at a very high price during the next six months.

The weather during the past week has been wet and cold and there were severe frosts in many districts on Saturday. It is probable that potatoes still in the ground would suffer considerable damage. At the the time of writing, weather prospects are improving and an increased movement of all grains is expected after Monday's holiday.

The market seems to have reached a period of uncertainty that is confusing to traders; that is not the constant broad export demand that was expected for oats. Ontario requirements, which will be large in the aggregate owing to the short crop there, do not mean heavy inquiry at any particular time. Receipts are much heavier than last year and the market soon feels the weight of arrivals. It is quite evident that unless there is a broadening of the demand larger country shipments will tend to a further easing of prices. There is expectation that the United States, with a short crop of light weight oats, will not figure in the export field and that the Canadian product will be in demand later. Argentine competition is, of course, a factor that cannot be ignored.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Corn goods remains dull with prices nominal in the absence of business.

Cash corn prices displayed a somewhat heavier tone during the week, but trade was on a very limited scale. No. 2 yellow, $1.56¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.56¼; No. 2 white, $1.56¾; No. 3 white, $1.56¼; No. 2 mixed, $1.55¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.55¼

Included among the visitors upon the floor of the Produce Exchange last week were Wm. Gardiner, J. A. Rankin, E. H. Goodhart and W. F. Fisher, all of Chicago; also H. Quintel, of Montreal; R. Leverich, of New Orleans, and C. H. Hammond, of Detroit.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions at the port as a result of the strike among the longshoremen, it has become necessary for the Food Administration to discontinue the issuance of permits at the present time on grain and grain products for both export and domestic consumption. This also includes extensions and corrections, etc.

The market here for spot oats has remained about steady, with a domestic demand in evidence. Foreign buyers do not appear to be interested at present levels and no business of importance was reported. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 82½c; No. 2 white, 81½c to 82c; No. 3 white, 81c to 81½c; No. 4 white, 80c to 80½c; ordinary white clipped, 81c and fancy white clipped, 83½c.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Sherman Boss, manager of the hay department of The Early & Daniel Co., has returned from a brief business trip to northern Ohio.

The Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee, at its session Oct. 15, will hear requests of the Grain Committee of the Louisville Board of Trade, for revision in the shipping rates on grain from Louisville to Southeastern and Carolina territories, to restore the parity existing prior to June 25, 1918, in the rates as between St. Louis, Cairo and Louisville to these territories.

Robert Montgomery, grain and provision broker, and one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Chamber of Commerce, died last Thursday at his residence on Paradome street. President Edwin C. Gibbs, of the Chamber of Commerce, has named the following committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Montgomery: Charles E. Roth, William H. Davis, Nicholas J. Hoban, Andrew Rohan and Michael Ryan.

President Erward B. Terrill, of the Grain and Hay Exchange, upon whom also devolves the important duties and responsibilities for the successful management of the extensive grain business of The Early & Daniel Co., is enjoying a well earned vacation, the first in several years. Mr. H. Lee Early, who relinquished all active participation in the firm's affairs, has been obliged to take charge during Mr. Terrill's absence.

Violation of the pure food and drug law was charged against shipments of "Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy," which were seized by the local U. S. Marshal at Miamisburg and Xenia, Ohio. The attachments against the drugs were issued on statement of Dr. Frost, government chemist, that false and fraudulent claims as to the curing powers of the remedies are being made for them in the labels and advertisements. The drugs are being manufactured at Lexington, Ky.

The following members of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange left Sunday night to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, to be held in St. Louis, October 13, 14, 15: A. C. Gale, H. M. Brouse, Joseph Costello, John E. Collins, Jr., Wm. R. McQuillan, E. A. Fitzgerald, H. Lee Early, Lon McGlaughlin and Secretary D. J. Schuh. Chief Grain Inspector George F. Munson will also attend and participate in a meeting of chief grain inspectors of the United States.

Demurrage charges of $10 a day and fractions of days have been ordered by the local Railroad Administrator on shipments held for reconsignment. This order has been made effective October 10, and has particular application in the movement of lumber. The order is defended by the Railroad Administration and the interests backing it, as designed to relieve the car shortage by penalizing the unnecessary detention of loaded cars beyond the forty-eight-hour free time period allowed for their unloading. It is to be effective for so long after October 10 as the car shortage may continue.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The demand for good wheat from local and nearby mills was brisk the past week, and with offerings of the No. 2 grade comparatively scarce a firmer market prevailed and advances of 1½c were recorded. Lower grades and smutty grain also felt the effects of the strength and ruled higher, and in excellent demand. Values are now well above the basic, with a tendency to further advance. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.29@2.30; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.28@2.29; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.23@2.26; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.19@2.20; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.16@2.18; sample as to quality, $2.10@2.25. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel, as to grade.

Corn—There was little demand for shelled corn the past week, but prices remained fairly steady under the abnormally small movement. Only an occasional car of white or yellow was wanted by mills, while mixed was almost entirely neglected. Sales of No. 3 white ranged from $1.45 to $1.48, and No. 3 yellow $1.47 to $1.50, and mixed at $1.46. Offerings of new yellow ear corn sold at $1.20 per bushel. No. 1 white, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 white, $1.46@1.47; No. 3 white, $1.45@1.46; No. 4 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 white, $1.40@1.42; No. 6 white, $1.37@1.40; No. 1 yellow, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 yellow, $1.46@1.47; No. 3 yellow, $1.45@1.46; No. 4 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 yellow, $1.40@1.42; No. 6 yellow, $1.37@1.40; No. 1 mixed, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 mixed, $1.44@1.45; No. 3 mixed, $1.43@1.44; No. 4 mixed, $1.40@1.42; No. 5 mixed, $1.38@1.40; No. 6 mixed, $1.34@1.37.

Oats—Arrivals were insufficient to supply the ordinary requirements of local retail dealers, not alone other interests, and a firm feeling prevailed throughout the week. No. 2 white at the close brought 75c, an advance of a full cent over a week ago. There were few offerings of mixed and heavy weight are wanted. No. 2 white, 74½@75c; No. 3 white, 74@74½c; No. 4 white, 73@73½c; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c; No. 3 mixed, 72@73c; No. 4 mixed, 71@72c.

DENVER, COLO.

H. M. Hayter, Correspondent.

J. J. Owens of the Twidale Wright Grain Co. at Kansas City, called on several grain firms in the city this week.

J. P. Ross, of the Conley-Ross Grain Co., made a trip to the eastern part of the state the latter part of the week.

Mr. Cairns, of the Jackson Bros. Grain Co. at Chicago, was in the city the first part of the week calling on the grain trade.

H. V. George, of the Scott-George Grain Co., of this city, has returned from a business trip through the grain section of Colorado.

The Knickerbocker Bag Co., of St. Louis, which recently had a branch office located at this point, has discontinued the office for the time being. Mr. Kreuse, the manager of this office, will be located with the head office at St. Louis.

Colorado is suffering along with other grain sections from the severe car shortage. Some of the dealers report any amount of wheat piled upon the ground on account of no elevator facilities to handle same. There is no relief in sight at the present time.

The shipping season for pinto beans is just opening in this state, and Colorado is facing a very serious situation in this industry. Bigger marketing problems are confronting the pinto bean producers than last year because there will be no big government orders to be filled as there was during the season of 1918-1919. To assist the bean growers and shippers of the state in marketing this season's crop, Stuart L. Sweet, field agent in marketing for the Bureau of Markets here, has co-operated with H. E. Munger, formerly in charge of the Colorado field station at Greeley, in getting out a bulletin on the marketing problems for Colorado. Anyone desiring information on this subject may get it by applying to the Bureau of Markets, third floor of the Customs House Building.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

The rooms of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce were closed on Monday, Oct. 13, in observance of the Columbus Day holiday, which occurred on Sunday, Oct. 12.

Supplies of good hay are beginning to clean up fast in the Baltimore market and the tendency is higher on the better descriptions of timothy and good, light mixed hay.

H. F. Marsh, sales manager of the New Prague Flouring Mill Co., of New Prague, Minn., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The name of Archibald Fries, traffic manager, B. & O. R. R. Co., is posted on the official bulletin as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Lewis J. Lederer, senior member of the grain commission firm of Lederer Bros. of this city, is off on a motoring trip through western Maryland counties and portions of Pennsylvania.

The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 1,220,000 bushels, compared with 1,100,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

At a meeting of the Maryland Association of the baking industry, held at Hotel Rennert, this city, last week, M. F. Mc Henry, supervisor of agencies for the Fleischmann Co., spoke on the "Eat More Bread" slogan and discussed plans for a city-wide bread advertising campaign, to be conducted with funds raised by subscriptions from Baltimore bakers.

J. A. Peterson, superintendent of elevators here for the Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, is accompanying Chief Grain Inspector David H. Larkin, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce in a Western trip, during which they will visit Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City, and also attend the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association in St. Louis.

The Baltimore delegates to the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association left for St. Louis on Saturday and Sunday. In the party were George Hax and wife, Col. H. C. Jones, E. Richards, Henry E. Wack, J. A. Mang, Joseph G. Reynolds, Wm. E. Harris, Os M. Gibson, D. Yulee Huyett, Traffic Manager G. Stewart Henderson, Chief Inspector David H. Larkin, Chief Weigher E. Kahler, and Superintendent of Elevators J. A. Peterson.

The first new cob corn of the season to arrive in the Baltimore market came on hand on Oct. 8 from Kent Co., Md., consigned to Stevens Bros., commission merchants, and members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. The corn was in good condition for new crop, and

BURLAP BAGS

Bosworth Bag Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

On the Job Since '91

H. E. WACK & Co.

BALTIMORE

R-E-S-U-L-T-S

Hay—GRAIN—Feeds

- C. J. Landers & Co., for $7.50 delivered. Last year Baltimore he first new ear corn on Oct. 26, Kent Co., Md., this consignment ld at $6.50 per barrel on the

Brittain, director of the Export rt Board of Trade of this city, for this week a meeting of ship freight forwarders and others ines to consider matters of com- rest. The conference will be he rooms of the board in the building, 106 South Gay street. erence will be one of a number l in the near future. It is in- gather representatives of con- rested in various phases of the iness and get their views as to om these conferences a program veloped.

BOSTON.

S. Wallace, Correspondent.

of grain in regular elevators Oc- were as follows: Wheat, 979,903 , 108,385 bus.; rye, 125,665 bus.; ,135 bus.

owing were visitors on 'Change past week: William Steinke and mes, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. W. Chicago, Ill.; Charles Killick, Y.; W. R. Martin, Indianapolis, W. Payne, New York City; F. remont, Neb.; J. A. Perkins, N. Y.

for nearby corn is scattering rade buying from hand to mouth mediate wants. The market is lower than last week and quoted s: For shipment, No. 2 yellow to $1.58 per bushel; No. 3 yel- $1.56 to $1.57 per bushel. Re- the week ending October 11th .

and for nearby oats is extremely few purchases made during the . The range of prices at the ere as follows: For shipment, 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 2c per bushel; new regular 38/40 ed white oats, 81c to 81½c per w regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white to 81½c per bushel. Receipts for ending October 11th were 30,900

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

H. Moore, Correspondent.

yles, of the National Grain Deal- ciation, was a visitor during the

st killing frost of the season came r 11th, and the temperature was ezing.

Logan has made application for ip in the St. Joseph Grain Ex- transfer from J. H. Pauly.

Swift, president of Swift & Co., B. Swift, for several years man- he St. Joseph plant, were in St. ring the Stock and Feeder Show.

lly all members of the St. Jo- in Exchange, who are members tional Grain Dealers' Association, d the convention in St. Louis this

Anchor Serum Co., of South St. to have a new thoroughly mod- manufacturing plant. W. True president of the firm, and John s sales manager.

Watts, of the T. P. Gordon Com- Company, is making his annual the western territory. Mr. Watts g Denver and the elevators in olorado and western Nebraska.

ssouri corn crop gained 2,532,000 luring September, according to gan and Jewel Mayes, of the ates Bureau of Crop Estimates. condition is 73% and a ten-year of 67%.

states were represented in the nd Feeder Show held last week ock Yards. Leading cattle men ver the country were in the city. of the biggest and largest shows this part of the country was bout by the continued arrivals of

lowing were registered on the Exchange during the week: E. T. enton, Kas.; Wm. Cummings and nfeldt, of Gerardy, Kas.; F. W. Minneapolis; Wm. Gardner, Earnest May, Hastings, Neb.; I. ary, Pauline, Neb.; C. E. Hill, ity; R. S. Hurd, Wichita; P. C. oledo, Ohio; P. Brunk, Norcatur, 3. Brunk and H. Anderson, Brady, V. Fisher, Kansas City; W. J. Atwood, Kas.; H. Crane, Mt. Il.

St. Joseph Public Elevator Co., capi- r $200,000, has filed articles of in- n in the office of the county re- here are 2,000 shares of stock at are. Frazer L. Ford holds all the stock, 500 shares, at $50,000 and on stock is held as follows: Alden Chicago, 500 shares; Frazer L shares; W. S. Aldrick, 10; P. C. tt, 20; A. L. Bartlett, Jr., 30; Britton, Jr., 50; Frank A. Boder, A. Eckel, 10; W. A. Evans, 25; L. ve, 50; R. E. Hastings, 350; Mil- gan, 25; C. H. Mayer, 50; A. Z. a, 50; I. A. Vant, 25; L. D. W. 25. The board of directors com- B. Swift, C. H. Mayer, F. L. nk A. Boder and R. E. Hastings. pany will operate elevators for storing, handling and dealing in grain. A site for a new elevator already has been chosen in South St. Joseph.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts of wheat commenced to pick up toward the close of the week, and all classes of buyers expressed demand for samples of choice milling wheat, and there was nearly a complete clearance at firm prices every day. Buyers for mills were more active than for some time past for good color and heavy test samples. Shippers' requirements to fill outside orders were of greater volume and the receipts of good grades of wheat were insufficient to take care of the demand. Cash prices were as follows: New Wheat—No. 1 dark hard, $2.33@2.51; No. 2, $2.30@2.49; No. 3, $2.26@2.47; No. 4, $2.20@2.36; No. 5, $2.18@2.28; No. 1 hard, $2.24@2.36; No. 2, $2.24@2.32; No. 3, $2.15@2.31; No. 4, $2.12@2.26; No. 5, $2.07@2.14; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.18@2.20; No. 2, $2.15@2.17; No. 3, $2.12@2.14; No. 4, $2.08@2.11; No. 5, $2.05@2.07; No. 1 red, $2.21@2.22; No. 2, $2.18@2.21; No. 3, $2.13@2.16; No. 4, $2.10@2.12; No. 5, $2.05@2.09.

Corn—White corn constituted the bulk of receipts all through the week. Yellow corn was in some demand, but was very slow. Feeders were reluctant on taking hold of the corn, awaiting the condition of the market and looking for much lower prices. Oklahoma corn is being offered around $1.20 delivered here, which means less than a dollar track Oklahoma stations. Corn, cash, as follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 3, $1.42@1.43; No. 4, $1.39@1.41; No. 5, $1.37@1.38; No. 2 white, $1.42@1.43; No. 3, $1.39@1.40; No. 4, $1.36@1.37; No. 5, $1.33@1.34; No 2 mixed, $1.41@1.42; No. 3, $1.39@1.40; No. 4, $1.36@1.37; No. 5, $1.34@1.35.

Oats—Only a limited inquiry appeared all throughout the week, and receipts were equal to the demand. Oats were dull all through the week and very little demand from the country. Cash follows: No. 2 white, 68@69c; No. 3, 67½@68c; No. 2 mixed, 65@66c; No. 3, 64@65c; No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 3, 64@65c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 10 were 341,005 bushels of wheat.

The Clifton Cereal Mills Co., Clifton, N. J., have converted their cereal mill into a flour mill.

The following is a list of cars unloaded at Girard Point Elevator during the month of September, 1919: Wheat, 2,417 cars; oats, 53 cars; rye, 20 cars, and barley, 13 cars. Total, 2,503 cars.

Receipts for the week ending Oct. 11 were 1,600 bbls. and 19,828,873 lbs. of flour in sacks; 804,184 bus. of wheat; 2,568 bus. corn; 50,301 bus. oats; 1,426 bus. rye; 6,250 bus. malt and 860 tons of feed.

The United States Grain Corporation has notified the trade that until further notice permits for shipments of wheat will be limited to points of origin within the territory of Pittsburgh, Erie and the East.

Stocks in public warehouses on Oct. 1, 1919, were 108,018 bbls. flour, against 167,817 bbls. Oct. 1, 1918; 1,911,887 bus. wheat and 2,197,823 bus. same period last year; 14,879 bus. corn, compared with 23,604 bus. on Oct. 1, 1918; 251,378 bus. oats, compared with 473,259 bus. a year ago.

The following grain and milling men have been elected to membership in the Commercial Exchange: Geo. H. Bastian, 1937 Passyunk avenue; Woodward & Co., 23rd and Cherry streets; Harlan Grain Company, Kentland, Ind., and the Oxford Grain & Hay Co., Oxford, Pa.

The following cars were unloaded at the Fort Richmond Elevator during the month of September, 1919: Wheat, 1,520 cars; oats, 63 cars; barley, 4 cars. Total, 1,587 cars. At the Twentieth street elevator the following cars were unloaded during September: Oats, 94 cars; corn, 8 cars, and barley, 2 cars. Total, 104 cars.

Exports for the month were 117,525 bbls. flour and none in September, 1918; 5,352,892 bus. wheat, 2,858,967 bus. same period last year; no corn in September, 1919, but 9,352 bus. same month last year; 338,595 bus oats, compared with 201,013 bus. in September, 1918; 62,971 bus. rye and 60,000 bus. a year ago; 80,142 bus. barley and none in same period last year.

Sergeant Harry M. Edenborn, Jr., son of H. M. Edenborn, the well known grain dealer, who enlisted as a private in the American Expeditionary Force, and since promoted to sergeant has been mustered out after being in active service for the past thirteen months, over in France. He was given a rousing reception by the members of the Commercial Exchange when he appeared on the floor last Thursday.

Receipts of flour and grain for the month of September were 447,955 bbls. flour, compared with 131,648 bbls. in September, 1918; 5,253,259 bus. wheat, as compared with 3,284,174 bus. the same period in 1918; 48,085 bus. corn, against 20,442 bus. same time last year; 803,845 bus. oats, compared with 785,028 bus. in September, 1918; 99,297 bus. rye, against 189,354 bus. last year; 31,078 bus. barley and 5,000 bus., September, 1918.

The following flour and grain men were visitors at the Commercial Exchange during the week: Hamilton C. Milne, of William Morrison & Son, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland; J. F. Utley, grain shipper, Capac, Mich.; Earl Cook, representing Edgar-Morgan Co., feed manufacturers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. P. Davis, grain dealer, Little Rock, Ark.; A. T. Martin, grain shipper, Chicago; J. S. Hockenberry, Boston; Geo. J. Godshalk, Bangor, Pa.; E. S. Weiss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. B. McCreery, New York City, and Hugo Eberle, Switzerland.

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN
BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

In addition to the official committee which will represent the Commercial Exchange at the twenty-third annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' Association at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 14 and 15, the following members of the exchange will attend: Jas. J. Rodgers, of Richardson Bros.; John McGuigan, Jr., local representative of the Taylor & Bournique Grain Co., Milwaukee; Howard Brazer, of W. P. Brazer & Sons; William H. Watkins, of the E. L. Rogers Grain Co.; D. Arthur Karr, representing M. F. Barringer; Morris F. Miller & Sons; Robert Morris, grain and feed broker, and F. J. Faber, of S. C. Woolman Co.

Hugo Eberle, a member of the Swiss Commercial Mission which is studying economic conditions in the United States, was a visitor at the Commercial Exchange during the week, and called on a number of prominent grain men and exporters with a view of establishing business connections in this city as soon as the Swiss government releases its wheat monopoly. Mr. Eberle, who is a miller and grain importer of Gosan St. Gallen, Switzerland, has been in various commercial circles of the United States and is one of a party of 220 business men sent over here by the mission. He says that the Swiss flour mills have been running at about one-quarter of their capacity because of the shortage of grain imports from other countries in Europe.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

A number of the delegates to the Grain Dealers' national convention arrived early, in time to attend the Veiled Prophet's ball.

John E. Geraghty, of Chapin & Co., was on change last week, shaking hands with his many friends and hustling for business for his firm.

President Julius H. Barnes and Vice-President Edward M. Flesh, of the United States Grain Corporation, will be tendered a banquet by the St. Louis Grain Club Wednesday evening.

Charles E. Slayback, who was president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1882 and who is still actively interested on the Chicago Board of Trade, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week.

Senor Perez Revire and Senor Santa Maria, of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, who came to attend the Grain Dealers' National Convention, were visitors on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Saturday.

Mississippi Valley Ass'n.

The St. Louis share of a $100,000 fund to be raised by the association for boosting the Mississippi Valley and developing the Gulf ports is $15,000. Headquarters for the St. Louis drive have been opened in room 1009, Syndicate Trust building. The members of the committee are: Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce; James E. Smith, president Mississippi Valley Association, and R. E. Adreon, president of the American Brake Company.

The Mississippi Valley Association, which held its first national convention last spring in Chicago, is intended to further the direct interests of a population of 50,000,000, of whom 32,000,000 are farmers.

New Orleans has raised its quota of $10,000 and Chicago has started a campaign tomorrow to raise $20,000. These cities are the headquarters of their respective zones as St. Louis is the headquarters of its zone—No. 4.

Harry H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, is the head of the Mississippi Valley Association. James E. Smith is vice-president at large, and F. Ernest Cramer, president of the Mississippi Valley Trading and Navigation Company, is vice-president of Zone No. 4.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.		No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.22	@2.25	70
Tuesday	2.22	@2.25	69½@70
Wednesday	2.23	@2.25	70 @70½
Thursday	2.22½	@2.25	70 @71
Friday	2.22	@2.25	.....
Saturday	2.21	@2.23	70 @71

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,109,940	No. 2 hard..	77,192
Corn	20,083	No. 2 corn..	5,000
Oats	226,897	2 yel. corn..	.....
Rye	93,775	2 white	350
Barley	2,437	2 oats	6,920
Kafir	2,279	2 white	12,720
Wheat, s'cn.	647	3 white	153,609
No. 1 red...	328,363	Standard ...	.....
No. 2 red...	8,965	No. 2 rye...	48,751
No. 1 hard.	2,306,039		

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

T. A. Grier, one of the oldest members on the Peoria 'Change, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, is reported much better and will no doubt be able to return to his office within a few days.

The United States Alcohol Co., which has been closed for several weeks, will resume work in the next few days. Although it will not operate a full force, at least 200 men will be employed the next 30 days. This plant was formerly the Clark Distillery and has a capacity of 45,000 gallons daily.

Arrivals of hogs at the Peoria yards on Saturday were extremely light. The few small lots that showed up were quickly sold at prices averaging 10 to 25c lower. Owing to the light receipts during the past few days, an active market is expected during the coming week. Light hogs sold $14.75@15.10; medium, $14.50@15; heavies, $14.00@14.80; packing grades, $12.75@13.50; pigs, $12@14. The cattle market was slow and 50 to 75c lower for the week. Heavy calves, $8@12; others, $13@16; top beeves, $15.

Corn receipts were somewhat larger during the past week and country offerings of corn were large even on the dull market. Three cars of new corn arrived on Thursday. One car graded 5 yellow, test 20.5 and sold local at $1.26. The other two graded sample, 23.3 and 23.5 test, and sold at $1.20. Saturday's receipts of old corn were 66 cars. The market is unchanged to 1c lower; demand good. No. 1 yellow, $1.39@1.39½; No. 1 mixed, $1.39; 2 mixed, $1.39; 2 yellow, $1.39. Oats steady to ½c lower, with fair demand, 2 white selling 70@70¼c.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

In western Kentucky farmers report that they are cutting their fourth crop of alfalfa, which is much better than had been expected, considering dry weather.

Wheat is now carrying a premium of two to three cents a bushel over Government figures, and is now costing $2.28@2.30 a bushel in Louisville. Wheat is now moving to market very slowly.

The October report of the State Department of Agriculture, issued Oct. 9, shows a corn crop of 77,000,000 bushels, while the final wheat estimate is 10,983,000 bushels, an average of 10.5 bushels per acre. Hemp is a very short crop. The third cutting of alfalfa yielded 1.02 tons per acre. Bluegrass shows 69 per cent; clover, 68 per cent; orchard grass, 80 per cent; alfalfa, 75 per cent.

Oats and corn are in fairly good demand, oats being a little scarce, due to export movement, and slow deliveries on the part of farmers. The demand for corn is also fair, with receipts and offerings light,

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 2670 Private Wires Main 2670

Farmers WANT Ankorite Steel Drive Posts

MILLIONS of practical farmers are reading hard-hitting facts about Ankorite Steel Drive Posts in all of the leading farm magazines. They know the posts and they want them—and they want to buy them from YOU.

We're getting inquires from thousands of farmers who want to know where they can buy Ankorite Posts. Many of them come from your territory—can we refer them to you? An Iowa dealer writes:

"Please ship us at once 1000 more of your 6 foot 6 inch line posts. We're sold out and the farmers are crying for more posts, so please rush the order and we will do our part."



"Some Post!"

Dealers who began by ordering a few hundred Ankorite Posts are now ordering carload lots by wire! They can't get them fast enough to meet the demand.

Take advantage of this big, smashing, money-making opportunity. Some live wire dealer in your territory is going to make a lot of money through the exclusive sales rights for Ankorite Posts—and we're going to get behind him with all of the resources of the Calumet Steel Company to help him sell posts as he never sold them before.

We want *you* to be that dealer. Sit down right now and drop us a letter or postcard. Just say "Send me details of your dealer proposition and co-operative sales plan." We'll do the rest.

Calumet Steel Company
208 So. La Salle St., Dept. 7
CHICAGO

many farmers not liking the price, while farmers are generally busy with harvesting, and are not hauling to market. New corn is dry and should be on the market early this season, in fact, some dealers expecting some new corn by late October.

Wheat seeding has been slow this year, due to dry weather, it being reported that the acreage planted is only 74 per cent of nominal, or 33 per cent less than last year. About 11 per cent had been seeded on Oct. 1, but seeding has been more active this month. Many farmers are going back to grass, as labor is high and scarce. The rye estimate is given at 89 per cent, which is about the same as last year. Many farmers are reported to be seeding rye and barley for cover crops.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

John Monroe, miller of Archbold, O., was a visitor on 'Change Saturday.

J. W. Young of The Young Grain Co. has returned from a two weeks' business trip in the East.

"Ben." Nofster, elevator operator of Rochester, Ind., visited at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co. last week.

A. J. Burkart of Chicago has succeeded T. C. Burke as floor manager on Toledo Produce Exchange for E. W. Wagner & Co.

Following have made application for membership in Toledo Produce Exchange: H. D. Sturtevant of Pynchon & Co., Chicago; N. J. Cornell, Toledo manager for Pynchon & Co.; A. J. Burkart of E. W. Wagner & Co.

Board of directors of Toledo Produce Exchange went on record at their meeting last week in favor of Government supervision of rye inspection. They are in favor of Federal control in order to bring about uniformity in grading, instances coming to their attention where rye grading No. 2 at Toledo receives a No. 1 grade in the East because of a variation in test weight requirements.

The market for cash grains in Toledo has been in a rut the past week with very little change in prices. Rains have delayed movement of all grains and receipts continue light. There is active bidding on the spot stuff and consigned grain is bringing good prices. No. 2 white oats sold Saturday at 71⅜ to 71½c. A car of No. 1 yellow corn sold Friday at $1.41½, Toledo rate of 23c to New York. Receipts for the week were: Wheat, 219,000 bus. by lake and 101 cars; corn, 11; oats, 26; rye, 52; barley, 1.

"Tim" Burke Changes Houses.

It was just one year ago that "Tim" Burke came to the Toledo Produce Exchange as floor manager for E. W. Wagner & Co., from Chicago where he had been connected with that firm for three years. To say that he has "made good" is putting it mildly, because when a man is possessed of ability and a thorough knowledge of his business he invariably will succeed. In the grain business today that is not enough. It takes something more. Enthusiasm—"pep"—and an ever willingness to serve are essential in the makeup of the successful broker. "Tim" has the quality of being liked by everyone with whom he comes in contact, and the regard with which he is held by the board of directors of the Produce Exchange is evidenced by the fact that that body of men, in the face of a long standing rule prohibiting more private wires on the floor, Friday voted unanimously in favor of "Tim" when he was offered a position as manager of Pynchon & Co., providing they were allowed to install their private wire on 'Change. He will enter upon his new duties as manager for Pynchon & Co. this week and his many friends among the Toledo trade wish him success.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Board of Trade was closed on Monday, Oct. 13, being a legal holiday.

Vincent L. Lamy has been admitted to membership on the Board of Trade. J. H. Van Dyke has made application for membership, while that of the estate of J. M. Jenks has been posted for transfer.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, will address the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Thursday, Oct. 16. The same evening he will be the guest of the Board of Trade at a banquet tendered him at the Blackstone Hotel.

By a ruling of the directors of the Board of Trade corporations, partnerships, pools or associations of members to divide brokerage earnings is not permissible and is prohibited. The absorption by a broker of any of the expenses connected with the business of another member, firm or corporation is a violation of the rules.

Thos. Duncan, market editor of the Chicago Evening Post since April 29, 1890, died on Oct. 5 at the age of 87 years. He was in active service up to the day of his death, the dean of the group of bright men who reported the financial and grain markets of Chicago from day to day. Mr. Duncan was born in Glasgow, but at the age of 21 came to the United States and after a career as a merchant, yielded to his liking for the work that gave him his greatest usefulness.

The provision trader reminds us of the old belief that $12 hogs during times of high prices mean an upward swing to a considerable height. One of these traders, commenting on the present decline in the hog market and the opinion in some country points that $12 will be reached, states that the upward swing will then probably show $20 before the winter is out. The old basis of figuring hogs to corn on the 10½ basis no longer follow the bill to producers, stating that 13 to 1 is now the proper basis.

The outlook for a new Board of Trade building is improving. On Oct. 9 at a special meeting of the directors to hear a report on the cost of needed repairs to the present building, it was learned that these would cost no less than $350,000. It is necessary to cut away a part of the Jackson boulevard frontage to get back to the proper building line; a new roof and new plumbing are needed, as well as new floors. The directors decided it would be cheaper to go ahead with the new building for which plans are already made. There was some newspaper talk during the week of the Board making a trade of real property with the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and others, taking that bank's present site while the bank would take the entire block bounded by Jackson, La Salle, Van Buren and Sherman streets.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

A. J. Dyas, of the Keller Milling Co., St. Louis, spent a day or so here during the week.

F. R. Marconett, of the Schrieber Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was here during the week and a visitor on 'change.

Mr. Case, of the Marshall Hall Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia., was a visitor among the trade during the past few days.

A large delegation of the local grain and hay trade went to St. Louis Sunday to attend the annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National Association. Several of them took advantage of the fact that Monday was a holiday.

On the daily call board of the Merchants' Exchange there are few quotations being made, for business is so quiet. On Saturday No. 2 white corn brought a bid of only $1.43, with nothing doing in any other grade. The mills are buying very little and feed people are waiting for new corn to begin to move. Only bids were recorded for oats. No. 1 grade white were 73½c; No. 2, 73c, and No. 3, 72c. Stocks are small and receipts very light.

Business continues extremely light and the dealers think it will be some time yet before activity starts. They assume that the country is feeding its own home supplies, but as they are small it will not be long until they must buy here. The activity in the cotton market, demand having been very active at rising prices, means that there will be less resistance to high cost of feed than expected and buy expected to be very active. Some corn is reported for sale in portions territory, with asking prices around a bushel, but there is not enough bu being done to get a line on what the actually sell for.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Frank C. Tenney of the Duluth of The Tenney Co. was in Minneapolis t

E. W. Bingham, of Bingham Bros. Ulm, Minn., operators of a line of c elevators, died Oct. 1.

Walter Bleecker, manager of the office of Woodward-Newhouse Co., w iting on 'change Monday.

The Newsome Feed & Grain Co., burgh, Pa., has opened a Minneapo fice in the Corn Exchange building.

The addition to the Minneapolis ber of Commerce trading floor is closed and the interior work is being to completion.

As all other markets were close business was very light the Minn Chamber of Commerce Association to adjourn at noon Monday.

At a meeting of the board of di of the Minneapolis Chamber of merce Association held Oct. 7 the Terminal Elevator was declared regu a public warehouse under license Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse mission.

The following requests for trans membership in the Minneapolis Cham Commerce Association have been p From E. F. Krumdick to Kurtes R. tert, W. S. McLaughlin to Wesley A. fin, J. M. Jenks to David A. Deline, Parsons to W. G. Hopwood.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Although there is a very demand for choice cash wheat the between top and lower grade offerin decreasing. Buyers are not bidding outlandish premiums for the best northern wheat. Local mills have bee strongest bidders and finally let up All grades of wheat are in ready de and receipts are cleaned up daily. I thing there is a stronger tendency by the lower grade offerings, such as No. 3 wheat. Very thin wheat is in s demand, but is well taken care of o whole. Country offerings are heavi more cars are available for cleanin country elevators stocks in North D No large movement is expected to co as the farmers are selling in a very ited way.

During the past few days some ra fallen in North Dakota and plowing

rushed where the soil conditions have oved.
ne demand for spot winter wheat is fair ood. Buyers are always in the market semi-dark winter, although they are to take the ordinary stuff now and . Durum wheat is in fair to good and, but for the week there was some in premiums on choice stuff.
). 1 dark northern closed today at @2.85, No. 1 northern at $2.60@2.70, 1 red at $2.30@2.50, No. 2 dark north- at $2.60@2.80, No. 2 northern at $2.50@ No. 2 red at $2.25@2.45, No. 3 dark hern at $2.50@2.75, No. 3 northern at @2.60, No. 3 red at $2.20@2.40, No. 1 er durum at $2.23½@2.27½, No. 1 m at $2.21½@2.22½, No. 2 hard winter ut at $2.35@2.42, according to quality.

rn—There are light offerings of corn and a good demand for the choice w. Ordinary corn is in slow demand he average. There is considerable in deferred corn at moderate dis- ts under old crop prices. Shippers are acting quite freely with western rs.

ts—The demand for oats is not very at present and prices are weaker pared with the futures. There is a rate shipping demand for choice of- gs, the kind the elevators want, and premiums are paid by the shippers. ator companies want heavy oats but ot afford to pay the premiums shippers bidding. Thin oats are in slack de- on the whole. No. 3 white sold at er to 2c under December, No. 4 white @3½c less.

e—There is a good milling demand for e white rye and the best of the blue is wanted for milling purposes, but ary blue rye is in quiet to fair de- for storage. No. 2 sells at December to ½c over, No. 3 at 1@1½c less. pts are running light.

x—There has been a strong demand laxseed of late owing to the good oil nd and the small movement from s. Shorts in the futures covered on ts that old crop Argentine flax was ing out and that the new crop was nger from frost. The advance result- slightly increased farm offerings, but ncrease was not heavy enough to sat- the crushers. To arrive offerings in past few days have been very light. rgentine seed has been reported here t, though one of the crushing com- s has 50,000 bushels in transit from York. No. 1 seed on spot sells at over Duluth October price and to at 5@8c over.

TRIBUTION OF FOOD CONTROLLED.

A. Osborne, Secretary to Commer- Attache, Rome, says that by Royal e of Aug. 15 control by the govern- is ordered among others of cereals heir products, beef and pork, fresh preserved; milk and its products, oils and fats. The above classes d products will each be controlled gh the medium of a consortium will acquire the controlled com- ies assigned to it and carry gh the process of distribution as s the wholesale deliveries to the ers. All the consortia's expendi- for purchases, transportation, han- manufacturing and storage will be ursed by the government. The of withdrawal, manufacture and rvation will be assumed by the rtia. The latter will also be paid compensation in the form of spe- ommissions on units of the com- ies assigned to them which they over to other organizations or to duals for further distribution.

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INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in *Service and Regulatory Announcements* for May, reports the following number of inspected animal slaughterings for July 1919 and for the seven months ending with 1919 and 1918, as follows:

	July		7 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Cattle	858,896	1,019,982	5,307	6,055
Calves ...	409,825	354,721	2,312	2,038
Sheep 1,146,464		869,403	6,276	5,050
Goats	2,259	9,794	38	57
Hogs 2,884,325		2,940,491	27,119	23,991

[1]000 omitted.

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEATS.

The following statements show the imports of food animals and meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during July 1919 with figures for other periods for comparison:

From—	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	4,905	2	.....	593
Canada	31,084	560	503	7
Gt. Britain.	111	1	572	.....
July, 1919..	36,100	566	1,075	600
July, 1918..	24,679	234	3,901	2,687
7 mos.—				
1918-19 ...	225,863	17,643	43,739	3,081
1917-18 ...	131,902	1,074	35,883	21,999

Following is a statement of imports of beef and other fresh and refrigerated meat and canned and other meat products, in pounds:

	July		7 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Beef[2] 3,315,133		1,363,096	19,471	1,723
Other	946,416	287,893	9,892	1,735
Canned ...	309,031	4,012,744	30,245	20,957
Oth'r prod.1,114,713		1,474,974	5,513	4,345
Total 5,685,293		7,138,707	65,121	31,760

[1]000 omitted. [2]In July, 1919, 3,202,812 from Canada.

BOOSTING THE HORSE INDUSTRY.

A meeting of the representative grain, hay and feed merchants of Greater New York held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, recently, to discuss methods for combating the substitution of motor trucks and farm tractors for horse-drawn vehicles. It resulted in the formation of a temporary organization, which was given the name of the Horse Publicity Association of America, of which Fred M. Williams of Power & Co. is general chairman; L. G. Leverich, chairman Grain Committee; H. K. Palmer, chairman Feed Manufacturers' Committee; S. A. Vroman, chairman N. Y. Hay Exchange Committee; Wm. Ladew, chairman Retail Hay and Grain Committee, and H. S. Lockwood, Amer. Steel and Wire Co., chairman, Publicity Committee.

The object of the Ass'n is to give publicity to horse service and to the facts of the comparative costs between gasoline and horse power for haulage and farm work. The attendance at the meeting was representative of all branches of the distributing end of the grain feed and hay trades, together with the feed manufacturing interests. Lively interest was manifested in the subject.

The publicity work has already begun with a circular signed by Chairman Williams calling a general meeting for Oct. 30-31. An informal dinner to be given on Thursday night, October 30th; tickets are $3.00 per plate. Reservation must be sent to the Horse Publicity Association of America, Room 16, Hay Exchange Building, 601 West 33rd Street, New York City, by Oct. 20, checks and money orders made to the order of Thomas M. Blake, treasurer.

It will be 40 days before the chance of liberal December and January corn receipts can be approximated. Meanwhile the Belt has apparently sold an ample amount in advance which has taken by the East. Federal autho insist there will be no let up in paigns to reduce all costs and profits.—*E. W. Wagner.*

Names of 20 farmers in Monroe ship of Madison County, Ind., have furnished to the Secretary of the roe Township Farmers' Federation allege that they were not treated ly by local grain buyers. The law vides the farmers recourse for all treatment, but that they must a once. It seems the farmers oug be treated like other people who n to act upon their rights at the and place specified by the law.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supp wheat in the United States, weekl four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	
Oct.	12.104,494,0	9,596,0	63,690,0	1
Oct.	19.107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0	2
Oct.	26.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	2
Nov.	2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	2
Nov.	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	3
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	4
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	4
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	4
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	4
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	5
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	7
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	6
	1919.	1918.	1917.	
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	6
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	6
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	6
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	6
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	6
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	6
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	4
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	6
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	6
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	6
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	6
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	5
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	5
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	5
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	5
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	5
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	4
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	4
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	4
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	4
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	4
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	4
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	4
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	5
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	4
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	4
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	4
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	4
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	4
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	4
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	4
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	5
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,813,0	5
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	5
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	6
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	6
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	5
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	6
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	6
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	6
Oct.	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	6

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Chicago Seed Market.

There were no especial features to note in the seed market last week. The undertone was steady for all varieties, in sympathy with outside markets, but there were no radical changes in prices. Offerings were moderate only. Quotations day by day are as follows:

Timothy—

	October.		March.	
	B.	A.	B.	A.
Oct. 6	$12.10	$12.50	$.....	$12.75
Oct. 7	12.10	12.50	12.50	.....
Oct. 8	12.10	12.60	.....	12.85
Oct. 9	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.75
Oct. 10	12.40	12.40	12.60	12.75
Oct. 11	12.10	12.60	12.50	12.85

Cash seed range for week $7@10.65.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.25; fair to good, $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.

Clover, contract prime—

Oct. 6	$51.00	Oct. 9	$51.80
Oct. 7	52.60	Oct. 10	.....
Oct. 8	51.60	Oct. 11	51.00

Cash-range for week, $43.50@45.

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Oct. 6	$30@46	$40@44
Oct. 7	30@48	42@46
Oct. 8	30@46	40@44
Oct. 9	30@46	40@44
Oct. 10	30@48	40@46
Oct. 11	30@48	42@46

Other seeds—No quotations.

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Carload Shipments.

During the previous crop year the United States Food Administration regulations provided that all carload shipments of grain be loaded to car capacity. By the coöperation of the grain trade, full and satisfying results were shown in a tremendous saving of freight equipment.

In view of the above and the light loading of cars this season, the Administration now requests that shippers show the same generous and hearty cooperation this season by complying with the provisions of these regulations. A survey of the situation will be made and unless there is marked im ment in heavier loadings it will b essary to reinstate and enforce thi

A Sydney correspondent of the *don Times* says that there was first of September 3,285,000 to wheat waiting shipment from Aus to England.

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Some French Imports.

ear 1918 in France was practi- a all-war year and imports were w basis. In the following state- o imports in which the reader is s d the values represent francs quals 19.3c, normal exchange) ghts are metric tons (2,204.6

	Tons.	Francs.[1]	Tons.	Francs.[1]
u ::				
y ..	197,264	109,452	232,671	120,170
..	154,871	92,198	138,589	82,472
..	621,518	350,607	483,381	263,432
.	10	4	22,234	10,449
a ..	1,727,055	1,430,807	1,174,485	969,199
a l.	474,678	463,072	582,278	377,609
r d manufactures of:				
t .	23,387	324,325	41,942	491,444
a				
r ..	273,290	1,334,165	142,241	715,555
.	24,554	282,434	31,963	373,987
.	8,240	31,997	7,034	31,530
h :				
.	31,039	8,334	28,275	7,592
n				
.	40,766	4,892	77,187	9,262
te	41,294	67,102	29,151	47,370
and				
l	3,268	988	159,525	5,013
r :				
.	337	2,202	446	2,926
.	19,927	39,853	19,328	38,656
sh				
rig-				
.	204,955	477,569	224,806	521,835
.	19,512	29,268	15,435	23,153
.	191,675	325,848	142,076	241,529
.	257	579	2,584	5,814
.	2,576	6,183	1,007	2,416
r				
	3,003	5,405	5,831	10,495
nd				
s ..	468,768	657,727	197,004	269,041

) omitted.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The Liberty Milling & Ice Co. of Manhattan, Kans., has been chartered with a capital stock of $200,000 by A. M. Floersch, I. B. Floersch and I. I. Floersch, all of Handam, Kans.

The total loss in the destruction of the Land Mill at Neodesha, Kans., is estimated at between $100,000 and $125,000. There was nearly $75,000 in wheat and flour in storage.

Millers, jobbers and distributors of flour are all searching for buyers for low grades. The feed trade is somewhat relieving this condition and doubtless picking up low-grade flour at attractive prices.

Supplemental certificate has been issued to the Kings Flour Mills Co., Inc., Front Royal, Va., decreasing its maximum capital stock from $800,000 to $100,000 and its minimum capital stock from $400,000 to $25,000.

The Monkton Roller Mills have been organized at Monkton, Md., with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to build a plant with a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of wheat flour and 12,800 pounds of mixed feed.

The Midland Flour Milling Co. is under incorporation to take over the property of the Midland Milling Co. in North Kansas City, Mo. C. B. Warkentin, president of the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., bought the controlling interest in the Midland Co. recently and formed the new corporation which will start with a paid up capital of $300,000. The concern will operate a 2,000-bbl. plant.

The Standard Milling Co., which controls the Southwestern mill, the biggest mill in Kansas City, earned about 27 per cent on its common stock in the year ending August 31. It paid 10 per cent dividends, the same as in the preceding year, 8 per cent in 1917, 5 per cent in 1916 and 3 per cent in the two preceding years. Profit on the entire investment, $5,960,000 common stock, $6,488 preferred, $4,266,000 bonds and $9,136,000 surplus, were about 8½ per cent. The company owns several mills in the Northwest and one in New York.

Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation of Kansas City by the Washington-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis have closed and the deal is declared to be "off." The Larabee Corporation will continue to be a strictly Southwestern concern under the management of the Larabee brothers and their associates. The death of John Washburn of the Washburn-Crosby Co., may have interfered with the plan of the spring wheat milling concern to invade the Southwest.

Flour Market.

Our correspondents have well covered the general aspects of the market. The mills are running strong; in some sections the production is above normal. In the East the inquiry is active, and in the Southeast very much so. The withdrawal of the Grain Corporation from the market and the New York longshoremen's strike, which is extending to all the Atlantic ports, has put a quietus on the export trade for the time being, but otherwise the market is satisfactory. The large output of flour is reflected in the prices of millfeeds which are going down on the part of a large production and a dull and unresponsive feed market.

FLOUR MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 11.—According to the best informed members of the flour trade the market for that staple appears to be thoroughly stabilized. Conditions are not all that are desired by dealers and selling agents, but they are at least sufficient to warrant a feeling of greater confidence than has been noted in the Boston market for a long time. This stabilization has been made in either prices or trade conditions having been at a minimum. It may not be inferred that the volume of new business is as large as desired, for such is not the fact, but it has been fa to average of the current season t it is one of the notable features present situation that so few of t buyers have covered their probable for the remainder of the year, or i coming year. In previous years it h been unusual for the big bakers an jobbers to have their needs covered better part of the next half year. pared with a week ago, small advan noted in prices of patent flours of all the gains ranging from 5c to 25c a Current prices, f. o. b. Boston, in lots, mill shipment, for 196 lbs., in sacks, are $12.50@13.05 for standard patents, $13.25@13.75 for special sho ents, $11.50@12.80 for hard winter p $11.10@11.50 for soft winter patents @11 for soft winter straights, and 10.50 for soft winter clears. Recei the week ending Oct. 11 were 47,6

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The firmn wheat was reflected in a decidedly s flour market here this week and prices prevailed with demand the active for some time. Mills grin capacity, and buyers urgently seekir milling grain. Prices, wood basis, Winter patent, $10.65@10.95; hard $12.30@12.80 per bbl.; Kansas bake ent, 140 jute, $10.85@11; corn flour 100-lb. sacks.

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DES MOINES.

Moines, Oct. 11.—Flour steady at last prices; the lower wheat prices has en reflected much on flour. Iowa and n flour quoted: Patent, $11.10@12; t, $10.20@11.40; first clear, $8.40@ econd clear, $6.30@7. Northern flour : Short patent, $12.20@13.20; stand- tent, $11.50@12.50; bakers' patent, 012; first clear, $9.10@9.75; second $6.15@6.50.

DETROIT.

oit, Oct. 11.—Millers have been ac- dders for wheat and the market is There is also a brisk shipping de- The flour market is reported quiet eady. Demand is moderate, but the manage to keep running most of ne. The buying of mill feed is slow and market easy. Quote: spring patent, $13.25; fancy winter $12.75; second winter patent, $12; t, $11@11.25 per bbl.; bran, $43; d middlings, $56@57; fine middlings, ; coarse cornmeal, $64; cracked corn, op, $55 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Sales of soft wheat flour in the Southeast were larger. Prices were not materially . But for the decline of mill feed n price of cash wheat the tendency lower marks, and mention was f some mills shading prices slightly, thers were firmer. Quotations: Soft wheat patents, 98-lb. cotton, f. o. river points, $11@11.40; standard , $10.30@10.60; 100% flour, $10.10@

ville and Southeastern mills, with of 218,190 bbls., reported output turday of 185,030 bbls., or 84.8 per capacity, which compared with 85.3 the preceding week, 66.5 per cent 95.7 per cent in 1917, 70.8 per cent 73 per cent in 1915, and 61.3 per 1914.

NEW YORK.

York, Oct. 11.—The flour market less throughout the week and the of business was the smallest, per- nce the new season opened. Buyers ers were still apart, and there ap- to be little prospect of any early ise. Apparently the trade here is ll supplied with flour and, until the were checked by the labor troubles harbor, receipts were running very and receivers were getting more an they desired. This condition about further attempts to re-sell, ctically all grades of flour were le here on the spot at considerably rices being asked by the mills. irmness in wheat premiums and akness in mill feed undoubtedly o hold the mills at the recent ad- and mills were not disposed to concessions, although they were more disposition to urge sales. were, naturally, very irregular and a wide range, but it seemed to tle difference to buyers who were dy to make new purchases even our was offered to them at seem- ttractive figures. Spring patent s offered from the mills at $11.85@ ile Kansas flours were offered at 1.75 for straights.

DULUTH.

, Oct. 11.—Duluth millers had a ek in the flour trade, orders taken up to the largest proportions in ne. Premiums on spring wheat f 5c all round, but high premiums d for choice cars of dark northern. flour demand was as active as the markets. Prices are unchanged ut.

ions, per barrel, in carlots at mills ow: Family patents, jute, $12.10@ akers' patents, jute, $11.85@12.25; rs, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, 5@7.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

elphia, Oct. 11.—Flour receipts for k were 1,600 bbls. and 19,828,873 acks. Stock in public warehouses were 108,018 bbls., compared with bls. same period last year.

The market is quiet with a fair inquiry for spring wheat flour but winters are neglected. Prices reflect no important change over a week ago. Quote per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. jute sacks:

Soft winter straight, Western, $10.10@10.40; nearby, $9.75@10.

Hard winter straight, $11.25@11.50; short patent, $9.25@12.25.

Spring first, clear, $9.25@9.75; patent, $12@12.25; short patent, $12.25@12.75.

Fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $12.75@13.25.

Rye flour, $7.85@8.05 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 11.—The recent let-up in flour purchases by the United States Grain Corporation, owing to accumulated supplies of flour at the various seaboard markets and insufficiency of ocean freight room, has deprived the market of its here-

tofore principal support, and with domestic demand quiet, the entire situation is rather dull and featureless. Rye flour also slow sale. Quotations follow: Winter patent, $10.50@10.75; winter straight, $9.75@10.25; spring patent, $12@12.25; spring straight, $11.50@11.75; rye flour, pure to blended, $7@8, all per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Oct. 11.—Flour sales this week to the family trade continue good, with patent grades of the hard and soft wheat product in best request. Bakers were slow buyers of the straight grade and the Government was not in the market for export flour of any kind. With the straights and clears accumulating, millers had to restrict sales of patent. Operations were curtailed slightly, as indicated by the output, 83,900 bbls., compared to 90,900 a week ago and 60,500 last year. Much of the production was applied on old contracts, which are still plentiful.

Reflecting changes in wheat, the market for hard wheat flour is 20@30c lower than a week ago, but soft wheat flour is unchanged.

Prices of flour in carlots, sacked, in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Oct. 11.	Oct. 4.
Short patent	$11.20@11.60	$11.40@11.90
Long patent	10.80@11.50	11.00@11.70
Straight	10.50@11.00	10.75@11.25
1st clear	9.50@10.50	10.00@10.75
2nd clear	8.50@ 9.50	8.50@ 9.50
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	7.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.70@11.00	10.70@11.00
Standard patent	10.20@10.50	10.20@10.50
Straight	9.60@10.00	9.60@ 9.90
Clear	9.10@ 9.40	9.10@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 11.—The local flour market stands firm with inside price of spring wheat patent being quoted 40c higher than last week. The upward tendency of prices the past few weeks has stimulated buying to a measurable degree. However, the shortage of cars, which is steadily becoming more acute, is handicapping the industry to a great extent. The rye market shows a somewhat improved demand as buyers are taking advantage of the attractive prices, as compared with wheat. The production of flour at the Milwaukee mills for the week totalled 23,000 bbls., of which 18,000 bbls. were wheat flour, or approximately 75% of capacity, and 5,000 bbls. of rye flour. Current quotations, in carlots, per bbl., in cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $12.60@13.10; straight, $11.60@12.10; first clear, $8.50@8.90; rye flour, pure, white, $7.60@7.80; rye flour, straight, $7.10@7.30; rye flour, dark, $5.75@6.25. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.80; cornmeal, white, $3.70, and corn grits, $3.70, all in 100-lb. sacks.

ASSOCIATED MILLS AT KANSAS CITY.

We are glad to report good progress in the construction of the first unit called "Liberty Mills" as a part of the plans of the Associated Mill and Elevator Co. with main offices at 1010 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Incorporated for $5,000,000, with H. C. Nunn, president; E. R. McDonald, vice-president, and Paul Noble, secretary and treasurer, and the O. J. Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co. handling building operations, the early completion of their plans is assured. The first unit, 2,000 barrels capacity, will be finished early in 1920 and the adjoining 350,000-bushel storage should be completed before Christmas 1919. The company owns the Federated Mills of Morganville, Kans., and two elevators there and one elevator at Wilsey, Kans. It is building a fourth elevator at Mound City.

The personnel of this firm is interesting. Mr. Nunn, widely known to the Western trade, was the former chief grain inspecter for Missouri and for the past eight years superintendent of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator of the Hall Baker Grain Co., Kansas City. Mr. McDonald was a dollar-a-year man for Canada in charge of the milling division; while Mr. Noble's extended experience in Wichita, Hutchinson and with Kansas trade rounds out the official roster of the company, indicating that when in operation the property will be a decided asset to the terminal trade at Kansas City as well as country wheat handlers beyond.

Wheat Movement, Flour Production, Exports.

The Grain Corporation's bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United states for the week ending Sept. 26, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago. The figures given out were as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Receipts—		
Wheat from farms, bu.	25,830,000	31,690,000
Previous week	28,858,000	34,955,000
June 27 to Sept. 26	451,199,000	412,980,000
Flour—		
Produced during week, bbls.	3,512,000	2,999,000
Previous week, bbls.	3,270,000	2,834,000
June 27 to Sept. 26	32,321,000	27,930,000
Stocks—		
Total wheat, elevators and mills, bu.	271,852,000	243,329,000
Previous week, bu.	264,779,000	220,560,000
Change for week, bu.	+7,073,000	+22,769,000

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour in July and August as reported by the Department of Commerce and the loadings of wheat and flour from Sept. 1 to 26 amount to 41,607,000 bus. of wheat and 4,219,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 60,591,000 bus., compared with 39,221,000 bus. of wheat and 4,641,000 bbls. of flour last year. September figures are pro rated to Sept. 26, making a total equal to 60,107,000 bus. Last year's official figures are supplemented by the army and Red Cross shipments.

Milling in Colombia.

Consul Guyant, Barranquilla, Colombia, says the flour milling industry along the coast of Colombia has been paralyzed for more than a year on account of the high duty the Colombian government has placed on foreign wheat, thus making it possible for the flour milled in the interior from domestic wheat to be sold on the coast at a price beyond competition. Before the local mills ceased working they purchased cotton bags in the United States, having imported over 600,000 in 1915 and 1916.

The unit of weight for flour sales on the coast is the "carga" of 250 pounds, and it is always divided into two packages of 125 pounds each. In shipping flour, it is packed in the 25-pound cotton bags imported from the United States and five of these bags are packed in one empty wheat sack or in the large bag used for shipping and containing five of the smaller bags, made of fiber and produced in the country. In the interior the same 25-pound sack is generally used, the supply being obtained from the United States. Though no customs statistics are available, local millers estimate that the interior of the country uses 1,500,000 of these bags annually.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

Argentine October Duties.

Export duties levied by the Argentine government will be as follows for October shipments: Oats in bags, 1.5 pesos per metric ton (2,204.6 lbs.) bulk, 0.845; frozen beef, 5.76; m 10.89; corn in bags, 0.908; bulk, linseed in bags, 9.19; bulk, 7.38; in bags, 2.50; in bulk, 2.48; wheat 1.61; tallow, 28.25. Duties payable gold (1 peso equals 96½c.) Freig U. S., England, France, Italy and are now much below recent rates.

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ews of the Country Grain Trade

CALIFORNIA.

kd, Cal.—The newly incorporated Milling Co. is contemplating the of a $5,000,000 mill and grain ele- East Oakland. H. E. Woolnor is ing spirit in the new corporation. ead of the Great Western Milling os Angeles and the Northwestern Co. of San Francisco.

DELAWARE.

ington, Del.—The Cream of Corn been incorporated at Wilmington ufacture cereal products; capital,

Del.—National Cereal & Food Co. has been incorporated by ver men with a capital of $5,000,- B. Phillips, H. S. Anderson and ncorporators.

GEORGIA.

, Ga.—Construction work has com- on the elevator of the Laurens Farmers Union. It will have a of 30,000 bushels and will cost The firm is incorporated with a f $50,000.

ILLINOIS.

s, Ill.—E. J. Pearson has pur- he elevator at this place and has ssession.

rd, Ill.—The new elevator of the Banner Farmers Elevator Co. at anding was opened recently.

a, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative o. of Chenoa is being organized apital of $60,000. John C. Heins is he directors.

ood, Ill.—The Oakwood Elevator, y E. V. Minor of Indianapolis, has d to a company of well known men ood and vicinity.

c, Ill.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Co. at their eeting recently elected J. T. Tim- d Louis J. Pease directors.

olis, Ill.—The Southern Illinois Co. has moved its office to the or of the Covington Hotel build- reasing business made this move y.

ion, Ill.—L. H. Robertson has pur- he interests of S. H. Whitenack in gdon Milling & Cattle Feeding Co. acity of the plant is being increased ions to the mill.

om, Ill.—Work has commenced on concrete elevator of Burton, Gard- Davis. The building will be of shels capacity and replace the one destroyed by fire.

ville, Ill.—The Alward-Zeigler o. has sold its grain elevator here Young of Boody. Possession will Dec. 1. The elevator was former- d by B. F. Jostes.

, Ill.—E. V. Naltby, Jas. A. War- muel Thomas and C. S. Cochran posed of their interests in the T. & Co. of this city and have bought C. Bartlett Co., Inc., with offices Board of Trade building.

INDIANA.

nd, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator purchased the Goodland Grain . The consideration for the house Percy Elevator was $50,000.

waka, Ind.—Work is progressing on the Grange Elevator. The Elevator Co. was organized about nths ago with a capital stock of

IOWA.

o, Ia.—An elevator will be erected place and will be completed by the December.

lt, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. articles of incorporation. Author- ital stock is $50,000.

tsburg, Ia.—The Osgood Elevator s sold to Mr. Hankin of Cloverdale, ssession will be given after Jan.

Clinton, Ia.—The Farmers Equity Society has purchased lots and contemplates the erection of an elevator and storehouse combined.

Oakwood, Ia.—F. A. Hoppner of Oakwood has accepted the position as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at this place.

Lincoln, Ia.—Farmers have started a movement to organize a Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at this place. Over $30,000 worth of stock has been sold.

Odebolt, Ia.—Fire on the big Adams ranch near Odebolt destroyed an elevator filled with grain, two big barns and two other buildings. Origin of fire is unknown.

KANSAS.

Beloit, Kans.—J. A. Stinson has taken charge of the Central Granaries Elevator at this place.

Bloom, Kans.—The new elevator of the Gould Grain Co. recently opened with Fred Harter in charge.

Montezuma, Kans.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. purchased the elevator of the Equity Exchange.

Pretty Prairie, Kans.—The Rock Milling & Elevator Co. has sold its elevator here to the Young Grain Co.

Saxman, Kans.—J. R. Riley has succeeded S. M. Lewis as manager of the Leonard Mill & Elevator Co. at this place.

Cimarron, Kans.—The new 35,000-bushel elevator of the Emery & English Grain & Supply Co. is completed and ready for business.

Powhattan, Kans.—The elevator of the Powhattan Elevator Co. was recently struck by lightning. The damage, however, was slight.

Girard, Kans.—The Farmers Co-operative Union is planning an up-to-date flour mill to be built in Girard within the next few months.

Ottawa, Kans.—H. Karr of Drexel, Mo., is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at this place, succeeding E. L. Reed.

Atchison, Kans.—Stock in the Atchison Flour Mills Corporation is being sold rapidly. A. L. Jacobson will have active management of the mill.

Kirwin, Kans.—C. M. Alspach Grain Co. has been chartered with $25,000 capital stock by C. M. Alspach, D. D. Alspach of Kirwin, and G. W. Douglass of Athol.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brockton, Mass.—The J. H. Nye Co. has been incorporated to deal in hay, grain, feed and flour, with a capital stock of $50,000. J. C. Nye is president.

Webster, Mass.—The New England Wholesale Co. has been organized at Webster, Mass., to do a wholesale and retail business in flour and grain. The promoters are Mike Shumka, John Galey and H. Drozek.

MICHIGAN.

Freeland, Mich.—The People's Grain Co. will rebuild the elevator burned in August at once.

Vassar, Mich.—The Vassar Farmers Elevator Co. has increased its capital from $30,000 to $100,000.

Marshall, Mich.—Frank F. Nowlin bought the grain elevator formerly operated by James C. Beckwith.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will double the capacity of its elevator and make many improvements in its plant

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000. Incorporators: J. H. Weigrink, Frank C. Hambleton and others.

MINNESOTA.

Guckeen, Minn.—It has been decided to put up a Farmers Elevator here this fall.

Pequot, Minn.—F. O. Peterson has sold his Pequot Roller Mill to H. C. Erwin & Co. of St. Cloud.

Kensington, Minn.—The new elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. is completed and ready for business.

Herman, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new grain cleaner with a flax attachment. Mr. Kirkhorn is manager.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle flour mill has been purchased by a number of local men who have incorporated as the Argyle Milling Co.

Aitkin, Minn.—The Aitkin Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by B. R. Hassman, John Erickson, et al.

Hastings, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator at this place is installing a twin motor disc mill. A number of other improvements are also being made.

Flaming, Minn.—The Equity Elevator Co. has installed a Fairbanks-Morse 8-h.p. engine, cleaner and automatic scale. They are making many improvements.

Muskado (Hawley), Minn.—The Muskado Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 by Jens Larson of Hawley, I. M. Cary, Carl Tall and others.

Searles, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has disposed of its elevator to the American Society of Equity. The organization also purchased the Bingham Bros. elevator at Essig

St. Paul, Minn.—The state-owned flour mill to test flour-making qualities of Minnesota grown wheat, for which $35,000 was voted by last legislature, will be in operation within a year, O. P. B. Jacobson has announced.

MISSOURI.

Charleston, Mo.—Ichtertz & Watson of St. Louis have opened an office here.

Mexico, Mo.—The Audrain County Farmers Elevator Co. will build a $30,000 elevator here next month.

El Dorado Springs, Mo.—The new mill being erected by the New Milling & Grain Co. is nearing completion.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—Thompson & McKinnon of Chicago will open an office here with Geo. W. Bingham in charge.

Athol, Mo.—The Athol Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. Incorporators: L. W. Smith and W. P. Allison.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The new machinery at the Grain Belt Mills Co. plant has been installed. C. P. Woolverton is vice-president and general manager.



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McCARDLE-BLACK COMPANY GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Main Office: Indianapolis, Ind. Branch Offices: Logansport, Ind.—Pa

Springfield, Mo.—Two new grain storage tanks with a capacity of 60,000 bushels, costing approximately $10,000, are being erected by the Eisenmayer Mill Co. The elevators are of concrete, absolutely fireproof. The new elevators will bring the capacity of the mill up to 250,000 bushels.

Forest City, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. of Forest City, Mo., has brought suit in the circuit court in St. Joseph against the G. W. Carter Grain Co. of St. Joseph for $3,100. The plaintiffs sold the defendants a carload of wheat and according to the petition were to have been paid cash at the market price, but payment was refused, it is alleged.

MONTANA.

Decker, Mont.—The Big Horn Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Hobson, Mont.—The Judith Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

NEBRASKA.

Hallam, Nebr.—The Benj. J. Brahmstadt Grain Co. has purchased Wm. Burk's elevator at this place and taken possession.

Sidney, Nebr.—Contract has been let for the erection of a 100-bbl. flour mill at this place, located on the Union Pacific right-of-way.

NEW YORK.

Harrisville, N. Y.—The Harrisville Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $21,000 by Henry J. Corbitt and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Cream of Peas Co. has been incorporated to deal in grains, cereals, manufacturing soups, baked goods, milk products, etc.; capital, $500,000. Incorporators: G. O. Keating, Howard; G. E. Mith, Buffalo; Seward G. Millener, Tonawanda.

OHIO.

Lima, O.—The Derck McNeff Co. has succeeded the F. A. Derck Grain Co.

Findlay, O.—The Carey Farmers Co-operative Co. will build a new grain elevator.

Delaware, O.—Mr. Toby is the new manager of the Ashley Co-operative Elevator Co.

Paris, O.—The Paris flouring mill was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Winchester, O.—The flour mill of L. M. Hunter has been sold to Albert Rees. The mill will be in charge of Truman Rees.

Bradner, O.—Farmers in this vicinity have incorporated the Bradner Farmers Elevator Co. with a capital stock of $35,000.

Oak Harbor, O.—Emery Thierwechter & Co. has made improvements at its plant, among which is the installation of a Randolph drier.

Oakley, O.—The Cincinnati Milling Co. of Cincinnati has plans for the erection of a four-story building to be added to its plant at Oakley.

Ottawa, O.—Raabe Bros. of Ft. Jennings have purchased several lots in Ottawa on which they will commence the erection of a grain elevator at once.

North Baltimore, O.—The recently incorporated Farmers Co-operative Flour & Grain Co. has bought the elevator and mills of G. G. Rockwell and will take possession Nov. 1.

Walhonding, O.—The Walhonding Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000. Incorporators: C. N. Ogle, Wm. Lapp, K. O. Rodehaver, Joseph S. McVery and T. J. Clark.

Hoytville, O.—The Eagle Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators: Oswald G. Robinson, May Shane, Peter P. Smith, Dan B. Spitler and Samuel A. Jones.

OKLAHOMA.

Hollis, Okla.—The Harmon County Farmers Co-operative Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, $20,000. C. C. Boyd, C. Q. Neil and M. P. Scott are the incorporators.

Enid, Okla.—Construction of the 1,500,000 bushel elevator has been delayed indefinitely, says John Landis of the Enid Milling Co., who has been interested in the proposition.

Medford, Okla.—The Medford Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: Howard Custard, E. V. Croxton and Raymond Earl.

OREGON.

Pendleton, Ore.—The 100,000-bushel elevator and warehouse of the Pendleton Elevator Co. has been leased by the Spokane Flouring Mills for a period of one year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Simpson (bill to Carbondale), Pa.—The Simpson Milling Co. has been organized by John Cook of Carbondale with a capital of $7,000.

Knox (mail to Ellwood City), Pa.—The mill owned by the Clarion County Milling Co. was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss $25,000; insurance, $5,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Dougherty MacHenry Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 to deal in grain, etc. W. J. Dougherty, W. S. MacHenry and W. N. Sullivan, incorporators.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John McGuigan, Jr., a member of the Commercial Exchange and formerly with L. F. Miller & Sons, has been appointed local manager for t lor & Bournique Co. of Chicago, i of F. M. Trumbull, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dupree, S. D.—The new Bagley E is nearing completion.

Harrold, S. D.—Frank Pettyjol sold his elevators to Fred Horsema

Lesterville, S. D.—Adam Wolla sold his grain business to Chri Diede.

Faulkton, S. D.—The elevator Farmers Elevator Co. is complet ready for operation.

Presho, S. D.—The local eleva longing to the King Elevator Co. h opened and is now buying grain.

Scotland, S. D.—The Farmers E Co. is having a 40,000-bushel elevat The old elevator is to be left stand

Parker, S. D.—The Parker Mill has been incorporated with a capit of $20,000 by F. L. Clisby, G. C. T L. Clisby.

Spottswood, S. D.—The Spottswo operative Elevator Co. has been or here and will build an elevator. Ed is president.

Chancellor, S. D.—Negotiations purchase of one of the local elevato been concluded by the recently or Farmers Elevator Co.

Summit, S. D.—Farmers of the su ing territory have purchased a local tor and will form a farmers' compar new owners will take charge within days.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The recently ized Farmers Elevator Co. has co negotiations for the purchase of one local elevators instead of erecting their own.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chas. Hoo erect a concrete grain warehouse between $35,000 and $40,000. It two stories high and absolutely fire

UTAH.

Ogden, Utah.—The Sperry Flour San Francisco has awarded to the Scott Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, c for its new 1,000-bbl. mill to be at Ogden, Utah.

TEXAS.

Yoakum, Tex.—The Yoakum Mill evator Co. will erect a 3-story c and tile wing addition to its plant $14,000.

Higgins, Tex.—A new firm enter grain business is Collins & Patton, sors to F. W. Ward & Co.—North Grain Co.

Orange, Tex.—The Waldman & Grain Co. has opened a new busines Hewson building under the mana of Monroe Colburn.

Darroussett (mail to Follett), Te Darroussett Co-operative Associati been incorporated with a capital s $5,000. Incorporators: W. E. Beach, Smith, Chas. Flock and others. A elevator will be erected.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash.—The MacDonald Co. has succeeded MacDonald, Hale

Spokane, Wash.—A new unit Sperry Mill, which will double the present capacity, will be running e November. The plant will have a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour af new machinery is placed in operatio

Kennewick, Wash.—Stockholders Pasco Flour Mills Co. have purcha stock of the Kennewick Grain & Co. and have taken the manager the mill, changing the name to that Kennewick Flour Mills. The capa the mill will be doubled.

WISCONSIN.

Antigo, Wis.—The Langlade Wh Grain Co. began business the past

Thorp, Wis.—The Thorp Milling building a 36x24 ft. addition to its el

Rodell (mail to Augusta), Wis.—E Louis will soon open up the Rodell tor and will be in the market to bu

Flax Crop, 1919.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates the following estimate of the fl crop in four principal producing on the basis of condition on Oct. 1

	Condition Oct. 1.	Fore-cast 1919.	Estimate Dec. 1, '18.
Minnesota .	82	2,932	3,120
N. Dakota..	53	4,990	6,864
S. Dakota..	85	1,361	1,368
Montana ...	20	1,047	2,344
U. S.....	52.6	10,652*	14,657

*This 457,000 bushels better than fc on Sept. 1 condition.

DES MOINES, IOWA

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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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rect Private Wires to All Markets

Cash Prices of Mess Pork.

owing is the monthly range of prices of mess pork at Chicago for es of years (fractional ½ cent d):

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
42.00	47.00	28.00	18.62	17.95	20.25	17.50
47.50	48.50	31.75	20.45	19.15	22.25	19.25
40.75	47.50	28.25	20.00	16.87	21.15	19.10
45.00	50.50	32.12	21.00	19.50	22.25	20.37
43.50	48.50	32.00	20.75	16.75	20.75	19.87
7.25	50.00	35.25	23.25	17.75	21.75	20.87
46.50	45.35	35.00	22.87	16.62	19.35	19.50
44.00	49.25	39.00	24.25	17.62	21.25	20.62
42.12	39.50	37.00	22.50	17.45	19.25	19.62
46.00	46.25	39.55	24.50	18.00	20.25	20.72
51.50	40.35	37.75	20.75	16.60	19.80	20.50
46.00	43.80	40.10	25.75	18.00	21.35	21.25
51.00	43.60	40.00	25.37	13.10	21.65	21.12
45.75	46.00	41.15	27.50	17.30	23.50	22.75
41.50	43.00	40.00	25.87	13.25	18.45	21.25
44.00	45.30	44.00	28.25	14.05	24.50	22.62
45.50	39.50	42.50	28.00	12.00	18.50	21.50
45.00	43.10	46.25	29.00	13.50	21.25	22.75
....	33.50	41.50	28.00	13.12	16.50	20.50
....	39.00	46.50	29.50	15.25	18.50	22.00
....	35.00	42.50	27.75	14.25	16.75	20.35
....	48.00	52.00	29.50	16.50	17.50	21.50
....	46.25	47.00	29.00	16.25	16.50	20.25
....	49.50	52.00	29.50	19.50	24.50	22.75
....	33.50	28.00	25.08	16.14	20.01	20.73
....	50.50	52.00	29.50	17.50	17.25	21.75
....	44.51	39.64	18.62	12.00	16.50	17.30

Cash Prices of Lard.

owing is the monthly range of rices of lard at Chicago for a of years (fractional ½c omitted):

919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
2.47	23.50	15.10	9.87	10.40	10.62	9.47
3.77	25.40	16.40	10.92	11.05	11.17	10.30
2.05	25.40	15.72	9.75	9.65	10.30	10.12
6.25	26.62	18.45	10.15	11.27	10.82	10.72
5.50	25.32	18.45	10.30	9.65	10.30	10.40
8.60	26.47	20.30	11.42	10.27	10.70	10.25
8.67	24.53	20.27	11.20	9.70	9.82	10.65
2.87	25.90	21.97	12.77	10.12	10.50	11.27
2.65	23.67	21.05	12.12	9.42	9.60	10.87
4.70	25.62	22.77	13.00	10.30	10.10	11.25
3.50	23.87	21.70	12.22	9.10	9.72	10.91
5.85	25.35	21.67	13.20	9.75	10.10	11.15
3.72	25.50	20.15	12.57	7.55	9.60	11.15
5.25	26.82	21.20	13.32	9.37	10.27	11.87
7.20	26.40	20.90	12.55	7.67	8.60	10.90
3.65	26.90	23.62	14.25	8.07	10.25	11.57
3.95	26.65	23.37	14.15	7.85	9.10	10.95
3.10	27.12	25.07	14.77	8.35	10.20	11.35
....	25.00	22.75	14.47	8.20	9.42	10.30
....	27.12	25.00	17.00	9.65	10.75	10.97
....	26.25	25.07	16.50	8.70	10.05	10.47
....	27.30	28.20	17.45	9.27	11.60	10.97
....	23.50	23.65	16.85	9.15	9.50	10.52
....	26.62	25.75	15.15	9.82	10.50	10.75
....	23.50	15.10	9.75	8.07	8.60	10.12
....	27.30	28.20	17.45	11.27	11.60	11.87
....	25.65	21.60	13.16	9.45	10.15	10.79

Ch Prices of Short Rib Sides.

owing is the monthly range of rices of short rib sides at Chi- or a series of years (fractional itted):

919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
1.25	23.00	13.25	9.75	9.12	10.25	9.90
5.50	24.62	15.62	10.87	10.37	11.62	10.50
1.00	23.62	14.75	10.00	8.87	10.75	9.62
5.50	25.75	17.12	11.37	10.12	11.50	10.87
4.00	23.87	16.50	10.75	8.87	10.62	10.12
7.25	25.00	18.50	12.37	9.62	11.50	11.50
6.50	22.05	18.00	11.62	9.00	10.37	10.75
87½	24.37	20.75	12.87	10.25	11.25	11.75
8.20	20.65	19.75	12.50	9.62	10.62	11.12
0.00	23.85	21.25	13.15	10.62	11.50	12.75
7.00	21.35	20.30	11.87	9.50	10.87	11.50
0.00	23.50	22.00	14.00	10.50	12.00	12.25
7.00	22.90	21.00	13.12	8.87	11.37	11.25
9.37	25.00	22.10	14.00	10.37	12.50	12.37
1.50	23.87	21.60	13.12	7.87	11.25	16.25
8.00	25.02	24.12	14.75	9.37	13.00	12.25
8.00	22.70	23.25	14.00	7.50	11.00	10.75
3.50	24.60	27.12	15.00	9.25	12.75	12.00
....	20.25	25.50	13.50	8.50	9.75	10.12
....	23.70	28.50	14.87	11.00	11.62	11.75
....	22.25	25.50	13.62	9.00	9.25	10.00
....	27.25	28.25	15.00	11.00	11.00	11.62
....	23.50	23.00	12.75	9.25	9.12	10.25
....	27.50	28.00	14.25	10.50	10.50	11.62
....	21.35	28.50	9.75	7.50	9.12	9.00
....	27.50	13.25	15.00	11.00	13.00	12.75
....	23.75	21.48	12.87	9.57	11.08	11.03

Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., of St. suggests that, "A few dollars for car lining is a good invest- As many as 25 bushels of grain een found between the inside and e walls of a box car."

WEEVIL DAMAGE EXAGGERATED.

The unfortunate appearance of weevil in considerable numbers in Western wheat has imposed extra duties on the Kansas City inspection departments, again proving that the path of the grain dealer is stoney, never twice the same and always interesting. When the inspection departments for the states of Missouri and Kansas find two or more live weevil in a drawing of wheat, it is termed "weevilly." It is then the privilege and the necessity of the owner to "dope" the car. This means applying about 15 pounds of liquid carbonbisulphid, which forms a heavy gas which settles through the wheat and in a period of 24 to 36 hours kills all live weevil. This application at 12c per pound, or a total of $1.80 a car, is certainly a very simple and inexpensive cure.

Grain dealers have been accustomed to weevil but should not, however, confuse the "bran bug" with the present variety now so numerous in wheat shipments, for the bran bug, you know, does not actually hurt the wheat, eating only the outer shell, and is easily removed in spouting by the draft.

Extra inspection duties must follow the weevil removing process; and J. M. Chilton, Federal Grain Supervisor of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in charge of the Kansas City office, indicated something of this work when he referred to appeals totaling 154 for the week ending Oct. 3 and 167 the week before that, claimed by the owners of the wheat to change the inspection certificates.

We make the above explanation of the reason for so large a number of appeals, because they are in most cases no reflection on the original inspection.

Rye As Food.

Some of the agricultural papers are discovering that during the war "the American people have learned to use rye as an article of diet as never before," but few have discovered that they are not continuing in its use, although rye bread is about as good a food as wheaten bread barring the color. Rye has its uses in the agricultural rotation, but the Agricultural Department's boosting of rye as a Southern crop should be based strictly on its food and not the food value of the grain. It makes a fine pasture and dairy cattle relish the green, succulent plant more than most men, yet dearly like the loaf. The crop as a food grain can is easily overdone.

THE POTATO CROP.

This year's potato crop is smaller than last year and below early estimates. Early potatoes were lighty planted and the yield was cut down by excessive rains in the Southeast. Late potatoes were planted in large acreages than in any season during the past seven years except 1917 and 1918, but dry weather cut down the yield and size of the Western crop, while the Eastern crop was somewhat reduced by blight, rot and insects. The net result is an estimated yield of 350,070,000 bushels, according to the October report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, compared with 400,106,000 bushels last year, 442,108,000 bushels the year before, and 286,953,000 bushels in the short crop year of 1916, which was the smallest yield since 1905 (260,741,000 bus.).

Details of the crop in principal states as per the October report follow:

	Production—Forecast, Oct. 1, '19.	Production—Estimate, Dec. 1, '18.	Price per bu. Oct. 1, 1919.	Price per bu. Oct. 1, 1918.
Maine	21,812	22,400	$1.27	$1.29
New York	33,469	34,960	1.48	1.64
Penn.	26,754	24,400	1.75	1.77
Ohio	9,405	11,040	2.19	1.93
Illinois	9,365	11,520	2.00	1.64
Michigan	28,571	28,560	1.51	1.46
Wisconsin	26,727	33,040	1.25	.96
Minnesota	28,144	32,760	1.46	.91
Iowa	6,744	9,648	2.08	1.37
Nebraska	6,210	10,406	1.97	1.38
Colorado	8,096	11,376	1.53	1.16
California	11,761	12,870	1.45	1.30
U. S.	350,070	400,106	$164.2	$143.6

Grain Movement to Seaboard Stopped.

The shipping permit and transportation departments of the Grain Corporation have placed a blanket embargo on all grains and cereal products destined to move through the port of New York for both export and domestic consumption. It has been necessary for the receivers of grain there to satisfy the corporation that there is ample storage facilities in New York before permits will be issued for the starting of the grain toward the Seaboard from the interior. The issuance of such permission has been discontinued pending the longshoremen's strike. It is understood that the more important grain ports in the North Atlantic Range are already filled with grain which will have to wait until the strike has been settled before it can be loaded into ships and sent on its way to foreign ports.

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Screenings
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Barley
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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Miles City ranchmen report sales of alfalfa seed at 20c to 30c a pound.

Marshall County, Iowa, farmers claim there is a shortage of good seed corn in that section.

Rainbow fed corn is one of the best field varieties grown on the plains of Colorado this year.

The Farmers Coöperative Exchange at Great Falls, Mont., has been organized and will purchase seed corn for the members.

A Montana seed dealer writes C. A. King & Co. that there is no clover seed raised at all in his part of the country, the crop having been killed with drouth.

The average yield per acre of alfalfa seed in Illinois is reported as 2 bushels. The acreage harvested as compared with the usual acreage is reported as 89 per cent for alfalfa seed.

The Clover seed prospect in Ohio suffered further decline in September and at time of harvest the condition of the crop was but 48,422 points below the five-year average. Many of the normally surplus producing sections will not produce sufficient seed this year to supply their own needs.

An Illinois seed law that went into effect on July 1 of this year provides regulations for the handling of all grass seeds. The law does not prevent the sale of impure seed, but requires the proper labeling and tagging of the seeds sold or offered for sale.

The condition of clover seed at time of harvest was 87 per cent in Minnesota. Where rains were favorable for a second and the stand good, the prospects are very favorable, but many fields are spotted, or have a thin stand. The yield of alfalfa seed is 2.5 bushels.

Much of flax, like corn, fully matured, but owing to ravages of grasshoppers in certain sections, especially along the western border of the state, it is not as promising as the corn. However, with a condition of 82 per cent, a production of 2,939,100 bushels is indicated on October 1. This is slightly above the five-year average of 2,560,000 bushels, and not far from the 1918 crop of 3,120,000 bushels.

Clover seed shows a drop of 14 points over the September report, in Missouri, which brings the condition to just one-half of normal and indicates a total production of only 88,000 bus., which is the lowest for a great many years. Delay at harvesting time, together with extreme heat and dry weather during the summer, caused the abandonment of much of the seed acreage. Grasshoppers caused much damage in some sections. Quite a number of the reports indicated that the yield was good for the amount of straw, but there was not much straw.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at C for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omi

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seed		
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	191
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	5
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,2
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,0
1919.											
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,6
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,1
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,4
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,2
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	9
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	3
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	4
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	5
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,2
Week—											
Oct. 4.....	1,663	1,224	1,137	234	638	566	15	67	602	675	1
Oct. 11.....	1,827	868	1,070	530	391	169	18	78	422	125	1

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Clover was today higher with sale of 70 sks. choice clean seed to arrive at $48.50 and spot lot (1 sack) at $34.00. Nothing done in other seeds. Quote timothy at $8.00 to $9.00 for low-grade, $10.25 to $10.75 for fair and $11.00 to $11.25 for choice; Alfalfa at $18.00 to $28.00; clover at $46.00 to $47.00 for high-grade up to $48.50 for clean seed free of buckhorn, $38.00 to $45.00 for average country lots, $20.00 to $34.00 for heaviiy buckhorn-mixed and $5.00 to $18.00 for very poor; alsike at $40.00 to $45.00 for high-grade, $35.00 to $40.00 for choice; redtop at $12.50 to $15.00 for machine-cleaned (chaffy less) up to $16.00 for extra fancy solid seed; golden millet at $2.50 to $3.00. Hog millet at $2.90 bulk; sunflower seed the last spot sale was at $10.50.—*Reporter.*

Duluth Flaxseed.

DULUTH, Oct. 11.—Operators flaxseed market were given pl action during the last week. Sh vances were registered as a re active buying at times when the appeared to be bare of supplies. ture was a straight bulge of 3 in the cash and near future on T when bidding by crushers, som on account of Eastern interests, l rush on the part of belated sh cover. Prices were therefore ru chunks. A reaction of 12 cents oped on Wednesday on realizin Full recoveries were made on Th but the market became tired on and declines reaching 6 cent brought about. The net results week's operations were breaks ing to 50 cents in cash and 42 c the November future.

Considerable seed was shipped the elevators during the week, t gregating 145,702 bushels. Recei ing the six days were 88,743 b and stocks in store in the eleva Saturday were reported at 122,00 els.

The Government report on Th was not a factor, as the estimat duction of 10,652,000 bushels show a comparatively moderate gain o figures of the preceding month.

The weaker market tone at t end of the week was attributed ported liberal Argentine import the statement that a round ton seed from down there had been s all-rail from New York to Mc It was estimated by experts that basis of the spreads betwee Buenos Aires and the Duluth m Argentine seed could be laid d New York at around 70 cents low shipments of the Northwest from here.

Closing prices of flaxseed on t luth market on Saturday, as co

"Trinity Brand" Seeds — Cable Address: Seedbelt

THE BELT SEED COMPANY
Importers and Exporters
Grass and Field Seeds
Buyers of All Varieties of Seeds and Grains
SEND SAMPLES
BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN J. BUFFINGTON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers
GRASS **SEEDS** FIELD
BALTIMORE, MD.
Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Vetches, Rape, Etc.

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN CO.
GRAIN and FIELD SEEDS Detroit, Mich.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
BUYERS AND SELLERS
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED
GRAIN

We Sell Carlots
CANE—ALFALFA
J. G. Peppard Seed Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

TIMOTHY SUDAN RUDY PATRICK SEED CO.
ALFALFA
FEED MILLET KANSAS CITY, MO.

GRASS **SEED** FIELD
POULTRY FEEDS
AND SUPPLIES
GRAIN BAGS
The Albert Dickinson Co.
Wholesale Dealers to the Trade
CHICAGO, ILL. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bartelde's SEEDS
ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER
SUDAN—MILLET—CANE
ALL FIELD SEEDS
GARDEN SEEDS
The BARTELDES SEED CO.
LAWRENCE, KANS.
Denver, Colo. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Milwaukee Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Clovers and Timothy
SEEDS
Send Samples for Bids
Ask for Prices

Field **SEEDS** Garde
We buy and sell Alfalfa, Clovers, Gr
Millet, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Sudan,
Corn, etc. Write us.
The Mangelsdorf Seed
Atchison, Kansas

Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & I
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Gr
Fodder, Seeds
First and Victor Streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

SEEDS GRAIN, CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS
CHAS. E. PRUNTY
9 SOUTH MAIN STR. SAINT LOUI

MISSOURI SEED CO.
WE SPECIALIZE IN
KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA
MISSOURI GROWN BLUE GRASS
SEEDS IN CAR LOTS
KANSAS CITY, MO

New York, Pittsburgh and U
SECOND-HAND BAGS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
UTICA BAG and BURLAP
438-40 Whitesboro Street, Utica, N

TEXAS has produced two-thirds to three-fourths of the Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Feterita, and Sorghum Grains crops of the United States for the year 1919.

We Are Southwestern Headquarters

Also on

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF SEED OATS

Wire or write us your season's needs.

THE FORT WORTH ELEVATORS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

the previous Saturday and last were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
ack.....	$4.40-8	$3.90-3	$3.36
rive.....	4.40-8	3.90	3.35
er	4 38	3.88	3.44
ber	4.28	3.86	3.30
ber	4 22	3.86	3.21
.....	4.14	3.85	3.21

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range prices for seed on the Toledo market cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Oct. 11:

	Rng. for week. High.	Low.	Close Oct. 11.	Close Oct. 4.
—				
.....	$31.65	$30.60	$31.00	$30.50
ember .	31.10	30.20	30 30	30.10
uary ...	31.30	30.25	30.45	30.15
uary ..	31.60	30.30	30.60	30.20
h	31.25	30.35	30.50	30.25
—				
.....	29.75	26.80	29.50	26.80
ember .	29.45	27.00	29.30	27.00
h	29.90	27.60	29.50	27.60
ny—				
, old ..	5.35	5.30	5.35	5.35
.....	5.60	5.55	5.60	5.60
ember ..	5.70	5.62½	5 65	5.70
h	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.75
.....	5.72½	5.70	5.70	5.72½

ober same as cash.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY.—Seed dealers were only lightly disturbed by the frost which occurred Friday night over the greater part of the Southwest. It is expected that the reports will show some damage to matured cane and the sorghum crops, but most of these crops are believed to have been out of danger. There is as yet no sign of a movement of the except in Texas, and no prices mentioned here. Millet seed should be coming in, but dealers say producers are holding for higher prices than are bid. The size of the crop is in doubt. Some of the larger houses handling fair amounts of Sudan grass seed. The new crop of alfalfa seed is known to be small, owing to the growths having all gone for hay, and grasshopper ravages were effective in reducing the yields of both hay and seed in southwestern Kansas. Seed corn has begun, but no thrashing has been reported. The far Western states have marketed some seed. Prices are to be high this year. There are light movements of timothy and clover seed. Crops of both were small in Missouri, the principal producing state in the Southwest. A big crop of blue grass seed has practically all been sold.

Seed prices in Kansas City are quoted as follows, as from first hands: Alfalfa, per cwt., $20@26; timothy, per cwt., $9.50@10.50; blue grass, per cwt., rough, $10@12.75; cleaned, $17@26; clover, per cwt., $35@42; millet, per cwt., $2@2.75; Sudan, per cwt., $7.50@10; cane, no quotation.

French Clover and Alfalfa Seed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: More precise information is coming in now about the French crop in clover and alfalfa, which we summarize as follows:

Red Clover.—The seeds have ripened under good weather conditions and threshing has already begun in different regions of France. The few samples we have seen so far represent a good quality, though less heavy and lighter in color than the crops of the preceding years. Nothing certain can be given yet as regards the importance of the output, as the clover has not yet been harvested in the center of France. However, it is generally believed that the yield will be somewhat superior to what was expected about one month ago.

The prices paid to the farmers at the beginning have been very high and are still rising, keeping pace with the exchange rate of the dollar. As a matter of fact, it is the exchange question which will rule the market this year and not the production of seed. The result will be a very difficult situation which may have us reserve some big surprises because there is no serious basis to rely on, as the exchange market is entirely of a speculative kind. Some transactions have been carried out on the basis of $42 per 100 pounds c.i.f. New York, October, November shipment. Now, three days ago we witnessed a considerable fall in the dollar price, which from 9.20 francs has gone down to 8.31 francs, and according to informations we received from the principal bankers in Paris, the decline of the dollar is supposed will go on. As a consequence the sales mentioned above would no longer be possible at the same price. Besides, the farmers having obtained very high prices during the past week (Sept. 20), will certainly show some reluctance to accept less; and we expect that the market will be very irregular for some time to come.

ALFALFA—Southern France announces a very bad crop of alfalfa seed. As regards the Center, no positive news has arrived to this date (Sept. 27), and not until some time later will we be able to figure approximately the importance of the whole crop. We judge, however, that it will be insufficient for the needs of our country, and if sometime we shall be able to export some quantity abroad, at others we must have recourse to foreign seed. Germany announces very large needs and this fact will certainly keep prices very high.—*H. Faucet & Cie, Paris, France.*

Clover Seed Crop.

Government report makes clover seed crop 1,015,000 bus., against 1,102,000 last year and 1,488,000 two years ago. Condition 69.8, against 77 last month and 69 year ago. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Idaho and Oregon have less seed than last year; Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota have more. Condition lower than last month, but trifle better than year ago. Ohio has the lowest condition, only 48; Indiana is almost as low; Wisconsin, Minnesota and Idaho are the highest.

	Condition— Oct., 1919.	Oct., 1918.	Crop in bushels (000 omitted) 1919.	1918.	1917
Ohio ..	48	64	80	139	231
Ind. ...	50	71	88	176	209
Mich. .	75	75	128	121	128
Wisc. ..	87	69	197	101	336
Ill.	68	77	209	298	200
Mo.	65	57	51	38	70
Iowa ..	80	55	33	22	25
Minn. .	87	63	44	18	55
Ida. ...	87	87	68	78	99
Ore. ...	72	50	20	21	56
U. S...	69.8	69	1,015	1,102	1,488

—*C. A. King & Co., Toledo.*

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Timothy attracted mighty little attention last week, say J. F. Zahm & Co. It was seemingly in a rut, and been there for a long time. Everyone is waiting—for what? Bulls say for a big European demand. Bears say Toledo is waiting to fill up its bins again. Receipts during week broke all records for any one day. Then they stopped.

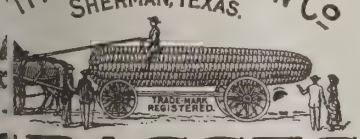
THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

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BUYERS of
Seed Grain
Red Clover
Alsike
SELLERS of
Ryegrass
Tall Meadow Oatgrass
Orchard Grass
White Clover

Rosenbaum Brothers
77 Board of Trade
Chicago, Ill.
Respectfully solicit a part of your
SEED BUSINESS
We have among our customers some of the larger seed concerns and can possibly place your seed to advantage.
SEND SAMPLES
If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
IT WILL PAY YOU

Write to Kellogg
We are paying top-o'-the market prices for
Alsike
Red Clover
White Clover
Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
Send us Samples
Whenever you're in the market—to buy or to sell—in carload lots or less—it will always pay you to write to Kellogg.
Kellogg FIELD and GRASS Seed Co.
184-9 FLORIDA ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WE BUY SEEDS
Fancy Grains Clovers
Grass Seeds Timothy
Field Peas
Send samples for our bids.
Sample envelopes furnished on request.
NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Seedsmen
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PITTMAN & HARRISON CO.
SHERMAN, TEXAS.


GRASSES
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WRITE or WIRE
Pittman & Harrison Co., Seedsmen
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WANTED
New Crop Sudan Grass Seed
Mail samples and price to
ROBERT NICHOLSON
Wholesale Seeds DALLAS, TEXAS

WE BUY GRASS SEED, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SEED WHEAT, OATS, CORN, MILLET, CANES, SUDAN, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER.
Send us samples before selling elsewhere
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wisconsin

THE ILLINOIS SEED CO.
349-369 E. North Water St.
CHICAGO
GRASS and FIELD SEEDS
Our enlarged and improved plan is equipped with
More and Better Cleaning Machinery
Larger Storage Capacity
Excellent Switching and Dock Facilities

Louisville Seed Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Buyers and Sellers
All Varieties Field Seeds

FOUR STATES SEED COMPANY
CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO
NEW CROP PINTOS READY
Wire Us for Prices

WANTED
FLOWER SEED
EARLY FORTUNE MILLET
BROOM CORN MILLET
MILLET SCREENINGS
J. OLIVER JOHNSON
MILWAUKEE AVE. CHICAGO

John Donaldson & Co., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
WHOLESALE
AGRICULTURAL SEED MERCHANTS
Clover Seeds, Natural Grasses, Rye Grasses
Rape, Vetches, &c. *Export and Import.*
TELEGRAMS "CLOVER", EDINBURGH

J. J. FUNK
Field and Garden Seeds
Correspondence Solicited FREMONT, NEB.

LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS
A. W. SCHISLER
FIELD AND GARDEN
SEED COMPANY
704-6-8-10 N. Fourth St. - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An Indiana friend writes Zahm & Co. as follows: "We are not in the least afraid of timothy with conditions existing today. Can hardly see where clover and alsike can go much lower, although there may be some breaks, and with alfalfa extremely high we don't see what will hinder an increased demand for timothy, and with the increased demand you may expect some real action in timothy, and my advice to you is not to get on the short side as there is likely to be something doing. We don't always guess right, but with the information we have can sometimes hit it."

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Among other things Southworth & Co. on Saturday said: Clover receipts were light during the week, only 500 hogs. This is unusual for this time of year. October increased its premium to 75 cents over December, and considerable seed is expected to be shipped in to apply on October contracts.

Central States clover yield is small. Condition has declined in Ohio to 48, which is 22 points below 5-year average. Many normal surplus sections will not produce enough for own requirements. Indicated Michigan yield is 1.72 bushels per acre, against 1.50 last year. Acreage is small.

The 1919 crop is the one that makes Wisconsin famous. Reports from there, as well as Minnesota and Iowa, indicate good yield. Wisconsin seed that we have seen is of fine quality, bright in color, with good plump berry. Yield running 1 to 3 bushels per acre. However, crop is not going to be as large as anticipated early. Farmers liberal sellers at these extreme high prices.

Forage Plant Seed Imports.

The following table, prepared in the seed laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, shows the amount in pounds of the various kinds of forage plant seeds subject to the seed importation act permitted entry into the United States during the month of September 1919 as compared with September 1918 and during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1919, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1918:

Kind of seed.	Sept., 1919.	Sept., 1918.	July-Sept., 1919.	July-Sept., 1918.
Alfalfa	1,644,700	22,000	2,911,000	22,000
Blue grass:				
Canada	47,000	48,700	193,900	48,700
Clover:				
Alsike	845,800	801,800	1,108,800	1,050,200
Crimson	2,600,300	44,000	4,072,200	154,100
Red	1,157,300	.....	2,497,900	43,600
Clover mixtures:				
White and alsike	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Millet: Broom corn	.....	.....	225,400	.....
Orchard grass	217,200	.....	438,300	.....
Rape	.....	.....	.....	151,900
Rye grass:				
English	134,400	44,800	134,400	190,600
Italian	33,600	.....	78,400	15,700
Timothy	.....	5,900	3,200	40,400
Vetch:				
Hairy	46,300	133,000	50,000	167,100
Spring	.....	.....	144,800	.....

SEED SITUATION.

SEED CROPS—WINTER WHEAT.

CAMP POINT, ILL. (2).—The timothy seed retail trade has been very light owing to the small acreage of wheat being sowed this fall. The crop was smaller than earlier expected. About 95 per cent of this seed is gone to the markets.

The clover crop is about what was expected and farmers are strong holders. We look for a very small retail trade next spring, owing to the small acreage of wheat being sowed, and everyone has caught a first-class stand this year, which is surely very fine now, with an acreage for next year very large.

Wheat is coming up fine and looking fine. About 95 per cent of the wheat has gone to the market.

Grasses of all descriptions are looking very fine, growing fast, and going into winter in very good shape.—*William Vollbracht Co.*

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

CLOVER SITUATION UNPARALLELED.

LIGONIER, IND. (7).—The clover situation in our section is unparalleled in the history of our fifty years' experience in the grain business. This is a very large clover-producing section, clover seed being one of the largest money crops produced in this section. We have never seen anything so closely approaching a failure as the clover seed crop this season. There is not enough seed raised in this county to reseed it. The acreage is small and the turnout is not to exceed a peck to the acre.

We now estimate that we have approximately 15 per cent of a normal crop. Farmers are selling very freely at the price, none being held back.—*N. Wertheimer & Sons.*

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Seed demand is slow, there being a fair demand for timothy for fall seeding, now that weather conditions permit working the fields. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $12@12.50 a bushel, cars or less than cars. Kentucky bluegrass is quoted at $3.25 a bushel for 21 lb. seed, and is in light demand. Orchard grass is also quoted at $3.25 and is dull. There is very l demand for red clover, at $50 a bus and no sales are being reported.

Farmers are now asking $9 for ye onion sets and $11 for whites. Bu for January and February deli should begin shortly, but right there is no demand. The potato as a result of rains is looking fine, prospects of a big seed crop.

A great deal of wheat is in dange loss in Nebraska, having been pile the ground because of the shortag cars.

eans and Potatoes

e Ohio state report says that Sepr rains over the late potato section oved the outlook for this crop, the nt prospect being for 9,405,000 bus.

Minnesota the state agent reports a he potato crop shows a slight imoment in the estimated production, at Sept. 1 was estimated at 27,-0 bushels.

Indiana the state field agent says arly crop of white potatoes is pracl a failure in all sections and the crop not much better. Indicated production only 3,700,000 bushels.

isconsin report says that favorable ull in central counties of that state g September added slightly over lion bushels over the potato pros-26,438,000 bushels being fore-t.

e field agent of New England re-an increase in the estimated ook potato crop during September. vet and cloudy weather, however, maging to beans, many of which on the vines, reducing the yield uality.

he New England states, the Amer-Steel & Wire Co. report says, po-range from fair to normal, with ported from some states; in the rn states generally potatoes are good, especially in quality; in the , sweet potatoes generally good to good.

*National Weather and Crop Bulle-*r the week ending Oct. 7, says n New Jersey sweet potatoes and are doing well; in Pennsylvania otato fields are generally good; in and and Delaware, late potatoes oing nicely; in Wisconsin there reased potato rot in lowlands.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEANS IN PRIME SHAPE.

AY CITY, MICH. (9)—Regarding situation: There is no movement y beans here as yet. Very small e was planted, but nearly all the are harvested in prime shape. It like about 10 to 12 bu. per acre e average. Today's prices do not igh.—*Lewis Steele.*

BEAN THREshING.

CHARLES, MICH. (8).—Bean threshill be completed in a couple of . The crop is of good quality, but reage is not as large as last year. ield is running from 14 to 18 s to the acre. Farmers are not g to sell on present basis of price. *Charles Flour & Feed Co., by A.*

BEANS DRAGGY.

IGAN.—Threshing has not started About ten days will find delivery heavy. Some old beans are still farmers' hands, who are holding . Most of growers are satisfied 6.50@6.75 per cwt. I find the mary draggy, but hope to demand ick-ups soon.—*D. R. Stiles, Argen-Mich.*

BEANS HARVESTED.

HTON, MICH. (9).—The bean acrer 1919 was not over 25 per cent vingston County, compared with and the yield per acre is about me as in 1918. The weather has good for harvesting and all the were secured in good condition, a very few that were late planted. 18 crop is about all out of farmnds.—*A. C. Stewart.*

Bean Contract.

Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n at ent general meeting ordered conuse of the old form of contract, ade two additions: (1) to allow rth of 1 per cent in weight and notify seller of acceptance or re- of beans within three full busiays, date of arrival not to count. eceiver waives right of rejection done within time named.

TOLEDO, OHIO



JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade

CONSIGNMENTS
Oats, Ear and Shelled Corn
—SEEDS—
The Raymond P. Lipe Co.
Members { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

THE CHURCHILL GRAIN & SEED COMPANY
Buffalo — Toledo
CASH GRAIN and CONSIGNMENTS
Both Markets

Consignments Futures
H. W. DeVORE & CO.
Our Aim To Serve
Toledo Chicago

CLOVER SEED
International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

E. B. SLAWSON G. R. FORRESTER
E. B. SLAWSON COMPANY
WHOLESALE
GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
1910-11 Second National Bank Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO
J.F. ZAHM & Co.
HERE SINCE '79
NEW OATS
Why not Consign All the Time

RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY.
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O, CASH and FUTURES

THE YOUNG GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
WHEAT —— CORN —— OATS
MEMBERS { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
1308-09 2nd National Bank Bldg
TOLEDO, OHIO

DON'T EXPERIMENT!
TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified as of Oct. 11:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $12@12.50; Conn. Val., $3.75@4.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $8@8.50; brown Swedish, $5.50@7.00; red kidney, $11.50@12.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $13@14; limas, $13@13.50.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.25.

Denver—Pintos, $6@7; navy, $8.50@9.00; limas, $10@10.50, wholesale.

Montreal—There is still a fairly good demand for Ontario hand-picked beans, and we hear of two carloads selling at $4.50 and $4.52½ respectively, two to three pound pickers at $5.00, and 5 to 6 pound pickers at $4.50 to $4.75.—Trade Bulletin.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

New York—There is little change in the situation of the market. Trade holds dull on all lines, with limas alone showing activity. Nothing doing in domestic white beans. Imported beans under neglect and tone generally easy. Red kidney quiet. Red marrows very dull. Limas hold strong, though not much doing; one sale reported at $14.50 in a jobbing way. Advices from the Coast indicate that new limas are moving well at the opening price. Peas quiet and unchanged. Quote per cwt. Marrow, ch., $11.50; com. to fair, $10.50@11.25; Manch., $11.50. Pea, ch., $8; com. to fair, $7@7.75; medium, ch., $7.75@8; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Calif., $7.75@8; small, white, Calif., ch., $7.75@8; Tepary, Calif., $5@5.75; Kotenashi, $6.75; Ohtenashi, Japanese, $7.50@8; Chufuku, Manch., $7.50@8.50; Daifuku, Manch., $8.50; Triguito, Chilian, $7.50@8; red kidney, ch., $13.50@13.75; com. to fair, $10.50@13.25; red marrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Manch., $4@5.50; white kidney, $12.25@12.50; imperials, $10.00; Kumamoto, Manch., $8.50; Cabellero, Chilian, $7.50; Bayou, Chilian, $6@6.50; Cranberry, Manch., rnd., $6.75@7.25; long, $6.50@7; short, $5 50@6; Calif., $7@7.25; yellow eye, $7.25; pink, Calif., ch., $7@7.50; lima Calif., ch., $14.25@14.50; lima, Madagascar, $12.50. Peas—Scotch, ch., 1918, $6.75@7; Scotch, ch., 1919, $7@7.25; green, Wis., $6.50@7; Idaho, $7.25@7.50; Wash., $7.50@7.75; Calif., $7.50@7.75; Japan, $8.30@8.50; Korean, $7.50@7.75; Australian, $7.75@8; splits, yellow, $7.50; green, $10@10.50; black eye, Calif., ch., $6.25; white, small, Manch., $5.75@6; white, large, Manch., $8@8.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15.00@15.50; red kidney, no market; Cal. navy, $8; Mich. f. o. b., $3; Roman, $3.25; Mich. navies, $3.75.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs., prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7. California black eye, $7; choice lima beans at $13; California pink beans at $8 and white $8.50.

Potatoes—

Boston—N. B. and Aroostook, $2@2.50. Sweets, bbl., $4@4.25.

Cleveland—Me., 150-lb., $4.50; Mich.-Wis., $4.25@4.50; Ohio, $3. Sweet—Va., bbl., $3.60@4.

Chicago—Minn., Ohio, $2.60@2.70, bulk; Wis.-Minn., blk., rnd., wh., $1.90@2.00. Receipts for week 473 cars, last week 438, year ago 482. Some orders at a sacrifice, but generally the market was firm.

Cincinnati—Minn. early Ohio, bbl., $3; Wis., round wh., $2.60@2.75; early Ohio, h.-g., bbl., $6.50@7. Sweet—N. C.-Jer., $3.75; Va., bbl., $4.

Dallas—$3.50@4.

Detroit—Mich. cwt., cobbler, $3.75; giants, $3; several bbls., $4.

Jacksonville—Wh., 150-lb., $4.75@5.25. Sweet, cwt., $3.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.75@2.90; poor to ordinary, $1.50 up; Idaho, $2.35@2.40; h.-g., bu., $1.50@1.70; Tri., $2.70@2.75; North'n wh., $2.50@2.55; West'n wh., $2.30@2.40. Sweet—H.-g., wh., 90c@$1; Jersey, $1@1.25; So., $1.25@1.40.

Milwaukee—$2.25@2.75.

Minneapolis — $2.35@2.45. Sweet — Va., $5.25; Jer., hpr., $2.25.

New Orleans—Early Ohio, $3; Va. giants, $3.25; Colo., $3.25. Sweets—Ala., Miss., La. yams, $2; wh., $1.25@1.40.

Pittsburgh—N. Y., blk., $2.20@2.40; Pa., rnd., wh., sk., $4.35@4.50; blk., $2.70; Mich., No. 1, sk. (150 lbs.), $4.10; c. l., sk., $3.90@4; r. wh., blk., $2.50. Sweet—Jer., hpr., $1.75@2; E. Sh., bbl., $3.50@3.75; Wis., sk., c. lts., $4.40; N. J. giants, 150-lb. sk., $3.75@4.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3@3.10. Sweets, lb., 4¾@5c.

St. Louis—Sales of skd. Northern rurals at from $1.50@2.30 per 100 lbs., according to quality and condition; Red River E. Ohio at $2.75; Western russet Burbank at $2.50@3 and brown beauty at $2.60@2.75. Wyoming russet Burbanks at $2.90, del.; Minn. rural at $2.25, del. Sweet—Steady. Longs, large hpr., Tenn. Nancy Hall, $1.25; h.-g. Bermuda at 75c, red and yellow Nansemond and Nancy Hall at 90c to $1 per bu. box loose.—Reporter.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 3,227 bags, against 9,512 bags the week previous, and 14,775 bags last year. The market is well supplied with Quebec white potatoes, car loads of which have sold at $1.40 to $1.45, one car of ordinary selling at $1.35 per bag of 90 lbs.—Trade Bulletin.

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Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Oct. 6	$1.24@1.32	Oct. 9	$1.22@1.33
Oct. 7	1.20@1.35	Oct. 10	1.22@1.34
Oct. 8	1.22@1.33	Oct. 11	1.15@1.34

Futures—	December.	May.
Oct. 6	$1.30 -1.31½	$1.29 -1.30¼
Oct. 7	1.31 -1.31½	1.29½A
Oct. 8	1.29 -1.30	1.27¼A
Oct. 9	1.29½-1.31	1.27½-1.28½
Oct. 10	1.28 -1.29	1.26½-1.27½
Oct. 11	1.29½-1.30¼	1.26¼-1.28½

Sept. 29, Sept. future $1.24 bid, Sept. new, $1.33@1.35; Sept. 30, Sept. future $1.27 bid, Sept new, $1.36@1.40.

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Week—					
Oct. 4	182	144	211	30	285
Oct. 11	133	1,466	211	28	263

BARLEY MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers had some good heavy barley to sell, but maltsters here were not ready to buy and nothing was done. They say that there may be something doing early next week. Old malting was quoted at $1.45@1.52 and new $1.35@1.42. Feed $1.29@1.42 on track or in store, Buffalo.

DETROIT.—Barley is quoted 10c higher this week, at $2.50@2.60 for No. 3, cost per cwt., but there is little to say here.

ST. JOSEPH.—There was considerable demand for good grades of old barley, with heavy test, but prices are too high for feeding value, as compared to corn. Kansas barley is coming in slow, but ranging in test from 32 to 38 lbs. and very light, but of fine color. Barley quotations were $1.20 to $1.24 for No. 3 and $1.17 to $1.20 for No. 4.

DULUTH.—Fair inquiry was received for barley during the first four days of last week, and its market held firm. Interest then appeared to die away and cash handlers found difficulty in marketing the light current receipts. Final prices are unchanged at 6c off at $1.06@1.32 for spot. Receipts for the six days showed a still further falling off at 37 cars against 67 cars last year.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market ruled easier with prices for the week being 4@5c lower, under a slack demand from both industries and shipping buyers, and moderate offerings, largely ordinary stuff, which is difficult to place. Receipts for the week were 176 cars, against 144 cars a week ago and 64 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test is quotable at $1.35@1.37; bright, $1.38@1.40; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.28@1.35; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.22@1.32; 36@40 lbs., $1.12@1.22; feed, $1.12@1.25. Iowa quoted $1.20@1.36; for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.25@1.40; Minnesota, $1.20@1.35; Dakota, $1.20@1.35; feed and rejected, $1.12@1.25.

MONTREAL.—Barley receipts during the past week were 65,128 bushels, against 146,493 bushels for the week previous and none for the same week last year. The market is quiet and more or less nominal, as the English market is cabled 8c to 10c lower. Prices here are nominally quoted at $1.45 for No. 3 Canadian Western. Ontario barley is poor quality this year. Feed barley is quoted at $1.33.

PORTLAND.—Barley shows but little improvement and the demand at present is small. Ample stocks are held at tidewater warehouses and buyers can easily secure whatever they need, says the *Commercial Review*. An easy tone prevails and trades seem to lack orders. No one can explain this lethargy, but dealers figure that a better demand will exist when the weather gets colder. Values for No. 3 blue barley are $63.50, feed $62.50 and Eastern barley $61 per ton.

KANSAS CITY.—Movement of barley from the West to this market continues limited for two reasons. Car shortage is one cause of restriction and another is the fact that prices have been at a discount under oats, considered on the pound basis. All that arrived this week found a good demand, largely for shipment to feeders, or to grind locally, and prices had an upward tendency. At the close the market was 5@8c higher, with No. 3 at $1.24@1.25 and No. 4 at $1.23. Receipts were 11 cars, against 9 a week ago and 13 a year ago. Ground barley feed is quoted in carlots from $2.60 to $3 per cwt., and is in moderate request.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is dull and very little new business is being done. Sellers are holding off in expectations of increased values; since the decline no one cares to sell. Outside business is small and local trade is of a retail character. There is said to be a sentiment among growers that the shortage of barley and some other varieties of grain is apt to advance prices materially when the foreign demand is resumed, and they may be holding back their grain on that account. Much of the malting barley used in the United Kingdom, in previous years, was obtained here. The early crop in the state is of fair grade and contains considerable barley of a malting grade. But the quality of the late crop is poor, and the total crop is much reduced from that of recent years. We quote shipping grades $3 to $3.10. Feed from $2.90 to $3 per cental.—*Commercial Review*.

CHICAGO.—The barley market was a rather listless affair all week. Early in the week offerings were ample and buyers slow. Maltsters took some of the heavier varieties but there was little demand from the feed men and still less from the industries. Toward the close of the week, offerings were less free and the week closed with a good tone, especially for good barley; low grade barley is almost unsalable. Some shipping demand appeared, but export inquiry was nil. Range of prices ap in tables above. Visible supply where.

MINNEAPOLIS.—There is a limit mand for barley and that is confi the choice bright stuff. Thin bar in slow demand and weak in tone. vator companies have considerabl stock on hand and cannot hedg poor barley advantageously. Re are very light compared with yea totals.

The Institute of Agriculture at reporting on barley yields for Sco Italy, Canada, United States, Japa geria and Tunis says there is an ciable decrease in the yield for all countries except Scotland and J Compared with the 5-year averag yield this year was slightly in by 2.4 per cent for the United and larger by 39.1 per cent in Ca

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF

Receipts in cars of rye at the p pal primary markets of the C West for the week ended Octob and for the corresponding week year, as reported by the *Marke porter*, were:

	1919.
Minneapolis	168
Duluth	345
Chicago	54
Omaha	19
Milwaukee	50
Total	636

Closing outside prices of rye of ard quality and spot cash for eac of the week beginning October 3,

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.
Oct. 3.	$1.39¾	$1.40⅜	$1.42¼	$1.32
Oct. 4.	1.39⅞	1.40⅜	1.42	1.31
Oct. 6.	1.40½	1.41½	1.43½	1.30
Oct. 7.	1.41	1.41¼	1.43½	1.31
Oct. 8.	1.40⅛	1.40½	1.43¼	1.32
Oct. 9.	1.40⅛	1.41	1.42½	1.30
Oct. 10.	1.40	1.40½	1.42½	1.30

The condition of buckwheat in consin at time of harvest was 8 cent, the same as on Sept. 1, com with a 10-year average of 75. Th duction is estimated at 613,000 bu compared to 636,000 bushels pro in 1918 and a 5-year average of 3 bushels.

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Feedstuffs

t Virginia pastures are reported

Farmers Elevator at Ellendale, is installing a new feed mill in nt.

N. Wellman has purchased the usiness of Queen & Mirando at nd, Ky.

Wilsenville Milling Co. of Wil-le, Nebr., will erect a flour and nill at this place.

consin pastures on Oct. 1 were giv-ondition of 80% of normal, com-with 82 on Sept. 1 and 67 a year

Burlington Feed Co. of Burling-Vis., has installed a modern and ate feed grinder and other feed nery in its plant.

Wichita Cotton Oil Co. of a Falls, Texas, has been incor-ad; capital $150,000. J. E. Wolf, Pope and J. P. Burrus are among corporators.

lois state report says that in many e pastures have been revived by ptember rains and are providing eed, but in a good deal of the state re still brown.

Guntrop Perry Co. has been in-ated at Detroit, Mich., with a t of $75,000 to manufacture and n flour and feed. Incorporators Vm. T. Guntrop, B. A. Guntrop and W. Perry.

Grain Belt Mills of St. Joseph, re doubling the output of the t feed department. The installa-the new machinery will result output of the poultry feed de-nt being increased to five 100-sacks a minute.

Osgood announces the Commer-led Co., 112 Corn Exchange, Min-cs. He was recently conducting e and flour business in Chicago as formerly identified with the ry Mills at Minneapolis. His perience fits him to handle the rk in good shape.

Missouri state report says forage mproved during the month—sorghums, soy beans, millet all rably better. Newly seeded clo-l go over to next year, Pastur-dition 76, compared with 78 in ber and 74 as an average. A nprovement is reported in all sec-ith seasonable weather.

THE FEED MARKET.

orrespondents do not report any ate revival of the demand for fs, although there will no e a normal winter demand for rates and the mixed feeds both le grains and the by-products s. For the present the coun-ull of natural feeds. Late rains erywhere revived the pastures pretty general absence of frost le the grass lush and nutritious. r the Southwest the grass is l abundant. The same is true Eastern dairy districts and in gland.

rices are down now, it would ood policy to urge consumers up while the market is favor-able. The Department of Justice has declared its intention to take a common sense view of this sort of procedure and to recognize the difference, which men of good common business sense, not posing for political lightning to hit them always understand, between hoarding and holding commercial supplies in amounts which trade warrants. This should relieve the apprehensions of conscientious business men who would go to any length to avoid controversy with the Government, even at the expense of their legitimate business and income.

Aside from alfalfa which is in somewhat larger supply this season than last, tho' not all of as good color, perhaps, protein feeds are scarce. Mill feeds and bran are still high with not much prospect of declining; there are only limited quantities of brewers' and distillers' grains; beet pulp is not in general distribution even were it abundant, and the discolor to the cotton-crop gives no hope of cheaper cottonseed meal, in spite of the Kansas live stockmen's wail that meal is now $25 per ton too high. Seed and meal are both scarce and truly to be so for some considerable time, while linseed meal is even harder to get at a price buyers are satisfied with.

In fact, while hay is abundant, the largest crop on record—it is the only feedstuff that is in surplus or will be when frost comes and the present splendid pastures are killed for the winter.

FEED SITUATION.

FEED MARKET DULL.

NEW ULM, MINN.—The feed market is very dull—no demand and prices declining daily. We find no interest displayed in the principal markets. Prices here, Oct. 6: Bran, $36; middlings, $46.50; red dog, $63.50.

GOOD DEMANDS FOR MILL FEEDS.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—We have a large stock of wheat bought direct from farmers, and it is still coming. The wheat is fine in quality and therefore produces flour of fine quality. There is a large demand for bran and middlings. —*The Faulk Brothers Co.*

MARKET CONDITIONS TRYING.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—In this territory at least, business has been exceedingly dull for the past several weeks, due perhaps to the bears having the upper hand on the market situation.

Due to the almost ideal summer conditions, existing at this late date, feeders have not fed anywhere near the normal amount which is fed during October, which has caused the purchasers, feeders, the retail feed dealers, to roll in upon them, causing over-crowded warehouses and sadly depleted bank accounts. When these two conditions are "abroad in the land" the likelihood of the average human being is to assume a hypocritical attitude toward the goods delivered. This microscopical condition of the mind springs on unwarranted disputes and cancellations which causes a great deal of worry and anxiety on the part of the wholesale distributor.

We believe that we had it coming to us, for the reason that during the past year or two we have been working on a steadily rising market, and some of us had almost forgotten what trouble was, as it has been our experience that the average consignee very seldom refuses shipments which may be delayed by not being shipped or delayed in transit when the market price on arrival of goods is from $10 to $15 a ton higher than invoice price. *But* when the market price is $1.00 to $2.00 less than invoice price, we believe that the great majority of the feed and grain trade will agree with us when we state that sometimes the consignee intimates very strongly that shipment was not as contract or goods were not as purchased.

This is a funny old world and we hear much these days about the double standard of morality, but we believe that the double standard of acceptance or declining goods purchased is just as strongly recognizable.

With kind personal regards and best wishes, and with the hope that your paper is meeting with its well deserved success.—*Empire Grain & Elevator Co.*, *MacLean Wilson, Vice-Pres., Asst. Mgr., Thomas A. Wilson, Second Vice-Pres.*

FEED MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 13. — There has been no improvement in the millfeed situation. Offerings are plentiful and the demand is limited. Prices are holding well because of the stubbornness of the millers. Interior mills are offering more freely of late. There is a moderate demand for deferred feed at good discounts under spot values. Millers refuse to sell freely for forward shipment at prices bid. Quotations in car lots f. o. b., sacked in 100-pound sacks, bran, $34@36; standard middlings, $42@44; flour middlings, $52@54; red dog, $61@63; rye middlings, $42@44; ground barley, $57@58.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 11.—Although the demand for millfeeds was weak the first part it gained strength the latter part of the week and supplies at local mills were inadequate to meet demand. Prices were: Bran, $45; middlings, $57 per ton, bag basis, f. o. b Toledo. Flour production of Toledo mills was 42,500 barrels, as against 47,000 last week and 47,750 barrels a year ago.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Oct. 13.—Quietude continues the chief feature of the feed market, but in the cottonseed meal section there is still the same old uncertainty as to what the stuff is worth. Meal of the 7 per cent variety is quoted at the mills at $64 to $65 a ton, but there is no general demand yet and the wildness in the cotton market of the

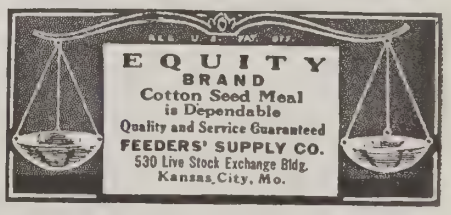
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past few days, with its resultant effects on the seed market, has unsettled values and caused holders to be firm. It is expected that more clarified ideas of the market may be had when trading in meal starts on the Memphis Merchants' Exchange next Monday.

Mill feeds are still not very plentiful, but they are offering freely enough to fill the limited demand. Cash wheat bran is quoted at $37 a ton, while shorts are selling around $56 to $57.

There is no snap in sweet feed demand, as it is between seasons.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 11.—The feed market is quiet on all kinds of feeds, but bran is steadier and oat feed is weaker. Quotations are as follows: Bran, spot, $36@37, with futures about 50c less; gray middlings, $53@58; red dog, $66.50; white hominy feed, $53; oat feed, $24; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $36@37; No. 2, $33 per ton, in new sacks.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 11.—The demand for bran has ceased and at the same time offerings are not large. Bran has been offered delivered New Orleans at $1.95 per hundred Some indications have been made at $1.90; whether sales have been made at this figure have not been verified.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Oct. 11.—Weakness developed in the feeds markets during the week. Bran broke $2, shorts $5, red dog $5, Boston mixed $3, and rye $2. As a result of the irregular market and expectations of a lower price range operators continued to confine their buying to current needs only. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $37.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $53.75; No. 2 ground feed, $52.50; No. 3 ground feed, $51; shorts, $47.50; flour middlings, $60; red dog, $64.50; Boston mixed, $46.50; cracked corn, $56.75; rye feed, $38.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The market for feedstuffs is dull and lower under a light demand and liberal offerings. Quotations are for carlots to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at cost, per ton. Winter bran, $41@41.50; spring bran, $41@41.50 flour middlings, $57@58; standard wheat middlings, $47@48; red dog, $68@69; shorts, $47@48; low grade flour, $68@69; rye middlings, $48@49; fine yellow hominy, $57.50@58.50; fine white hominy, $58.50@59.50; reground oats feed, $26.50@27.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $70.50@71.50; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $76@77; cottonseed meal 20% protein, $59@60.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Oct. 11.—Markets on feeds have all worked to new low levels during the past week. Receipts have been heavy and all offers have been taken: Bran, $36 per ton; shorts, $47 per ton; middlings, $51 per ton; tankage, $99 per ton; oilmeal, $70 per ton. Feeders are buying heavily at present prices and we do not look for further declines for some time.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Easier tone continues on mill feed, with inactive demand for bran and middlings. Other ground feed continues in moderate demand. Some complaints are heard of car shortage at mills. Quotations: Soft winter wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $40@42; middlings, $58@60; horse and mule feed, $45@57; dairy feed, $56@57; hog feed, $68; poultry feed, $67@71.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11.—Receipts of feed remain about the same as they were last period and prices show no material change. A total of 25 cars were bulletined in the local hay and grain exchange, most of which consisted of white middlings. Four cars of bran were included. Demand is improving and little difficulty is found in placing all arrivals at good prices.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 11.—The local mill feed market required considerable attention during the past several weeks, with constantly varying prices, reflecting a downward tendency. During the week the market ruled weaker, bran being quoted $1.50 lower, while middlings is also working off closer to bran basis, standard middlings showing a drop of $4.50@5 and flour middlings a drop of $3@3.50. There has been a slightly improved demand for bran, while business generally is reported as only fair. Pasturage throughout the state is still reported in splendid shape for out-of-door feeding. Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $36.50@37; standard middlings, $44@45; flour middlings, $54.50@56; red dog, $62.50@63.50; hominy feed, $59; rye feed, $42@43; old-process oil meal, $72; cottonseed meal, $75@82; brewers' dried grain, $60@61; gluten feed, $63, all in 100-lb. sacks.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 11.—Offerings of feeds of kinds were moderate during the past week and a fair demand reported. Practically all feeds were quoted lower than last week. The following prices were being quoted at the closing: Bran, spring, sacked, $43 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $43; middlings, sacked, $54@56; mixed feed, sacked, $53@58; gluten feed, sacked, $69; red dog, sacked, $71; second clear, sacked, $73; stock feed, sacked, $61.50; oat hulls, reground, $30; hominy feed, sacked, $61; cottonseed meal, sacked, $73. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 11 were 50 tons.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The market for all kinds of mill feeds was extremely dull and easier. Quotations, representing 100-lb. sacks, at the close of the week were: Bran, $39@39.50; mixed feed, $47@47.50; brown shorts, $52.50@53; gray middlings, $55@56; standard fine middlings, $51@53; hominy feed, $55@57. Two cars of sacked middlings sold as low as $48 on auction at the exchange.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 11.—The tone of the general feed market is easier as a result of a slow carlot demand and a tendency of supplies to accumulate on sellers' hands. Western advices easier. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $43@44; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $57@58; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $55; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $58; white middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $68.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Oct. 11.—Feed is in fair demand only, mills having fair supplies of mill feed and ready to ship promptly. In carlots, cotton, bran is quoted at $43 a ton; mixed feed, $58; middlings, $63; scratch feed, $70; cracked yellow corn, $61; corn and oat feed, $60; corn and oat chop, $60; hominy feed meal, $55.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 11.—Mill feed prices experienced another sharp decline during the past week and offers were heavy. The mills, apparently, have quite a large accumulation which they are trying to dispose of, and this has been pressing on the market here but without finding buyers very responsive. As a matter of fact, consumers in the East have been impressed by the weakness in the coarse grains and have not been inclined to load up with mill feed. The unusual amount of rain in the East this fall has produced very luxuriant pastures and this has an important bearing on the Eastern feed situation. Western spring bran is offered here as low as $41.50 per ton, while standard middlings were quoted at $47.50@48; flour middlings at $59@60; and red dog at $68@69, all in 100-lb. sacks.

Cottonseed Feed Up $1 a Ton.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—Colder temperatures in the important feeding territory and unfavorable weather conditions for picking and general progress of the crop were bullish influences in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Pices were up about $1 a ton, with the 43 per cent protein grade being quoted at $73.75 a ton, Kansas City, for full October shipment. The 41 per cent grade was held at $71.75 and cold-pressed cake was offered at $57. Inquiry was light.

The Missouri crop report for Oct. 1 says that wheat seeding for 1919 is later than in recent years because of the August drouth which prevented plowing.

The Park & Pollard Co. of Ill.
Manufacturers of
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Stevens "44" Dairy Ration
Go-Tu-It Hog Ration
ALSO
Complete Line of Poultry Feeds
735 Webster Building
Chicago, Illinois

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are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable Reference Book free.* Write for it.
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FEED
Brokers Wanted
BRAN, Shorts, Middlings, Hominy gluten feed, Oil meal, Cottonseed meal, Tankage, Molasses feed, Alfalfa meal, Dairy, Hog and Poultry feed, Screenings, Red dog. Straight or mixed cars.
OMAHA HAY CO. NEBRASKA
"Sudden Service Company"

COTTON SEED MEAL AND CRACKED CA
NUT SIZE FOR CATTLE — PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP AND GOA
45%—43%—41%—38½%—36% Protein
COLD PRESSED COTTON SEED CAKE, PEANUT MEAL AND CRACKED CA
Wire or Write for Prices Delivered Anywhere, Stating Quality, Quantity and Shipm
E. H. YOUNG CO., FORT WORTH, TE
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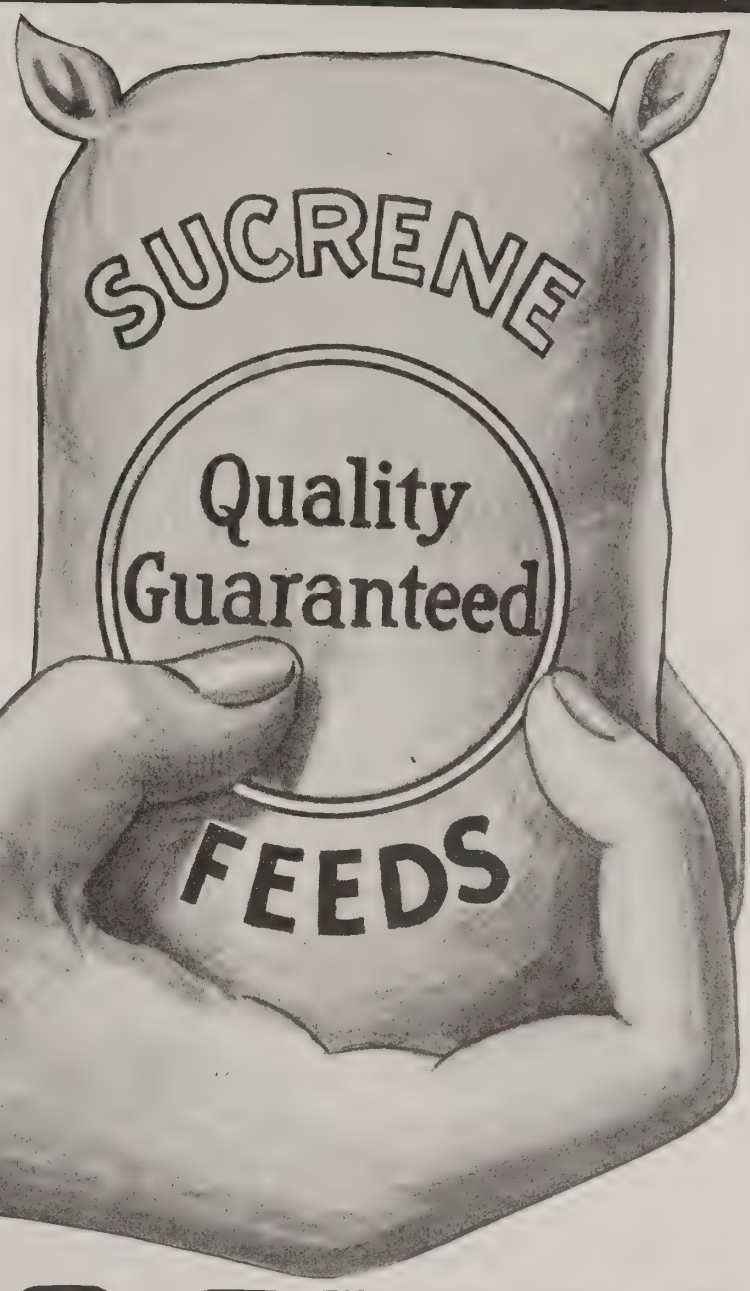
Vitality is the trade name for the new line quality feeds we are now manufa turing. For samples and prices wr
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Your competitor's alfalfa meal supply is uniform, ample and dependable.
He is a regular customer of
The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.
LAMAR, COLO.
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CALIFORNIA ALFALFA MEAL DOUBLE-COMPRESSE
Quality very high this year. Prices low It will pay you to get our quotations. We are ping to Eastern States every day. Larges Compress Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the
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The Leypoldt & Pennington
Baled Alfalfa and Prairie H
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NE

"Hold Fast That Which Is Good"



SUCRENE FEEDS

In Their 20th Year of Popularity

One dealer, who has handled Sucrene Feeds for many years, writes: "We have had increasing sales on Sucrene Feeds each year. When we sell a feeder Sucrene he is generally a regular customer. Have handled a number of other feeds but they are hard to start and generally fall off. In the long run we consider Sucrene our best seller."

QUALITY FIRST AND ALL THE TIME
THE SUCRENE FEED SLOGAN

It gives you a grip on the feed business which competition can not break.

Our new feed mill at Peoria, Ill., the greatest and most modern plant in America, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mixed feeds, will soon be ready for work. In the meantime our Owensboro, Ky., plant is running double shifts to keep up with the demand for Sucrene Feeds.

We solicit your order for Poultry Scratch Feeds in any quantity. The late fire did not affect this branch of our manufacturing facilities. Address Main Office at Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
Southern Mill: Owensboro, Ky.

Going in for Feeding.

A Missouri feeder of many years' experience says that, "While a great many stockmen are refusing to feed out any cattle of consequence this fall, owing to the uncertain condition of the market, I personally believe that the future prices of cattle will justify a feeder taking on a few droves at present and finishing them for the Christmas trade. The very fact that so many stockmen are holding back is sufficient to convince me that prices will rise above their present low level in several months from now. This condition will arise from a decreased production which will eventually come to pass. It is surprising to see how few cattle are on the pastures throughout the corn belt.

"Another factor that must be taken into consideration in determining the merits of fall feeding is the low prices prevailing for feeder cattle. Purchases can now be made of good fleshy material at comparatively low figures. Recently I purchased several cars of very good feeder steers at $8.75. Adding the freight and all they did not come to more than $8.90 at the most. These same cattle if bought a year ago would have cost $13 in all probability. While some people feel relieved over the lowering cattle market, it is really the worst condition that could happen at present for not only the producer, but the consumer as well. When meat is bought over the retail counter the purchaser shares in a very small portion of the lowering cost. However, the farmer feels the effect greatly and is retaliating by lowering the volume of production. It is but another case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

Movement of Feeder Sheep from Omaha.

All former records of sheep receipts for a single month at the Omaha market were broken during September this year, when 849,811 arrived there; 29 per cent were sold to slaughterers and 71 per cent sent to the country. Nebraska and Iowa took the larger percentage of the feeder shipments. The nearby country districts have been favored with an abundance of rough feed and this has caused a good many farmers to take hold of sheep who have never before attempted to feed this class of stock; the heavy receipts, which included a larger percentage of ewes than usual, are attributed to the drought conditions in Montana and Wyoming. The following table shows the movement of feeder sheep from Omaha and destination by states for the month of September, also total shipments for September and August 1919:

Iowa	294,821	Kansas	3,671
Nebraska	202,019	Texas	2,731
Missouri	31,591	New York	696
Illinois	31,412	Alabama	381
South Dakota	19,502	Indiana	305
Minnesota	9,760	Wisconsin	125
Michigan	7,577	Wyoming	116

Total shipments to all states during September, 1919: 604,707.

Total shipments to all states during August, 1919: 432,607.

Burro Fed Hogs.

We have heard of all kinds of hog feeds, but an enterprising feeder and rancher in Texas has sprung a new one. The bordering counties of this great state that touch old Mexico are alive with donkeys (burros), small, worthless animals that having in late years been allowed to roam wild in the mountains, have become more of a pest than might be imagined. They are open game; and the plan of the hog feeder mentioned is to slaughter these donkeys mainly for the value of the hides, which justifies the freight to the killing pens, and cooking the meat and grinding the bones for hog feed. It is thought to form a suitable substitute for tankage feeds.

Stockers and Feeders.

Extreme range of prices, bulk of sales and average price of stockers and feeders at Chicago for September 1919, with comparisons, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal:*

	Extreme range.	Bulk of sales.	Average price.
1919	$6.00@13.25	$8.75@11.00	$9.90
1918	6.00@13.25	9.75@12.00	10.90
1917	5.75@13.00	7.50@ 9.75	8.50
1916	4.40@ 7.80	5.75@ 7.40	6.70
1915	Closed by Government regulation.		
1914	5.00@ 8.35	6.25@ 8.00	7.15

HOG PRICES LOWEST IN TWO YEARS.

The hog market continues on a downward journey. Receipts the first half of last week, numbering 67,000, were not quite as heavy as what arrived the corresponding three days last week, nevertheless buyers were in very bearish mood and the result has been that prices worked sharply lower. A decline of 75 cents to $1.00 since Saturday, October 4, brought quotations down to the lowest point in force since the latter end of July, 1917. A feature of the trade of late has been a reduction in the supply of sows, which means that the old crop of hogs is near the end of its string. Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa are already sending in hogs of this year's raising, quality of which is good texture. Weights of this class are largely from 140 to 190 lbs., with offerings uneven in size. A narrowing of the spread between best light and heavy hogs can now be expected right along. Choice light shipping hogs which have been enjoying greatest favor will lose some of their popularity, while prime heavy hogs will gradually work in favor. Eastern shipping orders have been very scarce at Chicago of late, due to the fact that new hogs are arriving freely at eastern markets. The run of pigs at Chicago has been quite light, indicating the absence of cholera in the herds. —*Clay, Robinson & Co.*

Hog Health and the Supply.

THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER says it would appear that there is not only a general reduction in the number of hogs being fattened for market this year, but also a reduction in the number of brood sows being carried over the winter for next year. If that be true, we will feel the effect of this shortage next spring, and if there be a good demand for hog products at that time, then hogs can have a very liberal advance again. Our own reports from the country are that the hogs are healthy; and any time the hogs are healthy there is never any scarcity, at least during the winter packing season. We have had no sick hogs on the Chicago market; and although there was a report of sickness among the hogs going to the Indianapolis market, a very prominent packer says that his investigation shows the report is unfounded. —*W. G. Press & Co.*

Average Hog Weights.

Hogs coming to market in recent weeks show the effects of longer feeding and are weighing heavier than they were at this time last year. The proportion of brood sows, "grass widows," is not noticeably larger than a year ago, but corn is more plentiful and cheaper and in some cases the hogs have been held a few weeks longer than usual in the hope that the market would recover, says the *Journal-Stockman* of Omaha. The following table shows the average weight of the hogs at seven leading Western markets for September as compared with the month previous and the corresponding month a year ago:

	Sept., 1919.	Aug., 1919.	Sept., 1918.
Omaha	275	255	264
Chicago	254	251	247
Kansas City	181	193	172
St. Louis	181	183	174
St. Joseph	247	237	241
Sioux City	273	265	267
St. Paul	230	256	234

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts last week, 416,100 bus. There were further sales for export early in the week, but latterly the demand quieted down and very little new business reported. Spot trading, however, was in increased volume, as holders of export contracts were unexpectedly called upon to load out oats, and were compelled to enter the open market to fill sales. The result has been to absorb to a large extent available supplies and caused a further advance of premiums. Local dealers showed more interest, their purchases being in fair volume. The port is now completely tied up because of an unexpected strike of longshoremen, and the railroad tow boatmen have gone out in sympathy. Harbor deliveries are at a standstill, and the Railroad Administration has ordered that no further permits for grain, either domestic or export, be issued for this market. This also has affected cash values which should move constantly toward a higher level until it is once more possible to permit the forwarding of oats in this direction.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

Cuban Molasses to United States.

A report from the vice consul at Matanzas, Cuba, says that 27,098 tons of sugar were shipped direct to the United States in American vessels during September and 23,025 tons of molasses; also 5,671 tons of sugar in foreign vessels.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

(Monday Weekly Letter and Buyers' Guide)

MARKET: The week has been unfavorable for picking and development of the cotton crop in the western portion of the belt. Excessive rain, together with cool, cloudy weather, has had a Bullish effect on mills and producers. Buying has been light during the week but slow production has maintained values.

Our prices subject to confirmation, car lots only 20 to 30 tons for prompt and October shipment, closed Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	Coldpressed Cake
Chicago	$76.00	$74.00	$59.50
Indianapolis	76.50	74.50	60.00
Des Moines	76.00	74.00	58.75
Milwaukee, Wis.	76.50	74.50	60.00
St. Louis	74.50	72.50	58.50
Kansas City	73.75	71.75	57.00

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CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

A. J. (JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK YA

The Bureau of Markets repor following movement of cattle an at stock yards during the mo September 1919:

	Cattle. 1919.	1918.	Hogs. 1919.	
Receipts, 66 mkts.—				
Sept.	2,398,637	2,830,324	2,416,012	2,
Change	—431,687	or 15.3%	+11,725	
19 mos.	16,661,387	17,681,735	32,965,470	31,
Decrease	—1,020,348	or 5.8%	+1,334,174	
Shipments, 66 mkts.—				
Sept.	1,165,163	1,244,275	873,054	
Change	79,112	or 6.4%	+71,498	
9 mos.	6,818,878	6,916,257	10,260,035	10,
Dec.	97,379	or 1.4%	447,784	
Local slaughter, 66 mkts.—				
Sept.	1,197,602	1,537,500	1,533,257	1,
Dec.	339,898	or 22.1%	50,769	
9 mos.	9,702,833	10,595,780	22,501,386	20,
Inc.			+1,685,836	
Change	—892,947	or 8.4%		
Stockers and feeders, 66 mkts.—				
Sept.	611,631	604,155	74,387	
Inc.	+7,476	or 1.2%		
Change			—41,500	
9 mos.	3,252,705	3,319,123	630,009	
Dec.	66,418	or 2%	57,771	

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AND HOGS

Comparison of September 191 September 1918:

	Cattle. 1919.	1918.	Ho. 1919.	
Albany	1,333	3,497	222	
Amarillo	13,047	25,264	80	
Atlanta	1,912	3,181	1,954	
Augusta	1,300	1,078	226	
Baltimore	26,998	33,906	69,428	
Billings	338	289	905	
Boston	6,268	9,493	1,131	
Buffalo	56,127	68,783	100,677	
Chattanooga	1,360	1,419	511	
Cheyenne	3,000	6,153	0	
Chicago	342,359	433,838	431,525	
Cincinnati	47,448	52,712	106,208	
Cleveland	25,452	28,164	67,229	
Dallas	874	1,332	1,692	
Dayton	2,628	2,684	6,451	
Denver	61,832	61,119	13,477	
Detroit	12,094	20,780	17,472	
Dublin	67	149	33	
E.St.Louis	150,772	191,201	209,871	
El Paso	4,898	10,534	1,096	
Emeryville	3,249	2,870	928	
Erie	5,607	6,066	4,736	
Evansville	3,337	4,624	13,099	
Ft.Worth	103,780	185,298	18,334	
Fostoria	1,472	1,006	4,747	
Ind'polis	42,524	45,030	152,244	
Jacksonville	1,644	4,790	2,484	
Jer. City	55,443	52,034	30,317	
Kan. City	379,901	476,759	169,413	
Knoxville	2,946	2,631	3,359	
Lafayette	1,161	1,092	8,232	
Lancaster	41,512	41,550	2,803	
Logansport	21	78	455	
Louisville	31,402	31,064	61,016	
Marion	1,462	81	13,648	
Memphis	19	340	0	
Milwaukee	21,113	19,339	36,542	
Mntgmry.	4,940	5,375	5,415	
Nashville	8,616	16,209	90,241	
Neb. City	175	119	10,124	
N.Brighton	15,394	18,202	676	
N.Orleans	16,598	16,135	2,492	
New York	20,389	26,630	50,016	
Ogden	5,660	10,030	2,501	
Okla. City	58,332	86,345	31,213	
Omaha	257,846	244,838	102,458	
Pasco	177	1	373	
Peoria	1,901	3,096	13,219	
Phila.	17,483	18,048	26,964	
Pgh.	73,215	59,418	129,098	
Portland	13,281	14,872	10,537	
Pueblo	23,185	16,004	1,255	
Richmond	3,444	3,216	6,705	
St.Joseph	79,214	94,223	88,724	
St. Louis	5,531	11,257	23,409	
St. Paul	161,546	183,212	83,366	
Salt Lake	2,531	4,901	3,070	
S. Antonio	23,902	10,625	1,129	
Seattle	7,138	6,154	3,952	
SiouxCity	91,620	88,037	89,511	
Sioux Falls	560	1,734	3,339	
Spokane	7,823	6,349	3,155	
Tacoma	4,426	2,674	1,741	
Toledo	3,858	5,225	16,381	
Wash'ton	1,669	1,684	5,457	
Wichita	31,483	45,480	26,916	
Totals	2,398,637	2,830,324	2,416,012	2

Sheep—1919, 3,854,907; 1918, 3,496,3

Texas Corn Moving North

Texas corn grown in considerat plus this year made its appeara the St. Louis and other Southw markets very early. It proved t white elephant, carrying as it di siderable weevil. It is our gues heavy cattle feeding operations, a due to cattle shipments from the areas of the Northwest to the ranges, will require before the is over much of the Texas corn was shipped out of the state. It have been held there.

If this paper pleases you, kind ommend it to your neighbors trade.

Alfalfa Department

damaged the last crop of al-
Nevada.
have delayed the last cutting of
California.
Commissioner of Agriculture of
reports that several countries
ing a third cutting of alfalfa.
an Francisco correspondent re-
at the later cuttings of alfalfa
being offered and where ship-
an be made by water the crop
g without difficulty. Rail ship-
owever, are not in demand ex-
ere warehouse facilities are ob-

Smith, manager of the Salina
Meal Co., advises that with his
E. L. Smith, just returned from
vice, other stockholders in the
have been bought out. The ca-
f the mill has been increased,
Mr. Smith's intention to main-
calibre of its output, thus sat-
particular trade that has been
or many years.

New Mexico Mill.

to secure the necessary capital
an alfalfa mill at Otis, N. Mex.,
e likely be successful. A fur-
tingency is the securing of nec-
ectric power. The Pecos Valley
Mill Co., of Hagerman, N. Mex.,
d the mill. Otis is just a few
th of Carlsbad, a large alfalfa
center.

lfalfa in the Rotation.

rs who planted spring wheat on
and last spring are reporting
or results, particularly where
age sown had been previously
many years in the production
. In a dry country, where alfalfa
go as low as eleven feet for
e land is so thoroughly venti-
exhausted of its surplus moist-
it is only natural to expect
st possible results in wheat.
f the sandy soil through Kan-
h has usually produced an ex-
rade of dark wheat, is now
hrough unusual experience.
are finding that their wheat is
nd light, not at all similar in
to the hard wheat produced
's out of ten. This was caused
l weeks of wet weather just be-
during harvest.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

since the beginning of the
t of new crop alfalfa from pro-
reas of the country, an enor-
uand has been witnessed. Nev-
in market history has the
f sales of alfalfa hay been so
during the past few months and
ent time. Large shipments
made to the South, the South-
East, Middle West, Central
nd the dairy cattle territory
rth. It has not been particu-
question of obtaining orders
h to dispose of offerings of the
ut primarily a problem of ob-
ay suitable to the requirements
ousands of consumers.
ly the heaviest demand for al-
comes from the South and
, supplies for which were ob-
rgely in Oklahoma and New
The production of hay in the
tes was hardly normal, and
e close of August buyers were
turn their buying efforts to
ritory. Both Oklahoma and
ico were early cleaned out of
lus production of alfalfa, that
rplus above the requirements
s within the states for the re-
f the crop year. Oklahoma pro-
eavy first crop of alfalfa, but
of this hay was badly dam-
nfavorable weather conditions
e harvest and windrow season.
the discolored or brown hay
ed on southern and southeast-
s, but that territory, as well as most other buying sections of the United States, prefers the pea-green alfalfa. The result, of course, is that producers have held their off-colored alfalfa and applied their better quality hay on orders. New Mexico's alfalfa crop, produced mostly under irrigation, was of moderate to large size. Much of this hay, however, was taken by alfalfa millers. The later crops in Oklahoma, that is the second, third and fourth, have been generally light, a combination of labor shortage, army worms, a super-abundance of moisture early and followed by severe drouth later, tending to reduce the production.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Alfalfa Protein.

Alfalfa belongs to that wonderful family of legumes, having the power to extract free nitrogen from the air and convert it into the compound known as protein.

This protein is absolutely essential to animal life, inasmuch as it supplies the different elements necessary in the formation of lean meat and kindred tissues, in the formation of milk, development of fetal growth, the making of eggs, the growing of wool, hair, horns, hoofs, hides, etc. As no growth can take place without food containing adequate amounts of this element, the importance of alfalfa as a cheap source of protein is evident.

By grinding alfalfa every particle of the plant is consumed by the animal, there being no waste of stems or coarser parts. Its palatability and digestibility are increased. One great advantage is the ease with which it can be combined with grains or molasses in compounding a balanced ration. Grinding also lowers the cost of transportation and likewise reduces its bulk.—*Mealology.*

Alfalfa Meal Market Quiet.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—A generally quiet tone prevailed in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. Only few new bookings were made, and inquiries from consuming interests were light, indicating the hesitancy on the part of buyers in entering the market. Some of the larger handlers in Kansas City reported a slightly improved demand from the South and Southeast, with sales to Memphis and surrounding points. Chicago and other Eastern districts also bought small quantities. In no instances, however, were purchases in large lots.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted around $38@39 a ton; No. 1 held around $34.50 @36; No. 2, $29@31; and brown, $28.

Cooler temperatures in the important feeding belt was a stimulating influence in the alfalfa mixed feed trade, and a slight increase in the volume of business resulted. Feeders still are making use of pastures, and trade is naturally limited. There was little inquiry from the East. Hog producers bought on a moderate scale. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

Alfalfa and Lamb Feeding.

An item from live stock markets of interest to the trade in hay, particularly alfalfa, is the reported heavy buying of feeding lambs by the feeders of the northern part of Colorado. Northern Colorado is the heaviest professional sheep-feeding district in the United States. It has been hesitant about stocking up on sheep, but is now a heavy buyer. Alfalfa is one of the principal parts of the rations for sheep used by Colorado feeders. If they purchase lambs on a large scale, the amount of surplus alfalfa to come out of the state from the 1919 crop will be reduced. The next few weeks will reveal the extent of the probable demand from Colorado lamb feeders in the market for alfalfa hay.

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New Orleans St. Louis

"Some demand is developing for alfalfa and other varieties of hay from cattle feeders in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and surrounding territory east of the Mississippi River," declared C. M. Funk, of Funk Bros. "Cattle interests who have recently made purchases of stockers to rough through the winter are still making use of pastures, and their entrance into the market has not yet become general. Without any broadening in the movement of hay to market, a strengthening tone doubtless will result from the buying by feeders."

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Oct. 11:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 1 mixed.	141 @149	146 @148	145 @147	.....	.....	139 @147
No. 2 mixed.	141 @147	144 @147	141 @146	134 @142	.....	139 @147
No. 3 mixed.	140½@146½	143 @144½	.....	134 @141	139 @141	.....
No. 1 yellow.	140½@150½	146½@148	146 @149	.....	.....	139 @148
No. 2 yellow.	140½@150½	145½@147	146 @147	137 @142	142 @151	139 @148
No. 3 yellow.	141½@149	144½@146	.....	136 @142	141½@151	.....
No. 1 white.	140 @147	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 @145
No. 2 white.	141 @147	145 @147	144 @146	137 @142	.....	139 @147
No. 3 white.	140½@146½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	71½@ 73½	70½@ 71	.....	67 @ 68	69½@ 73½	70 @ 70½
No. 3 white.	68¾@ 72½	69½@ 71	66 @ 70	65½@ 67	68½@ 72¼	69½@ 70½
No. 4 white.	66½@ 73	67½@ 69	.....	65 @ 67	68 @ 73	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.40@1.45; No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.37@1.43. Oats—No. 2 white, 65⅞@69⅝c; No. 3 white, 65⅜@68⅞c; No. 4 white, 63½ @66⅝c.



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Hay Department

South Carolina and Florida are still making hay.

Hay listed in Minnesota for sale to Montana points exceeds 30,000 tons.

Upland prairie hay grown in North Dakota is selling in Montana now at $23 to $24 per ton.

A stockman of Merna, Wyo., reports that the summer drouth cut the local hay crop pretty short, but most ranchmen still have some carried over from last year.

Stockmen from Kammerer, Wyo., report no shortage of hay in that locality and that recent rains have improved the pasturage so that there is feed enough now available locally and in adjacent country of Idaho and Utah.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Montana reports that eight counties in that state, covering all sections except the southeastern, indicate that the shortage of hay is not so acute as it was thought to be six weeks ago.

Toberman, McKay & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., report a good demand for high-grade timothy and very choice light clover mixed; also fair demand for high-grade prairie and clover. Consignments of these goods are recommended.

A stockman from Harrison, Nebr., says that very little hay is being offered for sale in the northwestern part of the state. Most farmers have sufficient for their own use, but they are not selling any. The nominal price locally is $15.00 per ton.

It is reported that unfavorable rulings of hay shippers and buyers during the busy days of the forage branch of the army are in some instances being reversed. We suggest to those who had important claims refused that they be brought up and submitted for further consideration.

The "Big Piney" country of Wyoming is said to be in very good shape for the winter, although comparatively little hay was out during the season. Those who have no hay are now paying $25 00 a ton. The drouth, however, was relieved during September and the ranges are now in very good condition.

WHERE THE HAY IS LOCATED.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates made its last preliminary estimate (prior to the final review as of Dec. 1) of the hay crop of this year on basis of the Sept. 1 condition. The figures by states of total yields of wild and tame hay, also of timothy and clover separately, are given in the following table, which will show the location of the hay surplus to be distributed this season:

	Hay, tame. Production.		Quality.	Hay, wild. Production.		Timothy—Yield per acre		Timothy—Production.		Alfalfa.—Yield per acre		Alfalfa.—Production.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
	T'ns.[1]	T'ns.[1]	Pct.	T'ns.[1]	T'ns.[1]	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.[1]	Tons.[1]	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.[1]	Tons.[1]
Maine	1,435	1,375	94	24	22	1.30	1.00	150	115	....	....	.....	.....
N. H.	590	543	98	20	18	1.50	1.00	46	30	....	....	.....	.....
Vt.	1,490	1,291	99	15	13	1.50	1.00	159	105	2.80	2.50	20	18
Mass.	657	563	94	24	20	1.65	1.10	33	22	3.00	3.00	3	3
R. I.	80	75	88	1	1	1.60	1.00	8	5	....	....	.....	.....
Conn.	553	524	89	14	12	1.60	1.00	88	54	3.00	2.00	3	2
N. Y.	6,360	5,375	91	62	50	1.48	1.21	1,883	1,539	2.72	2.70	452	443
N. J.	514	490	86	41	44	1.40	1.35	162	154	2.70	2.75	105	102
Pa.	4,097	4,272	90	18	13	1.40	1.35	1,571	1,515	2.80	2.50	238	208
Del.	101	100	81	13	12	1.28	1.35	29	31	3.00	2.60	9	8
Md.	655	639	85	8	7	1.40	1.28	172	152	2.70	2.58	38	34
Va.	1,519	1,542	89	9	8	1.32	1.25	247	231	2.45	2.40	78	72
W. Va.	1,037	1,037	86	7	7	1.25	1.35	426	475	2.20	2.40	31	34
N. C.	751	684	88	48	46	1.40	1.40	60	62	2.80	3.00	8	9
S. C.	304	286	88	11	10	....	....	.....	.....	2.10	3.00	6	9
Ga.	684	615	86	13	12	1.30	1.30	6	6	2.50	2.10	20	17
Fla.	138	120	91	10	10	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Ohio	3,779	4,095	93	3	3	1.39	1.25	1,322	1,292	2.42	2.60	235	252
Ind.	2,562	3,204	91	65	72	1.25	1.30	998	1,092	2.30	2.50	182	198
Ill.	4,422	4,552	92	106	110	1.38	1.30	1,354	1,343	2.75	2.75	305	292
Mich.	2,962	2,676	95	51	42	1.15	1.05	892	840	2.00	2.10	178	185
Wis.	4,835	3,537	97	478	456	1.63	1.30	1,183	1,312	2.65	2.50	151	95
Minn.	3,381	2,590	97	2,358	1,955	1.70	1.30	654	550	3.20	2.50	118	88
Iowa	5,277	4,286	97	705	684	1.60	1.20	1,763	1,350	2.75	2.00	380	240
Mo.	3,794	2,690	90	157	104	1.35	.81	1,328	867	2.50	1.90	128	95
N. Dak.	950	574	93	2,513	1,904	1.00	.80	110	88	2.00	1.50	70	52
S. Dak.	1,146	1,235	96	3,151	3,282	1.45	1.33	139	133	2.20	2.45	1,120	1,134
Nebr.	4,422	2,381	94	2,989	2,277	1.60	.90	192	108	2.90	1.75	2,685	1,544
Kans.	4,351	3,227	90	1,187	607	1.60	.70	349	153	2.70	2.03	3,467	2,483
Ky.	1,314	1,394	90	6	5	1.25	1.25	452	452	2.00	2.07	84	87
Tenn.	1,564	1,620	87	36	28	1.35	1.45	224	248	2.50	2.25	38	32
Ala.	1,703	1,293	80	35	35	1.30	1.50	32	39	2.30	2.10	32	29
Miss.	535	416	84	46	48	1.30	1.80	.....	5	3.00	3.00	114	105
La.	360	260	88	57	38	....	1.20	.....	2	2.50	2.20	62	55
Tex.	1,171	581	87	265	159	....	....	.....	.....	2.67	1.70	302	184
Okla.	1,264	677	88	661	302	....	.75	.....	5	2.10	1.20	710	383
Ark.	564	524	92	184	123	1.25	1.13	49	45	2.65	2.50	132	115
Mont.	675	1,227	90	106	362	.90	1.30	130	194	1.75	2.25	394	482
Wyo.	663	1,218	92	133	330	1.31	1.60	24	32	2.23	2.25	1,090	1,100
Colo.	2,028	2,045	93	415	424	1.90	2.00	215	234	2.60	2.50	1,537	1,462
N. Mex.	378	361	85	61	20	1.50	....	.....	.....	2.60	2.35	281	254
Ariz.	660	480	94	17	13	....	....	.....	.....	4.50	3.40	626	425
Utah	889	1,020	93	97	106	1.90	2.00	61	70	2.60	2.95	866	944
Nev.	575	575	92	108	72	1.00	1.75	24	44	3.00	3.10	456	453
Idaho	1,468	1,934	94	102	124	1.30	1.55	237	298	3.00	3.10	1,047	1,029
Wash.	1,963	1,429	97	31	35	2.00	1.55	230	186	3.00	2.90	543	496
Oreg.	1,846	1,467	97	155	176	1.60	1.60	54	56	3.50	3.50	623	612
Calif.	4,257	2,970	95	205	173	....	....	.....	.....	4.20	3.70	4,431	3.719
U. S.	86,723	76,069	92.4	16,821	14,374	1.41	1.22	17,056	15,534	2.85	2.49	23,398	19,583

[1]Final 000 omitted.

The yield per acre of tame hay is 0.15 ton better than the 10-year average; of wild hay 0.14 ton better than 9-year average. The quality of tame hay is 0.9 per cent better this year.

The greater part of the timothy hay is located in ten states which have produced in excess of 500,000 tons. The wild hay is located mainly in Minnesota and the Dakotas, which will send much to the bare ranges westward, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. All of these states have much more wild hay (1,294,000 tons) than last year.

The great alfalfa states are South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, California, Arizona, Utah, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon. These states duced 19,181,000 tons, or 3,39 more than in 1918. This is to about 82 per cent of the e of the country and the increas states is a little over 77 pe the entire increase for the ye 000 tons). The quality of the W falfa is not all as good as last first cuttings in some of the h ducing states having been da harvest rains.

STATE OF THE HAY MA

W. D. Power & Co., of N City in a current review of market says that the marke better position now than at since the middle of August. ply of hay is ample and an ment in price cannot be exp the balance of the crop seas menting upon market condit circular says:

"The result of the Canadian vest was practically the sam States, from both a yield an standpoint.

"With the Government ou market to anything like the ex it was a year ago, it means shippers of an outlet, for an quantity of hay. Canada is cally the same condition as t try. Europe will not need near the forage it did during t

"All of this means a very l creased supply of hay in the the farm as compared with ings of last year. Considering 1918 crop of 89,000,000 tons cient to provide for farm, ma war needs, what reason has mer for expecting other tha moderate price for his 1919 cr is 15,000,000 tons over the duction?

"What farmers should do crease to the fullest possibl their holdings of stock. Fe common and poor hay, and d the good hay through the reg kets. If this is not done t will be an immense amount their hands when the 1920 cro ered. If farmers are not a these facts, shippers should them with the exact situation delay.

"With the Government fre

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movement eliminated, and a reduced yield of many of the crops, we see no reason to expect much difficulty in obtaining for any shipments between next harvest. There is a possibility that the supply of cars may be serious.

Roads as a rule when they have balance of idle equipment do not weight of any kind when it is Shippers and receivers should together with the railroads to devise plan whereby the supply of market needs could be regulated as to avoid large accumulations which are invariably followed by shortages, with consequent fluctuations of values, resulting times in heavy losses."

MAHA HAY NOTES.

. Pederson, Correspondent.

meal prices have worked down level and we believe that meal profitable for the mixers than ing of alfalfa hay.

rs in the South are not willing e of their offerings, but are get enough empty cars to have ence on the market.

estern territory seems to be nd are holding off as long as A fair demand is expected as frost and snow destroy what there is.

eems to be considerable activ- Omaha market in the way of storage facilities this season. aska Hay Co. is erecting a two- k building.

y hay, while of fair quantity, seem to have the proper qual- movement of it is light, as not ducers are willing to sell at $20 loading stations.

ins have delayed the loading a alfalfa and a large per cent s moving is in a heating con- t the same time, the real mild e are having has caused some pasturage and the demand is

aha Hay Co. has just moved new office building and ware- has leased for a term of years r warehouses. One frame r hay storage with a capacity s and the other is a brick r feed storage with capacity ns.

rket has been working lower and feeders do not care to mount of hay or forage at prices. A great many buyers country shippers believe the es of alfalfa will work down 20 on the markets. However, are still high and transportertain and with the wealth that the producers have, they will make a concentrated eep prices at a profitable figever, the old rule of demand will govern to a large sup-

y Markets

BALTIMORE.

he local hay market is rather ted now, with a fair outward noted in medium to prime nothy and light mixed hay, but w grade, and damaged stuff is drag even when offered down. t burdensome.

all kinds is selling lightly, al- spot stocks limited, prices are ned. Quotations follow: No. 1, $31; standard, $30@30.50; No. 3, $25@27. Light clover , $29.50@30; No. 2, $27@28.50. —No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25 @27. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 10.—The New York Hay Exchange reports as follows:

	Hay	Straw
Receipts for week, tons	4,735	390
Receipts last week	5,124	400
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	25,493	1,740
Receipts same time last year	36,194	1,860

A little hay has worked out from day to day, and there is no excessive accumulation at any harbor point, but trade has been very slow throughout and market has gradually lost tone under some pressure to sell; and at the close the situation is generally in buyers' favor.

The car situation is as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Prev. wk.
In N. Y. C. terminal yards	403	163	120
On N. Y. C. shed (unsold)	48	69	41
In Brooklyn E. D. T. yard	17	64	75
On Brooklyn shed (unsold)	60	51	68
On Lehigh Val. pier (unsold)	19	25	26
On L. I. R. R., Bushwick sta	27	48	30
On L. I. R. R., Flatbush sta	2	—	2
Totals	577	420	362

Of the 403 cars on the New York Central 325 cars are for 33rd St. and 58 for Brooklyn.

We hear of only one sale of No. 1 timothy hay in large bales at 33rd St., this sale being effected at $33, which seems to be about the best price obtainable at the close though several cars have worked out the past day or so in Brooklyn at $34; No. 1 small baled hay is nominal in the absence of offerings. In No. 2 timothy $31 is becoming an extreme price unless strictly up to grade, and we hear of some business from boat as low as $29; and in small bales, while $30 is still possible in Manhattan, there are reported sales in Brooklyn at the close down to $26. No. 3 and shipping hay ranging about as quoted, with bulk of sales of small bales at our inside quotations, market on such being somewhat overstocked at the moment and weak.

Rye straw has weakened, with closing sales of No. 1 at $15@16, some Jersey straw reported selling at $14. Oat straw continues very scarce, in demand, and buyers would pay up to $16 at the close. A little wheat straw on the boat is offered at $13. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$33.00@34.00	$32.00@33.00
No. 2 hay	29.00@31.00	26.00@30.00
No. 3 hay	26.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
Shipping hay	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@30.00	@29.00
No. 1 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	26.00@27.00
No. 2 clover mixed	23.00@25.00	23.00@24.00
No. 1 rye straw	15.00@16.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	15.00@16.00	.....

Effective Oct. 9th, the Regional Director of the United States Railroad Administration has placed the transportation of hay and straw intended for delivery at Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal under the "permit" plan. Application for "permits" are to be made by the receiver and if approved will be sent to the shipper who in turn should surrender same to the railroad agent as authority to ship. Shippers should keep in touch with their receivers and endeaver to use every "permit" sent them; in case "permit" is not used, it should be returned to the receiver immediately.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 11.—The market for hay is steady under moderate offerings and a fair demand for choice qualities. Low grades are dull and favor buyers. Straw is quiet and unchanged.

Timothy—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

BUFFALO.

Oct. 11.—No interest in hay has as yet been shown by dealers except to supply their regular trade at the moment. Farmers are asking too much money. No. 1 was quoted at $27@28; No. 2, $24@26, on track. No offerings of straw. Quoted $10@12 for wheat.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of hay are fair with offerings good. Demand is good. Prices are a dollar a ton higher than last week, while clover and timothy, No. 1 grades, continue at the same price. Principal quotations are: No. 1 timothy, baled, carlots, Louisville, $31 a ton; No. 2, $29.50; No. 3, $25.50; No. 1 clover, $31; No. 2, $28; light timothy and clover mixed, $29.50; No. 1 mixed, $28.50; No. 2, $27; wheat straw, $11; rye, $13.

OMAHA.

Oct. 11.—Receipts were light on both prairie hay and alfalfa. The demand is fair. Market steady with no change in prices.

Upland prairie hay—No. 1, $19@21; No. 2, $15@18; No. 3, $12@14.

Midland prairie hay—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $15@17.

Lowland prairie hay—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $11@12; No. 3, 8@9.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3. $17@19.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; wheat, $8@9.

DETROIT.

Oct. 11.—The market held firm during the early days of the week but weakened at the finish and closed with a decline of $1. Receipts are increasing and there is a well-sustained demand. No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $22@23; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct. 11.—The local hay market continues steady but shows slight price concessions in a few instances. Receipts are only fair but sufficient to supply the demand, which is not overly pressing. Choice timothy

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and No. 1 timothy are quoted 50c lower than last week. The weather continues mild and pasturages throughout the state are reported in elegant condition for outside feeding, which is keeping consumer demand at a low mark. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28@28.50; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $25@25.50; red top and timothy mixed, $25@25.50; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10@10.50; oat straw, $8@8.50.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 14.—The hay market was sluggish with a tendency to sag during the entire week, and prices for the best quality were sustained only because of the light movement. The demand has been extremely small for several weeks with practically no shipping outlet, and only fair buying by the local trade who now prefer to purchase for immediate needs and are not stocking up to any extent. The market seems to have reached a position from which a downward fluctuation in prices is about all that may be expected, at least for the present, or until the large stocks of poor hay still in the hands of Southern dealers are materially reduced. Country loading, however, continues small, and may steady the situation until an improved demand develops.

Receipts for the week totaled 151 cars. Cars in the terminals on Saturday, 23.

Quote:

Timothy—No. 1, $29.50@29.75; standard, —$28.75@29.25; No. 2, $28@28.75; No. 3, $22.50@24.50; threshed, $14.50@16.50.

Light clover mixed, $27.50@28.50.

Clover mixed—No. 1, $26.50@27.50; No. 2, $24@26.

Clover—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $25.50@27.50.

Sample, grassy, $20@23.

Alfalfa—No. 1 western, $38@39; No. 1 local, $34@35; standard, $32@33; No. 2 local, $29@31.

Straw—Wheat, $6@8; rye, $11@12; oat, $6@8.

DES MOINES.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of strictly high grades of hay have been very light with only fair demand, considerable medium and low grades arrived which move very slow at unsatisfactory prices. However, it is generally thought that farmers will be in the corn field for some time, so are not likely to move much hay until they get through gathering their corn. If this should be true those who can move hay at this time should strike very satisfactory prices. Quote:

Timothy—No. 1, $24@25 per ton; standard, $23@24.

Prairie—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $17@18.

Choice pea grain alfalfa, $30@31.

ST. JOSEPH.

Oct. 11.—The hay market continued steady with a slow and draggy market on the lower grades. Good top grades are in urgent demand, the supply being limited. There is no indication for any advance in prairie hay. Mills are in the market for good alfalfa, and the supply is not large enough to fill this demand. Hay quotations are as follows:

Prairie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $17@18; No. 3, $12@16.

Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30@30.50; No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $26.50@28; No. 2, $21@25.50; No. 3, $18@20.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@24.

Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@22.

Clover—No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $18@21.

Straw, $8@8.50.

PITTSBURGH.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of hay are still below normal for this time of year but as demand is not stimulated at all the market is dull. Prices, however, are still above the average. There is no surplus of hay here and there is little or no speculation. Buyers are taking what they need at prices quoted. Clover and clover mixed hay of good quality is finding a ready market. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; No. 2 timothy, $28@28.50; No. 1 light mixed, $29@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $31@31.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $26@28; No. 1 clover, $31.50@32; No. 2 clover, $25@28. Receipts amounted last week to 1,284 tons, a slight decrease from the same period a year ago.

The demand for straw is not urgent but receipts have been somewhat lighter in the last period and prices are holding steady around $11.50@12 a ton.

NEW ORLEANS.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of hay have been heavy here recently but holders are firm in their views and the large stocks have not caused them to cut prices. Quote market nominal, No. 1, $34; No. 2, $32, and No. 3, $30.

NASHVILLE.

Oct. 13.—Hay trade is routine and without features. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, carlots, $34.50; No. 2 timothy, $32; No. 1 clover, $33; No. 2 clover, $30; alfalfa, $34@36.

DULUTH.

Oct. 11.—A better market has prevailed in hay of late. Dealers experienced a good demand for the best grades of timothy and prairie but midlands were easier. Operators here are counting on good shipments to drouth-stricken North Dakota and Montana later on. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of hay at the local markets for the week ended Oct. 11 were at Minneapolis 401 tons and at St. Paul 52 cars. St. Paul shipped 21 tons. Prices of hay of standard quality on Oct. 11, compared with the previous week were:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	This week.	Last week.
No. 1 timothy	$25.00@26.00	$25.00@26.00
No. 1 upland	22.50@23.00	23.50@24.50
No. 1 midland	17.00@19.00	17.00@19.00

ST. PAUL.

No. 1 timothy	$23.00	$24.00
No. 1 upland	24.00	24.00
No. 1 midland	16.00	17.00

The very inadequate car supply affected the movement of hay materially during the past week, and the already light shipments decreased. The small supply compared with the demand resulted in some strengthening of prices, particularly of the grades in most demand. The late fall has resulted in prolonged pasturage for stock, and somewhat reduced the demand in that way, but stocks are below the normal.—Market Reporter.

BOSTON.

Oct. 11.—There is very little change to report in the local hay situation this week. Receipts were light, especially of the best grades, with prices on these grades unchanged from a week ago. There is a little better feeling noticeable for top grades and the lower grades, but medium grades are in over-supply with some an accumulation reported, especially of No. 2 medium Canadian. The trade, however, is only meeting most pressing needs and there is no disposition shown by buyers to purchase ahead of their wants. Receivers generally are holding the best grades firm, with an occasional sale made over quotations when the hay is exceptionally nice and wanted by the buyer. The market on No. 1 timothy hay in large bales is held at $33 per ton, but extra cars would bring $33.50@34 per ton if wanted. Small bales are quoted at $31@32. No. 2 timothy is steady at $30@31 for large bales and $28@29 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern remains unchanged at $28@30, and No. 2 Eastern at $25@27. No. 3 hay ranges at $24@26. The range on clover mixed, all grades, is $26@28. Fine hay is a shade firmer with light offerings at $23@25. The demand for poor and damaged is also better with the market firmer at $18@20. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 11 were: Local, 71 cars.

A quiet market on rye straw with choice held at $17 per ton for the bulk of the offerings. Oat straw is held steady but quiet at $14@14.50 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 11 were: Local, 7 cars.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 10.—The outlook for the Canadian crop of 1919, from a monetary standpoint, is not as florid as that of 1918, owing to the export trade showing up in a less favorable light. Although the English hay crop is short, the scarcity of freight and high rates are against any extensive export trade. With the government's showing of a total crop of 17,699,145 tons in 1919, against 15,218,000 tons in 1918, we shall need a much greater export outlet than in 1918, so that at the moment it would seem that the better policy for the farmer would be to commence selling instead of holding; but, of course, they have a right to their own opinion and judgment, especially as they are in a position to follow it from a financial point of view. A year ago the government was in the market offering a big bonus of $5 per ton, a factor that is now entirely out of the question, as the government is not buying nor is there any probability at present of its going into the hay business. The farmers of Canada have therefore 2,480,445 tons of hay more than they had at this time last year to dispose of. With larger supplies on hand and less demand than at this time last year, one would be apt to conclude that from a purely commercial standpoint it would be more in the interest of producers to sell than hold.—Trade Bulletin.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 5,311 bales, against 15,480 bales for the same week last year. The market is firm with sales reported at $23@24 for good No. 2 timothy, but the latter figure is said to be difficult to get. Canadian hay is being shipped from Boston to Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct. 10.—Receipts show a further decrease and no doubt the reason is the clearing of the fields and the lack of cars.

The car situation is becoming most stringent and it is almost impossible at some points to obtain any transportation on this account. Hay continues to arrive freely by boat from the hay and river districts, but these receipts will no doubt drop off rapidly from now on as, with but a few



ths, it might be said that most of
l are cleared at this time.
g rains, although light in most dis-
ere very erratic and in some sec-
y had quite heavy showers which
c or less damage to such hay as
n under cover. These rains have
effect of making the farmers quite
u especially where they have con-
c of their crops still out, and
a efforts are being made to obtain
c lean up. The railroad companies,
re are unable to furnish anything
h equipment demanded and it is,
o to be hoped that the rains will
o for some time yet until these
c be moved without becoming wet.
ter cuttings of alfalfa are now
fered and, where shipment by
a be effected, are moving without
lt but rail shipments, where ware-
cilities are unobtainable, are not
n d.
c wheat and red oat hay are in good
c nd, as most of this hay must be
f m warehouses, will no doubt com-
l ter prices shortly.
w s in heavy supply with little de-

q te today wholesale prices in car-
o as follows:
N wheat hay (light 5-wire bales),
per ton; No. 1 wheat or wheat
t ay, $15@18; No. 2, $12@15; choice
a hay, $15@18; other tame oat hay,
; wild oat hay, $10@14; barley hay,
s alfalfa hay, $17@22; stock hay, $8...
barley straw, 50@80c per bale.

KANSAS CITY.

T —With a falling off in the arrivals
t the Kansas City market a slight-
n r tone was evident in the trade.
s s of the better grades of prairie
t rise of 50 cents a ton, quotations
closing around the same level as
a o. Arrivals amounted to 672 cars,
c with 790 cars last week and 988
a o. Poor quality hay continues to
n te in the offerings. A car of
a lfa, the only one received during
e grading choice, sold at $32 a ton,
w the general market. All good
y commands a premium. Some
d developing from feeders in the
n the Southern trade is taking
a Straw was unchanged.
t Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $18.50@
N 2, $16@18; No. 3, $10@15.50; pack-
r 8.50@9.50.
n prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2,
3
f Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $29@30;
c $26.50@28.50; No. 2, $21@26; No.
2 0.
t —No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23
o , $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.
r ixed — Light, $25@26; No. 1,
2 No. 2, $17@23.
r No. 1, $21@23; No. 2, $13@20.50.
r, 10@10.50.

TOLEDO.

T -Demand for hay only fair. Re-
c inue light, although dealers an-
a avier receipts and lower prices.
No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2 timo-
7 No. 1 light mixed, $27; No. 1 clover, $29; No. 1 alfalfa, $30, f. o. b. Toledo.

ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 11.—Receipts of hay are light and are mostly of ordinary or low grade timothy hay.

A much improved demand is noted during past week for good No. 1 timothy hay, receipts of which are exceedingly light and demand urgent on local account. There is also a fair demand for standard timothy, but the medium and lower grades are rather quiet, and especially No. 3 and no grade hay. Considerable of this class of hay is arriving for which there is little outlet.

Light Clover Mixed—Light clover mixed hay continues to rule very strong on good No. 1 light clover mixed, also a fair shipping demand for the No. 2 grades, but common dark hay or hay that is any way musty or stained is dull and slow.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and wanted. There is an excellent demand here for heavy clover mixed hay containing at least one-half clover. This hay can be readily placed to advantage. Dark or musty hay is not wanted.

Pure Clover Hay—Pure clover hay continues in excellent request, receipts are very light and demand readily taking anything offered at full prices. This applies only to good sound clover hay, as hay that is any way unsound or musty is not wanted.

Prairie Hay—Prairie hay market steady, offerings of prairie moderate and demand right good in a small way for No. 1 prairie hay. The medium and lower grades are dull and neglected.

Alfalfa Hay — Alfalfa hay continues to rule steady with little change to note. There continues an excellent local demand for good No. 1 bright alfalfa hay suitable for dairy purposes, also a fair milling demand. Offerings are moderate.

Timothy—No. 1, $32@34; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $24@27; No. 3, $20@23; threshed timothy, $12@15; headed timothy, $20@22. Light Clover Mixed—No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $23@25. Heavy Clover Mixed—No. 1, $26@28; No. 2, $24@25. Alfalfa Hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $29@30. Clover Hay—Choice, $32@33; No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $29@30. Prairie Hay—Choice, $24@25; No. 1, $23@24; standard, $20@21; No. 2, $19@20. Straw—$7.50@8.

MEMPHIS.

Oct. 13.—Hay continues steady and very quiet, with only an occasional transaction. Better grades are firmer than the lower and prices are about as they were a week or so ago. Cash No. 1 alfalfa sold at $33.50 and that figure bid for more, but offers are small. Same grade for November delivery was offered at $35, indicating a firm undertone. No. 1 timothy sold at $30, while No. 2 sold at $26 a few days ago. No. 2 alfalfa sold at $29. Receipts have been light and there is not much disposition to bring in much until demand shows signs of picking up.

CHICAGO.

Oct. 11.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Oct. 4, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
Total receipts	4,631	5,168	4,965
Total shipments....	486	327	318
Rcpts. since Jan. 1..	189,570	184,939	251,888
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	38,286	37,800	70,712

The bad weather of last week restricted sales somewhat and a little hay was held over from day to day. In spite of this, however, prices advanced on the information that the hay in transit was only a few days' supply. Closing prices for the week (Monday was a holiday) were:

Timothy—No. 1, $29@31; standard, $28@29; No. 2, $25@26; No. 3, $22@24; thresh., $10@13; sample, $18@20; No. 1 light clover, $27@28.

Clover—No. 1 clover mixed, $24@25; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma., $20@24; Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, $15@24.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $13@15; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye and oat, $10@10.50; wheat, $7@8.

THE HAY SITUATION.

NEW YORK FARMERS HOLDING HAY.

BATAVIA, N. Y. (2).—Hay in this section was a very good crop, and it has been moving out quite freely; but farmers are now not inclined to sell at the price, as all say that other kinds of feed are so high it is the cheapest feed today. I think it will about be fed out at home.—*M. S. Dunlap.*

FARMERS SLOW SELLERS.

BELLEVUE, OHIO (4)—The farmers in this section are not inclined to sell their hay at prevailing prices. We have had a fairly good demand for it, with markets a little weak during the past ten days, but on the whole our business has been quite satisfactory since July 1st.

Oats are very thoroughly cleaned up in this section, and all over northwestern Ohio. Many elevators are explaining that they have already received all of the oats that will be brought to their elevators for this entire crop year.

The corn crop will be of most splendid quality and we believe fully up to the average year in bushelage. It has been many years since the quality was as fine as it is this year. We have had no frost, and all corn is out of frost danger.—*The Irwin T. Fangboner Co., Irvin T. Fangboner, Pres.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

It is the belief of Mr. North of the Midwest Hay Co. that a good crop of alfalfa was grown in Nebraska from Kearney, West. He feels, however, that this surplus will only be available after Western alfalfa millers use their requirements and that the remainder will be marketed in Kansas City.

"Apparently too many cattle have been moved away from the drouthy areas of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and other Northwestern States to stimulate any buying of hay for winter needs," declared J. C. Kerr, of the Kerr Hay Co. "Many of the Northwestern cattlemen have shipped their stock to territory farther east, into Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and into Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest. A few inquiries have been received for hay from the Northwest, but the trade has made few shipments in that direction."

Literature and hay buying and selling may not be companions, but J. A. Brubaker, of J. A. Brubaker & Co., an extensive handler of hay in Kansas City, has turned author at the request of his friends in the forage business. For many years Mr. Brubaker has appended little essays on various topics to his weekly market letters on hay. Many who read the letters asked that the essays be published in book form. The result is "The Broken Unit," a book of 112 pages. The principal book stores of Kansas City are handling Mr. Brubaker's book. "The Broken Unit" is dedicated to "those whose life stories are still in the making."

"While relief is in sight from the present acute shortage of cars, shippers are still encountering serious difficulty in moving their hay to market," reported Roy D. North, of the Midwest Hay Co. "A large handler in Oklahoma reports that less than fifty cars of hay have been loaded at his station thus far in the summer and early fall, while normally more than 200 cars of hay are shipped from that point during the same period. And considerably more hay was produced in that territory this year, with the result that much hay is being held in the open. Improvement in the car situation, however, is expected with the progress of the season, an easier car supply being witnessed around the latter part of October generally."

"With an abundance of feed in the country, it will be difficult for the hay market to maintain values around the present level," said F. F. Bushmeyer, of E. B. Bruce & Co. "Hay values have not been depressed along with other feedstuffs, including corn, oats, bran and shorts, cottonseed and linseed feed, and prices today are considered out of line with the more important commodities used in feeding live stock. The market for hay is holding up today principally because of the small supply moving from the country, this resulting from the shortage of cars. Another influence in the light movement is attitude of growers. They have become accustomed to high prices for hay and naturally are unwilling to part with their stocks at current levels. But the growers will be less inclined to hold after further depression in prices for other products. As for cars, freer supplies are generally witnessed in the later period of the year, around the holiday period. The trade also must take into consideration the fact that the Government Forage Branch and the drouthy areas of Texas, the two principal buying forces a year ago, are practically out of the market. Texas, in fact, is a surplus hay state this year. The drouth-stricken areas of the Northwest are taking little hay, too."

The replacement of sugar cane by cotton in parts of Zululand is being considered by the local sugar industry, cotton proving a more profitable crop than sugar cane.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Conditions in the provision trade last week were little changed from those of many weeks past. The packers had the market largely to themselves and were the mainstay to values most of the time. At the close pork was $2.25 higher for October with business extremely light, while January showed a loss of 25c. October lard was bid up by packers who claimed to have made large sales to Germany and Belgium, and prices gained 70c. November, however, lost 42½c and January was unchanged. Ribs 52½@80c lower.

A fair business was on in lard, while in other lines little interest was taken, especially in pork. The make of lard is being increased, as it is regarded as higher than other product, and packers here and at some of the Western points are cutting more stuff to the tank than for months past owing to there being less demand for the product and to the profit in making lard. As to profits the present price for hogs make it profitable to sell January product and as there is a profit in manufacturing. Cash lard was in fair demand from the East and export sales of 10,000,000 lbs. are said to have been made of late by local packers, which is for Germany. Part of the time cash lard brought 10c over October for city packers, while outside lots were at October price. Sales of 250,000 lbs. refined lard were made at 28½c track New York to refiners and the latter were also buyers of other lots at times, as they are filling sales made previously at higher prices than at present. Leaf lard sold at $27. Shipments of lard for the week were 10,794,000 lbs., against 12,375,000 lbs. the previous week, and 7,696,000 lbs. last year.

Shorts were good buyers of lard at times and a local packer picked up considerable in the closing days of the week, advancing prices. Considerable changing in the way of buying October and December and selling January was on.

A small improvement was noticeable in the trade in pickled meats, especially picnic hams and bellies, some of the packers and distributors having more small orders, mainly from the East. Packers are shipping liberal quantities of product to their branch houses, but the South is not buying heavily. Hog supplies were good early in the week and lighter later as prices declined to the lowest level in two years. Trade sentiment remains bearish and most of the selling pressure is on January delivery, the talk of the trade being favorable for 12c hogs later in the season. At present most traders say they see nothing new on which to base purchases except for occasional quick turns.

Range of prices in September and previous and for the week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close Oct.11. 1919.	Close Oct.4. 1919.	Close Oct.12. 1918.
M. Pork—					
Oct.	$38.00	$37.00	$38.00	$35.75	$33.07
Sept. rg.	39.75	33.75	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	33.35	31.80	32.25	32.50	.....
Lard—					
Oct	28.25	26.70	28.12	27.42	26.20
Sept. rg.	27.75	23.70	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	24.05	22.95	23.35	23.35	.....
Sept. rg.	24.60	21.10	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	19.00	18.00	18.02	18.82	21.55
Sept. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	18.37	17.25	17.10	17.92	.....
Sept. rg.	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—An improved demand developed in the provision market in Kansas City this week, resulting doubtless from the colder temperatures. Local buying showed a sharp spurt, particularly for the better grades of fresh pork, including loins. The East also was a good buyer, while demand from he South was comparatively heavy, owing to progress in picking cotton in that territory. Prices for provisions were generally lower for the week, declining in sympathy with the sharp downward trend of the hog market. Declines on fresh pork ranged from ¼c to ¾c, and the cheaper grades were off as much as 1c. The export outlook also was more favorable, and packers and other provision interests displayed optimism over the outlook for foreign trade. There was improvement in foreign exchange rates, and settling of the strike abroad was a favorable development. Dry salt and heavy smoked meat were off ½c. Fancy hams and bacons also declined fractionally, while lard displayed a firm tone.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets last week as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal* were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$17.20	$16.85	$16.00	$15.60	$15.80	$15.60
K. City	16.60	16.50	16.20	15.75	15.50	15.60
Omaha	16.50	16.50	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.15
St.Louis	17.00	16.60	15.75	15.60	15.85	15.85
St. Joe	16.50	16.25	15.85	15.25	15.45	15.45
Sx. City	16.50	16.25	16.00	15.25	15.40	15.25
St. Paul	16.00	15.75	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.50
Ind'polis	16.50	15.85	15.50	15.25	15.40	15.00
Buffalo	16.50	16.85	17.10	16.30	16.00	16.20
Pittsb'g	17.15	17.25	16.75	16.00	16.00	16.00
Clevel'd	16.40	16.50	16.00	15.35	15.35	15.25
L'sville	16.25	16.10	15.25	14.75	14.75	15.00
H. top.	$17.15	$17.25	$17.10	$16.30	$16.00	$16.20
L. top.	16.00	15.75	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.50
Av. top.	16.60	16.45	15.95	15.40	15.50	15.45
Wk. ago	17.30	17.10	16.75	16.20	16.30	16.40
Loss	.70	.65	.80	.80	.80	.95

Cattle prices were higher for choice matured and lower for the general run with liberal arrivals. Closing prices follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$14.25@18.65	$6.75@16.00
Kansas City	9.90@18.00	5.40@12.75
Omaha	9.75@17.50	5.50@12.50
St. Louis	9.80@17.60	5.40@12.50
St. Joseph	9.70@16.25	5.50@12.40
Sioux City	9.60@15.75	5.50@12.25
St. Paul	9.50@15.50	5.35@11.75

Sheep and lambs were in large supply and lower, closing as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$8.75@15.75	$7.50@11.00
Kansas City	9.50@15.40	3.50@ 8.50
Omaha	9.60@15.50	3.50@ 8.25
St. Louis	9.50@15.40	3.50@ 8.00
St. Joseph	9.40@15.40	3.60@ 7.75
East Buffalo	9.75@15.00	4.75@ 9.00
Pittsburgh	9.00@15.00	4.25@ 8.50
Jersey City	9.50@15.00	5.00@ 9.00
Louisville	9.00@13.75	3.50@ 7.50
Cleveland	9.00@14.50	3.50@ 7.75

Meat Exports.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat exports from port of New York during week ending Oct. 4 and since July 1, 1919:

	Week Oct. 4.	Since July 1.
Beef—		
Fresh and frozen	285,407	58,320,220
Canned and pickled	1,306,080	14,979,852
Lamb, etc.	3,309	83,114
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	28,779	7,344,740
Bacon, hams, etc.	4,125,464	77,794,601
Lard and lard comp.	1,678,583	98,081,902
Salt and pickled	4,548,909	111,020,814
Sausage	10,971	3,125,195
Poultry and game	65,468	685,152

During this period there were exported to Antwerp, Belgium, 1,252 cattle and 60 horses; to London, England, 61 horses; to Havre, France, 40 cows and 157 horses; to Bermuda, 6 horses and 2 mules; to Trinidad, British West Indies, 40 mules.

Live Stock Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	115,142	101,044	184,237
Preceding week	110,561	87,611	126,314
Last year	135,841	113,256	190,144
Shipments—			
Past week	30,813	6,872	51,423
Preceding week	28,388	9,265	47,530
Last year	26,979	3,222	86,121

The death of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois is reported from Gibraltar, where he was taken ill while en route home from Greece. He had gone there a year ago to undertake the redemption of wornout soils of that country. His death is deeply to be regretted, as he was one of the most valuable scientists agriculture in America had in its service.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To Oct. 11, 1919.	To Oct. 12, 1918.
Chicago	3,988,600	4,016,600
Kansas City	1,595,800	1,588,800
South Omaha	1,451,500	1,346,900
St. Louis	1,389,500	1,404,100
S. St. Joseph	938,600	1,041,000
Indianapolis	912,100	709,000
Milwaukee	245,700	232,600
Cudahy	360,500	586,100
Cincinnati	584,900	.....
Ottumwa	239,900	267,300
Cedar Rapids	252,800	234,700
Sioux City	829,700	828,400
St. Paul	637,000	557,100
Cleveland	568,600	522,700
Louisville	101,700	78,500
Wichita	164,500	262,100
Detroit	381,000	436,300
Nebraska City	152,500	145,600
Fort Worth	213,600	246,400
Oklahoma City	196,300	259,500
Above and all others	17,439,000	17,466,000
For the week	478,000	548,000
Preceding week	436,000	490,000

Weights are reported as follows: 204, 207, 275, 218, 274, 228, 191, 234, 213, 228, 172, 211, 241, 271, 170, 280, 187, 228, 243¾, 217. Reports of quality: Three "good," three "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

The meat trade on Tuesday was rather slow. Prices were steady, but demand was not particularly active. Offerings fair, only. Mess pork easier; lard firm, and ribs easy. Quotations as of Oct. 13 follow:

M. pork, new	$40.00 @ .....
Lard, round lots	28.50 @28.60
Neutral, No. 1	31.25 @31.50
Neutral, No. 2	30.25 @30.50
Shortrib sides	17.75 @18.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	22 @22¼	23 @24¼
12-14 lbs.	21¾ @22	22½@22¾
14-16 lbs.	21¾ @22	22½@22½
18-20 lbs.	21¾ @22	22 @22¼
Skinned hams	21½@24	18 @24
Picnics	14 @16	19½@20
Bellies	22 @26	14 @17
Pork loins	36 @37	22 @25

Dry Salted		Smoked.	
Shoulders	19½-20	Hams	29 -29½
S. Fat Bks.	20 -24	Sk. hams	29 -29½
Clr. Bellies.	18 -19¼	Picnics	19 -19½
Rib Bellies.	17⅞-19⅛	E. S. Sides.	20½-21
E. S. R. Sds.	19 -19¼	Sh. Cl. Sds.	23 -23½
S. Cl. Sides.	20 -20¼	E. S. C. Sds.	20 -21½
E. S. C. Sds.	19¼-19½	Rough Sides.	24 -24½
Plates, reg.	18 -18¼	B'kfast Bac.	31½-32
Butts	18¾-19		

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Oct. 11, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received.	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	85	3,846	30,312
Pork, bbls.	.....	5,952	6,427
Cut mts, lb.	1,397,000	191,639,000	316,779,000
Lard, lbs.	1,324,000	185,337,000	100,314,000
Shipped.			
Beef, pkgs.	580	105,573	42,706
Pork, bbls.	358	80,782	85,945
Cut mts, lb.	24,018,000	1,849,366,000	819,398,000
Lard, lbs.	10,794,000	596,084,000	214,685,000

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 4, 1919.	Oct. 12, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	945	2,300	900
Pork, lbs.	179,550	437,000	171,000
Meats, lbs.	3,083,000	10,006,000	23,950,000
Total meat	3,262,550	10,443,000	24,121,000
Lard	7,850,000	5,618,000	8,891,000
Total products.	11,117,550	16,061,000	33,012,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the *Chicago Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$16.10	*$15.00	$ 8.15	$15.35
Previous week.	16.00	15.75	8.10	15.40
Cor. week 1918.	14 25	18.20	10.50	15 10
Cor. week 1917.	11.80	18.30	12.00	17.90
Cor. week 1916.	9.80	9.75	7.55	9.95
Cor. week 1915.	8.85	8.50	6.40	8.70
Cor. week 1914.	9.00	7.65	5.30	7.65
Cor. week 1913.	8.25	8.30	4.55	6.85
Cor. week 1912.	7.95	9.03	4.20	6.95
Cor. week 1911.	7.05	6.52	3.50	5.50
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9 60	$10.80	$ 6.75	$ 9 80

*Only one week lower since March, 1917.

Attorney General of North Dakota has begun proceedings against several elevator men in that state, alleging unfair discrimination in the treatment of farmers.

Live Stock Mark

CHICAGO LIVE STOC

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Hog prices the decline for four days last we downward course being checked with an upturn of 25c, part of wh lost. Top prices were $17.20, n Monday, with the lowest top $15. lowest prices since last June we and the top on Saturday was The average that day was $14.8 pared with $14.55 the previous close, while for the week it was compared with $15.75 the previo and $18.20 last year. A feature market toward the last was t lowing of the prices between t est of lowest grades to the since last July, it being $2.30 common heavy and best butchers A month ago it was $4.75. Mo and medium, however, hogs w ceived indicating that the new c commenced to come. The de prices checked the arrivals tow end, as farmers are not disposed on a steadily dropping market. hogs sold at $13.25 to $14.75 for of offerings. As to quality th a good showing, the average we ing 241 lbs., compared with 249 previous week, and 236 lbs. la Arrivals here were 118,498, c with 114,567 the previous we 121,744 last year. At the twen kets there were 485,500, compar 601,000 last year.

In the cattle market quality more than for many weeks, the a good demand for choice heav and fat yearlings with the offer large and prices advanced 30c previous week's top, with thr sold at $18.65. Supplies of com plain lots were larger and met v call, which created weakness a cline of 50c to $1.00 for the wee corn feds, showing quality, finish ly strong at $16.75 to $17.75. grassers were $16.50 to $17.25 at Killing sheets on the gras showed less than buyers figured made weakness at the last as th off. Average price for beef st the week was $16.10, compar $16.00 the previous week, and $12 year.

Western cattle were in the lar ply of the season, with over 2 compared with 28,500 last yea ranged at $8.50 to $14 for cor best, the latter showing weigh choice heavy might have ma Choice feeders were called 40c at the last, while the week's was $10.40, a gain of 40c. stock was plentiful and low calves were offered freely with of $2.00 for the week, the top o being $20 with the bulk of sale good to choice $17.50@21.50. of cattle here were 84,160, agai 400 last year.

In the sheep market there satisfaction for sellers, owing large offerings, Chicago having est run. Prices declined 25 to top being $9.75 and the avera against $8.10 the previous w $10.50 last year. While nati were off 50 to 75c for the w best range stock only lost 15 to top being $15 to $15.10. Averag week was $15.35, against $15.40 vious week, and $15.10 last y rivals here were 184,500, agai 100 last year.

Kansas City Live Stock M

Sanders Sosland, Correspond

Kansas City, Oct. 11.—Depressio and the largest cattle receipts of were the features of this week's live stock. Hogs reached the low in more than two years and wer time as much as $1 50 lower. Ca a fair showing in the face of t arrivals. Sheep held well.

On the hog market receipts and were only little more than ha as the total of a year ago. Still was extremely unsatisfactory to

t top at the close was only $15.60. as a better tone at the outset, but on reappeared and the close was 1 lower for the week. While Kan- ort of hogs, owing in part to drouth two years, the general trend of in the United States make for a d bearish feeling. The average cost s at the close was around $15.16. not move so readily and broke finished grades.

receipts of cattle were approxi- 100,000 head, the arrivals would n larger if shippers had been able cars. The Southwest is experi- serious shortage of stock cars. eral market was steady to 25 cents n corn fed steers, which were ex- scarce, while grassers were steady nts lower. Calves declined $1 to he top on corn fed steers was t this figure is hardly representa- the general market. Kansas and a grass steers, which predomi- old between $8 and $12.50. Some d cake on the grass sold up to at cows were quoted up to $12.50 lers down to $5. The top on veal ceded to $17. Stockers and feeders a favorable demand at current uyers being averse to paying ad- The Southwest continued a small

ness prevailed in the sheep and rket. Receipts showed a small in- ut the movement was less than . A strong supporting factor in the s the entrance of Colorado feeders trade as buyers. This is reducing Utah lambs sold up to $16. Texas Western breeding ewes in Kan- an extraordinary development. Ar- nts also are being made here for ct movement of Wyoming and sheep to the Southwest.

ouis National Stock Yards.

. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

al Stock Yards, Oct. 11.—In re- r market seems to have been out his week. The volume was sub- notwithstanding the fact that at e other Central and Western mar- runs were large. We account for dition in part at least through the on our principal producing lines Vest there is a great shortage of t. We think from present clear- at the run next week will im- ood cattle have been very scarce. of the supplies have gone to plain ttle with the big end of the steers rom Kansas and Oklahoma. The heavy steers for the week was t the end of the week the market cattle in all classes is around 50c gher. On the medium, plain and kinds it has been very uneven but has been upward.

g market continues very uneven week closes 70c to 85c lower than of last week. There is very lit- ge in the quality. It averages r. The week's closing quotations d and butchers, $15.00@15.85; good $15.25@15.65; rough, $12.25@13.75; 10@15.85; pigs, $12.25@15.00; bulk, .75.

eep and lamb trade is around 25c the week and this in face of that the runs all around the cir- light. The top for the week on as $15.50 but we doubt if more would be paid for the same lambs se of the week. With plenty of ght there is some demand still for ewes although the season for this bout over.

lhoma Live Stock Market.

elda Haehnke, Correspondent.

na City, Oct. 11.—The largest run eek came Monday when we had l cattle here against 2,593 a week that time fat steers were hard to sales in the $10 circle, while most ads consisted of plain to medium selling $8.25@9.25. There were loads of steers Tuesday, these in to medium killers, 850 to 950 verage being the rule, while the ss of grassers sold $9.25@9.50 and .25@9. Nevertheless the market in good shape throughout the erything selling readily upon ar- e are not receiving very many any weight, very few averaging as 1,000 lbs. and only a few in the neighborhood of 1,100 lbs. of sale for the week on steers $9.25@9.50, and they have been y, averaging from 900 to 950 lbs., re generally steady with some n 10 to 15c lower.

s and feeders are going at steady dealers are paying $7.75@8.25 for ood yearlings.

showed a top of $16.10 for hogs. declines wiped out all of Mon- m. Quality the fore part of the of good average which accounts arrow spread, bulk of sales being 75. For the week hogs are called since the same time of last week. have been rather light but quality ing to be good. At present $15.25 aid for good butchers.

Denver Cattle Market.

Oct. 10.—Receipts for the week t normal for the time of the year. arket has been good—best cattle ass strong and active. Medium on kinds weak to 25c lower, but g good. The small bunches of the heifer, feeder, stocker and tions Tuesday are not to be mis- d. They were all good enough for show purposes on any market. Future prospects are very good, though early shipments are suggested.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCulloch, Correspondent.

Omaha, Oct. 11.—This week's cattle receipts were several thousand head in excess of expectations. The run totaled 64,400 head, beating the record made three weeks ago by slight margin. Cornfed receipts were very light. No long fed steers were offered, and they are nominally steady at $15@18 for good to prime. Even shortfed cattle were scarce, and at $12@14.50 they look about steady for the week. Western beef held up well in the face of liberal receipts. Very fancy steers equaled the season's top of $15.50, while good to choice kinds continue to sell mainly at $11@12.50, with fair and plain kinds downward from $9.50 to $7. Butcher stock was uneven. Canners and the choice heavy cows were in good demand and held fully steady all week, but in the in-between kinds slumped 25@50c, closing very dull. Prime heavy cows and fancy weighty heifers brought $10@11, with bulk of the good to choice offerings downward from $9 to $8 or less. Fair to good went largely at $6.50@7.50, and canners and cutters are bringing $5@6.25. Bulls were firm all week, bolognas selling at $6@6.75, and butcher grades at $7@7.50. Best light veals held about steady at $13@14, but plainer light calves as well as heavies and medium weights, which were relatively high a week ago declined 50c@$1. Best calves weighing 250 and more were selling from $11 down, as compared with a top of $12 a week ago.

The stocker and feeder trade was also irregular. Demand was broad for good to choice quality stuff, especially of light and medium weight, and these kinds sold firm all week in the face of record supplies. Plainer kinds were dull, and cleared poorly even at declines of 25@50c. Best heavy feeders sell mainly at $11.75@12.50, and an outside top of $13.65 was made. Good to choice go mainly at $10@11.50, which range also buys best yearling stockers.

It was another week of declining hog prices, and despite persistently moderate receipts, packers are gradually getting values down toward the basis that has been predicted for the bulk of winter marketing. After the bad break Wednesday the market was the lowest it had been since October two years ago, and while the decline was pretty well checked before the close, prices today are generally $1 lower than a week ago, with the bulk selling at $14.40@14.60, and the top at $15.10.

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. 12..	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0	4,829,0
Oct. 19..	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0	3,975,0
Oct. 26..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
Nov. 2..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
Nov. 9..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
Nov. 16..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
Nov. 23..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
Nov. 30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
Dec. 7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug. 30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept. 6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept. 13..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept. 20..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
Sept. 27..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
Oct. 4....	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
Oct. 11..	1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0

Late returns indicate that the number of cattle on feed in Missouri are slightly less than half, and of hogs only about three-fourths that of the same time last year, according to the joint report of E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, of the Missouri Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Oct. 11, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	148,498	6,983	121,741	1,700
St. Louis	56,530	14,445	48,826	13,343
Kansas City	47,212	7,785	81,036	22,108
So. Omaha	24,342	1,874	30,388	3,502
S. St. Joseph	22,345	249	46,140	3,699
Indianapolis	51,638	24,177	37,857	14,204
Cincinnati	35,061	19,269	20,994	8,323
Louisville	14,842	11,854	15,241	11,558
Sioux City	20,806	5,487	31,928	6,491
Oct. 11.....	421,274	92,123	434,151	84,928
Oct. 4.....	384,776	90,474	425,352	87,073
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August ..	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	4,542	721	8,608	1,993
Cleveland	15,537	5,121	14,335	2,346
S. St. Paul	30,212	13,556	33,794	11,586
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	12,856	5,142
Milwaukee	18,463	2,714	19,887	394
Wichita	4,839	480	11,286	1,605
Okla. City	4,252	538	10,481	3,300
Oct. 11.....	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4.....	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February ...	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Oct. 11, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	83,200	27,476	91,903	19,186
St. Louis	37,418	10,951	42,717	10,012
Kansas City	99,303	54,067	118,527	54,215
So. Omaha	64,691	35,198	40,226	22,528
S. St. Joseph	27,132	9,916	22,376	6,827
Sioux City	29,298	15,015	26,259	13,508
Oct. 11.....	341,042	52,623	342,008	126,276
Oct. 4.....	302,526	121,962	314,477	140,356
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August ...	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February ...	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January ..	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	25,732	7,689	41,868	10,055
Cleveland	4,571	559	4,962	129
S. St. Paul	44,482	28,215	46,995	36,366
Wichita	8,559	480	16,625	8,579
Indianapolis	10,873	5,988	9,251	3,733
Cincinnati	8,955	4,918	11,316	3,743
Louisville	10,032	7,237	6,694	4,077
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,023	1,210
Milwaukee	7,241	4,365	6,513	656
Okla. City	1,317	5,170	16,733	7,438
Oct. 11.....	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4.....	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Oct. 11, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	184,848	52,428	172,127	73,063
Kansas City	54,861	24,759	70,296	47,818
St. Louis	13,785	973	8,950	1,939
So. Omaha	95,693	65,209	91,113	118,799
S. St. Joseph	12,491	4,982	16,632	4,868
Sioux City	18,714	7,523	29,321	18,319
Fort Worth	11,330	7,763	6,855	1,839
S. St. Paul	26,001	28,803	50,860	51,645
Cleveland	4,601	4,238	3,375	450
Cincinnati	9,622	7,247	1,746	767
Louisville	1,140	707	2,578	1,150
Indianapolis	5,203	4,792	3,947	3,631
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	4,009	1,604
Milwaukee	2,593	61	784	.....
Wichita	857	738	812	736
Okla. City	1,255	589	417	150
Oct. 11.....	.....	.....	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4.....	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August ..	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.



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... XXXII. No 17 WEEKLY | CHICAGO, OCTOBER 22, 1919 | $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

...SINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

...ERE can be no real progress in the permanent ...ehabilitation of the industries of this or of ...ny other country until the craze of the work...ople to use the products of industry with...lously working and saving shall have passed; ...til the supremacy of the ignorant but forceful ... is broken and the inherent common sense of ...erican workman regains possession of the ...mind, the industrial situation will probably ...he worse. The morale and the morals of the ...men who countenance the present chaos into ...labor has plunged itself have been broken ...y the erroneous teachings of their leaders; ...re seems no one ready to teach the truth or ... to the goal to which radical labor is rushing. ...losophy of the situation is ignored; no effort ... to educate those who most need instruction ...ouragement to think of their position in the economic laws and to consider thoughtfully ...ure of the things the agitators expound to ... essential to their well-being. There can be ...nable objection to any degree of enlargement ...orkingman's income and his hours of leisure. ...ts to live better and he ought to. But until ...orkingman understands fully and puts into ... in his daily vocation the truth that, "Every ... output is increased and the cost of produc...uced there is an increase of the funds out of ...ages can be increased," the increase of wages ... cost of the product means deprivation and ... living for all except those to whom price ...othing, not benefit to any. It is but stating ...iversal in its application to say that, "Where ...tity produced at any stage of manufacture is ..., with the lowest cost of production in propor...he total cost of the product, there wages are ...est"; and where the reverse is true, there ...re the lowest. And there is this corrollary ...kmen should not forget, that "simultaneously ... increase of average wages there has been a ...nding steady decrease in the average earn...capital," which is exactly the reverse of what ...s say in order to create unrest and disorder.

...ork of the Industrial Conference during the ...k did not appear to be proceeding along very ...tive lines. The Conference seems indeed to ...aded largely by the prevailing opportunism ...ore and more is burying under the make... politicians and shortsighted representatives ...yers the few permanent settlements on the established principles, which should be the ...d the accomplishment of statesmen. The ...n the Conference representing "The Public" ...eculiarly animated by the opportunism so ...ristic of Washington.

...abor Group naturally is excessively interested ...ing immediately a "compromise" of the steel ...he success or failure of which means so much ...up of national leaders personally in respect ...e income and prestige. This group so domi...es everything the Conference should do cen... recognition of the "right to collective bar..." which, in a way, no one questions. Yet this ...cult problem, indeed. As interpreted by the ...roup it means the closed shop and with it ...nergence absolutely of the individual in the ...as practiced in the immediate past (and as ... for the future by those who look to the "one ...n" as the *ultima Thule* of the Federation of ... the individual should disappear, except as a payer of dues, and surrender the keeping of his material well-being and that of his family into the hands of a small group of men over whom he has in the last analysis only the remotest influence and no immediate control whatever. The incentive to excellence and to greater industry would disappear, since neither quality, nor both combined, could have any influence on his earnings, upon the amount of which the entire nature of his individual life depends. The "collective bargaining," which contemplates the open shop and the shop union and also the character and worth of the man himself, or any arrangement which contemplates participation by the workers in the profits of the business, in addition to standard wages, with loss of such a distributive share in the profits of the business in case the business earns no profits—in short, any direct incentive put before the workman to strike to increase the production and to reduce the cost of the product in order to increase his own income as distinct from that of others, or his share in the profits, and to insure a continuance of both—is all opposed by union leaders. Therefore such opposition (which is directly involved in the current interpretation of the meaning of the term "collective bargaining") is against the interest of the individual and means a step toward his ultimate and permanent fixation in the worker class; since this is the logical, inevitable and necessary end of the present tendency of radical unionism toward the "stabilizing" of men and wages, toward collectivism, or, in short, socialism (if there be any real deference in the terms). This tendency the "Public" group in the Conference thus far seems to be fighting only half-heartedly.

At this time, so far as we may depend on press reports, the only workmen in the world who are seriously at work again are the Belgians and the Germans. The German, like the Belgian, is naturally industrious and thrifty. Especially is the German obedient. He has little initiative but he is subject to discipline. He takes counsel from his industrial as well as from his political leaders. So he has gone to work again; and, of course, there has already been heard the "hue and cry" that Germany is "conquering" the trade of Central Europe and is taking economic possession of Russia, etc. Under ordinary circumstances one might expect no less than this; but whether such trade activity is in fact going on now may be a question, seeing that the currency situation in Germany as well as in Russia is approaching, if it has not already reached a condition where trade is becoming impossible except as barter pure and simple is resorted to. However, a people who work will have something to trade, and trading means the increase of wealth through the exchange of that which to the owners is of less worth than that which others have to trade. Each profits by the trade, and individuals, not nations, do the trading. The propinquity of Germany to Russia and all the Near East makes inevitable the German's ultimate preëminence in that trade by reason of his industry and the intelligence of the master minds, just as our own proximity to Canada and to Mexico should give our people the greater share of the trade of both countries and would but for the influence of self-seekers and their aids and accomplices, the politicians and lawmakers on both sides the lines—those evil forces in government which commerce has in all ages been compelled to fight for its existence.

The foreign trade of this country is temporarily favorably affected by abnormal conditions; but, sooner or later, as James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce in New York has pointed out, there must be a return to the ordinary processes of trade as they existed prior to August 1914 and as they will grow to be again in the future. "It is axiomatic," he said, "that what is bought must be paid for and that [the people of the] nations engaged in foreign trade in the long run pay for imports by exports. The existing unpaid and unbalanced state of trade between America and Europe has been made possible by credits granted by the United States Government to the governments of Europe. These credits have now largely ceased to be available for the support of the export trade, and our exports are now going to Europe largely on open account. There has come, as a consequence, a dramatic break in virtually all the European exchange rates and the foreign exchange markets are badly demoralized. It is recognized on the part of all of us that in the absence of special emergency measures the exchange rates will continue to fall until American exports to Europe shall be so checked that imports will pay for them"—or there will be no exports except to buyers who can pay, like those in ex-European countries. This condition will certainly obtain until the labor of Europe returns to full production and ceases to depend on this country for the essentials of living.

Meantime at home the Federal Trade Commission, that first expression in bureaucratic form of the paternalism of the "New Freedom" of Mr. Wilson, has broken out again in its attacks on domestic business in Part IV of its "Report on the Packing Industry." The previous parts have been shown to be so grossly *ex parte*, unfair and partisan that no intelligent man takes seriously any of the maunderings of this Commission. It is coming indeed to be recognized as a sort of public nuisance, which is due to apologize for its continued existence. The present Part IV attacks the "Big Five" as a monopoly in the handling of such farm produce as poultry, butter, eggs, etc.; but, as Swift & Company, one of the Big Five, in a public statement said, a business which after at least twenty years of activity now handles only 6% of the entire trade in this particular line can hardly be conceived of as a monopoly. The trouble with this Commission is that its personnel is hardly of a calibre commensurate with the job entrusted to them, and we have, in consequence, only the small mind's estimate of business matters which are beyond their power of comprehension or exposition. However, as their method of attack (in the typical demagog manner) will appeal to the prejudices of the people and to their ignorance, the Report will, of course, have its intended effect of creating further popular discontent and misconception.

In spite of strike troubles pretty nearly everywhere, the extravagance of the people generally continues to make the retail trade excellent, and all those shops and industries which are not affected by strikes are as prosperous as usual. The steel strike is petering out and the harbor strike in New York is going the same way. All the textile industries are running strong, the West being a particularly persistent buyer on a large scale. The farmers are as extravagant buyers of everything as factory girls in a lingerie shop. Land buying, especially, next after flivver exuberance, has become in the West a veritable craze; and Western bankers as well as conservative farmers are viewing this orgy of land speculation with more or less misgiving. A great deal of this buying is pure speculation, on margins, or small payments on contracts due March 1 next, and much of it is not by farmers. Now, this latter sort of buying did not cause the furore which was

promoted by the farmers themselves, but it is having an undesirable effect on land values and on tenant movements, and so is infinitely more threatening to agricultural stability as an industry than any amount of "board of trade gambling," of which these same land-speculating farmers may themselves complain.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

THE St. Louis Convention of the National Association was a "record breaker" in the matter of attendance. It was notable also for the positive character of its approval and disapproval of the policies which have actuated the administration of national affairs. Grain dealers are naturally of all shades of party affiliation. But party seems to have wholly disappeared in its consideration of the bureaucratic tendencies of the Government in recent years. The grain and allied trades handling grain products, owing to the disposition of men generally to believe that, as Colbert said nearly 150 years ago, "the dearness of food from which they suffer is the effect of artificial manœuvers" and not due to natural causes (a condition which the Government industriously inculcated during the war and still sanctions), have during the past three years suffered greater derangement by needless restrictions than any other class of business men. But no complaint has been registered by its members, except that like a trial lawyer, when interrogating witnesses, it has "saved its objections."

The war being over, the time has arrived for the trade to demand the speedy and entire, not piecemeal, withdrawal of all semblance of further control of the trade and the end of all price making and margin regulation, of the control of railroads and communication wires, and the recognition of personal initiative as the essential condition of free commerce and continuance of the liberty of the individual to make the most lawfully of his opportunities in life; and the Association said so.

President Goodrich throughout his year of administration of the Association's affairs has, on all occasions and under all circumstances, advocated the relief of the trade from bureaucratic restrictions. He has accepted such control as was deemed expedient by the Government as a part of the war program, but beyond that he at no time has admitted the principle of such control to be sound. We believe his personal insistence on this broad view of the privileges of the grain dealer as a citizen and as an economic factor in the handling of grain and grain products of the Nation and the right of honest men to conduct their business without interference by bureaucrats, did much to put the "backbone" into the Association, which found its unequivocal expression at St. Louis. The tone was unmistakable and it is to be hoped that the American Congress will have gumption enough to grasp its meaning.

THE COUNTY AGENTS

THERE has been for a long time a justifiable feeling that the "county agent" is becoming a community disturber by meddlesome interference with the relations of farmers and local business men. Now, where this functionary is employed and paid wholly by the farmers themselves, there can perhaps be no just criticism of his activities on behalf of those farmers who hire him. But the "county agent" has so far been an employe of the Government (state and national) and as such has been paid out of taxes or a fund to which others than farmers contribute. It would seem entirely legitimate then that the Grain Dealers' National Association should question the propriety of the Government permitting, much less encouraging, as it undoubtedly has, the activity of the county agents which is designed to and does tend to injure the business and disrupt the friendly relations of other contributors to this support fund and the farmers.

It is very doubtful if the activities of the county agents as buyers of feeds, seeds, etc., has been of any substantial benefit to the farmers concerned. It would certainly tend to discourage men from going into the business of handling locally such supplies, and where modern facilities for handling them do not exist unquestionably their cost is enhanced. The common sense of this matter was expressed by John W. Shorthill in his address at St. Louis, printed elsewhere. The most economical service is that which is provided by the local dealer or merchant having the facilities and technical knowledge and experience as well as facilities. Where there is business of any considerable volume there is certain to be local competition enough to ensure right prices; in any event the intelligent farmer can never be deceived as to prices, to which so great publicity is always given that deception which counts is practically impossible for any length of time.

MR. BARNES ON PROFITEERING

IT WAS as creditable to Mr. Barnes' moral courage as it was to his penetration as a business man into the heart of the things in which he is personally concerned as a public administrator, that he should point out, as he did at St. Louis and again at the Board of Trade banquet in his honor later at Chicago, the fact that in the rise of food prices since 1914 the farmer has gained more than the wholesaler of the product and far more than the retailer. This sounds like a paradox, but we are ready to accept Mr. Barnes' exposition of the facts.

Mr. Barnes has, of course, no quarrel with the farmer. He wants the farmer to have the limit as an inducement to greater production. He is opposed to price fixing, not because lawmakers who profess to believe in the efficacy of price fixing may act upon that belief in order to benefit the farmer, but because the artificial stimulus so created is certain in the long run to become a permanent injury rather than a benefit to the farming industry as a whole.

Mr. Barnes is a trained grain dealer. He has, as a public administrator, executed a law which he had not sanctioned during the progress of its enactment or since, and he has executed it in a manner that no man in America perhaps could have improved upon, and he has done this with less friction than most men would two years ago have thought humanly possible. He therefore understands, as smaller men cannot, that the natural course of production is for the farmer commercially the best and that the free and open market for his products is the safest, where prices are fixed by the law of demand acting on known supply and adjusted by the competition of the buyers of the world and not by an agency representing a government which in due course ultimately ignores economic laws. Add to these the economies of the private dealer seeking to make a profit and yet serve the public, producer and consumer, to the best of his ability, and we have an ideal marketing program, the bureaucrats of the Agricultural Department to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Barnes is entitled to the credit of so conducting the Cereal Division of the Food Administration that the farmer has through its operation profited more than did either the wholesaler of the products or the retailer; and it is further to his credit as a citizen that he has declared that in spite of the acknowledged success of his administration in the execution of the law the principle of the law creating the Food Administration is a wrong one, and its retention as a permanent feature of our trade and commerce in a time of peace, is a proposition that can have no rational sanction.

EDITORIALETTES

THE city of Grand Forks, N. D., has pledged itself to sell $1,000,000 of state bonds to finance the construction of the North Dakota state mill and elevator, and will give the concern ten acres of land as a site bonus if the Nonpartisan League government will "come across" with the state industries planned. Well, ten acres probably won't break Grand Forks business men, and selling a million of such bonds is quite a different affair from buying and hoarding them, though probably to get rid of the lot the citizens will have to come across for them, too. still has a chance to bid.

THE State Market Commissioner of South I complains that some grain dealers test whe grade without first cleaning it, getting their tes the dirt included, which is in violation of the law for handling grain. But if he does clea wheat he comes into conflict with the rule to th trary of the zone agents of the Wheat Directo where is the dealer "at" up there?

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMAR

The following tabulation is a summary of figure various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in d "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.	Oct.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	10,324,000	11,573,000	16
Primary shipments	4,847,000	5,092,000	6
Receipts since July 1	213,615,000	203,291,000	236
Visible	93,783,000	90,607,000	107
Exports, U. S.	4,473,000	5,107,000	4
Exports, world's	11,124,000	9,769,000	6
Corn—			
Primary receipts	2,859,000	2,033,000	6
Primary shipments	1,568,000	1,434,000	3
Receipts since Nov. 1	176,264,000	173,405,000	290
Visible	1,427,000	1,648,000	5
Exports, U. S.	24,000	12,000	
Exports, world's	3,540,000	2,608,000	
Oats—			
Primary receipts	4,856,000	4,514,000	7
Primary shipments	3,451,000	3,514,000	6
Receipts since Aug. 1	58,759,000	53,903,000	101
Visible	19,121,000	19,504,000	22
Exports, U. S.	1,012,000	1,080,000	3
Exports, world's	1,881,000	2,774,00	4
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	351,000	341,000	
Shipments, 6 markets	167,000	153,000	
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	420,000	421,000	
Shipments, 9 markets	112,000	92,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	**450,000	*422,000	
Shipments, 16 markets	**239,000	*211,000	
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	1,235,000	3,263,000	6
Lard, lbs.	2,170,000	7,850,000	1
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	485,000	478,000	
Since March 1, 1919	17,924,000	17,439,000	18
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.65	$16.10	
Hogs	14.50	15.00	
Sheep	7.20	8.15	
Lambs	14.60	15.35	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	242	240	
Closing prices—			
Pork, October	$38.75	$38.00	
Lard, October	28.75	28.12½	
S. R. Sides, October	18.75	18.02½	
Corn—			
December	$1.26½-⅝	$1.22½-⅝	$1.1
May	1.24¾-⅞	1.21-⅛	
Oats—			
December	$0.71⅝-¾	$0.70⅜-½	$0.6
May	.74½-⅝	.72⅞-73	

*Pittsburgh missing. **Pittsburgh-Fort Worth ing.

JUDGE-MADE LAW

IN A RECENT case in a reputable court of in Cook County, Ill., where a broker sued a f client for moneys advanced to carry on his t in grain, the trial judge ruled that,

Perhaps these transactions are legal transaction our Supreme Court seems to take the view that it is apparent the party that buys or sells never in to receive or deliver the commodity it is a ga transaction. So far as the broker was concerne was a legitimate transaction, according to the ru the Board of Trade, but the customer only wan make some money if he could make it. This cas gambling transaction pure and simple.

Now, restraining any disposition to criticiz personal temper of the court, one can hardly stand how a judge sitting in Illinois in such a with an open mind can arrive at any such judg The opinion itself is, we think, evidence tha court did not give the case the benefit of an mind, nor did he give weight to the repeated co interpretation of the law by the Supreme Co this state, that such transactions are not gam under the law, whatever may have been the tomer's" intent when giving his order to the b or making his plea when in court.

The court's further statement that, "The at to eradicate the speculative fever from the h mind is as impossible as trying to stop the o flow of the Falls of Niagara," may be true en but that fact hardly warrants the court in m the attempt in this way to stop this Niagara which is not unlike the toper's efforts in beh the temperance cause to guzzle all the booze hi

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ble grain firms who seek to serve
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AGO, OCTOBER 22, 1919.

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

re favorable view regarding the
e price for corn is noted in many
s, and while corn prices have
ithin a range of about 7c for
eeks, it took only one week to
the market as much as it had
t in two. There has been free
for some time past on the pros-
an early movement of the new
ut with the serious car short-
is now believed that there will
eat rush of grain at the present
prices. A few cars of new have
eived of surprisingly good qual-
aha had a car from Iowa grad-
2 yellow, the grain being ab-
y dry for this season. In view
shortage in store room this is
vorable, as wet grain demands
able handling in order to keep
ndition.

eneral attitude of the country
contract for new grain as yet,
rice is not regarded as satisfac-
Already there is sufficient evi-
f feeders paying high prices to
e effect of the recent talk of
orn at loading stations, which
eneral a short while ago. Farm-
anizations are gaining members
and may be a factor in the mar-
ore long.

nuch grain has been sold for de-
ipment is a mystery. It is not ab-
o have many millions of bushels
ad at this season, some of it
ively; but the fact that sales
n made tends to restrict pres-
n short sellers. Within a month
ement of new grain is expected
mparatively free, as the early
enerally taken at good prices,
y when it is of fine quality.
tively few cars of sample grade
n received at any of the mar-
ar, and the dry weather is fa-
for conditioning the grain.
temperatures would probably
cribbing operations becoming

ain is still being received in
eral volume, with the bulk of
nd from industries. Shippers
en yellow at a small premium
te and mixed. Chicken feed
urers are also taking the yel-

low. The visible is not large and shows signs of decreasing. Were cars furnished freely the movement might increase considerably.

Aside from the persistent buying of oats by seaboard exporters the situation presents nothing new. There has been more or less mystery regarding the destination of the oats reported sold for export. Belgium is spending around $4,000,000 per month for foodstuffs in this country and a further credit of $25,000,000 is being arranged, although the loan King Albert seems to have been promoting in this country has been postponed. Part of the grain sold is going to Antwerp and part to France. The crop of the latter country is very short, nearly 200,000,000 bus. under the pre-war average. While recent cables have claimed that the demand for feeding grains would be less than expected owing to the shortage in cattle, official reports show that the live stock is not, in fact, materially short in Europe, practically all of the reduction being in Germany, and that not heavy, while England has as many as before the war. The shortage in livestock in Europe is in hogs, supplies of which have been cut the past five years. The country shows no disposition to sell other than to make room for new corn.

A reduction in the wheat acreage in practically all the world's exporting countries is indicated by the latest reports, which more than balances the prospects of an increase in Europe, which is trying to get back to pre-war totals. Reports from all the big wheat growing states in this country show a decreased area as compared with last year. In some sections seeding is very late, because of dry weather earlier in the season, which prevented plowing. The latter has progressed slowly in the American Northwest, but in Canada it is about up to the average for this season. Ample moisture is generally reported from all sections of the grain belt, although rain would be beneficial in sections of the Southwest.

Storage room for wheat is getting scarce, and the strike at the Seaboard is preventing the grain from moving from Western terminals to the ports as fast as expected. This is causing grain to back up in the country and efforts are now being made to save the wheat piled on the ground in parts of the West where elevator facilities are not sufficient to take care of it. An official statement shows that Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas have 99,000,000 bus. of wheat yet to be marketed.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
Wheat	10,324,000	11,573,000	16,854,000
Corn	2,859,000	2,033,000	6,152,000
Oats	4,856,000	4,514,000	7,714,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	18,039,000	30,720,000
Preceding week	18,120,000	23,734,000
Since July 1	331,226,000	432,999,000

Corn futures were lowest early in the week and highest at the close with the finish at the top with net gains of 3⅝@3⅞c, December leading. At no time was there much pressure on the market and short covering was persistent. Sentiment showed considerable change and at the last prices had recovered the greater part of a three weeks' decline, the range during that period being around 7c. Country offerings were not large and shipping demand somewhat better. Weather conditions during the week were favorable, and husking is progressing rapidly. So far the new grain received at terminal markets shows excellent quality.

Oats held within narrow limits, the range for the week being 2@2¼c with the close at the top with gains of 1¼@1⅝c. Houses with seaboard connections were the best buyers, while longs took profits. Country offerings of cash grain light and exporters made fair purchases in the West. The strikes at the leading ports prevented a larger business. Sentiment was generally favorable to the buying side, but there was a lack of outside interest. Supplies are decreasing.

While the movement of wheat to terminal markets has been relatively light, winters show little change in prices. Southwestern markets were somewhat higher on soft red, and hards were a shade easier, while at Chicago hard winters were in demand from mills, while the red sold rather slowly. Springs easier, as fears of Canadian grain coming into this country caused demand to be less active. Premiums paid for the choice springs are still very large. Mills are grinding heavily, with many sold ahead for 60 days, the limit allowed under the regulations. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
	High	Low.	Oct.18, 1919.	Oct.11, 1919.	Oct.19, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.26⅝	$1.20⅞	$1.26½	$1.22⅝	$1.18⅜
May	1.24⅞	1.19⅝	1.24¾	1.21⅛	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.71¾	.69¾	.71¾	.70½	.66⅜
May	.74⅝	.72⅝	.74⅝	.73	.....

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Oct. 18	223,615,000	236,515,000	76,135,000
P. shipments to Oct. 18	94,264,000	92,776,000	34,851,000
P. stocks on Oct. 18	54,633,000	79,774,000	4,017,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 18	77,660,000	64,191,000	41,556,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Oct. 18	176,554,000	290,036,000	225,428,000
P. shipments to Oct. 18.	105,705,000	147,961,000	124,593,000
P. stocks on Oct. 18	1,230,000	4,998,000	234,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 18	73,736,000	137,251,000	101,450,000

Index Figures of Crop Prices.

The trend of prices to farmers for important crops are indicated in the following figures; the base, 100.0, is the average price Dec. 1 in the 43 years 1866-1908, of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and cotton; date is first day of month:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Jan.	272.4	264.1	183.6	129.0	126.7	132.5
Feb.	259.9	271.6	195.6	139.9	140.5	132.1
Mar.	257.1	288.8	206.5	138.6	144.0	133.8
Apr.	271.2	288.6	225.2	140.2	144.5	134.2
May	293.7	281.8	280.6	143.3	150.0	135.9
June	307.2	281.9	291.3	145.8	147.3	138.8
July	310.2	272.9	289.9	144.8	139.1	137.7
Aug.	329.0	280.6	307.6	147.7	138.9	137.6
Sept.	317.7	293.3	279.5	161.5	132.5	141.3
Oct.	290.0	289.3	277.0	163.6	128.2	136.4
Nov.	.....	266.5	261.3	178.7	124.4	127.4
Dec.	.....	265.5	252.8	187.9	120.4	122.8

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Oct. 18, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	64,472,000	96,791,000
Milwaukee	6,984,000	12,214,000
Minneapolis	6,795,000	16,632,000
Duluth	25,000	181,000
St. Louis	19,987,000	24,977,000
Toledo	1,174,000	2,581,000
Detroit	1,706,000	4,218,000
Kansas City	16,428,000	31,005,000
Peoria	19,796,000	35,560,000
Omaha	22,381,000	45,827,000
Indianapolis	16,516,000	20,190,000
Total	176,264,000	290,176,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
Chicago	1,247,000	832,000	3,172,000
Milwaukee	93,000	43,000	189,000
Minneapolis	55,000	71,000	150,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	329,000	227,000	457,000
Toledo	17,000	13,000	23,000
Detroit	29,000	27,000	158,000
Kansas City	85,000	102,000	282,000
Peoria	545,000	378,000	667,000
Omaha	191,000	193,000	531,000
Indianapolis	268,000	147,000	523,000
Total	2,859,000	2,033,000	6,152,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 18, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	57,842,000	51,976,000
Milwaukee	3,464,000	7,630,000
Minneapolis	43,668,000	50,126,000
Duluth	4,984,000	34,395,000
St. Louis	28,447,000	29,220,000
Toledo	5,680,000	3,467,000
Detroit	975,000	725,000
Kansas City	46,090,000	39,313,000
Peoria	1,939,000	2,829,000
Omaha	14,748,000	11,263,000
Indianapolis	5,778,000	5,671,000
Total	213,615,000	236,615,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19. 1918.
St. Louis	1,260,000	1,151,000	650,000
Kansas City	952,000	1,676,000	1,188,000
Omaha	693,000	684,000	175,000
Toledo	169,000	296,000	128,000
Detroit	70,000	41,000	41,000
Indianapolis	76,000	67,000	62,000
Peoria	71,000	56,000	19,000
Chicago	1,934,000	2,719,000	1,191,000
Milwaukee	110,000	2,013,000	527,000
Minneapolis	4,299,000	3,929,000	6,616,000
Duluth	690,000	813,000	6,257,000
Total	10,324,000	11,573,000	16,854,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19. 1918.
American	4,473,000	5,107,000	4,968,000
Indian	.....	.....	214,000
Argentine	4,073,000	3,280,000	1,100,000
Australian	2,528,000	1,312,000	640,000
Others	50,000	70,000	76,000
Total	11,124,000	9,769,000	6,998,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	95,787,000	50,997,000	65,052,000
Indian	.....	2,764,000	5,387,000
Argentine	41,857,000	29,335,000	2,457,000
Australian	25,769,000	8,510,000	14,758,000
Others	791,000	746,000	591,000
Total	164,204,000	92,352,000	88,245,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
American	24,000	12,000	102,000
Argentine	3,466,000	2,516,000	598,000
African	50,000	8,000	40,000
Total	3,540,000	2,608,000	740,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	4,000,000	28,015,000	45,167,000
Argentine	81,598,000	19,912,000	57,610,000
African	6,053,000	3,212,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	3,242,000
Total	91,651,000	51,233,000	106,019,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	106,984,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
American	1,012,000	1,080,000	3,852,000
Argentine	869,000	1,694,000	362,000
Total	1,881,000	2,774,000	4,214,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	17,014,000	25,565,000	37,171,000
Argentine	5,503,000	10,090,000	1,766,000
Total	22,517,000	35,655,000	38,937,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Oct. 18	65,491,000	101,648,000	98,275,000
P. shipments to Oct. 18	42,962,000	64,436,000	66,971,000
P. stocks on Oct. 18	15,730,000	16,897,000	10,161,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 18	19,984,000	24,363,000	21,682,000

GRAIN DEALERS IN NATIONAL CONVENTIO

Proceedings at St. Louis—Some Notable Addresses by Men of National Fame—Plain Speaking on National Affairs—Trade Problems Acted Upon—Officers Elected

THE annual convention of the National association is now history—pleasant and gratifying history. Pleasant, because St. Louis proved a most delightful host; pleasant, because "everybody was there." and few old friends missing. Satisfactory, because the proceedings showed that the Association is doing its work in a systematic and efficient manner and because of the high quality of the public addresses made to the convention both at regular sessions and at the banquet.

The Association has found itself. It recognizes that it has became a power in the land and means to be heard. And having the courage of its convictions it said what it wanted and called upon Congress to take notice. It has done this before; but never before with such determination that what it said should be thoroughly understood.

MONDAY MORNING SESSION.

President GOODRICH opened the proceedings promptly at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Rev. WM. C. BITTING, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, invoked the blessing, and Mayor HENRY W. KIEL made the address of welcome on behalf of the city; E. C. ANDREW of the Merchants' Exchange on behalf of that body, and Senator Wilfley, as reperesentative of the Governor, on behalf of the state of Missouri.

The response was made by C. C. ISELY of Garden City, Kan., whom the chair introduced as a "wonderful fellow." Mr. Isely's theme was that this convention being a talkfest, this is a "time for sobriety of speech." It was carelessness in speech a few years ago that led us to indulge in thoughts of pacifism and unpreparedness. It was drunkenness or insobriety in speech in Petrograd, where hundreds of orators on soap boxes were speaking illusions to men hungry for the truth, that caused the peaceful processes of the Russian revolution to descend into the tremendous excesses and chaos in which Lenine and Trotsky and their people have plunged that country. So I think Mr. Barnes in his letter to Senator Gronna was right in counseling us to sobriety of speech at this time. We should be careful what we say." Mr. Isely spoke of the great illusion behind the apparent cause of the war, which was a misconception of the means to commercial progress and social reform, which was to the Kaiser and the Bolshevik leaders, the law of might only. "As I understand the genius of American institutions, there is one underlying thing. The fathers said: 'We create the Constitution to give a man the right to have life and pursue happiness and liberty.' Those are fundamentals, and bound up in that we have always understood the ownership of property as a fundamental right. We know a man doesn't get along well unless he accumulates a little property. It is an incentive to work. The right of property is a fundamental instinct in the development of Americanism, what are we going to contribute to that? Shall we left these things drift? A man said to me yesterday: 'These things will all come out right.' That is the way we talked in 1915 and 1916. But they don't come out right. We must address ourselves to the task. Shall we let the agitator and the parlor socialist determine these things and stir up trouble? Shall we ask the politician to settle these things? He lives by the most votes. He pays attention to the big crowd. If he were guiding a ship and the sharks were calling for something to eat, he would throw overboard the fellow with the least votes. In this country we are still a bourgeois country. The I. W. Ws. and the Bolsheviki call us so, and I hope and think it is right."

Mr. Isely's solution of the labor trouble is profit-sharing with the men. His own business, employing 50 men in ten plants, is conducted successfully on that plan.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT GOODRICH then made his annual report which appeared in these columns last week. The report after the reading was sent to a committee of five for consideration of its recommendations.

The Secretary's Report.

SECRETARY QUINN then read his annual report. He opened with a summary of what the Association has accomplished during the fiscal year as follows:

"The Association has received 87 arbitration cases and disposed of 86 of them by its three arbitration committees and its arbitration appeals committee.

"It has watched carefully your interests at Washington through its legislation committee and has studied thirty-nine bills that have been introduced and that affect your business.

"It has compelled the Railroad Administration to withdraw or to amend every one of its many orders affecting the trade and which orders were issued since the carriers went under control of the Federal Government.

"It has defeated the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the famous Docket No. 9009, covering loss and damage of grain in transit.

"It has studied with the greatest care the railroad problem and the other problems growing out of the war, so that in the reconstruction legislation that will be passed by congress the American spirit of individualism as opposed to the European idea of socialism will be preserved.

"It has answered several hundred trade rule questions asked by dealers in all sections of the country.

"It has launched a merchant marine committee to help in the work of solving the problem of the maintenance of our overseas shipping.

"It has, in common with other associations, fought for the return to their owners of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country.

"It has brought two more state associations into the National, increasing the number of affiliated Associations to eleven.

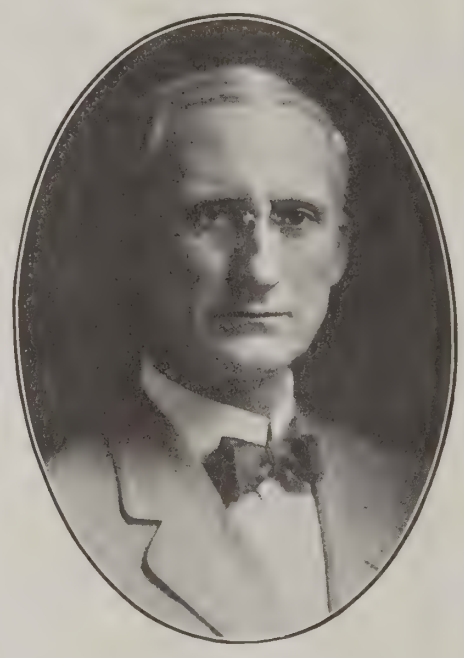
"It has secured 361 new direct and associate members, the largest number of new members ever brought into the Association in any one year since its organization. It has conducted the most successful booster campaign in its history. It has seen all records broken in point of membership with a grand total of direct, associate and affiliated members, of 4,307.

"It has spent more money on transportation, legislation and food control matters than it received in total revenue a few years ago."

After reverting to the general condition of business throughout the world the secretary sketched the work done by the various committees, about which he would report later on.



PRESIDENT GOODRICH.



GOV. GOODRICH OF INDIANA.

As to arbitration he recommended that there be an arbitration committee for about every 400 members. He recommended also that arbitrations be confined to grain and grain products (other than flour) and take no part in hay controversies, or other feed products not derived directly from grain. Five members were expelled for failure to arbitrate or to pay judgments.

BOOSTER PRIZES.

President Goodrich will follow the custom established by his predecessors of giving booster prizes. Four prizes will be awarded at this convention, the winners being: First prize, D. M. Cash, of the Urmston Grain Co., Indianapolis; second prize, Alex W. Kay, of Hales & Edwards Co., Chicago; third prize, Jno. C. Bennett, Nashville, Tenn., and fourth prize, Picker & Beardsley, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Cash secured 25 new members, Mr. Kay 23, Mr. Bennett 12 and Picker & Beardsley 11. A remarkable record for individual work was made in the last year by Alex. W. Kay, of Hales & Edwards Co., Chicago. Mr. Kay broke all records for the number of new members brought into the Association in any one year by a single booster. He secured 46 new members, breaking the great record of 41 made last year by Director J. H. Beusse, of Athens, Ga. Mr. Kay ought to receive a vote of thanks from this convention for his brilliant work. When a man, without thought of compensation, gives so much of his time and talent to the building up of the Association the members should their appreciation in some sponta way. Mr. Kay may truthfully be the greatest booster the Associati produced.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—The fir statement of the Association, co the period from Sept. 21, 1918, to O 1919, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$1
Direct dues	1
Direct membership	
Associate dues	
Associate membership	
Regular subscriptions to Who Is Who	
Affiliated subscriptions to Who Is Who	
Who Is Who advertising	1
Sundries	
Arbitration deposit fees	
Affiliated dues	
Investments	
Total	$6

EXPENDITURES.

Salary account	$1
Office supplies	
Express and telegrams	
General printing	
Who Is Who In the Grain Trade.	1
Office rent	
Telephone rent and tolls	
Refund arbitration fees	
Legislative expense	$1,174.85
Transportation expense	3,649.84
Advisory Committee expense	4,266.63
Officers' traveling expense	
Secretary's traveling expense	
Postage	
Sundries	
Convention expense	
Arbitration expense	
Returned application fees	
Total expenditures	$4
In bank:	
Commercial account	$9,199.92
United States Liberty Bonds bearing 4¼% interest	10,000.00
Petty cash account	327.00
	$19,526.92
Outstanding checks	251.25
	1
	$6

After the appointment of specia mittees the session was adjourne

MONDAY AFTERNOON SES

PRESIDENT GOODRICH opened th day afternoon session by intro Hon. Max. Thelen, Director of Service of the Railroad Administr

MR. THELEN spoke first of his co with the Association committee o 57 on loss and damage claims, whi modified; on G. O. 15 on maintena siding, which also was modifie then explained that the Division lic Service is one of ten divisions Administration. It has jurisdictio rate changes; and the Director is man also of special freight claim c tee and of committees to investiga problem and on freight car efficien a suggestion to improve the servic division handles about 4,000 let week, which cover all these subjec

Just now the complaint is abo shortage. Mr. Thelen said: "Our show that for the week ending Oct last figures we have available, th ber of cars loaded exceeds the l of cars loaded during the same w last year by 7,800 cars. And you member that last year in the mo October the whole nation was on in an effort to produce as large a could of food, munitions of war a plies for our armies abroad as our people at home." Notwithst the tremendous efforts then, the ment was 7,800 larger than then.

"With reference to the grain sit The monthly crop report for Sep timated the total wheat crop of th try this year as 923,350,000 bus. Railroad Administration estimat of that crop it will be necessary to transport from the farms 824, bus. The difference of 100,000,0 represents seed wheat and other which will not be offered to the ra for transportation. Of this total 515,000 bus., the Railroad Adminis

ansported from the farms by Sept. 1,199,000 bus., of 54.7%. On Sept. last year the Railroad Administra- ad transported from the farms 412,- 0 bus., or 51.2% of the whole. In words, we have done better this than last year by 3.5% of all the to be transported this year.

e chief complaints that have come e Railroad Administration with nce to failure to transport wheat come from the states of Texas, Ok- a and Kansas, and to some extent Nebraska, and slightly from Colo- In Texas there were still, on Sept. ,250,000 bus. to move from the ; in Oklahoma, 13,402,000; in Kan- 5,224,000; in Nebraska, 24,062,000, a Colorado, 9,673,000. The total still to be transported from the in those states is 124,611,000 bus., out one-third of the entire crop of states.

e states of Oklahoma and Texas or- y look to the Gulf ports for their and primarily to Galveston; but veston the elevators are full. There 786 cars standing loaded on the there, and no place to put the e. And 1,006 cars more are on ay, and no place to put the wheat it arrives. There you have a m no longer a rail problem, but f storage and ships. These ele- at Galveston must be emptied, t we can transport to them the now lying in the fields of Texas klahoma, and the only way to at is to get ships to take the and the Railroad Administra- as no jurisdiction to take over We are not going to stop on questions of jurisdiction, how- The Railroad Administration ken up with the Wheat Corpora- he matter of getting ships to ston. Cablegrams were sent to d, and responses from England ed, and in the last two or three rrangements were made by which nglish cargo vessels will be di- from New York and North At- ports to Galveston to clean out elevators."

Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado oblem is a little different, but it a question of storage.

m advised that the elevators at s City are full, and those at nearly so. I am advised that f that wheat has gone to Chicago, eir elevators are full or nearly e must find some place to put the in Kansas City and Omaha; oth- you cannot bring any wheat in he plains of Kansas and Nebraska. is one place where there is stor- ft. Within the last two or three he Railroad Administration has that question up with the Wheat ation, to see wether arrangements made to take the grain out of s City and Omaha and put it in lace where there is storage ca- left. I cannot say positively that rangement will be made. I hope ink it will be; and if it is made, he Railroad Administration will dy to do its part and send trains s loaded from Kansas City and and bring them back empty to me places for reloading, entirely less of expense, because it is no a matter of expense but a ques- protecting the crops.

tructions have been recently is- o the effect that the grain lying ected in the fields of the Middle rn States shall have preference in g. I am not certain that those tions are being carried out. In- ations are being had now to find ether those instructions are being l out, and if not, why not. We low that the number of cars al- to the railroads of the Central and Southwest for transportation are the full quota to which those s are entitled. We do know for egions as a whole that the amount eat being loaded is up to the t that should be loaded, but we know, first, whether grain as a gets its fair proportion of those nd, second, whether the more re- egions out on the plains of west-

Terminal Grain Corporation

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Our new, entirely modern 1,000,000 bushel elevator, storage and work house is now available for a general business in receiving and shipping grain. A Morris continuous flow drier with a daily capacity of 12,500 bushels and complete receiving, conditioning, storing and shipping facilities are at your disposal.

Merchandisers

Consignments

ern Kansas and Nebraska are getting their proportion of the cars. If those sections are not getting their fair proportion, steps will be taken to get them the share they are entitled to. The Director General is personally giving attention and consideration to the transportation of this wheat. He has arranged a conference in Chicago this week between the Federal managers and regional directors in the territory affected, and he will attend that conference himself to make sure that everything the Railroad Administration can do will be done to help out in this situation.

"This situation is of course more or less a temporary one. In a few months this particular problem will be behind us; but the general problem of what the railroads of the country under private operation should do in fulfilling their obligations to the public will still be with us. As Director of Public Service I have naturally been much interested in questions of public service, and I am very much interested in the question of public service after the railroads are returned to their owners for operation. I have been thinking as to the constructive things which the Federal government has done during the Federal control in the way of public service, and I have been wondering to what extent those constructive things may be saved when the railroads are returned for private operation. I want to mention a few of the things of this character which have been accomplished by the Federal Government, and which I hope, in the interest of the public service, may be retained by the carriers under private operation."

Among these is pooling of equipment, unification of terminals, consolidated ticket offices, disregard of written instructions, elimination of competitive train service, representation of shippers in the initiation of rates, speed in the adjustment of rates, speed in the handling of freight claims, etc.

A great many more problems were put up to Mr. Thelen, which he answered, explained or agreed to investigate.

CLEAR RECORD CAR CLAIMS.

H. I. BALDWIN of Illinois: Has there been any ruling of late whereby claims for non-leaking cars would have accumulated can be presented for payment with any prospect of payment? These are cars where the railroad claim agents do not show any leaks in transit. They therefore decline the claims because they show no leaks on the railroad records.

MR. THELEN: I am not entirely familiar with that situation, but I believe the matter is covered by G. O. 57. We are all awaiting the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 9009, which will finally and definitely settle that question. Until the Interstate Commerce Commission decides the case, I think the local officials will have to be guided by G. O. 57.

ELEVATOR SITE RENTALS.

The elevator site rental charge is a matter concerning the railroad corporation, not the Railroad Administration. As to the question of liability for fire—this is now under the control of Regional Director Aishton at Chicago, and that clause on leases now in use is "a fair and just clause."

CLAIM PAPERS.

A new rule on G. O. 57-A provides that when a claim is refused payment, all the papers, the claimant's and the railroad's, shall be sent to the local agent, or to the claimant by a traveling auditor, so that the railroad side of the case shall be available to the claimant.

Henry L. Goemann's Report on Transportation.

Mr. GOEMANN's report covered a number of important matters; claims, orders, rates, transit, etc. As to the first, the Commerce Commission has set for oral hearing Docket No. 9009 on Nov. 8,

at Washington. In this connection is G. O. 57-A. which will be settled by a ruling on No. 9009.

As to settlement for losses based on value of the grain at time and place of shipment, the clause of the B/L to that effect has been sustained in the McCaull-Dinsmore case by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. This decision takes care of the new B/L and claims will be settled on basis of initial value.

On protest of the Millers' Federation and this Association, the proposal of universal transit was dropped.

The report recommends that, "The addition of the 'Without Recourse' clause on the face of the bill of lading, when signed by the shipper, becomes notice to the carrier that all charges must be collected from the consignee and preventing the carrier, in event of such failure, from billing on the shipper for the claimed amount. The clause should be used by every shipper."

The matter of the 30-inch loading line for grain cars "is now under further discussion between the Bureau of Markets and Railroad Administration at the request of the grain shippers, who are insisting upon a clean certificate of inspection as to grade of grain on inbound road or on initial inspection. "I am," Mr. Goemann said, "in hearty sympathy with the request of the railroads for co-operation in promoting car efficiency, but I feel that carriers should not in tariff publish rules that will take away the shipper's right and privilege of protecting himself by proper loading to secure clean certificate of grade on initial inspection. The Bureau of Markets states it is necessary to have 30-inch space for sampling purposes in order to give this clean certificate, and until they change their position I believe we should insist on tariff rule of 30 inches as a basis for minimum car loading. The carriers need have no fear of not getting heavily loaded cars of grain. The car shortage whenever it exists automatically enforces heavy loading. The quality of grain varies with the seasons and when nature gives us a poor quality crop the tariff should be such as to enable the shipper to load safely."

Order 15.—The situation as to side tracks and their maintenance is the same now as before G. O. 15 was issued: "whatever practices were in effect by the various carriers prior to March 26, 1918, are continued and where the railroad company was taking care of the maintenance of side tracks such expense shall be borne by the U. S. Railway Administration and not by the industry, as heretofore provided by General Order No. 15. The order also states it is not necessary to sign contracts. This leaves the situation, when leases are submitted to shippers to sign under the Railroad Administration, optional with the shippers, whether they desire to accept the conditions of such leases, including liability clause. Furthermore, the railroads are permitted to enter into such contracts as to the liability clause as they individually consider proper."

Supreme Court decisions have recently been made in two instances, one being Chicago & North Western Ry. *vs.* Oche. Docket No. 159. This was an order of the State Railroad Utilities Commission of Minnesota requiring railroad companies to extend a side track, partly at its expense, from its main line to a manufacturing plant. In this case the court held that the side track is a public and not merely a private siding and that it became additional trackage for public use and becoming property of the company and an integral part of its system. The question of requiring the railroad company to build, at part of the cost, does not involve a taking of its property without compensation and without due process of law. The decision further states as a common carrier the railroad company assumes and must discharge the obligations which inhere in the nature of its business. Among these obligations is that of providing reasonably adequate facilities for serving the public.

Another case of important effect is Lake Erie & Western R. R. *vs.* State Public Utilities Company of Illinois *ex rel.* Cameron, argued and submitted March 13, 1919, decided April 14, 1919, Supreme Court Docket 204.

As to leases and liabilities thereunder and the matter of siding construction, Mr. Goemann has concluded (1) that the weight of legal authority is to the effect that a railroad cannot contract for exemption in whole or in part from liability for loss by fire or otherwise in carrying out its duties as a common carrier; and (2) that, as to sidings "We believe that the better policy to follow would be the application to state railroad commissioners, seeking an order compelling the installation of side tracks adequate to the needs of the community and its industries and after securing such an order it would be immaterial to the carrier whether the same be constructed wholly upon its own property or whether it be the extension of so called private side tracks; and carriers would not then hesitate to extend so called private side tracks or refuse to build new ones, especially when the same is built over the property of the industry or industries to be served."

Mr. Goemann was requested to continue work on Order 15 and on the loading rule.

The Advisory Committee.

Two reports were read by Mr. WELLS of Iowa for the Advisory Committee giving (1) the history of the conference with Mr. Barnes from which eventuated in the present arrangements for handling the wheat crop by guaranty and (2) the enquiry into the cost of handling a bushel of wheat through country elevators. With both these topics the reader should be quite familiar.

The closing report was one on the telephone and telegraph service. I read for M. L. Jenks, the chairm Duluth, Minn. He was unable present, but reported that unde Burleson administration complaint been unsatisfactorily handled, bu that wires are again in private service will improve.

The session was then adjourned

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The convention was called to at 10 o'clock a. m. by Pre Goodrich, who spoke of the sta the President's health, and at hi gestion all stood for a moment in prayer for his recovery. Then " ica" was sung.

The chair then entered a prot the carelessness which charact the daily newspaper mention of th ceedings, which in this case mad attack the Commerce Commi whereas the grain trade has alway ported that body. Mr. Goodrich introduced as the speaker, Thos. E son, of Wilson & Co., of Chicago, a of the packers whom every sma politicians and some newspapers a great deal to say about."

ADDRESS BY THOS. E. WILSON.

MR. WILSON said high prices ar a local, but a world problem. The the aftermath of the great destr of the war and present "extrava beyond all reason." All countries a lot of money and all are spendi some because they have fought an fered and now want to enjoy life; because the money is intrinsicall worth keeping as its value is unc over night. He thought the cry of eering is much overdone. As to the ing industry, the Government d the war permitted it to make 9 pe on its capitalization; it actually but 5.6 per cent. It was permitt take 2.5 per cent on its turnover;



DELEGATES AT ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL ASS'N AT ST. LOUIS.

y took 1.6 per cent, or 1.6c per r of sales. The "big packers had siness of 2,400 million dollars and 40 million in all profits, or 25 mil- less than the Government had said would be allowed to make. And they are attacked by the Govern- in the person of the Federal Trade mission as a profiteering monopoly. hat leads us to the question as to all these attacks on the packing ness, if that statement is correct. is a problem. I think I can best ss my feeling by quoting the words -Governor Stokes of New Jersey, address he made within the past or four weeks:

Now there is a close affinity, a very sympathetic relation, between the packers and politics. The beef try is not the chief product of the packers. It is only a by-product. chief product of the meat packers providing nourishment for our poli- is. They are our sure and best allies. we politicians run out of issues, ever we grow stale, whenever our arity begins to wane, we become ribunes of the people and attack eat packers. (Laughter.) And we 's count on the Federal Trade Com- on to help us virtuous politicians. lause and laughter.) What the al Trade Commission cannot think ve do. Checking the meat packers safe and popular sport, and there closed season for it. They have v votes; there are so few of them. it is utterly impossible for them rect the multitude of inaccuracies which the politicians feed the pub- Our talk is not as hygienically in- d as to accuracy as your product to purity.'"

Wilson apologized for "giving too " of the packers, "but there are a things about the business I know nen are interested in. You are ess men, and I think you are really is of the packers. You are han- the grain product. Many of you, I assume, are producers of grain, and you know that 90 per cent of the corn and 90 per cent of the oats raised in this country is fed to live stock; 50 per cent of the barley and 40 per cent of the rye is fed to live stock. Therefore, your business has close relationship to the packing business and to the production of live stock. . . .

"I want to discuss a little further with you the workings of the packing business, because there are things I will say to you that you won't read in the Federal Trade report and scarcely ever in the newspapers, because they are things that are favorable to the packing industry; and I think you are broad enough and big enough to realize that there should be and must be in this country closer affiliation between the different industries of the country. I am strong for industrial coöperation, for teamwork among the industries of this country. I think we are waking up to the necessity for it; and I think the time will come soon when you will be deeply interested in the problems of the packers, bankers, railroads, and the producers of all sorts of stuff in this country, the steel concerns and all, and they will be interested in your problems. The time is fast approaching when, if we are to go on and maintain our trade supremacy, we must do teamwork.

"I would like to mention here one or two things you will not find in the Federal Trade reports. I want to mention the accomplishments of the meat packing industry and the producers of live stock, because we couldn't operate without them any more than they could operate without us. Germany built up the greatest military machine in the world, but they overlooked one thing. They overlooked the fact that there had been developed in this country what was capable of feeding an immense army of men three thousand miles away from its base—something the world never accomplished before. But when we stop to realize that this country not only fed its own army in foreign lands, an army of millions of men, but helped materially to feed the armies of our Allies, you will realize the development of the industries that accomplished that. You men are directly interested in that, because the feeding of the grain was vital also.

"In February, 1918, when our country was snowbound from coast to coast, and it was almost impossible at that time to move products over the railroads, as chairman of the Packers' Committee, in coöperation with the Food Administration, I was called on long distance on one Wednesday afternoon, and not requested but given orders to have rolling the following week to the Seaboard 60,000,000 pounds of perishable product. That is not all. On top of that I had orders to have rolling the following week 70,000,000 pounds of perishable product. I was told at that time over the telephone that the situation in Europe was critical; that unless food was gotten there, our Allies and we were defeated; that nothing should be spared to accomplish that undertaking. They realized and stated that it was almost an impossible thing to do, but it had to be done. And I want to say it was done, and that no organization less efficient than the organization of the packers at that time and today could have accomplished it. You heard nothing about it. There was no grumbling, no breaking down. The feat was accomplished, and I want to say, in answer to one of the clauses of the Kendrick and Kenyon bills, where they are advocating the taking away of the refrigerator cars from the larger packers, that had that condition existed at that time, that feat could not have been accomplished. (Applause.)

"In order that I may not overstate it in my enthusiasm, I want to give you the words of the Government itself in connection with that undertaking. This is a statement made by Mr. Stephen Chase of the United States Food Administration in a bulletin recently issued. In connection with other things, he says: 'In February, 1918, extremely urgent demands mere made by the Allies for pork shipments to meet the immediate, absolute needs. In fact, the further prosecution of the war was shown to be directly dependent on the immediate meat and wheat supplies sent to them. At that time a program was worked out in detail, calling for 300,000,000 pounds of pork products per month for the following three months.' Those are immense figures, gentlemen. That was 300,000,000 pounds in one month of perishable product that had to be handled properly. 'It was an undertaking that many people considered entirely impossible, but the program was carried out.' And I will say to you that the packers, large and small, did their duty at that time, and they put to the Seaboard 300,000,000 pounds of perishable products during the month of February, the same during March and the same during April. (Applause.) And I say again that no organization less efficient than the packing organization at that time and today could have accomplished it.

"Those two bills (Kenyon and Kendrick), gentlemen, are similar. They are different only in detail of operation, but the important points of the two are, first, the licensing of the packing industry, the elimination of packer ownership in stockyards, the taking away of the packers' cars. Those are the important points. Briefly, the ownership of the packing people in the stockyards is not, from my standpoint at least, vital. If that ownership is not helpful to the producers of the country, then I would say take it away from the packers. Let them dispose of it. Personally, I believe it is helpful. I believe that the ownership of those yards by some of the packers is more efficient than if we inject the politicians into it. My position on that is that the point should be thor-



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oughly investigated, that it should be determined without question of doubt whether it is of benefit or not to the producers, and if found not to be a benefit, I think there will be little opposition on the part of the packers to disposing of their interests.

"The question of the cars I think I have answered. There is no question but that the car situation should remain as it is. There is no question but that the refrigerator car is as much a part of the equipment of the packer as the knife in the butcher's hand. We cannot operate and buy the product of the producers unless we are sure of our facilities to move that product when it is ready to be moved.

"The question of the licensing is a different proposition. I am unalterably opposed to that. I think any man in business today who has had business experience will be opposed to it. That is a problem that touches not only the packers, but every industry in the country. If that principle is adopted in this country by our Government, the principle of supervision and licensing of all businesses will soon follow. It will not remain with the packers alone, but will extend to all big business in the country."

Mr. Wilson's peroration was a defense of the makers of the Constitution under which in 130 years our country has so wonderfully prospered as a whole and as a nation; has developed men like Sergeant York of Tennessee, who by pure intellect and courage and the habit of initiative single-handed captured a thousand Germans; which made the boy fighters who made Chateau-Thierry possible; which has gone through all these 130 years with but four changes up to the time of the eighteenth amendment. I say, gentlemen, we should think deeply before we permit any idea to prevail that would change the operation of that great document. And I feel it deeply that when we do concede that, we have sacrificed our individuality and the prosperity of our country. (Applause.)

On motion of Former President Eikenberry, the convention rose to its feet to express its appreciation of the address and the speaker's sacrifice to be present to make it.

A Word from Canada.

The Association has about 50 members in Canada, representing whom was Dr. McGill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who was then introduced. Having expressed the greeting of the trade in Canada to friends on this side, Dr. McGill said:

"Commercially, Canada and the United States are very closely associated. There is a great deal of American capital north of the boundary line. There are a great many Americans settled on praire land, a great many of the associations, from the associations of laborers up to those of great financiers, work on both sides of the boundary line. So far as the grain industry is concerned, there is a large amount of American capital in our Canadian grain industry. There are a great many able American brains operating in grain north of the line; and we feel that in all these ways and in others we are very closely associated with this country of yours. Indeed, after listening to the fine address of Mr. Wilson, and after hearing of the accomplishments of one of the major American industries, even a Canadian like myself cannot help feeling something of enthusiasm and of pride in the fact that the great Nation with which we are so closely associated has been so successful, has taken such a mighty place among the leaders of humanity, and sometimes one cannot help feeling that if one were not a Canadian, one would rather be an American than anything else. (Applause.)

"At this point particularly in this period of reconstruction we feel we are not altogether strangers. When you speak of your agitators and of the social unrest, we cannot help thinking we have heard of things quite similar, almost identical, north of the boundary line. (Laughter.) And when we hear of your ideals for the future development of this country, we cannot help thinking that whether you realize it or not, you are standing on ideals of wider sweep than this country; you are trying to express the ideals that are the ideals of humanity; and we feel as much enthusiasm as do you, and should be delighted to assist you in carrying them out; and we hope you will not altogether be jealous or annoyed if we carry something of your expressions of these ideals back to our own people, and tell them that in our opinion the great controversy is the same, the great ideal should be the same, and there should be an ever-growing friendship and coöperation between Canada and the United States." (Applause.)

A Word from Mr. Armour.

Before making his own report A. E. Reynolds of the Legislation Committee, said he had been asked to invite J. Ogden Armour to address this convention. But. Mr. Armour had told him he simply could not make a speech, but he had sent a short letter which Mr. Reynolds than read as follows:

Out of such meetings as you are holding here will come the inspiration and co-operation between men and groups of men which will carry our country past post-war problems as important and as trying as were the problems incident to a triumphant war against autocracy. I feel flattered that you should want to hear from me at a time like this and in assigning to me the subject of pending legislation—its intents and effects—you give me opportunity to discuss a matter of tremendous import.

There is at this time a too general disposition to depend upon new legislation to solve economic problems. Business men such as you are must recognize the fallacy of such procedure and must lead, not only in acquainting the Nation with the impotence of political remedies for economic ills, but also in the discovery and application of the real remedies. There must also a wider realization of the interel and interdependence of men and indu which at first glance may not seem cl allied. A law designed to gore one r ox may cripple some other oxen v owners did not know that they wer fected. In considering legislation gr out of national readjustment conditio is important that business men e where and in every line pay close tention so that business welfare and l welfare, which are one and the same, be safeguarded.

In viewing our reconstruction per sometimes marvel that we are as w as we are. After a great war and a upheaval, surpassing all precedents transcending all previous experience find ourselves with an abundance of ready to do and dare almost anythi surely a twentieth century phenom Several panics in our history have c more acute distress than the afterma a world-war. We have had ample de stration of the recuperative powers great and vital nation. Even our unr must believe, is to no inconsiderable e the outgrowth of our vigor rather t squirming under hard conditions. Me struggling not for existence so mu they are struggling for fuller life. I such circumstances I cannot ally r with alarmists, or feel that the philoso and revolutions which develop out of ger and despair are ever going to lay grip on America.

Yet I know that the American peopl worrying. They are pondering un over the high cost of living. I conf have done some worrying myself. are limits to the comfort that one ca tain from selling high-priced meat. glad that I have no dictatorial powers prices. I should tremble at the respor ity. It is bad enough to be suspect having such powers, but actually hav would be infinitely worse. I do not any man to have dictatorial powers the price of meat, not even a duly thorized agent of the Government. not want to see any man have dicta powers over any communities; for prices cease to be made by the demo forces of supply, demand and compet our real troubles will have just begun

But. I say that the American peopl uneasy over the high cost of living. M facturers, merchants, and the publ large have felt it in one way or an as a weighty and serious problem; there is a general sentiment that thing ought to be done. Well, if some ought to be done, let us do it. B us be cautious of the means and met and be sure that we are on the right In the feverishness of our anxiety and



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-to-do-and-dare vigor and the more willingness to try new experiments, e treading near to dangerous grounds. metimes I receive letters from the -producing districts on the subject of Kenyon bill. I am glad to say that of the cattle men are with us in be- g that the bill would be bad for them, ell as bad for us, and bad for every- in the country. But occasionally I e letters like one that came the other rom a stock raiser in the West who ssed himself somewhat as follows: Armour, I don't know much about Kenyon bill, but I think you packers to have something done to you, and s bill is going to do something to you, for it.'

ear that this is too much the guiding mpelling motive behind many of the ative attempts to relieve the high of living. Something must be done, almost anything is good enough so as it is **done** and done to **somebody.** e met not a few housewives who feel ced that something ought to be done ir grocerymen. Some city folks think hing ought to be done to the farmer; ome farmers think all middlemen of type are robbers. We are all sus- s of each other, and looking each over to see who is the villain. Coupled this desire to find the guilty persons, unusually augmented faith in Govern- l agencies and legislation as means viating the situation.

m not here to raise my voice against onstructive steps, whatever they may ut I must protest most vigorously t this policy of assault against the ity of American business, fostered as y political influences and wide-spread aper publicity, and resulting in a ding of the public mind into channels onduct to no solution of our problems, ather to ill-will, confusion and dis- Equally, must I protest against the tution of legislation for the laws of nic relationships. Each has its func- The one should not encroach upon main of the other. We are face to n this country, with the problem of ining the true functions of Govern- and legislation and the true function nomic forces. I do not, for a mo- believe that the one can be sub- d for the other; yet I am forced to that certain proposed legislation is governmental. I have no words of m for the extraordinary functions sed by our Government during the when any steps that served the im- e and main purpose were justified. do not believe that war-functioning d for peace times. We have had complications growing out of our war- unctioning that have taught us the lities and inefficiencies of Govern- perating outside its normal domain. as we have entailed upon ourselves obligations, we must live up to and in making the transition back to e time basis we must be careful to as little injustice as possible, but is no reason why we should go on new complications.

not believe that licensing the pack- the magic remedy we need to solve gh cost of living problem. Such li- of one phase of the Nation's in- would most certainly lead to licens- other phases, including the grain , you gentlemen—among others. I believe that licensing business, in el, is the way to settle the high cost ng problem. I have no faith what- a system of bureaucratic adminis- of business. I consider it un-Amer- nd potent with disastrous conse- ns. I do not believe that any man f this broad land should be endowed with the prerogative of arbitrarily ring in any degree whatsoever, directly or remotely, with the natural ons of supply and demand, com- n and price. I am heartily against ngling of politics with business ad- ation and consider that such an ar- ent would accomplish no good at all ould reduce efficiency and be rank he weeds of corruption. This is not nstrance against regulation. I con- hat regulation is a proper function of ment; but I must contend that, ac- to my way of thinking, some of -making advocates do not draw the tween regulation and interference; n laying down the rules of the game aying the game itself, which are distinct things.

are today, sailing for unknown seas -making on utterly fictitious hy- s. Monopoly and profiteering have veritable bugbears. Far be it from vouch for the honesty of all my countrymen, and to say that there rofiteering in our land. If there is, hunting gnats with a bludgeon, for ve that American business on the goes to the well-established prin- hat "honesty is the best policy." If any monopoly, I have not been able ver it. I want no monopoly for my- would be a white elephant on my I do not believe that any thinking ants monopoly. Monopoly has not roven; it has simply been asserted. ith what measure of truth it has serted, I must give you an instance. ckers are said to have so thoroughly the food business of the country mpetition in the food lines is totter- its last legs. Many people believe d are willing to stand for any kind al legislation to correct an evil so ng. Let me give you the facts. The le grocers of this country, last year, usiness of four billion dollars, and meat packers together did a busi- grocery items totaling $100,000,000, mately 3 per cent. Legislation based on 3 per cent monopolies and imaginary profiteering will never prosper. Agitation in behalf of such legislation may befuddle a certain portion of the public for a time and obscure the real issues with respect to the high cost of living; but the day of reckoning will come. And I say to you that I look for the time to arrive speedily when any Governmental investigating body that proves recreant to its trust and misleads the public with misinformation about the bread and butter problems of the Nation, making assertions at absolute variance with the facts—I say that I look for the time when such a body will be repudiated by the public in terms so emphatic that it will mark a new era. When that time arrives it will be popular to stick to the real issue.

"There are real issues. They are economic issues. I am anxious for the people of our country—the rank and file of householders of the land—to know more about the businesses which supply their daily necessities. I should be glad to have them know more about profits and what constitutes a fair and reasonable profit in this or that line of endeavor. I should be glad to have them know more about the great problems of distribution and the functions of the middleman. I should be glad to have them know more about production and its relation to prices. Only as we have widespread information on these important themes can we hope to have mutual understandings; and reasonable, concerted efforts toward the readjustment of our economic difficulties.

"It is not my purpose to offer here any sovereign solution for the high cost of living. Yet one step is so obvious that I cannot refrain from mentioning it. We must look to production. There is no simpler way of increasing the buying power of the dollar than by increasing production. There is no alternative that will succeed. Buying power and credit have outstripped the yields of our farms and industries. I hear rumors that some farmers are considering the advisability of cutting down their output, and I regard such proposals with the greatest misgivings. I would remind the farmer that his best interests will not be conserved by lessening production but by studying every means available for reducing production costs, so that he may increase his output to the maximum. For though inadequate production means high prices for farm commodities, it means likewise high prices for farm help and high running expenses.

It is my conviction that never was there a better day for capital and labor to enter into combination with each other to the advantage of both than at this moment, when the whole world is calling for production. There must be mutual understanding and co-operation, and a doing away with those destructive inroads on production by strikes and lockouts.

What we need today is understanding. We need mutual confidence, faith in each other. Only on such a basis can national prosperity and happiness be built. We have had somewhat of a superabundance of incrimination of business, big and little, and of Governmental activity of that kind which inflames the mind of the public with universal distrust and of proposed legislation of a penal rather than of a corrective character. I do not believe that the high cost of living can be legislated out of existence. I do believe that the problem which it presents can be solved by the united and democratic efforts of the people of our country.

The Legislative Report.

Mr. Armour having been thanked for the paper, Mr. REYNOLDS proceeded to his own report. He prefaced the particulars by a reference to the current phases of Governmental meddling with business; and said the issue has really come to be one to determine, "whether a Nation conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, can endure." "There seems to be more doubt about it now," Mr. Reynolds said, "than when Lincoln uttered those memorable words at Gettysburg sixty years ago"; since "further encroachment of the Government in business cannot be reconciled with a principle for which the war was fought."

Of the legislative work of the association in the past only the Grain Grades and the Pomerene acts have been achieved. Of the former the report says that while great benefits are being derived from it, its execution is accompanied by extravagance and unnecessary expense in the supervision, and shows that, "The U. S. is notoriously the poorest conducted business institution in the world." The Pomerene act waits on the return of the railroads to their owners to work its greatest benefit.

Agitation against future trading for the moment is quiescent, but "is liable to break out at any time." It is "sure to bob up again in the near future. I urge every one, who has a constructive idea on this subject, to present it, so we may be ready when the fight on future trading is resumed."

Pending bills include the following:

S. 810, which proposes to establish county coöperative marketing incorporations to handle all farm products. Its aim, of course, is to eliminate all present middlemen and create a new agency to handle all food products. This new agency is to be fostered and supported by the Government at Government expense. The first appropriation for administration is to be $24,000,000 with provision for loaning these organizations, by the Government, $100,000,000.00 more. The measure is so ridiculous and preposterous that it seems impossible to pass it. But is it? I think every opposition possible should be marshalled against this measure. Up to date, we have had no opportunity to be heard on it."

H. 8342 (Haugen) to regulate feed production and distribution. "The bill provides a somewhat cumbersome method of arriving at the results desired, but its general tenor is fair. The practice of putting into manufactured feeds wholly worthless materials is unjust, and unfair, and unworthy of the support of the grain trade." But the regulations of this bill are not entirely fair or practicable.

H. 8624 (Haugen) for the control and distribution of food products and fuel. The provisions, in my judgment, are excellent. It, however, exempts the producer from the operation of the measure. This is a species of class legislation which deserves our strongest condemnation. If it is desirable to conserve food and control waste, it is just as desirable for the producer to exercise such conservation as for any other class to do so."

Cummins R. R. bill. Mr. Reynolds thinks the roads are entitled to "fair remuneration on their investments" and that strikes on railroads should be forbidden.

S. 2202 (Kenyon)—"It is to be condemned on the broad principle that further interference of business by the Government is unwarranted and dangerous."

Speaking of the H. C. L., the report, among other things, says: "In my judgment, the present Government investigation is all political buncombe. It will probably result in fooling part of the people for a time, but in the end it cannot result in any lasting good. The present action of the Government in forcing ordinary surplus stocks of food on the market doubtless will lower prices temporarily, but what of the future when these stocks are exhausted, and we must adopt a hand-to-mouth method of supplying food? Large visible supplies of foodstuffs, or, in other words, hoarded supplies, have always been and always will be a menace to advancing prices. No stocks, or very limited stocks, of supplies, have always given great impetus to advancing prices. Just what will happen if our Government succeeds in distributing all supplies of food stored up for future rainy days, and prevents such storing in the future, remains to be seen. Personally, I look on the situation with some trepidation. The laws of supply and demand cannot be ruthlessly infracted without a penalty following. Any artificial reduction in prices on a large scale will bring along a whole train of evils. Prices are rarely unduly high unless a scarcity exists."

Mr. Reynolds then reviewed the cause of high prices and the remedy (more production) and closed by saying:

"The insatiable greed exhibited by both laborer and producer in the past does not give us great faith in our safety in their hands. If the demands of the producer are to be met, they will very soon absolutely control the food of the Nation. It is generally believed that quasi-monopoly of the Nation's food is held by the so-called 'middleman.' It has not been proved to be so and absolutely is not so; but if it were, can we believe that the people are to gain by placing the monopoly in the control of the producer? Personally, I doubt if anything is to be gained by such a change. A fair Governmental supervision and control of the food supplies of the people is doubtless advisable, but the undue fostering of the producer at the expense of the Government is certainly not in accordance with democratic principles and fair play.

"The planting of seeds of discord, anarchy and confusion has gone far enough. The people should turn their attention now to correcting evils rather than augmenting them. The present period of economic adjustment is not the time to indulge in extreme optimism or pessimism. A careful course of level-headed thinking and acting is vastly better than either. Legislation may temporarily control evil tendencies, but education alone can permanently cure them."

The report was received and the thanks of the association extended to Mr. Reynolds and the committee.

Membership Committee.

MR. EARLY, Texas, reported for the membership committee as summarized by Secretary Quinn, and the distribution of prizes to the boosters was made, with special emphasis on the work of Mr. Kay, to whom a "consolation" prize of a scarf pin of a diamond set in platinum was given.

The session was then adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened by a report on uniform grades and an address on the same subject by Mr. Beasley, of the Bureau of Markets, who said the "principal complaints coming to the Federal grain supervision during the past year might be divided into two classes; first, complaints against lack of intensive supervision of grain as it was arriving at markets; in other words, the inbound grain was not supervised to the extent the outbound grain was supervised. Second, complaints against lack of uniformity between markets." The resolution of the Milwaukee convention setting forth these causes has been answered by removing the Board of Review to Chicago when the work of inspectors and supervisors alike is supervised. The record of appeals growing from 348 in July-Dec., 1917, to 3,838 in Jan-June., 1919, "illustrates to us that the appeal feature is becoming more popular," but the changes of grade have fallen from 68% to 46%. "That may sound still large, but the point is it is gradually being reduced. Our interpretation of that is that as we go along in our work, we are gradually getting to the inspectors more clearly our interpretation." As to uniformity between markets tracing of cars between six markets shows that, "Out of one market into other markets, uniformity 72 plus per cent. Out of another market in the central West into other markets 70 plus per cent. Out of the third market into other markets, 76 plus per cent. Out of a fourth market into other markets, a percentage of 74 plus. Out of the fifth market into other markets, a percentage of 70 plus per cent. Out of the sixth market into other markets a percentage of 93 plus. I don't know that it is fair to include this seventh market. It is a large shipping market. We only have in this case 58 cars and four cargoes, and probably should leave it out, but I will state there was 100 per cent in that one particular case. While we do not feel altogether satisfied and are not at all proud of that brief report, our contention is that it will give you concisely as nearly as we have been able to follow the uniformity between markets what the percentage is, and it ranges between 70 and 80 per cent. We feel, if we have an opportunity to report on this same thing next year, that will be increased further, for the reason that we have absolute knowledge that last year and the year before when we were in operation the percentage was a great deal smaller. Practically ever since the operation of the Grain Standards Act, which became effective December 1, 1916, we have been laboring under abnormal conditions."

As to the 24-in loading rule, Mr. Beasley said that the department can issue instructions, and will if it is the desire of the trade, to inspectors substantially as follows: that where a car of grain is loaded to within 24 inches of

the roof, in our work under the act we will issue a grade memorandum of clean certificate on that car, provided there is nothing to evidence, except the 24 inches, that the car is not uniformly loaded. We feel that under ordinary conditions, with 24 inches of space, and no other evidence to the contrary, we can consider the sample we get of that car a representative sample. If it is the desire of the trade to have inspectors follow that general rule, I think we can ask them to do it. The investigation we have made indicates quite clearly that, I won't say inspectors, but samplers, of organized inspection departments, use too freely the notation "Heavily loaded car." We do not believe in all cases they have been justified in putting that notation on so many certificates, and I think we can clear that up with a little coöperation on the part of inspection departments, which I am sure we will get."

Moreover, to this, he said: "We believe if a truly representative sample of the car can be obtained within 30 inches, it can be within 24 inches; in other words, that 6 inches is too small a matter to quibble about when it comes to getting an absolute representative sample of the car.

The Farmers' Representative.

President Goodrich then introduced JOHN W. SHORTHILL, of the National Council of Farmers' Coöperative Ass'n, of Omaha, as a "man of national prominence and great ability," representing 30,500 elevators and 400,000 farmers, which Mr. Shorthill said, "Reminds me of a question asked some of us in Washington one time, 'How many farmers are there in the United States anyway? We have had one fellow and another come down here representing the farmers, and we have made a calculation and we find acording to the total there are 100,000,600 farmers in the United States.' (Laughter.) I want to correct the chairman by saying we have 3,500 elevators and not 30,500. (Laughter.)

"Now, I am going to start this thing off, and it is for you to cry 'enough.' The reason I say that is because I am feeling fine, for several reasons. There are many reasons for that and I have selected a few I want to mention. One is that I have this splendid privilege of visting this magnificent city of St. Louis and the grain market. It is a splendid place to be, and it makes anybody feel good to be here, and I haven't been any place that any of you fellows haven't been, either." (Laughter.)

Some other reasons for feeling fine were given, this one, the "greater reason: I cannot help but say that I feel fine because I have that special privilege of being a free American citizen at this day and age of the world, and have a part in the conduct of the affairs of our Government. (Applause.) There is only one thing I have to regret in that connection, and that is the fact that the average good law-abiding citizen, the worth-while fellow in this country, has not awakened to the fact of what his responsibility and duty to this Government are, and what his concern is in this hour of trial, and he is not doing what he should be at this time. We had an illustration of it in Omaha some time ago. The thing we need most is to awaken to our duty, and that concerns you individually and directly in the conduct of the business in which you are engaged, because the prosperity of your business depends on the peace and prosperity of the country.

"I am wondering if we have struck the keynote of what is wrong at the present time. I think we are all trying to lay it on the other fellow. The average man seems to take the attitude that every man is after him, and the Government is after all of us. We think the high cost of living is due to what the other fellow is doing, or what the government is doing or isn't doing."

Mr. Shorthill then discussed the difficulties of law making and Government for so great a country with its diversified industries and interests, and generally the purposes of Government, among which is to protect the individual in his opportunity to participate in an even start in a fair race.

Naturally, the problems of the farm called for some comment, all pertinent. As to the relations of the farm to the grain buyer, he said:

"There is a lot of talk about putting the middleman out of business. Some say they are not necessary. But I have known farmers to come into our office and say, 'Where can we buy a car of corn?' They say, 'We would like to buy directly from the farmer and save the middleman's profit.' I have said, 'I don't know. I know of concerns that handle corn and farmers that grow corn,' and I gave him their names. He would come back and say, 'I called up all those farmers, and none of them were ready to sell. I called up the elevator man, and he said yesterday he had a car but he sold it, and he will have another in a couple of weeks.' I said, 'The thing for you to do is to go down to a grain merchant and he will furnish it to you, because he is in that business.' That man was performing an economic service to the farmer, because the farmer had spent more money in railroad fare and hotel bills and telephone tolls, to say nothing of his own time, than the grain merchant would have charged to handle the car of corn. All the farmers' organizations can hope to do today is to fill that field and fill it in that way, and if they succeed, they must do it better than you do; and if they can't do that, they can't succeed permanently.

"I am not in favor of the farmers of the country handling all the business of the country, because I am not persuaded that it is the more economic thing to do. I notice at times the price a farmer puts on his corn if there happens to have been a drouth and he has the only crib of corn in the neighborhood. I am not roasting the farmer; you fellows will do the same thing when you have a chance. The farmer is no different from anybody else. What we want in this country is efficient business organization that is serving the public, and if that is not done properly by the men in business, they must step out of the way for someone else who can do it better.

"I have concluded that the proper solution of marketing is a good live, efficient coöperative business concern in competition with a good, live, honest, on-the-square private concern, the coöperative store being there for the purpose of regulating in a reasonable way the margins taken, and the private concern being there for the purpose of injecting efficiency into the proposition. I do not think anybody has much ground to fear farmers' coöperative concerns. I have operated and managed several, and have learned in competition with other people that the hardest kind of competition I had to meet was the fellow across the way who always gave honest weights, fair prices and courteous treatment to his customers. I couldn't do anything to him, and, more than that, I didn't try. I had nothing to fear from the fellow who is up five cents today and down five cents tomorrow. And I know many places where these institutions are working together harmoniously and are giving the highest service to the community. It is the other fellows who build the coöperative institutions in this country. It is true that an idea has been started which has rolled on and on, but the start has lain in the thing I have mentioned to you. There is a lack of the proper kind of service to begin with, and it is evidenced by the fact that there are many places in this country where there are private institutions serving the public so well it is impossible for a coöperative institution to succeed in that community. But whatever comes or doesn't come, the thing for us to do today is to work together in an open, frank, honest, constructive way.

"Probably the next included in this grain industry is the miller. I need not comment on his efforts to develop to the highest point of efficiency his plant for the production of food. It is not necessary to speak of the exporter, who takes the surplus of the grain and holds it until there is a world demand for it, and then sends it to a foreign country. They are all necessary in this industry, and if we are wise, we will stand together, man for man, for the development of this grain industry, and cause it to contribute to the prosperity of this country of ours."

Mr. Shorthill then commended the efforts of St. Louis to develop the use of the waterways in the valley, cheap communication being vital to the country's prosperity and to the grain industry.

"I think the Government should give some attention to the practice of leasing private wires. I am not ready to say that the private wire business can be abolished without doing some injury, but I do not know but it can. But it is not fair to one grain merchant to compete at the rates and with the service the public has with some other dealer who has exclusive privilege of and the very advantageous rate of a private wire operator. This should be carefully considered, because nobody in the grain industry will want any factor in that industry to have an advantage over any other factor.

"As to the Government as a price-fixer, about all I can say is that, if I understand them correctly, the farmers of this country have already had enough of Government price-fixing. I think the farmer will be satisfied if he can sell his stuff at all times in the free and unhampered market on the basis of the world's supply and demand. (Applause.) But if there is anything in the idea that any power is being exercised to reduce the cost of living, and it has had anything to do with the recent reduction in the price of farm products, while the farmer is willing to accept a reduction in the price of his products, for he is anxious to see a reduction in the cost of living, wouldn't it only be fair and just, if there is any power that has been hammering prices, to let the prices of the farmers' products rest a little while and hammer some one else along the line? (Applause.)

"We are spending a lot of money and time in going to Washington to take care of matters down there, and while we are gone the organizer is staying at home and organizing the malcontents in our absence. The only way to offset this proposition is for you and me and everybody else who wants to see this country be America for Americans, and for those who want to be Americans, is for us to get into a campaign of organization that will counteract the campaign or organization the agitator is putting on. And we cannot solve that by going to Washington; it is a local proposition.

"It has been suggested that the solution of the condition is increased production. That may be true, but there are a lot of people in this country who seem to have set their heads on the notion that they are not going to increase production. The thing we must do is to get behind those fellows, and show them the public is sympathetic to them and help them in their stand to increase production, even if someone else does everything he can to get them to decrease production. When we all work together, we will get close enough together so that we shall be able to remove the fellow we have no use for in free America. We will be able to determine who this fellow is who doesn't want to be an American, and we will be able to handle him sanely in time of peace without waiting to handle him expeditiously in time of war." (Applause.)

On motion of Mr. Metcalf, of Illinois, a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

The next address was by Chas. F. Curtiss, of Iowa State College, on "Improved Methods of Grain Production."

Report on Trade Rules.

The report of the Trade Rules Committee was made by F. E. WATKINS, chairman. Mr. Watkins said that the uniform confirmation blank had been the subject of a joint conference between Adolph Kempner, representing the Council of Grain Exchanges, Mr. Steinhart for the farmers' companies, and Mr. Watkins for the Association. T found many forms in use, and n who never used any form at all. form proposed by Mr. Kempner for grain exchanges was recommende the exchanges and approved by Chi St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, ledo, Baltimore and Peoria and P delphia tentatively; rejected by exchanges, including Kansas City, neapolis, Milwaukee, New Orl Omaha, etc., and not acted upon by affiliated association or the Tern Elevator Ass'n.

As to the trade rules of the Ass tion, there have been many request interpretations but suprisingly criticisms. Mr. Watkins said:

"The marvel is that our rules d ply so exactly and universally to conduct of the grain business, and if they are constantly held in mind observed, a large percentage of th necessary misunderstandings and agreements in the trade are avo While the work of the Arbitration Trade Rules Committees is increasi our membership grows, the compara ly small number of transactions w find their way into litigation or ar tion is infinitesimal, compared wit total transactions which are comp without difficulty. To expedite the of our Arbitration and Trade Committees, we recommend that se consideration be given to the matt publishing all arbitration decisions dered to date (with provision for f decisions in book form, with sp attention to thorough indexing. members of these committees are g generously of their time to the ass tion and they should have all assis possible in their work. Beyond this sideration, however, appears the to all of us, of such a compilatio precedents, supplementing and illum ing our trade rules, and assisting avoid the rough and thorny places i conduct of our business."

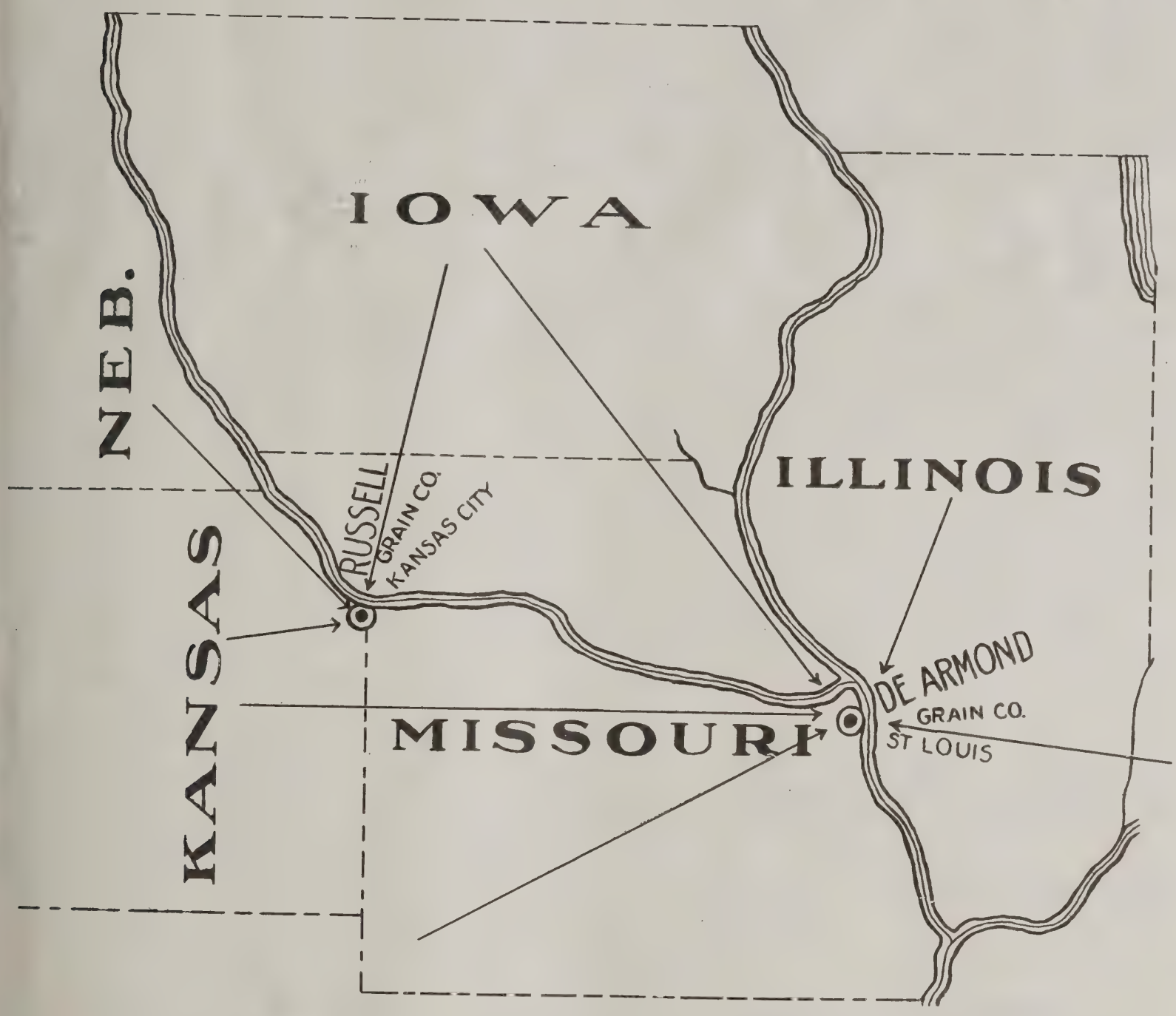
The committee recommended th lowing amendments to existing Note—The words in CAPITALS in ing the proposed changes:

Rule 10. Sample Grain:—It shall b duty of the seller of grain by samp furnish grain fully up to sample. WORD "SAMPLE" USED IN THIS NECTION SHALL MEAN A POR OF THE SHIPMENT, OR OF THE FROM WHICH SHIPMENT IS T MADE; AND IS PRESUMED TO RE SENT THE IDENTICAL GRAIN SHI OR TO BE SHIPPED. THE W "TYPE SAMPLE" SHALL MEAN PLE OF LIKE CHARACTER BUT NECESSARILY IDENTICAL IN RESPECTS WITH THE GRAIN SHI OR TO BE SHIPPED. Shipments re on account of quality, shall be com with the sale sample, by either the In tion Committee, or some other dul thorized or agreed committee of the ket in which such rejection is made the finding of said committee shall be Should the finding be in favor of the the buyer shall at once notify the by wire, and it shall be the duty o seller to make satisfactory adjustment the buyer within twenty-four hours; expiration of which time, if not adj the shipment shall be subject to the of the seller and it shall be the duty buyer to buy-in, cancel, or extend th faulted contract and notify the seller action. Should the buyer and selle to arrive at a basis for adjustment would enable the buyer to handle grain not up to sample, and should grain be finally rejected, it shall b duty of the seller promptly to reim the buyer to the full amount of mone vanced on such a shipment so rejected

Rule 32. Carload:—A carload shall sist of bushels as follows: Wheat, ( ); shelled corn, MILO MAIZE, KA CORN, AND FETERITA, 1,000 (corn, 700 ( ); rye, 1,000 ( ); b 1,000 ( ); oats, 1,500 ( ); Pro That where rules of carriers lawful file with the Interstate Commerce Co sion or State Railway Commissions p for minimum carload weights in exc the above, such minimum weights constitute a carload within the mean this rule.

Rule 38. Condition Guaranteed Arrival:—WHERE GRAIN IS SOLD CONDITION OR GRADE GUARAN AT DESTINATION IT SHALL BE DUTY OF THE BUYER TO ASCER BY INSPECTION OR OTHERWISE CONDITION OR GRADE OF THE G WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION. IN THE BUYER FAILS TO ASCER THE GRADE OR CONDITION, AS VIDED ABOVE, HE SHALL WAIV RIGHTS UNDER THE GUARAN THE CONTRACT. DIVERSION OF SHIPMENT BY THE BUYER TO POINT BEYOND THE BILLED DES TION SHALL CONSTITUTE AN

SHIP EITHER WAY



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CEPTANCE OF THE GRAIN AND A WAIVER OF THE GUARANTY.

Rule 39, Exchange and Collection Charges:—IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE BUYER TO PAY EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION CHARGES ON DRAFTS, WHEN THE TRANSACTION IS MADE "TRACK POINT OF SHIPMENT." IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE SELLER TO PAY SUCH CHARGES IN ALL OTHER CASES.

On motion of Mr. Scott, of Kansas, the association voted to retain the present form of confirmation of sale and purchase without change.

On motion of Mr. Green Rule 10 as amended by the committee was adopted.

Rule 32 was also adopted, the carload figures being those printed in the text.

Rule 38 was also adopted as amended by the committees, as was also Rule 39, the latter with the further amendment by Mr. Scott:

The inherent right of the seller to collect his drafts through the bank of his choice cannot be questioned.

And also with the word "domestic" inserted preceding the word "grafts."

The session was then adjourned.

THE BANQUET SESSION.

The banquet session was held at the Missouri Athletic Club, and was a splendid entertainment in every way. President ANDREWS of the Merchants' Exchange, presided, and when the cigars had been served, he introduced as toastmaster that "most unmitigated monumental story teller of the world" (great laughter), JOHN L. MESSMORE, who received an uproarious welcome. It is rank cheating of the reader to suppress his multitudinous and inimitable stories, but space here is limited. As the first speaker, Mr. Messmore introduced GOV. DAVID R. FRANCIS, a member of Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet, a governor of Missouri, and Mr. Wilson's ambassador to Russia during the war, as well as a man who, when a trader in St. Louis, conducted one of the largest grain and commission businesses in the West, the business which he founded being still a member of the Merchants' Exchange.

Mr. Francis also proved to be a story teller of skill and experience. He congratulated grain dealers on their sincere patriotism during the war. "I am proud of being a grain man," he said. "I am especially proud to be one of your comrades, because I do not know any class of men in this country whose business has been interfered with to the extent that yours has been (applause), and those of you who did not enlist deserve credit for your contribution to the success of America and our Allies. You didn't complain, nothwithstanding your business was interrupted. You always bore a cheerful countenance. I remember thinking of you when I was in Russia. I said: 'The grain men of the United States are undergoing severe hardship; they are confronted by great difficulties, but they will surmount them.' And I am proud to say that you did surmount them. Every other class of business in this country that was interfered with—and none was interfered with as yours was—has had the restrictions removed. Even the army has been demobilized. But the grain men of the country have restrictions placed upon them, and they are not complaining. That is true patriotism. Show me a man in the grain business, and I will show you a good citizen. (Applause.)

"You have not only borne your restrictions without complaint, but a man who distributes the grain of the country, which is the food of life, is entitled to as much credit as he who grows the grain. (Applause.)

"I was never so impressed with your work as I was in Russia. That immense country is a great grain producer, as you know. When I was in the exporting grain business, I always watched the Odessa market. But more people have died from famine in that immense country of Russia than the number of Russians slaughtered in the war; and Russia lost more men in the war from death and disease, notwithstanding she withdrew from the struggle before it ended, than did any other country participating in the war. Russia lost over two million men in that contest. But the people who have starved to death in Russia since the Bolshevists came into control of the government two years ago will exceed two million souls.

"To what is this attributed? To Bolshevism? Nay, that is not all. That is only a part of the crime the Bolsheviki have been guilty of. The Bolshevists withdrew Russia from this war one year before it ended, and thereby caused the killing of at least 400,000 men of the British, French, Italian and American armies, more than would have been killed if Russia had lived up to her obligations to her Allies.

"I went to Russia under the Imperial Government there and served as American ambassador eleven or twelve months at the imperial court. The abdication of the emperor brought the provisional government into power. I recommended to my Government the recognition of that provisional government; and I was the first ambassador to recognize it, notwithstanding France, Great Britain and Italy were the allies of the Russian government and had ambassadors in Petrograd. I recognized the provisional government on the 22d of March 1917. The provisional government was in the saddle about eight months. One of its first acts was to issue a decree pardoning all political offenders. Prison doors were thrown open, and not only the political prisoners but the criminals were let loose on society. Exiles came trooping back from Siberia and the foreign countries where they had resided for years.

"The most distinguished exiles that returned to Russia, the most contemptible and base, were Lenine and Trotzky. Lenine had been in Switzerland for a number of years. He was driven out of Germany because of his extreme socialistic doctrines. He took refuge in Switzerland, whence he continued to write radical doctrines which advocated the overturning of every organized ernment on the earth. But Gern made an alliance with Lenine. Le returned to Russia through Gern two or three weeks after the March revolution. He came through Gern in a special car. He was given the tinguished consideration of a promi member of the nobility. Upon his ar in Russia he immediately began to burse money. He had led an impe ous existence in Switzerland; upo arrival in Petrograd he immedi sought to undermine the provis government and to demoralize the a

"The provisional government ha sued a decree or proclamation t Russian people stating that it po to prosecute the war to a successfu mination, and to fulfill all of Ru obligations to her allies. We came the war fifteen days after I recog as the American ambassador, this visional government of Russia. W ognized it on the 22d of March 1917 by resolution of Congress fifteen later, we declared a state of wa isted between our Government an German government. . . .

"Trotzky is an adventurer. He on the East Side in New York when the war broke out, and cont there until the March revolutio 1917. After this general pardon e ed by the provisional government turned to Russia. He was taken the steamer at Halifax, but was rel after two weeks' detention, and th lease, I have since learned, was ef by the American Government on t tition or appeal of two or three known American citizens, among was Lincoln Steffens, who subseq went to Petrograd with William C litt, and reported that the sovie ernment should be recognized b government and our Allies in the

"I was astounded on returni America to find such ignorance p ing concerning the soviet govern I learned soon after arriving i country, after an absence of three

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merican citizens, who professed true Americans, were advocating cognition of that soviet govern- There are a number of parlor its throughout the country, and I regret to say, are in St. Louis. you know what the soviet gov- it is? Bolsheviki and soviet are s synonymous terms by the ma- of people in America, but Bol- is the name of a branch or a of the social democratic party sia. Soviet is a form of govern- the basic principle of which is man shall be permitted to vote ploys another man. That right age is restricted to all the people nfined to those who work with ands. You would not be permit- vote under a soviet government. rthermore, your domestics who r you in your home would not be ed to vote because they are work- you. Bolshevism is the very is of democracy. . . .

want to know about Russia in ion with the occupation in which engaged. Do you know what is? Russia occupies almost one- ver one-seventh of the dry land arth. It is further from Petro- Vladivostock than from Petro- Washington. Russia has 180,- of people, 90 per cent of whom educated. Russia produced in st preceding the war, one-fifth orld's grain, 19.9 per cent. And 5 per cent of that immense area cultivation. I say that Russia hin a half-century or a decade half become the granary and of supply of the world. You t the United States from ocean and from the Great Lakes to in the Asiatic portion of Rus- still you wouldn't cover Asiatic There are 51 governments in n Russia. Notwithstanding only 5 per cent of the total area ia under cultivation, she pro- the five years preceding the e grain than the United States d. Wheat is 28.9 per cent of n production of the world, and roduces 19 per cent of the wheat the world. Russia produces ent of the oats grown on the d 14 per cent of the rye; but nly produces 1.8 per cent of the l corn, as you know, is 28 plus of the entire grain of the world. roduced this immense quantity notwithstanding their agricul- lements were crude and primi- notwithstanding only 5 per cent area was under cultivation.

magnificent country has vast . Lumber within two decades me the main source of supply mber of the world. In 1917 we $240,000,000 worth of lumber n we exported. Russia with ense area and her 180,000,000 s only 46,000 miles of railroad, have 261,000 miles. I do not Russia ever prosecuted the war sfully as she did while she was n it.

I learned in Petrograd in April 1916 that she had called 16,600,000 men to the colors, I was astounded; and she issued a call shortly afterward calling two and a half million more men to the colors, eighteen million men, the greatest army in history. They marched up to fortified places and attacked well-equipped German troops, sometimes without arms. An American, Dr. Hurd, who had gone to Russia early in the war, and before we entered, told me he saw a brigade ordered into action with only one gun for every two men, and the man without the gun was ordered, if he survived the man with the gun, to take that gun and go forward.

"Notwithstanding this scarcity of arms and munitions, the Russians obeyed oders and went to slaughter. Are you surprised that these men, who had been engaged in war over three years, listened to Lenine and Trotzky when they held out false hopes to them, made misrepresentations to these soldiers that if they would return to their homes they would be given land and peace and luxury and would even have the property of the rich men divided among them?

"Now what is the remedy for this condition? If it is not remedied, Germany, which understands Russia better than any other people or country or government on the globe, will utilize the immense resources of this great Russia, and organize its man power, so that Germany will be as strong ten years from now as at the beginning of this war.

"We could have saved our face before the armistice was signed. I do not say that I recommended it, because that would be undiplomatic (laughter), and would violate the rules of the Department, and I do not say it (laughter). But if any single country except America were to send in its soldiers now, after the armistice has been signed and after the peace has been negotiated, it would only have the effect of strengthening the Bolshevik rule in Russia, because the motives of every European government are suspected by the Russians, who are very jealous of the integrity of their great country. I see no remedy for this situation other than the adoption of a league of nations (applause). We went into the war to end all wars. We owe it to our dead who lie in Flanders fields that there shall be no more war. We owe it to the world. We owe it to the living. Another such war as we have gone through would decimate all peoples who engaged therein, and if the survivors had not lost faith and hope and spirit, they would have to organize a new civilization on the remnants of the old. I am told by those who should know that if this war had lasted six months longer there would not have been a city in Austria or Germany with over 100,000 people. Science has made such progress in discovering elements of destruction that the propagation of the human race has not been able to keep pace with it."

Mr. Francis said also that Russia "will come back," and if we give her aid now, we will make her our friend again as her imperial government was in the past.

Governor Goodrich of Indiana.

Toastmaster Messmore then introduced in characteristic way Gov. Goodrich of Indiana, a man who in the present strike trouble has been "a governor equal to the occasion." The whole "Country owes a debt of gratitude to Indiana's executive." After making felicitous reply to the nice things said of Indiana and of himself, Gov. Goodrich continued:

"We have just passed through the greatest war in history—a war that has affected the entire world and shaken to its depths the foundation of our civilization. This, gentlemen, is a most critical period in the history of our Republic.

"The institutions of our allies in Europe are being challenged today as never before. France is facing the future with an appalling burden of debt and without so far having taken a single step to pay even the interest upon her vast obligations. It appears that, on account of the unrest among her citizens, she fears to impose the burden necessary to save her from bankruptcy. England is now grappling with the labor organizations of the Empire. The railroad strike has just ended, but the demand for the nationalization of her mines and means of communication and transportation is still insistent.

"The situation in this country is not without danger, yet I am certain we in America can meet the challenge and safely weather the storm. I have faith in the broad mind and big heart of the average American. In his heart there is a spark of justice which, though dimmed from time to time by the shadows of events, will, when the call for Americanism comes, leap into flame and destroy the insidious forces of selfishness and greed that seek to dominate American life. I am ecouraged in my present confidence by the compelling facts of history. America has already to her credit two complete victories over classes that sought to pervert the purpose of her existence.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PRIVILEGE.

"In the middle of the nineteenth century, America disposed effectively of its first great problem of class control. A great and powerful class in the South, in the pursuit of its own selfish interests, sought to control the Government in behalf of human slavery and to fasten the yoke of this sinister control upon the entire nation. Americanism was equal to the challenge and on the battlefield destroyed the first great menace of class control.

"In the closing quarter of the last century, the tide of American population had reached the Pacific, the frontier had disappeared and the magnificent body of free land, which invited our people to the Far West and afforded an outlet to industrial pressure and social discontent, was occupied. Our rapidly growing population, swelled by millions of emigrants, began to press back upon us.

"With the growth of population came the national development of our extensive system of railroads, the most efficient in the world, and the growth of the great industrial corporations and the trusts. These corporations had performed a great service. Without them our rapid development would have been impossible. Drunk with power, made arrogant by the success they had achieved, there soon developed a disregard of the public welfare, a sort of 'public-be-damned' policy. The trusts insisted that the property was theirs and they had a right to do with it as they pleased. They stood definantly for a policy of unrestrained individualism. Trusts and combinations grew in numbers and influence. Using their control of railroads through rebates and unfair practices they often crushed competition and openly asserted that the chief purpose of Government was to protect their business.

"It became apparent that if the corporations and trusts were to be permitted to go on without restraint, they speedily

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would control the whole country and dictate its policy; our Government would degenerate into one dominated wholly by a particular class. The public mind became inflamed against them. The anti-rebate law, the Sherman anti-trust law, the law creating the Interstate Commerce Commission and many other restrictive measures were enacted to curb the abused power of the corporations and make impossible the domination of the Republic by the capitalistic class.

THE RESULT.

"That the pendulum swung too far in the direction of control is now apparent. The severe restrictions applied to our transportation companies stifled the development of our railroads and led naturally to the breakdown just before we entered the world war. The American people must pay for that breakdown in the billions of dollars irretrievably lost and in the prodigious inefficiency and failure of Government operation. It is not too great a price to pay, if it rids us forever of the dangers of Government ownership and operation.

"The application of the Sherman anti-trust law, while it dissolved some of the trusts and may have prevented the formation of others, failed to accomplish its intended purpose. Our people soon discovered that a corporation should not be judged by mere size; that it is neither good nor bad by reason of its size, but by reason of the manner in which it conducts its business. These defects, however, were merely incidental to the great conflict. The battle had been won. America had determined that the part is not greater than the whole; that the country would not be dominated by the capitalistic class.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CLASS.

"That conflict is behind us. We are now engaged in a conflict just as dangerous to the Republic and upon the outcome of which depends, in a large measure, the future of our country. While the present issue has been precipitated by the world war, it appeared as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand at the beginning of this century. It was seen first in the enactment of laws made to apply to a particular class of our people. Given acts were made unlawful if done by one class and lawful if done by another. Law, thereupon, ceased to be a fixed rule of conduct prescribing what was right and prohibiting what was wrong, but the rightness or wrongness was to depend wholly upon the class or group responsible for it.

"The cloud first appeared ominous in the passage of the Adamson law. The actual facts surrounding the enactment of this law were clouded by political considerations, and it has been difficult to unravel the truth because of conflicting assertions and claims. A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors at the time of the enactment of this law, in his testimony before the congressional committee recently, undertook to clear up the situation. What he said, in this connection, is important, and I quote from his testimony before the committee: 'The point I want to make,' said Mr. Garretson, 'is that the four brotherhoods, in being forced on to Congress regarding the passage of the eight-hour act, were unwilling participants. Only the influence, the power and the personal prestige of the President of the United States ever got us there. We came there on his demand that we should come there for adjudication of the question that we desired to settle by our own methods. But, out of regard for the interest that the President had shown and respect for the position which he held, and our respect for the office of Chief Magistrate, we accepted his request to transfer the matter in controversy to the halls of Congress. No living senator or representative ever heard a demand from one representative of the four Brotherhoods as to what they should do.' If this is true, and I have no doubt it is, the responsibility for this piece of class legislation attaches directly to the President of the United States.

ADAMSON ACT.

"As a matter of fact, the Adamson law was supplanted by an agreement between the Railroad General Managers' Ass'n and the workers' organizations interested, pending the determination of the constitutionality of the law, and though the law has since been declared constitutional by a divided vote, the men have been, and are today, working under this agreement reached before the constitutionality of the law was determined.

"I believed then that the passage of the Adamson act involving the surrender by the Railroad Brotherhoods of the principle of collective bargaining for legislative wage fixing ultimately would lead to their own ruin. I believed this because it involved a transfer from the wage determining machinery of the labor organizations to the halls of Congress of the very functions for which the organizations were created in the first place, thereby destroying their most vital and fundamental principle. I have never changed my opinion. But it is the effect of the legislation on the country of which I am now thinking.

"Some months ago the Plumb plan bill providing for thinly disguised government ownership and operation of railroads was introduced in Congress. It was the first step, some of its advocates said, toward the nationalization of railroads, coal mines and other productive industries. There was a threat expressed or implied from at least a part of the forces behind the bill of a nation-wide strike if something were not done immediately to increase wages or reduce the cost of living and it was asserted that the adoption of the Plumb plan would be accepted as an alternative. The country, however, had had about enough of Government operation and anything that approached it seemed too big a price to pay. As it stands now, while the radical leaders of the brotherhoods most earnestly advocate the Plumb plan, it is unsupported by any vote of the membership which is represented as favoring it, neither has it received the endorsement of any convention of the membership. Even were this true, I am convinced that a powerful minority, at least, of the railroad workers are bitterly opposed to it. Fortunately, Congress shows a disposition to deny the arrogant demand, unless after full debate and investigation the public interest requires the enactment of the law.

POLICE STRIKE.

"Lately there has been an attempt to organize the police and firemen of the country and thus divide the allegiance of those who are pledged to enforce law and protect property. Some of their leaders have said very generously that they would not call out the police in a sympathetic strike, thus substituting for allegiance to the public and loyalty to their sworn duty the will of a particular class of citizens. We can draw courage from the fact that these attempts have been successfully resisted.

SOCIALIZING INDUSTRY.

"The steel strike is now on. The question here has appeared to be whether the steel industry shall be conducted as an open or closed shop. The real purpose of Foster and Fitzpatrick has no serious concern with the open or closed shop, wages or working conditions. Their ultimate object, as shown by their declarations, is the seizure of this great basic industry and the organization of its control as a soviet unit of production. A large majority of the strikers, of foreign birth particularly, are concerned only with the seizure of the industry and care little about anything else.

"T. J. Vind, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, says, 'the strike won't stop until the steel workers become the lawmakers at Washington.' The New York *Call* (Socialist) says, 'If this fight is won, no other industry will remain strong enough to make war on the trade union movement.' Foster and Fitzpatrick assert, 'We are going to socialize the basic industries of the United States,' and 'this is the beginning of the fight,' while the same purpose is shown in the New York printers' strike. 'We want the print shops for the printers,' they say. 'It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.'

"The leader of the printers' strike, James G. Bagley, is openly and frankly against our form of Government and stands for the control of all industries and the Government by the working classes. He looks forward to the day 'when the present system of private ownership will be driven from the field and the absolute dictation by the workers of all the terms of production substituted.'

"I do not believe the trade union organizations ever were intended as instruments of threats or violence. They were conceived and set in motion to improve the condition of their membership by peaceable and orderly processes in conference with organized employers where as reasonable and reasoning beings, concessions on both sides would control their mutual deliberations.

"In any contest between employers and employes there is concerned a third party—the hundred million American people—who, as consumers, are affected by the outcome of the game and who have a right to sit in it. The outcome of the game does not concern the employer so much as we might suppose, because whatever increased wage he pays will be added to the price of the product and passed on to the consumer. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker will all get their bit and in the end the consumer alone must settle.

"I concede the right of the worker to organize, bargain collectively and in every legitimate and patriotic way to advance the interest of his class, just as I concede to every worker the right not to belong to an organization if he so elects. But it is clearly apparent for the time being that the organized workers in many lines of industry in America have fallen under the control of radicals like Foster and Fitzpatrick, while Gompers and some others of the conservative type are no longer able to control its policies. The influence of these radicals in America has been materially widened by the encouragement that has come in numerous ways from the administration at Washington, but conspicuously in turning loose upon us the intemperate ideas and philosophy of foreign agitators. Foster, Fitzpatrick and their group are openly and frankly direct actionists and if they win their fight, the American Federation of Labor, with all its vast power, will pass under their absolute control.

"These radicals would nationalize railroads and coal mines first and then all the other instruments of production. They would bring this nation of ours under the domination of the class to which they belong. They would substitute for private ownership and individual initiative communal ownership and operation and thus reduce man to a dull instrument of production and dry up the impulses of his ambition. Just as we fought the domination of the slave oligarchy in the middle of the nineteenth century and the capitalistic class in the latter part of the nineteenth century, so must we fight the domination of this other class in the early part of the twentieth century.

VICTORY IS VITAL.

"A victory for America in this struggle is vital to every citizen of the Republic. I am glad to say that the solid, capable workingman in this country is still American to the core, is still a bulwark of the Republic, a believer in our ideals and our institutions. Much of the agitation and unrest of today is due to foreign influence and foreign leadership. This influence must be nullified and this leadership eliminated. There should be no red tape in dealing with foreign agitators who are entirely out of sympathy with American thought, who take advantage of our liberty only for the purpose of destroying us. Their place is not here,' a they can not become America spirit as well as in name they s immediately be sent back from w they came.

"There is no more dangerous operating among us today tha class-minded man, whether he is borer, capitalist or farmer—th who demands a privilege for his at the expense of the American While conceding to every man the to work for the legitimate inter the group to which he belongs, th who would subject the national li all of its interest to the will group is an unrighteous and a di citizen. He is unrighteous beca would substitute selfish aggra ment for fixed principles of justic is disloyal because he denies hi giance to his country and gives the particular class to which longs and beyond which his n vision and perverted purpose d reach.

THE INTERMEDIATE MILLIONS.

"What of the great unorganize defenseless masses of Amer What of the 'intermediate milli clerks, ministers, teachers, new writers, small business men, hands, unorganized laborers in tries, office help, stenographers a multitude of segregated and u workers? Upon these toilers wi the burden of sustaining the which, by threat and force, exact selfish demands. No one will de right of any class of workers to for their own protection, but the to strike does not exist when the ity of our institutions is imperil

"So it is that within a brief of years we have swung from intc domination by Southern slave- to the tyranny of capitalism and to the despotism of labor. We escaped the arrogance of se greed and the invisible governm an organized plutocracy only t ourselves threatened with the y a misguided, autocratic and proletariat.

"Led by unreasoning promis Utopia, millions of honest Ame are being drawn into a debauch dustrial revolution. Orderly pr leading to equitable adjustmen social and industrial wrongs ar aside. Reason languishes in a to violence. License supplants and justice is forgot in a mad ch the rainbow's end. The time ha when every citizen of this should halt in his daily doing searching his soul, ask himself th tion: 'Am I an American? Am ing bread from the mouth of my bor? Am I putting my own self terest above that of my neighbo fellow men? In my actions, squaring myself with the great ican principles of liberty, justi equality, which have been the constructive forces for the advan and uplift of humanity?' Upon t swer to such questions as these d the future of our Republic. Am ism cannot live—this Nation a ceived by our fathers cannot under the shackles of class c Such control strikes at the very dation of the Republic and destr essence of Americanism.

"We can not successfully oppo movement to subject the nation to class domination by repressi force, yet when the laws are def mob violence resorted to, we mus force with force and see to it th and property are protected. with Abraham Lincoln that lab eedes capital and is entitled to t claim on our consideration. Th friend of labor is he who under that capital and labor are frien not enemies. They can not b must not be enemies. They ha much in common. Without labo tal would lie idle; in itself, it pr nothing. Without capital, labor revert to the methods of the pri man. The true friend of capita who insists that it shall be the

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the master of the Nation. Institutions never die so long as main useful and serviceable to l. So long as capital serves the he most violent radicalism can it. Should it ever cease to e Nation the most aggressive tism can not preserve it.

THE AGITATOR.

worst foe of the labor move- America is the reckless agio arouses the mob to riot and d. The leader who in the name tries to excite class hatred, to the institutions of our country heir ruins erect a government d by a class is in no sense the labor. There can be no real y in this country in which la- tal and the public do not share. n be no peace which does not rom a consideration of these ments. If labor is big enough lligent enough, as I believe it can gain its just ends, particu- will at all times keep in mind are of the whole country and id that in the long run we are up or down together.

ust not yield the liberty we ned. We can not stand still. nts do not remain stationary. ey progress or they decline. perfect our American institu- finally lose them. They have nded on the altar of human nd love of a common country. ve been consecrated in the patriots. They are ours, gen- preserve and defend. Let us ourselves to this great task." plause.]

ESDAY—FINAL SESSION.

al session was begun with the the Market Survey Commit- MER HUTCHINSON, chairman. rt, with which the regular the paper has been made fa- as placed on file, and the sin- ks of the Association extended tchinson.

llowed further discussion of Rules. Mr. STRONG of Kan- l an amendment to Rule 23, ould provide that an inter- lealer may assign his inter- contract to the receiver so tter may have process against l shipper. This was referred nmittee for a report. Similar was made of an amendment the life of a contract divert- sit.

on on Rule 36 was interrupt- eport of Arbitration Commit- recommending the following: ange Sec. 3, of Art. 4, of the n, to read four committees embers each, so that another may be assigned to arbitra- , making four committees in e members each."

d to Sec. 6. of Art. 4, of the n, the following: (A) A of three members shall be by the president of the As- nnually, as a standing com- which committee all rejected s shall be sent. But the secretary and this committee shall examine into each case and report their recommendations to the Board of Directors."

(3) Change Sec. 1, of Art. 6, of the Arbitration Rules, to read as follows: Before a case can be submitted to a national committee both parties shall file with the national secretary an agreement in writing to abide by the award of the committee and release the members of said committee from all responsibility for any errors in judgment that may occur in any respect whatsoever, and from the damage or loss resulting from their acts. The agreement shall be accompanied by the arbitration deposit fees of both parties of $25.00 each. This is to apply to all parties, namely, direct, affiliated members, no-members and affiliated association or board of trade."

These recommendations were adopted.

Mr. Barnes Addresses the Convention.

At this point Julius Barnes, Wheat Director, appeared, and was immediately introduced to the convention. Expressing the pleasure at being with the Association for the third time, and saying that as some things he might say would remain in the record, he would read his address from the manuscript, substantially as follows:

"I did not believe in the guarantee price for wheat by law. Neither the advice of Mr. Hoover nor myself was asked when Congress, in its wisdom, decided on that guaranty as a national assurance of production. I believe there are more flexible and more natural means of production stimulation. But the pledge, once given to our producers, must be carried out without question, and as good citizens, responding to the express request of the President, the gentlemen associated with me in the Grain Corporation and myself have, greatly against our inclination, assumed another year of public service.

"I do not need to tell you that the entire atmosphere in which we must administer the functions of this office has altered for the worse. The war motive to sacrifice has gone. Resentment against restrictions justified only by war conditions, might easily increase to violent opposition. It is a pleasure to me to bear testimony that to a large extent and with few exceptions the same coöperative spirit is manifest today as in the days when every restriction and every limitation was cheerfully observed in the prosecution of a righteous war.

"As good citizens, you will approve, I know, our determination that, having accepted service, we shall play our part to the best of our experience and ability and, as good citizens, you will respond for such call as we shall find necessary to make upon you. No one recognizes more clearly than myself the evil effect of the injection of Government control into business after the war. No one recognizes more clearly than myself the necessity of patient study and examination, of thoughtful and well-considered action, that, under these conditions, we shall cause as little distress as possible.

"No single agency, Governmental or otherwise, of Nation-wide scope and necessarily therefore of right structure, can without a measure of injustice and consequent distress or loss fix an exact and undeviating relation of markets, of sections, of grades, and of qualities. It can minimize those evils and can by policies that permit the widest and most flexible play of competitive individual judgment, secure the nearest approach to the free trading which best serves the public interest. when war's exigencies have passed.

"I am convinced that, at the earliest possible date, the injection of rigid Government interference into a great trade should be terminated. At the earliest possible date the broken and disused trade connections should be encouraged to reknit. At the earliest possible date the facilities that, when the Grain Corporation is withdrawn, must carry a great marketing movement, should be taught to function.

"Studying this question from a Nation-wide responsibility, recognizing the far-reaching influence of any deviations from uniform principles and policies, it is not always easy to ascertain the exact time nor the proper steps which lead to this desired functioning of private trade in place of Governmental. The trades should have this in mind, however, and their policies should be framed with full knowledge that such restriction as, for instance, the import and export embargo, existent for the past two years, should be withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment and possibly necessarily without other advance notice than can thus be given.

"The fabric of international trade has suffered many shocks, almost fatal in their effects. The importing trades in no country abroad are yet capable of carrying the burden of overseas imports in the great volume of a nation's need and under the strain of high price levels whose partial collapse, for any reason, would destroy private resources. They must be helped and strengthened by the strong arm of those Governments. Probably long after our exporting trades are prepared to resume their functions, the foreign importing trades will still be unable to stand, unsupported, for their full duty. Meantime, it has been our conception that we should serve the public by placing before them the exact information which comes to this office. The weekly reports of 7,000 millers and 17,000 dealers furnish more accurate trade information than has ever been possible and this is placed, weekly, through the public press, for the guidance of every interested citizen.

"For the first time in the age-long dispute between buyer and producer we have by contract with the millers and dealers set up a simple arbitration machinery for the settlement of disputes as to grades, dockages, or prices. We have made it possible for the aggrieved producer, by the expenditure of a 2-cent postage stamp, to submit his cause for arbitration to the disinterested Grain Corporation officers and the dealer has by contract bound himself to abide by such decision. I recognize that much of this crop has sold at prices above the guarantee basis, and we have no duty to pass upon any price except that it must be fairly representative of not less than the guarantee basis; yet it is, I think, gratifying evidence that the great majority of the grain trades desire to deal fairly and justly that out of four and one-half million wagonloads of wheat marketed, to date, we have had this appeal on less than 300 cases.

"In another direction also we have placed within reach of the grain trades the very excellent investigation work of the Department of Agriculture as to the cause of grain dust and mill explosions. There is a remarkable story here. From September, 1917, to May, 1919, during two years of extra war hazards, when underwriters required extra lights, guards, barbed wire fences; when the Grain Corporation had enormous values at stake, at one time as high as $360,000,000.00, the record stands that the Grain Corporation lost not a dollar by fire. I attribute the reason for this remarkable showing largely to the system of card pledges, signed to the extent of 45,000 by the employes of these warehouses and mills, pledging themselves to observe the few simple rules that spell security and to see that their fellow workers did the same. I am confirmed in putting this emphasis on the practical worth of that moral obligation by the fact that with the relaxing of this war pledge began a series of disastrous explosions, occasioning loss of life and property. We are maintaining at considerable expense the field work of experienced men in investigating and advising elevators, warehouses and mills, and, while we have no authority to enforce their recommendations, it is inconceivable that this valuable service should not be used by the trades and safety secured. I mention these particular phases of our activities, for I wish to impress upon you that we desire to be helpful and sympathetic, even while we discharge with fidelity the obligations of our office.

"You have a right to weigh the results of two years of food control of Food Administration policies in this country and to see whether in their contact with the various sections of our people and the various industries they have been sound and helpful. During the war period, for instance, making effective the fair price between producer and consumer recommended by the President's Independent Price Commission, it is now a matter of history that that 'fair price' was a stabilized price.

"It is not yet generally appreciated that the effective maximum price control was the right to requisition for purposes of common defense and that with the armistice the motive of common defense was eliminated and maximum price control vanished. But the record stands that during the actual war the price was stabilized. Who shall say how much of the concentrated war prosecution energy of our people was released in other directions by the assurance that the staple foods were fairly controlled in the interest of all our people? That 'fair price,' stabilized as it was, was also an attractive and stimulative price to the grower, as

shown best by the extraordinary wheat acreage increase.

PRODUCTION AND PRICE.

"The Food Administrator and his assistants never lost sight of the importance of preservation of production. We knew the relative importance of the great basic industry of agriculture. We knew the census of 1910 gave the value of productive farm property in this country at 41 billion dollars, against 18 billion for manufacturing, 17 billion for railways, and four billion for mines and quarries. But we knew also that the annual agricultural yield of six billion dollars in 1910 had increased to ten billions in 1914, and to twenty-one billions in 1918, and that showing indicates the Food Administration, touching that basic industry at many points, was not restrictive or oppressive. Rather, together with the increase in the acreage of the ten principal crops from 297 million acres in 1914 to 326 million acres in 1918, it showed those policies to be stimulative to a high degree. Judging those Food Administrative policies also from the standpoint of the consumer, we find this to be true:

"That in the case of wheat, as compared with 1913, before there was a war influence of any kind, the farm value of wheat increased 166 per cent. The retail price of flour increased 118 per cent; and the retail price of bread increased only 75 per cent.

"Moreover, this same relation is true as to the twenty-two standard foods recorded monthly by the Bureau of Labor statistics and representing the food commodities in general use. The *Labor Review*, of August, 1919, in their monthly tables show that, from June, 1913, to June, 1919, farm products increased 130 per cent; the wholesale price of foods increased 101 per cent; and the retail price of foods increased only 8 per cent.

"Moreover, the healthy condition of the trades engaged in the translation of farm products to ultimate consumer shows that the Food Administration policies, by the very elimination of extra hazards and by the security which those policies afforded, actually reduced the spread between farm and table.

"I lay particular emphasis upon this, the official record, for it is so contrary, as to foods, at least, to the popular impression that there is an increasing toll taken by every handling facility, and particularly the retailer.

PRICE MAKING BY LAW.

"If we are to intelligently correct those undoubted evils that accompany the expanded cost of living we must get the exact and correct data on which to base our remedies.

"I am particularly disturbed to see how general the conception is that price fixing by law can make the necessary corrections. Price fixing, as popularly suggested, has always failed and will always fail. Price and distribution must go always together. Flexible and relative prices have always been the motives which influenced and secured distribution. Trade margins in times of emergency may be perhaps directed and controlled by constituted authority, though always with great care that the trade facilities themselves be not utterly destroyed.

"Price fixing outright has always had certain results, these only: The utter destruction of production, driving out of the market entirely the article on which prices are fixed or the segregation of trade in that article into illegal or illicit channels. I speak thus strongly so that no one shall point to the Grain Corporation as an instance of successful price fixing. For it was not that. The Grain Corporation was a great trader, larger in the magnitude of its transactions than generally appreciated, dominating the market as a legalized monopoly. In two years the Grain Corporation turned over food products to the value of 5½ billion dollars, larger I think than the financial transactions of any American organization, not excepting the Steel Corporation. In those two years it shipped overseas over two billion dollars' worth of food products. It was established as a great agency to stabilize the food prices for our own people and to secure maximum surplus food contribution overseas to our allies. In that conception it tried to so administer these enormous transactions that no profit would attach to these services. I am glad to report to you and to the American people that the profit of about twenty million dollars actually accrued after two years' operation is almost exactly the profit taken on that portion of the business which could be assigned to neutrals. As to neutral business, we had a conception that these neutrals, generally, were selling to us and our Allies their ocean freight carriage at enormous ocean rates which the war necessities of ourselves and our Allies forced, and that in return we had a right to openly demand a national profit in that portion of our business which we could, in justice, allot to them at all.

"I submit to the approval of good Americans the soundness of both of those policies, namely: A profit on neutral business, and no profit whatever on the resales to our Allies and to our own people. So far as is humanly possible in the complexity and magnitude of its operations, the Grain Corporation has been able to adhere to both.

"I have made clear that the Grain Corporation was not a price fixing agency in the sense of fixing prices by law for others to trade upon. Much the same explanation attaches to the other foods stabilized by the Food Administration. The Sugar Equalization Board bought the entire crop of the Island of Cuba, arranged by agreement for a refining bargain upon that raw sugar and for the reflection of its own purchase price through the various trade facilities by license regulation prescribing handling charges, and not prices. Rice and oils were stabilized by great trade agreements with producers, refiners and handlers, and not by price edict.

"Again and again, for the past few months, I felt it my duty as Wheat Director, with adequate supplies of wheat at home, to press upon our people the fact that they had at hand the means of an immediate reduction in the household budget. I have pointed out that our flour consumption for the past year sank to 171 pounds per capita, against a pre-war normal of 235 pounds. I have emphasized that the mere restoration of flour consumption to the normal would save one billion dollars per year. And I am glad to say that I see every evidence that this truth is being appreciated, and acted upon.

"Since the beginning of this crop year, and to date, the flour consumption of this country has exceeded the similar period a year ago by five million barrels, and it is probable that the bulk of this represents an increase in domestic consumption. The increase to this extent of the cheaper wheat flour, and the displacement of higher priced foods thereby, would cumulatively increase that relief by the reduction in price on these other foods which would follow their lessened use. The fall in the price of such foods as has taken place in the last sixty days also would seem to again confirm that the American household, with its usual common sense, is helping to solve its own problems.

LOWERING THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

"I want here to speak about that particular phase of the Wheat Director's responsibilities which has probably been most in your minds, and that is the question of a resale price of wheat lower than the guarantee basis. Pressure on this office since the legislation of last March has been so continuous and severe that we should announce a resale reduced price of wheat and assess the difference on the National Treasury. The legislation passed by Congress to make the guarantee effective included the extension of war powers and the extraordinary appropriation of one billion dollars. It was assumed at that time that our whole problem was the purchase of an enormous crop of wheat at the guarantee price in the protection of the producer's pledge, and that the resale policy of such accumulation could be directed effectively by the National Agency.

"I think I may claim that the authority in the Act and the Appropriation were both on my recommendation. I conceived that the national agency had not only the obligation to make the guarantee good to the producer but also an obligation that the consumer should be able to buy his flour and bread at such price, as nearly as possible, representing a price uninfluenced by the guarantee. If it had developed that the world price of wheat was clearly below the guarantee, then the Wheat Director would, in making the guarantee effective, have secured most of this crop of wheat and would have directed its resale to our consumers at that world price, charging the loss to the National Treasury as the liquidation of a war contract. But when it became apparent through crop losses that the world price was clearly not less than the guarantee basis, then that rightful obligation to the consumer vanished. When it became further apparent that buyers in this country other than the Grain Corporation were willing to absorb the producers' wheat at above the guarantee basis and the national agency therefore could not purchase, then legislation, made on the assumption of securing the crop solely by purchase, became totally ineffective. There is, today, no effective control of the maximum price of wheat except the natural pressure of the crop and that pressure has not been severe enough for all wheat, or even the bulk of the wheat to land in the hands of the Grain Corporation. An effort today to name a resale price of wheat would be probably ineffective. If, as was desired months ago, a declaration had then been made by the Wheat Director establishing a definite resale price of wheat, the futility of it would have, today, made that office a laughing stock.

"I lay this down as a general economic principle, corroborated by the experience of Britain, France and Italy, who have tried the contrary, that when the price of a commodity is artificially and arbitrarily based, that commodity thereby loses immediately its natural influence on other commodities and the relation is definitely broken. The price of bread maintained abroad artificially low, at great expense to their national treasuries, has had no influence whatever on the prices of related foods which have soared to new heights, perhaps even exaggerated by the very artificial cheapness which was expected to sympathetically affect them. Believing as I do in the far-reaching and disastrous effect which such artificiality would have on production and distribution, I do not believe any man in this country should have the right to name an arbitrary and artificial price on one of the staple foods. The moment you eliminate as the measure of value the supply-and-demand factor, ascertained as accurately as possible, then you have entered the realm of pure theory and dangerous practice. If $1.50 is in the public interest as the price of wheat, would it not be increasingly in the public interest to make it even lower, say $1.00? And if $1.00 is a great social boon, would it not be better to give wheat away, entirely? You can see the absurdity of such reasoning—you can appreciate the menace to the sturdy self-respect of our people.

MENACE TO PRODUCTION.

"More dangerous is the constant menace to production. No matter how completely the guarantee is made effective for the present crop, the producer of wheat, having before his eyes the lower consumptive level of the product of his wheat, could not but be affected in his production plans. Abroad, artificially depressed bread has been met by artificially inflated wheat guaranties until the vicious circle is choking the economic life of those countries. In all conscience I could not consent that this should be fastened round the throat of America. The way to [illegible] and lasting relief lies solely th[illegible] adequate production. This is beg[illegible] to be so generally recognized a[illegible] generally expressed that there i[illegible] ger its vital meaning be lost by r[illegible] tion. Adequate production, a[illegible] tural and industrial, will solv[illegible] problems as nothing else can d[illegible] until our people learn the truth o[illegible] there will be much distress and [illegible] unrest.

"I picture it to myself this wa[illegible] perhaps this illustration will he[illegible] to get a clearer comprehension o[illegible] it means. If there were a self-cor[illegible] community of ten men, producin[illegible] consuming for that self-containe[illegible] and if by reason of shirking [illegible] other cause, the production shr[illegible] nine articles of general use, wou[illegible] not be the result: That on the [illegible] some there would be an effort t[illegible] provide their own requirement[illegible] the part of others, to anticipat[illegible] profit the shortage that would [illegible] develop. On the part of othe[illegible] alarm that they may not be p[illegible] and an attempt to protect the[illegible] by payment of premiums bef[illegible] certain exhaustion of supply, an[illegible] not all these factors cumulativ[illegible] crease the price, inviting all ma[illegible] speculation in anticipation of th[illegible] increase? If, on the other han[illegible] ten men produced eleven articles[illegible] the result not be such ease of m[illegible] reassurance of adequate protec[illegible] consumers' needs that there w[illegible] naturally set up the orderly a[illegible] mal marketing process, and i[illegible] undue burden?

"Now, you may multiply th[illegible] men by ten million, and mult[illegible] simple articles of such a sm[illegible] munity into the thousands of [illegible] articles that such a vast cor[illegible] must use, and, consciously or [illegible] sciously, by indirect influenc[illegible] direct purposeful planning, th[illegible] would be the same. Thus to[illegible] result of inadequate production [illegible] lines is the root of many of o[illegible] There is a vacuum here and a[illegible] many of the real needs of civi[illegible] istence. This vacuum results [illegible] partial starvation of commod[illegible] kets by diversion of productio[illegible] during years of war. To overc[illegible] vacuum and restore the norm[illegible] and normal processes of life r[illegible] intensity of effort on the pa[illegible] workers, whether of head or [illegible] No man has a right today to [illegible] part in reinstating the balance[illegible] except for the most vital of gi[illegible] Industrial relations never seer[illegible] difficult of proper solution th[illegible] but they will be solved with e[illegible] sanity and common sense and[illegible] that has marked two thousand[illegible] real progress in human righ[illegible] important, however, that in e[illegible] this solution, in the false s[illegible] wrong methods that may first e[illegible] there should be laid no found[illegible] future strife and bitterness if[illegible] be avoided.

"I lay especial emphasis or[illegible] I am reminded that less than s[illegible] ago, in this city, there was h[illegible] vention of the Chamber of C[illegible] under radically different indus[illegible] economic conditions than ex[illegible] I recall that, with a broad visi[illegible] obligations of employers as s[illegible] zens, that convention expres[illegible] in no uncertain terms and in [illegible] that met widespread approv[illegible] upon employers, everywhere, [illegible] tate the re-absorption of th[illegible] soldiers into industry. Six m[illegible] every American agency was [illegible] the task of readapting indus[illegible] war production to the ordina[illegible] commerce in such a manner [illegible] should be full employment f[illegible] released from service. Only [illegible] ago the War Department offic[illegible] that, of the four million m[illegible] from service, less than four[illegible] were still unplaced in indust[illegible] it with full conviction that [illegible] spirit and sure enterprise of [illegible] have facilitated that ha[illegible] change of the last six month[illegible] also, with full conviction, that e[illegible]

bld indeed if we did not see the
ns of a change in the preferential
iti in world trade which facili-
ed nat fortunate reabsorption. For
r ars we have sailed on the easy
re of a world trade supremacy
au our competitors were engaged
w making and not in trade com-
ti . This trade supremacy culmi-
ed or the fiscal year ending July 1,
. an excess trade balance of four
or lollars. We shall hardly see its
a in.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

udy the pre-war export figures
u chief competitors and find that
e ort value per capita per year
l follows: Great Britain, $45.00
c ita; Germany, $27.00; United
es $12.00. To me those figures
k f generations of export trade
ri ce and energy. of familiarity
eign trade in every phase, of
k wledge how to obtain and how
et n foreign trade on which their
i ustrial activity was based. To
u we have acquired some advan-
uring the four years of practical
p y which we have enjoyed. Our
n ly-owned merchant fleet has
a l from 4½ per cent of the
l tal in 1912 to 25 per cent to-
e have acquired national credit
ba ing resources which will stand
od stead. It will be, however,
re strain on American organiza-
r ourcefulness and energy if we
ain the overseas trade which
ly nables us to maintain our in-
i ustrial activity and our higher
s le.

ne ormal tendency and desire of
is or orderly employment and its
c rity. Last May, in conjunction
th Department of Agriculture, we
in stigators through Europe cov-
00 miles through central and
ea ern Europe, across Austria-
an the Balkans, Russia, Poland,
os vakia and Germany. They
h back the report that 90 per
of he arable land in Euroue was
lt ation five months after the
ti . Remember that this was a
ct tripped, by five years of war,
rmal supply of work animals
od and that this extraordinary
ng was therefore made in the face
ul ial discouragements. In the
r centers, re-employment is
ecause the facility of employ-
t factory, must have raw mate-
n that is difficult to obtain, with
e, ransportation and commerce
an zed. But the normal desire of
n he centers of population is, I
e, he same as that in the agri-
al istricts: that they may be al-
to work and produce, and the diffi-
.at delay that consummation
e adually solved.

a if you will, the press reports
t anuary and February about
p ent collapse of organized so-
n so many centers of Europe.
r those reports with what you
t ay of the gradual reinstate-
o the agencies of civilized ex-
Give full weight to the fortu-
s nd and healthful instincts of
ad for orderly society, but take
e l pride that the re-establish-
f rder was especially facilitated
e can vision and American ef-
I required American genius to
ross war-torn Europe that
za on of army officers and civil-
u eers to whose efforts is large-
t salvation of European civili-
here communication of all
h broken down, American
za on stretched the web of tele-
a telegraph wires in such ef-
o ration that the Supreme War
often used that commercial
merican organization, by au-
d the Supreme War Council it-
e ted railways and canals and,
c flicting and jealous bounda-
is ibuted American food and
s, estoring faith and hope and
. The black shadow of famine
ri n back to Russia itself by
an food and American distribu-
n s that overcame all difficul-
n rican organization, under authority of the Supreme War Council, distributed coal, the life blood of Europe, and again across conflicting and warring frontiers, creating in Europe the fullest activity possible and materially aiding the reinstatement of employment and the social order that follows employment.

"And the head and front of all that American organization—the personification of the ability and devotion which it typified, the outstanding figure in the reconstruction period of stricken Europe, was he under whom we have delighted to serve—Herbert Hoover. I recite as typical of the character of this leader that, amid all the many cares of these complex duties, he had an eye to note and the heart to feel the condition of the children of Europe. With the same practical helpfulness there is being fed today in Europe four million unfortunate children, and in the American fashion—sympathetic, but effective. Every child not over twelve certified by competent medical authority as being underweight or underheight or of clouded mentality, receives an extra meal a day especially suited to such children—milk, cocoa, and cereals. The record of that vast philanthropy is that in the average, from ninety to one hundred days, these children are restored to their normal birthright of health, wrenched from them by the savage hand of war.

"Americanism still lives here and abroad. The land that registered fourteen million men for military service without disturbance and the land where twelve million housewives by voluntary effort accomplished miracles of food conservation, keeping our Allies in the war until we could come to their aid, has not lost that idealism overnight. It seems to me the American way that we have helped to rescue and free these people abroad, that we have restored their children to health and strength, and that it is the American way now to establish their boundaries and status, to facilitate the credits and furnish the raw material that revives their economic existence, capitalizing their character and their future resources in this time of desperate need and that it is the American way also to take these people by the hand, protect them and guide them in their present halting steps until they have learned to walk upright in the society of nations."

Mr. REYNOLDS: I move you that the Association extend to Mr. Barnes its thanks for the splendid address, and also for his high-minded, honest administration of the affairs of the Grain Corporation; and that we again extend to him a vote of full confidence in the administration of this high trust which has been imposed upon him.

Seconded by Mr. Sager, and carried unanimously by rising vote.

Trade Rules Again.

Rule 36 was taken up again and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Rule 22 was amended to read as follows:

Car lots of grain and assorted feedstuff. These rules shall also govern transactions in feedstuffs in straight car lots, and grain, feedstuff and flour in assorted car lots. By feedstuffs is meant all animal feed that is derived from, or is a product of, grain.

On Merchant Marine.

The report on Merchant Marine prepared by CHAS. ENGLAND of Baltimore was then read and the resolutions suggested referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The report recited the recent action of the Shipping Board under Judge John Barton Payne, and the operation of ships by the Government. The Board now recommends private ownership (1) to give our overseas trade full benefit of competitive service; (2) to leave steamship operators free to render the competitive service; and (3) to impart to present and prospective operators that confidence which they must feel before they can be expected to invest their money in existing ships and to place orders for new ones. The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. advocates private ownership; National Foreign Trade Council is opposed to continuance of Government operation; the Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress, Merchants' Ass'n of New York, American Importers' and Exporters' Aid, National Ass'n of Manufacturers, American Manufacturers' Ass'n, Philadelphia Board of Trade also agree to the above policies, but the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce is for Government ownership and private operation and the National and Pennsylvania State Granges are for Government ownership.

"The question has frequently been asked, and very properly, why the United States Shipping Board has not furnished more vessels for the transportation of grain, thereby relieving the congestion at American ports which has made it impossible for interior grain shippers to obtain shipping permits. Generally speaking, the Grain Corporation makes its sales of wheat to foreign governments, or foreign buyers operating through their respective governments, with the understanding that the foreign buyer must furnish the ocean tonnage and the time of shipment of grain depends upon the promptness with which the foreign purchasers send their vessels here for loading. In a very recent report of the Shipping Board this is referred to and attention is called to the fact that many American ships are engaged in the coal carrying trade. With the approach of winter there is great menace to life in Europe for a lack of coal. To avert a world shortage America must export upwards of 81,000,000 tons. This Nation's pre-war export of coal was less than 20,000,000 tons per year. This excess over pre-war exports which must be supplied by this country, if the world shortage is made up, is approximately 61,000,000 tons. To make up the deficit America would have to export within a few months more than four times as much coal as it ever exported during an entire year and attention is called to the fact that European nations are using their own tonnage in trades best suited to their maritime interests. Italy is practically the only European government which is extensively using its own vessels in carrying coal from the United States for Italian relief. It appears certain that the people of France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland will be among the ones that will suffer most for want of coal and the shortage will fall with no less weight upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. That it may be better understood what this shortage means it would require 1,249,000 cars of 50 tons each to meet the shortage and 12,500 vessels of 5,000 tons capacity would be necessary to carry this amount of coal across the ocean in one trip. More than 60,000 men would have to dig coal at top speed for a year to produce the tonnage.

"During the past three-quarters of a century the American people have shown a remarkable degree of indifference to the steady decline of American shipping until we reached the humiliating position of American ships being practically banished from the seas and the American merchant flag seldom seen in foreign ports. The World's war has awakened the Nation from its lethargy and it is now demanding a return to our former sea prestige.

"Historians say that our Constitution was dictated by commercial necessity more than any other cause. With the return of peace after the Revolutionary war general attention was given to building up a merchant marine and many of the first laws enacted under the Constitution related to this subject. In 1789 23.6 per cent of American exports and imports were carried in American vessels. Under wise laws the carrying trade steadily increased until 1826 when 92.5 per cent of our exports and imports were transported in American ships. After this time there was a steady decline, and in 1914 only 8.2 a per cent of our exports and imports was carried in American bottoms. In the past two years this country has again taken place among shipbuilding nations. In 1918 and until August 29, 1919, a period of about 20 months, there was launched from shipyards under control of the Shipping Board 8,199,791 tons of shipping. In June 1914 the total gross tonnage under the American flag including the Great Lakes was 4,287,000 tons. In June 1919 our gross tonnage was 11,983,000 tons, an increase of 278 per cent chiefly in ocean going steamships. The steam tonnage under the American flag is now 24.8 per cent of the steam tonnage of the world and our seagoing personnel consists of 51,560 officers and men.

"This showing exemplifies American energy and resources and there is much in it to restore our maritime pride and revive our love for the sea, but the Government must sooner or later cease its shipbuilding activities which were essentially war necessities. Therefore it is not only a matter of national pride, but the duty of every American citizen whether residing in the Coastal or Inland sections to co-operate in the further development of the merchant marine, until we are no longer dependent upon our commercial rivals to transport our products and that American products may be carried to the markets of the world in American built ships, manned by American seamen and sailing under the American flag.

Arbitration Committees.

The arbitration committees reported the statistical details of their work. The report of Mr. Strong for the appeals committee recommended:

(1) "That the arbitration appeal fee of $25.00 be increased to a sum that will more nearly compensate the Association for services rendered to litigants.

(2) "That all telegrams, or copies of telegrams, be submitted as sent by the Telegraph Company and, if code words are used, that a correct translation appear on the same telegraph blank below the main body of the message.

(3) "That where copies instead of originals of papers, documents, telegrams, expense bills, etc., are submitted in evidence by litigants, that an affidavit must accompany such papers showing that all the copies submitted are true and correct. One blanket affidavit to this effect in each set of papers is sufficient."

The recommendations were agreed to except that the appeal fee named was made to read $35, not $25.

On Insurance Question.

C. A. McCotter, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Fire Ins. Co. of Indianapolis, read a paper on "Relief or Prevention—Which?" the publication of which herein will be postponed temporarily.

A Friend of the Horse.

A resolution was here presented by permission by J. VINING TAYLOR, of the National Hay Ass'n, seconded by L. W. FORBELL of New York, which was adopted as follows:

Whereas, The decrease in the use of the horse and the substitution of the motor-truck and tractor to perform the work formerly accomplished by that faithful animal has been increasingly noticeable during the past few years; and,

Whereas, Recent investigation has developed some startling facts in relation to the horse as a power unit, both on the farm and in the city, especially in comparative data pertaining to the cost of operation as against the motor driven vehicles.

Whereas, We believe the tractor and truck have its place, but the time will never come when we can dispense with the horse as a motor, furthermore, the horse interest has suffered by neglect, on the part of its friends, to give publicity to its use as an economical means of motor power.

Whereas, The expensive advertising campaign conducted by automobile, motor truck and tractor manufactures has in our judgment created a wrong impression on the public mind which should be removed through a campaign of education, and,

Whereas, To encourage the production and utilization of the horse on the farm and in the city, as a motive power, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association join in with the Horse Publicity Association of America, Inc., the National Hay Association, Inc., and others interested in a campaign of this nature; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Association appoint committee to attend a meeting of the

above Association in New York City, Pennsylvania Hotel, Oct. 30th and 31st.

On Crop Reports.

The report of the Crop Reports Committee by W. A. Cutler was read by the Secretary. In substance, it recommended certain things to the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of the report and deprecated the wasteful "publicity" that has been put out in mimeograph form by the Bureau of Markets which, "we found, upon considerable inquiry, go directly to the waste basket, due to the fact that the same information has already reached the dealer's desk through daily market reports, trade journals, etc."

On motion of C. F. MacDonald of Duluth the Market Survey Committee was ordered made a permanent committee.

The Resolutions.

HIRAM N. SAGER of Chicago made the report of the committee on resolutions, who recommended the adoption of the following, which were adopted, with the addition of resolution of thanks to Gov. Goodrich and Ambassador Francis:

Asks the Government to Withdraw.

Whereas, The system of marketing the grain crops of this country which was in operation before we entered the Great War is the result of the experience and best thought of several generations of grain merchants, and is believed by us to be the best and most satisfactory system yet devised for the economical distribution of grain from producer to consumer; and,

Whereas, During the period of the war the many regulations and restrictions relative to the sale and distribution of grain and grain products as promulgated by the Government and its agencies have been patiently and patriotically observed by the grain trade; and,

Whereas, In time of peace these war-time regulations and restrictions are, in our judgment, neither necessary nor advisable, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Grain Dealers' National Association calls upon the Federal Government and its agencies (as soon after the conclusion of peace as is consistent with the national welfare, and with existing contracts and obligations) to entirely disassociate themselves from grain control and return to the people the grain business as nearly as possible in the same condition as it was before the war.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, to Mr. Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, and to each member of Congress.

Opposes Government Control of Business.

Whereas, The unparalleled prosperity of this country and its wonderful progress in industry, commerce, agriculture, manufacturing and transportation have resulted largely from the private initiative, enterprise, courage and industry of its citizens, unhampered by Government control or regulation; and,

Whereas, The citizens of the United States should be allowed in their occupations the largest liberty consistent with the rights of others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association is opposed to a Governmental policy of licensing interstate business and subjecting it to rules and regulations promulgated by Governmental agencies or commissions, and urges all members of Congress to oppose such policy and to defeat any legislation intended to inaugurate such a system of Government control of business.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress.

The Budget System.

Whereas, The vast expenditures of the Federal Government impose upon the people of these United States a burden of taxation unprecedented in our history; and,

Whereas, The people have a right to expect from this Government an intelligent, efficient and economical disbursement of public funds; and,

Whereas, The present method of making appropriations for the different departments and activities of the Government without consideration of how much money altogether will be spent, and of levying taxes without complete and accurate information as to how much revenue must be raised, is neither intelligent, efficient nor economical, and leads to extravagance and waste; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers National Association urges the adoption of a budget system for the Government, and urgently requests the Congress to enact the necessary legislation during the present session.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson and to each member of the Congress.

The Plumb Bill.

Whereas, Certain proposed legislation pending in Congress and generally known as "The Plumb Bill" would if adopted compel the Government of the United States to purchase the railroads, and thereafter require the operation of said railroads for the joint benefit of the employes of said railroads and of the public; and,

Whereas, This is "class legislation" designed to confer especial benefits upon one class of citizens at the expense of all other citizens, and is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and to the public welfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association is opposed to such legislation and urges the members of Congress to defeat it.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress.

Production Urged.

Whereas, The waste and destruction incident to the Great War and the accompanying and unavoidable interruption of manufacture and industry have resulted in an unprecedented scarcity and shortage of supplies; and,

Whereas, This dangerous situation can only be corrected by largely increased production from mine and factory and farm; and,

Whereas, In this emergency the United States expects every man to do his duty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association deplores and condemns the tendency in some branches of industry toward lessened efficiency and reduction of output and urges upon all men the patriotic duty of increased effort and increased production to the limit of their capacity and efficiency in order that the burden of "high cost of living" may be lightened to our people and normal conditions be restored to our country; and, be it further

Resolved, That whereas enlightened self-interest is the greatest stimulus to industry, we commend to the business men of this country the advantage of co-operation with their employes.

Enforcing Grain Standards Act.

Whereas, The "Grain Standards Act" at the present time confers on the Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Markets, the power to suspend or revoke licenses of Grain Inspectors for cause; and,

Whereas, The attitude of the Enforcement Division up to this time has been that of leniency because of the shortage of competent help on account of many inspectors having been called to the service of their country, and for the further reason that the work of the inspectors under the licensing system and according to Federal Standards was a new project; and,

Whereas, These conditions are now largely corrected by the return of the men from service, and their better understanding of the Federal Standards and the requirements of the licensing system; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association favors a more strict enforcement of the disciplinary powers of the Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Markets against individual inspectors who continually, through incompetence, or who intentionally mis-grade grain, and be it further

Resolved, That the matter of the sampling of grain is of such vital importance to the efficient work of the inspector, that we would recommend to the earnest consideration of the Bureau of Markets, the advisability of placing samplers under license and supervision.

War Tax on Transportation.

Whereas, The Treasury Department through the Collector of Internal Revenue, has recently issued ruling known as T. D. No. 2889 prescribing certain requirements which must be fulfilled to secure exemption from war tax on transportation on the inland movement of export traffic, including grain, from point of shipment to port of export, which requirement cannot be complied with by the grain trade due to the existing and customary methods of marketing and handling grain at the export markets; and,

Whereas, The export grain markets have jointly conferred with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, and proposed certain modifications which would give the desired relief; and,

Whereas, The Collector of Internal Revenue after giving careful consideration to the proposals of the export grain markets has replied at great length, giving legal reasons why he cannot grant the modification asked for, due to the existing interpretations of the Revenue Act and the Constitutional Exemption covering tax on exports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That inasmuch as the tax assessed will be borne by the producers of the grain who are represented by this Association the Legislative Committee be instructed to proceed toward securing the passage of an amendment to the Revenue Act that will exempt from Transportation Tax the inland movement of grain from the shipping point from which it is consigned on the bill of lading to any export elevator and concerning which declaration is made on the bill of lading by the shipper that the grain is for export; such amendment to further provide that the exemption so obtained shall not in any manner be precluded by the necessary suspended movement, sale, temporary storage or grading necessary in conformity with the U. S. Grain Standards Act at the port of export before final delivery to the vessel.

Re the County Agents.

Whereas, The Agricultural Department of the United States Government in the performance of its functions in relating to agricultural interests of the country, is rapidly extending its services and multiplying its activities; and,

Whereas, The Bureau of Markets and Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the State Governments through the agricultural colleges of the states; and,

Whereas, There is a growing tendency and evident purpose on the part of the Bureau of Markets, acting by and through the County Agents to extend the operation of this department into the field of marketing and grain distribution thus interposing direct government interference and competition with purely private business; and,

Whereas, Such activities are contrary to the spirit of our institutions and threaten an important branch of the grain handling industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the Grain Dealers' Association appreciates and commends the useful and important service rendered the agricultural interests of the country through instruction and demonstration work of the County Agents, it is the sense of this Association that all commercial or trading activities of County Agents should cease. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture and to members of Congress.

Federal Trade Commission.

Whereas, The Federal Trade Commission was created because, as stated by President Wilson "The business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, and interstate trade commission"; and,

Whereas, After the bill creating the Federal Trade Commission has been passed President Wilson stated that, "A Federal Trade Commission has been created with powers and guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise"; and,

Whereas, Business men had therefore the right to expect friendly co-operation, assistance and guidance from the Federal Trade Commission; and,

Whereas, Wide spread dissatisfaction now exists concerning the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission toward business, and grave doubts are entertained by a large proportion of business men concerning the usefulness of the Federal Trade Commission; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association recommends a Congressional investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and its activities to ascertain whether it really is a necessary adjunct to the Government and useful to either our producers or consumers.

Oppose Government Ownership of Railroads.

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association is opposed to Government ownership of railroads and urges the Government at the earliest possible moment to return the railroads to their owners with only such legislation as will restore to the Interstate Commerce Commission the supervision of or making of freight and passenger rates, leaving other questions at issue for future needful legislation. Be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to legislation intended to deprive the Interstate Commerce Commission of its authority to grant exceptions to rigid long and short haul rule as provided in the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Resolved, That the Grain Dealers' National Association favor, as soon as a proper basis can be established, that all ships owned, or in process of construction by the United States Government be sold to American citizens or to corporations acting under Federal charter. Further, that shipping and navigation laws be so amended that American shipping may be able to compete with foreign nations in the world's carrying trade, also the revision of any financial laws and regulations detrimental or burdensome to American ship-building, or the operation of ships by American citizens.

The President.

Whereas, President Wilson is reported as being seriously ill, be it

Resolved, That the grain dealers of the United States, as represented in this their annual convention, do hereby express sorrow for his illness and hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

Thanks to Officers and Hosts.

Whereas, The unusual and troublesome times of the past year growing out of the World's War and the necessary laws, rules and regulations resulting therefrom and affecting our trade have required extraordinary sacrifice of time and effort on the part of our various officers and committees, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend the thanks of this Association to those officers and committees and especially to President F. E. Goodrich, Secretary Charles Quinn, Henry L. Gorman, A. E. Reynolds, Elmer Hutchinson, C. D. Sturtevant, R. A. Schuster, S. L. Rice, Alex W. Kay, all of whom have so loyally and so freely given of their time and energy.

Whereas, The cordial welcome and the many gracious courtesies extended to the members of the Grain Dealers' National Association during the period of this convention, have added greatly to our pleasure and comfort, and will ever be treasured in the storehouse of our memory with sincere and grateful appreciaion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be and hereby is extended to the ladies of St. Louis; to the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis; to Honorable Frederick D. Gardner, Governor of Missouri; to Honorable Henry W. Kiel, Mayor of St. Louis; to the Planters Hotel for their kindness to us and for their highly successful efforts in our behalf.

The Election of Officers.

Lee G. Metcalf reported for the nominating committee that the com recommended the election of t lowing officers, and that the r suspended, and the Secretary i ed to cast the unanimous vote Association for these officers an tors as submitted by the commit was so ordered.

The Officers.

President, P. E. Goodrich, Win Ind.

1st Vice-President, H. I. Baldv catur, Ill.

2nd Vice-President, H. E. B Detroit, Mich.

Directors—Joy M. Hackler, kee; Jesse J. Culp, Warrensbur B. C. Moore, Kansas City; LeR frey, Minneapolis; C. D. Stu Omaha; Marshall Hall, St. Louis Greely, Great Falls, Mont.; A. Donald, Boston; J. H. Beusse, Ga.; Robert Ryon, Lansing, M. C. Armstrong, Seattle.

After President Goodrich ha his inaugural address,—

Mr. SCOTT: This is a record b meeting in attendance, and I th should spread that news where go that we attended the biggest convention we have ever attend

The SECRETARY: There were registrations. Those were me There were 200 or 250 ladies making a total attendance of 1,600 and 1,700.

Adjourned *sine die*.

TERMINAL MARKET NE

[Continued from page 35.]

hard winter at $2.30@2.40; No. 1 d $2.23½@2.25; No. 1 durum at 2.22½.

Corn—There is a limited western for spot corn at prevailing prices, t this demand is filled the marke weak and sluggish. Today there fair demand for choice yellow c after the early sales had been fairly firm prices the market declin for the ordinary kind.

Oats—There is a constant dem choice heavy oats for shipment to territory and the class of oats wan at December price to ½c over. companies are fair buyers of ordin at 1½@2c under December. No. oats are in slow demand and sell under No. 3 white. Mill oats are demand.

Rye—There is a fair milling den choice rye and the kind the mille brings ½c over December. Ordina in quiet to fair elevator demand an about December price. No. 3 rye 1@2c under No. 2. There is spread between the No. 2 and po and the demand for the poor stuff

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Corresponden

Cattle receipts were light and sales steady. Calves steady. Top $15.

The Good Fellow Ship Club will old-fashioned Hallowe'en party trading room of the Peoria Bo Trade Oct. 31. This promises to coming event of the season.

Work on the new Conover McH vator at East Peoria is progress rapidly at the present time. W been delayed considerable duri month owing to labor shortage.

Live stock receipts were 1,000 local stock yards. Market opene to 10c lower, with bulk of sales $14.65. All weights were in good with the heavier grades showing sale, with market closing 10@1 Light hogs, $14.30@14.50; mediu 14.60; heavy, $14.50@14.65; heavy $13.25@13.85.

Saturday's corn receipts at Peo 59 cars. Demand very good from dustries and market was quoted No. 1 yellow selling at $1.39½, N low, $1.39½; No. 3 yellow, $1.39 yellow, $1.38; No. 1 mixed, $1.38 mixed, $1.38½; new 5 yellow, $1.28; 6 yellow, test 22.3, at $1.28 ings of new corn to arrive very week. Oats receipts 13 cars. firm with good demand largely f side industries. Prices ¼@½ white selling at 71c destination w white 70½@71, destination weig car sample oats 70c.

Enlarge Fertilizer Plant

It is understood that the Fertilizer Works will greatly the property at Albany, Ga., wh purchased recently from the Phosphate Co. The plant is a large one, purchase price havi approximately $225,000.

The Letter Box

Appreciates It.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: We
re very old subscribers to the PRICE
RENT-GRAIN REPORTER and appreciate
e information contained therein.—
*dish Co-operation Wholesale Socie-
, dinburgh.*

Added Bleacher.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We
nt and own the Mays Elevator at
tt cock, Okla. We have added a
lo ne bleacher at our mill here re-
m ; plenty of moisture and seeding
progressing nicely.—*Kingfisher Mill
evator Co., J. R. Lankard, King-
fi, Okla.*

New Iowa Firm.

T Price Current-Grain Reporter:
he firm of Metcalf & Cannon of Paul-
a Ia., wish to announce that the
t lf interests in the firm having in-
re s at Paullina, Granville and Suth-
a , Ia., have been sold to W. H.
n n of Gooding, Ia., C. C. Cannon
a ing his former interests. The
n of the new firm will be Cannon
os—*Cannon Bros., Paullina, Iowa.*

Sold Elevator.

Pr Current-Grain Reporter: W.
M rs has sold his elevator at Maroa,
W. C. McGuire and the present
ag er of the American Grain Co.,
h f Maroa, Ill. Possession will be
er Nov. 1.
te en & Freeman of Sadorus, Ill.,
e old their elevator to J. A. Mc-
er of Peoria, Ill. The latter has al-
ly aken possession.—*C. W. Brewer,
ar, Ill.*

New Addresses of Andre & Co.

Current-Grain Reporter: We
he honor to inform you that we
ansferred the offices of our house
a sanne, Rue St. Pierre, No. 14.
e eg then that after the receipt of
l ter you will kindly address all
es ondence by letter or by wire as
w Postal address, Andre & Cie,
ga e; Telegraph address, Andre-
o, Lausanne; Telephones, Nos. 34,
4, nd 23.—*Very truly, Andre & Cie,
n Suisse), France.*

Farmers Buy Elevator.

Current-Grain Reporter: We
of vital impoortance that the
r ent keep its hands off and out
e ain business; also the railroads.
e vator which has been operated
a sback Bros. for 35 years was
o Oct. 1 to the Farmers Union
e tive Association. The manager
h operated the house here 27
. E. Hand, will be manager for
n y firm.—*Farmers' Union Co-
ti e Association, Greenwood, Nebr.*

ment of September Grain.

Current-Grain Reporter: There
e a very active demand from
as markets for Texas maize and
co n this fall.

ovement was good in Septem-
ue to the necessity of putting
ble labor on the cotton crop,
y no maize will move until the
taken care of. The opinion
lly expressed that by the first
iddle of November the move-
aize and kaffir corn will again
swing.—*Sigmond Rothschild
Inc., Dallas, Texas.*

A Protein Problem.

ice Current-Grain Reporter:
with interest article in your
th issue in the "Feedstuffs"
t, under the head of "A Pro-
lem," taken from the *Na-
ckman and Farmer.*

One thing that was overlooked in this article was the fact that the green alfalfa contains the highest per cent of protein and that dairymen who are wanting feed to increase the production of milk should buy quality rather than haggle over the price, as many do.

Further on the article states that alfalfa is now selling at Kansas City at $22.00 to $27.00 per ton. This is all very true, but the choice dairy green alfalfa, of which we are speaking, is selling at the present time from $30.00 to $32.00 per ton track Kansas City and there is more demand than can be supplied.—*Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo.*

EARL C. BEAR DEAD.

It is with extreme sorrow that we have to chronicle the death of Earl C. Bear, who was one of the nicest, cleanest, most likeable men that one could wish to meet. Practically his entire lifetime had been spent in the grain business. His early experience was acquired in Toledo, working for Mr. Churchhill. About sixteen years ago he entered the grain business with his father-in-law, Dr. Reed, at Hicksville, Ohio, as the Reed-Bear Grain Co., buy-



THE LATE EARL C. BEAR,
Hicksville, O.

ing the old B. & O. elevator, and later on became sole proprietor of the Bear Grain Co., at this place.

Mr. Bear has always been active and interested in association work and a faithful attendant at grain conventions, and was at one time a director of the terminal. It was while president of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, of which he had been also vice-president, that he was first taken sick and that winter he spent in the South, in hopes of recuperating. The sojourn was of much benefit to him and he felt for a time that he was on the road to perfect recovery. Later he felt the need of complete relaxation from business and disposed of his grain elevator to the Moser Grain Co., and retired from the grain business.

In the passing of Mr. Bear, the Ohio trade loses one of its most valued fellow grain men and one who will be greatly missed from the council of the association affairs. A Fort Wayne paper, in a notice of his death, said:

"Perhaps no other citizen in Hicksville did more in the way of philanthropy during his residence here than did the subject of this sketch. Besides countless deeds of splendid achievement that can be credited to his account, he has been a benefactor to every worthy cause and individual which came under his notice. Mr. Bear served four years as a member of the village council and this was followed by an election to the office of mayor, which place he filled with signal honor to himself and splendid credit to the city. While in this office he coined the slogan for Hicksville: 'The town worth while,' and in all the years of his residence here has always looked upon his home town as embodying the sentiment of its slogan. He was an honored member of the Methodist church and the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders of this place."

He is survived by his wife, two sons, Erwin and Wayne, and his aged mother who resides at New Washington, O., and one brother, Otis J. Bear, of Danville, Ill. He was aged forty years.

FLOUR PACKAGE WEIGHTS

Bill for New Standard of Weights for Flour Packages Ready for Action in the House—Would Investigate Oklahoma Movement of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Action is contemplated by the House within the next two or three weeks on legislation establishing the standard of weights and measures for flours, hominy, grits and meals and all commercial feeding stuffs. The pending bill as introduced by Representative Vestal of Indiana and reported favorably from the committee on coinage, weights and measures of which he is chairman, is on the House calendar and will be reached, it is expected, before the recess which is contemplated the middle of next month. A report submitted to the House by Mr. Vestal summarizes the bill and its purposes thus:

"The purpose of the bill is to standardize all packages of flour, meal and all commercial feeding stuffs. The present unit for a barrel of flour is fixed by some state laws and generally by custom, at 196 pounds net. This is an odd unit which does not fit into our system of weights and measures at all, and the unit is not divisible into a ton, which is the large unit by which things are bought and sold in this country. It was shown by the hearings on this bill that not more than half of the states have adopted a standard for the flour barrel. This bill proposes to raise the standard from 196 pounds to 200 pounds. The fractional units then will become even units, down as low as 5 lbs. From the standpoint of the consumer as well as of the trade itself the committee is of one mind and unanimously recommends the bill to the favorable consideration of the House."

The bill has been indorsed by the Millers' National Federation and both the wheat millers' and corn millers' associations.

The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce in indorsing the bill sent the following letter signed by F. C. Brown to Representative Vestal: "The Bureau of Standards has examined with care the draft of the bill. The principle involved in his proposed bill is that mandatory standards be established for packages of wheat mill and corn mill products and that these standards be on the hundredweight basis. This principle has the unqualified endorsement of this Bureau, and in our opinion this bill is excellently adapted to carry the purpose into effect. It is one which is urgently required on account of the discrepancies of standards established by law in the various states, which cause great confusion in interstate commerce, and unfair competition between brands manufactured in a state and those shipped in for sale from points outside the states. The Bureau is strongly of the opinion that this proposed legislation will do a great amount of good for the consuming public and for the manufacturer; that it represents a long step forward in standardization and deserves the favorable consideration of Congress."

The bill makes it unlawful to pack or ship or offer for sale wheat mill and corn mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits and meals and all commercial feeding stuffs, in package form, except in one of the standard sizes and bearing the net weight upon the package. A fine of not exceeding $500 is provided. The provisions of the act do not apply to packages intended for export. Regulations for the administration of the act are to be made by the director of the Bureau of Standards.

WANTS THE OKLAHOMA EMBARGO INVESTIGATED.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who has taken an interest in the failure to move wheat from states in his section of the country as rapidly as desired, introduced a resolution for an investigation of the whole situation. The resolution was approved and Senator Gronna of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, by which the inquiry is to be made, announced that he would begin hearings within a few days. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry immediately investigate the reasons for the embargo on wheat and why transportation is not available to move the wheat of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and other states, and what steps the Grain Corporation has taken to obtain ships for the movement of such grain, etc.

Senator Gronna said that Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, would be one of the first witnesses. Senator Gronna in a letter to Mr. Barnes declared that the latter had aided speculators by keeping an embargo on wheat exports during the harvesting season and now after the grain is stored in elevator bins is preparing to let down the export restrictions. He described it as "injustice and a blunder." "If the practices of discriminating against the farmers of the United States are to be continued, it can only result in under-production and you must be willing to accept the responsibility for this injustice and blunder," Senator Gronna wrote Mr. Barnes.

MR. BARNES' REQUEST HELD UP.

A request by Mr. Barnes to President Wilson for the issuance of a proclamation removing all export and import embargoes upon wheat is being held up by the President's illness. It is expected that it will be issued as soon as the President is able to give attention to the transaction of official business.

Fearful lest the raising of the import embargo would mean the entry of a large quantity of Canadian wheat Representative Young promptly introduced a bill in the House imposing import duties of 25 cents per bushel on wheat, 13½ cents per barrel of 196 pounds on wheat flour and 10 per centum ad valorem on semolina and other products of wheat. Mr. Young, although himself a member of the Ways and Means Committee which handles tariff legislation, admitted that there was no chance of action on the bill in time to be effective this season.

DEFINING A CROP FAILURE.

A bill introduced by Senator Curtis of Kansas defines a crop failure as an average yield of five bushels or less per acre. His measure provides that farmers in the drought-stricken regions of the Northwest, the Central West and the Southwest who borrowed money from the Government shall be released from repayment in case their yields averaged five bushels or less per acre.

Disturbed because agricultural elements of various kinds and food producers, manufacturers and consumers are not represented adequately at the National Industrial Conference, Representative Dickinson of Iowa has introduced a resolution in the House providing for a conference of these particular groups to be called by the President.

MAIZE KAFIR
FETERITA
ALSO
TEXAS RED OATS
Quote Us
MAYHEW PRODUCE COMPANY
BRADY - - - TEXAS

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

According to the general reports published below, the germination and growth condition of the winter wheat crop is generally "favorable" throughout the entire winter wheat belt; the sowing, however, is late in the southwest because of the lack of soil moisture during the early fall. The corn is almost completely matured throughout the entire corn belt and will be ready for marketing soon after Nov. 1.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported almost entirely "favorable" throughout the surplus grain producing states except "too dry" in some localities in North Dakota and South Dakota and Kansas.

CORN.—The crop has matured almost completely without damage by frost, according to the reports of our correspondents.

The percentage of the corn crop in each state being matured is as follows: Ohio, 99; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 83; Iowa, 97; Minnesota, 100; North Dakota, 97; South Dakota, 98; Nebraska, 96; Kansas, 99; Oklahoma, 94.

HOG CHOLERA.—Hog cholera is prevalent to a greater or less extent, the loss reported being from 1 to 20 per cent in various localities although a large percentage of the reports indicate that there has been no loss by cholera.

General Reports.

The general reports given below regarding germination and growth condition of winter wheat and also as to when farmers will begin marketing new corn are self-explanatory.

OHIO.

Upper Sandusky (4): Winter wheat is looking just as fine as it can look.

Sidney (2): Winter wheat germinating and growth could hardly be better; 95% is up and growing fine. Farmers will sell new corn freely soon as dealers will buy it, which will be about Nov. 1.

Agosta (5): Hog cholera is raging around here. It seems farmers have neglected to vaccinate and nearly all have more or less cholera in their herds. Wheat germinating nicely. New corn will begin to come to market early in November.

Bryan (1): Winter wheat getting another good start this fall. Weather has been exceptionally good for starting wheat. Corn will start moving here about Oct. 25.

Greenville (2): Wheat mostly sown late and not much growth shown yet. Late rains will now make rapid growth. Think condition favorable; about 75% of average crop sown. Farmers commencing to husk corn and will sell in limited amounts as soon as dealers will receive. With favorable weather expect some movement by Nov. 10.

Eaton (2): Condition of winter wheat good. Corn will not move for some time in this locality.

Xenia (3): Germination and growth of winter wheat all that could be desired. Farmers will begin to market new corn about Nov. 10.

Circleville (6): Some wheat almost hides the ground, balance looking fine. No reports of fly as yet. New corn will move this week.

Portsmouth (6): Wheat is coming up nicely, although a great deal is not yet sown, as the ground has been too hard until the last week.

Bucyrus (4): Germination and growth condition of winter wheat is 95% good. The farmers of this locality do not sell any corn. It is all fed.

INDIANA.

Lawrenceburg (9): Wheat sown coming along fine. Farmers will be slow to market corn.

Rushville (8): Wheat certainly looks fine and is getting a good, sturdy root and healthy growth. New corn should do to market by at least the 1st of November.

Tipton (5): Wheat all planted and starting nicely with conditions favorable.

Wabash (4): Weather conditions excellent and germination perfect. Some corn will be marketed by Nov. 1. Heavy feeding territory here and only small amount will be offered for sale.

Kendallville (7): Wheat is all sown and in fine shape. Weather and soil conditions very favorable.

Princeton (3): Very small per cent of winter wheat sown; delayed by rains since Oct. 1. If rains cease corn will be ready for market by Oct. 25; very little to sell.

Angola (7): Winter wheat is all sown. Good stand and growing rapidly. No corn is ever shipped out. All fed in county where grown. Light but not killing frost this morning.

South Whitley (7): Winter wheat looks fine. It is getting a good growth. Don't think there will be any corn marketed here; all will be fed.

Monticello (1): Germination of wheat sown is 100%. There is very little corn husked now. If cool, crispy weather prevails husking will be general by Oct. 27.

Waveland (2): Winter wheat looking fine. A few farmers sowing this week; shows some signs of fly. No corn here to be shipped out. Will feed it if cholera doesn't prevent.

Jasper (3): Germinating of winter wheat is 100%; that is, of what has been sown, but 25% yet to be sown. Farmers will not be free sellers of corn.

Frankfort (2): Germination of winter wheat good. Growth all we could expect considering length of time since seeded. With favorable weather expect new corn movement within two weeks.

Brook (1): Farmers will market corn Nov. 15. Winter wheat starting fine.

Portland (7): Everything is as good as it could possibly be. Good corn. Wheat is up many places, covers the ground. Pasture looks like spring. Never have seen everything look so perfect.

ILLINOIS.

Rockport (2): Very little of wheat has been sown around here. Has been too wet. New corn will begin to move in about thirty days.

Mt. Pulaski (5): Wheat germination is good, also growth. No new corn selling.

Belleville (3): About 70% wheat is up, will all be up this week. Have had no frost here yet. Are getting new corn now. Corn will move freely end of this week.

Eureka (1): Condition winter wheat A-1 except some a little late.

Mt. Carroll (4): Corn husking just started; none coming to market. Think there will be no surplus here; all fed on farms.

Riggston (5): Wheat is not all sown; some is up fine. Seems coming good. There will be no new corn marketed before 1920 unless price is $1.25. Will not sell it for $1.

Highland (6): Winter wheat coming fine. A few farmers have not yet sown; they will probably have a hard time getting it in now, as we have heavy rains.

Lostant (4): Winter wheat up and looking fine. Farmers will begin to move new corn about Nov. 1, providing weather stays good.

Rantoul (5): Very little wheat sown. Just beginning to husk corn.

Sidell (8): Growth condition and germination of recently sown winter wheat apparently O. K. Marketing new corn will commence about Nov. 1. Farmers will be free sellers at present prices.

Wenona (4): Winter wheat has made an excellent start, but acreage is small this year. No disposition to market new corn at this time.

Sparta (6): 85% winter wheat sown. Drouth during August and September caused delay in plowing and now it is too wet.

Decatur (5): Winter wheat growth very good. Corn harvest in about thirty days.

Marshall (8): Wheat sown late, drouth and insects preventing. Coming up fine. Very little corn will be sold unless hogs go below $14 per hundred.

Morris (7): Winter wheat looks fine. Farmers will not market any to speak of until Jan. 1.

Tuscola (8): Winter wheat coming up fine. Farmers waiting for cooler weather to husk corn. Commence marketing about Nov. 1.

Freeport (4): Winter wheat has come up in good shape and looks fine. Farmers will market new corn in about thirty days.

Vermont (2): Winter wheat mostly up and looking fine; about a normal acreage. New corn should be moving freely first two weeks in November if weather conditions remain favorable.

Odell (7): No wheat sown. Farmers are not offering corn, as price looks low compared with prices of everything they have to buy. Very little corn cribbed.

Pocahontas (3): Winter wheat is germinating nicely. No corn to market; failure.

Ashton (4): Winter wheat good growth. New corn will move about Dec. 1.

Princeton (4): Growth of winter wheat very good. Farmers will commence marketing corn about 1st of December if market remains the same as now.

Earlville (4): Winter wheat excellent. Farmers will start husking soon now and some will market corn when have carload husked if price is O. K.

Minier (5): Wheat looking fine. Fields green. Marketing of new corn about Nov. 10.

MISSOURI.

Marionville (3): No corn to market. Farmers will have to buy; 85% of corn and oats fed.

Clinton (1): Early planting is up and in good shape. Some yet to plant. There will be little corn come to market here.

Bethany (1): We will have the best corn crop in five years.

Carrollton (2): The growth of winter wheat is fine. The late sown could stand a little rain. Farmers will not sell new corn until prices get better.

Salisbury (4): Our corn has about all matured and we have had one light frost, but did not damage the late corn.

Chillicothe (1): Some fields are looking fine and good stand, but lots of farmers still sowing and much to be sown yet. Farmers will begin marketing corn in about two weeks.

Higginsville (2): Wheat is coming up in fine shape. Farmers report a good stand.

Corning (1): Winter wheat not all sown yet, but what is sown is coming fine, as there is plenty of moisture. There will be no corn marketed here until Dec. 1 to speak of.

Marionville (3): No corn will be marketed here. Only what is shipped in.

Lamar (3): On account of dry fall season wheat sowing is late this fall. Only about 30% of which has been sown is now up, which shows favorable. Very little corn here. Yield very light. No surplus for shipment. Corn will be ready for market about Nov. 15.

Charleston (9): Winter wheat has good growth; in fact, is rank. Farmers will start moving corn next w small way.

IOWA.

Avoca (3): Everything fine.

Allison (4): No wheat at this Think farmers will commence to corn about Nov. 15.

Gilbert (5): No winter wheat. drying weather corn will begin t not later than Nov. 1.

Kirkman (2): There is hard wheat; too wet here. Our whea was a bad one. Corn will come t ket in December.

New Sharon (5): Not much being sown. Farmers interested ting corn in crib. Too early to tel about maketing. A few selling cember delivery.

Clemons (5): Wheat is growin ly, but the corn is damaged in the by the rain. Farmers said that down corn is growing on the e lots of the ears that stick up ar aged by rain.

Keokuk (9): Winter acreag small. Gemination and growth New crop corn will start to mov in the next three weeks. Moistu showing that it will grade No. 3 a very short time.

Lowden (8): Farmers have tinued sowing of wheat, as it d pay; yield is too poor. New co not move from here before Ja Farmers inclined to hold the gr better prices.

Onawa (2): Winter wheat ger ing fine with the ground well with the first sowing. Do not k a free movement of new corn at th ent prices; from present indicati farmers are going to hold for money.

Randolph (3): Wheat that is s doing fine. Corn will not be ma freely at present prices.

Indianola (6): Wheat sown p days up and looking good. Consi wheat will be sown this week, abo last year acreage.

Hull (1): Corn is still a little to crib. No cholera losses as y some complaints of it.

Truesdale (1): No winter whea here. I think there will be son corn marketed here by Nov. 15.

Guthrie Center (2): Wheat and stand are satisfactory. Cor ing will begin next week and ma should begin Nov. 1 to 15.

Williamsburg (8): Winter w good shape. There will be no mo of new corn.

Whitten (4): No wheat in thi tory. Corn in fine shape and are picking.

Henderson (3): Fall wheat is fine. Farmers will market ne about Nov. 15.

Oakville (9): Winter wheat up looks well, but sowing continu The marketing of new corn will come general before December. corn will be on the market next

Belmond (4): Soil condition mate has been ideal in this com for winter wheat, but there is pra no acreage around here. What t has made good growth the l weeks. Corn will move 1st of De

Marcus (1): Winter wheat dry. Corn is being fed to catt lieve there is 100% more cat sheep on feed than any othe Prices of corn going down the c feeding.

Osceola (6): Germination sown wheat good. Farmers wil ably market some new corn abo 1. The "Kenyon beetle" is now s investigating all stored wheat.

Washington (8): Corn husk begin in about another week.

Wright (5): Owing to excess weather fall wheat went into about two weeks late.

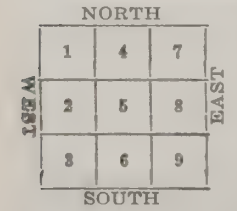
Wall Lake (2): Very little wheat seeded in this territory. look for much new corn to mov latter part of November.

Tama (5): Very little if any wheat sown. Expect new corn t by Dec. 1 if weather is favorable.

Glidden (2): Winter wheat i

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



Farmers will begin marketing new out Nov. 20.

MINNESOTA.

Welly (2): No winter wheat. Not born to market.

Belt Lea (6): Farmers would start ging in new corn in a couple weeks elt that we could handle it this ut we are going to try to stave f as long as possible before we a. Corn crop will have to be the naker for our farmers here be- nall grain crops were very dis- ng and we realize more from day e damage in the way of quality tage in yield.

NORTH DAKOTA.

7): There is no winter wheat No report of cholera. It is cold , 30% of plowing to do.

Thomas (7): Too dry for fall rye; e fall plowing done. Land very

rgton (5): No corn for sale.

(8): Very little corn to be mar- Will be fed to overcome crop No winter wheat. Wheat be- eted freely.

on (8): Corn all in before inest condition. No hog cholera rt of the country.

(7): Corn will be fed to stock.

(7): No winter wheat but rye fine. Farmers are not inclined wheat; are holding for higher

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Kings (8): Our corn crop well and new corn will be offered arket in a couple of weeks in ay.

Clau (8): New corn may be of- ingly last of November, but no ment indicated until Dec.

Water (8): Farmers will mar- orn about Dec. 1.

Ward (9): Very small acreage of eat sown here. New corn not e before latter part of Novem-

(9): Corn will move Nov. 15.

(9): Very little winter wheat there is is fine. Farmers will w corn at present prices.

NEBRASKA.

(9): Wheat coming fine. ill be slow to sell corn.

Holt (9): Some wheat up, some ng for wheat. New corn should me in couple of weeks.

(9): Winter wheat growth t. No hurry about marketing

on (7): There has been but r wheat sown here.

(9): Wheat coming fine. matured and ready to crib in d averaging 35-50 bushels.

t (9): Wheat is coming fine.

(9): Wheat shows splendid think farmers will be slow to sent price for corn. No corn yet.

City (9): Wheat that is up fine but some wheat is still to Corn, in our opinion, will ed about at normal time in farmers have not started to far.

8): Will be marketing new Thanksgiving.

7): Winter wheat good stand, out 50% of last year.

7): No winter wheat in this ew corn will not be on mar- east thirty days.

(9): Cannot say much re- owth of wheat; most of it

(9): Wheat seeding de- equent showers that seeded rapid growth. Acreage will ast 50%.

6): Wheat is fine promise r. Will sell new corn, some ys.

(9): Winter wheat nearly me early sowing up. New for market in thirty days.

ity (9): Corn husking has Weather wet, will delay

(6); Wheat coming slow. r three months. Two light st week. Wheat coming und past few days.

KANSAS.

Wakeeney (2): Winter wheat is in excellent condition. We have had about fourteen inches of rain since harvest which spoiled fully 25% of unthreshed wheat. New corn will all be used here.

Alta Vista (8): About two-thirds of the wheat is sown and is coming up fine. Will have to ship in corn and oats.

Ashland (3): Not over 60% of last year's acreage will be sown to wheat. Have had no rain to speak of for three months and farmers, as a rule, will not sow wheat unless we soon have rain.

Junction City (7): Conditions favorable to new seeded wheat. Very little corn will be marketed.

Concordia (4): Germination and growth of wheat seems to be perfect. Will be little corn to market.

Belleville (4): Winter wheat seeding delayed on account of dry weather until three weeks ago. Since then it has been too wet most of the time. No corn for market here this year.

Oswego (9): Have just begun to sow winter wheat here. Our corn crop very short; will not be enough here for the local use.

Athol (4): Winter wheat could be better. Corn will be marketed about Dec. 1.

Seneca (7): Farmers are about done seeding. Too soon to know anything about its germinating qualities. Farmers will begin to sell corn in about a month.

Hillsboro (5): Some wheat is coming up and most of the wheat sown was sown this week after the rain. No corn will be marketed in this section. We will have to ship in corn for home consumption.

Madison (9): Good rain. Slight increase in sowing wheat acreage.

Horie (1): Threshing progressing slowly. Too wet to thresh. Seeding progressing good.

Mahaska (4): Wheat sowing late account late rains. Lots of ground just being plowed. Only small per cent sowed but coming fine. Corn a failure here. Will ship in corn later on.

Schroyer (7): Wheat is coming fine, a little to be sown yet. Practically no corn to be shipped.

Uniontown (9): We have had no frost yet. Winter wheat, not very much sown yet. Have not had enough rain to soften up the ground.

Neodesha (9): Our corn crop is a small one. Not over 25% of a normal hog production this year. Wheat seeding will be late for this section.

Wichita (6): Just drilling wheat. No new corn to market here.

Plainville (4): Wheat seeding about finished. Weather conditions very favorable.

Pittsburg (9): A great deal of wheat will yet be sown owing to late rains which have put soil in excellent condition. Probably 30% of wheat up and looking fine.

Sedan (9): It has been so dry that few farmers have planted their wheat. Corn now ready for market.

Logan (4): Winter wheat seed is now being drilled in. Soil condition excellent. Corn will not be ready to move for sixty days.

OKLAHOMA.

Marshall (5): Farmers now busy sowing winter wheat. Plenty of moisture, frequent showers. Corn will not be husked or marketed till after wheat sowing is finished.

Driftwood (1): No corn for market. Don't raise much corn, most all wheat.

Cordell (2): No corn will be offered for local needs. No oats will be offered for market here.

Miami (7): Marketing corn now. Is much better quality than expected. Farmers will sell very few oats as short.

Geary (2): New corn moving to market for past two weeks. Quality excellent. None being shelled owing to car shortage making shipping impossible.

El Reno (5): Marketing now. Very few oats will be marketed through this section.

Marshall (5): Beginning to husk corn now. No movement of oats until after corn husking.

Enid (4): Wheat planting progressing nicely the last week after good rains. Will be rushed to a finish and nearly an average crop should be sown.

Miami (7): Very little wheat up. Just now planting as has been too dry. Some little new corn coming in now. Farmers too busy putting in wheat to do anything with corn.

El Reno (4): Early sown wheat up to good stand. Recent rains have made conditions ideal. Corn coming to market in small quantities.

Kingfisher (4): Rains came in abundance last week.

Geary (2): Sowing delayed owing to drought in September. Acreage will be reduced for same reason. Plenty of moisture now so should develop good stand on acreage being seeded.

Wheat Receipts, Flour Production, Etc.

The Grain Corporation's bulletin covering the wheat and flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Oct. 3, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, are as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat—		
Rcpts. from farms, bus.	24,187,000	27,559,000
Previous week	25,830,000	31,690,000
From June 27 to Oct. 3	475,386,000	440,539,000
Flour—		
Produced during week, bbls.	3,316,000	2,754,000
Previous week, bbls.	3,512,000	2,999,000
From June 27 to Oct. 3, bbls.	35,637,000	30,684,000
Stocks—		
Wheat in elevators and mills, bus.	281,671,000	253,337,000
Previous week, bus.	271,852,000	243,329,000
Change for week, bus.	*9,819,000	*10,008,000

*Increase.

WOULD LIFT EMBARGO.

Julius Barnes, wheat director, has asked the president to raise the export and import embargoes on wheat, and in response, Rep. Young of North Dakota, immediately introduced a bill levying a duty of 25c a bushel on wheat imports.

Representative Young also said that Mr. Barnes had advised them from Missoula, Mont., that:

"I have advised the grain trade generally everywhere that I am convinced that export and import restrictions of all kinds should be eliminated at the earliest possible moment, and trade should be prepared for such."

Besides the levy on the wheat imports, Mr. Young's measure would levy a duty of $1.32½ a barrel on wheat flour and 10 per cent, *advalorem* on all other wheat products.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20	1918-19.
Chicago	25,745,000	42,068,000
Milwaukee	8,135,000	12,045,000
Minneapolis	6,112,000	12,525,000
Duluth	350,000	1,613,000
St. Louis	6,059,000	6,971,000
Toledo	1,102,000	3,795,000
Detroit	636,000	1,308,000
Kansas City	2,248,000	6,456,000
Peoria	1,862,000	3,248,000
Omaha	2,662,000	6,502,000
Indianapolis	3,518,000	5,064,000
Total	58,759,000	101,648,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
Chicago	2,198,000	832,000	2,970,000
Milwaukee	715,000	43,000	1,551,000
Minneapolis	465,000	71,000	843,000
Duluth	24,000	.....	422,000
St. Louis	520,000	227,000	358,000
Toledo	88,000	13,000	149,000
Detroit	93,000	27,000	97,000
Kansas City	169,000	102,000	210,000
Peoria	141,000	378,000	195,000
Omaha	240,000	193,000	570,000
Indianapolis	203,000	147,000	349,000
Total	4,856,000	2,033,000	7,714,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Oct. 18, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	4,171	39	475	45	1
Boston	1,358	.....	85	230	14
Buffalo	15,220	69	1,842	93	514
Chicago	18,239	726	6,911	2,526	272
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	60	28	210	119	.....
Duluth	2,486	.....	358	1,376	745
Galveston	3,263	.....	55	.....	83
Indianapolis	157	101	295	32	.....
Kansas City	15,076	54	1,225	12	.....
Milwaukee	2,366	59	1,045	326	256
Minneapolis	5,531	4	4,188	6,084	917
New Orleans	5,233	57	236	.....	874
Newport News	132	.....	55	5	41
New York	6,121	12	292	182	247
Omaha	5,555	157	788	150	6
Peoria	7	76	374	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,763	20	176	1	23
St. Louis	3,131	14	196	95	2
Toledo	1,725	11	110	292	.....
Canals	.....	.....	175	310	.....
Lakes	289	.....	.....	.....	95
Oct. 18, '19.	93,783	1,427	19,121	11,891	4,090
Oct. 19, '18.	107,512	5,556	22,264	1,721	2,860
Oct. 11, '19.	90,607	1,648	19,501	15,987	4,214
Oct. 4, '19.	84,909	2,163	19,552	15,395	4,542
Oct. 5, '19.	96,886	5,503	24,689	4,723	2,550
Sep. 27, '19.	81,683	2,050	20,260	15,137	5,055

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Oct. 18:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	137 @139	.....	139 @144	.....	.....	136 @138½
No. 2 mixed	137 @141	139 @140½	138 @143	132 @135	136½@138	136 @138½
No. 3 mixed	136½@138½	.....	.....	131 @134	.....	.....
No. 1 yellow	138 @142	.....	140 @147	.....	140 @142	136 @139½
No. 2 yellow	138 @142	139 @143	139 @145	135 @137½	138½@140½	136 @139½
No. 3 yellow	138 @141¼	139½@140½	.....	135 @136	.....	135½@139
No. 1 white	137 @139	.....	139 @142	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white	137 @139	138 @145	.....	133 @137	.....	136½@138½
No. 3 white	136½@138½	137 @140	.....	132 @134	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	70¾@ 73¼	70½@ 73	69 @ 72	.....	70 @ 72½	69¾@ 71¼
No. 3 white	68¼@ 73¼	69½@ 72½	67½@ 71	64½@ 67½	68½@ 72	70 @ 70½
No. 4 white	67 @ 71½	69 @ 70	.....	64½@ 66½	67¾@ 72	.....

Corn: Minneapolis—No. 3 yellow, $1.35@1.38; No. 4 yellow, $1.33@1.36; No. 3 mixed, $1.33@1.36. Oats—No. 2 white, 65½@69⅝c; No. 3 white, 65@69⅛c; No. 4 white, 63@67⅝c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN			OATS		
	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Range for Sept.	.....	116⅝-137⅞	115 -134¾	63 -71	65⅝-73¾	68¼-77⅜
Previous range	.....	135⅞-173	132¼-161⅞	57⅝-82⅜	64⅝-84¾	73¾-82½
Oct. 1	.....	124⅜-127	122⅜-124⅜	.....	69⅝-71¼	72⅜-73½
Oct. 2	.....	125⅝-127⅞	123¼-125¼	.....	70¼-71¾	72⅞-74¼
Oct. 3	.....	123⅛-127⅛	121½-124½	.....	70¾-71½	72½-73¾
Oct. 4	.....	122¼-124¾	120⅝-122⅝	.....	70⅜-71¾	72⅜-75¼
Oct. 6	141 -144	123¾-126	122 -124	.....	70½-71⅞	72 -73¾
Oct. 7	139¼-140	122¾-124	121 -122¼	.....	70¼-71	72½-73⅛
Oct. 8	135½-139⅝	121⅜-123⅜	119⅞-121½	.....	70¼-70⅝	72¼-72⅞
Oct. 9	135¼-137	121⅜-123⅜	120 -122	.....	70¼-71¼	72⅜-73¼
Oct. 10	136 -138	122⅝-124¼	121⅛-122¼	.....	70⅛-71⅜	72⅜-73½
Oct. 11	134½-136½	121⅞-123	120¼-121⅜	.....	70 -70⅝	72½-73⅛
Oct. 14	133½-135	120⅞-122⅛	119⅝-120⅞	.....	69¾-70½	72⅜-72⅞
Oct. 15	.....	121¾-123⅛	120¾-122	.....	70 -70⅞	72¾-73½
Oct. 16	135 -135½	122¼-122⅞	121⅛-121¾	.....	70¾-70⅞	73⅛-73⅝
Oct. 17	136 -136½	122⅞-124¾	122 -122⅝	.....	70¾-71½	73⅝-74⅜
Oct. 18	137 -137	124¼-126⅝	123 -124⅞	.....	71 -71¾	74 -74⅝
Week—						
Oct. 4	139 -145	122¼-127⅞	120⅝-125¼	67¾-69⅞	69⅜-71¾	71⅞-75⅜
Oct. 11	134½-144	121⅜-126	119⅞-124	.....	70 -71⅞	72 -73¾
Oct. 18	133½-137	120⅞-126⅝	119⅝-124⅞	.....	69¾-71¾	72⅜-74⅝

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

Cash oats markets ruled rather strong all week, good No. 3 white selling from 66c to 68¼c.

Receipts for the week—Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 55 cars; oats, 97 cars; flax, 7 cars; barley, 4 cars; mill feed, 22 cars; hay, 20 cars. Last week—Wheat, 48 cars; corn, 52 cars; oats, 102 cars; flax, 19 cars; barley, 5 cars; mill feed, 17 cars; hay, 27 cars.

Des Moines Exchange was represented well at the national convention in St. Louis last week, the following being present: Addison Hall, S. E. Squires, V. S. Beall, Wm. Ferrell, W. H. Bartz, C. A. Tower, W. G. Kelley, Geo. A. Wells, L. N. Hart, C. H. Casebeer, A. McArty.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

John Thistlewood has returned from a two weeks' sojourn at West Baden feeling much improved in health.

One car of new corn was received the past week but offerings are light, there being a shortage of corn in this part of the state.

The heavy rains the early part of the week have delayed the sowing of wheat. A good percentage of the fields have been planted and the wheat that is up looks fine.

The Cairo delegation returned from the national convention at St. Louis well pleased with the entertainment of the members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The receipts the last two weeks have been light. Shipments are increasing the past few days and dealers are more optimistic than they have been for some time, looking for an increased demand.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at this market continue light. Very little corn moving; some wheat and oats are being received. Wheat is in very good demand and not enough coming in to supply the mills.

A. O. Streator, of the Huntting Elevator Co., of Canton, S. Dak., was a visitor last week. Mr. Streator states that there will be some new corn handled at some of his stations in South Dakota in a week or ten days, and he believes that it will grade No. 4 corn.

Those who attended the National Grain Dealers' Convention from here were: M. King, president of the Western Terminal Elevator Co.; E. R. Warrick, of the Terminal Grain Corporation; J. C. Mullaney, secretary of the Board of Trade; Geo. Strom, manager of Taylor & Bournique Co.; L. C. Button, of L. C. Button Co.; Paul Larson, chief inspector and weighmaster; H. E. Miller, manager of the Globe Machinery & Supply Co.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

President J. T. Buchanan and Secretary Frank P. Manchester were the official delegates from the Omaha Grain Exchange to the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n at St. Louis this week. These Omaha grain men attended the convention in their private capacity: J. W. Holmquist of the Holmquist Elevator Co., S. P. Mason of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain Co., J. A. Linderholm of the Crowell Elevator Co., E. A. Beardsley of the Merriam & Millard Co., C. W. Adams of the Flanley Grain Co., F. H. Brown of the F. H. Brown Co., Otis M. Smith of the Undike Grain Co., J. R. Welsh of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., S. S. Carlisle of the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co., C. D. Sturtevant of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., and Frank Foltz of the Maney Grain Co.

A new farmers' union co-operative enterprise was launched in Omaha this week. It is the National Co-operative Co., with a capital stock of $2,000,000, held only by farmers' co-operative elevator associations. Its object is to sell and handle all kinds of grain on the co-operative plan. C. H. Gustafson is president of the new company. Gustafson heads the Farmers' Union of Nebraska and the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission companies of Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City. C. J. Osborn of Sidney, member of the state board of directors, is vice-president; E. L. Shoemaker of Union, head of the Cass County Farmers' Union, secretary-treasurer; J. O. Shoyer of Humboldt and Ben L. Peters of Albion, directors of the Farmers' Union of Nebraska, who also will serve on the board. Headquarters of the new company will be in Omaha. The company does not expect to confine its business to Nebraska, but will reach out for business in adjoining states. Articles of incorporation are now being filed. Delegates from eighty-two farmers' co-operative elevator asociations were represented at the meeting in which the National Co-operative Company was perfected.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Richmond jobbers very busy.

Hay in very good demand, with prices quoted as follows: No. 1 timothy, $30@31; No. 2 timothy, $28@29; light, mixed, $30@31.

Millfeeds in good demand prompt and later shipment with prices quoted as follows: Bran, $40@41; middlings, $46@47; red dog, $67@68.

Grain has been very dull this week, with prices as follows: No. 2 red wheat, $2.35@2.36; No. 2 white corn, $1.50@1.51; No. 3 white oats, 75½@76½c.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Beans recovered some strength and closed at $7.20 for immediate and prompt shipment. Buying is not so active as it was a week ago.

The rye deal was weak and inactive for several days, but shippers entered the market late in the week and boosted the price 1c. Shipping was active. The close was at $1.89 for cash No. 2.

Local consumers were good buyers of oats and shippers were buyers at times. The market gained in strength and closed with a steady tone at 74c for cash No. 2 white, 72½@3c for No. 3 white and 71½@2c for No. 4 white. Receipts were liberal early in the week, but dwindled later.

There is no activity in the corn market. It is not active enough to follow the changes in Chicago. Stocks are the smallest in years and receipts late in the week were unimportant. The market is nominal at $1.43 for cash No. 3, $1.45 for No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.43 for No. 4 yellow, $1.42 for No. 5 yellow and $1.41 for No. 6 yellow.

James W. Flynn, 85 years of age, last of the old-time grain dealers of this city, died Wednesday evening. He had been living in retirement many years. He was a cautious and conservative dealer and did a large cash business. Getting in well on the "Old Hutch" deal, he made a large sum of money and retired. He was a lifelong Democrat and prominent at the time of the Cleveland campaigns.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

In spite of the prolonged drought of the summer, Washington's wheat crop averages 17.7 bushels per acre on 2,573,000 acres in crop. The total yield for the state is 45,462,000 bushels, according to the report of G. S. Ray and J. H. Jacobson of the Spokane offices of the federal bureau of crop estimates. The crop last year averaged 12.1 bushels per acre for a total of 21,429,000 from 2,191,000 acres.

Because eastern demand for Washington wheat is forcing Spokane millers to pay 20 to 25 cents more per bushel than the government coast basis price of $2.22 for hard wheat flour consumers must pay 40 cents more a barrel for high patent and 80 cents more for hard wheat flour. The price was advanced with high patent jumping from $11 to $11.40 a barrel and hard wheat from $11.20 to $12 a barrel.

More than $3,000,000 worth of this year's wheat has been purchased by the flour mills of Spokane. It is coming into the city by the carload and trainload, some of it coming from as far away as Dakota, to be ground by the electric energy furnished by the Spokane River, and to be distributed all over the world. Some of the mills have enough now on hand to last 60 days, while others have smaller supplies. Most of the purchases are above the government prices. The mills are paying around $2.10 and $2.15 a bushel for local wheat. Purchases by four mills of the city to date, of this year's crop, have been as follows: Centennial, 500,000 bus.; Sperry, 440,000 bus.; Spokane, 330,000 bus.; Portland, 170,000 bus. Total, 1,440,000 bus. Value, at $2.10 a bushel, $3,024,000.

Recommendations that federal grain trade standards be revised next year will be made by a special committee appointed by the agricultural bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee was created as a result of the discusion before Julius H. Barnes, federal wheat director, when he was in Spokane Oct. 11. The discussion disclosed the fact that farmers and dealers are greatly dissatisfied with the present system of grading, and that much injustice is resulting. According to grain men, wheat which grades a fraction of a pound below a standard is discounted on the basis of wheat of the next lower grade, so that a farmer is often obliged to accept a discount of 3 cents a bushel because his grain lacks a tenth of a pound of being up to standard. The committee will probably recommend that fractional grades be established so that smaller discounts may be charged where the grain falls but slightly below a higher standard. Wheat buyers weighing wheat and finding it but a fraction of a pound below or above the standard may find when they turn it over to the miller that it falls slightly below the standard at which it was purchased, thereby entailing a straight loss of three cents per bushel, which must be borne by the dealer.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Shipment of new ear corn is not advised by local dealers on account of curtailment in elevator facilities through the recent fire at the Central Elevator. Heavier receipts prevail and as buyers are not willing to take new corn there are no established quotations.

The demand for shelled corn is extremely light and the receipts, while light, are ample to meet all demands. Consignment notices are more liberal than for some time, according to local grain officials. Quotations follow: No. 1 yellow, $1.51@1.52 a bushel; No. 2 yellow, $1.50@1.51. Total receipts of corn amount to 27,300 bushels.

Some improvement is noted in the oats market the last week, with total receipts of 128,000 bushels for the period, as compared with 122,000 for the same week last year. This is not considered large for this time of the year and the yards are cleaned up of new arrivals each day. Quotations are advanced slightly, with No. 1 white selling around 77¼@77½c a bushel. Other grades about a cent lower. There is no great demand for oats at this time.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

A new directory for the Indiana Millers' Ass'n is being prepared and will be ready for publication shortly.

The Noblesville Milling Co. was sued by Arthur McClelland, who asks $1,000 damages for injuries sustained when he was struck by a truck of the company in Indianapolis.

Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n and the Indiana Millers' Ass'n, took a short vacation after the close of the national convention in St. Louis.

Among the out-of-town millers and grain dealers in Indianapolis last week were George G. Klemm, Milton, Ind.; J. P. Shoemaker, Daleville, Ind., and O. W. Thomas of Marion, Ind.

The grain elevator of Kraus & Apfelbaum, at Princeton, Ind., was robbed of a large quantity of clover seed by Ralph W. Cole, who was later arrested after he had disposed of it for $456.

The Salem Milling Co. of Salem, Ind., filed a preliminary certificate of dissolution with the secretary of state of Indiana. The Farmers Co-operative Co. of Glenwood, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000 to operate a grain elevator. The directors of the new company are J. C. Beaver, F. T. Reed and T. G. Richardson.

The present rainy spell is becoming alarming to the farmers in the southern part of Indiana, and is seriously interfering with their plans. Plowing was held up on account of the extended drought up to few weeks back which made the soil extremely hard, and now the continued rain will probably mean that the acreage will be very much reduced.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

The Shreiber Milling Co. are enlarging their elevator here at St. Joseph and will use some of the available space for the storage of grain.

All previous records for heavy loading of grain were broken when the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Leona, Kas., shipped to the Geiger Grain Co. car U. P. 78223, containing 126,200 pounds of No. 3 red wheat. At the present approximate price of $2.30 per bushel, the shipment represented an investment of $4,627.

St. Joseph was well represented at the National Grain Dealers' Convention at St. Louis. The following from here were in attendance: H. L. Dannen, St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co.; J. J. Flynn, Mid-West Grain Co.; W. H. Huff, Kellogg-Huff Grain Co.; Jno. Daley, J. L. Frederick Grain Co.; Chas. A. Geiger, Geiger Grain Co.; W. H. McKee, McKee-Lindley-Dunn Grain Co., and T. P. Gordon, Gordon Commission Co.

The following were registered on the exchange the past week: J. H. Martin, Kansas City; S. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.; J. E. Andrews, Garden, Kas.; H. K. Frederick, Wichita, Kas.; F. L. Callicotte, Kansas City; J. A. James, El Paso, Texas; J. F. Cook, Maryville, Mo.; W. J. Kopp and O. T. Cook, Kansas City; Curtis Poe, Gower, Mo.; Chas. Liebst, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A. Myers and A. E. Taylor, Kansas City; B. D. Williams, Pawnee City, Neb.; Guy Cleary, Clearmont, Mo., and C. W. Kelly, Clearmont, Mo.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week ending Saturday were 316 cars, a gain of 600 per cent over receipts the corresponding week a year ago. Good milling grain has been in especially urgent demand, and local mills and shipping firms have been unusually active in securing supplies of this character. Orinary grades are generally slow. Hard wheat is selling at prices unchanged to about 5c over last week. Red wheat prices have advanced 6@7c better grades, with an increasing for choice samples. Cash wheat lows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.32@2.3 dark hard, $2.28@2.51; No. 3 dar $2.25@2.48; No. 4 dark hard, $2.2 No. 5 dark hard, $2.18@2.32; No. $2.22@2.40; No. 2 hard, $2.20@2.38; hard, $2.18@2.35; No. 4 hard, $2.1 No. 5 hard, $2.06@2.21; No. 1 yello $2.21@2.24; No. 2 yellow, hard, @2.20; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.1 No. 4 yellow hard, $2.11@2.14; No. 5 hard, $2.04@2.06; No. 1 red, $2.2 No. 2 red, $2.24@2.26; No. 3 red, $2.2 No. 4 red, $2.10@2.13; No. 5 red, $2.0

Corn—Both cash and option were narrow. Bears anticipate a heavy run of new corn, while this is offset by the rumor that the whe will be given preference in the m transportation service. All partie to be waiting developments, and meantime the market is inactiv cash demand is limited, although have regained some strength dur past few days. Cash follows: No low, $1.43@1.45; No. 3 yellow, $1.4 No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.39; No. 5 yello @1.37; No. 2 white, $1.40@1.41; No. $1.38@1.39; No. 4 white, $1.35@1.36 white, $1.32@1.34; No. 2 mixed, $1. No. 3 mixed, $1.39@1.40; No. 4 mix @1.38; No. 5 mixed, $1.33@1.35.

Oats—Offerings extremely light. showed some improvement during ter part of the week, but was g dull. Good demand for No. 2 oats, but nothing coming to marke prices Saturday were 2½c to 3c o Saturday, due largely to the sca supplies and strength in option follows: No. 2 white, 71@72c; No. 70@71c; No. 2 mixed, 66@67c; No. 65@66c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 3 @67c.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspond

Geo. S. Colby, Chief Grain Inspe Weighmaster, the New Orleans Trade, Ltd., returned to New Orle ing the past week after attending tional Grain Dealers' Convention, St. Louis, October 13th, 14th and

Geo. Livingston, in charge, Bu Markets, United States Departmen riculture, with headquarters in W ton, D. C., was a visitor to New for several days during the past a delegate to the World's Cotton ence.

Bulk No. 3 white oats have b during the past week at 76½c d sacked oats quoted at 82c. Recen of oats has been from Cuba for variety, and old stocks that were have been gradually dissipated. of this trading there is little or no to note in the oat demands.

Offerings of old corn are as wanted and the recent price of bu yellow corn, delivered New Orle been $1.50 per bushel, New Orleans and grades to govern. Buying of been of a very limited character the slow demand and the near ap

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613-614-615 Whitney Central
NEW ORLEANS

ment of new corn. So far, no con- r new corn have been made, but ations are that the quality is go- e excellent, and a good crop of ld make higher prices. Our port somewhat disturbed on labor s, and the tieup has militated uying that might have happened uation on labor was easier.

TOLEDO.

rl Bryant, Correspondent.

Forrester, of the Earle B. Slaw- spent part of last week in Pitts- business.

Cunningham, of Sneath & Cun- Co., Tffin, O., was a visitor on roduce Exchange last week.

orn, of Horn Brothers, Monroe- was in Toledo last week attending al meeting of the Masonic Grand Ohio.

g have been elected to member- e Toledo Produce Exchange: A. t and F. R. Cornell, of Pynchon oledo, and E. B. Studevant, of & Co., Chicago.

Hipp, manager of the Napoleon Stock Co., Napoleon, O., was a Change Friday. Mr. Hipp has ationing at Columbus, O., and ecked in a new suit handsomely out which stripes, a wag re- an the wrong way.

ag Toledoans from the St. Louis last week were unanimous in se for the cordial reception and ent program arranged by the members of the trade. "Bill" s, of J. F. Zahm & Co., was im- reatly by the attitude of the St. Louis in presenting the vis- the key to the city. We imagine t Bill said the key was of the ariety, made to fit all locks and of the delegates failed to "turn

gained considerable prestige this grain market. Figures covering nine months of the year, up to show the wheat movement uble the same period last year times as great as 1917. Rye in- om 63,300 bushels in 1917 to 838,- esent year. Oats receipts were se of 1917 but almost two mil- last year, while corn arrivals t over a million, compared with eriod. Of course, much of the ear never saw the terminal mar- g been kept on the farm by high . Oats this year have been held because of the preference to shipping and lack of cars, and e price which many farmers con- low. The idea that oats are on the farm is scoffed at by most d it is general opinion that farm- are greater bulls than ever be- onfidently expect higher prices, ime the oats will come out.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

. Williams, Correspondent.

and other equipment necessary oduction of feed are being in- the distillery operated as the Distillery Co., which was re- en over by the Ferncliffe Feed o.

oducts are in fair demand, and operating on a sixteen-hour olted meal is quoted at $3.25 a car lots, cotton; bolted, $3.35; $3.65; cream meal, $3.65; hominy ; corn flour, $3.75.

ase in flour and feed values is hortly if wheat doesn't steady. winter wheat on Friday was nine cents over the Government . Louis. However, local millers $11@11.25 for short patent and 5 for long.

e weather settles down, indica- hat only a part of an already age of winter wheat will be Kentucky this season. Steady been experienced for the better past month, resulting in fields oo wet for proper working.

r of millers of wheat and corn represented at the annual meet- Kentucky Master Bakers' Asso- Hopkinsville on Oct. 14 and 15. also representatives of hay and ns which job flour. The meet- ll attended, and reported as one t conventions the organization

n is expected on the market few small lots of corn have g in on wagons at $1.25 a bushel rn. No carlot movement has ar, as corn is still a little green, t is dryer than usual for the n. Some sections are reported y good corn. A free movement ected before the middle of No-

es were taken up at a meeting uisville District Freight Traffic on October 15, the grain com- he Board of Trade asking revi- tain rates which were thrown when freight rates were ad- June 25, 1919, and affecting from Louisville to southeastern

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CHICAGO

Did you get one of those free strokers with all the grain grades printed on it? Yours for the asking.

and Carolina territory. The present rates are not on a parity with the former rates existing between Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis to the district in question.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Business continues of hand-to-mouth character, with corn prices off some and oats up about as much. The interior is buying just as little as possible.

Trading on the call board has been very light, for there has been little offering. On Saturday nearly everything was bidding, sellers apparently being disposed to sit back and wait. Receipts have been light and stocks are small and will be until new corn begins to move. Oats have firmed up some and are a cent or so a bushel higher than they were two days ago, when No. 3 white sold at 74½c and No. 4 at 73c. On call today 75c was bid for No. 2 and 74½c for No. 3 and 72½c for No. 4.

Fire, which was thought due to a dust explosion, destroyed the old Riverside elevator and damaged the International Rice Mills at the corner of the Illinois Central Railroad and Nettleton avenue Monday night with a loss estimated at $75,000. The property is owned by the W. C. Early Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in grain and hog feeds and was the oldest elevator in the city. It was operated by J. T. Halbert. The public storage was used by a half dozen or more firms, but the chief losers were Lee D. Jones, who was at the convention in St. Louis, and S. E. Rison, of the United States Feed Co., but all losses were amply covered by insurance. Red oats were stored there in considerable quantity. The elevator was to have been occuiped by L. C. Cook & Co. on November 1.

Destruction of the Riverside elevator has brought again to the attention of the trade here the urgent need of this city for more storage and elevator room for the hay and grain interests. There has been a scarcity for a year or more and the situation is getting worse, resulting in checking the expansion of this as a market, for naturally the trade cannot handle the stuff satisfactorily when they must depend so much on buying and selling while shipments are in transit. Talk of having more room here has been plentiful for some time, but it looks like everybody is waiting for "George to do it." The high cost of building is the main reason why there has not been a response to the growing demand, but now that another elevator is gone there may be concrete steps taken to relieve the need.

CINCINNATI.

George Mossbacker, Correspondent.

Local hog prices dropped Saturday to $14 per 100 pounds, the lowest price in several years.

The demurrage charge of $10 a day recently ordered by the local Railroad Administrator on shipments held for reconsignment applies only to lumber and does not affect grain and hay.

A. H. Brackman, who is extensively engaged in the hay business at Sydney, Ohio, was a visitor on the exchange as a guest of "Jack" Gartner, manager of the hay department of the D. O. Cross Co.

George F. Munson, chief grain inspector of the Grain and Hay Exchange, who has achieved notable success as an inspector and who is regarded as an authority on federal rulings and all inspection subjects, has been appointed vice-president of the Chief Grain Inspectors' Association of the United States at their meeting held in St. Louis last week. His appointment gives gratification to his many friends in the grain trade and an increased prestige and popularity to the local office.

The first conference of the committees representing the Chamber of Commerce and the Cincinnnati Grain and Hay Exchange to consider propositions for the return of the Grain aand Hay Exchange to the Chamber of Commerce, was held at the chamber last Thursday. Nothing was given out officially with respect to the proceedings, but it is understood that the meeting was encouraging of good results, unwarped by bitterness of feeling, and that the differences existing between the two organizations, which caused an absolute severance of relations in April, 1918, and the establishment of the Grain and Hay Exchange as an independent organization, would soon be satisfactorily adjusted. The committee of the Grain and Hay Exchange consists of John De Molet, chairman; Charles S. Maguire and Lyman Perin. For the Chamber of Commerce, Andy Braun, Geo. Dieterle, Jr., and H. E. Siter. The chamber committee is expected to submit a written proposal in conformity with the demands of the Grain and Hay Exchange at the next meeting.

Load to Capacity.

H. D. Irwin, second vice-president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, has asked the attention and co-operation of the local exchange in the following communication, concerning the light loading of grain cars:

"The Railroad Administration advises that cars carrying grain and grain products are not being loaded to capacity; and, at the request of the United States Wheat Director, we respectfully suggest the observance by the trade of the former minimum weight as to loading, as established by the United States Food Administration.

"If this suggestion can be followed it

will result in a material increase in the existing car supply, with a corresponding great benefit to all concerned." S. S. Reeves, traffic manager of the Grain and Hay Exchange, explained the request to the members as follows: "The former minimum weights referred to above are commonly known as the wartime minimums, i. e., the marked capacity of the car or not to exceed 10 per cent above the market capacity, and observance in each case that grain must not be loaded within 30 inches of the roof of the car to permit drawing sample for inspection.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The demand from local and nearby mills for good heavy wheat was more urgent the past week, and though no changes in prices for the No. 2 grade were recorded, No. 3 and No. 4 were advanced ½c to 1c. Receipts were comparatively fair, but almost entirely of No. 3, smutty and lower grades. These sold rather slowly, but sufficient demand was always present to absorb each day's offerings. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.29@2.30; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.28@2.29; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.23½@2.26½; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.19@2.21; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.16@2.18; sample, as to quality, $2.10@2.25. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—The corn market continued in a rut during the week, and the few arrivals sold only when concessions were allowed. Buyers appeared more to be holding off and await the new crop movement. The demand for white of top grades for milling was more active than for yellow and mixed and held to a premium, but not much of this was wanted. No. 1 white, $1.46@1.47; No. 2 white, $1.45@1.46; No. 3 white, $1.43@1.44; No. 4 white, $1.41@1.43; No. 5 white, $1.39@1.41; No. 6 white, $1.37@1.39. No. 1 yellow, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 yellow, $1.44@1.45; No. 3 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 4 yellow, $1.40@1.42; No. 5 yellow, $1.38@1.40; No. 6 yellow, $1.35@1.37; No. 1 mixed, $1.44@1.45; No. 2 mixed, $1.43@1.44; No. 3 mixed, $1.41@1.43; No. 4 mixed, $1.38@1.40; No. 5 mixed, $1.36@1.38; No. 6 mixed, $1.34@1.36.

Oats—The oats market was inactive though fairly steady as to prices throughout the week. The demand was limited to buying of an occasional car for retail feed interests. Good heavy grain alone brought full values. No. 2 white, 73½@74c; No. 3 white, 73@73½c; No. 4 white, 72½@73c; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c; No. 3 mixed, 73@73c; No. 4 mixed, 70@72c.

New Ear Corn.

New ear corn, $1.20@1.22. There are numerous inquiries here for new ear corn, where samples show it to be in a forward condition as to dryness. It is inadvisable to ship corn that is heavy with moisture content this early in the season. Ear corn, old, sound corn, white ear, $1.43@1.45; yellow ear, $1.43@1.45; mixed ear, $1.40@1.42.

CHICAGO.

Robt. S. Wallace, with Chas. A. Rache, the Boston broker, visited their Chicago connections last week.

At a recent movement of Regional Directors of Railroad it was decided to give wheat the preference in cars and movement.

Ware & Leland have opened an office in the South Water street commission district at 134 W. Lake street. They will post grain, provision and live stock markets.

It is reported that bids for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade were made last week at $5,000, the highest price ever quoted. However, no offers were made.

Among recent visitors on the floor were R. S. Strong, of Earlville, Ill.; B. K. Smith, of Ft. Worth; H. F. Brazer and A. M. Rosecrans, of Philadelphia; G. A. Braux, of the Ballard Mills, Louisville; W. H. Beall, Jr., Princeton, Ill., and Emanuel and Geo. Strong, of Sioux City, Ia.

Many eastern attendants at the St. Louis grain convention returned via Chicago, having much valuable information on tap. All agreed that farmers are holding, which compared with insufficient car supplies over the entire country, will make impossible a heavy grain movement even under the most favorable conditions otherwise.

It is reported that the seaboard is purchasing oats freely from this market but dealers here only sell on condition that buyers have permits or are in position to get them within a short time. Most of the oat export business of late has been for the Wheat Export Co., who, unable to get the wheat, are filling up their chartered ocean space with the oats.

"Plate" oats are underselling ours in foreign markets, where the demand is not particularly heavy, partly influenced by the knowledge of foreign buyers that considerable Argentine old oats is still on hand there. Domestic corn trade has had enough worries contemplating the probable effect of Argentine corn and are not very keen about the bearish angle brought in by South American oats.

Banquet to Mr. Barnes.

Julius Barnes, wheat director and president of the Grain Corporation, on his way from St. Louis to Minneapolis, was entertained at a banquet at the Blackstone Hotel by the Chicago Board of Trade on Thursday evening, Oct. 16. The ballroom of the hotel was filled to its capacity with members of the Board and an exquisite dinner was served by the hotel which was enlivened by instrumental music, singing by professional entertainers and also by the assembled members.

When the cigars had been brought on, Leslie G. Gates, president of the Board, referring first to the co-operation of the grain trade of the country and more particularly of the Chicago Board of Trade with the Government during the war and its hearty accord with all matters connected with the distribution of the food crops of the country proposed by the Food Administration, paid a tribute to the patriotism of the trade, in general. Later on he paid a very graceful tribute to the character, abilities and fairness to the trade of the president of the Grain Corporation, Julius Barnes, the guest of the evening. He introduced, however, as the first speaker of the evening Geo. M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago.



JULIUS BARNES,
United States Wheat Director.

Mr. Reynolds, as those who know him well were not surprised to find, proved a most delightful speaker. He told a number of very good stories and then proceeded to tell some of the unwritten history of the bankers' connection with the Food Administration during the past two years, the first year in the capacity of the loaner of money to the Corporation, which then required large sums at times, and during the past year as a receiver of the deposits of the corporation, which is no longer a borrower but a lender of money. Mr. Reynolds than paid a very handsome tribute to the character of Mr. Julius Barnes, giving what was to many a new insight into the personal history of the guest of the evening, a man who in himself was a type of man made by his grasp of the opportunities America offers to young men of brains and a disposition to work and to save, who, it appears, had come out of the western country a boy without means whatever, and who, like Mr. Reynolds himself, also a western country boy, had at one time done janitor service for the Y. M. C. A. of his local habitat, and who later was a newsboy on the streets of the Twin Cities, from which occupation, by pure force of character, industry and thrift, worked his way to the point where before the war began he was recognized as the largest single exporter of wheat perhaps in the world.

Mr. Gates then introduced to the members of the Board Mr. Barnes, himself a member of the Board, to whose administration of the Cereal Division of the Food Administration and of the Grain Corporation, now as official Wheat Director, Mr. Gates paid a glowing tribute. Mr. Barnes was received by the banqueters standing and with great enthusiasm.

The speech of Mr. Barnes, with some additions to fit the particular time and place, some slight recommendations and alterations of obvious value, was substantially the same address as printed elsewhere in this number, which he made at the St. Louis Convention. The address at the banquet, as it did at St. Louis, made a most favorable impression. Whatever some people may have erroneously supposed, from the procedure during the past of the Food Administration, as to Mr. Barnes' attitude towards the law of creating the Food Administration and the functioning of the Grain Corporation, Mr. Barnes himself made it very clear that his own predilections were and still are in favor of the utmost freedom of the trade in the handling of the grain crops of the world and against all efforts, direct or indirect, to fix prices or to influence prices artificially by means of legislation. As appears from other sources, Mr. Barnes believes in breaking down the tariff or embargo barriers between Canada and the United States for the handling of this grain crop of the continent and he believes also that the welfare of the farming industry of the United States in particular depends absolutely upon the normal methods of production and the making of prices on farm crops.

He said the Corporation would retire from one in every respect, Mr. Barnes' remarks control of wheat at the earliest possible moment; that all restrictions would be removed and the business returned to the grain trade with as little inconvenience as possible and that he had the authority of President Wilson for this statement. He said also that efforts were being made to continue the Government's control to the 1920 crop, but that he would oppose that. He said that price fixing on foods and commodities by law always has been a failure and always will fail and also that it ultimately results in reduction of production. The function was a most happy one in every respect Mr. Barnes' remarks being listened to with the keenest interest and frequently interrupted with enthusiastic approval. The impressions Mr. Barnes left behind were distinctly favorable.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The following Nashville grain and milling men were in St. Louis to attend the meeting of the National Grain Dealers' Ass'n: W. T. Hale, Jr., E. M. Kelly, J. B. McLemore, S. S. Kerr, J. N. Covington, F. M. Allen, Charles Vincent, Paul Pritchard, J. T. Roberts and J. T. Bennett, Jr.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 154 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 32,500 bbls., decrease of 4,800; wheat, 692,000 bus., increase of 105,000; corn, 29,000 bus., decrease of 13,000; oats, 410,500 bus., decrease of 105,500.

Two Nashville plants were sold at auction last week. The steel Elevator & Storage Co. plant in West Nashville, 325,000 bushels capacity, was sold to Chas. D. Jones Co. for $40,000. The Capitol Grain Company plant, including flour mill, was sold to H. H. Hughes for $29,500.

Some improvement is noted in demand for corn meal. Southeastern corn mills with capacity of 147,000 bus. had output last week of 17,632 bus., or 11.9 per cent of capacity, which compared with 7.1 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted corn meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.40@3.50; plain meal, $3.30@3.40.

Grain trade was of routine volume last week. There were moderate receipts of wheat from St. Louis and the west, with price maintained. Corn is in light supply, and some demand noted. New corn is due to begin moving in a short time. Oats are in fair demand. Prices: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.30. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.55@1.60; No. 3 white, $1.53@1.57; No. 3 mixed, $1.50@1.55. Oats—No. 3 white, 76½@77½c; No. 3 mixed, 75½@76½c; No. 3 red, 74@75c.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

A. Laird Goodman, manager of the Duluth Universal Milling Co. here, attended the annual congress of the Millers' National Association at Chicago on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Oats prices gained 1¼c on this market during the last six days at 67⅝@70⅛c for spot. Receipts for some time back have been limited to 5 or 6 cars daily, and stocks in store amount to less than 350,000 bushels. On account of the light movement of wheat, supplies of all grain on hand at the terminals here amount to just 7,900,000 bus., out of an elevator capacity of around 35,000,0000 bus.

Trading in rye was a feature on this market during the last week. Specialists in that grain reported a more active inquiry from the East, and it is understood that boat space was taken for more of that grain to go forward as soon as the present shipping restrictions are removed. With good receipts from day to day, stocks of rye in the elevators now aggregate over 4,350,000 bushels. The market in No. 2 barley closed ⅞c up at $1.37½.

W. P. Majo, of the Duluth Universal Milling Co.; Warren G. Starkey, of Randall-Gee & Mitchell, and Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, have returned from attending the annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association, held at St. Louis, Mo. They expressed gratification over the information gained regarding the problems confronting the trade as a result of the discussion that took place during the gathering. They asserted that they felt more optimistic regarding the outlook for the trade during the next few months through the exchange of ideas with dealers coming from all parts of the country.

That a larger run of grain to the of the Lake may be brought about t a diversion of a portion of the wheat now going to Chicago was formation conveyed by Julius H. L national wheat director, in a sta given out during a visit to this ma the end of last week. He said: "I as storage space is available at C for winter wheat taking the Omaha could not conscientiously recomme change in the present arrangeme marketing winter wheat from Oma ritory, as it costs more to move Duluth, while at the same time th there can make all-rail shipments East from Chicago, which could profitably undertaken from Duluth. derstand, however, that storage sp grain is now limited at Chicago, and event of the elevator facilities be plugged up there, it is quite possib an effort may be made to move w Duluth through placing quotations a a parity with Chicago at $2.26.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent

Stocks of wheat in Baltimore el are now past the four million bushe

Four new members to the Ba Chamber of Commerce were elected last regular meeting of the Board of ors, held Oct. 14.

J. Carroll Fahey, of John T. Fa Co., grain receivers and exporters market, returned last week from a ure trip to New Orleans, La.

Receipts of new water-borne wh the Baltimore market so far this amount to 1,250,000 bushels, compare 1,140,000 bushels arrived up to the sponding time last year.

At the regular monthly meeting board of directors of the Baltimore ber of Commerce, held last week organization went on record as f the daylight saving plan as proposed National Daylight Saving Associa New York.

The grain trade of Baltimore w week notified by George S. Jackson, vice-president of the United States Corporation, that applications for for moving wheat from nearby t will be approved daily to the extent number of cars loaded into ships t before."

John W. Snyder, president of Har Snyder Co., Inc., grain receivers a porters of this city, has been nam the representative of the Baltimore ber of Commerce to the annual con of the Atlantic deeper waterways tion, to be held at Charleston, S. November.

The Baltimore delegates to recent meeting of the Grain Dealers' N Association in St. Louis returned t homes at the close of last week an unanimous in their verdict that th vention was one of the "best eve that the St. Louis brand of hospital one that left a lingering "taste."

It is rumored that owing to th quantity of wheat in the Southwes of which is reported to be lying ground, steadily deteriorating in and condition, intensified efforts exerted to move this accumulation o to the nearest export markets, wh this case, are the Gulf ports; and consequence, very few full cargo shi of wheat will clear from Atlantic p the next few weeks.

Daniel Willard, president of the more and Ohio Railroad; Carl R. president of the Western M. Railway, and Henry Walters, ch of the board of directors of t lantic Coast Line Railroad, hav named as members of a committee cuss with Director General of Ra Hines the proposed deferment of an ment of rates until after the road been returned to their owners.

Members of 21 business organizat Baltimore, which make up the Bo Trade, together with the mayor a council will entertain about 80 repr tive business men of France, Englan

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nd Italy on Oct. 28, when this party shown the industrial and shipping ages of this port. These distinl foreign emissaries will be the of the Chamber of Commerce of the States, which will hold an internatrade conference in Atlantic City 22 to 26.

recommendations of the Committee chant Marine of the Grain Dealers' l Ass'n of which Charles England, city, is chairman, favoring the sale rnment-owned ships to private indiwhen the necessity for Government n shall no longer exist, and favorevision of existing navigation laws, it possible for the United States to with foreign nations in the worldtrade, were unanimously adopted St. Louis convention of the Grain National Ass'n last week.

BOSTON.

. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

ts of grain for the week ending 18th were: Wheat, 42,000 bus.; ,258 bus.; oat meal, 2,470 bus.

s of grain in regular elevators Oth were as follows: Wheat, 1,388,-; oats, 85,023 bus.; rye, 206,649 rley, 13,578 bus.

ollowing were visitors on 'Change the past week: A. S. Reid, New ty; B. Smith, San Francisco, Calif.; utts, Amsterdam, N. Y.

gs for nearby corn were liberal he past week with a good demand; emained firm and were quoted a wer than at the close. For ship-. 2 yellow corn, $1.55 to $1.56 per No. 3 yellow corn, $1.53 to $1.54 el. Receipts for the week ending 18th were none.

emand for nearby oats during the ek was very quiet, with light of- reported. The range of prices New 38/40 lbs. regular clipped ts, 81½c to 82c per bushel; new regular clipped white oats, 80½c er bushel; new 36/38 lbs. regular hite oats, 79½c to 80c per bushel. for the week ending October 18th 300 bushels.

NEW YORK.

M. Nugent, Correspondent.

was a small export inquiry in the during the week, and also a fair demand and cash oats remained . 1 whites are quoted at 83c; No. 82½c; No. 3 white, 82c; No. 4 tc; ordinary white clipped, 81½c, white clipped 84c.

ne of the cash corn situation here firm during the week, but trading ined to small quantities and prices fluctuate, except within a narrow quotations as follows: No. 2 yel- 14¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.54¼; No. 2 54¾; No. 3 white, $1.54¼; No. 2 53¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.53¼.

the visitors upon the floor of the k Produce Exchange during the k were the following gentlemen: Gibson, of Cleveland; Jacob P. Buffalo; D. F. Kolff, of Rotterland, and A. R. Frank, H. S. Alex. Stuart, Henry Dennis, A. r, and Edward F. Healey, all of

mand for corn meal of all kinds dull and the undertone of the as weak owing to the heaviness grain. As a rule, handlers here ined to be pessimistic over the although in one or two instances e evidences of a little improvethe demand from bakers which ght might mean that consumers disposed to discriminate against maybe were overcoming some judice which has existed ever substitute regulations were in

PHILADELPHIA.

A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

of grain the past six days, none. C. Townsend, of the Shane Bros. Company, flour millers, and J. D. 505 Bourse Building, have been for membership in the Commerange.

visitor on 'Change was William , of Vancouver, B. C., formerly with the Hancock Grain Co. of and during the war served over- the Canadian forces.

of flour and grain for the week t. 18 were 1,200 bbls. and 18,528.- of flour in sacks; 371,607 bus. ,034 bus. corn; 55,179 bus. oats; barley; 11,250 bus. malt and 620 ed.

Magee and D. V. Heck, recently membership in the Commercial have opened offices in the der the firm name of Geo. A. Co. They will trade in grain, ill feed.

f. Horan, president of the Philaour Club, has appointed the fole members to form a committee ment: Edward White, A. E. rmon Acheson, Geo. H. White Conwell. The work of the com- be to adjust disputes on trade etween members of the Flour ion-members.

gian steamer Samland sailed delphia Friday for Antwerp with and choice registered Holstein cattle, including 200 bulls, eight hundred cows, 10 Percheron stallions and 40 Percheron mares. These horses and cattle have been purchased by the Belgian government for breeding purposes to replace the stock destroyed during the war.

Among the out-of-town visitors registered at the exchange during the week we note the following: H. L. Austrian, representing Rosenbaum Bros., grain dealers, Chicago; H. E. Brooks, Jr., eastern sales manager for the Harper Flour Mills Co., Harper, Kans.; A. N. Witt, of the Domestic Milling Products Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Lasseter, Miami, Fla.; J. C. Valentine, grain dealer, Coatesville, Pa., and C. D. Abbott, Clifton, Del.

A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange; Robert Maurice, Samuel L. McKnight and Jas. Rodgers, members of the Commercial Exchange party who attended the twenty-third annual convention at St. Louis this week have returned home much pleased with their trip and the interest shown in the convention. It is not definitely known when the other ten members will return, they having dropped off at other points on the route.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Gerald A. Lynch is a new member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Oct. 18 were 158 cars barley, 66 cars corn, 303 cars oats, 100 cars wheat, 47 cars rye; 8 cars flax; total, 682 cars, against 614 cars the week before, 1,574 cars a year ago and 1,191 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Oct. 18 were 209,550 bus. oats, 69,140 bus. corn, 78,440 bus. barley, 54,540 bus. wheat, 79,650 bus. rye; total, 491,326 bus., against 688,240 bus. the preceding week and 1,423,975 bus. a year ago.

H. W. Ladish and A. K. Taylor will be the delegates for the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce at the international trade conference at Atlantic City. President H. M. Stratton will attend as national councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

In the Milwaukee cash grain market values for the week ruled irregular, though generally weaker, foreign exchange being lower, and domestic conditions unsettled. Corn for the week is 3@4c lower, rye 3c, while wheat ruled firm and barley and oats are 1@2c higher. The movement is moderate and trade fair.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will replace the rye and corn silver cups, furnished to the Agricultural Experiment Association as prizes. If a winner gets a cup for three years he retains it permanently. The chamber maintains five prize cups for the best grain at Madison continually, and the agricultural college authorities reports the competition for them keen every year.

Harry M. Stratton, president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has invited Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, who is making a tour of the West, to stop off at Milwaukee and address the members of the local chamber. The local body is very anxious to acquaint Mr. Barnes with the actual conditions in Milwaukee, relative to car shortage, which in a great part is due to the refusal of the wheat director to allow shipments of wheat from Milwaukee by lake steamers.

Twenty-four per cent, or practically one-quarter of the total number of cars unloaded at Milwaukee elevators during August and September were found to be in a leaking condition on arrival. This is an increase of 5 per cent over the four previous months, the average from April 1 to Aug. 1, 1919, being only 19 per cent. This increase in number of leaking cars can undoubetdly be attributed to the shortage of cars and to the poor condition of the carriers' rolling stock. Under these conditions it behooves every shipper of grain to give particular attention of each car intended for loading of bulk grain.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: E. F. Chaphan. R. J. Hardy, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Costentrocher, New York; H. D. Shaw, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. S. Klein, J. McGuigan, Chicago, Ill.; M. Strom, Soo City; Geo. Strom, Des Moines, Ia.; J. A. Streicher, Toledo, O.; H. J. Baker, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. Dwyer, Ft. Dodge; H. D. Baldwin, Mason City, Ia.; W. G. Crocker, F. Ingold, Minneapolis, W. B. Webb, Wabasha, Minn.; Wm. Murphy, Sycamore, Ill.; J. Steenhone, Sioux Falls, S. D.; F. Melius, Adell. C. J. Kaiser, Palmyra, Wis.; Howard Brazer, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. Lamoreaux, J. Voelzke, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Barnes, Milton. Wis.; F. Johnston, Marquette, Mich.; John Cronan, Rose Creek, Geo. Bromly, New Ulm, Minn.

The board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution: "That in case 'contents' of a car of a certain specified capacity is sold for shipment and a different sized car is shipped it shall be understood that the contract quantity is that designated as the capacity of car sold; e. g., contents of an 80,000-pound capacity car sold, and a 60,-000-pound capacity car shipped, the quantity sold is 80,000 pounds, any quantity over or under 80,000 pounds to be settled for as provided in Section 17 of Rule 1. When the same sized car is shipped as specified in the sale contract, and is loaded to full capacity, but owing to the light weight of the grain contains less than the quantity so specified, the contract shall be considered completed; e. g., on a sale of an 80,000-pound capacity car, and a car of that size shipped but containing only 60,-000 pounds of grain, contract is fulfilled."

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN
BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye was quoted at $1.43 for No. 2 on track but no sales were made. A car of No. 3 sold at $1.36 through billed.

Receipts of grain by lake as well as by rail have dropped off heavily this week and there seems to be little prospects of any improvement for some weeks.

Wheat offerings were extremely light and there was a good inquiry at stronger prices than last week. There was more smutty wheat than anything else. Straight No. 2 red sold at $1.30; No. 3 red, $2.26@2.27, on track, through billed.

There was a gradual creeping up of oats prices and just about enough demand to take all the offerings at close of each day's business. Good weights, however, were mostly wanted and a shading was necessary on the lighter offerings. The oatmeal mills were not in the market to any extent. Closing prices were 1¼c higher than last week. No. 1 white, 77¾c; No. 2 white, 77¼c; No. 3 white, 76¼c; No. 4 white, 75¼c on track, through billed.

There was a liberal supply of corn on the market following the holiday, but also a good demand and prices opened firm at $1.53 for No. 1 and No. 2 yellow. There was a break of 2c the next day and all the offerings were cleaned up. Yesterday the few cars offered brought 2¼c advance and the closing was firm for straight old corn at that advance, No. 1 or No. 2 yellow $1.53. Quite a few cars of new and old mixed arrived, some heating and others musty, a car of No. 6 yellow selling at $1.49 and one musty at the same price. It was difficult to move low color mixed corn, a car of No. 4 going at $1.45½ and considered a good price. There are several cars on the market today and no buyers.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red winter, 7 cars; No. 3 red winter, 14 cars; No. 4 red winter, 13 cars; No. 5 red winter, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. 2 soft white, 1 car; No. 1 mixed winter, 7 cars; No. 2 mixed winter, 6 cars; No. 3 mixed winter, 8 cars; No. 4 mixed winter, 3 cars; No. 2 dark hard, 2 cars; No. 3 dark hard, 4 cars; No. 1 hard, 1 car; No. 2 hard, 28 cars; No. 3 hard, 24 cars; No. 4 hard, 4 cars; No. 5 hard, 4 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 1 car; No. 2 Northern, 7 cars; No. 3 Northern, 20 cars; No. 4 Northern, 1 car; No. 5 Northern, 3 cars; No. 1 dark Northern, 2 cars; No. 2 dark Northern, 7 cars; No. 3 dark Northern, 17 cars; No. 4 dark Northern, 5 cars; sample, 2 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 24 cars; No. 2 yellow, 60 cars; No. 3 yellow, 4 cars; No. 4 yellow, 3 cars; No. 6 yellow, 5 cars; sample, 4 cars; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 white, 3 cars; No. 2 white, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 18 cars; No. 2 white, 58 cars; No. 3 white, 100 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars. Rye—No. 3, 1 car; sample, 2 cars.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Miss Helen Barrows, formerly assistant secretary of the Grain and Hay Exchange, resigned her position the first part of September and has entered the Conservatory of Music, Oberlin University.

C. E. Arthur, former traffic manager of the Cleveland Milling Co., who is now representing a large Buffalo elevator company in Ohio, was a caller at the Grain and Hay Exchange one day last week.

Rumor has it that P. A. Murray, sales manager of the Cleveland Grains Drying Co., will soon be engaged in the sale of stocks and bonds and intends severing his connection with the Cleveland Grains Drying Co. in the near future.

Quite a representative delegation of Cleveland grain men left Cleveland Sunday, October 12th, for the Grain Dealers' National Convention in St. Louis. This delegation was headed by H. W. Robinson, president of the Grain and Hay Exchange of Cleveland.

Prices for the past week have held rather steady, covering grains and oats particularly, staying close to 74c per bushel in this market. Corn has shown a slight decline amounting to about 3c per bushel for the past week. A price of $1.48 per bushel prevailed on Wednesday.

Some new corn is being received in this market, the Union Elevator Co. having unloaded a few cars in the past week. This has been of especially fine quality and reports from the state in general indicate Ohio will have the second largest crop ever experienced and the finest quality of corn ever known.

We see in the Price Current-Grain Reporter of October 8th that Cincinnati has for secretary of her Grain and Hay Exchange one who served in the world war and is now a moving spirit in the great war organization, namely the American Legion. In this connection it may not be amiss to remark that the Cleveland Grain and Hay Exchange has for secretary one who served throughout the world war in every grade from buck-private to first lieutenant in the Field Artillery and has helped organize one post of the American Legion and is at the present time secretary of the Deckert-Waterson Post, which, by the way, is the largest regimental post now in the state of Ohio.

An interesting caller at the Grain and Hay Exchange in the past week was G. A. Collier, representing the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C., who is investigating the advisability of establishing federal grades of hay. It seems that there is considerable interest in this matter of federal grades for hay throughout the country and it has the endorsement of the National Hay Association. Mr. Collier investigated the trade in this locality and stated that he was satisfied with the information secured. He also accompanied the regular hay inspector of the exchange on one of his inspection trips to review the manner in which car-door inspection is made and stated on his return from this trip that he was confident our service was without fault.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

Ear corn from the new crop in Oklahoma is selling on the basis of $1.10 a bushel.

Ninety delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium to the International Trade Conference in Atlantic City, will spend November 7 and 8 in Kansas City while making a tour of the West.

L. W. Forbell, of L. W. Forbell & Co., grain commission merchants, New York City, visited the Kansas City Board of Trade Thursday after attending the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association in St. Louis.

About 300,000 bus. of wheat and other grains have been removed from the Murray elevator, which was blown up in a grain dust explosion September 13. The remaining 700,000 bus. may be taken out by November 1 if cars prove as plentiful as now seems probable.

Major Moberly, for several years connected with the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. of Kansas City and first president of the Traveling Grain Men's Association, has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, where he will hereafter be associated with W. J. Bartz & Co., grain commission merchants.

George S. McClanahan, a Kansas City attorney, has been appointed receiver for the Missouri Farmers' Mutual Crop Insurance Co., which failed to pay losses of $1,000,000 on Missouri crops during the last year. Stockholders, in applying for the receivership, alleged that $200,000 paid in premiums was squandered or embezzled by the company's officers.

Delay in threshing the wheat crop west of Ellis and Plainville, Kans., has proved disastrous to many farmers, whose stacks were caught in the heavy rains of recent weeks and wet from top to bottom. William Schrenkler of Wakeeney, who was in Kan-

sas City this week, said the grain had sprouted and that many thousand bus. would be fit only for hog feed.

H. H. Watson of Longview, Tex., a miller, whose license was canceled under the Food Administration, was before D. F. Piazzek, zone agent, in Kansas City, Wednesday, with an application for a renewal under the United States Grain Corporation. Alfred Brandeis, head of the enforcement division of the corporation, was present and took the case under advisement.

The Board of Trade golf game at the Hillcrest links, in which 65 members and friends participated, was a big event. Winners of the low score contest were F. A. Theis, W. W. Marshall, Shannon Douglass and W. G. Dilts. In the blind hole event the successful players were W. M. Fible, E. O. Bragg and Harry Stephenson. Blind bogey honors went to John Fennelly, Oscar Cook, A. R. Aylsworth and G. G. Lee.

Announcement of the Railroad Administration's decision to heed the protests of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the grain interests of Kansas by providing immediately an ample supply of cars to relieve grain and flour congestion was received with pleasure by local wheat handlers and millers, as well as those of Kansas. However, in view of disappointments in the past, some dealers here said they would await sight of the cars before rejoicing. The new prospect was confusing to the corn traders, some of whom feared the preference to be given wheat would hold corn back, while others said that if more cars came to the southwest the corn shippers would demand their share.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week, 684 cars, against 1,078 a week ago and 678 a year ago. Adverse transportation conditions in the southwest reached a climax this week, but at their worst the trade was given new hope by the decision of the United States Railroad Administration, at a meeting of regional directors and railroad heads in Chicago, to afford relief not only for Kansas but for Kansas City elevators. About 500 cars a day are to be sent to Kansas, and Kansas City is to have cars to relieve congestion here. By the end of the week the elevators here had begun to receive cars in larger numbers than for a month past. It is said that houses here have 2,000,000 bus. of wheat sold to mills eastward, and this grain will go out promptly after a long delay. The United States Grain Corporation owns 8,000,000 bus., or more than half of the local stocks, and some of this will be taken slowly. Reduction of stocks here is absolutely necessary to permit a larger movement from the country. The country stocks to be given first relief are those in an exposed condition. Demand this week was mainly for milling grades of hard and soft, which were inadequately offered. Hard wheat closed unchanged to 2c higher than a week ago, with the best quality 32c over the guarantee level. Soft wheat scored net gains of 4@6c, the best quality showing 10c premium over the minimum level. Anticipating a larger movement of wheat into the market, buyers Saturday were disposed to look for some concession in prices during the next few weeks. Closing quotations were: Hard wheat—No. 1, $2.22@2.52; No. 2, $2.20@2.51; No. 3, $2.15@2.50. Red wheat—No. 1, $2.26@2.28; No. 2, $2.26@2.28; No. 3, $2.18@2.24. Stocks were 15,168,000 bus., or 242,000 less than a week ago. A year ago the stocks were 13,674,000 bus.

Corn.—Receipts, 59 cars, against 83 a week ago and 168 in 1918. With offerings reduced and no new corn arriving, there was a stronger tone in the market, though buying was confined to scattered feeding and local orders. Yellow and white failed to maintain the sharp premiums which they had shown over mixed. The close on mixed corn was 2@3c higher, with No. 2 at $1.43 and No. 3 at $1.39@1.41. White ended unchanged to 1c lower, at $1.44@1.45 for No. 2 and $1.41@1.43 for No. 3. Final prices of yellow were unchanged to 1c higher, with No. 2 at $1.44@1.45 and No. 3 at $1.42@1.43. Preference to be given to the movement of wheat may hold back the new corn shipments. Stocks here increased 3,000 bus. to 56,000, against 457,000 a year ago. All corn in the southwest is believed to have been matured before the recent frosts. The quality of the new crop is generally admitted to be fine.

Oats—Receipts, 83 cars, against 153 a week ago and 89 a year ago. Though buying was mostly by local feed dealers and elevator men, there was a good demand for all oats of heavy and medium weights. Samples of light test were slow and hard to sell. White oats advanced 2½@3c, closing with No. 2 at 71@72c and No. 3 at 70@71c. The final prices of mixed were 66@67c for No. 2 and 65@66c for No. 3, showing 1c advance. Red oats were scarce, closing unchanged to 1c higher, at 67@68c for No. 2 and 66c for No. 3. Local stocks increased 73,000 bus., to 1,217,000 bus., against 2,774,000 a year ago.

Kafir and milo—Receipts, 19 cars, against 32 a week ago and nothing a year

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WORTH-GYLES GRAIN CO.,
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Wire for Track Bids—It's the little details that
Always in the market—It's the extra effort th
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ealers, especially those who made les some time ago on the basis of southwestern crop, were disap- over the small movement, all of came from Texas and southern ha and consisted chiefly of milo. was a good shipping inquiry for ts. Prices advanced 10c per cwt. ed as follows: No. 2 white kafir 2 milo, $2.40; No. 3, $2.30@2.35. id that considerable business is ne by certain handlers on through ts to the Central and Eastern state turers of poultry feeds. Dealers it is hard to get acceptances of Texas and are anxiously await- time when the Oklahoma and crops shall afford independence to City handlers. Crops in the two med states are believed to have all frosts and will make big yields. ere increased 4,000 bus. for the o 15,000 bus., against 57,000 last

ST. LOUIS.

E. Reeves, Correspondent.

lessian fly pest is so bad in the fields of St. Louis county and that federal and state agents are to eliminate the pest.

Hart of the Mid-West Consumers o., who was at the convention last as on 'Change trying to purchase ership certificate in the Merchants e.

Taupen, the well-known grain man Vasse, Mo., was much in evidence onvention, shaking hands with his iends. He was introduced to the did not know him, by Carroll of the Seele Bros. Grain Co.

barges were loaded with wheat y for the U. S. Grain Corporation. rt. One of hard winter was loaded Marshal Hall Grain Co. from the on elevator, and a barge of soft was loaded out of Elevator B.

unt Secretary Arthur Holthause, erchants Exchange, endeared him- he ladies who assisted in the reg- at the convention, by looking after their wants and seeing that they were provided with meals promptly.

Charles F. Rock, "attorney-in-fact and general manager" of the Millers Exchange of Kansas City, was on 'Change last week, shaking hands wtih his many friends who attended the convention and hustling for business for his organization.

W. P. Anderson, president of the W. P. Anderson & Co. Grain and Commission Co., of Chicago, a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, was at the convention last week in conference with his St. Louis representative, W. B. Taylor.

Eddie Loesch, who made many friends by his faithful and earnest work at the convention, has received several flattering offers to travel, from grain firms who wish to utilize his extensive acquaintance in the grain trade, but Mr. Loesch would not feel at home away from Secretary Smith and the Merchants Exchange.

Wires to local grain men from Texas say that because of big crops and intensive oil development, Texas faces a car shortage which promises a serious menace to the agricultural and commercial interests of the state, according to a statement issued by the State Railroad Commission. The wheat is rotting in the fields for want of cars.

Vice-President Charles L. Niemeier, of the Merchants Exchange, remarked that the most notable thing at the Grain Dealers' convention was the absence of nonsense. "I noticed," said Mr. Niemeier, "that the delegates were strictly business at all times and there was less horseplay than I ever saw before at a convention where so many delegates were assembled."

The folder issued by Harry Watson, of Ichtertz & Watson, on "Old Days and New" was one of the best things which were handed out at the convention, and a number of the delegates remarked that they would file it away for reference. It gives a brief history of the Merchants Exchange and compares its past glory with the present. It may be had on application to the firm, whose ad appears in this issue.

P. P. Connor, the veteran auctioneer for the Merchants Exchange, on Wednesday sold a car load of gray shorts "for the account of whom it may concern," and owing to his persuasive methods he received $52 per ton for the shorts, which was the highest price paid that day. Vest Lancaster said that if he could get that price for them, Mr. Conner could sell four cars for him.

Vice-President Charles L. Niemeier, of the Merchants Exchange, and John L. Messmore departed Sunday for Atlantic City to represent the exchange at the International Trade Conference, called by the United States Chamber of Commerce, to meet Oct. 22, 23 and 24. President E. C. Andrews, of the Exchange, who was chosen as one of the delegates, was unable to attend and delegated Vice-President Niemeier to attend in his stead.

William T. Hill of the J. H. Teasdale Com. Co., had a scare Wednesday when a $100 bill which he placed loose in his pocket became mixed with some telegraphic order blanks and slipped in the fold of one of the blanks. When Secretary Eugene Smith heard of the loss a notice was posted on the blackboard of the Merchants Exchange telling of the loss, but Mr. Hill, with his usual modesty, requested that his name be withheld. When checking up his trades, in the afternoon, Mr. Hill found the missing bill folded up in one of the order blanks. A number of the convention visitors who were on 'Change spent some time in trying to locate the missing bill.

On Monday, Oct. 20, the members of the Merchants Exchange voted upon a proposition to amend Paragraph 7 of Section 2, Rule VIII, so that when amended the paragraph will read as follows:

On and after Oct. 21, 1919, regular contracts for oats for future delivery shall be for "contract" oats, and on such contracts tender of any or all of the following grades shall be sufficient: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white oats, No. 3 white oats. Provided, however, that on all No. 3 white oats so tendered one and one-half cent (1½c) per bushel shall be deducted from the contract price." This change was made necessary by the elimination of "standard oats."

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	Holiday	Holiday
Tuesday	$2.21 @2.23	69½@70½
Wednesday	2.22½@2.26	70 @70½
Thursday	2.25 @2.26½	70½@71
Friday	2.27 @2.29	71 @71½
Saturday	2.25 @2.29	72 @72½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,106,545	No. 2 hard..	49,190
Corn	16,630	No. 2 corn..	5,000
Oats	208,086	2 yel. corn..	1,040
Rye	96,321	2 white	1,634
Barley	2,437	2 oats	6,920
Kafir	376	2 white	13,420
Wheat, s'cn.	647	3 white	144,989
No. 1 red...	320,467	Standard ...	.....
No. 2 red...	2,297,160	No. 2 rye...	51,811
No. 1 hard..	8,965		

John Mullally, who is identified with his father, Martin Mullally, in the Mullally Hay & Grain Co., has "gone and got married," assuring that John's pleasing personality during hay conventions prior to the great war will be in evidence from now on, as he was retired from the service sound in every limb.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

Charles E. Lewis, of C. E. Lewis, is visiting Chicago and eastern centers.

Frank Hurley, local manager for Shearson, Hammill & Co., returned today from a trip to Chicago.

The new part of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce trading floor is all inclosed and work on the interior is being rushed.

LeRoy D. Godfrey, of Godfrey-Blanchard Co., Minneapolis, was elected a director of the National Grain Dealers' Association at their St. Louis convention last week.

At the close of the market Friday Julius H. Barnes addressed the members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association. He had nothing new to say and a lack of definite information in his speech was a disappointment to his audience.

Dan McKinnon, Minneapolis manager for Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago, returned to the trading floor today. He was enjoying a vacation with his wife, part of which was spent in New York City as guests of Mr. Brosnahan of the New York office of the company.

Cash Markets.

Wheat — The cash wheat situation is weaker again and the demand for low grades is not nearly as brisk as it was owing to the heavier supply running to market. More cars are being distributed through the Northwest and interior elevator stocks are being transferred to terminal markets in heavier volume. There is a good local demand for the most desirable types of wheat and there has been a rather sharp eastern demand for round lots that could be shipped to the head of the lakes in time to be shipped via the water route.

The demand for winter wheat lagged most of last week except where the semi-dark offerings were concerned. Today there was a good demand for most any kind owing to the car situation in the Southwest and indications that the movement will fall off again.

Durum wheat is sagging because of the heavier receipts. There is a fairly active demand for choice amber, but the buyers are not paying the premiums they bid last week. The government buyer is taking over some of the ordinary durum.

No. 1 dark northern closed today at $2.60 @2.75; No. 1 northern at $2.55@2.65; No. 2 drk northern at $2.55@2.70; No. 2 northern at $2.50@2.60; No. 3 dark northern at $2.45 @2.65; No. 3 northern at $2.40@2.50; No. 2

[Concluded on page 26.]

KANSAS CITY, MO.

OORE-SEAVER GRAIN CO. RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS 10-3 BOARD OF TRADE ANSAS CITY, MO. QUALITY SERVICE WHEAT CORN BARLEY OATS

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Buyers and Sellers of Grain
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KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI

CONSIGNMENTS
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GRAIN CO.
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MILO-KAFIR
PARKER CORN CO. - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Oct. 14	$1.20@1.35	Oct. 17	$1.15@1.31
Oct. 15	1.15@1.32	Oct. 18	1.22@1.35
Oct. 16	1.18@1.35		

Futures—	December.	May.
Oct. 14	$1.25½-1.29	$1.24½-1.25½
Oct. 15	1.25 -1.26¾	1.24 -1.26
Oct. 16	1.27 -1.27¼	1.25¾
Oct. 17	1.28¼-1.28¾	1.27
Oct. 18	1.30 -1.30¾	1.28 -1.29½

Receipts and Prices of Barley.

Receipts of barley at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended October 14, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. cars.	1918. cars.
Minneapolis	281	444
Duluth	29	54
Chicago	84	195
Winnipeg	286	206
Omaha	3	32
Milwaukee	162	137
Total	845	1,068

Closing outside prices of barley of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Oct. 7, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Win.	Oma.	Mil.
Oct. 7	$1.20	$1.38	$1.35	$1.33½	$1.25	$1.40
Oct. 8	1.30	1.38	1.35	1.33¼	1.28	1.40
Oct. 9	1.29	1.34	1.34	1.33¼	....	1.36
Oct. 10	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.33½	....	1.40
Oct. 11	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.34¼	....	1.40
Oct. 13	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 14	1.27	1.29	1.35	1.33¾	1.24	1.40

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Oct.	1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,182
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Week—					
Oct. 4	182	144	211	30	285
Oct. 11	133	1,466	211	28	263
Oct. 18	107	158	232	61	258

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—In the Milwaukee barley market, good malting and pearling qualities remain firm, being scarce and wanted by industries and shippers, while thin grades are hard to place and prices easy. Receipts are moderate, being greatly retarded by the shortage of cars. Prices for the week improved 1@2c. Receipts of barley for the week were 158 cars, against 176 cars a week ago and 253 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test is quotable at $1.36@1.38; bright, $1.39@1.40; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.29@1.36; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.21@1.33; 36@40 lbs., $1.15@1.20; feed, $1.15@1.25. Iowa quoted $1.20@1.36; for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.20@1.40; Minnesota, $1.20@1.35; Dakota, $1.20@1.35; feed and rejected, $1.15@1.25.

DULUTH.—Trade in barley fell away on this market during the last week. Eastern call was lacking and cash handlers experienced difficulty in disposing of the comparatively light movement from day to day. Receipts during the week aggregated 61 cars, against 38 last year, and prices eased off 2@7c at 95c @$1.27.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers did practically nothing this week, maltsters holding off for the word to resume business or throw up the sponge. Dealers seem to have confidence in the outcome and held on to prices. Quoted: Old malting, $1.45@1.52; feed, $1.34@1.42; new malting, $1.35@1.42; feed, $1.29@1.33 on track, or in store, Buffalo.

CHICAGO.—The barley market all week was a very dull and listless affair. Some of the better qualities were taken by the pearlers early in the week, but for the most part the maltsters were the only buyers of any consequence and prices ruled rather lower almost through the entire week. On Saturday, however, there was a slight improvement in the tone of the market and prices went 1c higher, with a broader demand, not only for the better kinds but even for the poorer varieties. Possibly prices were pulled up by the strength in corn, although maltsters and the industries as well as the elevators were willing to take the better and even some of the lower grades. Monday's market had a good undertone although prices were not different from those reported on Saturday. The general demand, however, was better especially for the good qualities. During the day 14 cars were reported sold at a range of $1.23@1.34, and two cars reported to arrive at $1.22. Futures, however, were dull although firm; December selling up to $1.31¼ and closing at $1.30. May closed at $1.29½ asked. Exports for the week were 380,000 bus., compared with 31,000 a year ago.

PORTLAND.—There is very little business in barley passing. There seems to be no demand from anywhere and although sellers have had trouble in disposing of their holdings prices have not materially changed. The business there is done is largely outside the exchange and brokers are in hopes that with the coming of colder weather the market will take on a better tone, says the *Commercial Review*. Just now buyers are showing no interest in the samples and there is no demand from the East; in fact, eastern barley is offered on the coast markets. Local quotations for No. 3 blue barley: $63.50 per ton; feed quality, $62.50; eastern, $61.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is quiet and dull. Some cargoes have been recently dispatched to Europe and there is tonnage waiting for ships now. On the exchange, however, very little business is being done. Futures are slow; contracts are small. Feed values are quoted at $2.90@3 by the *Commercial Review;* shipping grades according to quality at $3@3.10 per cental.

KANSAS CITY.—Barley offerings increased 5 cars this week, receipts being 16 cars, against 45 a year ago. Though shipments reduced local stocks 6,000 bus., to 138,000 bus., there was no urgency in the demand for either manufacturing or feeding account. Milwaukee maltsters were not a factor in the market, owing to the generally poor quality of the samples here and the uncertainty of the prohibition case. Prices declined 4@7c, to $1.19@1.20 for No. 3 and $1.16@1.19 for No. 4, the shortage and the discount under No. 3, pound for pound, accounted for the continued light movement from the country. Local grinders quoted whole ground barley feed at about $2 per cwt.

MINNEAPOLIS.—There is a fair class of barley wanted every day, only a few cars are available. Maltsters pay fairly steady prices compared with the futures, provided the futures do not rally too sharply. Thin barley in slow demand and relatively easy. Daily offerings are light.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended October 17, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the *Minneapolis Market Record*, were:

	1919. cars.
Minneapolis	167
Duluth	248
Chicago	99
Omaha	33
Milwaukee	102
Total	749

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Oct. 10, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.
Oct. 10	$1.40	$1.40½	$1.42½	$1.30
Oct. 11	1.39⅝	1.40⅛	1.40	1.32
Oct. 13	1.39⅛	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 14	1.36	1.36⅝	1.39½	1.27
Oct. 15	1.34	1.34½	1.37	.....
Oct. 16	1.33⅛	1.33¼	1.36½	1.25
Oct. 17	1.35	1.35½	1.38¾	1.27

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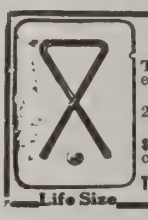
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Going to Pre-War Basis.

So far as the grain markets are concerned, we are certainly approaching pre-war, or normal, conditions faster than the trade anticipated. Prices, as well as their range of fluctuation, are the basis for this assertion. The past week witnessed one of the dullest corn markets in many a year. The trade is maintaining a waiting attitude. The incentive to operate extensively on either side has been lacking of late and this may be assigned as the true cause for present dormancy.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

More Wheat Cars.

As a result of the Chicago conference last week, Director General Hines says that the various railroads in the wheat territory are to be given more cars and that wheat will be given immediate preference in movement, so that what is on the ground or in farmers' bins can be marketed and further deterioration stopped. There has already been considerable loss by wheat getting out of condition on account of heating and live weevil, and this will grow to serious proportions to wheat in bins where it cannot be turned over and treated for weevil and kept in condition. The demand for wheat has been dull, no shipment being made, eastern lake ports being full. This may be relieved this week. Red winter has lost some of its premium but the hard is in fair demand and selling from 1 to 2c above the red. Some bin burnt wheat arriving and grading sample grade account heat damaged berries, also considerable live weevil but less trouble with the bran bugs.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Fall Meeting Ohio Association.

Secretary J. W. McCord has announced to the trade that the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association will be held at Columbus on Friday, Oct. 31. A large turn-out is expected.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct.	26.113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0	22,639,0
Nov.	2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
Nov.	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,320,0
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797.0
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745.0
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311.0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107.0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533.0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174.0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557.0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811.0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48.912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391.0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90.607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0

BROOM CORN.

Field activity was retarded by additional rains in broom corn areas last week, says *The Broom Corn Review*, but reports from field points indicate a firm condition with prices as a whole ruling somewhat higher. With the exception of the Lindsay district, where marketing was principally by deliveries on street markets, the big end of the crops have been bought by driving and under present conditions this method will probably continue, as the tonnage in northwest sections is estimated at less than any previous year. In the Lindsay district, no deliveries are being made or country buying due to wet weather and reports are that 25 to 30 cars changed hands at various points in that section from warehouses this week at prices ranging from $200 to $275.

The Wichita market was firm and active, the range being from $125 to $300 with a bulk at $150@250, with best at $300. The central Illinois market is quiet but prices are strong at $200@360 for Illinois stock.

Rardon, Martin & Co.
3 OARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING
CASH GRAIN
FOR BEST SERVICE
CONSIGN YOUR
CORN and OATS
ING and FUTURES ORDERS given
attention.
siness is handled by some member of the
ll of whom are men of broad experience in
ses of the grain business.

J.H. PERRINE & CO.
Grain Merchants
2 Postal Telegraph Building
CHICAGO

Visible Supply of Corn.

ul statement of the visible supply
o in the U. S. weekly, compared
ame weekly dates of previous
e ears:

	(Final 00 omitted.)			
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
..	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0	3,288,0
..	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0	3,150,0
..	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0	3,423,0
..	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0	3,752,0
..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
.	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
.	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
.	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
.	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
.	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
.	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
.	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
.	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
.	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
.	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
.	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
.	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
.	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
.	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
.	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
.	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
.	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
.	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
.	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
.	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
.	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
.	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
.	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
.	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
.	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
.	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
.	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
.	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
.	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
.	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
.	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
.	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
	1,643,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0
	1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0

Illinois Husking Corn.

three frosts last week added
the farmers' desire to shuck
they will be hard at it from
the job is completed. A mod-
ld of good quality is looked
ntral Illinois. Shipments may
ed sometime in November, de-
on weather, car supply, and
rs' desire to sell. We do not
brisk movement until Decem-
if the grower hangs onto his
r it is in the crib, as he has
s, maybe not then.—*H. T. Bald-*
., Decatur.

rain Inspector Colby of New
eports grain shipments from
in September of wheat, 1,-
us.; of corn, 70,410 bus.; of
365 bus.; of barley, 2,196,316
se totals all show a consid-
crease compared with Sept.,

Philip H. Schifflin, Pres. Eugene Schifflin, Sec. & Treas.
Philip H. Schifflin & Co.
Incorporated
Commission Merchants
Grain, Seeds and Provisions
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Grain Commission Merchants
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6 Board of Trade CHICAGO

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The Gibbons Grain & Elevator Co. of Kearney, Nebr., will erect a 600-bbl. flour mill at an estimated cost of $100,000. Contract has been let to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., of Chicago.

The Nebraska-Consolidated Mills Co. recently organized at Omaha, Nebr., has taken options on five flour mills, which it expects to take over and operate. The mills are the Omaha Milling Co. plant in Omaha; the Hastings Mills, Furry Mills at St. Edwards. The company is capitalized at $2,500,000 and A. R. Kinney of Ravenna is president and general manager, with offices in Omaha. The Omaha Flour Mills Co., in disposing of its plant, retains control of its brands and will use them when its new mill is erected.

J. K. Mullen of Denver, proposes to erect in Salt Lake City, Utah, within the next 18 months a flour mill of 1,000 bbls. daily capacity and an immense grain elevator, calling for the expenditure of a half million dollars.

A new 2,000-bbl. flour mill and other buildings are being planned by the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. as an extension to the company's large milling plant in North Wickita, Kans. The improvements will cost close to $850,000. Site has been purchased. The mill at present has a daily capacity of 2,000 bbls., and a storage capacity of 1,200,000 bus.

Exports of Wheat and Flour.

Exports of wheat and flour in July and August as reported by the Department of Commerce of wheat and flour from Sept. 1 to Oct. 3 amount to 44,588,000 bus. of wheat and 4,322,000 bbls. of flour, equal to 64,037,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 44,865,000 bus. of wheat, and 4,828,618 bbls. of flour last year, September figures being prorated as well as three days in October, making a total equal to 65,990,000 bus. Last year's official figures are supplemented by army and Red Cross shipments.

Flour Market.

While there was more milling activity in the Northwest and West last week and a good demand for flour, especially the clears at the leading distributing centers in the East the trade was rather lifeless. Of course in the face of the longshoremen's strike, the difficulty of securing deliveries may have had its influence. Eastern stocks are large, however, and there is no reason to press buyings. The request of Wheat Director Barnes to remove the embargo on Canadian wheat also had its effect on the market, both the uncertainty of the President's action and of the market effects of such action being somewhat problematical. Mr. Barnes evidently has no fear that the effect would be adverse to American holders or we may be sure he would have made no recommendation. Wheat, in his opinion, seems likely to "stay put" at present prices, at least through this crop year.

FLOUR MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 18.—The local flour market is steady to lower, with spring wheat patent showing a decline of 50c and straight 40@80c lower. The industry generally is greatly handicapped by the shortage of cars, which is steadily becoming more acute, due to the refusal of Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, to allow shipments of wheat from Milwaukee by lake steamers. Business in wheat is reported as only fair, while rye, also showed a slight slackening. The Milwaukee mills during the past week produced a total of 19,320 barrels of flour, of which 14,000 barrels were wheat flour representing 58 per cent of total capacity, and 5,320 barrels were rye flour. Current quotations, in car lots, per bbl., in cotton, are:

Spring wheat patent, $12.1[illegible] straight, $11.20@11.30; first clear, [illegible] rye flour, pure, white, $7.75@7.35; [illegible] straight, $7.15@7.30; rye flour, da[illegible] 6.25. Corn flour is nominally qu[illegible] $3.80; cornmeal, white, $3.70; a[illegible] grits, $3.70, all in 100-lb. cotton s[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—Flour rece[illegible] the week were 1200 bbls. and 1[illegible] pounds in sacks. The market c[illegible] dull, with buyers and sellers apart. [illegible] is very little demand for winter wh[illegible] a fair inquiry for spring products, [illegible] record advance in mill quotations [illegible] goods restricts business as sufficien[illegible] hand flour for present use is avai[illegible] 50 to 75 per bbl. less than prices [illegible] by the mills.

Soft winter straight, western, $1[illegible] soft winter straight, nearby, $9.75@[illegible] winter straight, $11.35@11.55; hard [illegible] short patent, $11.75@12.25; sprin[illegible] clear, $9.25@9.75; spring patent, [illegible] 12.35; spring short patent, $12.5[illegible]

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Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn
and Feterita direct
I Ship from Country Stations
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All Kinds of Feed Wanted
Send Samples. 426 Guardian Building, CLEVELAND,

The Pollock Grain Co.
Buyers and Shippers of
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We carry large stocks of feed—prompt service.
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Write, wire, fone
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pring and city mills patent, family
$12.75@13.25.
lour, $7.75@8 per bbl. in sacks, as
ity.

BOSTON.

n, Oct. 18.—Conditions in the local
arket are not materially different
ose reported a week ago. Trade is
e in volume and being conducted at
tially unchanged prices, with buyers
ng to show great caution in regard
ing up for the winter trade. Mem-
the trade are unable to understand
tude of buyers, in view of the small
the coming winter and the advanc-
nd of values in both wheat and
With current stocks of flour not
ore than a single week's normal
or this market, buyers continue to
t an air of indifference, which is
istent not to be real. Under such
ns it is not strange that sellers
ave called a halt for the moment
advances. Compared with a week
heat flour shows no changes, the
quotations, f. o. b. Boston, in car-
s, mill shipment, for 196 pounds, in
d sacks, being $12.50@13.25 for
spring patents, $13.25@13.75 for
short patents, $11.50@12.80 for hard
patents, $11.10@11.50 for soft winter
$10.50@11 for soft winter straights
.25@10.50 for soft winter clears.
ur is quoted at $8@8.30 for white
Receipts for the week ending
18th were, 60,460 barrels.

DULUTH.

, Oct. 18.—Trade in flour for East-
very fell off on this market during
week, but district orders were re-
o be good. Millers here are well
up with orders, but in view of the
vement of wheat to the terminals
ir plants are being operated on a
capacity basis. The tendency in
wheat premiums was downward
millers are still willing to pay good
or nice milling wheat. Prices of
tions, per barrel, in carlots at mills
low: Family patents, jute, $12.10@
akers' patents, jute, $11.85@12.25;
ars, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears,
25@7.50.

NASHVILLE.

lle, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Current busi-
ntinued of fair volume at soft win-
at flour mills in the Southeast last
shipping instructions were generally
ory, and shipments about equal to
Prices were firm, due to tone of
nd decline of millfeed.
lle and Southeastern flour mills,
pacity of 226,890 barrels, had out-
week of 182,002 bbls., or 80.2 per
apacity, which compared with 84.8
the preceding week, and 61.6 per
same week last year.
High grade soft winter wheat
98 lbs. cotton f. o. b. Ohio river
$11@11.50; standard, $10.40@10.60,
ent, $10.25.

DETROIT.

t, Oct. 18.—Millers are not urgent
demand for wheat, but there is a
ping trade and the market is firm
for cash No. 1 red, $2.25 for No. 1
nd $2.25 for No. 1 white. Millers
is not in urgent demand. There
n a great deal of quiet buying
heavy consumers and they are
ell supplied for some time in the
This is especially the case with
who use spring wheat flour and is
to a certain extent with users of
wheat goods. Bran is in fair de-
it there is not much doing in other
d the market is called easy. Quote:
pring patent, $13.25; fancy winter
$12.75; second winter patent, $12;
straight, $11@11.25 per bbl.; bran,
ndard middlings, $50; fine mid-
$59; coarse corn meal, $60@61;
corn, $63; chop, $53@54 per ton in
acks.

BALTIMORE.

ore, Oct. 18.—The general flour
is dull and featureless, with the
orporation not in the market for
and domestic buying of a spas-
d indifferent character. It is re-
hat the Grain Corporation will not
the market as a buyer until No-
Rye flour is particularly hard to
Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $12@12.25; spring straight, $11.50@11.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; winter straight, $9.75@10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75@7.50.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.—There were two main disturbing factors in the flour situation last week, both of which had a tendency to restrict business. The longshoremen's strike, which effectively reduced the movement of flour from the Jersey side of the river, and for a time the trader here felt rather apprehensive of a shortage in supplies, as the storage capacity in the city proper takes care of requirements for only about a week or ten days. The situation improved somewhat toward the end of the week, but conditions here were far from normal and flour moved slowly. Supplies on the Jersey side were large and it was simply a question of the ability of the railroads to lighter it over.

The other important factor was the proposed removal of the import and export restrictions on wheat by the Grain Corporation. It is believed that if this is done it will also apply to flour, and the feeling of uncertainty as to what effect it will have on prices caused buyers to hold off for further developments before making purchases. Prices were to a large extent nominal owing to the lack of business, and while mill quotations were still firm, flour was offered by resellers at concessions. Spring patents were offered by the mills at $11.85@12.50, winter straights at $10@10.40, and Kansas straights $11.25@11.75 per 196 lbs. in 140-lb. jute sacks.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Oct. 18.—Quotations on hard winter wheat flour basis 98s f. o. b. Des Moines: Patent, fancy, $11.20@12; patent, straight, $10@11; first clear, $8.50@9.50; second clear, $6.25@8. Flour is moving readily at the present prices.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Oct. 18.—Flour trade, as reported by local millers, suffered a further restriction during the week, owing to labor difficulties at the ports of New York and New Orleans. Exporting to the West Indies and other destinations on this side of the Atlantic ocean was curtailed, and the United States Grain Corporation made no purchases for European account. There were fair domestic orders for patent grades of both hard and soft wheat flour, the latter going chiefly to the south at 60 cents to $1 a barrel discount under short patent hard wheat flour. The mills, in their weekly output report, showed a reduction of 8,700 barrels, with a total of 75,200 bar-

conditions improving and a more plentiful supply of cars promised, a better flour trade is expected. The interior Kansas mills have been badly congested with undelivered flour, but they will soon have relief. Recent receipts of wheat in Kansas City were too light to afford proper selection for the use of local mills, which operated mainly in grinding grain on hand to fill old bookings.

Wheat millfeeds were very dull and weak until late this week, when the demand for bran in the east and southeast improved. Bran closed at $1.70@1.75 per cwt., sacked; brown shorts, $2.20@2.25; gray shorts, $2.30@2.40.

Prices of flour in carlots, sacked, in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.
Short patent	$11.40@12.00	$11.20@11.60
Long patent	11.00@11.50	10.80@11.50
Straight	10.50@11.00	10.50@11.00
1st clear	9.50@10 50	9.50@10.50
2nd clear	7.50@ 8.50	8.50@ 9.50
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.80@11.00	10.70@11.00
Standard patent	10.30@10.60	10.20@10.50
Straight	9.70@ 9.90	9.60@10.00
Clear	9.00@ 9.40	9.10@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50

New York Oats Market.

Oats receipts at New York last week, 415,000 bushels. Continued inactivity in the domestic situation was responsible for the narrow range fluctuations of the past few weeks. A recent revival of export business stimulated conditions somewhat, with a demand for the cash grain greatly improved. A better undertone prevailed generally, accompanied by domestic country point commitments of fair volume the latter part of the week. The general strike conditions surrounding the port, which had paralyzed transportation of all commodities, created a critical aspect for both export and domestic receivers of grain, and which, while partially settled, is still to be considered a handicap until a definite conclusion of the varied grievances are adjusted. Permits for grain are still being withheld and only in a few instances have they been granted, where the actual necessity demanded action. The improved railroad port situation, however, has warranted assurances from the Freight Traffic Committee of a resumption of permits within a day or two.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. Final 00 omitted		Shipments omitted	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Oct. 26	15,468,0	7,050,0	6,960,0	5,669,0
Nov. 2	11,457,0	7,448,0	5,512,0	3,297,0
Nov. 9	9,980,0	7,777,0	3,362,0	2,785,0
Nov. 16	7,405,0	7,698,0	8,332,0	3,023,0
Nov. 23	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	385,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0
Sept. 6	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0	6,448,0
Sept. 13	14,604,0	18,819,0	7,311,0	6,374,0
Sept. 20	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0	8,093,0
Sept. 27	15,202,0	17,026,0	9,697,0	6,378,0
Oct. 4	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0	4,556,0
Oct. 11	11,573,0	12,500,0	5,092,0	5,454,0
Oct. 18	10,324,0	16,854,0	1,847,0	6,793,0

Government Control in England.

One argument that is being used almost day by day as a plea for the indefinite prolongation of the Ministry of Food is found in the alleged increase during recent years, and especially during the war, of what are termed trusts, which are combinations of wholesalers for controlling the price of essential foods, or of raw materials that are in constant request by the distributors and retailers of such goods. There is no doubt as to the spread of combination among large producers, and also middlemen, in such countries as the United States and Argentina. But it is quite another question whether the only way to defeat their machinations is a permanent retention of what may be termed economic bureaucracy in London. Why should Government officials, who have no particular interest in life beyond drawing handsome salaries which seem to increase in inverse proportion to the actual amount of their work, be better fitted for defeating the fell designs of meat packers, or grain manipulators, than men with whom it has been the business of a lifetime to watch every turn of the market for the double purpose of benefiting the public and themselves?"—*London Corn Circular.*

We don't agree with our contem
ries that "there is no doubt as t
spread of combination" in the U
States. In grain the fact is ex
the opposite. The opening of int
markets has made that impossible
if it ever were possible.

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S. J. McCaull, Sec. A. M. Dinsmore, Trea
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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

tt, Rock, Ark.—The Joe Daniels Mill l tor Co., a $100,000 corporation, has mitted to membership in the Board rade. The Bowen Mill Products Co. o secured a membership.

CALIFORNIA.

c mento, Cal.—Joseph H. Arnold, p sident of the Phoenix Milling Co., ently.

COLORADO.

r, Colo.—Fred W. Elder of Hast- ebr., has opened an office in the e Bldg. J. P. McLain will be man- the Denver office.

IDAHO.

ell, Idaho.—The Interstate Ware- o. has been incorporated with a tock of $100,000 by B. M. Holt, A. ell, J. J. Marsh, H. B. Scatterday F. Holt. The company will main- unch houses at Salt Lake City, , Ore.; Homedale, Parma and aho towns. A grain elevator wil ed of between 50,000 and 60,000 and a seed house of from 50,000 0 bushels capacity. Warehouses erected at Homedale and Parma, e company will operate in connec- the Holt Seed Co.

ILLINOIS.

a, Ill.—McFadden & Co. are re- their elevator here.

, Ill.—Carl Dehner is now in f the Conover Grain Co. at this

n, Ill.—Rollie Poe has purchased terest in the elevator at this place take charge.

a, Ill.—Homer Bell has resigned ger of the Watseka Farmers Ele- . at this place.

s, Ill.—The 60,000-bushel elevator s & Freeman has been purchased eery & Co. of Peoria.

burn, Ill.—Lynn Hight of De- succeeded L. S. Stucky as man- he elevator of Hight & Cline at e.

ille, Ill.—The elevator of E. Cock- ns has been remodeled. A Ran- er of 3,000 bushels capacity has alled.

, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. g to tear down and rebuild its ere, doubling the capacity. Work in a few days.

Ill.—The Cullom Co-operative has filed articles of incorpora- ital $40,000. Among the incor- are John Diebel, Raymond Rigler . E. Jewkes.

, Ill.—The grain business of the mber Co. has been sold to M. s of Galesburg and E. J. Pear- laquon, forming the partnership s & Pearson.

, Ill.—The Tuscola Grain Co. is its elevator, inereasing the acity and building a feed ware- n addition to grain, they will illfeeds and seeds.

mail to Buda (Buda, P. O.), Ill. vator formerly operated by Mal- de has been purchased by the o-operative Elevator Co., recent- zed. Jno. Brady is secretary.

City, Ill.—The Temtor Corn & o. has been incorporated to take plant of the Corn Products Re- recently purchased by the Best- g. Co. of St. Louis. M. G. Cly- e the manager.

, Ill.—The Shannon Grain Co. ncorporated with a capital stock Incorporators: David S. Moll, oesener and John A. Moesener. non Grain Co. succeeds J. B. t this station. Improvements made to the plant.

Ill.—A movement has been build a new south side elevator ace. It was decided to incor- new company with a capital stock of $30,000. Al. Duffield was elected temporary chairman and H. A. Bunges was chosen temporary secretary.

Bloomington, Ill.—A. N. Steinhart, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association for the last seven years, has resigned on account of ill health. He will establish a grain commission house in Indianapolis, Ind., in conjunction with Homer Bell, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Watseka, Ill.

INDIANA.

Seymour, Ind.—G. R. Anderson has sold his grain elevator to Arthur R. Enos.

Evansville, Ind.—The elevator of Michael D. Helfrich has been purchased by Igleheart Bros.

Portland, Ind.—A Randolph grain drier has been installed in the plant of the Haynes Milling Co.

Tab, Ind.—F. R. Pence is having his elevator repaired and has installed a Western cleaner and sheller.

Russellville, Ind.—Work on the elevator of Hargrave Bros. is nearing completion and machinery will soon be installed.

Kennard, Ind.—Wm. Graves has purchased the elevator of Shirley Bros. and will operate it under the name of the Kennard Grain Co.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—The Davis Grain Co. sold its two elevators at Clarks Hill to C. B. Hillis and J. E. Doan of Frankfort, Ind. Consideration $32,000. The new owners take possession Nov. 1. The deal was negotiated by Nat P. Claybaugh, broker, Frankfort, Ind.

Kirkpatrick, Ind.—A contract has been let by the Farmers Elevator Co. of Kirkpatrick for a third elevator to be built on the same site where two others burned within the last twenty-eight months. The Reliance Construction Co. of Indianapolis, who built the last elevator, was the lowest bidder.

IOWA.

Yetter, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Essex, Ia.—The iron-clad cribbed 20,000-bushel elevator of Tuner Bros. has been completed.

Ocheydan, Ia.—Callender & Williams, grain dealers, have succeeded Callender Bros. at this place.

Strawberry Point, Ia.—G. W. Bower has purchased the Kleinlein mill north of town and 14 acres of land adjoining.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Work has started on construction of the new 30,000-bushel elevator for the Farmers Elevator Co.

Davenport, Ia.—The J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. of Chicago has opened an office in the Security Bldg. Gustave Wiel is in charge.

Kiron, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Elevator Co. recently sold its elevator and grain business at Kiron to Wm. Lindburg.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. has opened an office in the Snell Bldg. Ward Blount will be local manager.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—Mr. Diebner has purchased the Spirit Lake Mill & Elevator property and will improve and extend it materially.

New Sharon, Ia.—Work on the elevator of H. B. McVeigh is progressing rapidly. This elevator takes the place of one burned recently.

Le Mars, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator, destroyed by fire here some time ago, is being torn down preparatory to the erection of a new reinforced concrete building on the old site.

Kingsley, Ia.—Work of clearing ground for a new $20,000 Farmers Elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire, has begun. It will be of reinforced concrete construction, 23x34 and have a capacity of 25,000 bushels. Elevator will be completed Dec. 1.

Washington, Ia.—The Washington Elevator Co. has sold out to the Farmers Union Exchange who will take possession Nov. 1. The new company will be incorporated for $75,000. In addition to handling grain, fuel, etc., the company will handle feed, flour, and building materials, and contemplates additional expansion later.

KANSAS.

Hoxie, Kans.—The Crum flour mill has begun operation.

Abbyville, Kans.—The Citizens Grain Co. has been succeeded by the Reno Flour Mill Co.

Neodesha, Kans.—The mill and elevator of the Land Milling Co. burned Sept. 25 with a total loss.

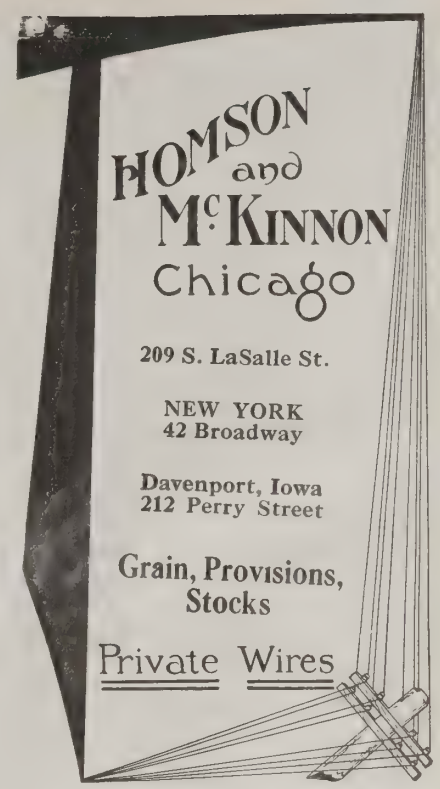
Elkhart, Kans.—A flour mill will be erected here by S. G. Cox. It will be in operation before winter.

Osage City, Kans.—The plants of the Osage City Mill & Elevator Co. and the Asher Adams Feed Store have been purchased by Austaett Bros. of Lyndon.

Mound City, Kans.—Wm. Shands and Albert Lobe of Kansas City have obtained a lease on the Interstate right-of-way for the purpose of building a grain elevator.

Centerville, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has let the contract for a 15,000-bushel reinforced concrete elevator. Work has started.

Dodge City, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City is planning to erect a new elevator in this city with a storage capacity of at least 250,000 bushels.



Argonia, Kans.—The Argonia Milling & Elevator Co. has succeeded the Farmers Elevator Co. and also the G. H. Pierce Co. The milling and elevator company is owned and operated by G. H. Pierce & Son.

Sterling, Kans.—Sterling will soon have two new flour mills according to L. A. Ritterhouse, who is connected with the Arnold Milling Co. The Arnold company is building a new mill and another local company will erect one later on.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Security Elevator Co. is building a 400,000-bushel elevator. When completed the main house will be 174 feet high. As soon as the work is completed on the main house the construction of 16 tanks will begin. Carl Hipple is manager of the company.

MICHIGAN.

Elsie, Mich.—Hankins Bros. are moving their offices to Lansing, Mich.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Fire in the Huron Milling Co.'s elevator recently burned 30,-

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The result will be a PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
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000 bushels of corn. Elevator will be rebuilt.

Owosso, Mich.—The Isbell Bean Co. has made some improvements to its plant, among which is the installation of a Hess Drier and Washer.

Atlantic Mine, Mich.—The Atlantic Flour Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $9,000. Incorporators: John Hurley, Albert Tapani and Frank Tolonen.

MINNESOTA.

Watkins, Minn.—The new Farmers Elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity is about completed.

Luverne, Minn.—The Mannigel-Moreland Grain Co. has succeeded the Coffey-Miller Grain Co. at this place.

Winona, Minn.—Rosenbaum Brothers of Chicago have purchased the elevator here formerly owned by the Gould Grain Co.

Canby (mail and bill to Levering), Minn.—G. I. Miller has sold his elevator and implement business to a party from Dawson.

Woodstock, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by J. C. M. Jahncke, Henry Kellen, et al.

Delano, Minn.—The Co-operative Farmers Elevator Co.'s new elevator is completed. D. F. Hoag & Co. of Minneapolis were the contractors.

La Salle, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. of La Salle closed a deal whereby they become the owner of the elevator here formerly owned by the Eagle Roller Mills.

Moose Lake, Minn.—Excavation for the new 75-bbl. flour mill for Jbhn Florin has started. It is expected the building will be ready to install machinery within the next six weeks.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Guckeen Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 by Henry Seglum, F. E. Child. John W. McGoff and Neal Kennedy of Guckeen.

Duluth, Minn.—The Barnet & Record Co. is erecting for the Consolidated Elevator Co. an elevator which will house a million and a quarter bushels of grain. Estimated cost $187,769.

Bemidji, Minn.—The Beltrami Elevator & Milling Co. has completed its new 28,000-bushel elevator and warehouse, replacing the plant destroyed by fire in the spring. The elevator has 11 bins and is 36x36 feet and 87½ feet high, covered with galvanized iron sheeting. The warehouse is 50x50 feet. Thos. S. Ervin is president of the company.

MISSOURI.

Sturgeon, Mo.—J. H. Long has bought out his partner and will continue in the grain and poultry business.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Public Elevator Co. has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock $200,000.

Seymour, Mo.—The Ozark Mill Co. at Seymour has just completed an elevator with a capacity of 9,000 bushels.

Aurora, Mo.—The Miller Milling Co. is installing new machinery that will double the capacity of the plant, making it a 50 bbl. mill.

Carthage, Mo.—The McDaniel Milling Co. has put a new roof on its 250,000-bushel elevator, installed new machinery and repaired the plant.

Nevada, Mo.—The Mead Grain Co. and the Moss-Ewing Grain Co. have consolidated and incorporated under the name of the Moss-Mead Grain Co. A 100-bbl. mill will be erected.

Martinsburg, Mo.—The large elevator at this place burned to the ground recently. Corn, oats, and wheat valued at several thousand dollars were burned. It was struck by lightning during a storm.

Shelbyville, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has elected J. W. McKethen, president; E. W. McKillip, vice-president; W. C. Hewitt, secretary-treasurer; B. H. Tonkinson, manager and T. C. Robertson, assistant manager.

Eldon, Mo.—Chas. Lawbaugh has resigned as manager of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. to take charge of the elevator and grain business of G. Dorl at Etterville, where he will be a partner in the business. W. H. Austin takes charge here for the Farmers Mill & Elev. Co.

MONTANA.

Rollingstone, Mont.—The Myers Grain & Coal Co. has been succeeded by Schmitt & Speltz.

Wyola, Mont.—The Denio Milling Co.'s elevator is completed. It is of cribbed construction, 25,000 bushels capacity and contains 12 bins and 1 leg. A Fairbanks track dump has been installed.

NEBRASKA.

Brainard, Nebr.—Work has commenced on the reconstruction of the Dawson elevator.

Clarkson, Nebr.—The Farmers Union Elevator & Supply Co.'s elevator is completed.

Lodge Pole, Nebr.—A new elevator will be built by the Lodge Pole Lumber & Grain Co.

Holbrook, Nebr.—The Farmers Business Association has disposed of its elevator to a new organization at this place.

Auburn, Nebr.—I. H. Kuper who purchased the Braken Elevator from Monroe Conner has assumed active management of it.

Valley Nebr.—The Waterloo Elevator Co. is building a new elevator at this place, replacing the one destroyed by fire last winter.

West Point, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. is erecting a new concrete 45,000 bushel elevator. This will cost approximately $50,000.

Creston, Nebr.—The Farmers Gr Stock Co. has been chartered with capital by John S. Becher, Heinrich Erick E. Luedtke and others.

Talmage, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. will rebu elevator here. The capacity will be bushels. Tile will be used in constr

Sidney, Nebr.—The Gulery Flour ing Co. has completed its organizati started its new building. F. X. P president; C. E. Wyerts, vice-pre O. Schricker, general manager and Peterson, secretary-treasurer.

North Platte, Nebr.—The Leyp Pennington Co. has succeeded Leyp Pennington. The Coates Grain & C at Maxwell has been purchased company has been reincorporated a erates elevators at Hershey, Ogalla at North Platte.

Greenwood, Nebr.—The elevator has been operated by Railsback Br 35 years has been sold to the F Union Co-operative Ass'n. The m that has operated the house for 27 will be retained. The new compa change wagon scales to 10 ton and dump to handle trucks.—W. E. manager.

NEW YORK.

Norwich, N. Y.—The Norwich Co. has been incorporated with a stock of $5,000 by Geo. R. Stell Samuel W. Thomas, Chas. W. I Utica, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—A. N. Krieger has been organized to deal in bonds, grain, oil and cotton; capital Incorporators: M. L. Weiss, G. De A. Goldberg, 261 Broadway.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Napoleon, N. D.—John Heisler h his elevator to a party from Hagu

Cleveland, N. D.—The Farmers Co ative Association has just comple up-to-date elevator with a capac 60,000 bushels. R. J. Cooper is man

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Wm. mer Co. has started laying a foun for a new addition to the local el New addition will more than doubl ent capacity.

Pillsbury, N. D.—The Farmers E Co. is constructing a 50,000-bushel elevator. It will have 30 bins and 5 cleaners, 2 engines, 3 legs and banks truck dump.

OHIO.

Bettsville, O.—The Fred Barlow mill has been sold to Harry B. Spe

Columbus, O.—The fall meeting Ohio Grain Dealers' Association held here on Friday, Oct. 31.

Sidney, O.—E. T. Custenborder a Harry, have purchased the interest B. Jackson and John Wagner in t Grain Co.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Eleva has let the contract for the erecti new brick office, 3 stands of elevat the installing of a cleaner, Rich Automatic scale and G. E. Motors.

Bellevue, O.—W. H. Gardner of H. Gardner Grain & Milling Co. w denly taken ill on a street car S while nearing Norwalk. He was from the car but died without re consciousness. Death was due to a He was 66 years old.

OKLAHOMA.

Beaver, Okla.—The E. G. Beall been succeeded by the Bolin Hall Co.

Boise City, Okla.—Ralston Bros. stalling their new flour mill ma and getting ready for business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. R. Hu manager of the grain department Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator now manager of the Great Weste ing Co. at Amarillo, Texas.

Miami, Okla.—Vandals entered t vators of the Miami Flour & F and destroyed flour and other fe valued at several hundred dollar greatest damage sustained by th pany is in the destruction of the a and records.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Frankfort, S. D.—The elevator Kingdon Elevator Co. has been cor It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels

Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. R. Warne local manager for the Larabee Floc succeeding Ashby Woodson, who h transferred to Hutchinson, Kans

Avon, S. D.—The Farmers Elevs has purchased an elevator here. Boese is president; J. Pisek, vi ident; H. Lawrence, treasurer an Wickens, secretary.

Clear Lake, S. D.—The officers Farmers Elevator Co. are: C. G. S president; E. E. Walseth, secretar Walseth, treasurer; J. A. Thronso president. Robt. Borne is manage

TEXAS.

Goree, Tex.—The Goree Grain & tor Co. will double its capacity spring.

Howe, Tex.—The Howe Grain & Co. has been chartered with a stock of $50,000 by E. O. Tolbert, Stark and G. W. Davis.

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OATS WHEAT RYE
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waite, Tex.—The Des Moines Mill-
Co has changed hands, J. W. Hill
ll the interest of J. F. Branson,
ee and M. Foster.

WISCONSIN.

t, Wis.—Neil Nelson has pur-
n interest in the Viroqua Flour

Wis.—Ed. Ludwig is installing
ble new machinery in his mill
ity.

, Wis.—The new flour mill being
ed by the Glidden Milling Co. is
mpleted and machinery is being

ass, Wis.—Machinery is now be-
lled in the mill of the Farmers
Co., which will start operation
few weeks.

reek, Wis.—The Murphy Grain &
grain elevator, grist mill and
tore, has been sold to the Bear
-operative Co.

ver, Wis.—A. B. Tester is erect-
v flour and feed mill at this city.
t will be completed this fall. The
will have a capacity of 75 bar-
ay. Mr. Tester will not start
wheat until next season.

ade Mention

Waters, manager of the Easton
o., San Angelo, Texas, inter-
uring the St. Louis convention,
"rain here considerably dam-
kafir crops and that final fig-
uld not be as large as some
ected."

the bright spots, as they say
ukee, of the convention of the
Association at St. Louis, was
ribution by the Milwaukee
post cards already stamped
those attending would be able
diately send word to their
On the back of the card was a
the tune of "On Wisconsin"
und up with the words, "We're
to sell your grain and sell it
The Milwaukee crowd is a live
makes itself well and favorably
t the conventions they attend.

ney-Harrington Co., North
Ill., has issued Catalogue No.
eresting and nicely printed af-
strating and describing their
loaders, unloaders, conveyors
rs. The caption, "Save," ap-
a runing head at the top of
e, continuing the same line of
frequently presented in THE
RRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, when
dealers in grain, flour, feed,
y, meal and the full line of
handled by our friends to
ual labor through the instal-
f machines. The warehouse
t sold by McKinney-Harring-
may either be stationary or
for light or heavy work and
ability to the demands of your
r business may astonish you
price is well within the reach

sworth Bag Increases.

me office of the Bosworth Bag
Memphis, Tenn., where a new
06,000 square feet is about fin-
is fully equipped with modern
to clean and bale bags and
ats the former facilities in
er plant in great shape. The
specializes in new and second
s of all kinds and sizes, cotton or burlap, and is one of our largest manufacturers and importers, with warehouses and sales offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Atlanta and the Northwest.

Steinhart in Business.

It has been previously mentioned in these columns that A. N. Steinhart, originally manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., at Ransom, Ill., and more recently secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of this state, with headquarters at Bloomington, has gone into business on his own account at Indianapolis. His resignation as secretary of the state association will take effect on Nov. 1.

It appears from later information coming to us that Mr. Steinhart and Homer Bell, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Watseka, Ill., have formed a partnership and will operate at Indianapolis as the Steinhart-Bell Grain Co., the firm having purchased membership on the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Lawrence Farlow, formerly manager of the Fisher Farmers Elevator Co., who has been acting as Mr. Steinhart's assistant in the secretary's office at Bloomington, is mentioned as the probable successor to that office.

Stokes-Barkley, St. Louis.

The business of A. H. Stokes, a member of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, and that of F. H. Barkley of Decatur, Ill., were consolidated recently and the new firm, Stokes-Barkley Grain Co., is announced. Their business in grain, hay and seeds will be conducted from the main office in the Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, with a branch office at Decatur, Ill. The merging of these firms gives in the present combination an advantage to country shippers through their knowledge of terminal market and shipping details of the business. Mr. Stokes has for some time handled a consignment business in St. Louis of considerable volume and Mr. Barkley has been closely identified with the Central Illinois grain trade for many years. Their business clientele assures an excellent basis for the start of the new firm and they are quite justified in expecting the geographic market and financial arrangements of St. Louis will build the business up nicely.

An Expanding New England Firm.

Much has appeared herein regarding the interesting business in our line in New England territory, known but little in a personal way to the great grain producing countries of our Central and Western states. There is an old firm, established in 1871, at Middletown, Conn., Meech & Stoddard. They have been operating in the Connecticut valley with steady growth and have now completed two other plants, the progress of which has been reported from time to time in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER. They are the Middlefield Grain & Coal Co., and the Meech Grain Co. of Middlefield and Hartford, Conn., respectively. Each is equipped with its own grinding plant to manufacture feeds in a big way and to do a general merchandising business in grain, flour and hay as well.

Mr. Meech, while in attendance at the Grain Dealers' National Convention at St. Louis last week, volunteered a very fine commendation of the scales and packers so widely installed and distributed by the Richardson Scale Co., whose home office is in Passaic, N. J., with Western stock and branch managers in many cities. It seems that one of the first installations of a Richardson Scale was made in the Meech & Stoddard plant, and its satisfactory service led to the purchase of others, again proving that the best salesman of any commodity or machine is the satisfactory results of the first sale.

Taylor & Bournique Banquet.

The annual banquet of the branch managers and the home folks of Taylor & Bournique Co. was held in Milwaukee, Friday, Oct. 17. About 25 of the boys were present, the Eastern fellows on the way home from the St. Louis Grain Dealers' National Convention, and in addition to a discussion of business for the coming season, "A good time was had by all."

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 1,400,000 bus. last week, oats, 14,000 bus.; rye, 5,000 bus., and barley 28,000 bus. Corn decreased 179,000 bus. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last year.
Wheat	5,215	13,024	18,239,000	18,316,000
Corn	279	447	726,000	2,667,000
Oats	2,491	4,450	6,941,000	6,647,000
Rye	1,505	1,031	2,536,000	423,000
Barley	82	190	272,000	742,000

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Barley
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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Seed houses are said to be scouring South Dakota for seed corn.

The Midland Seed Co., of Billings, Mont., has been incorporated under the laws of Montana with a capital stock of $50,000.

A number of Iowa farmers have found Sudan grass quite profitable this year, returns as high as $110 an acre from the seed being reported.

An alfalfa seed grower near Pierre, S. D., reports that although the seed crop was light this year his yield made him a return of $45.80 per acre.

The Canadian government is said to be planning the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of seed wheat as a guarantee against shortage on the prairies next spring.

Up to the end of September about 80 per cent of the Iowa timothy seed crop and about 70 per cent of the Missouri crop is said to have been moved from the farms.

The current crop of medium red is reported to have been about 25 per cent sold in the Eastern-Central division of the United States, with quality about the same as last year.

An Illinois seed merchant writes C. A. King & Co. that he has been traveling quite a bit and everywhere finds more tendency to reduce the acreage of small grains. There is a tremendous demand for timothy and clover seeds and the excess grain lands will be seeded to various grasses.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Oct. 18:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Oct. 18.	Close Oct. 11.
Clover—				
Oct. and cash.	$31.90	$31.00	$31.00	$31.00
Dec.	30.95	29.90	30.00	30.30
Jan.	31.15	30.05	30.05	30.45
Feb.	31.35	30.30	30.30	30.60
March	31.10	29.95	30.02½	30.50
Alsike—				
Oct. and cash.	29.70	29.00	29.50	29.50
Dec.	29.60	29.00	29.50	29.30
March	29.80	29.25	29.75	29.50
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.40	5.35	5.37½	5.35
Oct. and new.	5.67½	5.62½	5.62½	5.60
Dec.	5.72½	5.67½	5.67½	5.65
March	5.85	5.77½	5.77½	5.75
April	5.82½	5.75	5.75	5.70

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Oct. 18, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts. 1919.	1918.	Shipments. 1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	17,768	208,000	90,000	74,250
Clover, lbs.	121,568	47,118	69,326	90,954

Timothy Seed at Toledo.

Timothy attracted little attention last week. It was fairly strong and a shade higher early, with fair trade, then it shaded off a bit, say J. F. Zahm & Co. The big receipts are main factor. All in all, the market took it pretty well, with prices back to the close on Oct. 11 and 10 cents from the top for the week. Week's receipts 6,276 bags, quite a healthy amount, but none of it was offered for sale.

Monthly Prices of Timothy Seed.

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seed on the 15th of last month for seven years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	$4.34	$3.57	$2.44	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.75
Feb.	4.51	3.78	2.46	3.19	2.66	2.12	1.78
Mar.	4.54	3.84	2.70	3.28	2.78	2.30	1.72
Apr.	4.69	3.74	2.76	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74
May	5.05	3.84	3.09	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76
June	4.63	3.56	3.09	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77
July	4.49	3.67	3.04	3.08	2.57	2.32	1.94
Aug.	4.58	3.87	3.23	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01
Sept.	4.55	3.79	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.12
Oct.	.....	4.08	3.61	2.27	2.72	2.34	2.02
Nov.	.....	4.26	3.25	2.25	2.91	2.34	2.08
Dec.	.....	4.21	3.37	2.31	2.86	2.18	2.10

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the following average prices paid to producers of alfalfa and clover in the United States on the 15th day of the months named:

	Alfalfa			Clover		
Date.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan.	$10.07	$10.14	$7.97	$21.55	$14.48	$ 9.60
Feb.	10.48	9.90	7.75	21.79	16.46	9.87
Mar.	10.64	10.60	8.53	22.61	17.49	10.32
Apr.	11.18	10.53	9.03	24.81	17.86	10.41
May	12.13	10.09	8.85	24.48	16.56	10.40
June	11.79	10.13	8.61	23.37	15.88	10.29
July	10.88	9.67	8.71	23.25	14.71	10.50
Aug.	11.34	9.88	8.69	24.33	15.20	10.53
Sept.	12.34	10.04	9.04	25.38	16.61	10.89
Oct.	.....	9.91	9.04	.....	19.01	11.92
Nov.	.....	9.38	9.43	.....	20.03	12.91
Dec.	.....	9.65	9.58	.....	20.67	13.53

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Oct. 18.—Weakness in spot and strength in the distant futures, was the outstanding feature in the flaxseed market during the last week. As a net result of the five days' trading, the spot figure dropped 7@11 cents, October broke 9 cents, and November 2 cents. December gained 2 cents, and May advanced 7 cents.

It was noted that crushers appeared to have lost interest in the market, and it was in fact reported that a prominent operator had closed out a line of October seed, and had switched into the May future. It was asserted in some quarters that the demand for linseed oil had been falling off of late, and that crushers had covered their seed requirements for some time ahead. A close eye is being maintained on the Argentine situation and the probability of substantial imports from that country in the near future, taking into account the quantity of seed on passage. The statement was reiterated that Argentine seed could be brought into this country at around $1.15 cheaper than the American product could be laid down from here in the East.

In view of the general situation, some of the specialists in the flaxseed trade deem it prudent to curtail their operations in view of bearish conditions possibly developing later on. On that account, some of the operators are asserted to have been reducing their lines lately. The show of strength at the end of the week was attributed to covering operations rather than to any new buying.

Receipts were light during the week, amounting to 68,566 bushels, and shipments were confined to one lot of 15,634 bushels, which went down to Minneapolis. Stocks in the elevators were reported at 157,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$4.33-37	$4.40-8	$4.23-28
To arrive	4.33-37	4.40-8	4.24-28
October	4.29	4.38	3.38
November	4.26	4.28	3.37½
December	4.24	4.22	3.33½
May	4.21	4.14	3.36

Weekly Linseed Review.

After decided firmness in the early part of the week, the situation in linseed in the United Kingdom has now turned easier and part of the early advance has been lost. Further good arrivals of plate seed are noted, and offerings of the Argentine grade appear to l larging. Indian sorts, however, r comparatively firm. Linseed oil United Kingdom displays an easie dency with prices declining. Th mand for oil has fallen off to extent. Continental enquiry is als active.

INDIA.—Arrivals of seed at the continue rather light, and ship naturally are on a small scale. week's outward movement amou to 140,000 bushels. Weather has good, and new crop prospects c considered generally favorable.

ARGENTINE.—Weather has b somewhat colder in sections, bu new crop condition is still gen good. February seed has firmed. in this option cover on the slight dication of unfavorable weather. ican interests, apparently, have

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Ch for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitt

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds		
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567
November	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257
December	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,276	3,507	1,029
1919.											
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698
February	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	388
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549
September	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297
Week—											
Oct. 4	1,663	1,224	1,137	234	638	566	15	67	602	675	114
Oct. 11	1,827	868	1,070	530	391	169	18	78	422	125	199
Oct. 18	1,517	516	346	1,045	394	214	56	85	334	406	93

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following average price for a and clover seed in dollars per bushel a s sold by producers in the states r each month for 1918-19:

	Alfalfa seed						Clover seed					
	Nebraska.		Kansas.		Colorado.		Ohio.		Indiana.		Mich	
Date.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	
Jan. 15	$10.60	$10.50	$8.70	$8.30	$10.60	$10.80	$22.70	$15.50	$20.70	$14.60	$21.90	
Feb. 15	10.20	10.60	8.70	8.50	11.80	11.00	22.50	17.90	20.30	17.80	21.70	
Mar. 15	10.90	11.70	9.00	9.00	11.80	10.80	23.50	18.70	21.50	18.00	23.10	
April 15	12.70	11.90	9.00	8.40	12.00	10.30	25.50	18.40	23.60	17.70	27.40	
May 15	12.70	11.50	9.80	8.20	13.50	10.60	24.10	16.20	23.00	16.80	27.80	
June 15	14.00	11.10	9.60	8.10	13.10	10.40	23.00	15.20	20.70	16.10	26.00	
July 15	12.60	11.30	9.60	7.90	13.00	10.60	23.60	15.10	21.00	13.30	24.20	
Aug. 15	11.80	11.00	9.80	8.10	10.60	10.30	26.00	15.00	24.20	14.80	26.40	
Sept. 15	12.50	10.20	11.80	8.20	10.70	9.50	27.30	17.50	25.90	16.70	25.90	
Oct. 15	.....	11.60	.....	8.10	.....	9.35	.....	20.10	.....	19.20	.....	
Nov. 15	.....	10.10	.....	7.90	.....	9.00	.....	20.50	.....	19.80	.....	
Dec. 15	.....	10.30	.....	8.35	.....	11.50	.....	21.60	.....	20.40	.....	

Field SEEDS Garden
We buy and sell Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Millet, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Sudan, Seed Corn etc. Write us.
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Atchison, Kansas

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SUDAN—MILLET—CANE
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SEEDS
Send Samples for Bids
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SECOND-HAND BAGS
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TEXAS has produced two-thirds to three-fourths of the Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Feterita, and Sorghum Grains crops of the United States for the year 1919.

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TEXAS RED RUST PROOF SEED OATS

Wire or write us your season's needs.

THE FORT WORTH ELEVATORS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

of spot seed, and also moderate its of the new crop delivery. the week United Kingdom and al exporters were fair buyers ut the demand slackened some- ard the end of the period. Old supplies are dwindling.

Chicago Seed Market.

othy market was a strong one ut the past week with corre- strength exhibited in clover, wever developed some little towards the close of the week. s day by day follow:

	October.		March.	
	B.	A.	B.	A.
	$12.10	$12.40	$12.70	$12.80
	12.15	.....	12.60	12.85
	12.20	12.40	12.70	12.85
	12.15	12.60	12.75	12.85
	.....	.....	12.70	12.85

d range for week, $10.25@10.85.
lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.25; d. $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.
ontract prime—

$52.80	Oct. 17	$52.90
53.10	Oct. 18	51.60
52.30		

nge for week, $36@43.
ountry lots—

Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
$30@48	$43@46
30@48	43@46
30@48	43@46
30@48	43@46
30@47	42@45

ds—No quotations.

ville, Ky., Seed Market.

LE, KY., Oct. 18.—Ten days of ther have resulted in fields wet to work, and demand for nd fall seeds has slumped. ding is being held in check sent time.

is stronger and is quoted at ents in carlots, and 18 cents s. Bluegrass is stronger and lemand, carlots being quoted .50, and less cars at $3.50@ 1 lb. seed; and ten cents a for 1919 grade. Timothy car- th $11.75@12, L. C. L., $12.50. ass is quiet at $3.25 a bushel.

SEED SITUATION.

GRASS SEED LARGELY SOLD.

TEXAS.—Lubbock and sur- ounties are producing a won- of high grade field seeds as the continued rains, shortage nd congested freight condi- is part will delay movement

an grass seed crop, which is ly harvested, is a very fine bulk of which has been sold delivery at a fair price.—

Seed Trade Difficulties.

e Current-Grain Reporter:
confirm today, Oct. 2, our th ult. and to add:
ER.—Offers have been some- abundant for the last few notwithstanding this prices every day, so that during t the buyers withdrew be- fore the impossibility of quoting reasonable prices. Moreover, there are very strong fluctuations in the exchange rate, which threaten to check the whole business, as there is no solid base now for quotations. Some offers have been made today at $45 per 100 lbs. c. i. f. New York.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—The farmers don't make any more offers, though they have still a good part of the crop on hand. They prefer to carry the seed over till spring, considering present prices as not advantageous enough. We believe, however, that another decline of the dollar would easily bring the prices to this summer's level.

The French trade has been painfully impressed by the incidents connected with crimson shipments by S. S. *Portuguese Prince*, which carried practically all the seed sold to the United States during the month of July. On account of the dockers' strike at Le Havre, the *Portuguese Prince*, which was supposed to sail on July 25th, had to stay alongside quays owing to the impossibility of completing her cargo. In fact, she could only leave in the course of August, being besides the only vessel which was able to embark goods. Some buyers simply refused to take delivery of their consignments; some others required very heavy deductions.

The difficulties are not yet straightened out at this time, because some exporters want to go to the courts with their claims, in order to prevent the return of similar facts. The Federation of French Wholesale Dealers, in their assembly of this week, consequently decided to examine the making of a sales contract for the export of French seed, in which it would be specially stated that foreign buyers will have to open a bank credit in Paris when passing their orders. It has been remarked also that among the French exporters only the seed merchants maintained their pre-war conditions, and that on the other side the American firms request themselves the above-mentioned conditions for the sales they make in France. Very truly yours.—*H. Fauchet & Cie. Paris, France.*

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Receipts of clover are light with good demand for cash seed and consignments are advised. Receipts are very light to date for this time of year; some seed has been bought to come here this month that has not yet been received.

The total amount of seed available is not large. That is the outstanding market feature. Little help can be expected from extreme West. Oregon and Idaho did ship a large quantity East the year of their bumper crop. This year it can't be done. Their yield is small. As the hulling progresses in Idaho ideas of a large outturn there are diminishing. Buyers in that district are buying up all the seed they can get. On account of the expense of bringing the seed here it would take very high prices in this market to tease out any of the Western seed. Foreign situation continues strong. Lower prices not expected there later in the season. U. S. will not likely be "on its own" this season.—*Southworth & Co.*

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.—Secrecy surrounds the movement of the new crop of alfalfa seed, but some dealers admit that they have been receiving limited quantities of seed during the last two weeks. In certain localities of Kansas there were good yields, while in other normal producing spots there is none. Early matured fields have been harvested and threshed, but there are others in which no threshing has been attempted, owing to rains. Frost caught a very small percentage of late unharvested alfalfa. Seed received thus far shows good quality, on the average. Demand is excellent, as the total supply is known to be short. Prices are firm and higher. Seed, as from first hands, is quoted on a range of $22@28 per cwt.

Millet and Sudan grass seeds continue to move slowly, due to car scarcity and a holding tendency on the part of farmers. Dealers here are inclined to bid low on millet because of the bearish feeling regarding the ultimate markets for cane, kafirs and corn. It is reported that Kansas farmers want $15 per cwt. for their Sudan grass seed, which is about $5 more than Texas seed can be bought for.

No movement of new-crop cane seed is expected before November or December. Dealers are confident that a liberal-sized crop has escaped frost and is safe for harvest. No tentative prices have been submitted.

Receipts of timothy seed continue to indicate that Missouri secured a better crop than was expected, in view of the small acreage. The market is steady, with prices unchanged.

It is conceded that the Missouri crop of clover seed was light and confined to the eastern part of the state. There will not be enough for home uses, but prices are so high that the demand for sowing with wheat will be curtailed.

Blue grass seed trade, as from first hands, is practically all in the past. Dealers are bullish regarding the supply which they secured from the big crop of Missouri and have sold much of their holdings at a good profit. It is expected that pastures will be greatly enlarged next year.

Seed quotations in Kansas City are given as follows:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $22@28; timothy—per cwt., $9.50@10.50; blue grass—per cwt., rough, $10@15, cleaned, $17@27; clover—per cwt., $35@42; millet—per cwt., $2@3; sudan—per cwt., $8.50@10.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—There is a sharp demand for flax and prices are strong compared with the futures. Offerings are light. During the week two outside crushers were in the market and paid 15c over for some choice seed. All they wanted was a few cars, but their bidding upset the market and caused local crushers to advance their premiums several cents. The demand for oil is rather keen and all of the crushers are in the market for what seed they can get. There is a good demand for seed to arrive also, but very little is offered. Farmers are not delivering any supplies to speak of and stocks in interior elevators are light. No. 1 seed on spot sells at 10@12c over Duluth October, to arrive at 8@10c over.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—Offerings of seeds are light and the demand is fairly active, making the market strong on all

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
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Respectfully solicit a part of your
SEED BUSINESS
We have among our customers some of the larger seed concerns and can possibly place your seed to advantage.
SEND SAMPLES
If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
IT WILL PAY YOU

WE BUY GRASS SEED, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SEED WHEAT, OATS, CORN, MILLET, CANES, SUDAN, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER.
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CLOVER SEED
TIMOTHY FORTUNE MILLET
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WHOLESALE
AGRICULTURAL SEED MERCHANTS
Clover Seeds, Natural Grasses, Rye Grasses
Rape, Vetches, &c. *Export and Import.*
TELEGRAMS "CLOVER", EDINBURGH

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Field and Garden Seeds
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FIELD AND GARDEN
SEED COMPANY
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kinds. Choice clover seed is scarce and fancy Northern seed is higher. Red top also is scarce and wanted. Quotations per 100 lbs. are as follows: Clover. choice clean Northern seed, $50@50.50; choice country seed, $46@48; average country lots, $35@45.50; buckhorn mixed, $20@34; poor and trashy, $5@18; alsike—choice, $40@45; fair $30@35; poor, $18@25; timothy—choice, $11@11.50; fair, $10.25@10.75; low grade, $8@9; red top—fancy solid seed, $16; fair machine cleaned, $12@15; chaffy-less millet, golden, $2.75@3.25; Siberian. $3@3.10; common and hog, $2.75@3; alfalfa, $18@25.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

The test of the quality of clover, alfalfa, alsike and timothy seeds made at Ames, Ia., show considerable variation. Many new seeds are being introduced with impure seed. The vitality in some cases is low say C. M. King and L. H. Pammel. Those who want seed tested without cost may send small samples (2 ounces) to the Botanical Section of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

On account of the present attractive prices, much clover and timothy seed of inferior grade is finding its way in the spring market. Such seed frequently contains dangerous weed seed, such as Canada thistle, quack grass, horsenettle, dodder, wild carrot and chicory, and the seed is often of low vitality. The college had some samples so old or poorly cared for that tests showed almost no germination. Some samples also, carry a heavy percentage of dirt and waste. These conditions emphasize the need of inspecting seed before buying it.

In case of regular dealers thruout the state, interest in good seed may be depended upon; the difficulty is in reaching that considerable quantity of seed which comes into the market from miscellaneous sources, often seed of forgotten history, or seed from outside of the state, sent in by parties who fail to conform to the Iowa Seed Law.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oct. 26	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0	15,730,0
Nov. 2	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0	17,067,0
Nov. 9	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0	18,505,0
Nov. 16	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0	19,757,0
Nov. 23	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0	20,298,0
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,742,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,470,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,365,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,344,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,188,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,355,0
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0
Sept. 13	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0
Sept. 20	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0
Sept. 27	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0
Oct. 4	19,552,0	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0
Oct. 11	19,504,0	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0
Oct. 18	19,121,0	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0

McAllen, Tex., is on the map as having shipped 85 cars of corn to date valued at $180,000. This represents but 40 per cent of the crop in the surrounding territory.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

"The Verdict of Public Opinion on the Railroad Question" published by the Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York City. This pamphlet is a digest of American newspaper opinion regarding Government ownership of railroads. The press generally has taken a position hostile to this policy and is opposed not only to a specific plan for Government ownership but to the principle itself. This digest contains a rather remarkable paucity of quotations from agricultural publications, which quite justifies the statement often made that the agricultural papers as a rule are singularly lacking in nerve to express opinions which are liable to come in conflict with the private opinions of their readers. Agricultural editors seldom undertake to educate their people in political and economic affairs for reasons that are not entirely creditable to them.

"Representation in Industry," by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This is a reprint of an address before the War Emergency and Reconstruction Conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlanti Sept. 5, 1918. Mr. Rockefell the strike, two years ago, of coal miners and steel worker Colorado and was instrumen justing the difficulties whic time seemed to be impossibl factory adjustment. The bas adjustment was representati men in the industries involv least until the Fitzpatrick-Fo in the steel industry two week proved very satisfactory. T moving principles of Mr. Ro methods are presented in th here printed.

ens and Potatoes

England experts report consid-tato rot in that section.

agent of North Dakota esti-e commercial supply of pota-hat state at 2,035 cars, com-h 2,950 cars a year ago.

National Weather & Crop Bulletin ne bean harvest in California ally finished with a light crop. la velvet beans are reported od.

eems to be plenty of cars for otatoes in Minnesota and no s have been made to the State Warehouse Commission of any with the movement.

agent for Wisconsin says the crop of potatoes on Oct. 1 tly larger than estimated for owing to timely rains. The production of the movement cars compared with 25,510 st year and an average normal of 31,300.

National Weather & Crop Bulletin tatoes in New Jersey needing her without frost until Nov. ryland and Delaware late po-doing well. In South Caro-potatoes are reported poor. a they need rain. In Louisi-e crop was benefited by time-was also the crop in Tennes-

EAN SITUATION.

13 CENT OF A BEAN CROP.

ICH. (6).—No new beans are ked in this section as yet. bout 75 per cent of a crop much less than normal) se-re the late rains. Most of will be in good condition. he yield will be some better eason.—*K. R. Smith.*

TERN COLORADO BEANS.

COLO. (9).—While there are beans of good quality com-market, the acreage and the is important food crop are inting in this section. The ely expressed the opinion summer that there was not cent of the acreage of 1918 this section this sea-the crop returns would at I had the estimate at that time and that 10 15 per cent would be nearer *in Brothers, by C. P. Strain.*

ND POTATO PRICES.

were generally somewhat week and it is believed the of the season has been uotations follow for lots of y and condition beans and ked, per cwt., unless other-ed, as of Oct. 18:

nas, $12@12 50.
arrows, $11@12; mediums, $8 @$8@9; white kidney, $11@12; v, $9@12. No offerings of new reported.
a beans, hand picked, ch. to 8.50; brown Swedish, $5.50@ idney, $11.50@12.
Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, 75; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; @13.50.
p. pea beans, $7.20.
—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy. nas, $11; brown, $6.
The demand for Ontario hand-ins continues good and car-quoted at $5.50 to $5.55. The ads sold last week, and re-$4.50 to $4.52½, should have to $5.52½, but the sale of ee pound pickers quoted di-r showed the mistake, with nd pickers at $4.50 to $4.75.—letin.
Marrow, ch., $11.50; com. to @11.25; pea, ch., $8; com. to 75; Lady Washington, Cal., 8; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75@8; $6.75; red kidney, ch., $13.50 m. to fair, $10.50@13.25; red 11.50; Kintoki, Manchurian, ellow eye, $7.25; wh. kidney, @12.50; Imperials, $10. Cran-nchurian, round, $6.75@7.25; Manchurian, long, $6.50@7; Manchurian, short, $5.50@6; pink, Calif., $7@7.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, $8; Mich. f. o. b., $8.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs., prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $7; choice lima beans at $13; California pink beans at $8 and white $8.50.

Potatoes—

Boston—N. B., $2@2.25; Aroostook, $1.75@2.25. Sweets, bbl., $4.

Chicago—Dakotas, Ohios, bulk, $2.75; Wis., Minn., rnd. wh., bulk, $2.25@2.30; poor, ordinary, $2@2.15; skd., $2.25@2.10; Idaho, rurals, $2.70; russets, $2.75. Some arrivals frost bitten.

Denver—Colo. wh., $2.50; West'n Slope wh., $2.75; Idaho rurals, $2.75; red McClures-russet burbanks, $3.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.75@3; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.70; Tri., $2.40@2.65; North'n wh., $2.45@2.55; West'n wh., $2.25@2.50; russet burbank, $2.50@2.65. Sweet—H.-g., wh., 90c@$1; Jersey, $1@1.25; So., $1.25@1.40.

Milwaukee—$2.25@2.75.

Minneapolis — $2.30@2.40. Sweet—Va., $5.25; Jer., hpr., $2.25.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 4,721 bags, against 3,327 bags the week previous, and 7,367 bags last year. The market is well supplied with Quebec whites, car loads $1.40@1.45. Potatoes in the Chicontimi district and in New Brunswick very abundant.—Trade Bulletin.

New Orleans—Early Ohio, $3@3.25; Va. giants, $3.50; Colo.-Cal. burbanks, $3.50. Sweets—Ala., Miss., La. yams, $1.75@2; wh., $1.25.

Pittsburgh—York State, $2.30; bulk, car, No. 1, $2.20@2.25; Penna. round wh., 150-lb. sk., $3.75@3.85; blk, $2.60; Minn., 150-lb. sks., $2.25@3.25; Mich., No. 1, 150-lb. sks, $3.85.

Rochester, N. Y.—No. 1 grade, $1.75 f. o. b. shipping point.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3@3.10; river fcy., $2.20@2.25; ch., $1.90@2.15.

St. Louis—Smooth, sound, bright stock firmly held. Sales, per cwt., on track: Minn. red, $2.60; West'n russet burbank, $2.75. Delivered, per cwt.—Skd. Minn. rural at $2.65; skd. Wis. and skd. Idaho rural at $2.75; skd. brown beauty at $2.80; Red River early Ohio at $3.10—Market Reporter.

The Bean Market.

George Forrester of the E. B. Slawson Co., Toledo, says of the bean market: "The movement has been delayed by rainy weather over Michigan and growers are not free sellers of beans when price goes below current levels. From the buyers' standpoint the impression has developed from some source that the market will work lower, and they have held off buying, awaiting the lower price. Increased buying and the better export inquiry lately should stimulate the advance. We are bidding $7.25 for Michigan choice hand picked."

Want a New Bean Tariff.

Michigan and New York bean growers have told the Ways and Means Committee that a tariff of 4 cents a pound is necessary to prevent the extermination of the American bean industry. Nathan Simpson, president of the Michigan Farmers' organization, and S. L. Stridings, president of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus Associations, said that American growers have lost heavily on the crops of the last three years.

Mr. Stridings declared that an embargo during the war prevented New York growers from selling the kidney bean in its normal market—the West Indies. "We lost that trade, and Japan took it, has it now and probably will keep it," he said.

Mr. Sapiro, concluding the hearings, said that the Oriental beans now in storage in this country are dumped on the American bean market whenever it shows a rising tendency, causing the price to go down. Oriental bean prices he said have dropped from $4.28 a bushel to $2.75 this year.

Marking Potato Bags.

R. Cuming, secretary of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Ass'n at Chicago, advises members of the association shipping potatoes that potatoes in barrels, crates and hampers and in sacks of uniform quantity of contents must be marked in terms of weight or dry measure or when packed in barrels in terms of the U. S. Standard barrel. "At a conference with officials of the Bureau of Markets in Washington," he says, "we were advised of the intention of the Bureau to insist upon a strict compliance with this rule, and that action would be taken in connection with any failure to so comply whenever such failure was discovered."

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Feedstuffs

Cottonseed Meal for the Hair.

"With corn selling at its present levels a feeder of stock must place a great deal of dependence in some good sack feed as an expense reducer," said C. C. Deardorff of Callaway county, Mo., who sold baby beeves here recently at $16.00, the top of the market the week he disposed of his yearling cattle. "A good many cattlemen figure, 'Oh, well, I raised this corn and I will feed it out this winter, make a little money or be nothing much out on the deal'; this, I believe, is the biggest mistake of the feeder's life. He must figure his grain costing him $1.25 per bushel if it's worth that on the market and he can sell it that way. My choice of feeds is cottonseed, makes little difference, cake or meal, it's all according to whether a man is using it in the corn or outside. I feed it to all my cattle and would not know how to make a dollar without it. More rapid and more satisfactory gains cannot be made with other feeds. Getting the hair into shape is one of the hardest things a feeder has to do and the value of the skin puts much more worth on the animal and has a great deal to do with the selling of the animal. There is always a reason for everything and those are mine for feeding nothing but cottonseed products to cattle."

FEED SITUATION.

FEED IN ACTIVE DEMAND.

GOSHEN, IND. (7).—Feed of every description is in active demand at what seem to be high prices but in reality at very reasonable prices, considering the prices of things in general. There has been some decline in corn but none to speak of in oats, rye and grains. Mill feed is also somewhat lower, but we think that the bottom has been reached.

Farmers everywhere are growing more intelligent and appreciate the importance of keeping stock in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. For that matter, however, they make money by raising and selling the stock. The value of meat as a food the world over is increasing. The wide-awake, active man, no matter where located, cannot get along without it and it is essential to his life and happiness.

Stocks of feed everywhere are comparatively light, owing to the fact that pasturage everywhere in the Middle West and West was scant during the past season on account of the prevailing drouth. Nowhere were there abundant rains in the past few months, with the exception of along the Atlantic coast, as nearly as we can learn. The stock of feed everywhere was therefore used up closely and there is a scant supply everywhere. For that reason, although there may be low prices for corn for a month or two, eventually it will sell at much higher figures and so will all kinds of feed.—*The Goshen Milling Company, per F. E. C. Clark, Pres.*

SHORTAGE OF COTTONSEED AND PEANUT MEALS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—As to conditions in this section relative to cottonseed products, we should say that the cotton crop in Alabama and southern Georgia is much smaller this season—compared to previous years on account of excessive rains during the summer and the effects of the boll weevil. In consequence of this, the tonnage of seed garnered this season will be by comparison smaller and as a result the mills are paying from $75 to $85 per ton for the seed, selling their products from $68 to $70 for 36 per cent protein cottonseed meal and $9 to $10 per ton bulk for hulls, all for prompt and thirty days' shipment.

Up to this year southern Alabama and southwestern Georgia raised splendid crops of peanuts of good variety, but by reason of the rainfall of last summer the crops have been considerably reduced, and, too, the acreage was not as great as last year on account of the high prices prevailing for cotton, which induced the farmers to increase their cotton planting, resulting in smaller area being planted in peanuts. Further, the high prices being paid now by the shellers (from $150 to $175 per ton) will not permit of crushing the peanuts for oil or meal; hence there will be only a small quantity of peanut meal produced this season.—*Cantelou Bros.*

FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Straight cars of bran are quoted at $45@46 per ton, and shorts at $54@55. The demand is by no means active as buyers are expecting lower prices and are only buying from hand to mouth. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $80@82 per ton, mouille at $69@71, and pure barley meal at $69@70, and dairy feed $48@50 per ton including bags delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—The feed market is a little quiet but demand is showing some slight improvement and cold weather will start a better movement. Mills are quoting full lines of mill feed. Prices are somewhat weaker than last week.

Principal quotations, carlots, cotton, Louisville: Bran, $42 a ton; mixed feed, $58; middlings, $60; scratch feed, $70 a ton in jutes; cracked corn, $61; corn and oat feed, $60; corn and oat chop, $60; hominy feed meal, cotton, $55.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Oct. 18.—The demand for mill feeds shows improvement with the arrival of cold weather this week. Mills here produced only 37,000 bbls. of flour, or 78 per cent of capacity, as compared with 42,500 bbls. the previous week. Supplies of bran and middlings are sold as fast as they can be produced. Dealers look for higher prices from now on as continued cold weather will stimulate demand from feeders. Bran price, $45, and middlings, $57, bag basis, f. o. b. Toledo.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—In mill feeds there continues to be very limited activity and prices are without change, except that shorts are a little easier. In cottonseed meal and feeds there has been sharp rise and prices are still much unsettled. The bad weather in so much of the cotton belt, resulting in damaging seed and lessening the prospective value for feeding purposes, accounts for the rising tendency. At the mill today 7 per cent meal is quoted at $67.50@68, with sellers not urgent. Hulls are up to $7.50 and $8. There is not much buying yet but prospects are for a good demand later.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18.—The receipts of feed for the last period show a remarkable contrast to the receipts for the same period a year ago when only 20 tons were bulletined. Last week there was a total of 500 tons. In all 45 cars of feed arrived in the local market, which is a record for many months. Most of this was No. 1 and No. 2 white middlings. There were 12 cars of bran, also a record for some time. Prices are good but nothing in the way of regular quotations have yet been established on the local exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Bran offerings scarce but at the same time enough to take care of the demand. Quote market at $1.85 per hundred, tagged; buyers have been offering $1.90 per hundred. Shorts worth from 60c to 70c per hundred more for brown and gray, respectively. Little or no buying of shorts.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 18.—Feed prices have shown a slight decline, as for instance, flour middlings are now quoted at $58 per ton in carlots f. o. b. Cleveland in sacks; standard middlings at $48.50; winter bran, $41; spring bran, $40; mixed feed, $49.50; hominy feed, $58; oil meal, $72; cottonseed meal, $71.50; gluten, $65.68; hog meal, $68.68.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 18.—The situation in mill feed during the week was very unsatisfactory to the seller. Offers were again large and, as the demand continued of small proportions, prices experienced a further reduction without attracting much business. Middlings were again comparatively weaker than bran, and this was thought to denote that the mills have a large surplus of this feed on hand

Western spring bran was quoted at $41.50@42; standard middlings, $46.75@47.50; red dog, $68@69; while city bran ruled at $42; middlings $54, and red dog $68.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Wheat feeds of all kinds were quoted generally lower than last week with the exception of cottonseed meal. There was a little better demand noted from jobbers but hardly any trade reported from the country. The following prices were quoted at the closing: Bran, spring, sacked, $43 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $44; middlings, sacked, $49; mixed feed, sacked, $49@50; gluten feed, sacked, $69.12; red dog, sacked, $69; second clear, sacked, $69; stock feed, sacked, $59; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $29; hominy feed, sacked, $58.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $75@77. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 18 were 50 tons.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—Feedstuf better request and with moderate prices are firm and in some instar material advances over a week a tations represent carlots, to arriv lb. sacks, at cost, per ton: Win $42.50@43.50; spring bran, $42. standard wheat middlings, $47@ middlings, $57@58; red dog, $68@6 $47@48; low grade flour, $68@69; dlings, $46.50@47.50; fine yellow $57.50@58.50; fine white hominy, 59.50; reground oats feed, $26. cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $73. cottonseed meal, 41% protein, cottonseed meal, 20% protein, $60

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—A tone prevailed in the local mill fee during the past week. Bran ha fair demand, with bids somew ranging not more than $36, howe ket prices are holding steady. are very slow and showed a drop ard middlings of $1.50@2, while f dlings declined $3@4. Hominy fe quoted at 2@4 lower. Oilmeal Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $36.50@37; stanc dlings, $42.50@43; flour middlings 52; red dog, $62.50@63.50; hom $55@57; rye feed, $42@43; old-pr meal, $75; cottonseed meal, $75@ ers' dried grains, $60@61; gluten all in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Oct. 18.—Weakness w in the feeds market here during week. Shorts declined $4, red and Boston mixed $2. Other pr unchanged. Dealers reported a quiry with the trade not dispos crease their stocks. Supplies in fi are light on account of the mills being operated at only part capaci per ton follow: Bran, $37.50; gr $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $53. ground feed, $52.50; No. 3 ground shorts, $43.50 flour middlings, $55 $64; Boston mixed, $44.50; crac $56.75; rye feed, $38.

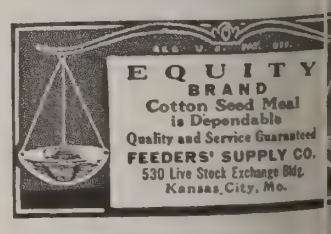
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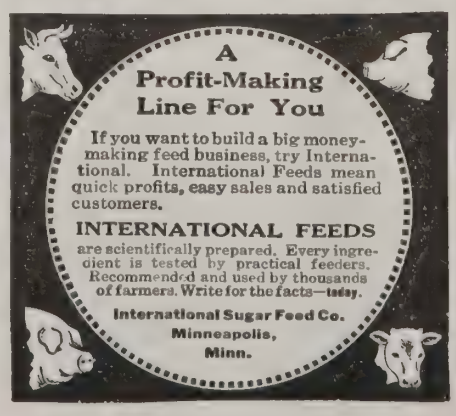
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RAIN and FEED STUFFS

NASHVILLE.

le, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Mill feed con- asy last week, with only mod- mand for bran and middlings. ound feed was also easier and sympathy with the general situa- Quotations: Wheat bran, 100-lb. ton, $40@41; middlings, $59@60; al mule feed, $44@56; dairy feed, og feed, $62; poultry feed, $65@

DES MOINES, IA.

oines, Oct. 18.—Markets again ower levels in mill feeds. Bran $34; middlings, $45. The feeders buying oilmeal at the present in the market and they say they itute other protein feeds unless work back to the lower mark of ays ago.
ed and tankage are now being liberal quantities and the trade hold of these feeds quite readily.

BALTIMORE.

re, Oct. 18.—The trend of feed been steadily downward during week or ten days under increased to sell from the West and a ten- middlings to work down closer to of bran. Demand is tame. We estern spring bran, per ton, in ks, $41@42; Western middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $47@48; city mills' eat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. ; brown middlings, per ton, in ks, $55; white middlings, per ton, sacks, $65.

ST. LOUIS.

, Mo., Oct. 18.—The feed market but the demand still is limited. in is in better request, but other quiet. The feature of the week e of middlings at auction, for "whom it may concern," on when the car in question sold ton, which was the top price but the market is now strong- tions are as follows: Bran, $36@ illings, $52@54, latter price for d feed, $41@43; white hominy at feed, nominally, $24; alfalfa , $36@37.50; No. 2, green, $33; per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

MINNEAPOLIS.

lis, Oct. 20.—There has been a ge in the millfeed situation and much stronger than they were o. Brokers have been bearish short. Now they are covering idding in the face of light mill resulting in a very strong tone. rections are fair to good. Mill- ing considerable feed in mixed

s in car lots, f. o. b. Minneap- lb. sacks: Standard middlings, ur middlings, $53@55; rye 42@43; red dog, 150 lbs., jute. n, $36.50@37.50.

eed Feed Again Higher.

CITY, Oct. 18.—Another ad- recorded in prices for feeds in Kansas City closing sales showing a to $2.50 a ton. Delay in he crop in Oklahoma is factor in the market, the this state being forced to Kansas for their current re- and thus withholding cake r Northern markets. Some uiry also was reported. cold weather in the large itory stimulated buying by ests. Bids were sought on eal for January, February shipment, but crushers were submit offers.
l cake of 43 per cent protein at around $76 a ton, Kansas the 41 per cent, and $72.50 cent. Cold pressed cake , and for old process lin- he market closed around

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ECONOMICAL STOCK FEEDING.

In feeding stock for profit the chief consideration is a choice of feeding stuffs from which one gets the greatest production of energy for the investment. Our only guides in these selections are the chemical analyses and feeding experiments. If either one of these factors are missing the other shrinks in value. Only by actual feeding experiments can the digestibility of the material be determined.

Much experimental work has been done to determine the correct amounts and proportions of protein, carbohydrates and fat necessary to insure economical production. These have been compiled into tables known as feeding standards. A ration which fits the feeding standard exactly might fail in result if no attention were given the item "ash." In our common feeding standards no consideration is given this important food substance. Lack of ash makes weak bones and irritable nerves and no animal can return a profit to the feeder when in such a condition. Hence we must select feeds for our ration containing plenty of ash. The corn plant as a whole is low in ash, while the legume hays are high. Animals which do not eat hay may be supplied ash in tankage.

During the period of the war much change in the quality of feeding stuffs has been noted. More intense milling of wheat has resulted in lowering the quality of middlings and bran. This made analyses and feeding experiments reported in past years of doubtful value in connection with these feeding stuffs. Some feeds, especially those by-products of the manufacture of liquor, have become a thing of the past. This upset the entire feeding program on many farms where these feeds had ranked high in importance. New price ratios were a result of the war and made necessary frequent changes in the feeding in order.

The feeder who does not change his ration with price changes is most of the time feeding a non-economical ration. He perhaps would not hesitate to change the brand of gasoline he uses in his automobile, if it were shown that he could cover more miles per dollar with a different brand, but he has often developed a sentiment in favor of some particular feed or has inherited one from his father which is hard to break. Many men hold such a prejudice regarding tankage and go on producing pork at $18 per hundred weight on corn alone, when they might produce it at $13 by using tankage.

Few feeders have exactly the same problem to solve in deciding upon a ration. The roughage raised on the farm should in most cases be consumed there, to save the expense of handling. If this is from leguminous plants the type of concentrates which should be fed will be quite different from that on a farm affording only corn stover and timothy hay as a roughage basis. In the former case where leguminous roughage furnishes a considerable proportion of the required protein the concentrates fed need not be high in protein, which usually results in reducing their cost. In the latter case with a non-leguminous roughage as a basis the concentrate must be high in protein to supply enough without furnishing an excess of total digestible nutrients.

Another consideration in selecting a feed is the relative costive or laxative effect of a feed. Some feeds have a marked loosening effect; others have the opposite. In general, succulent feeds are desirable because of their loosening effect. Cottonseed meal and oil meal, while both high in protein, have opposite effects in this respect. Molasses from beets has a marked laxative effect, often excessive; while that from cane does not. This, however, is somewhat of an individual problem and must be regulated to the needs of each animal.

Some feeds, notably cottonseed meal, contains poisonous substances, which are detrimental if fed in large amounts. Two pounds of cottonseed meal per day per one-thousand-pound animal is usually considered safe for cattle, but cottonseed meal cannot be safely fed to hogs.

With all the data and experimental results at hand the feeder may fail in results unless he is a close observer and adapts his ration individually to his animals. Experimental data are the result of averages, and while of inestimable value, one cannot apply them to the exclusion of individual tastes. Palatability is as important in a feed as any other item, and animals vary greatly in their likes and dislikes. —*Bourbon Stock Journal.*

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HORSES VS. MOTORS.

The New York Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n has begun an advertising campaign to "Save the Horse," and the first proposition advanced is that 80 per cent of commercial hauling can be done with horses 50 per cent cheaper than with motor trucks. This is held to be true also for farm work

The association has come to believe that it has become necessary to offset misleading propaganda which has been put out by automobile, truck and tractor manufacturers, and says:

"Millions of dollars have been appropriated by New York and other states during the last fifteen years for the construction of up-to-date roads. This has resulted in a network of magnificent highways throughout the country.

"The majority of these roads have been so constructed that it is almost impossible to move horse-drawn vehicles over them with any degree of satisfaction. At certain seasons of the year, when they are covered with ice and snow, particularly on grades, they cannot be negotiated by the horse-drawn vehicle at all. And yet no provision has been made or contemplated for the horse.

"What should have been done at the outset must be done in the future. Construct improved dirt roads alongside of the finished motor roads. This matter is going to be taken up with the highway commissions of every state in the Union.

"Statistics furnished by the Department of Agriculture show a pronounced decrease in the number of colts bred on the farm during the past five years. Previous to this time there was a colt bred on every farm yearly. Recent figures show that there is now only one colt bred to every three farms. This shows that the farmer as well as the rest of the people have been intoxicated with the idea of the gasoline horse to such an extent that he has completely lost sight of his own interests.

"It is up to the shipper, when conferring with the farmer, to introduce this most important subject. Something must be done to bring the breeding of horses back to normal, or it will only be a question of a very few years when we will be confronted with a most dangerous horse shortage. Fine upstanding horses cannot be procured overnight nor manufactured by thousands on demand."

Swift & Co. in a "Foreword" say in part: "The investigation of the packing industry by the Federal Trade Commission was one-sided. The charge that the packers have a monopoly is not founded upon fact. The Trade Commission had free access to Swift & Company's files, and in publishing letters and telegrams taken therefrom, the Commission has actually failed to reproduce in its report letters and telegrams, and even parts of telegrams, which controvert some of the very contentions that it tries to establish. In many cases, the Trade Commission has described perfectly proper practices and transactions in such a way as to make them appear illegitimate; it has given undue importance to trivial matters, and has failed to even mention other matters of vital importance; by a subtle method of insinuation and suggestion, the Trade Commission has in many instances given the effect of dogmatic assertion. Proof of the foregoing statements may be found in this analysis."

With corn silage and alfalfa hay it is an easy matter to make a good ration for dairy cows. We would feed each cow about 30 lbs. of corn silage daily and all the alfalfa she will consume. To supplement this it is well to make a mixture of at least three kinds of meal. Just what these should be will depend upon what crops are raised and what feeds can be obtained in the market and their prices. A mixture consisting of 400 lbs. ground corn or barley, 300 lbs. ground oats or bran, and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, oil meal, or gluten meal will supplement the roughage very well. Feed one pound of this mixture for each 3½ to 4 lbs. of average testing milk produced.—*Hoard's.*

EXPORTS AND CREDIT.

Reference is made in another column to the rather surprising large tonnage of wheat and feedstuffs held in Australian ports on order and only awaiting delivery to Great Britain which government in its effort to reduce living costs is said by officials of the packers to have reduced meat products on import from the United States around 75 per cent. The Chicago packers offset this by reporting substantial business with Germany, the basis of Exchange not being quite clear. There is possibly a closer parallel in considering meats with grain and other feedstuffs than normally in contemplating this export situation. The credits governing all transactions will of course be arranged in some way, but in commenting again on Mr. Hoover's bearish news release we must remind our friends that this exact situation, without, it is true, the guarantee of an official pen, has been offered our readers and those of other well informed publishers for the past several months. It was absolutely borne out by cables and large export operators who have cautioned Western connections against excess shipments of oats and barley, exceeding the present foreign demand. They urge the engagement of the most limited ship space, referring to the cancellation of export orders as a result of declining foreign exchange and the belief that prices would work lower. The latter has been borne out in actual fact by the declining markets of last week and those who follow the above suggestions have profited.

Barley as Feed.

Purdue University has just finished tests of barley as hog feed. The results show that:

The usual rating of 90 per cent of corn efficiency is a safe standard for barley when fattening hogs. In this trial, barley was more than 90 per cent as efficient as corn.

Hogs fed tankage according to appetite (in separate compartments of the self-feeder) ate an excessive amount of tankage. Combinations of corn, barley and tankage have excellent feeding values. If barley is cheaper per cwt. than corn, a greater reduction in cost of gains results from forcing the hogs to eat more barley by mixing it with corn and tankage.

These facts were brought out by the experimental work:

That barley should be ground, rolled or soaked when used as a hog feed; that finely ground barley is not palatable to hogs; they like it medium or coarsely ground; that barley is a good feed for growing shoats or stock hogs; that it produces a good, firm quality of pork.

Barley when ground, rolled or soaked is not injurious in any way. If soaked it should be fed while in fresh condition—rule which applies to all hog feeds.

It cost $13.39 to produce a hundred pounds of pork on one lot receiving corn and tankage and $14.11 on the other, and those receiving barley and tankage consumed $13.10 and $13.17 worth of feed respectively for each 100 pounds gain, while those receiving the corn, tankage and barley, free choice, ate $13.61 for every 100 pounds of fat they put on and those with the mixed feed ate only $13.09 worth. The lot making the greatest daily gain, 1.71 pounds, received a mixed ration of 6 parts corn, 46 parts barley and 8 parts tankage, and the cost for this lot was $13.09 per 100, the lowest of any lot.

Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Oct. 19	6,152,0	1,889,0	3,366,0	1,126,0
Oct. 26	4,488,0	1,528,0	2,554,0	872,0
Nov. 2	4,117,0	1,424,0	2,423,0	732,0
Nov. 9	4,411,0	1,975,0	3,127,0	890,0
Nov. 16	3,893,0	3,134,0	2,540,0	906,0
Nov. 23	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,714,0	1,141,0
Nov. 30	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
Dec. 7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
Dec. 14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
Dec. 21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
Dec. 28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
Jan. 4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
Jan. 11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
Jan. 18	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
Jan. 25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
Feb. 1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
Feb. 8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
Feb. 15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
Feb. 22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893,0
Mar. 1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
Mar. 8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
Mar. 15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
Mar. 22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
Mar. 29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
Apr. 5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
Apr. 12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
Apr. 19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
Apr. 26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
May 3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
May 10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
May 17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
May 24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
May 31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
June 7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
June 14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
June 21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
June 28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
July 3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
July 12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
July 19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
July 26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0
Aug. 2	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,255,0
Aug. 9	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
Aug. 16	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,989,0
Aug. 23	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0	2,428,0
Aug. 30	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0	2,004,0
Sept. 6	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,459,0	1,892,0
Sept. 13	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,625,0	2,242,0
Sept. 20	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,948,0	2,400,0
Sept. 27	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,407,0	2,741,0
Oct. 4	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,403,0	2,671,0
Oct. 11	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,434,0	2,427,0
Oct. 18	2,859,0	6,152,0	1,568,0	3,366,0

Country's Money Supply.

The different kinds of money in circulation on September 1, 1919, with comparisons follow:

	Sept. 1, 1919.	Sept. 1, 1918.
Gold coin	$1,084,813,226	$1,062,558,390
Certificates	439,542,803	754,811,369
Silver dollars	81,114,285	79,480,196
Certificates	160,424,058	344,696,913
Subsidiary	233,181,191	221,282,566
Treas. notes, 1890	1,724,621	1,834,233
U. S. notes	331,524,853	340,394,092
Fed. Res. notes	2,561,563,449	2,090,318,055
Banknotes—		
Fed. Res.	188,766,737	24,440,325
National	660,973,844	701,494,562
Total	$5,743,629,067	$5,621,311,201

Money circulating in the United States on September 1 for a series of years:

1919	$5.743,629,067	1915	$3 625,432,657
1918	5,521,311,201	1914	3,478,603,792
1917	4.799,323,846	1913	3,365,855,755
1916	4,066,859,152	1912	3,296,493,280

Circulation per capita on Sep 1 was $54.03, against $54.40 gust 1, and $52.95 on September

Combining the amounts of m outside circulation with the stated amounts held in the Tre assets of the government, an the gold held against Federal notes, the total general stock o by months during the past yea September 1 for a series of y as follows:

September, 1919	$7.5
August, 1919	7.5
July, 1919	7.5
June, 1919	7.5
May, 1919	7.5
April, 1919	7.5
March, 1919	7.5
February, 1919	7.5
January, 1919	7.5
December, 1918	7.5
November, 1918	7.5
October, 1918	7.5

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of ceipts and shipments of oats at mary markets of the West weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shi
	Final 00 omitte		
Week of—	1918.	1917.	191
Oct. 26	6,713,0	8,379,0	4,155
Nov. 2	6,565,0	9,723,0	5,766
Nov. 9	6,133,0	8,672,0	4,956
Nov. 16	5,526,0	7,285,0	5,457
Nov. 23	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041
Nov. 30	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496
Dec. 7	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631
Dec. 14	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690
Dec. 21	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813
Dec. 28	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,655
Jan. 4	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266
Jan. 11	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859
Jan. 18	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156
Jan. 25	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435
Feb. 1	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316
Feb. 8	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,320
Feb. 15	3,500,0	6,685,0	2,949
Feb. 22	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427
Mar. 1	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,185
Mar. 8	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107
Mar. 15	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,563
Mar. 22	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293
Mar. 29	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,963
Apr. 5	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,933
Apr. 12	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,705
Apr. 19	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267
Apr. 26	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,133
May 3	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,247
May 10	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,577
May 17	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,587
May 24	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,833
May 31	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,185
June 7	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,985
June 14	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,725
June 21	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,345
June 28	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,577
July 3	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,525
July 12	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,995
July 19	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,105
July 26	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,225
Aug. 2	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,941
Aug. 9	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,529
Aug. 16	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,729
Aug. 23	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,105
Aug. 30	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,477
Sept. 6	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655
Sept. 13	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,621
Sept. 20	4,894,0	7,831,0	3,229
Sept. 27	4,638,0	5,975,0	3,321
Oct. 4	4,333,0	6,179,0	3,145
Oct. 11	4,571,0	5,695,0	3,577
Oct. 18	4,856,0	7,714,0	3,413

COTTON SEED PRODUC

(MONDAY WEEKLY LETTER AND BUYERS' GUIDE.)

MARKET: Excessive rainfall and cool, cloudy weather seriously retarded cotton picking and ginning the past week. buying by Fertilizer Manufacturers, together with some forced by cattlemen to sustain fat cattle awaiting equipment to move ket, has likewise kept the market in a very bullish and adv position.

Our prices, subject to confirmation, carlots only, 20 to 30 to prompt and October shipment, closed Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	Cold-pressed	Li
Chicago	$78.50	$76.50	$60.50	$
Indianapolis	78.50	76.50	61.00	
Des Moines	77.00	75.00	59.75	
Milwaukee, Wis.	79.00	77.00	61.00	
St. Louis	77.00	75.00	59.50	
K. C.	76.00	74.00	58.00	

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CHOCTAW SALES COMPAN

A. J. (JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER

STOCK YA KANSAS CIT

Alfalfa Department

lfa growers in the vicinity of k n, Ky., made their fourth cut- g alfalfa early this month.
la s are being made for the erec- n an alfalfa mill at Lindsay, Okla., 0 being invested in the business.
h alfalfa mill recently destroyed fr at Clinton, Okla., will be rebuilt, W Church being owner of the enter- e.

Vermilyea of Dunlap, Kans., re- s crop of over 250 tons of alfalfa yr from 30 acres, which he esti- es be worth $5,000.

ck shipper from Onaga reports ops of alfalfa and other feeds h neighborhood with pastures at t e in good shape.

crop of hay in Ottawa County, s this year not so large as last account of the heavy acreage of at However, for the coming sea- th wheat acreage seems to be less th land will be returned to alfalfa ot r grasses. Hay of this growth is xcellent quality.

e tto Weiss Milling Co. has pur- ed site for an alfalfa mill at Ft. s, Colo. The mill will have a ca- y of 8 cars of meal per day. This a has branch mills in Kansas O ahoma, as well as at Wichita, e quarters, but this is the first in- ne in Colorado. About $35,000 id o be involved.

th sheep range of the valleys of e ern slope of the Rockies of Colo- c siderable hay and other feed ere raised, but although alfalfa in ng no more money than was at his date last year the demand very large and it is expected ri will advance. A week ago the a worth $15 a ton to feeders.

E/ OF THE ALFALFA SITUATION.

rd Wilson of the Denver Alfalfa g nd Products Co., Lamar, Colo., it on an Eastern swing among , said when in St. Louis:

e uestion of the hour among the ed mixers is, Why doesn't the a alfa market break and make r neal?

th other markets on feedstuffs g heavy declines, the Kansas a d hay market not only held it showed slight advances. h shown some weakness due c a glutting of the markets fol- eal grinding weather in the b with winter coming on and n s" feeding before a new crop, a a farmer is not bearish nor e e until he feels spring com- a . A break will surely come u we think not until March, or e o affect the meal supply this

a e filling our warehouses and eady for our shut-down pe-

ri ection with Mr. Wilson's re- a l as published in THE PRICE T RAIN REPORTER, on Oct. 15, it id that the great alfalfa pro- a tes show, according to the " Crop Estimates, 19,181,000 ,397,000 tons more than in s is offset by somewhat re- ds in other territory and a e ral falling off of color and lue of the entire crop.

ING ALFALFA SUBSTITUTES.

CHES, TEXAS (7).—The de- rulfalfa in this section is very g will be perhaps until Decem- J uary. The offerings are al- l n account of the continued l New Mexico. a difficulty of obtaining sup- d the tendency to higher val- d s are substituting Johnson n prairie hay for alfalfa and re grain. o and oats are selling on a parity with alfalfa, and feeders find it more economical to feed a heavier ration of grain with Johnson and prairie for roughness, than to feed alfalfa and oats, which have been the favorite ration in this section for some time.—*F. R. Penman.*

PROWERS COUNTY ALFALFA.

LAMAR, COLO. (9).—The alfalfa crop was about 75 per cent of normal and about half of it has been sold or contracted for at prices lower than 60 days ago. The rains have delayed handling somewhat.—*E. J. Wagner.*

NEW MEXICO ALFALFA.

HAGERMAN, N. M.—The hay season is practically over with for us. Owing to the high prices which prevailed during the summer, there was very little hay put in storage, farmers selling as fast as it was put up, rather than take a chance on the future market.

Thirty days ago our fourth crop promised to be one of the largest in our history; however, owing to unfavorable weather, there has been no choice hay harvested so far, and the hay which is still standing is deteriorating rapidly. The present indications are that the crop will be very short, not more than a normal fifth crop.

The demand for alfalfa is not as heavy as usual at this time of the year, but sufficient to take all the available hay that grades No. 1 or better at around $25 f. o. b.

We have also suffered a very heavy loss in the seed crop, very little having been threshed, with most of the seed hay still in the stacks and standing, and practically all the seed sprouting.—*Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Roy Lochhead, Manager.*

Alfalfa Meal Demand Light.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—A continued quiet tone marked the trade in alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. Some millers and jobbing interests described demand as fair, and local plants generally are operating at capacity on old orders. Still, it is apparent that the current volume of business is far below normal for this period. Inquiries were more numerous during the week, and hope was manifest that demand will improve with the cooler weather. The East, Southeast and Middle West bought small supplies of meal. Mill operations in the West were restricted by rains.

Prices show little change for the week. Choice alfalfa meal, in carlots, new sacks, per ton, closed at $37.50@39; No. 1, $34.50@36.50; No. 2, $29.50@31; brown, $27.50@28.

Alfalfa mixed feed manufacturers described demand as moderate, with some improvement in the volume of business. Excellent condition of fall pastures is a serious restricting influence in the mixed feed trade. Hog feeders are taking more of the balanced rations, despite liberal new corn supplies. Prices were unchanged, closing as follows: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

Molasses is a very good feed and two pounds may be fed daily to each cow without injuring her breeding power. It is rich in carbohydrates and if fed in too large quantities and at the exclusion of feeds rich in protein there would be danger of affecting the animal's breeding. There would be no danger of molasses proving injurious in any way fed at the rate of two pounds daily per cow and with the feeds mentioned. We consider it a good feed to use with cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay.—*Hoard's.*

Pasturage in Indiana in many places reported entirely burned out and farmers are compelled to feed stock. In no sections of the state do the pastures have any great feeding value.

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Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

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HOG FEEDING

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Value of the Legumes.

Good, properly cured hay from any of the common legumes has a high percentage of digestible protein. The following table, per acre basis, shows the comparative vales of several common roughages and concentrates:

Hays.	Yield, tons.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Alfalfa	2½	530	1,950	45	2,581
Cowpea	1½	393	1,011	30	1,471
Red clover	1¼	190	982	45	1,273
Soy bean	1¼	292	980	30	1,339
Sweet clover	2	436	1,538	28	2,337
Oat and pea	1¼	207	917	38	1,209
Timothy	1	60	850	24	970
Peanut vines, nuts removed	1	132	740	60	1,007
Corn silage	8	176	2,400	112	2,828
1 ton bran	...	250	832	60	1,217
1 ton corn meal	...	138	1,380	70	1,676
Velvet beans	1½	360	1,209	42	1,663

[1]Digestible protein per acre lbs. [2]Digestible carbohydrates per acre. [3]Digestible fat per acre. [4]Total nutrients per acre.

This table shows that an acre of alfalfa furnishes twice as much protein as a ton of bran, four times as much as a ton of cornmeal, and nine times as much as an acre of timothy. When the ration consists of an abundance of silage and good legume hay, cows of moderate production often require but little grain. Cows which give more than 25 or 30 pounds of milk daily require the addition of concentrates if high production is to be maintained. In view of the probable shortage in grains, every dairyman should make every effort to provide an abundance of leguminous hay by growing legumes suitable to their soils and sections.—*United States Department of Agriculture.*

Owing to good rains the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Wisconsin, have improved pasturage conditions. These same states report corn as ranging from only fair to extra good, according to the areas affected by drought and temperature conditions earlier in the year.—*Am. Steel & Wire Co. Report.*



Hog Sense Makes Dollars For Dealers

No feed dealer can afford to be without a protein feed. Hog instinct demands it as part of the ration. Experienced breeders always feed it. It is in demand in every experimental station. Any hog knows that

Standard Digester Tankage

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is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.



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Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

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Hay Department

Cowgill, Mo., reports plenty of cheap forage feed on hand in that neighborhood.

A stock shipper from Shelby County, Ia., reports that county well supplied with hay and forage feed with pastures still good.

Feeders in the Arkansas and Kansas Valleys of Kansas report an abundance of rough feed this year with good pastures at the present time.

Douglas County, Kans., reports a heavy supply of hay both in the bale and in the stack. The quality of alfalfa is the best ever known in that section.

Arkansas is said to have a very good crop of hay this year and it is not unusual to find the farmer with more hay than he has barn space to take care of it.

Butler County, Kans., in the drought section, will have no surplus of hay this season. In the immediate neighborhood, however, particularly the districts containing low lands there will be an abundance.

Arkansas valley is reported to have a good crop of hay, both of alfalfa and the native grasses. Alfalfa has sold so far at $23@28 per ton. Those well informed are inclined to think the valley will finish the season with a surplus.

The Sand Hill country of northwestern Nebraska is said by old residents to really never have failed to furnish ample feed. Grass grows in the valleys and at this time there is a heavy crop of hay in the stack all over that part of the state.

A stock shipper from Mullin, Nebr., says the livestock are drifting into the Sand Hills country from the drought districts of Wyoming and Montana to absorb considerable of the local hay. The latter has been contracted for within the past two months at $12@15 a ton in the stack but more recently the prices have been settling down a little and at the present time about $10 is the maximum.

Hay dealers at Newport, Neb., reported to be shipping most of their hay west into Wyoming and other mountain districts which suffered from drought this season, the demand from that quarter being better than in Missouri river markets. Dealers are paying $15 a ton for good hay and there is said to be a considerable accumulation of baled stock at Newport at this time, the demand having slackened somewhat in the past few weeks.

A Kansas City hay buyer returning from a trip through Oklahoma and Kansas says the country has an enormous stock of hay in the stack and already baled but the movement is being delayed on account of transportation difficulties. The farmers generally, he finds, are holding the best hay and will not consider selling anything at all except the low and inferior grades. It is the same travelers' opinion that if the transportation system should be relieved soon there will be a lot of farmers selling good hay for less money than they now receive for the junk.

Soya Bean Hay.

Henry and Morrison, in "Feeds and Feeding," give 100 lb. of soybean hay as containing 91.4 lb. of dry matter, 11.7 lb. of digestible protein and 53.6 lb. total digestible nutrients, being richer than an equal amount of alfalfa hay. Where conditions are not favorable for alfalfa I think no hay crop can equal soybeans for quantity, quality and improvement of the soil in southeastern Ohio. We find, from the same authors, the daily maintenance ration for our Jersey cows averaging about 800 lb. to be .56 lb. digestible protein and 6.34 lb. total digestible nutrients. By feeding 25 lb. of good mature silage and 10 lb. of soybean hay daily we get 1.345 lb. of digestible protein and 9.78 lb. total digestible nutrients, leaving a surplus above maintenance of .78 lb. of protein and 3.44 lb. of total digestible nutrients and giving our roughage a feeding ration of 1:6.2. With this roughage and some corn-and-cob meal we find no need of buying any concentrates except some oilmeal and cottonseed meal which we feed according to production.

While this ration may not be ideal or produce a maximum flow of milk we find it satisfactory as a "war ration," and it brings us more net income than when buying a lot of high-priced concentrates. The farmer-dairyman—shipping cream as we are here—must raise more of his feeds, especially those high in protein or he will be forced to make a "strategic retreat."—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE HAY SITUATION.

HAY GOOD QUALITY.

GREELEY, COLO.—We have a very fine hay crop, so far as quality goes, as it has been a very good season for making hay. The tonnage, however, is short by 25 or 30 per cent. Feeders are paying very stiff prices for the hay, making it hard for shippers to compete. Just at present labor also is very short for baling on account of the sugar beet harvest and potato digging.—*D. D. Dunn.*

SURPLUS HAY PICKED UP.

SEDGWICK, KANS. (5).—The surplus hay is about all picked up, barely enough left in the hands of the farmers to feed them through.

SEED CROP.—The alfalfa seed crop was very light in this section and it is about all in the hands of the dealers now, there will be but very little sown this fall or next spring owing to the high price of seed.—*The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mill.*

Canadian Hay in Cincinnati.

Owing to the large quantities of Canadian hay now arriving at the local plugging yard and expected increased movement during the winter, Cincinnati hay dealers deemed it advisable to caution Canadian shippers, through their daily market circular, to exercise more care and closer attention to the details of proper baling and loading of cars so as to secure more profitable results. The very careless manner of loading hay in cars with dirty floors, which previously contained soft coal and other material, discolors so many bales as to affect the value of the entire shipment. Baling in inclement weather, as was the case a year ago, and loading in cars that have more or less snow and ice in them should also be avoided, as bales so loaded after being in transit and reaching a warmer climate become out of condition, heated and so badly caked as to sell only for fertilizer and at heavy discounts. The trade here also shows a decided preference for small bal the heavy Canadian bale of 17x22 ing from 160 to 200 pounds, is discounted from $1 to $2.50 un light weight and better pressed d article.

Omaha Hay Notes.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPOND

W. E. Hopkins of the Omaha l left for the western part of t Wednesday, to be gone for some

Geo. Corley of the Dyer Hay for Kansas City to spend a few

Frank Hazel of the Omaha has a new Dodge car; some class

Harry Pennington was a vi the market this week.

Receipts light on prairie h market is improved on prairie; firm and steady. Weather cl sunshiny.

Car shortage and inclement have caused lighter movement out of Nebraska and tributary t in the past ten days. This has prices to strengthen a little bit Omaha market, although the sea not yet arrived when demand permanently higher prices. N has its usual good supply of alf wild hay, the crop generally been put up under very favora ditions. Generally speaking, asked by producers are somewh than they were 30 days ago they are not willing to relea crops at prices materially low $18.00 to $20.00 for good wild $18.00 to $25.00 for their alfal demand in drouth-stricken terr Wyoming and Montana is not up to date as has been anticip though considerable hay has mo those states under the very f freight rates granted by the Administration. Omaha dealer pate a strengthening in the demand and are looking forwa curing a share of this new bu

Hay Marke

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Oct. 19.—Demand for hay contin with arrivals reported slow. Q follow: Prairie—No. 1, $21@22; N 20; No. 3, $13@15. Midland—No. 1

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12@16. Saltgrass—No. 1, $22@24; 19@21. Alfalfa—No. 1, $27@28; $25@26; No. 2, $15@20.

MONTREAL.

—The receipts of hay during the at Montreal were 8,107 bales, 4,397 bales for the same week

rket is quiet with sales reported for good No. 2 timothy, and r ordinary No. 2. Canadian hay booked for England via New ell as from Boston.—Trade Bul-

PORTLAND.

—Eastern Washington timothy 6@37; double compressed, $40; 31@32; straw, $15@16; Puget

SAN FRANCISCO.

—Receipts show a very rapid is to be accounted for by the the fields and the scarcity of t of the hay is now under cover ipments by water have begun to ry materially.

ot being moved from the ware- yet, principally because the rail- anies are not furnishing cars, eir entire equipment to move freight, and it is only occasion- ars can be had for loading hay. the receipts have been very there has been sufficient hay supply all demands. Most of s, however, have been of the d poorer grades and very little which usually comes from rail been available. The result has when a carload of this quality it has sold in excess of our top Otherwise the market has re- ut the same.

f alfalfa have been somewhat the river and have moved

ble straw has arrived during d has had to be handled by the s there is practically no sale

MEMPHIS.

ittle activity characterized the during the week and receipts Demand is of hand-to-mouth t prices are higher to buy, for ry independent. Fall pastures d that helps restrict demand. has been received and stock od shape without so much dry ess on the call board is largely ffers are very few. Today $31 light clover mixed and $29 for y. Choice alfalfa brought a while November No. 1 was 6, with $32 bid. Standard was d a car of No. 2 sold at $29.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

eceipts of hay show a decrease week, only 1,800 tons being s against 2,438 tons for the a year ago. Very little change rices or demand since the last market continues quiet. No. not in as good demand as think it should be and prices lly lower. Arrivals of good as well as clover hay have at fairly satisfactory prices keen edge is off the demand y. The lesser grades of hay ed at all. Quotations are as

hy, $29@29.50; No. 2 timothy, timothy, $24@25; No. 1 light , $28@28.50; No. 1 clover @0.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $26@ er, $31.50@32.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ur market is well stocked on ealers inclined to hold, wait- er market, and a good round is been held here due to one being crowded and team being entirely too expensive uote markets, nominally, as 1, $35@36; standard, $34@35; and No. 3 about $30.

CLEVELAND.

the hay market things have ll. Not as much hay coming and hardly enough to supply This accounts for a raise of ffective Wednesday, Oct. 15. hy, $29; standard timothy, 2 timothy, $27@27.50; No. 1 28; rye straw, $10.50@11; No. and straw, $10. The above o. b., carlots, Cleveland.

TOLEDO.

Over and heavy mixed hay big demand. Timothy and y easier. Demand for alfalfa in sight. Receipts slightly s: No. 1 timothy, $27; No. 2, mixed, $26; No. 1 clover, do rate point.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hay is in fair demand, with ly better due to rainy he fact that farmers have do much work in the field. tations are: Baled, carlots, $31 a ton; No. 2, $29.50; No. 3, $25.50; No. 1 clover, $31; No. 2, $28; light mixed, $29.50; No. 1 mixed, $28.50; No. 2, $27; wheat straw, $11; rye straw, $13.

BUFFALO.

Oct. 18.—Dealers in hay are beginning to take hold and quite a few cars were reported sold this week. Prices have not, however, settled down to their figures. Quoted: No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25@26; and No. 3, $22@23 per ton on track.

DES MOINES, IA.

Oct. 18.—Receipts light on all the better grades of hay but were sufficient to supply the demand with the exceptions No. 1 to choice pea green alfalfa hay which is quoted $1@2 higher.

Receipts of off grades continue to arrive in quite large quantity and move slow at unsatisfactory prices.

Choice pea green alfalfa, $32@33; timothy, $24@25; standard, $23@24; prairie, No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $17@18.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct. 18.—The movement of hay at the local market has been somewhat larger during the past week and generally showed a firmer tone. The demand has not taken its customary stride for this time of the year, due to the still ideal condition of pasturage for outside feeding. Choice timothy is steady, while No. 2 and light clover mixed showed a slight decrease of 50c to $1. Receipts are fair. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28@28.50; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $24@25; red top and timothy mixed, $24@25; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $8.50@9.

DETROIT.

Oct. 18.—Demand for hay is moderate and the market is quoted easy. Receipts are increasing and a good deal is coming from Canada. Straw is firm and 50c higher. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $22@23; No. 1 mixed, $24@25; No. 1 clover, $24@25.

NASHVILLE.

Oct. 20.—Demand for hay was fair last week. Receipts at Nashville were 14 cars. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $34; No. 2 timothy, $32; No. 1 clover, $33; No. 2 clover, $31.

BOSTON.

Oct. 18.—There was a slight increase in the receipts of hay in the Boston market the past week, but there is a decrease reported in offerings of the top and poor grades as compared with a week ago. The comparatively low range of prices quoted local has caused shippers to show a lack of interest in this market and shipments to Boston have fallen off in consequence. The general situation is firm and a better demand for the best hay, the supply of which is extremely light. The poor grades are also in better demand, but medium grades are slow with prices favoring the buyer. No Canadian hay, especially, is in excessive supply and slow demand. No. 1 timothy hay in large bales is held at a little wider range of prices, most of the offerings ranging at $33@34 per ton. Occasionally a fancy car brings a little more. Small bales are held at $31@32.50. No. 2 timothy ranges at $30.50@31.50 for large bales and $29@30 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is held $1 per ton higher, at $29@31, and No. 2 Eastern at $26@28. No. 3 hay is $25@27. Clover mixed and fine hay held about $1 per ton higher. Poor to damaged takes a wider range at $18@21. Packing hay in light supply and steady at $18@20 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 18 were: Local, 134 cars.

The straw market is firmly held with light offerings and prices generally higher. Choice rye straw is quoted at $17@17.50 per ton, with oat straw held a shade higher at $14@15. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 18 were: Local, 5 cars.

OMAHA.

Oct. 18.—Receipts of prairie hay light and the demand better causing the market to advance on all grades. Alfalfa firm and steady. Oat and wheat straw some higher.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $12@15. Midland prairie—No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $16@18. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $11@13; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@11; wheat, $8@10.

DULUTH.

Oct. 18.—A better call turned up in hay on this market during the last week. Dealers met with a good demand for the better grades of hay but the poorer qualities were difficult to move. Pasturage over this territory is good as a result of the fall rains. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

ST. JOSEPH.

Oct. 18.—The hay market continued steady with an advance of 50c to $1 on top grades. The demand for good grades of hay is stronger and the supply being hardly sufficient to take care of the demand. The coming week will no doubt see strong prices on all grades, as rainy weather has retarded the shipping of hay. Nominal quotations are as follows: Prairie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $18.50@20; No. 2, $16.50@18; No. 3, $12@16. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@12. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $28.50@29.50; standard, $26.50@28.50; No. 2, $21@25.50; No. 3, $18@20. Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@22. Clover—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@23. Straw, $8.50@9.

BALTIMORE.

Oct. 18.—There is no over-supply of the better grades of timothy and good mixed hay offering, and for such stock there is a fair demand at full quotations. Receipts of hay and the quantity in transit are very moderate, although of common, low grade, and "sample hay" there is an ample quantity on sale, the demand for the poorer grades being very indifferent.

Straw of all descriptions is in fair request in a jobbing way and the general market is about steady at former range of prices. We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $31; standard, $30@30.50; No. 2, $30; No. 3, $25@27. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29.50@30; No. 2, $27@28.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25@27. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25. Sample hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 17.—Hay was steady on choice qualities which were in fair request and light supply but there were liberal offerings of the under grades which were pressed for sale at low and irregular prices. Straw quiet but steady under moderate receipts.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@27.

Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 12.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	3,460	260
Receipts last week	4,735	390
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	28,953	2,000
Receipts same time last year	41,513	2,180

Labor troubles have had a considerable effect on the market during the past week and values have advanced about $2 a ton on all grades, though trade is quieter at the close and the course of values is uncertain. Quotations:

	Largebales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	@35.00	$34.00@35.00
No. 2 hay	32.00@33.00	31.00@33.00
No. 3 hay	28.00@30.00	27.00@29.00
Shipping hay	26.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@33.00	@32.00
No. 1 clover mixed	31.00@32.00	28.00@30.00
No. 2 clover mixed	26.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
No. 1 rye straw	15.00@16.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	15.00@16.00	.....

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the U. S. Railroad Administration has placed the transportation of hay and straw intended for delivery at Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal under the "permit" plan. Application for "permits" are to be made by the receiver and if approved will be sent to the shipper who in turn should surrender same to the railroad agent as authority to ship. Shippers should keep in touch with their receivers and endeavor to use every "permit" sent them; in case "permit" is not used, it should be returned to the receiver immediately.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 22.—Receipts to the plugging yards though comparatively light, again exceeded the requirements of the trade and an easier market prevailed with losses of $2 to $2.75 for timothy, and $1.50 for mixed. Pure clover and good alfalfa, however, held up well, the former advancing $2 and the latter ruling steady. A liberal percentage of the week's receipts consisted of Canadian hay of rather poor quality. Rains also interfered with trading on two days. The market suggests little of encouragement of better prices and shippers are advised not to purchase on too close a margin.

The market Saturday was duller than ever and only 15 cars of 49 at the yards were sold. Cars in the terminals for Monday's plug, 27 cars.

Copious rains have been instrumental in bringing about a prolonged pasturage for stock, and a decreased demand for cattle hay prevails. The country shipper of hay is up against the farmer who not only has become accustomed to high prices but who has money to hold his produce for later marketing, coupled with a car scarcity limiting the movements from those who are believers in current values, consequently prices for hay so far on this crop have been fairly well maintained, but sentiment is changing and although the receipts have not been burdensome, the demand shows a slackening tendency, and indications are for a larger movement soon at lower prices. Supply and demand must eventually rule, and the supply this year is largely in excess of last, while the demand is greatly lessened, and it would be wisdom on the part of the farmer to accept a situation that cannot be avoided and market his hay now while values are still good.

Timothy—No. 1, $27@28; standard, $26@27; No. 2, $25@26; No. 3, $21@24; threshed, $13@15. Light clover mixed, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $26@27; No. 2, $23@25. Clover—No. 1, $30@32; No. 2, $27@29. Alfalfa—No. 1 western, $38@39; No. 1 local, $34@35. Straw—Wheat, $8@9; rye, $11@12; oat, $8@9.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Oct. 18.—Quotations for the Twin Cities follow:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy.....	$23.00	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	22.00	23.50@24.50
No. 3	17.00	20.00@22.00
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	18.00	16.00@18.00
No. 1 clover.....	20.00	21.50@23.50
No. 2	16.00	18.00@19.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses ..	20.50	20.50@22.00
No. 2	19.00	19.00@20.00
No. 3	16.00	17.00@18.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild...	21.00	20.50@22.00
No. 2	19.00	19.00@20.00
No. 3	15.00	17.00@18.00
No. 1 upland.....	24.00	23.50@24.00
No. 2	23.00	22.00@23.00
No. 3	17.00	17.00@19.00
Sample prairie	10.00	.....
No. 1 midland.....	17.00	17.00@19.00
No. 2	13.00	15.00@16.00
Sample midland ..	10.00	.....
Packing	10.00	8.50@10.50
No. 1 rye straw...	10.00	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1 oat straw...	9.75	7.00@ 7.50
No. 1 wheat straw	8.75	6.50@ 7.50
No. 1 alfalfa.....	32.50	.....
Standard alfalfa ..	31.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa.....	30.50	.....
No. 3 alfalfa.....	21.50	.....

CHICAGO.

Oct. 21.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Oct. 18, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918
Total receipts.....	3,914	4,631	5,898
Total shipments....	280	486	4,443
Rcpts. since Jan. 1..	193,484	189,570	257,786
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	38,566	38,286	75,155

Receipts continue light and the demand is excellent, especially so for the better grade of timothy. Even the second grade stock was taken freely, but the lower grades were very hard to get rid of. There is every chance now for shippers to get top prices for good hay, and shipments can be made with a reasonable certainty of good results. We quote:

Timothy—No. 1, $30@32; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $22@24; sample, $18@20; threshed, $10@13.

Clover—No. 1 light, $27@28; No. 1 mixed, $25@26; clover, $23@26.

Prairie—Kansas and Oklahoma, $20@24; Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, $15@24.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $13@15; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye and oat, $16@12; wheat, $8@9.

KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 18—Strength continued in the market for hay in Kansas City. With the exception of an advance of $2 to $3 a ton on clover, the market closed unchanged for the week. Receipts were light, amounting to 607 cars, compared with 672 cars a week ago and 926 a year ago. Shortage of cars at interior producing points continues to seriously restrict the movement of hay to market. Demand is sufficiently strong to absorb the current arrivals, and in instances keen competition develops for supplies. The Southeast is a better buyer of alfalfa than in recent weeks; in fact, demand as a whole is described as the largest on record for this period of the year. An acute shortage of clover prevails, which forced an advance in prices this week. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $18.50@20.50; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $10@15.50; packing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $30.50@31; No. 1, $29@30; standard, $26.50@28.50; No. 2, $21@26; No. 3, $18@20.50.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

Clover mixed — Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $15@15.50.

Straw, $10@10.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Fire last week destroyed the hay warehouse of H. F. Tighe & Co., retail forage handlers in Kansas City. A large quantity of choice prairie hay was included in the blaze, the damage to the contents and structure amounting to about $15,000. The building was damaged to the extent of approximately $5,000.

Hay trade interests of Kansas City are displaying increasing enthusiasm over the work undertaken by the Horse Publicity Ass'n, an organization recently launched in New York under the leadership of hay dealers in that state. The inroads of the motor truck have reduced the volume of prairie hay trade in Kansas City. While this has been more than offset by the large alfalfa trade, hay dealers feel that uneconomic progress of the motor truck to the detriment of the horse should be checked for the good of the country. C. D. Carlisle, of the Carlisle Commission Co., has joined the association, and has also issued an interesting booklet showing how more hay and less gasoline would contribute to a great saving in many delivery costs.

"The hay market displays a strong tone despite the excellent condition of fall pastures," declared Dan Tilson, of Dyer & Co. "Normally weakness in the market for forage would result from a fall pasture season such as has been witnessed to date. Feeders are pasturing their late alfalfa, and in scattered districts where wheat is up the plant is being utilized for pasturage. But there is light movement of hay to market, owing to acute shortage of transportation equipment, and, as a result, values are being maintained at their present high levels. Good quality hay, alfalfa, prairie and tame, meet with a particularly strong demand. I anticipate no reaction in hay prices unless marked improvement develops in the car situation."

Prairie hay is still being cut in districts of Kansas and the wild hay producing areas of northern Oklahoma, according to advices received by market interests in Kansas City. Arrivals of prairie hay include a marked predominance of the cheaper grades, and receipts of this character are expected to continue throughout the fall.

"An extensive demand for feed is in prospect in the Southeast," said Walter M. Browne of Memphis, Tenn., while visiting in Kansas City the past week. Mr. Browne met local dealers in hay after a trip to Wichita, Kans., which he made following the convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association at St. Louis. "The Southeast is short of feed," added Mr. Brown. Lately there has not been much demand, but in January and February, when planters will be busy at work in fields, their requirements will be considerable. Until then I do not expect much business in feed in the Southeast. Alfalfa is one of the feeds which I believe the Southeast will require in liberal volume. If cotton prices continue as high as at present, the purchasing power of the entire South in feed and other markets will be favorable for the country as a whole. High prices for cotton such as producers are now receiving do not tend to encourage feed production in the Southeast, and less progress than expected is evident in enlarging the output of crops other than the staple for which the South is famous."

"Alfalfa will reach a top of $35 a ton within the next three months," forecasts W. H. North, of North Bros., who manifests bullish enthusiasm regarding the outlook for prices on all varieties of good quality hay. "There is an enormous scattered demand for alfalfa; in fact, I have never before witnessed in my long experience on the Kansas City hay market so extensive a demand at this period of the year as prevails on the current market. Alfalfa is moving to the South and Southeast, and the demand from the East is of surprisingly large volume. The production of clover hay in the East is seriously short this year, and dairy feeders, who require either clover or alfalfa, are forced to come to Kansas City for their abnormally large require-

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t Some consumers of alfalfa in
st are paying as much as $45 a
f good quality alfalfa, delivered
hn, and even at this high figure
re not hesitant to contract for
ls. An acute shortage of cars
p s the movement of hay from the
t', and prospects are not bright
i nediate relief. The alfalfa sur-
a Oklahoma, New Mexico and Ari-
as already been consumed, and
Sth and Southeast are coming to
s City for their supplies."

FOOD PRICES IN JAPAN.

e omewhat reactionary tendency is
e ole in Japanese business circles,
astern Commerce of Yokohama,
t speculative fever in food prod-
ows some signs of abatement.
c ntry has been demoralized more
s by continued strikes and the cost
i g has been of course abnormally
The rice market has been under
c trol of the government, but the
r egan selling its holdings of for-
b e about the middle of August,
a same time prohibiting the free
p rtation of the grain, a regulation,
v , that was not very successful.
t 00,000 bus. of foreign rice were
The rice crop of Korea has been
r ly affected by weather conditions
l market has been rather uneasy.
s are holding on to their stocks
g in merchants have hesitated to
b account of the possibility of offi-
a ion.
n t and barley also have been held
e armers, but the want of support
h yers is telling on these goods,
f ly in view of the fact that Aus-
a s making offers of wheat, and
n e flour mills have been affected
The flour market is quieter
S anghai flour is accumulating at
w ing to the present difficulties of
s ion. Some merchants have been
g o sell flour in Siberia, but it is
l to get export licenses.
a and peas also are dull on ac-
' the slack demand from Europe
p roved smaller than expected,
c cks are accumulating. Soya
s particular have weakened on
l of the restrictions imposed by
r itain on the importation of veg-
e ils. Starch also is weaker in

BROWN LINES SYSTEMS FOR COMMISSION GRAIN DEALERS.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." We are all familiar with the above quotation, and have realized that fact on many occasions when some one has solved a difficult problem in mechanics or manufacturing or merchandising. It has seldom been applied to the science of systematizing and account keeping.

Agreeable to the request of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, I have been pleased to prepare a somewhat brief outline of the origin, development and important advantages of the new Brown Lines System for commission grain dealers. This request was made, first, because of the fact that I was the originator and designor of an elevator grain system which has come into general use and in many directions has been recognized as the best system for country elevators because of its completeness, simplicity and the ease with which many elevator managers are keeping their books correctly.

Necessity made this invention possible for two reasons. First, because some years ago an accountant for a large manufacturing enterprise in Pennsylvania nearly lost his eyesight because of working on books ruled principally in red and blue and using frequently red ink. The oculist whom he consulted told him he would have to quit his job or lose his eyesight. He was too poor a man to lose his job and too old a man to learn another occupation. Necessity then compelled him to find out how to remedy his trouble.

Thorough tests were made, covering a long period of time, the result of which proved conclusively that BROWN LINES and brown ink were by far the easiest on the eyesight of any colors available for books. It was also proven that blue, which is most frequently used in books, is very hard on the eyes and that red is the hardest of all and in fact very damaging to the eyesight. As a result of these tests forms and books for that book keeper were ruled and printed in brown ink. His eyesight was improved and today he is still with the same concern, holding a very important position. But for brown lines he could have been "down and out" long ago.

The second reason for the Brown Lines System for grain dealers was that we were employed to make an audit and to install a new system in a grain commission firm and took that opportunity to originate, design and perfect a simple but complete bookkeeping system for the grain commission business. From investigation we find that the majority of the grain dealers and commission houses are using old style records, many of them bound books, in which the few columns are written in at the top of each page. These records do not contain columns enough to take care of the various items and thus require a great amount of analyzing and detailed posting each month. Even then the records of receipts and expenditures, and particularly the classification of expenses, is far from satisfactory. The books which they are using are for the most part ruled in blue and red ink and there are many instances where clerks and book keepers have been compelled to secure glasses and sometimes leave their jobs on account of the colors which they were working with from day to day and were ruining their eyes.

The Brown Lines System for the grain commission business is ruled and printed in brown ink, with an occasional red or green line to identify columns and to make the whole sheet especially pleasing and restful to the eyes. For the small commission dealers a cash journal with a number of columns is used for all the records of receipts and sales of grain and receipts and payments of money therefor. For the larger grain dealers there has been provided one record for all receipts of grain and money and a separate record for the deposits and checks in payment for grain and expenses for each of one or many banks in which regular bank accounts are kept. The Brown Lines System takes care of the small dealer and the large dealer in an equally satisfactory manner.

The Brown Lines Commission Grain Cash Journal contains thirty-four columns, and yet is a book only eleven and a quarter inches by fourteen inches in size, making it convenient to handle and work upon in preference to the large books which one often sees. In like manner the two or more books for the largest grain commission houses are exactly the same size, which is of great advantage.

The arrangement of columns in a columnar book is of vital importance if the greatest amount of necessary work is to be performed thereon with the least amount of mental and clerical labor. In designing this Cash Journal we have been careful to arrange the columns in such order as to make it possible quickly to enter an account sales or any purchase and settlement record quickly and conveniently. The arrangement of the columns makes it possible at any moment in the day to learn some important facts regarding the business, such as the condition of the bank account, the customers' accounts, the purchases and sales and profit and loss on grain and other commodities and the expenses of the business to date this month or this year.

We were ably assisted by a man who had been a grain book keeper for many years and a grain dealer during recent years. This man was familiar with the records necessary to be kept. Agreeable to his ideas we first prepared a columnar book approximately three feet wide in order to contain all of the columns which he thought necessary. We next prepared a book eleven and a quarter by fourteen inches wide, double-page record, with an insert, which gave us several more columns than the larger book, and also gave a much more satisfactory arrangement of the columns. He immediately recognized the superior advantages of the smaller book and discarded the large book, which he had thought necessary. The arrangement of the columns on the smaller book was also superior and more convenient.

We are justified in stating that we have positively solved the grain commission accounting system with this Brown Lines Cash Journal because it was installed exactly as designed the first time, and since it has been in use we have been repeatedly told that there was not a single transaction which could not be easily and quickly recorded in this book. Also the advantage of having necessary and appropriately arranged columns was appreciated because it made possible important information daily, which was otherwise not readily obtainable. It also very greatly reduced the labor of analyzing and summarizing purchases, sales and expenses and reduced the number of postings in the general ledger accounts to a very few entries each month.

And finally through the co-operation of the ruler and printer, we were able to provide our client with some records which are beautiful to look upon and which really "make book keeping a pleasure."

We feel that the day is not far distant when all of the workers upon books and records will insist upon the use of brown ink and thus preserve their eyesight and increase their efficiency.

EDWARD A. PRATT, President,

The Edward A. Pratt Audit Co.,
City Hall Square Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Visible.

Canadian visible supply of wheat increased 1,294,000 bus. last week and oats 26,000 bus. Last year wheat increased 859,000 bus. and oats 704,000 bus. Details follow:

	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
Wheat	11,355,000	10,061,000	9,695,000
Oats	3,000,000	3,004,000	7,340,000
Barley	1,953,000	1,605,000	1,331,000

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Provision prices were on the upgrade most of the week and closed around the top for pork and short ribs, October pork gaining 75c and January $1. October ribs closed 72½c and January 67½c higher. Lard had a big advance and a reaction with a gain of 62½c on October, $1.40 on November and $1.72½ on January, a reaction of 55c to $1.25 from the high point of the week was made in the closing days.

Lard was the leading factor in the provision trade throughout the week with heavy covering by shorts, particularly those in the East who were spreading and unspreading between lard and cotton oil, the difference at times being 2c a pound. A great deal of buying was on, owing to there being a better demand from abroad, England, France, Italy, Holland and the Scandinavian countries taking lard in a liberal way. The volume of business, however, was so scattered that it is difficult to estimate the aggregate. Much of the buying of the near futures was by the packers against their sales and this started the shorts to covering. Part of the time offerings were light and advances were sharp. Around the top prices profit taking by speculators and selling by local and western packers had a depressing influence. Loose lard sold freely at 40@50c under October, while recently it was around 30c under. Leaf lard was $29 at the close. There were a few lots delivered on October contract.

The lard situation is most unusual. It is higher than any other product and expectations are that there will be a big consumptive demand, owing to the scarcity of fats abroad. Lard is being used in many foreign countries in place of butter, the Germans especially taking it as it supplies their requirements for an unusual number of uses. The manufacture is large and packers are running more cuts of meats to the tank than at this time in years. Some are even taking a good part of the bellies, as it pays better than using them in the regular way. This is construed by some members of the trade as indicating a small make of short ribs.

January product is receiving the most attention, but short ribs and pork neglected by traders, and there appears to be no particular interest of a speculative character. The cash trade has taken hold freely of both meats and lard of late and supplies are being reduced without any material advance in the price. Supplies of hogs were lighter with a fair run expected this week. Hogs are being marketed closely in some sections, but there is a good crop coming later.

Range of prices in September and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Oct.18,	Oct.11,	Oct.19,
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Oct.	$38.75	$38 00	$38.75	$38.00	$34.60
Sept. rg..	39.75	33.75	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	33.40	31.80	33.25	32.25	37.50
Lard—					
Oct.	30.00	28.25	28.75	28.12	25.30
Sept. rg...	27.75	23.70	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	28.75	26.25	27 50	26.10	24 20
Jan.	25.65	23.25	25.07	23.35	23.12
Sept. rg...	24.60	21.10	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	18.75	17.95	18.75	18.02	21.00
Sept. rg...	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	18.25	17.17	18.07	17.40	20.00
Sept. rg...	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—The declining tendency of hog prices was a restricting influence on the market for provision products in Kansas City. A fair to moderate demand prevailed this week, buying having been stimulated to an extent by colder temperatures in surrounding territory. Prices show a decline for the week of ¼c to as much as 1c. Fresh pork shared a broadened demand, particularly in local territory, with the East buying sparingly. Loins were about ½c off. The cheaper grades of fresh pork suffered the principal decline. Lard and substitute products were in fair demand, closing fractionally lower. Fancy hams and bacons also improved slightly. Packers report that wide publicity given in the lay press to the sensational declines in hog prices and comparatively insignificant losses on pork cuts tended to reduce buying. The South continues a good buyer of dry salt and heavy smoked meats. A light movement of pork products for export is reported.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices on hogs in leading markets for the week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$15.60	$15.25	$15.25	$14.90	$15.05	$14.80
K. City	15.65	15.40	15.00	14.50	14.50	14.50
Omaha	15.50	15.50	15.10	14.90	14.50	14.50
St.Louis	15.70	15.15	15.00	15.35	15.00	14.80
St. Joe.	15.50	15.25	14.75	14.50	14.50	14.75
Sx. City	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.00	15.00
St. Paul	14.75	14.25	14.35	14.00	14.25	14.00
Ind'polis	15.25	15.10	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.35
Buffalo	15.25	15.50	15.25	15.15	14.60	14.60
Pitts'g	15.75	15.40	15.00	14.75	14.75	14.50
Clevel'd	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14 50	14.25
L'sville	15.00	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00
H. top..	$15.75	$15.50	$15.50	$15.35	$15.05	$14.80
L. top..	14.75	14.25	14.35	14.00	14.00	14.00
Av. top.	15.35	15.15	14.90	14.65	14.60	14.45
Wk. ago	16.60	16.45	15.95	15.40	15.50	15.45
Loss ...	1.25	1.30	1.05	.75	.90	1.00

Cattle prices averaged higher for the best, with the poorest easier. Closings in the leading markets follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$14.50@19.40	$6.50@16.00
Kansas City	10.00@18.25	5.25@13.00
Omaha	9.80@17.50	5.40@12.50
St. Louis	9.75@17.00	5.25@12.50
St. Joseph	9.60@16.25	5.40@12.25
Sioux City	9.50@15.75	5.30@12.15
St. Paul	9.50@15.50	5.25@11.90

Sheep averaged lower, while lambs held up well. Closing prices follow:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$9.00@15.60	$4.00@11.25
Kansas City	9.00@14.50	3.50@ 8.00
Omaha	9.25@14.75	3.50@ 7.75
St. Louis	9.40@14.75	3.50@ 7.60
St. Joseph	9.25@14.80	3.40@ 7.75
East Buffalo	9.30@15.50	4.00@ 8.50
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.50	4.00@ 8.00
Louisville	8.50@13.50	3.50@ 7.25
Cleveland	8.50@14.50	3.50@ 7.25

Meats in Storage.

The Bureau of Markets' cold storage report of Oct. 16, shows holdings of meats as follows:

	Reported for Oct. 1, 1919.		Total[1] holdings
Commodity.	Stor-ages.	Quantity.	Oct. 1, 1919.
Frozen—			
Beef	296	165,956,198	166,100,754
Pork	290	61,162,110	61,402,072
Lamb, etc.	183	8,194,517	8,306,941
Cured beef	296	37,268,868	37,329,954
Dry salt pork	401	332,266,747	332,708,092
Pickled pork	493	296,243,032	297,689,498
Lard	517	76,227,754	76,532,665
Miscel. meats.	374	79,070,991	80,278,360

[1]Total includes stocks estimated as held in store not reporting.

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Oct. 18, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	61	3,907	32,803
Pork, brls.	.....	5,952	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	1,564,000	193,203,000	320,494,000
Lard, lbs.	1,475,000	186,812,000	112,333,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	85	105,658	44,445
Pork, brls.	205	80,987	90,308
Cut meats, lbs.	10,913,000	1,869,279,000	847,586,000
Lard, lbs.	11,218,000	607,302,000	230,657,000

Meat Exports.

The following are the reported export meat and meat products from the port of New York, for periods named:

	Week of Oct. 11.	Total since July 1, '19.
Beef—		
Fresh or frozen	110,025	58,430,245
Canned and pickled	91,700	15,071,552
Lamb, etc.	31,400	114,514
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	175,498	7,520,238
Bacon, hams, etc.	2,405,999	80,200,600
Dry, salt and pickled	4,207,125	115,227,939
Lard and lard compound	2,154,408	100,236,310
Sausage	140,525	3,265,720
Poultry and game	1,400	636,552

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	To Oct. 18, 1919.	To Oct. 19 1918.
Chicago	4,109,200	4,186,400
Kansas City	1,650,800	1,647,200
South Omaha	1,464,700	1,371,60
St. Louis	1,430,100	1,460,500
S. St. Joseph	964,200	1,075,400
Indianapolis	926,100	737,900
Milwaukee	260,800	243,600
Cudahy	362,000	595,900
Cincinnati	602,200	413,600
Ottumwa	244,800	275,400
Cedar Rapids	256,200	242,300
Sioux City	842,700	846,400
St. Paul	655,900	580,700
Cleveland	584,300	543,400
Louisville	106,000	80,400
Wichita	169,200	270,400
Detroit	394,900	346,000
Nebraska City	155,700	149,700
Fort Worth	213,600	251,400
Oklahoma City	202,200	267,800
Above and all others	17,924,000	18,072,000..
For the week	485,000	606,000
Preceding week	478,000	490,000

Weights are reported as follows: 206, 218. 193, 199, 177, 201, 255, 271, 266, 231½, 236. 220. Reports of quality: Four "good," three "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

Cash meats were decidedly weaker on Monday and offerings rather liberal. Shortribs improved towards the close of the session and prices firmed up somewhat. Quotations for the day follow:

M. pork, new	$42.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	27.87½	@27.92½
Neutral, No. 1	32.00	@32.25
Neutral, No. 2	31.00	@31.25
Shortrib sides	18.25	@19.00
Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	20 @20¼	21½@22
12-14 lbs.	19¾@20	21½@21¾
14-16 lbs.	19½@20	21¼@21½
18-20 lbs.	19½@20	21 @21¼
Skinned hams	19½@22½	18½@22½
Picnics	13½@16	17½@18
Bellies	21 @25	13½@16¾
Pork loins	32 @34	.....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	18½-19	Hams	29 -29½
S. Fat Bks.	19½-23	Sk. hams	29 -29½
Clr. Bellies	18 -19	Picnics	19 -19½
Rib Bellies	18 -19	E. S. Sides	20½-21
E. S. R. Sds.	18½-18¾	Sh. Cl. Sds	23 -23½
S. Cl. Sides	19¾ -20	E. S. C. Sds.	20½-21
E. S. C. Sds.	18½-18¾	Rough Sides.	21 -21¼
Plates, reg.	18 -18¼	B'kfast Bac.	31½-32
Butts	18¼-18½		

Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the *Chicago Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$16.65	$14.50	$ 7.20	$14.60
Previous week.	16.10	15.00	8.15	15.35
Cor. week 1918.	13.85	17.65	9.75	14.60
Cor. week 1917.	11.30	16.95	11.00	17.50
Cor. week 1916.	9.85	9.85	7.50	10.25
Cor. week 1915.	8.80	8.00	6.15	8.60
Cor. week 1914.	8.90	7.35	5.35	7.60
Cor. week 1913.	8.55	7.90	4.55	7.05
Cor. week 1912.	7.90	8.60	4.25	7.00
Cor. week 1911.	6.65	6.32	3.50	5.50
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.45	$10.35	$ 6.60	$ 9.75

Live Stock Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	126,045	88,042	152,480
Preceding week	115,142	101,044	184,237
Last year	175,189	97,171	159,316
Shipments—			
Past week	5,422	32,141	74,603
Preceding week	30,813	6,872	51,423
Last year	5,357	34,913	89,896

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of how products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Oct. 18. 1919.	Oct. 11. 1919.	Oct. 19, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	150	945	920
Pork, lbs.	28,500	179,550	174,800
Meats, lbs.	1,206,000	3,083,000	6,585,000
Total meat	1,234,500	3,262,550	6,759,800
Lard	2,170,000	7,850,000	1,419,000
Total products.	3,404,500	11,117,550	8,178,000

Early Movement of Live Stock.

Live stock from the range districts is coming to feeding stations about 30 days earlier this year than formerly. Records at the feeding stations show heavy increases in sheep for the months of August and September this year compared with the same months last year, while cattle receipts show heavier increases during July and August.

Live Stock Marke

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Hog prices ated sharply last week, althoug spread between the high and th point and the common and the were smaller than usual. Top pri the week were $15.60 made on M while the best on Saturday was the lowest of the year. Average urday was $14.25, against $14.90 a ago and $16.85 last year. The average of $14.50 was the lowes long time, and compared with $ previous week, and $7.65 last Packers were fair buyers, taking 1 against 104.600 the previous wee 142,800 last year. The Armour i took 26,700, Swift, 25,700, Wilso 000 and Morris, 8,600.

Average weight for the week w lbs., against 240 lbs. the previous and 232 lbs. last year. Supplies were moderate and rather slow sa close being at $12.50 to $13.75, acc to weight and quality. The tr bearish on hogs, but the country selling freely at the declining Receipts for the week were 122,49 compared with 115,343 the pr week and 149,829 last year. The markets had 552,700, compared 491,500 the previous week and last year.

Fancy steers sold up to $19. week, or 75c above the previous and the highest in many weeks. met a good demand at all time offerings not large and sever closed around $19 and above. were also fair sales of very good v animals at $18 to $18.75, and t portions of sales above the $17 showed an increase, while $14 bought a large percentage of th and medium cattle with common $10 to $12 and inferior light dropped to $9 and below. Averag of beef steers was $16.65, or 55c than the previous week and co with $13.85 last year.

Western range steers closed ab same as the previous week with 28,000, or 2,500 more than the p week and the same over last ye range being $9 to $14. Cows and were in good demand for the bes common weakened toward the also did canner and cutter stock. was uneven throughout the we the bulk of the offerings mostly stock, which averaged lower. Fe of cows were above $9, while $8.50 took the bulk of the Choice to fancy heifers brought $16, while the bulk of the arriva at $8.50 to $12, with the poorest $6.50. Bull values ranged low an active trade. Choice bologn at $7.25 late in the week with good at $6.50 to $7 and comm grades at $6.25. Canners and ranged at $5.25 to $6.50.

Calves, especially the heavy or materially lower, although receip 3,000 less than the previous week. vealers were $17.50 around the

Stockers and feeders were traded in with good offerings able grades, despite the receipts a large percentage of plain a diums. Trading on the whole tive, with buyers here from ne feeding stations. Steers averag lbs. and up sold around the sam as the previous week with grades 25c lower. Top for the w $13 to $13.50 for the best with t age $10.40. Receipts at the sev kets were 391,000, against 352, year. Chicago had 89.800, or 3, last year.

Fat lambs closed 50 to 75c good to choice western were s the last and choice western $15.50, with others at $14.75. for the week was $14.60, again the previous week and $14.60 l The bulk of the sales was at $14.75, with the top $15.60.

were in good demand at around the best. Aged sheep closed 50c and coice fed western yearlings : $11.50 at the last. Western ere $7.75 and wethers $9.50 at se. Average for the week was gainst $8.15 the previous week 75 last year. The twenty mar- d 572,000 against 552,000 the pre- eek and 559,800 last year. stimated receipts at Chicago for this cattle, 90,000; hogs, 135,000; 120,000. Receipts last year, cat- 98; hogs, 162,382; sheep, 113,765.

maha Live Stock Market.

Price McCulloch, Correspondent.

a, Oct. 18.—The clatter of falling was heard in the cattle yards all The week opened with a run of 32,- d, and when the week's total was p. it amounted to a little over 76,- . a gain of 11,500 head over the for- ord made last week. Inquiry was d for desirable beef. There were ives here, and those that were of- ld anyway 50c higher. Shortfeds nd $11@15, pretty good yearlings $17@17.25, and finished steers ell on up to $18.50. Desirable s also closed a little higher, with $13@15, and good to choice at $11@ Plain and medium kinds broke on the opening, and while part of p was regained they are still 25 wer for the week. Butcher stock pounded hard Monday and Tues- ng at the low time 50c@$1 lower. this was regained later, but closing ere mainly 25@50c under a week oice heavy cows sell at $9.50@10.75, ades at $8@9, fair at $6.50@7.50. ers and cutters at $5@6.25. Calves are unevenly steady to 50c lower, lls are generally a quarter lower, ognas at $6@6.50. ocker and feeder demand was the of the season. On the heavy runs got plain grades of thin cattle c or more, but they regained all line before the close. Desirable ever were hurt much, and in the the latter part of the week they levels that are 25c or more higher week ago. Best heavy feeders sold @13, good to choice kinds bringing 2, and fair to good $8.50@10, with ight stockers on down to $7 and ght and medium weight steers that ality are as high as they have been ime this season. slumped again, and in spite of a action today the market is closing ower for the week. The greatest as been on the common and rough gs, which are selling down to 13. Bulk of the ordinary packing nded at $13.50@14 today, with best nd butchers on up to $14.50. At this week there was a spread of in the range of prices. Receipts very moderate, but offerings are largely to big heavy hogs. and lamb receipts were the small- the range season opened the run head being only a little more than large as for the corresponding year ago. While very little fat coming, demand for killing lambs , especially at the opening of the d packers put prices down $1 Mon- Tuesday. Towards the close there e improvement, and current prices more than half a dollar under last ith fair to choice grades at $14@ let for feeding lambs narrowed deal, and they also show a 50c compared with a week ago, with ping the best close wooled lambs. owed little or no change since last close. Yearlings are bringing $10 wethers $9@9.75, and fair to choice 25@7.50.

Denver Cattle Market.

, Oct. 17.—Receipts of cattle for k have been the heaviest of the nd the per cent of common and inds is more than ordinarily plen- a general way we quote the mar- o 25 lower on good to best steers close of last week, 50c lower on vs, and 50c to 75c lower on the kinds. Stock cows and beet top- steady. There are lots of little ers and heifers selling at 5c to 6c d, common to fair kinds of heifers o 6½c, good ones at 7c to 7½c, fair arling steers at 7½c to 8c, while choice ones are bringing 9c or

Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

al Stock Yards, Oct. 18.—The cat- ket has been extremely irregular k. We had quite a few really good ring the period and upon these the is strong to perhaps 25c higher. ing of Missouri fed heavy beeves hree car lot of yearlings sold for highest price we have had on ket for beef cattle since early Aug- medium and common cattle the is around 25c lower for the week. of Westerns and Oklahomas has ry liberal, in fact the heaviest the season on this grade. They d promptly and while they average a little lower for the week they are o steady than any cattle in the class. Butcher cattle shows about the same tone as beef steers. The best ones are higher and the others lower.

The hog market continues to be most erratic. During the early part of the week there was a sharp decline, in the middle of the week a sharp advance and at the end of the week another decided drop. On the whole we figure that we are right at $1.10 lower than the close of last week. The quality of the offerings is fair and a quality of the run somewhat under normal for this season of the year. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers $14.25@14.75; good heavys, $14.40@14.65; rough, $12.25@13.25; light, $14.25@14.65; pigs, $12.75@14.25; bulk, $14.25@14.60.

The sheep and lamb market under light receipts has held to about a steady basis. The top for the week in the lamb department was $15.50, but unless strictly prime it is doubtful that the same figure could be obtained at the end of the week. It is hard to call the market on aged stock. We are receiving very few in this class—hardly enough to test out the market.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 18.—Cattle receipts were not any too heavy this week and many more cattle could have been used at the prevailing strong prices. Monday made a pretty good showing there being 4259 cattle coming against 4468 a week ago. The beginning of the week brought several loads of big weighty plain quality steers at $9.00@9.50, but towards the close of the week 10c, which is the top, was gotten on a few loads of plain 1000-lb. steers; other sales at $9.50@9.85 for several loads averaging 950 and 1000 lbs. Packer steers have generally been common to fair quality. This class was considered generally steady and in some cases 10@15c lower. The packer buyers had keen competition from feeder buyers on all classes of steers.

The fore part of the week had lots of stockers in the receipts and a steady to high market, and also closed steady. Receipts were larger and a good many loads of lean two and three year steers brought $8.75@9.60. The quality of calves has been common to fair with practically no good light calves coming. Values on all grades are anywhere from strong to 50c higher.

Hogs are still declining. Quality as a whole was of fair average, with a couple loads of heavies bringing out the full strength of the trade. The top for the week was $15.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Oct. 18.—Increased receipts of live stock resulted in irregular price changes in Kansas City this week, with the greatest weakness in hogs and the best tone in cattle. Prices of hogs closed $1 to $1.50 lower. Cattle were mostly unchanged to 25c higher, with only the choicer grades of fat offerings and stockers and feeders showing improvement. Sheep were mostly lower.

Depression marked the trade in hogs, the average cost for the week dropping to $14.31, compared with $15.54 the preceding week. The final top, $14.35, compared with $15.60 a week ago. A feature was the eager buying of stock hogs to go into corn fields. Prices of stock hogs were slow to follow the fat hog market until late in the week. Iowa and Illinois were the principal bidders. Of the receipts of about 60,000 head, about 20 per cent were stock hogs.

In the cattle market a top of $18.35 was paid for choice corn feds, but this sale was not representative of the general trade, the market being on the basis of $9 to $16 for grassers, with the sales of $14.50 to $16 grassers being of animals which have received cake on pastures. The trade was strengthened considerably by the broad and active demand for stockers and feeders. Range cattle direct from Texas sold as high as $13.50 for feeding purposes. An Iowa feeder paid up to $13.85 for feeding steers. While the run was heavy, it is probable that more would have arrived had stockmen been able to obtain cars. Liberal runs are expected to continue for another month, as the southwest movement has been delayed. Texas was credited with buying some cattle to put on her rich grazing areas.

Sheep held up better than lambs, but the general market was weak. Sheep closed steady to 25c lower, while lambs were around 75c to $1 lower for the week. Western lambs closed at a range of $13.75 to $15, with Utah and Colorado offerings predominating in the supplies. Feeding lambs closed at $10 to $12.50.

Canadian Hog Market.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Receipts of hogs at this market were heavy during the week and a gain of $1 was recorded for selects toward the end of the week, quotations for selects then standing at $17.50, heavies $14.50@15.50 with sows up to $13.50. A heavy run of cattle was on during the week and consequently prices eased up somewhat and on Friday choice steers were quotable at $10@11; fair to good quality stuff, $9@9.75.

Ships to move approximately 4,500,000 bus. of wheat have been assigned to Galveston, which it is hoped will break up the congestion in that market and relieve the interior shippers who have been having serious trouble for several weeks.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Oct. 18, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	126,045	5,422	175,189	5,357
St. Louis	54,398	13,815	71,065	14,664
Kansas City	69,285	12,609	77,406	6,555
So. Omaha	25,226	1,979	26,467	1,741
S. St. Joseph	26,827	1,099	39,895	3,668
Indianapolis	57,696	43,437	42,939	14,627
Cincinnati	35,058	17,781	33,494	17,030
Louisville	15,077	10,739	13,750	11,811
Sioux City	10,076	4,961	23,275	6,430
Oct. 18	419,688	111,842	503,480	81,883
Oct. 11	421,274	92,123	434,151	84,928
Oct. 4	384,776	90,474	425,352	87,073
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	8,616	2,407
Cleveland	23,042	3,742	21,163	2,935
S. St. Paul	33,445	16,469	41,825	16,855
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	17,364	6,946
Milwaukee	19,395	3,191	28,694	480
Wichita	6,406	115	9,225	1,611
Okla. City	6,222	638	10,191	1,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551
April	458,580	124,981	509,913	120,747
March	683,728	172,902	799,376	202,744
February	656,056	133,435	623,588	668,308
January	823,414	171,857	677,816	174,946

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Oct. 18, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	88,042	32,141	97,191	34,913
St. Louis	42,783	13,381	49,537	15,533
KansasCity	101,109	57,534	101,051	41,187
So. Omaha	75,953	43,347	52,092	31,096
S. St. Joseph	19,648	6,382	18,884	6,570
Sioux City	23,397	14,588	21,953	17,264
Oct. 18	350,932	167,373	340,708	146,563
Oct. 11	341,042	52,623	342,008	126,276
Oct. 4	302,526	121,962	314,477	140,356
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	35,604	6,755
Cleveland	4,701	471	5,550	.....
S. St. Paul	56,473	45,222	49,077	34,848
Wichita	11,164	5,700	16,154	12,151
Indianapolis	9,303	5,940	7,691	4,366
Cincinnati	8,805	3,238	11,936	5,596
Louisville	7,122	5,145	6,490	4,278
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,802	2,720
Milwaukee	8,488	780	8,386	933
Okla. City	14,197	7,375	12,084	3,901
Oct. 18	.....	.....	159,774	75,548
Oct. 11	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Oct. 18, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	152,480	74,603	159,316	89,896
Kansas City	68,454	35,782	57,681	30,899
St. Louis	11,203	1,200	13,754	1,554
So. Omaha	91,286	63,018	164,427	119,636
S. St. Joseph	31,723	11,457	21,982	7,020
Sioux City	20,255	13,265	12,299	5,888
Fort Worth	.....	.....	7,548	2,468
S. St. Paul	52,739	28,387	53,479	27,427
Cleveland	7,120	2,562	3,800	2,672
Cincinnati	3,150	941	2,849	1,446
Louisville	1,081	450	1,262	547
Indianapolis	3,199	2,800	3,160	2,803
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,968	2,786
Milwaukee	3,621	1,008	1,974	274
Wichita	3,322	3,269	1,800	1,655
Okla. City	483	.....	2,051	1,625
Oct. 18	.....	.....	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	.....	.....	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices—Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
Oct. 19	13.85	17.65	14.60	233	213
Oct. 26	14.40	16.25	10.40	230	208
Nov. 2	14.90	18.00	10.65	239	207
Nov. 9	14.40	17.85	10.00	231	207
Nov. 16	15.10	17.62	9.00	226	210
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	209
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	13.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10.25	21.95	10.00	245	240
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245
Sept. 6	15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252
Sept. 13	15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251
Sept. 20	15.25	16.95	8.25	249	243
Sept. 27	15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242
Oct. 4	16.00	15.75	8.10	249	230
Oct. 11	16.10	15.00	8.15	241	236
Oct. 18	16.65	14.50	7.20	242	232

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Top.
Oct. 26	173,558	6,148	16.25	18.00
Nov. 2	175,683	10,458	18.00	18.45
Nov. 9	209,486	6,105	17.85	18.60
Nov. 16	219,794	3,676	17.52	17.90
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.60
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90
Aug. 30	128,787	17,306	18.70	21.65
Sept. 6	74,896	11,541	18.45	21.00
Sept. 13	117,690	7,281	17.35	20.35
Sept. 20	91,201	7,148	†16.95	18.50
Sept. 27	103,991	8,597	17.00	18.30
Oct. 4	114,567	9,113	15.75	17.75
Oct. 11	148,498	6,983	15.00	17.20
Oct. 18	126,045	5,422	14.50	15.60

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* of Iowa says that winter wheat seeding is being pushed rapidly in that state and although late, on an acreage that will probably be reduced to a pre-war basis. Corn is matured and drying rapidly.

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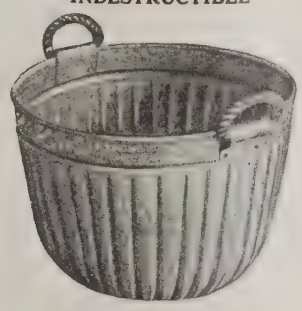
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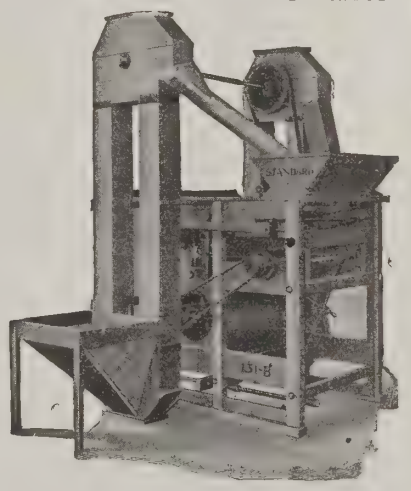
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The Letter Box

The Car Trouble.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We deem it of vital importance that we have proper and just distribution of grain cars. We expect to soon purchase a car loader.—*Darrow Farmers' Grain Co., Sheldon, Ill.*

Grading an Important Problem.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I consider the grading of grain the most important problem confronting the grain trade at the present time. I expect to build a new elevator in 1920.—*J. C. Elvin, Harper, Kans.*

Co-operation Desirable.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of vital importance that there be coöperation among country elevators. Our corn is good in quality and yield above the average.—*Boone Grain & Supply Co., Lebanon, Ind.*

Will Rebuild Alfalfa Mill.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We intend rebuilding our alfalfa mill plant at Clinton, Okla., as soon as contracts have been let. We will purchase some belting, transmission machinery and a gas engine.—*Clinton Alfalfa Mill Co., Clinton, Okla.*

Firm Name Changed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Kindly note the change of our firm name. A. Lilius Handelshus has been transformed into the Finland Trading Co., Ltd. Our letter and cable addresses are the same.—*Finland Trading Co., Helsingfors, Denmark.*

Government Regulations.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of vital importance to the grain trade that the Government regulations be discontinued. We hope to build a new elevator next spring and will need equipment for warehouse and elevator throughout.—*Chas. F. Hood, 300 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn.*

Directors Elected.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We beg to inform you that J. G. Vaes, A. Rolf von den Baumen and A. W. L. Talma Stheeman have been appointed directors of our Company. We have had pleasure of knowing these gentlemen for some considerable time and are pleased that they are now joining our Board of Directors.—*Ant. Jurgens' Margarine Works, Nymegen, Holland.*

Building Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: F. H. Roberts of Sabetha, Kans., has the contract to build our new 22,000-bu. elevator. It will be of wood, steel covered, and have electric power and lights. A warehouse and office 24x76 ft., with full basement, will be connected to the elevator. A 10-ton Howe Auto-Truck Scale is to be installed later.

The estimated quantity of wheat in farmers' hands in this vicinity is about 40 per cent of the crop.—*Farmers' Union Elevator, Hope, Kans.*

Corn Situation.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Of the many factors entering into the question of corn values at the present time, possibly the most important is the fact that the decline in hog prices has brought down the feeding value of corn to a considerable extent. A year ago, from this date forward, the hog price was stabilized for the winter months at $17.50.

The movement of new corn is developing somewhat, but most sections indicate that it will be several weeks before there can be a general run of corn, and the permit system now established by the railroad board will, it is feared, curtail the opportunity for the farmer to market his corn.

We are advised that feeders in western Missouri have been paying $1.25 for corn, while an eastern Iowa feeder tells us he is getting his requirements at $1.10. Receipts of new corn at Chicago Oct. 24 were ten cars. With colder weather next week a larger supply is possible whenever cars can be obtained.

Premiums still prevail for cash corn, principally on the yellow variety, which is favored by the Eastern consuming trade. We feel that it is well to market corn freely as conditions will permit.—*Wegener Bros., Chicago.*

Improvements at Gaylord.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The following improvements and changes have been made in Gaylord, Minn., recently:

The Equity Grain Co. of St. Paul has bought out the Pacific Elevator Co.'s house.

A concrete mill and new loading machinery for the Chaska Beet Sugar Co. are in course of construction.

New coal sheds have been built for the Botsford Lumber Co.

Crop conditions are below normal this season as regards wheat, barley, rye, flax and oats, but corn is the very best.—*Security Elevator Co., Chas. H. Geib, Mgr., Gaylord, Minn.*

Potatoes—Hay—Popcorn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There have not been a great many changes since my former report, except that the potatoes and apples are pretty well cleaned up in this section. The little hay that has changed hands has been at steady to lower at $15; demand for baled hay not very strong, although a very few balers are starting work.

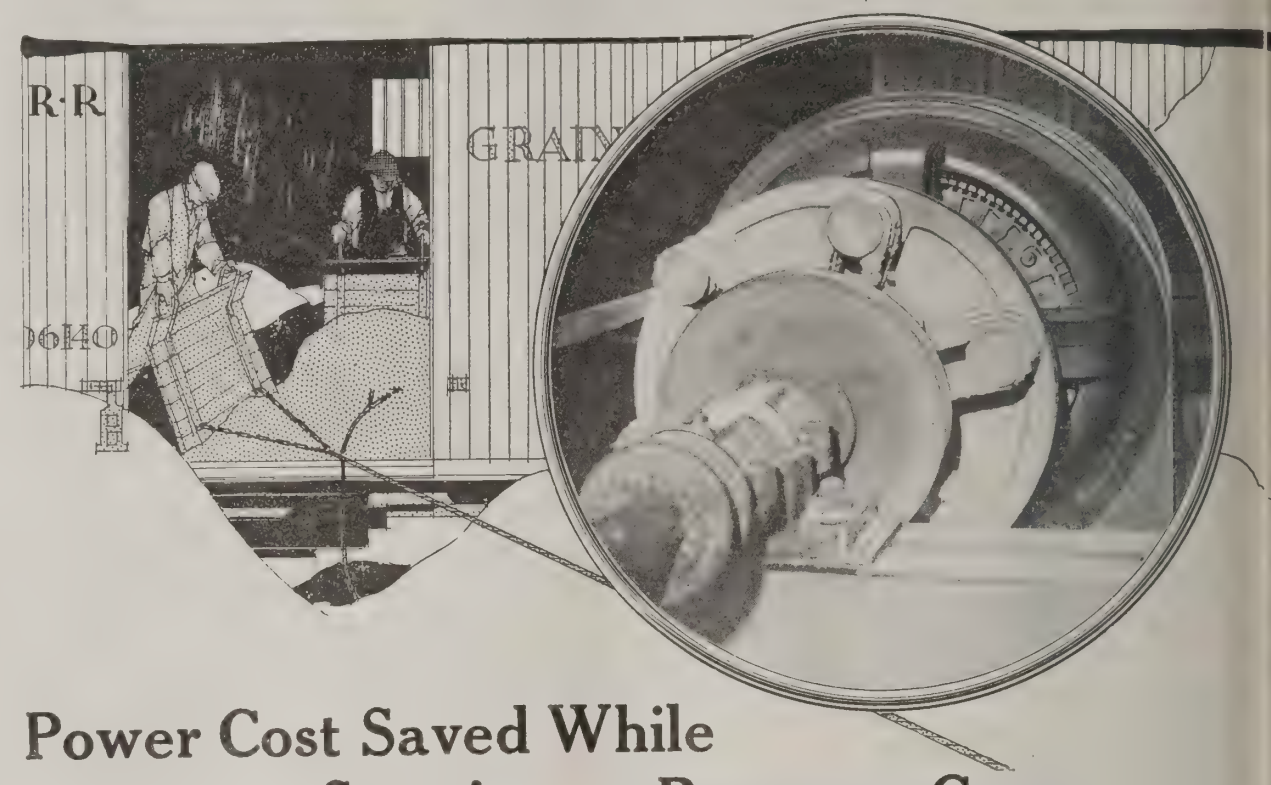
There is going to be considerable popcorn to move from this section, and it might be that some machin be needed for getting it ready market in the way of a sheller sibly a recleaner.—*W. P. Bal well, Idaho.*

License Revoked.

The U. S. Food Administra nounced Oct. 22 that the licens Allen & Son, a partnership of J. T. Allen and Leon Allen mon, Okla., had been revoked ther notice, effective at noon 1919. This license was revoked of the licensees' failure to fur essary reports to the U. S. G poration, failure to make a for a Wheat Director license as by law, and of failure to reply and telegrams.

The company held license flour miller, corn meal miller utor of general food commod storer or dealer in feeds and stuffs.

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1) Nordyke & Marmon Plantation ill. Needs repair—$25.00.
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(1) Horizontal Tubular Boiler, 64 meter, 14 ft. long. In good order. sh front. Will pass boiler insurance on. Can be seen under pressure. 50.00.
1) 40 horse, right-hand automatic ngine. Needs repairs. Price $75.00.
1) 40 horse, left-hand plain Atlas Needs repair. Can be seen run-Price $90.00.
1) 35 horse, center crank Atlas en-n good repair. Price $150.00.
1) 40 horse, Lycoming engine. In epair. Part of brasses missing. or electric light purposes. Price
1) No. 3 Cornwall Corn Cleaner. In rviceable condition. Price. $125.00.
(1) self-dumping sack or package 37 ft. over-all, all steel. Worm Driven by Fairbanks-Morse motor. seen running. Price, including mo-9.00.
prices represent a saving of 60% on present cost price. All prices Crawfordsville or equal rate point. S REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO., Craw-le, Ind.

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PARTNER WANTED.

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GRAIN AND SCREENINGS WANTED—Off-grade wheat, barley, corn or oats, wheat screenings, corn screenings, corn bran, oat screenings, oat clippings, barley screenings, barley chaff or elevator screenings of any kind wanted. Please send samples. BEREND J. BURNS, 324 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BAGS WANTED.

BAGS—We buy burlap and cotton bags and pay market prices. Ask for our price list. PITTSBURGH BAG & BURLAP CO., 518-526 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOCK FEED SEIZED.

Seizures of shipments of stock feeds on the charge of adulteration and misbranding, because of the sale of reground bran and screenings as shorts, have been made upon the recommendation of officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

The feed known to the trade as "shorts" contains more nutritive material than ground bran and screenings, and sells in the market for a considerably higher price. The sale of ground bran and screenings as shorts, in the opinion of the officials, is not only a fraud upon the purchaser, but is demoralizing to the feed industry. The honest feed manufacturers who correctly label their feeds are placed at a disadvantage in competing with manufacturers and dealers who put out cheaper products under the names of higher-priced ones.

The shipment into interstate commerce of ground bran and screenings, labeled as shorts, constitutes both adulteration and misbranding under the terms of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Inspectors have been instructed to watch for interstate shipments of adulterated and misbranded stock feeds. Action will be taken, say the officials, in all cases found to be in violation of the law.—*Department of Agriculture.*

Corn Millers' Convention.

The postponed convention of the Corn Millers' Federation will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 21 and 22.

Smaller receipts of hay are anticipated from now on at San Francisco, Cal., as the car shortage is reported extremely acute. Receipts for the past few weeks have arrived for the greater part by water, but the Bay districts are now mostly cleaned up. Prices have firmed up somewhat, as it is probable hay requirements will have to be supplied by the warehouses.

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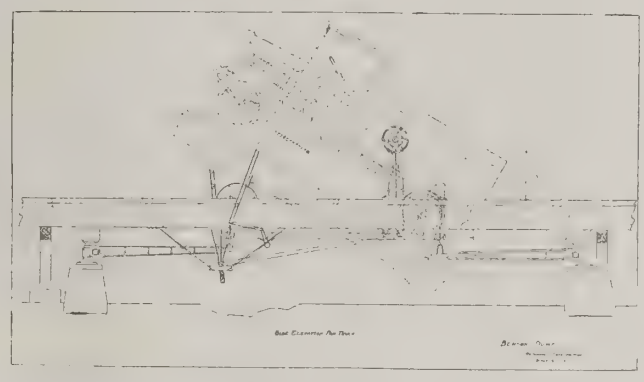
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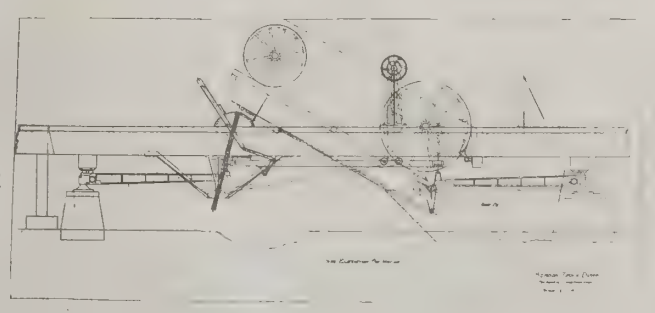


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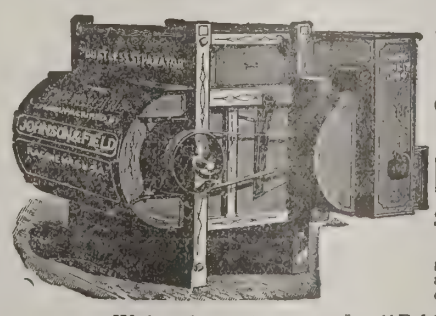


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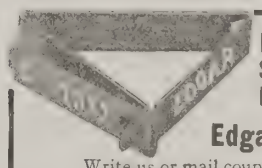
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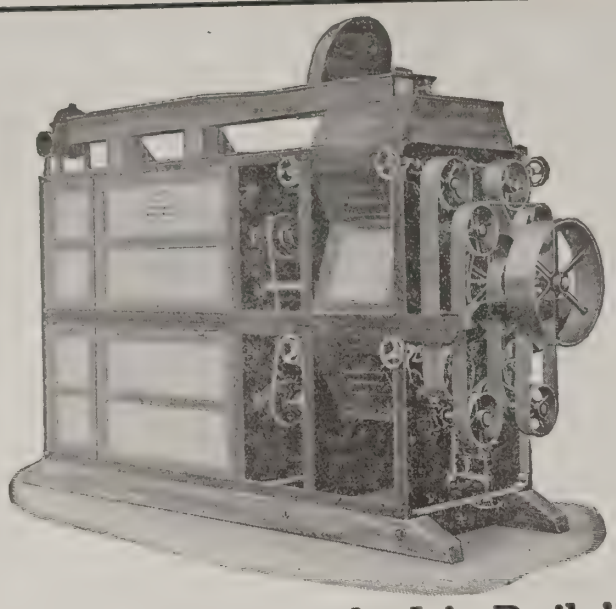
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It is built with a daily capacity of from 25 to 50 barrels, and we will allow any responsible party a reasonable time to try the mill, and if it is not perfectly satisfactory you may return it and all money paid us will be gladly refunded. Here is your opportunity, knocking at the door.

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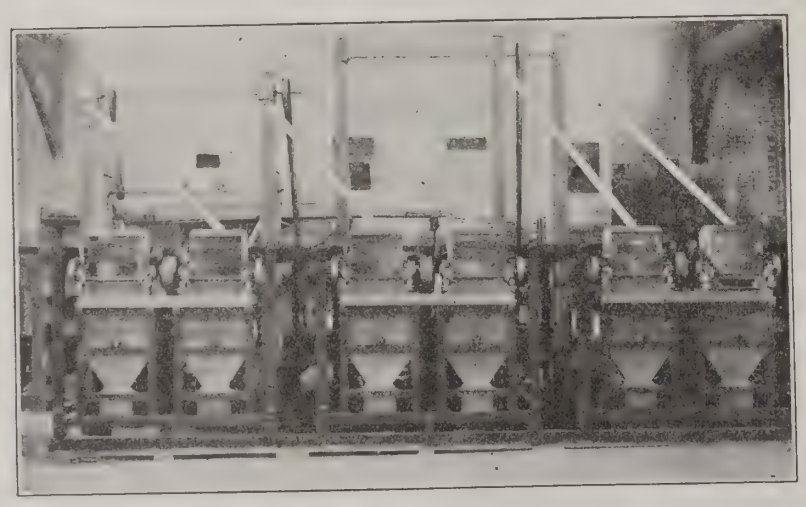
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LXXXII. No 18 WEEKLY | CHICAGO, OCTOBER 29, 1919 | $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

BSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

—IE National Industrial Conference, Mr. Wilson's post-graduate course in Laborology for a selected few, has failed to reconcile Labor and il, and failed to do so for precisely the reason led many to anticipate that it would fail, , because it refused, as of necessity it must refused, to guarantee everything which the Group asked for. Labor leaders, at least, ous of what, with the previous connivance of dministration and Congress, they had tempo- been able to do, have arrogated to themselves preme powers of Democracy and set out to their whimsical will—to force "a rapacious age selfishly taken of the chances of war" in uity upon the entire body of the people, ex- g it as a "deed of eternal righteousness." Mr. rs a week before the Conference "went bank- chiefly through the action of Mr. Gompers f, shaking his finger in the face of Mr. Gary, as sitting in the Public Group, gave notice unless capital shall come to an agreement with vative (?) Labor, it eventually will have to ith rampant radicalism of the I. W. W. type," threat which failed to convince.

Conference having at last dissolved, through tion of the Labor Group, the Federation on ay gave notice that any attempt on the part gress to limit or restrain the power of certain fficials to disrupt the industrial peace of the by calling strikes would be followed by an iate strike of all industries. In other words, eaders of Labor declare their intention to de- war on the United States Government in the of legislation or administrative action not to king. In the meantime the coal miners' lead- ve declared their intention to go on strike on ber 1 unless the "intolerable conditions" under they are working are immediately changed— increased by 60 per cent and working time l to 30 hours per week. This is equivalent to a universal strike of industry, transportation e public service, since nothing in human liv- d doing in the community can in these days without fuel.

attack of a minority upon the vast majority people at last wakened the Administration to a of the responsibilities of their position and uty. The President's manifesto published on morning was tantamount to a confession of ry that the community has a right to exist, at as the chief magistrate of the American nwealth it is his duty to protect that exist- om the attempt now being made to impose the r desires of a minority upon the majority by calculated to paralyze trade and forcibly to de- he people of the essentials of life unless their ls are acceded to. Now, it has recently been aid that "two circumstances have always ac- ied civilization," public order and private y. The maintenance of public order espe- at certain times involves considerable incon- e, especially to office holders and self-seeking ans, because public disorder usually can be eted as at the core a determination of certain t voters to have their own way no matter appens. And just now certain militant leaders ass have by a piece of despicable opportunism the Adamson Act been led to believe them- placed above the law and are acting accord- But no sort of circumlocution can hide the at this means a government by a soviet, an unofficial autocracy, a minority government at its best, created by those who have unwisely conceived that "the rulership of the world belongs to Labor" (leaders). The counterfoil to an autocracy of the present temper is the strike of the majority against this minority, as at Winnipeg in July, of the middle class during the summer in certain German towns, and of Boston against her police, in September. These counter strikes were their answer to this challenge of the right of a community to exist. They were measures which all fell short of the remedies applied in the XIVth century when the numerous "statutes of laborers" were passed to control an exactly similar condition of things growing out of the great scarcity and arrogance of labor in all Europe occasioned by the awful "Black Death," and from the evils of which labor and capital alike did not wholly set themselves free for five hundred years. The people justly sympathize with labor; but from labor's inhumanity to labor every civilized community always has in some sufficient way protected itself and always will.

Mr. Fordney's Ways and Means Committee, if one be allowed to infer it from Mr. Fordney's own provincial views of trade, have been able, not without some degree of satisfaction, to reach the conclusion that Section 9 of the Constitution forbidding port preferences makes impossible the creation of "free zones" at the Seaboard and Gulf Coast to facilitate the handling for transshipment of foreign merchandise without the payment of American duties on goods not entered for consumption, an arrangement which prior to the war had made Hamburg one of the greatest ports in the world, although the German Empire itself was highly protective in policy and practice.

Contrasted with this provincialism handed down from a former epoch was the sitting of the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City during the past week, composed of upwards of fifty picked representatives of the great industrial and commercial interests of France, Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom, with several hundred Americans, many of the broader-guage type. Before the war the influence of international trade, such as it was on the imports side, was most felt in its effect on the higher material standard of consumption, especially in the improvement, or at least the changes in recent years, in those common consumable goods called conveniences, comforts, luxuries, whether ready for immediate consumption or raw materials for their production at home. Now, however, stress is laid by the publicists on international trade—as far as it can now be called "trade," where so much is taken from America and so little consumable is returned—as a means for reconstructing Europe in order that European foreign debts may be paid according to contract, as a condition precedent to the continued financial and therefore industrial stability of the civilized world and to the restoration of the era of reasonable or low prices and universal and more equable wholesome consumption as a means to widen popular content, so far as human content may be conditional on any extraneous agency.

This aim both Chairman Bedford and James S. Alexander, who welcomed the foreign members, urged should be accomplished by a return to the natural laws of international trade and not by "any scheme or special method for financing trade between Europe and America which did not relate itself wholly to the orderly processes of commerce as they have grown and will grow out of the basic interchanges between peoples. World trade is based upon elemental principles which have not been rendered inapplicable by the war." Mr. Bedford in substance said that "the essential question in his own mind is whether the efforts to stabilize relations between Government and business will recognize that commerce is the greatest of all interests, and that their relation should be based upon that 'statesmanlike conception.' Is commerce to be accorded 'freedom of trade and equal privilege and opportunity,' or be 'threatened with restriction of imports and the menace of Government control or monopoly'? He reminded the Conference that American industry has been open to the investment of the world and submitted the conviction that the correct road now to international coöperation for a common benefit is 'full reciprocity in this particular.' It is not a question of interference or dictation in affairs of other countries, but lowering costs of production, improving relations between capital and labor, and each country utilizing the markets of others in establishing and promoting industries."

Mr. Alexander complemented this with the statement that the trade can be best conducted by so financing it that exports shall naturally be so checked by foreign inability to pay for them that imports shall be so increased as to bring about an equilibrium in the exchanges. "Working toward this balance is to our interest as well as that of other nations"—a condition which the September statement of imports and exports points to, imports having increased heavily and exports decreased. "The Federal Reserve System may be a helpful agency for private enterprise," Mr. Alexander said, "but it must work through the intitative of foreign manufacturers, merchants and bankers, dealing with similar American groups, on assured credits and not through Government operations."

One of the developments expected of the Conference is the formation of a permanent international organization to cultivate better relations between nations, especially members of the League, in recognition of the tremendous fact that the "misunderstandings arising from trade questions have in all ages been a potent cause of wars." Another interesting side-light was the statement made at the food committee conference by M. De Groote of Belgium to representatives of American food producers, that Belgium's principal requirement at the present time is wheat, of which she needs 100,000 tons per month. About three-fourths of this is being obtained in the United States, the remainder from Argentina. High prices and unfavorable freight rates now operate to decrease these purchases, and Belgium is compelled to seek larger supplies from Argentina, Rumania and Russia. He pointed out that Belgium pays a freight rate of 45c per quarter while England gets her wheat carried for half this charge. George S. Jackson, of the Grain Corporation, said in reply that England gains the advantage by compelling her own ships to carry grain at a low rate and that the United States Shipping Board cannot change the situation so long as England maintains her present policy. In order to absorb part of the unfavorable exchange and obviate too high prices, the Belgian Government is selling wheat to consumers at less than cost.

The threatened coal strike, coming on the heels of the dissolution of the Industrial Conference, has added to the uncertainties of all business. Grain prices, of course, were at once affected, but the general merchandise demand was as brisk as ever—nothing seems to be able to check the scramble for consumable goods, which is getting hotter day by day.

Production of steel, which during the crisis of the strike fell off about 40%, is now steadily increasing

on both home and export orders and price advances are expected. Cotton prices reached a new high level during the week at 36.60 and heavy sales were reported in both the Southern and the Liverpool markets. The Government report shows over 10,000,000 bales ginned to Oct. 25. Merchandise prices are steady with a slight lowering of food levels compared with August 1. General manufacturing, though crippled by strikes or labor inefficiency, ranges from fair to active, with a majority of reports indicating efforts being made to fill delayed orders. The bank statement showed a decrease of 68 million of loans and increases of reserves and circulation, the latter small, however.

PERMIT SYSTEM REVIVED

THE permit system has been revived in so far that individual shippers must obtain permits to ship grain to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and E. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Peoria and Ft. Worth. All other markets are open, at least so far as this order is concerned.

The unfairness of such an arrangement is manifest, not to those markets only, but to grain buyers in the country to whom only the markets named are available for direct shipments and to farmers whose marketing range is restricted by the order. The order seems to mean, in connection with existing limitations upon open reconsignment markets, that the elevator space in the markets named will be loaded up with wheat and dealers in and buyers of coarse grains in those markets will have to take their chances from now on indefinitely, or until rival markets and competitive buyers in the country shall have cleaned up the early movement of grain, equal, during the next four months, to 50 per cent or more of the entire corn movement on the crop and 28 per cent and more of the oats.

The permit system at its best is most annoying. The present arrangement is more, and we understand the markets held up will enter a protest. But at least for the present (possibly only during the progress of the New York longshoremen's strike) the system is here and for that reason handlers of coarse grains affected by the order should use extreme care in contracting new corn for specific deliveries. Some receivers profess to think that the order will not seriously curtail the supply of cars. Perhaps not; but orders of this sort have at least enough of the element of uncertainty to put dealers on their guard against making commitments, the execution of which is made so dubious and the price possible of realization so uncertain, as both will be during the effectiveness of the order.

A PRESS AGENT NEEDED

MR. GEORGE M. REYNOLDS of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, in his after-dinner talk to the members of the Board of Trade on the occasion of the banquet in honor of Wheat Director Barnes, made the suggestion that, in view of the increasing newspaper and politician attacks on the functions of the Board as a business institution, the Board did not seem to have a very active "press agent." It is unfortunately true that the daily papers, even of Chicago, which in one way or another are paid large sums by members of the Board, rarely come to its or their defense when attacked, but, on the contrary, are habitually the first to distort current news matter involving the Board or its members by treating it flippantly or designedly catering to the popular prejudice against the Board as a great market and so contribute to the fund of popular misapprehension of the Board's real connection with the world's trade and industry. Time and time again members of the Board, able business men and honorable gentlemen, whose word alone would answer among those who know them for any transaction involving any reasonable sum of money, have explained to committees of Congress the character of the Board's business; nevertheless congressmen continue their attacks on the Board and its functions.

There is no institution on earth whose affairs are more open and subject to enquiry or the subject of so much publicity as those of the grain exchanges or of which it is possible to know more in detail. Yet, as Mr. Reynolds said, in the absence of a certain kind of "press agent" it is all concealed from the public or the publication distorted by the systematic flippancy with which the reporter, who is not a market reporter, and managing editors generally treat everything connected with the Board when handling it as "news matter." Even the several editors of the daily press who on Oct. 16 were guests of the Board treated the function and the Board's guest with little other than perfunctory courtesy—

Mr. Reynolds did indeed call attention to an unfortunate state of things. But even the most experienced men of the Board itself will find the problem of a remedy a difficult one.

THE HAUGEN FEED BILL

JUST why Mr. Haugen and the Agricultural Department, whose legal clerks drafted the Haugen feed bill (H. 8342), should consider it necessary to lumber up the Statutes with another act to regulate and give the bureaucrats of the Department power to control the manufacture and distribution of feedstuffs, we do not quite understand, except on the score that legislation in these days, in the mind of the Congress, has degenerated into merely an opportunity to gabble party politics and to meddle and interfere with the business of the people in their individual capacities. The purported object of the Haugen bill is to protect the buyer from sophistication of feed products. In order to do this in this instance this bill would give the Agricultural Department power not only to define lawful feedstuffs in laboratory terms, and to establish laboratory standards, tests and other requirements quite beyond any reasonable requirement to protect the consumer, but also to pry into the private accounts and to investigate and report upon the manufacturers' and handlers' most intimate private formulas and business records at any time and in any manner the clerks and petty lawyers should elect.

It may do this by means of the underhanded route characteristic of this new type of law making by the bureaucrats of this Departments, of permitting the Department to make "Rules and Regulations" to enforce the act, which automatically become a part of the act without, however, having at any stage of the progress of the bill for the act, been submitted to the Congress for debate, for adoption or rejection, or even for its information. Congress in fact leaves the bowels of the act for department clerks to draft without any restraint put upon them and to enforce, no matter how drastic.

Now, by means of similar "Rules and Regulations," made in this way *sub rosa*, without the cognizance but with the permission of Congress expressed in the act, and attached to the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Bureau of Chemistry is now exercising all the power of policing the feed trade that is necessary for the public protection. On another page will be found the official evidence of that fact in a brief article, "Shipments of Stock Feeds Seized," which came from the Department itself, and which shows just how it is done. Is this not enough? Why should there be more power of espionage, except to make more jobs for cheap men, and why should the Agricultural Department have any power to spy upon the matters which ought not to be made the subjects of public advisement or public knowledge under any consideration?

GRAIN dealers should post in their offices copies of the contract with the Grain Corporation; at least this notice based on the contract:

If any farmer is dissatisfied with the grades assigned to his wheat, at a point at which no licensed inspector is located, he had the right of appeal to the Grain Corporation.

Put the farmer on notice that he must make his objection to the grading of wheat when it is delivered and paid. This is the buyer's protection.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in de "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	10,568,000	10,324,000	15,
Primary shipments	5,951,000	4,847,000	6,
Receipts since July 1	224,183,000	213,615,000	252,
Visible	95,314,000	93,783,000	113,
Exports, U. S.	5,033,000	4,473,000	
Exports, world's	10,668,000	11,124,000	9,
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3,206,000	2,859,000	4,
Primary shipments	1,890,000	1,568,000	2,
Receipts since Nov. 1	179,470,000	176,264,000	294,
Visible	1,430,000	1,427,000	5,
Exports, U. S.	16,000	24,000	
Exports, world's	2,649,000	3,540,000	1,
Oats—			
Primary receipts	4,859,000	4,856,000	6,
Primary shipments	3,541,000	3,451,000	4,
Receipts since Aug. 1	63,618,000	58,759,000	108,
Visible	19,035,000	19,121,000	22,
Exports, U. S.	156,000	1,012,000	5,
Exports, world's	1,090,000	1,881,000	6,
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	344,000	351,000	
Shipments, 6 markets	148,000	167,000	
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	486,000	420,000	
Shipments, 9 markets	115,000	112,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	**392,000	*464,000	
Shipments, 16 markets	**161,000	*243,000	
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	546,000	485,000	
Since March 1, 1919	18,470,000	17,924,000	18
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	5,980,000	1,235,000	14
Lard, lbs.	1,326,000	2,170,000	4
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$16.20	$16.65	
Hogs	13 10	14.50	
Sheep	9 20	7.20	
Lambs	15.35	14.60	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	235	243	
Closing prices—			
Pork, October	$41.90	$38.75	
Lard, October	27.00	28.75	
S. R. Sides, October	18.25	18.75	
Corn—			
December	$1 25¾-⅞	$1.26½-⅝	$1.
January	1.21⅜-½	.....	
May	1.22¾-⅞	1.24¾-⅞	
Oats—			
December	$0.71¼	$0.71⅝-¾	$0.
May	.74	.74½-⅝	

*Pittsburgh missing. **Fort Worth, St. Paul and burgh missing.

STIMULATING FARM PRODUCTIO

MR. BARNES'S comparison in his St. Lo dress of the increasing money value farm crops grown in 1917, 1918 and 1 an evidence of the efficacy of the efforts of t ernment to increase during these years the fo duction of this country, is hardly up to the his usual quality of thought and statemen Bureau of Crop Estimates does indeed sho the money value of the six leading cereal c creased from 3,256 million dollars in 1914 million in 1918, and in the meantime the bushelage of the same six crops increased fro millions in 1914 compared with 5,421 mill 1918; but it steadily decreased in 1916, 1917, 1 1919 from 5,867 millions in 1915 to 5,403 mil 1919 as forecasted on the basis of the Oct. 1 co

Now, one must give the weather, perhap credit (or discredit) for this showing of proc but barring the weather it does not appear appreciation of the price since 1914 has h other than a detrimental effect on grain pro The more the farmer was paid for his prod less he produced.

The showing also explains Mr. Barnes's statement that contrary to farmers' content popular opinion to the contrary, the farmers fact had the best of the game in the advance prices; though it is fair to say that no one that consciously the farmer has been g profiteering.

INDUSTRIAL concerns are sold well ahead; sale distributors are doing a large business a houses report that public buying shows no tion. This buying is not confined to the nec but dealers in luxuries find an unusual den these articles, even at the extremely high pr prevail. "This fact," says the First Nation Boston, "furnishes a complete refutation of legation that the high cost of living is cau fering and compels severe economy, especia is the general testimony that the greater par buying comes from the wage-earners."

Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
cretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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ERS on subjects of interest to those in the grain trade, news items, reports s, grain movement, new grain firms, ain elevators, contemplated improve- ane cars leaking grain in transit are l.

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CAGO, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

Vile corn prices have held within ally the same range as for nearly th, indications now are that the t is getting out of the rut, and ere will be a definite trend short- e dominating influence in the sit- at the moment is the attitude farmer. If he sells freely prices be depressed, but the general dis- n seems to be to hold for a more erative figure, around $1.25 being ire for new corn at country load- ations. This figure represents nd over for December at Chicago. rice is being reflected in futures e extent, and the December has a greater premium over the May he expectation that the spread iden still more. Cash houses ather liberal amounts of new old for deferred shipment, partly ern Canada, and then bought the ber as a hedge. This would point lief that there will be a good de- or corn when it begins to move in , although under present condi- o deluge can be expected. car shortage is acute in many s of the grain belt. Some shippers d corn sold for October shipment e now clamoring for equipment to he grain. So far efforts to move irly liberal quantities of wheat ave been piled on the ground in ections of the West, where eleva- m is scarce have met with little . There is a shortage of eleva- m in the big Central and South- n States, and the strike at the rd has prevented large exporters, lone would be sufficient to pro- additional room, from moving abroad. The action of the Gov- t in taking a liberal percentage room at the leading markets for combined with the immense tends to decrease the possibili- accumulating a liberal supply of nd other grains. Despite the letup in clearances of oats the supply has been decreasing be- of domestic takings. When the New York becomes normal again decrease is looked for. of the Seaboard exporters are being unable to do much business, partly because exports of grains other than wheat have been curtailed to give the Grain Corporation the storage room. Efforts are now being made to remove the embargo on wheat which was placed at the request of President Wilson. If it is removed private individuals can then sell that grain to Europe, while at present they are restricted in their operations mainly to South America and the West Indies.

There is still a strong underlying bearish sentiment in corn, but at the moment the believers in lower prices are in the minority. Were export business to develop it might have considerable influence on prices, although the difference between American and Argentine prices is so great that the former would only be taken for special purposes.

Husking has progressed rapidly in some sections, and is expected to be completed much earlier than usual this season. The quality of the crop is excellent, and while several hundred cars of the new grain have been received at terminal markets only a very few have been sample grade. It is rather early for elevator interests to start to accumulate new corn as weather is not cold enough and it might get out of condition. A falling off in the clearances from Argentine is expected due to a scarcity of ocean tonnage.

Little attention is being given to the oat market at present. Grain is being moved from elevators to take care of new corn, and the trade look for a lighter run as soon as this is out of the way. The quality of the arrivals in the main is unsatisfactory. Rye and barley have shown more strength of late and there is a strong belief that rye will ultimately sell much higher owing to the high price of wheat. This makes rye very attractive from a European standpoint. A great deal depends on the passage of the Edge bill.

The condition of the winter wheat crop is reported as excellent where seeding is completed. With the exception of a few sections of Kansas moisture is reported as ample. Much wheat has probably been lost as the result of torrential rains in parts of Texas, and that section has been buying wheat at Kansas City. So far the Government remains out of the flour market.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
Wheat	10,568,000	10,324,000	15,468,000
Corn	3,206,000	2,859,000	4,488,000
Oats	4,859,000	4,856,000	6,713,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	18,633,000	26,667,000
Preceding week	18,039,000	30,720,000
Since July 1	349,859,000	429,666,000

Corn prices continue to fluctuate within relatively narrow limits, but the undertone has been distinctly stronger, and commission house sentiment now leans strongly to the buying side on the breaks. The outside interest is as yet, light which makes for sharp reactions at times. Prices had a range of 4⅝c the past week, and closed with net losses of ⅝@1⅞c, December showing the most strength and closed 3c over May against 1¾c over the previous week. The holdings of December by cash houses against sales for deferred shipment tends to restrict pressure from local traders. Hedging sales are not large at the present time, and the country is not selling freely due to unsatisfactory prices.

Oats market is dull, and the range of prices the past week was 1⅝@1¾c, with the close Saturday at net losses of ½@⅝c. The movement from the interior is only fair, and exports very small due to the dockworkers strike at New York. Buying by Seaboard exporters has been rather limited, while the domestic call has increased, prospects of a railroad strike later in the season being a factor.

Receipts of wheat have fallen off somewhat, while the demand has been only fair. Ohio and Indiana mills have taken moderate quantities of soft red winter from Chicago, and mills in all sections are after the hard winter, especially choice grain. Springs were in smaller supply but the demand was not as keen as of late and prices averaged lower. Mills report a good flour demand with many in the northwest sold ahead for 60 days, the limit allowed under the regulations. Range of prices the past week follows:

	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 25, 1919.	Close Oct. 18, 1919.	Close Oct. 26, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1 27¼	$1.22⅝	$1.25⅞	$1.26½	$1.20⅞
May	1.25⅛	1.20½	1.22⅞	1.24¾	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.72	.70⅜	.71¼	.71¾	.58⅞
May	.74⅞	.73⅛	.74	.74⅝	.....

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Oct. 25	234,183,000	251,983,000	83,185,000
P. shipments to Oct. 25	100,215,000	99,736,000	40,520,000
P. stocks on Oct. 25	55,586,000	83,598,000	4,448,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 25	81,324,000	68,865,000	42,506,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	4,117,000	174,000	849,000
P. receipts to Oct. 25	179,760,000	294,524,000	226,956 000
P. shipments to Oct. 25	107,595,000	150,515,000	125,465,000
P. stocks on Oct. 25	5,561,000	4,742,000	174,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 25	70,631,000	139,441,000	102,166,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Oct. 25	70,350,000	108,361,000	106,654,000
P. shipments to Oct. 25	46,503,000	68,591,000	72,373,000
P. stocks on Oct. 25	15,739,000	16,624,000	10,544,000
P. consumpt'n to Oct. 25	21,293,000	27,194,000	24,270,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
American	156,000	1,012,000	5,248,000
Argentine	934,000	869,000	850,000
Total	1,090,000	1,881,000	6,098,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919 and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	17,170,000	30,813,000	39,991,000
Argentine	6,437,000	10,940,000	1,766,000
Total	23,607,000	41,753,000	41,757,000
Season	113,272,000	140,826,000	

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, to Oct. 25, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Chicago	65,681,000	98,786,000
Milwaukee	7,180,000	12,374,000
Minneapolis	6,886,000	16,715,000
Duluth	26,000	181,000
St. Louis	20,373,000	25,354,000
Toledo	1,190,000	2,609,000
Detroit	1,739,000	4,361,000
Kansas City	16,531,000	31,366,000
Peoria	20,397,000	36,176,000
Omaha	22,596,000	46,159,000
Indianapolis	16,871,000	20,583,000
Total	179,470,000	294,664,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
Chicago	1,209,000	1,247,000	1,995,000
Milwaukee	196,000	93,000	160,000
Minneapolis	91,000	55,000	83,000
Duluth	1,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	386,000	329,000	377,000
Toledo	16,000	17,000	28,000
Detroit	33,000	29,000	143,000
Kansas City	103,000	85,000	361,000
Peoria	601,000	545,000	616,000
Omaha	215,000	191,000	332,000
Indianapolis	355,000	268,000	393,000
Total	3,206,000	2,859,000	4,488,000
Shipments	1,890,000	1,568,000	2,554,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Oct. 25, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	59,252,000	53,646,000
Milwaukee	3,744,000	8,082,000
Minneapolis	48,376,000	56,105,000
Duluth	5,910,000	39,112,000
St. Louis	29,583,000	29,818,000
Toledo	5,843,000	3,735,000
Detroit	1,043,000	765,000
Kansas City	47,136,000	40,678,000
Peoria	1,989,000	2,859,000
Omaha	15,407,000	11,535,000
Indianapolis	5,900,000	5,748,000
Total	224,183,000	252,083,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
St. Louis	1,136,000	1,260,000	598,000
Kansas City	1,046,000	952,000	1,365,000
Omaha	659,000	693,000	272,000
Toledo	163,000	169,000	268 000
Detroit	68,000	70,000	46,000
Indianapolis	122,000	76,000	77,000
Peoria	50,000	71,000	30,000
Chicago	1,410,000	1,934,000	1,670,000
Milwaukee	280,000	110,000	452,000
Minneapolis	4,708,000	4,299,000	5,979,000
Duluth	926,000	690,000	4,717,000
Total	10,568,000	10,324,000	15,468,000
Shipments	5,951,000	4,847,000	6,960,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported for this paper by George Broomhall's service:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26 1918.
American	5,033,000	4,473,000	7,357,000
Indian	.....	.....	316,000
Argentine	3,123,000	4,073,000	623,000
Australian	2,400,000	2,528,000	860,000
Others	112,000	50,000	70,000
Total	10,668,000	11,124,000	9,220,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	100,820,000	58,354,000	70,491,000
Indian	.....	3,074,000	5,647,000
Argentine	44,980,000	29,958,000	2,781,000
Australian	28,169,000	9,370,000	15,478,000
Others	903,000	816,000	623,000
Total	174,872,000	101,572,000	95,020,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
American	16,000	24,000	48,000
Argentine	2,559,000	3,466,000	1,056,000
African	74,000	50,000	56,000
Total	2,649,000	3,540,000	1,160,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	4,016,000	28,063,000	45,419,000
Argentine	84,157,000	20,968,000	58,240,000
African	6,127,000	3,268,000	.....
Others	.....	94,000	3,326,000
Total	94,300,000	52,393,000	106,985,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	106,984,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Oct. 25, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	4,276	38	452	58	4
Boston	1,427	.....	92	233	14
Buffalo	15,613	75	1,501	780	576
Chicago	18,448	709	7,147	2,696	257
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	54	22	198	113	.....
Duluth	3,070	.....	355	4,789	845
Galveston	2,906	.....	55	.....	73
Indianapolis	541	114	300	46	.....
Kan. City	14,655	4,500	1,225	315	.....
Milwaukee	2,486	29	995	338	233
Minneapolis	5,925	5	4,163	6,175	916
New Orleans	5,232	78	218	.....	847
Newport News	450	.....	54	4	41
New York	6,289	22	605	126	262
Omaha	5,504	165	654	174	43
Peoria	7	81	392	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,928	21	150	8	19
St. Louis	3,164	17	194	92	5
Toledo	1,732	9	116	345	.....
Canals	.....	.....	175	270	.....
Lakes	607	.....	.....	.....	33
Oct. 25, '19.	95,314	1,430	19,035	16,562	4,168
Oct. 26, '18.	113,490	5,108	22,211	5,503	3,126
Oct. 18, '19.	93,783	1,427	19,121	14,891	4,090
Oct. 11, '19.	90,607	1,648	19,501	15,987	4,214
Oct. 4, '19.	84,909	2,163	19,552	15,395	4,542

EASTERN CANADIAN TERMINAL

The Grain Elevator System at St. John, N. B., Canada's Winter Port—History of Construction—Capacity of Plant.

By C. H. BROOKS.

A very important and necessary feature of the equipment of the winter port of St. John, N. B., is its grain elevator system.

At present there are three grain elevators at the port, with a total storage capacity of over two million bushels. Two of these are on the western side of the harbor and are the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; the other, which was used for the first time last season, is on the eastern side of the harbor and belongs to the Canadian National Railways. The latter took the place of one that was located alongside the passenger depot at the head of the harbor and which was mysteriously burned a few weeks after the war started.

The grain exports statement shows that there has been a gradual increase in the grain shipments through the port of St. John during the past twelve or fourteen years, indicative of the development of ocean traffic.

Grain elevator construction began in St. John in 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway erecting the first plant at Sand Point on the west side. The quantity of grain pressing for an outlet at the port was so great that in 1898 the C. P. R. found themselves compelled to make a very material addition to the original elevator, giving the company a capacity of 600,000 bushels. This elevator also was found too small within a few years, and a million-bushel building of concrete was erected in 1912 on a site adjacent to the original structure. These two buildings now constitute the grain elevator system of the C. P. R. at this port.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ELEVATOR.

On the eastern side of the harbor, within a stone's throw of the Custom House and water front, the Canadian National Railways grain elevator, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels, has been erected. Construction was begun in the latter part of 1916, the contract for the foundations being awarded to the Engineers and Contractors, Ltd., and for the concrete superstructure to the Fegles-Bellows Company. The elevator itself was completed in January 1918, but it was some months afterward before the conveyors to the two adjoining piers were erected.

Rail connection with this elevator is obtained by a track running around the Courtney Bay shore, circling the outer point of the city peninsula, and from thence running up the eastern shore of the main harbor. This track terminates at the elevator, though it also serves the piers, over which considerable West Indies and overseas traffic passes.

Now that peace has been finally and firmly established, it is anticipated that the port of St. John will be utilized to a much greater extent than it is at the present time in the export of western grain and other Canadian commodities.

A STRATEGIC POSITION.

St. John is now in direct touch with Canada's grain center by two transcontinental lines of railway, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. By the C. P. R. the rail distance between St. John and Winnipeg is 1,899 miles. By the Canadian National Railways via Moncton the distance is 1,928 miles. If the connection at McGivney Junction is used, the rail distance St. John to Winnipeg can be reduced to 1,862 miles.

A RECORD GRAIN BUSINESS.

The following was the record of grain shipments through the port of St. John during last season:

C. P. R. elevators—11,998,136 bushels wheat, 3,946,780 bushels oats, other grain, 593,684 bushels; total, 16,538,600 bushels.

C. N. R. elevators—749,258 bushels wheat, 547,136 bushels oats; total, 1,296,394 bushels.

Grand total, 17,834,994 bushels.

This exceeds all previous grain records of the port.

THE ILLUSTRATION.

The illustration herewith is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator and the Government Gallery System at St. John. The elevator was built in 1914. It has storage capacity of 1,032,000 bushels. In its construction 12,044 cubic yards of concrete were used, 440 tons of reinforcing steel and 550 tons of structural steel were used.

The power house equipment is two 500-kw. turbo-generators and four 175-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boilers.

The Gallery System was completed in March 1914. Six hundred and fifty-three lineal feet of 2-conveyor wood gallery, connecting with the government wood gallery system, consisting of 766 lineal feet of 2-conveyor gallery and 830 lineal feet of 2-conveyor gallery with dock spouts.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ELEVATOR AND GOVERNMENT GALLERY SYSTEM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Ohio Dealers' Meeting.

The regular fall meeting of the Association will be held at the Southern Hotel, Columbus, on Friday, Oct. 31.

This will be a one-day meeting—morning session at 9 o'clock, afternoon session at 1:30. The program will be informal; every one present will be given opportunity to be heard. The corn crop will be discussed and reports will be made from all sections of the state as to condition, plans for safe handling, fair prices and profits, etc., etc. The rules and requirements of the United States Grain Corporation pertaining to wheat will be discussed; also car supply and transportation.

WEIGHMASTERS' MEETING

List of Members—Opening Address by H. A. Foss—Report of Committee on Scale Testing—Resolutions Adopted

Last week there was reported in these columns in a brief way the proceedings of the Terminal Weighmasters' and Scalemen's Conference at St. Louis on Oct. 12. Those in attendance were as follows:

S. A. Holder, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster, Indianapolis; A. Edw. Kahler, Chief Weigher, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore; P. P. Quist, State Weighmaster, Minneapolis; Clay Johnson, Chief Supervisor Weights and Measures, Board of Trade, Peoria; Paul Laron, Chief Grain Inspector and Weighmaster, Sioux City; T. B. Armstrong, Chief Clerk, Kansas State Grain and Hay Inspecting and Weighing Department, Kansas City; J. S. Hart, Chief Inspector, Kansas State Grain and Hay Inspecting and Weighing Department, Kansas City; F. H. Schlinkert, Superintendent of Scales, Missouri Pacific R. R., St. Louis; M. H. Ladd, Chief Weigher, Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee; P. D. Connors, Chief Inspector and Weighmaster, Corn Exchange, Buffalo; Charles C. Neale, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, St. Paul; C. A. King, Chief Scale Inspector, Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, Chicago; James T. Bradshaw, Warehouse Commissioner of Missouri, Kansas City; G. E. Tunell, Chief Inspector of Grain of Minnesota, St. Paul; Henry L. Goeman, Mansfield, Ohio; Geo. F. Munson, representing D. J. Schuh, Weighmaster Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, Cincinnati; Jas. J. Gilmartin, Deputy Chief Grain Inspector, State of Missouri, St. Louis; Geo. A. Wells, Secretary, Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Des Moines; G. O. Aws, Chief Scale Inspector, Missouri State Weighing Department, Kansas City; C. G. Stoody, C. G. Stoody, Scale Inspector, Rock Island Lines, Chicago; E. J. Costello, Missouri State Grain Department, St. Louis; C. O. Sommers, Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha; Thos. J. Leonard, Chief, Missouri Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis; L. P. North, Scale Inspector, Board of Trade, Kansas City; A. E. Schuyler, Grain Door Reclamation and Cooperage Bureau, Chicago; H. A. Foss, Weighmaster, Board of Trade, Chicago; J. A. Schmitz, Assistant Weighmaster, Board of Trade, Chicago; H. W. Ewert, Weighing Department, Board of Trade, Chicago; W. E. Thompson, Supervisor of Scales, State of Minnesota, Minneapolis; and E. Culver, Chief Inspector and Weighmaster, Product Exchange, Toledo.

OPENING ADDRESS.

In opening the conference, Chairman H. A. Foss of Chicago said:

"It will be remembered that at our conference at Milwaukee, a year ago, we made a number of recommendations the carriers, emphasizing possible provements in box cars and car sea and also, as weighmasters, we agre in the interests of greater uniform of practice, to conform to certain sp fied regulations which were presen to us for discussion.

"To refresh your memory as to resolutions relating to uniform rules which, naturally, we are most in ested, I will briefly review them, follows:

"**Inspecting Outbound Cars**—It was consensus of opinion that those who s grain out of a market are entitled to same protection in the inspection of as has always been afforded those who s grain to a market, and we, therefore, dorsed the practice of inspecting all bound cars.

"**Improvements in Elevator Equipme** We adopted recommendations for the g ance of those who design and build g elevators, to the end that needed impro ments in grain weighing scales and g handling equipment would be brought the attention of those concerned.

"**Uniform Rules for Weighmaste** Another set of rules adopted by us w for the guidance of loaders and unloa of grain and terminal weighmasters.

"**Testing Scales**—This subject was ferred to a committee for handling doubtless we will hear from this commi before adjournment of this conference.

"**Tolerance Questions** — You will re that we discussed the subject of 'tolerat of error in scales,' raising the questio to whether any fixed tolerations of e could be made applicable to grain sc in the settlement of claims or disputes.

"**Shrinkage and Weighing Facilities**— question of so-called 'Natural Shrinka viz., 'Unnatural Shrinkage,' and the ject of 'Automatic Scales,' were tou upon by the conference but without de ion, as was also the mooted questio 'adequate grain weighing facilities.'

"**Standard Weight Supervision**—We fined 'standard weight supervision' at minal markets having duly autho weighing departments.

"**Improvements in Box Cars**—Turn to our resolutions pertaining to pos improvements in the car box. I am ple to report that we received encouragin plies from designers and builders of fre cars, mechanical engineers represen car manufacturing concerns, master builders and others. And the replies cate that our recommendations were comed by those who have the powe bring about the improvements sough the resolutions. While the beneficial fects of placing these facts before freight car people and railroad mecha men will not become apparent until s future time, I am well persuaded eventually much good will result theref However, that you may draw your conclusions, I will quote from a few o answers received.

"An assistant president of a pr nent freight car manufacturing cern, who sidestepped responsib wrote in reply as follows: 'You course, realize that it is our busi to furnish cars to the specificatio the various railroads. We have no tial responsibility in the matter.'

"On the other hand, as official o other car manufacturing company 'Your resolutions are being place the hands of our mechanical de ment for their consideration in preparing of designs on any equip which we may be fortunate enoug secure orders for.'

"A general master car builder o railroad wrote us: 'I would appre it if you would send me six or copies of these resolutions so th may put them in the hands of our men at the shops, with a view to b ing about better cars for grain loa

"Still another letter, from a m car builder, said: 'I consider that eral of these resolutions are very to the point.'

"While another master car bu wrote us: 'We have issued a bul to all our repair men and inspecto grain elevators, drawing to their a tion the defects which have got t guarded against on cars being pre for grain loading, and hope that it have some effect in reducing the lo grain each year.'

"Another master car builder speaking of loose car siding, wrote the course of time, the best siding loosen up by continuous switchi cars, and I agree that the iron str a very good solution of the troub

"From a general car foreman w ceived the following: 'The matte ferred to are receiving our consi tion, and we hope to work out thing that will be an improvement

been experimenting with some way of securing grain strips for months, but have not as yet found what we wanted.'

he following letter was also re-d: 'The points which are brought n these resolutions, I can assure have received careful consideration he Engineers' Committee of the d States Railroad Administration esigning both single and double-hed box cars recently standardized merican service.'

s I have previously stated, the quo-ns I have read are only a few of answers received; and, I believe, abundantly justify my conclusion much good will result from our itions relating to possible improve-s in the box car.

AR DOOR SEAL RESOLUTION.—We re-d generous response from railroads ir resolution relating to car door and also to our resolution relat-o the rough handling of cars in it, all of which were encouraging ne.

GGESTED IMPROVEMENTS FOR GRAIN DLING EQUIPMENT.—You will be in-ed to know that our resolutions ne guidance of designers and build-f grain elevators and grain scales d a lot of wholesome discussion ose concerned, and, no doubt, the res involved, like the features in-d in our box car improvement res-ons, will be considered in planning construction and new scale instal-ns.

will now speak of the objects of neeting. Since our meeting a year and since the committee on grain s, representing the railroads and rain trade, completed their deliber-s, Henry L. Goemann, chairman of hippers' Committee, wrote me, en-g some data that had been sent to relating to uniform rules and the ability therefor to govern terminal weighing departments. In reply-o Chairman Goemann, I referred e work of our conference at Mil-ee last September. I told him that terminal weighing department sented at our Milwaukee confer-was supposed to have amended its and regulations in accordance the provisions of our resolutions n were adopted solely in the inter-of uniform procedure. Now, if are any weighmasters here who not done so, I feel assured that all will be glad to learn from them easons why they have *not* seen make their rules conform to our d program in order that we may ss, and receive the benefit of, such ns; and, if in agreement, that ay be guided accordingly in the gement of our own respective de-ents. For my part, I am well per-d that there is no such thing as er cent efficiency in the work done an, or in the work done by man-machines and devices; hence, ex-ce, and an exchange of views, l enable us to improve our meth-Obviously, if our work *now* was er cent efficient, there would be ed of meeting here today.

conclusion, let me say that each ll of the subjects submitted and ted for discussion at this meeting been placed on the program. You nd copies of the program on your , and, if agreeable to you all, we ake up the subjects on the pro-in the order named, reserving subjects, that any of you may o bring up, for the conclusion of eeting."

REMARKS BY J. A. SCHMITZ.

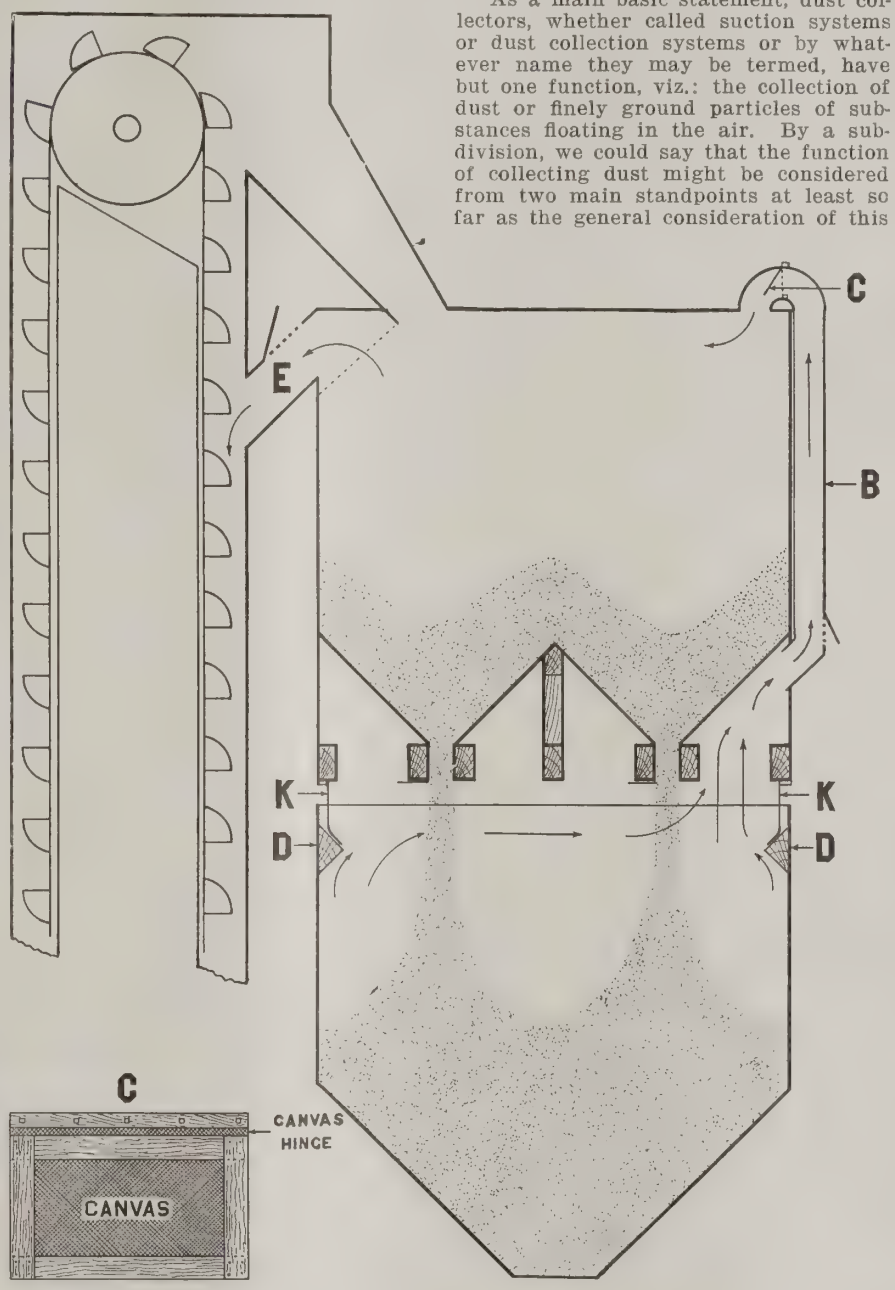
Foss was followed by J. A. tz, scale expert of the Chicago of Trade, who said:

entists who have studied the sub-f deflection assure us that there such thing as absolute rigidity, hat every beam or column will r compress under load; and that, ans of suitable instruments, we letermine the amount of such de-n no matter how infinitesimal it e. Now, if we accept these state-we are forced to assume that it is *impossible* for us to maintain levers, and their connections, level and plumb, or, at least, theoretically, it is not possible. And yet, we know positively that we do maintain levers, and their connections, in sufficient alignment to secure the degree of accuracy that is demanded of the grain weighing machine. The extent that levers of a hopper scale may move out of level, without impairing the practical accuracy of the scale, has long been a mooted question.

"Now, as you know, scale specifications, generally, specify that new installations shall be placed on *independent, unyielding* foundations, which provision, of course, has the support of all scale men and weighmasters. But, on the other hand, we are confronted with the fact that large numbers of hopper scales in daily service rest on the 'cribbing.' With this in mind, and for the purpose of obtaining data that might be of interest, I have checked the results of our tests of hopper scales covering the period of the last three years. My checkings included a comparison of the results of the tests of the scales resting on heavy, substantial bin cribbing foundations, with the results of the tests of the scales resting on independent foundations, and showed as follows:

"First, that the percentage of scales resting on cribbing foundations, found out of tolerance, was slightly *smaller* than the percentage of incorrect scales found among those resting on independent foundations.

"Second, that the amount of the error found in scales resting on the cribbing is slightly *larger* than the amount of the error found in scales supported on independent foundations.



"Now, at first glance one might conclude from these comparisons that the provision of the hopper scale specifications, calling for independent foundations, was not justified. But, let me say that practically all of the scales listed as 'resting on the cribbing' are of smaller capacities, while by far the largest number of the scales listed as 'resting on posted foundations' ranges in capacity from 1,200 bushels up."

Dust Collectors—Their Functions.

A paper was then read by W. E. Thompson, supervisor of scales, State of Minnesota, as follows:

"As a main basic statement, dust collectors, whether called suction systems or dust collection systems or by whatever name they may be termed, have but one function, viz.: the collection of dust or finely ground particles of substances floating in the air. By a subdivision, we could say that the function of collecting dust might be considered from two main standpoints at least so far as the general consideration of this topic is concerned by those interested in grain elevators and flour or feed mills. These might be classed as follows: First, the function of the system operated as a reduction of the fire hazard; second, the safeguarding of human life and bettering the working conditions. It goes without saying that both of these features are very potent reasons for the requirement of dust collecting systems in grain elevators and mills and certainly no grain elevator or flour mill should be without them.

"The principle upon which many of these devices have been worked out seems to be the movement of a small volume of air under a high velocity, not having regard for the very light character of the objectionable particles to be moved. The dust collection system, or pneumatic system, for conveying finely ground feeds from a grinding machine to a sacking bin or cyclone collector; or the collection of emery dust or grindings of a heavy character from grinding wheels, necessitates a high velocity of air movement, confined in as small a volume as may be possible; but generally speaking, the removal of the objectionable floating dust found in grain elevators and mills can be accomplished and should be worked upon the principle of moving a large volume of air under a low velocity.

"Confining the discussion to this phase of dust collection systems, it has been our observation that even though elevators and mills are equipped to some extent, the equipment has usually been inadequate and houses so equipped are repeatedly found in a dirty condition. This may be overcome to a large degree if not almost entirely eliminated by the installation of larger aspiration pipes, to the ends of which may be attached bell or funnel-shaped hoods, left open, extending downward, and so placed that falling grain streams throw their largest volume of dust into the air immedately under them. A good illustration of this would be the delivery of grain from a scale hopper to the bin floor, or to a conveyor belt, in which case the greater portion of the rising dust would be quickly eliminated.

"From the scale inspector's standpoint, and from the weighmaster's standpoint, a hidden or a directly attached suction pipe connected to any receiving pit, receiving leg, the head thereof, the garner of the scale or its hopper, is objectionable. It is true the speed of the fan could be regulated, but the objection is that it is a direct suction, placed in a hidden manner, and no one, neither the scale inspector nor the weigher in charge of the scale, knows how much or how little any one of the pipes is deducting from the load to be weighed; the worst of all thus connected, they do not take away the floating dust. This objectionable feature can be overcome by making such suctions indirect; or in other words, cutting them so that their operations may readily be seen. In the receipt of grain there are many elements of dust prevention, or what might be better termed, elements to prevent the escape of dust from its natural course with the grain, that might be considered, and if the appliances all along the line to the point of taking the weight are all carefully and correctly put in place, there will be little escaping dust that need be given consideration. It is the escaping dust that needs collection. After the weight has been taken on received grain there is more need for dust collection from the handling of that grain in an elevator than there is up to the point of taking the weight. This subject is largely a matter of detail and if the details are neglected, the result will be the escape of dust all along the line. Please bear with me in the consideration of some of the details of a scheme to better confine dust with the moving stream of grain and, therefore, to keep it from escaping into the elevator.

"Starting first with the scale hopper: this sould be sufficiently tight of itself not only so that grain will not leak from it, but that dust will not be forced out through its sides. Second, it should be provided with an adequate air vent to relieve the pressure on the air it contains as the grain is dropped from the garner into it. The cross section area should approximate 40 to 50 per cent of the area of the garner openings or gates. The grain coming down from the garner into the scale hopper necessarily must replace the air that is in the scale hopper. This air must find a ready point of escape or it will force the dust out onto the weighing floor. The third element is a proper application of the canvas or curtain, which should be hung from the garner, suspended plumb inside of the four sides of the scale hopper. To prevent the bulging of this canvas by the inflow of the grain from the garner, baffle strips of a triangular shape, applied properly and in the proper place on the inside of the four walls of the scale hopper, will deflect the air currents and give direction toward the vent. Next and a very important part of the air vent is the valve or hinged cover of such a vent, which finds its top in the top of the garner.

This valve must be carefully made and of a light material, hung almost in a perpendicular position, so that gravity will close it. Thus applied, it will function properly.

"The garner floor is frequently dusty because of defects in garner construction. When the leg delivers to the garner it is continually pumping air into it with the grain. This current of air, plus the agitation made by the overthrow of the grain, sends up clouds of dust inside of the garner, which must find a vent. After considerable number of experiments, our conclusion is that the most economical vent is a connection of the garner with the back leg at a point at the top of the garner well above the capacity grain line. This vent should have the same cross section area as the back leg and should be provided with a panel made to open for examination and for cleaning. Probably the angle of pitch should be 45 degrees or greater. The action is automatic because of the downward flow of the empty cups in the leg well creating a downward flow of air, the velocity of the flow of air depending upon the speed of the leg. This method of venting the garner, if all other vents are eliminated, will be found satisfactory and will keep the garner floor free from dust, if the garner is properly constructed and if the head of the leg is as tight as it should be.

"Another place involved, from a weighmaster's or scale inspector's standpoint, would be the application of a dust collection system to the boot. This is objectionable for the same reason that has already been given, that usually it is a hidden appliance and hence open to suspicion. Repeated investigations have disclosed that where such pipes have been installed, they are usually over the boot pulleys and in a large proportion of the cases investigated, it was found that these pipes were clogged and hence were not performing their functions. Houses were repeatedly found with basements dirty, due to the fact that even while this device was in operation, it was not doing the work that was expected of it, either by the fire underwriters or by those seeking to safeguard the health of the employes. This may be corrected by applying the indirect method, or in other words, cutting the suction pipe from over the boot pulley and extending the pipe by making a forked branch, or Y, leaving the ends open and made funnel shaped, to collect the dust from the boot pan which escapes from the boot and the leg; which really after all is the objectionable feature that is to be overcome. The dust that is confined with the moving grain is not the dust that causes the anxiety. No elevator or mill need be dirty, if a sufficient number and proper sized dust collection pipes or aspirators are properly placed and properly installed.

"Going a trifle more into detail and following closely the sketch exhibited, the air vent from the hopper speaks for itself, but the detail of the valve 'C,' which is hinged at the top, should be discussed. This valve should be made of very light wood, of thin dimension, halved together similar to the construction of screen windows, and be covered with canvas, the canvas extending far enough up on the upper edge to form a hinge.

"The canvas or curtains which hang from the garner should be suspended so as to drop to the top of the upper edge of the triangular baffle strip or possibly extend down onto the strip just a trifle. They must not be fastened to the hopper. These triangular baffle strips, we find, are preferably made from a 4x4, which should be surfaced on four sides and then cut on a diagonal. These baffle strips may be either nailed, screwed or bolted to the four inside walls of the scale hopper and at a point above the normal grain line for the full capacity of the hopper, which usually is figured on a wheat bushel basis; if coarse grain is used, due consideration to the weight thereof and consequently to the hopper load should be given in placing these strips."

On Scale Testing.

The following report was made by the Committee on Scale Testing:

"1. The standard of mass for testing grain scales shall be derived from primary weights, verified by the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., to within what is known as their 'Class B' tolerance.

"2. The 50-pound secondary or working cast-iron weights used directly in testing scales should be of such design as to facilitate stacking; they shall be free from pockets, blowholes, etc., which are liable to catch and hold foreign matter.

"3. These weights shall be tested and adjusted in comparison with the master weight, which has been verified to within 'Class B' tolerance. The working weights shall be adjusted to within 10 grains and maintained to within 25 grains of their true value.

"4. 'Standard' counterpoise weights shall be used for testing leverage ratio and the graduation value of poises.

"5. All hopper scales shall be tested with standard test weights to at least 8 per cent of their maximum capacity, and these weights are to be used in even multiples of 1,000 pounds. For individual corner tests, at least one-fourth of the respective test loads specified shall be used.

"6. In addition to the above test, a load test shall be made to determine if any interference occurs between the fixed and movable parts of the scale, and to discover any weakness due to yielding in supporting structures, etc., by filling scale hopper with grain to an amount equal to the maximum load weighed, less the amount of test weights used. The sensibility reciprocal shall be obtained under this maximum load for comparison with that shown under test with test weights alone, or when the scale is empty.

"7. All scales, whether new, repaired, or rebuilt, shall be tested prior to being put in service.

"8. All scales in service shall be tested at least twice each year.

"9. Whenever possible, facilities shall be provided to apply the weights on the corner test so that the center of gravity of the standard test load will be in a vertical line that passes through, or very near, the centers of the main bearings. As to all *new* construction, means must always be provided to meet the above disposition of test weights.

"10. Scales shall be kept in the closest practical adjustment and shall be considered inaccurate when they cannot be maintained in adjustment to within the tolerance for ratio given in the following table, which corresponds to a tolerance of within ¼ pound per 1,000 pounds:

Capacity of scale in pounds.	Greatest error allowed in excess of deficiency.
3,000	¾ lbs.
6,000	1½
12,000	3
15,000	3¾
24,000	6
36,000	9
48,000	12
60,000	15
84,000	21
96,000	24
120,000	30

"11. In a scale provided with a trig-loop, the sensibility reciprocal is the added weight required to be placed upon the platform to move the beam from a horizontal position in the middle of the trig-loop to a position of equilibrium at the top of the loop. This may be determined by subtracting the weight, instead of adding it.

"12. The sensibility reciprocal shall never exceed the amount given in the following table:

Capacity in pounds.	Sensibility reciprocal.
3,000	1 lb.
9,000	2 lbs.
12,000	3 lbs.
18,000	4 lbs.
24,000	5 lbs.
30,000	6 lbs.
48,000	8 lbs.
60,000	10 lbs.
72,000	12 lbs.
84,000	13 lbs.
96,000	14 lbs.
120,000 and up	15 lbs.

TRACK SCALES.

"1. All scales shall be tested with a load equal to the maximum load weighed.

"2. Railroad track scales used for weighing grain should be maintained so that when a test load, consisting of a one-truck short wheelbase test car standardized on a master scale, is used, the largest algebraic mean of any two errors found for any two positions of the test truck shall not exceed 1/20 of 1 per cent, or one-half pound per thousand pounds of test load applied, provided, however, that no two errors shall be selected corresponding to positions of the test truck equal to or closer together than the distance between the sections of the scale. Moreover, the scale shall be corrected when it is found, on test, that the error exceeds 1/20 of 1 per cent of the load applied, for any position of the test load on the scale. The manufacturers' tolerances on new scales shall be one-half of the above values.

"3. Where railroad track scales are tested with standard test weight, at least 8 per cent of the capacity shall be used, and these weights shall be used in multiples of 1,000 pounds, and the entire test weight load shall be placed on each section of the scale.

"4. All scales shall be kept in the closest practical adjustment and shall be considered inaccurate when they cannot be adjusted and such adjustments maintained to within the tolerances for ratio given above.

"5. The sensibility reciprocal shall never exceed 40 pounds.

"6. All scales in service shall be tested at least twice each year."

The Resolutions.

The conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That there shall be no open garner or scale bin openings, or openings to roof from same, or any connection with any dust collecting system before weighing of grain, and be it further

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of six to investigate W. E. Thompson's report, also various methods to prevent fire and explosion hazards, and to meet with a joint committee on Docket 9009, "Architects and Elevator Builders."

2. Resolved, That hopper scales should be as near carload capacity as the physical conditions of the elevator will permit.

3. Resolved, That the slope of the bottom of all receiving garners be not less than 40 degrees at any point or plane, and that the smallest dimension of any garner opening shall not be less than 10 inches.

4. Resolved, That even draft weighing is conducive to error, and that the practice should be discouraged by weighmasters everywhere.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of the unloaders to sweep each car clean of all grain; and, further, that it is incumbent upon the supervising weighing department to insist that such sweeping shall be well and thoroughly done at the unloading sinks; and that where the unloaders of bulk grain do not sweep the cars clean, thereby necessitating the after-sweeping of such cars in adjacent railroad yards, such after-sweeping should be done at the expense of such unloaders; and that the grain so swept from such cars should be credited to the cars from which it is swept.

6. Whereas, Registering beams, not automatic, are of material value in verifying the reading and recording of weights; therefore be it

Resolved, That terminal weighmasters should do all in their power to encourage the installation of registering beams on scales now in use, and require their installation on all new scales installed.

7. Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that posted elevators should be required in all new construction; and be it further

Resolved, That where the cribbing of unposted elevators is of such character and construction that alignment of scales and their accuracy cannot be maintained, the posting of such elevators is essential.

8. Resolved, That loading spouts from hopper scales to car that are not welled in, any part of which run through elevator bins, should be tested at least twice each year or oftener to detect possible defects therein and to insure grain tight spouts.

9. Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference, elevators or man-lifts in grain warehouses and mills for the use of employes and others, whose duties require their presence in the cupalas of the elevators, would pay for themselves by increasing the efficiency of the men and operation of the plants.

10. Resolved, That it is a waste of time to attend this and similar conferences, to talk about improvements in terminal grain weighing service, agree on the needs of such service, and adopt resolutions accordingly, if the terminal weighmasters do go home resolved to act in accordance with such conclusions.

In accordance with resolution pas the chairman appointed the follow committee to investigate W. E. Tho son's report, also various method prevent fire and explosion hazards, to meet with a joint committee Docket 9009, "Architects and Elev Builders": A. E. Schuyler, chairm W. E. Thompson, E. Culver, M. H. L J. T. Bradshaw, C. G. Stoody.

This committee held its first mee immediately following the confer and by motion they requested J Schmitz to serve with the commi They also made definite plans for vestigating the suggestions embodie Mr. Goemann's motion.

INTEREST IN THE INTER TIONAL GRAIN AND HA SHOW.

States south of the Dixie Line attempt to demonstrate at the Int tional Grain and Hay Show, Nov to Dec. 6, that their farms are pr ing more than cotton. During r years the agricultural forces worked for a better balance in the system in the South and have en aged the growing of cereal crops. quality of these products ranks and will make a fine showing in parison with those grown in northern states.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, Chief of Extension Work in the South fo U. S. Department of Agriculture, terested in the Exposition and is g every assistance in the securing of exhibits. Dr. Knapp, in a recent l says: "I am very much interest an adequate and representative ex from the South. The South, toda producing good corn, some very lent wheat, some good barley and and especially good hay. Deans directors of the agricultural colleg Southern States have indicated interest and are making plans not to attend the Exposition but to farmers of their states send exh

County agents and other exte forces in the several states are g active coöperation in securing ex to compete for the $10,000 in cash miums offered by the Chicago Boa Trade at this International Show. ing the months of October and N ber many hundreds of local show community fairs are being held thr out the Middle West. The winnin hibits are being marked and exhi are being interested in the Show a cago and arrangements are being to forward these many exhibits. I way a high quality of corn, small and hay will be secured. The c agents are giving assistance in th ter selection of samples and are taking back some of the winning ples in the shows, eliminating poo of corn and replacing them with that improve the exhibit and mak a stronger show. There is ever dence that there will be a large ber of exhibits and an unusually competition. Farmers everywher urged to get in touch with the c agents and to secure their assi and coöperation in arranging f hibits to be sent to the Interna Show.

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Chicago Barley Prices.

llowing is the daily range of barley, malting quality and future quota- at Chicago:

20	$1.23@1.34	Oct. 23	$1.25@1.38
21	1.21@1.36	Oct. 24	1.15@1.39
22	1.18@1.34	Oct. 25	1.18@1.42

ures—	December.	May.
20	$1.30½-1.31¼	$1.29½
21	1.30 -1.31¾	1.27 -1.29½
22	1.30 -1.32	1.27½-1.28¾
23	1 32 -1.34	1.30½-1.32
24	1.34 -1.35	1.30½-1.32½
25	1.34¾-1.37	1.32 -1.34

Receipts of Barley.

rload receipts of barley at different ets named for twelve months of 19:

hicago.	Milwau-kee.	Minne-apolis.	Duluth.	Winni-peg.
1,370	892	2,105	384	1,161
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
718	722	1,280	171	920
ek—				
4 182	144	211	30	285
1 133	1,466	211	28	263
107	158	232	61	258
114	183	227	57	356

sing outside prices of barley of lard quality and spot cash for each of the week beginning Oct. 14,

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Win.	Oma.	Mil.
14	$1.27	$1.29	$1.35	$1.33¼	$1.24	$1.39
15	1.26	1.25	1.32	1.35	1.20	1.40
16	1.26	1 25	1.34	1.35	1.21	1.40
17	1.27	1.27	1.31	1.36¼	....	1.40
18	1 28	1.27	1.35	1.38½	1.20	1.40
20	1.28	1.27	1.34	1.38¾	....	1.40
21	1.28	1 27	1.36	1.35½	1.23	1.40

Exports of Barley.

e exports of barley (bus.) from ipal United States ports, as re- d by the Chief of the Bureau of stics of the Department of Com- e for each month, for years named, as follows (figures for current h being subject to correction):

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,709
1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,663
4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,369
6,046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
5,463,592	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
6,468,651	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
4,710,892	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
.....	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

BARLEY MARKETS.

WAUKEE.—The local barley mar- strong and active, with prices for eek being 5@10c higher. Receipts ight and the demand fair for all iptions, with industries and ship- strong in their demands for choice. r grades are selling more freely. dvance in prices was particularly in low grades, as price ranges narrowing up. Receipts for the were 164 cars, against 158 cars a ago and 356 cars in 1918. Cur- notations are: Good to choice, 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.39@

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Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

1.42; bright, 1.42@1.44; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.35@1.40; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.28@1.37; 36 to 40 lbs., $1.20@1.28; feed, $1.20@1.30. Iowa quoted $1.25@1.40 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.30@1.43; Minnesota, $1.25 @1.40; Dakota, $1.25@1.40; feed and rejected, $1.20@1.30.

BUFFALO.—Maltsters were out of the market, just waiting, but all living in hopes that they could continue in business. They have quite a fair amount of orders on hand which they can fill with stocks of barley now here, after which it will be up to the brewer. Dealers were asking about previous prices as the West has shown more strength than for some time past. Quoted: Old malting, $1.42@1.48; new, $1.33@1.40; feed, $1.30@1.38 for old and $1.25@1.30 for new, on track or in store, Buffalo.

DULUTH.—Trade in barley was slightly better during the last week, but it was nothing to boast of. Receipts amounted to just 53 cars, as against 54 during the same period last year. Prices were advanced 2@4c, making the range for spot 97c@$1.31. Stocks of barley in the elevators here now aggregate 810,000 bus., an increase of 64,000 bus. during the week.

KANSAS CITY.—Offerings having fallen off sharply, there was a firmer tone in the barley market this week. Prices advanced 2@3c a bushel. No. 3 was quoted nominally at $1.21@1.23 and No. 4 at $1.19@1.21. Receipts were 9 cars, against 16 a week ago and 75 a year ago. Notwithstanding the fact that the crop in the western portion of Kansas City's territory is much larger than in 1918, shipments to this market have thus far been disappointing. Car shortage and the preference given to distressed wheat in the movement are helping to retard shipments of barley. The main reason, according to dealers, is the relative cheapness of the grain, compared to corn and oats, which makes barley the logical feed in the producing territory and between that and Kansas City. Buying here during the week was credited to local feed grinders and shippers. Some cars previously on track went into elevators and the stocks increased 5,000 bus. to 143,000 bus., against 106,000 a year ago. Whole ground barley feed was quoted at $2.70 per cwt., sacked, in carlots, about 5c higher than a week ago.

PORTLAND.—The barley movement thus far this season has been very light, barely half of that of a year ago, although at present prices are considerably above those of last year, No. 3 brewing standing at $64.50, compared with $49 a year ago and feed at $63.25, compared with $47. There is, however, as the *Commercial Review* points out, no brewing demand at this time and very little barley is used for the manufacture of temperance drinks compared with beer of former times. Present stocks of barley at tidewater markets are ample for all inquiries.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Barley stocks in this market are quite large but the market itself is very quiet, buyers taking only sufficient quantities for actual immediate demands. All business at present is at the country points. Owing to embargo at the out-ports shipments by rail have fallen off materially and those by sea from San Francisco are very small, owing to shortage of tonnage. This is rather unfortunate, as Europe, especially Great Britain, is in need of malting varieties and willing to pay a fair price for it and would probably buy here, although India and Japan are shipping small quantities. Barley values as reported by the *Commercial Review* are $3@3.10 for the shipping grades and $2.95@3 per cental for the feed.

CHICAGO.—The barley market during the past week was rather better, in that the demand was consistently good, increasing in force after the turn of the week when prices advanced daily. The demand, however, was as usual from the maltsters chiefly, with the elevators taking some grain, but only the better qualities had any real standing in the market. Arrivals were not particularly heavy, and the anticipated cold weather was expected to cause still further reduction. Monday's market continued the strong tone of the closing days of the past week and a further rise of 2c was noted in prices on the strength of an urgent malting demand, although the shippers also took a few cars. Offerings were quite light for Monday. Sales of 28 cars were reported at a range of $1.20@1.43 with five cars to arrive at $1.31. Futures closed higher—December at $1.38 asked, May at $1.34¼ asked, these prices in both instances being fractionally under the high for the day. Sales of 13,000 bus. were reported for domestic shipment but there was little export inquiry. Exports for the week were 1,088,000 bus., compared with nothing a year ago. The visible supply is shown elsewhere

Canadian Visible Supply.

Canadian visible supply of wheat increased 2,364,000 bu. last week, and oats 312.000 bu. Last year wheat increased 2,915,000 bu. and oats decreased 611,000 bu. Details follow:

	Oct. 25. 1919.	Oct. 18. 1919.	Oct. 26. 1918.
Wheat	13,719,000	11,355.000	12,610,000
Oats	3,342,000	3,030,000	6,635,000
Barley	1,532,000	1,953,000	1,499,000

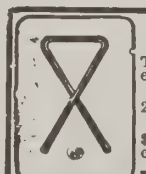
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News of the Terminal Markets

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Richmond jobbers very busy this week, as follows:

Feeds—Very active, with quotations as follows: Bran, $42.50@43.50; middlings, $48.50@49.50; reddog, $68.00@69.00.

Hay—Good demand with quotations as follows: No. 1 timothy, $31.00; light mixed, $30.00@31.50; No. 1 mixed, $30.00@31.00; No. 1 clover, $32.00@33.00.

Corn—Very slow; sale prices quoted as follows: No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 mixed, $1.51@1.52.

Oats—Moderate demand with prices No. 2 white, 78@79c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 75@76c; C. S. meal, 7½% grade, $75@76.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts, 32 cars; market steady, with no material change in values. No. 2 white selling at 70½c; No. 3 white, 70c.

Live stock market: Strong receipts; 500 hogs with good demand, and market about 10c higher. Bulk of sales, $12@13; top, $13.05. Cattle market steady, top beeves, $15.

The permit system which has been put into effect again has caused much dissatisfaction among the country dealers as well as slow movement of grain; many times they have the cars and no permits, and permits and no cars.

Saturday's corn receipts at Peoria, 71 cars, of which 10 were new. Market firm, with active demand for all kinds of corn. Local consumers, dryers and shippers took the corn. Closing prices were ½@1½c higher; No. 1 yellow, $1.39@1.39½; No. 2 yellow, $1.39@1.39¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.39; No. 4 yellow, $1.38; No. 1 mixed, $1.39; sample, $1.10@1.32; new corn, No. 4 yellow, 4 cars, testing 19@19.2, at $1.32; No. 5 yellow, test 20.9 at $1.29, test 20.2, at $1.29½; No. 4 mixed, test 19.4, at $1.30.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The last membership certificate issued at $3,000 was sold last week to L. C. Button. The board of directors voted to raise membership certificates to $5,000 and limited to four at this figure.

The first new corn to arrive in this market was received Friday. One car graded No. 4 mixed, 19.4% moisture, and the other car graded sample grade yellow with 23.2% moisture and of very good quality.

The following were visitors on the floor last week: H. Albers, of the Albers Commission Co., Omaha; Mr. Quimby, of the Holmquist Elevator Co., Omaha; Gus. Lukin, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Yankton, S. D.; Will Grettenberg, of the Grettenberg Elevator Co., Pierson, Ia.; Mr. Sullivan, of the Atlas Elevator Co., Allen, Nebr.

The Western Terminal Elevator will finish pouring concrete the first of the week. The tanks are now up 92 feet. The Terminal Grain Corporation Elevator is now up 60 feet, working 24 hours a day and running eight feet of concrete per day. The Flanley Elevator will be operating in about ten days. The Mystic Elevator will be in operation about the first of November.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 134 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Flour, 36,000, barrels, increase of 3,500; wheat, 683,000 bushels, decrease of 9,000; corn, 23,000 bushels, decrease of 6,000; oats, 526,000, increase of 115,500.

The Tennessee department of agriculture is continuing active steps to prevent sale of reground bran as middlings or shorts in the state. One dealer who was recently fined for the practice announced his intention of removing to an adjoining state to do business. The department of the neighbor state was notified to look out for his arrival, and take care of him.

Demand continues moderate for corn meal. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 144,000 bushels, had output last week of 17,967 bushels, or 12.7 per cent of capacity, which compared with 17,632 bushels and 11.9 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.30; plain meal, $3.20. The tendency of prices is lower.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Grain trade was routine last week. Wheat continues very strong, with mills buying supplies in St. Louis and other markets. Rains have delayed movement of new corn. Oats are in fair demand and strong. Quotations last week were: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.33@2.35. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.55; No. 3 white, $1.53; No. 3 mixed, $1.50. Oats—No. 3 white, 77½c; No. 3 mixed, 76c; No. 3 red, 76c.

CLEVELAND, O.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

The corn market shows a similar decline of about 1 cent per bushel, today's quotation being at $1.48.

Quite a good movement of both corn and oats has taken place in the last week and many cars of new corn are now coming forward as the weather has been favorable for husking.

There has been only a slight variation in the market covering oats, corn, feed and hay in the past week and on the whole oats today are about a cent lower than a week ago, the price ranging from 74 to 74½c per bushel.

Reports from those attending the National Grain Dealers' Convention at St. Louis indicate that it was an occasion long to be remembered. A large delegation from this market was well satisfied that their trip was worth while.

DENVER, COLO.

H. M. Hayter, Correspondent.

Rex Houlton, with the Flanley Grain Co. at Omaha, Nebraska, has been transferred to their Denver office.

Fred W. Elder, of the Fred W. Elder Grain Co., at Hastings, Nebraska, was a visitor at the exchange the past week.

Paul Holmquist of The Conley-Ross Grain Co. of this city made a business trip to Denver the latter part of the week.

D. H. Friend, manager of the La Salle Cooperative Exchange of that city, called on a number of his grain friends the latter part of the week.

Colorado's corn crop this year will be worth more than $15,000,000, according to an estimate issued Thursday by the department of agriculture. The condition of the Colorado corn crop October 1st is rated at 70 per cent.

Wet weather has delayed the harvesting the crops around Rocky Ford, Colorado, to an extent that means a loss unless they should have an unusually early winter. The bean crop is not threshed and little of it stacked.

DES MOINES, IA.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

Sargent & Co., Des Moines, are installing a new fifty foot conveyor to handle their increased business.

Receipts during the week as follows: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 47 cars, oats, 57 cars; flax, 8 cars; barley, 5 cars; mill feed, 53 cars.

L. R. Goff, manager of the Fontanelle Co-operative Elevator Co., met with a slight accident Oct. 24th while on a hunting trip, having his dog in the car, and the dog got his foot tangled up with the trigger, discharging the gun and slightly wounding Mr. Goff.

C. N. Ward, of the Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., is back in Des Moines again at his old stand looking after his old customers and also hunting new ones, they having installed the machinery in the new 35,000-bus. concrete elevator of H. B. McVey at New Sharon, Ia. Also sold a large sheller and cleaner to the Farmers Elevator Co. at Kellogg, Ia., which will be installed at once to handle the new corn crop.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

There is not much doing in the barley deal and the market is firm at $2.60@2.75 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Rye is firm owing to buying for eastern shipment. The market advanced to $1.37 for cash No. 2. Receipts were not large.

Beans were active and firm early in the week and an advance of 10c was made. Later demand disappeared and the close was dull and weak at $6.90 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment.

Buying of oats for local consumption was well sustained and the market ruled firm. There was not much doing for shipment. No. 2 white oats were quoted at 74½c, No. 3 white at 73@73½c, and No. 4 white at 72@72½c.

Corn is showing a little more life. The market has had some rather erratic changes during the week owing to the smallness of stocks. An urgent demand caused an advance of 7c one day, but this was lost in part later. Stocks are so small here that an important demand could not be satisfied and there is not enough coming in from day to day to meet current needs. The closing tone was firm at $1.46 for cash No. 3, $1.48 for No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.46 for No. 4 yellow, $1.45 for No. 5 yellow and $1.44 for No. 6 yellow.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Leonard Selz, Correspondent.

Williams & Company, local dealers, advise the trade of the withdrawal of Mr. B. W. Williams from that firm. It is understood that the firm name of Williams & Co. will be retained for a while.

Cottonseed meal, which showed a slight weakness a couple of weeks ago, has once more almost reached the peak of high prices attained at the beginning of the crushing season, 7% Amm. is being quoted at $71.00.

No. 3 white oats are quoted at 89½c, sacked 100 lbs., delivered Tampa, all rail. No. 2 white at 92½c. Receipts of oats during the past week have been fairly heavy, and general quality is excellent. There is a good regular demand from country buyers and floor stocks are being kept well cleaned up.

There is no demand in this section just now for western corn, as Florida corn is dominating the market here now. No. 3 white Florida corn is quoted at $1.57 per bushel, in 100-lb. sacks. Very little trouble is being experienced this season on account of the Florida corn becoming heated and weevil-infested, as the Florida farmer is becoming more intelligent in his handling of the crop, and while for many years the advent of Florida corn coming upon the market was the signal for general dissatisfaction and trouble in handling, it is now looked upon as a permanent factor in the grain business in this state. The few elevators which are operated in the state, are handling the corn nicely; sacking in very attractive printed packages, making a highly merchantable product. The Miller-Jackson Grain Company of this city have done much to improve the Florida corn by their advice to farmers throughout the state.

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

A. W. Lynch of the Magee Lynch Grain Co. has returned from a two weeks' trip to Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Farmers say that there will not be enough corn in this vicinity for feeding purposes and they will have to buy corn before January.

The receipts the past week have been light. Shipments are some better and the demand from the south shows some improvement. The shortage of cars is still acute and there does not appear to be any relief in sight.

The Roberts Cotton Oil Co. resumed operation at their plant here, having shut down since the fire which destroyed their warehouse last spring. The new $50,000 fireproof warehouse is about completed and they have installed new machinery throughout the plant.

The Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt Railroads, which have been operated under the management of the Railroad Administration since the Government assumed charge of the railroads, are to be operated as separate roads after the first of November, so it is reported here.

The Chicago Tribune in commenting on the building up of traffic over the great natural waterways of our country recently credited Cairo with an interesting advantage, stating that three-fourths of the waters of the United States flow past Cairo's door. Waters from 14 states to the Mississippi and from 13 states to the Ohio pass Cairo, indicating its unquestioned importance in the growth of the present plans to which the Price Current-Grain Reporter has given deserved attention

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

G. E. Blewett, Correspondent.

Corn will be moving again as soon as weather permits and dealers look for an active market in this grain during the winter months.

Demand for mill feeds remain dormant with mills trying to dispose of their surplus bran and shorts at lower prices. Very little demand in car lots and mixed car business is somewhat slower.

Inquiries are being made as to prices on Northern Three White Oats which would indicate that there will be a demand for these in the near future and the fact that the prices on the Texas Red Oats have advanced considerably the past two weeks would suggest the possibility of this, it being almost impossible to buy any Texas oats that will grade No. 3.

Fire Friday morning destroyed completely the frame portions of E. G. Rall Grain Co.'s elevator, located here, with a loss of about 30,000 bus. of wheat and 10,000 bus. of oats, besides sacks. Origin is unknown, but indications point to wiring or hot journals as fire was first discovered in the workhouse tower. Mr. Rall stated he will rebuild at once with much improvements and added space. The large concrete bins were undamaged.

The extremely heavy rains the past two weeks have resulted in receipts at country stations ceasing entirely, consequently there hasn't been any corn, oats or milo maize offered for shipment and those who sold these short for future delivery are finding it not only difficult but extremely expensive to cover their contracts. Considerable apprehension is felt for fear the

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corn and milo maize crops have badly damaged by the heavy rains past two weeks, altho no definite re have reached here so far of any ma damage done.

Texas mills have been eager buye good wheat, both of the red soft w and hard red winter, and consid stocks have been purchased the pas weeks and a great variance in the has prevailed on the same days. All report good business and much boo ahead which are being held back by culty in securing cars for loading. have advanced 30c cwt. on soft grades to $11.30 basis high patent a cwt. on hard wheat grades to $12 high patent delivered Texas co points. All mills are running full and retailers seem anxious to book for all grades.

Since Oct. 3rd Texas has had onl days of real bright weather and rai fallen generally over the state in an from five to fifteen inches. Consid damage has been done all crops ar loss to Texas farmers will be enor to say nothing of the loss to grain ers who sold short for shipment and rains prevented their securing to fil contracts. Very little wheat has sown so far and the indications ar there will be a sharp decrease i acreage for the state which conser estimates place as high as 50% und year. This is mostly caused by the which have prevented work and a the scarcity of labor which is almo obtainable and then to the work cotton fields which have absorbed time and attention of the farmers. dissatisfaction is heard from farmer the way this year's crop was handl complaints are made that they wer posely prevented from marketing grain crops. There is still time fo ing wheat and should the weather there will doubtless be much land wheat, altho the returns from the crop this year pleases the farmers better than their experience in whe

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspond

Bulk No. 3 white oats have been during the past week from 77½@7 livered New Orleans. Iowa point been discounting these prices co ably, and have quoted from 76½ Large sales of oats have been m Cuba recently, and outside of this ment the trade is rather slow.

Offerings of old corn are not ve and recent prices delivered New have been from $1.50 to $1.51, N leans weights and grades to govern is very little demand for old corn a movement is somewhat hampered b account of labor troubles on th front. The first sample of new co Illinois was received this week a quality is fair, although a little dam outlook for the movement of new not very bright at this time, and t prevails that a European demand velop from our port to give us a outlet.

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NEW ORLEANS

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

ocks of grain in regular elevators 20 were as follows: Wheat, 1,358,- bus.; oats, 85,024 bus.: rye, 229,918 barley, 13,578 bus.

e following were visitors on 'Change ng the past week: Chas. G. White, sville, Mich.; Major G. W. Ludwig, oee, Arizona; George A. Weiss and . Kulburg, Minneapolis, Minn.

ring the past week there was little ry for nearby corn. Offerings were rate. Prices are quoted higher than week and ranging as follows: For nent, No. 2 yellow corn, $1.57@1.58 bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.56@1.57 oushel. Receipts for the week ending 25 were none bushels.

irly good offerings for nearby oats with little demand reported and prices ed higher. The range was as follows: shipment, new fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped e oats, 84½@85c per bushel; new regu- 8/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 83½@84c oushel; new regular 36/38 lbs. clipped e oats, 82½@83c per bushel. Receipts the week ending Oct. 25 were 28,110

illustrated lecture on the grain explosion and fire prevention cam- n of the United States Grain Cor- tion, which is being carried on by rts of the Bureau of Chemistry, De- ment of Agriculture, was given last ay afternoon at the Chamber of merce. Dr. H. H. Brown, of the Bu- of Chemistry, Washington, gave a n dust explosion on a small scale. lecture was illustrated with moving tres and lantern slides. A large num- of grain and milling men were pres- and some of the fire chiefs attend- It is the desire of the Grain Cor- tion officials to bring home not only wners and operators of mills and ators, but to all emplyes of plants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

ong the out-of-town millers and grain ers in Indianapolis last week were W. Bosley, Milroy; A. Smith, Sheridan; . Russell, Greensburg, and C. B. Jen- Noblesville, Ind.

e Hoosier Feed & Feeder Co. has incorporated in Richmond, Ind., to ate a grain elevator. Capital stock is n at $10,000. Directors are Forest H. s, Hugh Williams and Morris McCoy.

e Hesian fly has made its appearance e early wheat sown in Decatur county heavy damage has resulted. Farmers urged to replant all infected areas in n order to get a return on the land.

arles M. Lemon, principal owner and ager of the Lemon Milling Co. of Bed- Ind., died at his home. For the past years Mr. Lemon had been president of Indiana Millers' Assn. and was one of most active members in the affairs of association.

ports received from many sections of state indicate that there is a great fall- off in the wheat acreage sown this . Some of the farmers say they will titute rye for one-half of his wheat. In parts of the state oats will be sub- ted to a large extent.

the southern part of the state there is wheat yet to be sown as the wet prevented finishing this work during week. The weather has generally pro- favorable for all fall sowing grains, the stands are good and the plants of color. Conditions were excellent also pastures and meadows.

Lee Early, president of the Early & el Hay & Grain Co. of Cincinnati, had arrow escape from drowning in the river, while fishing from a skiff near Fernbank dam, eight miles up the m from Lawrenceburg, Ind. His boat taken near the dam, while he was try- to land a large catfish. The wickets being lowered and the suction turned skiff over and threw Mr. Early in about en feet of water. Several employes of power house went to his rescue and ght him ashore together with the ked boat and the fish. The catfish hed forty-nine pounds and was made piece-de-resistance at a luncheon for office employes of the Early & Daniels

TOLEDO.

Carl Byrant, Correspondent.

e Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co., re- ed last week from a western business .

orge Forrester of the E. B. Slawson spent part of last week in southern .

ul Barnes, of The Young Grain Co., a business trip in Canada and will be about two weeks.

Jammes, of the grain firm of Rouget an de Walle, Paris, France, was a vis- on Toledo Produce Exchange Satur-

e Jackson, floor trader on the Chicago d of Trade for Pynchon & Co., visited Change last week, the guest of "Tim" e, local representative of the firm.

il Horn, of Horn Brothers, Monroe- O., was on 'Change Saturday. He the new corn is beginning to move in section and farmers seem satisfied the price, around $1.35. Farmers, he are still holding their oats and are illing to part with them at present ls.

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CHICAGO

Did you get one of those free strokers with all the grain grades printed on it? Yours for the asking.

The first car of new corn was received here Tuesday. It graded sample yellow because of moisture of 24 per cent. Test weight was 51½ lbs. The car originated at Grelton, O.

E. F. Hanson, manager of E. F. Hanson & Co., Wauseon, O., died at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Oct. 20. He had gone to a hospital in Grand Rapids for a slight operation and his sudden death was a shock to his many friends in the grain trade.

Lon Fetterman, who for several years has been manager of the Haskins Farmers Elevator at Haskins, O., has accepted a position as manager of the Avery Farmers Elevator Co., which operate elvators at Kimball, Avery and Huron, O., with headquarters at Avery.

Toledo grain trade will be well represented at the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Columbus, Oct. 31. Those who will attend are: Fred. Mayer and Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; Joe Doering and Charles Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co.; Chas. Patterson, of John Wickenhiser & Co.; Sam Rice, of the Rice Grain Co.; Dave Anderson, president of the National Milling Co.

Prices for cash grains held about steady last week. Receipts are exceedingly light and buyers are eager for supplies. No. 2 white oats ranged during the week from 71⅝c to 72¼c, basis Toledo rate 23c to New York. No. 3 whites were ⅜c to ⅝c less, with No. 4 white about a cent discount. Heavy weight oats are selling at a premium. A car of new No. 6 yellow corn, 22.8 per cent moisture, sold at $1.19½, Toledo rate. Old No. 5 yellow brought $1.35 Saturday, basis Toledo rate. Northern spring wheat is bringing good prices. A car of No. 5 dark sold at $2.34½. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 118 cars; corn, 15; oats, 40; rye, 57.

Kent. Keilholtz, agile member of Southworth & Co., was minus some of his "pep" when he took his place on 'Change Saturday. The reason is apparent when it is known that on Friday he "walked the hot sands" along with Pete Hipp of the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., Napoleon, O.; Rush Croninger, elevator manager at Grand Rapids, O., and Charles Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co. It was the biggest class in the history of the Toledo lodge of the Mystic Shrine. All the Toledo grain trade turned out to see that the novitiates were "properly handled." "Kent." must have had the well known "hunch" or knew instinctively that the path would be perilous and thorny, because he made the rounds before leaving the floor and bade all his friends "good bye."

ST. JOSEPH. MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

Frank Danaher is now traveling for the McKee-Lindley-Dunn Grain Co., and left on his first trip to the west this week.

St. Joseph Grain Exchange weighing supervision was withdrawn from the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co.'s plant on October 22nd.

C. P. Woolverton resigned as vice-president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange and Chas. A. Geiger was elected to fill the vacancy. W. M. Huff was elected director in the place of Mr. Geiger.

Fred Watts, of the T. P. Gordon Commission Co., was in serious trouble last week when he forgot his wheat license number, and the general question on the Exchange was, "Number, please."

The following were registered on the Grain Exchange during the week: J. A. Johnson, Highland, Kans.; W. C. Bishop, A. E. Taylor, J. N. Frankel, R. F. Uhlman, Archie Aylesworth and J. L. Ballard, Kansas City; F. C. Croupe, Maysville, Mo.; C. S. Schneider and Fred Smith, Sabetha, Kans.; G. F. Ferguson and C. J. Watts, Rosendale, Mo.; Edw. Hersatt, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Fred Warrick, Jr., Sioux City; Wm. Adams, Bigelow, Mo.; C. Davis, Plattsburg, Mo.; C. N. Jackson, Lorainne, Tex.; C. W. Yount, Atchison, Kans.; C. Poe, W. T. Currington and L. R. Jackson, of Gower, Mo.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Choice milling wheat continues to be in very good demand, arrivals being inadequate to take care of requirements. Ordinary grain remains somewhat draggy. Receipts of red wheat have been heavier, with a moderately good demand at prices mostly 1c over last week. Good quality No. 4 hard is selling 3@5c and choice samples of No. 3 about 2@4c over last Saturday. Receipts are holding up well. Cash follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.40@2.55; No. 2 dark hard, $2.35@2.52; No. 3 dark hard, $2 30@2.48; No. 4 dark hard, $2.28@2.40; No. 5 dark hard, $2.25@2.32; No. 1 hard, $2.30@2.45; No. 2 hard, $2.28@2.43; No. 3 hard, $2.22@2.40; No. 4 hard, $2.14@2.32; No. 5 hard, $2.08@2.23; No. 1 yellow hard, $2 22@2.23; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.19@2.21; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.15@2.18; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.12@2.14; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.05 @2.10; No. 1 red, $2.27@2.29; No. 2 red, $2.25@2.26; No. 3 red, $2.20@2.21; No. 4 red, $2.12@2.14; No. 5 red, $2.06@2.12.

Corn—Slight gains were made during the week, but closing prices were about the same as prevailed last Saturday. Demand for all varieties showed improvement, and the movement of samples has been more rapid. Shippers and feeders have done most of the buying. Cash corn follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.43@1.44; No. 3 yellow, $1.41@1.42; No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.39; No. 5 yellow, $1.36@1.37; No. 2 white, $1.40@

1.41. No. 3 white, $1.39@1.40; No. 4 white, $1.36@1.38; No. 5 white, $1.34@1.35; No. 2 mixed, $1.40@1.42; No. 3 mixed, $1.39@1.40; No. 4 mixed, $1.36@1.38; No. 5 mixed, $1.34 @1.36.

Oats—Offerings have been very light, with a somewhat irregular request for supplies. Cash oats follow: No. 2 white, 70½@71c; No. 3 white, 69½@70½c; No. 2 mixed, 66@67c; No. 3 mixed, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 3 red, 67@68c.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week: M. A. Singer of St. Louis, Arthur Cutten of Chicago, Arthur Jackson of Chicago, R. E. Marshall of Baltimore, N. S. Wilson of Boston, and C. A. Harris of Buffalo.

A moderate domestic demand has prevailed for oats, but the inquiry for export appears to be temporarily withdrawn. Foreign bids in the market are not near a working basis. No. 1 whites are quoted at 82½c; No. 2 whites, 82c; No. 3 whites, 81½c, and No. 4 whites, 81c.

No new features are noticeable in the situation in cash corn in this market. Demand continues on a moderate scale, and offerings have been of limited proportions. Quotations as follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.54¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.53¾; No. 2 white, $1.54¼; No. 3 white, $1.53¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.53¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.53¼.

A slight improvement has taken place in the demand for cornmeal, and handlers here were consequently a good deal encouraged over the outlook. So far, the demand has been of a jobbing character, but sales on the whole have shown marked improvement over the extreme dul ness which prevailed throughout the summer.

WESTERN CANADA.

A Caldwell, Correspondent.

The export flour trade is quiet, with very indifferent prospects for future business.

It is notable that Eastern Canada is now buying American oats because they are cheaper than western Canada's and they are also buying corn which displaces oats.

Damage to the potato crop has been much more extensive and serious than was at first reported. It is feared that 50 per cent of the total crop is in the ground and may be considered lost.

Hay prices are a little easier, having come down $1.00 per ton all around at the beginning of the week. The severe frosts have taken all feed value out of outside pastures and the consumptive demand for hay will be greatly increased.

With the passing of these conditions reaction seems probable. One feature that stands out prominently is that there will be no excited buying from Europe. We shall not have advances caused by one exporter bidding against another. On the whole the news received here from Liverpool is decidedly bearish.

The movement of wheat shows some falling off, but the coarse grains, especially oats, are moving quite freely. The average daily inspections of oats are more than double those of last year, but offerings of cash oats are very light and the demand poor. Under these circumstances most of the oats are going into store.

Though the weather is milder at the week-end, sub-zero weather over much of the west during the week stopped all agricultural work except odd jobs of late threshing. It is now too late to expect a thaw out and though much fall plowing was done the acreage turned over is much below anticipations earlier in the season.

Sharp frosts during last week delayed and in some districts put a stop to fall plowing. The weather is now milder and there is probability of a return of open weather and further prosecution of farm work. Unfortunately the frosts caught a large proportion of the potato crop still in the ground and very extensive damage has resulted.

Feed grains on this market have shown considerable independent strength this week, due probably to the uneasiness of October shorts at the tightness of the cash market. Farmers show no desire to sell at existing prices and the cash demand is unstable. There are rumors current that an embargo will be placed on oat shipments from the west as the grain board is anxious to get wheat to the seaboard and storage space at the bay ports is getting very tight.

Considerable interest is taken in rumors of the removal of the embargo on Canadian exports of wheat into the United States. Farmers are fed up with the idea that they would get present Minneapolis prices for their product. The grain trade with a more thorough grasp of the situation foresees, on the other hand, a drop in Minneapolis prices and a general leveling up and down, out of which would emerge a stable price not featured by the existing enormous premiums being paid for hard spring wheat.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Julius H. Barnes, National Wheat Administrator, left for New York last Wednesday after spending a few days at his home here.

William Dalrymple of Minneapolis was a visitor on the board of trade here during the week. He expressed himself optimistically regarding the outlook for an average crop of wheat and other grains being seeded over the Northwest next spring, taking a line upon the amount of plowing that has been accomplished so far.

Trading in rye covered a fairly wide range on this market during the last week. Spot No. 2 rye closed 21¼c off at $1.35¼. Bookings of additional rye contracts for shipments as soon as present shipping restrictions are removed, were reported. Stocks of rye in the elevators here now aggregate 4,720,000 bushels, an increase of 352,000 bushels in the last week.

Canadian wheat keeps straggling to the elevators here from points in territory served by the Great Northern railroad. The wheat is under the control of the Canadian Grain Board, and is being handled here by McCabe Bros. & Co. mainly. The grain has so far been shipped out from the elevators to a Georgian Bay point whenever any accumulation has taken place.

A. Laird Goodman, manager of the Duluth Universal Milling Co., has returned after attending the annual convention of the National Millers' Federation at Chicago. He found that while the millers at the convention recognized that they are passing through some trying experiences in carrying on their trades under the present restrictions, they are looking forward to the clouds clearing away in due course. The consensus of opinion among the delegates at the gathering was that the trade is in a healthy condition in spite of all the difficulties that have been encountered, and operators in it are prepared to take advantage of any favorable slants that may develop from now on.

Members of the Duluth Board of Trade will take a vote at the end of next week on a scale of penalties for failure to make deliveries of grain under contracts. It is proposed to place the penalties on all unsettled trades as follows: The payment of not less than 3 per cent, nor more than 10 per cent in the case of wheat, rye, barley and oats, and not less than 1 per cent, nor more than 10 per cent, in the case of flaxseed, as the committee may deem just and equitable, above the true commercial or market value of the commodity as so determined by the committee. The only change proposed from the rule regarding penalties now in force is in the lowering in the minimum penalty in the case of flaxseed from 3 to 1 per cent.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

John A. Bubeker, of Kansas City, was here during the week mixing with local members of the hay trade.

Sigmund Rothschild, of Houston, Texas, large dealer in rice, bran, milo maize and other feed products, was here during the week and a visitor on 'Change.

J. Bright Horton, one of the local grain trade members who served his country through the late war, is at home, having received his discharge from the service early in the week. He was major, but never had the chance to get to Europe. He is already in charge of his business, which, during his absence, was handled by his father.

Continued rains have done lots of damage to the cotton crop and interfered with gathering of corn. There has not been any weather cool enough to check the growth of pastures, the result being less than usual demand for grain and feeds. But little fall sowing has been done, as the ground has been kept too wet for plowing, but it is expected the usual acreage of grain will be sown.

Business continues very quiet and the entire trade is waiting for a turn, which is expected soon. They realize that the extremely high prices obtained for cotton will mean good business later, and it may also be a factor next spring in acreage devoted to grain crops. Some cotton has been selling here around 70 cents a pound, but the bulk of it has been going around 45 to 50, which means large prosperity, even with the yield very short.

Announcement has been made that the Quaker Oats Company had purchased a site, corner of the South Parkway and the Frisco railway, and would erect a large branch of their manufacturing department here. Twenty acres have been bought and it is expected ultimately to make this plant one of the largest in the country, as the southern territory will be served from here. Elevator and storage capacity for 350,000 bushels of grain are planned for immediate erection and the capacity of the plant is expected to be 200 cars a day. Mixed feed will be among the products turned out, which will probably make this city the largest center for such in the country, as it already is near the top.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

A. E. Sparks of the Newport Mills Co. of New Port, Tenn., was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants Exchange last week.

Vice-President Charles L. Niemeier, who represented the Merchants Exchange at the International Trade Conference, at Atlantic City, will remain in New York for several days.

Former President John Ballard, who has had a return of his old trouble with his leg, was able to be on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Friday, for the first time in several weeks.

Logan Baxter, the genial representative for Lowell, Hoyt & Co., was delirious over the arrival of Logan, Jr., at his home Friday. He was almost driven to drink with joy over the arrival.

John L. Messmore, who intended to go to the International Trade Conference as a delegate from the Merchants Exchange, received a telegram from his partner, John L. Ballard, that the latter was ill in New York, and he was unable to attend the conference.

State Warehouse Commissioner James T. Bradshaw, of Missouri, was in St. Louis last week, conferring with his assistants, in devising improvements in the methods of grading and handling grain in this market, in order to expedite the movement of grain as much as possible.

Mrs. Anna M. Samuel, widow of Web. M. Samuel, a former president of the Merchants Exchange, and former president of The United Elevator Co., who for many years was prominently identified with the grain business in St. Louis, was buried Saturday. Mr. Samuel was one of the old "Pony Express Riders," and Mrs. Samuel was the daughter of the organizer of the Pony Express Company. Mr. Samuel died fourteen years ago.

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,142,597	No. 2 hard..	32,943
Corn	14,533	No. 2 corn..	.....
Oats	198,304	2 yel. corn..	5,515
Rye	94,742	2 white	1,360
Barley	2,437	2 oats	5,590
Kafir	.....	2 white	10,160
Wheat, s'cn..	647	3 white	133,400
No. 1 red...	323,424	Standard ...	.....
No. 2 red...	2,215,106	No. 3 rye...	52,599
No. 1 hard..	5,965		

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.		No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.26	@2.29	72 @72½
Tuesday	2.26	@2.28	71½@72
Wednesday	2.26	@2.27½	71½
Thursday	2.26	@2.28	71½@72
Friday	2.25	@2.28½	72 @72½
Saturday	2.26	@2.27	71¼@72

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The movement of grain to Omaha has been extremely light in the last week and the cash market has been quiet and without particular feature. The first car of new corn to arrive here came in last Wednesday and was sold by the Hynes Elevator Company. It graded No. 4 yellow, contained 18.8 per cent of moisture and sold for $1.35. A car of old and new corn mixed was received several days previously by the Holmquist Elevator Co.

Omaha grain dealers and country shippers of grain throughout this territory are greatly exercised over the doing away of the blanket permit system as applied to the movement of grain to this market and the substitution therefor of the individual permit system. The trade here can see no valid reason for the putting in at this time of the individual permit system, and the Omaha Grain Exchange, through its traffic department, has entered a vigorous protest against the putting it in. In a telegram to C. E. Spens, traffic director of the United States Railroad Administration, dispatched last Wednesday, the change pointed out that every time system has been put into effect it has sulted in unnecessary and unreason delay in the movement of grain with benefiting the railroad administration, public or shippers. "It hampers the g trade in the conduct of its business," telegram pointed out, "and has in m cases resulted in unfair discrimination tween markets and between shippe The individual permit system has not made applicable to either Minneapoli Sioux City. The making it applicabl Omaha and not to Minneapolis and S City is unfair to this market and, if order putting it into effect is not rev quickly, it will result in a great los dealers in this market. "The early m ment of corn from Nebraska will be to Wyoming, Colorado and intermoun territory," it was pointed out in the gram to Mr. Spens. "Dealers here sold very large amounts of corn to go Omaha to the West in competition Sioux City and Minneapolis," the gram goes on to say, "and relying our agreement with Mr. Holden's re sentative, Mr. Clarity, that this obnox permit system would not be put into e so long as there was not congestion they expected to buy the corn to fill contracts in South Dakota in compet with Minneapolis and Sioux City. By ting in the individual permit syste this market and not at Sioux City Minneapolis you will subject dealer this market to heavy losses in favo dealers in Sioux City and Minneapo There is no congestion in the Omaha ket, nor is there any prospect of co tion. The shortage of cars itself prec the possibility of such a thing. O grain dealers and country shippers of throughout this territory resent the away of the blanket permit system a plied to the movement of grain to market and the substitution therefo the individual permit system.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Chief Grain Inspector David H. L of the Baltimore Chamber of Comm is spending two weeks' holiday at A olis, Md.

M. A. Joly, a seed importer of burgh, Scotland, was a visitor on floor of the Baltimore Chamber of merce last week.

Under freer offerings, the marke new cob corn is fast heading towa basis of $6.00 per barrel (of 350 lbs. prime new yellow.

The milling plant of J. M. Middleka Fair Play, near Hagerstown, Washi county, Md., was destroyed by firs week, the damage being estimated at 000. It is reported that between 4,00 5,000 bushels of wheat were stored i mill at the time of the fire.

BURLAP BAGS

Bosworth Bag Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

On the Job Since '91

H.E. **WACK** & C.

BALTIMORE

R-E-S-U-L-T-

Hay—GRAIN—Fee

embargo covering shipments for va- points in Baltimore has been ex- d to cover all shipments of hay and for all deliveries at Baltimore, Md.

eipts of water-borne wheat in the nore market so far this season nt to 1,290,000 bushels, compared 1,129,000 bushels arrived up to the sponding time last year.

rge A. Hax of Baltimore, and Mrs. after attending the recent conven- of the Grain Dealers' National Assn. Louis, have been visiting various s of interest in the West.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has ied its tariffs to provide that grain in the Locust Point elevators, unless wise instructed by owners, will be d against loss by fire on the basis daily rate per $100 equal to 1-30 of onthly short rate of the annual rate ilgated by the Association of Fire writers of Baltimore City. This in- ce will be computed, in other words, e same manner as it has heretofore computed at the Pennsylvania Rail- elevator.

line with the educational campaign is being conducted by the Bureau iemistry, Department of Agriculture, onjunction with the United States Corporation, for the prevention of and dust explosions in grain eleva- Dr. H. H. Brown, of the Bureau of istry, and his assistants, gave a mov- icture exhibit of the more recent de- ion of grain elevators, as a result ist explosions, before a large audi- of railroad officials, elevator opera- grain weighers, inspectors and grain ants in the Directors' room of the nore Chamber of Commerce on the noon of October 20. After the pictures shown the speakers answered all of questions from those in the audi- and, altogether, the exhibit was a profitable and instructive one.

CHICAGO.

o memberships to the Chicago Board ade sold last week at $10,000 net to ellers.

E. Warren from the Duluth office of rthy Bros. Co. is now in charge of grain in Chicago, working with S. C. s, who has been here for a year or handling the hedging end of the ess.

nouncement has been made of the age of Alexander Mason, treasurer of ye & Jenks Grain Co., Postal Tele- building, to Miss Annie Lowry of aukee. Mr. Mason is well known to men, having been director of the pit vo or three terms.

ny traffic rulings are pending of con- ble importance but awaiting effective g for their announcement. It will he trade to make advance inquiries of receivers' traffic departments in the go market and others in order to rly post country shippers and buyers ed materials.

cago banks are unanimous in the dec- on that they have received fewer ap- ions for loans to move grain than for years past. The spring wheat of the west is being taken by the millers he winter wheat is going to the Grain oration. This makes borrowing to either crop unnecessary.

rry Carroll of the firm of Bridge & ard has advices from his grain friends he Minneapolis territory that heavy g of corn at country points is antici- d, as farmers prefer to feed barley. He ves that the first run of corn will as be on the consignment basis to e the nigher prices ordinarily avail- early in the season.

plications for permits covering move- of grain to Chicago may be secured the Chicago Grain Control Committee 0 La Salle St. Station. Effective Oct. e Railroad Administration will restrict novement of grain to the Chicago, Mil- ee, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis inals by means of individual permits. will effectually prevent congestion at erminals.

new elevator concern has been incor- ed under the laws of Illinois to oper- and take over the Michigan Central oad elevator at 124th street and Cot- Grove avenue. Associated with F. H. iff, who is vice-president and general ager of the company, are several grain bers of the Chicago Board of Trade. house is a modern one of 300,000 bus. city and is strictly fireproof.

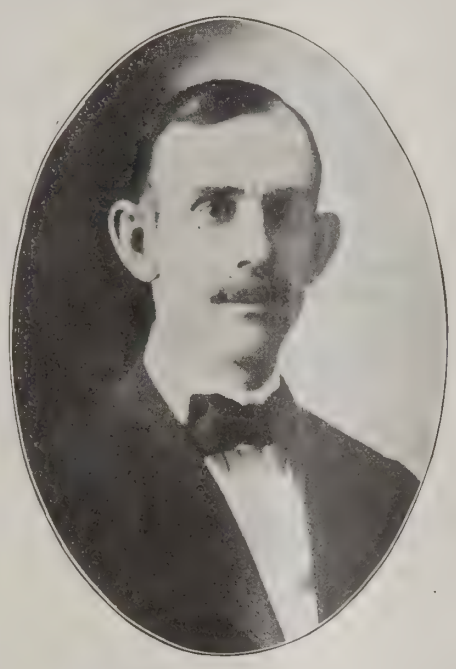
e directors of the Millers' Export Ass'n a meeting in this city Oct. 16 at which faction was expressed in the rapidly ing membership of the association. Millers' National Federation convened ollowing day and considerable discus- developed pertaining to the lifting l restrictions as regards the grain and trades about which Mr. Barnes ex- ed himself at a banquet tendered him rain dealers.

B. Husband, Chicago, is planning to a three months' trip to Europe in the ests of the Millers' Export Ass'n. Mr. band, well known as secretary of the rs' National Federation, will investi- the possibilities of a resumption of the rican export flour trade and will visit he principal importing countries of pe with a view towards promoting r relations between the millers of this try and European importers.

n. E. White, one of the old timers but a young man in his ability to originate and keep in touch with the boys, is announced by the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. as the manager of their private wire system. Mr. White's several connections, which cover a goodly number of years, indicating that there has been nothing unusual in his advancement, includes Finley Barrell & Co., Noyes & Jackson, and he has just resigned from Logan & Bryan.

The early objections of the carriers to the high prices asked for new freight cars is another answer to the present unsatisfactory car supply situation and the criticism of Government control. Our readers will recall that "C. T." cars were mentioned during the proceedings of the Grain Dealers' National convention. This is equipment that is being slowly bought by the carriers from the Central Trust Co., New York City, which financed the manufacture of these cars.

Chester Martin of Burdick, Thomas Co., Detroit, Mich., when in Chicago last week emphasized the growing grain business of eastern Canada with which trade his firm does considerable. This will be encouraged in the present corn movement through its probable excellent quality, making long hauls from Iowa, Illinois, and the great corn producing states to or through Detroit and to Montreal and beyond entirely safe. The elevator facilities of Montreal are now



Wm. E. White, manager private wires, J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.

largely permitting reloading in smaller cars for delivery to dealers and feed manufacturers in the eastern provinces. Detroit is equipped to expedite such business, making immediate shipment from corn stocks to its Canadian trade.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Jacob B. Pultz of the Well known grain firm of J. B. Pultz & Co., is visiting relatives at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Louis D. Toll, office manager for S. F. Scattergood & Co., has made application for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

John K. Scattergood of the firm of S. F. Scattergood & Co., grain and feed merchants, this city, is in Milwaukee on a business trip of several days.

The United States Grain Corporation closed its offices at noon on Monday, Oct. 27, out of respect for King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who were visiting Philadelphia.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Oct. 25 were: 1,000 bbls. and 19,297,104 lbs. of flour in sacks; 462,446 bus. wheat; 11,535 bus. corn; 80,073 bus oats; 21,540 bus. rye; 38,750 bus. malt and 520 tons of feed.

Howard Brazer of the firm of W. P. Brazer & Sons, who attended the convention of the National Grain Association at St. Louis and stopped at several points en route for Philadelphia, was given quite an ovation on his first appearance on 'Change, Saturday.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered on 'Change during the week: Andrew Hynding, of San Francisco, manager of the Nevada Alfalfa Meal Co., with mills in Fallon, Nev.; A. M. Burnett, manager of the Crescent Milling Co., Minneapolis; S. R. Swaller, manager of the Williamson Milling Co., Clay Centre, Kan.

Notwithstanding the serious loss that farmers were put to, who grew wheat last season, because of the ceaseless rains that caused much of the crop to sprout and mildew in the fields, they are now sowing an unusually heavy acreage in Cumberland and adjacent counties, New Jersey. Many farmers who heretofore never sowed wheat are now doing so.

Second Vice-President H. D. Irwin of the United States Grain Administration addressed a special meeting of the Commercial Exchange held on Thursday last for the purpose of discussing the permit system now in vogue by the Administration since the beginning of the war. After a very interesting discussion of the subject by the members of the Exchange it was unanimously resolved that it is imperative under the present abnormal conditions that the U. S. Grain Corporation should continue to supervise and issue railroad permits and that it was the general belief of the members that the export movement can best be graduated and controlled under this arrangement, which will keep all ports free and prevent unnecessary embargoes or blockades, and the membership is unanimous in stating that the applications filed have been considered fairly, all sections, all shippers and all grain having been given the best possible accommodation that the port facilities would afford; therefore, be it Resolved, it is in the public interest that the U. S. Grain Corporation shall continue the present arrangement of issuing permits for all grain and grain products consigned to Philadelphia for export, and that the membership of the Commercial Exchange has absolute confidence in the fairness and competency of the U. S. Grain Corporation to properly control the issuance of permits with justice and to the best interests of all concerned.

NEXT TIME TRY

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE SIOUX CITY OMAHA
DENVER SIOUX FALLS

WHEN

BUYING, SELLING OR CONSIGNING

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

J. C. Monfort of the firm Oatman & Monfort has been spending the last week at Green Springs, Ohio, superintending the construction of a large corn crib to take care of an anticipated large corn business they will have this fall.

Hay pressers are becoming very careless in weighing and tagging their baled hay, according to the state bureau of weights and measures. All baled hay must be marked with a tag bearing the weight and the name and address of the presser. The local authorities are watching this closely.

There were bids for rye here but too low and no sales were reported. No. 2 on track was quoted at $1.44. Wheat was very scarce and inquiry good. No. 2 red was quoted at $2.30; No. 3 red $2.28 on track, through billed. White wheat was very strong and some high prices were asked for shipment.

Announcement is made that J. C. Hennishen and George Meyers of the Star Elevator Co., have purchased the King B Milling Co. at Alliance, Ohio, where they will engage in a general milling business. The two gentlemen mentioned have had a wide experience with the elevator and flour business with the Star Elevator Co. and should make an immediate success of their venture.

J. E. Henniken, chief inspector of the Grain & Hay Exchange, spent Saturday, October 18th, at Erie, Pa., inspecting a car of feed on which there was a question of quality. One of the most valuable services rendered by the inspectors and samplers of the Grain & Hay Exchange is inspecting and sampling feeds as a disinterested party where there is a controversy as to the quality of quantity.

C. H. Hitch, grain and feed broker, 425 Guardian Building, Cleveland, was a caller at the office of the secretary of the Grain & Hay Exchange in the past week, leaving his application for membership in the Exchange and has been tendered the use of the Exchange facilities for weighing, inspecting and sampling until he has been duly elected to membership which will undoubtedly take place at the November meeting of the Executive Committee.

Corn receipts this week were quite heavy, but the price advanced 2c on Monday and then steadily declined, closing 7c lower than the high point reached. There was an easy feeling today as this market has been too high nearly all week. New and old mixed No. 3 yellow sold at a wide range under old yellow corn, but was taken at the difference. Mixed corn, especially low color, was neglected. A car of ear corn arrived this week, the first on the new crop. Closing: No. 1 and No. 2 yellow, $1.48½; mixed old and new No. 3 yellow, $1.45, on track, through billed.

The demand for oats was not so urgent this week and receivers appeared more anxious to clean up. Even then a few cars had to be carried over daily. The mills took most of the good weights but were not willing to pay much premium. There were few extremely light weights on the market. The trade is looking for a better demand next week and lighter receipts. On the whole it was a very steady market, the whole range not being over ¾c during the week. Closing: No. 1 white, 76¾c; No. 2 white, 76¼; No. 3 white, 75¼c; No. 4 white, 74¼c on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 1 red, 3 cars; No. 2 red, 9 cars; No. 3 red, 9 cars; No. 4 red, 4 cars; No. 5 red, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 9 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 32 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 8 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 1 car; No. 5 hard winter, 1 car; No. 1 dark hard, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 1 car; No. 3 dark hard, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 9 cars; No. 2 Northern, 2 cars; No. 3 Northern, 5 cars; No. 5 Northern, 1 car; No. 1 dark Northern, 1 car; No. 2 dark Northern, 4 cars; No. 3 dark Northern, 3 cars; No. 4 dark Northern, 3 cars; sample 1 car. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 63 cars; No. 2 yellow, 39 cars; No. 3 yellow, 12 cars; No. 4 yellow, 6 cars; No. 5 yellow, 3 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, 5 cars; No. 3 white, 1 car; ear corn, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 19 cars; No. 2 white, 65 cars; No. 3 white, 68 cars; sample, 1 car. Barley—11 cars. Rye—3 cars.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

R. B. Hutchcraft, Paris, Ky., has sold his elevator to Lawrence Mitchell of North Middletown and Messrs. Perry & McCann of Shelby County.

Amended articles have been filed by Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, increasing its debt limit to $6,000,000 to better finance wheat and flour handling at present price levels.

Hickman, Kentucky, reports trouble over car shortage, with shipments of alfalfa, tobacco, corn, etc., laid up awaiting cars. Very poor river facilities are afforded this season.

Charles M. Lemon, 64 years of age, miller and banker of Bedford, Ind., and president of the Indiana Millers' Association in 1917 and 1918, died at his home in Bedford on Oct. 18, of heart trouble.

The fall racing season is resulting in a good general demand with the local feed houses, as there is a far larger number of horses quartered at the local tracks than usual. Elevators report fair business, with prospects of early corn movement.

The second crop of potatoes has failed to come up to expectations due to rainy weather. It is claimed that a seventy-five per cent normal crop from a much increased acreage will be better than expected. Onion sets should start moving in a few days.

Wheat is bringing strong premiums and no indications are shown of a break. Spring wheat is carrying a premium of forty to fifty cents in primary markets, with hard winter 10 to 15 cents; soft winter wheat is eight to nine cents over the Government figure. Local supplies are fair.

With a continuation of rainy weather indications are that the winter wheat crop acreage in Kentucky will be very small. Only a small percentage of wheat has been seeded, and the ground is too wet for working or planting. Fall seeding of grass seeds has also been light. Seedsmen and farmers are cussing the weather man out most emphatically at the present time.

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CHICAGO

Meinrad Schoenbachler, 88 years of age, native of Switzerland, and for many years in the milling and feed business, is dead. Schoenbachler came to Louisville as a boy and was one of the founders of the F. Raidt Milling Co., which ground corn, rye, and handled feed, hay, etc. This company was sold to the Ballards about two years ago.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

W. C. Goffe, of the Board of Trade, is in charge of a division in the local Red Cross drive.

John P. Chess, an employe of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department for 28 years, died Thursday in Kansas City, Kan.

A wagon load of alfalfa seed containing 102 bushels sold in Emporia, Kas., this week for $1,927.25, or nearly $19 a bushel.

A son of J. J. Shelley, a statistician in the office of Secretary Bigelow of the Board of Trade, was shot and severely wounded during a Hallowe'en celebration Thursday night.

Alleging failure to make application for a wheat director license and ignoring other requirements, the United States Grain Corporation has revoked the license formerly held by J. T. Allen & Son, millers, at Guymon, Okla.

Between 75 and 90 per cent of the wheat seeding to be done this year in Kansas was said to have been accomplished up to last Tuesday, with the possible exception of some dry counties in the central and southeastern portions.

In view of the pessimistic reports received this week concerning crop damage in Texas, resulting from the wettest season known there in many years, Kansas City corn shippers have taken heart. It is believed here that Texas will buy northern corn before spring. The mills of Texas are already buying liberal quantities of wheat in Kansas City.

Rumors that Kansas City stocks of wheat are seriously infested with weevil are denied by W. B. Lincoln, of the Armour Grain Co., and C. W. Lonsdale, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. "Some red wheat has shown weevil, due to the unclean condition of cars and country elevators," said Mr. Lincoln, "but the infestation is hardly more than usual and is causing no alarm. The insects have not cut the grain." Mr. Lonsdale said cold weather would end the weevil menace.

Fire of unknown origin caused a loss of $75,000 to $100,000 in the coal and feed plant of the F. E. Ransom Coal & Grain Co., in Kansas City, Wednesday night. Responsibility for the fire rests between a defective electric wire and spontaneous combustion of coal. The grain elevator, with a capacity of 200,000 bus., containing 30,000 bus. of oats, corn and mill feeds, was practically destroyed. In the coal pockets were 2,500 tons of coal, which became a smouldering ruin. Insurance covered most of the loss. The plant will be rebuilt. It is located at 3010-3028 East Eighteenth street.

Announcement was made this week that the Murray elevator, in North Kansas City, which was wrecked by an explosion September 13, will be rebuilt by the Burlington Railway Co., owner of the house. Work may begin within two weeks. The Burrell Eng. & Const. Co., of Chicago, has the contract for reconstruction, which will involve an expenditure of $300,000. R. L. Heidenreich, chief engineer of the Kansas City branch of the engineering company, said this week that the "headhouse" would have to be rebuilt, that the foundations would need much repairing, that some tanks were in bad shape and that much new machinery would be required. More than half of the 1,000,000 bushels of grain in the elevator at the time of the fire has been removed. The loss of grain was much less than expected. Fourteen men were killed or fatally injured by the accident. The elevator has a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, which will not be enlarged.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 830 cars, against 684 a week ago and 1,016 a year ago. An increased supply of cars under the United States Railroad Administration's recent order gave both Kansas City and Kansas shippers a fair amount of relief this week. Notwithstanding that arrivals here increased 146 cars, there was an excess in shipments which reduced the local stocks 494,000 bus., to 14,674,000 bus. Elevator men said many of the cars tendered for loading were new, and that the only restriction was the requirement in some cases that the cars must go only to points on roads owning the cars. The United States Grain Corporation did no shipping, as it desired to allow private handlers a chance to fill old sales and catch up with their business. Incoming wheat went under the individual permit system Saturday, and shipments to this market for the next week or two will be mainly of distressed grain in western Kansas, which is in danger of spoiling. More room must be made in Kansas City before large receipts could be handled. The shippers in Kansas are still complaining as to the inadequacy of cars, but the situation there is much better at many points and interior millers are able to ship more flour. Demand for milling grades of hard and soft wheat was good during the week, with local millers and elevator men buying. Low grades were slow, especially those of the poorer qualities. The grain corporation bought a few cars of objectionable

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at, including durum and mixed, each Hard wheat closed unchanged to 2c er and red wheat was 3c lower to 2c er, with the advance on the upper les. Final prices were: No. 1 hard, w berry to dark, $1.22@1.153; No. 2, @2.53; No. 3, $2.15@2.50; No. 1 red, @2.29; No. 2, $2.24@2.25; No. 3, $2.20 21.

rn—Receipts, 97 cars, against 59 a previous and 261 a year ago. While es had a decline of 1@4c, with white most, there was a fair local and feed- demand on recessions. The market ed as follows: No. 2 mixed, $1.41@ No. 3, $1.39@1.40; No. 2 white, $1.41; 3, $1.38@1.40; No. 2 yellow, $1.44; No. $1.41@1.43. Offerings included three of new corn, two from Iowa and one Missouri. The Iowa corn was ed, grading No. 3, with a low moisture ent. It was offered Saturday and d to sell. The Missouri corn was in ear. It hung on the market several without meeting a buyer. Advices ived by local handlers indicate that and Missouri farmers will sell corn y at a little above $1, but the outlook ars to move the grain promptly is un- rable. Stocks here decreased 9,000 for the week, to 47,000 bus., against 00 last year.

ts—Receipts, 94 cars, against 83 a ago and 169 in 1918. The market a very quiet affair, with buying ly by local dealers and shippers. te oats were unchanged from the pre- ng week, at 71@72c for No. 2 and 70½ for No. 3. Mixed sold from un- ged prices to 1c higher, with No. 2 at 8c and No. 3 at 65@66c. The close on oats was unchanged at 67@68c for 2 and 66c for No. 3. Light weights ered sales of many samples difficult, good oats were wanted. Stocks in- sed 13,000 bus., to 1,230,000 bus., nst 2,503,000 a year ago.

nfir and Milo—Receipts, 7 cars, against week ago and 2 a year ago. Car city and weather conditions in Texas blamed for the reduced movement. Oklahoma and Kansas threshing is to be done, and receipts from those s are not expected to be important some weeks. Dealers who sold short October delivery were caught in a los- position, but there is hope that a No- ber squeeze will be avoided. The de- d is fair for spot milo and kafir, but rge lots are being taken on the pres- high level. Prices here were un- ged to 10c higher on the week, closing ollows: No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 $2.40@2.50 per cwt.; No. 3, $2.30@2.40. ks increased 1,000 bus., to 16,000 bus., nst 45,000 last year.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

mes A. Mander, for many years resi- manager of the Armour Grain Co., left for Chicago, where he will be ected with the cereal department of company. He will be succeeded here Ray Zindars.

ipments of grain from Milwaukee for week ending Oct. 25 were 398,228 bu. 48,120 bu. corn, 137,500 bu. barley, 0 bu. wheat, 18,450 bu. rye; total, 618,- bu., against 491,326 bu. the preceding and 1,247,103 bu. a year ago.

ceipts of grain at Milwaukee for the ending Oct. 25 were 164 cars barley, ars corn, 388 cars oats, 213 cars wheat, ars rye, 7 cars flax; total, 963 cars, nst 682 cars the week before, 1,838 a year ago and 1,338 cars in 1917.

the Milwaukee cash grain market the was featured by the sharp advance @10c in barley, due to the light move- t and improved domestic and export and. Corn for the week declined 1@2c, 2@3c, while oats ruled steady and at firm.

J. Quequierre, traffic manager of the Krause Milling Co., has accepted the ion as agent for the Milwaukee, Chi- & Michigan City Transit Co., Mil- kee's new boat line, which will give

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all year freight service between this city and eastern points. Offices will be opened at 16 West Water street. Leases have been granted for dockage at the Rutland dock in Milwaukee and the Lehigh dock in Chicago.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: D. M. Kerndt, Lansing; E. I. Weir, Cedar Falls, Iowa; J. N. Bailey, Binghamton, N. Y.; H. D. Moore, Springfield, Mass.; W. Sears, Chicago, Ill.; E. Dadmun, Whitewater, Wis.; M. J. Gormley, Chicago; H. R. Filkins, Elgin, Ill.; A. J. Reddeling, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dickinson, David Hall, Chicago; H. E. Philip, Waukesha; R. H. McEvoy, Fond du Lac; M. A. Goldman, Elkhart Lake, Wis.; M. E. Grant, Minneapolis Minn; C. T. Doorty, Buffalo, N. Y.; John King, Boston, Mass.; E. W. Emerson, W. P. Rice, W. J. Scott, Chicago, Ill.; Edwin Gray, Racine; G. A. Duvalle, Kewaunee, Wis.; E. C. Brain, Spokane, Wash.; C. H. Hitch, Cleveland, O.; Chas Yers, Fond du Lac; W. F. Gadow, Barton; Jos. Wagner, Beaver Dam; J. F. Riege, Horicon, Wis.; O. H. Hecker, Youngstown, O.; H. N. Bosshard, Watertown, Wis.

Protest Individual Permit System.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday, Oct. 23, it was unanimously voted to send a vigorous protest to the railroad administration against the individual permit system, which, according to advices, will be again inaugurated on grain from all points to western primary markets, on Oct. 25, 1919. At the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Practically all of the wheat ordered by the U. S. Grain Corporation to be shipped from Kansas City has been received and placed in storage in Milwaukee, leaving available more than sufficient space for any shipments of all kinds of grain from country points, and

Whereas, The placing of restrictions on such country shipments to Milwaukee will tend to divert a large share from territory tributary to this market to Minneapolis and Duluth, where no restrictions are to be placed.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee strongly protests on behalf of both country shippers and grain receivers against the inauguration of the individual permit system on shipments of coarse grains from country stations to this market and earnestly requests that the individual permit system be not made effective on coarse grain shipments, and further

Resolved, That the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing at all times to cooperate with the railroad administration in any action which may be deemed necessary and advisable when conditions actually warrant placing restrictions or otherwise controlling the movement of grain to this market.

Mrs. Wallace M. Bell Dies.

Mrs. Margaret J. Bell, wife of Wallace M. Bell, one of the most prominent board of trade men in the northwest and president of the W. M. Bell Co., Inc., grain merchants, Milwaukee, died suddenly at Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday morning, Oct. 23, of pneumonia. She was 55 years old. Mrs. Bell went to Hot Springs about Oct. 15, after attending the National Grain Dealers' convention at St. Louis with her husband. Besides her husband she is survived by a son, Robert G. Bell, secretary of the company, and a niece, the wife of Wm. A. Hottensen, vice-president.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

C. S. Custer, manager of the local offices of the Cleveland Grain Co., has returned from a week's business trip to northern Indiana.

John E. Collins, Sr., of Collins & Co., accompanied by Mrs. Collins, will enjoy the hospitalities of their son-in-law and daughter at Cleveland, O., for two weeks.

L. B. Moser, traffic manager of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., returned Saturday from an extended visit to the West, where he succeeded in materially widening the scope of the firm's wheat and corn business.

John De Molet, of the De Molet Grain Co., had the distinction of receiving the first car of new shelled corn of the season. The corn graded No. 3 yellow, of 17.2 per cent moisture, and sold at $1.42½ per bushel.

Rains of the past two weeks have greatly benefited the late commercial potato crop in Ohio, according to a report issued by the Ohio office of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates. Reports indicate that the crop has improved from 5 to 20 per cent.

The local trade is expectant of a fa movement of new shelled corn in the ne week. New ear corn arrivals here t past week totaled eight cars of yello which sold at a range of $1.20@1.24 p bushel. White was nominally quoted $1.24@1.26 and mixed $1.22@1.24.

D. J. Schuh, executive secretary of t Grain and Hay Exchange, and Berna Boer, market reporter for a local dail who have worked faithfully in the inte est of the newly organized American L gion, have been nominated for treasur and director respectively of the Robert Bently Post, a local branch.

A number of local members of the gra trade will attend the regular fall meeti of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, be held in Columbus, Oct. 31. The meeti will be a one-day affair, the program be informal and every one present w be given opportunity to be heard. Repo on the corn crop will be made from sections of the state as to condition, pla for safe handling, fair prices, profits, et the rules and requirements of the Unit States Grain Corporation pertaining wheat will be discussed, also car supp and transportation.

Washington officials were blamed by Mittendorf, assistant manager of the Tra Department of the Chamber of Commer for the freight car shortage, which is n being relieved. "When the wheat began turn yellow," Mr. Mittendorf said, "Was ington officials became alarmed, thinki that the wheat would spoil if it was shipped at once. They immediately dered 10,000 freight cars to be shipp West. Apparently they forgot that wheat had to be cut and thrashed before could be shipped and as a result the c had to stand idle while this was be done. This naturally led to shortages other places."

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Trading in wheat was the m active, and the volume of transacti larger than all the other grains combi in this market the past week. Nea mill inquiries for good heavy wheat w more urgent and further premiums o the guaranteed price were recorded. Lo grades and smutty grain though rat draggy early in the week also impro in demand later and sold higher. Recei for the week were 101 cars. No. 1 winter, track, $2.29½@2.30½; No. 2 winter, track, $2.28@2.29½; No. 3 red w ter, track, $2.24@2.27; No. 4 red win track, $2.18½@2.21½; No. 5 red win track, $2.14@2.17; sample as to qual $2.10@2.25. Smutty wheat discounted fr 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—Offerings of corn continued sm but the demand was only fair and pri were unchanged to a cent higher as c pared with the close a week ago. Wh held to a premium of 1@2c over yel and mixed, with outside mills princip buyers. The market was featured with first arrival of new shelled corn of the s son, a car of No. 3 yellow, containing s old, of 17.2 per cent moisture, which at $1.42½. Mixed was dull and low gra neglected. No. 1 white, $1.47@1.48; N white, $1.46@1.47; No. 3 white, $1.44@1 No. 4 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 white, $ @1.42; No. 6 white, $1.38@1.40. No. 1 low, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 yellow, $1.44@1 No. 3 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 4 yellow, $ @1.42; No. 5 yellow, $1.38@1.40; No yellow, $1.36@1.38. No. 1 mixed, $1. 1.44; No. 2 mixed, $1.41@1.43; No. 3 mi $1.39@1.41; No. 4 mixed, $1.37@1.39; N mixed, $1.35@1.37; No. 6 mixed, $1.33@

Oats—Receipts of oats were fairly creased, and though mostly the resul elevator bidding to the country, a percentage was offered, and trading comparatively larger than a week ago. grade whites of heavy weight contin at a premium, with mixed and lo grades ruling about steady. No. 1 wh —@—; No. 2 white, 73½c; No. 3 wh 72½@73c; No. 4 white, 72@72½c; N mixed, —@—; No. 2 mixed, 72@72¼c; 3 mixed, 71@72c; No. 4 mixed, 69@71c.

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BROOM CORN.

Marketing conditions have been more favorable in the dwarf areas of the Southwest, and as a consequence there was a little more activity last week in that section. Buyers, however, are absorbing everything available, although the dwarf markets appear to have the better range. Districts in southwestern Oklahoma are reporting prices from $125@200; in Kansas as high as $225 is reported; but in the Oklahoma Panhandle the range is from $125@175 only. Late reports from the Lindsay standard district to the *Broom Corn Review* say that the crop as a whole has been marketed, the amount still in growers' hands being light and quite widely scattered. Quotations in this district run $175@250. The Wichita market was dull, but prices were steady at a market spread of $110@300, the latter of course for selected cars. Stained stock from South Dakota is run from $110@130 with some new dwarf from $200@300. The warehouses are not accumulating stock to any considerable amount. In Central Illinois the movement was rather quiet and the experts believe about 80 per cent of the crop has been sold. Stocks in warehouses generally are light. The latter are offering corn at $150@360, the bulk going at $300 and upwards.

New York Oats Market.

The longshoremen's strike is responsible in some degree for the dullness of trade, as the trucking business has been largely interfered with. Reports indicate that with the action of the Government and the returning to work of some thousands of men, an early ending of the controversy may be looked for. Export business has been at a stan because of the inability to furnish sels for loading at the several elev This in turn has resulted in the roads being unable to unload car has caused considerable yard co tion. We are reliably informed when the strike has been settled shipping matters again become no that it will result in an increase port business for oats, as many o are here at present unfilled.—*L. W bell & Co., New York.*

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

cial statement of visible supply of . in the United States, weekly. for years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

1918.	1917.	1916.	1915
2.122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0	29,622,0
9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
...84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
1..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
8..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
15..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0

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FLOUR NOTES.

Another $1,000,000 milling company is to be organized at Sioux City, Iowa, by the Century Milling Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. This plant will be constructed within six months.

The Baltimore Flour Club will be represented at the coming convention at Buffalo of the Federated Flour Clubs of America. The meeting will be held probably the first week in December.

R. F. Bausman, general manager of the Millers' Export Association, Inc., with headquarters at New York, was in Baltimore last week on a mission, it is understood, to interest some of the Eastern mills in membership in the new association.

Flour Market.

Eastern flour stocks seem to be liberal and the market is quite unsettled, New York reporting that flour can be bought on resale lower than with offerings for future delivery. Other centers than New York report somewhat similar conditions, though less acute than in New York City. Northwestern mills report a good trade in flour and that they are sold up to limits allowed by the Grain Corporation, which is the only obstacle to filling liberal enquiries for far future shipment.

In the soft wheat country the mills are all running at full time with some disposition to put prices up a little. In the Southwest, however, the trade is lighter, owing, doubtless, to the export difficulties of the Grain Corporation. In the Mountain districts and the Pacific Slope trade is about normal, not so active as it has been, but in a wholesome condition.

Nebraska Flour Mills Merged.

A. R. Kinney of Ravenna, Nebr., is president of a company organized to take over the properties of the Omaha Milling Co., at Omaha (optional); the Ravenna Mills, at Ravenna; the Glade Mills at Grand Island; the Hastings Mills and the Blackburn & Furty Mills at St. Edward. Robert S. Dickinson of Ravenna will be vice-president of the company; F. A. Glade of Grand Island, secretary and treasurer, and A. W. Glade, superintendent. The capital now is $2,500,000.

FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 25.—Condition in the local flour market were very unsettled during the past week and it was extremely difficult to arrive at definite ideas regarding values. Mill offers were not materially altered, in fact, the mills were very firm and in one or two cases were asking more money on account of the firmness in cash wheat. Offers here on re-sale were very much under mill offers, however, and it was possible to buy flour on the spot at prices 50@75c under quotations being asked by the mills. This undoubtedly reflected an over-bought condition here and under the circumstances buyers were not disposed to make new contracts for forward shipment.

Reports from milling centers stated that a good business was being done, and this led to a belief that possibly other markets were not in the same condition as New York. Spring patents were offered by the mills at $11.85@12.50; Kansas straights, $11.25@11.75, and soft winter straights @10.40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Flour receipts the week were 1,000 bbls. and 19,29 lbs. in sacks. There is not much to in the flour market, the conditions b about the same as reported last w

Offerings are more liberal but buyers not disposed to anticipate future req ments and are purchasing merely en to satisfy present requirements. grades are those meeting with most in but buyers are not disposed to pay the limits and are taking second-hand s which are selling at much less than m quote.

Quote, per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, 10 25; do., nearby, $9.75@10; hard w straight, $11.35@11.55; do., short pa $11.75@12.25; spring, first clear, $9.25@ do., patent, $12.10@12.35; do., short pa $12.50@12.75; fancy spring and city patent, family brands, $12 75@13.25; flour, $7.75@8 per bbl. in sacks, as to ity.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Local flour mer finding the market quiet as a rule new business being filed on a moc scale. Compared with a week ago

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, except soft winter straights, show s of 10 to 30c, with mills showing a nore eagerness to make sales, though l willing to shade prices. Current ions, f. o. b. Boston, in carload lots, nipment for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. sacks, 2.30@12.90 for standard spring pat-13.25@13.50 for special short patent, 12.50 for hard winter patents, $11@ or soft winter patents, $10.50@11 for inter straights, and $10@10.50 for inter clears. Rye flour is slightly on the outside, $8@8.40 for white Receipts for the week ending Oct. e 35,418 bbls.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Southeastern eport demand for flour holding up well last week. Consumption has rger than normal and running time s continues above average. Demand as heavy as last month and output g decreased to some extent. Prices onger and 10@30c higher on account price of wheat and lower prices of

ville and Southeastern flour mills, apacity of 200,790 bbls., had output ek of 153,295 bbls., or 76.3 per cent acity, which compared with 226,890 nd 80.2 per cent the preceding week. 6 per cent the same week in 1918. ations: Best patents, 98 lbs., cotton, o. Ohio river points, $11.15@11.75; d patents, $10.40@10.75; 100 per cent 10.20@10.40.

DETROIT.

it, Oct. 25.—A firm market is for wheat and demand is active for and shipment to Eastern points. nge is noted in prices. Country points report a good demand for nd no trouble in securing enough The local wheat market is quoted for No. 1 red, $2.25 for No. 1 mixed, .25 for No. 1 white. Flour is firm active demand. Quote: Fancy patent, $13.25@13.75; fancy winter $12.75; second winter patent, $12; straight, $11@11.25. Feeds are as follows: Bran, $45; standard gs, $49@50; fine middlings, $59; corn meal, $60@61; cracked corn, op, $53@54 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

th, Oct. 25.—Business in flour was ed with millers here during the last wing to their inability to make ship-to the East on account of the prac-nbargo forced through congestion at aboard brought about by the long-en's strike at New York. Trade the district was fully up to the and productions of the mills were unchanged. On account of light de-at the elevators millers were com-o advance premiums paid on No. 1 Northern wheat 10@15c a bushel. of flour are unchanged as follows, rel, in carlots at mills: Family pat-ute, $12.10@12.50; bakers' patents, 1.85@12 25; first clears, jute, $9.25@ cond clears, jute, $7.25@7.50.

MILWAUKEE.

ukee, Oct. 25.—A most unfavorable rtage situation continues to prevail proving one of the most serious ces to the flour trade, the complaint from millers that they are unable e prompt shipments and which to ent is limiting production. As a uyers are reported as being active. a brisk demand for wheat, with siness coming in fair volume. Spring patent is quoted at 30@40c higher, traight also raised 15@20c. s reported as slow, with the cash rather erratic. The trade is slow ring its former impetus and millers orted as having considerable high rye flour on hand. Prices remain

Milwaukee mills during the past roduced a total of 19,450 barrels of f which 14.900 barrels were wheat r about 62 per cent of total mill ion, and 4,550 barrels of rye flour. quotations in carlots, per bbl., in are: Spring wheat patent, $12.50@ traight, $11.35@11.50· first clear, $9

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@9.25; rye flour, pure, white, $7.25@8; rye flour straight, $6 95@7.25; rye flour, dark, $6@6.45. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.80; corn meal, white, $3.70, and corn grits, $3.70, all in 100-lb. cotton sacks.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The demand for flour is quiet from all directions, and the market is dull and featureless with the Grain Corporation not showing any interest in further purchases at the moment, as there is still a large accumulation of flour at the terminals awaiting shipment. The situation still hinges upon ocean freight room. Rye flour is especially dull. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $12@12.25; straight, $11 50@11.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; straight, $9.75 @10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75@ 7.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Oct. 25.—Flour prices here were unchanged and firm this week.

Changes in wheat values were not sufficient to warrant an alteration of flour quotations. The new sales of flour were moderate, due partly to millers' cautiousness. Most of the mills have flour sold ahead equal to or exceeding their wheat stocks and do not like to risk further short selling until more wheat comes in. The stocks of grain held here are owned chiefly by the United States Grain Corporation and outside mills. Demand for patent grades of both hard and soft wheat flour continues good, but shipping directions on old orders, especially on medium and lower grades, have been slow lately. The strike situation in the East has been unfavorable for shipping, but empty cars here and in Kansas are more plentiful. The mills in Kansas City showed an increase of 9,100 bbls. for the week, making a total of 84,300 bbls. There was a fair trade in wheat bran, which advanced 11@12c per cwt., to $1.83@1.85, sacked. Shorts continued slow, with brown at $2.25@2.35 and gray at $2.40 @2.50.

Prices of flour in carlots, sacked, in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Hard wheat—		
Short patent	$11.40@12.00	$11.40@12.00
Long patent	11.00@11.50	11.00@11.50
Straight	10.50@11.15	10.50@11.00
1st clear	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.50
2nd clear	7.50@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.80@11.00	10.80@11.00
Standard patent	10.30@10.60	10.30@10.60
Straight	9.70@ 9.90	9.70@ 9.90
Clear	9.20@ 9.40	9.00@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.00	6.50@ 7.50

SHIPPERS' PERMITS REQUIRED.

The shippers' permit system has again been put into effect as to grain, effective Oct. 25 and applicable to Chicago and the following Western markets, Milwaukee, St. Louis and E. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Peoria and Ft. Worth. The following form of application should be used:

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

Date .....
Grain Control Committee at.....

Application is hereby made for permit covering the following shipment:

No. of Cars.....
Kind of Grain.....
Name of Shipper.....
To Be Shipped from.....
Originating Railroad.....
Consignee .....
Destination .....

If permit is issued, shipment will be offered within five (5) working days from the date authority is received by shipper from railroad agent at point of origin.

Cars will be loaded to full capacity, and loading will be completed within twenty-four (24) hours after placement.

(Signed) .....

(Give full information regarding prospective shipment, particularly as to whether it is to fill actual orders; whether such orders have a time limit; and, if an "order notify" shipment, whether draft will be sent direct to destination.)

Application for permits can be made only by shipper at point of origin. It must be in writing and on prescribed form and must be transmitted by the railroad agent at point of origin to Grain Control Committee at destination.

Permits shall not be transferable. They can be used only by the parties authorized therein and for the kind of grain specified. All permits granted will be transmitted by the Grain Control Committee directly to railroad agent at point of shipment, who will note thereon the date of receipt and immediately notify the shipper that permit has been granted and that shipment covered thereby must be made within five working days from date of such notification.

Shipments moving on permits cannot be reconsigned from one market to another market.

Cars must not be loaded for primary markets embraced in the permit system until the necessary permit shall have been granted.

Grain Permits Needed.

It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the inauguration of the Permit System by the railroads, effective Oct. 25, gives cause again for much dissatisfaction; and especially for the belief that there is discrimination in this general order, in that the Western markets, Minneapolis and Duluth, will be free to work under the present system of blanket permits. Unless plans are devised to handle the permits in the corn area with much less friction than was done previously, there may be serious interference with the plans of the producer and country dealer to move the new crop of corn when it is ready. Chicago will be able to take good care of all the coarse grains; in fact, the needs of the market are for all that naturally flows through this gateway.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

November Crop Report.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, at 2:15 p. m. (Eastern time), the Bureau of Crop Estimates will issue a crop summ which will give the following infor tion: The production and quality corn, buckwheat, potatoes, flaxs fruits; production only of clover s grain sorghums, etc.; the percentag the 1918 corn crop on farms Nov 1919; the average weight per meas bushel of the wheat, oats and ba crops of this year.

A general review of crop condit on Nov. 1 will be given, which will clude the following items: The pro tion, compared with a full crop, of peas, small fruits and nuts; condi on Nov. 1, or at time of harvest sugar beets and citrus fruits. No port on cotton will be issued in vember.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Oct. 25:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	137 @139	.....	143 @145	.....	137 @139	137 @139
No. 2 mixed	137 @140	139¼@142	141 @143	134 @136	137 @139	137 @139
No. 3 mixed	136½@138½	.....	.....	133 @136	137 @140	.....
No. 4 mixed	136 @138½	.....	.....	132 @135	.....	.....
No. 5 mixed	.....	137 @139	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 yellow	137 @141¾	.....	144 @146	138 @139	139 @141	137 @140
No. 2 yellow	137 @141½	140 @143	144 @145	137 @139	139 @141	137 @139½
No. 3 yellow	137 @140½	139 @141	.....	136 @138	.....	.....
No. 4 yellow	136½@140½	138 @140	.....	134 @136	.....	131½@138
No. 5 yellow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 white	137 @139	.....	141 @142	.....	138 @140½	137 @138½
No. 2 white	137 @139½	143 @145	140 @141	135 @136	138 @140½	137 @138¾
No. 3 white	136½@138½	.....	138 @141	134 @135	.....	.....
No. 4 white	136 @138½	140 @142	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 white	.....	137 @139	.....	132 @134	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	71¾@ 74	71½@ 73	.....	67½@ 69½	70 @ 73	70 @ 71¼
No. 3 white	68¾@ 72½	71½@ 72½	70 @ 71	67½@ 68½	69¼@ 73½	70 @ 71
No. 4 white	67 @ 71½	71 @ 71½	.....	67 @ 67½	69 @ 73	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.36@1.40; No. 4 yellow, $1.34@1.38; No. 3 mixed, $1.34@1.37. Oats—No. 2 white, 66¾@69¼c; No. 3 white, 65¾@68¾c; No. 4 white, 63¾ @67¼c.

The American consul at Bangkok, Siam, reports the shrinkage in Siamese exports of rice will probably reach 1,000,000 tons.

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

rryville, Ark.—A new flour mill is be- erected at this place, making two ts for Berryville.

n Buren, Arks.—The new American el flouring mill recently installed by linton Milling Co. is now in operation.

COLORADO.

eblo, Colo.—The Pueblo Flour Mills to be doubled in size soon. R. G. kenridge is manager.

GEORGIA.

inbridge, Ga.—The grain elevator that been closed down here for some time se of the ill health of the owner, has leased by J. I. Davis and Ernest as of Quitman and will be immedi- put in operation.

ILLINOIS.

nona, Ill.—W. H. Tallyn has sold his tor to S. A. Becknor.

Lean, Ill.—The Aldrich Grain Co. is out of business at this station.

mersville, Ill.—The elevator of the ers' Co-operative Elevator Co. is now leted.

vin, Ill.—The new 10,000-bushel crib elevator of Tom Baultinghouse has completed.

gusta, Ill.—The Farmers' Elevator will incorporate under the name of Farmers' Co-operative Co.; capital , $40,000.

er (Mail to Proctor), Ill.—The new ion on the north site of the Farmers tor is progressing rapidly while the ogers elevator is being torn down.

aneco, Ill.—The Owaneco Farmers Co- tive Association has been incorpo- with a capital of $30,000 by C. M. ell, Perley Snyder and C. H. Don-

myra, Ill.—The Duncan Grain Co. ex- o erect a new elevator in the spring. Chile is president; L. H. Nefong, rer-secretary; H. H. Duncan, general ger.

rksdale, Ill.—Clarksdale will soon two grain firms and two elevators. e has been selected for a Farmers tor to be erected on the Wabash of-way.

st Point, Ill.—Geo. Major of West sold his elevator recently to the fol- g: E. L. Carpentier, Grover Barnard, Tripp, Fred. Haas, Henry Mensen- nd John Nelson.

ke, Ill.—Fire recently burned the ele- of the Drake Farmers Grain & Sup- o. It contained 1,900 bushels of . The building was insured for $8,- id contents fully covered.

ver, Ill.—The Denver Elevator Co., ver, Ill., has been incorporated with ital stock of $15,000. Incorporators: Ufkus of Carthage and S. S. Flem- V. A. Kleppert, C. Carl Barber and O'Brien, all of Denver.

anee, Ill.—The Wyanet Farmers Ele- Co. has been served a notice from urlington Railroad Co. to remove uilding from its present site within xt 30 days as it has been decided he new depot should be built where evator now stands.

INDIANA.

ick, Ind.—Conway Bros. have sold levator at this place to P. W. Mil-

ysville, Ind.—Armour Morgan is g a grain elevator on his farm north n.

land (P. O. Lake), Ind.—It is d that the Kincaid Milling Co. will mill at this place.

Creek, Ind.—C. C. Chisson has suc- H. J. Casely as manager of the s' Co-operative Association.

oleum, Ind.—The Arnold & Engeler r at Petroleum is being moved from is place to Poneto, where it will be ructed.

wood, Ind.—The Farmers' Co-oper- o. of Glenwood has been organized capital stock of $40,000 to operate levators. Directors: J. C. Beaver, eed and T. G. Richardson.

Cruz, Ind.—Jones Meyer is to start mill and elevator at Vera Cruz, having purchased the old Studebaker elevator here, which was recently dismantled when the M. & B. Traction line quit business.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Chas. M. Skinner has sold his two elevators at Dunkirk and Mill Grove to A. D. Shirley and Forest Shirley of Lebanon, Ind., who take possession Nov. 15 and will operate the elevators under the firm name of Shirley Brothers. Nat Claybaugh, elevator broker of Frankfort, Ind., negotiated the deal.

IOWA.

Griswold, Ia.—A. Doolittle is erecting an elevator on his farm northwest of town.

Washington, Ia.—The Farmers' Union has purchased the Chalmers elevator for $17,000.

Grand Junction, Ia.—The Junction Farmers' Elevator Co. has sold its elevator at this place.

Ellston, Ia.—It is rumored that the O. A. Talbot Grain Co. contemplates the erection of an elevator at this place.

West Liberty, Ia.—G. F. Schafer's elevator will be repaired and a new dump and stand of elevators will be installed.

Ackley, Ia.—Fred Berkley has resigned as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co. and is succeeded by Harry Boyenga.

Larchwood, Ia.—The Davenport Elevator Co. recently purchased the Moreland & Shuttleworth elevator at this place. H. J. Kuhl is manager.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Co-operative Farmers' Elevator Co. has purchased the J. L. Bruce grain elevator and cribs, the price paid being $45,000.

Hartwick, Ia.—The King-Wilder Grain Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., contemplates the erection of an elevator here to have a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

Lidderdale, Ia.—The Farmers' Union Grain & Stock Co. has purchased the elevator of L. J. Mighell, who in turn purchased the elevator of the Updike Grain Co. at Lake City.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Grant Milling Co. is making extensive improvements in the way of an entirely new milling system. The old rolls and the old bolting system are being removed and the American Midget Marvel system installed.

KANSAS.

Utica, Kans.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co. here has been succeeded by M. Weatherford.

Palmer, Kans.—H. B. Nye has sold the north elevator to the Baker-Crowell Grain Company.

Abbyville, Kans.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has succeeded the Kansas Grain Company.

Whitewater, Kans.—The Whitewater Flour Mills Co. plans to build an addition to its plant.

Mound City, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. is erecting a new elevator at this place.

Mt. Hope, Kans.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. has succeeded the Farmers' Elevator Co.

Penokee, Kans.—The Penokee Farmers' Union Co-operative Ass'n has succeeded the Peterson Grain Co. at this place.

Osage City, Kans.—The Osage City Mill & Elevator Co. and the Asher Adams Feed Store have been purchased by Austaett Bros. of Lyndon.

Paola, Kans.—The Paola Mill & Elevator Co. has purchased the plant of Hamlin & Son and made extensive improvements. G. I. Poultryman is the manager.

Emporia, Kans.—The Trusler Grain Co. of Emporia has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000 by P. H. Reusler, L. N. Miller and R. D. Payne, of Emporia, and L. D. Schwab, of Kansas City.

KENTUCKY.

Paris, Ky.—The R. & B. Hutchcraft grain elevator has been purchased by Lawrence Mitchell of North Middletown and Parry & McCann.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La.—J. R. Barr has moved his offices from the United Cotton Bldg. to Canal Bank Bldg.

MICHIGAN.

Jones, Mich.—C. A. King has purchased the interests of Lurie Brothers in the elevator here.

Caledonia, Mich.—E. P. Hutchinson is the new manager of the Caledonia Co-operative elevator.

Dafter, Mich.—John C. Taylor and R. J. Forgraves will build a 50-bbl. mill at this place to be in operation March 1, 1920, and to cost $14,000.

Fowler, Mich.—Through the efforts of Wm. Richards a deal was made with Mr. Sturgis to purchase his mill, elevator and electric plant at Fowler.

Flowerfield, Mich.—The Flowerfield Flouring Mills, which have been owned and operated by F. M. Peters, have been purchased by G. M. Miles of Houston, Texas.

Detroit, Mich.—James W. Flynn, grain dealer in Detroit for 54 years, died recently at his home. He was a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Flynn is survived by his widow and three daughters.

MINNESOTA.

Akeley, Minn.—McConville Bros. will build a grain elevator at this place.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Jos. Swifert, manager of the Berkner Elevator, has resigned, and John Helget engaged as manager.

Askov, Minn.—The Askov Co-operative Association is building a new elevator and warehouse. N. C. Lawsen is manager.



Lakefield, Minn.—E. P. Allison, formerly manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator, has purchased the elevator of the St. John Grain Co.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 by A. E. Larson, J. Havnen, John K. Melan and H. E. Gullord.

Waterville, Minn.—Contract has been awarded to D. E. Hoag of Minneapolis for the erection of an elevator and warehouse for the Equity Co-operative Elevator Co.

Fertile, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co. has bought the H. & K. Co.'s coal sheds and are going into the coal business.—Jos. Melass, Agent, Monarch Elevator Co.

Hibbing, Minn.—Under the management of Arthur Forselious, the Merchants Warehouse Co. of Hibbing has opened a hay, feed, flour and grain depot in the old Fitzer Building.

Fosston, Minn.—H. C. Halvorson is agent for the National Elevator Co.; A. O. Thompson is agent for the Farmers' Elevator Co. and the Fosston Elevator &

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Try us with a shipment of Grain or Hay
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A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

Flour mill is managed by S. S. Gladsvald, proprietor.—H. C. Halvorsen.

MISSOURI.

Nelson, Mo.—The elevator of C. W. Myers is rapidly nearing completion.

Center, Mo.—H. J. Smith has taken charge of the elevator in Center.

Iantha, Mo.—Sterling Stewart has purchased the elevator of the Farmers' Grain & Implement Co.

Lebanon, Mo.—The new elevator of the Farmers' Elevator & Merc. Co. is completed and now in operation.

Orrick, Mo.—Jos. Darton has leased his mill and elevator to Darton & Estes. L. B. Darton and C. B. Estes are members of the new firm.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire recently burned the warehouse of H. F. Tighe & Co., dealers in hay, grain and salt. Loss on building is estimated at $5,000 and contents at between $12,000 and $15,000.

Forest City, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has brought suit against G. W. Carter of the G. W. Carter Grain Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., for $3,100 which the farmers' company allege is due it for a carload of wheat consigned to the defendant and for which it claims it was to receive cash on delivery at the market price. The plaintiffs allege that payment has been refused so far.

MONTANA.

Huntley, Mont.—The Cousins Elevator was destroyed by fire caused by lightning.

Billings, Mont.—The Billings-Rochdale Union has been incorporated to deal in coal and lumber and to operate mill and elevator.

Scobey, Mont.—The plant of the Ames Milling Co. was purchased by Smith, Tyng & Co. about a year ago, who are building an addition to it.

Harlem, Mont.—The Big Flat Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000 by E. P. Ekegren, W. H. Reed and M. L. Johnson.

NEBRASKA.

Stuart, Nebr.—A new elevator will be built by Wm. Krotter in the spring.

Hardy, Nebr.—The new elevator at this place is completed and ready for business.

Albion, Nebr.—Herman Hanneman has succeeded Frank Heider as manager for the Albion Elevator Co.

Randolph, Nebr.—J. L. Dennis is the new manager of the H. O. Peterson elevator which he has purchased.

Beatrice, Nebr.—The Pease Grain & Seed Co. of this city is building a modern seed house to cost $40,000.

Herman, Nebr.—Extensive improvements have been made on the elevator of the Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.

Elm Creek, Nebr.—The Elm Creek Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. Walter R. Schoenleber is president.

West Point, Nebr.—The following are the officers of the Farmers' Co-operative Co. which recently completed a new elevator at this place: Lauritz Lauritzen, president; Lawrence Seeman, vice-president; Herman F. Grosse, secretary-treasurer.

Kearney, Nebr.—J. P. Gibbons, head of the Gibbons Grain Elevator Co. of this city, announces that the firm contemplates the erection of a concrete flour mill on a site just west of the elevator, at a cost of approximately $150,000. Contracts for the building, construction and furnishing equipment have already been let.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y.—The firm of Wright & Travis, Inc., is in liquidation.

Arcade, N. Y.—The Hoffower Elevator has been purchased by Chas. Buchman. It has not been in operation since the B. & S. R. R. was discontinued.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Knickerbocker Cereals Corp. has been organized with a capital stock of $30,000 by A. C. Doig, A. Welborn and G. Maurer, 1743 W. Eighth street, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Spencer, N. C.—The Gobell Milling Co. has been incorporated with $5,000 capital stock by J. H. Gobell of Spencer and L. L. Gobell of Lexington. They will establish flouring mills here and later on at Lexington.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Sanish, N. D.—The Farmers' Elevator, together with 2,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire.

Oriska, N. D.—The Equity Farmers' Elevator was damaged by fire recently. G. H. Bruns is manager.

Bottineau, N. D.—J. H. Schreiner of this city and J. C. Schreiner of Spaulding, Nebr., purchased the Imperial Elevator.

Forbes, N. D.—The Forbes Farmers' Equity Co. is finishing a 50,000-bushel elevator. It will be operated by electricity.

Cathay, N. D.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has erected a wood clad house of 50,000 bushels capacity. It contains 3 legs and 30 bins.

Omemee, N. D.—A. E. Odegaard has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers' Elevator and T. Thronson succeeds him.

Landa, N. D.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is improving its property. A new office and engine room and feed shed have been built. West elevator will be moved to east elevator.

OHIO.

Genoa, O.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is building a new concrete elevator on the site of the old Powers Elevator Co.

Quaker City, O.—The Co-operative Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. A mill will be built.

Bluffton, O.—The Farmers' Grain & Elevator Co. has purchased the entire outfit of O. B. Thrapp, including hay barn, balers, etc.

Defiance, O.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. has let the contract for a new mill elevator to replace the plant which burned recently.

Piqua, O.—The Piqua Flour Co. has cided to sell all feeds and grain on h remove all machinery in its plant to P burgh, Pa., and to discontinue its bus in Piqua.

Columbus, O.—Do not forget that regular fall meeting of the Ohio C Dealers' Association will be held at Southern Hotel on Friday, Oct. 31. A attendance is expected.

Bristolville, O.—Mr. Knighht of the of Barbe & Knight at Bristolville, ha sold his interest in the above firm t partner, will erect a flour mill with a 50 bbl. per day capacity.

Cleveland, O.—The Faber elevator been purchased by the Cleveland G Drying Co. John P. O'Donnell will be perintendent for the new company. was formerly superintendent of the Shore Elevator.

OKLAHOMA.

Shawnee, Okla.—A new milling and elevator is being erected here cost of $200,000.

Woodward, Okla.—The C. A. P Grain Co. is out of business at this and the L. O. Street Grain Co. is now erating the elevator.

Hollis, Okla.—The plant of the P Mill & Elevator Co. has been purchase J. E. Shields of Marlow, Tex., and Sh Bros. of Wellington, Texas.

OREGON.

Astoria, Ore.—Work on the constru of the new flour mill at the port ter is proceeding rapidly. Concrete for roof was poured and the building wi completed by Nov. 1. This mill will a capacity of 4,000 bbls. a day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Avondale, Pa.—James L. Pennock, has been a member of Pennock & Bro merchant millers, Avondale, has purch the interests of A. Brosius and the e of the late Arthur Brosius, possessio be given about Jan. 1. Plant consis an up-to-date mill and warehouse p erty.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hetland, S. D.—Mail addressed to C Van Dusen Co. at Hetland, S. D., is claimed.

Chancellor, S. D.—Farmers are end oring to organize a company and buy of the elevators at this place.

Elk Point, S. D.—C. N. Enright has succeeded by E. D. Edwards as ma of the Slaughter-Prescott Grain Co.

Bristol, S. D.—S. J. Sjursen Grain elevator has just been completed. It tains 19 bins, and has a capacity of bushels.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn.—About $50,000 da resulted from a fire in the Riverside vator and International Rice Mills. believed fire started from an explosi gas formed by grain dust.

TEXAS.

Cisco, Tex.—H. J. Bradfish of Wea ford has purchased the Cisco Grain C

Orange, Tex.—Monroe Colburn wi manager of the branch house of the W mann-Rose Grain Co. of Houston, e lished here.

White Deer, Tex.—The Farmers' M Elevator Co. has been chartered w capital stock of $35,000 by E. H. Grim G. Dauer, and C. L. Fields.

Amarillo, Tex.—E. R. Humphrey, merly in charge of the grain departm the Oklahoma Mill & Elevator Co. at homa City, is now manager for the Western Milling & Elevator Co. here

UTAH.

Payson, Utah.—The Utah Valley M & Produce Co. has filed articles of i poration with a capital of $60,000. M. Cowan, president; E. W. Simons, president; C. J. Cotterell, secretary-t urer.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Shepardstown, W. Va.—Fire has stroyed the H. C. Whiting flour mill 21,000 bushels of wheat. Loss is estim at $125,000.

WISCONSIN.

Knapp, Wis.—It was decided to fo corporation with a capital stock of $ to take over the elevator of the New mond Roller Mills here.

Oconto Falls, Wis.—A committee been appointed by the Commercial of this city to investigate the advisa of establishing a flour mill here soon

Royalton, Wis.—At the election o ficers of the Royalton Farmers' E Ass'n Ray Dearth was elected secre treasurer and the president and boa directors were re-elected.

Evansville, Wis.—The Fisher Gra Feed Co. has been incorporated w capital of $10,000 to do a general m business. The incorporators are Geor Fisher, Nellie Fisher and H. B. Gray

Oconto, Wis.—At a special meetin the stockholders of the Oconto Millin means were discussed of disposing of tional $2,500 worth of stock issue. company has also installed a new grinder.

Shawano, Wis.—The mill owned by Gawe has been sold to F. H. Richmo

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, Wis., and L. W. Horton, head of
nd Rapids Milling Co. The mill
ntirely remodeled and redecorated,
machinery installed. It will spe-
in producing rye and buckwheat

Bay, Wis.—Charles Magnette, well
esident and owner of the flour mill
r Bay, died at his home Oct. 12,
eing due to complications of dis-
rom which he suffered seven
Mr. Magnette was born in St.
elgium, Jan. 15, 1863, and came to
ntry at the age of eighteen. He is
by his wife, five children and
and children. Edward Magnette,
will assume active management of

EPTEMBER EXPORTS.

ollowing statement of exports of
c breadstuffs, cottonseed oil,
nd dairy products, cotton and
oils, from the United States was
ed on Oct. 25 by the Bureau of
and Domestic Commerce, De-
it of Commerce (000 omitted):

	September,		Nine mos. ended September,	
by	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
ffs	$88,010	$87,656	$726,120	$570,026
, lbs.	5,506	2,170	160,553	96,620
	$1,386	$495	$33,574	$18,555
l dairy				
ts	$61,252	$56,224	$966,267	$719,313
ales	237	366	4,403	2,790
os.	119,092	187,736	2,256,861	1,428,594
	$39,701	$62,082	$714,681	$447,377
s by Principal Articles—				
us.	4,711	199	33,425	17,750
	$8,506	$319	$48,550	$29,294
	1,210	2,469	7,937	34,864
	$2,152	$4,240	$13,507	$62,290
.	5,267	14,952	45,137	90,734
	$4,505	$11,573	$37,844	$78,914
	1,143	308	27,930	4,972
	$1,897	$607	$53,691	$10,198
us.	16,876	26,848	109,550	48,687
	$40,539	$62,809	$264,448	$113,584
ls.	1,764	333	21,677	17,802
	$19,432	$3,683	$241,120	$202,632
,lbs.	1,214	7,350	48,855	110,358
	$422	$3,219	$18,887	$38,501
lbs.	7,286	34,061	121,578	390,895
	$1,598	$8,197	$28,565	$80,064
cled,				
s.	3,524	3,020	33,161	30,378
	$664	$576	$6,818	$5,232
bs.	6,694	4,581	55,640	60,691
	$2,024	$1,145	$16,170	$13,398
s.	57,180	41,540	1,009,534	847,357
	$19,065	$12,645	$320,866	$238,314
l shoul-				
s.	18,209	36,191	551,176	452,716
	$6,085	$10,274	$175,877	$120,715
	36,960	33,268	614,069	437,783
	$12,962	$8,861	$192,970	$113,706
,lbs.	1,446	122	20,159	6,089
	$502	$36	$6,736	$1,548
.,lbs.	2,792	2,925	21,279	29,779
	$764	$636	$5,548	$7,051
,lbs.	5,186	1,959	116,611	19,459
	$1,522	$470	$29,314	$4,586

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TRADE MENTION.

Our readers may recall the loss of balloonist Dammann in the last cross-country race starting in St. Louis. He is a brother of Mr. Dammann of the Bosworth Bag Co., Memphis, and latest reports fail to find any trace of the balloonist.

John Hansel, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of the national advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son. Mr. Hansel has been identified with Ayer service for several years in Chicago and succeeds Mr. Young, the former manager.

Wm. B. Wilson is the new advertising manager of the Weller Mfg. Co. His past experience includes extended services in the same field with the Link Belt Co. of Chicago and the Jeffrey Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio. He is strong for the possibilities of the Weller Line, which is even now so widely popularized and sold among grain dealers, millers, feed manufacturers and allied trades.

The Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, handled 100 cars of salvage from the Central Elevator at Pittsburgh. Most of it was oats, but there were a few cars of malt and of corn. The Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. is handling much of the salvage and off-grade grain now in movement and through many years of experience understands the peculiar angles of this service and through proper conditioning process is conserving feedstuffs of large value annually.

E. H. Matthews, of H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., engineers, founders and machinists, specializing in grain-handling equipment, reports a busy season and heavy trade. This company has been identified with the growth of the grain business from its early days; knows just what dealers need and how much they can or should pay for conveying, power and transmission equipment. They keep large stocks on hand, taking extra good care of orders where breakdowns have been experienced and otherwise transact their business in the way you would like to have it done.

The Flanley Flash.

The grain trade in general and shippers in particular who are watching Omaha as a grain market will be more than ordinarily interested in the weekly flashes of trade news as well as the bits of humor contained in the issues of *The Flanley Flash*, the first issue of which published by the Flanley Grain Co. of Omaha bears date Oct. 8, 1919. Although but a four-page sheet, its intention is to promote coöperation between shippers and the grain trade, and shippers are urged to submit such problems as need discussion and present ideas which may prove of general benefit. The Flanley activities are quite generally discussed in the first sheet and this new feature of the company's general publicity work is bound to be a winner. Consignments go to those who are known, and the Flanley Grain Co. finds it worth while to advertise its business and the fact that it is after consignments. Shippers like to know the people to whom they ship, so through the *Flash*, as well as the extensive advertising program carried on by this progressive Omaha house, the Flanley Grain Co. is making a long list of acquaintances which each day develops some good friends.

Webster-Skillen & Richards Union.

The new plant of the Skillin & Richards Mfg. Co. is fast being completed. It adjoins the present Cortland street plant in Chicago, where Skillin & Richards have been located for many years. The consolidation of their business with that of the Webster Mfg. Co., as recently stated in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, offers terminal and country grain trade, millers, feed manufacturers, etc., an even broader line of machine equipment than heretofore offered by either manufacturer independently. The Webster Mfg. Co. has been prominent during the entire growth of the grain-handling industry, specializing in the larger equipment and have been successful in its installation in typical plants over the entire United States and Canada.

It is now expected that soon after Jan. 1 the offices of the Webster Mfg. Co. in Chicago and the personnel of their main office in Tiffin will be removed to Chicago; combined with the office force of the Skillin & Richards Mfg. Co., bringing to the Windy City the headquarters of these consolidated firms, making access easy for out-of-town buyers, engineers and contractors who desire to personally check over plans and superintend the construction of any special equipment which may be required in their work.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 25.—Continued rainy weather has resulted in a very dull seed demand, even timothy having slacked off. There is some movement of redtop and bluegrass. Orchard grass is in slow movement. Other lines are not showing much.

Orchard grass is quoted in car lots at $3.25@3.30; bluegrass, $3.40@3.50 a bushel of 21 lbs.; timothy, $11.75@12 a bushel; alfalfa, $32; red clover, $50; redtop, $16.50@17.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The seed market is rather quiet, as offerings are light, and the demand is confined mostly to clover and redtop seed, each of which is scarce and firm. Timothy is dull and slow of sale. Quotations are as follows: Per 100 lbs.: Clover, choice Northern, $50.50; high grade, $48@50; average country lots, free from buckhorn, $46@47.50; heavily buckhorn mixed, $25@36; down to $5@20 for poor and chaffy; alsike, high grade, $40@46; choice, $35@40; poor as low as $10; timothy, choice, $11@11.50; fair, $10.50@11; low grade, $8@9; redtop, choice, high grade, $16; machine cleaned, $12@15; chaffy, less, according to quality; alfalfa, $18@32; sunflower seed, $9.50@10; popcorn, $6@10 for white rice, shelled, at top price; millet, golden, $2.75@3.25; Siberian, $3@3.10; common and hog millet, $2.85@2.95, bulk.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Oct. 25, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs..	3,079	60,000	60,000	126,575
Clover, lbs. ..	150,517	132,875	78,560	105,100

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo:

	Red clover		Alsike		Timothy	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Oct. 25.	2,107	239	347	78	4,449	26
Prev. wk.	711	275	385	154	6,276	2,031
Year ago.	3,028	166	627	38	2,499	603
'19 to Oc. 25.	5,250	996	4,312	2,670	31,827	11,199
'18 to date.	8,032	1,722	3,526	4,912	19,632	7,896
'17 to date.	3,539	12,757	4,540	2,076	21,976	1,567
'16 to date.	18,717	1,064	3,861	746	10,041	3,096

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Ch for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitte

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	S
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
October	5,175	5,172	2,674	5,631	1,597	945	527	1,308	5,187	3,430	567	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,219	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
September ..	13,191	3,193	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	
Week—												
Oct. 4.....	1,663	1,224	1,137	234	638	566	15	67	602	675	114	
Oct. 11.....	1,827	868	1,070	530	391	169	18	78	422	125	199	
Oct. 18.....	1,517	516	346	1,045	394	214	56	85	334	406	93	
Oct. 25.....	1,095	1,836	452	381	444	132	140	210	846	2,534	291	

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Oct. 25:

	Range for week		Close	Close
Clover—	High.	Low.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Oct. and cash.	$31.75	$31.00	$31.25	$31.00
Dec.	30.50	29.80	29.80	30.00
Jan.	30 55	30.00	30.00	30.05
Feb.	30.80	30.10	30.20	30.30
March	30 50	29.80	29.80	30.02½
Alsike—				
Oct. and cash.	29.50	29.40	29.45	29.50
Dec.	29.50	29.40	29.50	29.50
March	29.75	29.65	29.65	29.75
Timothy—				
Cash, old....	5.37½	5.35	5.35	5 37½
Oct. and new.	5.62½	5.60	5.60	5.62½
Dec.	5.67½	5.62½	5.65	5.67½
March	5.77½	5.75	5.77	5.77½
April	5.77½	5.75	5.75	5.75

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—*United Kingdom:* Dullness has characterized trading in linseed in the United Kingdom. Demand for seed has quieted down considerably during the past few days. Offerings of Indian sorts continue in small volume, but new crop Plate seed is still being offered rather freely.

There appears to be less dema linseed oil, but, on the other han ferings are not as pressing as h fore, and the market presents a ier tone.

India: Arrivals of seed at the for shipment continue of light p tions. Clearances this week amo to 184,000 bushels, all of which i tined to the United Kingdom. O serves of linseed are believed to fair supply. Agricultural cond have been generally satisfactory, full acreage to the new crop pected.

Argentina: During the week was quite liberal buying of the ary delivery by foreign int Short sellers of the new crop o appear to be less aggressive, an unexpected change in the w might cause sharp covering. A has been absorbing nearby seed in erate quantities. The tonnage has decreased somewhat, and rate hardened. Continental demand seed continues about steady. Ne prospects are still considered exc as weather has been favorable.

Kansas City Seed Market

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Thoug crop matured some time ago, th a surprisingly small movement c let seed thus far. Some dealers handled a few cars, especially coarser varieties, which sold t poultry feed manufacturing trad ports indicate slow threshing, farmers' activities in planting and doing other pressing labor. have been hard to secure. Ever when cars or more plentiful, th being used mainly to carry whea millet crop is believed to be a fa especially in Kansas, but deale not thoroughly informed as to its acter. Only a general quotation

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

25@3.25 per cwt. is made here
e present.
e seed, of which there is thought
a large yield, is not yet in shape
ve. Not much is expected before
t. Quality will depend largely
weather developments. Practical-
cane was lost on account of frost.
ces are quoted.

Sudan grass seed crop of Kan-
moving in moderate volume, ow-
car shortage and a bullish atti-
n the part of producers. A fair
t of seed is expected later. The
crop, the largest in the South-
is said to have been practically
d. Seed in Kansas City is quoted
010.

from the earlier threshings of
is coming in, but only in a scat-
way. Much of the late harvest
to be threshed and moved. The
seed showed much good quality.
have damaged or stained the
ed. Production in the aggregate
erate, owing to conditions which
eed saving from the first or sec-
owths difficult. Among the in-
s against seed saving was the
pper invasion of Kansas and the
f hay. The market for seed is
at an extraordinary price level.
lers are ready buyers, knowing
will be no more sowing this fall,
elieving every pound will be
for planting next spring or
r. Farmers report that thresh-
its as much as $2 a bushel in
ases.
thy seed is in a comparatively
sition. There are fair offerings
e moderate crop of Missouri and
have some old seed on hand.
ttle clover seed is coming into
because the crop was short.
are extremely high and it is
l if wheat farmers will buy
for fertilizing purposes at the
evailing. Blue grass seed trade
except in the way of distribut-
cleaned seed.
ocal seed market is reported as

a, per cwt., $23@30; timothy,
., $9.50@10.50; blue grass, per
ugh, $10@15; cleaned, $17@27;
per cwt., $35@45; millet, per cwt., $2.25@3.25; sudan, per cwt., $9@10; cane, no quotation.

Chicago Seed Market.

But little features of interest developed in the timothy seed trading of last week. The market was steady in futures and cash seed advanced over range of the previous week. Clover was slightly easier the first day of the week but gains were recorded and the market closed strong. Quotations day by day follow:

	October.		March.	
Timothy—	B.	A.	B.	A.
Oct. 20	$12.15	$....	$12.65	$12.85
Oct. 21	12.20	12.60	12.75	12.95
Oct. 22	12.20	12.60	12.75	12.85
Oct. 23	12.20	12.60	12.75	.....
Oct. 24	12.20	12.60	12.75	12.85
Oct. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cash seed range for week, $10.40@11.25.
Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.25; fair to good, $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.
Clover, contract prime—

Oct. 20	.....	Oct. 23	$51.80
Oct. 21	$52.00	Oct. 24	52.30
Oct. 22	52.00	Oct. 25	52.25

Cash—Range for week, $32@47.
Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Oct. 20	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Oct. 21	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Oct. 22	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Oct. 23	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Oct. 24	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Oct. 25	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds—Buckwheat, $2.90@3.15.

Sudan Grass.

Reports received relative to the Sudan grass seed crop in the Texas Panhandle indicate that the production this year was considerably larger than that of last year. Most of the seed was contracted before threshing at $5 to $7 per 100 pounds, and later $8 to $9 were paid for it. Practically none of the Kansas-grown Sudan grass seed had moved from the hands of growers by the end of September.—*Seed Reporter.*

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Oct. 25.—A weak, draggy market was the rule in operations in flaxseed during five days of the last week. Moderate declines were recorded daily, but with bulges up to 12 cents on Saturday on the net result quotations were put up 3 and 4 cents. Specialists who watched the course of trading closely asserted that a substantial proportion of the trades put through were short-covering and speculative. It was noted that crushers sat back as a rule, appearing to be disposed to await developments in the labor and transportation situation.

The market continued to be to a great extent under the influence of Argentine advices regarding shipments and prices down there. The Buenos Aires market did not afford any comfort to operators on the long side, fresh declines being recorded, and with a substantial tonnage of seed enroute from there to the Atlantic seaboard, the linseed oil interests were afforded opportunities to cover their needs at much under the level prevailing for Duluth flax laid down in the East. It was in fact asserted that considerable selling of the Duluth May futures was underway to hedge purchases of Argentine seed.

While supplies of domestic flax are light, crushers were estimated to have sufficient stocks on hand to cover their current oil contracts and that was regarded as accounting for their indifference to the buying side of the domestic market during the last two weeks.

Receipts locally showed a heavy falling off from last year's basis, amounting to 71,761 bus. in the six days, as compared with 316,871 bus. a year ago. Shipments were in small lots to crushers at Minneapolis, and stocks in the elevators here at the end of the week were reported at 186,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
On track	$4.34-40	$4.33-37	$4.83½
To arrive	4.34-40	4.33-37	3.81
October	4.30	4.29	3.81
November	4.29	4.26	3.80
December	4.28	4.24	3.69
May	4.22	4.21	3.68

SEED SITUATION.

WEATHER AND CLOVER SEED HULLING.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—We have been having a lot of rain of late, which has made good fall pastures. However, this is a handicap to the farmers in starting to husk their corn, as the corn is now matured and ready for cribbing. The crop will be above the average.

There is being quite a lot of clover

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co.
Baltimore, Md.

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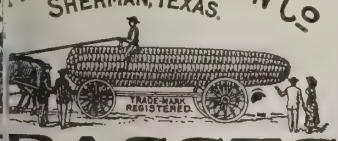
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AGRICULTURAL SEED
MERCHANTS
Clover Seeds, Natural Grasses, Rye Grasses
Rape, Vetches, &c. *Export and Import.*
TELEGRAMS "CLOVER", EDINBURGH

hulled at this time, but in talking to a party this morning who is operating a huller, he said, "There will be any amount of clover that will not be hulled if the wet weather continues."

There is still considerable timothy seed in the hands of the country dealers, although the farmers themselves have about cleaned up. There will also be some sweet clover hulled in this territory.—*Younkerman Seed Co.*

PROSPECTIVE SOUTHERN CROPS.

RICHMOND, VA.—The very general agitation regarding the high cost of living is having its direct effect on the farmer and he is the one at the present time who is feeling it most. The demand for cattle has slackened, and the prices are low. The farmer who did not sell early is facing a very serious loss. Hogs are coming down gradually to prices not interesting to farmers to raise. The grain markets are seeking a lower level, and this, with the advice of authorities against putting in large wheat acreages, is having the general tendency of seriously reducing the production of human food.

This will result in a much larger acreage of all other crops in the various producing sections. The cotton crop of the South should show a generous increase in acreage and the world badly needs this staple. Cotton seed, therefore, will be in heavy demand, especially the early varieties grown in sections free from boll weevil.

The tobacco crop will also be a very large one in all sections, owing to the extremely high prices being paid for it this year.

We look for a very large demand also for grass and clover seeds, particularly alfalfa, as this hay particularly is commanding good prices. Red clover will probably be in good demand, as the general acreage of clover fields in this country is not heavy just now, many having been plowed up for grain production during the war. Oats will probably be seeded heavily during the spring, as all kinds of clovers and grasses can be put in to good advantage with the oat crop.—*T. W. Wood & Sons.*

United States Seed Co.

The United States Seed Company, with capitalization of $500,000, has just entered the field, with headquarters at Chicago, and promises to be an important factor in the purchase and sale of grass and clover seeds in this country. Perhaps no company was better organized to enter into the business of handling agricultural seed.

The officers of the new firm are as follows: President—Charles A. Heath, for thirty-seven years actively connected with The Albert Dickinson Co.; Vice President—A. E. Reynolds of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., field seedsmen and grain merchants. Mr. Reynolds is also identified with The Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, of which he is vice-president. Vice-President—H. W. Doughten, owner and president of H. W. Doughten, Inc., wholesale clover and grass seeds, New York, N. Y. Secretary—Harold A. Abbott, who was associated for twenty-one years with the Dickinson Company and organized and developed the large feed business of that company. Treasurer—Arch C. Johnson, formerly connected with The Albert Dickinson Co., being in their employ for twenty years. As a trader and specialist in field seeds, Mr. Johnson has a practical knowledge of field production attained by few seedsmen. Directors—Charles A. Heath, A. E. Reynolds, H. W. Doughten, Harold A. Abbott, Arch C. Johnson, G. W. Hales and C. U. Snyder.

The Company will soon erect warehouses and install modern plant machinery and a full equipment for handling a general seeds business.

Toledo Timothy Seed Market.

Timothy was about unchanged last week from the previous. It is divided, so changes in price are small. October contracts should be pretty well filled, and we look for large falling off with the passing of October; may start again in December to fill contracts. The big trade is now mostly in March, although April is beginning to get more or less active. There was little doing in spot seed; refer mostly to the 1917 and 1918 variety; most of the interest being centered in the futures.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Demand for clover seed did not develop last week at Toledo to any great extent. One observer thinks last year's history may be repeated. Then there was little demand even well past the first of the year. Then it came quickly and carried prices up speedily towards the end of the season, Southworth & Co. say; and high prices encourage late demand.

Under present conditions, consignments are especially advisable. There is a good demand for all grades, especially better grades that can easily be made into prime, and a good premium for cash seed. October increased its premium during last week and sold at the end at about $1.50 over December.

Seed Wheat and Oats from Canada.

Seed wheat for planting purposes may be imported from Canada, provided an import license (Application for Import License Form Z) is obtained the United States Wheat Director Broadway, New York, or from one o branch offices. There is no import on wheat.

There is no embargo on the imp tion of seed oats from Canada, but t is a duty of six cents a bu which is the same as that on the portation of oats for any other pose. This commodity does not c under the jurisdiction of the Un States Wheat Director and no im license is required.—*Seed Reporter*

Don't let your subscription lapse; may lose valuable numbers.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

eans and Potatoes

armer south of Ulen, Minn., raised 00 crop of potatoes on 29¼ acres d.

nd Rapids, Wis., boasts a potato mill and its 22 employes are fast facturing potato crops of the western states into palatable flour.

mers in Oconto County, Wis., are ally busy digging potatoes before iny season sets in. Reports are effect that the quality and quanre very good, prevailing price per cwt.

eavy frost early in October re- in damage to potatoes in the of Nebraska, in cars and in piles. shville, Sheridan County, the temre went to 10 degrees above zero e ground was frozen so hard potaould not be dug. When digging esumed later on about half the es were found to be frozen.

dry-land potatoes of Nebraska are o be generally smooth and free cab, while the irrigated potatoes good quality and of normal size. h as $1.25 a bushel is being paid atoes in the western part of the nd growers feel generally satisth the crop this year. The new ka grading law is giving general ction.

BEAN SITUATION.

SUPPLY OF PINTO BEANS.

LOUIS.—The information at our nd is to the effect that the stock o beans on this market is very The demand, however, is not as buyers anticipate lower prices. l, however, get our share of the s as time goes on, as this is a point from which large quanare moved.—*Hofmann Bros. e Co.*

3 PER CENT OF AN AVERAGE.

T PLEASANT, MICH. (5).—From rmation we have had in the last and part of that information n gleaned from a state canvass y very reliable parties, would t Michigan white beans will be 8 per cent of an average crop. ality is fine from nearly all re- On a hand-picked basis we have more bushels of good beans ie average crop for five years. ık today that more than half of rator men in Michigan will conis estimate as near correct as ve read.—*Sweeney & Co.*

N AND POTATO PRICES.

potato market generally was a nd advancing one the past week ality of arrivals better than for me past. Quotations follow for ood quality and condition beans atoes, sacked, per cwt., unless se specified, as of Oct. 25:

—Limas, $12@12.50.
—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $8 pea, $8@9; white kidney $11@12; idney, $9@12.
—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to , $7.75@8; brown Swedish, $5.50@ red kidney, $11.50@12.
iati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, red kidneys, $13@14; limas, $16; s, $8.
—Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50 limas, $10@10.50.
—H.-p. pea beans, $6.90@7.
polis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, al. limas, $11; brown, $6.
al—The demand for Ontario hand- d beans continues good and car are quoted at $5.50 to $5.55. 2 3 pound pickers $4.50 to $4.55.— Bulletin.
ork—Marrow, ch., $11.50; com. to $10.50@11.25; pea, ch., $7.75@8; to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washing- Cal., ch., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., 08; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; re y, ch., $13.50@13.75; com. to fair, @13.25; red marrow, $10@10.50; ki, Manchurian, $4@5.50; yellow $7.25; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@ Imperials, $10. Cranberry, Manchurian, round, $6.75@7.25; Calif. pinks, $7@7.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, $8; Mich. f. o. b., $8.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs., prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $7; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8 and white $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—N. B., $1.75@2.15; Aroostook, $1.85@2.35. Sweets, bbl., $4.

Buffalo—Market stronger. Round No. 1, per bu., $1.45@1.50; No. 2, $1@1.25.

Chicago—Dakotas, Ohios, bulk, $2.90; Wis., Minn., rnd. wh., bulk, $2.25@2.30; Idaho russets, $2.90.

Denver—Colo. Greeley, $1.60@2; West'n Slope, $2.65@2.90; Idaho, $2.45@2.80.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, $2.75@3; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.75; Tri., $2.25@2.50; North'n wh., $2.45@2.55; West'n wh., $2.25@2.50; russet burbank, $2.60@2.70. Sweet—H.-g., wh., 75@90c; Jersey, $1@1.10; So., $1@1.25.

Milwaukee—$2@2.50.

Minneapolis—$2.45@2.55; Red River, $2.65@2.75. Sweet—Va., $5.25; Jer., hpr., $2.25.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 7,185 bags, against 4,721 bags the week previous, and 22,506 bags last year. The market is well supplied with Quebec white potatoes, car lots down to $1.25@1.30 per bag of 90 lbs. on track. New Brunswick potatoes being exported to United States.—Trade Bulletin.

New Orleans—Early Ohio, $3; Va. giants, $3.25; Colo.-Cal. burbanks, $3.25. Sweets—Ala., Miss., La. yams, $2.25; wh., $1.50.

Pittsburgh—York State, $2.35; Penna. round wh., 150-lb. sk., $3.75@3.85; Mich., No. 1, 150-lb. sks., $3.90@4.

Rochester, N. Y.—No. 1 grade, $1.75 f. o. b. shipping point.

St. Louis—Northern rural (large a' rough), skd., $2.10 del.; skd. Minn., including burbanks, $2.50, carmen $2.40 and triumphs at $2 del.—Market Reporter.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	27,701,000	44,123,000
Milwaukee	9,081,000	14,150,000
Minneapolis	7,007,000	13,179,000
Duluth	369,000	1,744,000
St. Louis	6,598,000	7,396,000
Toledo	1,177,000	3,970,000
Detroit	679,000	1,432,000
Kansas City	2,400,000	6,784,000
Peoria	2,058,000	3,413,000
Omaha	2,802,000	6,829,000
Indianapolis	3,746,000	5,291,000
Total	63,618,000	108,311,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.
Chicago	1,956,000	2,198,000	2,055,000
Milwaukee	946,000	715,000	2,105,000
Minneapolis	565,000	465,000	654,000
Duluth	19,000	24,000	131,000
St. Louis	539,000	520,000	422,000
Toledo	75,000	88,000	175,000
Detroit	43,000	93,000	124,000
Kansas City	152,000	169,000	328,000
Peoria	196,000	141,000	165,000
Omaha	140,000	240,000	327,000
Indianapolis	228,000	203,000	227,000
Total	4,859,000	4,856,000	6,713,000
Shipments	3,541,000	3,451,000	4,155,000

Crop of red clover seed in Wisconsin is reported to be a big one, with quality very good. The seed is moving freely at this time.

TOLEDO, OHIO



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Feedstuffs

The Morrow Feed & Supply Co. of Morrow, Ohio, has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000.

The Service Mill Co. of Bristol, Tenn., has been organized and will soon begin manufacturing all kinds of feed. Officers are: J. A. Goodpasture, president, and C. J. Todd, secretary.

Plenty of feed on hand, sums up the situation in the vicinity of Wagoner, Okla. Rough feeds of every kind are abundant and the prairie hay crop was the best in years. A greater variety of feeds is being raised than in former years.

The feed outlook in the vicinity of St. John, Kans., is not a bright one. Crops were generally light, wheat sowing was greatly delayed this fall owing to dry weather, so that the growth will not be sufficient for winter pasture and farmers are disposing of all surplus stocks in anticipation of a hard winter.

John H. Hailey Co., brokers in cottonseed products and provisions, has opened a branch office at 327 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. The firm is a large operator in Houston and Dallas and contemplates extending its trade with feed mixers through the closer touch possible in the Chicago location. W. R. Peniston is manager of the Chicago office, following many years of service with Morris & Co. and Wilson & Co., the packers.

The Smith-Manire Commission Co., brokers and commission merchants, was recently launched in Chicago and Memphis. Mr. Smith has been prominently identified with the Chicago feed trade and Mr. Manire with the Memphis market mainly as a specialist in cottonseed products, for some time. The combination is a good one, affording broader buying powers and increasing the list of those supplying feed manufacturers, distributers, jobbers, domestic and export trade with their requirements.

An Illinois farmer having topped the market recently with his load of cattle, told of the feeding ration which achieved such fine results for him. The cattle were started on silage and clover hay in November and after having been fed this combination for six weeks a combination of cottonseed cake and corn replaced the silage. Two pounds of cake supplemented a gallon of corn and this ration was fed each steer each day. When pastures developed they were turned out and were also given a peck of chopped corn in addition to fur pounds each of cottonseed cake and molasses feed. Average gain for nine months on feed was 450 lbs.

THE FEED TRADE.

While congressmen continue to tinker with bills to meddle with the conduct of the feed trade, already under the control of the Department of Agriculture, acting through the Bureau of Chemistry, feed manufacturers, both those using whole grains only and those using also the by-products of food industries, are turning out their usual products and marketing them under brands whose integrity it is the owner's interest to conserve, and the dealer and feeder are "worrying along" each as he always does and will with about the usual measure of success. The feeder changes his particular brand and kind of feed whenever he thinks better results can be secured by using a different one or a persuasive salesman convinces him that better results can be thus secured; and no one is really dissatisfied with present control and conditions save the department bureaucrats who see an indispensable service being carried on by the regular trade without calling on their super-wisdom for its guidance.

The feed trade is now about to enter upon a winter season of great possibilities, with probably no more aggravation in sight than in times past; and when the Haugen bill is on the Statute Book, if it is eventually placed there, it is our belief that all interested will find that it will have changed nothing except to make more jobs and entail more public expense. All that the bill would or could effect is now possible under the food and drugs act, except to unnecessarily and unreasonably spy upon the private business and records of individual firms for no good purpose whatever. If the present laws cannot protect the consumer any more than the private interest of reputable manufacturers protects him, all the further laws the mind of man can conceive won't do it.

Further Rise in Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Delay in the movement of seed to crushing plants in the South, resulting from excessive rains and flood conditions in many districts, forced another upturn in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Closing quotations show a rise for the week of $2.50 to $3 a ton, the 43 per cent protein feed being offered here at $79 a ton, the 41 per cent grade at $77, and 38.5 per cent at $74.50. Cold pressed cake was quoted at $60.50. Linseed feed prices were slightly easier, closing around $76.50 to $77, about $1 off.

Domestic demand for cake and meal is moderate, but with scarcity of seed, mills are unable to fill requirements of the trade.

Feed Salesmen Meet.

Nine salesmen of the Grain Belt Mills Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., met in the Hotel Quincy, Quincy, Ill., Oct. 18, and discussed methods of salesmanship and talked over the prospects of securing more customers. One of the features of the meeting was the reading of a paper by R. C. Burmood, whose home was formerly in Augusta.

Edward Corrigan, sales manager of the company, presided over the meeting of the district salesmen. This district comprises the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa and these meetings are held annually to discuss important topics that come up during the year.

The company has customers all over the East, the Southeast and the Southwest, its business being the buying and selling of feeds of all kinds.

During Christmas week the company at St. Joseph will call in all its salesmen and an annual meeting will be held.

FEED SITUATION.

FEEDSTUFFS SHORT.

GRENADA, MISS. (5).—The corn crop in this section is very poor, seeding time was late and wet, making a late start for the growing crop followed by dry, hot weather at time the ear was forming. For past two seasons this county has shipped quite a lot of corn, but this year we will make hardly enough for home needs, and the north-central part of Mississippi will have to buy corn from other sections. The hay crop was fine and there will be some surplus to ship out.

Cottonseed meal will be high and scarce, as the crop is very short all over the South, and we have had three weeks' rain up to this date, and not quite 50 per cent of cotton has been picked, and that remaining in the fields has been badly damaged, and meal made from it will not be so good as it should be.—*Grenada Oil Mills, J. B. Perry, Secy.*

FEED SITUATION IN TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Texas probably never made as much feed as it has made this year. The continued rains during the summer, however, damaged the oat crop considerably, and now is doing untold damage to the maize crop as well as such hay as may be cut and not in the stack. This, of course, makes the feed business quiet, and we do not look for a very big feed business during the coming winter. The pastures are all in fine condition; and unless we have an extremely hard winter the cattle will go through the winter with very little feeding.

The corn crop is exceptionally good both as to quantity and quality. Cottonseed products may be a little scarce on account of the short cotton crop they will be more than sufficient to care of our local needs.

Peanut harvesting is just start and if we can have fair weather will be quite a good deal of peanut and a little later peanut meal from oil mills. Peanut hay will probably high on account of the high price alfalfa, and peanut meal will probably bring a high price to correspond cottonseed meal.

On the whole, the situation looks us very favorable to the feeder but very promising to the feed manufacturer.—*Golden Rod Mills.*

THE FEED MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25.—Feed is in fair demand, with mill feed selling enough to keep the mills from m any special drive for business, alth mills are running full time. Local report Southern business as fair. orders on hand to keep them going days or two weeks.

Quotations are: Bran, $45 a ton, sa and packed, Louisville; mixed feed, middlings, $60; cracked corn, $59.60 feed, $58; hominy feed meal, $57.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 25.—The feed m was inactive during the week but a s ly steadier tone prevailed. Offers fro

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GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

ere of a less urgent nature, and ne demand was not active, buyers cases were a little more disposed purchases.
were some reports of reduced mill on on account of the less active de- or flour, but this was not in line e news received in the flour trade ig the situation at the mills. West- ng bran was quoted at $43; stand- dlings, $49, and red dog, $68@69.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Orleans, La., Oct. 25.—Mill feeds decided spurt within a few days n that was sold at $1.95 per hundred the next day it was sold at $2.05. usiness has been worked in bran ie little in shorts. The high mark ts during the past week was $3.10 ired for grey.

PHILADELPHIA.

elphia, Oct. 25.—Offerings of feed- re moderate and there is a good for spot and October shipments, ket closing firm and most lines a igher, but there is very little in- r late shipments. Quotations are ots, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at ton: Winter bran, $44@45; spring 4@45; standard wheat middlings, flour middlings, $57.50@58.50; red @69; shorts, $49@50; low grade 9@70; rye middlings, $47@48; fine nominy, $57.50@58.50; fine white $58.50@59.50; reground oats feed, 8.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, cottonseed meal, 41% protein, 1.50; cottonseed feed, 20% protein,

NASHVILLE.

lle, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Mill feed was better demand last week as were ound feeds. No material change ed in prices. Quotations: Wheat 0-lb. bags, per ton, $41.70; mid- r shorts, $60.50; molasses horse @56; dairy feed, $55@64; hog feed,

ST. LOUIS.

lis, Mo., Oct. 25.—The feed market dull and unsatisfactory condition erings liberal and the demand

ions, in 100-lb. sacks., are as fol- r ton: Bran, $39@40; middlings, white hominy feed, $53@54; oats ; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $37.50@38; 2@33.

MILWAUKEE.

kee, Wis., Oct. 25.—The local mill ket has shown a firmer tone dur- ast week and prices are generally The demand for middlings has newhat enlivened and with it an of $2@2.50 is noted on standard . Flour middlings remain firm. for prompt shipments is fair bulk of negotiations are for No- lelivery. Red dog is quoted at higher. Current quotations are: er ton, $40; standard middlings, middlings, $51@52; red dog, $64@ niny feed, $55; rye feed, $44; old- lmeal, $75; cottonseed meal, $76@ rs' dried grains, $60; gluten feed, 100-lb. sacks.

TOLEDO.

Oct. 25.—Flour output here again decrease this week, mills produc- 35,200 bbls. as against 37,400 veek and 45,875 last year. Millers strong demand for bran. Market ings weak with mills stocked. s: Bran, $45; middlings, $57 per asis, f. o. b. Toledo.

DULUTH.

Oct. 25.—The market in feeds ular during the last week. Fair emand was reported but lake to the East were under the ban freight congestion at the sea- ran closed $2 up; ground feeds, off; shorts, $1 up; cornmeal, $1.75 og, $1.50 off; cracked corn, $1.75 ye feed, $2 up. Prices per ton an, $39.50; ground oats, $48.25; nd feed, $52.50; No. 2, $51.50; No. shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, e corn meal, $55; red dog, $64; xed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye

MEMPHIS.

, Oct. 25.—Activity in feed of all ntinues restricted with little prices. Mill feeds are holding d are moving slowly but the d makers are using shorts and cially in their hog feeds. Bran $39 bid and $41 asked on track, shorts were $52.50 bid and $53.50

seed meal there has been limited it prices are steady and holders moderately. The starting of call 7% meal on the floor of the Exchange Monday has helped to rices which now are around $70 that quality at the mill track. of the continued rains in the cottonseed has been bad, which firm the meal market but there to be quiet demand.

BOSTON.

Oct 25.—Quite a little demand or wheat feeds during the past week with prices generally higher and quoted as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $44 50@45.50 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $46.50@47.50; middlings, sacked, $50@60; mixed feed, sacked, $48@57; gluten feed, sacked, $69.12; red dog, sacked, $71; second clear, sacked, $70.50; stock feed, sacked, $59.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $28; hominy feed, sacked, $60.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $77.50@82. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 25 were 83 tons.

CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.—The feed market investigation developed that a good many dealers are filled up with good quality of feeds as the demand has been rather light due to the exceedingly good pasturage prevailing throughout northern Ohio. In fact pastures are still good as this goes to press.

There is very little demand for feed for dairy purposes that is not of good quality and in anticipation of the pastures being shortly eliminated by winter weather, there has been a slight increase in mill feed prices the latter part of this week. The following prices will prevail: Flour middlings, $58; standard middlings, $47.50; winter bran, $44; spring bran, $43.50; mixed feed, $47@48.50; hominy, $58; oil meal, $75; cottonseed meal, $74@75; gluten, $65.68; hominy, $68.68.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The demand for sacked bran and middlings is rather quiet and present supplies of feed stuffs are therefore ample for trade requirements, in fact, with Western bran "to arrive" offered at considerably under late spot prices, the tendency of buyers has been to hold off and take hold for actual requirements only. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $42@43; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks $47@48; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $52; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $62.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The market is steady. Straight cars of bran are quoted at $45@46 per ton, and shorts at $54@55. Buyers are expecting lower prices and are only buying from hand to mouth. Advices have been received by a firm here from one of the Western mills to the effect that it will be pretty safe to take orders for carlots of bran at $2 per ton under present prices, but no mention was made of shorts. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $80@82 per ton, moullie at $69@71, and pure barley meal at $69@70, and dairy feed, $48 @50 per ton including bags delivered.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 209,000 bu., oats 206,000 bu., and rye 160,000 bu. Corn decreased 17,000 bu. and barley 15,000 bu. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last year.
Wheat	5,688	12,760	18,448,000	19,171,000
Corn	263	446	709,000	2,379,000
Oats	2,374	4,773	7,147,000	6,612,000
Rye	1,601	1,095	2,696,000	417,000
Barley	71	186	257,000	888,000

Timothy hay thrives in northeastern Missouri and a big crop is reported this season. Farmers are not baling a great deal, but much of the high-grade hay is being threshed.

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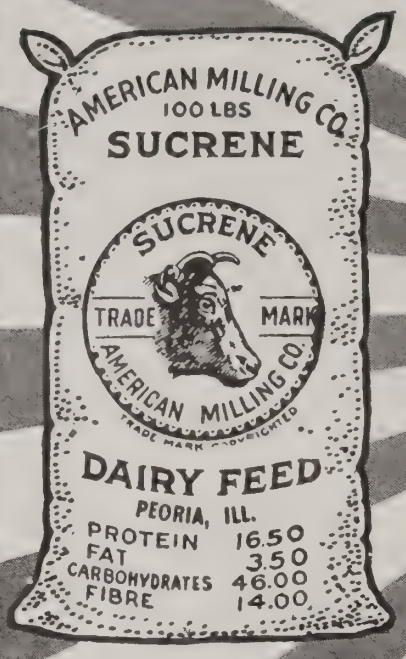
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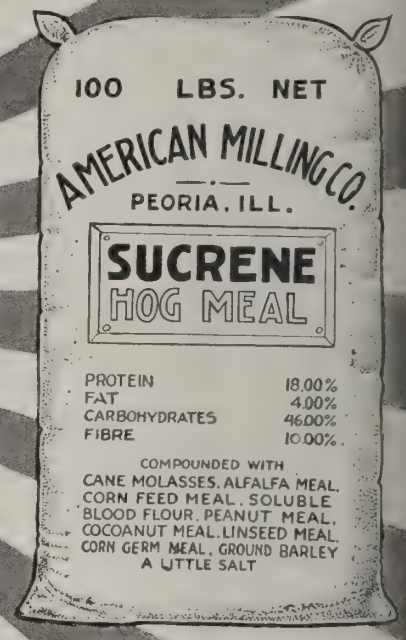
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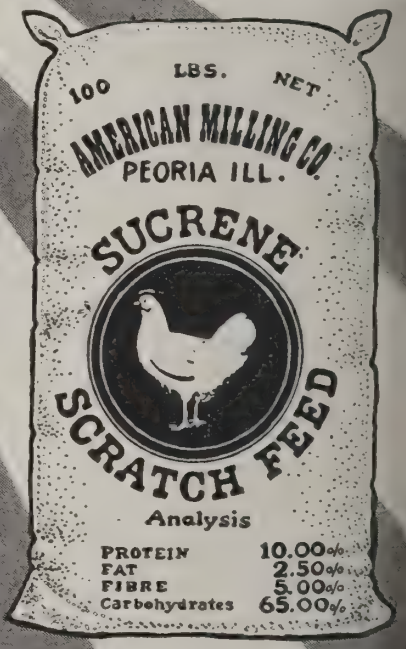
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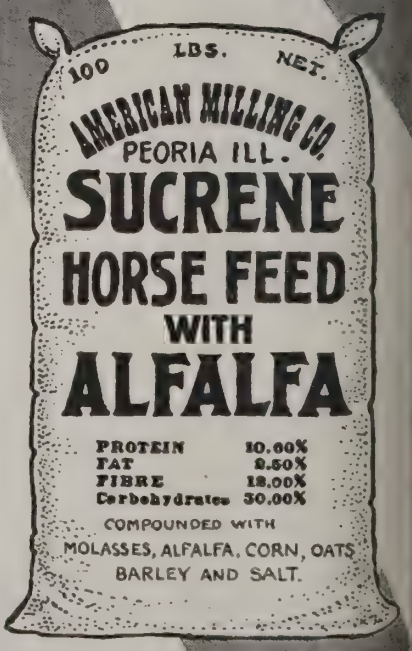


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AT EXPORT MOVEMENT

ssional Committee Investigates at Export Movement—The Senate d the Farmers—Feed Bill Next.

HINGTON, Oct. 25.—[Special Cordence.]—Under authority of a ion adopted by the Senate on the of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, nate Committee on Agriculture an investigation today into the on with respect to the exporta- wheat and the slow movement season's crop to the markets. H. Barnes, Wheat Director, was y witness and had not concluded timony when adjournment was until Tuesday. Mr. Barnes pre- detailed figures showing the of wheat and flour shipped to an countries. He said that the xported during the past three half months, the period of the ent of this year's crop, had ed to almost exactly the same ing the same period last year. als for the period this year were 77,000,000 bus., of which 51,- bus. were wheat and the balance s against 78,000,000 bus. in the months of last year.

esponse to questions by Senator Mr. Barnes said that efforts were nade to relieve the situation in na and other states where it is wheat is rotting on the ground of the lack of cars to move it ket. Instances of this kind are table in the case of a heavy crop. He said that without the system of moving grain on the ls congestion at the terminals, would have resulted, would have jurious to the whole situation. respect to the importation of n wheat Mr. Barnes said it had e policy to refuse permits for vement in this country, on the that our railroads and terminals be devoted entirely to the needs own producers. He had recom- to the President that an execu- ler be issued removing export port restrictions, but the whole has been held up pending the of the President to give it his n. Mr. Barnes said he had re- led that thirty days' notice be any relaxation of the embargo.

TOR CAPPER AND THE FARMER.

ulture has received intermittent n in the Senate during the past Senator Capper of Kansas made t setting forth the farmers' side igh cost of living question and her occasion the subject of the exemption of agricultural organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust laws came up for discussion in connection with consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. "It is unfortunate but it is true that agriculture never has received recognition in proportion to its vital importance in this country," said Senator Capper. "Always it has been called upon to serve, rarely to participate in making the rules of service. During the war and since the war, in whatever has been done to meet emergencies, it is the consumers' best friend, the producer, who has invariably been hit. He has been the one who has chiefly borne the brunt of it. When the control of the Food Administration was lifted last winter from flour, shorts and bran, these products almost doubled in price immediately. Many dairymen were compelled to go out of business because they could not buy mill feed. But grain made little or no advance. Then came dollar-an-hour wages, which would require about $3 wheat for the average winter wheat grower to break even. And this has now been followed by a decline in the market price of all farm products incidental to an otherwise resultless campaign against profiteering which has left the producer in a position where he is getting decidedly the worst of it.

"Farmers were urged during the war to produce wheat and were rewarded by an appreciative Government with a guaranteed price nearly a dollar a bushel below what was being received in the open market. And the great United States Government profited $23,000,000 at the expense of the farmer in 1918. Then the war having closed, the Government guaranteed the farmers a price for their wheat, and the Congress appropriated a billion dollars to back up the guaranty; but the farmer has been accepting anything from 20 to 70 cents less than the guaranteed price. The Government not only has the billion dollars saved, but the United States Grain Corporation, by means of an embargo on wheat and wheat products to Europe, probably will be able to report an equally large profit for the year 1919.

"The situation of the live stock farmer is even more deplorable. Urged by the Government at the beginning of the war to produce an increasing amount of pork and mutton and beef, he responded as did the wheat farmer. In 1918, with the war on, he made a satisfactory profit, though nothing in comparison with the profits made by manufacturers in practically every line. It takes three years to produce a steer for market. This year, with the Government out of the market, with the European markets closed by reason of prohibitive foreign exchange rates and lack of credit, with the Government making its first essay into the cost of living problems by a demand for a lowering of price of farm products, the live stock man today finds himself with a demoralized market, and a loss amounting sometimes to as high as $60 a steer on the very live stock that the Government induced him to produce. The result has been complete financial failure of many live stock men and immense losses to all who had herds when this year's enormous slumps in prices occurred.

FARMERS AND CONSPIRACY.

Spokesmen for the farmers defeated an attempt in the Senate to eliminate from the deficiency appropriation bill a proviso that no part of a $200,000 item for the enforcement of anti-trust laws should be used "for the prosecution of producers of farm products and associations of farmers who co-operate and organize in an effort to and for the purpose to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products." The Senate appropriations committee recommended an amendment eliminating the proviso. Senators Gronna of North Dakota, Curtis of Kansas, Owen of Oklahoma and others, opposed the amendment with the result that it was defeated. There were 28 affirmative votes, 31 in the negative and 37 absent or not voting. Senator Thomas of Colorado made the chief appeal for the elimination of the proviso. "It is not the phraseology of a proviso like this but the construction that is placed upon it and the things done under it which make it formidable and which would require the repeal of both, by which I mean the proviso in this bill and the exemption found in the Clayton Act," said Senator Thomas. "It is the carving out of a class—I care not what that class may be—and making it immune from the operations of a general statute, that has been the prolific source of industrial and social evils in this country for the last 50 years. If this proviso should read that 'no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organizations in the states of North Dakota and Colorado' no Senator within the sound of my voice would hesitate for a moment in characterizing it as class legislation and in voting against it; but there is no more difference, in legal effect, between such an exemption and the one which is set forth in the proviso itself."

HAUGEN FEED BILL.

The Haugen bill designed to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of commercial feeds may come up for consideration by the House Committee on Agriculture, of which Representative Haugen of Iowa, its author, is chairman, within the coming week. Representative Haugen is re-writing the bill with a view to the elimination of some of its more drastic features to which objections have been made by the trade. No action on the bill is probable until the winter session. Mr. Haugen also is preparing a similar bill applying to fertilizers.

Cottonseed Meal as Feed.

Cottonseed meal and cracked cake have now reached a reasonable basis, and in consequence thereof we are having an increased demand from feeders and dairymen. From no other source can protein be had so cheaply as from cottonseed meal or cake, and it takes sufficient protein in a ration to secure the best results at least cost and in less time. Grain and grain by-products are rich in carbohydrates but shy on protein, and they cannot be used alone in a feed to supply the animal the proper diet.

With cottonseed meal, natural farm roughages can be utilized to economical and satisfactory advantage. Hay, corn fodder, ground cob meal and chopped corn shucks and even straw when fed with cottonseed meal or cake will furnish a very satisfactory feed, and a cheap one on which to winter cattle or carry them to a point where you wish to begin heavy feeding for market. Cottonseed meal and cake are fed with advantage to steers, cows, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and chickens.

Another thing to take into consideration, when utilizing cottonseed meal, is the fertilizing value of it. Cottonseed meal contains nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. In feeding, only about 20 per cent of the fertilizer materials is lost; so when the manure of cottonseed meal fed cattle is utilized, the actual cost of feeding is greatly reduced. With potash selling around $500 per ton and phosphoric acid commanding about $120, it is easy to figure that the manure from cottonseed meal fed stock is very nearly as valuable as a fertilizer as the original meal is for feeding.

It is not a question, Can the stockman afford to feed cottonseed meal? the question is, How can he afford not to read it?—*F. W. Brode & Co., Dallas.*

When you need

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Wire or write

MARSHALL-JACOBSON GRAIN CO.

517-18 Grain Exchange OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

OTTON SEED PRODUCTS

(MONDAY WEEKLY LETTER AND BUYERS' GUIDE.)

MARKET: The season opened with no stocks on hand, with an accumulated al months shortage then existing. The season also opened three weeks late. month of the crushing season has passed, during which time excessive rains prevailed throughout the belt, culminating in flood conditions in much of the ory west. The consequences are that many mills have little or no stocks of cotton seed on hand, and more or less tonnage obligations to fill. The course ie immediate future market will likely continue to be governed by the weather e cotton belt.

Our prices subject to confirmation, car lots only, 20 to 30 tons, for prompt and per shipment closed Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	Cold-pressed	O. P. Linseed
cago	$81.00	$79.00	$62.00	$76.50
ianapolis . .	81.50	79.50	63.00	78.50
Moines . . .	80.50	78.50	61.75	76.75
waukee, Wis.	81.00	79.00	63.00	78.50
Louis	79.50	77.00	61.00	77.50
C.	79.00	77.00	60.50	76.75

Let us bid on your wants—Write or Wire.

CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

(JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Agents for Ralston's Checkerboard Molasses Feeds

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS	
	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.	Dec.	May.
Range for Sept....	.....	116⅝-137⅞	115 -134¾	.....	65⅝-73¾	68¼-77⅜
Previous range ...	.....	135⅞-173	132¼-161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	73¾-82½
Oct. 9.....	135¼-137	121⅜-123⅜	120 -122	.....	70¼-71¼	72⅜-73¼
Oct. 10.....	136 -138	122⅝-124¼	121⅛-122½	.....	70⅛-71⅜	72⅝-73½
Oct. 11.....	134½-136½	121¾-123	120¼-121¾	.....	70 -70⅝	72⅛-73¼
Oct. 14.....	133½-135	120⅞-122⅛	119⅝-120⅞	.....	69¾-70½	72¾-72⅞
Oct. 15.....	.....	121¾-123⅛	120¾-122	.....	70 -70⅞	72¾-73½
Oct. 16.....	135 -135½	122¼-122⅞	121⅛-121¾	.....	70⅜-70⅞	73⅛-73⅝
Oct. 17.....	136 -136½	122⅞-124¾	122 -123⅝	.....	70¾-71½	73⅝-74⅜
Oct. 18.....	137 -137	124¼-126⅝	123 -124⅞	.....	71 -71¾	74 -74⅝
Oct. 20.....	136 -136½	125⅛-127¼	123½-125⅛	.....	71¼-72	74⅛-74⅞
Oct. 21.....	134 -136	123¾-126½	121¾-124⅜	.....	70¾-71⅝	73⅜-7
Oct. 22.....	133½-134	122⅝-125⅛	120¾-122⅞	119¼-121	70⅜-71½	73⅛-74⅛
Oct. 23.....	.....	123⅞-125⅝	121¾-123½	120½-121½	70⅝-71½	73¾-74⅜
Oct. 24.....	137 -137	125¼-126½	122¾-123⅝	121¾-123	71 -71⅜	73⅞-74¼
Oct. 25.....	.....	125½-126½	122⅝-123⅝	121¼-122⅛	70⅞-71⅜	73⅝-74
Week—						
Oct. 4.....	139 -145	122¼-127⅞	120⅝-125¼	.....	69⅜-71¾	71⅞-75¾
Oct. 11.....	134½-144	121⅜-126	119⅞-124	.....	70 -71⅞	72 -73¾
Oct. 18.....	133½-137	120⅞-126⅝	119⅝-124⅞	.....	69¾-71¾	72⅜-74⅝
Oct. 25.....	133½-137	122⅝-127¼	120¾-125⅛	119¼-123	70⅜-72	73⅛-74⅞

Alfalfa Department

The San Francisco alfalfa market reports but light inquiry, quotations ranging from $17@22 per ton.

Reports from Randolph, Mo., are to the effect that alfalfa does not thrive in that section of the state.

It is reported from Cowley County, Kans., that the alfalfa crop in the bottom lands yielded a good first cutting, but otherwise the crop did not amount to much. Quality of first cutting was excellent.

A 30-acre alfalfa tract near Alexander, N. D., has brought its owner $4,200 for the crop, having produced 111 bus. of seed and 30 tons of hay. The seed sold at $30 per bu. and the hay brought $30 per ton.

An alfalfa buyer of Oklahoma City says that the alfalfa crop of Oklahoma and New Mexico will be a short one this year, as the stand was unusually poor, due to the fact that many fields had been overcut without resowing. Inferior quality is also reported in those districts.

From a Missouri farmer comes the report of four cuttings of alfalfa in spite of an invasion of the army worm and dry weather. He says he obtained at least three and a half tons per acre. At present he plans to raise 20 acres next year, from which he expects a good profit, having obtained as high as six tons to the acre with favorable weather conditions.

An alfalfa contest will be held under the auspices of the Adams County (Ill.) Farm Bureau this fall and all residents of the county or state who have seeded alfalfa during the past spring or a year ago are invited to submit their names for entry. There are five prizes ranging from $5 to $50 and it is expected that the contest will surpass that of former years in the number of contestants listed.

A heavy yield of alfalfa has been reported by a stockman near Lincoln, Neb., with four cuttings prevailing in many sections of the state. Weather conditions were favorable for rapid growth of the plant, but also permitted an abundance of weeds. Quality is reported below previous years, but a large surplus is reported available in spite of the heavy feeding operations anticipated for the state generally.

Alfalfa Milling at Kansas City.

Kansas City's position as an alfalfa milling center has taken a step forward with the announcement of the opening of the grinding plant of North Bros. The plant has a daily capacity of 100 tons. To care for the production of alfalfa meal, the company has enlarged its warehouse facilities adjacent to the mill, the total storage capacity now amounting to 6,000 tons of alfalfa meal, or 3,000 tons of hay. For many years North Bros. have been extensive handlers of alfalfa meal, jobbing the product of Kansas, Colorado and other Western mills. With the completion of their own grinding plant, the company can improve its service with well-established trade connections in the country.

Stronger Alfalfa Meal Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—An improved inquiry developed for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. Prices show a rise of $1 to $2.50 compared with the close a week ago. The volume of business was only slightly larger than earlier in the month, but interest among buyers has been stimulated by the advancing tendency of the alfalfa hay market. Lower prices had been generally anticipated among the mixing trade, and purchases were limited to current needs. Now, however, the trade is entering the market with more vigor. Sales were made to the South, Southeast and Middle West. Offerings were limited.

Choice alfalfa meal in carlots, new sacks, closed at $38@40 per ton; No. 1, $36.50@38; No. 2, $31.50@32.50; brown, $29@31.

A broadened business also was evident in the alfalfa mixed feed market. Colder weather and slight deterioration of pastures, along with the heavy demand for stock and feeding cattle for which feed must be purchased, aided the trade. Prices showed a little change. Business was scattered, but limited mostly to territory west of the Mississippi river. Prices follow: No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

ARKANSAS VALLEY ALFALFA.

PUEBLO, COLO.—The alfalfa crop is very good, both adjacent to Pueblo and all through the Arkansas Valley, and most of the hay has been put into the stack in first-class condition. At the present time we understand that the alfalfa meal mills are paying from $16 @18 per ton for loose alfalfa delivered at the mills. The shippers down the valley east of Pueblo on the Santa Fé and Missouri Pacific are getting $23@24, baled, on track, to go to Kansas City and other eastern points. We are buying all the alfalfa that we can use here and storing considerable at an average of $23 per ton delivered at our warehouse door. The general impression is that if we have an ordinarily open winter that there will be but little change in the price of alfalfa in this territory.—*The A. McClelland M. I. & R. Co., by Tim Barbrick, Secy.*

Chopping Alfalfa.

"The practice of chopping hay of various sorts for live stock is an old one and has been in use in certain sections for many years," says a writer in *Farm and Field*, "but only recently has the practice become at all general in the West. In some of the leading fattening districts in the last three years it has become the common practice to cut all the hay fed to cattle as well as for sheep. I refer to the process of running the hay through a cutter which cuts it up into short lengths averaging about an inch. The advantages and disadvantages of cutting, chopping or grinding hay are largely questions of economy in handling and feeding. Very few will believe that such hay is much better for the cattle than the long hay; that is, that the short lengths are more digestible or that they make fatter cattle or greater gains.

"Extensive experiments have demonstrated the truth of this and that there is really very little gain in the way of digestibility. The chief advantages gained by those who make a practice of cutting hay are that it is easier handled and that waste is eliminated. Where cattle or sheep are being fattened on alfalfa hay a large amount of stems and coarse material is not used. This will vary from five to thirty per cent. When cut hay is fed, it is practically all cleaned up in good order and waste is avoided.

"The cut hay may be handled more conveniently than the long hay, and the animals can be fed more accurately. The cutters used for this purpose are similar to ensilage cutters, except that they are much larger, often having knives thirty to thirty-six inches long, and are provided with special arrangements for forcing the dry, loose hay into the cutter. The common practice in the feeding districts is to stack the alfalfa in the field in the summer in the usual manner and then in September or October bring the cutter up beside the stack, fork the hay direct from the stack to the cutter, and after the hay is cut, restack it in the field."

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Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

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24% Protein and Fat or Better

We are now prepared to enter your orders for single carloads or for season contracts at strictly competitive prices.

RICE BRAN
Indispensable for successful
HOG FEEDING

K. & E. NEUMOND, Inc
Manufacturers, Dealers & Exporters of Fee
New Orleans St. Lou

Burlap Market.

Burlaps were more active on the enquiry list last week on the New York market, though no considerable sales were reported, even at Thursday's auction of certain small quantities. At this sale all the following range of figures were paid: 40-inch 8s, 12.50c to 13.25c; 40-inch 9s, 13c; 40-inch 10½s, 13.12½c to 15.25c; 36-inch 10½s, 10.75c to 13.12½c. The *Journal of Commerce* says that "no definite information has been heard on September shipments from Calcutta, though it was stated that shipments for the first two weeks of September to this country amounted to 48,000,000 yards."

Light Crush of Cottonseed.

Cottonseed interests are beginning to consider that the crop situation will compare very closely with that of 1909, when the total crop of cotton in running bales was 10,072,000 bales, and the seed crop 4,462,000 tons. amount of seed crushed will be spondingly less than this, in prop to the amount needed for see other purposes. If the crush an to 85 per cent of the total seed o the total crush would be 3,800,00 or 1,000,000 tons less than in 191 about 2,000,000 tons less than in The crush the past year was 4,4 tons, so that there is a possibil the basis of the indicated crop crush possibly 700,000 tons less last year, which would be a decre nearly 16 per cent.

Reports from various sections o tana indicate that much of the h dered by county agents from fa outside the state has been refus the stockmen. The quality o shipped-in hay is reported to be poor and the price excessively h



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Get the free booklet, "Bigger Hog Profits."

Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

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SUPPOSE you had your choice in traveling over two roads, one a good road, the other a bad road. Which would you take? The good road, of course! And so would we!

The same thought applies to your feed business. The bad road leads to poor feeds, dissatisfied customers and poor profits. The good road—the International road—leads to high grade feeds, satisfied customers and good profits.

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"Good Feeds Backed by Good Advertising"

Back of every pound of International Feed leaving our mills—whether it is prepared for cows, calves, horses, sheep, chickens or pigs—is the combined efforts of a corps of feeding specialists—men who have spent a lifetime in the study of this subject. No chances are taken on the ingredients. Daily analyses are made in our up-to-date laboratories. This means that your customer receives a feed that is always uniform—always right.

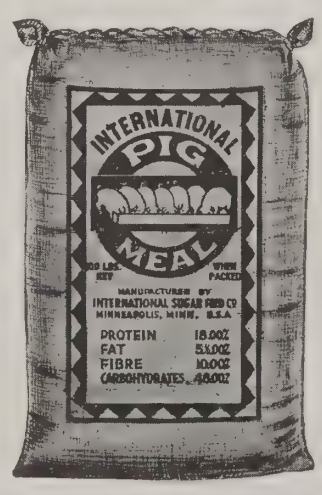


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Build your business for the years to come by handling feeds that will satisfy your customers. For satisfied customers are the rock-ribbed foundation of every business success. Hitch your business to the strongly advertised International line and watch your profits grow. Write at once for samples, prices, etc.

International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn. **Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis**

Good Openings for Live Salesmen



Hay Department

John H. Devlin is back on the job in charge of the hay business of Albert Miller & Co. of Chicago. He was away for nearly three months, as frequent bulletins of this column have stated, suffering an illness, something most unusual for him, and therefore doubly trying. He stated to us, however, that he had thought up a lot of good plans for new business, and the hay trade will doubtless be advised of them in the course of a short time.



John H. Devlin, Chicago, again on the job, recovered from recent illness.

Hay for the Northwest.

Northwestern feeders and hay dealers are buying hay cheap, which is a fortunate thing when the recent drouth and its consequent disaster to many feeders is considered. It is not known how long this cheap hay will be available; but we imagine that as the season progresses country terminal market stuff from Chicago territory and farther east will be in demand by Northwestern feeders. Such business is now impossible because high prices are being paid for hay in Central States, which favors consignments and sales to such markets at present values.

Death of J. H. Lefebvre.

We know that the hay and feedstuffs trade will join with us in profound sorrow in reading of the death of J. H. Lefebvre, a man much beloved by his acquaintances and trade. The office of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has known for some time that J. H. Lefebvre of Quebec, Canada, was very ill and in a sanitarium, but his death is nevertheless a shock.

His firm has been large operators in the Canadian provinces for many years. Mr. Lefebvre's connection with the present firm dated back for twenty years. His interest and that of his firm in the activities of the National Hay Ass'n was typical of the growth of the Association's very excellent progress in eastern Canada. The business of Lefebvre & Mahon will of course be continued on the present basis at the same address, Howick Station, P. Q., Canada.

Cleveland Interested in the Horse.

The hay dealers in this market are very much interested in the "Horse Publicity Campaign" which is being urged by the association in New York and it has their hearty approval. There is no question but that a little propaganda in behalf of the horse will offset some of the work done by automobile truck manufacturers in their endeavor to force the use of that product through advertising and salesmanship, where if the users of horses would make a careful study of their teaming expense they would find that even with high feed costs the horse is much more economical than the truck in at least 50 per cent of the ordinary hauling operations.—*F. R. Sowers, Secy., Cleveland, Ohio.*

Feeding Horses.

The Department of Agriculture has published Farmers' Bulletin 1030, "Feeding Horses," by G. A. Bell and J. O. Williams. The study covers such topics as: "Study of Rations Necessary," "Conditions Affecting Feed Requirements," selecting, balancing and computing rations, "Suggested Daily Rations," etc.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

H. H. Hovey, formerly of the hay and feed reporting service of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, has joined the J. C. Kerr Hay Co. Mr. Hovey will be a traveling representative of the concern, covering Kansas and surrounding states. Mr. Hovey has been connected with the hay and feed industry for some years, and has a wide acquaintance among the trade.

A meeting of hay dealers and others interested in the revival of the horse was held in the directors' room of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association at the stock yards Monday of this week. Aside from the hay trade, harness and saddlery manufacturers, buggy and wagon manufacturers and members of allied industries in which the horse was formerly a factor, were represented at the meeting. Plans for active publicity for the revival of the horse were discussed, and a representative named to attend the meeting of the Horse Publicity Association in New York late this week.

"Farmers are eager to market their hay," declared Harry J. North of the Midwest Hay Co., "but they are greatly handicapped in disposing of their yields by a scarcity of cars in the interior. There is an enormous amount of hay, particularly prairie, in the country, and with other rough feeds available in large supply, feeders will require only a portion of their production to carry over their own stock. While advices the past few months have reported a large amount of hay and roughage in Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest, dealers of the Lone Star state have recently made inquiries of the trade in Kansas City regarding prices for alfalfa and the outlook for shipments to their territory."

"Some demand is developing f
falfa and other varieties of hay
live stock producers who recently
made purchases of stockers and
ers in Kansas City and at other
kets," declared E. H. Cash of the
Worth Commission Co. "The v
of trade with feeders of this ter
however, is not large, almost ins
cant compared with the volume
tle purchases recently. The ligh
ing is explained by the fact tha
those who have an abundance of
age and other feed are buying th
tle. The bulk of the alfalfa hay
ing to the Central States and E
territory is being purchased by
interests. A good demand preva
alfalfa from the Southeast, an
South, too, is taking a fairly
amount of hay. Shipping dema
hay should increase with the pr
of the season. Pastures now are
cellent condition, and feeders hav
able to reduce their feed bills c
rably by utilizing grass."

The unsettled industrial sit
prevailing in the United States
ing given serious consideratio
members of the hay trade in K
City. Of course, much concern is
fest by dealers, who see the poss
of a rail strike and grave interf
with the forage industry. Unr
labor is an immediate bearish inf
on the market, but, with the les
production in all lines of industri
sulting from strikes, the latter
is bullish for a temporary period

In a few weeks the enormous
sumption of hay at the leading
yards of the Middle West will be
turn into a decreasing consum
The peak of the year's annual
ment of range cattle has prac
been reached, and decreased re
of beef animals are already in pr
at Chicago and South Omaha.
Kansas City market has been af
by shortage of cars, so its cattle
ment will continue very heavy
weeks more. November, however
ally witnessed a decrease in the
ber of cattle handled at the large
kets. As runs have been earlier
usual this season on account of d
in the Northwest, a decrease is at
No dearth is in prospect on live
markets, but hay dealers shoul
count on buying of hay by stock
on the scale witnessed the pas
months. To what extent this will

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MIDWEST HAY CO.
Receivers and Shippers
HAY and ALFALFA MEAL
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ces, especially of prairie, will be de-
nined by the demand for other
rces and developments in the car
ation.
he Fitzgerald Hay Co., is an appli-
t for membership in the Kansas City
Dealers' Association on transfer
n the Southwestern Hay & Grain
which no longer is active in the
le. S. B. Fitzgerald is at the head
he Fitzgerald Hay Co.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

. H. Jones, traffic manager of the
raska Hay Co., was presented with
g baby boy. Mother doing nicely.
e is success to the new baby.

A. Bessie of Kearney, Nebr., was
isitor on the market this week.
sed to have the shippers visit our
ket.

r. Krotter of Stuart, Nebr., was a
or on the market this week looking
the different grades of alfalfa.

P. Palmer, of Dyer & Co., left for
West for a few days. Ed is always
he jump.

P. Brown, of E. A. Knapp Hay Co.,
been home suffering from a bad
of tonsilitis. We wish him a
dy recovery.

ceipts light on hay and market is
on the better grades of prairie
alfalfa firm and steady. Weather
and cold.

THE HAY SITUATION.

MICHIGAN HAY SITUATION.

AND RAPIDS, MICH.—The hay situa-
in this section simply represents a
ence of opinion between the buyer
seller. The farmer has visions of
40@45 hay of last year and the
mers to a man are bearish and
buying from hand to mouth. The
er does not have to sell and is slow
baling. Hay is selling at from
30 per ton, with a downward
ncy. Straw is moving slowly, with
demand.—*G. R. Grain & Milling
. Fred Peabody, Mgr.*

AY IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

CHONY, N. M.—The season of 1919
y is rapidly drawing to a close
us. It has not been a particularly
actory one, with the end worse
the beginning.

rmittent rains for the past 30
coming on when least expected,
seriously damaged the fourth crop,
was quite good; but the rains
the grower to let the crop stand
weather cleared, which resulted in
ng of leaf and over ripening.
when harvested the rains dam-
he crop further. Some of it lost
ade and the best will possibly not
No. 1 with 2 and even lower
predominating.

earlier crops were slow sale at
me of harvest, but were stored
re now firmly held at very high

s, overflowing with different for-
d small grain crops, has been a
market, with consequent trouble
pments, though this market has
improved to a large extent.

um up: there is more good hay
rage in this section of the Rio
e Valley, but it is very firmly
The production was slightly more
or the past two seasons, but the
is considerably poorer.

largest corn crop ever grown is
ready to harvest and from all in-
ns it will be sufficient for the
needs. Very few hogs are left,
to the prices that have prevailed
ain. The wheat crop was also
normal, but with a lessened acre-
1920 being planted and already

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Hay Markets

TOLEDO.

Oct. 25.—Prices here were lower this week in the timothy division. With the increasing movement in the country dealers look for still lower prices. Receipts are good with the exception of clover and alfalfa and the movement of these is light. Prices are: No. 1 timothy, $25; No. 2, $23.50; No. 1 light mixed, $24; No. 1 clover, $26.50 per ton, basis Toledo rate point.

CLEVELAND, O.

Oct. 25.—In the hay market there has been a good demand for a good quality and during the fine weather farmers were in the mood for hauling which has a tendency to favoring this market with one of the best movements of hay experienced in the past year. For this week prices on timothy grades are about 50c lower than last week at this time. No. 1 timothy, $28.50; standard timothy, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 1 mixed, $28@28.50. Straw—No. 1 rye, $10.50@11; No. 1 oat and wheat, $10.

OMAHA.

Oct. 24.—Receipts of prairie hay light and the demand is fair. The better grades of prairie nay some higher. Alfalfa firm and steady with no change in prices. Oat and wheat straw steady.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $21@22.50; No. 2, $16@19; No. 3, $12@15. Midland prairie—No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $16@19. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $11@13; No. 3, $8@9. Alfalfa—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $27@29; standard, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $17@19. Straw—Oat, $9@11; wheat, $8@10.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 25.—Strictly choice hay is in fair demand with light offerings, and prices for this description are firm with an upward tendency, but there is a liberal supply of medium and low grades which are pressed for sale at low and irregular prices. Straw continues quiet and steady at former quotations.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Oct. 25.—No. 1 hay offered at $34, No. 2 at $33, and No. 3 at $30. There is considerable low grade hay on our market and shippers that sold No. 1 and No. 2 are meeting with misgrading. The hay is inspected about No. 3. This low grade stock of hay is not moving and, in consequence, the only available warehouse is the Illinois Central Railroad, which is stored to the roof.

ST. JOSEPH.

Oct. 25.—Alfalfa of all grades was in urgent demand during the past week, prices advancing from $2 to $4, the greater advance being in the lower grades. Prairie hay was in excellent demand at stronger prices, the best demand being for No. 2 or better. Lowland and midland hay were in fair demand at $7 to $15. Clover hay was scarce and the demand good. Timothy and clover mixed hay moved at about unchanged prices. Receipts light and the demand just fair.

The strength in the hay market the past week is almost entirely due to car shortage, as the demand is not extremely heavy and there is an abnormal amount of forage in all parts of the country. The pastures are also better than usual at this time of year. We cannot get very enthusiastic about higher prices for hay and believe that shipments should be rushed forward as fast as cars can be obtained.

Nominal quotations follow: Prairie—Choice, $21@22; No. 1, $19@20.50; No. 2, $17@18.50; No. 3, $12@16. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $10@15. Alfalfa—Choice, $31@32; No. 1, $30@31; standard, $28@29.50; No. 2, $24@27.50; No. 3, $20@23. Timothy—No. 1, $25@25.50; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@25.50; No. 2, $20@22. Clover—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $18@22.50. Straw, $9@9.50.

MONTREAL.

Oct. 24.—Here the market is steady with sales of best No. 2 timothy at $23@24 per ton in carlots to the city trade, and $21@22 for No. 3 and ordinary No. 2. There is practically no No. 1, as the best timothy is mixed with clover. A dealer from St. Scholastique stated that it was difficult to buy in the country under $20 for good No. 2. At other points farmers refuse to sell at that figure. It is true that the crop is larger than that of last year, but farmers hold no reserves of old hay. Canadian hay is being exported from Montreal, Boston and New York to British ports. No. 2 hay is still being shipped acros the line.

The receipts of hay during the last week at Montreal were 8,570 bales, against 14,886 bales for the same week last year.—Trade Eulletin.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Oct. 25.—Demand for hay is somewhat better locally due to the fall racing season at Louisville which has resulted in more horses being quartered at the local tracks than at any previous time in the racing history of the city. Straw is also in good demand and also corn and oats.

Principal quotations are: No. 1 timothy, $31, baled, carlots; No. 2, $29.50; No. 1 clover, $31; No. 2, $28; light mixed, $29.50; No. 1 mixed, $28.50; No. 2, $27; wheat and oat straw, $11; rye, $13.

DES MOINES, IA.

Oct. 25.—The offerings of the higher grades of all kinds were hardly sufficient to supply the demand, while the off grades were inclined to drag. Choice green alfalfa, $32@33; timothy No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; prairie, No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $18@19; straw, $8@9.

BALTIMORE.

Oct. 25.—On the better qualities of timothy mixed and No. 1 clover hay the market is firm, since only a small percentage of the daily receipts is comprised of this class of stock and there is a more or less constant demand heard for good hay. Low grade, unsound, and sample hay is in ample supply for all trade wants, and the movement of this class of stuff is draggy even at its relative value.

The demand for straw is principally of a jobbing character, in consequence of which it does not take a great deal of straw to go 'round. Market quiet and steady. We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $31@31.50; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30@30.50; No. 3, $25@27. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29.50@30.50; No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25@27. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25. Sampel hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

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BUFFALO.

Oct. 25.—The market here is strong and there is quite a little doing with offerings of New York state light. No. 1 timothy is quoted at $26@27; No. 2, $24@25, on track. Straw scarce at $12@13 per ton and demand fair.

MEMPHIS.

Oct. 25.—Business continues almost at a standstill. Receipts are light and demand is similar, but there has been stiffening of prices and very little is being offered. On the call board most of the activity is in merely making bids and offers, few traders having gone through. Excellent pastures help to lessen demand.

Plans are being made to establish the plug inspection system on the Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt lines, which when it is done will mean that the chief hay-carrying roads will have it. J.

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L. Nessly, president of the Memphis Hay and Grain Association, with the hay inspection committee of the Merchants Exchange, during the past week inspected plug tracks offered by the several roads and it is to be only a short time before arrangements will be completed and by the first of the year it is hoped that every line coming to the city will have it installed. Since plug inspection was installed on the Frisco System and the Rock Island road last May there has been an increase of over 280 per cent in the amount of hay brought here by those roads.

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 25.—The declining inclination of local hay prices was terminated this week after gradual reductions to relatively the lowest prices of most leading markets, and with the bottom apparently reached a steadier tone developed and from present prospects at least a slightly firmer market can be expected. The recent lowering of prices had the effect of materially increasing the shipping outlet, which has been extremely dull for some time, and of appreciably reducing the congestion of cars in the terminals, while also of assuring better results to shippers by curtailing the movement of fresh receipts until more normal conditions prevailed. Timothy arrivals largely exceeded other descriptions, and early in the week was a dollar off, but mixed closed 50c higher, and clover $1 better. Alfalfa is scarce and wanted at firmer prices.

Receipts for the week totaled 226 cars, with 18 cars in the terminals on Saturday.

Timothy—No. 1, $27@27.50; standard, $26.50@27; No. 2, $25.50@26.50; No. 3, $22.50@24.50; threshed, $13@15. Light clover mixed, $28@28.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25.50@26.50. Clover—No. 1, $30@32; No. 2, $28@30; sample, grassy, $19@22. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $38@39; No. 1 local, $35.50@36.50; standard, $33.50@34.50; No. 2 local, $30@32. Straw—Wheat, $7@9; rye, $9@10; oat, $7@9.

DULUTH.

Oct. 25.—Receipts of hay on this market showed substantial improvement during the last week and fair demand was reported for the better grades. Sales of dealers are expected to be on a better scale from now on with colder weather necessitating the withdrawal of cattle from pasturages. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

MILWAUKEE.

Oct. 25.—No important change has been noted in the local hay market during the past week. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Receipts are fair and limited by the shortage of shipping facilities. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $27.50@28; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $24@24.50; red top and timothy mixed, $24@24.50; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $8.50@9.

NASHVILLE.

Oct. 27.—Hay is in moderate demand with light receipts. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $32@33; No. 2 timothy, $30@31; No. 1 clover, $30@32; No. 2 clover, $28@30; alfalfa, $36@38.

DETROIT.

Oct. 25.—Receipts of hay have been pretty well up to requirements for several days. An active and easy market is quoted. Demand here is nearly all for local consumption. Canada is contributing a few cars every week. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $22@23; No. 1 mixed, $24@24.50; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

BOSTON.

Oct. 25.—The local hay market is dull and inactive. The recent advance in prices did not result in any increase in the demand, buyers refusing to pay the increased prices and only meeting most pressing needs. Receipts during the past week were heavier, with the result that there is now an accumulation of some grades at the various railroad terminals for which there is very little demand. Buyers are pursuing a conservative method of purchasing and in order to move cars and save storage charges receivers are forced to make concessions from asking prices. About $33 per ton is a top quotation for No. 1 timothy in large bales and only extra cars will bring this price. Small bales range at $31@31.50. No. 2 timothy is quoted at $29@30 for large bales and $28@29 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is a shade lower for the best at $29@30 with No. 2 Eastern at $26@27. No. 3 hay lower at $24@26. Clover mixed hay is offered at a narrower range of prices, being quoted at $27@28. Fine hay is scarce with practically none coming forward and prices range at $24@26. Swale hay is also practically out of the market with prices nominal at $18@20 per ton. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 25 were: Local, 137 cars.

The demand for rye straw is quiet with the market firmer at $17@18 per ton for choice. Only fancy cars will bring the extreme quotation. Oat straw firmly held with moderate demand at $14@15. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 25 were: Local, 10 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 25.—Receipts of hay during the past few days have been rather liberal in amount, consisting principally of medium grade and common clover mixed hay.

Timothy hay market continues to rule steady with an excellent local demand for good No. 1 timothy, also a fair shipping demand for the medium grades, but hay that is stained and musty or unsound is very dull and difficult to place. The hay situation is rather quiet throughout the country at the present time as there seems to be no particular scarcity in any one section. Still with the approach of colder weather the trade anticipates an improved demand, especially on the medium grades, in fact there is a much better inquiry now for medium grade hay than there has been.

Light clover mixed hay firm with good demand for better grades also fair demand for No. 2 grades.

Heavy clover mixed hay that contains at least one-half clover is in right good demand but light offerings. Anything that is sound is meeting with ready sale.

Pure clover scarce and wanted. There is very little pure clover among offerings and when here sells readily at top quotations.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm with little change in prices. There continues an excellent outlet for good bright leafy hay for dairy purposes, also a fair milling demand.

Prairie hay market steady, receipts small and demand good in a limited way.

Straw steady.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $24@28; No. 3, $21@23; headed, $21@22; threshed, $14@16. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@25. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@25. Clover hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $28@29. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@29. Prairie hay—Choice, $25@26; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $22@23; No. 2, $18@20. Straw, $8.

KANSAS CITY.

Oct. 25.—An advance of 50c to $1 in prairie and a rise of $1 to $3.50 in alfalfa were the only price changes on the market for hay in Kansas City this week. Other varieties displayed a strong tone. Offerings continue limited to the ability of carriers to supply cars, with the total receipts amounting to 685 cars, compared with 607 cars last week and 771 a year ago. Advances in prairie and alfalfa were attributed in a large measure to covering by dealers who previously had sold short. A good demand prevailed for alfalfa, with sales to the Southeast, South and East, in addition to surrounding territory. Stock yards were good buyers of prairie. Some tame hay also is moving to the South. Straw displayed a strong tone, closing unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $22@22.50; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $16@18; No. 3, $11.50@16.50; packing hay, $8.50@9.50.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $31.50@32; No. 1, $30.50@31; standard, $28.50@30; No. 2, $24.50@28; No. 3, $20@24.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $15@23.50. Straw, $10@10.50.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 24.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	4,464	320
Receipts last week	3,460	260
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	33,417	2,302
Receipts same time last year	47,420	2,590

Our market closed quiet and steady last week but some fifty cars were unloaded at 33rd St. shed and at Lehigh pier 66 on Sunday and this caused uneasiness with some recession in values on Monday and Tuesday. But by Thursday stocks were reducing steadily, demand was fairly active and values again hardening with a rather firm undertone on medium and top qualities of timothy hay though there is little or no improvement in the low grades, and in small bales the average of sales is, if anything, slightly lower than at the time of our last report. In Brooklyn the situation is irregular; on top qualities sales could probably be effected above our quotations if the goods were obtainable, but on the lower grades values are hardly up to Manhattan prices: supplies in Brooklyn of all grades are very light and buyers have been forced to seek supplies elsewhere. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$35.00@	$34.00@
No. 2 hay	32.00@34.00	31.00@33.00
No. 3 hay	28.00@31.00	27.00@29.00
Shipping hay	26.00@28.00	25.00@27.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@33.00	@32.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@32.00	28.00@30.00
No. 2 clover mixed	26.00@28.00	24.00@26.00
No. 1 rye straw	15.00@16.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	15.00@16.00	.....

Effective Oct. 21, the Lehigh Valley Ry. placed an embargo on Pier 66, North River, New York.

Effective Oct. 24, the N. Y. C. Ry. placed an embargo on 130th St. Station, New York City.

CHICAGO.

Oct. 28.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Oct. 25, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 18, 1919.	Oct. 26. 1918.
Total receipts	3,525	3,914	6,149
Total shipments	1,069	280	2,425
Rcpts. since Jan. 1	197,009	193,484	263,935
Spts. since Jan. 1	39,635	38,566	77,580

Continued shrinkage of receipts of hay has held prices firmly at nearly the top ranges of the year in spite of the big crop and the belief on some markets that price recessions are due. Monday of this week opened with receipts of 690 tons and shipments of 86 and a steady market and good demand for all hay of good quality. Quote:

Timothy—Choice, $29@30; No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $25@26; No. 3, $22@24; standard, $27@28; sample, $20@24.

Clover—No. 1 light mixed, $27@28; No. 1 mixed, $25@27.

Prairie—Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, choice, $20@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $10@11; Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin feeding, $12@14; packing, $10@12.

Straw—Rye, $12@13; oats, $11@12; wheat, $9@10.

TAMPA.

Oct. 24.—No. 1 Timothy is offered from Ohio and Indiana points at from $35.25 to $36. There is a brisk demand in this section, and the quality being received is excellent. There have been a smaller number of rejections on account of quality this year than any year for a long time. Local warehouses are pretty well stocked with good hay, but with the present good demand from feeders and small dealers, a steady demand from our local buyers may be anticipated.



To the Horse.

e previously announced dinner the Horse" will take place tomor- night, Oct. 30, at the Pennsylvania , New York City, as an interlude to ormal sessions of the convention, ing two days, to formulate plans nduct a campaign to save the horse un's next transportation friend and ompanion in sport. The exploita- nas been undertaken by the Horse city Ass'n of America, Inc., organ- nd supported by a strong body of lly and commercial interests com- g the hay and feed trades.

d M. Williams, of W. D. Power , the New York Hay Exchange, y-third St. and Eleventh Av., is nan of the new Association. rd Gibson is secretary; Thomas ake, treasurer, and L. G. Leverich, Palmer, S. A. Vroman, William and H. S. Lockwood, members executive committee.

he speakers' table of the dinner e Pennsylvania Hotel will be: is M. Hugo, secretary of state; Col. R. M. Danford, commandant est Point Military Academy; Dinsmore of Chicago, secretary Percheron Society of America; S. Horton, agricultural commis- American Steel & Wire Co., Chi- Prof. H. L. Garrigns, in charge mal husbandry, Connecticut Ag- ral College, Storrs, Conn.; Mrs. Speyer, New York Woman's for Animals; R. M. Goodnow, ene, Fulton & Cunningham Co., o.

gates to the convention on Oct. 31 will include representatives e grain markets of Chicago, Mil- , St. Louis, Kansas City, Pitts- Baltimore, Philadelphia and and the entire aggregation of nerchants, harness and wagon , blacksmiths and veterinarians York.

THE ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

ve national associations have heir endorsement to this move- arrying the endorsement of the horse interests in the United and it is liberally supported by luntary contributions of horse in all walks of life.

officials and others connected with the inception of the movement, fully realizing that the motor truck has its legitimate place in the transportation field, which is entirely outside of the horse range area, plan to confine their efforts to the replacement of the horse-drawn unit for short-haul, frequent-stop deliveries, especially in cities; also to encourage the breeding of more and better grade farm horses.

The farm tractor has been proven feasible and economic only on farms of over 300 acres. The small farmer can use the horse more economically and to far better advantage, due to the flexibility and adaptability of the horse to the varied farm uses, plus the cumulative investment through breeding. The Association officials claim that they have facts and figures to support these assertions that the horse-drawn vehicle is an economic factor in reducing high transportation costs of local deliveries.

Fred M. Williams, temporary chairman of the Association, states: "No arguments are needed to demonstrate the claims of horse superiority in short-haul, frequent-stop transportation work. The fact that large corporations, express and trucking companies, dry-goods stores, coal, milk and baking companies are reverting to horse-drawn units for city deliveries after several years' experience proves the economic necessity of reinstating the horse unit."

HORSE ROADS.

Among other activities the Association plans to take up "Horse Roads," on the side of the main trunk highways. With all the magnificent roads throughout the country, no provision has been made for "Dobbin by-ways." The United States Department of Agriculture statistics show that there has been no decrease of draft horses along the rural roads, yet no provision is made to give the horse a firm footing. A horse road alongside the brick or composition road, where possible, is provided for in highway appropriations in several states, and is a sensible and economic necessity.

Among the representative men who will speak at the convention sessions and dinner are Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Danford, on "The Horse and His Work in the Army"; Dr. S. Horton, on "The Horse and His Feed"; Wayne Dinsmore, on the "Economic Relations of Horse Power to National Life."

Mr. Thompson's Outbreak.

Newspapers recently gave prominence to an interview with the secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Association, in which the gentleman was quoted as saying in effect that owing to the decline in prices the farmer was not breaking even, the wheat acreage was being reduced; more feed lots empty than for years past; many silos unfilled, and hog breeders cutting production from 10% to 50% and selling brood sows. And, to quote the gentleman verbatim, "The reason lies in the speculators, the food gamblers, the Board of Trade."

Coming from such a source we cannot let the statement go unchallenged. The Board of Trade has built up the most perfect system for marketing grains ever devised. We now have an open market where all may come to buy and sell their wares. Speculation is an integral part of this system. The speculator performs a useful and a necessary function. Through the operations of speculators as conducted on the Board of Trade, the producer, the consumer, and the middleman all alike are benefited. The Government realizes and recognizes our usefulness. The speculator does not make conditions; he merely follows conditions. Conditions were responsible for the advance in prices following the war, and conditions, not the speculators, were responsible for the recent decline in prices for farm commodities.

Merely a superficial investigation would prove the foregoing assertions to be correct. That a man occupying an official position with a State Agricultural Association should display so little knowledge of the medium through which the commodities in which he is interested are marketed is astonishing.

To quote Dr. Samuel Johnson, "The man is dull, naturally dull, but it must have taken him a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature."
—*L. L. Winters.*

Grain Imports.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in August 1918 and 1919 and during eight months of the years named ending with August:

	August		8 months	
Grain—	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Corn	4,305	949,642	1,839,622	6,092,738
Oats	12,601	30,386	1,440,113	496,490
Wheat	981,191	28,697	14,618,568	6,481,336
Wh. flour	3,737	770	153,837	10,249
Hay, tons	22,662	9,283	273,013	134,374
Corn from—				
Mexico		19,879	56,888	35,235
Arg'tina.		923,597	1,612,852	5,521,997
Venez'la	550		141,606	689
Japan				393,140
Other	3,755	6,166	28,276	141,677

Cotton Crop Reports Bullish.

The feed trade is closely watching the maneuvering of Southern cottonseed millers, brokers and speculative interests, a fraternity that has anticipated considerably and with much bullish emphasis the special report on cotton ordered by joint resolution of Congress and due on Nov. 2, as a result of a special survey made on Oct. 25. The regular report on cotton by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the first of each month is not issued in November.

The indicated yield for 1919 estimated on Sept. 25 condition was 10,696,000 bales. It is universally expected that this will be reduced, perhaps to around 9,750,000 bales, closely approaching the shortest crop year in recent cotton history (9,510,000 bales in 1901). Bumper years have shown around 15,000,000 bales (11,609,000 bales in 1910, 15,693,000 in 1911, 14,156,000 in 1913 and 16,135,000 in 1914). This season's exports to Oct. 23 as reported from New York were 959,639 bales, port receipts 41,327 bales and port stocks in this country 1,194,454 bales.

Feed mixers are inclined to discount the panicky bullish news from our Southern friends and that is, of course, their privilege; but we would suggest a close investigation into the actual facts and the advisability of being fully covered on your cottonseed meal requirements to at least the new year. Late private reports indicate that the late crop damage has been almost calamitous.

Wheat Movement—Flour Production—Exports.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending October 10, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago was as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat—		
Receipts from farms, bu.	19,445,000	26,535,000
Previous week	24,187,000	27,559,000
From June 27 to Oct. 10	494,831,000	467,074,000
Flour—		
Produced during week, bbls.	3,503,000	2,814,000
Previous week	3,316,000	2,754,000
June 27 to Oct. 10, bbls.	39,140,000	33,498,000
Wheat stocks—		
Elevators and mills, bu.	288,320,000	262,905,000
Previous week, bu.	281,671,000	253,337,000
Change for week, bu.	+6,649,000	+9,567,000

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour July 1 to Oct. 10, including loadings for export and on shipboard, amount to 51,113,000 bus. of wheat and 5,435,000 bbls. of flour, including non-Europe, making a total equal to 75,571,000 bus., compared with 49,077,000 bus. of wheat and 5,050,000 bbls. of flour last year, October figures last year being prorated to Oct. 10, making a total equal to 71,800,000 bus. Last year's official figures are supplemented by army and Red Cross shipments.

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Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.
The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price, $1.50.
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Provision prices had a wide range last week and dropped to the lowest in months, as hogs were down to the lowest in 18 months and $10.65 under the high point of July 31, which established a new record. A good rally followed the break to the lowest prices, with the close on pork $2.15 higher for October, which is congested, while January lost 75c. October lard finished with a decline of $1.75, as also did November, while the January was off $1.07½ and short ribs were 50 to 55c lower for the week.

While prices have had a big decline and pork is $9 lower for January than a year ago, October in which there is little trading, except by shorts, is $5.80 higher than a year ago. October lard is $1 higher and November up 55c, while January is $1.85 lower. October short ribs finished $3.50 under last year's and January is off $5.52.

Lard is selling at more than double the price of hogs and is receiving the bulk of the attention of the trade. There is a good demand and a liberal supply. Loose lard is 75c under October, leaf lard was $28.50 at the close. Cash lard is selling at October price to 10c over, with deliveries of over 600,000 lbs. during the week.

Not in years has there been such an output of lard as compared with the run of hogs as has been made of late and is still being turned out. Practically all the hogs, except the lean meats, are being tanked aside from the product needed by the fresh meat trade. This means that the make of short ribs and side meats generally is light. There is a fair domestic and good export demand for lard and compound, the latter selling at a good premium over January product, and considerable spreading was on between lard and cottonseed oil. Shorts were large buyers on the decline, while local and outside packers took advantage of the strong spots to sell against the output of their houses.

Green hams are selling at 17@18c, the latter for 16 lb. averages, and are relatively cheaper than dry salted short ribs. Foreigners are buying fair quantities of hams and other products for deferred shipment and the movement of meats is in excess of last years, being 22,181,000 lbs., against 18,698,000 lbs. last year.

Domestic trade in meats is fair and there is a big profit for packers in cutting hogs and selling all futures. Comparative values of lard and meats are considerably out of line, but the belief exists that if they are left alone to work out in a natural way, they will gradually right their position. There is a loss for the packers on products made from higher priced hogs and still held, while that made recently shows a profit. There would be a large foreign business were exchange rates to improve.

Range of prices in September and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Oct.25,	Oct.18,	Oct.26,
M. Pork—	High.	Low	1919.	1919.	1918
Oct.	$41.90	$41.50	$41.90	$38.75	$36.10
Sept. rg..	39.75	33.75	.....	.....	.....
Jan	33.25	31.50	32.50	33.25	41.50
Lard—					
Oct.	28.40	26.60	27.00	28.75	26.00
Sept. rg...	27.75	23.70	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	27.30	25.22	25.75	27.50	25.20
Jan.	24.92	23.50	24.00	25.07	25.85
Sept. rg...	24.60	21.10	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	18.62	18.25	18.25	18.75	21.75
Sept. rg...	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	18.07	17.07	17.52	18.07	23.05
Sept. rg...	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Further declines in the hog market, with values now close to the $12 mark, stimulated demand for provision products in Kansas City this week. Many buyers had limited purchases in the hope of witnessing this level of prices in the trade. Provisions were off as much as 1½c during the week, closing generally 1c to 1½c lower. Some fresh cuts were only ½c lower. Demand for fresh pork from the East, and locally, improved, due doubtless to colder temperatures. The South continues a good buyer of dry salt and heavy smoked meats, but unfavorable weather conditions for picking are retarding trade. Smoked meats were down about 1c. Fancy hams and bacons also were off about 1c, sharing a fairly broad demand. Lard was off ¾ to 1¼c, while a firm tone prevailed in the substitute products.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Top prices on hogs last week were the lowest in nearly two years. The compilation by the *Daily Drovers' Journal* follows:

	Saturday.	Week.	1919.	1918.
Armour & Co.	1,300	25,900	1,032,400	1,145,100
Anglo-Amer.	500	8,200	311,900	313,400
Swift & Co.	1,200	22,400	847,900	836,200
Hammond Co.	....	10,800	480,100	448,900
Morris & Co.	600	10,000	484,900	464,500
Wilson & Co.	800	14,200	563,700	603,000
Boyd-Lunham.	200	7,500	306,800	289,100
West. P. Co.	....	10,800	359,600	357,300
Rob. & Cake.	700	8,000	220,300	213,500
Miller & Hart	200	3,700	167,100	166,000
Indep. P. Co.	100	8,800	262,900	222,100
Bren. P. Co.	1,000	6,200	343,600	225,200
Others	200	10,000	507,500	487,700
Totals	*9,100	146,500	5,888,700	5,772,000
Prev. week	12,300	119,500	.....	.....
Year ago	9,900	173,500	.....	.....

Shipments today, 1,300; left over, 1,500.
*Including 300 forwarded to Morris from outside markets.

Cattle prices in leading markets averaged lower, particularly in the Southwest, and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$13.75@19.35	$6.00@15.50
Kansas City	9.25@18.00	4.75@12.75
Omaha	9.40@17.00	5.00@12.50
St. Louis	9.35@16.75	5.10@12.25
St. Joseph	9.30@16.25	5.00@12.00
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.15@12.00
St. Paul	9.00@15.40	4.75@11.75

Sheep and lambs averaged higher with a good trade and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.00@15.75	$4.50@10.10
Kansas City	9.00@14.75	3.25@ 8.00
Omaha	9.25@14.50	3.25@ 7.75
St. Louis	9.00@15.25	3.40@ 7.60
St. Joseph	9.00@15.00	3.50@ 7.65
East Buffalo	9.25@14.75	4.00@ 8.00
Pittsburgh	9.00@15.00	4.25@ 8.25
Jersey City	9.50@15.00	4.00@ 8.00
Louisville	9.25@13.75	3.50@ 7.75
Cleveland	9.00@14.50	3.25@ 7.25

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Oct. 25, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18
Beef, pkgs.	100	4,007	33,309
Pork, brls.	.....	5,952	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	2,309,000	195,512,000	324,077,000
Lard lbs.	1,367,000	188,179,000	115,621,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	137	105,795	46,623
Pork, brls.	724	81,711	93,754
Cut meats, lbs.	22,181,000	1,891,460,000	859,284,000
Lard. lbs.	12,745,000	620,047,000	242,273,000

Meat Exports.

The reported exports of meats from port of New York are as follows:

Beef—	Week of Oct. 18.	Total since July 1.
Fresh or frozen	272,300	58,702,045
Canned and pickled	41,230	15,115,782
Lamb, etc.	.....	114,514
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	234,870	7,755,108
Hams and shoulders	266,544	80,467,144
Lard and compds	1,758,482	101,994,792
Sausage	121,316	3,387,036
Dry, salt and pkld	169,142	115,397,081
Poultry and game	9,000	695,552

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Oct. 25. 1919.	Oct. 18. 1919.	Oct. 26. 1918.
Pork, bbls.	250	150	1,080
Pork, lbs.	17,500	28,500	205,200
Meats, lbs.	5,932,000	1,206,000	14,682,000
Total meat	5,979,500	1,234,500	14,887,200
Lard	1,326,000	2,170,000	4,563,000
Total products.	7,305,500	3,404,500	19,450,200

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Oct. 25.	1918. To Oct. 26.
Chicago	4,268,600	4,353,800
Kansas City	1,701,300	1,704,500
South Omaha	1,488,800	1,395,100
St. Louis	1,489,800	1,500,700
S. St. Joseph	994,200	1,110,900
Indianapolis	929,400	769,100
Milwaukee	272,300	252,500
Cudahy	363,700	609,300
Cincinnati	618,800	424,100
Ottumwa	252,600	284,700
Cedar Rapids	261,800	245,800
Sioux City	860,200	864,700
St. Paul	676,800	604,500
Cleveland	608,900	569,300
Louisville	109,000	81,900
Wichita	175,600	275,900
Detroit	409,100	354,100
Nebraska City	158,200	152,700
Fort Worth	221,600	258,000
Oklahoma City	207,000	273,500
Above and all others	18,470,000	18,643,000
For the week	546,000	571,000
Preceding week	485,000	606,000

Weights are reported as follows: 250, 204, 195, 223, 262, 173, 270, 228, 192, 218, 241¾. Reports of quality: Four "good," three "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a moderate trade in mess pork, lard and ribs with the general tone of the market strong and advancing. Shipping demand for lard is not very satisfactory as a whole and only a fair demand exists also for mess pork. Quotations follow as of Monday, Oct. 27:

M. pork, new	$42.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	27.40	@.....
Neutral, No. 1	32.50	@32.75
Neutral, No. 2	31.50	@31.75
Shortrib sides	18.00	@19 00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	18¼@18½	22½@23
12-14 lbs.	18 @18¼	21¾@22
14-16 lbs.	18 @18⅛	21¼@21½
18-20 lbs.	17¾@18	21 @21¼
Skinned hams	18 @20	18 @22
Picnics	13 @15½	13½@16¾
Bellies	20 @24	21 @25
Pork loins	28½@29½	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	17½-18	Hams	28 -28½
S. Fat Bks.	20 -23	Sk. hams	28 -28½
Clr. Bellies	18 -19	Picnics	18½-19
Rib Bellies	18 -18⅞	E. S. Sides	19½-20
E. S. R. Sds.	18 -18¼	Sh. Cl. Sds.	22 -22½
S. Cl. Sides	19 -19½	E. S. C. Sds.	19½-20
E. S. C. Sds.	18 -18¼	Rough Sides	20 -20½
Plates, reg.	18 -18¼	B'kfast Bac.	30 -31
Butts	18¼-18½		

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	158	72	124	38	21	67
February	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	1,210	180	549	475	287	272
July	168	180	33	71	71	19
August	126	118	45	51	53	26
September	78	81	57	38	32	22
October	...	86	43	..	46	11
November	...	96	68	..	27	31
December	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers' Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$16.20	$13.10	$ 9.20	$15.35
Previous week.	16.65	11.50	7.20	14.60
Cor. week 1918.	14.40	16.25	10.40	15.70
Cor. week 1917.	11.40	15.55	11.00	16.85
Cor. week 1916.	9.95	10.05	7.50	10.50
Cor. week 1915.	8.75	7.15	5.65	8.75
Cor. week 1914.	9.20	7.40	5.40	7.75
Cor. week 1913.	8.40	8.05	4.60	7.10
Cor. week 1912.	7.80	7.83	4.00	6.70
Cor. week 1911.	6.65	6.19	3.55	5.70
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.55	$ 9.80	$ 6.50	$ 9.90

Low Hog Prices.

One reason for the break in hogs is given in the special review of the hog situation published by Swift & Co., wherein they state that the chief reason is that the foreign demand has practically disappeared, because European countries cannot afford to buy our products. We think the break in hogs will be the means of stimulating the trade and is the best thing that could happen under present conditions.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Live Stock Market

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Hog prices dro to the lowest in 18 months last the inside figures being made We day when the top at the close $12.75 and the highest that day $ At the inside price values were $10.65 from the highest on record July 31. On that day one of the ers claimed that the cost of his averaged $11.90. The average pric all hogs that day was $12.55, the est of the season.

After declining for the first four under the pressure of large re and limited Eastern demand, pa took hold more freely and an ad of 65c was made. On Saturday th price was $13.35 and the average against $17.15 last year. Averag the week was $13.10, a loss of $1. the week, $3.15 from last year, from two years ago and compared $10.05 three years ago.

Average weight for the week wa lbs., compared with 243 lbs. the pre week and 230 lbs. last year. Pa bought 146,500 hogs for the week, pared with 119,500 the previous and 173,500 last year. The Armo terest took 34,100 hogs, Swift, 3 Morris, 10,000, and Wilson, 14,20

Receipts at Chicago for the were 155,141, compared with 1 the previous week and 162,383 last The eleven markets had 509,000, a 474,000 the previous week and 5 last year. The twenty markets 605,000, against 585,700 the pre week and 628,300 last year.

Prices for best steers were well tained last week, the top $19.35, on Tuesday, while the extreme for steers for the week was $9 to $ with the bulk of sales at $12.50 t Average price of beef steers fo week was $16.20, against $16.6 previous week and $14.40 last Plain and medium grades of steers off $1 to $1.50 for the week, th dium grades suffering the most. the common sold around $9 to $11 lies were liberal, Chicago getting compared with 90.077 the previous and 86,198 last year. The eleve kets had 377,000, or 11,000 less th previous week and 77,000 more last year, while the twenty marke 489,500, against 498,600 the pr week and 404,000 last year.

A big run of Western range was on, 26,700 being received, con with 28,000 the previous week, a 500 last year. For the season t the aggregate has been 236,200, 300 more than last year, and con with 218,200 two years ago. Sa common to good were made at th at $8 to $10.50.

Butchers' stock was sold at abo same prices as the previous week a plentiful supply and a fair cal ticularly for the better kind, cow ing around $8.25 to $12.50 and $10 to $15.25 for good to fancy. were 25c higher for the best at t with the range $7 to $7.50, while brought higher prices. Canner cutters were $5.50 to $6.50. Calv ished at the high point of the packers paying $17.75 for the bes ceipts were 18,600, compared wit 000 last year.

In the stocker and feeder trade was a good healthy business with held well throughout the week supplies being generous. The top w for fancy heavy load of Herefords, ing considerable flesh, while the a $10.15, a loss of only 25c. The b sales was at $8.80 to $11.45.

Native lambs closed 15 to 25c h with the top $6 on Monday and th of sales $14.75 to $16.50. Fed w lambs touched $15.75 for the be rangers were scarce at $15.75. high point with others at $14 $15.65. Aged sheep gained 50 t

he week, with Western ewes at
, yearlings at $12 and aged wethers
0.10. Average price on sheep for
week was $9.20, compared with
) last year. Lambs, $15.35, against
) the previous week and $15.70 last
Receipts of sheep at the seven
ets were 387,000, against 229,000
year, while the eleven markets
28,000, compared with 583,000 the
ous week and 412,000 last year.
al receipts of all live stock at the
y markets for the year to date
56,446,900, including 12,631,000
, 28,988,300 hogs and 14,726,800

imated receipts at Chicago for
ay for this week are cattle, 85,000,
140,000, sheep, 135,000. Last year
ls were cattle, 141,246, hogs, 172,-
heep, 131,499.

nsas City Live Stock Market.

anders Sosland, Correspondent.

as City, Oct. 25.—Live stock trade
sas City this week was featured by
gest arrival of cattle of the year and
ther sensational break in hogs. The
rket closed at the lowest level since
ry, 1917. Cattle showed an im-
tone on the whole, and there was
provement in sheep. Car shortage
the hog and cattle movement.
ne time during the week, on Thurs-
ne top price on hogs was $12.40,
ed with the record of $23.40 paid
July 31. The top at the close was
and the market then showed reces-
$1.50 to $1.80 for the week. The
cost of droves for the week was
compared with $14.31 the preceding
At the outset the top was $14.20.
was a small decrease in receipts.
r, arrivals would have been larger if
s had been able to obtain cars.
nstances of failure to market hogs
unt of inability to obtain railroad
nt were reported. Stock hogs con-
in strong demand, but prices fol-
he downward movement of finished
s. However, stock hogs frequently
prices above the top paid for fin-
nimals.
e cattle market, plain grass steers
nated. The range of sales of grass
packers was from $8 for the com-
to $15.50 and $16 for those which
eived some cake on the pastures.
on corn-fed steers, which were
as at all markets, was $18.35.
and feeder trade was active, and
roved to be the strongest influence
market. Iowa, Illinois and other
that territory were the best buy-
ing as much as $14.25 for choice
steers. Butcher cattle were steady
nts higher, and calves gained 50
Feeders were as much as 50 cents
and stockers were steady to strong.
old up to $12, with the bulk of
at $8 to $10.
and lambs closed mostly 25 cents
after a gain of 50 cents had been
. Receipts fell off. Western lambs
to $15.50, but were quoted at $13.75
at the close. Ewes closed up to
eeding lambs ruled largely be-
1 and $12, with a good demand.

maha Live Stock Market.

ice McCulloch, Correspondent.

a, Oct. 25.—Another cattle run of
ad showed up here this week, put-
total for the last two weeks at
lead. The corresponding week a
o arrivals were only 37,900 head.
s run was moderate, and nearly
ng sold higher, but the rest of
k prices were forced down under
of heavy supplies. The most out-
decline was in feeders which closed
.00 lower than Monday, or 25@75c
an a week ago. Best heavy grades,
at $12.00@13.00 broke least, but
choice kinds closed around $10.00
with fair to good at $8.50@9.50,
t plain stockers down as low as
ornfed steer offerings broadened
close of the week, and a rather
vance scored Monday and Tues-
more than lost. At the close
retty good shortfed steers were
$11.50@14.00, with nothing choice
Westerns weakened a little on
, but for the most part they are
teady with last week's close.
prime grades are bringing $13.00
ood to choice $11.00@12.50, fair to
0@10.50, and common to fair, in-
ulk of the Mexicans, $6.50@9.00.
stock slumped unevenly following
quarter advance. Closing prices
75c below the week's opening,
y to 50c lower than a week ago.
eavy cows, and canners and cut-
as high as at last week's close.
um grades are in extremes as
50c lower. The week's best price
rns was $11.25, odd head, includ-
es selling up to $12.00. Prime
closed at $10.00@11.00, with good
kinds at $8.00@9.50, and fair to
$6.50@7.75. Canners and cutters
$5.00 to $6.25. Choice light veals
5c higher for the week, all other
out steady, and bulls are general-
aged at $6.00@6.50 for bolognas,
grades on up to $8.00 and better.
oke sharply again this week, and
ow time Thursday were nearly
er last week's close, bulk sell-
$12.00. There was quite a re-
action yesterday and today, but values are still $1.25@1.50 lower than a week ago, bulk today going at $12.25@12.75, with a top of $13.25. The reaction on the close was on very light receipts, though the week's total run of 28,632 head is quite a little heavier than for any recent week. Whether or not the market will fulfil the most bearish predictions and go as low as $10.00 is a question that is still open for argument, but later difficulties, which seem to grow worse instead of better, and the lack of export outlet certainly do not make the outlook very bright for the immediate future.

There was a slight upturn in fat lamb values early in the week, but the upturn, which did not amount to more than 25c at the best, was more than lost before the close. On the whole it was a featureless market, receipts being light and demand none too brisk. The week's top on Westerns was $15.15.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 24.—Cattle receipts this week have been fairly liberal and the market has been in very good shape, with values anywhere from strong to 15@25c higher on steers, fully steady on canners and cutters, with shipper cows steady to a shade lower. Each day we have had an early clearance, giving the shipper full benefit of the good fills. Steers have been exceptionally light, there being a few loads of fair to good natives averaging 1,050 to 1,150 sold at $10.50. Common to fair steers averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs., brought anywhere from $9.25 to $9.35.

No small number of cows and heifers were sold this week from $8.50@8.75, with several bunches as high as 9 cents. There is a strong demand for bulls at strong prices and they are fully steady for the week. Quality of calves, common to fair, with very few light vealers coming $15 being the top on these grades.

In sympathy with the decline of Northern markets, our hog market has dropped this week, it being around $1.00 lower for this week. The top was $14.00. Friday locally a strong 25c higher basis ruled. Receipts were scant that day. 400 head, against 514 a week ago and 1,745 a year back. Stockers are going steady.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Oct. 25.—The cattle market for this week has been on a steady to a stronger basis. The demand for all classes of cattle has been active. In spots our steer market and butcher cattle market is $1.00 higher than last week's close. Canners and cutters in spots are fully 75c higher. The best sale this week was made Wednesday on a bunch of good steers that brought $18.00. Our run of Western and Oklahoma cattle has not been what we expected owing to the car shortage that exists at this time. What Western cattle and Oklahoma cattle we did receive found a ready market at good prices.

The hog market for this week has been on a steady decline. Our receipts of hogs were larger than last week and consisted of fair to good qualitied anima's. The market is closing today at least $1.75 lower than last week's close. The quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $12.50@13.00; good heavies, $12.85@13.00; rough, $10.75@11.75; light, $12.65@13.00; pigs, $11.50@12.50; bulk, $12.50@12.90.

The sheep and lamb receipts were somewhat larger than last week and the market has been on a steady basis. Best lambs sold this week around $15.50. Some right good ewes and wether lambs not strictly choice around $14.75, medium and half fats $12.00@14.00. The canner prices seem to remain unchanged at around $3.00 with choppers and bucks from $5.00@15.50 and breeding ewes around $8.00@9.00.

Canadian Livestock.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Heavy runs of cattle and sheep were characteristic of the livestock market last week. The movement has not been so active for some time past. At the close of the week choice steers sold at $10@11; fair to good, $9@9.75; mediums, $8@8.75. Hog receipts were light early in the week but as receipts became heavier the market declined and on Friday selects were quotable $18; heavies, $16; lights, $16@17; sows, $14.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 28.—The week's trading has been active in the face of heavy receipts. All cattle of fat quality are active and fully 25c per cwt. higher than last week's strong close. Common trashy cattle, canners and bulls are unchanged; no one wants them on account of the high priced feeds and there is no broad outlet for them as killers. Future prospects for all good cattle better than at any time during the month.

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of livestock at Chicago the past week compare as follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	164,606	94,232	160,290
Preceding week	126,045	88,042	152,480
Last year	173,558	87,315	115,199
Shipments—			
Past week	5,240	30,030	49,968
Preceding week	5,422	32,141	74,603
Last year	6,148	23,542	32,723

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Oct. 25, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918
Chicago	164,606	5,240	173,558	6,148
St. Louis	71,153	11,498	53,027	12,807
Kansas City	67,541	11,969	78,412	8,999
So. Omaha	27,511	3,453	25,458	1,945
S.St. Joseph	32,243	1,685	39,434	3,137
Indianapolis	45,547	41,454	54,948	21,307
Cincinnati	37,193	20,595	25,426	14,891
Louisville	18,182	15,226	16,628	15,119
Sioux City	21,525	4,156	22,593	5,028
Oct. 25	485,501	115,276	489,484	89,381
Oct. 18	419,688	111,842	503,480	81,883
Oct. 11	421,274	92,123	434,151	84,928
Oct. 4	384,776	90,474	425,352	87,073
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	8,814	2,585
Cleveland	27,921	4,092	17,114	2,363
S. St Paul	.....	.....	37,170	13,510
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	19,399	7,760
Milwaukee	22,750	4,571	27,268	3,013
Wichita	8,704	284	7,762	592
Okla. City	5,073	940	6,847	1,836
Oct. 25	.....	.....	124,704	31,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Oct. 25, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	94,232	30,030	87,315	23,542
St. Louis	39,098	11,855	32,513	10,708
Kansas City	103,831	54,628	85,824	42,910
So Omaha	69,252	34,199	38,577	18,156
S.St. Joseph	20,528	5,469	15,556	5,081
Sioux City	16,626	11,553	15,778	7,617
Oct. 25	343,567	147,734	275,563	107,114
Oct. 18	350,932	167,373	340,708	146,563
Oct. 11	341,042	52,623	342,008	126,276
Oct. 4	302,526	121,962	314,477	140,356
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	38,496	8,195
Cleveland	5,411	848	3,669	384
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	39,773	30,769
Wichita	12,432	8,366	7,948	8,163
Indianapolis	7,801	5,530	8,983	4,182
Cincinnati	9,954	4,356	7,086	4,094
Louisville	10,272	7,127	4,327	2,683
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	3,625	1,450
Milwaukee	7,560	972	6,057	467
Okla. City	16,604	7,316	15,856	3,634
Oct. 25	.....	.....	135,820	64,021
Oct. 18	.....	.....	159,774	75,518
Oct. 11	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Oct. 25, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	160,220	49,968	115,199	33,723
Kansas City	54,076	23,172	63,838	25,363
St. Louis	19,190	1,699	10,815	1,416
So. Omaha	91,840	53,552	76,347	42,515
S.St. Joseph	27,610	11,814	23,027	9,032
Sioux City	16,662	10,166	8,859	5,046
Fort Worth	.....	.....	4,449	3,238
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	32,575	32,779
Cleveland	9,397	3,662	4,426	1,827
Cincinnati	3,752	1,292	2,426	1,590
Louisville	1,068	374	279	380
Indianapolis	3,475	2,690	4,791	4,241
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,527	2,610
Milwaukee	2,330	230	1,523	792
Wichita	2,406	2,222	63	.....
Okla. City	213	34	134	531
Oct. 25	.....	.....	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	.....	.....	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	.....	.....	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036



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OLLECTIVE BARGAINING

ngs on the Collective Bargaining Bill ot Now a Popular Measure—Ex- v. Yates for It—Barnes Replies.

SHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Corre- ence.]—The Capper-Hersman bill, which the agricultural organiza- are focusing their attention, came ir formal consideration by Con- for the first time during the past

Hearings on the measure, which ls the Clayton act to legalize col- e bargaining by farmers and is ied in the interest of such organ- ns as the milk producers in Illi- who were under unsuccessful ution in Chicago, the raisin grow- California, whose indictment is ened by the Department of Jus- and other groups of producers, begun before the House Commit- Judiciary.

n D. Miller of New York, a dairy -lawyer, who represented the ial Board of Farm Organizations, ed that in view of the present in- al situation the time was pos- not psychologically propitious for esentation of the measure. Some e members of the committee l to feel the same way about it uestioned Mr. Miller and other ses rather closely about their as to class exemption from the ion of any particular act. Even entative Volstead of Minnesota, an of the committee, who stated ie favored giving farmers the f collective bargaining, expressed ubts as to the measure. "While or the right of collective bargain- farmers, the question is, where going to lead?" remarked Mr. d.

eems to me that under this bill s' organizations would have un- authority," said Representative Missouri, Democrat. "There ap- o be no safeguards at all for the ers."

members of the committee, in- Representative Yates of Illi- xpressed their support of the e. "I think I can give my sup- this measure," said the former governor. "It is a bill which mers require and I believe it mmand cordial support all over ited States."

Miller in arguing for the meas- lared that within a decade the States would cease to be self-sus- unless the farmers of the coun- e assured more satisfactory re- He said the uncertainty of con- under the Clayton act has cre- n intolerable condition. "Able disagree as to the interpreta- the Clayton act and even United district attorneys reach conclu- at are entirely at variance with ier," said Mr. Miller. "The pres- ertainty is intolerable, and to this we are asking the com- to report this bill. It must be lawful or clearly unlawful to acts which can only be per- through coöperation."

NES AND THE WHEAT MOVEMENT.

nvestigation of the wheat situa- the Senate Committee on Agri- continued during the week with I. Barnes, United States Wheat , again on the witness stand. Barnes told the committee that no necessity of prescribing op- margins for the milling indus- here is no evidence of abuse," . Barnes. "Competition is free n and this natural protection resent is much safer than at- at arbitrary control. The offi- istics show between June, 1913 the war influence) and June is is the relation: The farm wheat has advanced 176 per ie retail price of flour has ad- 127 per cent; the retail price of as advanced 77 per cent; there evidence here of the full oper- such protection of the public. emergency has passed. Trade nger disorganized by its influ- ence. The Grain Corporation offers daily to release its standard grades of flour in carload lots at its average cost basis and by stipulation reflect to the final consumer at the fair relation. The American people apparently want a whiter flour. Even the bakers largely demand a finer grade, and this demand has forced certain grades and varieties of wheat above the Government price basis with all the inherent risks to millers and dealers from possible price declines. Without a stabilized basis price for wheat and uniform flour extraction (no authority existing for either) operating margins would be very difficult to fix fairly, and if done unwisely might destroy manufacturing and produce local flour famines; an end to be seriously guarded against."

Mr. Barnes took exception to a statement by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, in a speech on the floor of the Senate relative to control of wheat exports by the Wheat Director. "On Oct. 9 your chairman stated in the Senate that 'there has been, and there is now, an embargo on wheat and wheat flour, and that is the reason why wheat is not being exported,'" said Mr. Barnes. "Contrary to this impression, the real facts are that export permits have facilitated the export of wheat and wheat flour to the extent of 77,000,000 bushels in three and a half months, an amount that has been exceeded only twice in our history.

"I am fully of the opinion that step by step and at the earliest possible moment this Government agency of the Grain Corporation, nationally dominant and controlling during two years of war, should now be prepared to withdraw and broken international trade connections should be encouraged to reknit. One of these steps would be the elimination of export and import embargo restrictions."

A View of Corn.

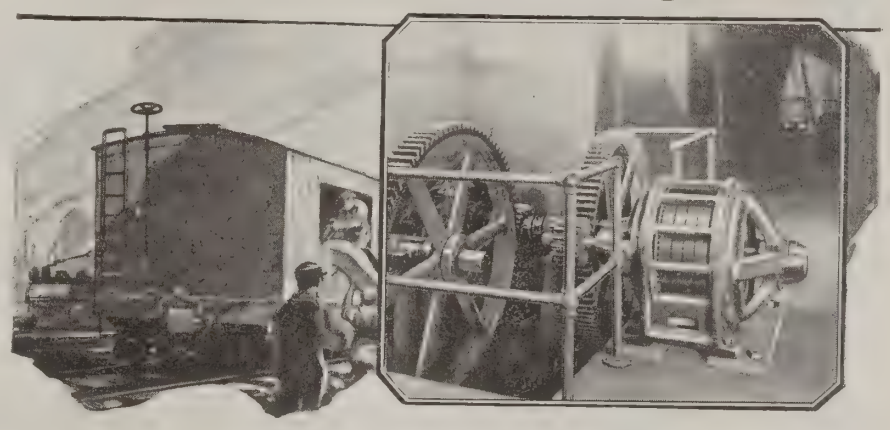
After five weeks of erratic and unimportant fluctuations, during which time a feeling of indecision possessed the trade in general, the corn market on Saturday got well out of the "rut" in an upward direction, accompanied by a sudden revival in outside interest. Perhaps the chief contributing influence was the strength displayed in the stock market, which brought about a realization that grain is practically the only speculative article that has not so far participated in the advances elsewhere. Aside from this, fundamental factors are certainly not encouraging to operations on the short side. December is still at a discount of nearly 15 cents under the cash; stocks in Chicago are inadequate; the producer maintains a holding attitude and is not attracted by the present price; most important of all, the importance of the car situation has too long been ignored. Where corn is available at a country station the shipper either finds himself without a permit or unable to get cars; mostly the latter, because permits are being issued almost as fast as applications are received; but the railroad administration is diverting all empty box cars to sections where wheat must be moved in order to protect further deterioration. The recent decline in hogs was drastic, but has now run its course and a firm market is looked for.—*Logan & Bryan, Chicago.*

Farmer Grain Dealers at Omaha.

The Nebraska Farmers' Coöperative Grain and Live Stock Association convention will be held in Omaha Nov. 18, 19 and 20, headquarters, the Rome Hotel. Mr. Shorthill, secretary of the association, estimates that there will be at least 300 farmer elevator companies represented at this convention.

An advancing market in red clover seed is reported by a Paris seed house to C. A. King & Co., Toledo. A smaller crop than previously anticipated coupled with the good demand from America is responsible for the upturn of prices.

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OMMISSIONER'S SALE.

EVATOR AND FLOUR MILL at ville, Bartholomew County, Indiana; ix-room dwelling on ⅞-acre lot ad-g elevator. Both will be sold by or-the court, Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 Elevator located on switch of P., & St. L. R. R. It is in center of a rming community. Good opening for eral feed and coal business as well. or and mill is equipped with flour nery, engine and boiler. This prop-nust be sold and will go for high See or write undersigned at Co-s, Ind. A. T. CONNER, Commis-

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SALE—9 column Burroughs adding ne, $100.00, good condition; Under-ypewriters, $50.00, with back-spacer, tor, two-color ribbon; perfect work-ier. Will accept Liberty Bonds. Will either machine on trial. MEIER CO., Russell, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Large amount of Vega Hay for sale. Address SIMON FADT, Los Lunas, New Mexico.

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VATOR WANTED — Preferably in o or nearby—small elevator with machinery particularly suited for rinding. Address SAND, Box 19, Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

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SALE—Burroughs, Wales, Amer-lton, Standard, etc., adding ma-alf retail prices, fully guaranteed. er bargains, all makes. Get illus-atalog and bargain list. MINNE-YPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, 4th Street South, Minneapolis,

PARTNER WANTED.

ED—Active partner in good town rn Illinois, with five thousand dol-rect fifty barrel short system flour wheat needed at mill door. We ablished grain business with all buildings. Address ILL., BOX 16, rrent-Grain Reporter, Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN AND SCREENINGS WANTED—Off-grade wheat, barley, corn or oats, wheat screenings, corn screenings, corn bran, oat screenings, oat clippings, barley screenings, barley chaff or elevator screenings of any kind wanted. Please send samples. BEREND J. BURNS, 324 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BAGS WANTED.

BAGS—We buy burlap and cotton bags and pay market prices. Ask for our price list. PITTSBURGH BAG & BURLAP CO., 518-526 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW WEIGHTS ON GRAIN.

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, on Oct. 31 authorized the following:

The Railroad Administration is about to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective upon five days' notice, supplements to tariffs providing for the establishment of minimum weights on grain and grain products designed to secure heavier loading and to make available additional freight cars for the transportation of grain and grain products. The amended tariffs will provide that the new minima are made effective purely as an emergency matter. When the emergency has passed, the tariffs will be withdrawn.

This step has been made necessary by the extremely heavy demands which are being made upon the Railroad Administration for the transportation of grain and grain products and by the fact that in many markets cars are being ordered loaded only to the existing minimum weights even though these are considerably less than the capacity of the cars. These minima are not being established for the purpose of securing revenue or as a permanent policy, but solely to assist in providing more freight cars during the present emergency. The new minimum weights will be as follows:

On grain, all kinds, the minmum weight will be the marked capacity of the car, except that where the marked capacity is less than 40,000 pounds, the minimum weight will be 40,000 pounds per car. The actual weight will apply when grain is loaded to within twenty-four inches of the roof at the side walls of the car for the purpose of Federal or State inspection by Grain Exchange at points where Federal inspection is maintained (notation to that effect being inserted in the bill of lading by shippers) or when grain is loaded to proper grain line of cars so marked.

On grain products, the minimum weight will be 60,000 pounds per car provided that when the marked capacity of the car is less, the marked capacity, but not less than 40,000 pounds per car, will apply, and provided further that when a car is loaded to full space capacity the actual weight will apply.

The British government has decided to extend the Wages Regulation Act until Sept. 30, 1920, which will insure the continuation of war bonuses until that date. The extension is conditional on amendments clearly defining the Arbitration Courts' work in the adjustment of wages to the cost of living, and also the protection of industries from strikes, while the guarantees provide that production will be maintained at the highest level of the war period.

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
June	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
July	587,816	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	816,412	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	1,209,561	2,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	.....	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

The hay crop of Cowley County, Kans., was considerably reduced this season by the long drought in the spring and early summer.

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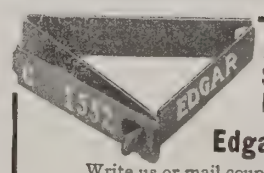
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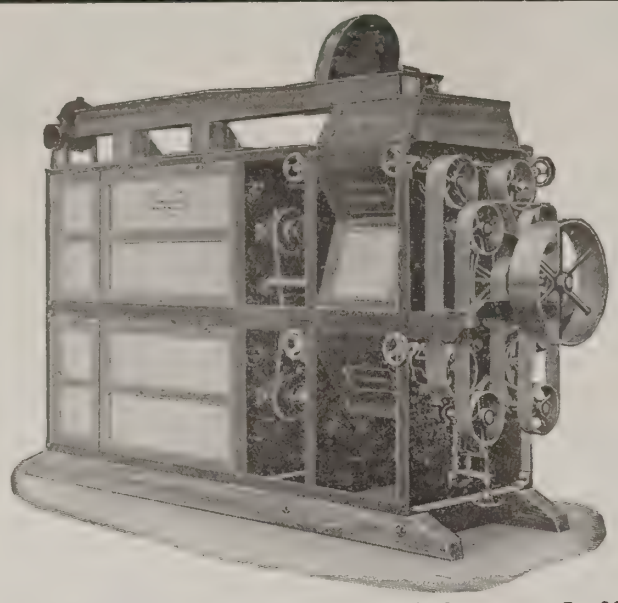
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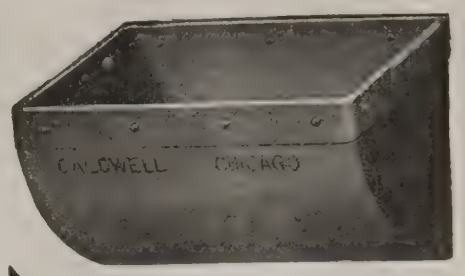
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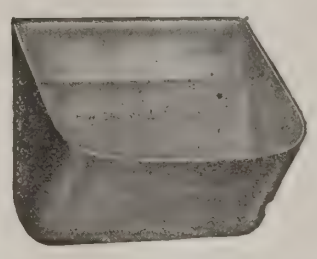
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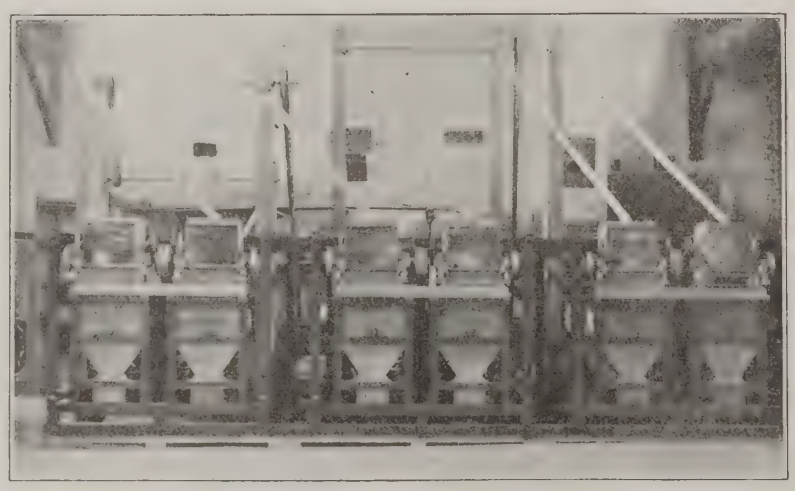
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LXXXII. No 19 Weekly

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 5, 1919

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USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE coal strike is on in spite of the injunction against it issued by the Federal court at Indianapolis. The Fuel Administration has been ed to mess up the distribution of the petty sur- upplies and to keep down the price of coal, thus ing as long as possible the effect of the cessa- of supplies, which should be permitted to oper- once in order that the full force of disorder of ature may be felt by everybody as speedily and ighly as possible that it may be ended quickly. ffort to ration something which does not exist tility; therefore, the fact that there is no supply hy there is none should be made plain to all earliest moment in order that public opinion unction at once.

or leaders are of course enraged at the injunc- roceedings. Responsible to no one themselves, ell along in the way toward the point of utter pect for the rights of property and the duty of overnment in respect to property rights, the junta have long been fighting the principle of tion, which would prevent wrongdoing by for- g it in advance rather than endeavor to redress for injuries committed by irresponsible s who could make no restitution, thus forcing ner to carry an unmerited loss or the public to t good to him by taxation. This Federal court te, which is aimed at something different from pective loss by a specified individual, has been l by Lewis for the miners, while both Mr. rs of the Federation and Mr. Stone, represent- e railway employes, have made their threats the action be proceeded with by the Govern- hey will not be responsible for the future acts body of organized labor. The Government, in words, is distinctly challenged by practically a tion of war upon its executive functioning.

men will concede the right of workingmen to ork for any reason sufficient to themselves. ilization is based on the coöperation of all s of organized communities. Its continuance s upon the individual's use of his property or or in the way best satisfying to himself, yet injury to others and without depriving any- e of his rights. The striker, however, is one rs, in substance: "I mean to get my living by his one thing as my contribution to the work ry to maintain the social life, but I will do it terms dictated by myself." As this is not an easy program for the individual to put en have organized groups who go farther and his much for each of us; and in order that we ve our will, we give notice that as a group all ill act to prevent all others from working ex- terms and in the manner prescribed by us." position involves several details essential to ummation, such as the exercise of power (1) e the Congress and the Executive to do the he group; (2) to imperil the health, safety sical welfare of the public, if necessary; (3) t injury on individuals; (4) to breach con- will; (5) to intimidate or to conspire to in- to coerce other men to do these things. The exercise at any time or place of this power oup or groups, severally or in combination, he abrogation of the functions of organized ent whose first duty is to protect the coöper- ustries and social life of its citizens and the on by a group of supreme power to be ex- s occasion suggests for the sole benefit of a few. The right of coal miners to strike can hardly be seriously questioned, if personal liberty is to obtain; but it is quite different to concede the right of all coal miners to conspire to strike in unison in order to force the community by imperiling its health or by forcibly stopping the processes of the industry and distribution necessary to its existence in order to obtain the wishes of the group, and the right of outside groups to conspire with a disorderly group to inflict injury upon the great body of the public, in order to arbitrarily force demands the group will not submit to examination. Disorders created by groups to work their will should be forbidden, not by injunction by virtue of "war legislation," which public opinion conceives as obsolete, but by laws which are based on a sound philosophy of social homogeneity and which are not mere decrees made by opportunists to get around acute difficulties created by other laws designed to grant class immunities. Either labor has the right to upset all industry when minded so to do, or it has not. The law should say. It should also distinctly mark the limits to which organized labor may go. Capital is already more or less in the shackles. It is now time to protect the "unforgotten man" called "the public," not as a matter of sentiment but as a matter of right as well as of expediency. The proposal of Senator Edge to wipe off the statute books all laws granting immunity to laborers and farmers from investigation and prosecution under the anti-trust laws, which Congress but recently slavishly refused to do, is distinctly a proposal in the interest of good government and fairness to the "forgotten man," the law-abiding man.

The International Trade Conference came to an end with a report of the committee on credit and finance, in which confidence was expressed that ways and means will be found to meet the needs of the countries represented at the conference, more particularly France and Italy whose needs are most acute and enormous. The committee, however, said that "the world situation presents today the greatest financial problem of history" and constitutes a "challenge to the skill, the ingenuity and the public spirit of America." It went further, and agreed to the principle laid down in the welcoming address of President Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, that the problem must be solved, taking due regard for the natural laws of commerce and apart from any financial intermeddling directly by governments. The Edge bill to facilitate the mobilization of the financial resources of American people in order to extend the credits required, was commended with the reservation that, "It should be stated that no corporation which can be set up can take the place of individual ingenuity and the wide variety of effort and skill on the part of business men and bankers working out in detail with business men and bankers in Europe specific transactions." The report, in fine, kept it distinctly in view that international commerce consists of transactions between individuals and not nations; therefore all credits extended must be, as formerly, to individuals through the bankers who are trained to the particular service of international exchange. In these views the report in question is supported by the Federal Reserve Board, whose Governor, W. P. G. Harding, has said that this Government can not "without the most harmful inflation continue to make advances out of its treasury to foreign countries; and I am convinced therefore that the problem of financing Europe, as far as America is concerned, is one for private initiative and individual enterprise."

The bearing of all this for the reader is in this, that unless the normal course of commerce and trade is speedily resumed and freed of all impediments caused by restrictive laws or by the inability of European merchants to pay for their imports, either in cash or with bankable paper, there will have been created an artificial but sufficient dam against our exports, especially of agricultural products, which will materially and seriously affect their prices as exportable commodities, which will be reflected back to the farms. Already this influence has been felt upon meat and coarse grain prices and is causing unrest and especially a voluble discontent of those half educated agitators among farmers and farm newspapers, who do not or will not or can not understand the influence of the foreign ability and willingness to absorb the surplus products of American farms on their prices in preference to those of our competitors. The rapid recovery of European farms, even now shown in an exportable surplus from both Roumania and Russia, the heavy surplus of corn in Argentina and South Africa, and prospectively the larger yields of all grains in the exporting countries in the near future, make it expedient in the interest of the American farmer, as well as the industrial producer, that the desired equilibrium of exchange be naturally restored as speedily as possible.

September's record of foreign trade shows continued heavy exports ($593,000,000, the largest September total recorded), especially of foodstuffs, but also the largest September imports on record ($435,000,000), leaving an excess of exports of only $158,000,000, the smallest September since 1915. Thus the first three months of this fiscal year, as the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* said of July and August, "are characterized by a diminution of the outward movement of goods," while July and September were marked by distinct advances in the volume of the import movement and decreases of the excess of exports, which is distinctly encouraging, since a continuance of this condition would be likely to cause improvement in the cost of living situation in this country. As it is, the calls on our stocks of foodstuffs and coal continue with the wartime insistence.

"Business" does not seem to take the coal strike any more seriously than it did the steel strike. It is not expected to last very long nor to be universal. The West Virginia and Kentucky fields are still at work, as are scattered mines in all the Central States. Nevertheless considerable doubt exists. Naturally all prices have stiffened in the possibility that all industry and distribution would be affected by the fuel shortage and the poor at once felt the pinch of scarcity. The steel industry shows an acute shortage of goods and a large gain in orders so that a busy year is certain all through 1920. Current deliveries by the mills are increasing slowly. Copper is quiet at 21½ to 21¾c. The demand for textiles is good but is beginning to feel the check of high prices. Cotton continues high in the face of good European demand and continued rain damage to the crop. The longshoremen are still nominally out, but the men are going back now and vessels are again clearing. As saving is unfashionable in working class circles, the retail trade is everywhere good and failures rare, only 109 last week in the United States and Canada against 148 a year ago, same week. The stock exchange continues active and in spite of the coal strike news the average prices of 67 leading industrials advanced for the week to $112.82 vs. $110.74 the previous week and $70.95 a year ago. In fact, as the *Monthly Review* of the National City Bank of Chicago said, "The country is still highly prosperous.

The crop sections are making an excellent showing, except in occasional instances where unfortunate conditions are reported. The country is doing an immense volume of retail business with noteworthy activity in the West and South. Unrest of labor has been a deterrent in certain industrial lines where important projects have been held up, but the average American business man is hopeful about the future. He believes thoroughly that better times are ahead for the American people. And within the last few weeks he has indicated his confidence in the future by giving out large orders for the purchase of seasoned securities. We have entered the season of usually firm money rates and although there is an active demand from various quarters, there is nothing in the outlook to suggest undue stringency or the development of conditions which will make it difficult for legitimate borrowers to obtain necessary accommodation."

SENATOR CAPPER EXCITED

SENATOR CAPPER is a publisher who caters to the farmer in general and particular. Recently he added to the gaiety of the Nation by announcing the discovery that $1.86 for wheat to the farmer realizes $1.30 a bushel to the baker. And this, too, when "farmers are selling wheat at 20 to 70c less than the guaranteed price."

There are some farmers who may be rendered more or less hysterical by such clap-trap; but let it be hoped not many. A far more dependable authority on such a subject is Julius H. Barnes, a man handling an enormous responsibility who knows how to keep his head out of the cumuli and his feet on the ground. He told a Senate committee on Oct. 28 in answer to Mr. Capper's hifalutin, that "there is no evidence of abuses. Competition is free and keen, and 'this natural protection' is 'safer than attempts at arbitrary control.'" Mr. Barnes said that official statistics show that between June 1913 and June 1919, while the farm price of wheat advanced 176 per cent, the retail price of flour went up only 120 and that of bread only 77 per cent. As the Food Administration followed the wheat from the farm to the consumer of bread, always with an eye single to the prevention of profiteering at any point in the course, and went, as some grain dealers used to think, rather beyond a reasonable limit to see that the farmer "got his" and every penny of it, the complaint of Senators that the farmer has been mistreated may be set down as pure buncombe devoid of truth and really beneath the dignity of the Senate.

THE FEEDER TRADE

FEEDERS who are in the game as a scientific business, and first-class farmers who know the value of cattle to the farm, continue to set at naught the predictions of ruin in the beef cattle business. because of low beef prices and high feeds. The fact is that the demand for feeders in all the markets is good, and the number of cattle going back to the farms is as great now as it was a year ago, notwithstanding the great decline in slaughtering values. Certain feeds are high, notably the cottonseed by-products, but hay and farm-made feeds are abundant, and fall pastures have been exceptionally fine in the cattle states, while corn is much cheaper and better than a year ago; so that the cheap roughness is met with cheaper grain. The receipts at the yards have been of rather better quality of late, containing many higher bred cattle, which, however, have not been well enough finished to command prices which choice beef cattle have brought, but they are attractive to the feeder who wants to get the profit the shipper could not or would not exert himself to get. These animals are now going back to the feed lots, and the number of buyers in the markets is evidence enough that the game is not finished yet, in spite of the pessimists abroad. The real secret of the profit as the *Journal-Stockman* hints will be the intelligence applied to the final marketing—not to send these warmed-overs back faster than they can be absorbed. "Every animal that goes on feed this fall will be needed within the next six months, but the country must bear in mind they will not all be wanted during the next three months. A longer feeding period on cheaper feeding material will help considerably."

THE METRIC SYSTEM PROPAGANDA

THE Decimal Weight Bill (H. 9755, Vestal) has been recommended for passage by the House at Washington. This means the metric system, the title being deceptive, for a purpose, no doubt. We presume our readers understand what this forcing of the metric system upon them will do. It will junk every scale and measure in their possession without salvage.

The purported demand for the metric system as a national proposition is pure fiction. It appears to emanate from the so-called "World Trade Club" of San Francisco, W. H. Hammer, president, 681 Market St., a mysterious club (?), which is said to have spent $100,000 in circulating "suggested" editorials, petitions, etc., and sending "literature" broadcast over the country for "the good of mankind." What's the big idea? This flood of dope has dribbled into this as into all other newspaper offices, but we have yet to find in it all one substantial reason for the change of weights and measures proposed. The "dope" very cleverly exploits the metric but calls it the decimal (cental) system which Texas has just put into force and effect for flour packages.

There never has been any demand for the metric system in this country that has not been confined to a few professional high-brows in public offices or colleges. Business in this country has taxes enough to carry now without loading it down with the increasing expense of junking all its weighing and measuring machines and buying new.

THE DAIRY OUTLOOK

THE dairy interest, like the beef cattle and hog industries, is suffering from the Jeremiads of the inefficient rather than from any discernible weakness of the industry itself. *Hoard's Dairyman*, one of the sanest and most dependable of authorities, is distinctly optimistic of the future, but of course *Hoard's* opinion is predicated upon intelligent dairying, to which it caters, not the slapstick methods of the in-and-outers who almost invariably lose money and do the calamity howling. Prices are good now and are not likely to recede much for sometime to come because the export outlet for both milk and products is good and as the *National Stockman and Farmer* says "will be large for some time to come, especially for condensed milk." More than likely some decline will come in time, but when the foreign demand does decline as the *Stockman* expects it will there will be new home demand enough to keep the price of milk at a profitable level. The consumption of milk can be measured by proper publicity. As a substitute for beer alone the possibilities are enormous if taken advantage of in a forceful and intelligent way. Now, says the *Stockman*, is the time for dairymen to plan for future events in this industry. If the decline reasonably to be expected in prices doesn't happen, nobody will be hurt; if it does come, all hands will be hurt less by being prepared for it than if they wait until confronted by conditions for which they are not prepared.

DEALERS' ADVERTISING

FEW country grain dealers advertise. The presumptive reason: "Everyone knows where I am and what I am doing—why spend money in that way?" The world's great retail stores are all located by the people and what they are doing is equally as well known. But they are the greatest of all advertisers. Why? Because, as we tried to show in these columns a few weeks ago, advertising creates demand.

The best advertisers among country dealers now coming to our notice are the farmers' companies. They are handling pretty much everything of a bulk

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in de "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.	Nov
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	9,485,000	10,568,000	11,
Primary shipments....	4,636,000	5,951,000	5,
Receipts since July 1.	233,668,000	224,183,000	263,
Visible	96,352,000	95,314,000	122,
Exports, U. S.....	4,200,000	5,033,000	5,
Exports, world's.....	8,893,000	10,668,000	6,
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,799,000	3,206,000	4,
Primary shipments....	1,881,000	1,890,000	2,
Receipts since Nov. 1.	2,799,000	179,470,000	4,
Visible	1,484,000	1,430,000	4,
Exports, U. S.....	16,000	16,000	
Exports, world's.....	3,529,000	2,649,000	1,
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	4,982,000	4,859,000	6,
Primary shipments....	3,995,000	3,541,000	5,
Receipts since Aug. 1.	68,600,000	63,618,000	114,
Visible	19,196,000	19,035,000	22,
Exports, U. S.....	295,000	156,000	2,
Exports, world's.....	746,000	1,090,000	3,
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	423,000	344,000	
Shipments, 6 markets.	190,000	148,000	
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	432,000	486,000	
Shipments, 9 markets.	117,000	115,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	*461,000	*449,000	
Shipments, 16 markets	*196,000	*201,000	
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	501,000	546,000	
Since March 1, 1919..	18,971,000	18,170,000	19,
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	8,506,000	5,980,000	18,
Lard, lbs.	1,679,000	1,326,000	4,
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.80	$16.20	
Hogs	13.55	13.10	
Sheep	7.65	9.20	
Lambs	14.60	15.35	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	229	223	
Closing prices—			
Pork, November.....	$.....	$.....	
Lard, November.....	26.55	25.75	
S. R. Sides, November	.....	.....	
Corn—			
December $1.31¼-⅜		$1.25¾-⅞	$1.1
January	1.26¾-⅞	1.21⅜-½	1.1
May	1.26½-⅞	1.22¾-⅞	...
Oats—			
December $0.72-½		$0.71¼	$0.6
May	.75-⅛	.74	..

*Fort Worth missing.

nature that their stockholders want or nee many are advertising for trade and getting it. profits on side lines reduce the overhead, and where the manager is a good business man makes every part of his business pay its wa return all profits in dividends a reduction of head may be reflected in a non-competitive pri grain bought.

But the main thing is that the handling o lines is a distinct service, just as the great d ment store gives service (by concentrating go save the buyer time and travel) rather than r prices. Farmers are human; and the major them appreciate the value to them of real servi esteem it as highly as they do a fraction of per bushel on grain. Indeed the effect of goo vice to hold an uncomplaining patronage is more abiding than a petty addition to the niggardly paid for the grain, if that is all.

EDITORIALETTES

THE car scarcity and the permit system con constitute a trade feature of enormous tance. The situation is likely to grow instead of better. Don't forget it for a momen

THOSE who could have laid in their suppl feeds when the going was good may regret it but there's no use crying about it now. Get and do the best under the circumstances.

NEW carload minimums are coming, with the trouble with the sampling of overloaded grain Do your loading as carefully as possible to pockets and so lessen the risk of changes of on reinspection.

THE main objection to the Cummins railroa is that it does too much. It would make cont cumbersome that the whole system might conce break down under the weight of a Transport Board and a Commerce Commission also. The merce Commission would suffice if the Exe could be induced to appoint fewer political dead to its seats and more practical men.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
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ERS on subjects of interest to those in the grain trade, news items, reports s, grain movement, new grain firms, ain elevators, contemplated improve- ne cars leaking grain in transit are .

ADVERTISING value of The Price Grain Reporter as a medium for the buying power of the grain eleva- is unquestioned. The character and of advertisements in its columns tell orth. If you would be classed with ing firms catering to the grain trade, ur announcements in the trade's only which is always first to get the live, te news to its readers.

RTISEMENTS of meritorious grain machinery and supply houses and of le grain firms who seek to serve alers are solicited.

AGO, NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

orn market is out of the rut lding within narrow limits for ix weeks. The advance was getting under way and many ulls sold out on the first small . The short interest was much han the trade in general be- and the rise was very rapid e market got under way. The was not surprising in view of inued wet weather, scarcity of d limited storage room and ountry offerings. The cash s been inclined to lead the ad- with industries free buyers of and new corn. After a break earlier in the season, a reac- arge proportions was to be ex- nd sentiment now is as radi- lish as it was bearish a short o.

appears to be little hope of any increase in the movement e country for some time to ars are very scarce, available t having been rushed into the t to take care of wheat which piled on the ground. It is believed that it will be at weeks before this equipment available in volume to move rmits are being issued as rap- pplied for, but cars are not nished; so that shippers are if any better off with permits are without. At the same permit system tends to check to arrive. The country is not nxious to sell, although the tures brought the price up to here $1.25 might be paid at ading points. Wet and rather ther has caused husking to be w in some sections in the lt. Much depends on weather from now on.

he Peace Treaty is ratified it d that large commercial cred- e granted to European coun- that considerable grain will Very few people in the trade orn to be bought, however, ine prices are much lower in this country, but the de- e will probably be for hog meats and lard, and this should affect corn.

The dockworkers' strike at New York, which has been a great drawback to general business in cash grain of late, is regarded now as broken, and a better demand, especially for oats, is expected to develop shortly. About 600 vessels were reported tied up at New York, and should they take out the grain cargoes forecasted a heavy reduction in stocks of wheat, oats, rye and barley might result. This would permit shipments from the West to move to the East and provide some much-needed storage room in the Central West and Southwest.

There is no great surplus of wheat in the world as shown by the report from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome which indicated that the crop this season was considerably short of the five-year pre-war average. The amount of good quality spring wheat in the United States is relatively small, as shown by the high prices being paid for it, as high as 62c over the basic being secured for dark No. 1 Northern at Chicago. Winters have also firmed up considerably. The demand for flour is fair with some mills sold up to the 60-day limit allowed under the regulations. Bran and mills feeds have declined somewhat of late, but there is a fairly good demand. There is some shortage in cottonseed meal and also in linseed meal. Both of these are selling at much higher prices than last year.

The condition of winter wheat is excellent in practically all sections of the belt. Seeding delayed by rains is still under way in some parts of the Southwest, and while there has been considerable rain in some sections the land has in most instances dried out rapidly. Streams are over their banks in parts of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, and sections of Texas have had more rain than for some years. A little damage to corn has probably resulted, and gathering of the crop has been slow as farmers could not enter the fields.

Oats continue in a rut, although prices are higher, mainly in sympathy with corn. There has been nothing to cause independent action. The visible supply showed a moderate increase the past week, but a rapid reduction is expected as soon as port conditions at New York become normal, as there are large quantities of grain sold for shipment that have been tied up as the result of the dock strike. A marked change in conditions in Europe is reported, and a much better demand prevails there, with prices somewhat higher. The European crop was very short, and if the cables regarding the losses of potatoes are correct more grains may have to be taken. Reports have been circulated that large credits have been granted to Germany by Holland, but they lack confirmation. Part of the $250,000,000 loan to Great Britain will be spent in this country for cotton, grain, etc.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2. 1918.
Wheat	9,485,000	10,568,000	11,457,000
Corn	2,799,000	3,206,000	4,117,000
Oats	4,982,000	4,859,000	6,565,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	17,266,000	22,139,000
Preceding week	18,633,000	26,667,000
Since July 1	367,125,000	451,805,000

Corn prices advanced into new high ground on the present upturn the past week as the result of heavy covering by shorts and also an increase in the outside buying. Offerings became lighter as prices advanced and the close was at the top with net gains of 4@5⅜c, the latter on December, which finished at 4⅜c over the May, against 1¾c over at the close on Tuesday. The holdings of December by cash houses combined with the relatively small receipts and light country offerings tended to tighten the December. Prices are now materially higher than a year ago. The producer has been dissatisfied with the price offered for grain and has been holding tightly. Industries were free buyers of cash corn.

Oats prices held within relatively narrow limits, but closed at the top with net gains of ⅞@1⅛c, the latter on the May. December feels the pressure of light weight No. 3 whites which were delivered on September contracts and have not been sold as the demand for this class of grain is slow. Seaboard demand has been slow, but the domestic call fairly active with rather liberal quantities taken almost daily. Country offerings light.

Cash wheat prices have been firming up under the combined influence of small receipts and a good demand from mills. Springs are selling around the best prices of the season for the choice grain of which there is a small supply. As yet the Grain Corporation remains out of the market owing to congestion at the seaboard. Mills have little trouble in disposing of their output. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
Dec.	$1.31½	$1.25⅝	$1.31¼	$1.25⅞	$1.13⅛
May	1.27	1.22¾	1.26⅞	1.22⅞	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.72⅛	.70⅝	.72⅛	.71¼	.67¾
May	.75⅛	.73⅝	.75⅛	.74	.....

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the Geo. Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
American	295,000	156,000	2,644,000
Argentine	451,000	934,000	1,221,000
Total	746,000	1,090,000	3,865,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	17,465,000	33,457,000	42,096,000
Argentine	6,888,000	12,161,000	1,766,000
Total	24,353,000	45,618,000	43,862,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	140,826,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat, and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Nov. 1	243,668,000	263,440,000	90,633,000
P. shipments to Nov 1.	104,851,000	105,248,000	43,817,000
P. stocks on Nov. 1	56,914,000	91,931,000	4,707,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 1.	84,845,000	66,487,000	46,398,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Nov 1, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	4,200	33	434	60	6
Boston	1,426	.....	121	233	14
Buffalo	15,470	83	1,354	888	593
Chicago	18,616	593	7,057	2,742	256
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	54	22	198	113	.....
Duluth	3,558	.....	364	4,313	734
Galveston	2,761	.....	55	.....	103
Indianapolis.	583	157	275	59	.....
Kan. City	14,484	44	1,169	305	.....
Milwaukee	2,553	50	858	378	253
Minneapolis.	6,433	4	4,265	6,330	925
New Orleans.	5,234	110	201	.....	874
Newport News	438	.....	54	4	41
New York	6,179	19	907	192	262
Omaha	5,614	211	570	167	15
Peoria	3	102	441	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	2,957	27	164	24	19
St. Louis	3,284	22	201	89	6
Toledo	1,732	7	135	394	.....
Canals	.....	.....	200	280	.....
Lakes	773	.....	.....	677	56
Nov. 1, '19.	95,352	1,484	19.196	17,248	4,157
Nov. 2, '18.	122,604	4,733	22,050	6,694	3,666
Oct. 25, '19.	95,314	1,430	19,035	16,562	4,168
Oct. 18, '19.	93,783	1,427	19,121	14,891	4,090
Oct. 11, '19.	90,607	1,648	19,501	15,987	4,214

The Pacific Coast export hay trade is reported light, due to the stevedores' strike.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20	1918-19.
Chicago	60,294,000	55,542,000
Milwaukee	4,003,000	8,691,000
Minneapolis	52,402,000	57,472,000
Duluth	6,757,000	43,899,000
St. Louis	30,604,000	30,380,000
Toledo	6,063,000	3,871,000
Detroit	1,085,000	803,000
Kansas City	48,471,000	42,053,000
Peoria	2,023,000	2,892,000
Omaha	15,962,000	12,087,000
Indianapolis	6,004,000	5,850,000
Total	233,668,000	263,540,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2 1918.
St. Louis	1,021,000	1,136,000	562,000
Kansas City	1,335,000	1,046,000	1,375,000
Omaha	555,000	659,000	552,000
Toledo	220,000	163,000	136,000
Detroit	42,000	68,000	38,000
Indianapolis	104,000	122,000	102,000
Peoria	34,000	50,000	33,000
Chicago	1,042,000	1,410,000	1,896,000
Milwaukee	259,000	280,000	609,000
Minneapolis	4,026,000	4,708,000	1,367,000
Duluth	847,000	926,000	4,787,000
Total	9,485,000	10,568,000	11,457,000
Shipments	4,636,000	5,951,000	5,512,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct 25, 1919.	Nov. 2. 1918.
American	4,200,000	5,033,000	5,053,000
Indian	.....	.....	230,000
Argentine	2,376,000	3,123,000	192,000
Australian	2,248,000	2,400,000	715,000
Others	69,000	112,000	54,000
Total	8,893,000	10,668,000	6,244,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	105,020,000	63,407,000	75,103,000
Indian	.....	3,304,000	5,767,000
Argentine	47,356,000	30,150,000	2,916,000
Australian	30,417,000	10,085,000	16,028,000
Others	972,000	870,000	665,000
Total	183,765,000	107,816,000	100,479,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the Geo. Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct 25, 1919.	Nov. 2. 1918.
American	16,000	16,000	36,000
Argentine	3,429,000	2,559,000	1,085,000
African	84,000	74,000	68,000
Total	3,529,000	2,649,000	1,189,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1918, compared with last year and year before:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
American	4,032,000	36,000	333,000
Argentine	87,586,000	1,085,000	94,000
African	6,211,000	68,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....
Total	97,829,000	1,189,000	455,000
Season	.....	113,272,000	106,984,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Nov. 1	85,332,000	114,826,000	116,377,000
P. shipments to Nov. 1.	50,498,000	74,357,000	78,442,000
P. stocks on Nov. 1	15,533,000	15,530,000	11,564,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 1.	32,486,000	29,087,000	26,910,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Nov. 1	2,799,000	4,117,000	1,424,000
P. shipments to Nov. 1.	1,881,000	2,423,000	732,000
P. stocks on Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,271,000	102,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 1.	918,000	1,540,000	764,000

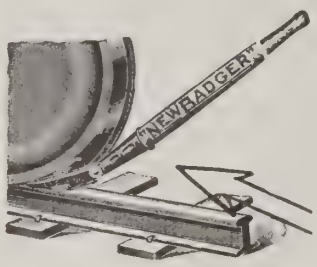
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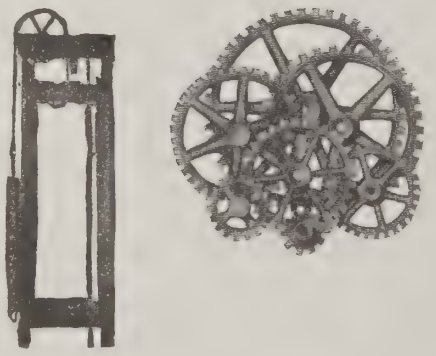


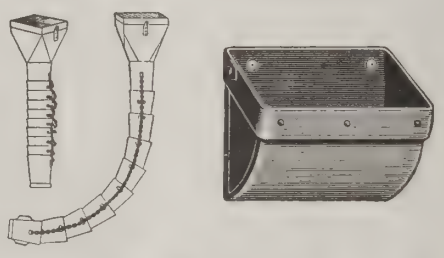
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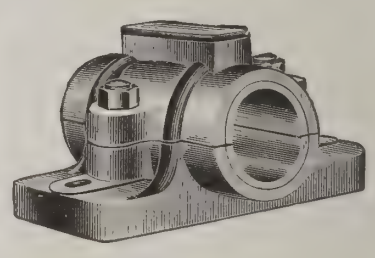
V Buckets—Salem and Empire



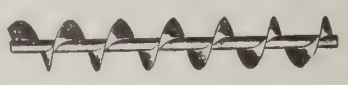


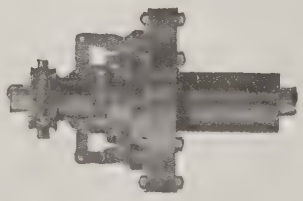


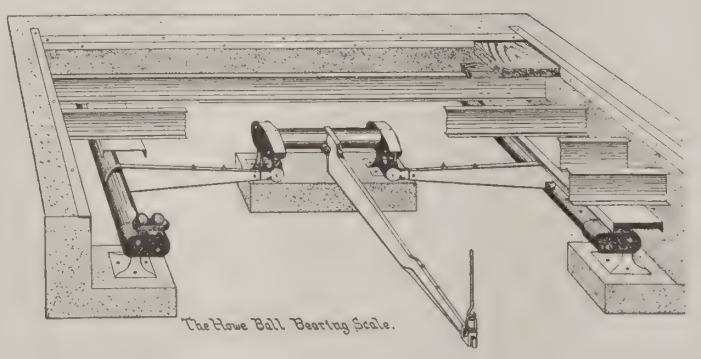














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O GRAIN DEALERS MEET

leeting at Columbus Well Attended—t Explosions Discussed—Report on raffic Matters—What Is Doing With New Corn.

Reported by J. C. STRONG.

regular fall meeting of the Ohio Dealers' Ass'n was held at Cos on Friday, Oct. 31. The day ainy but it did not dampen the of the dealers in attendance. leeting was opened by the singing merica," Fred Mayer of Toledo g.

. Cook read Bulletin No. 15 as by H. D. Irwin, zone manager U. S. Grain Corporation, regardain dust explosions, which called on to the illustrated lectures beven by Dr. H. H. Brown of the Dept. of Agriculture on dust exis under the auspices of the U. S. Corporation. Mr. Irwin stated in cular that the Grain Corporation coöperate with the National of Underwriters when it found ons in plants that might lead to xplosions.

Brown was introduced and spoke t as follows:

ke pleasure in bringing to you essage on measures to be taken ent fires and dust explosions in nd elevators. Since the war we ad a great deal of trouble with ons. Between March, 1916, and , 1917, twenty months, dust exs destroyed four of the largest nd cereal plants in the United and Canada, killing 24 people, g 36, and destroying $6,000,000 of foodstuffs and buildings. ctober, 1917, through the period ve were at war there was not osion because care was taken by s to prevent destruction of prop- We feel that it was due to the tion employes had on care and ance of plants that prevented isastrous results. In fact, the ion from explosions was 40 per s than normal and fires 30 per s, but from May, 1919, to Sep- 1919, there were five serious ns. Two explosions occurred o-called fireproof plants but enly a small fire loss. However, constructed plants are not losion proof. To have explo- e must have dust and air in on and a spark to set it off. st will be set off by static elecsome from a lighted match or l cigar. A carbon electric lamp heats sufficiently to ignite the d cause an explosion.

id of carbon lamps and open n your elevators. Use a vaporobe around your electric light. get rid of the dust is the thing. levator will be equipped some no dust gets out around into t and a suction fan will be innd so piped as to carry of light t floats around when there is f grain. So long as there is suspension there is danger of t. Dust is just as dangerous losive as the gasses. Grain losions move at the rate of 9,r feet per second and coal dust s over 6,000 linear feet per Coal dust explosions exert a of 10 pounds to the square cereal dust 16 pounds to the ch, so you can see how dangrain dust is. You elevator for dust on the basis of grain rought into your elevator. The o sends you his grain ought r the dust that is taken out. rs do exist through which you without a duster and your hes and come out and hardly hing. There is hardly enough nd the plant in which to write e. Whenever there is dust liability of explosions. The xplosions in concrete houses d out more prominently than ouses is due to the fact that sions in the old wood house ally reported as fires, but in fireproof elevator after the damage has been done by the explosion, the plant does not burn.

Ventilation in an elevator by windows does not help, but suction fans are a great help. In an old country elevator I would put in dust collectors, vent the bins to the outside, have the house cleaned at all times and do away with old lanterns and use an electric flashlight which is safe. It is well to put a pipe to the elevator boot and suck out as much dust as possible.

In concluding his remarks, Dr. Brown called attention to the moving pictures which were being shown on the screen of some of the plants that had recently been destroyed by a dust explosion, also illustrating some of the experiments conducted by the laboratory, the effect and action of dust with open flames and electric sparks.

COMMITTEES.

Pres. Cook announced the appointment of the following committees since the annual meeeting at Cleveland, which are as follows:

Arbitration.—J. H. Motz, Brice; M. A. Silver, West Jefferson; E. W. Scott, Columbus.

Legislative.—Charles E. Groce, Circleville; C. K. Patterson, Piketon, E. C. Eikenberry, Camden.

Membership.—S. L. Rice, Metamora; F. O. Diver, Middletown; R. W. Graham, Liberty Center; Geo. E. Stephenson, Rosewood, A. R. Morse, Tiro; H. L. Frisinger, Rockford, J. Y. Stimmel, Payne.

Board of Agriculture, Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station, Ohio State University.—C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; C. O. Barnthouse, Agosta; A. M. Daugherty, Derby; Philip Horn, Monroeville; W. M. Latham, Hayden; R. W. Lenox, Richwood, A. V. McClure, Eldorado.

Traffic.—H. L. Goemann, Mansfield; W. T. Palmer, Celina; F. E. Barker, Hamilton.

IN MEMORIAM.

Pres. Cook presented the following resolution on the death of Earl C. Bear, former president, which was adopted by a standing vote, the members remaining silent for one minute.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us one of our esteemed and worthy members, Earl C. Bear; and,

Whereas, The long and intimate relation held with him as a member and officer of this Association makes it eminently befitting that we make record of our love and appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability he has exercised in the aid of our Association by his counsel and service will be held in grateful remembrance;

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from among our midst nof only leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of this Association, but will prove a serious loss to his neighbors and many friends as well;

Resolved, That as we extend deep sympathy to the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we are expressing our hope that we receive reconciliation of this loss to us all in the thought, that the giving and taking of life emanates only from the hand of Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Association, and also a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won.
Now comes rest."

TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Bennett of Grafton gave a talk on trade acceptances. At the last meeting of the Association, Mr. Bennett gave a most interesting talk on the use of trade acceptances in the business of the country elevator man, and his report this time further emphasized the advantages to be gained by doing away with book accounts and asking the customers of the plant to sign a trade acceptance, acknowledging receipt of the goods bought and a promise to pay at some future date, either in 30, 60 and not to exceed 90 days, and told how when the acceptance became due the bank handled it exactly as the check would be handled. He told how the elevator man could handle a large amount of business without impairing his credit by the use of trade acceptances as they were liquid assets while open book accounts were an unknown quantity on which loans could not be made.

E. C. Eikenberry thought this form of paper would increase the inflation of our currency.

L. W. Dewey: It is a question whether we carry our accounts in a negotiable form or on our books and how it will effect our business and benefit our community. I think we owe the Federal Reserve Bank a great deal of credit for advocating the trade acceptance.

Afternoon Session.

H. L. Goemann, chairman of the traffic committee, made his report. He said he thought that the transportation problems of the country should be covered by the Interstate Commerce Commission which should consist of ten men of very high standard. He said that it had been proposed to establish another committee and that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had taken a vote of the Chambers of Commerce of the country on the establishment of a traffic board in addition to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the result was unfavorable for the establishment of such a board, the consensus of opinion being that the Interstate Commerce Commission could better handle such problems and that their power should be enlarged. To support his position, he submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, There has been submitted to the president of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association a communication from the Cooperative Committee on Railway Legislation regarding the enactment by Congress of comprehensive railroad legislation; and,

Whereas, Said committee favors the creation of a Transportation Board who are to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission the following principles:

1. A Transportation Board to (a) determine and require provision of adequate transportation in the effective co-ordination of rail, water and highway facilities; (b) to determine the financial requirements of the carriers; (c) to certify revenue required; (d) to regulate wages and conditions of labor; (e) to exercise final authority over consolidations and security issues.

2. The certificate of the Transportation Board to be mandatory upon the Interstate Commerce Commission as to amount of revenue to be produced.

3. Authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate maximum as well as minimum rates, with jurisdiction over all rates of instrumentalities of interstate commerce.

4. Revision of the traffic provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to adapt them to present conditions, with care to avoid unnecessary disturbance of established commercial relations.

5. Statutory requirement of rates adequate for necessary expenses and such return on capital invested, considering average conditions, as will provide a proper credit basis for needed improvements and extensions.

6. Legislation designed to promote consolidation into strong competing systems.

7. Early provision for improved service which the Transportation Board may deem essential in the public interest, to be attained through such moderate increase in revenue as will enable the stronger roads to accumulate a surplus, part to be advanced to weaker lines under conditions determined by the Transportation Board for improving facilities and service, and an adequate part to be retained by the road that earns the income as an incentive to economy, efficiency and enterprise.

8. Legislation to require that railroad companies and their employes adjust differences without interruption of service.

Whereas, This Association is not in sympathy with creating an additional board to be known as Transportation Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that, instead of the establishment of this additional Federal Board, the powers and functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission be enlarged and strengthened and surrounded with such safeguards as is for the best welfare of the public.

JAS C. JEFFREY ENDORSED.

Mr. Goemann told of the vacancy now existing on the Interstate Commerce Commission and wanted the association to go on record as recommending someone to fill the vacancy and presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. James C. Jeffrey has been recommended for the vacancy now existing on the Interstate Commerce Commission and knowing that he is fully qualified to acceptably discharge the duties of Commissioner, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association endorse his nomination and appointment to membership to the Interstate Commerce Commission and that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the President of the United States.

ARBITRATION FEES.

Sec'y McCord in talking about the arbitration cases that came before the Association said that a large number of cases that were submitted involved a very small amount and such cases should be settled without coming before the committee unless some vital principle was involved and he recommended that the fee for arbitration before the State Association be increased from $10 to $20, which was carried.

CAR CONDITION REPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Pres. Cook read the following resolution on the failure of the Philadelphia Grain Exchange to issue car condition reports, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Quite a number of complaints have been registered by grain shippers against the Philadelphia Grain Exchange on account of its failure to provide for and issue an adequate car-condition report on grain shipments to that market similar to those issued by grain exchanges in New York, Baltimore and other markets, and,

Whereas, In lieu of such a report, when a car of grain arrives at that market and there has been leakage or loss of seal, the shipper receives only a simple notation to that effect, and much time is consumed in asking for and receiving the detailed information regarding the condition of such cars, so necessary in filing claims; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the Philadelphia Grain Exchange should, without delay, create, adopt and put into service a car-report form such as is used by other grain exchanges.

WAR TAX ON TRANSPORTATION.

Col. Groce of Circleville spoke on the war tax to be imposed on shipments of grain to Seaboard for export, and that it was intended a tax of $3.00 a car would be retroactive on all shipments; and he urged that some bill be presented Congress. His motion was amended and it was left to the executive committee to endorse the resolution as presented to the Grain Dealers' National Association at St. Louis on war tax on transportation, which was as follows:

Whereas, The Treasury Department through the Collector of Internal Revenue, has recently issued ruling known as T. D. No. 2889 prescribing certain requirements which must be fulfilled to secure exemption from war tax on transportation on the inland movement of export traffic, including grain, from point of shipment to port of export, which requirement cannot be complied with by the grain trade due to the existing and customary methods of marketing and handling grain at the export markets; and,

Whereas, The export grain markets have jointly conferred with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, and proposed certain modifications which would give the desired relief; and,

Whereas, The Collector of Internal Revenue after giving careful consideration to the proposals of the export grain markets has replied at great length, giving legal reasons why he cannot grant the modification asked for, due to the existing interpretations of the Revenue Act and the Constitutional Exemption covering tax on exports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That inasmuch as the tax assessed will be borne by the producers of the grain who are represented by this Association the Legislative Committee be instructed to proceed toward securing the passage of an amendment to the Revenue Act that will exempt from Transportation Tax the inland movement of grain from the shipping point from which it is consigned on the bill of lading to any export elevator and concerning which declaration is made on the bill of lading by the shipper that the grain is for export; such amendment to further provide that the exemption so obtained shall not in any manner be precluded by the necessary suspended movement, sale, temporary storage or grading necessary in conformity with the U. S. Grain Standards Act at the point of export before final delivery to the vessel.

CORN CONDITIONS.

The meeting then resolved itself into a round table discusssion on corn conditions, many dealers giving their views as follows:

Philip Horn, Monroeville: We have taken in about 3,500 bushels of new corn, averaging 71 pounds to the bushel. The average moisture content is 23 per cent which we dried down to 14 per cent with a shrinkage of 513 bushels. We are paying $1.35 per 100 to the farmer.

Mr. McDonald, Washington C. H.; We have taken in 5,000 bushels new corn, quality was fine up to the time of the rains and the moisture two weeks ago was lower than at present. At that

time it averaged 23 to 27% while it is now running from 25 to 29%. We are paying $1.00 for 70 pounds of corn in the ear and drying it down to 15 and 15½%.

ASHEVILLE GRAIN CO.: We have taken in 1,500 bushels and put it in cribs. The moisture runs from 23 to 28%. We are trying to stay away from new corn.

H. G. POLLOCK, Middlepoint: We have had a very dry season in our section and better than the average crop of corn, of better quality than for the last five years. There is only one drier in our country and we have no report from them. Corn looks about 26 to 27%. Lots of it damper and more moisture than two weeks ago. If we have two weeks more of this wet weather it will not be safe to ship the corn. It is selling freely and we are paying from $1.25 to $1.40 per 100. Farmers will be free sellers on account of hogs getting down to 10c. If hog prices advance more corn will be fed.

Col. GROCE: We have tested some corn which was 23% and some has tested as high as 29%.

Mr. CLARK, Mt. Sterling: Corn tested about 23 to 25% before the rains. Now it is 2 to 3% more. We have a fine, well matured crop if the rains only stop. We have not shipped any and are paying $1.00 for 70 lbs.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER, Sidney: Shelby County has the best crop of corn in several years. The rains, however, have played some havoc. We have not shipped any. Farmers are willing to sell at $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Mr. CHENOWETH, London: We are not taking in corn. It has tested 25%. Weather too wet.

J. H. MOTZ, Brice: We have not taken on any corn.

Mr. TEEGARDEN: We are trying to stay away from corn and are not taking in any.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER: At our local meeting last year we passed a resolution to pay 5c difference between yellow and mixed corn, but the dealers did not stick to it and they have paid the same price for either. This year we passed a resolution to pay 3c difference in price and intend to live up to it. We should not pay the same price for good yellow corn as we do for mixed as the yellow is worth more. We should refuse to buy the mixed corn.

Mr. POLLOCK: Years ago in Van Wert County we made a difference of 5c between yellow and mixed and stuck to it. Now there is practically no mixed corn coming to our elevators due to our educational propaganda.

Mr. HORN wanted to know if the dealers paid the same for machine husked corn as for hand husked, and it was stated that the same price was paid.

Mr. BARNTHOUSE, Agosta: We have only taken in 500 bushels of new corn which has run from 18 to 19% moisture.

F. E. WATKINS, Cleveland: We should not encourage the growing of mixed corn by buying it, but should do everything possible to get it eliminated.

W. D. RAPP, Sabina: We started out with a good crop, reasonably dry, but the rains are starting to do some damage.

E. T. CUSTENBORDER: Many of the elevator men have farms, and by taking care and pains in the selection of seed corn could add half to the yield of corn in this country. There is no reason why two ears of corn eight inches long and weighing about 12 ounces could not be raised to each hill which will make 75 bushels of corn to the acre. It takes better farming and land to produce large ears.

CORN SHOW TROPHY.

Mr. Parks of the University of Ohio Agricultural College was presented and called attention to the Farmers' Week in January, when there would be a corn show. He said that a premium will be put on corn that is sound and thoroughly matured and results of the men's Ten-Acre Corn Contest to produce largest yield from 10 acres would be submitted, for if a large yield can be produced on 10 acres, it can be produced on 40 or 100 acres. Several men in the contest have produced over 100 bushels on these 10-acre plots. The judging will be on the following basis: 40 points on the cost, 40 points on the yield and 20 points on the rest. The Ohio dealers might be interested in putting up some prize or trophy at the State Grain Show to induce better production of good corn and encourage better methods of farming.

H. C. DEHRING: We should try to grow corn with a deep kernel and small cobs. By producing corn with lots of cob, you do not produce so much corn.

Sec'y McCord moved that the Association offer a trophy to be used as a premium at the Corn Show for 1920, which was duly carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

CAR FAMINE IN COLORADO.

By Geo. A. Flannigan,
Sec'y. Public Utilities Commission.

Wheat estimated as running into the millions of bushels is threatened with serious damage, and in many instances with total loss, as a result of a famine of grain cars in eastern Colorado. Piles of grain ranging in size from a few hundred to fifteen thousand bushels dot every farm in the wheat belt, while other thousands of bushels are held in open bins, all exposed to the action of the weather, with consequent deterioration and loss to the owners. Every elevator is filled to capacity. In many of the towns motor trucks and wagons, loaded with grain, stand for days at a time waiting their turn at the elevators. On the farms every conceivable facility is used to protect the wheat, the living quarters of the family frequently being restricted in order to create additional storage room. At the present rate cars are being furnished



2,000 BUSHELS WHEAT PILED ON GROUND, PEETZ, COLO.

it is estimated it will take three years to move the record crop of wheat in Colorado grown in 1919.

The most serious conditions are in the country around Haxtun, in the extreme northeastern part of Colorado. There, it is estimated, not less than a million bushels of wheat are piled up in the field. Similar conditions prevail along other lines of the Burlington Railroad north of the Wyoming and east to the Nebraska lines, and on the Rock Island east to the Kansas line. Fifty and sixty-mile drives overland are not infrequent when farmers hear that cars may be available on some railroads other than the one to which they naturally haul their grain. When they arrive at their destinations they usually find a situation similar to that in their own community.

The situation has grown more serious with the appoach of winter weather, despite repeated appeals to the Railroad Administration at Washington and Chicago sent by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, local commercial organizations and individual growers and buyers.

The car shortage in Nebraska is reported as growing steadily worse and shipment of wheat and potatoes are being seriously delayed. The Railway Commission is taking steps to relieve the situation.

HOW CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD CONTROLS THE GRAIN TRADE.

By C. H. BROOKS.

The Canadian Wheat Board, which was recently established, has commenced its work. Much concern has been expressed within certain quarters of the grain trade over the possibility of the future control of exports of grain from Canada. Without discussing the problems of future years at any length, the question of the need of such an organization as the Canadian Wheat Board in Canada during the present crop season may be very opportunely and pertinently examined at the present time.



TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF THRESHED WHEAT

On the ground and in open bins, near Haxtun, Colo. It is estimated that the nearly a million bushels of wheat exposed to the action of the weather in the tory surrounding Haxtun, due to lack of storage facilities in a new agric country and the inability of farmers to get sufficient cars to ship their wheat photograph was taken early in October; situation unchanged October 20, 1919.

During the last two years of the war the movement of grain from Canada to Europe was conducted under the direction of the Royal Wheat Commission which sat, in London. Through the pressure of the demands of war, Canada, so far as her export trade in grain was concerned, assumed the position of a contributing colonial possession of Great Britain. That relationship has ceased to exist. The place of the Wheat Export Company, which was the Canadian outpost of the Royal Wheat Commission, has been taken by the Canadian Wheat Board, and the old manager of the former organization is now the chairman of a thoroughly Canadian institution.



WHEAT PILED ON GROUND AT PEETZ, COLO.

The work of the Canadian Wheat Board has been very simply ou It must sell the Canadian wheat of 1919 at a price which will bri greatest possible benefit to the D ion as a whole. This means tha Canadian Wheat Board will sell t portable surplus of the crop to th ernment purchasers of the cont countries overseas at the highest that it is possible to get. In words, this Board, as the adminis of the Dominion's greatest ma asset of the present year, will ac truly national capacity.

Closely affiliated with the grain is the milling industry. Durin war, the Canadian millers were a increase their export trade from thing under four million barrels to nearly eleven million barrels a This remarkable increase was a panied by a very material ga profits. One of the main reaso the growth in flour exports duri past five years was the fact tha question of cost had no place in th eral scheme of war. There wa submarine danger at sea and th raid menace on land, and there wa the exhaustive demand upon Briti dustry for men to serve in the tre During the war, the main conside of the Allies in Europe was to ge plies of men and food in sufficient tities to bring about final victor the enemy. In the rush of the w British miller, for one, was no sidered. Flour was wanted and be supplied from every available s

But the end of the war has br to Great Britain as well as to t tions of the continent the desire habilitate industry, and the Eu miller hastens to resume the po which he held before the war. As sequence of this, the demand fro rope has been for grain rather for flour. The Canadian Wheat is obliged to obey this demand, a doing so has been obliged to re strong and persistent effort o part of the millers to gain poss which would enable them to co their increased export trade, ever involved a sacrifice of the wide more representative Canadian in of producers and consumers. Canadian Wheat Board also has resist demands on the part of

aders for increased charges in the siness of handling grain. The exist- machinery of the grain trade is be- employed, as far as possible, by the nadian Wheat Board, but with the derstanding that such employment ll be paid for at the same rate that would cost the Board to do the same siness.

An important result of the operation the Wheat Board is that the Cana- n Trade Mission, established in ndon last November, can no longer ndertake contracts for the selling of nadian wheat. The Canadian Trade ission in relationship to the handling the Canadian wheat crop is simply agent of the Canadian Wheat Board. Canadian Trade Mission in Lon- , as shown by recent returns in the use of Commons at Ottawa, has rely assumed the role of a promoter nanufactured goods from Canada in at Britain and the countries of Eu- e. Wheat and other foodstuffs have n used by the Trade Mission in Lon- as a means of inducing needy peo- in Europe to purchase Canadian ufactures as well as Canadian food. r $100,000,000 of Canadian credits e already been extended to European tries by the Canadian Trade Mis- in London for the purpose of ncing exports from this country. erally speaking, the basis upon h the Trade Mission has arranged e Canadian credits has been to de- a proportion of three-fifths to ufactured goods, one-fifth to food ufactured goods, one-fifth to food ufacturing purposes. In some even the proportion of one-fifth not been given to foodstuffs. In the of Roumania, which received a t of $25,000,000, only some $662,- has represented foodstuffs, all of amount having been spent for t. The balance of the credit of 00,000 given to Roumania has been in financing contracts for manu- red goods. With the appointment he Canadian Wheat Board, the e Mission in London, if it sells any t at all, must take its instructions the offices of the Wheat Board in ipeg. Grain is now, as it always been, Canada's chief exportable odity. There is every reason, fore, for keeping the business of sing of her exportable surplus in under an organization which is ate and distinct from a body such e Trade Mission, whose character urpose are entirely connected with facturing industries, and not with trading.

placing of control of the grain in the hands of the Canadian t Board for this year promises to to the very best advantage of the al interests of Canada. This is proceeding along straight, utili- lines which should bring the st good to the greatest number ple. The producers of Canadian and the consumers of it repre- he greatest number of people in a. Whatever the Canadian Wheat may do to serve the interests of hese classes will be for the best sts of the whole country. Whether the present system of controlling ain trade will continue after the t crop season has ended remains seen. Evidence would suggest ne Canadian Wheat Board, in em- g the services of the grain trade as possible, regards its term of ice to be only one year.

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fifth annual Corn Carnival held in City, Ohio, the third week in r was a great success. The car- vas in progress for five days and ses were delivered by Governor nd others prominent in the agri- al activities of the state.

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ty of hay is reported from south- n Missouri, one producer stating p "could hardly be better." The crop was a good one and excel- asture was afforded by the stub- lds after the crop had been har-

The Letter Box

New Elevator Ready.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I have just completed building an elevator.—*Joe Milburn, Glensted, Mo.*

Planning an Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are planning the erection of a grain elevator to cost $20,000 at Hemingford, Nebr., in the near future.—*C. O. Rosenberger, Alliance, Nebr.*

Need Cars for Grain.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of vital importance that we get cars for the movement of grain.

We expect to soon purchase a grain cleaner and an automatic scale.—*T. D. Guy Grain Co., Trail, Okla.*

Car Service Important.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think the car service situation is of vital importance, with ability to make shipments to the Seaboard.

We do not plan on any new buildings or installation of machinery.—*J. P. Burroughs & Son, Flint, Mich.*

Mills Must Have Wheat.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of vital importance that some way be devised to keep a steady supply of grain to the mills without having to call on elevator operators.

We expect to make some repairs next spring and will purchase a dust collector, elevator supplies, grain cleaner and an automatic scale.—*Wright Roller Mills, Dongola, Ill.*

Would Not Be Without.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I am glad to advise you that we are getting your paper regularly under the name of the Guthrie Mill & Elevator, of which we are a subsidiary company. I assure you that I would not be without your paper when we have any chance to obtain it.—*Sun Grain & Feed Co., F. J. Olson, Mgr., Guthrie, Okla.*

"Boosting the Horse."

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The two days' convention now in progress to consider the question of horse vs. motor delivery traffic is exciting considerable interest, and at the banquet last evening (Oct. 29) there were more than 500 people present. Plans no doubt will be formulated that will give considerable impetus to this movement; and the writer is very anxious that all trade papers shall push the work along. —*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

Seed Potatoes—New Construction.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The L. J. Upton & Co., Inc., Harrisville, Mich (potato contractors), have shipped 54 cars of potatoes South for seed. They are still loading out cars. The potatoes are the Red Queens, the seed coming from Maine. The crop is extra good for the season.

C. B. Pyle, pea contractor, Harrisville, Mich., is repairing and enlarging his elevator, and expects to have a first-class elevator when finished.—*Baird & Upton, Harrisville, Mich.*

Feedstuffs—Bought Mill, Etc.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have not been following in the markets very close on feedstuffs on account of the recent purchase of the Reliance Milling Co.'s property and the taking over by us of their stock. We, however, look for a good market for feedstuffs in the near future, as there is very little oats and barley in this section for the farmers to grind. The corn crop is good here, as it is everywhere else.

In regard to the mill, we have removed all of the old machinery and have bought a short system mill of sixty barrels capacity. We expect to have this mill installed and running by the fifteenth of this month. The mill is now in transit.

We have also purchased an elevator at Watrousville and are installing some new machinery and building a new warehouse.—*Vassar Farmers' Elevator Co., by Charles Harpham, Vassar, Mich.*

New Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Farmers' Union has just completed a 30,000-bushel elevator at this place. The Farmers' Union of Pauckana and the Farmers' Union of Kadoka, S. D., are building a new elevator, and the Farmers' Union of Plankinton, S. D., has just completed an elevator. The White Lake Milling Co. of White Lake, S. D., has just remodeled its elevator. Our mill is also being remodeled and we expect to purchase and install a Cyclone Dust Collector.—*Kimball Roller Mills, Kimball, S. D.*

Hay and Crops in Northwest Indiana.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: There is no surplus clover or timothy hay in our territory. The surplus hay is prairie hay in these parts; 60 per cent of the crop has been moved and very little is in farmers' hands; what is there is mostly packing hay. We think the prices of all grades of hay low enough.

The corn crop is good, both as to yield and quality. There is a much lighter acreage of winter wheat sown than last year. The acreage of rye is about normal. The fall seeding looks well. No Hessian fly reported.

We are having lots of rain, but none too much. Corn husking on and a good quality of grain is going into cribs.—*James R. Guild & Co., Medaryville, Ind.*

Effect of Weather on Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The winter wheat has an excellent start; alfalfa and pastures about as good as can be.

With a rainfall of five inches during the week just past and a total of seven inches for October, Illinois has had a good wetting down that seemed to be really needed. In fact, this water has mostly gone into the ground; not many ponds were formed on the surface till the last day or so, and but few streams are out of their banks. Weather has been unseasonably warm most of October—some of the hardier flowers are still in bloom. Such weather has not been favorable for husking and curing the corn crop; in fact, it has put the farmer behind with his work and he will feel the necessity of gathering the new crop of corn to the exclusion of marketing any grain until this job is about done. The grower is simply not offering new corn for sale, and will not be in condition to sell or deliver new corn for some weeks yet. In fact, three fourths of the crop is yet out in the field and in worse shape for shipment than a fortnight ago on account of the warm, wet weather. One hears complaints of corn sprouting in the fields where it is down on the ground, which fortunately is not the case often. Many farmers would contract new corn at $1.25 per bushel, should it reach that figure.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

ARGENTINE WHEAT AND CORN.

"There is now very litte wrong with the crop prospects all around," says *The Times of Argentina*, Sept. 29, just in by mail, "and the market has dropped steadily owing to the general conviction that Argentina will have very heavy stocks to dispose of throughout 1920. Certainly we shall be carrying over 3,000,000 tons of wheat and maize into next year from the last crop even at the present high rate of shipment. All futures are therefore very weak, though spot linseed keeps steady, for there cannot be much more than 150,000 tons left in the country and most of this is already in exporters' hands. Thus, though futures are weak it is difficult to buy linseed.

"As regards wheat, a different state of affairs prevails, for there is too much spot stuff for the comfort of dealers, and shippers are not showing very much interest therein. There is also plenty of maize on offer, and the recent frosts seemed to bring it all into excellent shipping condition. It is only recently that the new crop maize has been in fit state to ship. The market in oats has ruled weak on good prospects of the growing crop, though there has been a bigger export enquiry for this cereal than for the others, as may be gathered by the number of steamers recently chartered to load oats during the next two or three months."

DUST EXPLOSIONS.

The campaign to eliminate dust explosions started by the Grain Corporation is being continued and meetings arranged for the benefit of millers and elevator men at which addresses and illustrations will be made will be held at the following places: Nov. 7, St. Louis; Nov. 8, Kansas City, Assembly Room of Grain Corporation, Elmherst Bldg.; Nov. 10, Cedar Rapids, Chamber of Commerce; Nov. 11, Chicago; afternoon meeting arranged by the Grain Corporation; Nov. 12, Milwaukee; Nov. 13, Minneapolis; Nov. 14, Duluth; Nov. 18-19, Omaha; the second meeting being at the Nebraska Farmers' Convention; Nov. 21, Fargo, at the Agricultural College. Where no hour or meeting place is announced details will be arranged by local representatives of the Grain Corporation.

CANADA'S CROPS, 1919.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated the yield (preliminary, Aug. 31) of Canadian crops for 1919 as follows:

	Acres		Yield, bus.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Winter wheat	416,615	797,750	7,942,800	22,875,800
Spring wheat	16,937,287	16,484,820	181,132,550	181,874,000
Oats	14,790,336	14,754,150	426,312,500	388,380,000
Barley	3,153,711	3,017,920	77,287,240	67,542,000
Rye	555,294	565,275	8,504,400	8,297,500
Flax	1,068,120	1,069,330	6,055,200	7,368,000

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, from Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic and Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
July	13,624,000	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967,000
August	20,310,000	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348,000
September	24,816,000	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513,000
October		24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111,000
November		21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617,000
December		33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620,000
January		22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705,000
February		15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355,000
March		20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954,000
April		31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040,000
May		26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915,000
June		32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247,000
Exports, year		287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590,000
Atlantic expts.			126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691,000
Pacific exports			5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899,000

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The views expressed in the general reports published below by dealers in many localities throughout the corn belt indicate that farmers will not be free sellers of corn at present values. It is possible, however, that this expression is inspired by the feeling of dissatisfaction among farmers regarding the decline in the prices of corn and hogs and that if the lower price level would seem to be established farmers will adjust their views accordingly. It is reported that the farmers in some sections, particularly in Iowa, are disposed to contract corn with the dealers. There will be undoubtedly as much corn offered for shipment as there will be cars provided for under the existing conditions of car shortage and the cumbersome methods involved in the individual permit system.

The weather during the month of October has been unusual on account of rainfall which was needed in many localities, the soil condition now being favorable for the fall crops.

The reports and compilations given below are based on conditions existing October 28-30 and any changes in climatic conditions since those dates should be taken into consideration.

SOIL CONDITION.—The soil condition is reported largely "favorable" in all of the surplus states, except that portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are reported as "too wet" and portions in Kansas "too dry." On the whole the soil condition is good for the germination and growth of winter wheat and fall pasturage.

WINTER WHEAT.—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the comparative percentage of the growth condition of winter wheat as reported by our correspondents is as follows: Ohio, 94; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 81; Nebraska, 88; Kansas, 78 and Oklahoma, 90.

The comparative percentage of the acreage sown this fall with last fall based at 100 is now reported as follows: Ohio, 87; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 71; Missouri, 58; Nebraska, 74 and Kansas, 67. The flat average of the above reports is 72 as compared with the flat average of 70 indicated in our reports of October 2.

FALL PLOWING.—The percentage of the fall plowing that has now been done is reported as follows: Ohio, 51; Indiana, 54; Illinois, 71; Missouri, 58; Iowa, 74; Minnesota, 82; North Dakota, 87; South Dakota, 61; Nebraska, 82; Kansas, 81 and Oklahoma, 85.

FARM SURPLUS, WHEAT.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold is reported as follows: Ohio, 76; Indiana, 81; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 85; Iowa, 84; Minnesota, 58; North Dakota, 63; South Dakota, 76; Nebraska, 67; Kansas, 63 and Oklahoma, 69. OATS.—Ohio, 67; Indiana, 67; Illinois, 53; Missouri, 77; Iowa, 59; Minnesota, 43; North Dakota, 74; South Dakota, 62; Nebraska, 64; Kansas, 67 and Oklahoma, 82.

General Reports.

The general reports given below as to the disposition of the farmers to sell new corn considering the present market values of corn and hogs and whether or not excessive speculation in farm lands by the farmers will force the selling of new corn to any extent are self-explanatory.

OHIO.

Agosta (5): Farmers are slow sellers of new corn although a little is beginning to move. Not much speculation in land here. Will have no affect on movement of grain.

Bryan (1): Farmers are not selling corn here as yet but think they will sell surplus only at present prices. Do not think farmers will be forced to sell corn immediately.

Eaton (2): Farmers are slow to sell corn. The speculation in farm lands will probably cause the farmers to sell corn during the winter.

Sidney (2): Farmers will sell new corn freely soon as dealers will take it. Recent heavy rains here will delay movement two weeks or more. Farmers have not been buying high priced lands. They are letting the "town" farmer have it.

Circleville (6): Farmers are free sellers of new corn. Majority farmers will market new corn to meet their obligation.

Blanchester (3): Would have been 100% corn crop but wet weather has delayed sowing of at least 20%. Still very wet.

Upper Sandusky (4): This county rarely ships away any corn, and will not this season. The crop is fine and high quality. There has been very little speculation in land here.

Springfield (2): Farmers not selling or at present prices will not do so. Farmers in this locality have to sell to meet obligations.

Greenville (2): With decline in hogs believe farmers will be disposed to sell more corn but do not believe will have what would be considered free movement.

Bucyrus (4): Farmers in this county do not sell any corn at all. There is a great deal of corn shipped into this county for consumption. The farmers might, if forced, sell their corn but ordinarily not.

Portsmouth (6): Rains for past two weeks have prevented farmers from sowing wheat and also prevented corn husking. Corn and buckwheat being damaged by rains considerably.

Xenia (3): Farmers show but little disposition to sell new corn. They expect both corn and hogs to sell higher and are holding accordingly. Speculation in land will not force the marketing of commodities in this locality.

INDIANA.

Monticello (1): With cold weather, farmers' sales of corn will be moderately free. Do not think farm land speculation will have any effect on corn sales.

Kendallville (7): There is no surplus of corn in this section. Our farmers feed all the corn grown in this locality.

Waveland (2): Don't think there will be any corn shipped out of our section.

Decatur (7): Farmers not selling new corn. Asking price to buy from neighbors. Will feed corn and sell oats. Few will have to sell corn to make payments.

Winchester (8): Farmers will not sell corn around present prices if hogs stay above 13c. They are very short of hay. Oat crop was light. They are feeding new corn heavily now. Selling very few oats; feeding them also. Hog crop very large.

Princeton (3): Continued heavy rains during October has prevented sowing of wheat; not over 50% of usual crop now sown and rains increase. Great damage from over-flows may be expected. Farmers not inclined to sell new corn. All corn saved from floods will be needed for home use.

Kentland (1): Farmers not disposed to sell corn at present prices. Land speculation will not force corn on the market to any great extent here.

South Whitley (7): No corn to speak of will be marketed here. Most of it will be bought by feeders.

Frankfort (2): Think farmers will sell corn freely when elevators will take it. Know of no other way for farmers to meet their obligations on land speculation except to sell the product of the land.

Tipton (5): Corn crop good, quality good. Some being cribbed now.

Portland (7): Farmers are willing to sell corn and would market freely but ground is too wet to get in fields. Now raining hard and has been for forty-eight hours.

Jasper (3): We do not think excessive speculation in farm lands will force the farmers to sell new corn. Farmers will not be free sellers of corn at $1.20 per bushel.

Bloomington (3): Are having no trouble buying new corn at $1.00 per bushel. Corn contains too much water. Too warm and rainy for proper drying out of corn.

Shelbyville (5): Farmers will be rather slow sellers of corn at present values. But little land speculation in this section.

Wabash (4): Farmers slow to sell corn at present prices for new corn.

Angola (7): Not enough fall plowing done here to consider. Very little corn will change owners. No excessive speculation in land. Good farms still sell at $100.00 per acre or less.

Markle (7): Farmers will not sell corn very freely, at present prices.

ILLINOIS.

Paris (8): Farmers are not selling any corn only to people who will pay 10c above market price. The advanced price on land will not cause much corn to be sold.

Mt. Pulaski (5): No new corn selling.

Freeport (4): Farmers show disposition to sell new corn. Believe there will be considerable more corn from this section this winter than for the last four years. Do not believe speculation in farm lands will cause farmers to sell corn in the next three or four months.

Ashton (4): Corn will be sold freely at present prices. Sales of farms will cause a large movement of tenants March 1 and would cause a larger movement of corn.

Odell (7): Farmers are slow to sell corn at present prices. Very little corn will have to be sold for land payments.

Rantoul (5): Not selling much corn. Not selling hogs freely. Farmers may sell corn by March 1 to pay for farms bought, but money plentiful.

Pocahontas (3): Corn crop a failure. Farmers buy corn to fatten hogs.

Riggston (5): Not selling new corn as the price is too low.

Sidell (8): Farmers not inclined to sell new corn freely at present prices. They think it worth around $1.25 basis cost of production. Don't think speculation in farm lands will have much affect on movement of new corn.

Ashland (5): Corn will not move at present prices.

Earlville (4): Farmers that bought land are in good shape to meet payments and will stand no crowding for money.

Wenona (4): Do not think any new corn will be sold in volume until husking is finished.

Marshall (8): Farmers disposed to sell corn sparingly.

Mattoon (8): Farmers will hold new corn more than usual unless price advances ten or fifteen cents. Farm speculation has nothing to do with corn holding.

Decatur (5): Farmers not inclined to sell corn.

Rockford (1): Don't think much corn will move at present price.

Princeton (4): Farmers not very anxious to sell new corn. There may be some selling of new corn to meet speculators' obligation.

Eureka (1): Very slight disposition to sell corn at present. Land speculation will have no immediate effect in selling of corn.

Mt. Carroll (4): No corn coming to market. Expect to feed all surplus on farm.

Highland (6): No surplus of corn in this vicinity. Shipping some in.

Belleville (3): Some corn moving and paying $1.20 a bu. majority. Will sell at that price. In our territory farmers are not speculating in land.

Vermont (2): Farmers in general willing to dispose of considerable corn at prevailing price ($1.10 to $1.20) for November and December delivery. I do not consider that speculation in farm lands was excessive in this vicinity, therefore there will be no farmers who are forced to sell.

MISSOURI.

Elsberry (8): Farmers are not selling corn at present prices. This section is thoroughly saturated with water. Has been raining steadily for 48 hours and no let up.

Chillicothe (1): Farmers will not sell corn freely at prospective market prices. Do not think land sales will effect corn marketing.

Salisbury (4): New corn is offered by farmers, but too much moisture to handle through elevator. Wheat is up and getting good root.

Carrolltown (2): Until Saturday some of the late sown wheat had not sprouted. Early sown growing nicely. Farmers will not sell corn at present price.

Corning (1): Farmers not disposed to sell much new corn. Speculation in farm lands will not force selling of corn.

Lamar (3): There is no surplus corn in this territory for shipment. I believe we will require some corn shipped in later in the season.

Clinton (1): No corn to sell here.

Marionville (3): Farmers are all buyers and no grain or stock food to sell.

Columbia (5): We feed 85% of our corn here at home.

Bethany (1): Corn prices not satisfactory, very little being offered. Excessive speculation will not force much corn out.

Charleston (9): Think farmers willing to sell at around $1.25. Under that will hold as a rule until spring.

Richmond (2): 25% willing to sell.

IOWA.

New Hampton (7): Don't believe there will be much corn shipped from this county. Don't think settlement of land purchases will affect corn much.

Truesdale (1): Farmers do not seem disposed to sell corn and hogs at present prices, do not think much corn will be sold to meet farm speculative obligations.

Corydon (6): Farmers are not selling corn at $1.00. Have plenty of funds to meet obligations.

Wright (5): Farmers are not inclined to sell corn at present price.

Arthur (2): Disposed to hold. Speculation of land will not affect selling of new corn.

Patterson (5): Farmers don't feel like selling at present prices.

Marcus (1): Farmers won't sell corn for $1.00. Farmer's hogs and cattle will be gone by March 1 to meet land debts.

Washington (8): Farmers not free sellers of corn at present prices.

Coburg (3): Farmers won't sell corn below $1.25. Sales of farms will ha nothing to do with sale of corn.

Avoca (3): Think corn will move fr ly at $1.25 in December. A few will ha to sell account of land purchase.

Hamlin (2): Will sell corn if hogs at present price. Don't think speculat will make them sell corn.

Henderson (3): Farmers think pres prices of corn too low. Land will affect corn price.

Lowden (8): Do not look for hea movement of corn on account of la sales.

Oakville (9): Present prices of corn not high enough. The price of farm la will have no bearing on selling of corn

Onawa (2): Very little disposition the part of the farmer to market corn, up to date we have not bought bushel. Do not think the speculation land will cause a rush of corn to mar as most of the land speculators are n producers.

New Sharon (5): Farmers not incli to sell much corn until cribbing is do Price seems satisfactory.

Clemons (5): Farmers will not sell c at the prevailing prices. Most are eit building large elevators or are stor corn in open cribs. No corn for mar here as the hail storm cut our crop sh Much corn growing in fields.

MINNESOTA.

Eden Prairie (6): Very dry for plowi About one-third plowing done but we ha had about four inches of snow so if does not freeze up it will be all right plow. About one-half of wheat sold.

Farmington (9): Farmers are sell corn freely at present and are not ki ing on the price. They seem to think is better to sell the corn than feed it present price of hogs. Our local farm are not investing in the high price la here much. If one sells he either reti or goes where he can get cheaper la Next year we will have a lot of n farmers who may find it a little bind to meet their payments.

Henderson (6): Farmers want at le $1.25 per bushel for new corn. Specu tion in farm lands will not force any c on market here.

Minneota (3): Farmers not disposed sell corn at present price. There will ways be some corn come in but believe the main corn will be held for hig prices. Do not think corn will be for in to any great extent to meet obligati on farm lands.

London (6): Farmers are feeding ab the same amount of hogs they did a y ago. Farmers around here that bou land are meeting their obligations but m of the land sold here is bought by Illi or Iowa men.

Hutchinson (6): There is no wi wheat here. Farmers will not sell c at these prices and speculation in land nothing to do with it.

Donnelly (2): Will not sell corn v freely. The speculation in lands does call for cash until March 1.

Albert Lea (6): Farmers are willing sell new corn at present prices if h are going to stay at present prices. big drop in hogs have made quite a farmers bears. Do not think speculat in land enters in the selling of this c crop in this section.

Grand Meadow (9): No corn ship from here, all fed.

Warren (1): All corn fed locally.

Wells (6): Do not look for much crease in marketing of new corn bef the 15th to 20th of November. Noth moving at present. Hogs are being m keted quite freely, also cattle.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo (8): Very little corn to be off. Will be fed out quite generally. L inquiry not applicable to this state.

St. Thomas (7): No corn raised for market. Not much oats for mar on this crop. Barley was a poor c Will have to ship in corn if farmers k their hogs.

Lakota (7): Oats short crop, very li for sale. Corn raised here will be on cob or fodder. Soil very dry. Gro frozen and some snow.

Blabon (7): No more plowing as gro is covered with eight inches of snow almost zero weather. Farmers are hold off for higher prices in wheat and bar

Drayton (7): No surplus corn h Wheat is being marketed more fre In fact large amount of crop already m keted.

Great Bend (9): No corn market h

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hurley (9): No winter wheat to re on.

Mitchell (8): Husking is pretty slow account of so much wet weather. Fa ers do not talk about selling. Not m speculation in land here.

Canton (9): Farmers will sell corn $1.00. Speculation in land by farm confined to few and will not show volume of corn marketed.

Brookings (8): Do not look for any rush of corn on the market. Farmers that hogs will be worth more money la on and will feed hogs that can be carr over profitably.

Flandreau (8): No new corn offered yet. Picking in progress when weat permits but too much snow at pres Can tell more about farmers as "l sellers" of corn in another thirty d hence.

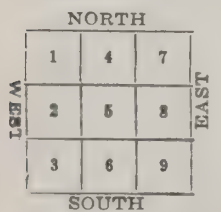
Elk Point (9): Farmers not inclined sell new corn at present prices. D think the speculation of land will fo selling of new corn to any great exte

NEBRASKA.

Pierce (7): Farmers will not sell present values. Speculation in farm la

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



t excessive. Plenty of credit and plenty oney in banks to meet all payments.
Schuyler (7): Farmers not disposed to ll new corn under $1.25. Do not think any farmers around here have to sell rn right away to meet speculative obli- tions on land.
Ashland (9): Farmers not disposed to rket new corn. Do not think land eculation will cause selling of corn.
Winnetoon (7): Most farmers are try- to feed most of their corn. Others it intend to sell will market as soon as ssible.
Belden (7): Do not look for much corn move before middle of December. rmers generally will not be forced to l corn on account of obligations.
Humboldt (9): Account of lateness in ting sown, due to too dry for plowing ly, think farmers will sell around $1.25.
Loseland (9): Acreage of corn below rmal. Very little corn will be shipped l none will be coming in before De- mber.
Beatrice (9): Corn crop here is light l farmers not inclined to sell. Few ners care to sell their farms.
Fairmont (9): We have no corn to sell, crop being a failure. Speculation will force selling of new corn here.
Superior (9): No surplus corn or oats sale here. Purchasers of farm lands not depending upon crops for pay- nt. Lots of purchases on contract basis completion new sowing. If buyers 't resell will let their deposit go.
Superior (9): No new corn will be sold . We will ship in a great deal.
Heligh (7): Farmers expecting to get for new corn. Think will sell at basis.
Orleans (6): Farmers will sell corn ly in about thirty days. No rush to owing to high price of land.

KANSAS.

Logan (4): Corn gathering has just be- It will be three or four weeks be- any corn will be marketable. lled.)
Ellsboro (5): There will be no new sold in this section. We will have hip in for home consumption.
Hiontown (9): There will be no corn hip out, will have to ship in. Not many hogs in the country. They t like the way prices have gone to s after having fed high-priced corn.
Pleasanton (8): Weather has been very and farmers could not prepare the nd which will greatly reduce wheat age. Have had good rains in the past days.
Thol (4): Farmers seem to be rather to let loose of corn. If the price es around $1.25 they will sell freely.
Junction City (7): There will be very corn marketed here. Any surplus will undoubtedly be taken by feeders.
Modesha (9): Not over 25% of the t seeding is done as yet. Warm her and insects delaying. It has been for some three weeks, not partic- y wet but too much to go on plowed nd.
Ellington (6): No corn here to speak Farmers will sell their surplus at

Medicine Lodge (6): Not much corn l in this county.
Mia Vista (8): We will have to ship rn and oats for feed.
Madison (9): No new corn for sale, will e fed and corn shipped in. No spec- ons in farm land here yet. Farmers ed to sell new wheat.
Pengs (5): Not enough corn raised in ocality to supply local demand. Corn e shipped in.
Waldo (5): No corn raised in this lo- . Wheat never looked better. Too or threshing. Grain deteriorating in

Humboldt (9): It has been so dry that s almost impossible to plow. Have ome rain in the last two weeks.
Oman (9): Are on the buying end of rn and oats.
Peca (7): Farmers not disposed to orn at the present price of corn and at the present time. Maybe so on.
St. John (5): We will have very little to sell. Farmers will hold and feed e. Farmers in reasonably fair shape ioney, don't have to sell.
Wego (9): Don't think over 25% of heat has been sown yet and it is here most all the time. Do not we will ever get in over forty or er cent of an average crop this sea-

Waska (4): Farmers inclined to hold ccount our corn crop being so poor Can't say that farm speculation ut any ice here.
Weyer (7): The buying of land will ave much to do with the movement n. There will not be a great deal

OKLAHOMA.

Enid (7): Have been paying $1.30 for orn on the ear. Farmers have been d to rush in all they could as fast y believe price will be lower. Not e surplus here.
Fay (4): Corn acreage small account wheat acreage past crop. Farmers d to sell surplus rather than hold ding hogs under present conditions.
(4): Farmers would sell freely but rs are congested with wheat and to procure cars for shipment.
(4): Corn is being sold freely at t price.
Fisher (4): Wheat is going in in ape and will grow nicely.
Bell (2): No corn will be offered for local supply.
Hall (5): Farmers will sell corn as s wheat seeding is finished. Corn will not be forced on the market in this section to meet payments on farm speculation.

THE PERMIT SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTING GRAIN CARS.

By GEO. A. WELLS.

The purpose of the permit system of distributing grain cars is to prevent congestion on tracks in terminal markets when the elevators are filled, and thus avoid tying up grain car equipment, resulting in a greater number of grain cars available for active service. The permit system differs from the embargo in that it effectively controls the loading at shipping points, whereas the embargo stops delivery at the terminal and results in tying up all the carloads moving in transportation from shipping points to destination at the time the embargo is put into effect.

There are two separate permit systems which have been in use, viz., the blanket permit and the individual permit, both of which have been applied by the U. S. Railroad Administration.

The blanket permit, which has been applied to the Grain Corporaton zone terminal markets for some time until recently, provides for the distribution of grain cars among the different railroads serving the market according to the elevator capacity available for unloading the cars received from day to day, each railroad distributing the cars thus apportioned among its shippers in the same manner as was done previous to Federal regulation and control. This system, in the experience of the grain trade, particularly country shippers and the primary terminal markets, has been fairly satisfactory.

The blanket system, however, has not apparently been satisfactory to the traffic officials of the U. S. Railroad Administration, as explained in a letter which I have just received from C. E. Spens, Traffic Director, U. S. Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Mr. Geo. A. Wells, Sec'y, Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 27th relative to individual permit system received.

The blanket permit system did not accomplish the desired result, very much to our regret, and it therefore appeared necessary to reinstate the individual permit system, which, as you know, obtained last year.

During the time the blanket system was in effect, as you are probably aware, it became necessary to issue absolute embargoes several different times at the markets of St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, the loading receipts exceeding the amount allocated to the individual railroads and exceeding the amount the markets could absorb.

It is a very difficult matter to control the situation in a practical manner under the blanket system at markets served by a number of railroads. It is also difficult, under the blanket system, to give relief to the sections which, comparatively, are in greater distress. With the benefit of the experience of last year, it is to be hoped that there will be less ground for complaint under the present operation of the indlividual permit plan.

One of the principal difficulties that we experienced last year in the proper operation of permits was the fact it very frequently happened that country elevator operators would file applications with Grain Control Committees at various markets, covering the same prospective movement, on the theory of course that if permits would not be issued at one market conditions at other markets might be different. The result was that permits on the same grain were issued at two or more markets, each Committee anticipating that the permits would be used, and would make their calculations as to possible receipts accordingly. While an attempt will be made to control the situation, so far as possible, through the local agents of the railroads, at the same time, if shippers would advise Grain Control Committee in case of non-use of permits, this would tend to improve the situation.

It has been arranged that as permits are issued, copies shall at once be transmitted to the Transportation Department of the railroad, that it may be arranged to have "the car follow the permit," so that the delay, in so far as the shipper is concerned, in securing equipment to load after he has received the permit, may be reduced to a minimum.

While it may be true, as you state, that today the coarse grain receipts at markets are comparatively light and are being rapidly absorbed, this condition, in all probability, will be of very short duration, in view of the exceedingly heavy crop of corn and other grains that will offer for transportation within the immediate future. So long as the coarse grain movement is comparatively light, permits will of course be issued on that class of grain without delay, and immediately upon receipt of applications.

The matter is receiving our closest attention, and you may rest assured that in co-operation with the Railroad Administration, everything possible will be done that the individual permit system may be operated with the least possible burden on shippers and on the carriers.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)
UNITED STATES WHEAT DIRECTOR.
By C. E. Spens, Manager Inland Traffic.

It would seem that the principal objection to the blanket system is that it did not definitely control deliveries at terminal markets and that it was necessary to issue embargoes several different times. However, we believe that even though it might be necessary to issue embargoes occasionally to complete the control under the blanket system, it is a better system than the individual permit system which has recently been made effective by the U. S. Railroad Administration.

The writer recently mailed a questionnaire to each member of the Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n, of which he is secretary, the members being almost entirely country shippers, making inquiry as to their experience and for their opinions regarding the so-called individual permit system. The replies received express the most bitter complaints against the individual permit system; and it is the opinion of the writer that the officials of the U. S. Railroad Administration, who have promulgated the individual permit system, have done so entirely from the terminal viewpoint without carefully considering the practical trade conditions that surround the business of the country elevator at the original point of shipment, and that the method and accounting service employed by the Railroad Administration is inefficient and inaccurate, the result being endless discrimination and confusion in the distribution of the grain car equipment of the country.

The reports received indicate that there is much abuse practiced by shippers in making applications for more permits than are used. This is no doubt the weak point in the system and we believe that it would not be possible, under the conditions that exist, to police or control this situation effectively.

The country shipper is required to first file his application for the permit with the local agent who will forward same by mail (not telegraph) to the Grain Control Committee; and when granted the acceptance is returned by mail to the local agent who notifies the shipper. After the permit is recived by the local agent and the shipper notified, he then has the privilege of ordering a car on that permit, the result of such a practice being that the shipper is burdened with a double uncertainty as to when the car will be placed for loading—first, the delay and uncertainty of obtaining the permit, and then the additional delay and uncertainty of receiving the car.

The method is most cumbersome as it relates to the country shipper. He is required to state in the application the kind of grain to be shipped, the name of the consignee and the terminal market to which shipment is to be made. We concede that it is obviously necessary to name the terminal market to which shipment is to be made but we can imagine no reason whatever why the shipper should be required to name the kind of grain or give the name of the consignee in the application for the permit, as these requirements seriously restrict the merchandising opportunities necessary to the successful operation of a country elevator business; and the community served suffers accordingly. During the delay in granting the permit and the other delay of obtaining the car after the permit has been granted, market conditions may change so that the shipper would find it advantageous to load the car with a different kind of grain or make shipment or delivery to a different consignee and these specifications in the application are not, we believe, essential and should not be required.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to note that it has been arranged that as permits are issued copies shall at once be transmitted to the transportation department of the railroad that it may be arranged to have the car follow the permit so that the delay so far as the shipper is concerned in securing the equipment to load after he has received the permit may be reduced to a minimum.

We trust that it may also be arranged that it will not be required to state in the application for the permits the kind of grain or name of the consignee. At least it should be sufficient, we believe, to state "wheat" or "coarse grain," as in many instances the shipper, after having waited a long time to receive the car, may find conditions changed so that it would be necessary for him to load out a different kind of grain than he at first intended; and it frequently occurs that the shipper, having a car of grain moving in transit on consignment, may desire to change the delivery to apply on "sale to arrive" with a different consignee to be named.

Grain shippers state in their replies that frequently the empty cars are placed before notice that the permit is

[Concluded on page 33.]

ORGANIZED 1907

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Licensed to do business in the states of Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska

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GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary

716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

News of the Terminal Markets

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

C. W. Hacker, clerk of the Mystic Milling Co., returned to his desk after an operation for appendicitis.

F. H. Schroeder, of J. J. Mullaney, left last week for a two weeks' duck hunting trip in western Nebraska.

M. King, of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., left the last of the week to attend to business in Chicago.

The McCaull-Webster Elevator Co.'s elevator at Burbank, S. Dak., burned to the ground the first of the week. There was about 2,000 bushels of grain in the elevator when it burned. The elevator will be rebuilt this fall.

A. E. Schuyler, of the Grain Door Reclamation and Cooperage Bureau, of Chicago. Mr. Schuyler was sent here by the railroads entering Sioux City for the purpose of looking over the situation with a view of installing a bureau of grain door reclamation here.

F. R. Warrick, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., arrived the first of the week to take the position as assistant to his father, F. R. Warrick, Sr., manager of the Terminal Grain Corporation. For the last ten years Mr. Warrick has been employed by terminal grain companies at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

D. Y. Conatser will enter the grain and feed business at South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 174 cars. Stocks at the close of the week were: Flour, 40,000 bbls.; wheat, 709,000 bus.; corn, 19,200 bus.; oats, 477,000 bus.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has filed a request with the Federal District Freight Committee at Louisville asking for cancellation of the milling in transit privilege at Nashville and Chattanooga and points between those cities, on grain drawn through Cincinnati from points in central Kentucky. No date has been set for a hearing.

Slight improvement is reported in sales of corn meal. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 138,000 bushels, had output last week of 16,649 bushels, or 12 per cent of capacity, which compared with 12.47 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted corn meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.20@3.30; plain meal, $3.10@3.20.

Grain trade was routine last week. Milling wheat continues to command a good premium, with supplies arriving from other sections to meet demands of mills. Rains have interfered with movement of new crop corn. Supplies of corn are light, with fair demand. Oats are steady, and in moderate demand. Prices: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.33@2.35. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.53@1.55; No. 3 white, $1.50@1.53; No. 3 mixed, $1.50@1.52. Oats—No. 3 white, 77½@78½c; No. 3 mixed, 76@77c; No. 3 red, 78@79c.

DES MOINES, IA.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

Taylor & Bournique Co. have removed their office from the Hubbell Building to the Davidson Building

Receipts at this market: Wheat, 62 cars; corn, 38 cars; oats, 61 cars; flax, 3 cars; barley, 2 cars; mill feed, 28 cars; hay, 18 cars.

W. H. Bartz & Co. state that Major Moberly is now associated with them. He has traveled extensively for western houses and will be a valuable addition to the growing Bartz business.

The country shipper feels that he is severely handicapped under the requirement in filing the application for the permit to name the market and the consignee. A vigorous effort will be made to secure consideration by the Railroad Administration of these cumbersome conditions.

Country grain shippers in this territory are complaining bitterly of the individual permit system for distributing cars, and the general sentiment is that the Railroad Administration and the Grain Control Committees are considering the matter entirely from the terminal market viewpoint without any attention whatever to the cumbersome results inflicted upon the country shipper.

Geo. A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Assn., has been making an exhaustive inquiry by questionnaires mailed to country shippers and a review of the conditions reported indicates clearly that while the individual permit system may be effective in stopping the movement of grain to a congested market and in that respect prevent the tying up of grain car equipment, that, on the other hand, experience shows that empty cars are standing on side tracks waiting for permits to load or for movement in distribution and that the abuses practiced by country shippers, which cannot be policed, defeat the purpose of the individual permit and results in endless discrimination and confusion.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

There is nothing doing in the barley deal and the price is nominal at $2.60@2.75 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

All the activity has gone out of the bean market and the price shows a loss of 15c. The market is easy and dull at $6.75 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt.

Demand for rye decreased and the price declined sharply, but came back again part of the way and closed with a loss of only ½c. No. 2 was quoted steady and quiet at $1.36½.

Manager Sam Selden, of the Reliance Milling Co., Vassar, Mich., was a caller on 'change last week. The mill has been sold to a farmers' company and Mr. Selden is going into the electric light business at Lapeer.

Local consumers were active buyers of oats all week and the market had an advance of 1½c, closing firm. There was something said about shipping demand, but not much business. Receipts were small. Quote: Cash No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74½@75c; No. 4 white, 73½@74c.

Corn was quiet and firm all week and made an advance of 6c owing to small supplies and a moderate demand. Stocks of contract corn here are down to 22,000 bus., the lowest on record, and receipts give no promise of building the total up. A little corn was shipped east, but most of the demand was for local use. The close was firm at $1.52 for cash No. 3, $1.54 for No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.52 for No. 4 yellow, $1.51 for No. 5 yellow and $1.50 for No. 6 yellow.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Assn., was in Omaha last Friday and was a visitor on the floor of the exchange.

E. C. Twamley, of J. E. Twamley, Son & Co., returned home last Friday from the sandhills of Nebraska, where he spent two weeks shooting ducks.

Some new corn has been arriving in this market in the last week, but the movement has not been considerable, nor is there any likelihood of its assuming considerable proportions in the near future. Farmers in this territory are not at all inclined to sell corn at present prices.

In a telegram from Washington, under date of October 31, Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, said: "Effective November 5th individual permit will apply on all grain to Minneapolis, except grain originating in Minnesota, both Dakotas and Montana. Average daily corn receipts at Minneapolis last 30 days less than 10 cars and at Sioux City 2 cars average daily receipts. All grain Sioux City, six and one-half cars."

The putting into effect last Saturday of the individual permit system as applied to the movement of grain to this market has resulted in greatly reduced receipts of grain this week. Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, went to Washington early in the week to see those in authority with reference to the permit situation. The directors of the exchange have entered vigorous protest against keeping the permit system in effect here. The fact that it was made effective at Omaha and was not made applicable to either Sioux City or Minneapolis they particularly resent.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is no change of quotations in shelled corn and spot cars are being moved within range of quotations given last week. Best grades are holding around $1.51@1.52 a bushel. Mixed corn is selling 2c under yellow grades.

Receipts of oats show a decided decrease over the same period last year. Only 124,000 bushels came into the market, as compared with 198,000 bushels the year before. The arrivals, however, have been more than enough to meet the light demand, and prices have been shaded a fraction. No. 1 white is selling at 76¾@77c a bushel; No. 2 white, 76@76½c.

Receipts of corn were largely in excess during the last period over the corresponding period a year ago, a total of 31,200 bushels being bulletined. A fair amount of new era corn is coming into the Pittsburgh market, but demand is very slow. Feeders apparently think it is too early to put in a supply of new corn, although the grain is in excellent condition. The weather is having a great deal to do with the backward condition of the corn market, and it is believed that if a cold spell occurred it would have a tendency to stiffen prices and stimulate demand. New No. 2 yellow ear corn is being offered on the local exchange around $1.30, with $1.25 bid.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The market for cash corn in New York ruled firm and higher with an improved domestic demand in evidence. No foreign enquiry was reported. No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.62¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.61¾; No. 2 white, $1.62¼; No. 3 white, $1.61¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.61¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.61¼.

Among the visitors upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were W. H. Martin, of Chicago; B. G. Hudnut, of Boston; W. E. Harris, of Baltimore; Leroy Snyder, also of Baltimore; L. R. Wilson, of Montreal; T. J. Thatcher and J. J. B. Orth, both of Chicago.

Prices for spot oats remain firm. There was a better demand from foreign interests in the market during the week, and a fair trade for export was reported. The domestic demand continues about steady. No. 1 white, 82½c; No. 2 white, 81½c to 82c; No. 3 white, 81c to 81½c; No. 4 white, 80c to 81c.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

W. E. Fildes, of James Bennett & Co., Chicago, was a visitor on the local exchange Wednesday.

The Standard Hay Co., through its vice-president and general manager, R. N. Archer, has made application for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

J. T. Halbert has bought the Merchants Exchange membership of the Riverside Elevator & Storage Co., which has been forced out of business because the plant was destroyed by fire, and will engage in the grain and hay brokerage business.

Receipts of corn continue almost nothing and prices are practically nominal. Demand is light, for everybody is waiting. Mills are doing very little. Oats have been coming a little more freely, but business therein is small and prices are firm and some higher. Cash No. 3 white sold Friday at 75½c and they were firmer next day, but no sales reported. No. 2 white 75½c was bid.

Continued rains throughout this territory have lessened an already light demand for grain and feedstuffs. During the month rainfall at this station broke all records for October, being over 10 inches, compared with a normal of less than three. One result was that farm work has been interrupted and pastures are better than ever known at this time of the season. The roads are so bad that hauling is almost impossible, which has also checked demand for grain. The cotton crop has been seriously damaged by the unprecedented rainfall, but enhancement of price has helped offset it. Chances now favor a heavy planting of cotton next spring, which may affect the area devoted to grain crops.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

A local committee in attendance at the Chicago hearing beginning Monday, Nov. 3, on the Johnson Amendment comprised C. M. McDonald, E. M. White, Benjamin Stockman and D. T. Helm.

A. D. Thomson, who has been laid up for several weeks through an indisposition, is reported to be improving. It is said to be uncertain, however, as to when he will be able to devote much attention to business.

George A. Robson, who has been devoting his attention to his firm's interests on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce during the last several months, spent the last week on the Duluth board. He does not look for any extended movement of grain to the terminals here prior to the close of the lake navigation season.

The great bulk of the wheat coming in here this fall is durum. Stocks of it in the elevators aggregate 2,331,000 bushels, while only 864,000 bushels of spring wheat is in store. Supplies of all grain in the elevators at this point now aggregate just 9,362,000 bushels, compared with approximately 23,000,000 bushels at this time last year.

B. E. Baker, one of the pioneer operators on this market but who has during the last year been superintending the development of an oil proposition in the Southwest, has returned to Duluth and will resume his former interests in the grain trade on this market. He and a coterie of Duluth associates are reported to have made a nice cleanup through the sale of their oil holdings to interests supposed to represent the Standard Oil.

The best grades of good milling wheat continue to command high premiums on this market. No. 3 dark northern, for example, sold at as high as $2.75 during the last few days. Spot No. 1 northern closed on Saturday at $2.65@2.70; No. 2 northern at $2.60@2.65, and No. 3 northern at $2.55@2.60. Eastern millers have been in this market during the last few days, buyers for them being anxious to contract for wheat to be shipped out before the close of navigation. So far wheat has only been going in lots of 25,000 and 50,000 bushels on the package freight boats, and it is estimated that not more than 200,000 bushels has been contracted for so far eastern shipment.

Officials of the Duluth Board of Tr are calling upon members to comply stri with the rule requiring reports of all c sales of grain for the purposes of the ords. In order that the reports shall dicate clearly the character of the grai flaxseed sold, members are required state in reporting sales the amount dockage affecting the price received. general they are called on to indi clearly the character of the grain or or the conditions surrounding the Any failure to report cash sales is garded by board officials as a violatio the spirit that should govern in comm cial transactions. Any trader viola the rule is subject to such penalties prescribed for infractions.

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BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye dull. No. 2 quoted $1.40 on tr through billed.

The elevators here are filled and ceipts of grain are light. The railr are doing practically nothing and the c is taking only a small quantity.

Wheat is going to the mills on arr only a few cars coming to the mar Millers were in need of supplies and the offerings quickly at stronger pr than last week. No. 2 red sold at $ No. 3 red, $2.27; No. 4 red, $2.23@2.28; 3 mixed, $2.22 on track, through billed.

Receipts of oats were lighter than some time past but the demand was so urgent, and although a fair clear was made, prices were comparatively for the best weights. Enough was for the light stuff. Only a few cars on the market the past two days and ers not inclined to pay the prices as Closing: No. 1 white, 77c; No. 2 w 76½c; No. 3 white, 75½c; No. 4 w 74½c, on track, through billed.

Quite a fair supply of corn reached market, in fact, the receipts were hea than in some months past and with an proved demand prices were stronger. week opened firmer, later prices dro off 1c and then advanced 3c, the bu being good at the latter and all offer readily sold. The receipts were nearl old corn, but quite a few shipments of and new and old mixed are expected week as the latter receipts came i good shape. Ear corn was slow, as prices being about 10c higher than Closing: Old corn, No. 1, and No. 2 low, $1.55 asked on track, through bi

Inspection track for the week: Whe No. 2 red, 9 cars; No. 3 red, 20 cars; 4 red, 5 cars; No. 5 red, 1 car; sampl cars; No. 1 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 mixe cars; No. 3 mixed, 10 cars; sample, 12 No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 3 white, 1 car; 1 dark hard, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 1 No. 2 hard, 6 cars; No. 3 hard, 38 No. 4 hard, 7 cars; No. 5 hard, 8 cars; s ple, 6 cars; No. 1 dark Northern, 1 No. 2 dark Northern, 3 cars; No. 3 Northern, 3 cars; No. 4 dark Norther cars; No. 5 dark Northern, 1 car; N Northern, 13 cars; No. 2 Northern, 3 No. 3 Northern, 14 cars; No. 4 North

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cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 86 cars; No. 2 low, 61 cars; No. 3 yellow, 7 cars; No. 4 low, 1 car; No. 5 yellow, 13 cars; No. 6 low, 8 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 white, ars; ear corn, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, cars; No. 2 white, 71 cars; No. 3 white, cars; No. 4 white, 5 cars; sample, 2 s. Rye—No. 2, 1 car; No. 3, 2 cars. rley—38 cars.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

tocks of grain in regular elevators Oc- er 27th were: Wheat, 1,427,377 bus.; s, 92,252 bus.; rye, 232,917 bus.; barley, 578 bus.

xports of flour and grain for the month October, 1919, were: Wheat, 755,000 .; oats, 244,323 bus.; barley, 51,845 bus.; meal, 16,413 cases; 16,366 sacks; flour, barrels, 57,891 sacks.

eceipts of flour and grain for the month October, 1919, were as follows: Flour, ,383 bus.; wheat, 943,730 bus.; corn, 0 bus.; oats, 218,415 bus.; rye, 164,000 .; barley, 2,875 bus.; malt, 4,350 bus.; nmeal, 625 barrels, 350 cases; oatmeal, 57 sacks.

ery little demand noted for nearby corn ing the past week, although the mar- was somewhat higher. Prices quoted follows: For shipment, No. 2 yellow n, $1.63 to $1.65 per bushel; No. 3 yel- corn, $1.62 to $1.64 per bushel. Re- ts for the week ending November 1st e 1,580 bushels.

he following were visitors on 'Change ing the past week: Louis Brosseau, M. uss, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Warburton, ton, Ohio; T. D. Roddig, Liverpool, land; Albert K. Taylor, H. M. Strat- Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. Jossman, De- t, Mich.; A. Hynding, Walter Russell, Francisco, Calif., and Mark Steele, falo, N. Y.

rather quiet demand for nearby oats ng the past week and prices being ted a trifle higher. The following es were quoted at the close: New y 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 85½c 6c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped te oats, 84½c to 85c per bushel; regu- 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 83c to c per bushel. Receipts for the week ng November 1st were 65,670 bushels.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

e Stratton-Ladish Milling Co., Mil- kee is remodeling a four-story ware- e at South Bay and Wilcox streets, an addition to its plant.

arry M. Stratton, president of the aukee Chamber of Commerce, at- ed the International Trade Conference tlantic City, Oct. 23 to 25.

ceipts of grain at Milwaukee for the were 142 cars barley, 85 cars corn, ars oats, 159 cars wheat, 43 cars rye; s flax; total, 819 cars, against 963 cars week before, 1,571 cars a year ago and cars in 1917.

ipments of grain from Milwaukee for week were 606,343 bu. oats, 76,040 bu. 78,910 bu. barley, 21,000 bu. wheat, 0 bu. rye; total, 828,193 bu., against 98 bu. the preceding week and 1,256,- 0u. a year ago.

the Milwaukee cash grain market es for the week exhibit little change, y receiving a setback after the early nce, resulting from the prohibition of Congress. Corn advanced 8c and t is 5c higher, oats, 1@1½c, while rye changed. The movement is moderate the demand fair.

essation of operations by breweries as sult of the prohibition enforcement ure means the total destruction of malt business throughout the coun- said Bruno E. Fink, secretary of the aukee Malting & Grain Co. "The ng business is now entirely negligi- save for a very small amount which be used by toasted corn flake com- s, bakers and a few other purposes, which all told is hardly sufficient to one malting house in operation in ntire United States.

second new company to be organ- in Milwaukee within the last few hs to provide lake transportation, is Visconsin Transit Co., which has been porated with a capital stock of $300,- The new company has purchased the ship Puritan in Boston, now on the p the lakes; and the steamer Crosby ll the holdings of the Chicago, Ra- and Milwaukee line. The steamer an had 30 feet cut off her bow to e her to pass through the Welland and is proceeding up the lakes bulk- d. The company will establish between Milwaukee, Chicago and ediate points and Grand Haven and gon; and from Milwaukee to Lud- and Manistee. Among the chief ters are E. W. Seymour and R. F. h, Chicago, and E. O. Henderson, ukee.

tors registering at the Milwaukee ber of Commerce during the past included the following: W. E. Cot- . H. Kerr, Horace Wing, Chicago, . A. Wahl, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. D. son, Akron, Iowa; P. F. Bonley, du Lac, Wis.; E. Borchert, Anaheim. W. B. Asche, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. St. Louis, Mo.; V. E. Newcomb, ork, N. Y.; R. Heger, Jefferson, W. in. Allenton, Wis.; C. C. Lewis, St. Mo.; H. S. Allen, Pittsburgh, Pa; Casebier, Des Moines, Ia.; H. E. sworth, New York, N. Y.; J. B. De- laney, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Meyer, Calmar, Ia.; L. M. Black, New York, N. Y.; W. M. Browning, Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Chambers, St. Paul, Minn.; C. A. Sohngen, Hamilton, Ohio; J. J. Boyle, Chicago, Ill.; F. Jennijohn, and D. W. Osborn, Omro, Wis.; W. H. Linn, Eagle; Fred Miller, Westfield; D. J. Felon, Ripon; Henry Menger, Allenton, Wis.; O. O. Morrison, Waukegan, Ill.; J. H. Kruhl, Cecil; C. A. Thompson, East Troy; John Dunphy, Elkhorn, Wis.

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CHICAGO

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KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

J. J. Kraettli, of the E. D. Fisher Grain Co., was called to Clay Center, Kans., Saturday on account of the death of his father, Jacob Kraettli.

C. W. Lonsdale, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., returned Saturday from Denver, Colo., where he attended the funeral of his father, the Rev. Frank Lonsdale, who died at the age of 79 years.

Movement of wheat in Oklahoma, which is to be increased by the cars now en route to that state, indicates that the crop was underestimated. Some private estimates run as high as 50,000,000 bushels.

A demonstration of fire and grain dust explosion prevention is to be given in Kansas City November 8 by Dr. H. H. Brown, of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A lecture will accompany the demonstration.

Accused of not paying a fair reflection of the guaranteed price of wheat to producers and ignoring communications from the United States Grain Corporation, the Farmers' Elevator Association, Mound Ridge, Kans., has been deprived of its federal license.

Kansas City grain men and millers did their usual big part in helping to raise $2,500,000 for local charities and a memorial to the 400 Kansas City boys who fell in the world war. Several firms and individuals contributed $1,000 to $1,500 each, and the gifts running down to $5 were numerous.

C. B. Cozart, of Oklahoma City, who was in Kansas City Thursday, said the big kafir and milo crops of Oklahoma were ready to move. While rains had retarded threshing, he regarded the actual damage as light. Farmers, he said, were anxious to sell at the high prices now prevailing, but were very short of cars.

While most reports concerning growing wheat in Kansas are favorable, there are serious complaints as to the condition of stubble fields in Ellsworth, Saline and Lincoln counties. Pasturing of wheat fields has begun in all southwestern states, effecting the saving of feed. Last year wheat pasturage was an important factor in the feed situation and farmers hope to use it freely this year.

October receipts of wheat in Kansas City were 6,056,011 bus., the largest for that month since 1916, but 4,124,250 bus. less than for September. The reduction reflects the car situation in the Southwest, which is being slowly relieved. Corn receipts were 583,750 bus.; oats, 793,000 bus.; kafirs, 73 cars; rye, 54 cars; barley, 56 cars; millfeeds, 445 cars; flour, 6,378 cars. Shipments were: Wheat, 4,222 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 373 cars; kafirs, 43 cars; rye, 6 cars; barley, 52 cars; millfeeds, 755 cars; flour, 1,368 cars.

Complaints as to the manner of granting individual permits for shipping grain to Kansas City have become so numerous that W. B. Lathrop, chairman of the transportation committee of the Board of Trade, has taken the matter up with the local grain control committee. It is said that in some cases where cars are provided and wheat loaded no permit can be obtained for the movement of the grain to market. In others the permits have been granted, but no cars can be obtained. The cars supplied are going mainly to the western portion of Kansas and to eastern Colorado, where much wheat is on the ground and where a great deal of threshing remains to be done.

While the nation-wide coal strike is regarded with apprehension by all industries in Kansas City, the elevators and mills here that use coal for fuel are generally provided for one to three months. Many of the larger plants secure their power from central power houses, which have fair supplies of coal. The Kansas City Northwestern railroad, which runs from here to Virginia, Nebr., has shut down, owing to the lack of coal and the embarrassed position of its finances. The road in in the hands of L. S. Cass, receiver, who has been endeavoring for some time to have the property taken over by the railroad administration. It brings in a small amount of grain and carries more milk to Kansas City than any other road. The street car service in Atchison, Kans., was discontinued Saturday as a means of conserving coal for other uses in the city.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 974 cars, against 830 a week ago and 1,055 a year ago. Increase in the offerings was not sufficient to check advancing prices, particularly on milling grades of hard wheat, as the demand from local mills and shippers was good. Hard wheat closed 1c to 15c higher, with No. 1 ranging from $2 35 to $2.57, No. 2 from $2.33 to $2.55. Red wheat gained 1c to 4c. It closed with No 1 at $2.29@2.30, No. 2 at $2.26@2 28 and No. 3 at $2.23@2.25. Cars for shipment of wheat from local elevators were in lim-

ited supply and stocks decreased only 143,000 bus., to 14,531,000 bus. Holdings here are about 300,000 bus. less than a year ago. The inward movement included some of the distressed wheat in western Kansas, which is to be given preference until moved. There were many complaints from other parts of the state as to the inefficient workings of the individual permit system. At some points where elevators are full no cars were obtainable. At others the cars were provided and loaded, yet no shipping permits were granted. At the end of the week the transportation committee of the Board of Trade took the matter up with the local grain control committee.

Corn—Receipts, 124 cars, against 97 a week ago and 248 a year ago. The offerings included a few cars of new corn, which showed good quality and sold at a slight discount under old corn prices. Demand was slow in the early part of the week, but, after a decline of 1c to 2c, there was improved buying, with fair shipping and local orders. Stocks decreased 4,000 bus., to 43,000 bus., against 492,000 a year ago. Dealers expect a larger movement, dependent upon the car situation, and are anxious to see elevator stocks of wheat reduced to make room for corn.

Oats—Receipts, 65 cars, against 94 a week ago and 135 a year ago. The trade was active and stocks were drawn upon to the extent of 54,000 bus., leaving 1,176,000 bus. in store. Both shippers and local dealers were buyers. Much of the oats taken was shipped southward. The heavier samples were in the best demand. White oats closed 1½@2c higher, with No. 2 at 73@73½c; No. 2 mixed, 2@2½c up, at 68@70½c; No. 2 red, 3@4½c up, at 70@72½c.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 1 car, against 7 a week ago and 1 a year ago. Recent rains and the shortage of cars were held responsible for the very light offerings, but the time is approaching for the movement of crops in Oklahoma and Kansas, which are expected to be liberal. It is said that some loss was suffered in Texas, but not much in either Kansas or Oklahoma. Production in all three states is large enough to afford considerable reduction. Demand for small lots is urgent and shorts are anxious. Prices here advanced 20c for the week and were quoted as follows: No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo, $2.60@2.70 per cwt.; No. 3, $2.50@2.60. Stocks were reduced 6,000 bus., to 10,000, against 40,000 last year.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

C. C. Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor on 'change this week.

There will be no session of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

H. F. McCarthy, of the International Grain Co., returned this week from a two weeks' vacation at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The Froedtert Malting Co. has been granted corporate privileges in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association.

Parker Harding, of E. S. Woodworth & Co., returned today from a trip through the Southwest visiting old friends in the grain business.

C. V. Fisher, Kansas City, Mo., F. R. Windee, St. Joseph, Mo., and C. S. Johnson, Boston, Mass., were visitors at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce during the week.

Delegates from eight Northwestern states gathered at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, last week and formed a Northwestern District association of the Community Millers' association.

The Big Flat Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Harlem, Montana, with a capital stock of $15,000. E. P. Ekegren is president, W. H. Reed vice president and M. L. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Cash Wheat—The demand for cash wheat in the Minneapolis market is good and prices show a very stubborn tone. Farm deliveries at interior elevators are very light and country elevator stocks were well cleared up recently when the car situation improved. Commission houses report light shipping advices. Good spring wheat is very scarce and when seed requirements are deducted from the marketable quantity of good wheat only a small total is available for milling. The total out-turn of the Northwestern states is estimated around 124,000,000 bushels and considerable of this amount consists of durum wheat. Mills are keen buyers of spring wheat that runs strong in gluten. There has been considerable buying of wheat for eastern shipment lately and this caused a firmer tone in the low grades.

The demand for winter wheat is good, but most of the holders are asking a sharp advance on account of the gains in Southwestern markets and the light movement to terminals. Buyers want the wheat but will not follow the sharp advances freely. Dark and semi-dark winter wheat is in very good demand. Yellow wheat is in quiet to slow demand.

The demand for durum wheat ranges from dull to good, according to kind and quality offered. Amber durum is wanted by macaroni makers and durum flour millers. Offerings are moderate.

Corn—The demand for old crop corn is very good and prices have been advancing moderately owing to the light offerings and strength in the December future. New crop corn is quite wet and the offerings are in quiet to fair demand, according to moisture test. Offerings of new corn for November and December shipment are fair and at good demand. December shipment is offered at ½c under the future. Some late November shipment corn is selling around December price. The demand seems to be good.

Oats—There is a good demand for heavy feeding oats and the market is stronger in tone compared with the futures. Old crop heavy oats are arriving in very small volume and are in good demand. Western buyers are taking most of the heavier quality. Thin oats are going chiefly to the elevator companies and No. 3 white sells at ½@¾c under December. Weight and transit will carry prices as high as 1½c over December. No. 4 white sells at 1@3½c less.

Rye—An elevator company is buying rye freely at ½c over December for No. 2 and there is a good milling demand for a certain quantity of white milling rye. Offerings are very moderate. Farmers are not selling much. The new crop is germinating in spots, but the average is poor.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Flour mills in Toledo will not suffer for want of coal as a result of the strike of coal miners. They report having several weeks' supply.

The condition of Frank I. King, of C. A. King & Co., has steadily improved and he has been able to be on 'Change almost daily of late. He left Sunday for a short sojourn at Baltimore, Md.

Toledo grain dealers attended the meeting of the Northwestern Farmers' Elevator Assn., at Jewell, O., Monday evening. Those attending were: Joe Streicher and Harry Zimmerman, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; George Woodman, of Rice Grain Co.; Kent Keilholtz and Chas. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co.; George Forrester, of E. B. Slawson Co.; Paul Barnes, of the Young Grain Co.; Harry De Vore, of H. W. De Vore & Co.; Fred. Wickenhiser, of John Wickenhiser & Co., and Oliver Randolph, inventor of the Randolph Grain Drier.

Considerable damage to corn resulted from the continued wet weather the past week, says John Wickenhiser, of John Wickenhiser & Co., grain dealers. He says there are many fields of husked corn in water soaked fields that will be a complete loss. The movement of new corn to market the past week is no criterion of what the movement will be this year. The few cars straggling in amounts to only the surplus in farmers' hands, and the general attitude is to hold off for higher markets. Bulges in the market will bring out a few oats from time to time, Mr. Wickenhiser believes, but the big oats movement is a dream and will not materialize. He points to the action of many farmers who have recently installed storage tanks on their farms as proof that they are in no hurry to sell and intend to let the market come to them. Contract grade of new corn is bringing about $1.41 in Toledo basis in store.

Some time ago we announced in this column the formal opening of trading in bean "futures" on the Toledo floor, the sale of one 100-lb. bag of choice hand picked having been recorded by George Forrester, of the E. B. Slawson Co., to Walton Stone, of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co. Last Saturday was "delivery day" and comment was heard on all sides as to whether the "Bean King" would be able to deliver. Stone indulged freely in remarks of a sarcastic nature and so riled the "King" that he resorted to drastic efforts to make good before the 12 o'clock gong. And the villain was foiled. A few moments before the fatal hour a dark-hued husky came a-grinning and escorting the 100 pounds of beans on a truck and deposited them at the feet of Stone. The deal was officially closed and Stone was seen to curse beneath his breath. It was stated later that the "King" had planned personally to demand his gold in payment before the beans were turned over, and had he carried out his threat—we shed a tear for Stone.

The grain markets were a dull and featureless proposition last week except for the upturn Saturday. Several cars of new corn were on the sample tables. A car of new No. 3 yellow sold on basis of $1.41 in store here. Two cars arrived in heating and musty conditions, both grading sample. They brought $1.22½ for one testing 20.8 and $1.28½ for 18.4 per cent moisture, basis 23c rate to New York. No. 2 white oats sold at 71⅞c to 73½c; No. 3, white, ⅛@¾c less and No. 4 white 1c discount. Oats testing 36 lbs. brought 1¼c premium over ordinary run. Sales Saturday were at the top of above range. Wheat receipts have been fairly good, probably as result of inability to secure permits for seaboard shipment. Spring wheat has been bringing handsome premiums on the sample tables. No. 1 dark northern spring sold as high as $2.80 and No. 3 dark $2.75 during the week. While dealers here note a good export inquiry for rye no business has resulted as buyers do not seem to want to take hold. Rye with corn as a feed is cheap and dealers are advocating the mixture. Rye is worth $1.37 to $1.37½. Barley market is narrow. Receipts light. Price about $1.40. Week's receipts: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 10; oats, 34; rye, 40; barley, 2.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

There is very little speculative interest in the market and unless there is some radical news to advance prices it is probable the public will stay out. Speculators here like a bull market and seldom butt into any other. At present sentiment is, on the whole, bearish. Brilliant crop prospects in Argentine are making exporters cautious.

Winnipeg.—All hopes of a delay in the closing down of winter may be abandoned. There have been heavy snowfalls over most of the prairie provinces during the past week and sub-zero weather has been the rule. Of more importance is the probability of an unusually early tieup of navigation. This probability was reflected on the market on Saturday and undoubtedly one of the factors of the strength at the close of the week. Shipping firms were active buyers on all recessions and there was a keener cash demand for both oats and barley than for a considerable time.

Rumors have been in circulation that the wheat board would put an embargo on coarse grain shipments and make extraordinary efforts to get wheat to the seaboard. There does not appear to be any necessity for taking any action at the lake head terminals or in the West. There is plenty of storage at the terminals and no trace of car shortage. The grain movement would have to be far heavier than it is at present to cause any congestion from lack of cars. In the East a different situation prevails, the elevators at the bay ports are overfull and generally there is shortage of storage right up to the Atlantic ports.

The export flour trade is very dull and there is no prospect of an immediate improvement. Europe wants to buy wheat to grind and to utilize the offal for stock feed. Canada wants her wheat ground at home and exported as flour so that the mill feed will be available for stock feed. Under these conditions the Canadian mills are confined to supplying domestic trade, which is not sufficient to keep them bu We can't sell flour so we have to wheat. In pre-war days a good exp flour trade was done with South Afri For the present Australia has this bu ness but Canadian mills are hopeful of capturing it.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

The name of Daniel B. Brewster, gaged in the fertilizer business, is pos as an applicant for membership in the B timore Chamber of Commerce.

V. C. Elmore, of Ashland, Ill., represe ing the Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., of Louis, Mo., was a visitor on the floor the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce week.

The receipts of water-borne wheat the Baltimore market so far this sea amount to 1,315,000 bus., compared w 1,145,000 bus. arrived up to the same t last year.

The name of George T. Snyder, comm sion merchant, is posted on the offi bulletin board of the Baltimore Cham of Commerce as an applicant for memb ship in this organization.

President Williams, of the New Y State Hay Dealers' Assn., has appoin

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BALTIMORE

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Hay—GRAIN—Feeds

arles England, of this city, as a member the legislation committee of this organation and Egil Steen chairman of the mmittee on statistics.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, mited, has sent out to the grain trade a tification to the effect that it is prepared act as superintendents and samplers in ports of Liverpool and Manchester at asonable rates for the service rendered.

D. C. Gray has been named as general ffic manager of the Western Maryland ilway Co., effective November 1. Mr. ay was formerly freight manager of this d when it was put under the Baltimore Ohio by the United States Railroad Administration.

I. B. James, a grain merchant of Bris- England; James S. Craig, flour im- ter of Glasgow, Scotland, and W. S. shur, manager of the Chesapeake & io Elevator Co., of Newport News, Va., re callers on the floor of the Baltimore amber of Commerce last week.

By the majority stockholders of the timore Pearl Hominy Co. agreeing to the stock of the minority stockholders, recent suit of the latter for an acnting was settled at the suggestion of lge Rose, in the United States Court e, after the ninth day of the trial, that litigants get together and compromise ir differences.

Elaborate exhibits of the agricultural horticultural products of Maryland e given last week at the fair grounds Hagerstown, Md., in connection with annual meeting of the Farmers' Naal Congress, Maryland Agricultural Horticultural Society and affiliated orizations. The show eclipsed in size and lity any previous display of a like na-

The following Baltimore grain and hay attended the banquet in New York on October 30 of the National Horse dicity Ass'n, the primary object of ch is to conduct an educational camgn to demonstrate the economy of se-drawn vehicles: Messrs. Egil Steen, A. Manger, Frank Cover, Walter F. neal, Marion G. Dinsmore, Clarence A. er and Col. H. C. Jones. All of these lemen reported the occasion a most resting one and the enthusiasm of ybody present at a high pitch.

bout 80 distinguished business men of at Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, are touring the United States as the its of the Chamber of Commerce of the ed States of America, spent last Tuesafternoon and Wednesday in Baltie and inspected the industries and inal facilities of this port with a view establishing closer business relations their countries and the United States. ompany with about 150 of the leading ness men of Baltimore, the visitors shown about the harbor on the after- of October 29th and in the evening laborate banquet in their honor was at the Emerson Hotel, at which the rnor of Maryland, the mayor of Balti- and some of the foreigners made ad- ses.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

e local barley market was quiet but Rye dull and easy.

siness on the hay plugging tracks had suspended on three days of the past owing to incessant rains.

avy rains during the past week have ed handling of corn, plowing and the letion of seeding in nearby Ohio and na territory. Receipts of new corn were limited to a few cars of No. 5 sample grades. All were heavy in ure content.

x Blumenthal, by reason of an exng growth in the grain and hay busiand the inadequacy of the offices now ied on the twenty-sixth floor of the Central Building, has found it imive to seek additional room, and will ience tenancy Nov. 4 in larger quarn the twenty-third floor of this popuilding. Mr. Blumenthal will continue ve expert attention to his barley in- s and Edward A. Smith will supere the important hay department of the

individual permit system requiring ry shippers to secure permits for ents of all grains to Chicago, Mile. Omaha, Kansas City and St. caused considerable confusion here ast week, as many shippers to this t misinterpreted the new order as pplying to Cincinnati. As this martinues to operate under the blanket n of permits, the local trade immedinotified hundreds of shippers that no e had been made here and that indi- permits were not required to ship to Cincinnati.

oes not frequently happen that grain find themselves candidates at mayorelections, but this distinction has to two of the Cincinnati trade. Alowling, of the grain and hay firm of me name, has been chosen by the licans of Newport, Ky., for mayor H. Wess, extensive retail feed to lead the Democrats of St. Ber- (a suburb of Cincinnati) for the position. Both combine a high de- f executive ability with the quality sonal magnetism, are both officials Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange hamber of Commerce, and to those ange in daily intercourse with them oked upon not alone as leaders but larly deserving of the votes of the on election day next Tuesday.

The Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee has set Nov. 12 for a hearing at Cincinnati of the request of the L. & N. Ry. for cancellation of the present commodity rates on seed, grass, clover and millet, straight or mixed carload, from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis to Nashville and Clarksville, Tenn., also the request for the establishment of milling-in-transit arrangements to Knoxville on hay (carload), and barley, corn, kaffir corn, oats, alfalfa meal and wheat drawn from or through Cincinnati and the product shipped via the Louisville and Nashville to stations on the Knoxville and Atlanta divisions and branches of the Louisville and Nashville south of Knoxville.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week were fair, but quality mostly poor. Good heavy milling wheat held a steady tone, but low grades and smutty sold slowly at a loss of 2c to 3c from last week. Toward the close even the top grades showed an easiness of tone, and prices a trifle lower under smaller milling inquiries.. Receipts for the week, 99 cars, of which only 15 cars graded No. 2 red. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.29@2.30; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.28@2.29; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.22½@2.24½; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.15@2.17; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.11@2.13; sample, as to quality, $2@2.20. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—Shelled corn was only in fair demand, but slightly higher than a week ago on option influences. Buying was almost wholly for shipment, and mainly for white and yellow for milling account. The former continued to maintain a premium over yellow and mixed. New corn arrivals were light, and mostly of low grades or sample of heavy moisture and damaged grains: No. 1 white, $1.51@1.52; No. 2 white, $1.50@1.51; No. 3 white, $1.49@1.50; No. 4 white, $1.47@1.49; No. 5 white, $1.45@1.47; No. 6 white, $1.43@1.45; No. 1 yellow, $1.47@1.48; No. 2 yellow, $146@1.47; No. 3 yellow, $1.45@1.46; No. 4 yellow, $1.43@1.45; No. 5 yellow, $1.41@1.43; No. 6 yellow, $1.39@1.41; No. 1 mixed, $1.46@1.1.47; No. 2 mixed, $1.45@1.46; No. 3 mixed, $1.44@1.45; No. 4 mixed, $1.42@1.44; No. 5 mixed, $1.40@1.42; No. 6 mixed, $1.38@1.40. New yellow ear corn ranged at $1.20 to $1.23, white at $1.21 to $1.24, and mixed $1.19 to $1.22 per bushel. Old from $1.20 to $1.40.

Oats—There was only a fair demand for oats during the week, but the movement was moderate and prices ruled steady to a cent higher. Grain of heavy weight continues to command a premium. No. 2 white, 74½@75½c; No. 3 white, 74@74½c; No. 4 white, 73@74c; No. 2 mixed, 73½@74c; No. 3 mixed, 73@73½c; No. 4 mixed, 72@73c.

CHICAGO.

The membership of D. R. Howland has been posted for transfer.

William W. Norris, secretary of the Wm. Nash Co., and well known member of the Board of Trade, died last week.

Two newly elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade are J. C. Knoche and John H. Van Dyke of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

The November, 1919, interest rate has been fixed at 6½ per cent per annum under the provisions of Section 15 of Rule IV of the Board of Trade.

The directors of the Board of Trade have decided to appoint a committee to prepare rules and regulations for a corporation plan for clearing trades on the Board of Trade.

Among recent visitors on the floor were S. S. Carlisle, Omaha; Harry Stratton and H. H. Ladish, Milwaukee; W. H. Hutton, Davenport; H. D. Raddatz, Toledo, and H. L. Webb, London, England.

Board of Trade members defeated the proposed change in the rules which would have denied employes of one house the privilege of trading through another house without the permission of their employers. The vote stood 451 to 117.

Elevator interests of Chicago and vicinity assert that they will not be affected by the coal strike inasmuch as they have on hand a two or three months' supply of coal. However, a strike lasting throughout the winter would be a different matter.

A step which it is expected will check the movement of corn from northern Iowa is the fact that effective Nov. 5 individual permits will be required to ship grain to St. Paul and Minneapolis. This does not include shipments of grain originating in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

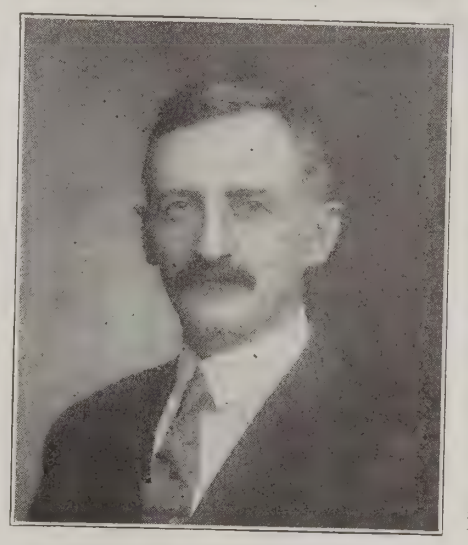
Oats receipts were 15 cars, demand good and market quoted unchanged to ¼c higher; No. 2 white, 71¼c; No. 3 white, 71c.

J. A. Waring, of S. C. Bartlett & Co., spent a few days during the week inspecting their country elevators which they recently purchased.

Peoria live stock market strong. Saturday's arrivals were about 800, with market 15@25c higher. Trading active at the upturn, with bulk of sales ranging from $13.80@14.25, with a strong demand on all grades. Cattle market steady at the recent decline. Top beeves, $15.

Peoria cash corn strong throughout the past week. Receipts were light, due mostly to the permit system and shortage of cars. Saturday's receipts were 26 cars, with market 1 cent higher on old corn and 2 cents higher on new corn. No. 1 yellow, $1.46@1.46½; No. 2 yellow, $1.45¾@1.46; No. 2 mixed, $1.45½@1.46; No. 3 mixed, $1.45@1.45½; new No. 4 yellow, $1.36½; new No. 5 yellow, $1.34; new No. 5 mixed, $1.32. Very few sales of new corn to arrive have been reported.

Announcement, Murphy-Grier Co., Peoria, Ill. T. A. Grier, of T. A. Grier & Co., Peoria, Ill., and M. F. Murphy, of the Murphy Grain Co., Springfield, have consolidated their interests in the above firm. J. W. Bryan, formerly manager of the Murphy Grain Co. at Peoria, and A. F. Rhodes, formerly with the Murphy Grain Co. at Springfield, Ill., are now connected



J. A. WARING

Recently Announced a Further Consolidation of Peoria's Grain Trade in the S. C. Bartlett Co., of Which Firm He Is General Manager.

with the new firm, which will carry on a general grain business in all branches, with offices at Peoria and Springfield. The firm is also correspondents of the Armour Grain Co., having private wires to all leading markets. The business of the Murphy Grain Co. will be continued as it is, the other stockholders having bought Mr. Murphy's interest.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

J. A. Bushfield of the Bushfield Grain Co., receivers and shippers, Pierce building, was recently elected to membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Anthony H. Norris of the United States Grain Corporation is an applicant for membership in the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Norris formerly was a member, but sold his membership.

Grain men on the Merchants' Exchange are loud in their complaints in regard to the delay incident to the individual permit system for moving grain which was inaugurated by the Government.

Bert H. Lang, second vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, purchased the membership of Henry Harsh of the Harsh Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn., and presented the certificate with the transfer fees to his assistant, Anthony Norris.

Julius G. Meyer, who has been connected with the grain business in St. Louis for years, has associated himself as a solicitor, with the office of the Chris J. Muckermann Insurance Agency Co. Mr. Meyer, prior to his entry in the insurance business, was an officer of the Brinkmeyer-Meyer Grain Co.

W. J. Edwards, of W. J. Edwards & Co., who, with his wife, departed on a vacation trip three weeks ago, returned Monday, looking much improved as the result of his trip. Mr. Edwards visited Atlantic City, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland on the tour, and reports that he had a very enjoyable time.

Local commission men are receiving many complaints of heavy losses of grain on account of the serious floods in this vicinity. There has been more than six inches of rain here in the last week and the Mississippi, Missouri, Meramec, Osage and Gasconade Rivers are all high and much damage to the grain of all kinds in the bottom lands has resulted.

Reports to local commission men indicate that farmers in Illinois will suffer heavy losses on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly in their wheat fields. Although instructed by both federal and state agricultural agents to delay their wheat seeding in the affected area many of the farmers were so anxious to take advantage of the big wheat prices that they disregarded this advice and sowed their wheat so early that it became infected with the flies.

Gilbert Sears, who had charge of the elevators for the C. H. Albers Commission Co., died at his home Nov. 3. Mr. Sears was the victim of several unfortunate accidents since he came out of the hospital after an operation for cancer of the jaw. Shortly after his recovery from the operation he was attacked by the flu, and while convalescing from that he fell in the bath tub at his home and broke his leg. Since then he had a severe attack of gout in which his limbs swelled to twice their normal size. His death was due to cancer.

Charles G. Simon, formerly president of the Great Western Feed Co., has just returned from Western Canada, where he has been operating an immense wheat ranch, seventy miles northeast of Calgary. Mr. Simon reports that he secured half a crop of the finest wheat he ever saw this year, but his neighbors were less fortunate, as most of their crops were ruined by the drouth. He brought with him a liberal sample of his wheat which, according to Canadian standards, tested 65 pounds to the bushel, but according to the Grain Corporation here it tested 62 pounds to the bushel. Mr. Simon has resumed his position on the Merchants' Exchange and will engage in the commission business, with an office in the Pierce building. He will remain in St. Louis until next fall when he will return to Calgary to superintend the harvesting of next year's wheat crop. The Great Western Feed Co. burned out in October, 1917, and Mr. Simon purchased his wheat ranch shortly after that.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.23½@2.26	72 @72½
Tuesday	2.22 @2.25	71¼@72
Wednesday	2.23½@2.25	71½@72
Thursday	2.23 @2.25	72 @72½
Friday	2.23½@2.25	72½@73
Saturday	2.26 @2.28	73½@74

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,216,766	No. 2 hard..	39,219
Corn	16,620	No. 2 corn..	.....
Oats	199,801	2 yel. corn..	.....
Rye	89,416	2 white	.....
Barley	4,899	2 oats	5,590
Kafir	.....	2 white	9,353
Wheat, s'cn..	647	3 white	143,968
No. 1 red...	328,022	Standard	.....
No. 2 red...	8,965	No. 3 rye...	50,598
No. 1 hard..	2,223,019		

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderon, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 24 were: 298,591 bus. wheat, 20,000 bus. oats and 1,796 bus. barley.

The Commercial Exchange was closed on Tuesday (election day) it being a legal holiday in this state.

F. W. Behrens, the well known bag agent and member of the Commercial Exchange, has just returned from a successful business trip in West Virginia.

H. Polinsky & Co., 900 Passyunk Ave., has filed suit against Rosario Gambino, 816 Carpenter St., to recover $674, alleged to be due for flour sold and delivered.

The Grocers and Importers Exchange telegraphed their congratulations to President Wilson on the firm stand he took with regard to the coal miners strike.

George I. King, traffic agent for the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., at the Commercial Exchange, left on Saturday for a ten days' hunting trip in the Bushkill mountains.

Gross Brothers of Hightstown, N. J., and John McGingan, Jr., general manager of the local branch of the Taylor & Bournique Co., have made application for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Nov. 1, were, 400 bbls. and 19,990,444 pounds of flour in sacks; 65,310 bus. wheat, 16,128 bus. corn, 78,335 bus. oats, 31,452 bus. rye, 38,750 bus. malt and 260 tons of feed.

The following out of town visitors were registered on 'change during the week: W. P. Greene, representing the National Oats Co., St. Louis; A. K. Taylor of Taylor and Bournique Co., Milwaukee; F. J. Malone, manager of the Halliday Milling Company, Cairo, Ills.; W. E. Messerole, assistant sales manager of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.; F. J. Koplin, Topeka, Kas.; J. N. Claybrook and R. T. Bansman, New York City.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

As the result of a collision of a motor car and a heavy street car D. J. Leverone, of Louisville, a poultry supply and feed dealer, is dead, having died on Oct. 27, of injuries received in the wreck.

Heavy rains during the past week have resulted in wheat seeding being further delayed, and it is now reported that the winter wheat acreage in Kentucky and Tennessee promises to be very small.

A meeting of the Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee will be held on Nov. 5, at which time a request will be considered for a revision of transit circulars to cover milling in transit grain in Louisville.

A telegram received from Franklin, Ky., Oct. 25, stated that Robert A. Aspley, 50 years of age, of the College Mill Co., died on that date of a hemorrhage of the brain. He is survived by his wife, son, and a number of relatives.

Louisville corn millers have reduced prices all along the line due to an effort to establish their prices on what they fig-

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MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 2670 Private Wires Main 2670

ure will be the December market when new corn is moving, thus enabling them to book immediate order business and sixty day business. Unbolted meal is quoted at $3.05 a hundred, with peal, cream and hominy grits at $3.25; corn flour, $3.35; and hominy meal, $57 a ton.

Alfred Brandeis, chief of the Enforcement Division U. S. Grain Corporation, reports that the license of J. T. Allen & Son, a partnership at Guymon, Okla., has been revoked until further notice, due to failure of the concern to furnish necessary reports of its operations to the Government.

R. E. Belcher, of the A. S. Krider Co., St. Louis, chairman of the National Bankruptcy Law Committee, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Louisville Credit Men's Association at the Ballard & Ballard Mills on Oct. 27, the meeting following a dinner served from the company cafeteria. Mr. Belcher explained the present law, and the work being done in Washington to amend the law for the protection of general business.

THE CORN ADVANCE.

THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER hit it just about right in considering corn values in our Grain Trade Review Oct. 8, when we said, "Efforts to talk the price down are made right along, but corn is a domestic supply and demand proposition and does not reflect as rapidly as would wheat any change of importance—the supply of old corn back in the country is much smaller than the trade believes—it will all be wanted before the new is ready to market—the cash situation has become somewhat stronger than during the previous week and the market failed to break with the passing of the September delivery."

Again in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER Oct. 22, we said, "A more favorable review regarding the ultimate price for corn is noted in many quarters."

Our consistent bullish advice was followed in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER Oct. 29, just before the sensational advance of Nov. 3, with the following, "While corn prices have held within practically the same range for nearly a month, indications now are that the market is getting out of the rut—the general disposition seems to be to hold for a remunerative figure, around $1.25 being the desire for new corn at country loading stations: this figure represents $1.35 and over for December at Chicago."

Oats in Primary Market.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	29,745,000	46,798,000
Milwaukee	9,955,000	15,569,000
Minneapolis	7,476,000	13,690,000
Duluth	376,000	1,788,000
St. Louis	7,166,000	7,878,000
Toledo	1,252,000	4,145,000
Detroit	725,000	1,520,000
Kansas City	2,541,000	7,010,000
Peoria	2,359,000	3,548,000
Omaha	2,988,000	7,231,000
Indianapolis	4,017,000	5,699,000
Total	68,600,000	114,876,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
Chicago	2,044,000	1,956,000	2,675,000
Milwaukee	874,000	946,000	1,419,000
Minneapolis	469,000	565,000	511,000
Duluth	7,000	19,000	44,000
St. Louis	568,000	539,000	482,000
Toledo	75,000	75,000	175,000
Detroit	46,000	43,000	88,000
Kansas City	141,000	152,000	226,000
Peoria	301,000	196,000	135,000
Omaha	186,000	140,000	402,000
Indianapolis	271,000	228,000	408,000
Total	4,982,000	4,859,000	6,565,000
Shipments	3,995,000	3,541,000	5,766,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 168,000 bu. last week and rye 46,000 bu. Corn decreased 116,000 bu., oats 90,000 bu. and barley 1,000 bu. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the total:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	6,010	12,606	18,616,000	20,160,000
Corn	244	349	593,000	2,173,000
Oats	2,376	4,681	7,057,000	6,129,000
Rye	1,650	1,092	2,742,000	439,000
Barley	61	195	256,000	1,359,000

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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SHIPPER
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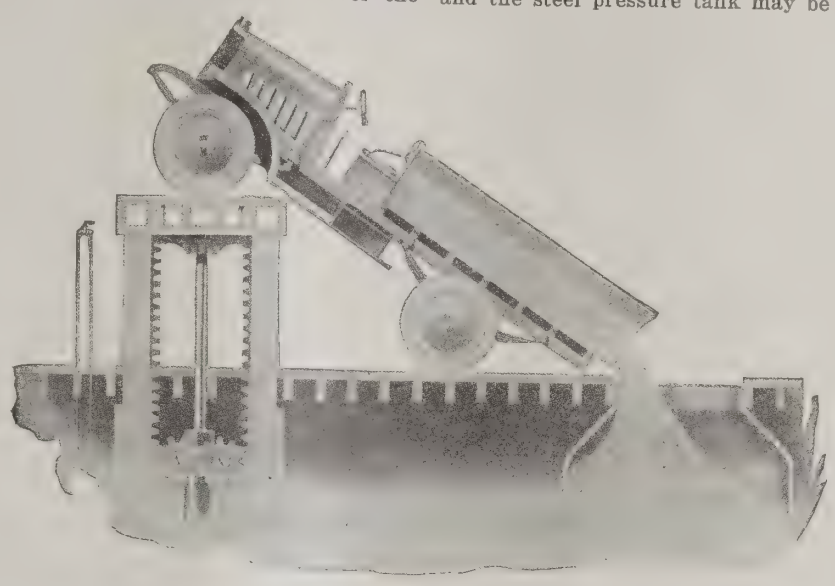
TRAPP DUMPING SYSTEMS.

considerable time was necessary rain dealers to adjust their meth- of dumping grain from auto trucks nveniently as from the long-used wagon. Their properties were ly adjusted to accommodate the truck, for inventors quickly over- the difficulties which confronted rst auto truck users when hauling grain crops to the elevators; and is time there are many different anical methods of dumping grain motor-driven vehicles.

able among these is the Trapp ing System, perfected by C. L. of Omaha, Neb., who adopted the nical principle that it is always o handle heavy loads on a hori- l plane. His device causes the wheels of a truck to be raised by essed air to such height as is nec- to cause the grain to flow from uck body. The wheels are raised orizontal platform, and all danger e truck running backward and ing the housing on the rear axle uring the box off the chassis is ated. In fact, it is not even nec- to block the truck in any way, can run neither forward nor back- as the truck wheels are on a ntal plane before and after being to be dumped. The platform, always level at whatever height, ars on each of the guide posts n the function of keeping this tely in position and the platform e enough for all size trucks.

operation of the dump is ex- simple. The auto truck should be run forward until the back of the truck is over the pit; then by the turning of a valve compressed air does the work. The power device is a cheap one; in fact, there is nothing cheaper. Compressed air handles enormous weights with perfect safety, and it is not necessary to run the elevator machinery all the time in order to operate the dump. The air is pumped into a large steel pressure tank which holds enough air to dump enough loads of grain to fill the ordinary pit. This tank can then be replenished whenever the machinery is running to elevate the grain out of the pit. Compressed air means no jarring of the truck when the dump is being lowered, a fact which truck owners will greatly favor, for they appreciate hauling to a house which has considered the convenience and welfare of its patrons.

Elevator men who are limited as to space will find the Trapp Auto Truck Dump takes but little space. The air compressor may be hooked on to the line shafting at any convenient place, and the steel pressure tank may be set in some out-of-the-way corner and piped to any distance necessary. Installation of the dump may be readily accomplished by any handy mechanic, although if requested the company will send men to do that work. However, the dump is built complete at the factory and a man needs but few instructions to install it. It is not necessary either to tear out the old dump logs in houses already fitted up with wagon dumps, for the Trapp Dump should be placed just ahead of the dump logs and both truck and wagons dump into the same pit.



THE TRAPP DUMP FOR MOTORS AND WAGONS.

In addition to the dump above described the Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co. of Omaha also manufactures a combination truck and wagon dump, the principle being the same as the auto truck dump. However, two lifts are used, one placed ahead of the other in the driveway to accommodate the different length in wheel base of trucks and wagons, both dumping into the same pit. The operation is a noiseless one. Teams will not be frightened nor can the horses injure their legs, as there are no open spaces into which they can step.

Already the company lists a long line of satisfied mill and elevator men, and George E. Winslade, general manager, will quickly respond to any queries regarding this dump, which is easy to install, economical to operate and is capable of handling the heaviest loads with absolute safety to all trucks.

Body of C. W. Dammann Found.

As a sequel to the mention of C. W Dammann, in this paper on Oct. 29, p. 35, the Bosworth Bag Co., of Memphis, under date of Oct. 31, wrote us as follows:

"We regret to advise you that C. W. Dammann, the balloonist, lost his life in the balloon race and his body has been found and buried in St. Louis. The remains were finally located in Lake Huron on the Canadian coast. Mr. Dammann's brother, C. J. Dammann, who is with me, has been in St. Louis for several weeks on account of this tragedy."

Change of Office.

William D. Hurd, Western Director of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association (Western office), announces a change in the Chicago headquarters from 916 Postal Telegraph Bldg. to 820 Lumber Exchange Building, corner Madison and LaSalle streets, on November 1

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The Moffatt Grain Co.
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Headquarters for
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CORN
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If you are not shipping us, send us a car when shipping others.
By comparison you will find the service we render!
ERNST-DAVIS GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Special Attention Given to Futures
Members: Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange

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SEND this advertisement to address below and you will receive three sample copies of the Rosenbaum Review, edited and published by J. Ralph Pickell. The editor has just returned from Europe after an extended tour of investigation of **financial, commercial and agricultural** conditions. **There are many things to read.** Some things must be read.

The Review is read because several thousand like it.

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Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Oct. 27	$1.20@1.43	Oct. 30	$1.28@1.38
Oct. 28	1.30@1.42	Oct. 31	1.28@1.38
Oct. 29	1.20@1.40	Nov. 1	1.32@1.38

Futures—	December.	May.
Oct. 27	$1.37 @1.38½	$1.34¼ @1.35
Oct. 28	1.36 @1.38¼	1.29¾ @1.33½
Oct. 29	1.36½ @1.38¼	1.30 @1.31½
Oct. 30	1.36 @1.38½	1.30½ @1.31½
Oct. 31	1.38 @1.39	1.31⅛ @1.31¾
Nov. 1	1.37½ @1.39	1.31¾ @1.32

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Week—					
Nov. 1	101	142	223	16	323

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market opened up strong and 2@3c higher the early part of the week following the reports of the president's veto, but later business fell and lagged quickly as a result of the prohibition vote of Congress. Industries and shippers are operating only in a small way, the demand for all grades, particularly the lower, being slow and weak. Receipts also are small, there being only 142 cars for the week, as compared with 164 cars a week ago and 275 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.40@1.42; bright, $1.42@1.44; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.34@1.40; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.25@1.37; 36 to 40 lbs., $1.22@1.26; feed, $1.22@1.30. Iowa quoted $1.25@1.40 for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.30@1.43; Minnesota, $1.25@1.40; Dakota, $1.25@1.40; feed and rejected, $1.22@1.33.

BUFFALO.—Although maltsters were out of the market to all appearances, it is generally believed they will again get busy and if the right kind of near-beer is made it is said more malt than ever will be used. It all depends on the brewer to make the lawful liquid popular or a failure. The supply of barley here is light and prices low enough compared with the West. Old malting is quoted at $1.42@1.48 and new $1.35 @1.42. Feed barley, $1.29@1.35.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The undertone of the market has been firm to strong lately because of a better malting demand that has prevailed. Choice barley is scarce and wanted. Thin barley is in slow demand, but daily offerings are absorbed. At times the market shows a weak tendency, but generally recovers before any important loss is noted. Country movement light and receipts are limited, being extremely light compared with the figures of the previous year.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was very slow and erratic. Receipts were light; quality not particularly good. During most of the week the market was decidedly easy to weak and prices generally somewhat lower than previous week. Maltsters were rather reluctant to take hold and after Thursday showed no desire to make purchases on account of the coal strike. The domestic demand throughout the week was very slow and there was only a show of interest on the part of exporters. After a very slow week during the closing session on Saturday the elevator interests seemed to show more interest and gave some little life to the market. Monday developed a stronger undertone without, however, any material change in prices. The demand was better both from the maltsters and elevator interests but the industrial demand was slight. Offerings continued light. There were reported sales of 22 cars at a range of $1.24@1.39. Futures were irregular. December sold off 1c and closed at $1.37½. May closed higher by 2¼c@$1.34. Exports from Atlantic seaboard were 313,000 bus., compared with 56,000 a year ago. The visible supply for the whole United States decreased 11,000 bus. and the local stocks by 1,000 bus.

KANSAS CITY.—Coincident with a further advance of 4@5c in cash prices of barley this week there was an increase of 10 cars in the receipts, indicating that the level established is more satisfactory to producers. Total offerings were 19 cars, against 60 a year ago. No. 3 closed nominally at $1.26@1.27; No. 4, at $1.25. Demand for both local and outside accounts was good. The filling of shipping orders reduced stocks 15,000 bus. to 128,000 bus. Much of the barley raised in western Kansas and Colorado has been feed because it was cheaper than corn or oats, but car shortage has been a big factor in retarding the movement.

DULUTH.—Business in the barley market remained absolutely dead during the last week. With shipments to the East curtailed on account of freight congestion, operators received no demand from that quarter. Receipts for the six days were only 17 cars against 184 last year. Quotations are unchanged to 4c up at 97c@$1.31.

PORTLAND.—Prices for barley are somewhat firmer with fair inquiry during the past week. Offerings, however, the *Commercial Review* says, have been ample but buyers are rather slow to take hold. Choice stock is in best demand and of course the prohibition law has affected prices on this variety. No barley is being exported from this market. Prices for No. 3 barley is $1.65; for feed quality No. 2 Eastern $61 per ton.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The demand for barley is good and prices are slightly stiffer and higher. The trade, however, is only on small lots, as buyers are inclined to believe the market will have to go lower. Quotations for spot feeding varieties are from $2.95@3 cental, shipping barley $3@3.10.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF

Receipts of rye at the principa mary markets of the Central We the week ended Oct. 31, and fo corresponding week last year, as piled by the Minneapolis *Market ord*, were:

	1919, cars.	1918
Minneapolis	196	
Duluth	179	
Chicago	68	
Omaha	24	
Milwaukee	48	
Total	515	

Closing outside prices of rye of ard quality and spot cash for eac of the week beginning Oct. 24, w

	Mpls.	Duluth.	Chi.	Omaha.
Oct. 24.	1.34⅞	1.34¾	1.36½	1.25
Oct. 25.	1.34⅞	1.35¼	1.36	1.28
Oct. 27.	1.36½	1.36½	1.39	1.29
Oct. 28.	1.31⅝	1.33¼	1.36¾	....
Oct. 29.	1.33½	1.34¼	1.37½	1.27
Oct. 30.	1.33½	1.34¼	1.37½	1.29
Oct. 31.	1.33½	1.34½	1.37¾	....

Canada's Grain Carry Over

The Canadian Bureau of Sta report that the following quantit wheat, barley, oats, rye, and fla are estimated as being in stock i ada on August 31 of 1919 and 191 resenting the "carry over" int new crop year beginning Sept. 1.

Grain.	1919.	
Wheat	3,454,000	3,
Barley	3,345,000	1,
Oats	19,280,000	14,
Rye	159,000	..
Flaxseed	55,000	..

The following was the disposit Aug. 31, 1919 (final 000 omitted)

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Farmers' hands	2,149	1,437	16,137
Term. elevators	434	245	1,371
Eastern elevators	2,109	1,388	1,037
Country elevators	762	275	735

The totals given are under, than over, the actual quantitie cause account is not taken of gr transit, of grain in country ele from which returns were not re of grain in flour mills, and of gr retail hands.

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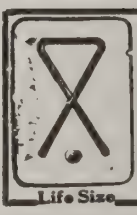
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Wheat Movement from Canada.

At Washington last week senators questioned Mr. Barnes as to reports that Canadian wheat is being brought across the line. He said that approximately 3,000,000 bus. were moved into the United States by farmers living near the border. This was permissible under the "courtesy" arrangement which allows a farmer to haul in his wheat in wagonloads where nearby markets are across the international line. Exchange of "courtesies" between the United States and Canada is limited to wagon movements between the two countries. Although 3,000,000 bus. approximately were brought in from Canada last year, very little went from the United States into that country. This is explained by the fact that most of the mills are on the American side, he added.

The North Dakota Experiment Station represents Marquis wheat as the best hard wheat for production in that state. Although susceptible to rust, early planting is advocated.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov.	9.128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0	34,593,0
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct.	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov.	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0

Burlap Market.

The burlap market in New York has been under the weight of the longshoremen's strike. There are not many goods on shore, while the vessels of wheat are in the harbor with burlaps on board cannot be unloaded, so that they might almost as well be back in Calcutta as they cannot be reached. Reports from Calcutta are indicative of a firmer market there and of a good recovery from the slump a fortnight ago.

Corn Advancing.

We had a steady advance in corn last week. Shorts had only started to cover. There is no immediate prospect of having a sufficient movement to even supply the cash demand. Our market is in excellent condition for consignments. We would not be surprised to see a marked advance in the futures; at least, do not think it safe to be short. December corn increased its premium over the May, reflecting the short interest in the December, which is quite large.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

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ributing Factors to Corn Prices.

se inclined to believe that prices estined to decline should bear in that the present situation is not gous to previous years. Good y corn is not a bear argument as ed by present premiums. Indus- unrest is also considered detri- l to the prices, whereas in reality fluence will tend to contribute to- a higher level of values. Strikes, it be admitted, reduce production, as consumption continues. When emand produces decreasing sup- and such a situation will develop r industrial field unless labor es are soon adjusted—prices are estined to decline. That is not v of supply and demand.—*Simons, Co., Chicago.*

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The Globe Milling Co. of Stockton, Cal., purchased an additional 400 foot frontage on Stockton channel. The company now has 1400 feet of waterfront. The Globe Milling Co., when ready for operation, will be a $1,000,000 institution.

The Oklahoma Flour Mills Co. will increase the capacity of its plant at Enid, Okla., to 200 bbls. daily. J. R. Chapman, general manager, says the new mill will be capitalized for $100,000 and will be owned by himself and Fred L. Meyer. Additions to the Oklahoma Mills will be made at the present site and the new machinery installed there.

A new six story concrete flour mill with a capacity of 700 bbls. will be erected at Sterling, Kansas, for the Arnold-Madaus Milling Co. A large elevator and a two story warehouse will adjoin the mill and it is expected the plant will be in operation by June 1. A corn products mill of 300 bbls. capacity will also be operated. The Finton Construction Co. of Kansas City has the contract.

The Northern Flour Mills Co., Portland, Ore., recently incorporated with a capital of $500,000, is now in full operation. The company formerly operated at the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. of Portland and decided to divorce the milling business from the grain and warehouse operations. The new milling company was formed as a separate company. The milling interests comprised in the consolidation are the Vancouver Flour Mills, Vancouver, Wash.; Eureka Flour Mills, Walla Walla, Wash.; American Falls Milling Co., American Falls, Ida.; Ravalli Flour & Cereal Mills, Missoula, Mont.

FLOUR MARKET.

Except in the East the flour market is generally active, with mills sold up to the 60-day limit. In the East, however, there is considerable uncertainty as to cereal stocks, and the market naturally is somewhat erratic, but dull as a whole. Mr. Barnes says that the Americans seem to prefer white flour, the whiter the better apparently, as the lower priced grades are not wanted. Resale offers are still a factor in the New York market. In the West and Northwest prices are firm to advancing, while in the Southwest distinct advances have been made during the past fortnight. In the soft wheat belt the mills are running full time, not unfrequently making 16 hours a day. The Southern trade is not brisk but healthy, while the Southwest reports no material change in prices but distinct firmness.

FLOUR MARKETS.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 1.—Both milling companies operating on this market report that they are sold ahead to the two months limit permitted under the Grain Administration's regulations. They have lately on that account been compelled to turn down some proffered business. Inquiry for flour is active with dealers looking forward to advances on account of the stiff premiums being paid for wheat. Prices of flour are unchanged as follows, per bbl., in carlots, at mills: Family patents, jute, $12.10@12.50; bakers' patents, jute, $11.85@12.25; first clears, jute, $9.25@9.75; second clears, jute, $7.25@7.50.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Conditions in the local flour trade are fully as unsatisfactory as recently noted. Some selling agents report their mills as having sold practically all the flour possible under the sixty-day clause of their licenses, while with others business continues dull and uninteresting. It is surmised that even those who have come nearest to selling their capacity for the balance of 1919 could still fill a few carloads that could be delivered to a good customer. When analyzed, the situation seems actually to be that sellers are disappointed over the fact that the market does not show more snap.

Usually at this season most of the larger buyers would be covered well into the new year, in many cases far ahead as next July. Current prices for wheat flour, f. o. b. Boston, in carload lots, mill sh ment, for 196 pounds, in 98-lb. sacks, $12@12.85 for standard spring pate $13.15@13.40 for special short patents, $ @10 for spring clears, $11.50@12.50 hard winter patents, $11@11.50 for s winter patents, $10.25@10.75 for soft w ter straights, and $10@10.50 for win clears. Receipts for the week ending N 1 were 45.765 bbls.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Flour trade the Southeast holds up well. Soft wh mills are running three-fourths of pacity. Prices are firm. Millers have s out notice to buyers that the clause the Grain Corporation prohibiting sa for more than sixty days must be stric enforced and if flour is not withdra within the time contracts will be c celled.

Nashville and Southeastern mills, w capacity of 196,470 bbls., reported out last week of 150,567 bbls., or 76.6 per c of capacity, which compared with 153.

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TEXAS RED OAT
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and 76.3 per cent the preceding week 104,001 bbls. and 54.1 per cent the week last year.

Quotations: High grade soft winter at patents, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio points, $11.50@11.70; standard patents, $10.50@10.80; 100% flour, $10.20@10.40.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1.—The same conditions which characterized the local flour market two weeks ago continued to prevail this week. Mills, especially in the spring wheat sections, were very firm and prices experienced slight further advances. Hard winter wheat flours were also steadily held and there was a lack of pressure from the trade in general.

The demand here was extremely slow and was supplied largely through resales. There appeared to be an overplus of flour on hand here and as owners were willing to make sacrifices in order to meet financial obligations and to reduce storage, they offered flour at concessions and much under mill prices. It is the consensus of opinion among local flour merchants, however, that most of the distressed flour was of a quality not actually wanted here and represented purchases made earlier in the season at lower prices. The trade at large again displayed a willingness to buy in a moderate way of flour of established quality, and fixed prices were not too high.

Spring patents were quoted at $12@ Kansas straights, $11.25@11.75; and winter straights, $10@10.40.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—The domestic demand for flour continues disappointing and there is also very little doing for export, in consequence of which there is considerable flour at the shipping terminals awaiting the arrival of ocean steamers to take on board. The Grain Corporation is again trying to sell flour at $10.25 per bbl. in round lots, specifying profits to be allowed the jobbers and retailers, and this is exerting a quieting influence upon the movement of known brands at a higher level. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $12@12.25; spring straight, $11.50@11.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; winter straight, $9.75@ rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75

DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 1.—Millers are active purchasers of wheat and there is quite a scramble to secure spring and hard winter varieties. The market is firm and unchanged at $2.27 for No. 1 red, $2.25 for No. 2 mixed, and $2.25 for No. 1 white. The trade is in fair demand but nothing extra. The bakery trade is pretty well supplied with this territory. Mill feeds of all kinds are in active demand. Quote: Fancy spring wheat flour, $13.25@13.75; fancy winter wheat flour, $12.75; winter wheat, second grade, $12; winter wheat, straight, $11@ per bbl. Bran, $76; standard mids, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@ cracked corn, $63@64; coarse corn-meal, $58@60; chop, $51@52 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—Irregular reports were made this week on flour business but sales were generally active on new and old crops, the latter predominating. Production was 84,300 bbls., the same as a week ago. Shipping directions on previous sales were slow and flour, especially the lower and lower grades, accumulated. The best demand was for short patent, which was taken by the family trade. No export sales were made by the Government during the week. The mills were chary about making too much patent in view of the limited limitation of choice hard and soft wheat in the local offerings. Cars

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for shipping flour were fairly plentiful here and mills in Kansas were able to send flour out more freely. There was a fair trade in mill feeds with bran in better request than shorts. Bran closed at $1.80 @1.83 per cwt., sacked, or 2@3c lower than a week ago. Brown shorts were worth $2.25@2.35; gray shorts, $2.40@2.45

Prices of flour in carlots, sacked, in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Nov.1.	Oct. 25.
Short patent	$11.50@12.40	$11.40@12.00
Long patent	11.10@11.60	11.00@11.50
Straight	10.60@11.25	10.50@11.15
1st clear	9.60@10.60	9.50@10.50
2nd clear	7.50@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	10.80@11.10	10.80@11.10
Standard patent	10.40@10.70	10.30@10.60
Straight	9.80@10.00	9.70@ 9.90
Clear	9.20@ 9.40	9.20@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.00

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—The local flour market has been fairly active during the past week, showing a continued increase in demand for wheat flour. However, it has developed to a point where increased production is sought for rather than demand as the majority of the local mills are already reported as being booked up 30 to 60 days in advance.

The demand for rye flour is reported easier and slow. It is expected, however, that the rye market will be greatly enlivened with the coming of colder weather, which will make flour generally less easily obtainab'e with the usual congested winter shipping facilities, and stimulate buying to assure winter supplies.

The car shortage is regarded as very critical which is greatly delaying incoming and outgoing shipments. No relief is in sight.

The Milwaukee mills showed a slight increase in production this week over last, producing a total of 22,200 bbls. of flour, of which 16,400 bbls. were wheat flour, or approximately 68 per cent of total mills capacity, and 5,800 bbls. were rye flour.

Current quotations, in car'ots per bbl., in cotton, are: Spring wheat patents, $12.60@13; straight, $11.40@11.80; first clear, $8.50@9; rye flour, pure, white, $7.50 @7.75; rye flour, straight, $7@7.25; rye flour, dark, $6.50@7. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.80; corn meal, white, $3.70, and corn grits, $3.70, all in 100-lb. cotton sacks.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—Flour receipts for the week were 400 bbls. and 19,990,444 lbs. in sacks. The market shows no improvement over a week ago. The general trade is dull and sluggish with buyers and sellers apart. The firm attitude maintained by the mills in the Northwest does not appear to have much influence here as long as buyers can obtain enough second-hand flour to satisfy present wants on resale at about 60@75c per bbl. under mill limits, and these prices even fail to stimulate business to any extent.

Quote per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. jute sacks. Soft winter straight, Western, $10 @10.25; do., nearby, $9.75@10; hard winter straight, $11.35@11.55; do., short patent, $11.75@12.25; spring first, clear, $9.25 @9.75; do., patent, $12.10@12.35; do., short patent, $12.50@12.75; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $12.75@ 13.25; rye flour, $7@7.35 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

Exports to Europe.

The London *Grain Reporter* gives the following totals of exports to Europe from North America and Argentine from Jan. 1 to Oct. 2, 1919 in quarters:

Corn	6,671,500
Barley	5,174,000
Oats	5,729,000

Community Millers.

The Northwestern district branch of the National Community Millers Ass'n has been organized by delegates from eight states who met recently at the West Hotel, Minneapolis. The district officers are R. D. Collins, Windom, Minn., president; Peter Vandergon, Maple Lake, Minn., secretary.

Wheat Movement—Flour Production.

The Grain Corporation on Oct. 28 reported the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending October 17, 1919, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, as follows:

Wheat—	1919.	1918.
Rec. from farms, bus.	19,398,000	27,884,000
Previous week	19,445,000	26,535,000
Rec. June 27-Oct. 17	514,229,000	494,958,000
Flour produced—		
During week, bbls.	3,394,000	2,660,000
Previous week	3,503,000	2,814,000
June 27-Oct. 17	42,534,000	36,158,000
Stocks—		
Wheat, all	288,504,000	271,373,000
Previous week	288,320,000	262,905,000
Change for week	*184,000	*8,468,000

*Increase.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to October 17, amounted to 52,234,000 bus. of wheat and 5,475,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 76,872,000 bus., compared with 53,881,000 bus. of wheat and 5,271,000 bbls. of flour last year, October figures last year being prorated to October 17, making a total equal to 77,609,000 bus.

Export Markets for Argentine Flour.

Flour milling is one of the best organized and most highly developed industries in Argentina, the total production of flour reaching nearly 1,000,000 tons per year. There are about 370 mills of which practically 70 are in the provinces of Sante Fé and Cordoba. Argentina is now an exporter of flour to Brazil and other countries. 56 large mills are advertising in a North American trade journal in the hope of being able to export flour to the United States. —*Commerce Reports.*

An employment agency conducted by the Iowa Employment Bureau during the first seven months of 1919 found places for 4,700 special harvest hands at $3@3.75 per day in the Southwest and $5 per day in the Northwest. Sc counties paid as high as $6, the hig average wage for the state being $4

The Rotary Club at Port Arthur, T has taken up the matter of securin grain inspector. Although considera wheat is shipped out of that port it pears there is no official inspector th

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S. J. McCaull, Sec. A. M. Dinsmore, Treas
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Largest Oat Shippers in Northwest
Merchandisers of Milling Wheat, Rye and Barley, Mill Feeds and Screenings
Wire Collect for Samples
Flour Exchange,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

News of the Country Grain Trade

CALIFORNIA.

dena, Calif.—Fire did $5,000 damage Pasadena Mlg. Co. plant.

ILLINOIS.

, Ill.—N. P. Easling has completed tion of a new mill.

eno, Ill.—West Bros. have sold their r to the farmers; possession Nov. 1.

er, Ill.—Twist Bros. sold their elevator to Leslie J. Jones of Roch-

on, Ill.—F. A. Roberts, formerly in d, grain and coal business at this nas taken charge of the flour, feed al business of C. E. Crang in Clin-

Orin, Ill.—A new elevator with a y of 20,000 bus. of grain is being cted at Van Orin. The building is x26 and will be 76 feet high, with a 96 feet high.

a, Ill.—The officers of the newly $30,000 South Ottawa Co-operative r & Supply Co. are as follows: J. nung, president; Everett Hodgson, ce-president; Miles Titzel, second sident; Edw. Peck, secretary; L. Arnold, treasurer.

INDIANA.

and, Ind.—The Goodland Grain Co. ned its elevator over to the Farm- -operative Co. of Goodland.

ond, Ind.—The Hoosier Feed & Co. has been incorporated to op- ain elevators; capital, $10,000. In- ors: Forest H. Meek, Hugh Wil- d Morris McGoy.

atrick, Ind.—The Reliance Con- n Co. of Indianapolis has been the contract for the reconstruc- the new Farmers' Elevator at rick. The cost of the building will er $20,000.

, Ind.—Taylor & Bournique Co., fices in Milwaukee and operating s and branch offices over the en- ntry, has bought the 300,000-bushel ere. It had been operated by Ar- d owned by the New York Central .

IOWA.

tine, Ia.—Erection of a grain ele- the river front is being planned e Bros., commission men.

ell City, Ia.—Work has started on struction of a new 30,000-bushel for the Farmers' Elevator Co.

ew, Ia.—Farmers in the vicinity iew are forming a $50,000 corpora- the purpose of buying and selling c.

haron, Ia.—Work on the elevator McVeigh is progressing rapidly. takes the place of one recently by fire.

a, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. ca has been sold, and the new ich took possession Oct. 1, is s the Garland & Towne Eleva-

, Ia.—Gund & Sien, grain dealers c have added two more elevators tring of grain houses by the pur- m J. A. Campbell & Son of the at Lorah and Gates.

Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative plant burned completely. The eople had $8,000 insurance on the carload of shelled corn, half a eat, half a car of barley, a car d a car of potatoes were burned. pany will erect a concrete ele-

KANSAS.

, Kans.—The Farmers' Elevator completion.

Kans.—The Vesper Farmers' as opened for business.

idge, Kans.—The Federal license rmers' Elevator Association has ed as of Oct. 25.

Kans.—The Farmers' Union $5,000 subscribed towards the a Farmers' Elevator at Meri-

Newton, Kans.—The Goerz Flour Mills Co. has completed plans for the erection of a new two-story fireproof office building.

Whitewater, Kans.—The Whitewater Flour Mills Co. is preparing to make a large addition to its present plant, in the way of more store room.

Kansas City, Kans.—John P. Chess, for 28 years a member of the Kansas state grain inspection department, died at his home in Kansas City after an illness of some time.

North Topeka, Kans.—The Farmers' Union at Seal and Bunbeam school districts, west and southwest of town, have over $5,000 in sight towards the building of a Farmers' Elevator here.

Colby, Kans.—J. L. Herlacher and his son will soon start work on the erection of a new 25-bbl. flour mill for Colby. The mill will be equipped with the best up-to-date cleaning and scouring machinery.

MICHIGAN.

Dafter, Mich.—Chippewa county contemplates the erection of a mill with 50 bbls. daily capacity. John C. Taylor and R. J. Forgraves will build a mill here to be in operation March 1, 1920, to cost $14,000.

MINNESOTA.

Pine River, Minn.—The elevator of the Erwin Milling Co. is completed and all machinery installed.

Gordonsville, Minn.—Will Plowman is the new manager of the Thompto & Heiny elevator, taking the place of L. Bolton.

La Salle, Minn.—The Farmers' Grain Co. closed a deal whereby they became owner of the elevator formerly owned by the Eagle Roller Mills.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Guckeen Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,00 by Henry Seglum, F. E. Child, John W. McGoff and Neal Kennedy.

Madelia, Minn.—The Equity Co-operative Exchange is negotiating with contractors to build the elevator, and as soon as balance of stock is sold the building operations will begin.

Elk River, Minn.—The new flour mill at this place has been opened with C. R. Remer of Grace City, N. D., in charge. The daily capacity is 60 bbls. The firm is known as the Elk River Milling Co.

Bemidji, Minn.—The Beltrami Elevator & Milling Co. completed its new 28,000-bushel elevator and warehouse, replacing plant destroyed by fire in the spring. The elevator has 11 bins and is 36x36 feet long and 87½ feet high, covered with galvanized iron sheeting. Warehouse is 50x50 feet. Thos. S. Ervin is president.

MISSOURI.

Jenkins, Mo.—The mill owned by Davis Bros. at Jenkins was burned.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. is building an addition to the heading house at the plant.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Farmers' Association is suing the Mo. Pac. Ry. Co. for $50,000 damages for setting fire to and destroying the grain elevator here.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—The Imperial Mill has been sold to J. Glendenning and W. A. Malugen of this city. J. Glendenning is now managing the mill. Arch Glendenning was the former owner.

Kirksville, Mo.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator & Shipping Association has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. Incorporators: G. A. Leavitt, D. V. McClelland and E. A. Coghill.

Lancaster, Mo.—Fire Oct. 20 destroyed the poultry and seed house of J. C. Heckett, a building owned by Schuyler County Milling Co. and slightly damaged the city electric plant. Loss is estimated at $20,000.

Corsicana, Mo.—The mill at this place belonging to M. E. Miller burned recently. Between 700 and 1,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour were burned. There was $5,000 insurance on building and machinery.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire in coal pockets in the yards of the F. E. Ransom Coal & Grain Co. recently resulted in a loss estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. Fire spread to a grain elevator containing 30,000 bushels of grain and virtually destroyed it

MONTANA.

Saco, Mont.—The elevator at this station owned by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. is closed for the season.

NEBRASKA.

Merna, Nebr.—The new elevator at Merna is ready for operation.

Whitney, Nebr.—The Nye Schneider Fowler Co. is repairing its elevator at this place.

Clarkson, Nebr.—The Farmers' Union Elevator & Supply Co.'s elevator is completed.

Osmond, Nebr.—L. Husby has succeeded J. Dennis as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Lodge Pole, Nebr.—A new elevator will be built by the Lodge Pole Lumber & Grain Co.

Wellsfleet, Nebr.—A 10,000-bushel elevator will be built by the Farmers Equity Exchange.

Gresham, Nebr.—R. L. Thompson has purchased the Updike Grain Co.'s elevator at this place.

Moorfield, Nebr.—The Middle Elevator at this place is being torn down for the lumber that is in it.

Cordova, Nebr.—The Octavia Lumber & Grain Co. has purchased the Updike Grain Co.'s elevator at this place.

Dixon, Nebr.—The Atlas Elevator Co. has sold its elevator here to Frank Hopkins who took charge Nov. 1.

Hastings, Nebr.—The Central Granaries Co. of Lincoln is constructing an elevator 74 feet high, entirely of cement.

Ulysses, Nebr.—J. L. Rogers has been appointed as manager of the Central Granaries elevator to succeed Hugh McCall who resigned.

Creston, Nebr.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. has been chartered with $50,000 capital by John S. Becher, Heinrich Meyer, Erick E. Luedtke, et al.

Talmage, Nebr.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Co. will rebuild its elevator. Daily capacity 25,000 bushels. Tile will be used in construction.

Grand Island, Nebr.—Construction work



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A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

on the Farmers' Union Elevator is progressing rapidly and will probably be completed by the first of the year.

Superior, Nebr.—The Superior Terminal Elevator Co. has let the contract for the erection of its new elevator to Ballinger & McAllister of Bloomington, Ill.

Elm Creek, Nebr.—The Elm Creek Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000. Walter R. Schoenleber is president of the company.

Greenwood, Nebr.—W. E. Hand will be manager of the Farmers Co-operative Association which recently purchased the elevator of Railsback Bros. at this place; consideration $8,500.

NEW MEXICO.

Springer, N. Mex.—The new grain and bean elevator of the Floersheim Merc. Co. of this city is completed. It has a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

NEW YORK.

Albany, N. Y.—Barber & Bennett will build an addition five stories high, to its warehouse. It will be of concrete construction and cost $160,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Napoleon, N. D.—John Heisler has sold his elevator at this place.

Plaza, N. D.—The Aker's flour mill at this place burned to the ground recently.

Kenmare, N. D.—The Occident Elevator Co. has installed electric power in its plant.

McVille, N. D.—H. E. Zeeveld will operate the elevator of Kneifel & Zeeveld Elevator Co. as the Zeeveld Grain Co.

Alexander, N. D.—The International Elevator Co. has taken over the elevator at this place and at Rawson, formerly owned by the Gunderson-Olson Grain Co.

St. Joseph, N. D.—Work has started on the erection of a 35,000 bushel, 20 bin elevator for the Farmers Elevator Co.

Litchville, N. D.—The Duncan Elevator Co. has remodeled its elevator. Among the improvements is the installation of a feed mill, scales and engine.

Drake, N. D.—Construction of an elevator that will store 250,000 bushels of grain at Drake was ordered by the state industrial commission recently. The commission also determined to increase the capacity of the Drake mill to between 750 and 1,000 bbls. a day.

OHIO.

Montpelier, O.—W. E. Riley has let the contract for his new elevator and work has started.

Alliance, O.—Robt. Londen, well-known grain dealer at this place, died recently at the age of 62.

Pemberville, O.—The Pemberville Elevator Co. has increased its capital from $25,000 to $50,000.

Swanders, O.—The Swanders Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Farmers Exchange. Possession was given Nov. 1.

Columbus, O.—The fall meeting of the Ohio State Millers Association will be held Nov. 18-19. The place of the meeting has not been decided.

Savona, O.—H. W. Bowen has sold his interest in the firm of Geo. T. Bowen & Son and is now manager for the Union City Elevator Co., Union City, Ind.

Canton, O.—The Keith Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: Wendell Herbruck, H. Neluis, G. B. Kellogg and A. R. Ackerman.

Defiance, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. will tear down the old wooden mill and will erect 6 concrete tanks with a capacity of 40,000 bushels on the site. Contract has been let.

Thurston, O.—The Thurston Elevator Co. has been formed and will build a warehouse and elevator. The company is composed of E. L. Troup of Pleasantville, F. D. Phipps of Carroll, H. I. Turner of Thurston.

Findlay, O.—The Hancock County Co-operative Elevator & Supply Co. recently purchased an elevator at Moffits Station and will move it here. The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. A new warehouse will also be erected.

OKLAHOMA.

Texhoma, Okla.—G. D. Smith has succeeded A. F. Kruell as manager for the Texhoma Equity Exchange.

Gracemont, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator here of W. B. Johnston of Enid; consideration $3,800.

Ada, Okla.—The Ada Flour & Feed Co. has been chartered with a capital of $20,000 by L. E. Pettigrew, W. L. Whitaker and Thomas P. Holt, all of Ada.

Perry, Okla.—Mr. Munger has purchased the interest of Chas. Knox in the firm of Knox & Treeman, dealers in feed, seed, coal, etc. The new firm is Treeman & Munger.

Guymon, Okla.—The food administration license of J. T. Allen & Co. has been revoked until further notice for failure to furnish the necessary reports to the grain corporation, failure to make application for a wheat directors' license and to reply to letters and telegrams.

OREGON.

Springfield, Ore.—The Springfield Mill & Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock $30,000.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Umatilla Flour & Grain Co. has increased its capital from $3,000 to $20,000.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Spokane Flouring Mills have leased the 100,000-bu. elevator of the Pendleton Elevator Co. for a period of one year.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Deli Rapids, S. D.—A. B. Gillette sold his elevator to E. H. Symens of sica who will take possession April 1

Faulkton, S. D.—Work has comme on the erection of a new 25,000 bush bin elevator for the Farmers Elevator

Yankton, S. D.—The Farmers' Union operative Co. has overhauled its ele and an auto truck dump has been stalled.

Tripp, S. D.—The Tripp Milling Co. been incorporated with a capital of $5 Incorporators: E. Wenzlaff, Alois Ri Scott Wenzlaff.

Redfield, S. D.—The Redfield Co-o tive Mills have succeeded Geo. C. Chri & Co. and are now operating mills and vators at Ashton and Redfield.

Spearfish, S. D.—L. W. Valentine disposed of the Spearfish Milling prop which includes the flouring mill and w right to W. S. Knight.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The recently or ized Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. about completed selling shares of stock the work of remodeling the elevator cently purchased.

Sheffield, S. D.—The new 30,00 cribbed elevator of G. W. Van Duse Co. has just been completed. Equip includes 2 legs, 16 bins, Fairbanks e and Fairbanks auto truck scale.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Mississippi E tor Co. has completed 2 large 35,000-b concrete tanks.

Nashville, Tenn.—The plant of the tol Milling & Grain Co. has been b by Harry Hughes for $29,500. Cha Jones Co. paid $40,000 for the 325,00 plant of the Steel Elevator & Storag sold Oct. 16 at public auction.

TEXAS.

Higgins, Tex.—Collins & Patton succeeded F. W. Ward & Co. at this

Forth Worth, Tex.—The Worth Mi Co. has increased its capital from $ to $20,000.

Plainview, Tex.—The South Plains Co. has purchased the elevator of the Grain Co. at this place.

Brownwood, Tex.—The Flavo Flour has begun operations. It has a capac 50 bbls. daily. Louis Marquart, propr

Yoakum, Tex.—The Yoakum Mill & vator Co. will build a three-story co and tile addition to its elevator. It cost $14,000.

Houston, Tex.—Construction of a 1 000-bushel grain elevator in Houston plans for promoting such an indu addition to the city have been discus

Sherman, Tex.—P. T. Andrew years old, prominent grain man and of the Andrews Seed & Grain Co. of man, died at his home after two w illness.

Forth Worth, Tex.—Twenty thou bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels o were burned in the E. G. Rall Grain wooden elevators here. The loss will $75,000. Concrete grain tanks and tents were not injured.

VIRGINIA.

Forest City, Va.—Forest City is to a $250,000 cotton mill to be erected an erated by J. F. Alexander.

WASHINGTON.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Morrison Co. has been organized here with Morrison as president.

WISCONSIN.

Unity, Wis.—The Farmers' Elevat has been incorporated with a capi $12,000.

Two Rivers, Wis.—G. J. Huhn of S Wis., has assumed the management Two Rivers Equity Warehouse.

Glidden, Wis.—The new flour mill constructed by the Glidden Milling nearly completed and machinery is installed.

Waupun, Wis.—The Farmers' El Co. has begun excavating this week 33x66 addition to its building to be for a feed warehouse.

Glenwood City, Wis.—Glenwood C to have a new mill and elevator, the being under course of construction J. Garske on First street.

Borhead, Wis.—H. Staedtler has so Monticello grist mill to Ben Disch. the latter's $60,000 farm in Mt. Pleas the deal, the mill being figured at $

Juneau, Wis.—A. A. Nowak, pro of the Juneau Roller Mill, to accomm the rapidly increasing business, ha stalled a new mill of 75 barrels ca and otherwise extensively alterec plant.

Strum, Trempealeau county, Wis. Farmers' Elevator Co. has been in rated with a capital stock of $12 deal in agricultural products, etc. coporators are Martin L. Dahl, Johnson and O. O. Olson.

Wiergor, Wis.—The Exeland Sh Association has incorporated with a ca tal stock of $5,000, to do co-operative keting of farm and agricultural pro

DES MOINES, IOWA

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rporators are John G. Kreycha, a Burgum, E. R. Drake, A. M. Romal W. A. Wilson.

g, Wis.—The Amberg Equity Coe Co. has been incorporated with l stock of $3,000 to deal in agriculoducts, etc., on the co-operative The incorporators are John P. Paul F. Palmer, William Huffvin Fairbrother and C. W. Ben-

The Permit System.

[Concluded from page 17.]

te has been received and that cars n placed when permits have been t; in fact, there is such a wide e ncy in the comparison as be- he number of applications for i granted and the cars actually d to apply on such applications i is self-evident that there is in- ery and endless confusion under n vidual permit system.

COTTON CROP.

e ureau of Crop Estimates gives o ition of the cotton crop on Oct. llows (percentage of normal): d States 51.1, Virginia 63, North i 64, South Carolina 60, Georgia l da 33, Alabama 44, Mississippi siana 32, Texas 46, Arkansas 55, e 58, Missouri 70, Oklahoma 68, r a 92, Arizona 89.

s estimates above have been consequence of a resolution y Congress calling therefor. n as similar reports have not de regularly in the past, no on of the condition on Oct. 25 e can be made with condition on d e in past years; hence no basis r d for a forecast of production.

NATI GRAIN PERMITS.

S. Reeves, traffic manager of the rti Grain and Hay Exchange, s d a statement to shippers and e of grain from which the fol- s taken:

m aints from men desiring to gr n to the extent that they can- b in cars, railroad officials say, t ell founded, as a general prop- n. They admit that they are not h g cars to every man who is g ship grain; their declination, e is due, not to any inability or i ness to furnish cars but to the a the prospective shipper is not o how a permit from the Grain a on or from one of the grain t es at terminal markets, which dicate that there is elevator a ilable for what he is anxious w d at the destination to which i er desires to send his grain.

i shipments to the Cincinnati t ve been on the permit system . 1, and it is necessary under m that the shipper secure a r shipping to the Cincinnati A free movement has, there- e an unknown fact this grain n season.

evators at Cincinnati have e filled to their capacity at any t ng the wheat shipping sea- d he grain has been moved in t romptly and we feel that the e has been retarded on account o ugh understanding of some of i rs as to what requirements e ary under the grain shipping s tem."

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW.

Supplementing the regular premiums offered in the International Grain and Hay Show at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, the management has arranged for a single ear class in each of the six regions. Cash premiums will be offered and should bring out a large and attractive exhibit. A single ear class is provided in each of the six regions with premiums as follows: First premium, $15.00; second, $12.00; third, $10.00; fourth, $8.00; fifth, $5.00.

The individual ear class, says Prof. Christie, superintendent of the Show, permits a display of ears of the type and ideals of the corn growers. Every corn grower will have one ear that represents the ideal to which he is working in corn breeding and seed selection. This should be encouraged as the exhibits of individual animals are given prominence in the Live Stock Show. In corn, "Like produces like," just as it is found in breeding live stock.

Not Necessary to Build Elevator on Railroad Land.

It is hardly necessary to mention the exacting nature of railroad leases. Not only is the rental price increasing every year (in some cases amounting to as much as $200 a year) but the exemption clauses from damage claims and similar unfair exactions places an elevator man in a position where he never knows what to expect next. Some petty official is likely to come along any day and order the building moved back a foot or ten feet, as he may see fit.

To get away from such unfair leases, elevator men are putting their elevators back on their own land and yet they are able to load cars to full capacity without any expense for labor in the car and without building their elevator any special height. This is accomplished by using an Air Blast System of loading their grain. The grain is blown through two 8-in. round spouts (where the distance is from 20 to 100 feet) and into the cars, loading both ends at the same time, without anyone setting foot inside the car at any time. The spouts are even quicker to put in place than the ordinary gravity spout and need no shifting during the loading process. The center is loaded as well as the ends, without any labor in the car. The grain cannot be injured for it does not pass through the fan in the Boss Air Blast Car Loader, neither does it pass through any forced feed device. The grain, whether wheat, corn, oats, barley, simply slides into the blast of air, where it is picked up and carried to the ends of the longest cars. The elevator can be very low if desired, as height need not enter into the consideration.

Taking into consideration the life of the spouts and the cost of the loader, even at present prices, the cost for machinery for loading cars, based on handling 300,000 bus. a year, is not over eight cents a car. If less grain is handled the life of the machine is that much longer. A 7½-H. P. motor is usually employed to drive the loader direct or it can be connected up to your main shafting through a counter shaft to give proper speed.

Sketches of such installations and a large booklet, "$60 a Car Profit," will be mailed by the Maroa Manufacturing Co., Maroa, Ill., upon request. It may pay you to get it at once.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.
We are Buyers and Sellers in Car Lots of CORN, OATS, KAFFIR, MILO MAIZE, FETERITA, HAY AND FEED
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BROOM CORN.

Rainy weather in Oklahoma again retarded field operations in the broom corn districts but elsewhere the situation was favorable enough to increase deliveries and country buying. There does not appear to be any particular change in prices, the Lindsay district reporting $160@250, according to grade. The dwarf areas of Oklahoma reported some weather damage and prices at various markets rule from about $100 for the poor stock up to $200 and even above for the better qualities, the bulk ranging from $140@180. In the western part of Kansas and Oklahoma the spread is from $125@200, with the bulk at $135@175. The *Broom Corn Review* says that with improvement in the weather more activity is looked for in field work. The Wichita market reports additional buyers in the field during the past week but the market showed no material change as to prices, corn being valued from $110@115 for old stock and damaged, with new dwarf at $140@225; Lindsay stock $175@300, according to quality. Holders are generally more firm. In Central Illinois prices range from $150@350 for Illinois corn, with the top at $300@350. Warehouses are also handling corn from Western districts.

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Public Storage and Handling TOPEKA, KANS.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

A fire recently destroyed the poultry and seed house of J. C. Hockett at Lancaster, Mo.

Owing to shortage of bottoms a large surplus of linseed and rape seed has accumulated at Karachi, India.

Henry Lex, Ft. Dodge, Ia., has been re-elected president of the Blair-Harper Seed Co., of Ames, Ia., the manager of which is T. D. MacClanahan.

A large seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that alsike looks very strong and "should, we believe, sell nearly as high if not as high as red clover during the season."

A Darmstadt firm writes C. A. King & Co. that red clover seed of Germany promises fair but even with a good crop they would not have enough seed for their own needs.

The Institute of Rome estimates the linseed crop of Italy, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Tunis, at 13,730,000 cwts., which is 35.4 per cent under the production of last year and 36.5 below the average of the 5 years 1913-17.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Nov. 1, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs..	2,500	70,000	60,000	34,608
Clover, lbs. ...	307,983	112,400	160,000	124,100

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo:

	Red clover		Alsike		Timothy	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. No. 1	2,204	209	41	117	2,788	43
Prev. wk.	2,107	239	347	78	4,449	26
Year ago.	1,820	73	79	95	3,932	10
'19 to No.1	7,454	1,205	4,353	2,794	34,615	11,242
'18 to date	9,852	1,795	3,603	5,007	23,564	7,906
'17 to date	4,189	12,771	5,014	2,293	24,184	2,068
'16 to date	23,475	2,169	4,334	875	11,490	3,101

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 1.—The seed situation shows very little change over the week, demand being dull, due to wet weather, and seedsmen reporting very little activity in any line. Redtop is showing some activity, as it has been generally ascertained that the crop is short and that practically all seed is out of the farmers' hands. Timothy is dull, due to the late season, while red clover is too high to move. Bluegrass is showing some activity, but orchard grass is dull. Onion set inquiry is somewhat better than it was.

The second crop of potatoes is still in the ground, as the weather has been too wet to permit digging. However, a fair seed crop is expected.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Nov. 1:

	Range for week,		Close	Close
Clover—	High.	Low.	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.
Cash	$31.00	$30.00	$30 00	$31.25
Dec.	30.00	29.25	30.00	29.80
Jan.	30.10	29.30	30.10	30.00
Feb.	30.25	29.50	30.25	30.20
March	30.00	29.10	30.00	29.80
Alsike—				
Cash	29.50	29.30	29.50	29.45
Dec.	29.50	29.30	29.50	29.50
March	29.75	29.45	29.75	29.65
Timothy—				
Cash, old..	5.35	5.30	5.30	5.35
Cash, new.	5.60	5.55	5.55	5.60
Dec.	5.65	5.60	5.62	5 65
March	5.77½	5.75	5.75	5.77
April	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The greater portion of the flax receipts coming on the market here are taken on arrive contracts and spot offerings remain very light. There is a sharp local demand for seed and crushers in other markets are bidding prices up to get supplies. This outside demand is for full carlots in equipment that can be run out of town without transfer. It is hard to get seed in full carloads and the outside crushers pay up strong. Local crushers have been following closely with their bids and at present prices are well above the level of the futures. There is a good demand for flax to arrive too, but offerings are very light. Argentine seed ordered from New York has not arrived here yet, owing to the delay suffered because of the strike of the longshoremen. Local and Duluth stocks are extremely light and the crushers do not expect any deliveries on the October and November contracts they hold.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Ch for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitt

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds		
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	3,25
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,02
1919.											
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,69
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,17
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,49
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,39
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	95
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	38
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	9	25	60	512	540	47
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,219	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	54
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,29
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,08
Week—											
Nov. 1.....	750	1,507	527	713	453	603	223	200	546	2,507	43

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was a firm one last week, but no special features of interest were recorded. To the contrary, clover showed weakness except on Thursday, when gains were made, to be lost, however, the next couple of days. Quotations day by day follow:

Timothy—

Oct.-	October.		Year.		March.	
Nov.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.
27...	$12.20	$.....	$.....	$12.50	$12.75	$.....
28...	.....	12.50	12.00	12 50	12.70	12.85
29...	12.00	12.60	12.00	12.50	12.70	12.85
30...	12.00	.....	.....	12.50	12.60	12.85
31...	12.00	12.60	.....	12.50	12.60	12.80
1...	.....	.....	12.10	12.50	12.50	12.85

Cash seed range for week, $10.70@11.60.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.25; fair to good, $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.

Clover, contract prime—

Oct. 27.....$51.20 Oct. 30.....$50.80
Oct. 28..... 51 00|Oct. 31..... 50.40
Oct. 29..... 51.10|Nov. 1..... 51.20

Cash—Range for week, $47@47.25.

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Oct. 27.....	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46 00
Oct. 28.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@47.00
Oct. 29.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@47.00
Oct. 30.....	30 00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Oct. 31.....	30.00@47.00	43.00@45.00
Nov. 1.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds—Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80.

World's Linseed Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—*United Kingdom:* There has been a fair trade passing in linseed in the United Kingdom most of which has been in Plata grades for forward shipment. Linseed oil has ruled firm during the past week with a more active demand in evidence.

Linseed markets on the Continent also displayed a firmer tone. Oil, however, remained dull.

India: Continued good weather for seeding purposes has prevailed, a outlook for the new crop in this try can be considered quite fav Arrivals of old crop seed at the for shipment were small, and ances amounted to 106,000 bus.

Argentina: Light rains have in parts, but weather now is ge favorable, being clear and cool. ther rainfall would probably del ting to some extent, but the outl the new crop would not be ma impaired. It is quite evident An interests hold liberal quantities new crop options, and that local lators are heavily short the dist sitions. The inquiry for old cr appears to be falling off. Loadin dwindled and arrivals from the i have been on a smaller scale. T way situation in general is uns tory.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Nov. 1.—Trading in f was slow during the last wee clines came on Monday and T but strength was shown on We and Thursday, recoveries of 8@ being made. Quotations ran of on Friday and for the six days gain of 1 cent in November and of 2@3½ cents in the Decemb May futures were recorded.

The strong spells in the mark attributed mainly to covering tions and buying from the Correspondence received by showed that growers are genera ish, and that has led them to

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

erable proportion of their sales day to day. It was noted that rs were not in the market to any , and prior to the end of October, ppeared to be backing away from deliveries of seed under con- in that future. Two prominent rs were reported to have closed arly all their trades in October o the winding up of that option, showed weakness on Friday.

ialists in the flaxseed market generally inclined to be bearish ount of the liberal deliveries of ine seed being made at Atlantic and the large amount of it afloat s country. A development that ed attention was the purchase of of Argentine seed for shipment neapolis. That was an operation without precedent at this time year, and it was made possible the relatively higher price go- this market. It is intimated seed oil plants in the East have ted for sufficient Argentine seed y them through for some time, far as known no flaxseed from arket has as yet been sold for delivery prior to the close of e navigation season. In some s it is asserted that were it not pport coming through country the American markets would drop to a parity with the Aires level, making allowances ight rates and duty.

pts of flaxseed on this market ek were light, amounting to 60,- hels, as compared with 284,127 during the same period last Stocks in the elevators here at of the week were reported at ushels.

ng prices of flaxseed on the Du- arket on Saturday, as compared ne previous Saturday and last re:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
.....	$4.34-41	$4.34-40	$3.64
e	4.32	4.34-40	3.63
er	4.30	4.29	3.62
er	4.26	4.28	3.55
.....	4.18½	4.22	3.54

ansas City Seed Market.

AS CITY, Nov. 1.—Seed trade ex- no special features this week irmness in prices. The expected in offerings of millet failed to ize, owing to the lightness of situation and the indifference ers about selling on the present As kafir and milo were held the weather conditions and the cars, the few offerings of millet ood demand from poultry feed s. Prices were unchanged. There were moderate arrivals of sudan grass seed, which sold readily and some came in on purchases made in the country. Offerings of cane seed are not expected for some time. A good crop is believed to have been harvested. The marketing of alfalfa seed continues on a limited scale. Nearly all seed arriving was bought in advance by agents of the seed houses. Competition for the small amount of seed saved is keen and high prices are sure to continue. It is reported that one wagon load of seed sold at Emporia, Kans., for nearly $2,000. The late harvested seed shows inferior quality, due to the effects of rains, but seed saved early was fine. There is a plentiful supply of timothy seed from scattered sources in Missouri. Most of the houses here have some old seed, also. Clover seed offerings reflect a small crop in the Southwest. Prices are extremely high. Blue grass seed was practically all sold some time ago, and houses here have cleaned and disposed of most of their holdings.

Following are the Kansas City prices of seeds in carlots sacked, as from first hands:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@30.
Timothy—Per cwt., $9.50@10.50.
Blue grass—Per cwt., rough. $10@15; cleaned, $17@27.
Clover—Per cwt., $35@45.
Millet—Per cwt., $2.25@3.25.
Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.
Cane—No quotation.

SEED SITUATION.

KANSAS SEED CROP.

LAWRENCE, KANS.—We find the seed crops in Kansas about as follows:

MEADOW FESCUE.—The acreage was very small and the crop very short. All seed is out of growers' hands and most of it has been sold for export. Only a few cars remain in dealers' hands and this will probably be needed for home trade. Owing to continued rains during late spring and early summer, the color of the seed is rather dark and the germination is somewhat lower than usual. The prices are high.

ALFALFA.—Owing to the high price of alfalfa hay, all the first and second crops were cut for hay. Most of the third crop was also cut for hay, and it was only an occasional patch that was not yielding a good hay crop which was left for seed. The grasshoppers and the army worms destroyed many fields and reduced the seed crop still further. The seed crop is about the smallest on record, but the quality is somewhat better than last year. Owing to the short crop and the heavy demand which is expected in the spring, the prices are high.

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

TIMOTHY AND RED CLOVER.—Kansas does not produce much of either, but we expect to have enough for home consumption. In many years it is necessary to ship in both timothy and red clover.

SWEET CLOVER is about an average crop, but prices are somewhat higher than last year.

MILLET will make an average crop.

CANE, kafir and milo will yield a larger crop than last year, and since conditions were favorable this fall the seed should be of good germination.

SUDAN GRASS acreage has increased largely and we look for a seed crop that will be larger than last year.—*The Barteldes Seed Co.*

CLOVER SEED A FAIR CROP.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Clover seed is yielding fairly well on small acreage, but there is a big waste in recleaning. More timothy seed is showing up than expected and quality is fair.

We have a fine corn crop with an abundance of good seed, and huskers are plentiful at 6c per bu.

Soybeans are coming in and are of good quality and are yielding well. There will be a larger acreage planted next year.—*Guy W. Stanner Seed House.*

CROPS LARGE—RAIN DELAYS HARVEST.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—The crops in our section of kafir, maize, cane, Sudan grass, millet, in fact, all other grain crops, are rather large. The question will be whether farmers will be able to harvest them in time before frost. It has been raining for practically four weeks in some sections of the state and farm operations have practically stopped. The labor situation is also very acute, and for these reasons harvest will be very late. The quality of seed also is very doubtful.—*The Barteldes Seed Co.*

Services of Seedsmen.

Some of the services rendered by field seedsmen stated briefly are as follows: (1) seedsmen offer a cash market for seeds at harvest time as well as at any other time; (2) they assume the risk of a declining market and absorb overhead expenses—storage, insurance, interest, etc.—incidental to carrying stocks of seed from harvest time to or beyond planting time; (3) they usually have better facilities for recleaning, sacking, storing, and testing seeds than farmers have, hence are able to offer purer and better-packed seeds; (4) they enable the seed consumer to delay purchases until he can determine more accurately from prices ruling on various agricultural products during the spring, together with soil and climatic conditions at that time, the kinds and quantities of seeds which are most likely to result in the greatest profit to him; (5) their warehouses serve as an emergency storehouse or seed-bank from which seeds of regular or catch crops may be obtained quickly for immediate planting; and (6) they frequently tide over current shortages of certain kinds of seeds by carrying over stocks from the preceding year or years. To these services might be added two more that are conducted, however, more by vegetable seedsmen than by field seedsmen, namely, (1) the dissemination in catalogues and circulars issued by them of valuable cultural and varietal information of various crops, and (2) the introduction and stimulation of the commercial production of new or little-tried kinds of varieties of seeds which have in the past proved to be of considerable value to the agriculture of this country.—*Geo C. Elder, in the Seed Reporter.*

Clover Seed Strong.

While clover seed favored the bears early last week, it came back strong the latter part, and the market absorbed a lot of selling, say J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo. March sold down to $29.10, then turned, selling up to $30 on Friday, broke to $29.50, back to $30 on Saturday. Reports from Wisconsin are not so encouraging; it is understood that the bulk of their crop has been

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Respectfully solicit a part of your
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We have among our customers some of the larger seed concerns and can possibly place your seed to advantage.
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If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
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WANTED
CLOVER SEED
EARLY FORTUNE MILLET
BROOM CORN MILLET
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OLIVER JOHNSON
MILWAUKEE AVE. CHICAGO

marketed, and little more is available. If this be true, how can the central states' shortage be replenished?

Alsike showed little change for the week. It was easy early, then advanced a few points; sold even and above red clover at one time; then the latter shot up again. There has been little "dope" on alsike for a long time. Holders feel the crop is short and point to the light movement so far to bear them out. Price been attractive, but does not bring the goods here.

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Trade in timothy was light last week. Considerable was shipped in to apply on October contracts. Good receipts are expected to continue for some time, but most of the seed is in strong hands. It was marketed freely after harvest and farm reserves are not large. Good export demand is needed to maintain and advance prices.—*Southworth & Co.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—The seed market is dull and slow with spot offerings light and consisting mostly of clover seed. The quality is running rather poor, and the bids submitted are unsatisfactory to the sellers. Offerings of redtop are scarce, timothy seed is dull and slow of sale. Prices per 100 lbs. are as follows: Clover, high grade, free from buckhorn, $45.50@48; average country lots, $31@40; buckhorn mixed, $23@30; poor and chaffy, $5@18; alsike, high grade, $40@45; choice average country lots, $35@40; poor, $15@30; timothy, choice, clean seed, $11@12; average country lots, $10@10.50; low-grade, $5@10; redtop, extra fancy, solid seed, $16@16.25; machine cleaned, $12.50@15; chaffy, $7@8; sunflower seed, $9.50@10; sorghum cane seed, orange, $3; millet, golden, $2.75@3.25; Siberian, $2.75@3; common and hog millet, $2.90@3; popcorn, white rice, on the cob, $6; pearl, on the cob, $4 per 100 lbs.; stock peas, new crop, whippoorwill, $5; new era, $4.50; mixed, $4.25.

Corn Situation.

Delivery day for December contracts is still 30 days distant. Nonetheless, the market is commencing to recognize the unwarranted discount still prevailing for the December delivery. Dissatisfaction of the producer with the prevailing prices, together with the transportation question, is the dominant factor in the situation. There is a possibility of a new motive in the way of an increased foreign demand. It is quite probable that all foreign powers will commence their recuperation by coming to the United States for financial assistance, immediately upon ratification of treaties. It goes without saying that the moral obligations following these loans necessitate the expenditure of a goodly proportion of the loans in this country, to the extent that relatively cheaper prices from other countries will be overridden. There was a very noticeable broadening of interest in Saturday's market because of the conditions. At the moment the situation in cash corn is the outstanding feature. There are no accumulations, no immediate prospect of any free movement and some indications of an improved shipping demand. The time for theorizing with relation to the size of the crop has gone by and the only things now to be considered are the persistent holding attitude of the producer, inadequate transportation facilities and possible revival of broad demand both for cash and the deferred deliveries. With this array confronting the market, there seems only one possible course for prices, and that is higher.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

Labor Saving on the Farm.

It is a comparative innovation for a farmer to allot himself a salary, or in fact to figure the labor of his family on a salary basis. However, in line with the times, the farmer nowadays has come to learn that in order to figure the cost of his products, and in order to arrive at a correct selling price and figure his profits, his own labor should be figured as well as any outside help he secures. Labor is and has been for the past few years a costly item on the farm. The "Ankhorite" Fence Posts therefore appeal to the average farmer, as he does not have to rely on help to drive his posts, There are no holes to be dug, nor heavy posts to handle; he can easily tackle the job alone.

The first cost of Ankorite Steel Drive Posts is sometimes a little more than that of ordinary wooden posts, but the economy of setting them wipes out the difference many times over. Farm labor should be put on exactly the same basis as factory labor, and if that is done, you'll have to figure the cost of setting wood or concrete posts at from 12 to 15 cents each, or more. You can set Ankorite Steel Drive Posts as fast as you can drive them, at a cost of two or three cents each, Figure the saving for yourself.

Even when putting a high price on his own labor he will save money on installing a fence line with "Ankorite" Posts.

Dealers will be furnished quotations upon addressing The Calumet Steel Co., Department 7, 208 South LaSalle St., Chicago.

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.



Readers of our recent advertisement, a little one act play, laid under the open sky, will recall that it repeated a dialogue between a farmer and his son.

In continuing the story, we offer another drawing showing two farms, one very prosperous looking, the other run down, and the owner of the former is tactfully but nevertheless seriously asking the other, "Bill, did you ever buy seeds, put out in convenient size bags by W. H. Small & Co.?"

The owner of the poor farm says, "Yes, one time, 17 years ago, and I guess I shall go back to their seeds and make some money."

The successful farmer replied, "Yes, Bill, you will have to if you expect to run with me in producing bumper crops. I buy all my seeds from them, six different brands, and their bushel bags make a hit with me, as there is no loss of time or seed in buying from my dealer."

Buy All Kinds

Every Kind to Offer

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLIMAX SUPERFINE BRAND.

Clover Seed Crop Good.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nebr. (9).—The er seed crop is good in southea braska. Prices paid to farme $25@26 per bushel.—*Edward Bo Seed Co.*

Fixed Prices in Sweden.

The Swedish government has prices of wheat at $2.75 per bu. a at $2.50. These prices will be ef for Swedish grain purchased b millers association and for grai ported by the association or trans by the association to the governm

ans and Potatoes

: to continued dry weather dur-summer the bean crop of South ·ia is said to have seriously suf-[n the Kwantung leased territory t is feared, will come out no ıan half a crop.

alifornia Lima Bean Growers' vith headquarters at Oxnard, .as adopted a trademark for ·own by association members. emark shows a map of Califor-the words "California Seaside ans" for regular Limas and for ll beans "California Seaside nas."

AND POTATO PRICES

)tato market generally was a ıe the past week. Quotations r lots of good quality and con-ans and potatoes, sacked, per ess otherwise specified, as of

-Limas, $12@12.50.
-Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $7@ , $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; iney, $9@12.
-Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to $7.25@7.75; brown Swedish, $5.50 d kidney, $12@13.
ti—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats,)12.75; red kidneys, $13@14; $13@13.50; pintos, $8.
Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50 nas, $10@10.50.
H.-p. pea beans, $6.75.
olis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, . limas, $11; brown, $6.
—Demand for Ontario hand-beans continues good and car-re quoted at $5.50 to $5.55, 2 to d pickers, $4.50 to $4.55.—Trade n.
k—Marrow, ch., $11.50; com. to 0.50@11.25; pea, ch., $7.75; com. , $7@7.50; Lady Washington, ı., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75 otenashi, $6.75; red kidney, ch., 13.50; com. to fair, $10.50@13; rrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Man-. $4@5.50; yellow eye, $7.25; idney, ch., $12.25@12.50; Im-$10; Cranberry, Manchurian 5.75@7.25; long, $6.50@7; short, ; Calif. pinks, $7@7.50.
—Peas, medium and yellow .50; red kidneys, $11; wh. mar-9; Imperials, $8.
h—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, ı., f. o. b., $7.60@7.70.
—Quote white beans in car lots , hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 lbs., prime machine-picked, rders and small lots, higher; eans, $7; California black eye, ce lima beans at $16; California ans at $8 and white $8.50.—Reporter.

7. B., $2.40@2.50; Me. ordinary,

ound No. 1, per bu., $1.45@ . 2, $1.15@1.25.
Idaho, russets, $2.75; Colorado, ., $2.75; beauties, $2.85; Wis.-inn., rnd. wh., blk., $2.25@2.40; nd Dak., Red River, Ohio, $2.75

rown beauties, $2.50@2.70, f. tation; West'n slope russets, 85; Red McClures, $2.90@3, f. ation; wh. Greeley stock, $2.15 o. b.
ty—Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3 Minn.-Ohio, blk., $2.75@2.80; 3, $2.45@2.70; North'n wh., $2.45 West'n wh., $2.60@2.75; russet , $2.90@3; h.-g., bu., $2.90@3. —$2.20@2.40.
is—Red River, $2.70@2.80 f. o.

Receipts last week were 17,101 gainst 7,185 bags the week and 25,224 bags last year. A rnover is reported since our ort, sales of car lots Quebecs t $1.42½ per bag of 90 lbs. on No Green Mountains on offer, ly of Quebec whites ample for ements. The New Brunswick are finding a better market border.—Trade Bulletin.
ans—Early Ohio, $3.25; Va. 3.50; Colo.-Cal. burbanks, $3.50. —York State, $2.35@2.40; ound wh., 150-lb. sk., $3.75@ h., No. 1, 150-lb. sks., $3.90@4; is., skd., $3.75@3.80.
N. Y.—No. 1 grade, $1.75 f. o. ıg point.
-Minn. rural, $2.55; West'n burbank, $3; rurals, $2.65; rown beauty, $3.—Market Re-

isco—Salinas, $3; river, fcy., 0; rivers, ch., $2@2.25.

TOLEDO, OHIO



JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade

CONSIGNMENTS
Oats, Ear and Shelled Corn
—SEEDS—
The Raymond P. Lipe Co.
Members { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade

THE CHURCHILL GRAIN & SEED COMPANY
Buffalo — Toledo
CASH GRAIN and CONSIGNMENTS
Both Markets

Consignments Futures
H. W. DeVORE & CO.
Our Aim To Serve
Toledo Chicago

CLOVER SEED
International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy," favor
C. A. KING & CO.
Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

E. B. SLAWSON G. R. FORRESTER
E. B. SLAWSON COMPANY
WHOLESALE
GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
1910-11 Second National Bank Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO

TOLEDO
J.F. ZAHM & Co.
HERE SINCE '79

NEW OATS
Why not Consign All the Time

RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY.
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O, CASH and FUTURES

THE YOUNG GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
WHEAT —— CORN —— OATS
MEMBERS { Toledo Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade
1308-09 2nd National Bank Bldg
TOLEDO, OHIO

DON'T EXPERIMENT! TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

CHICAGO PROVISION STOCKS.

Following is the official report of stocks of provisions in store at Chicago as collated by John Tredwell & Co.:

Pork—	Nov.1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1918.
Pork, new	1,273	1,680	464
Mess, old	141	.....	7,441
Other	23,470	37,512	47,977
Total bbls.	24,883	39,192	55,882
Lard—			
P. S., new	3,235,571	16,236,037	6,101,855
P. S., old	10,504,820	.....	8,557,348
Other	13,551,681	13,693,402	13,752,428
Total lbs.	27,292,072	29,929,539	28,411,631
Dry Salt—			
Sh. ribs	2,425,824	3,362,463	5,789,161
Sh. clears	4,939,565	5,845,804	102,894
Ext. clears	1,373,320	1,435,368	6,082,649
Ext. ribs	178,177	482,091	529,170
Fat backs	4,218,714	4,869,794	11,977,268
Shoulders	2,235,159	2,895,216	304,056
Bellies	25,143,255	33,644,270	15,513,338
Other cuts	22,530,085	21,717,264	17,606,049
Total lbs.	63,044,099	74,251,570	57,904,585
Pickled—			
Hams	21,664,371	22,986,842	19,632,210
Sk. hams	12,244,945	12,878,875	9,308,137
Picnics	4,956,914	8,177,475	6,078,315
Shoulders	329,548	488,524	129,770
Bellies	6,080,483	6,086,590	4,180,857
Total lbs.	45,275,261	50,618,306	39,329,289
Total cuts	108,319,360	124,870,576	97,233,874

Nov.1,	Pork.	Lard.	Ribs.	Total.
1917 ..	26,537	20,011,671	1,179,570	62,362,592
1916 ..	23,462	39,422,087	4,720,041	81,503,145
1915 ..	64,474	64,314,840	13,342,512	63,557,694
1914 ..	63,864	8,410,150	3,910,984	62,517,610

Decreases during October in years named follow:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
All pork	14,309	365	11,968
P. S. lard	2,495,646	604,062	27,078,095
Short ribs	936,639	4,935,033	5,232,172
D. S. meats ...	11,207,471	12,411,804	17,015,111
Total cuts ...	16,551,216	11,773,046	30,943,340

Changes during the last half of October:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Mess pork..	+ 591	— 342	— 3,575
All lard	—296,980	+5,459,069	—19,172,980
Short ribs .	—382,931	—1,058,589	— 2,616,317

Of the present stock of short ribs, 222,242 lbs. were made since October 1, and of these 56,000 lbs. manufactured since Oct. 15. In spite of practically no manufacture, the short rib stocks decrease very slowly. Abnormal lard production is again indicated.

Advertising men have changed the seasons—they sow in the fall and reap in the spring.

New York Oats Market.

The longshoremen's strike still continues, all efforts to end it having been unsuccessful to date. There is, however, a determined effort in progress on the part of steamship lines to release their steamers and once more make possible ocean transportation to and from this port.

The demand for spot oats has slowed down in consequence, and further business for export has been impossible. When a settlement of the present difficulty has been accomplished we look for an increased demand from dealers and a revival of export business in somewhat liberal volume. This should relieve the pressure caused by accumulations and restore premiums that existed prior to the labor trouble.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*



COYNE BROS.
118 West So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
POTATOES, APPLES, BEANS, PRODUCE AND POULTRY
Ask for market information. Our business growth: 1904—$1,085,687; 1918—$4,804,797.

Feedstuffs

Harry Webb has entered the wholesale flour and feed business at Springfield, Ill.

Fire damaged the feed business of Acklin & Sons at Cushing, Okla., to the extent of $5,000.

The Clinton Alfalfa Mill Co., Clinton, Okla., has increased its capital stock from $20,000 to $60,000.

The new plant of the Arcady Farms Milling Co. at Riverdale, Ill., just outside of Chicago, is progressing nicely. Early in November is the scheduled date for finishing the installation of machinery, and the mill will be running in full in January. Items regarding the brands and general business of this large feed manufacturer have frequently appeared in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER and the full operation of their mills not only provides another large buyer for grain and feed shipments to the Chicago market but makes available a considerably increased tonnage of feed for dairymen, hog producers and livestock feeders in Central and Eastern states.

Rice Bran Market Strong.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Standard mill-run rice bran, in bags, guaranteed to analyze 24 per cent protein and fat or better, quoted Nov. 1 at $33@34 per ton, sacks included, f.o.b. southwestern Louisiana and interior Texas milling points. Sales have increased materially during the past week, the demand having been stimulated partly by the alarming reports of crop damages through excessive rainfall and partly through the advance in the prices of corn and oats and other feeding stuffs, through which the relative cheapness of rice bran has been enhanced.—*K. & E. Neumond, Inc.*

Increased Southern Distribution.

The Quaker Oats Co. has bought about 17½ acres in Memphis on which a feed mill will be erected to supply its Southeastern trade. George A. Chapman, manager of the feed department, is hopeful for good developments in such business, but states their present plans are very modest.

London Oil Cake Report.

A special report to the London *Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter*, Oct 16, says the matter of transport is still very bad, and continues to hamper business. A satisfactory feature is the continued improvement in demand, though it is yet considerably below the normal.

There are free sellers of home manufactured linseed cakes at fixed prices, and the trade is mainly confined to these owing to the scarcity of imported cakes. Cotton cakes are in much improved inquiry and there are eager buyers at the lower levels now ruling. Home-made cakes just about maintain fixed levels, but there are offers of Egyptians in bags from a vessel to arrive, at very attractive levels, providing buyers will purchase ex-ship. Rice bran is without change at around £19 landed, with some rice bran cake named at 10/ per ton less money. Feeding treacle is a good trade at £10 10s. London or Liverpool, and any tendency is towards higher figures. Semi-decorticated cotton cake, with an analysis of 40 per cent oil and albuminoids, are very cheaply offered at £20 ex-dock, and the demand is a fast one in view of this fact.

A. E. GUTTERIDGE & CO.
FEED BY PRODUCTS
ALL KINDS
909 Webster Building CHICAGO

Cottonseed Products.

A preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census gives the amount of cotton seed received at American mills during the past two months as 463,335 tons, against 944,055 tons during August and September, 1918. During the two months 254,600 tons of seed were crushed, against 340,325 in the like period of 1918; and on September 30, 1919, 232,460 tons were on hand at the mills, against 644,168 tons on the corresponding date of the previous year. Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand were as follows:

Items.	Year.	Produced, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.	On hand, Sept. 30.
Crude oil, lbs....	1919	76,022,135	15,556,520
	1918	93,427,223	55,285,533
Cake and meal, tons	1919	117,048	61,391
	1918	166,070	68,312
Hulls, tons	1919	67,656	97,303
	1918	76,719	59,653

During August and September, 1919, 6,258,727 pounds of cottonseed oil were imported, as compared with 1,527,764 pounds for the corresponding period of 1918. Exports of cottonseed products were 14,726,638 pounds of oil, against 5,760,544 pounds in 1918; 38,787 tons of cake and meal, against 2 tons.

FEED SITUATION.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS WILL BE HIGH.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—It is hard to give any estimate as to the feed situation in this section. We will have worlds of hay.

The excessive rains that we have had for the past month have damaged the grain crops some, but just how much we are not in a position at present to say.

The cotton crop is in a deplorable condition. Cottonseed products will sell higher than they have sold at any time in years.—*Fowler Commission Co., per W. B. Farrar.*

THE FEED MARKET.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—The market is steady under a good inquiry. Straight cars of bran are quoted at $45 per ton and shorts at $52@53. Buyers are expecting lower prices and are only buying from hand to mouth. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $70@73 per ton, moullie at $65@66 and pure barley feed at $65@66 and dairy feed $48@50 per ton including bags delivered.—Trade Bulletin.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 1.—Business was below par in the feeds market during the last week. Dealers bought only to cover current needs in view of the general unsettlement brought about in trade conditions on account of labor troubles. Prices per ton are unchanged as follows: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2, $51.50; No. 3, $50.50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $55; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $64; Boston mixed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $40.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 1.—No change was recorded in the mill feed market this week. With mills operating at about 60 per cent of capacity as result of the Grain Corporation being out of the market for flour, supplies of offal are just about sufficient to meet the demand. Bran is quoted at $38.50 bulk; $43.50 in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, $49.50 in bulk, and $54.50 in 100-lb. mags, f. o. b. Toledo.

Capital Grain & Feed Co. Montgomery, Alabama
Manufacturers and dealers, Corn Meal, Chops, Grain, Hay, and Velvet Beans Products.
Members Grain Dealers Nat. and Nat. Hay Assns

A Profit-Making Line For You
If you want to build a big money-making feed business, try International. International Feeds mean quick profits, easy sales and satisfied customers.
INTERNATIONAL FEEDS
are scientifically prepared. Every ingredient is tested by practical feeders. Recommended and used by thousands of farmers. Write for the facts—today.
International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

HAYES GRAIN & COM. CO. of Ill.
COTTONSEED and LINSEED MEAL
Feeds of All Kinds
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1.—Nothing of special importance has developed in the local feed market. Demand is light and only certain classes of feeds are being moved at this time. Receipts have been fair in quantity, with white and rye middlings predominating. Four cars of bran were among late arrivals. There are no established quotations in this market.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1.—The volume of business in mill feed during the week was small but prices were firmer. Mill offers were materially reduced and apparently mill stocks have been decreasing.

Demand for feed was not active as consumers here were again disposed to pursue a conservative policy and the action of prices was more the result of the lack of pressure than of any material improvement in the demand.

City bran was quoted at $45; middlings, $54, and red dog, $69, while Western spring bran was $44.50@45; middlings, $49@50, and red dog, $68.50@69.50.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 1.—The spot market for feedstuffs is rather firm as quoted with a fair jobbing demand for bran and middlings and first hand offerings not burdensome. Western advices more encouraging. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $44@45; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; city mills' winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $52; white middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $65.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 1.—Firmness in cottonseed meal has been a feature here for the past few days and today cash 7 per cent was quoted at $71 a ton. On the daily call board of the exchange trading in meal has picked up and prices have advanced about $2 a ton. One cause is the great damage to the unpicked part of the cotton crop, continued rains having hurt the quality very much.

Mill feeds have held steady but busi has been small. Wheat bran is quote $41 a ton in carlots, while gray sh were offered at $54 and $53 bid. M feed manufacturers are doing fairly business but they are not buying great amount of supplies. However, will soon be in the market in a larger as the South is poorly supplied with f stuffs and when weather gets severe will have lots of business according indications.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 1.—The demand feed is fair but prices, especially of feed, are low due to competition and frost. Wheat is carrying a nine premium and indications are for feed advances.

Quotations are: Bran, $45 a ton; m feed, $56; middlings, $60; scratch feed, cracked yellow corn, $59.60; corn and feed, $58; corn and oat chop, $58; hor feed meal, $57, sacked and packed, lots, Louisville.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Good dem was reported for wheat bran last w at firm prices while middlings were active. Other ground feed was in demand. Prices: Wheat bran, 10 bags, per ton, $41.70; middlings, $60 horse and mule feed, $44@54; dairy $55@64; hog feed, $62; poultry feed, @68.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Wheat feeds quoted considerable lower during the week with offerings rather light and mand extremely quiet. Prices gene quoted as follows: Bran, spring, $44@ per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $45 middlings, sacked, $49@61; mixed sacked, $50@57; gluten feed, sacked, $7 red dog, sacked, $68; second clear, sa $63.50; stock feed, sacked, $59.50; oat reground, sacked, $27; hominy sacked, $60.40; cottonseed meal, sa $79@85. Receipts for the week en Nov. 1 were 63 tons; for the mont October, 1919, were 334 tons.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 1.—Busines

MONTGOMERY BROKERAGE CO., BIRMINGHAM, A
Hay, Corn, Feed Meal, Rice, Polish, Alfa Meal, Wheat Screenings, Shorts, Mi Feeds. I want your account. Write m

THE NEWSOME FEED & GRAIN COMPAN
BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
MILL FEEDS
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OFFICES AT
PETERSBURG VA. PITTSBURGH PENNA. MINNEAPOL MINN.

PEANUT HULL MEAL
SAMPLES FURNISHED ON REQUEST. WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICE.
SOUTHERN OIL & FEED MILLS, Inc., Petersburg, V

I. S. JOSEPH CO., Inc.
JOBBERS
Mill Feeds and Low Grade Flours
Corn Exchange MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
neral Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

feeds at the local market has been air proportions. Deferred shipment is in considerable demand and in preferred to prompt, even to paying r prices. Bran and middlings are active although reported slightly r. Prices remain steady. Current ations are:
an, per ton, $40; standard middlings,)@45.50; flour middlings, $51@54; red $64@64.50; hominy feed, $55; rye $43@44; old-process oil meal, $76; nseed meal, $76@83; brewers' dried s, $60; gluten feed, $64.

MINNEAPOLIS.

nneapolis, Nov. 3.—The demand for feed is not as strong as it was and s reacted some, but the bulk of the it is taken care of in mixed cars or ontracts with jobbers. The jobbers feed accumulated in local warehouses also at other market centers. There me pressure on the spot and transit et and the demand for offerings is rate. There is a fairly active demand ate November and December ship- and as the mills do not expect to very freely a little later they are not ng very large quantities. November acts coming due will help to take of considerable feed and the under- of the market is expected to improve y. Shipping directions on maturing acts are fair to good. The car situa- s bad at times and prevents prompt ent.

PHILADELPHIA.

ladelphia, Nov. 1.—The market for uffs is generally quiet but with little e to note in prices. Offerings are ate but fully equal to the demand is limited. Quotations are for car- arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at cost per Winter bran, $44@45; spring bran, @44.50; standard wheat middlings, 8; flour middlings, $57.50@58.50; red $68@69; shorts, $48@49; low grade $69@70; rye middlings, $47@48; fine hominy, $61@63; fine white hominy, 4; reground oats feed, $27.50@28.50; seed meal, 36% protein, $76@77; cot- d meal, 41% protein, $80.50@81.50; seed feed, 20% protein, $61@62.

ST. LOUIS.

Louis, Mo., November 1.—The feed t is dull and barely steady, with an e demand and offerings liberal. feeds are in best demand. There quiet demand for bran, but are very slow and other feeds are nominal. Alfalfa meal is stronger. tions are as follows: Bran, hard, .50; soft, $39.50@40; shorts, gray, rown, $47; mixed feed, nominal at hite hominy feed, $56@58; oat feed, 23; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $37.50@ . 2. $33.50@34.50 per ton in 100-lb.

Chicago's Monday Corn Market.

advance in hogs, predictions for led weather, light country offer- moderate arrivals and the excel- emand at much higher prices for s, encouraged bullish sentiment rove the shorts to cover on a scale.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

ig bull market in corn developed the bell tap, with advances over which 5½ was retained at the Short covering by country com- n houses featured the entire ses- nd offerings came largely from ssion house longs who were aking. At times the market had appearances of an oversold pit ion and at no time except at the was there a surplus of pit offer- The principal cause for the ad- was the strength in the cash, advanced from 2 to 7c. Other y markets were moderately high- Chicago led.—*Bartlett Frazier*

over seed crop valued at over 0 is reported from South Cass rth Morrison counties, Minn. Al- not many farmers have hulled clover as yet, immense yields een reported from the crops al- threshed.

FORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
uality very high this year. Prices low
ay you to get our quotations. We are ship-
Eastern States every day. Largest Hay
ss Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
COTT, MAGNER & MILLER
(Members National Hay Ass'n)
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GRAY SHORTS ARE NOT BROWN.

We sometimes feel guilty of over emphasizing the importance of continuing the better trade practice of mills, feed manufacturers and others of selling on sample—living up to sample in the actual carlot shipments. It is decidedly difficult in a chemical analysis of a feedstuff to accurately determine its ingredients; therefore a physical inspection, where the feel and looks of the goods are taken into consideration as tests of quality has always been and will continue to be the basis of acceptance or adjustment in case of refusal. It is being brought to our attention from many quarters that rejections on the fall movement of feedstuffs are getting to be much too numerous; and although it is so self-evident that it seems hardly necessary to consume space in repeating it, we should think, that as a continuance of their business in proper lines depends so much on exact deliveries of goods as sold all millers would exert extra care to make shipments as near to the type samples on which sales were arranged as possible. We venture, however, to guess, relying on instances reported, that it has been more than a mistake in some cases of flagrant abuse, to use the draft privilege against certain shipments, which has put the broker and the buyer in uncomfortable positions. Certainly such practice has not increased the goodwill status of the mills guilty thereof.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

The suggested decrease of nearly 16 per cent in the cottonseed crush as compared with last year is of course bullish and justified by milling reports from many Southern localities. However, these things are frequently overdone and sentiment in many quarters indicates that such possibility exists. The apparent lack of interest of feed mixers and other buyers, with declining cottonseed meal markets of last week, tends to bear out our suggestion that an over bullish attitude should be avoided. Feed mixers rather prefer chancing payment of several dollars per ton more in mid-winter purchases than contracting today for early 1920 requirements at prevailing high prices. Certain well-informed trade members believe that $67 to $71 will about represent the range of 36 per cent meal for several months, meaning delivered prices in the Chicago district for instance, around $71 to $75 per ton.

The Government set price for 1918 was about $53.50 Chicago basis, and many inquiries to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER now indicate the timeliness of facts and figures that are something more than prosy because an understanding of them, which, by the way, is the only sound basis for feed manufacturing operations, is doubly essential now as cottonseed meal purchases for the heavy mixing season are being considered. We have gathered these figures from a rather intimate knowledge of crushing operations in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. They are based on the purchases of a ton of cottonseed not at today's market, but a fixed price of $74. The general average of manufacturing costs in cottonseed crushing must recognize some differences, due to the geographic purchase of seed and the distribution of cotton-seed meal and other by-products. There is a loss of 125 pounds in every ton of cottonseed that is crushed and the following four items therefore total 1,875 pounds, i. e.:

300 lbs. of oil at 19½c per lb	$58.50
1,000 lbs. 36% c.s.m at $68 per ton	34.00
500 lbs. hulls at $8 per ton	2.00
75 lbs. linters at 3c per lb	3.25
	$97.75
Manufacturing cost	17.50
Average freight on seed to mill	2.00
6% profit on $74 seed	4.50
	$24.00

Deducting the last item, $24, from the resale value of the products of a ton of cottonseed, $97.75, leaves a balance of $73.75.

This is how they do it, and interesting deductions may be drawn for your own information. The great Memphis cottonseed market, the clearing house for much of the mill news, is most bullish. Kansas City and other Northerly-Western markets are inclined to see lower values before long. Eastern feed manufacturing and consuming trade, a long way from Western sources of supply, with a serious car shortage facing them even before the first snows arrive, quite generally feel in their hearts that Memphis and Southwestern trade are right. They do not admit it freely, because it means the payment of higher prices than will possibly prevail, particularly if the already long period of good fall pasturage should continue. Many fields are now as green as in the spring time.

FEED
Brokers Wanted
BRAN, Shorts, Middlings, Hominy gluten feed, Oil meal, Cottonseed meal, Tankage, Molasses feed, Alfalfa meal, Dairy, Hog and Poultry feed, Screenings, Red dog. Straight or mixed cars.
OMAHA HAY CO. NEBRASKA
"Sudden Service Company"

COTTON SEED MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
NUT SIZE FOR CATTLE — PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP AND GOATS
45%—43%—41%—38½%—36% Protein
COLD PRESSED COTTON SEED CAKE, PEANUT MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
Wire or Write for Prices Delivered Anywhere, Stating Quality, Quantity and Shipment
E. H. YOUNG CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS
(INCORPORATED) CAPITAL $25,000.00 E. H. YOUNG, Manager

The Park & Pollard Co. of Ill.
Manufacturers of
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
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Complete Line of Poultry Feeds
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Vitality is the trade name for the new line of quality feeds we are now manufacturing. For samples and prices write
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are listed in our Catalog of 99% guaranteed Mailing Lists. It also contains vital suggestions how to advertise and sell profitably by mail. Counts and prices given on 6000 different national Lists, covering all classes; for instance, Farmers, Noodle Mfrs., Hardware Dlrs., Zinc Mines, etc. *This valuable Reference Book free.* Write for it.
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We have alfalfa meal in warehouses to load out on your orders for prompt shipment.
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Baled Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, NEB

Dairy Feed Analyses.

The "Feeding Stuffs Report" (1918) of the Pa. Dept. of Agriculture, giving a detailed statement of the police work of the state Bureau of Chemistry says of Proprietary Dairy Feeds with Molasses: "The mixed feeds classified as proprietary dairy feeds with molasses are represented by 126 samples and 46 brands, the output of 32 companies. All but two were obtained from guaranteed shipments and four of the samples were branded with both minimum and maximum guarantees which, upon analysis, were not sustained. This class of feeds is of the more concentrated type with molasses forming one of the ingredients, largely used in dairy feeds. They were guaranteed to contain from 12.50 per cent to 25.00 per cent protein, and of the different brands included, one-third were guaranteed 16.00 per cent to 18.00 per cent protein and one-half contained the guarantee of 20.00 per cent or more protein. Six samples were found deficient in both protein and fat, five in protein alone and 20 in fat alone, showing that, as a class, the fat deficiencies were most numerous. There were four brands which were not registered, which included several samples containing oat hulls with an excessive amount of crude fiber and sold contrary to requirements.

"These feeds which were found to have incorrect compositions numbered 32 samples and included cases where ingredients claimed were not found and where other products not named were identified such as cocoa shell meal, ground buckwheat, hulls, velvet bean feed, brewers' dried grains and linseed oil meal. There were five samples in which oatmeal mill by-product had been substituted for clipped oat by-product, and 36 samples contained small amounts of small whole weed seeds. Fifteen samples, eight of which represented one brand, contained oat hulls in excess of the amount permitted and two samples of a brand were found to contain flax plant refuse in excessive amounts. One sample was claimed to contain molasses which was not detected and the product was identified as a cottonseed feed.

"This class of mixed feed varied considerably in their composition and ranged in protein from 9.02 per cent to 31.01 per cent, averaging 19.26 per cent, in fat from 1.39 per cent to 6.85 per cent averaging 4.46 per cent and in fiber from 7.15 per cent to 23.05 averaging 12.63 per cent. The prices also showed wide differences ranging from $43 to $75 and averaged $54.74 a ton."

An examination of the analyses shows that in most cases the deficiencies complained, or reported, were in fact nominal only—a fraction of a per cent. From all of which one may legitimately conclude that the furore about fraudulent feedstuffs is mainly gabble of cheap politicians and fault-finders; and that an established dealers' brand is ample for the buyer's protection against fraud.

Cottonseed Feed Trade Strong.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1. — Marked strength continued in the trade in cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. The amount of seed available in the cotton belt is extremely light, owing to wet weather and flood conditions in many sections. The bulk of the seed moving to crushing plants is high in moisture content, and because of the difficulty in handling the product many mills are reported out of the market. Prices for cake and meal were generally unchanged, except for an advance of 50c to $1 a ton in cold pressed cake in Kansas City. Purchases of cake and meal by mills to cover their short contracts were a bullish influence in the market.

Don't Delay Buying Feeds.

"Feeders should not delay too long the purchase of cottonseed cake and meal," declared A. J. Maurer, general manager of the Choctaw Sales Company, Kansas City. "Winter is approaching, and the transportation situation is very unsettled, owing to car shortage, strikes and similar difficulties confronting industries today. There is a tendency among many feeders to reduce the percentage of cake and meal in the ration for their stock, owing to the reduced level of prices for cattle, hogs and sheep. Cheaper commodities are being substituted in many instances. But this is not a profitable way of economizing in the feed ration. The addition of the high protein cake and meal stimulates the appetite of the stock and they will hustle for other feeds. This is not true of stock fed on corn as the only protein feed. Rangemen particularly should not attempt to economize in the purchases of cottonseed cake and meal.

"Fertilizer and mixed feed manufacturers have been large purchasers of cake recently, but they have narrowed their purchases within the past week or two in the hope of obtaining cheaper products later. Some sales have been made to exporters."

The Newsome Feed & Grain Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., is enlarging its business, having established a branch office in Minneapolis. C. F. Cramp, Jr., and J. J. Blackman of Pittsburgh, prominently identified the past few years with the sale of the well-known "Palmo Midds" and "Palmo Meal," will be in charge of the company's Minneapolis business. They have secured quarters at 128 Corn Exchange, and will engage in the purchase and sale of wheat, rye and mill feeds.

The long distant future of corn has loomed up more in the foreground and may be a leading feature. There is already talk of winter corn shortage.—*Jos. Wild, for E. W. Wagner & Co.*

The first snow storms of the season in Minnesota were reported from half a dozen different points on Oct. 16.

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven prima grain markets from Nov. 1, 1918, Nov. 1, with comparisons with 1917:

	1918-19.	1917-1
Chicago	986,000	1,884,(
Milwaukee	120,000	112,(
Minneapolis	94,000	32,(
Duluth	.....	.....
St. Louis	403,000	434,(
Toledo	15,000	10,(
Detroit	44,000	77,(
Kansas City	158,000	365,(
Peoria	460,000	616,(
Omaha	219,000	333,(
Indianapolis	300,000	314,(
Total	2,799,000	4,117,(

Receipts of corn the past week primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding we last year:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov 191
Chicago	986,000	1,209,000	1,884,(
Milwaukee	120,000	196,000	112,(
Minneapolis	94,000	91,000	32,(
Duluth	.....	1,000	.....
St. Louis	403,000	386,000	434,(
Toledo	15,000	16,000	10,(
Detroit	44,000	33,000	77,(
Kansas City	158,000	103,000	365,(
Peoria	460,000	601,000	616,(
Omaha	219,000	215,000	333,(
Indianapolis	300,000	355,000	314,(
Total	2,799,000	3,206,000	4,117,(
Shipments	1,881,000	1,890,000	2,423,(

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MARSHALL-JACOBSON GRAIN CO.

517-18 Grain Exchange OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

(MONDAY WEEKLY LETTER AND BUYERS' GUIDE.)

MARKET: Flood conditions have again prevailed in the western Cotton Belt throughout the week. The market continues to be greatly disturbed from day to day mainly by mills buying cake and meal to protect orders booked which cannot now be readily filled on account of wet seed. Seed stocks at the mills are low and prospects for production poor. Country trade is moderate for the season. We are keeping some cars in transit to take care of quick requirements.

Our prices, subject to confirmation, strikes or shipping conditions beyond our control, immediate, prompt and November shipment car lots only, 20 to 30 tons, closed Saturday as follows:

	43%	41%	Cold-pressed	O. P. Linseed
Chicago	$81.00	$79.00	$63.00	$76.50
Indianapolis	81.50	79.50	64.00	78.50
Des Moines	80.50	78.50	62.75	76.75
Milwaukee, Wis.	81.00	79.00	64.00	78.50
St. Louis	79.50	77.00	62.00	77.50
K. C.	79.00	77.00	61.00	76.75

Let us bid on your wants—Write or Wire.

CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

A. J. (JAKE) MAURER, GENERAL MANAGER

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ralston's Checkerboard Molasses Feed $30.50 f. o. b. St. Louis

Are You Handling Feeds?

TRADE BICORN MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Do you know that there is a great, unsatisfied demand for a real good hog feed?

BICORN Hog Feed surprises the farmer with its growth-speeding efficiency.

One dealer in Ohio has placed NINE REPEAT ORDERS for carload lots in the past two months.

BICORN is what YOU want—a self-selling, quick-moving hog feed, with satisfied farmers recommending it to their neighbors.

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Write us for prices and full information. Will be glad to send our representative. The hog-feeding season is on—act now.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mills at Hammond, Ind.

Alfalfa Department

heavy crop of alfalfa is reported Leavenworth County, Kans., most hich will be consumed by local interests. Very little other tame are found in that section.

good second crop of alfalfa is re- from Weld, Morgan and Adams ties, Colo., following a first cut- hat was of very high grade. In sections of the state, however, the er was unfavorable and there was vy loss on the third cutting with damage to the second cutting.

heavy crop of alfalfa is reported gh northwestern Oklahoma but rs report farmers are asking un- able prices for their holdings and quently very little of the crop has t reached the market. One big in that state has been compelled to Kansas City to get hay to sup- astern clients.

R. Warrick has resigned as sales- ger of the Carlisle Commission o become associated with the nal Grain Corporation, an organ- with a capital of $2,500,000 at City, Iowa. The hay and alfalfa rade learns with regret the re- nt of Mr. Warrick from the trade s re-entrance into the grain busi- He had developed a wide ac- anceship among members of the industry of the country, and the alfalfa millers and mixed anufacturers during his services s manager with the Carlisle or- ion. The Terminal Grain Corpo- now is erecting a 1,000,000-bushel r at Sioux City. Mr. Warrick's F. R. Warrick, is general man- f the company, having assumed ies a few months ago. Mr. War- ill give particular attention to pping department.

irm Tone in Alfalfa Meal.

AS CITY, Nov. 1.—Increased sales lfa meal were reported on the City market this week. Prices better grades displayed a firm ith some sales about $1 a ton higher, while No. 2 and brown meal closed with a net gain of 50c to $1.50 a ton. Mixers bought meal in larger quantities, shipments this week having been made to the Middle West, the East, the South and the Southeast. Inquiry for meal from the South and Southeast continues to improve, and with the stronger tone of the alfalfa hay market, buyers are less hesitant to make purchases. Most business was for prompt shipment, and comparatively few orders were booked for later delivery.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $39@40 per ton, basis Kansas City, carlots, in new bags; No. 1, $36.50@38; No. 2, $32@33.50; brown, $30@31.

With the advance of the fall season, demand for alfalfa mixed feeds is improving. Country dealers are beginning to accumulate a stock of feed for winter requirements. Prices show little change for the week. A better inquiry was reported from buyers east of the Mississippi river. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed closed at $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

Eastern vs. Western Alfalfa.

It has been claimed frequently that there is some variation between the feeding value of alfalfa grown in the East and that grown in the West. We have observed that Eastern growers believe their product to be worth more than that in the West and *vice versa*.

In our own experience we have failed to find enough difference in the plant grown in various parts of the country that the results from feeding it to dairy cows are noticeable. It is true that western grown alfalfa is usually cured in better condition, the curing being interfered with by rains to a less degree. This fact is so universally true that it is altogether possible that it will make the average of Western grown alfalfa worth a little more than the average of the alfalfa grown in the East.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

RANGE OF CONTR ACT GRAIN PRICES.

owing is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at

	CORN				OATS	
	Oct.	Dec.	May.	Jan.	Dec.	May.
or Sept....	.....	116⅝-137⅞	115 -134¾	.....	65⅝-73¾	68¼-77⅜
s range ...	.....	135⅞-173	132¼-161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	73¾-82½
.....	137 -137	124¼-126⅝	123 -124⅞	.....	71 -71¾	74 -74⅝
.....	136 -136½	125⅛-127¼	123⅛-125⅛	.....	71¼-72	74⅛-74⅞
.....	134 -136	123¾-126½	121¾-124⅜	.....	70¾-71⅝	73¾-7
.....	133½-134	122⅝-125⅛	120¾-122⅞	119¼-121	70⅜-71½	73¼-74⅛
.....	.....	123⅞-125⅝	121¾-123½	120½-121½	70⅝-71½	73¾-74⅜
.....	137 -137	125¼-126½	122¾-123⅝	121¾-123	71 -71⅜	73⅞-74¼
.....	.....	125½-126½	122⅝-123⅝	121¼-122⅛	70⅞-71⅜	73⅝-74
.....	137¾-138	126½-128¼	123½-124½	122½-123⅜	71¼-71¾	74⅛-74⅝
.....	136 -137	125⅝-127¼	122¾-123¾	121 -122¾	70⅝-71¼	73⅝-74¼
.....	138 -138	125⅞-127¾	123⅛-124⅛	121½-122⅞	70⅝-71⅛	73⅝-74⅛
.....	139 -139	127¼-128½	123¾-124½	122¾-123½	70⅞-71⅝	73⅞-74¼
.....	139½-141	127⅞-128⅞	123⅞-124½	123⅜-124	71⅛-71½	74 -74⅜
.....	.....	128⅜-131½	124⅛-127	123⅝-127	71¼-72⅛	74¼-75⅛
.....	139 -145	122¼-127⅞	120⅝-125¼	.....	69⅜-71¾	71⅞-75¾
.....	134½-144	121⅜-126	119⅞-124	.....	70 -71⅞	72 -73¾
.....	133½-137	120⅞-126⅝	119⅝-124⅞	.....	69¾-71¾	72⅜-74⅝
.....	133½-137	122⅝-127¼	120¾-125⅛	119¼-123	70¾-72	73⅛-74⅞
.....	136 -141	125⅝-131½	122¾-127	121 -127	70⅝-72⅛	73⅝-75⅛

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

lowing is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as ed in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Nov. 1:

—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
xed.	139 @145½	.....	140 @141	.....	138 @145	.....
xed.	139 @145	.....	139 @142	135 @139	138 @146	139 @146
xed.	132 @144½	135 @139½	138 @140	135 @138	.....	138½@145
xed.	128 @144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
xed.	127½@144	.....	.....	133 @135	.....	.....
low.	139½@147	141½@145½	141 @144½	.....	139 @147	140 @146½
low.	139 @147	139 @146	139 @142	138 @139	140 @147	140 @146
low.	135 @145½	.....	.....	137 @140	.....	138 @145½
low.	132 @145	.....	.....	135 @137	.....	133 @138½
low.	129 @143½	.....	.....	134 @136½	.....	.....
ite.	139 @145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ite.	139 @145	142½@144½	139 @140½	135 @137	139 @140	.....
ite.	133 @145	138 @142	137 @139	.....	.....	.....
ite.	129 @144	137 @138½	.....	133 @135	.....	.....
ite.	127 @144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ite.	72 @ 74	72½@ 74	.....	68½@ 71½	71 @ 73	70 @ 71½
ite.	68¾@ 73	71½@ 74	70½@ 73½	67½@ 71	69 @ 73¼	70¾@ 71
ite.	68 @ 72½	70 @ 71½	.....	67 @ 69	68 @ 73	.....

apolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.39@1.44; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.42; No. 3 .35@1.42. Oats—No. 2 white, 66½@69⅝c; No. 3 white, 66@69¼c; No. 4 white.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK OF OUR

Standard Mill-Run Rice Bran

Pure—Unadulterated

Analysis

24% Protein and Fat or Better

We are now prepared to enter your orders for single carloads or for season contracts at strictly competitive prices.

RICE BRAN
Indispensable for successful
HOG FEEDING

K. & E. NEUMOND, Inc.
Manufacturers, Dealers & Exporters of Feed.
New Orleans St. Louis

Copra and Palm-Kernel Products.

On petition of Southport Mill, Ltd., New Orleans, etc., the Commerce Commission has ruled that freight rates on these products from New Orleans and Baton Rouge to various destinations have been unreasonably high and have ordered the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. *et al.* on or before Jan. 1, 1920, shall make reparation of $5,229.05; the finding being that the rates on these products should not exceed rates contemporaneously applicable on similar cottonseed products.

Beet Pulp as Feed.

Dried beet pulp is properly classed as a concentrate. It is very high in its carbohydrate value, ranking close to such feeds as corn and barley in its feeding value. It gives its best results in the dairy ration when fed wet, in which condition it has an added value to that shown by chemical analysis in its succulence. It may be prepared for feeding by soaking twelve to twenty-four hours in three to four times its own weight of water. Where green feeds or the succulence of silage are not available, beet pulp is a highly valuable feed for the dairy cow both because of the actual nutrients supplied and because of the succulence.

Ruling on Telegraph Liability.

The Supreme Court of Illinois on Oct. 31 handed down an opinion holding void the provisions in the Postal and Western Union blanks which exempt the telegraph companies from liability for their errors unless the message is repeated or insured. The sender can therefore recover damage he sustains by errors made by the telegraph company.

From the vicinity of Wagoner, Okla., the best prairie hay crop in many years was said to be raised this season.



Hog Sense Makes Dollars For Dealers

No feed dealer can afford to be without a protein feed. Hog instinct demands it as part of the ration. Experienced breeders always feed it. It is in demand in every experimental station. Any hog knows that

Standard Digester Tankage

Ask Your County Agent



is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.

Get the free booklet, "Bigger Hog Profits."

Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

Standard By-Products Co.
Incorporated
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Hay Department

Hay in Henry and Jefferson counties, Ia., is reported good. Considerable has been shipped to market but the bulk of the yield is now in the stack.

A shipper from Texas County, Okla., says the forage in that part of the country is very fine this year. Buffalo and gramma grass are plentiful everywhere but the tame grasses are scarce.

It is reported in Arkansas County, Ark., that plenty of late native grasses and rough forage is in that section but very little tame hay suitable for commercial purposes, owing to spoilage by rains.

The hay crop of Indiana was short this year and farmers are very reluctant to let go of their holdings. Most of the crop is timothy and the quality generally good where there is any hay at all. Clover varieties generally are scarce. Old hay also is scarce.

It has been charged by stockmen in South Dakota that hay profiteers are harming the live stock industry this year. Hay prices are reported ranging from $25@30 in the southwestern part of the state, and stockmen would rather ship their holdings than pay such prices. Such reports also come in from Wyoming and Idaho.

Very little hay has been shipped from the state of Montana and but a small surplus is available, for which it is said farmers are asking excessive prices. The timothy crop was somewhat less than in 1918 and acreage of alfalfa was reported as considerably curtailed. Quality of alfalfa was exceptionally good, however, and a small surplus is available for shipment.

Stuttsman County, N. D., reports a surplus of 50,000 tons of hay for sale and as other crops of the county have been poor, farmers are anxious to realize as much as possible on the crop and are talking of selling through a cooperative selling organization. Individual buyers have offered $15 a ton, but farmers are hoping to realize more, and the county agent is helping them to this end.

While there has been a large crop of hay in Ohio this season, the farmers are very reluctant to sell and are making mow prices altogether too high to move the crop at this time. The bulk of the crop of the state is timothy and clover and clover mixed are very scarce. Much of the crop is already baled and ready for market but farmers are holding for better prices.

A farmer in the vicinity of St. Marys, Kans., states that many producers in his section of the state found their profits from their prairie hay meadows greater than from their grain lands. In considering the fact that the crop does not have to be planted or cultivated, the saving in wages in the comparison of the crops is a considerable item during this period of high-priced labor.

At a meeting of the Southern Minnesota Mills Ass'n, 634 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, millers, bankers and grain dealers discussed measures for averting a threatened shortage of seed wheat in the Northwest next spring. It is said farmers are selling their choice wheat to obtain the high premiums, and this, coupled with the partial crop failure in that section of the country this season, is menacing the seed supply of 1920.

THE HAY SITUATION.

HAY FAIR CROP.

PERRYSBURG, N. Y. (2).—Hay is a fair crop here, but farmers are not satisfied with the price. There will not be much more to sell until the stock is wintered through.—*Burt H. Graves.*

HAY PRICES FIRMER.

GREENVILLE, OHIO.—While the demand for hay the past few days does not seem to be any better, prices are a little firmer. Farmers are very reluctant sellers at the decline in prices and receipts are light.

Weather conditions are decidedly unfavorable for shipments of new corn.—*The Greenville Feed Co.*

Hay Rate Not Unreasonable.

A recommendation that the complaint be dismissed has been made in No. 10636, A. J. MacIntyre vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha et al., by Examiner Thomas M. Woodward. His recommendation, in a tentative report, is that the Commission hold the rates on hay from Minnesota and Wisconsin points to stations in Montana had not been shown to be unreasonable in violation of section one of the act to regulate commerce or of section ten of the Federal control act.—*Traffic World*

U. S. FORAGE PURCHASES.

On the suggestion of numerous readers of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, this office on Oct. 27 wrote Col. Patterson, Zone Supply Official of the Forage Division, War Department, at Chicago, Ill., as follows: "It is reported that unfavorable rulings on weights and grades of hay and oats shipped to the United States Army during the war may possibly with proper representations be reversed. It is our understanding that this procedure must be supported by certificates of recognized weighmasters whose scales have been tested or by certificates of tally sheets by official weights if such shipments were made from terminal markets."

Being naturally desirous of assisting our patrons where possible to secure adjustments of such claims this office said to Col. Patterson that, "We will appreciate a line from you for publication telling how this should be done." Col. Patterson replies as follows:

"Since the purchase of forage was placed under the Zone Supply Officer of this depot, two branches have been maintained; one, that which is now functioning, and the other an accounting section closing up all claims pertaining to business transacted under the former regime.

"It is rather difficult to answer your letter in a general statement because hay and straw were generally purchased f. o. b., subject to destination weight and grade, and grain, in many cases, was purchased on the Board of Trade weight and grade. I would suggest that in each case where a contractor feels that an unfavorable ruling was made, he inform this office by letter and in each concrete case substantiate his contention fully as possible. Each such case submitted will be acted upon and determined. The policy of this office is one of fairness both to Government and to the contractor.

"If this does not fully answer y question, this Branch will be glad furnish any additional informa which you may desire."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Lots of rain lately; delays the ga

Farmers pretty busy with corn now.

Hopkins is back. All we saw of hunting trip was a good cold.

Dealers are watching arrivals pr closely. Car shortage very acute receipts light.

Plenty of country shippers would to move some hay, but empty cars w go around nowadays.

Mr. DeArmond, of the DeArm Grain Co. of St. Louis, Mo., was a itor on the market this week.

W. E. Hopkins, of the Omaha Co., is back at his desk and reports there is a large crop of hay in the s

Receipts light. Demand good prairie hay, and alfalfa market and higher. Weather clear with shine.

Several hay dealers out "rai dough" for Omaha's great "Ak-Sar-B new home. It's a great big iten Omaha's progress.

Coal dealers reaping a harvest o ders these days of strikes. Trucks day and night making delive Pretty loyal bunch, though, as p have not been boosted.

Some Omaha merchants are wo ing what will happen when cars plentiful—if ever? Nebraska sure a large crop to move and hasn't Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Oklah and Colorado? Where does it all

Hay Markets

MONTREAL.

Oct. 31.—The market is quiet owi small offerings due to farmers in instances refusing to accept present p There is still some inquiry for hay England and a few lots have been sh from American ports but it appears freight rates are too excessive at moment to warrant shipments to the side to any extent. A few cars con

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 327 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILLINO

e shipped across the border from
ry points, but one shipper stated that
eturns were not very encouraging as
it rates were too high and the high
farmers were demanding left little
thing for the shipper. Farmers, how-
are consoling themselves with the
that although the crop is large it
ll be wanted between the home and
n requirements. Consequently the
atively small local receipts are
g prices here firm at $23@24 per ton
o. 2 and $21@22 for No. 3.
orted hay in St. Johns, Newfound-
is quoted at $50@53 per ton.
receipts of hay during the last week
ontreal were 10,917 bales, against
bales for the same week last year.
ave just heard of the sale of 10 cars
for export to England.—Trade Bul-

TOLEDO.

1.—There is nothing new to report
hay division this week. Receipts
ght. Prices are unchanged, at: No.
thy, $25; No. 2, $23.50; No. 1 light
$24; No. 1 clover, $26.50 per ton
Toledo rate point.

BUFFALO.

1.—The feeling is firmer as offer-
re light and dealers are in need of a
hay. No. 1 was quoted at $27@28;
$24@26 per ton, baled, on track.
scarce, quoted $12@13.

NASHVILLE.

3.—Hay was in moderate demand
week at unchanged prices. Quota-
No. 1 timothy, $32@33; No. 2 timo-
30@31; No. 1 clover, $30@32; No. 2
$28@30; alfalfa, $36@38. Receipts
at Nashville last week were 18 cars.

PITTSBURGH.

1.—Receipts of hay for the week
a slight decrease over the preceding
and were about 1,000 tons less than
r ago. The total was 1,920 tons.
however, have been sufficient for
ade and demand appears to be fully
d. The yards have been consider-
ongested and even with prices re-
it has been difficult to move new
s. This is the condition on all
. Quotations follow: No. 1 timo-
28.50@29; standard timothy, $27.50
No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 1 light
mixed, $27.50@28; No. 1 clover
$29@29.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $25
o. 1 clover, $31@31.50.
market for straw remains dull and
are somewhat lower around $11.50@
er ton.

MEMPHIS.

1.—Scarcity of alfalfa hay has been
ere that quotations are practically
l. Receipts have been extremely
and holders seem unwilling to turn
t prices offered here. But there
e demand and the dealers are not
d to buy until they get orders.
tandard sold yesterday at $34 a ton,
$23.50 was bid for same for Novem-
tivery. Cash No. 2 was sold a day
go at $32, and No. 3 at $28.50, while
was asked for No. 2 in transit.
has not been quite so much strength
othy but business therein is also
Cash No. 2 grade sold at $28, while
was asked for cash No. 1, plug in-
n, with no bidders. Excellence of
s checks demand for hay.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1.—Demand for hay from the
and out in the state is better. For
shipments of hay from the East
ter and combined rail cut into
rn demand which is coming back
Receipts are fair, but slightly
than they have been.
ations, carlots, baled, Louisville:
timothy, $29.50 a ton; No. 2, $28;
mixed, $28.50; No. 2, $27; No. 1
$29; No. 2, $27.50; oat and wheat
$10; rye, $12.

BALTIMORE.

1.—The demand is fairly constant
e better descriptions of timothy,
and sound clover hay and this class
k comprises only a meager per-
of the daily receipts. Ordinary,
ade and sample hay is in ample
and such sells slowly at irregular

is in fair demand at former range
es, the general market remaining
under moderate receipts. Quota-
ollow, per ton: Timothy—No. 1,
standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30@
o. 3, $25@27. Light clover mixed—
$29.50@30.50; No. 2, $27@28. Clover
-No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25@27.
nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25;
hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 straight
@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50;
heat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

OMAHA.

1.—On account of light receipts of
hay and alfalfa and the demand
ood, the market has advanced $1
on all grades. Oat and wheat
irm and steady.
d prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2.
No. 3, $13@16. Midland prairie—
$21@22; No. 2, $17@20. Lowland
-No. 1, $16@17; No. 2, $12@14; No.

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3, $9@10. Alfalfa—Choice, $31@32; No. 1. $29@30; standard, $26@28; No. 2, $23@24; No. 3, $18@20. Straw—Oat, $9@11; wheat, $8@11.

MILWAUKEE.

Nov. 1.—The local hay market has not shown any great activity during the past week. Shipments have been light as farmers seem to show tendency to hold off for better prices. Buying has been mainly for immediate needs. Prices are holding steady. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $27.50@28; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $24@24.50; red top and timothy mixed, $24@24.50; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $9.50@10.

DETROIT.

Nov. 1.—Consumers are taking all the hay that comes to this market and the tone is steady. Receipts are not enough to bring any pressure and there is not much coming from Canada. At present Detroit dealers are doing little or no shipping but some inquiry has recently been received from the South. This has resulted in no business so far owing to the low bids. Detroit prices are too high to meet the ideas of the Southerners. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $22@23; No. 1 mixed, $24@24.50; No. 1 clover, $24@25 per ton.

DULUTH.

Nov. 1.—Quotations in timothy, mixed timothy and prairie hays are off $1. The market has become top heavy as a result of more liberal receipts recently and the fact that dealers have become filled up. The market is draggy and featureless at present. Quotations per ton follow: Timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $22@23. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $15@16. Midland—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 1.—The market for hay is fairly steady with a fair demand for desirable offerings but the lower grades move slowly at inside quotations. There is very little hay here that will grade above No. 2 and the bulk of the offerings will not grade that high. Straw is quiet and unchanged.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2, $12@12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat straw, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12.

DES MOINES, IA.

Nov. 1.—Market continued steady with light receipts and generally showed a firmer tone with exceptionally good demand for timothy and alfalfa hay, although prices on medium and poor grades are still favoring the buyer. Oat and wheat straw in demand. Choice green alfalfa, $32@33; timothy, No. 1, 24@25; standard, $23@24; prairie, No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $18@19; straw, $8@10.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Oct. 31.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy....	$23.00	$24.50@25.00
No. 2	22.50	23.00@24.00
No. 3	18.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 clover mixed	21.50	19.00@20.00
No. 2	18.00	16.00@18.50
No. 1 clover.....	21.00	19.00@20.00
No. 2	17.00	16.00@18.50
No. 1 mixed, different grasses .	21.00	20.00@21.00
No. 2	19.00	17.50@19.50
No. 3	15.00	14.50@17.00
No. 1 mixed timothy and wild..	21 00	20.00@21.00
No. 2	19.00	17.50@19.50
No. 3	14.50	14.50@17.00
No. 1 upland.....	23.00	22.00@23.00
No. 2	21.50@22.50	21.00@22.00
No. 3	15.00	17.00@19.00
Sample prairie....	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland....	17.50@18.00	16.00@18.50
No. 2	13.50	13.50@15.00
Sample midland..	10.00	.....
Packing	9.50	8.50@10.50
No. 1 rye straw..	10.00	8.50@ 9.00
No. 1 oat straw..	10.25	9.00@ 9.50
No. 1 wheat straw	9.25	8.00@ 9.00
No. 1 alfalfa.....	32.00	.....
Standard alfalfa..	31.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa....	30.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa....	22.00	.....

BOSTON.

Nov. 1.—The unseasonable weather the past week has operated against any improvement in the local hay market. The rain and warm weather has caused pasturage conditions to improve to such an extent that no one in the trade outside the cities is buying baled hay. The demand is confined locally almost entirely to strictly No. 1 hay in large bales and large bales of good No. 2. Small bales offered on the market consist mostly of Canadian hay and are now in over supply. Much of this hay is arriving in bad shape, having previously been in a heated condition and afterwards cooling and becoming caked. This condition is causing considerable dissatisfaction among buyers and Canadian hay is being left alone. Eastern hay is practically out of the market there being none coming forward and prices are nominal. No. 1 timothy hay in large bales is quoted at $32@33 per ton, but only extra nice cars will bring the extreme quotation. Small bales range at $30@31. No. 2 timothy is quoted at $28@29 for large bales and $27@29 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is nominally quoted at $29@30 and No. 2 Eastern at $26@27. No. 3 hay unchanged at $24@26. Clover mixed hay takes a wider range at $26@28 with finer hay held at $25@26. Swale a shade lower at $17@19. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 1 were: Local, 35 cars; for the month of October, 1919, were: Local, 502 cars.

The market for rye straw is dull and about $1 per ton lower. Choice is quoted at $16@17. Oat straw generally offered at $14. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 1 were: Local, 13 cars; for the month of October, 1919, were: Local, 126 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

Nov. 1.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate in amount, retarded somewhat by the heavy rains. Quality mainly of medium and common timothy. Timothy hay market continues to rule

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firm on the better grades of timothy, which are in active demand. There continues a fair shipping demand for the medium grades, but low grade hay, hay that is any way discolored or stained, is dull. We will undoubtedly have some rough weather soon, which will increase the feeding of hay. The feed dealers and large consumers here have little hay in stock and will be compelled to buy liberally. There is a good, healthy inquiry and receivers believe the market will maintain its strength.

Light clover mixed hay steady, offerings moderate and demand exceedingly good for the No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Heavy clover mixed hay firm. Receipts are very light and demand continues urgent on local account. Anything offered is readily snapped up.

Pure clover scarce and wanted, with only an occasional car of clover among receipts and demand is urgent for good clover.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm with active local demand for good No. 1 to choice leafy alfalfa for dairy purposes, also good milling demand for the dry milling hay. Alfalfa situation is very strong with indications of higher prices.

Prairie hay market steady. Offerings of prairie liberal and demand fair for the better grades. Also a fair feeding inquiry for medium grades.

Straw scarce and wanted.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $31@32 standard, $29@30; No. 2, $24@27; No. 3 $22@23; threshed timothy, $14@17; headed timothy, $21@23; light clover mixed, No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $24@26. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $25@26. Clover hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $28@30. Alfalfa hay choice, $36@37; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $28@29. Prairie hay—Choice, $25@26; No. 1, $23@24; standard, $21@22; No. 2, $18@20. Straw—$9.50@10.

CINCINNATI.

Nov. 4.—The local hay market was considerably stronger with a rising tendency throughout the entire week. This was chiefly due to the movement, which was affected by the recent lowering of values but the demand also displayed more activity and practically everything offered sold readily at steady to higher prices. Timothy advanced from $1 to $1.50, and though no changes were recorded for mixed or clover, last week's quotations were fully maintained. Rains interfered with plugging operations on several days but this failed to affect the market as brisk buying later quickly absorbed the slight accumulation. No change of any consequence is anticipated for the next few days as the demand on the part of both Southern dealers and local feeders on the present basis of value remains active and increased receipts are not expected to adversely affect the situation.

Rains again interfered with trading Saturday. There were 22 cars in the yards and 18 in the terminals. Receipts for the week 121 cars.

Timothy—No. 1, $28.50@29; standard, $28@28.50; No. 2, $27@27.50; No. 3, $22.50@24.50; threshed, $14@16. Light clover mixed, $27.50@28.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $25.50@26.50. Clover—No. 1, $30@31.50; No. 2, $28@30; sample, grassy, $18@22. Alfalfa—No. 1 western, $36@37; No. 1 local, $32@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2 local, $30@31. Straw—Wheat, $8@9; rye, $10@11; oat, $8@9.

KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 1.—A strong tone prevailed in the hay market in Kansas City this week. Alfalfa closed unchanged to $1.50 a ton higher, with sales up to $33.50, the high mark reached this season. The range of prices on choice prairie was reduced 50c a ton, though the cheaper quality offerings rose 50c to $1.50 a ton. Other varieties were unchanged, a comparatively weak tone being evident in the market for timothy and clover mixed. Receipts increased slightly, amounting to 851 cars, compared wfth 685 cars last week and 683 a year ago. Stock yards were heavy buyers of prairie, and some feeding demand was reported. The strike of coal miners and possibility of a walkout of other unions caused nervousness among some buyers, who accumulated stocks. There was a broad inquiry for alfalfa. Some tame hay is being used as a substitute for alfalfa in some sections, owing to the fancy premium commanded by the wonder plant. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $21 50@22; No. 1, $19.50@21; No 2, $17.50@19.50; No. 3, $12@17; packing hay, $9@10.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice $33@33.50; No 1, $31.50@32.50; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $24.50@28.50; No. 3, $20@24.

Timothy—No. 1, $25 50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $15@23.50. Straw, $10@10.50.

CHICAGO.

Nov. 3.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Nov. 1, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
Total receipts.....	4,800	3,525	7,158
Total shipments....	412	1,069	1,504
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	201,809	197,009	271,093
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	40,047	39,635	79,084

In spite of larger receipts last week there was an active demand for hay all last week, and even higher prices than quoted are anticipated in view of the uncertainty of the outcome of the coal strike. Clover hays are particularly in demand; prairie also is very scarce, this week opening with practically none offered or on hand. Quote as follows:

Timothy—Ch., $29@30; No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $25@26; No. 3, $22@24; sample, $20@24; thresh., $12@15.

Clover—No. 1 light, $28@29; No. 1 mixed, $25@26.

Prairie—Kan., Okla. and Mo., ch., $20@21; No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $10@11; Ill., Ind and Wis., $16@22; feeding, $12@14; packing, $10@11.

Marsh—Feeding, $15@18; packing, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $13@14; oat, $13@13.50; wheat, $10@12.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct. 28.—The drop in receipts has been caused mostly by the lack of railroad transportation furnished for the shipment of hay. The fields are practically cleared and all hay from now on will probably come out of the warehouses, with the exception of small lots here and there, as well as the later cuttings of alfalfa, which will come from the fields. Naturally the hay drawn from warehouses will have to command a better price to cover expenses of storage and insurance, otherwise it will probably not be withdrawn at present. With the car situation as acute as it is, and without any hopes from the railroad officials as to its improvement in the near future, and with the hay on the water practically cleaned up or else in storage, very small receipts can be looked for and no doubt a firmer price for that hay which can be placed on the market will result.

Export trade is practically nominal, owing to the water front troubles and stevedores' strike, it being most difficult to make deliveries to any of the docks.

The alfalfa market remains about the same with light inquiry.

Straw is in large supply and light demand.

We quote: Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $20@22; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $17@21; No. 2, $16@18; choice tame oat hay, $19@22; other, $16@19; wild oat hay, $15@18; barley hay, $15@19; alfalfa, $17@22; stock hay, $12@15; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c per bale.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

Steps to revive the popularity of the horse were taken by a group of hay, feed, live stock and other trade interests at a meeting in the office of the secretary of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Assn. early last week. Arrangements were made to form a permanent organization, and to this end, Robt. E. Huffine of Huffine & Co., was chosen temporary treasurer. With the return of George H. Forsee, president of the United States Feed Mills Co., who was chosen to represent Kansas City at the dinner given by the Horse Publicity Association in New York, definite steps will be taken for the organization of the branch here. That the horse is not receiving adequate consideration as a work animal and that there are many "jobs" which the animal can fill to greatest advantage in the transfer business in cities and in farming operations in rural districts were the points made at the meeting of the friends of "Old Dobbin." Hay dealers who attended the meeting include C. D. Carlisle of the Carlisle Commission Co., C. S. Scott of the Shofstall Hay & Grain Co., E. L. Barr of the Nelson Grain Co., and Robert Fitzgerald of the Drought Hay Co.

According to J. A. Brubaker of J. A. Brubaker & Co., who returned last week from an extended tour of the South and Southeast, that territory will not become an important buyer of hay before the opening of the new calendar year. "Considerable quantities of hay are available on farms of the South and Southeast," declared Mr. Brubaker, and while there is a moderate movement of alfalfa to feeders of the cotton belt, other varieties are not eagerly sought. Feeders of the cotton belt are utilizing their roughage and in this way are reducing their consumption of hay. "Present high prices for alfalfa make for dissatisfaction among the buyers of hay in the Southeast, and they are hesitant in making purchases, taking only sufficient for their current requirements."

An improved demand for timothy, clover and clover mixed is reported by C. F. Arnold of C. F. Arnold & Co. "Widening of the premium on alfalfa over timothy and clover mixed is resulting in many consuming interests substituting the tame hay for the higher-priced legume," he said. "We are making sales of timothy hay at the present time in territories where only alfalfa was previously sold."

The strike of coal miners has thus far had surprisingly little effect upon the market for hay in Kansas City and in surrounding territory. Some emergency buying, particularly by stock yards and other large consuming interests, was noted in the past week, this resulting from fear of a possible tie-up of transportation equipment. So far as the trend of prices is concerned, however, the strike was given little attention. In the event that railroads are able to obtain sufficient fuel for their requirements, hay dealers on the Kansas City market see the possibility of a slightly improved car situation. Many cars have recently been used for loading coal that could be utilized for shipping hay, and with the tie-up of coal mines, a considerable number of cars will therefore become available for the hay trade.

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et interests are following develop- affecting the car supply closely," ed L. C. Worth of the L. C. Worth ission Co. "I doubt whether the se in empty cars resulting from al strike will have any important ice upon the market for hay. A freer car supply is required to about any change in the present on in the hay trade."

Exports of Oats.

exports of oats from principal States ports, as reported by the of the Bureau of Statistics of the ment of Commerce for each for four years were as follows:

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
070,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
333,842	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
673,874	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
267,200	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
.....	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

Exports of Rye.

exports of rye from all United ports, as reported by the Chief Bureau of Statistics of the De- t of Commerce for each month. years, were as follows, not in- rye flour:

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,218,486
738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
121,660	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
000,406	213,466	367,016	489,947
548,028	212,243	97,749	591,031
142,812	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
.....	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

rs of Roosevelt County, Mont., g urged by County Agent F. J. save their excess seed grain. alley County west to the Rock- the high line and south as far t Falls there was not enough own for spring seeding, there- e will be a strong demand for t season.

TRADE MENTION.

The Armour Fertilizer Works announce the removal of their general offices to 209 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The Jefferson-Ratekin Seed Co., a firm in their thirty-fifth year, pointed with justifiable pride to the business they have built up, basing its success on the personnel of the firm. Their main office is at Jefferson, Ia., and they are now issuing catalogues for spring trade, a copy of which will be sent to all inquiring.

Wm. Watson, Chicago manager of the S. Howes Co. of Silver Creek, N. Y., believes the present winter will see the erection of important new plants in the grain, seed, bean and feed industries. His long service lends exceptional value to his suggestion, which is in line with advice to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, particularly indicating the trade's desires to avoid high priced undependable labor through the installation of time and money saving machinery.

This month's *Class*, an issue devoted to the encouragement of trade papers, commends the special copy prepared by the General Electric Co. for the grain and milling field. "The extensive use of electric power equipment enabled American mills and elevators to relieve a world food shortage without delay or interruption," is the captain, while the copy continues: "You can save power cost by running feed sections separate from flour machinery, just as you can save power by operating your shovels separately and shutting them down between cars. Not only saving in power cost but maximum dependability of operation and minimum fire risk characterize the use of G-E electric power equipment in the leading mills of this country."

A Handy Fire Extinguisher.

The "Queen" Fire Extinguisher, exhibited during the Ohio state convention at Columbus and elsewhere in recent months, bears the approval of the Underwriters' laboratories and contains points of interest to elevator managers and those believing in the ounce of prevention. Beyond the ordinary common sense back of having a handy fire extinguisher around your plant is the consideration now being discussed among insurance companies and manufacturers of combination truck and wagon dumps of further need for protection against fire. Everyone recognizes the importance of the new type of dumps for trucks as well as wagons and that it is a coming standard feature of elevator equipment. It is not to be overlooked, however, that the motor truck dump is somewhat different from the wagon dump in the effect it may have on the fire hazard, but the fire extinguisher at the dump is certainly an all-sufficient safeguard and so recognized by the insurance companies. The Queen Extinguisher is produced in the plant of the Harker Mfg. Co., 410 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, O.

Bosworth Bag Co

The expansion of the Bosworth Bag Co.'s business recently mentioned in this column now finds a little different consideration in submitting for the approval of our readers their girls' baseball team, all good ball players. The various factories of Memphis organized an industrial league among the women employes last summer under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., and the healthy looking specimens of the Bosworth plant were gathered together, we presume to support the usual morale and calibre of the Bosworth business. This work will be continued, by the way, through outdoor and indoor recreation facilities in the new Bosworth factory now being erected on a four-acre site in Memphis.

Metcalf Designed and Supervised St. John Elevator.

Through a regrettable oversight on our part, in a description of the Canadian government elevator at West St. John, N. B., on page 16 of the Oct. 29 issue of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, we neglected to give credit where it is due, to the John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., who designed the elevator, made all the plans and supervised the construction work. Certain unusual features of this house are worth the further consideration and another review by readers who may be making additions or building new elevators of their own.

Murphy Grain Changes.

M. F. Murphy of the Murphy Grain Co., Springfield and Peoria, has sold his interest in the firm to the other stockholders, "Sim" Fernandes, N. A. Midden and W. W. Hill. The business of the firm will be continued as it is. Mr. Murphy's plans are not announced, but it is understood that he will continue in active Central Illinois business, the location and style of firm name to be announced later.

Liverpool Grain Sampling.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n, Ltd., has provided for the grain trade an independent superintendence department and has notified shippers and buyers that they are now prepared to act as superintendents and samplers in the ports of Liverpool and Manchester at reasonable rates, which will be in accordance with services rendered. The Association trusts that this effort will be supported and that it will eventually justify the Association in extending its operation in other ports.



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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, 227 So. Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—A better tone developed in the provision market and closing trades showed January pork $1.87½, lard 75 to 80c and short ribs 75 to 90c better than a week ago. October pork finished the month at $43, or $1.10 better than the previous week.

With a lighter run of hogs, higher corn prices and higher prices for hogs, combined with a liberal foreign demand for lard and meats there was less selling pressure at times and the market showed more disposition to respond to buying. The short interest was more uneasy and in reality were the best buyers. Lard was the most active and there was considerable changing between the near and the distant futures. One of the leading packers said that they had sold all their lard, and as they put it, they are having a wonderful trade scattered all over the world.

The make of lard is unusually heavy, as everything but lean meats has been tanked for some time past. Within a week a better call for bellies and fat backs at advanced prices induced packers to tank less of them and while the make of lard was cut down, it is still above the average. The monthly stock report given out after the close Saturday made total supplies of lard here 27,292,072 lbs., compared with 29,929,539 lbs. last month, and 28,411,631 lbs. last year. That stocks should decrease with the manufacture so large showed a good distribution. There were large sales of refined lard for export at good prices.

Business in short ribs increased toward the last and there was liberal buying against cash sales, which had a strengthening effect on values. Supplies made a small decrease last month, being 2,425,824 lbs., or less than half of last year's. Total supplies of dry salted meats are 63,044,099 lbs., a decrease of 12,207,471 lbs. last month, compared with 12,411,804 lbs. last year, and a loss of 17,015,111 lbs. two years ago. Pickled meats were in better request and total supplies are 45,275,261 lbs., a loss of over 5,000,000 lbs. for the month and an excess of 6,000,000 lbs., as compared with last year. Prices on green and pickled meats advanced ½ to ¾c during the week.

October pork showed congestion and while the volume of business is light, prices moved up $1.10 and closed at $43. Interest in January pork was not large with shorts the only buyers. Speculators who sell pork short on the price are liable to get caught, as supplies are controlled by one or two packers.

Range of prices in September and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 2.
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Oct.	$43.00	$41.90	$43.00	$41.90	$.....
Sept. rg.	39.75	35.75	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	34.90	32.50	34.37	32.50	39.90
Lard—					
Oct.	28.00	26.95	26.95	27.00	.....
Sept. rg.	27.75	23.70	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	26.90	26.00	26.55	25.75	26.20
Jan.	21.92	21.00	24.75	24.00	24.70
Sept. rg.	24.60	21.10	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Oct.	19.25	18.25	19.00	18.25	.....
Sept. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	18.85	17.85	18.62	17.52	22.05
Sept. rg.	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—A rebound in prices for provision products was witnessed on the Kansas City market this week, following a similar upturn in the hog trade. Demand for both fresh and cured products improved considerably, with a good volume of business in the East, the South and in local territory. Southern demand for dry salt and heavy smoked meats was restricted by excessive rains in the cotton belt and flood conditions in some sections, which hampered picking and harvesting activity. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats advanced ½c to 1c for the week. Fancy loins were up more than 1c, a rise of 1½c being recorded on extreme sales. The cheaper offerings of fresh pork showed a smaller advance, generally around ½c. Lard sold well with both lard and the substitutes rising sharply. Fancy hams and bacons were in fair to good demand, closing about ¾c higher. An improved export inquiry was reported.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, were materially higher than the previous week and at Buffalo they were $15.50. Prices follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$13.70	$14.00	$14.15	$14.15	$14.20	$14.60
K. City	13.65	13.50	14.00	14.15	14.00	14.25
Omaha	13.65	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.30	14.30
St.Louis	13.65	14.00	14.40	14.50	14.75	15.00
St. Joe.	13.00	13.40	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.35
Sx. City	13.00	13.65	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.25
St. Paul	12.75	12.75	13.35	13.35	13.50	13.75
Ind'polis	13.00	13.75	14.00	14.35	14.40	15.00
Buffalo	14.00	14.25	14.60	15.00	14.75	15.50
Pittsb'g	13.25	13.75	14.25	14.50	15.00	15.00
Clevel'd	13.50	13.65	14.50	14.35	14.50	14.50
L'sville	12.75	12.75	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25
H. top.	$14.00	$14.25	$14.60	$15.00	$15.00	$15.50
L. top.	12.75	12.75	13.25	13.35	13.50	13.75
Av top.	13.30	13.60	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.55
Wk. ago	14.10	13.65	13.00	12.70	12.95	13.00
Gain	.....	.....	1.05	1.50	1.40	1.55
Loss	.80	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cattle prices in leading markets were irregular, the best lots advancing while the others declined. St. Louis reported sales up to $18.50, Kansas City $18.25, Omaha, $17. Closing prices follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.50@19.40	$6.00@14.00
Kansas City	9.00@18.00	5.00@12.35
Omaha	9.10@17.00	5.15@12.15
St. Louis	9.00@16.50	5.00@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.25	5.10@11.70
Sioux City	9.00@16.00	5.15@11.60
St. Paul	9.25@15.50	5.00@11.50

Sheep and lambs were lower and supplies large, and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$12.00@14.75	$7.50@10.50
Kansas City	9.00@15.00	3.25@ 7.75
Omaha	9.00@15.00	3.25@ 7.75
St. Louis	9.25@14.75	3.25@ 7.50
St. Joseph	9.25@14.50	3.40@ 7.35
East Buffalo	9.25@15.00	3.75@ 7.25
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.25	4.25@ 8.25
Louisville	8.50@12.60	3.50@ 7.50
Cleveland	8.75@14.25	3.50@ 7.25

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal*:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.80	$13.55	$ 7.65	$14.60
Previous week.	16.20	13.10	9.20	15.35
Cor. week 1918.	14.90	18.00	10.65	16.25
Cor. week 1917.	11.50	16.60	11.15	16.75
Cor. week 1916.	10.00	9.75	7.95	10.80
Cor. week 1915.	8.70	6.95	5.75	8.65
Cor. week 1914.	9.10	7.50	5.70	8.65
Cor. week 1913.	8.30	7.80	4.70	7.30
Cor. week 1912.	7.90	7.94	4.10	7.05
Cor. week 1911.	6.80	6.28	3.50	5.50
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.65	$10.10	$ 6.70	$10.10

New York Meat Exports.

The following export meat and meat products from the port of New York are reported:

	Week of Oct. 25.	Total since July 1.
Beef—		
Fresh or frozen	16,364	58,748,909
Canned and pickled	40,192	15,155,974
Lamb, etc.	1,409	115,923
Pork—		
Fresh or frozen	52,778	7,807,886
Bacon, hams and shoul.	258,146	80,725,290
Lard and lard comp.	2,422,306	104,417,096
Dry, salt and pickled	243,188	115,640,569
Sausage	125,251	3,512,287
Poultry and game	2,225	697,777

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	525	250	770
Pork, lbs.	99,750	47,500	146,300
Meats, lbs.	8,406,000	5,932,000	18,744,000
Total meat	8,505,750	5,979,500	18,890,300
Lard	1,679,000	1,326,000	4,025,000
Total products.	10,184,750	7,305,500	22,915,300

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since March 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. To Nov. 1.	1918. To Nov. 2.
Chicago	4,391,800	4,519,000
Kansas City	1,734,000	1,751,500
South Omaha	1,504,600	1,416,000
St. Louis	1,529,300	1,557,200
S. St. Joseph	1,010,600	1,147,700
Indianapolis	934,200	794,400
Milwaukee	293,700	276,200
Cudahy	366,600	623,100
Cincinnati	632,700	446,000
Ottumwa	262,400	292,400
Cedar Rapids	169,200	252,400
Sioux City	927,200	880,900
St. Paul	689,200	620,800
Cleveland	642,800	599,600
Louisville	112,400	84,700
Wichita	179,000	281,600
Detroit	426,300	365,100
Nebraska City	160,200	155,500
Fort Worth	221,600	263,000
Oklahoma City	209,400	280,900
Above and all others.	18,971,000	19,246,000
For the week	501,000	603,000
Preceding week	546,000	571,000

Weights are reported as follows: 271, 248, 220, 208, 199, 235¼, 214, 191, 207, 220, 177, 263, 229. Reports of quality: Five "good," two "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

Trade in mess pork was of moderate proportions on Monday, confined chiefly to the January contracts. This was true also of shortrib products and exports of the two products continued light. A firm tone characterized lard trading and the demand was reported good with offerings rather limited. Quotations Nov. 3 follow:

M. pork, new	$42.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	27.00	@.....
Neutral, No. 1	32.50	@32.75
Neutral, No. 2	31.50	@31.75
Shortrib sides	18.75	@19.75
Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	19¾@20	23¾@24
12-14 lbs.	19¼@19½	23¼@23½
14-16 lbs.	19⅛@19¼	22¾@23
18-20 lbs.	19 @19⅛	22¼@22½
Skinned hams	19 @21½	19 @22
Picnics	14 @17	15 @17¾
Bellies	22 @26	22½@26¾
Pork loins	28 @30	....@....
Dry Salted.		Smoked.
Shoulders	17½-18	Hams 27½-28
S. Fat Bks.	20¾-25	Sk. hams 30 -31
Clr. Bellies	19¾-20¾	Picnics 20 -20½
Rib Bellies	19½-20½	E. S. Sides 20½-21
E. S. R. Sds.	19¼-19½	Sh. Cl. Sds. 23 -23½
S. Cl. Sides.	20¼-20½	E. S. C. Sds. 20½-21
E. S. C. Sds.	19¼-19½	Rough Sides. 20¾-21¼
Plates, reg.	18½-18¾	B'kfast Bac. 32 -32½
Butts	19 -19¼	

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Nov. 1, 1919, and since Oct. 17, 1918, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1918.	Same time 1917-18.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	4,007	33,309
Pork, brls.	.....	5,952	6,427
Cut meats, lbs.	2,466,000	197,978,000	326,735,000
Lard, lbs.	2,119,000	190,328,000	117,410,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	310	106,105	48,210
Pork, brls.	1,388	83,099	97,361
Cut meats, lbs.	25,174,000	1,916,634,000	881,742,000
Lard, lbs.	15,307,000	635,354,000	251,234,000

Live Stock Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	133,760	100,956	157,703
Preceding week	164,606	94,232	160,220
Last year	175,683	98,636	125,340
Shipments—			
Past week	10,512	31,491	44,228
Preceding week	5,240	30,030	49,968

Canadian Fixed Pork Prices.

The Canadian Board of Commerce has ordered that, on and after Oct. 15, the prices of pork and pork products shall go back to the figures at which they stood on March 10, and that any firm or packing house exceeding these figures will be considered to be making an unjust profit. The present prices per pound of some of the more important products and the prices on March 10 are:

Articles.	September.	March.
Ham	$0.46	$0.38
Picnic hams	.33	.30
Breakfast bacon	.48	.43
Trimmed bacon	.53	.50
Rolls	.38	.33
Loin of pork	.48	.40
Tenderloin	.50	.45
Common sausage	.22	.20
Lard in prints	.52	.37

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Best prices of h last week were made on Satur $14.60, or 90c better than the high Monday and $1.25 better than a w ago. Eastern shippers were in market Saturday and were largely sponsible for the advance of 20 to for the day. There were only 8 fresh receipts Saturday and the t number on sale were less than 10, the market experiencing a pract cleanup for the first time in a w Saturday's average was $14.10, c pared with $12.80 a week ago. week's average was $15.55, aga $13.10 the previous week, $18 last y and $16.60 two years ago.

Packers who wanted hogs during closing days of the week had to bid for them owing to the small offeri which were due to recent free mar ing and a disinclination on the par country holders to sell freely. Arri for the week were 132,305, or 23 short of the previous week and 42 under last year's. The twenty mar had 473,000 for the week, of which 000 were at the seven points. The vious week's run was 617,300 and year's 660,400. Packers bought 127 hogs for the week, compared with 000 the previous week and 169,700 year.

The average weight for the week 229 lbs., against 223 lbs. the prev week and 229 lbs. last year.

Cattle prices advanced to the hig since last May, for fancy heavy fat yearlings, $19.50 being paid for kinds; the yearlings averaging than 1,000 lbs. The latter was the h price for animals of that weight paid by a local packer. Sales at and above were made on every during the week, except on Fr when no choice lots were offered majority of the general run of rec sold at 75c to $1 decline, the run t heavy and the quality varied. T were a great many cattle sold at to $18.50 that showed good qua while the bulk of the offerings we common to medium grades, som which were off $1.50 or more. C that buyers were not certain a their dressing qualities were slow and the widest spread of the seaso tween the common and medium gr and the choice steers was recorded. erage price of beef steers for the was $15.80, against $16.20 the pre week and $14.90 last year. The est steers ranged down to $8 with lots around $10 to $12.

The country west of the Mis river continues to market its c freely and some claim that the run keep up for 30 days more. Arr of Western range stock for the were 33,500, or 7,000 larger than previous week and 10,000 in exce last year.

Prices were 25 to 50c lower fo week, with quality below the stan with a good percentage of com The range was $9 to $12.50 with a heavy Montana steers sold at $13 above. Western cows sold aroun to $10. A good run of yearlings calves was noticeable, representing mature marketing to save the feed

Butchers' stock was in large s throughout the week with prices 7 $1 lower. The average for the of $8.45 was 40c lower than the vious week. The extreme range $5.50 to $13, the latter being pai good heifers, while choice sold t $15. The bulk of the sales of cow heifers mixed ranged from $7.1 $9.85. Bull prices were well maint until the last when some weakne veloped. The average was $7.40 all kinds with bolognas $7.05.

Feeders are buying freely, pa larly those in Illinois, Indiana and ward. A great many are also goi Iowa and the movement to the pri

s, as well as from them, is un- large. The percentage of com- vas above the average, which to keep down prices, the best g considerable weight sold up to but a great many were taken at $9.50 for animals showing 600 lbs., while some that averaged 1,100 lbs. sold at $13 to $13.50. s were in good demand and at the top of the week, with the $18.25, and an average of $17.60, igher than the previous week. and lambs were in large sup- West marketing freely and 20 had 569,600 for the week, of 370,000 were at the seven lead- rkets. The total supplies, how- ere 43,000 smaller than the pre- eek, and 77,000 in excess of last Quality of aged sheep was most- ior, with a scarcity of wethers. ces on sheep were $10.25, with e at $7.50 to $10.25 and an av- $7.65, the low figure being due scarcity of wethers. The pre- eek the average was $9.20 and r $10.55. Native lambs sold 50 ower with common showing the cline. The top was $15.50 on lay. Fed western lambs were in pply and largely common qual- range lambs sold up to $15.60 5.25 paid for Canadians. The for the week was $14.60, com- ith $15.35 the previous week 25 last year. ated receipts at Chicago this e, cattle, 90,000; hogs, 150,000; 0,000. Arrivals last year were, 9,559; hogs, 205,458; sheep,

ha Live Stock Market.

McCullough, Correspondent.

Nov. 1.—Although there was less letup in cattle receipts this supply was still of liberal pro- and much heavier than at this year. Receipts for the week 0 head as against 40,000 head a and receipts for the month of otaled 285,000 head, the heaviest tory of the trade. 0 per cent of the week's receipts t-fed and warmed-up cattle and came in direct competition with d Western range offerings, the ffered a serious decline all along nd closing prices were anywhere 0$1.50 lower than a week ago. s $17 was paid for prime corn- ags while weighty fed cattle on sold around $13@15 and the and short-fed grades largely .0.50@12.50. Cows and heifers off 25@75c, best grades bringing h canners and cutters at $5@6. s held about steady at $9.25@ bulls, stags, etc., unevenly lower

as some activity in stockers and rly in the week but later the ll off sharply and at the close es showed declines of 50@75c. y feeders are selling at $12@14, good grades largely at $9@11.50, on to fair stuff at $7.50@9.50 vn. of hogs have been the lightest son, only 17,500 for the week, arket has recovered some of the vy declines. Shipping demand y limited but local packers have e of a disposition to buy and taking the offerings freely at figures. As usual the best light r weight loads sell at the top and rough packing grades at but the range of prices is now han it has been for several ompared with the low time at last week the market averages 0 higher and the general feel- trade is decidedly stronger. oday brought $14.30 as against ast Saturday and bulk of the day was at $13.85@14.15 as .25@12.75 one week ago. of sheep and lambs was only time of the year, about 75,000 ded almost equally between and corn fed. General demand and prices improved 25@50c week on killing stock. Best are quoted at $14.50@15, year- 0@11.50, wethers $9@10, and 08. Business in feeder grades ather quiet with no particular prices, feeder lambs going 12@12.50 and ewes around $6.25

ıoma Livestock Market.

a Haehnke, Correspondent.

City, Nov. 1.—Receipts of been very light but they are the week with $10.25 top for is of fair to good grades av- ınd 1,000 lbs., fair grades, 900 at from $9@9.75 showed a nce. We cannot account for receipts this week unless they by the rainy weather we have g. Our market is sadly in need of steers and those coming are mostly going to stocker and feeder buyers, the majority of our runs now consisting of jackpots, she-stuff or stockers. The week's market is closing about steady with Monday, or around 50c lower than the high time of last week.

The hog market looks more cheerful this week, with an advance of $1.25@1.50 above last week's low level. The top was $13.95 on some good quality hogs, and we are looking for a $14 basis to come soon. Compared to a year ago, current prices are $3.75 per cwt. lower. Stockers are steady for the week.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Nov. 1.—Our cattle supply this week was liberal and we had a fair proportion of both heavy beeves and yearlings that could be called strictly good. One load of heavy beeves sold at $18.50 and several loads of yearlings brought $17.85. These sales were the highest of the season. Early in the week the market showed strength and activity but the continued rains together with bearish reports from the Eastern beef market and rumors of strikes combined to break the market on all classes of cattle and we go out of the week around $1 lower than at the opening. In spots the decline is even greater than this, especially on the high priced grades. Westerns and Oklahomas are still coming in fair volume and they constitute a class which the buyers particularly want. The consequence is that the decline on them is not nearly as great as in other grades.

With a light supply and a good local demand the hog market has been a strong, active affair all week. It is a big $2 higher than the close of last week. The quality of the offerings is averaging fair. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $14.40@15; good heavys, $14.60@15; rough, $11.75@12.75; light, $14.50@15; pigs, $12.75@13.90; bulk, $14.50@14.95.

A slow and weakened trade is noted in the sheep house notwithstanding a light run. There is not much change in the price of aged offerings but lambs are 40@60c lower for the week. Strictly good lambs at this writing are worth around $15.

We do not often have occasion to mention the horse and mule market but this week there was an open market sale of a carload of mare mules consisting of 19 head at $375 around. This amounts to $7,125 for the car which we believe is a new world's record price for mules sold out of a commission barn.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Oct. 31.—Receipts of cattle this week were liberal. The market opened draggy and about steady, with last week's mean close and has improved somewhat from day to day and is generally 25c higher than last week's close on killing steers, best feeders and good to best cows in any class. Medium steers and plain little light cattle are barely steady and hard to move. High priced feed makes the country ship them and discourages buyers from taking on that kind. Horned feeding cows and thin light cows, even where they are young, are not sought after. Bulls, veal calves and stock calves are ranging steady. Stock heifers continue in poor request, selling largely from 6½c for fairly good ones to a little above 7c for choice.

Canadian Livestock.

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—On Monday of the week select hogs were quoted at $18 but prices slumped considerably so that at the close Friday selects brought only $15.50. Choice steers lost 25c on the week's trading quotations, ruling $9.75@10.75. Tuesday an embargo was placed against Winnipeg on account of the congestion prevailing in view of the remarkably heavy receipts during October. The embargo was also extended against stock on through billing and is still in force although the situation is clearing up nicely.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—A reaction in hogs and a slump in cattle made this an unusually interesting week in the trade in live stock in Kansas City. The action of the cattle market was disappointing, while hogs furnished an agreeable surprise to producers. Sheep displayed a good tone.

A top of $14.25 was paid for hogs today, the best price of the week, the general market closing about $1.25 higher than a week ago. Packers were good buyers, bidding actively the latter part of the week in particular. There were rumors of improvement in the export demand, but in some quarters the opinion prevailed that the reaction was only temporary. The reduced receipts were attributed to the heavy losses experienced by professional shippers on last week's break. The shippers were inactive. Bad roads and lack of cars also restricted the movement. Pigs were in strong demand for feeding purposes, while packers were poor buyers. The average cost of droves for the week was figured at $13.55, a rise of 77 cents.

In the cattle market, receipts of 94,000 cattle and calves were about 10,000 lighter than for the preceding week. However, with the exception of the choicest fed cattle, a few head of which sold at $18.25, the market was weak to $2 lower. Feeding cattle suffered the worst break. Butcher cattle closed around 50 cents lower, and calves lost fully $1. The opinion was expressed that choice fed cattle are being maintained above $18 by packers to encourage feeding operations. The bulk of grass cattle sold at $10 to $14, the latter including some which had received cake. Strikes and weakness on short-feds at Chicago reduced sharply the demand for cattle to go on feed, the attendance of buyers from Iowa and Illinois decreasing. Many complaints were again heard of a lack of cars, especially in range districts, and larger supplies would have come if equipment had been available.

With a sharp decrease in receipts, the sheep market displayed an upward tendency and closed 25@75 cents higher. Lambs sold up to $15.60. Heavy buying of feeding lambs by Colorado at Denver checked the movement to Kansas City, and this was one of the influences in the reduced arrivals. Ewes ruled up to $7.50. Feeding lambs closed at $9.50 to $12.25.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Nov. 1, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	133,760	10,512	175,683	10,458
St. Louis	49,069	9,568	67,414	10,880
Kansas City	42,745	10,112	61,906	6,623
So. Omaha	17,770	1,987	22,909	2,057
S.St. Joseph	17,876	1,711	39,537	2,765
Indianapolis	38,350	33,226	62,541	29,375
Cincinnati	29,216	15,327	38,831	16,971
Louisville	10,111	6,723	14,143	11,387
Sioux City	93,453	27,428	19,046	3,152
Nov. 1	432,350	116,594	502,010	93,668
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	7,121	1,099
Cleveland	27,523	1,763	29,067	3,396
S. St. Paul	30,904	14,830	40,509	15,070
Pittsburgh	17,780	7,112	17,503	7,000
Milwaukee	20,959	None	30,117	2,254
Wichita	4,375	391	5,978	342
Okla. City	2,316	465	8,289	2,040
Nov. 1	.....	.....	138,584	31,201
Oct. 25	.....	.....	124,704	31,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Nov. 1, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	100,956	31,491	98,636	28,565
St. Louis	47,437	10,018	41,066	11,445
Kansas City	97,709	45,014	100,337	40,660
So. Omaha	60,938	29,506	38,805	12,430
S. St.Joseph	22,960	6,779	24,882	7,432
Sioux City	93,081	66,866	20,439	9,231
Nov. 1	423,081	189,674	324,165	109,763
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
July	763,409	231,838	859,419	181,712
June	626,578	224,388	726,308	204,589
May	826,245	295,049	806,582	269,220
April	621,328	60,365	841,602	280,316
March	811,776	315,308	1,033,220	376,537
February	750,061	289,206	748,842	239,834
January	1,255,784	304,081	750,918	211,389
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	40,177	8,594
Cleveland	3,944	568	4,720	76
S. St. Paul	57,200	41,026	43,700	32,620
Wichita	9,868	6,063	9,100	4,034
Indianapolis	10,386	5,458	12,010	4,285
Cincinnati	8,411	3,338	9,271	1,999
Louisville	6,964	6,165	5,514	3,084
Pittsburgh	2,178	870	2,922	1,168
Milwaukee	7,616	458	7,333	1,238
Okla. City	14,574	7,178	10,310	4,035
Nov. 1	.....	.....	154,057	61,133
Oct. 25	.....	.....	135,820	64,021
Oct. 18	.....	.....	159,774	75,548
Oct. 11	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768
July	433,992	155,727	508,558	187,315
June	318,540	104,867	415,883	135,450
May	496,508	187,176	483,815	169,063
April	443,976	135,957	428,205	186,076
March	383,202	144,882	490,419	166,035

People are just beginning to learn the value of corn, says the Omaha *Journal-Stockman*. It says it will be a surprise to many to learn that corn sugar is helping out a lot at a time when it is difficult to get either cane or beet sugar.

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

Every product is carefully prepared and put up under conditions such as you would expect in your own home.

A Partial List of the Broad Selection of Foods

Canned Fruits
Canned Vegetables
Canned Meats
Preserves
Jams
Oleomargarine
Poultry
Butter
Eggs
Cheese
Lard
Bacon
Hams

All Leading Grocers Endorse Our Guaranteed Food Products

WILSON & CO.

Chicago and New York

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Nov. 1, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	157,703	44,228	125,340	31,636
Kansas City	28,968	10,701	38,200	22,688
St. Louis	12,132	1,024	10,140	498
So. Omaha	63,447	35,934	57,855	36,498
S.St. Joseph	25,858	8,135	15,557	5,779
Sioux City	75,576	51,605	12,903	7,114
Fort Worth	.....	.....	3,424	452
S. St. Paul	67,723	30,428	26,539	23,047
Cleveland	10,960	4,583	6,662	3,017
Cincinnati	3,289	1,164	2,260	714
Louisville	757	122	358	.....
Indianapolis	2,985	3,084	2,700	2,140
Pittsburgh	5,837	2,334	5,140	2,060
Milwaukee	2,273	254	1,348	229
Wichita	2,974	2,198	1,271	341
Okla. City	35	148	343	28
Nov. 1	.....	.....	310,040	136,241
Oct. 25	.....	.....	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	471,538	246,536	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	453,344	215,035	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

Plenty of Hogs?

We think the hog receipts will be in excess of general anticipation and hogs will get another good break during November. The East is not taking our hogs now and will not come West until after Ohio and Indiana have marketed their hogs, which will be after the first of January and that will not add any strength to our market up to January. James Fraser, who has been traveling Iowa for the past twenty years, says he never saw so many hogs in Iowa in all his experience. This only confirms the many reports that come to us every day from shippers and hog raisers.—*W. E. Press & Co.*

President Wilson on Oct. 22 signed amendments, including the Ball rent measure to Food Control Act, providing penalties for hoarding and profiteering in food and clothing.

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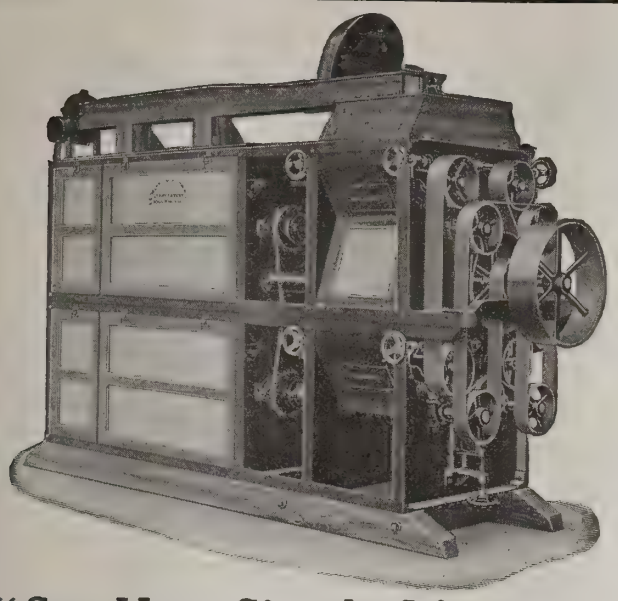
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The elimination of complicated parts makes for ease of operation. Ball bearing construction throughout decreases power consumption. These two factors spell ECONOMY in big letters.

Furthermore, this simple mill is supreme in the ultimate test of iciency.

It is built with a daily capacity of from 25 to 50 barrels, and will allow any responsible party a reasonable time to try the ll, and if it is not perfectly satisfactory you may return it and money paid us will be gladly refunded. Here is your opportunity, ocking at the door.

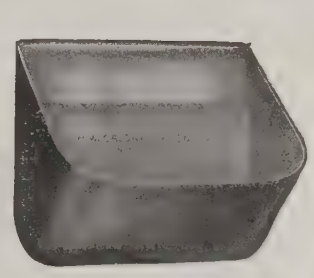
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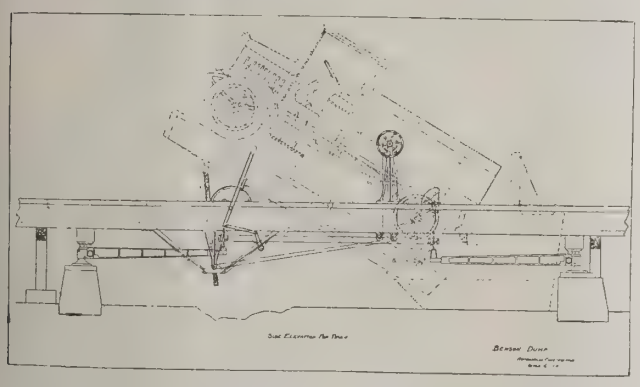
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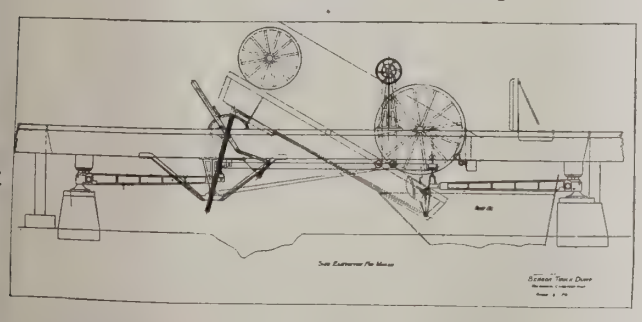
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J. P. GRIFFIN NOW GENERAL PARTNER OF BACHE & CO.

J. P. Griffin, former president of the Board of Trade, heretofore doing business under the name of J. P. Griffin & Company, has been admitted as a general partner in the well-known New York firm of J. S. Bache & Co., a business established in 1869 and holding membership in all the leading stock and commodity exchanges in this country and Europe, with private wires to all exchanges.

The Bache concern is considered the largest and leading brokerage house in New York. They have opened an office in Chicago, occupying the entire bank floor at 108 South La Salle St., adjacent to the Board of Trade. Mr. Griffin will be the Chicago resident partner, in full charge of all branches of the business at this office.

They will continue in the grain commission business, and all of the J. P. Griffin & Company employes will be associated with Mr. Griffin in the new concern. J. S. Bache & Co. can be relied upon to furnish a service in all departments second to none.



J. P. GRIFFIN, CHICAGO.

Associated with J. S. Bache & Co. are R. G. Freymark, married and with family, with eleven years' office, sixteen years' road experience, a Spanish war veteran; E. A. Prager, single, who began with Eschenburg & Dalton; he has had seven years' office and thirteen years' road experience through Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Illinois; was recently with U. S. Marines. Both these gentlemen are posted on grain and railroad matters, and the trade can depend that with Freymark and Praeger on the job the company's patrons will receive a service second to none in Chicago.

Office—ideal location and one of the best furnished and equipped in Chicago, some fifty employes.

On Monday last the new office was opened to the public. The 50 employes in uniform paraded from the Board to 108 S. LaSalle, Woman's Temple Bldg., where the hospitalities of the office were extended to all visitors. The opening was a real function and Mr. Griffin's friends embraced the opportunity to congratulate him and his friends on this auspicious beginning.

THE WINTER HOG SUPPLY.

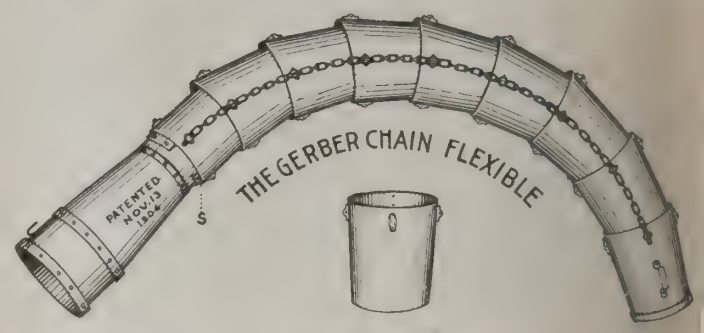
It is time that our hog supply should become generous and with a settled market we will have a steady flow of hogs to all markets. Radical breaks will check the supply as middlemen are unable to buy hogs under such conditions; but the hogs are in the country and must come sooner or later. When they get started the supply will tax the capacity of the packers to slaughter them. . . . There are a number of stockyards traders who disagree with us in this idea, but we must see a greater volume of business for hog products before we are convinced that hogs are worth what they are bringing at the present time. There is too much livestock coming to market at the present time other than hogs, which is selling cheap, to encourage any idea of high priced hogs, and the receipts will be double what they are now.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

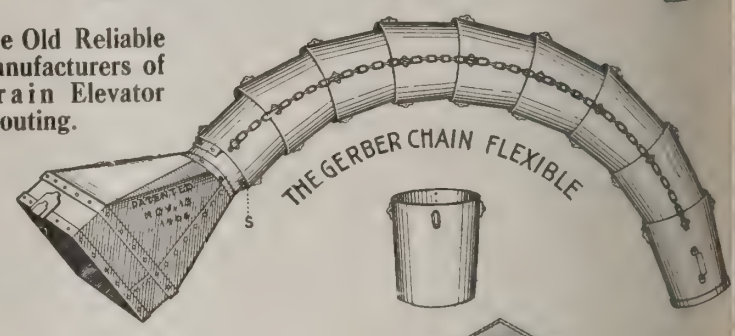
Gerber Products Are Sold on Their Merits

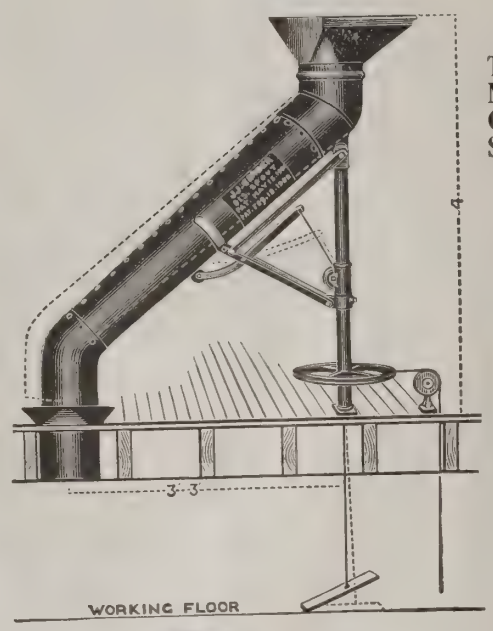
For They Are Practical and Durable at Right Prices

Double and Single Distributing Spouts and Four-lug Telescope Flexible Loading Spouts Have No Equals.

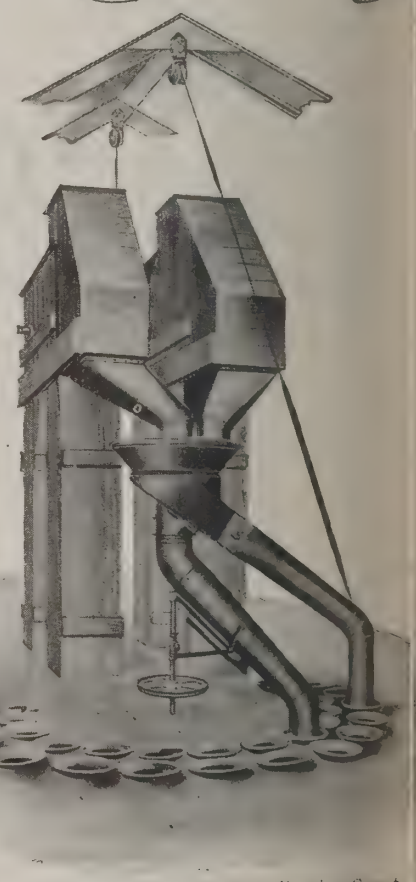


The Old Reliable Manufacturers of Grain Elevator Spouting.

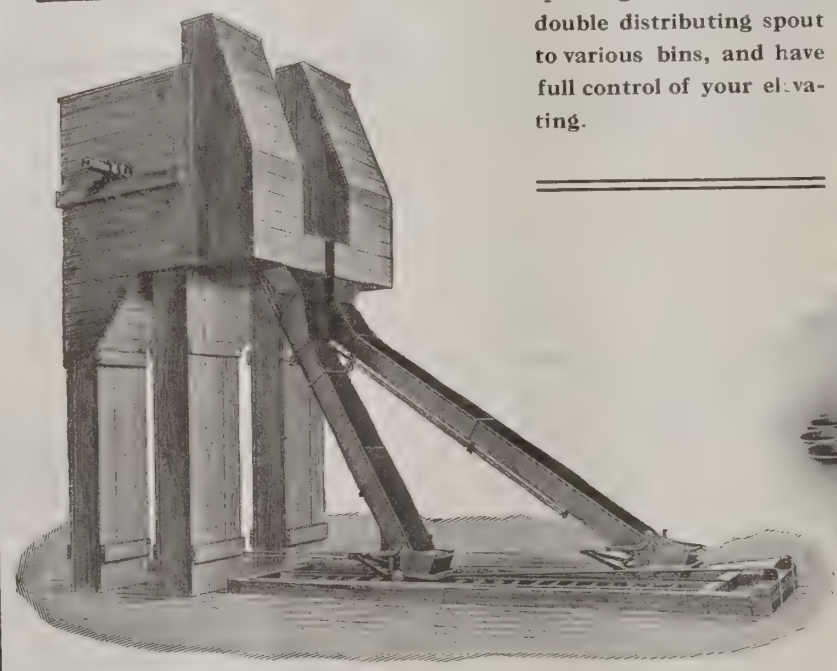




For a double leg elevator use a double distributing spout and save half the spouting which runs from double distributing spout to various bins, and have full control of your elevating.



Ilberson Double Distributing Spout



Gerber Double Distributing Spout

JAMES J. GERBER SEND FOR CATALOGS 128 Sixth Avenue South **Minneapolis, Minn**

RANGE OF CONTR ACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few wee

Chicago:

	CORN				OATS	
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	M
Range for Oct.....	120⅞-128⅞	119¼-124	119⅝-125¼	.....	69⅝-72	72
Previous range....	116⅝-173	.....	115 -161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	68
Nov. 3.....	132½-138	128½-133	127 -131½	128 -130⅜	72⅛-74⅛	75
Nov. 4.....	135 -137¾	130⅛-133	129 -131¼	128⅛-129¾	72⅝-73½	75
Nov. 5.....	136⅛-141	130¾-135⅜	129¾-133½	129 -131¾	72¾-73⅝	75
Nov. 6.....	137½-140⅜	131¾-135	129½-132⅝	128½-130⅜	71¾-72⅞	73
Nov. 7.....	135¼-139½	129⅞-132½	127⅞-131	126⅝-128¼	70⅝-72⅛	73
Nov. 8.....	132⅜-135⅛	126⅛-129½	125⅞-127¾	125 -126⅝	70½-71½	
Week—						
Nov. 1.....	125⅝-131½	121 -127	122¾-127	.....	70⅝-72⅛	73
Nov. 8.....	132⅜-141	126⅛-135⅝	125⅞-133½	125 -131¾	70½-74⅛	73

Established 1844

The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

Vol. LXXXII. No 20 Weekly | CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 12, 1919 | $3.00 a Year. Single Copies 10 Cents

USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

A week so crowded as last with events nothing
ands out in finer relief than the Massachusetts
ection and the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Long,
apologist and champion of the police who in
mber last violated their oaths and abandoned
ity of Boston to its fate at the hands of thieves
the scoundrelism of a great city. Rarely has a
so grossly and ignominiously demeaned himself
e effort to get office by appeals to social passion
lass demands; and today Gov. Coolidge is the
ient of congratulations from all parts of the
ry as the defender of law and order who has
signally endorsed as a fearless executive, while
ong finds himself forgotten even by his erst-
political friends, all but repudiated by Boston
which unhappily in recent years has largely
l to be an American city, except as it is over-
wed by the spirit of its noble traditions. But
chusetts, "There she stands." champion of
y and law and right as in the memorable past.
election gave new heart to those who still have
in the justice and the social efficiency of the
itution and the institutions which for over a
y have flourished under its protection. There
other features of the elections of Nov. 4
ghout the country which were not without sig-
ice, not the least of which was the appearance
s of possible presidential candidates of both
s, of whom, with perhaps two or three excep-
none rises above the level of country sheriff
ty.

coal strike has reached its crisis, and the
y is facing a condition similar to that which
nted the British government a few weeks ago
the miners proposed cashing in on Mr. Cham-
n's demagogic war promise to nationalize the
after the war had ended, and the later at-
of the railway employes to themselves direct
vernment. The pronunciamento of the Fed-
of Labor of Sunday, that in substance it pro-
o find out now whether its executives or the
ive at Washington is master of the Govern-
n this country at this time has joined the
quarely. It must be a fight to the finish—
00 vs. 110,000,000. No doubt one of the great
es to "Labor" in this contest has been the
e of the Government toward the strike, which
and before the war began as to us had yielded
h to the demands of the unions, with and
justification. But the latter have presumed
h. There was not a moment when the miners
ounce of sympathy from the public. The
recognized that the paramount issue is not
hether the miners themselves have been
right but whether they shall have all they
simply because they have said they will
without arbitration because they think they
ve the power to enforce those demands, with-
rd for the safety and necessity of the public.
miners have put themselves in the position of
glish railway employes. During the war all
n unions, like the English unions, were
asy bosses. The American Labor Board cared
for proper handling men as Lloyd George
f running railways, and the unions in both
s got what they wanted for the asking. Here,
, a contract has served as the basis of re-
to further demands by the miners, and as
t said, makes this American strike a crime.
d the challenge of Sunday of the Federation has forced upon the country a trial of strength between the unions and the Federal Government. Nothing else than a strike could have saved the face of Lewis and his Cleveland puppets, and the Government is forced to say "no" or yield itself up for good, its laws, its executive and judicial prestige and its power overwhelmed in a wave of universal contempt. It is unfortunate for labor that such a joining of issue should have been forced. It was not necessary; and it will be worse for the unions. They have abused their privileges and their power. By their greed they have lost the sympathy of the public, which has come now to believe that wage increases shall now stop until the unions force their men to produce enough to earn the wages they are now getting, by making goods plenty enough to reduce prices so that the incomes of other classes as expressed in goods shall be equal to those paid to labor.

The strike craze has for sometime more or less diverted public attention from the proceedings in the Senate in respect to the Peace Treaty and the reconstruction of Europe. From time to time the public has been led to expect that this great matter might be soon disposed of; but as fast as one proposal is gotten rid of another is brought forward and nothing definitive is done nor likely to be done. The performance is not edifying and has long since brought the Senate to low estimation as regards its sincerity and dignity.

The bearing of the Treaty and its ratification on American commerce cannot of course have escaped attention. Even so consistent a provincialist and protectionist as Mr. Lodge or Mr. Knox, to whom the export trade at least will be considered as of considerable moment, must recognize the fact that if American exports are to be paid for, since pay in gold cannot be expected and goods are not to be desired, the securities and commercial I. O. U.'s Europe has to offer must represent wealth and power to liquidate. But Paul M. Warburg, who returned last week from Europe, is anything but optimistic in his expression of views on the solvency of Europe unless radical changes are made at once in the fiscal policies of all European governments, including that of England, and unless industry can be revived on a broad scale. He warned exporters and financiers interested in foreign securities and exchange that "budgets must be readjusted before it will be possible to stabilize foreign exchange"; and he is confident that unless the wealth of the United States is used to assist other nations in recovering their industries, the securities will be valueless and the whole world, engulfing ourselves, will fall into bankruptcy. Those who on the other hand realize further that it is not what goes out of a country but what comes in which makes a people wealthy, may be concerned less about the character of the securities Europe has to offer, the first thought of the banker and the financier, than about the goods Europe may have to exchange for the goods of lesser value which American producers and merchants may send to Europe, are directly concerned in the revival of industry. In any event, whether our exports be paid in securities or goods, no payment representing value can be expected until Europe goes to work.

The first condition to such a consummation, Mr. Warburg said last week, is the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the American Senate. That would give a foundation, "even if a defective one," for the movement to combat the baneful influences at work throughout the world, which are drifting toward breaking down the present order of society. Then he said, quoting a British financier, the thing to do is to deflate our ideas. The world is living in a fool's paradise, based on fictitious wealth, rash promises, mad illusions. Everywhere in Europe bankruptcy stares the peoples in the face through the reckless expenditures of governments, their endless issues of paper money with nothing behind it, not even a working population with a disposition to work hard and to save. It is so very easy to earn the depreciated money that all respect for it is gone, as is also the noble spirit of self-sacrifice manifested during the war. In the place of thrift and self-sacrifice the world sees everywhere "an orgy of brazen self-indulgence at the very moment when the war bill is presented for payment." The store of wealth is being depleted through the extravagance and waste of governments and the non-production of workingmen, while the dependable middle class is being wiped out by the attrition of both.

The extent of the inflation in this country has been emphasized during the past fortnight, when the credit resources of the Federal Reserve System (thought to be practically inexhaustible) actually reached a stopping place for a brief moment. The calls on the System had become enormous, owing to the vast speculation in all sorts of property values now going on. In the review for October by the Board, published last week, it was said that:

> There has been an increasing demand for funds from private business, both in commodities and securities. Speculation is attaining an unprecedented activity, and is embracing not only corporation issues of all kinds, but also real estate and many classes of commodities. Prices both of farm lands, staple commodities such as cotton, securities and other properties continued to rise, notwithstanding the reduction of Government purchases and the fact that the Government has itself released to consumers large quantities of goods purchased for Army use. Two factors have clearly developed themselves during the month as dominant in the whole financial situation—the problem of domestic speculation and the policy to be pursued with respect to the demands on credit resulting from it.

The policy referred to was announced on Nov. 4 with reference to rediscount rates, which are advanced, it being the evident intention of the Board to do what the Bank of England had always done with great success in the past, regulate both the general money market and the use of banking credit, and by changes in the discount rate encourage or discourage the use of money or liquidation to meet the prudence of the moment. The stock market was at first disposed to ignore the advance in the discount rate; but the saner men on 'change accepted the hint, although the actual advance in the rediscount rate (¼@¾ of 1%) was not itself extensive, applying moreover only to loans on Government obligations and 15-day paper however secured. The immediate effect was slight, but it is at least a warning that further inflation and speculation are to be discouraged.

There has been no visible change in general business conditions, except the reflections of the coal strike, which in its earlier stages gives warning that fuel will be a factor of production in the immediate future. All goods continue scarce and will be until labor regains its senses and resumes production on a broader scale or consumes less. Conservative men are becoming more and more cautious, and this characteristic will take a wider sweep, since many sound business thinkers are privately convinced that, what with the financial condition of Europe, the recklessness of governments and the folly of labor everywhere, the world is being driven into a period of industrial depression whose extent

and painfulness and duration no man now can prophesy.

THE CORN CROP

THE November showing of the Bureau of Crop Estimates is a corn crop for 1919 of 2,910,000,000 bushels, being an increase in the estimates since the October 1 report. The estimate is now based on husking returns. Only in 1917 (3,065,233,000 bus.), 1915 (2,994,793,000 bus.) and 1912 (3,124,746,000) has the total yield of 1919 been exceeded, making it the fourth largest crop on record.

The corn is needed, for the estimates of reserves show only 72,263,000 bushels on the farms at Nov. 1. With three exceptions, 1902 (29,000,000), 1907 (71,124,000) and 1917 (34,745,000) this is the smallest absolute total of reserves on record since 1900, while the relative amount, 2.8% of the crop of 1918, is the lowest on record since 1900, 1902 (1.9%) and 1910 (1.3%) only excepted.

There is another feature of this crop that is of interest. The amount grown in the surplus states is 1,433,751,000 bushels or only 49.2% of the crop as estimated at Nov. 1. This amount is not absolutely the smallest in recent years in those states. Indeed only four times since 1912 has the yield in those states been less. Relatively, however, the yield is less than in any year since 1912 (49%), showing that the production is more evenly distributed over the belt than usual. Kansas has ceased to be a shipper, but South Dakota and Minnesota are in surplus, while the East, South and Texas are approaching that status. The effect of this condition of things on the distribution commercially of the corn crop will be better shown when the complete report for all the states appears and may be compared with the farm animal census also to appear later on.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

THE disposition to some farmers' organizations to run amuck is seen in the announcement from Washington of a "conference" to be held at Chicago on Nov. 21 and 22, just in advance of another "labor conference" to be held at Washington in December. At the bottom of this latest piece of farmer radicalism is the Farmers' National Council, composed in part of Nonpartisan Leaguers, whom farmers ought to shun as a veritable plague and pest. Manifestly, some of the social dope peddled in the past by the Curtis and the Capper publications, East and West, is sprouting like dragon's teeth to annoy the country and to blight the really sane associated farmer activities.

WHAT CITIES DON'T TACKLE

THE Bureau of Markets has issued a statement entitled "How Cities Tackle Food Problems." We have not seen this statement, which may or may not be as lucid and academically valuable as most of the similar Bureau's "statements." But the title in any event is misleading. "Cities" do not "tackle food problems"; and it is mighty lucky for most cities that they do not, for in such cases most of their people would suffer great inconvenience.

Private purveyors and distributors of foods in cities do tackle these problems; and somehow it does happen and through all ages it has happened that except in case of famine or siege the people have been regularly fed, sometimes at a high cost indeed, more often at a low cost; but at least they have been fed. And aside from the men engaged in the work of providing food and distributing it no one who has "the price" in his pocket even now in this country goes to his bed at night worried about where his breakfast next morning is to come from.

Now, of course, most of the Bureau's clerks who have studied this phenomenon as a college classroom exercise may be puzzled by this result and of course can readily demonstrate how it can be reached better and at a lower cost; and no doubt they can demonstrate, that such results cannot obtain from the system in vogue, using the logic by which Archbishop Whately demonstrated a generation ago that there could have been no such man as Napoleon Bonaparte, and that if there had been, he could not have done what he did do; and assuredly they can demonstrate in the same way that at least all cities can be provisioned very much better and more cheaply (on paper); but if any one of them can demonstrate in practice as a business proposition how this can be done so as to reduce the cost of distribution a fraction of one per cent, he wo'n't have to worry about his own financial future—like the man with the perfect mousetrap, the world would beat a path to his cabin door; a thousand firms in any big town would be found ready to take him in and pay him a big salary just to have him show them how to do it—that is the secret of all great fortunes made in trade!

DECIMAL WEIGHT BILL

THE Cairo Elevator and Mill Co. in the "Letter Box" makes a well-taken point on the "Decimal Weight Bill," from the standpoint of the corn miller. The condition the writer points out is of course intolerable, but it is one which peculiarly affects the corn miller rather than the wheat miller and other package packers. It is a condition which is not, however, without a remedy at law if not in custom; and to that remedy, as expressed in English or American pounds no objection has been offered by this paper nor will be.

What has been here objected to is that the designation, "Decimal Weight bill," has been disingenuously used by proponents of the metric system to conceal the fact that the metric and not the central system is the object of at least one bill now before Congress, which has already been reported favorably to the House. There is a vast difference between the two ideas, which should not be overlooked and which is not pointed out as forcibly as it should in all fairness be by the "World Trade Club" (?) which is the real push behind the metric system propaganda in Congress and not the "decimal weight" or central system.

A DULL WEEK

ASIDE from twenty-eight regularly paid correspondents' reports, reviews and other articles in last week's PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, there were also forty-three signed contributions by special writers and readers on a wide sweep of trade topics. But this happened to be hardly up to the average number of writers weekly for these columns. No trade paper in this line can equal this breadth of view of market conditions as expressed by men actively engaged in trade. And by no means a remarkable coincidence, not one writer of the entire bunch felt compelled to spread the Capital I all over the page in order to express himself. They take their business seriously and use these columns to give out information rather than just to preen.

EDITORIALETTES

IT has been hinted that an appeal will be taken from the Bureau of Chemistry's ruling that reground bran and low grade flour are not "shorts." Perhaps they are not; but why does not the Bureau say what it would do were this product marketed on its merits. The product is a useful one; why should the mills making it be wiped out by inability to market their product?

THE virtual suspension of the export wheat embargo suggests two things, the clearing up of credit uncertainties and the relief of sluggish business conditions which were the natural result of the longshoremen's strike in New York. There is, however, a dearth of actual data as to the full needs and probable demand of foreign wheat importers, except in the cranium of Mr. Gronna of North Dakota who

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures rep senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ref ence:

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 9,
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	8,135,000	9,485,000	9,980,
Primary shipments....	4,033,000	4,636,000	3,362,
Receipts since July 1.	241,803,000	233,668,000	273,520,
Visible	95,797,000	95,352,000	128,095,
Exports, U. S	5,927,000	4,200,000	4,430,
Exports, world's.....	8,957,000	8,893,000	6,096,
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,164,000	2,799,000	4,411,
Primary shipments....	1,547,000	1,881,000	3,127,
Receipts since Nov. 1.	4,963,000	2,799,000	8,528,
Visible	1,367,000	1,484,000	4,360,
Exports, U. S.....	16,000	16,000	54,
Exports, world's.....	1,298,000	3,529,000	784,
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	4,383,000	4,982,000	6,133,
Primary shipments....	3,281,000	3,995,000	9,956,
Receipts since Aug. 1.	72,983,000	68,600,000	121,009,
Visible	19,042,000	19,196,000	21,613,
Exports, U. S.....	994,000	295,000	2,780,
Exports, world's.....	1,933,000	746,000	2,833,
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	324,000	423,000	252,
Shipments, 6 markets.	136,000	190,000	15,
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	482,000	432,000	611,
Shipments, 9 markets.	131,000	117,000	115,
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	*396,000	*461,000	377,
Shipments, 16 markets	*182,000	*196,000	155,
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	522,000	501,000	705,
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	18,052,000	8,506,000	**
Lard, lbs.	9,975,000	1,679,000	**
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.50	$15.80	$1
Hogs	14.75	13.55	1
Sheep	7.60	7.65	1
Lambs	14.40	14.60	1
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	230	230	
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$34.55	$34.37½	$43.
Lard, January	24.77½	24.75	26.
S. R. Sides, January.	18.50	18.62½	23.
Corn—			
December	$1.32½-⅝	$1.31¼-⅜	$1.17⅜
January	1.26¼-½	1.26¾-⅞	1.19¼
May	1.26⅛-⅜	1.26½-⅞	.....
July	1.25⅛	.....	.....
Oats—			
December	$0.70½-⅝	$0.72-⅛	$0.69⅜
May	.74⅛	.75-⅛	.69¼

*Fort Worth missing. **Government withheld dat this time.

lays all the hesitancy of the outward flow of g to the deadly machinations of Mr. Barnes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER is still keen on program to restrain price advance by the strong method, our Washington correspondent says. results of his campaign hardly justify his faith the public, however, who fail to see results that r anything.

THE Corn Products Co. is running to capacit all its plants and grinding about 1,000,000 of Argentine corn monthly. It has been frequ mentioned herein that an exceptionally large plus of Argentine corn is available but that official records of imports into the United S did not show substantial purchases. The Products Co. quite openly states, however, th expects to continue the present basis of opera with Argentine corn for some time to come, that the settlement of the longshoremen's New strike has permitted the return of its Ea grinding mills to full capacity. This compar grinding most of the corn imported, which fo first eight months of 1919 amounted to 6,092,738 of which 5,521,997 bus. came from Argentina 393,140 from Japan.

THE brief reference to Lloyd George's policy" in another column suggests that Mr. G might reread with great profit to the agricultu his country, as American farmer reformers might also, the history of that industry durin post-Napoleonic era, covering three decades. George has become a confirmed paternalist, ou ing all English traditions since English agricu and commerce broke the bonds of paternalis the remote past. Is Mr. George now about to r the weary, dreary round of misery which the lish farmers endured between 1815 and 1846 looks like it. So much for the slop of sentimen as a motif in government of which we are h a large overdose in this country also.

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GEO. A. WELLS,
President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
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AGO, NOVEMBER 12, 1919

RAIN TRADE REVIEW

United States Grain Corporation
ing to resell some of its store
in order to prevent an advance
price. The move is not a sur-
those who have watched con-
closely. Efforts have been
epeatedly to check the advance
cost of living, and this is one
methods being followed. The
ention last week that reselling
e resorted to in order to bring
e price took 1 to 15c off some
grain in one day. No. 1 dark
n sold at $3 at Chicago and
olis last week, the highest
f the season, but as far as
are concerned there is a scar-
the choicest kinds, while of the
des there appears to be plenty.
vernment is said to have very
od spring on hand, so that its
s may be confined to hard and
nters. Dark hards have been
reely by mills to mix with the
de springs, and have been sell-
good premiums ever since the
in started to move. The sen-
effect of the reselling of wheat
considerable, but will hardly
e price of bread 1c per loaf.
of high prices is here, and
ll probably continue until the
m swings the other way.

dustrial situation is becoming
ute, and a conflict between the
and the forces of law and or-
is probable. The radicals have
er of the stage at the moment,
commencing to handle things
that would make the "trusts"
nineties blush with envy. So
the latter become that legis-
as passed curbing their activi-
l the radical leaders are now
Congress to take similar dras-
n. The unrest of labor is a
proposition, and for the time
ains have been replaced with
e as far as money making abil-
ncerned.

ers showed a decided dispo-
sell corn on the bulge of last
ecially where $1.25 was offered
g stations. This has been the
hich many have been hold-
ing for, but judging from the hedging business the amount of grain contracted for was not as large as would be expected. The upturn was due primarily to the technical situation, and the reaction was not surprising. The shorts in December, however, are not out of the woods as it takes cash grain to fill contracts. How much grain for December shipment has been sold to the East remains somewhat of a mystery, but is generally believed to be large. It is as much a matter of transportation and storage room as it is of the producer selling. Unless every effort is made to move wheat from terminal markets to the seaboard and export it, there will be no great accumulation of corn on the crop on account of the lack of room.

A large crop of excellent quality corn has been raised this year. The quality is probably the best known. Very little of the new grain is grading sample, but it has commenced to move so early that the crop may be forced to last 13 or more months instead of 12. It is abnormal for a run of new corn to be anywhere near as heavy as at the present time. It may be that there will be no big December movement in consequence, although the last two weeks of December are generally a period of large receipts. Last year the movement was over before the trade realized it, and it was of very short duration. Scientific marketing would solve one of the greatest problems of the grain trade in respect to corn. Spreading the movement over the entire year would result in stabilizing values within comparatively narrow ranges as there would be no periods of scarcity or of excessive supplies. It will take some years for this condition to develop to any great extent, although the producer has repeatedly been able to force advances in prices in the past few years by holding his grain. This condition will in all probability be practiced this season.

Heavy weight oats are wanted for export, while light weight are selling at a good discount under the December and have been acting as a weight on the latter. The domestic demand has been holding up remarkably well, perhaps as the result of talk of a railroad strike. The Eastern crop this season was also light so that the demand may continue to some time to come. The signing of the peace treaty is expected shortly, and after it is out of the way commercial credits may be granted to Europe and considerable oats, rye and barley as well as hog products might be taken.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
Wheat	8,135,000	9,485,000	9,980,000
Corn	2,164,000	2,799,000	4,411,000
Oats	4,383,000	4,982,000	6,133,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	14,682,000	20,524,000
Preceding week	17,266,000	22,139,000
Since July 1	381,807,000	472,329,000

Corn prices fluctuated rapidly within a wide range. Short covering as the result of the order which swept western roads bare of empty cars and prevented shippers and industries from drawing grain from store. This caused a big upturn in the cash which jumped around 20c over the outside figure of the previous week, and futures followed. December at the top showed 15⅜c over the inside figure of the previous week, but lost the greater part of the bulge later on general selling and a break in the cash and closed 1⅜c higher, while the May was ⅝c lower. Sentiment is decidedly mixed, and rapid price changes are generally expected.

Oats advanced with corn early, but the bulge led many longs to sell freely, and prices reacted sharply, the close being 1 @ 1½c lower, the latter on December which is feeling the weight of the low grade grain delivered on September contracts. There was also free selling of oats against purchases of corn to close spreads. Receipts were not large and the eastern and seaboard demand fairly active.

Cash wheat was in keen demand and sharply higher early the past week with hard winter and springs at new high levels for the season dark No. 1 northern at Chicago and Minneapolis selling at $3 per bu. while hard winter advanced to above $2.40. The persistent upturn resulted in the announcement that the Grain Corporation was considering a plan to resell of its holdings, and a sharp decline followed. As far as known the Government has no great quantity of good spring wheats to release. Range of prices for the week follows:

			Close		
	High.	Low.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.41	$1.32⅜	$1.32⅝	$1.31¼	$1.17⅞
May	1.33	1.25⅞	1.26¼	1.26⅞	.....
July	1.31¾	1.25	1.25⅛	.....	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.74⅛	.70½	.70⅝	.72⅛	.69⅞
May	.77¼	.73¾	.74⅛	.75⅛	.....

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the Geo. Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
American	16,000	16,000	54,000
Argentine	1,282,000	3,429,000	636,000
African	.....	84,000	94,000
Total	1,298,000	3,529,000	784,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	16,000	90,000	928,000
Argentine	1,282,000	1,721,000	616,000
African	.....	162,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	66,000
Total	1,298,000	1,993,000	1,610,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the Geo. Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
American	994,000	295,000	2,780,000
Argentine	939,000	451,000	53,000
Total	1,933,000	746,000	2,833,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	18,459,000	36,237,000	45,130,000
Argentine	7,827,000	12,214,000	1,766,000
Total	26,286,000	48,451,000	46,896,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Nov. 8	251,803,000	273,420,000	98,410,000
P. shipments to Nov. 8.	108,884,000	108,610,000	46,602,000
P. stocks on Nov. 8	56,888,000	94,423,000	5,039,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 8.	88,973,000	70,613,000	51,858,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Nov. 8	89,715,000	121,059,000	125,049,000
P. shipments to Nov. 8.	53,779,000	79,313,000	84,275,000
P. stocks on Nov. 8	15,431,000	15,841,000	12,160,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 8.	33,690,000	29,953,000	29,153,000

Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Nov. 8, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	61,253,000	57,081,000
Milwaukee	4,113,000	9,152,000
Minneapolis	55,665,000	58,389,000
Duluth	7,804,000	48,409,000
St. Louis	31,507,000	30,885,000
Toledo	6,209,000	4,025,000
Detroit	1,130,000	842,000
Kansas City	49,627,000	43,437,000
Peoria	2,056,000	2,911,000
Omaha	16,352,000	12,444,000
Indianapolis	6,087,000	5,945,000
Total	241,803,000	273,520,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
St. Louis	903,000	1,021,000	505,000
Kansas City	1,156,000	1,335,000	1,384,000
Omaha	390,000	555,000	357,000
Toledo	146,000	220,000	154,000
Detroit	45,000	42,000	39,000
Indianapolis	83,000	104,000	95,000
Peoria	33,000	34,000	19,000
Chicago	959,000	1,042,000	1,539,000
Milwaukee	110,000	259,000	461,000
Minneapolis	3,263,000	4,026,000	917,000
Duluth	1,047,000	847,000	4,510,000
Total	8,135,000	9,485,000	9,980,000
Shipments	4,033,000	4,636,000	3,362,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
American	5,927,000	4,200,000	4,430,000
Indian	.....	.....	298,000
Argentine	928,000	2,376,000	450,000
Australian	2,032,000	2,248,000	790,000
Others	70,000	69,000	128,000
Total	8,957,000	8,893,000	6,096,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	110,947,000	67,837,000	79,462,000
Indian	.....	3,602,000	5,932,000
Argentine	48,284,000	30,600,000	3,765,000
Australian	32,449,000	10,875,000	16,778,000
Others	1,042,000	998,000	706,000
Total	192,722,000	113,912,000	106,643,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Nov. 8	4,963,000	8,528,000	3,399,000
P. shipments to Nov. 8.	3,428,000	5,550,000	1,622,000
P. stocks on Nov. 8	1,087,000	3,767,000	157,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 8.	1,660,000	3,328,000	1,779,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Nov. 8, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	3,882	29	413	63	3
Boston	1,448	.....	125	234	14
Buffalo	16,062	94	1,341	1,282	658
Chicago	18,651	436	6,905	2,842	257
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	81	28	99	156	.....
Duluth	3,078	.....	369	4,474	762
Galveston	2,647	.....	40	.....	51
Indianapolis	597	177	290	67	.....
Kan. City	14,284	35	1,085	311	.....
Milwaukee	2,575	7	943	342	245
Minneapolis	6,896	4	4,434	6,486	991
New Orleans	5,232	109	212	.....	874
Newport News	544	.....	55	9	42
New York	5,815	17	891	97	316
Omaha	5,622	260	524	191	4
Peoria	3	108	429	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,997	31	241	31	21
St. Louis	3,340	20	211	95	6
Toledo	1,761	12	142	399	.....
Canals	.....	.....	293	320	.....
Lakes	282	.....	.....	140	.....
Nov. 8, '19.	95,797	1,367	19,042	17,539	4,244
Nov. 9, '18.	128,095	4,360	21,613	8,007	4,393
Nov. 1, '19.	95,352	1,484	19,196	17,248	4,157
Oct. 25, '19.	95,314	1,430	19,035	16,562	4,168
Oct. 18, '19.	93,783	1,427	19,121	14,891	4,090

WASHINGTON DOINGS

The Edge Bill Working Along—What It Means to Agriculture—Gronna Still Harping on Barnes—Radical Farmers' Movement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Edge bill in which exporters of all sorts of commodities have been keenly interested, has been passed by the House. Conference committees expect to iron out the differences between the Senate and House bills and the bill may become law by Dec. 1. In brief the bill authorizes the formation of banking corporations under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, which shall have authority to issue debentures based on foreign securities, to constitute a medium for the payment of indebtedness to American industries and exporters in this country.

An illustration of the contemplated effect of the bill upon the foreign purchases of American wheat was given by Representative Stevenson of South Carolina. Being a Southerner he coupled it with a hypothetical cotton transaction. "A man in London or in Liverpool who wants to buy cotton today goes to his bank, for instance, and borrows £10,000 sterling," said Mr. Stevenson. "He comes to America or sends his agents here to buy cotton with that money. If he can get the gold and send it over here and draw exchange in pounds, shillings, and pence, as he will have to do, that amount of money will net him in dollars $41,500. If, instead of that, he could go to a bank of the character the Edge bill proposes to establish, or its branch in London, and arrange to put up the same securities there, and get his loans in dollars at the home bank in New York, his £10,000 would be worth to him $48,600, and he could buy with that 138,857 pounds of cotton at 35 cents a pound; but if he would have to draw exchange and get only $41,500 for his £10,000 he could buy exactly 20,286 pounds less of cotton. In other words, he loses 40 bales of cotton in the transaction. That is the difference and it amounts to 6 cents a pound.

"If we have these institutions so that he could come here and get his money, by putting up the same securities that he puts up in England, he could pay 6 cents a pound more for his cotton than he can under the present arrangement, and on the 11,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States that would mean $330,000,000 to the people of America who market the cotton.

"The same thing is true with respect to the wheat market. If he could use the foreign exchange institutions that we propose to build up and could come here and borrow his money and have it in dollars, his money would buy 19,440 bushels of wheat, while if he had to come here and draw exchange he could only buy 16,000 bushels of wheat, fixing the price of the wheat at $2.50 a bushel. In other words, if he could get his money in dollars, he would be able to pay 42 cents more a bushel for wheat and get the same amount of wheat that he gets at $2.50 now, drawing exchange."

GRONNA STILL FIGHTING BARNES.

Senator Gronna of the Senate committee on Agriculture threw out a hint of his attitude toward Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, as developed from the committee's investigation of the wheat situation, during the discussion of the peace treaty. "Before the Senator from Illinois leaves the discussion of agricultural products I want to suggest that a new policy has been instituted in our country which was developed during the hearings before the Agricultural Committee the other day," said Senator Gronna, alluding to remarks made by Senator McCormick on the failure of the framers of the labor sections of the peace treaty to give proper consideration to agriculture. "It seems that this country had from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, but in the face of that an embargo was placed upon those products, and when the neutral nations of the world applied to us for our products they were told that no permit would be issued to them; so they were sent to Argentina and other places. When the man in charge of this tremendous business was asked why these orders were not filled and why this product was not sold, he made the excuse that he thought the Allies were entitled to first consideration. The facts are, however, that we had at least 300,000,000 bushels to spare besides what we might furnish to the Allies."

FAVORING FARMERS AS A CLASS.

Following the signing of the general deficiency appropriation bill by the President, Senator Edge of New Jersey introduced a bill in the Senate to repeal the provision in the measure prohibiting the use of funds by the Department of Justice for the prosecution of farm organizations for violation of anti-trust laws. Officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations immediately were up in arms, and renewed their efforts in behalf of the Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining by farmers. The House Judiciary Committee, before whom the Capper-Hersman bill is pending, may take action upon it before the recess which Congress plans for the near future. The committee is expected to act favorably but passage of the bill will not be an easy task.

GENERAL PALMER SEEING THINGS.

Attorney General Palmer, in asking the House Agriculture Committee to extend the food and fuel control act for six months after the proclamation of peace, was questioned about his intentions with respect to the provisions for the control of grain exchanges. "I have no intention of exercising that authority," replied Mr. Palmer.

The Attorney General, however, was unwilling to consent to the elimination from the act when extended into peace time such sections as are unnecessary. He said it was impossible to tell when there might be occasion for the exercise of a war power and that he believed it was as essential to maintain a control over the situation during the months following the war as during the war. He stated frankly that before the six months were up he might come back and request a further extension. The committee does not seem to be enthusiastic over the proposition.

RADICAL FARMERS MOVEMENT.

An attempt to unite the radical agricultural element and organized labor is to be made in a conference to be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 21 and 22. The call for the conference has been issued from Washington, signed by Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers' National Council, and Dalton T. Clarke, president of the National Coöperative Association. The call frankly states that the meeting is purposely held in advance of the labor conference scheduled for Dec. 8 at Washington in order that plans for coöperation may be proposed and submitted to the labor gathering.

The attitude of the Farmers' National Council, which is the most radical of the agricultural organizations, including in its membership some of the supporters of the Nonpartisan League in the Northwest, is in contrast with that of other similar bodies. During the Capper-Hersman bill hearings before the House Judiciary Committee the representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations stated that the leaders of that organization had refused to join in a conference with organized labor. The Farmers' National Council is an advocate of government ownership of the railroads and the merchant marine.

The call for the conference states that the subjects to be considered will include the Kenyon-Anderson bill "to control the packers' monopoly, and to clear the way for free marketing" and other means to reduce the high cost of living and promote "a closer union between farmers and wage earners for nonpartisan political and industrial ends."

BRITISH CEREAL RESTRICTION

Larger Importations of Corn Permitted by the British Wheat Commission—The Cereal Restriction Order and How It Affects Prices and Trade.

By JACK BROOKS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—In order to relieve the shortage of feeding stuffs in this country the Ministry of Food has arranged with the Wheat Commission for corn to be imported into this country at a greater rate during the remainder of the year.* The maize imports during the current year have been very low. This concession comes practically hand-in-hand with the Cereals Restriction Order of 1919, which limits the use and sale by weight of wheat except for seed and flour purposes and prevents the sale of damaged wheat or tailings, or screenings, unfit for use in the manufacture of human food at a price exceeding $18 per quarter of 504 pounds.

The order affects not only the grain dealer and miller here but also the importer, in the case of imported wheat. Its purpose, apparently, is to prevent waste; to confine wheat, and cereals generally that are in good condition to the manufacture of human food; and to allocate damaged and unfit cereals to those especial purposes for which they are best suited. The order prevents the use of wheaten flour, rice or rice flour, or of any article containing these cereals, for any other purpose than that of human food. It prevents, or is intended to prevent, persons from damaging wheat, wheaten flour, rice or rice flour so as to render the same less fit for purposes of seed or the manufacture of human food. It gives the Food Controller power to authorize any individual to take samples of the cereals mentioned at any time when there is reason to suspect such cereals are being damaged for ulterior purposes.

The sale of wheat or wheat tailings and screenings is now unlawful if made to persons other than millers buying for purposes of manufacture of flour, persons who in the ordinary way of business deal in wheat for a livelihood, persons requiring and holding a license to use wheat or tailings and screenings of wheat in his manufacturing business, and persons buying wheat specifically for seed purposes. An exception to this clause is made in the case of damaged wheat and tailings and screenings unfit for manufacture into human food.

No wheat, barley or oats, either imported or home-grown, or whether or not mechanically treated, may now be sold other than by weight. As regards the maximum price of $18 for damaged or unfit grain, where the purchase is made from persons other than the producer or the importer of the grain concerned, the maximum price shall be ascertained by adding 25 cents per quarter to the price otherwise applicable. If the total quantity purchased by one buyer from one seller does not in seven consecutive days exceed 7½ quarters (60 bus.), the maximum price in respect of each quarter so purchased is to be ascertained by adding $1.25 per quarter to the price otherwise applicable. Where such total quantity does not in that period amount to half a quarter (4 bus.), the maximum price must be ascertained by adding $2.25 per quarter to the price otherwise applicable. Where the total quantity sold does not in the seven days exceed 28 pounds the maximum price will be the actual cost to the seller plus 1 cent per pound.

Regarding trading terms, the authors of the order have fixed the maximum price of $18 per quarter in conjunction with a number of conditions as part of the transaction. For instance:

Payment must be net cash within seven days of completion of delivery; money unpaid thereafter to carry interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum or bank rate, whichever is the higher.

*The maximum price is 105s. ($25.5 per 480 lbs. "With maize in New Yor well above £15 per quarter, free Amer does not seem to have much ch against South African and Plate at ($15.79½). However, there are ce manufacturing processes for which A ican is worth considerably more than o sorts."—London Grain Reporter.

Grain purchased under the order to be delivered free by the produce rail or by barge to the mill or s and any freightage, haulage, porte or cartage incurred after deliver paid for by the purchaser. All hire up to the time of actual deli is to be borne by the producer, subsequent sack charges by the chaser.

The order provides for grain other than those already referre The producer can charge an extr cents a ton per mile for delive grain greater distances than the eral custom of the particular dis calls for. Where grain is delivere the producer at his premises 18 per mile per ton may be deducted the maximum price.

The sale of wheat and wheat tai and screenings (imported) and for use in human food must con to the following terms and conditi

Sales by importers to be ex- store or granary, and grain shippe bags to be sold gross weight, inclu bags, no charge being made for the ter. All storage, transport and charges incurred after sale by the porter to be met by the purchas

Where sales by importers are payments are to be in net cash ag bill of lading warrant or approve livery order. On all other sales ment is to be net cash within s days of completion of delivery. Mo unpaid thereafter will carry intere 5 per cent or bank rate, whichev the higher. Where the sale is ma wheat or tailings or screenings wheat, that have been mechani treated by the various processes, as torrefying, bleaching, gristing, c ing, bruising, kibbling, splitting kiln-dried, the maximum price is ascertained by adding the cost of treatment not exceeding "a usual reasonable charge."

Dealers handling grain unfit fo man food are required to keep acc records containing such particula are necessary to show whether b complying with the provisions of order. All these records and docun are open at all times to inspectio the Food Controller or his autho representatives.

The Food Controller says that by expression, "unfit for use in the ufacture of human food," is meant so damaged or so inferior in qu that any flour or meal which coul milled therefrom would be unfit fo in human food. He says further the expression, "importer," shall the person sighting the shipper's but that this shall not be construe as to limit the general interpret of that expression.

Owing to alleged speculation in tle cakes and meals the Food troller also announces that from on licenses will be necessary for sons dealing in cakes and meals copra, cotton seed, peanuts, lin palm kernels, rape seed, rice bran, meal, sesame seed, or soya beans. ufacturers of such cattle cakes meals also are to be licensed u their total manufacture is less tha tons per month.

It is proposed to issue five class licenses, viz: Manufacturers', im ers', wholesale dealers', brokers' distributing dealers' licenses.

Dealers not affected by this o will be those who entered into tracts before the middle of Septe or those whose purchases from or to in any one calendar month do exceed 4 tons of cake or meal. sons purchasing for consumption their own cattle also are exempt.

Lawrence Farlow has been appoi secretary of the Farmers Grain ers' Ass'n of Illinois, succeeding Steinhart.

NTRAL MILL AND ELEVATOR CO., TOPEKA, KANS.

ny business to be conducted profit-y with as small a margin as possible over-head must run in continuous ration every day. This is being mplified more and more as time goes in the country elevator business, ere many of the grain men now are ipping their plants so that besides ing and shipping grain in carlots, y are able not only to clean it and it in a merchantable condition, so t it will grade right, but are in a ition to use the screenings, etc., in ufacturing feed. They are also ipping their plants so that they can into custom feed grinding. Others are handling other side lines ch enable them to keep a good king crew the year around, having open market every day for their ner patrons as they have hereto-, and yet having all the men's time itably employed.

e take pleasure in illustrating with the plant of the Central Mill levator Co. of Topeka, Kans., owned



THE CENTRAL MILLS.

ne Derby Grain Co., as a model in respect. This firm manufactures meal and corn products and a gen-line of stock feeds, besides doing ge jobbing business in flour and Their by-products are put out r the firm brand of "Derby Diet," n enjoys an extensive trade. The y Grain Co., with its facilities for ling shipments to mills, terminal ets and the country trade is also position to serve the shipper in a satisfactory way, having had 21 ' experience in the country eleva-usiness and seen their business op to a receiving and export busi-which means that they are thor-y familiar with all phases of the business. This enables them to stand the troubles experienced by ry shippers in regard to grades, ge, etc.

s company has been located at a since 1914. The managers are perienced grain men. The presi-F. A. Derby, started in the grain ess in 1898 at Armour, Nebr., g later to Sabetha, Kans., in 1900 there started the present Derby Co. C. L. Parker, who is the t secretary-treasurer of the com-became associated with the firm he was still in high school and een with them ever since. S. W.), vice-president, started as a ing solicitor when the company d offices in Topeka. Besides owning and operating in connection with their grain business the Central Elevator of North Topeka, the company operates some country stations.

GRADE CERTIFICATE IN APPEAL CASES.

Offices of Federal grain supervision began on Nov. 1 to issue "Federal Appeal Grade Certificates" in lieu of the old form of "Grade Memorandum," in cases where appeals are taken from the determination of licensed grain inspectors. The Federal Appeal Grade Certificates are issued by grain supervisors as soon as the appeal is filed by any interested party who contests the grade assigned the grain by the licensed inspector. This certificate is ordinarily used in settling a controversy as to grade between the buyer and seller. Copies are furnished by the supervisor to all interested parties. Coincident with the change in the form of the "Appeal Grade Certificate," the formal findings of the Secretary of Agriculture in appeal cases will be retained with the appeal record and furnished to interested parties only upon request instead of being forwarded to the parties in all cases. The findings of the Secretary of Agriculture, reciting the grade determined in the appeal, are issued from Washington, and have the value of *prima facie* evidence as to the true grade of the grain in all United States courts.

The above-mentioned changes in connection with appeal cases are provided for in Amendment No. 12 of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Grain Standards Act. The same changes are made effective with regard to the handling of dispute cases as in connection with appeal cases, but in other respects the procedure with regard to appeals and disputes filed under this act remain as heretofore.

A HANDSOME TROPHY.

A handsome trophy, costing $250, will be offered by the American Association of Manufacturers of Corn Products for the best sample of corn exhibited at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago on Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th. This trophy will be awarded annually and the name of the winner will be engraved on the trophy.

The trophy as decided upon will be a large golden ear of corn, set with a silver sheath and mounted on a mahogany base. This will be beautiful and attractive in design and one which merits the strongest competition. Already much rivalry has been exhibited among the corn growers of the various states. Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio are challenging Indiana, which state carried off the grand championship in past national shows. The best corn produced in the whole country will be entered in this contest.

Visitors at the Livestock Exposition will have a chance to see not only the best livestock but the best corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley and hay produced in the United States and Canada.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT AND GRADING.

"One live weevil or four 'confused flour,' 'rust red,' or 'imported flour' beetles or so-called bran bugs in a representative sample of wheat approximately two quarts—that is, representative of the entire car lot—is not enough to warrant grading that parcel of wheat 'sample grade,'" is the ruling of the Chicago Board of Review, Federal Grain Supervision, in response to requests that a definite ruling be made in view of many recent arrivals of wheat containing weevils at Chicago and Kansas City.

In the case of grain in which live weevils are found, the Board believes that one weevil in a representative sample of a car of sound, clean wheat is not conclusive evidence that the grain is infested, and may, therefore, be disregarded unless there is some further evidence of infestation. If, however, but a single live weevil is present in a representative sample of a car, and additional indications of infestation, such as weevil-cut, or weevil-bored kernels, weevil odor or weevil refuse, are discovered, it is the Board's opinion that there is clear evidence of infestation, and the grade "sample grade" should be assigned.

Insects injurious to stored grain, other than live weevils, are not considered by the Board of Review as sufficient reason to grade wheat "sample grade," except when found in numbers. Such insects are more often found in oatmeal, corn meal, prepared wheat products and flour, or other milled products, than in wheat.

Cleaners in North Dakota.

The North Dakota grain inspection office says that only 63 per cent of the grain elevators in that state have any grain cleaning equipment, although all elevators are required by law to be equipped to clean grain. The report covers 1,612 elevators. Of the so-called "line" elevators, 41 per cent are equipped to clean grain, while 86 per cent of the independent houses have cleaning equipment. The farmers' elevators, on the other hand, have the proper equipment in 93 per cent of their houses. Under the state law elevators are required to clean grain and return the dockage to the seller.

NEW MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

All carriers throughout the United States will publish, on five days' notice, the minimum weights on grain and grain products given below, as anticipated in these columns last week (see p. 7 (1075). A uniform date of effectiveness has not been set for the publication by the carriers of these new minimum weights, so that they will be made effective on various dates, on or about Nov. 15, 1919. The new minimums follow:

On grain, all kinds, the minimum weight will be the marked capacity of the car, except that where the marked capacity is less than 40,000 lbs. the minimum weight will be 40,000 lbs. per car. The actual weight will apply when grain is loaded to within 24 inches of the roof at the side walls of the car for the purpose of Federal or state inspection by grain exchange at points where Federal inspection is maintained (notation to that effect being inserted in the bill of lading by shippers), or when grain is loaded to proper grain line of cars so marked.

On grain products the minimum weight will be 60,000 lbs. per car; provided, that when the marked capacity of the car is less, the marked capacity, but not less than 40,000 lbs. per car, will apply; and provided further, that when a car is loaded to full space capacity the actual weight will apply.

MR. SHANAHAN GOES TO THE NIAGARA MILLING CO.

John D. Shanahan has resigned his position as member of the headquarters staff United States Grain Corporation at New York to accept a position with the Niagara Falls Milling Company, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce at Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than two years Mr. Shanahan has been general field representative of Julius H. Barnes, president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and United States Wheat Director, and had charge of a party sent by the Wheat Director to Europe last May to make a field survey of the growing food grain crops in that part of the world. The personnel of this party included two experts from the Federal Department of Agriculture. The survey was made entirely in automobiles because of the confused state of railway transportation. The countries surveyed included France, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, old Hungary, Roumania, Bukowina, Poland (including Galicia), Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Germany, Holland and Belgium. The survey involved a journey of more than 5,200 miles in autos alone. The object of the survey was to furnish the Wheat Director with information which would enable him to determine the World value of wheat.

Mr. Shanahan's friends will congratulate him on this new connection, which will be equally advantageous to the Milling Company, to whose service Mr. Shanahan brings a thorough knowledge of wheat as wheat and a broad knowledge of trade matters in both sides of the world, over the greater part of which he has traveled in the past ten years.

The prairie hay crop was not a good one in Randolph County, Mo., as many of the meadows had been plowed up and sown to corn and wheat. The timothy and clover crop, however, was a bountiful one.

VOILA, LE CHEVAL.

The horse since the earliest ages has, like the dog, been the companion and the helpmate of man in war and in peace; but in this swift and extravagant age, in America more especially, even the farmer has relegated the horse to the rear. The farmer drives his motor to town and on all pleasure journeys, and the great pleasure drives of the cities know him no more. Only now and then, at such a summer land of homes as Lenox and other show places of the Berkshires, will one see the turnout *de luxe* of the ancient time before the motor was, the aristocratic sharp-eared high-steppers who seemed to understand they were there to parade their owners' wealth, at least. In the towns such animals are as rare now as pretty girls in Patagonia.

Even as a servant and help-mate in town, the horse has been so neglected of late that a fine team of draft horses is not a common sight and it has actually become necessary to come to the defense of the horse as an economical machine for the distribution of commodities. Wherefore, as the reader hereof by this time knows, the Horse Publicity Association, organized in New York, has been formed to take up his cause with the purpose to show the people of this Nation that as a working machine for town haulage the horse must be counted on in the race for economy and efficiency.

The extent of this sentiment (not in the least "sentimental") in favor of the horse was seen in the unusual spectacle of more than 600 businesses taking part in a banquet program at the great Pennsylvania Hotel on Oct. 30 to launch the association named. "Tired of hearing and reading reckless claims made by automobile manufacturers and salesmen in their efforts to supplant the horse," says the New York *Herald*, "these men having business interests allied with his use have united for his defense in the great case of *Horse* vs. *Motor Truck* which is being fought out on the streets of New York and other cities of the United States. They expect to convince the jury that for short hauls, and not so short as that, the horse can beat the new fangled substitutes all to smithereens for real efficiency and economy; and having proved it by first hand facts and figures they are going to demand that suitable highways for horses as well as for motor trucks be constructed throughout the country.

"Comparatively small bodies of horsemen, each body representing a single interest, have been working to this end for several years, but without accomplishing much. It remained for Fred M. Williams, president of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Association and vice-president of the National Hay Association, to conceive the idea of uniting all interests allied with the horse in one big association, and he it was who took the lead in bringing together the surprising assemblage at the Pennsylvania Hotel. He was the logical man for president when it came to the election of officers and was unanimously chosen generalissimo to command the allied forces in defense of the horse."

William A. Hoovey, president of the International Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen treasurer of the new associations. The secretary will be elected by the board of directors, but the only man talked about so far is Leonard Gibson, of New York, who acted as secretary of the temporary organization with signal success. There are 24 directors, as follows, representing the organization named:

Horseshoe Manufacturers' Association, by William J. McCurdy, of Bryden Horseshoe Works, New Brunswick, N. J.; National Hay Association, by Phil Young, Lansing, Mich.; American Feed Manufacturers' Association, by H. A. Abbott, of Abbott & Dickinson Company, Chicago; National Feed Association, by F. B. Ezell, of Southwest Feed and Flour Company, El Paso, Texas; California Grain Association, by Albert E. Nicholls, of Nicholls, Loomis & Co., Los Angeles; Associated Manufacturers of Saddlery Accessories, by M. B. Ketchan, Kenosha, Wis.; Wholesale Saddlery Association, by John W. Garver, St. Paul, Minn.; National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, by F. R. Elliott, Racine, Wis.; Master Horseshoers, by W. E. Murphy, No. 317 North Seventeenth St., Philadelphia; Horseshoe Nail Manufacturers' Association, by Mr. McCoombs, of Capewell Horseshoe Nail Company, New York; Heavy Hardware Organizations, by Irving E. Shadbolt, of Milwaukee; Wagon and Implement Manufacturers, by Marcel Theriault, of Abbott-Downing Company, Concord, N. H.; Wire and Iron Manufacturers, by H. S. Lockwood, American Steel and Wire Company, New York; Live Stock Interests, by George Lane, Calgary, Alberta; Percheron Society of America, by E. B. White, Leesburg, Va.; Truck and Transfer Associations, by Mr. Forbes, Forbes Cartage Company, Chicago; Shire Horse Association, by J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; Belgian Horse Breeders' Association, by Henry Lefebre's Son, Fairfax, Iowa; Horse Market Interests, by W. H. Weeks, President Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City; Veterinary Interests, by Dr. William W. Yard, Denver; Horse Aid and Humane Associations, by Mrs. James Speyer, New York; Cavalry Interests, by A. W. Harris, Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Race Horse Interests, by Thomas Clay McDowell, of Thoroughbred Horse Association, Lexington, Ky.; Farming Interests, by Charles Riegel, Illinois.

LICENSE REVOKED.

The Wheat Director announced Nov. 6 that a Wheat Director License has been refused to the Becker Milling Co., of Red Bud, Ill., and that the license issued to the Griggs Elevator Co., of Griggs., Ill., has been revoked, effectiv Nov. 1 until further notice. The latte company consisted of officers and ow ers of the Becker Milling Co. and i license covered operations at Grigg Ill. The Food Administration license i sued to the Becker Milling Co., hov ever, covered those activities at Griggs and the application of the Becker Mil ing Co. for a Food Administration l cense indicated that the elevator Griggs was owned by the Becker Millin Co., which reported no transfer of th property as required by the Food A ministration regulations, if any transf had been made.

Both companies were summoned a hearing to give full information in r gard to the alleged transfer, but neith company appeared or furnished the i formation required, although both co panies were informed that the hearin would be adjourned upon their reque for adequate cause. Another ground f the decisions stated above was that th Food Administration license of th Becker Milling Co. had been revok for taking excessive profits and failin to keep accurate records and render a curate reports, as a result of which was unlawful by the provisions of Se tion 5 of the Food Control Act for th Becker Milling Co. to engage in licens business whether or not it had Wheat Director License.

The Wheat Director has revoked th license of C. G. Snyder Roller Mil Gunter, Tex., on the ground that th mill failed to pay its 1 per cent admi istration fee in accordance with i agreement with the Grain Corporatio and its representatives failed to appe for a hearing when summoned.

Geo. S. Colby, grain inspector at Ne Orleans, reports wheat exports duri October 67,200 bus., against 1,616,6 bus. a year ago. There were also 76,4 bus. of corn exported, all to the We Indies and Central America. Lond took 350,000 bus. of corn and the We Indies and Central America 167,000 bu



BANQUET HORSE PUBLICITY ASSN. AT NEW YORK CITY.

RSONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

ıe Car Service Section of the U. S. .. Administration has issued the fol- ng instructions as to proper method tistribution of cars between ship- of grain:

. Each shipper of grain will ad- the carrier's agent each Saturday ıe total quantity of grain on hand ered for rail shipment. The ratio he quantity so reported by each per to the total quantity reported ll shippers shall be the percentage s for the distribution of available at that station during the ensuing for grain loading.

Each shipper of grain shall e written order on the carrier's t for cars wanted for grain load- showing the following information:

. Date of order.

. Number of cars wanted (in units)-ton cars) and whether for sacked ılk grain.

. Destinations.

. Date wanted to load.

. Quantity of each kind of grain ıand and conveniently located for pt loading tendered for rail ship- .

. Name of shipper.

opies of orders by a shipper lo- on more than one carrier (steam, ric or water) shall be filed with ıgent of each carrier. Such com- l orders must not exceed the total conveniently located for prompt ng tendered for shipment.

Cars will not be furnished in s of a shipper's ability to load and promptly.

When a shipper's pro rata share ıe available car supply is a fraction car, the fraction will be carried is credit, and he will be entitled r supply on the basis of the aggre- of such fractional credits.

The term 'Prompt loading' as in these rules, is intended to mean a car placed for loading not later 10 a. m. must be loaded and bill- instructions tendered before the of the day on which it is placed, g which, such car will be charged st the shipper's allotment as an ional empty for each succeeding ıeld for loading, or for billing in- tions."

PORATION SELLS WHEAT.

wheat market is having a repe- of what happened last year. The Corporation owns most of the t which they were holding in store arket centers and not offering to stic mills. The light movement l the mills to bid up the price also to advance their prices on The situation was becoming so that the announcement on y, that the Corporation will sell t at the basic price plus storage es, was a decided surprise. It ed premiums on hard winter fully er bushel, about 2c on red and 5 on spring; but spring will not fected as much as winter. The is to prevent profiteering and to e the cost of flour to the con- . It has not been decided as yet what the storage charge will be, robably about 8c for wheat sold nonth, so we can expect premiums m 5 to 8c over basic for hard and hing less than this for red. The Corporation will probably an- e their selling price from month nth. This will undoubtedly pre- any opportunity of securing an onal profit in carrying wheat in ry elevators or on the farm, so it bly will be wise to market wheat t as bought, as the Government is to have a considerable surplus pring to carry into the 1920 crop. *H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

N CONSIGNMENT CHARGE.

urgent representation from a Na- Industrial Traffic League com- , reinforced by suggestions from issioner Eastman, Director Chambers has issued freight rate authority No. 16659, which cancels No. 16072 and establishes $2 as the charge on grain, hay or straw reconsigned after inspection, no matter whether the new destination is inside or outside of the switching limits of the original billed destination. The authority that is being canceled proposed a charge of $5 if the reconsigned destination was beyond the switching limits of the original destination. Commissioner Eastman said the Commission did not, in its reconsignment case decision, authorize a difference in charges dependent on destination.—*The Traffic World.*

PERMIT SYSTEM CANCELED.

The individual permit system against the several important markets in the Middle West has been canceled, effective Monday, Nov. 10, by order of the Railroad Administration. "The larger exchanges and farmers' organizations representing coöperative interests made most strenuous protests against the system before and since the former order became effective on Oct. 25," say the Pope & Eckhardt Co., "because their interests and their business were so vitally affected. There was a measure of discrimination in the former order, which should by all reasonable means have been avoided. Most of us believe that there was no real reason then for its promulgation."

CORN ON SATURDAY.

It was a foregone conclusion that with the December and May corn shorts liquidated, the cash market would show the white feather, which it did on Saturday with a cent decline in some grades, as compared with Friday's high, and it would have been even more but for the rain and snow predicted for over Sunday. The weakness in stocks and cotton was not without its sentimentat effect, and frankly the outlook for lower grain prices seems logical and conclusive, the only uncertain element being time. Give us good weather and a respectably decent car service and the receipts of corn and oats will flood out the cash demand except at reduced levels.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

PROBABLE DAIRY EXPORTS.

H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner of Canada, who recently returned from England, says the shortage of milk and dairy products in Great Britain is unprecedented as it is in other European countries; and the deficiency will not be easily or quickly removed. English butter is very high in price, and therefore the outlook for North American exports of dairy products would seem to be excellent. The scarcity and high price of concentrated feed are to some extent responsible for the dearth of dairy products in Europe.

EXCESS OF RAIN IN SOUTH.

The weather in the South has been very unseasonable for all kinds of farm work, there being a very great excess of rains which hindered both the movement and the gathering of crops. In Louisiana and other parts of the cotton belt there are many complaints of rotting bolls and sprouting seeds. Texas reports cotton deteriorating in all sections, bolls decaying and seeds sprouting. Oklahoma reports further damage to cotton on account of continued wet weather, but no frost injury. Arkansas reports corn rotting, but cotton bolls green and in good condition yet. Wheat seeding is badly delayed.

According to a census made on June 4, 1919, there were in England and Wales cows and heifers in milk 1,943,660, compared with 1,858,200 the previous year. The total number of cattle was 6,194,590, compared with 6,200,000 in 1918; sheep 15,123,220, compared with 16,475,180 previous year; pigs 1,799,560, compared with 1,697,070 the previous year.

GRAIN DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Dr. Brown of the Bureau of Chemistry will give a dust explosion lecture under the auspices of the United States Grain Corporation and the United States Department of Agriculture, on Nov. 12, at three o'clock, in the Board of Trade smoking room, Chicago. On Nov. 17 Dr. Brown will speak at three o'clock in the directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee.

This lecture is very instructive and entertaining. Moving pictures of unusual character and small explosions will be featured. This subject is vitally important to elevator proprietors and millers and all should make an extra effort to attend one or the other of his lectures.

The engraving is a reproduction of a poster which will be used by field engineers of the Department of Agriculture in the Grain Dust Explosion Prevention Campaign now being conducted in coöperation with the United States Grain Corporation.

This poster is intended to impress upon the workmen in the grain mills and elevators throughout the country the results of carelessness around grain elevators, etc., which includes the use of matches, and open flames, and which allows dangerous dust conditions to exist. It impresses on them the importance of cleanliness which includes the removal of dust, thereby eliminating the explosion danger and protecting lives, property and food.

The first cut on the poster shows a large grain elevator in the East being destroyed by explosion and fire. As a result of this explosion almost $1,000,000 of grain was lost and extensive damage was done. The other cut shows a large modern elevator located in one of our Western cities.

Copies of this poster may be secured from the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, upon request, and we would take the liberty of suggesting to every owner to post one or more on his premises.

THE VERDICT UPHELD.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has affirmed the judgment of the County Court of Hennepin County in favor of Wm. Dalrymple *vs.* Randall Gee *et al.* It appears that Dalrymple sold a car of grain on the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to R. H. Johnstone, who immediately resold to a third party, by whom it was again resold. The car was switched to an elevator, weighed and unloaded and mixed with other grain. Johnstone failed to pay, and Dalyrmple immediately notified his vendee, who then had the proceeds of the grain, that the grain had not been paid for and that the money belonged to him. The court ruled that under the circumstances the delivery was held conditional only, and the right of the vendor to reclaim his goods if payment were not made is upheld, the principle being that sales made on the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce are for cash and that delivery of the grain is conditional upon payment therefor.

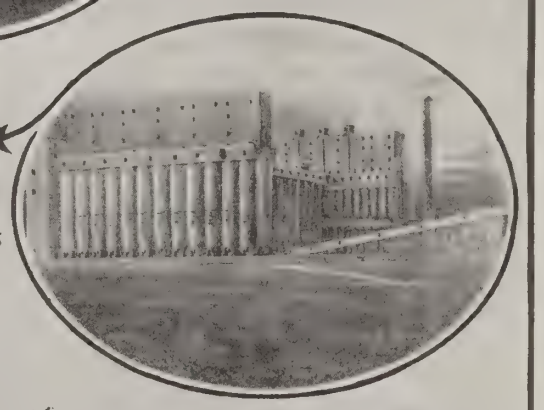
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a lighted match
dusty machinery
an uncovered candle or lantern
friction in machinery

Cleanliness
means nothing to explode
protects workmens' lives
saves property
saves food



U.S. Grain Corporation ~
U.S. Department of Agriculture

For further information about grain dust explosions write to the Bureau of Chemistry, ··· U. S. Department of Agriculture

FOREIGN

ROUMANIAN CORN CROP.

The fall weather in Roumania was not favorable to winter wheat on account of drought, which at Oct. 1 was quite serious. The corn crop, however, which was then being harvested, as a correspondent of the London *Grain and Seed Reporter* writes, "shows a yield such as has not been seen for the last 15 years. The Maize crop is so large that if exportation is not permitted there will be sufficient food assured for the population for three years; that is, up to October, 1922. The large crop of Maize is due to the fact that the expropriation of land being made in February, 1919, that is to say, immediately after the German retreat from this country, peasants have only been able, owing to the advanced season, to plant maize, the staple food. Regions which were sown by the German troops during their occupation of the country in the autumn of 1918, under sequestration from the owners who had left or taken refuge in Moldavia, Russia or France, were all put under wheat, which provided a good crop, and which is now in warehouses or railway depots, and will be sufficient to assure the feeding of the population." The crops of barley and oats have also given a good yield, and there are available for export 20,000 wagons of barley and 15,000 wagons of oats (1 "wagon" = 10,000 kilos, 22,046 lbs.).

LLOYD GEORGE'S FARM POLICY.

Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier, delivered himself of what *The Times* calls "an approximation to an agricultural policy," but which in the dialect of B. L. T., might be called a "wheeze." He "allowed," says the London *Grain and Seed Reporter*, "that we had only feebly imitated other countries in assisting agriculture, and he cited the successful experience of Germany and Denmark. Our only remedy for the adverse balance of trade is greater production, and agriculture must have the greatest share in the increase, as imports must be diminished. The farmer must have a guarantee which must have reference to the increased cost of production and security of tenure. All classes must co-operate—farmer, landowner, labor and the state. Transport development and state scientific aid are also necessary. Efforts must be made to lure the population by a revival of rural industries."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD.

The Australian Wheat Board, created to purchase from the farmers and to market the wheat of the entire Commonwealth during the war, has handled 469,724,000 bushels of which 161,407,000 was shipped as flour, 126,231,000 sold domestically, and the following stocks were held in sight on Aug. 4: As flour, 5,046,000 bus.; by shippers, 126,536,000 bus.; by millers, 8,034,000. The Board's debit on wheat account on Aug. 4 was as follows (£s reduced to $s): Victoria owes $29,374,200; New South Wales, $9,484,000; South Australia, $564,500; West Australia, $5,966,300, a total of $84,292,650. The total debt on all accounts of the Commonwealth is $3,690,058,845, or approximately $730 per capita.

Financing of Exports.

We are hearing a good deal about the great risk that exporters of all products are running in accepting foreign securities in payment for their merchandise, that a great deal of this paper may be worthless. Already in Argentina gold will buy an article much cheaper than currency or any security. Can we not expect such a situation in this country as our exports far exceed that of other countries and is it not a decided bearish factor in anticipation of future values? The financing of our exports is one of the big problems confronting us.—*W. H. Perrine & Company.*

Argentine Export Duties.

Commercial Attache Klein, Buenos Aires, under date Oct. 29, gives the following changes in the export duties in gold pesos (96.5c) per long ton to be collected in Argentina during the month of November: Salt hides, 53.40; linseed in bags, 7.10; in bulk, 5.55; wheat flour, 1.45; tallow, 29.30; and greasy wool skins, 32.77. The other duties are unchanged from those in force during October.

Quality of Canadian Grain.

The quality of Canadian wheat and corn this year is good, as shown by the following estimates at Sept. 30 (100 = average weight per measured bushel):

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Fall wheat	96	89	76	78
Corn for husking	94	89	88	67
Spring wheat	91	99	89	68
Rye	92	92	96	84
Oats	90	94	90	75
Mixed grain	94	98	92	74

JUTE CONSUMPTION.

Consul H. Albert Johnson writes from Dundee, Scotland, as follows:

"The final official forecast of India's jute crop for the current season places the yield at 8,486,200 bales of 400 pounds each, or 896,000 bales more than were grown last season. Despite this favorable crop report, however, high prices in Calcutta are said to be maintained.

"W. F. Soutar & Co. estimate the consumption of jute by the various countries this season as follows:

Countries.	Bales.
United Kingdom:	
Scotland	1,050,000
England	20,000
Ireland	25,000
Total	1,095,000
France (75% of pre-war)	496,000
Belgium (50% of pre-war)	75,000
Germany (50% of pre-war)	400,000
Austria and Bohemia (50% of pre-war)	160,000
Norway and Sweden	60,000
Russia (50% of pre-war)	115,000
Holland	60,000
Spain	250,000
Italy	300,000
Total, Continental Europe	1,916,000
India:	
Mills	5,000,000
Local	500,000
Total	5,500,000
America and other countries	750,000
Grand total	9,261,000

"In 1914, when conditions were normal, the world's consumption of jute was 10,005,000 bales, while in 1918 it was 7,948,000.

"There has been demand for first marks on spot in Dundee, but consumers are endeavoring to purchase below £74. Jute yarns are inactive, but there is considerable inquiry for Hessian cops and spools; 200-pound rove made £55 and 1-lea could be had at £78. The spinners' price for 8-pound cops is 7s 10d; three-ply 8-pound twist sold at 12¾d.

"Hessians, 10-ounce 40-inch, were again in request for the River Plate and the quotation is 10¼d packed, plus sewing, November and December delivery. More business is pending. The quotation for 10½-ounce 40-inch was 10½d."

PRICE OF WHEAT IN FRANCE.

It was recently announced by the Minister of Agriculture of France that an appeal would be published shortly which would fix the minimum price of wheat in that country for three years. The present legal price is 73 francs per metric quintal. Farmers claim that this sum is not equal to the expense of production. The exact fixed price has not yet been named but it is anticipated that it will be in the neighborhood of 80 francs. The public, with the exception of the producers, characterize the announcement as both "sensational and monstrous." The program is that if the market price does not reach the fixed minimum the government will make good the difference to the farmer and it is anticipated that a credit of 1,000,000,000 francs will be required to make good. A pertinent question put by the tax payers, in view of the fact that the finances of France are really in a most desperate condition is, Where is the money to come from? Apparently France is infested with the American type of farmer demagogues even more badly than is the United States.

MANCHURIAN CORN.

There are rumors to the effect that there are increased offerings of Manchurian corn to the Pacific coast, with "more of the grain afloat." So far this year there has been practically no corn from Manchuria. Some has come in from Japan but the usual shipments from Asia to our Pacific coast have n as yet materialized, at least not up Sept. 1, which is the latest date which the Government report of ports has been published.

A Swedish seed dealer writes C. King & Co., Toledo: "It seems th red clover crop is not quite as good h as last season. Judging by repo from America, England, France a Italy, there is a scarcity. On the oth hand, the outlook for timothy is better and prices have already declin considerably, as they probably will America in the near future."

The new packing rules of the Ra way American Express Co. will beco effective Dec. 10. These rules prohi the use of paper wrappings and ordina paper boxes for packages weighing o 25 lbs. Wooden containers or fi board or corrugated straw of spec test strength must be used.

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

A. RAVAUD
Grain and Flour Agent
Offices: 1, Rue des ITALIENS
PARIS
Cable Address: "ARAVU;" Paris

T. F. HARCOURT
GRAIN & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Dealer in all kinds of Western Canada a Ontario grains and millfeeds; also specia izing in American corn and milling whe
Royal Bank Building
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

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The Letter Box

Sold Mill and Elevator.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: I sold ill and elevator last may and I ntirely out of the grain business. *L. Kolp, Cortland, Ill.*

Will Build Elevator.

e Current-Grain Reporter: We uild a new elevator and mill. Ex- o begin work soon.—*Medford Mill vator Co., Medford, Okla.*

New Elevator Constructed.

e-Current Grain Reporter: The rs' Elevator Co. here is building ern crib.

elevator is in course of construc- or the Farmers' Elevator Compa- t Kimball, S. D., and at Pukwana, both up-to-date houses.—*Farmers' or Co., Letcher, S. D.*

Ohio Corn.

e Current-Grain Reporter: Our rop is probably an average crop. rable season did wonders to our especially the late seeding. Our corn is fine and the late seeding . We are inclined to think our s will be slow sellers after the un; most of it will be held for markets.—*Sneath & Cunning- Tiffin, Ohio.*

tern Terminal Co., Sioux City.

e Current-Grain Reporter: We his means of announcing to our that the business of the King or Co. has been taken over by Western Terminal Elevator Co. rsonnel of the new company will the same as in the old com- with M. King as president and manager.—*Western Terminal or Co., Sioux City, Ia.*

New Era as to Corn.

Current-Grain Reporter: The can remember when shucking as a winter's job on the farm, w the one sure sign that either ant or the owner has joined the s' aristocracy is that he lets out o to the professionals who come 7 the hundreds from the South m to complete it and go back y Thanksgiving.

ers are taking membership in m Bureau and Agricultural As- ns freely this year, which gives nfidence in their ability to sus- od prices; and offers of $1.25 is week on the bulge market th very light acceptance. It is however, that such a price would ut a good movement of corn in er, or possibly late in this month her was favorable and roads hich is not the case today.— *ldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

ne Decimal Weight Bill.

Current-Grain Reporter: Your d in the issue of the fifth about imal weights bill, in so far as ins to the desires of the major- rn millers, is rather broad.

e of the corn millers, we are that a uniform package may ible. As it is now a "barrel" may be 190, 192, 196 or 200 and under the proposed bill a ill be 200 pounds. Where corn heretofore (and even now) d to carry bags in sizes of 10's, , 24's, 21's, 25's, 38's, 48's, 50's, 's, 96's and 100's, depending locality served, under the pro- ll, 5's, 25's, 50's and 100's will The new plan is especially con- when it comes to figuring and the whole thing seems to e direction of simplicity.

Douglas W. Lackey, of the American Corn Millers' Federation, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter, will be able to tell you how earnestly the corn millers desire it.—*Cairo Elevator and Mill Co., Cairo, Ill.*

Name Changed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Newman Grain Co. will hereafter be known as the Elvis Weathers Grain Co., assuming all assets and liabilities. The business will be conducted by the same management in the future as in the past.—*Elvis Weathers Grain Co., by Elvis Weathers and Frank Jones, Newman, Ill.*



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Toledo Clover Seed.

Clover seed was very erratic last week at Toledo. The close for the March delivery on Nov. 1 was $30; $30.85 on Tuesday; dropped down to $30.15 during the week and was up to $30.50 on Friday. Light stocks and current crop receipts are given as the reason for this erratic behavior of the market. Alsike showed no changes in price or sentiment and there was very little doing during the week, closing, however, 10c up compared with the previous week. Most of the trade was in the December future. A fair trade in timothy was reported without much change in prices. Friends of this seed think the crop will reach a higher level but just now the seed is in a rut. Perhaps if the Peace Treaty were ratified some time during this era there might be some shipments to Germany which needs a lot of timothy provided their purchases can be financed. At any rate some inquiries were reported from Hamburg during the week.—*Extracts Weekly Letter of J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Colorado reports heavy shipment of live stock on account of short grass and poor prospects of winter feeding.

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

J. E. Clancy, Correspondent.

The heavy rains of the past ten days have caused the Ohio River to rise and forty feet is now predicted. This will reach some of the low land in this vicinity but not much damage is looked for.

The receipts the past week have increased. Shipments have been increasing and dealers report a good demand. There has been no relief in the car situation, empty cars for loading being scarce, with no relief in sight.

The members of the Cairo Board of Trade have taken steps toward the erection of a permanent home. President Rust has appointed a committee for the purpose of purchasing a building or property on which to erect a building with space for a trading floor, office rooms for all the grain firms and the inspection and weighing departments.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

R. C. Wright, grain supervisor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, opened offices on the third floor of the Grain Exchange November 1st.

C. G. Morris, of Lincoln, Nebr., opened offices on the fourth floor of the Grain Exchange on November 1st. Mr. Morris will do a general grain business.

The Martens & Ketels Elevator is now being operated. This is the first of the new elevators to be running, and will be used to handle wheat for their mill.

New corn is moving as freely as could be expected owing to the car situation and permit system. Twenty-four cars of corn were received; nearly all was new corn.

D. S. Warwick, of Denver, Colo., has made application for membership to the Sioux City Board of Trade. Mr. Warwick has offices at Wichita, Kans., and Denver, Colo., and contemplates opening an office here.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

The weather is very much cooler and early frost reported in some sections.

The ground is in good condition for cultivation and many farmers are sowing rye for early grazing at this time.

C. C. McCracken, of the Early & Daniels Co., Cincinnati, O., is visiting in Richmond this week. This Cincinnati concern does a big business throughout Virginia on Quality Molasses Feed.

We are glad to report that millers all over the state are finding ready sale for cornmeal. However, the offerings of old white corn have been very limited during the past week.

The trade has switched to some extent this week from feeds to grain, corn and oats, although we are still having a fair demand for middlings and reddog, with excellent demand for white milling corn and fair demand for oats.

William King, of the United States Department of Agriculture, paid our market a visit last week. We understand the Department of Agriculture is trying to work out a plan for grading hay according to some federal standard. Mr. King formerly lived in Richmond and many of his old friends were glad to see him.

Prices quoted here, basis close of the market on the 7th, were as follows: Wheat—No. 2, red, $2.34@2.35. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.77@1.78. Oats—No. 2 white, 80@81c; No. 3 white, 79@@80c. Hay—No. 1 timothy, $31@32; No. 1 mixed, $32@33; No. 1 clover, $34@35. Feeds—Standard middlings, $48@49; reddog, $66@67; bran, $43@44.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts, 11 cars, demand limited, and market ½c lower; No. 2 white, 71@71½c; No. 3 white, 70½@71c.

With the removal of the permit system increased receipts are expected at this market. Although husking has been set back considerable account bad weather the shellers are busy in many places.

Peoria hog receipts were 1,000 head, with market 10@15c higher. Bulk of sales ranged from $15.25@15.35. A top of $15.40 was made during the morning market when active trading cleared practically all of the receipts. Cattle receipts were light with few arrivals taken at steady prices. Good to choice butcher steers sold at $11@15.

Saturday's receipts of corn were 48 cars, including 24 cars of new corn. Old corn was 2 to 2½c lower with fair demand at the decline. New corn was badly demoralized. With the car situation uncertain the shippers were practically out of the market and the coal shortage curtailed buying by dryers. The local industries bought the old corn and best grades of new corn and the result was a decline of 7@9c on new 4 and 5 corn with demand very slow at the enormous decline. Sales: No. 1 white, $1.57½; No. 1 yellow, $1.57½; No. 2 yellow, $1.57½; No. 3 yellow, $1.57; No. 5 yellow, $1.56; No. 1 mixed, $1.57½; No. 2 mixed, $1.57½; No. 4 mixed, $1.56½. New corn—No. 5 white, 2 cars test 20 and 20.1, $1.36; No. 3 yellow, 16.6, part old, $1.52; No. 4 yellow, 14 cars, test 18.6 to 19.5, at $1.38; No. 5 yellow, 6 cars, 20.3 and 21.4, at $1.36; No. 4 mixed, 19.2, at $1.37½.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Commissioner of Agriculture F. M. McRae of Tennessee states that rains in October stopped wheat sowing in the state, and reports indicate greatly reduced acreage.

The old Thomas flour mill, near Glendale, Maury county, Tenn., has been purchased from Cothern Ray by C. I. Godwin and D. A. Oliver, who will improve and enlarge the plant.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 185 cars. Stocks at the close of the week were: Flour, 51,000 bbls., increase of 11,000; wheat, 757,000 bus., increase of 46,000; corn, 15,700 bus., decrease of 3,500; oats, 377,500 bus., decrease of 99,500.

Southeastern corn mills report improvement in sales last week of corn meal for later shipment. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 126,000 bus., had output last week of 17,162 bus., or 13.62 per cent of capacity, which compared with 12.47 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Plain meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.10@3.20.

Wheat continues very strong with upward tendency. Mills are receiving fair supplies from the west. Corn was sharply higher last week, with light supplies, and new crop movement retarded by rains. Oats were steady, and in fair demand. Some complaint is heard of car shortage. Prices: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.35@2.37. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.65@1.70; No. 3 white, $1.63@1.68; No. 3 mixed, $1.60@1.65. Oats—No. 3 white, 78½@79½c; No. 3 mixed, 77@78c; No. 3 red, 79@80c.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Last week the Cleveland Grain Co. unloaded and stored another boat load of wheat for the United States Grain Corporation.

On Saturday, November 1st, J. E. Heniken, Chief Inspector of the Grain and Hay Exchange, made a trip to Cortland, Ohio, to inspect a car of bran for a member of the Exchange and report its contents.

Friday, October 24th, and Saturday, October 25th, the secretary of the Grain and Hay Exchange spent at Marshallville and Millersburg, Ohio, investigating a car of ground barley, as there was some dissatisfaction with the quality involved.

The grain movement both in and out of this market has been rather light for the past week. Number 3 white oats are quoted on November 6th at 75½c per bushel. No. 2 white oats at 77c, and at these prices the tendency seems to be towards a light movement.

In the corn market, No. 3 yellow corn is quoted on November 6th at $1.65 per bushel. This is an advance of on an average of about 10c per bushel over last week. A light movement of new corn has been experienced. The tendency seems to be in both corn and oats for the farmers to hold back for better prices.

As a means of further stimulating agricultural activity in the neighborhood of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday noon, October 28th, listened to an address by Dean Alfred Vivian, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. All members of the Grain and Hay Exchange in Cleveland were especially invited to be present at that meeting, as the subject was one in which every agriculturist is vitally interested.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Thousands of bushels of corn in the bottom lands near Lawrenceburg, Ind., were lost on account of the raise in the Ohio and Miami rivers.

The annual State Corn Show and meeting of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association will be held at Purdue University on January 12. The show will last one week.

The Grocers Quality Baking Company, of Evansville, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000. The incorporators are Benjamin Bosse, Lowrey Bertelsen and Jacob L. Weiss. The company will take over the building formerly occupied by Bosse Bros.' retail grocery and will be managed by Mr. Weiss, a master baker.

The Valier & Spies Milling Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is having a new one-story flour warehouse built at the corner of Oriental street and the Pennsylvania railroad in Indianapolis. The building will be seventy-eight feet wide and one hundred feet long.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Shelled corn arrivals are light but there is enough to satisfy all demands. Prices have been advanced slightly in sympathy with the western market. Spot cars of old yellow are being moved at prices around $1.68@1.69 a bushel. Total arrivals of corn for the last period amounted to 42,900 bushels, as compared with 19,600 bushels for the same period a year ago.

Conditions in the ear corn market are little, if any, better. The demand is so light that even the small quantity of ear corn arriving is more than enough to fill all needs at this time. It is difficult to care for corn on the ear owing to lack of facilities for shelling and drying. Elevator accommodations are now very limited. Firm prices cannot be named and no regular quotations are offered by local dealers.

The local market for oats is very sluggish and conditions have been anything but satisfactory for several weeks. There is little improvement in sight, according to local dealers, unless there should be a sudden change in the weather or the supply of oats coming into the market should be curtailed. During the last period a total of 154,000 bushels have been bulletined here, and while this is a large decrease over the same period a year ago the supply is still greater than the demand. Shipments amounted to 88,000 bushels. Quotations have advanced fractionally but it is difficult to effect sales. No. 1 white oats are being marketed at 78@78½c a bushel.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Barley is inactive and nominal at $2.70@2.80 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Robert L. Hughes, of Dumont, Roberts & Co., represented the Detroit Board of Trade at the meeting of grain dealers and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission at New York to look into X-lake and reshipping rates on grain.

The shipping of rye has been active here all week. Competition between shippers and local millers brought an advance of 4c early in the week, but part of this was lost later and the close was at a gain of 1½c. Receipts were not large. Cash No. 2 $1.38.

Demand for beans increased and the market is up 25c. Farmers quit marketing beans owing to the bad roads, but a large part of the crop is already in the hands of country elevators. The market is quoted firm at $7 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment.

Oats were scarce and firm until Friday, when there was an increase in offerings and a weaker market. The market lost 1¾c but closed ¼c higher than a week ago. While there was some eastern demand, most of the trade was for local consumption. Quote: No. 2 white, 76¼c; No. 3 white, 74¾@75c; No. 4 white, 73¾@74c.

Corn gained 11c and later lost 5c. The market was strong up to Friday, when it weakened along with other markets. Trade was slow all week and there was no improvement in local conditions; that is, stocks remain too small to admit of any activity and receipts from day to day amounted to little. Quote: No. 3 mixed, $1.58; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.60; No. 4 yellow, $1.58; No. 5 yellow, $1.57; No. 6 yellow, $1.56.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Henry Raddatz, of H. D. Raddatz & Co., grain dealers, spent part of last week on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Charles Franks, of Samuel Franks & Son, Millersburg, O., and a member of Toledo Produce Exchange, was a business visitor on the floor last week.

Norman Bunte, formerly manager of the elevator at Curtice, O., has gone with the Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co., operating elevators at Perrysburg and Lima City, O.

Visitors at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co. last week were Earl Keeler, new manager of the Haskins Farmers Elevator, Haskins, O., and A. Ringline, Carey, O., operator of four country elevators.

Red Cross workers invaded 'Change Saturday and emerged with 100 per cent membership. Girls were hurriedly dispatched for more "buttons" as a result of the wholehearted enthusiasm of Produce Exchange members.

"Lots of husked corn in water soaked fields in central Ohio," says Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co., returning to the floor from a week's trip over the state. "Condition in northwestern Ohio is much better, corn averaging 20 to 26 per cent moisture. Elevators are paying $1.40 to $1.55 per hundred pounds and corn is moving freely."

New corn was the center of attraction in Toledo market last week. Cash premiums have advanced sharply and demand from feeding interests is active. Eleven cars of the new were received during the week, grading No. 6 or better. Dealers are urging consignments right at this time and the short haul market should appeal to shippers. No. 5 yellow, moisture 20.2 per cent, sold Saturday at $1.37¼; No. 4 yellow, 19.5 per cent moisture, $1.38¾. Old No. 2 yellow brought $1.54. Oats held comparatively steady considering late weakness in tures. No. 2 white sold Saturday at 7 No. 2 white testing 35½ lbs. sold at 7 Friday, a premium of about 2½c. Rece for the week: Wheat, 102 cars; corn, oats, 32; rye, 27; barley, 1.

In keeping with its reputation as leading seed market and the progres policy of dealers here, the Toledo Prod Exchange gained still further prestige the seed world with the completion of rangements for the installation of an to-date seed laboratory for the diagnosi all kinds of seed. Germination and pu tests will be made and official certifica issued. Formal announcement of the op ing will be made shortly with J. E. Be dict, expert, formerly with the Commer Seed Laboratory at Washington, D. C. charge. Ideal quarters for the laborat have been leased on the twenty-first f of the Second National Bank Building dealers in surrounding territory will be vited to share in the benefits.

President Fred. Mayer, of Toledo Prod Exchange, addressed a large meeting managers and directors of the Farm Grain Dealers' Association of Ohio, at ney, O., Monday evening, on the subj "Why Is Toledo the Leading Seed M ket?" Backed by facts gained from years of experience and close relation affairs concerning the Toledo market, Mayer was a convincing speaker. Twe five new companies have recently been ganized in central Ohio, and the invita to Toledo dealers was part of Secre Charlie Latchaw's scheme to install "p and closer co-operation between the v ous companies. Raymond P. Lipe, popular acclaim, repeated the "Battle the Marne," which made him famous night at the meeting of the associatio Toledo a few months ago. One w never dream that such power of impers tion and original humor lay back of dignified person; but then who, we would believe that a dealer in large qu tities of hay and grain would possess keenness of palate and crafty mind as t the originator of the well known "Be Nut Delicacies" which grace the tabl half the nation? Others attending meeting from Toledo were: Joe Doe and Siva Bender, of Southworth & Co.; Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co.; Ge Woodman, of the Rice Grain Co.; C. Schaaf, of H. W. De Vore & Co.; John ler, of the Lake Erie Milling Co., and pr dent of the Ohio association, and Ol Randolph, of the Randolph Grain Drier

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Corn dragged oats in its wild ascent buying was done on the basis of 78 79½c, bulk, delivered New Orleans, for 3 white oats. Iowa has been the princ seller of oats, due to the fact that this s seems to be cheaper than Illinois and braska. Illinois, as a rule, generally plies most of the oats to our market, on count of the short haul and furnishing Orleans weights and grades, besides ha a superior grade of oats for sale.

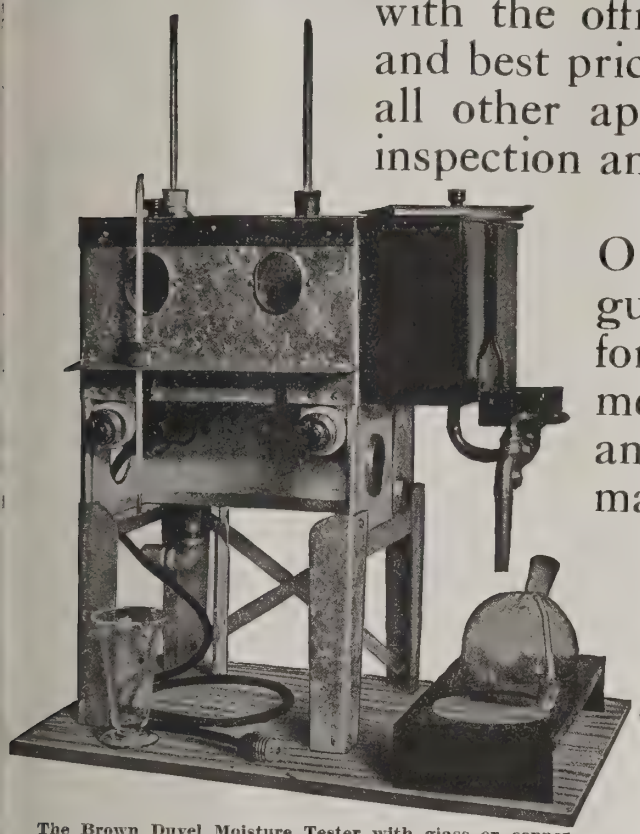
It is with deep regret that we annou the death of Joseph Prudot, who for past twelve years has been assistant su

The W. L. RICHESON CO., In
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BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bld
NEW ORLEANS

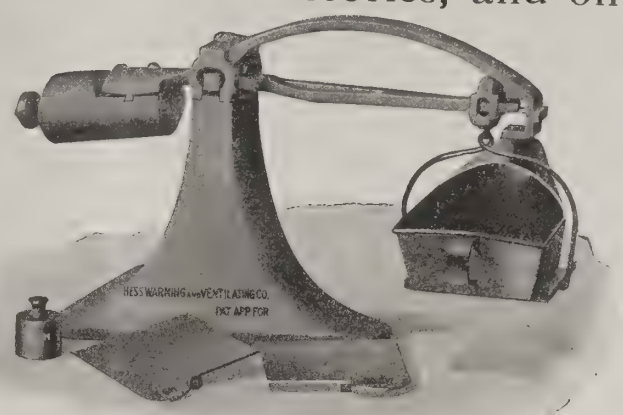
A NEW BOOKLET
on the
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with the official instructions for operating. Also the latest and best prices on the moisture tester and accessories, and on all other apparatus for grain inspection and testing.

Our apparatus is guaranteed to conform to all government requirements and to be accurately made and calibrated.



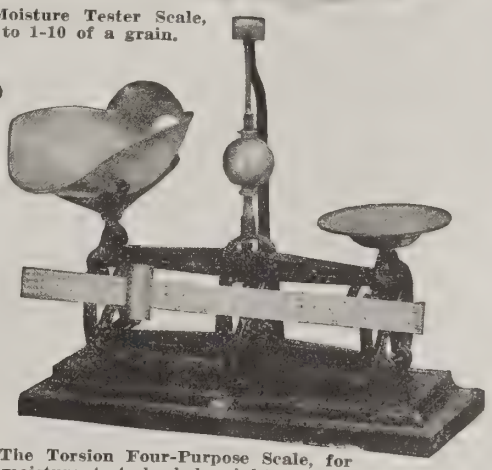
The Brown Duvel Moisture Tester with glass or copper flasks for alcohol, gas, electricity. Made with 1, 2, 4 or 6 flasks.



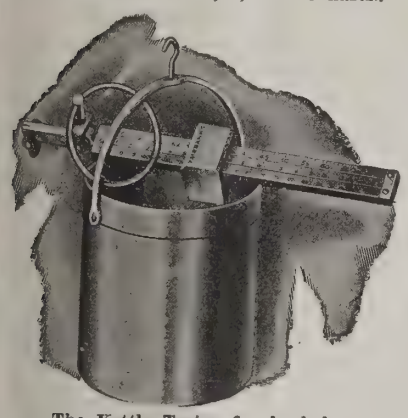
The Hess Moisture Tester Scale, sensitive to 1-10 of a grain.



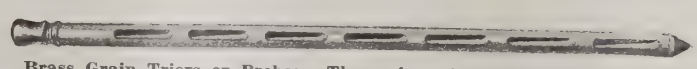
The Funnel, for filling the bucket tester, according to rules. Adjustable to varying heights.



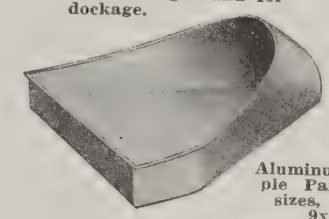
The Torsion Four-Purpose Scale, for moisture test, bushel-weight and for dockage.



The Kettle Tester for bushel-weight, in 1 pint, 1 quart and 2 quart sizes.



Brass Grain Triers or Probes. Three sizes, for wagon or car.



Aluminum Sample Pans. two sizes, 12x16, 9x11.

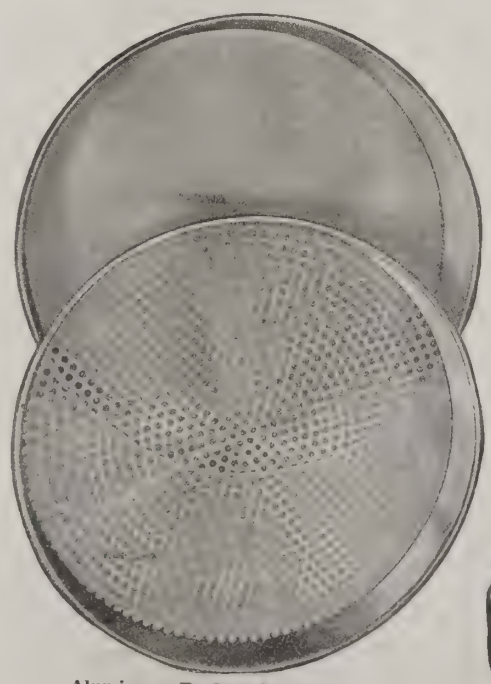
Have you had our **FREE STROKER?** It contains all the grain grades, and it's useful, also, in connection with the Kettle Tester. *Ask for one.*

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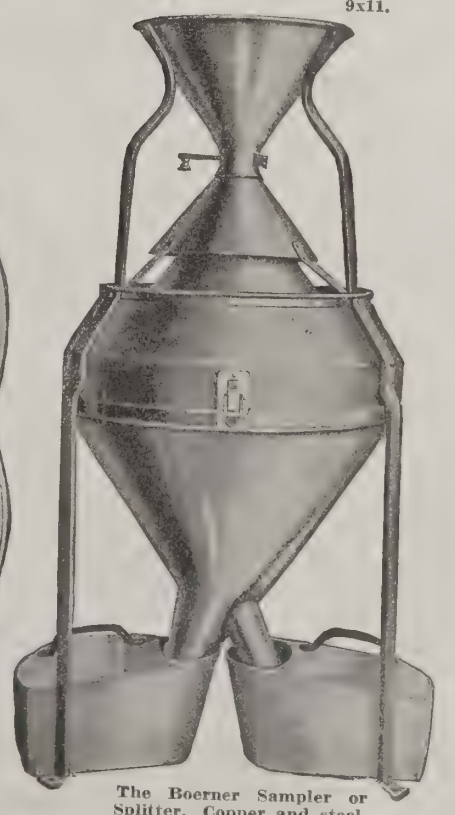
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The Boerner Sampler or Splitter. Copper and steel.

intendent of the Central Elevator & Warehouse Co.'s elevators "D" and "E," Stuyesant Docks. Mr. Prudot had been with the Central Elevator & Warehouse Co. for the past twenty-three years and was held in the highest esteem by his employers and co-workers, and our sympathy, as well as that of the entire grain trade, goes out to his family in their bereavement. Al. Prudot, of Kansas City, Mo., and Harry Prudot, of St. Louis, Mo., were called to New Orleans on account of their brother's death.

The unlooked for and rapid advance in the corn market caused a decided flurry among buyers and sellers, but, at the same time, this decided advance had very little effect on the buying and selling end. Our port has been tied up on account of the longshoremen's strike and export business is at a standstill. On the other hand, sellers have very little old corn to sell, and the car shortage also militates against any free movement that would happen were the corn available. Quote old No. 3 yellow corn at $1.64, delivered New Orleans; new No. 3 yellow at $1.50 delivered New Orleans, New Orleans weights and grades to govern, shipment within a week.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending November 8th were: Wheat, 27,000 bushels; oatmeal, 1,000 sacks.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators November 3rd were as follows: Wheat, 1,426,560 bushels; oats, 120,611 bushels; rye, 233,091 bushels; barley, 13,578 bushels.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: O. W. Stevens, Hartford, Conn.; John Kellogg, Chicago, Ill.; P. Craham and F. Craham, New Glasgow, N. S.; M. E. Grant and G. F. Ewe, Minneapolis, Minn.

A good demand was noted for corn during the past week and prices were quoted higher. The following prices being quoted at the close: For shipment, old No. 2 yellow corn, $1.68@1.70 per bushel; old No. 3 yellow corn, $1.66@1.68 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 8th were 1,800 bushels.

A fairly good demand was reported for nearby oats last week. Prices ranged as follows: New fancy, 38-40 lbs., clipped white oats, 86½c per bushel; new, 38-40, regular clipped white oats, 85½@86c; new 36-38 regular clipped white oats, 84½@85c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 8th were 49,355 bushels.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

During the past week the following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange: Geo. S. Carkener, of Kansas City; Louis A. Stopp, of Boston; E. T. Boland, of Toronto; W. A. Cookes, of Montreal; H. L. Webb, of London; J. H. Fryer, of Galt, Ontario, and F. M. Rogers, of Chicago, and Arthur S. Jackson, of Chicago.

Some export business was worked during the week for Continental account. Prices toward the close of the week, however, were inclined lower in sympathy with the weakness in the West. Domestic buyers absorbed fair quantities earlier in the period, but the demand fell off somewhat at the end of the week. No. 1 white was quoted at 81¼c; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 3 white, 80¼c; No. 4 white, 79½c.

Firmness characterized trading in cash corn during the early part of the week, but toward the close of the week the market for the spot article developed a very weak tone and prices were marked sharply lower. Increased offerings were the main influence. Sympathy with the declining future markets was also not without effect upon cash values and buyers appeared to feel that lower prices will prevail. No. 2 yellow, $1.71¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.70¾; No. 2 white, $1.71¼; No. 3 white, $1.70¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.70¾, and Mo. 3 mixed, $1.70¼.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Continued wet weather and absence of frost has kept pastures in excellent shape and delayed improvement in demand for grains. Reports from all directions say that never in the history of this section was there so much late forage for live stock.

Receipts continue light and there is little inquiry for either corn or oats. The latter are selling occasionally at 76c for 3 white, a shade off for the past day or so. On call Friday cash 2 red was 78 bid and 83 asked, while 75 was bid for 2 mixed. For cash corn 2 white $1.50 was bid, with nothing offering. Two yellow is higher than white and 2 grade was $1.55 bid on the same day.

John B. Edgar, of Edgar-Morgan Co., manufacturers and dealers of mixed feeds, is now vice-mayor-elect of Memphis and after January will be in charge of the police department. He was elected Thursday with his entire ticket, in which women voted for their first time here. Showing his popularity not only with the grain trade, but with the public generally, Edgar ran second on his ticket.

Business continues slow and draggy, but there is confidence in improvement in a few more weeks. The country is buying but little, but is gradually feeding its home supplies, which assures good demand here after winter sets in. The abundant prosperity resulting from cotton selling at the highest prices since immediately after the Civil war, some extra fine quality having sold in this territory as high as 91 cents a pound during the past few days, means that business will be good once it gets started.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Business in rye was on a fairly broad scale on this market during the last week. After selling up to $1.39 on Monday, the spot market in No. 2 rye weakened to a close of $1.36⅝ on Saturday.

Shipments from the elevators here during October came to only 2,240,797 bus., against 21,230,332 bus. during October last year. Stocks of all grains in the elevators at the Head of the Lakes now aggregate approximately 9,500,000 bushels, as compared with 25,450,000 bushels at this time last fall.

W. H. Kiichli, operating as the Standard Grain Co., was forced to suspend business at the end of last week as a result of being caught heavily short of flaxseed. He was one of the most active traders in the pit on this market, and he had been operator on the Board of Trade floor for more than 15 years. He has a wide circle of friends who are sanguine that he will be in position to resume business within a short time.

David S. Stocking, of the Tomlinson Company, vessel agents, has returned from a trip to Buffalo and New York with discouraging news regarding the outlook for shipments bracing up to any extent prior to the close of the lake navigation season. He found the elevator facilities at Buffalo to have become fairly plugged up, and the movement to the seaboard curtailed owing to limited exports and the backing up of cars far into the interior through the longshoremen's strike at New York.

Duluth elevator men experienced one of the dullest months in their experiences during October. Receipts of all grains at the elevators in the month aggregated only 6,656,529 bus., against 29,241,353 bus. during the same period last year. Arrivals of wheat came to just 3,903,903 bus., against 24,036,550 bus. last year. Barley receipts were 483,695 bus., against 633,037 bus. last year; rye, 1,994,740 bus., against 2,833,291 bus. last year; oats, only 58,869 bus., against 641,979 bus. last year, and flax, 313,522 bus., against 1,096,506 bushels last year.

B. Stockman, president of the Board of Trade, Earl M. White and M. L. Jenks have returned from Chicago, where they attended a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in a protest entered by Duluth and Minneapolis operators that the present structure of freight rates favors the Chicago market and that the northwestern markets are consequently deprived of grain shipments from territories that rightly belong to them. At the conclusion of the hearing in Chicago, Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, and D. T. Helm, went on to New York to attend the hearing in the eastern end of the rate structure.

SPOKANE, WASH.

J. B. Jones, Correspondent.

Preliminary steps looking toward the construction of a large new flour mill and elevator in the industrial district in the vicinity of the Spokane fair grounds are being taken by the Centennial Mill Co. The Centennial Company, is it is reported, plans to build on a scale rivaling that of the Sperry Flour Co., whose plant on East Sprague, one of the finest in the Pacific Northwest, cost approximately $500,000.

Wheat growers of the Inland Empire are receiving thousands of dollars in premiums for their wheat crops this fall, due to a competitive element which has entered the wheat industry this year. The Government fixed price is no longer the maximum which the farmer may expect for his product, and some who have held their crop are receiving as much as 25 and 30 cents more per bushel than they received last year.

The campaign for pure seed wheat in Idaho, started by the experiment station of the University of Idaho through the farm bureaus, is already bearing fruit. A carload of "certified" pure seed wheat has been sold to farmers of Kittitas Co., Wash. The wheat sold is of the Dicklow variety, which has done remarkably well in the irrigated sections of Idaho. It will be shipped by the farm bureau of Twin Falls County through W. L. Davis, county agent. A part of the wheat to go to Kittitas Co., Wash., comes from a field of 15 measured acres in Twin Falls County, which yielded 97 bushels per acre. It was raised under conditions similar to those prevailing in the Kittitas Valley. Reports from the extension workers and farm bureaus working under the direction of the experiment station are coming in from all parts of the state and are regarded as encouraging and showing good results. In Oneida County, where sugar beets are extensively grown, a campaign to get the best farmers to use beet tops for silage is being conducted.

O. V. Patton, county agricultural agent, stated that 50 per cent of wheat grown in Walla Walla County in the last two years consists of hybrid varieties developed by the Washington State College Experiment Station. These hybrids have netted at least a bushel more per acre than varieties previously grown and at present prices of wheat mean a profit of $500,000 to Walla Walla farmers due entirely to the fact that these varieties were available, said Mr. Patton. The principal varieties are hybrid 128 and hybrid 63.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Edward P. Peck, vice-president and general manager of the Omaha Elevator Co., returned home last week from Tarrytown, N. Y., where with Mrs. Peck he spent a month with friends.

Reports received here indicate that farmers in this territory are not much inclined to sell new corn at present prices. A few cars of new corn arrived here during the week. Most of it was of the lower grades.

The Adams-Whyte Grain Co. has been dissolved, Joseph Whyte retiring, and the Adams-Reitz Grain Co. has taken over its business. The officers of the new company are: John M. Adams, president and treasurer; A. E. Priest, vice-president; G. R. Reitz, secretary and manager, and D. C. Reitz, terminal elevator superintendent.

At a caucus of members of the Omaha Grain Exchange Wednesday these five men were nominated for directors: H. K. Schafer of the Maney Mills and the Maney Grain Co.; S. P. Mason of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain Co., E. E. Huntley of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., S. S. Carlisle of the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co. and W. T. Burns of the M. C. Peters Mill Co.

Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange made a strenuous fight for the discontinuance of the permit system as applied to this market. Henry T. Clarke, Attorney and Traffic Manager of the Exchange, was sent on to Washington to protest against the system, and the directors sent a number of telegrams and letters pointing out the absurdity of continuing the system under existing circumstances.

The announcement Friday that the government would probably resell some of the wheat it has in store, together with the fact that the permit system as applied to the movement of grain from country points to terminal markets has been discontinued, had a very unsettling effect not only on the spot wheat market but also on the corn market, Saturday. Wheat sold off five to ten cents, while new corn of the lower grades declined as much as eight cents.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Rye in light supply and some inquiry around $1.40 for No. 2 on track, through billed.

The receipts of spring wheat are increasing, but there was an active inquiry and prices very irregular. Winter wheat was mostly No. 3 red, a good deal of which was smutty and the lower grades were plentiful and also either smutty or musty to a considerable extent. It all sold and sellers seem to have been very well satisfied with the prices received. Chicken feed mixers were fairly good buyers.

Corn opened up strong, 7c higher than last week, and later sold at $1.65 for No. 2 yellow. There was another advance yesterday, the same grade selling at $1.70, which was 15c higher than the close last week. This, however, at the close of the day was considered too high, still there was not offerings of consequence and some inquiry. Today's market was unsettled, No. 1 or No. 2 yellow old being quoted at $1.67 and no buyers. There were quite a few cars of new and old No. 1 and No. 2 yellow received, but the receipts were not as heavy as expected.

There was a strong market for oats, light receipts and a good demand. Th were days when the option cut but l figure. Sales were made at 79¾c for N white, 2¾c over last week's price, but market finally weakened at the close buyers seemed to be filled up with l priced oats. Closing: No. 1 white, 78 No. 2 white, 77¾c; No. 3 white, 76¾c; 4 white, 75¾c. There was a heavy su of mill oats here which could not be at 1c under the market.

Inspection track receipts for the w Wheat—No. 2 red, 4 cars; No. 3 re 2 cars; No. 4 red, 14 cars; No. 5 red, 5 c sample, 2 cars; No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; N mixed, 5 cars; No. 3 mixed, 24 cars; N mixed, 3 cars; No. 1 soft white, 2 c No. 3 soft white, 2 cars; No. 1 hard wi 2 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 14 cars; N hard winter, 18 cars; No. 4 hard winte cars; No. 5 hard winter, 11 cars; sam 3 cars; No. 2 dark hard, 2 cars; No. 3 d hard, 3 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 1 north 2 cars; No. 2 northern, 10 cars; No. 3 noh ern, 16 cars; No. 4 northern, 15 cars; N northern, 1 car; No. 1 dark northe cars; No. 2 dark northern, 7 cars; N dark northern, 3 cars; No. 4 dark north 9 cars; No. 5 dark northern, 2 cars. Co No. 1 yellow, 39 cars; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars; No. 3 yellow, 12 cars; No. 4 yello cars; No. 6 yellow, 1 car; sample, 6 c No. 2 mixed, 1 car; No. 6 mixed, 1 Oats—No. 1 white, 8 cars; No. 2 white cars; No. 3 white, 61 cars; No. 4 whit cars; sample, 2 cars. Rye—No. 2, 2 c No. 3, 1 car.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. New, Correspondent.

The rooms of the Baltimore Chambe Commerce were closed on Tuesday, vember 4, gubernatorial election day.

The receipts of water-borne wheat in Baltimore market so far this season am to 1,355,000 bushels, compared with 1,15 bushels arrived up to the same time year.

Exports of wheat from Baltimore in ten months of the calendar year tot 20,140,992 bushels, compared with 12,i 755 bushels shipped in the correspon time last year.

J. Edgar Ball, grain inspector of the timore Chamber of Commerce, is rec ing the congratulations of his friends the arrival at the Ball home of an 8-po baby girl on November 2.

The committee on "hay and straw q tations" of the Baltimore Chamber Commerce for the month of November sists of Messrs. Robert D. Sinton, Cla A. Euler and M. R. Schermerhorn.

Edward T. Shiel, Jr., a member of Executive Committee of the Baltim Chamber of Commerce, is recovering f the effects of an infected foot, his co tion for several days having given friends considerable anxiety.

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CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED
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ON THE JOB SINCE '91
H. E. WACK & Co
BALTIMORE
Grain — HAY — Feeds
Export and Domestic

eceipts of baled hay in the Baltimore rket during the month of October, owi to the permit system in vogue, were 2,762 tons, although considerable loose by farmers' wagons found its way to timore from nearby country points.

he Baltimore Steamship Company, Inc., offices in the American Building, this announces the establishment of a regsteamer service between Baltimore Avonmouth, the first steamer to sail in November or early in December.

Stewart Henderson, traffic manager of Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, will resent this organization at the forthing annual meeting of the National Inrial Traffic League, to be held at the el Sherman, Chicago, Ill., on November and 14.

harles A. Ruth, superintendent of the itime Department of the Baltimore mber of Commerce, celebrated the 25th versary of his connection with that dement on November 5th and in honor he occasion was presented with a purse is friends in maritime circles.

he many friends in the grain and hay re of Mr. Clarence A. Euler, of C. A. r & Co., of this city, will be saddened ear of the death of his only child, a 17 years old, on the morning of Novem4. The young man was a student at Baltimore City College and was beloved is classmates generally.

FORT WILLIAMS, ONT.

ring the month of October the move- of grain from the farms to the marhas not proceeded as briskly as had hoped in view of the urgent demand id for Canadian grain. Possibly the her has proved a hindrance to deliv- , just as it has had its effect upon the ty of the grain. The percentage of grading contract grades was considy reduced by the quantity of no grade marketed.

he movement to the lakes from the has been fully taken care of by the ge provided to convey it to eastern s, so that no accumulation is taking anywhere. Some 32,000,000 bushels heat, 3,306,000 bushels of oats and 000 bushels of barley were shipped by lls in September and October, as st 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, no oats 176,500 bushels of barley in the same last year. The increased movement ts is particularly noticeable in view e urgent demand from Europe for this

he following figures show comparisons en the inspections and movement of 919 crop as compared with that of to the end of October.

al quantities inspected in the Western ction Division:

	Wheat. Bus.	Oats. Bus.
rop	50,080,000	12,551,700
rop	43,627,500	3,567,400

	Barley. Bus.	Flax. Bus.	Rye. Bus.
rop	3,730,050	451,000	905,300
rop	2,770,200	369,000	333,300

al quantities received at Fort William ort Arthur elevators, September and er:

	Wheat. Bus.	Oats. Bus.
	35,362,390	6,783,890
	27,121,600	917,780

	Barley. Bus.	Flax. Bus.	Rye. Bus.
	2,473,780	260,318	396,155
	1,642,270	224,895	188,520

al shipments from Fort William and Arthur elevators, September and Oc-

	Wheat. Bus.	Oats. Bus.
	32,307,377	5,044,508
	14,961,792	699,610

	Barley. Bus.	Flax. Bus.	Rye. Bus.
	1,848,132	127,003	186,390
	516,228	149,128	27,553

LOUISVILLE.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

Wilmore, Ky., the Glass Milling Co. ect a new office and warehouse.

Louisville Milling Co. has secured it for additional warehouse space at of about $5,000.

y Buckley, of Buckley Brothers, ille, has been elected vice-president Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of a.

rovements costing $25,000 are being at the plant of the Ballard & Balo., which was down a few days last for repairs.

light acreage of wheat has been so far in Kentucky, due to steady nd wet fields. Indications are for a crop next year.

at is in excellent demand, while reare off, and movement is light. The arket is quoted at $2.30 a bushel, a m of about 8c over government

age of nearly $1,000,000 to corn in ky bottom lands is reported as a of the heavy rains and high waters eek. Greensburg, Ky., reports a loss in the Green River bottoms.

ms & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
29 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
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Thieves recently ransacked the offices of the LaGrange Milling Co. and LaGrange Feed Co., at LaGrange, Ky., but only secured a small lot of postage stamps and a few personal articles belonging to the office force.

S. Thurston Ballard, president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., was elected Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket on Nov. 4, the ticket carrying the state by a 35,000 majority, the highest ever rolled up in the state.

The corn market slumped about 9 cents within the past three days, but is believed to be on a firmer basis now. Local dealers are quoting corn in car lots as follows: No. 2 mixed, $1.57; white, $1.59; yellow, $1.58; No. 3 grades, 1½c a bushel under No. 2. Oats are quoted at 75c for No. 2 white; 74c for No. 3 white, and 73c for No. 2 mixed.

There has been very little activity in the grain market during the past ten days, due to the permit system, but with the lifting of permits on cars it is believed that things will be more active next week. New corn is ready to move, and while there is very little demand for any grain movement is expected to pick up. Oats are in fair demand, while receipts are light.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The early setting in of winter is a bullish factor of more importance than many in the trade seem to appreciate. For the present receipts of coarse grains show no falling off, but an extra month of heavy feeding means an addition of many millions of oats and barley to the home consumption and a corresponding loss in export surplus; farmers will be very watchful of reserves from now on.

The reticence of the Canadian wheat board as to the prices being obtained for Canadian wheat exported is not very comprehensible and is beginning to arouse discontent. The known fact that hard spring wheat similar to our No. 1 northern is bringing $3 at Minneapolis naturally leads to the question as to what our hard spring is really selling for. It is assumed, and with a reason, that the United States is not exporting hard spring, having none to spare. The only news that has leaked out as regards Liverpool wheat prices for many weeks was an unofficial statement that American wheat was selling at 110 shillings a quarter. Just what that would mean to the farmer here in view of complicated exchange and high freights is somewhat difficult to figure out.

The past week has been one of exceedingly firm markets in oats and barley. The advance, while not at all conspicuous, was not generally expected. As the October delivery matured it was considered that short interest had been somewhat the cause of the strength and premiums in that delivery and at the expiration the November basis, if anything, would be lower rather than higher. Flax started to run wild on Friday, advancing 35c a bushel and there was another big boost in the price on Saturday when the November option sold up to $4.98. Covering by shorts was undoubtedly largely behind the advance but there are real elements of strength in flax. It is reported that a large percentage of the Western Canadian crop is under the snow and may be a total loss. When flax the world over is by no means abundant the loss of a million or two bushels becomes important.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The steamer Edwin L. Booth took 60,000 bu. rye to Buffalo.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce was closed on Nov. 11 in commemoration of the signing of the armistice a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 8 were: 131 cars barley, 40 cars corn, 351 cars oats, 85 cars wheat, 46 cars rye, 9 cars flax; total, 662 cars, against 819 cars the week before, 854 cars a year ago and 1,374 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 8 were: 436,300 bu. oats, 92,700 bu. corn, 54,670 bu. barley, 55,016 bu. wheat, 69,500 bu. rye; total, 707,186 bu., against 828,193 bu. the preceding week and 1,947,553 bu. a year ago.

In Milwaukee cash grain markets for the week ruled irregular, barley being unchanged, rye ½c higher, oats 1c lower, while wheat is 10@15c higher, and corn rose 12@15c, but fell back later with the cancellation of the permit system. Offerings are moderate and the demand fair.

The first shipments of new corn arrived in Milwaukee on Nov. 3, and sold at 6@7c under old, depending on the moisture content. New No. 5 yellow weighing 54 lbs. and testing 20.2 per cent moisture sold at $1.42. No. 4 white new weighing 55 lbs. and testing 19 per cent moisture sold at $1.41.

The Hadden Grain Co. has been incorporated with ample capital to conduct the business on safe, conservative lines. The firm will do a general commission business, giving special attention to orders for future delivery in corn and oats and in wheat when trade starts. E. G. Hadden is president of the company.

Dr. Brown, a national authority, addressed the Milwaukee grain men on Nov. 12, his topic being "Grain Dust Explosions and Their Prevention." The lecture was of special interest and was well illustrated with stereopticon slides. Mr. Brown is traveling over the country for the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: H. A. Mulholland, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Lau, Klemme, Iowa; J. Seidel, Sherwood, Wis.; C. Peterson, A. O. Mason, Chicago, Ill.; W. K. Schaefer, Omaha, Nebr.; G. R. Baumbach, Peoria, Ill.; L. P. Stadler, Pioneer, Iowa; K. Huebner, Forest, Jct., Wis.; Wm. Froehlich, H. Liesner, Jackson, Wis.; A. J. Pick, West Bend, A. A. Fritchen, Union Grove, J. Stumpf, Menasha, O. W. Timme, Plymouth, Wis.; H. L. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.; F. Frohman, Oconomowoc, W. B. Escher, La Crosse, Wis.

George A. Schroeder, traffic manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, received the following communication from Washington, D. C., relative to the individual permit system: "In view of the fact that we have been able to secure some relief, with considerable additional relief in sight in the immediate future at the terminals that provoked the installation of the individual permit system, we have decided that, effective Monday, November 10, we will temporarily suspend the operaton of the permit system at all interior markets where today obtains in so far as grain from country markets to these markets is concerned, with the understanding that individual permits will be continued on grain moving between primary markets the same as at present." Immediately upon receipt of notification the Milwaukee Grain Control Committee notified all terminal markets that they may not send applications to this committee for permits on all grain to come to this market where grain is actually sold or consigned on sale to millers or maltsters.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

"Ikey" Weinberg, who has joined the ranks of the benedicts, was receiving the congratulations and the jibes of his associates in the "Pit."

Thomas Akin, the well known grain speculator, who has been spending several months at his old home, at New Bedford, Mass., has returned to St. Louis, and was on 'Change Friday.

Alex. Harsh and J. Sidney Smith, of the Veninga-Smith Grain Company, who went duck hunting in Illinois last week, are not bragging of their bag, but it is said that they "got their money's worth."

First Vice-president Charles L. Niemeier, of the Merchants Exchange, who represented the exchange at the International Trade Conference, at Atlantic City, returned from New York last Monday, and reported that he had a very enjoyable and instructive trip.

Louis H. Hart, of The Midwest Consumers Grain Co., of Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the membership of Fred. Heger, former president of the St. Louis Butter, Egg and Poultry Exchange, and has made application for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

On Friday Bert H. Lang, second vice-president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, announced that, "effective Monday, November 10, the individual permit system will be temporarily suspended, in so far as grain from country stations is concerned. The system will be continued, however, on grain moving between primary markets."

St. Louis grain men are expecting a great improvement in the grain business as the result of the action of the Railroad Administration in turning over a large number of cars to the western rail lines, for loading with grain, and that of the Grain Corporation, in suspending the individual permit system, which has been such a clog on the grain business here.

A conference between wheat handlers and millers and Bert Lang, of the U. S. Grain Corporation, was held in the directors' room of the Merchants Exchange Friday morning, to get the ideas of the grain men and millers, in regard to what they consider a fair "resale price" for wheat held by the Government. It was intimated that a "resale" price will be announced by the Grain Corporation within the next few days.

The United States Grain Corporation last week announced that, "effective at noon, November 1, the licenses of five grain dealers were revoked." The licenses were taken away for failure to file reports and disregarding official communications. The concerns affected are the following: Oktaha & Co., Oktaha, Okla.; C. F. Lair, Watova, Okla.; H. A. Wolfkuhl, Lenexa, Kas.; American Coal & Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex., and Blackstock, Allen & Clark, Temple, Oklahoma.

Mason H. Hawpe, of the Mason Hawpe Grain Co., who is a member of the board of directors of the Merchants Exchange, has retired, and the Mason Hawpe Grain Co. has been consolidated with and absorbed by the Veninga-Smith Grain Company. The consolidated company will have the same personnel as in the past, with the exception of the retirement of Mr. Hawpe. The new organization will handle all branches of the grain business, and its officers have the reputation of giving "Service."

The funeral services of Gilbert Sears, vice-president of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., who died Sunday, November 2, were held Tuesday afternoon, and were attended by many members of the Merchants Exchange. He was 60 years old at the time of his death, and had been associated with the C. H. Albers Commission Company ever since the "great tornado" in 1896. He had been identified with the grain trade of St. Louis for 49 years, as he went to work in an elevator when a boy eleven years old.

The black curtain which was used to darken the north end of the hall of the Merchants Exchange during the lecture on "Grain Dust Explosion" caused many questions to be asked, and allowed some of the members to display their wit. One excited member who inquired, "Who is dead," was told by a clever wag that "John Messmore, who runs the Merchants Exchange, had that drapery put up because he heard that the custom of having toastmasters at banquets was to be abolished, as had the custom of allowing windy speeches." This caused a laugh, but John was not there to enjoy the joke.

The first of a series of illustrated lectures on "Grain Dust Explosions and Fire Losses," to be given by the United States Grain Corporation, in conjunction with the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an effort to reduce the many disasters, explosions and fires in mills and elevators, was given at the Merchants Exchange Friday afternoon to a large and interested audience. The lecture was given by Dr. H. H. Brown, of the Bureau of Chemistry, who was thoroughly conversant with his subject, and invited questions from his hearers. The illustrations were thrown on a large screen by a moving-picture machine. The gist of the lecture was "Cleanliness." Similar lectures will be given in each of the principal grain markets of the United States.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.27@2.29	74 @75
Tuesday	2.28@2.29	74 @75
Wednesday	2.27@2.31	74½@75
Thursday	2.21@2.29½	74 @75
Friday	2.21@2.24	72½@73
Saturday	2.25@2.28	72½@73

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,284,027	No. 2 hard.	41,548
Corn	36,484	No. 2 corn.	
Oats	214,347	2 yel. corn.	4,960
Rye	91,910	2 white	2,586
Barley	4,563	2 oats	3,770
Kafir		2 white	1,830
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 white	167,254
No. 1 red..	328,031	Standard	
No. 2 red..	2,191,846	No. 3 rye..	50,599
No. 1 hard.	8,965		

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

A. L. Hess, secretary and treasurer of the Gale-McMillen Hay Co., will travel through Ohio and Indiana in the interests of the firm's hay business.

O. J. Phillips, formerly connected with the Federal Grain Inspection Department at Cincinnati and now located in Chicago, was a visitor on the floor of the exchange this week.

New white ear corn sold at a premium of 7c to 10c per bushel over yellow and mixed in this market the past week. New shelled corn was discounted from 5c to 7c from old crop as to grade.

Charles B. Hill, in charge of the grain and hay consignment business of Ralph Gray & Co., and Harry Hill, of the Bunting & Hill Co., will spend Thanksgiving day with their parents in northern Ohio.

In a report to the House of Representatives on the development of unused land Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane tells of the possibility of reclaiming about 200,000 acres of now unused and uncultivated land in the state of Ohio.

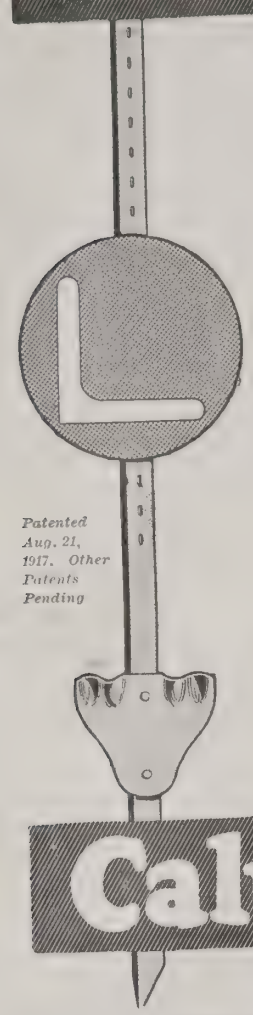
Wm. R. McQuillan, of McQuillan & Currus, will be one of the principal speakers at the Tri-state Farm Products Show to be held in the Music Hall at Cincinnati, Nov. 29 to Oct. 6. Mr. McQuillan will explain to the uninitiated the mysteries of the hay plugging system and the importance and popularity it has gained among buyers and shippers of forage crops.

Earl Skidmore, of the Brouse-Skidmore Grain Co., who is making a ten-day business trip throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will address the convention of the Ohio Co-operative Grain Elevator Association at Sydney, Ohio, before his return. Mr. Skidmore is a pleasing and effective speaker and thoroughly familiar with every phase and angle of the grain and hay business.

More than 100,000 bushels of corn, it is estimated, have been damaged by the sudden rise in the Ohio River and tributaries through the inundation of the low lands in the Big and Little Miami and Whitewater valleys. Thousands of acres are under water, and the greatest loss is expected in the vicinity of Elizabethtown and Homestead, in the Big Miami Valley, near Cleves, and in the Union Levee and Turkey Bottoms' sections in the Little Miami Valley. The rapid rise of the Scioto River, near Portsmouth, Ohio, also caught many farmers who were unable to obtain help to cut and haul their corn crop and who are facing an estimated loss of 400,000 bushels, as either damaged or swept away by the flood.

Announcement was made late Saturday by the local railroad terminal manager, John A. Morris, that the blanket system of permits, which has been in effect here since early last summer, and which controlled shipments of grain from the interior to this market, has been temporarily suspended, and that it will not hereafter be necessary for shippers to secure permits or make application to agent at point of origin to ship grain at Cincinnati. Mr. Morris said the effect of the cancellation would be to relieve farmers and other country shippers of the necessity of get-

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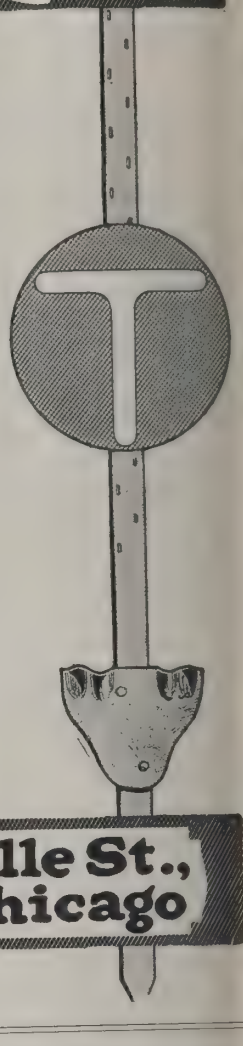
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ting permits. He said the machinery of the control would be preserved so that, did occasion warrant, it would be able to function immediately.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Wheat trading as compared with other grains was of liberal volume the past week, with millers more eager for good heavy grain, but freely absorbing the lighter weight offerings. The movement, however, was inadequate for the trade needs, and No. 2 red advanced ½c and No. 3 and lower grades a cent. Smutty and weevily quality also showed a slight gain. Receipts for the week, 90 cars. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.29½@2.30½; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.28½@2.29½; No. 3 red

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nter, track, $2.23@2.25; No. 4 red winter, ck, $2.16@2.18; No. 5 red winter, track, 13@2.15; sample, as to quality, $2@2.20. utty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c bushel as to grade.

Corn—Old crop corn was in better de- nd, and prices nearly 10c per bushel her than a week ago, but inability to ure cars and inclement weather con- ion held receipts to small proportions. ite grades especially were scarce and nmanded a premium of 4c to 5c over low and mixed. Offerings showed a few s of new shelled corn of fair quality, heavy moisture content, which sold at iscount of 5c to 7c from old as to grade. w ear was also in good demand and m 10c to 15c per bushel higher than a k ago. The trade generally expects a er movement next week. No. 1 white, 9@1.60; No. 2 white, $1.58@1.59; No. 3 ite, $1.57@1.58; No. 4 white, $1.55@1.57; 5 white, $1.53@1.55; No. 6 white, $1.51 53; No. 1 yellow, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 yel- , $1.53@1.55; No. 3 yellow, $1.51@1.53; 4 yellow, $1.49@1.51; No. 5 yellow, $1.47 49; No. 6 yellow, $1.45@1.47; No. 1 ed, $1.53@1.54; No. 2 mixed, $1.51@ ; No. 3 mixed, $1.49@1.51; No. 4 mixed, 7@1.49; No. 5 mixed, $1.45@1.47; No. 6 ed, $1.43@1.45. New Ear Corn—New low ear corn, $1.32@1.35; white ear, 5@1.40; mixed ear, $1.32@1.35. Ear n, old, sound. white ear, $1.45@1.50; ow ear, $1.45@1.50; mixed ear, $1.45@ .

Oats—The demand for oats was only derately active the past week, and es were governed almost entirely by n fluctuations. The range, however, s narrow, and closing quotations were ut the same as a week ago. Receipts tinued disappointingly small, though tly of top grades of white. No. 2 white, 75½c; No. 3. white, 74½@75c; No. 4 te, 74@74½c; No. 2 mixed, 74@74½c; 3 mixed, 73@74c; No. 4 mixed, 72@73c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending Nov. 7 e 539,796 bus. wheat.

he following is a list of cars of grain oaded at Girard Point Elevator during month of October: Wheat, 646 cars; s, 18 cars. Total 664 cars.

arle W. Roak, formerly sales agent the H. D. Lee Flour Mills, of Salina, s., has started in business for himself er the firm name of E. W. Roak & Co., h offices in the Bourse.

eceipts for the week ending Nov. 8 e 800 bbls. and 12,959,110 lbs. of flour sacks; 841,917 bus. wheat; 12,519 bus. n; 76,334 bus. oats; 9,027 bus. rye; 1,495 barley; 19,000 bus. malt and 340 tons eed.

xports for the month of October, 1919, e 121,879 bbls. flour, 796,497 bus. wheat. corn, 70,000 bus. oats and 1,796 bus. ley, compared with no flour, 2,456,579 wheat, no corn, 126,658 bus. oats and 000 bus. rye in October, 1918.

ocks in Public Warehouses on Nov. 1, , were 171,077 bbls. of flour, 2,955,223 . wheat, 35,054 bus. corn, and 164,698 oats, as compared with 217,604 bbls. r, 2,535,605 bus. wheat, 24,096 bus. corn 421,211 bus. oats on Nov. 1, 1918.

resident C. Herbert Bell of the Com- cial Exchange has appointed Winfield Woodward and E. H. Price, delegates the annual convention of the Atlantic per Waterways Association, to be held Charleston, S. C., on Nov. 10, 11, 12 13.

eceipts of flour and grain for the th of October, 1919, were 435,092 bbls. lour; 2,150,551 bus. wheat; 54,346 bus. n; 339,874 bus. oats; 67,089 bus. rye and bus. barley, as compared with 228,856 . flour, 2,823,780 bus. wheat, 41,211 bus. n, 447,957 bus. oats, 153,092 bus. rye 6,200 bus. barley in October, 1918.

he following out of town visitors were stered at the Commercial Exchange ng the week: James S. Craig, of ter, Craig & Co., Ltd., flour millers importers of Glasgow, Scotland, and rpool, Eng.; James M. Adam, manager he Barley Department for Rosenbaum s., Chicago; E. L. Zenal, representing Capital City Milling & Grain Co. St. l, Minn.; Martin E. Ismert, of the Is- t, Hinckel Milling Co., Kansas City, ; R. M. Crommelin Miller, Pendleton, ; Howard Clendaniel, Kennedyville, Burtis Everett, Trenton, N. J.; L. E. ar, grain shipper, Battle Creek, Mich., T. E. Kellcher, New York City.

proposition to establish a car exam- g bureau will be voted upon at a meet- to be held at the Commercial Ex- ge on Monday next. It is for the ose of making official examinations reports on all incoming shipments of n handled throughout the Exchange. Bureau, as outlined in the announce- t, is to be under the supervision of Grain Committee and shall act in con- tion with the Grain Inspection De- ment and shall fix inspection charges, oint supervisors and other employes. orts will be made as to the condition grain received as well as regarding

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leaks in cars, condition of door seals and other details which at present, it is said, cannot be fully cared for by the existing force of inspectors.

ST. JOSEPH.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

The first car of new shelled corn of the season was received on contract today by the Marshall Hall Grain Co. The car was graded No. 4 and was shipped from Southern Iowa.

C. E. Addington, of the Addington Grain Co., left for Fort Worth Saturday to attend the suits against the old Walker Grain Co. Mr. Addington will attend in the interests of the Elwood Grain Co., with which firm he was formerly associated.

The construction of a strictly modern immunization plant for the vaccination and spraying of hogs has been started at the So. St. Joseph yards and will probably be completed within six or seven weeks. It will be operated by the Stock Yards Company under the supervision of government officials.

W. H. Baker, assistant county farm agent leader, of Columbia, Mo., was in St. Joseph lately and says there will be a considerable falling off in wheat acreage in Missouri next year. The farmers are putting in nothing like last year's acreage, and some counties may go below the prewar acreage. In a general way, corn will take the place of wheat where wheat acreage is reduced.

The following were registered on the Grain Exchange floor during the week: J. W. Brewer, Bolckow, Mo.; R. B. Ferrell, Robinson, Kans.; H. Bunton, Robinson, Kans.; A. D. Pendleton, Indianapolis; W. E. Kellogg, McFall, Mo.; F. H. Babcock, Chicago; H. Bullerdick, Westboro, Mo.; H. L. Bayne, Kansas City; H. W. Aurdin, Hiawatha, Kans.; C. E. Dundan, Greenville, Texas; W. S. Potts, Pawnee City, Neb.; A. P. Maupin, King City, Mo. and B. A. Garnett, Fairbury, Neb.

Illustrating the growth of St. Joseph as a primary market, the receipts during the month of July, August, September and October this year amounted to 7,607,000 bushels, compared to 4,881,200 bus. during the corresponding period of 1918. At an average price of $2.25 per bushel, the volume of business on wheat receipts alone aggregates $17,117,000. Receipts of corn and oats for the four month period were: 1919, corn, 1,080,000, and oats, 442,000; 1918, corn, 2,220,400 and oats, 956,000 bus. The enormous wheat acreage of the 1919 crop is responsible for lighter receipts of corn and oats, this being particularly applicable to the territory from which St. Joseph draws.

Representatives of farmers' co-operative unions from seven mid-Western states met in St. Joseph last week in a conference to plan closer co-operation between the state unions of the corn belt in their various activities. The local branch of the Farmers' Union of Nebraska is the Farmers' Union Cooperative Live Stock Association Co., of which C. F. Emmert is local manager. The following men were in attendance at the conference: Nebraska—G. H. Gustafson, Omaha; J. O. Shroyer, Humboldt; H. G. Kenney, Cowles, and A. K. Frost, Plainview. Iowa—O. E. Wilson, Morning Sun; T. O. Hougas, Macedonia; Will Anderson, Clarinda, and J F.. Garber, Weldon. South Dakota—J. W. Batcheller, Mission Hill. Colorado—W. R. Callicotte, Carbondale, and J. M. Collins, Eaton. Kansas—John Trumbull, Beloit. Missouri—D. T. Maddux, Richmond.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 195 cars, against 280 a week ago and 75 a year ago. Choice offerings were in good demand and ordinary quality samples found a fairly ready outlet. Prices on hard wheat advanced approximately 3@6c during the week, the maximum being on semi-dark samples. Red wheat was selling Thursday 5@6c over last Saturday on No. 2. Rumors of the Grain Corporation offering for resale stocks of wheat of milling quality were announced Friday, having a very dampening effect on trading. Ordinary quality wheat sold Saturday at 7c under the day before, but just what the result of the action of the Grain Corporation will have on wheat prices remains to be seen, trading having been of too narrow a scope to determine the extent of any actual change in values. Cash wheat follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.42@2.60; No. 2 dark hard, $2.39@2.58; No. 3 dark hard, $2.35@2.54; No. 4 dark hard, $2.30@2.47; No. 5 dark hard, $2.24@2.38; No. 1 hard, $2.35@2.50; No. 2 hard, $2.32@2.45; No. 3 hard, $2.25@2.40; No. 4 hard, $2.18@2.33; No. 5 hard, $2.10@2.22; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.30@2.31; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.25@2.27; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.22@2.24; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.15@2.21; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.08@2.12; No. 1 red, $2.28@2.29; No. 2 red, $2.25@2.27; No. 3 red, $2.22@2.23; No. 4 red, $2.17@2.20; No. 5 red, $2.12@2.15.

Corn—Receipts for the week, 44 cars, against 39 a week ago and 48 a year
Until Friday the cash market had been
tured daily by strong upturns, all vari
reaching a high point of 13@15c over
Saturday's prices. Owing to shortage
offerings Friday and Saturday, the
status of values is indefinite, but the
is undoubtedly lower, in sympathy to
wheat situation. Cash corn follows: N
yellow, $1.54@1.56; No. 3 yellow, $1.51@
No. 4 yellow, $1.49@1.50; No. 5 yellow,
@1.48; No. 2 white, $1.52@1.54; No. 3 w
$1.50@1.51; No. 4 white, $1.48@1.49; N
white, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 mixed, $1.52@
No. 3 mixed, $1.50@1.51; No. 4 mixed,
@1.49; No. 5 mixed, $1.45@1.46.

Oats—Receipts for the week but 4
against 10 a week ago and 20 a year
Prices closed 2@3c over a week ago
cash oats, owing to the very limited
ceipts. All arrivals are in strong dem
Cash oats follow: No. 2 white, 74½@
No. 3 white, 74@74½c; No. 2 mixed,
73c; No. 3 mixed, 71½@72c; No. 2
73@74c; No. 3 red, 72@73c.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

Alfred Weston, one of the older mem
of the Board of Trade and head of Al
Weston & Co., flour and feed dealers, K
sas City, Kans., was married early
week.

P. J. Matthews, former traveling
for Dilts & Morgan, Kansas City grain
ceivers and shippers, has opened a bra
office of the firm in Wichita, Kans.
Thompson & McKinnon wire service
been installed.

The visit to Kansas City of the Inte
tional Trade Conference delegates Fr
and Saturday was made almost a histo
event. Every effort was made to enter
the delegates and to convince them
Kansas City's ability as a food produ
The delegates manifested great interes
the meat packing houses and the
mills.

While the coal strike is having no ef
in Kansas City, there are several po
in Kansas where shortage of fuel is
coming serious. Bankers at Hill
Kans., have asked Governor Allen to
cure coal for threshing machines, wh
were stopped for lack of fuel. It is
that about 50 per cent of the wheat
there remains to be threshed.

Inefficiency of present day labor is
illustrated in the building of a 1,000,
bushel addition to the Norris Grain
elevator, in Kansas City. This work
gan in July and should have been c
pleted by October 1, according to contr
F. C. Hoose, manager of the house,
Saturday that he would regard himsel
fortunate if the job were finished by
cember 1.

William G. Waggoner, head of the W
goner-Gates Milling Co., Independe
Mo., and a member of the Kansas
Board of Trade, will celebrate his eight
birthday November 15. For many y
Mr. Waggoner has superintended the l
ing of wheat on the exchange floor for
mill. The Waggoner-Gates mill gr
soft wheat exclusively, selling the pro
locally and in the South.

The announcement of Wheat Dire
Barnes' intention to resell wheat f
grain corporation stocks was well rece
by millers in Kansas City. However,
said that little of the 3,000,000 bus. of h
wheat held here by the corporation i
high grade. The remaining 5,000,000
includes a large percentage of good
wheat. Texas mills have lately end
ored to buy corporation wheat in Ka
City, but were refused.

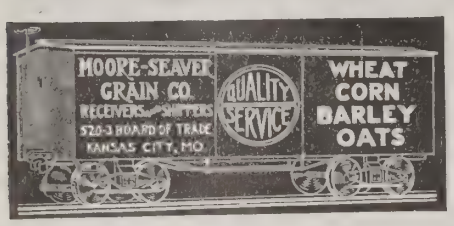
The Moore-Seaver Grain Co. received
vices this week indicating that Texas
be a buyer of white corn by December
H. C. Gamage, treasurer of the comp
said he had sold corn recently to Louisi
which was good evidence that Texas
unable to ship. The rain damage of
last few weeks in Texas has altered
views of the Kansas City dealers, who
not expected to ship corn to that state
for January or February.

Hearings and revocations of license
the cases of grain firms and millers
Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas are of
most daily occurrence in the office of
F. Piazzek, second vice-president of
United States Grain Corporation and K
sas City zone agent. Mr. Piazzek had
fore him one day this week a grain de
from Frederick, Okla., who had arbitra
set up two new wheat grades, "No. 6"
"No. 7," and bought on them. The r
lost his license.

E. O. Moffatt, of the Moffatt Grain Co
hopeful that the kafir and milo movem
will begin to make a volume by Decem
1. He has received reports that Texas
Oklahoma, after an improvement in
weather situation, are ready to ship fre
as soon as cars can be provided. E
Kansas is inquiring for bids. As the c
of all three states is large, with dam
thus far limited to some unshocked c
in Texas, Mr. Moffatt expects to see v
liberal offerings. He also looks for a
duction from present high prices, but
not extremely bearish.

An attendance of 75 men, including e
ployes of elevators and mills and seve
city firemen, attended the lecture of
H. H. Brown, of the Bureau of Chemist
Department of Agriculture, on "Dust E
plosion and Fire Prevention." The lectu
accompanied by a physical demonstrat
and motion pictures, was delivered in
rooms of the United States Grain Corp
tion November 8 at 3 p. m. Dr. Br

KANSAS CITY, MO.



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introduced by D. F. Piazzek, zone . Dr. Brown's ambition, proving the y that resides in dust, was received deep interest by all present. He ad- ed suction blowers at the elevator to clean grain before it enters the or mill. In Missouri the cleaning of before weighing is prohibited by law. rown advocated abolition of the law interest of life saving. He said the ollections from the unloading chute average about 30 pounds to a car. g the pictures shown were views of furray elevator explosion and fire, cost 14 lives and large property e September 13.

Cash Grain Markets.

at—Receipts for the week, 895 cars, t 974 a week ago and 898 a year ago. wheat advanced to $2.63 for the best No. 1 hard by Friday, owing to inade- offerings and a good milling and g demand, but the market broke osed dull Saturday. The weak close ue to the abolition of shipping per- nd the likelihood of larger receipts; he prospective resale of federal wheat. Red wheat also had a rise 7 and a setback. The closing hard quotations were 1c to 5c higher than ago, except on No. 3, which was 1c lower. Red wheat ended unchanged higher. Final prices were: No. 1 2.40@2.58; No. 2, $2.35@2.56; No. 3, 2.54; No. 1 red, $2.30@2.31; No. 2, 2.28; No. 3, $2.24@2.25. Local wheat decreased 210,000 bus. as a result of g sales. Stocks here include about 0 bus. owned by the grain corpora- about 3,000,000 bus. of this is hard but mainly medium and low grades. ther 5,000,000 bus. is chiefly red of good quality, durum and mixed

—Receipts, 63 cars, against 124 a go and 232 a year ago. A very situation existed through most of ek, due to light offerings and a urgent demand for local account ipment to feeders. However, the the week was characterized by ss and dullness, due to prospective receipts and the chance for lower of wheat. At the close corn was higher than a week ago. Stocks ecreased 3,000 bus., to 40,000 bus. advices confirmed a great reduction crop of that state, due to the dis- rains last month. Dealers here y had inquiries from Louisiana and d Texas to be a buyer of northern fore the end of the calendar year. losed nominally as follows: No. 2 $1.53@1.55; No. 3, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 white, $1.53@1.55; No. 3, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 yellow, $1.53@1.55; No. 3, $1.50@1.52.

Oats—Receipts, 58 cars, against 65 a week ago and 177 a year ago. Prices advanced in sympathy with corn, closing 2½c to 5c higher, but the demand was mainly local. Final quotations were: No. 2 white, 75@75½c; No. 3, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 72@73c; No. 3, 71@72c; No. 2 red, 72@74c; No. 3, 72@73c. Stocks decreased 64,000 bus., to 1,112,000 bus.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 11 cars, against 1 a week ago and 2 a year ago. The market held firm and closed the same as a week ago, with No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo at $2.60@2.70 per cwt. and No. 3 at $2.50@2.60. A fair scattered demand existed, but big buyers held off and awaited larger receipts, which are likely within the next two weeks. If the offerings increase as expected, present fancy prices can not hold. Stocks here decreased 4,000 bus., to 6,000 bus.

CHICAGO.

On Thursday last a record sale was made when a Board of Trade membership sold at $10,850 net to the buyer.

W. H. Perrine & Co. have moved their offices to rooms 915-916 Postal Telegraph Bldg., from their present quarters in the same building, the firm's business requiring more office space, making the move necessary.

Effective Nov. 10 there will be a temporary suspension of the permit system controlling shipments of grain from interior to primary markets. Individual permits, however, will continue to be required on shipments of grain moving between primary markets.

Logan & Bryan through their Winnipeg representatives have applied for $25,000 of Victory Land Bonds. In all this firm has subscribed to $250,000 worth of the Victory Bonds allocating various amounts to their Canadian branch offices.

The Chicago Board of Trade did not close on Armistice Day although taking a recess of a minute at 11 o'clock when all turned to the East in memory of the boys who gave up their lives on Flanders Field. The

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Exchanges at Minneapolis and Milwaukee were closed throughout the day.

Keelin Bros. & Co., 4553 Lexington St., Chicago, are considerably increasing the size of their plant, just having completed additional concrete storage, giving them at present 150,000 bus. capacity. A new warehouse to hold 200 cars will be completed about the first of March.

Among visitors to the Chicago floor last week were W. M. and R. Bell of Milwaukee; C. E. Griffith, St. Paul; J. H. Mosher, Prophetstown, Ill.; Carl Gragg, Lowell, Ind.; John D. Lynch, Lockport, Ill.; Harry Stockfleth, Davenport, Ia.; E. A. Benecke, Palmer, Ia.; W. Pontius, Knox, Ind.; A. L. De Boer, Cornell, Ill.; H. M. Taggart, Wenona, Ill., and H. A. Paulin, Sioux City, Ia.

Some very large yields of alfalfa seed are reported from the Northwest which are interesting. In Fall River County, S. D., where the hulling of seed has been practically completed, farmers report an income as high as $66 per acre from the seed in addition to $20 per acre for the hay of the first cutting and $5 for the straw from the threshed alfalfa. Another farmer in the same neighborhood reports an income of $78 from seed and hay. The seed is bringing 29c at the station.

Field Agent Bryant of Indiana reports that clover seed in that state averaged only one bu. per acre, which is half a bushel under the 10-year average. As only 55 per cent of the usual acreage is harvested, the total crop is only approximately 75,000 bus., an amount which will not supply the home demands of the state.

The shortage of rice in Hongkong has become so critical that the local government has taken over all stocks of rice and has fixed the retail price at 12, 6.9 and 7½c.

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Crop End Corn Reserves.

The reserves of corn on Nov. 1, or at the close of the crop seasons, held on the farm, with percentage of crop of the previous year, adjusted to census returns:

	%	Bushels.
	2.8	72,263,000
	3.7	118,400,000
	1.3	34.745,000
	2.9	87,908,000
	3.6	96,009,000
	3.3	80,046,000
	4.4	137,972,000
	2.6	64,764,000
	4.2	101,212,000
	4.3	109,738,000
	3.0	79,779,000
	2.7	71,124,000
	4.5	130,995,000
	4.4	119,633,000
	3.6	81,500,000
	3.3	89,364,000
	5.2	131,000,000
	1.9	29,000,000
	4.5	94,725,000

Corn in Surplus States.

The following table exhibits the estimated indicated yield of corn in the surplus states for 1919, compared with the yields for the previous two years, the figures based on preliminary returns of Nov. 1:

States—	1919.	1918.	1917.
	159,544,000	133,200,000	150,100,000
ana	180,597,000	169,554,000	196,776,000
ois	296,208,000	351,450,000	418,000,000
	409,000,000	375,624,000	410,700,000
	168,625,000	123,086,000	249,480,000
ouri	155,412,000	133,860,000	241,500,000
sas	64,365,000	43,523,000	119,028,000
l	1,433,751,000	1,330,297,000	1,785,584,000
f crop	49.2	51.5	58.2

view of the congestion at Liverpool docks a motor haulage clearing house is to be established there, while Leicester merchants are forming a cooperative carrying society. It is also proposed to raise the demurrage on wagons at Liverpool to 4 or 5s. per day in order to ask the railways to pay a bonus for quick unloading.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

Dutch importers have asked permission of their government to import American rye flour, which they say is superior in quality and 25 per cent cheaper than the home product.

The Canadian Wheat Board last week purchased 500,000 bbls. of spring wheat flour at $10.65 per barrel, the orders for which will be distributed evenly among the mills. This makes the total purchases 1,700,000 barrels.

Italian Product Monopoly.

Commercial Attache Dennis at Rome states that the Italian Government continues to control the importation of commodities that are under government monopoly. This monopoly covers among other things, cereals, including rice, dried vegetables and their flours, meat, frozen, salted and in tins, bacon, condensed milk, oats and oil seed.

Flour Trade.

While the mills are generally running full time flour, particularly in the East, seems to have fallen into a rut, all grades selling only in quite a moderate way. The mills generally, however, are reported still sold up to the 60-day limit and in spite of the dullness, generally expressed by the jobbers and large handlers, the market continues very strong, particularly on spring patents and hard winters which are actually higher and firmer. Perhaps, the dullness complained of is due largely to the fact that buyers are slow to meet the advances.

The principal factor in the New York market is the announcement that the Grain Corporation has worked out a plan to resell wheat from its stock to millers, which was depressing. Flour is still obtainable in the New York market on resale terms even at some concessions, but the chief activity in the market was on the part of jobbers.

Kansas mills reporting to the representative of the *Northwestern Miller* state that the crop year ending June 30 last showed a production nearly 2,500,000 bbls. in excess of the previous crop year and by nearly 6,750,000 bbls. in excess of the high record on the crop of 1914-15. The total production is placed at 13,271,193 bbls. of wheat flour in 203 mills. Corn products and oatmeals continue generally unchanged.

FLOUR MARKET.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Nov. 8.—Further advances in wheat were reflected in the flour market this week. Hard wheat flour was quoted 50c a bbl. higher on the better grades. Soft wheat flour rose 10@30c. Demand was limited and much of the flour made was applied on old orders. A weak feeling developed late in the week, due to the probable reselling of wheat by the United States Grain Corporation. Mills here are anxious to see a resumption of flour purchases by the Government for export, which would absorb accumulations of the lower grades and prevent possible sacrifices. Flour production for the week was 83,500 bbls.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.
Short patent	$12.00@12.50	$11.50@12.40
Long patent	11.50@12.00	11.10@11.60
Straight	10.90@11.40	10.60@11.25
1st clear	10.00@10.50	9.60@10.60
2nd clear	7.50@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50
Low grade	6.00@ 6.50	6.50@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.00@11.20	10.80@11.10
Standard patent	10.60@11.00	10.40@10.70
Straight	10.10@10.40	9.80@10.00
Clear	9.40@ 9.70	9.20@ 9.40
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—There is a firmer feeling in spring wheat grades of flour, but soft winters are dull and easy, with offerings of the latter more than ample for trade wants. Western advices on springs are higher. Rye flour is very dull. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $12.50@13; straight, $11.75@12.25; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; straight, $9.75@10; rye flour, pure to blended, $7@8.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Flour receipts for the week ending Nov. 8 were 800 bbls. and 12,959,110 lbs. in sacks. The market continues dull and without important change. As noted in our last report transactions are mostly in second hand stock which is available below mill limits.

We quote per 196 lbs. packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, $10@10.25; do., nearby, $9.75@10; hard winter straight, $11.35@11.55; do., short patent, $11.75@12.25; spring, first clear, $9.25@9.75; do., patent, $12.10@12.35; do., short patent, $12.50@12.75; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $12.75@13.25; rye flour, $7@7.35 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.—Steadily advancing prices of high grade hard wheat flour were again the feature in the local flour market during the past week. Quotations were raised on both springs and winters, and mills took a very strong view of the situation. The volume of business was not large, as quotations were generally above buyers' views, although the action of the market did serve to stimulate a little demand in some directions, as buyers were nervous lest prices develop additional strength.

Toward the close of the week there was a noticeable halt in business owing to the offer on the part of Julius Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, to sell wheat out of the Corporation's stocks in order that there be no scarcity of supplies for the mills. It was the prevailing opinion here that the effect of this offer will depend largely on whether or not the Corporation has any large quantities of hard wheat in its stores.

It was also rumored that President Wilson will shortly remove the import and export restrictions on wheat and a noticeable declining tendency in cash wheat on Friday and Saturday strengthened the belief that cash premiums are to be lowered. Prices for the week ruled strong with spring wheat patents quoted at $12.25@13; Kansas straights, $11.50@12; soft winter wheat straights, $10@10.30.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—Satisfactory conditions prevailed in the flour market here during the week and prices ruled firm and higher until near the close when rumors that the food administration was discussing plans to place wheat on the market under the basis price created a rather unsettled market and an indifferent demand. Winter patents were in excellent demand early at the slight advance. Quotations represent prices in wood. Wood basis is 45c over jute. Winter patent, per bbl., $10.75@11; hard patent, bbl., $12.30@12.80; bakers' Kansas patent, 140 jute, $10.85@11; corn flour, 100 sacks inc., $3.35.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 8.—Buying of wheat on the part of the local mills has not been active. The market was firm most of the time but unsettled late in the week owing to rumors of an intention on the part of the Government to sell holdings of wheat at the basic price plus carrying charges. This gave the market an easy tone for both wheat and flour. The flour market is quoted dull and prices show no change. Feeds of all kinds show greater activity. Quote: No. 1 red wheat, $2.27; No. 1 mixed wheat, $2.25; No. 1 white wheat, $2.25; No. 2 red, 3c and No. 3 red 6c under No. 1 red. Fancy spring wheat patent, $13.50@13.75; fancy winter wheat patent, $12.75; second winter wheat patent, $12; winter straight, $11@11.25 per bbl. Bran, $46; standard middlings, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@61.50; cracked corn, $66; coarse cornmeal, $60@62; chop feed, $53@55 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 8.—Millers have been in receipt of good inquiry for flour for some time back and they are prepared to make heavy shipments to Eastern points before the closing down of the lake navigation season. Stiff premiums were paid for spring wheat during the last week with the result that flour prices on this market have been advanced 40@50c all around. Prices of flour per bbl., in carlots, are as follows: Family patents, jute, $12.50@13; bakers' patents, jute, $12.25@12.75; first clears, $9.50@9.75; second clears, $6.75@7.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—There has been a keen demand for wheat flour in the local market during the past week while production is holding fairly steady to the pace established for the past several weeks. However the car shortage is proving a very hindering factor inasmuch as shipments cannot be made and stocks are accumulating, in spite of the fact that good orders are on hand and mills generally far oversold. The embargo on shipments to Eastern points is also regarded as a serious factor. Rye flour has shown slightly increased activity, while greater improvement is looked for with the oncoming cold weather. Spring wheat patent has shown an increase of 40c on inside and 15c on outside prices.

The Milwaukee mills produced a total of 20,800 bbls. of flour during the past week, of which 15,600 bbls. were wheat flour, or approximately 65 per cent of capacity, and 5,200 bbls. were rye flour. Current quotations, in carlots, per bbl., in cotton, are:

Spring wheat patent, $13@13.15; straight, $11.95@12.25; first clear, $9@9.80; rye flour, pure white, $7.60@7.80; rye flour, straight, $7@7.10; rye flour, dark, $6.10@6.50. [illegible] flour is nominally quoted at $3.85; [illegible] meal, white, $3.75, and corn grits, $[illegible] all in 100-lb. sacks.

Milwaukee flour stocks: Nov. 1, 48,125 bbls.; Oct. 1, 1919, 60,480; No[illegible] 1918, 50,550; Nov. 1, 1917, 9,860; Nov[illegible] 1916, 39,910; Nov. 1, 1915, 135,035; No[illegible] 1914, 70,910; Nov. 1, 1913, 52,770; No[illegible] 1912, 87,768; Nov. 1, 1911, 101,710; No[illegible] 1910, 79,030; Nov. 1, 1909, 116,907; No[illegible] 1908, 100,000.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Soft wi[illegible] wheat flour mills in the Southeast cont[illegible] to report fair volume of current busi[illegible] Some complaint of falling off in ship[illegible] instructions is mentioned.

Nashville and Southeastern mills, [illegible] capacity of 221,490 bbls., had output [illegible] week of 148,904 bbls., or 67.2 per cen[illegible] capacity, which compared with 76.6 [illegible] cent of capacity of mills reporting [illegible] preceding week and 51.5 per cent the s[illegible] week in 1918.

Prices: High grade soft winter w[illegible] patents, 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio [illegible] points, $11.50@11.75; standard pat[illegible] $10.40@10.70; 100% flour, $10.10@10.25.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 8.—In spite of the [illegible] trade, the local flour market is very st[illegible] and spring patents and hard winter [illegible] ents are actually higher than they we[illegible] week ago. Easier mill feed markets [illegible] continued high premiums for spot w[illegible] are the most active bullish factors at [illegible] moment. Buyers are slow to meet t[illegible] advances and continue to place orders [illegible] for such flour as appears to be actu[illegible] needed in the near future. Current [illegible] tations on wheat flour are 10@60c hi[illegible] on spring patents and 10@50c higher [illegible] hard winter patents. These quotati[illegible] f. o. b. Boston, in carload lots, mill s[illegible] ment, for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. sacks, [illegible] $12.25@13.25 for standard spring pat[illegible] $13.25@14 for special short patents, $9.[illegible] 10 for spring clears, $11.60@13 for [illegible] winter patents, $11@11.50 for soft wi[illegible] patents, $10.25@10.75 for soft wi[illegible] straights, and $10@10.50 for soft wi[illegible] clears. Rye flour is unchanged at $8@[illegible] for fine white patents. Receipts for [illegible] week ending Nov. 8 were 47,185 bbls.

Wheat Moved—Flour Productio[illegible]

The Grain Corporation report co[illegible] ing the wheat and wheat flour m[illegible] ment throughout the United States [illegible] the week ending Oct. 24, in compar[illegible] with the figures for the same pe[illegible] a year ago was as follows:

	1919.	191[illegible]
Wheat receipts—		
From farms, bu	20,774,000	20,35[illegible]
Previous week	19,398,000	27,88[illegible]
June 27 to Oct. 24	535,003,000	515,30[illegible]
Flour produced—		
During week, bbls	3,350,000	3,53[illegible]
Previous week	3,394,000	2,66[illegible]
June 27 to Oct. 24	45,884,000	38,68[illegible]
Wheat stocks—		
All elevators and mills, bu	292,167,000	277,65[illegible]
Previous week	288,504,000	271,37[illegible]
Change for week	+3,663,000	+6,28[illegible]

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, Jul[illegible] to Oct. 24, 52,901,000 bus. of wheat [illegible] 5,900,000 bbls. of flour, making a t[illegible] equal to 79,451,000 bus., compared [illegible] 58,705,000 bus. of wheat and 5,492[illegible] bbls. of flour last year, October fig[illegible] last year being pro rated to Oct. [illegible] making a total equal to 83,419,000 [illegible]

THE BAG SITUATION.

Actual value conditions in the [illegible] market have been obscure for some[illegible] tle time, primarily on account of [illegible] dock strike in New York. This si[illegible] tion, however, is rapidly clearing [illegible] and opinion as to future values mus[illegible] based upon one or two considerati[illegible]

Actual goods in the hands of [illegible] manufacturers and other usage of y[illegible] age goods has run very low on acco[illegible] of the strike; and as nearly as we [illegible] learn, practically every bag house[illegible] way oversold on goods actually on h[illegible] and the orders they now have will [illegible] sume a very large proportion of [illegible] yardage now in New York harbor w[illegible] ing to be unloaded.

Many buyers feel that when the go[illegible] now in New York are unloaded, pr[illegible] are bound to decline to a certain [illegible] tent. On the other hand, our New Y[illegible] representative is unable to find any [illegible] willing to sell goods at even a slight[illegible] cession, and I would say that 90 [illegible] cent of all importers of goods feel t[illegible] prices will be firmly maintained up [illegible] til the end of the year.—*Missouri l[illegible] Company, St. Louis.*

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TRADE MENTION

rtlett-Frazier Co. announce the ng of a branch office in the Bremer t, 221½ Mill St., Pontiac, Ill., with . J. Rose as manager.

e National Cash Register Co. of on, O., has an exceedingly fine list izes that are offered to the win- of a four-months' contest ending nber 31. Every salesman and who rolls up 400 per cent of his g quota for the four-months' pe- has his choice of a most expensive of gifts, such as a chest of solid , bedroom suite, dining room set, nd the men with 300 per cent, 250 ent, 200 per cent or 175 per cent ir quotas for the same period are se in line for presents that are worth the effort involved.

Horse Publicity Association, which considerable deserved has been, and is this week de- by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN RE- is quite properly handling all ations on broad lines and cover- ery allied phase of the business, hoes, feed, grain, saddlery, hard- wagons, implements, livestock, he individual interests of which ndled by a representative asso- , firm or society, as for instance, Lockwood, American Steel & o., 30 Church street, New York, A. W. Harris, of the Harris & Savings Bank, Chicago; the ron Society of America and two of similar nature wherein the of influence is broad; and the nt assurances are that the Horse ty Association will at least have nsideration and the country shall whether "old Dobbin" shall e to be with us.

UITY" HOG FATTENER.

he result of many years of ob- n, study and practical experi- the livestock and feeding trade ders' Supply Co. of Kansas City, e justly proud of their product "Equity Brand Hog Fattener." ed comprises many ingredients perly proportioned and blended re a feed which is highly nutri- The ingredients listed on each as follows: Linseed meal (old , peanut meal, corn oil cake luten feed, hominy feed, corn eal, ground screenings, cotton- ll bran, molasses, wheat mid- ground barley, tankage and one- 1 per cent salt. This combina- ults in a ration which has the amount of protein as well as drates and fat. A strictly corn contains the two latter; but tests have proven corn to be in protein and mineral, so that hogs on corn alone is really a pensive and wasteful method. cord better gains when fed just t combination than when fed too little or too much of the same thing, no matter how fine the grain in itself may be. Therefore, it is obvious that feed manufacturers are in a position to provide balanced rations, their laboratories furnishing them with correct data and their large experience proving also valuable to individual feeders. A long list of feeders stand ready to swell the list of "Equity Brand" users by their hearty endorsement of the feed that fattens hogs at the rate of approximately two pounds per day.

THE BENSON COMBINATION DUMP.

Ten seconds is conceded to be a very short time even in this day of speed mania. But this covers the entire time necessary to dump a truck or wagon over the Benson Combination Truck and Wagon Dump. This dump is unique in that it operates by hand or power, the latter not being really advocated by the manufacturer as the operation by hand power is very easily accomplished and understood by any elevator operator. Just the movement of one hand is required to operate a hand wheel which in turn connects with a shaft controlling the jack-screw. The jack-screw principle is extremely simple and efficient. The dump holds at just the desired point and is absolutely accident proof. The manufacturers guarantee their product to dump at any desired angle and also further guarantee that their dumps are free from all defective materials. The Edward R. Benson Co., 204 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, although manufacturing a combination truck and wagon dump, also furnish the wagon

dump alone; and those elevator men who are so remote in their location that they do not yet have to cater to the auto truck nevertheless have the advantage, when ordering the Benson Wagon Dump, of having included with the order a foundation which merely needs the building of an extension platform when the time comes that autos must be accommodated. Price, which is such a considerable factor in these post-war days, is said to be another attractive feature of the Benson Dump; and the manufacturers will upon application furnish complete descriptive matter with prices, etc., to all interested in a safe, efficient and simple installation.

Dependable Feed Brokers.

A friend recently stated that there were more than 25 new brokers and middlemen in Minneapolis alone handling feed materials, flour, bran, shorts and feed by-products; and we do not doubt it. This has been a most peculiar year, placing exceptional opportunities before young fellows who know the feed game to act as brokers and distributors for the big mills and to secure dependable supplies for feed manufacturers, wholesale grocers and the great distributing and manufacturing trade in the Central, Eastern and Southern states. A concern of this kind, the American Millers & Manufacturers Trading Co., 159 N. State St., Chicago, the members of which are particularly posted on import business, with a good working knowledge of domestic trade as well, is handling trade in copra, linseed, cottonseed and the full line of feed materials above mentioned. They have foreign connections with access to large supplies of such feedstuffs in South America, the Orient and other countries. Their business with millers in the United States is rounding out nicely and those not receiving a volume of business in Chicago territory will be justified addressing the American Millers & Manufacturing Trading Co. about it.

Catalogue Off the Press.

The grain trade generally, and millers and feed manufacturers in particular, will be very much interested in Catalogue No. 103 entitled "Scientific" Ball Bearing, Crushing, Grinding and Separating Machinery. This catalogue, issued by The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, is printed on fine enamel stock and liberally illustrated with very fine half-tones of the Bauer "Scientific" Attrition Mills, various close-ups detailing the superior construction of the parts comprising their manufacture, suggestive installations of mills showing different means of transmitting power to them, and half-tone engravings of the Bauer Corn Crushers, Crackers, Grinders, Cake Breakers, Mill Reels, Shakers, etc.

The Catalogue is altogether a most attractive one and the type matter is such that it is a pleasure to peruse its pages, no effort being necessary for the entire layout is satisfying to the eye. A page of special interest lists the products which can be handled by the "Scientific" machines and the compilation of the list proves that The Bauer Bros. Co. manufactures machinery operating on the most delicate and difficult materials as satisfactorily as it handles the heaviest and coarsest products. Write for No. 103, for you will find it worth having.

Farm Production and Fencing.

The United States Agricultural Department, through its county agents, experiment stations, etc., is spreading the propaganda of better crops. Bulletins are issued frequently of great help to the farmer and abundant literature has been circulated this fall urging the farmer to burn his fence lines where weed pests thrive.

On the average farm the fence lines raise enough noxious weeds to seed the entire farm, and breed multitudes of crop-destroying insects. With a Calumet Steel Post Fence the fence lines may be safely burned without injury to the posts, not only destroying weeds and pests but greatly improving the appearance of the farm.

Dealers find that this advantage of the Ankorite Post makes a strong appeal to the progressive farmer. The Calumet Steel Co., Department 7, 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, will outline a most attractive selling plan to dealers upon inquiry.

A Factory Library.

Many business institutions now maintain libraries of publications pertaining to trade topics for the use of employes as well as the managers. Notable among these is Wilson & Co., meat packers of Chicago, whose catalogue has just reached us. In addition to a very comprehensive list of books on the shelves of the company's library, there are in this collection some 4,000 pamphlets and bulletins on every phase of the meat packing business. The books have been purchased by the company for the use of their employes who are under no obligation whatever for their use, being privileged to take books home as well as to use them for reference while at the library. A very complete library index makes it possible to locate books on almost any subject and librarians are ever ready to help the searcher for trade or general knowledge or for books or articles on particular subjects.

Testing and Sampling Apparatus.

A new booklet just off the press is one being distributed by the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., 5 North La Salle street, Chicago. This edition, entitled "Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus," is liberally illustrated with fine half-tone engravings, and all those in the grain and seed trade will find much of interest within its pages. Full directions governing the setting up and testing of the Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester are given, the Torsion Balance is described and illustrated as well as the Boerner Sample Mixer or Splitter, Dockage Sieves, etc., etc.

SOME OCTOBER RECORDS.

Three new receipt records were made at the Omaha market during October: The arrival of 32,579 cattle on Oct. 13 was the largest receipts for one day; 75,933 cattle arriving during the week ending October 18 was the largest weekly record, while the total receipts for the month, 285,270, was a new record in the history of this market.

The total receipts of livestock at the Denver market on Oct. 20 were heaviest for a single day in the hi of the yards, amounting to 536 The previous record day was Ja 21, 1918, when 517 cars of stock received.

Receipts of calves at Kansas Cit the first three months of 1919 to 320,268 head are largest on recor a similar period at that market. shows an increase of 23.6% ove receipts of the corresponding p last year. Incidentally the ten m offerings this year are only 5,467 of the total calf receipts of the year 1918. This indicates that ca ceipts for the year will be larger ever before by 75,000 head.

PROTECTION!
BUSINESS FAMI
The purpose of Life Insurance secure for your family, for all time, comforts you are giving them now. New York Life Insurance Company, 74 years of continuous service, offer pendable protection with unquest permanence, the details of which, ap to your particular case, will be in gently and quickly presented by
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When in the Market for
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WE SELL
FEED WHEAT MILL
The Scroggins Grain C
MINNEAPOLIS

HALLET & CAREY CO.
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CORN — OATS — BARLE
Our prices will interest every feed buyer. We cover the entire Northwest and our service is both prompt and satisfactory. Let us know your requirements.
THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND RECEIVERS
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SHIPPERS—GRAIN—ALL KINDS
Terminal Elevators at Minneapolis, Minn. and Green Bay, Wis.
Write for Samples and Prices
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Itasca Elevator Company
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DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS
Oats, Rye and Barley
our specialties.
When in need of Choice Mill Oats or other Screenings communicate with us.

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN CO
Operate Two Terminal Elevators
Largest Oat Shippers in Northwes
Merchandisers of Milling Wheat, Rye and Barley, Mill Feeds and Screenings
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SHEFFIELD ELEVATOR CO.
MILLING WHEAT
FEED and MILLING BARLEY
CORN, OATS and RYE
Storage Capacity 1,700,000 Bushels
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Grain Merchants
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye
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SCREENINGS
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Flour Exchange
Minneapolis, Minn.

J. L. McCaull, Pres. R. A. Dinsmore, Vice
S. J. McCaull, Sec. A. M. Dinsmore, Tr
The McCaull-Dinsmore
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
915-16-17 Chamber of Commerc
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Duluth Milwaukee

Montana reports ice jams in the Yellowstone at Billings in the last week of October, the earliest ever formed.

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Farmers Union arehouse Co. has moved to its new ructure at the foot of Sixth street, near e Mo. Pac. depot.

Arkadelphia, Ark. — The Arkadelphia lling Co. has issued a statement that t year's business amounted to $5,645,-5.23. The mill employs 500 men.

ILLINOIS.

East Peoria, Ill.—N. P. Easling has re-ntly completed the installation of a new ill.

Alhambra, Ill.—The Alhambra Grain & d Co. has completed its new elevator this place.

Hinckley, Ill.—Dick Doeden has just med a flour mill at this place under the ne of the Doeden Milling Co.

Troy, Ill.—The formal dedication of the v Farmers Elevator by the Troy Grain has been held at Troy, Ill.

Exline, Ill.—A. Z. Hoag has sold his re and elevator at Exline to Arthur nbert who has taken possession.

Hume, Ill.—Negotiations are under way the purchase of the Fred Cash elevator he Hughes switch by the National Ele-or Co.

St. David, Ill.—A movement is on foot organize a farmers' co-operative eleva- company at this place, which will be italized at $25,000.

Danville, Ill.—The Westville Elevator & d Co. has installed a new interchanging llenge dump at the elevator south of C. & E. I. railway.

Clarksdale, Ill.—Twist Bros. sold their n elevator to a stock company com-d of Troy L. Long, L. D. Hewitt, W. Shehan, Geo. W. Parrish and J. J. enbach.

Burgess, Ill.—The Center Lumber & in Co. of Burgess, in which B. L. sty was largely interested, has sold Mr. Christy owns elevators at Viola, mption and Sherrard.

Tampico, Ill.—The foundation and pits the new concrete elevator at Tampico been completed and preparations are g made to begin the work of pouring rete for the structure.

Elmer, Ill.—L. T. Jones, who has been oyed by Twist Bros. of Rochester for time has taken over the grain eleva- at Palmer. The new firm will be wn as L. T. Jones & Co.

Augusta, Ill.—The Augusta Farmers Co-ative Co. has been incorporated to in grains, seeds, etc.; capital stock, 00. Incorporators: John W. Koontz, alter, F. Bunnell and others.

Waneco, Ill.—Articles of incorporation he Farmers Co-operative Association been filed. The new organization ave a capital stock of $30,000. C. M. ell is one of the board of directors.

Taylorville, Ill.—The Christian County Co. of Taylorville has incorporated al in grain, coal, etc. The capital is $15,000. Incorporators: Troy L. W. D. Shehan, J. J. Achenbach eo. W. Parrish.

Sidsor, Ill.—Edw. Morris, the Mattoon dealer who was acquitted of com- in the burning of the Allenville tor in November, 1916, is still under ment for alleged complicity in the ng of the elevator at Gaus in August,

West Point, Ill.—The West Point Eleva-o. recently organized with a capital ,000, has purchased the business and ng of Geo. Major. Directors of the ny are Fred C. Mensendick, Fred Jess Omer, Harlan Jingst and V. ipp.

Peola, Ill.—The elevator of the Con-McHenry Elevator Co. is about half eted and will be able to commence ss March 1. It will have a capacity ,000 bushels with a handling capacity carloads per day. The elevator will t of 12 circular tanks 94 feet high feet in diameter.

INDIANA.

Atwood, Ind.—An elevator is to be n Glenwood.

Corydon, Ind.—Wm. Taylor has purchased the Corydon Milling Co.

Vera Cruz, Ind.—Joney Meyer contemplates starting a flour mill and elevator at this place.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Garland Milling Co. of this city increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Valier & Spies Co. of St. Louis is building a flour warehouse in Indianapolis. The building will be 78x100 feet.

Lebanon, Ind.—Shirley Bros. of Lebanon have bought out the Skinner Bros. elevator business at Dunkirk and Millgrove and will take possession in three weeks.

Gessie, Ind.—The charter of the Gessie Grain Co. has been filed, which will result in the building of a new grain elevator at Gessie. The new corporation is capitalized at $25,000.

IOWA.

Ellston, Ia.—The O. A. Talbot Grain Co. contemplates the erection of an elevator at this place.

Fertile (bill to Hanlontown), Ia.—The Fertile Roller Mills has been purchased by Wm. Foster for $7,600.

Boone, Ia.—The new grain elevator erected by Chris Williams has opened for business. It has a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

Lidderdale, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain & Stock Co. purchased the elevator of L. J. Mighell, who in turn purchased the elevator of the Updike Grain Co. at Lake City.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Planters Terminal Elevator Co., Ralph Bolton, secretary, 1st and Locust streets, contemplates the erection of a new grain elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity.

Sioux City, Ia.—With the machinery on the ground and the plant nearly completed, officials of the Western Terminal Elevator Co. state that the elevator will be in operation within two weeks.

KANSAS.

Osawatomie, Kans.—W. J. White, assistant to Manager Leslie Thompson at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, has resigned.

Plainville, Kan.—The Plainville Mill & Elevator Co. received authority to do business in the state of Kansas as a public utility.

Alton, Kans.—F. J. and Lee Miller, owners of the big 100-bbl. flour mill at Alton which burned recently, plan to rebuild when mill machinery prices become more normal.

Madison, Kans.—The Soule Milling Co. has purchased the interest of T. D. Lukins in the Soule & Lukins Milling Co. and will continue to conduct the business under the name of the Soule Milling Co.

KENTUCKY.

Caneyville, Ky.—Messrs. Patterson and Young, who bought Shrewsbury & Washburn's flouring mill, have taken charge.

Russellville, Ky.—The Dixie Mlg. Co. is the name of a new flour mill to open for business in Russellville within the next 30 to 60 days. The mill will be operated by Joe B. Jackson.

Carlisle, Ky.—Lawrence Mitchell of North Middletown and Perry & McCann of Shelby county purchased the interests of R. B. Hutchcraft of this city. The elevator was constructed about 18 years ago by Mr. Hutchcraft at a cost of $20,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell, Mass.—The coal and grain plant of Wm. E. Livingstone Co. was sold to David Ziskind.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Stockholders of the Valley City Milling Co. have authorized increasing the capitalization of the company from $500,000 to $1,000,00 for the construction of a new fireproof milling plant which will increase the capacity to 1,600 bbls.

Marion, Mich.—Efforts of the Marion farmers to form a co-operative elevator association have met with success. The organization purchased the Marion Grain Co. F. M. White has been elected president and R. H. Kent, former owner of the mill, will act as manager.

MINNESOTA.

Askov, Minn.—The Askov Co-operative Association is building a new elevator and warehouse. N. C. Lawsen is manager.

Lakefield, Minn.—E. P. Allison, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, has purchased the elevator of the St. John Grain Co.

Moose Lake, Minn.—J. A. Robertson has merged his interests with the Moose Lake Flour & Feed Co. which is doing business under the name of the Carlton Produce Co.

Marshall, Minn.—The new flour unit of the Marshall Milling Co. is completed and will soon be in operation. Daily capacity 800 bbls. The daily capacity of the Marshall mills is now 3,000 bbls.

MISSOURI.

Fredericktown, Mo. — The Gravelton flour mill has been sold to C. A. Shetley.

Knox City, Mo.—Fire, which started in the engine room, destroyed the mill belonging to Lee Mitchell.

Columbia, Mo.—Machinery is being installed and will be grinding about Dec. 1 in the Broadway Milling Co.

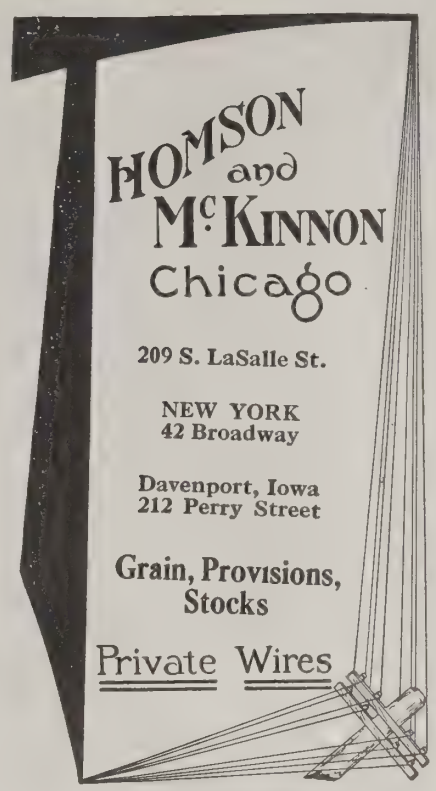
Monett, Mo.—The Monett Mill & Elevator Co. is building an addition to its plant and will increase the capacity from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Public Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 by A. B. Swift, C. H. Mayer, F. L. Ford, Frank A. Boder and R. E. Hastings.

Kansas City, Mo.—John P. Chess, for 28 years member of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, died at his home after a lingering illness. He was 68 years old. Three daughters and four sons survive him.

MONTANA.

Bozeman, Mont.—The formal transfer of the property of Bozeman Milling Co. to the Montana Flour Mills Co. has been



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Send your orders to Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago.

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Acme Hay & Mill-Feed Co.
Receivers and Shippers of
Flour, Mill Feeds, Tankage, Potatoes
Wholesale and Retail
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ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
Try us with a shipment of Grain or Hay
The result will be a PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
Get in touch with us when in the market and convince yourself that our prices are attractive; then give us your order and let us convince you that OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY means the best the market affords.
WE ARE PAYING FANCY PRICES FOR THE BETTER GRADES OF ALFALFA FOR GRINDING PURPOSES
COME ON; DON'T LOSE TIME. LET'S GET ACQUAINTED.
WE'LL BOTH BE PLEASED.
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Sioux City Board of Trade | Sioux City Hay Exchange | National Hay Association
Mill and Elevator situated fine for quick business at the C. M. & St. P. West Yards.
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800 Barrel Daily Capacity
4000 Bu. Cereal Mill
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ASK US FOR PRICES ON
Flour, Mill Feeds, Tankage, Baled Hay and Straw, Corn and Oats
AKRON MILLING CO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

For energetic and reliable selling representation quote your Grain, Hay, Mill Feeds, etc., in car lots to the trade through
A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

recorded. The property includes mills and elevators of the Bozeman Milling Co. located in Bozeman and Belgrade.

NEBRASKA.

Stuart, Nebr.—A new elevator will be built by Wm. Krotter in the spring.

Loup City, Nebr.—The Farmers Union is considering the erection of an elevator.

Hardy, Nebr.—The new elevator at this place is completed and ready for business.

Sholes, Nebr.—Mr. Peck is in possession of the elevator of the Wm. Slaughter Grain Co.

Osmond, Nebr.—Oscar Trotter, formerly agent for the Atlantic Elevator Co., has purchased and is operating the elevator.

Howe, Nebr.—R. E. McTaggert has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. Frank McCoy succeeds him.

Grand Island, Nebr.—The Henry Glade Milling Co.'s elevator has been taken over by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. of Omaha.

West Point, Nebr.—The new 50,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been completed. The house is of cement concrete tank construction and cost $50,000.

Superior, Nebr.—The Superior Terminal Elevator Co. has organized and elected officers as follows: F. L. Myers, president; P. Johnson, vice-president; C. E. Shaw, secretary and general manager.

Hebron, Nebr.—Ralph E. Butler has been succeeded by Frank Baand of Strang as manager of the Hebron Elevator & Shipping Co. Mr. Butler has purchased an elevator at Powel from A. M. Strawhacker.

Sidney, Nebr.—Contract has been let for the new 100-bbl. mill and 15,000-bu. elevator to be erected by Jos. Nau and J. L. Zwieble, who are interested in the new company. It is expected that the plant will be ready by Jan. 1.

Kearney, Nebr.—The Gibbons Grain & Elevator Co. has let the contract to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago for a reinforced concrete mill, 5 stories high, to be built next to the elevator. It will cost $100,000.

Hastings, Nebr.—The Hastings Milling Co., with plants of similar character at Grand Island, Ravenna, St. Edwards and Millright, have been consolidated under the corporate name of Nebraska Consolidated Flour Mills Co., with main offices in Omaha, Nebr. A. R. Kinner is president of the company. The corporation has an authorized capital of $2,500,000.

NEW MEXICO.

Roy, N. Mex.—Plans have been prepared for the Standard Elevator which is to be built as soon as men and material can get here. It is to be 30,000 bushels capacity and will load out six cars a day.

NEW YORK.

Seneca Castle, N. Y.—Pennington Black Co. owns the new elevator at this place.

New York, N. Y.—Thos. Lenane, prominent grain dealer and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died recently at the age of 70 years.

Auburn, N. Y.—E. P. Cady will leave the Merchants Grain Co. and has accepted a position as manager of the Elbridge Grain & Produce Corp., Skaneateles Junction, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.—The Unity Mills, Inc. has been organized with a capital of $100,000 to manufacture flour, meal, etc. Incorporators: L. H. Moos, A. B. Silverman and C. L. Gonnet, 19 Cedar street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY.

Edgewater, N. J.—The Corn Products Refining Co. expects to spend about $7,500,000 on improvements and extensions at its plants at Edgewater, N. J., and Pekin, Ill., so that the total refining capacity will be approximately 150,000 bushels a day.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Melville, N. D.—F. R. Knittle of Anamoosa has been engaged as grain buyer at the Star Elevator.

Blaisdell, N. D.—A. M. Enney is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at this place.

Forbes, N. D.—The Forbes Farmers Equity Co. is finishing a 50,000-bu. elevator. It will be operated by electricity.

Divide (Sheyenne p. o.), N. D.—The Equity Elevator Co-operative Exchange has purchased the elevator of the Occident Elevator Co.

Osnabrock, N. D.—A. P. Kezma has opened up the elevator formerly owned and known as the Independent Elevator and is ready for business.

Bowden, N. D.—F. D. Johnson has succeeded H. E. Showers as manager for the Equity Co-operative Co. He was formerly manager for the Andrews Grain Co. here.

Petersburg, N. D.—Harry E. Clark is out of the grain business. The International Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator of B. C. Crangle of which he was formerly agent.

Mantador, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co., recently destroyed by fire, has started work on a new $35,000 elevator with a concrete foundation. A Minneapolis firm has the contract.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sanford, N. C.—The Sanford Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

OHIO

Ottawa, O.—Raabe Bros. have bought a site here and will erect an elevator.

Weston, O.—Chas. Patterson has signed as manager for the Rural Gra

Mason, O.—The Mason Milling Co increased its capital stock from $15,0 $50,000.

Covington, O.—The Farmers' Gra Supply Co. is being organized by fa in this vicinity.

Kenton, O.—Co-operative Grain E tors will be erected in this county b farmers' organizations.

Carey, O.—The Carey Farmers' Co ative Co. will build an elevator, store and office at this place.

Quaker City, O.—The Community M Co. has been organized with a capi $25,000 by W. A. Webster.

Johnstown, O.—The Farmers' Co ative Co. has completed a new ware for flour and seeds as an addition elevator recently purchased from Ba Bros.

McConnellsville (bill to Malta), O. gan County Farmers' Elevator Co. has organized here with a capital of $20,0 A. H. Humphreys, C. R. Massey, Lawrence.

OKLAHOMA.

Fletcher, Okla.—W. W. Brunskill sold his elevator at Fletcher to Fletcher Grain Co.

Marlow, Okla.—Mr. Lumpkin has ceeded J. H. Nichols as manager o Marlow Grain Co.

McAlester, Okla.—Hardeman & Kir installing new machinery in their flou corn plants and are building a new house.

Tulsa, Okla.—Fire in a grain el here recently destroyed 20,000 bush wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats. Los total $75,000.

Perry, Okla.—James M. McMeekli others are installing new machinery building formerly occupied by the Roller Mills and will conduct a r business.

Guymon, Okla.—The food administ license of J. T. Allen & Co. has be voked until further notice for failu furnish the necessary reports to the corporation, failure to make applicati a wheat directors' license and to re letters and telegrams.

OREGON.

Hood River, Ore.—The Highland I Co. is completing the installation of and will begin the manufacture of fu ented flour.

Tillamook, Ore.—The E. S. Betche ing Co. has been incorporated with ital of $40,000. Incorporators: Roll Watson, M. F. Leach and H. S. Vet

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reading, Pa.—The Berks county r flour and feed dealers have formed a association to better business cond Henry Schofer is president; Paul B. secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Clark, S. D.—B. D. Bascomb is r ing his elevator at this station.

Groton, S. D.—The elevator o Belden has been closed for the sea

Ipswich, S. D.—The Farmers' El Co. has just completed its 30,000-16-bin elevator.

Frankfort, S. D.—The plant of the ers' Elevator Co. has been complet has a capacity of 40,000 bushels.

Bristol, S. D.—S. J. Sjursen Grai elevator has been completed. It co 19 bins and has a capacity of 30,000 els.

White Rock, S. D.—The Farmers' tor Co. has been incorporated with ital of $20,000. Incorporators: G. carson, A. W. Powell and Lars And

Burbank, S. D.—Fire of unknown destroyed the McCaull-Webster bushel grain elevator at Burbank, The elevator and contents, about bushels of grain, were insured.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol, Tenn.—The Bristol Milli contemplates enlarging its plant to its present size.

South Pittsburg, Tenn.—D. Y. Co of South Pittsburgh will enter the and feed business at this place.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Worth Co. has increased its capital from to $20,000.

Kingsville, Tex.—H. C. De Mert h signed as vice-president and manag the Kingsville Corn Co.

Gatesville, Tex.—The Marvel Milli has been chartered with $11,000 cap W. A. Brasher, F. F. Melburn, Baird.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fire endanger of the main building of the Fort Grain & Elevator Co. when a port one of the buildings was consumed. amounted to about $400.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—The W. T. Grain Co.'s warehouse, containing a imately 10,000 bales of alfalfa hay, w stroyed by fire. The loss is about $ partially covered by insurance.

Celina, Tex.—The Celina Mill & El Co. of this place took the name

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Direct Private Wires to All Markets

oenix Elevators when the mill burned re three years ago. Recently application s made to have the old name restored d permission has been received. Hereer it will be known as the Celina Mill & vator Co.

WISCONSIN.

mro, Wis.—An addition to A. H. Aust's flour mill is about completed. It will used for a store room.

shland, Wis.—Sieberger Bros. have retly completed the installation of an erican Midget Marvel flour mill.

napp, Wis.—It has been decided to n a corporation with a capital stock of 000 to take over the elevator of the v Richmond Roller Mills here.

horp, Wis.—The Barrett Milling & duce Co. has been reorganized and the property is to go into the hands of the ners. Chas. Krause is temporary chair- of directors.

atertown, Wis.—The P. H. Knick Co. extensively remodeled its feed mill and eased its capacity to approximately bushels per day. The company also s in flour, etc.

k Mound, Wis.—The Elk Mound Eler Co., Dunn Co., incorporated with a tal of $25,000 to engage in buying and ng of grain. Incorporators are E. O. ght, E. M. Scott and Jas. Brackett.

lid Rose, Wis.—The Rose Milling Co. been forced to suspend operations for ral days due to the burning out of the rator in its elevator plant, which also lies the city with electric current.

lcomb, Wis.—Holcomb Farmers' Prod- Co., incorporated with capital stock of 0, to engage in buying and marketing rm produce, etc. Incorporators are Stockwell, L. Verhulst et al.

wano, Wis.—The mill owned by John e has been sold to F. H. Richmond of osa, Wis., and L. W. Horton, head of Grand Rapids Milling Co. Mill will tirely remodeled and redecorated and machinery installed.

rrill, Wis.—The Merrill Milling Co., been incorporated with capital stock 0,000 to engage in buying and selling in and to do general milling business. orators are: C. H. Zulinger, H. P. son and C. H. Lehmann.

IN PRESSURES IN STORAGE BINS.

facilitate the designing of grain by engineers, tables of pressures, ical charts, and rules for the more tageous application of pressure , are included in a publication ssued by the Bureau of Markets, l States Department of Agricul-

publication is of interest only ineers, who may obtain copies of ry limited edition upon applicato the Division of Publications, l States Department of Agricul- Washington, D. C., for Bulletin "Notes on Grain Pressures in e Bins." A bibliography on the of pressure of stored grain is d in the bulletin.

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ll the above for $2.50.
ll's Magazine for 1920, $1.00—the nonthly fashion authority. Both ublications for only $2.95.
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NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents as of Nov. 1:

Crops—	Production (000 omitted). 1919. prelim.	1918. Dec. est.	Quality.
Corn, bu.	2,910,250	2,582,814	+ 7.7
Wheat, bu.	918,471	917,100	— 9.4
Oats, bu.	1,219,521	1,538,359	— 6.0
Barley, bu.	198,298	256,375	— 2.8
Rye, bu.	84,552	90,183	— 8.1
Buckwheat, bu.	20,120	17,182	+ 3.0
Potatoes, bu.	352,025	400,106	— 2.5
Sw't potatoes, bu.	162,946	86,334	+ 0.8
Hay, all, tons.	103,544	90,443	+ 1.0
Cotton, bales.	10,696	12,041	.....
Flaxseed, bu.	9,450	14,657	+ 0.2
Rice, bu.	44,261	40,424	.....
Kafirs, 6 states, bu.	123,343	66,396	.....
Beans, 6 states, bu.	12,690	17,437	.....
Broom corn, 5 states, tons.	51	58	.....
Cloverseed, bu.	967	1,102	.....
Peanuts, bu.	44,966	54,434	— 3.8

CORN CROP BY STATES.

State—	Production (000 omtted). 1919. Prelim. Bus.	1918. Dec. est. Bus.	Quality. 1919. Pct.	1918. Pct.	1919. Pct.
Penn.	72,568	62,400	96	86	157
Virginia	53,200	56,000	90	92	169
N. Car.	59,394	64,365	87	91	183
Georgia	66,484	68,850	84	89	163
Ohio	159,544	133,200	92	84	124
Ind.	180,597	169,554	89	88	121
Ill.	296,208	351,450	88	87	124
Mich.	64,866	48,300	95	78	143
Wis.	85,540	69,538	96	85	126
Minn.	118,800	110,000	97	90	111
Iowa	409,000	375,624	96	96	111
Mo.	155,412	133,860	82	73	135
S. Dak.	95,218	108,188	94	92	113
Nebr.	168,625	123,086	92	90	123
Kans.	64,365	43,523	79	68	140
Ky.	83,700	93,600	80	83	149
Tenn.	77,315	84,000	80	86	152
Ala.	67,455	67,686	82	85	156
Miss.	60,528	66,300	80	79	156
La.	31,450	29,600	77	72	164
Texas	208,104	69,000	88	65	105
Okla.	74,112	24,375	83	60	122
Ark.	48,114	35,100	73	61	167
U. S.	2,910,256	2,582,814	89.1	85.6	133.4

POTATOES—YIELD REDUCED.

Maine	22,850	22,400	95	91	120
N. York	37,485	34,960	87	86	131
Penn.	28,700	24,400	90	87	146
Ohio	9,300	11,040	82	82	184
Illinois	8,835	11,520	76	86	186
Mich.	29,304	28,560	93	87	122
Wis.	26,299	33,040	87	92	117
Minn.	26,883	32,760	85	94	153
Iowa	5,334	9,648	70	85	186
Nebr.	5,175	10,406	76	84	185
Colo.	11,040	11,376	85	96	147
Calif.	11,352	12,870	90	87	160
U. S.	352,025	400,106	86.0	88.6	152.8

Weight per measured bushel: Wheat—56.3 pounds, against 58.8 last year and 58.2 the ten-year average. Oats—31.1 pounds, against 33.2 last year and 32.4 the ten-year average. Barley—45.2 pounds, against 46.9 last year and 46.5 the nine-year average.

Corn—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 72,263,000 bushels (2.8 per cent of 1918 crop), compared with 114,678,000 bushels a year ago and 87,277,000 bushels, average of preceding five years.

PRIVATE CROP REPORTS.

Goodman's estimates on corn published Nov. 4 made the crop 2,896,000,000 bus., a yield of 28.1 bu. per acre; quality 94.6, against the Government's 2,749,000,000 on Nov. 1, 1918, and quality of 86.5 in 1918 and a 10-year average of 82. Best previous quality report was 89.9 in 1906. Winter wheat seeding below average of recent years, or about 38,300,000, lowest since 1914 (37,128,000).

The Snow-Barlett-Frazier crop report makes the final average yield of corn per acre 28.3 bushels, or practically unchanged from the Oct. 1 indication. This makes a total crop of 2,855,000,000 bus. using Mr. Snow's acreage, or Government acreage, 2,935,000,000 bus. The quality is the highest reported for a long series of years. Farm stocks of old corn are reported at 2.5 per cent, or a total of 64,000,000 bushels. With the single exception of 1917, this is the smallest carry-over ever reported. The acreage seeded to winter wheat shows a very heavy reduction and seeding very late.

O'BANNON COMPANY BUYS ELEVATOR.

The O'Bannon Company of Claremore, with plants at that point, Wagoner, Oklahoma, and Vinita, Oklahoma, has recently acquired, alongside its plant at Vinita, Okla., an elevator long owned and operated by The Oswego Seed and Grain Company of Oswego, Kansas, and will begin improvements to bring this plant up to the standard which conforms to that of the other O'Bannon properties in northeastern Oklahoma, these properties now representing six different units. This concern has done much to stabilize trade affairs in the Southwest through the representation of its interests in local and national activities, not only in their regular business of merchandising grain and seeds, but on the side issues, keeping a watchful eye on tariffs, legislative changes which so frequently operate against the best interests of the trade but are discovered by them only when the damage has been done.

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DULUTH

Field Seeds

Minneapolis dealers have been paying $21 and upwards per cwt. for sweet clover seed grown in South Dakota.

Prices paid this year for Montana alfalfa seed are said to be the highest on record, and still have a rising tendency.

A midwinter contest of the North Dakota Improved Seed Growers' Ass'n will be held this year as usual in Fargo in January and the State Fair Association will contribute to the prizes.

Michigan dealers writing C. A. King & Co., Toledo, indicate generally a poor crop of grass seeds. Central Michigan seems to be doing better than other parts of the state. An Indiana dealer also writes that there is a very poor crop as to size and quality.

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 8.—The seed market as a whole is quiet, due to adverse weather, which has resulted in light planting. Bluegrass is very strong, and there is a good demand. It is reported that practically all of the 1919 bluegrass crop has been bought up by the cleaners, and that prices are advancing rapidly. Farmers held their seed for prices ranging around $2 a bushel, and finally got it, some seed selling as high as $2.25 and better, while what seed remains in farmers' hands is held at $2.50@$2.75 for stripped seed. Recleaned seed in carlots is quoted at around $3.60@3.65 a bushel for 21 lb. seed in carlots, with 19 lb. seed at $3.45@3.50. Orchard grass, recleaned, is quoted at around $3.50@3.60 a bushel.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Nov. 8, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs..	30,500	30,000	128,936	338,400
Clover, lbs. ...	210,768	73,015	122,682	262,330

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Nov. 8.—Operators on the long side held the whiphand in the flaxseed market during the last week. Receipts were small and free supplies in the elevators limited. Prices advanced persistently from the beginning of the week, culminating in a bulge extending to 31 cents in the November future on Friday. As a result of that development, an operator caught with a long line of short contracts found himself unable to meet the clearing house call for margins, and he was forced to suspend. In view of the limited movement of seed from the farms to the markets and the small quantities of free supplies in the elevators, notice was later issued by B. Stockman, president of the board of trade, to the effect that the board of directors contemplates making deliveries of Canadian, Southwestern and Argentine seed regular under new contracts, the discount, if any, to be arranged at the actual difference in crushing values. That and the notice that 20 cents margin must be deposited each morning on all contracts, either long or short, credit being given for the amount called in the afternoon settlement, led to weakness in Saturdays' market, and drops of 10@12 cents were set during the session. The net changes for the week showed advances of 20½@35 cents.

Strength at Winnipeg also aided bulls on this market. It was intimat deliveries of seed from the Ca West at the markets have be tremely limited, and that the t to come out is much smaller th been estimated by experts. Th ers' strike hindering the moven grain from country points, and from Buenos Aires to the effe labor unrest is growing in Ar and that another dockworkers' may be precipitated will res checking up exports of grain. sequence of that development t ket at Buenos Aires was irre

Receipts at the elevators he small during the week, amoun 26,218 bus., compared with 247,9 during the same period last ye with moderate shipments to crushing plants, stocks on han reduced to 113,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on luth market on Saturday as co with the previous Saturday a year were:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Ya
On track	$4.69-75	$4.34-41	$
To arrive	4.67	4.32	
November	4.65	4.30	
December	4.55	4.26	
May	4.39	4.18½	

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at C for the months and weeks named in 19 19 and 1918, in pounds (000 omit

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds		
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,25
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,02
1919.											
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,69
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,17
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,49
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,39
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	95
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	38
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	47
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	54
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,29
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,08
Week—											
Nov. 1.....	750	1,507	527	713	452	603	223	200	540	2,597	42
Nov. 8.....	614	817	664	843	285	298	103	292	693	320	25

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THE FORT WORTH ELEVATORS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Buffalo Seed Market.

rass seeds at Buffalo Nov. 7 were table as follows: Timothy, ch., 0@6.80; clover red, ch., $29@30.00; lfa, $17@18.00 per bu.; alsike, $25.00 .00; white clover, $52.00@53.00 per

Toledo Seed Movement.

llowing is a comparative statement f eceipts and shipments in bags of ge grain seeds at Toledo:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Nov. 8	1,989	790	321	302	2,294	.....
wk.	2,204	209	41	117	2,788	43
ago	1,184	1,245	391	124	2,491	367
date	9,443	1,395	4,674	3,096	36,909	11,242
date	11,036	3,040	3,994	5,131	26,055	8,273
date	4,445	13,453	5,196	2,415	25,549	2,355
date	28,030	2,595	4,527	924	12,250	3,111

St. Louis Seed Market.

Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—The seed et is quiet, with offerings light, consisting mostly of clover seed. quality of the receipts, as a rule, rly good, but some of the offerings over seed contain a heavy per- ge of buckhorn seed. Timothy is dull, and millet is offered more . Red top is strong and in good nd. Quotations are as follows: , high grade seed, free from buck- $45 to $49 per 100 lbs., good av- country lots, $37 to $44; buck- mixed, $23 to $30; poor and , $5 to $20; alsike, high grade, $40 to $46; choice, $35 to $39, poor and trashy, less according to quality; timothy, choice clean seed, $11 to $11.25; average country lots, $10 to $10.50; low grade, $5.50 to $8; alfalfa, $20 to $35; red top, choice machine cleaned, $12.50 to $15.50; fancy solid seed, $16 to $16.50; chaffy, $7 to $11; sunflower seed, $9.50 to $10, per 100 lbs.; pop corn, on the cob, white rice, $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.; stock peas, whipporwills, $5; new era, $4.50; mixed, $4.25; millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; Siberian, $2.50 to $2.75; hog millet and common millet, $2.60 to $2.70.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was without particular feature during the past week and price changes ruled within narrow limits. Clover opened the six-day period weaker in tone, but was sharply firmer the next day, losing most of the gain, however, before Saturday. Range of prices for the week follow:

Timothy—	Year. B.	Year. A.	March. B.	March. A.
Nov. 3	$.....	$12.50	$12.65	$13.00
Nov. 4	.....	12.50	12.75	13.00
Nov. 5	.....	12.50	12.75	12.85
Nov. 6	.....	.....	12.75	12.85
Nov. 7	.....	.....	12.75	12.85
Nov. 8	.....	.....	12.75	.....

Cash seed range for week, $8@11.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8@11.25; fair to good, $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.

Clover, contract prime—

Nov. 3	$50.00	Nov. 6	$50.10
Nov. 4	51.00	Nov. 7	50.60
Nov. 5	50.40	Nov. 8	50.40

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Nov. 3	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Nov. 4	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 5	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 6	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 7	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 8	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; Hungarian millet, $2.75@3.15.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Nov. 8:

	Rng. for week. High.	Rng. for week. Low.	Close Nov. 8.	Close Nov. 1.
Clover—				
Dec.	$30.80	$30.00	$30.35	$30.00
Jan.	30.85	30.20	30.45	30.10
Feb.	31.00	30.30	30.60	30.25
March	30.85	30.15	30.35	30.00
Alsike—				
Cash	29.60	29.50	29.60	29.50
Dec.	29.60	29.50	29.60	29.50
March	29.87	29.75	29.87	29.75
Timothy—				
Cash, old.	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.30
Cash, new	5.60	5.55	5.57	5.55
Dec.	5.65	5.60	5.62	5.62
March	5.77½	5.75	5.75	5.75
April	5.80	5.75	5.77	5.75

Kansas City Seed Market.

Kansas City, Nov. 8.—Private estimates on the Kansas alfalfa seed crop range from 25 per cent of normal down to 10 per cent. Small production was due to unfavorable weather conditions at different stages of the season and to the grasshopper invasion of the southwestern counties. Seed from the early cuttings was fine, but the later harvest shows stain and damage, resulting from rains. There is an urgent demand which cannot be satisfied. Prices continue strong, but without recent change.

New crop millet seed is slow in moving. Some Colorado hog millet is coming to market, but dealers deny handling the choicer varieties thus far. Seed arriving was readily saleable to poultry feed manufacturers.

Interest in new crop cane seed is increasing, though no important movement is likely before December. A tentative price of $2 per cwt. was set this week.

Dealers say the offerings and supply of timothy seed are ample, and prices are about 50c lower. Clover seed is extremely scarce and very strong. Blue grass seed trade is over, except in a distributing way.

Following are the prices quoted for seeds arriving in Kansas City:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@30.
Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.
Blue grass—Per cwt., rough, $10@15; cleaned, $17@27.
Clover—per cwt., $35@45.
Millet—Per cwt., $2.25@3.25.
Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.
Cane—Per cwt., nominally $2.

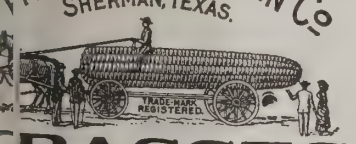
Weekly Linseed Review.

New York, Nov. 10.—*United Kingdom.*—There has been a fair trade in Plate seed in the United Kingdom during the past week, but the market is now easing slightly as buyers show a disposition to hold back. Demand from Continental sources has ruled fairly active.

Indian seed is practically unoffered in the United Kingdom market. Arrivals of seed at shipping ports in India were very small during the week, and shipments amount to only 48,000 bushels. Outlook for the new crop is

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

Bartelde's SEEDS
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Respectfully solicit a part of your
SEED BUSINESS
We have among our customers some of the larger seed concerns and can possibly place your seed to advantage.
SEND SAMPLES
If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
IT WILL PAY YOU

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All Varieties Field Seeds

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AGRICULTURAL SEED
MERCHANTS
Clover Seeds, Natural Grasses, Rye Grasses Rape, Vetches, &c. *Export and Import.*
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Baltimore, Md.
BUYERS of
Seed Grain
Red Clover
Alsike
SELLERS of
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Dwarf Essex Rape
White Clover

WE BUY GRASS SEED, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SEED WHEAT, OATS, CORN, MILLET, CANES, SUDAN, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER.
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FOUR STATES SEED COMPANY
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Field and Garden Seeds
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We are paying top-o'-the-market prices for
Alsike
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Sweet Clover
Send us Samples
Whenever you're in the market—t uy or to sell—in carload lots o ess — it will always pay you write to Kellogg.

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Grass Seeds Timothy
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Send samples for our bids.
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349-369 E. North Water St.
CHICAGO
GRASS and FIELD SEEDS
Our enlarged and improved plan is equipped with
More and Better Cleaning Machinery
Larger Storage Capacity
Excellent Switching and Dock Facilities

favorably maintained, as beneficial rains have been experienced in parts. However, more precipitation would not be unwelcome.

Trade in linseed oil in England during the week was rather quiet, but prices were heavy and a shilling lower on the week.

Argentine.—Recent heavy rains in sections will tend to delay cutting operations in the North to some extent, but new crop indications point to a liberal outturn. Markets have been advancing with shorts covering on the unfavorable weather and also stimulated by active buying by American and Continental interests.

The freight situation in the Argentine is very firm and boats are now scarce and rates high, especially for the distant positions. Cif offerings of both nearby and forward shipment to America are sharply higher.

GRASS SEED IMPORTS.

The following table prepared in the seed laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry shows the amount of the various kinds of forage plant seeds subject to the seed importation act permitted entry into the United States during the month of October, 1919, and during the four months ending Oct. 31, 1919, as compared with the corresponding periods in the previous year:

Kind of seed.	Oct., 1919. Lbs.	Oct., 1918. Lbs.	4 mos., 1919. Lbs.	4 mos., 1918. Lbs.
Alfalfa	1,092,700	54,700	4,003,700	76,700
Blue grass:				
Canada	25,200	7,800	219,100	56,500
Clover:				
Alsike	1,337,400	1,293,400	2,446,200	2,343,600
Crimson	478,000	66,000	4,550,200	220,100
Red	510,400	200	3,008,300	43,800
White	11,200	.....	11,200	.....
Clover mixtures:				
White and alsike	6,300	7,500	6,300	37,500
Red and alsike:	700	.....	700	.....
Millet: Broom corn	.....	.....	225,400	.....
Mixtures: Grass	.....	100	.....	100
Orchard grass	317,300	.....	755,600	.....
Rape	184,800	200	184,800	152,100
Red top	.....	4,100	.....	4,100
Rye grass:				
English	47,400	115,300	181,800	305,900
Italian	26,400	2,600	104,800	18,300
Timothy	.....	1,100	3,200	41,500
Vetch:				
Hairy	26,300	20,300	76,300	187,400
Spring	4,300	21,400	149,100	21,400

SEED SITUATION.

NO ALFALFA SEED.

LOGAN, KAN.—There is an abundance of milo, millet and seed corn here, but the alfalfa seed crop was a failure, not a field of it in our territory.—*J. H. Bowman.*

ALSIKE NORMAL—TIMOTHY SHORT.

AURORA, ILL. (7).—There is no Medium Red Cloverseed in this vicinity. Alsike, although poor in quality, is about normal in quantity. Timothy is below normal by at least 35% in both quality and quantity.

We have had unprecedented receipts of sweet cloverseed—at least three times any previous year, the quality of which is excellent.

Demand for grass seed is only fair, due probably to high prices.

We look, however, for decided improvement in 30 days.—*Blair & Co.*

WELD CO., COLO., SEEDS CROPS.

GREELEY, COLO.—The crop of commercial beans in this county is very much reduced owing to short planting and a very dry summer. It will not be over 10 per cent of last season's.

Of the seed beans the acreage was likewise reduced, owing to drouth; so that the crop will not be over one-third of the estimated amount.

In other seeds, the acreage was practically nothing, except onion sets, which while grown in reduced amount are of the most excellent quality.

Our prospects for next season are good as we have had heavy fall rains and the mountains are white with snow, thus insuring water for irrigating.

We are now making contracts for next season for seed beans and expect to produce about 2,000,000 pounds, as this is the quantity which we can mill and handpick during the fall season, our plant having a capacity of 30,000 lbs. of handpicked beans per day.—*The Balcom Seed Co.*

NOW!! ARE YOU PREPARED?



To Meet This Man's Demand for Seed

Fall seeding is still going on and the wise seedsmen or seed dealer is now planning for spring trade. Tell us your requirements for spot or future delivery.

Small's Brands Sell Big

You have seen our former advertising and may have considered getting in touch with us before next season. Good! But next season's business is starting now—seed supplies and values are being determined; so, if you are to be the dealer in Small's seeds in your territory, make inquiries now.

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Government makes clover seed crop 967,000 bushels, against 1,015,000 last month and 1,102,000 final year ago. Two years ago crop was 1,488,000. Illinois still leads. Wisconsin is second, but has 41,000 less than last month. Ohio and Indiana have trifle more than last month. Michigan has 24,000 less. Other states show small changes.

CROP IN BUSHELS.

	Nov., 1919.	Oct., 1919.	Final, 1918.
Ohio	88,000	80,000	139,000
Indiana	98,000	88,000	176,000
Michigan	104,000	128,000	121,000
Wisconsin	156,000	197,000	101,000
Illinois	210,000	209,000	298,000
Missouri	56,000	51,000	38,000
Iowa	31,000	33,000	22,000
Minnesota	48,000	44,000	18,000
Idaho	74,000	68,000	78,000
Oregon	18,000	20,000	21,000
United States	967,000	1,015,000	1,102,000

—*Collated by C. A. King & Co.*

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Fertilizer on Old Pastu

The Ohio Experiment Stat that a significant fact in experi with pastures shows that they easily fertilized and renewed plying acid phosphate at the from 200 to 300 pounds per also topdressing with limeston rate of 2 to 3 tons to the acr this treatment many of th grasses, including bluegrass an spring up and produce good Bluegrass pastures at one ti famous throughout central and Ohio and it is believed that retain their highest product careful fertilization and mana

Beans and Potatoes

It is reported from Boise, Idaho, that any potatoes remain undug in that ate and are probably frozen.

The state report of Michigan gives e average yield of beans as around . bus. per acre, compared with nine s. last year. Some early threshing turns show a yield as high as 15 bus. e crop matured early and a large rtion was gathered without rain, so at the quality is excellent.

The Michigan potato crop according the state coöperative reporting serv- showed some improvement during tober, but only 66 per cent of a full ld is expected representing a total oduction of 28,571,000 bus., which, wever, is a little better than a year o. The quality of the crop is gen- lly good and digging has begun in ne sections.

The merchantable crop of potatoes in nnesota this year is considerably be- v that of 1918, the crop in the south- and southwestern parts of the state ing been damaged by wet weather. e preliminary estimate of produc- is 26,883,000 bus., or about 6,000,000 . under a year ago. The quality of crop, however, is very good. The ld of field peas in the same state is er cent less than a year ago, while acreage is 13 per cent less.

he potato crop in Indiana, accord- to Field Agent Bryant, is very ir- ular. In many localities the crop a failure and the production of the e is only a little more than 4,000,000 , which is under the home consump- , so that many farmers will have buy potatoes for home use. The et potato crop was very good, but production light. Whites averaged 44 bus. this year, 33 bus. under the ear average. Sweet potatoes aver- l 105 bus. to the acre or six bus. e the 10-year average; total crop, 00 bus.

Eat More Beans.

LEDO, Nov. 8.—Someone should a publicity campaign to "Eat beans," says the E. B. Slawson Toledo, in a recent market letter. great American dish is being neg- d. Beans are dirt cheap compared meats, potatoes, butter and eggs. upturn in prices, due to heavy g by wholesale grocers and can- was short lived, and choice hand- d have again dropped to a new mark. Factors which usually gov- the market are mostly bullish. weather for harvesting and hing has brought beans to market r than usual. Government action gh cost of living, strikes and la- unrest are depressing. Toledo for quick shipment: Choice picked pea, $7.35; prime hand l pea, $7.20; fancy screened, $7.15.

AN AND POTATO PRICES.

potato market generally was a one the past week. Quotations for lots of good quality and con- beans and potatoes, sacked, per unless otherwise specified, as of :

—

an—Limas, $14@14.50.
lo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $7@ pea, $7@8; pea (1919), $8.75@9; white ney, $11@12; red kidney, $9@12.
go—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to y, $7.25@7.75; brown Swedish, $5.50 ; red kidney, $13@13.50.
nnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, 50@12.75; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; as, $13@13.50; pintos, $8.
er—Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50 limas, $10@10.50.
lit—H.-p. pea beans, $6.85.
eapolis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.
real—Demand for Ontario hand- ked beans continues good and car- ls are quoted at $5.50 to $5.55 and 3 pound pickers $4.50 to $4.55.— de Bulletin.
real—Receipts last week were 22,- bags, against 17,101 bags the week ious and 9,391 bags last year. The receipts were liberal during the past week, but the demand was active.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11.50; com. to fair, $10.50@11.25; pea, ch., $7.75; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75@8; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; red kidney, ch., $13.25@13.50; com. to fair, $10.50@13; red marrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Manchurian, $4@5.50; yellow eye, $7.25; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50; Imperials, $10; Cranberry, Manchurian rnd., $6.75@7.25; long, $6.50@7; short, $5.50@6; Calif. pinks, $7@7.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, $8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.60@7.70.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs., prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $7; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8 and white $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—N. B., $2.40@2.50; Me. ordinary, $2.25.

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.45@1.50; No. 2, $1.15@1.25.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich.-Minn., rnd. wh., $2.65@2.70; green, scabby, small or frosted, $2.60@2.65; Minn.-Dak. Red River Ohio, $3@3.05; Idaho rurals, $3@3.05; russets, $3.25.

Denver—Brown beauties, $2.55@2.60, f. o. b. station; West'n slope burbank, $2.60@2.70; Red McClures, $2.85@2.95.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3@3.10; Minn.-Ohio, blk., $2.75@2.80; triumphs, Neb., $2.65@2.75; North'n wh., $2.60@2.65; West'n wh., $2.55@2.65; russet burbank, $2.80@2.90; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.75.

Milwaukee—$2.20@2.75.

Minneapolis—Red River, $2.40@2.50 f. o. b. valley.

New Orleans—Early Ohio, $3.50; Va. giants, $3.50; Colo.-Cal. burbanks, $3.50.

Pittsburgh — York State, $2.35@2.50; Mich., No. 1, 150-lb. sks., $3.90@4.00; Wis. c. lts., skd., $3.90@4.

Rochester—No. 1, $2.07@2.17.

St. Louis—Western brown beauty, $3.05, del.; russet burbank, $3.10, del.; Northern russet burbank, $2.85, del.; Red River early Ohio, $2.85, del.; Wis. rural, $2.65, del.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3; river, fcy., $2.25@2.85; rivers, ch., $2@2.25.

DELIBERATE DECEPTION.

Mr. Townley of the North Dakota Nonpartisan League is "wise as a serpent." He understands the political value of deception—a lie well stuck to. It is well illustrated in the case of the state-owned flour mill, recently put into operation under a law passed by the League. The state auditor reporting in October on the operation of the mill during the first month (26 days' work) shows a loss of $7,440, the expense being $39,512.52, including wages and salaries of the Industrial Commission, general managers, and income $23,079.32.

A newspaper at Valley City, N. D., perhaps one of those subsidized by license to print state, county and court advertising, says the mill was a "great success" in its first month: it paid the farmers a higher price for wheat, sold flour at a lower cost, and "made a profit that would amount to 150% per year on the investment, according to the report of Manager J. A. McGovern."

Now who is deceiving the people, the manager, the Valley City paper or the state auditor?

TOLEDO, OHIO



JOHN WICKENHISER & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
We make track bids and quote delivered prices
Solicit consignments of Grain and Clover Seed
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Toledo Chicago

CLOVER SEED
International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
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Like Billy Sunday, they deal in cash and futures.

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GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
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TOLEDO, OHIO

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J.F. ZAHM & Co.
HERE SINCE '79
NEW CORN
Why not Consign All the Time?
Short Haul to Toledo

RICE GRAIN CO.
CALL RICE SECURE BEST PRICE

THE S. W. FLOWER COMPANY
CLOVER—TIMOTHY—ALSIKE SEED TOLEDO, O, CASH and FUTURES

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CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES
WHEAT — CORN — OATS
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TOLEDO, OHIO

DON'T EXPERIMENT!
TELL RADDATZ YOUR WANTS!
When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
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1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.



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Ask for market information. Our business growth: 1904—$1,085,687; 1918—$4,804,797.

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Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
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assures the particular type desired.
Ask for samples
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Grain Dealers
PORTLAND - - OREGON
Milling Wheat and Brewing Barley a Specialty
Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Nov. 3	$1.24@1.39	Nov. 6	$1.28@1.35
Nov. 4	1.28@1.37	Nov. 7	1.28@1.35
Nov. 5	1.32@1.38	Nov. 8	1.28@1.38

Futures—	December.	May.
Nov. 3	$1.36½@1.39	$1.31½@1.34
Nov. 4	1.34 @1.37½	1.30 @1.32
Nov. 5	1.34½@1.36½	1.30½@1.33½
Nov. 6	1.34½@1.36	1.31 @1.32
Nov. 7	1.33¾@1.36½	1.30¾@1.32
Nov. 8	1.36¼@1.37	1.31¼@1.32½

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
Nov.	923	714	1,980	1,340	887
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Week—					
Nov. 1	101	142	223	16	323
Nov. 8	104	131	214	17	324

Monthly Range of Barley Prices.

Range of prices for malting barley in the Chicago market for the indicated months, compiled by *Brewers' Bulletin:*

1918.	Choice to fancy.	Good to choice.	Fair to good.	Low grades.
Oct.	95-105	93-103	90-101	80- 99
Nov.	98-109	93-107	88-104	80-100
Dec.	99-106	95-104	92-101	88- 97
1919—				
Jan.	98-110	91-108	86-104	78-101
Feb.	93-101	90- 98	85- 93	80- 88
Mar.	97-120	93-118	88-116	80-107
April	113-132	110-128	107-124	100-120
May	117-130	114-127	111-124	108-122
June	116-127	113-125	110-122	107-117
July	117-148	114-145	111-141	108-137
Aug.	132-152	130-150	125-145	120-141
Sept.	129-141	125-138	120-134	115-129

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market ruled dull and easy throughout the week. Receipts are moderate with a fair demand for choice from industries and shippers, which is in light supply. Poorer qualities are quiet and slow, with an easy feeling. Receipts for the week were 131 cars, against 142 cars a week ago and 157 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.39@1.40; bright, $1.41@1.42; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.32@1.38; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.28@1.36; 36@40 lbs., $1.22@1.28; feed, $1.20@1.28. Iowa quoted $1.25@1.39; for light to fancy: Wisconsin, $1.30@1.42; Minnesota, $1.25@1.38; Dakota, $1.25@1.38; feed and rejected, $1.20@1.28.

DULUTH.—More interest was shown in the barley market during the last week, but trading was on a small scale, as receipts were light, amounting to only 6 cars against 123 last year. As a result of broader Eastern inquiry, quotations were marked up 11c to 2 off, making the range stand at from $1.08 to $1.33.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers are feeling much encouraged owing to some inquiry from maltsters. As a rule bids were 3c under asking prices. Maltsters talked bullish on the situation but appeared to be mainly interested in spot stuff. Hopes are entertained that malting was held at $1.46@1.54; new, $1.40@1.45. Feed barley, $1.30 to $1.38 something will develop next week. Old on track or in store.

KANSAS CITY.—The barley market held firm during most of the week, but showed some weakness late in sympathy with the easier tone of other grains. Barley has been relatively higher here than elsewhere, but, with the permit system of shipping off, receipts are likely to increase and a lower market is looked for. Buying here was on feeding orders and by local manufacturers of feed. No. 3 closed nominally at $1.25@1.26; No. 4 at $1.20@1.25. The week's receipts were 15 cars, against 19 a week ago and 47 a year ago. Stocks are 122,000 bus., against 128,000 last year.

PORTLAND.—The barley market is somewhat firmer and buyers and sellers seem to be getting together. The demand, however, is only fair and only small lots have been reported sold. However, the undertone is decidedly better, especially for the good qualities, and the *Commerial Review* says the dealers seem to have confidence in the future and are holding on to prices. Values of No. 3 blue quoted $65.50@66 and for feed $65@65.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Barley options are active and higher with the spot firmer. However, every advance in price seems to bring out an unexpectedly large supply of grain. It was supposed that about 90 per cent of the crop had already been sold, nevertheless, on every advance sellers are freeer than the offerings. The *Commercial Review* says the spot market is firming up and with quotations ranging from $3.07½@3.15 per cental.

CHICAGO.—The barley market was quiet and lifeless all week. After a Monday with a strong undertone, the market eased off materially and was very quiet during the rest of the week until Saturday, when there seemed to be some recovery. Receipts and offerings generally were light and both domestic and export demand very quiet. In fact, the export demand was almost nil and offerings received practically no attention whatever. On Saturday, however, the demand, especially for the malting varieties, was very much better than it had been for some time and the week closed strong. This condition was repeated on Monday when there was a good demand for all of the offerings which were light for the first day of the week and prices held firm. For the first time in some days there was a decidedly broader demand for the feed descriptions although the break in corn prevented any stiffening of prices on these varieties. Maltsters were fairly good buyers of desirable grain. Some exporters were also in the market but as their bids wer der the cheapest offerings for don consumption very little was sold. reported during the day were 15 malting barley at a range of $ 1.39 with the feed at $1.20@1.31 tures closed firmer. Decembe $1.36½; May at $1.33¼, which wa top. Exports for the week were 000 bus., compared with 41,000 b year ago.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF

Receipts of rye at the principa mary markets of the Central Wes the week ended Nov. 7, and fo corresponding week last year, as piled by the Minneapolis *Market ord* were:

	1919, Cars.	
Minneapolis	118	
Duluth	159	
Chicago	73	
Omaha	22	
Milwaukee	35	
Total	407	

Closing outside prices of ry standard quality and spot cash each day of the week beginning 31, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	
Oct. 31	$1.33⅛	$1.34½	$1.37¾	$....	$
Nov. 1	1.33¾	1.35½	1.37½	1.27	
Nov. 3	1.36⅞	1.39	1.39	....	
Nov. 4	1.34¾	1.36¼	1.38	1.30	
Nov. 5	1.35¼	1.36¾	1.37¾	....	
Nov. 6	1.34⅜	1.36¼	1.38	1.30	
Nov. 7	1.34⅝	1.37	1.37¼	1.28	

Complaint has been filed with State Board of Railway Commis of Minnesota by Wm. Duncan, buyer of Flandreau, S. D., agains St. Paul Ry., claiming damages be on account of the shortage of ca was compelled to dump his grain c ground. He further charges that time the grain was so dumped the road had four empties standing o side tracks of the Flandreau which were refused him for shipr

Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska has before the Railroad Administrati Washington that owing to shorta cars there is a serious danger of stored in elevators in that state rc

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Feedstuffs

The *Commercial Review* of Portland ports a better feeling in the mill feed arket on the Coast and a number of aders have modified their bearish ews. The demand, however, is not t either broad or active and the pres- re is not very strong but the under- ne is decidedly more encouraging.

Indiana Corn as Feed.

The feeding value of the corn crop Indiana this year is much greater an any produced in recent years, and of it matured without frost damage. n per cent of the crop was cut for ilage and there are about 7,000,000 shels of the 1918 crop still in the mers' hands.—*Field Agent Bryant.*

Rice Bran Steady.

T. Louis, Nov. 8.—There has been change in the rice bran situation ing this past week. The demand is adening as the relative cheapness of article is more and more recog- ed. Extensive sales for November oment were made on basis of $33 ton, sacks included, f. o. b. South- tern milling points. Contracts for erred shipment command a premium. *. & E. Neumond, Inc.*

New Alabama Millfeed Standards.

ASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Millfeed rests in the Southeast are greatly erned with regard to new stand- s that have just been promulgated the division of Food, Feed and gs of the Department of Agricul- of Alabama. These regulations me effective on November 1, and ers had no previous advices of r provisions. Millers who have shown these standards state that cannot comply with them, and they will have to retire from busi- in Alabama. The standards are follows (see Henry & Morrison's and Feeding, Seventeenth Edition, 643.):

	Water	Ash.	Crude protein.	Fiber.	Carnohydrates N-Free extracts.	Fat.	No. of analyses.
wheat midds	10.7	3.7	17.8	4.7	58.1	5.0	470
ard wheat midds. (shorts)	10.5	4.4	17.4	6.0	56.8	4.9	4,641
at bran, all analyses	10.1	6.3	16.0	9.5	53.7	4.4	7,742
at bran, winter	10.6	6.3	15.7	8.8	54.2	4.4	138
at bran, spring	10.4	6.3	15.7	10.2	52.6	4.8	218
at feed (shorts and bran)	10.1	5.2	16.8	7.6	55.7	4.6	1,601
it screenings	10.2	3.9	13.3	7.4	61.1	4.1	66

SHANTUNG PEANUT CROP

e to the lack of rains, the 1919 ut crop in the Shantung Province, a, is far below the average and predict the yield will be as low as 00 tons. In 1918 the production about 600,000 tons, while in 1917, o floods, the crop was but 200,000 Practically all shipments are from Tientsin, Shanghai, or tau.

Demand for Cottonseed Feed.

NSAS City, Nov. 8.—Feeders of as, Missouri, Nebraska and sur- ling states of the Middle West good buyers of cottonseed cake meal in Kansas City this week. offerings continued light, owing scarcity of seed stocks at crushing s in the cottton belts. Fertilizer facturers and export handlers dis- d a lack of interest in the market. s were little changed, with the 43 ent protein cake and meal around ton, Kansas City.

HOG FEEDING GAME.

In October at the meeting at Ames, Iowa, to hear the partial results of feeding experiments with hogs, conducted by John M. Evvard, President Pearson among other things said: "Don't be misled by the signs of the moment. I don't believe that the farmers who run precipitably because the market is down will benefit themselves or the industry as a whole. The raising of hogs must be placed on a business basis and conducted as such for a period of years."

Dean C. F. Curtiss, of the agricultural division, on the subject, "Looking Ahead," in part said: "If I could predict the future of the swine industry, I could make a million dollars. The men who are engineering the swine industry are patriotic. When the call came for greater pork production during the war, there was a greater response than anticipated.

"We are now going through the period of reconstruction. The price of agricultural products must decline before the cost of production will decline. What the causes are for the present decline in hog prices cannot be fully explained, but I believe the farmers are going to continue to raise hogs. Farmers represent the only industry that met the full requirements of the Government during the war period. We have produced a surplus number of hogs that have been marketed during the past six weeks at a loss. If the war had continued, as we had reason to believe that it would, there would have been a demand for pork products.

"The farmer will not curtail production to lower the prices of food. The small crop of pigs at the present time, with the possibilities of a reduced number marketed this winter and spring, will cause a curtailment during the transition period, but I do not believe that we are going to change our feeding plans. If cattle and hogs were not at the top of farm products Iowa would not hold her present time position in the agricultural world.

"We are living on $300 and $400 land. Such high-priced land years ago seemed visionary. If you want a home on a farm keep your land in the face of present prices. The more it advances the more you can afford to keep it. We must put our profit back into the land. The man on $500 land is much different from the man who farmed $100 land. He must use better methods and better machinery and introduce more economical standards into his rations.

"Pork products are staple products and we can demand a reasonably good market as long as there is a market for anything."

C. I. Newlin of the Clinton Sugar Refining Co. of Clinton, Iowa, read a paper, in which he told how the germ of corn is removed in the making of starch. This germ is then ground, the oil pressed out and the cake is ground into feed. It is a fine flavored product of high feeding value. Before the war it was exported, as the livestock men of the old countries would pay $5 to $10 more per ton than could be gotten here.

R. W. Chapin, president of Chapin & Co., Chicago, said he was present to learn, so that any changes necessary in the feeds could be made.

J. W. Anderson of the Corn Products Refining Co. of Chicago said he was pleased with the results of the test, and told how his line of feeds are made. One of the problems, he said, in feeding was to get at the real facts, as the physical unfitness of the hogs often upset the "dope."

C. M. Hidding of the Quaker Oats Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, told how Schumacker feeders were made. The germ of grains is used extensively, as it cannot be left in cereals for human foods, as it will make them rancid. These germs are the richest part of the feed and make ideal animal feeds. He called attention to the fact that the

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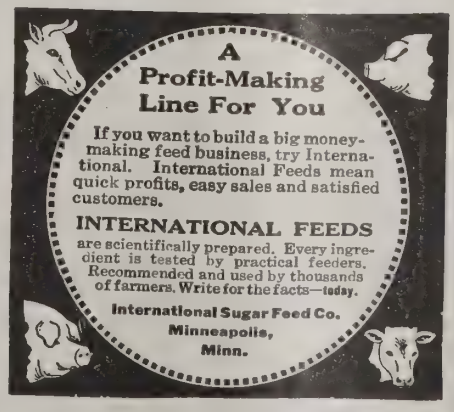
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"dope" in these tests was made at a time when hogs were low-priced and grains were high.

The test is only partially run through, the hogs being held to reach 235 lbs. average.

Broomhall cabled Nov. 8 that offerings of Plate corn in the United Kingdom are being made at 65 shillings per quarter, which is the maximum price; demand from feeders continues active. American mixed meeting with improved inquiry with prices generally considered too high.

FEED SITUATION.

FEED DEMAND LIMITED.

BUTLER, PA. (1).—The demand for feeding stuffs has been very limited in this section, due to the fact that the pastures are still in fairly good condition and farmers are not stocking up on account of the high prices of Western feeds. Large corn and buckwheat crops were raised in this neighborhood, but unfortunately much of this grain is still in the fields because of unfavorable weather for harvesting during the past several weeks. Much of the buckwheat is very damp and in some cases has sprouted. This grain will be fit to feed on the farms only and will not be in a condition for shipping. It is reported that some of the corn is sprouting in the shocks, due to the excessive wet weather.

Dealers seem to be well supplied with feeds and hesitate to make other purchases until they can reduce their present stocks. Bran is very plentiful, due to the light demand.—*H. J. Klingler & Co., per Paul E. Eisler, Mgr.*

THE FEED MARKET.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—The tone of the spot feed situation is firm with a fair demand in a jobbing way for bran and middlings, and first hand offerings not burdensome. Quotations follow: Western middlings, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $48@49; Western spring wheat bran, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $43.50@44; city mills' winter bran, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $48; brown middlings, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $52; white middlings, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $65.
FEED

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Nov. 8.—The feed situation here is very quiet. Pasturage good and the first fall of snow this week did not keep the cattle in.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—The market for feedstuffs is strong under a better demand and moderate offerings, with prices mostly a shade higher, except middlings, which are dull but firmly held. There are also numerous inquiries for feedstuffs for future shipment. Quotations are for carlots in 100 lb. sacks to arrive at cost per ton: Winter bran, $44.50@45.50; spring bran, $44.50@45.50; standard wheat middlings, $48@49; flour middlings, $57.50@58.50; red dog, $68@69; shorts, $48@49; low grade flour, $67@68; rye middlings, $49@50; fine yellow hominy, $62@63; fine white hominy, $64@65; reground oats feed, $27.50@28.50; cotton seed meal, 36% protein, $79@80; cotton seed meal, 41% protein, $82@83; cotton seed feed, 20% protein, $64@65.

BOSTON

Boston, Nov. 8.—Wheat feeds were quoted generally lower than last week with the exception of oat hulls and second clear. The following prices were quoted at the closing: Bran, spring, sacked, $43.75@44.75 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $44@46; middlings, sacked, $49@60; mixed feed, sacked, $49.50@56; gluten feed, sacked, $70.12; red dog, sacked, $69.50; second clear, sacked, $69.50; stock feed, sacked, $59; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $28.50; hominy feed, sacked, $60.90; cottonseed meal, sacked, $79.50@84. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 8 were 55 tons.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—The feed demand is excellent, there being a steady call for millfeed as well as manufactured feeds, while prices are being well maintained.

Principal quotations are: Bran, carlots, sacked and packed, Louisville, $42.50 a ton; middlings, brown, $51; gray, $55; mixed feed, $48.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Wheat bran was a shade stronger last week with fair demand. Middlings and shorts continued quiet. Other feeds were in fair demand. Prices: Soft wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $43.70; standard middlings, $58.50; horse and mule feed, $45@59; dairy feed, $56@67; hog feed, $62; poultry feed, $65@70.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The market is steady under a good inquiry. Straight cars of bran are quoted at $45 per ton, and shorts at $52, including bags. Buyers are expecting lower prices and are only buying from hand to mouth. Corn feed is steady and sales are reported at $70@73 per ton, moullie at $65@66, and pure barley feed at $65@66, and dairy feed $48@50 per ton including bags delivered. It has just been reported that a car of bran was sold at $50.—Trade Bulletin.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—The feed market was fairly active during the past week and prices for most kinds well maintained to an advance of $1 per ton for bran, $1.50 for standard middlings, and $2 for hominy feed in 100-lb. sacks. Closing quotations, representing 100-lb. sacks, were: Bran, $42@42.50; mixed feed, soft, $47@47.50; mixed feed, hard, $46.50@47; brown shorts, $48@48.50; gray middlings, $52.50@53; standard fine middlings, $48@48.50; hominy feed, $58@59.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 8.—In the feed market we find an increase in prices along almost the entire line in comparing quotations of this week with those of ten days ago. Flour middlings on Nov. 6, carlots, f. o. b. Cleveland, in sacks, $75.50 per ton; standard middlings, $74.75; winter bran, $44; spring bran, $43; mixed feed, $48; hominy, $61; oil meal, $80; 36% cottonseed meal, $78.50; gluten, $68.68; hog meal, $71.68.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Nov. 8.—The feed market is steadier but the demand still limited, however, it is showing some improvement and cold weather will start a better movement. Bran quoted at $35; middlings, $41@42. The feeders are going very slow in stocking oil meal and cottonseed meal on account of present advances.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—The feed market is firmer and more active with a good demand for bran and an improved demand for shorts. Quotations are as follows: Bran, hard, $39.50; soft, $40@41; middlings, gray, $52@54; brown, $48@49; mixed feed, $44@45; red dog, $63@64; white hominy feed, $56@57; barley feed, $53@54; whole ground, $57@58; oat feed, $22.50@23; alfalfa meal, choice, $39@40; No. 1, $38@39; No. 2, $33@34 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 8.—Bran offerings have been freely absorbed, and while mills are not offering resellers throughout the country are able and willing to discount millers' prices. Quote bran at $2.15 per hundred, tagged, delivered New Orleans; brown shorts at $2.90, and gray at $3. Some mills asking more money.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—The local mill feed market displayed a slight weakness the early part of the week and prices showed a small drop, but values were quickly regained and established a firmer tone. The shortage of shipping facilities is greatly handicapping the mill feed market inasmuch as little stock can be moved. Business generally is of fair proportions. Middlings are firm and prices unchanged. Bran is selling well. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $40; standard middlings, $44.50@45; flour middlings, $52@53; red dog, $63.50@64.50; hominy feed, $57; rye feed, $42.50@43; old process oil meal, $76.50; cottonseed meal, $76@83; brewers' dried grains, $60; gluten feed, $66, all in 100-lb. sacks.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 8.—Demand for bra middlings has subsided, millers say the recent soft weather making goo ture. A cold spell is needed now t out the demand. Flour output has s decreased, with mills working only cent of capacity at present. Bran, in 100-lb. bags $38.50 bulk; mid $54.50, in 100-lb. bags; $49.50 bulk; feed, best grades, $68.50; corn an chop, $58.50; cracked yellow cor dairy feed, $66 per ton, carlots, f Toledo.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 8.—Quotations in fee unchanged and the market was du ing the week. Dealers are apprel on the score of declines coming abo they are buying from hand to Stocks in the hands of the mills an ers are limited. Prices per ton follows: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2,

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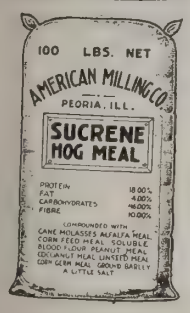
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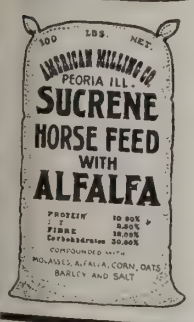
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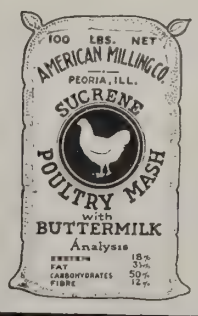
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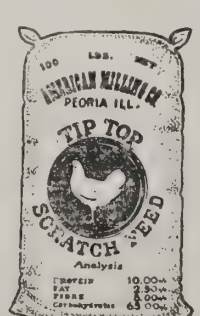














No. 3, $50.50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $55; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $64; Boston mixed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $40.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.—The feed market throughout the week presented a firmer tone owing largely to smaller offerings through second hands. The demand was not active, however, and buyers seemed disposed to limit operations to their actual needs, as they appeared to have little faith in prevailing quotations.

City bran was quoted at $40@44; middlings, $54, and red dog, $69, while Western spring bran was quoted $44.50; middlings $50, and red dog $69.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Nov. 8.—Activity in mill feeds continues light, for demand is scattered and only for immediate requirements. The mixed feed manufacturers are getting only limited demand now but are counting on it being heavy later so they are buying all they can now for future delivery. Alfalfa meal is reported in good demand but offerings very light. Wheat bran jumped a couple of dollars a ton during the past two or three days and delivery first half this month was offered at $44 today. For cash gray shorts $54.25 was asked, while November delivery was $51.50 bid and $53 asked.

Trading in cottonseed meal has picked up a little and prices have advanced some. Spot meal today was quoted at $71.50. The holders are still very independent about selling and future deliveries are higher than immediate, reflecting the expected scarcity of good quality seed, the result of so much bad weather.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8.—There has been very little change in the local feed situation during the last week, with a total of 540 tons being received as compared with 180 tons a years ago. Prices are still high and demand is light. About 10 cars of middlings and 2 cars of bran were included in last week's shipments. Mixed feeds and special brands are more popular with the local trade and the range of price is between $35 and $60 a ton.

Beet Pulp Feed.

Dried beet pulp as a feed has received deserved attention in this paper, noting its physical properties and the good results in stock feeding. Special interest this year centers on the possible increased production of dried beet pulp in view of the high price of sugar and the consequent refining of every pound of beets that it is possible to produce in our Western States. It has impressed us as one of the most interesting details of feed manufacture to consider the increasing attention given the by-products of the sugar refineries and of the starch mills, the canneries and allied industries in human foods for the stock feeding values. It is no longer permissible to discard by-products and commercial feed manufacturers are credited with work of much importance in the preliminary tests and commercial application of these by-products to a long list of stock feeds that are now proving their value without question to dairymen, hog, sheep, horse and mule feeders.

An Edinburgh seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that the British crop of red clover is below normal and that very little has been so far threshed. It will probably not come on the market before January or February. The same authority reports that France and Italy have small crops and Chile only an average crop which has already been sold. Russia, a former large producer, is of course out of the market.

Rice Bean Prices.

The New Orleans market on rice bran was quoted Nov. 8 at $36.50 per ton f. o. b. that market. There was a fair demand reported for prompt shipments and good demand for last of November shipments, with still a heavier demand for December and forward. The big feeders evidently realize that at the present day prices rice bran if it can be secured for shipment 30, 60 or 90 days would be a safe buy as this bran should command because of its higher content of protein and fat a really better price than wheat bran and it is not going far amiss to say that rice bran at this moment is the cheapest buy on the market per unit of protein and fat considered.

In this connection it might be useful for buyers to note that rice bran quotations wherever made are on the basis of f. o. b. New Orleans. To obtain the price at any other point it is simply necessary to add the freight differential between the point of quotation and New Orleans. For instance southwestern Louisiana brand quoted at $34 means the equivalent of $37 New Orleans.

New York Oats Market.

The strike of the bituminous coal miners is being felt to the extent that the coaling of foreign steamers at New York is prohibited, and if continued will work hardships not only here but abroad also. There was a renewed demand for export oats and a liberal quantity sold for loading during the current month. The effect on the spot market, so far, has been negligible. Its influence, though, may be felt at a later date when the sellers are called upon to fill their contracts. Local trade was unusually dull, and the prevailing weakness of corn has, no doubt, deterred dealers from entering the market. There should be an improvement in the consumptive demand shortly, sufficient to remove surplus offerings, as stocks in dealers' hands are not believed to be large. The immediate action of the market, however, will doubtless be governed by that of corn.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

Buckwheat.

Indiana buckwheat shows a total production of about 264,000 bus., which is about an average yield. The state, however, is not noted especially as a buckwheat state.

Field Agent Kirk of Minnesota reports the yield of buckwheat in that state as 19 bus. per acre, the approximate total being 209,000 bus., against 255,000 bus. a year ago.

NO CORN BORER IN OHIO.

The state entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster reports that so far as known the European corn borer has not yet been found in Ohio. Some specimens of an insect found in July near Ravenna thought to be the European borer have since been identified as a relative of that beast, but a comparatively harmless insect.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Nov. 8:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 1 mixed	160 @163	.....	.....	142 @148	.....	147 @160
No 2 mixed	150 @162½	148 @164	145 @158	141 @146	149 @160	147 @160
No. 3 mixed	148 @161	148½@162	144 @158	141 @146	.....	147 @159½
No. 4 mixed	140 @160	.....	.....	141 @146	.....	140 @159½
No. 5 mixed	138 @148	.....	.....	134 @144	.....	.....
No. 1 yellow	150 @161	148 @165	145 @159	.....	.....	147 @160
No. 2 yellow	150 @164	148 @164	145 @158	145 @152	150 @162	146 @160
No. 3 yellow	148 @163½	148½@162	144 @158	144 @151	150 @162	147 @161
No. 4 yellow	140 @162	.....	.....	140 @148	.....	139 @159½
No. 5 yellow	138 @150	.....	.....	137 @145	.....	137 @158
No. 1 white	150 @166	151 @165	.....	.....	.....	147 @161½
No. 2 white	150 @166	148 @165	.....	143 @150	150 @161	147 @160
No. 3 white	148 @161½	147 @163	.....	142 @148	.....	137 @159½
No. 4 white	140 @161½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 white	138 @150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	72 @ 75	73½@ 75	.....	71½@ 72½	71½@ 75½	69½@ 73
No. 3 white	69½@ 75¾	72½@ 75½	70 @ 74	70½@ 72	69 @ 73½	69 @ 72½
No. 4 white	69 @ 72½	71½@ 73	.....	70 @ 72	68½@ 73½	67 @ 71½

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.42@1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.48; No. 3 mixed, $1.37@1.48. Oats—No. 2 white, 67⅛@71c; No. 3 white, 66⅝@70½c; No. 4 white, 64⅞@69c.

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Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	31,374,000	49,224,000
Milwaukee	10,652,000	16,384,000
Minneapolis	7,964,000	14,321,000
Duluth	383,000	1,870,000
St. Louis	7,906,000	8,490,000
Toledo	1,311,000	4,330,000
Detroit	751,000	1,556,000
Kansas City	2,622,000	7,312,000
Peoria	2,536,000	3,722,000
Omaha	3,190,000	7,713,000
Indianapolis	4,294,000	6,987,000
Total	72,983,000	121,009,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
Chicago	1,629,000	2,044,000	2,426,000
Milwaukee	697,000	874,000	815,000
Minneapolis	488,000	469,000	631,000
Duluth	7,000	7,000	82,000
St. Louis	740,000	568,000	612,000
Toledo	59,000	75,000	185,000
Detroit	26,000	46,000	36,000
Kansas City	81,000	141,000	302,000
Peoria	177,000	301,000	174,000
Omaha	202,000	186,000	482,000
Indianapolis	277,000	271,000	388,000
Total	4,383,000	4,982,000	6,133,000
Shipments	3,281,000	3,995,000	4,956,000

Corn in Primary Market

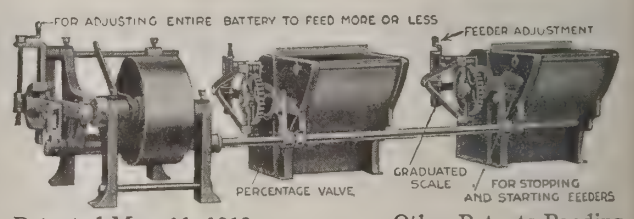
Receipts of corn in eleven grain markets from Nov. 1, Nov. 8, with comparisons with

	1919-20.
Chicago	1,738,000
Milwaukee	175,000
Minneapolis	212,000
Duluth	.....
St. Louis	599,000
Toledo	49,000
Detroit	93,000
Kansas City	243,000
Peoria	888,000
Omaha	449,000
Indianapolis	517,000
Total	4,963,000

Receipts of corn the past primary markets, compared preceding week and correspondi last year:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.
Chicago	752,000	986,000
Milwaukee	55,000	120,000
Minneapolis	118,000	94,000
Duluth	.....	.....
St. Louis	196,000	403,000
Toledo	34,000	15,000
Detroit	49,000	44,000
Kansas City	85,000	158,000
Peoria	428,000	460,000
Omaha	230,000	219,000
Indianapolis	217,000	300,000
Total	2,164,000	2,799,000
Shipments	1,547,000	1,881,000

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Atlas Cereal Co.....Kansas City, Mo.
Kornfalfa Feed Mlg. Co.....Kansas City, Mo.
Corno Mills Co. .....East St. Louis, Ill.
Lapella Poultry Food Co.....Swanton, Vt.
Union Elevator Co.....Cleveland, Ohio
Alabama Black Belt Co.....Montgomery, Ala.
Golden Rod Mills .....Ft. Worth, Texas
Interstate Feed Association .....Toledo, Ohio
The O'Bannon Co. .....Claremore, Okla.
Atlas Feed Milling Co. .....Peoria, Ill.
Lexington Roller Mills Co.....Lexington, Ky.
M. Marucheau Grain Co.....San Antonio, Texas
Alfalfa Products Co.....Sioux City, Iowa
C. A. Krause Milling Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Stratton Ladish Milling Co.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Black Rock Milling Corp.....Black Rock, N. Y.
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Donmeyer, Gardner Co. .....Peoria, Ill.

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RICHMOND - - - INDIA

Alfalfa Department

Four crops of alfalfa are reported t certain farms near East Leavenworth, Mo.

The Clinton Alfalfa Mill Co. of Clinon, Okla., has increased its capital to 60,000.

Daily requirements of butter in Paris re said to be 80,000 lbs., which in norıal times has come in part from Siəria and in part from Normandy.

The importation of condensed milk ıto Italy is still under control of the ɔvernment and may not be handled ırough private firms. The annual ɔrmal import by Italy is 1,000,000 lbs., ostly from Switzerland.

The American Consul at London reɔrts that evaporated milk is not in ırticular favor in the United Kingdom ving to its lack of keeping qualities ter the container has been opened. owever, owing to the very serious ortage of natural milk in the Kingm, a good trade may be expected for me time yet. The retail price of new lk has been fixed by the Food Conɔller at 24c a quart for the winter nths.

ronger Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—A moderate to ɔd demand prevailed for alfalfa meal Kansas City this week. Inquiries re numerous, doubtless the result of advancing tendency of the hay rket, but it was particularly noticee that only few inquiries resulted in ual business. Orders came from the ıtral States, the South and South-t, with the East still lagging. Busis was mostly for November shipat. Only one important sale for de-ed shipment was reported, that of arge lot of Colorado No. 1 at $38 a in old bags, basis Kansas City, shipment up to March, 1920.

espite the advance in alfalfa, prices e unchanged, though firm. Choice t around $39@40, sacked, per ton, s Kansas City; No. 1, $36.50@38; 2, $32@32.50; brown, $30@31.

ixed feed manufacturers shared a erate trade in alfalfa mixed feeds. siderable mixed feed is reported g sold to hog producers, even in ions where large crops of corn e produced. Little demand prevailed n the East. Strength and advancprices for other feeds was a stimuig influence. The market was unged, as follows: No. 1 alfalfa moıs feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; n, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses $42@52.

Alfalfa Buyers Cautious.

onsumers of alfalfa are not buyin large lots," emphasized C. D. sle of the Carlisle Commission Co., as City. "Often at this period of year buyers accumulate stocks of a not alone for their current rements but generally for their contive needs for the entire winter ell. This might be expected again season, owing to the serious shortof cars in the country, generally orable transportation situation nrest of labor. Instead of taking lots, buyers are allowing their s to reach a low point before reing the market for supplies. The et for alfalfa is at a high level, eeders, as well as the large mixnterests, are more or less unwillo accumulate hay for their later ements, being more inclined to a cautious buying policy. Of , some large lots of hay are beold to individual consuming in-, but this is unusual on the whole. g in small lots is true of practiall feed markets at the present which may be attributed to the that values must work down as lt of the changed position of liveprices."

Alfalfa Is Substitute for Grain.

The true value of alfalfa as a substitute for grains was very strongly brought out by the cow-testing association records obtained by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The records from six associations where alfalfa formed a large part of the dairy ration were compared with the records from eight associations where alfalfa was fed sparingly.

In the alfalfa district the cost of grain was 16 per cent of the total feed cost, and in the other district the cost of grain was 41 per cent of the total feed cost. The average milk yield of the alfalfa-fed cows was 6,805 pounds and the average yield of butter fat was 281 pounds. In the other district the average milk yield was 5,234 pounds and the average yield of butter fat was 238 pounds. For the alfalfa-fed cows the average income over cost of feed was $73 and for the grain-fed cows the average income over cost of feed was approximately $37.—*Mealology.*

Contracting Alfalfa Meal.

Mealology, published by the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., Lamar, Colo., says: "Regarding grades, our contention is that alfalfa millers should never use the trade term 'Bright Green,' as during the greater part of the milling season it is impossible to produce a bright green meal. Meal should be described as Choice Green Alfalfa Meal; Good No. 1 Meal; Good Colorado No. 2; or Good Kansas No. 2, and thus avoid a great deal of misunderstanding and trouble between miller and mixer. We have no patience with the miller who is so far out of touch with his field, or else so eager for speculative profits, that he contracts to deliver a certain tonnage of No. 1, only to discover later that his available hay tonnage is of a lower grade. The safe and sane alfalfa miller contracts a certain per cent of his output of each of the different grades, Choice, No. 1 and No. 2. If the alfalfa miller tells the mixer that he does not manufacture any No. 2, it does not indicate that his hay is all green, but it is a clear admission that he is throwing all of his No. 2 and off-grade hay into his No. 1 product, which is a very dangerous practice, both from the standpoint of the miller as well as the mixer."

THE KAFIR CROP.

The Government preliminary report Nov. 1, on kafir 123,343 bus., compared to 6,396 bus. Dec., 1918, estimate sets at rest all doubt regarding the enormity of the crop, at least as far as official figures may go and objectors to them have but small backing in such opinion. As a matter of fact and because the trade to which THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER appeals is much interested as handlers and manufacturers of kafirs, we give special attention to reports on the growing crop. In the very start this year we published "No doubt exists that the yield in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will make a record aggregate, and that very little is subject to frost damage." As the weeks progress we reiterated such statements, calling our trade's attention to the fact that the terminal market receipts were not a criterion of the actual kafir business being transacted because liberal quantities were sold direct on through shipments to Central and Eastern poultry feed trade.

We offer the suggestion that the dependable character of our news and the manner in which PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER correspondence is secured is proving more and more to be a safe line on production, marketing and manufacturing business in feedstuffs.

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BROOM CORN.

The field situation nas snown a decided improvement during the past week, owing to better weather, which afforded growers an opportunity to get the corn baled as well as to harvest their kafir and milo. Reports from western Colorado to the *Broom Corn Review* state that only about one quarter of the crop has been baled owing to attention given to other crops. In southern Oklahoma and Lindsay districts, however, the buyers think that only a small percentage of the crops still remain in producers' hands. Prices do not show any material change, ranging from $100 to $200 according to district and quality. The Wichita market has been rather quiet. The undertone generally, however, is firm. Prices show a range from $130@300 with some damaged stock as low as $110@120. In central Illinois the crop is estimated to be 80@85 per cent bought and quality of corn still left is rather below the average of the season's offerings. A few sales were made last week at around $300 for the bulk but a few sales ran as high as $320@325. It is difficult, however, to get anything worth while at less than $300.

Algerian farmers are complaining that France is importing wheat of poor quality from Argentina and leaving enormous quantities of better wheat in store at Algeria, where, in fact, the wheat is going to waste. A local authority in Algeria says: "We could revictual France cheaper and in one-third of the time. If boats can be found to go to Argentina, why can't they be found to cross the Mediterranean? is the question sensible people ask themselves."



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Hay Department

Montana stockmen are buying hay in North Dakota at $23 per ton on board.

Pastures in Macon and adjacent counties in Missouri are reported as never better at this season.

Beaver County, Okla., is reported to have plenty of good hay and straw. Very little, however, has been put into shape for shipment thus far.

Morgan County, Mo., reports plenty of hay, but not of very good quality, owing to admixture of weeds. Very little hay will be shipped out of that county.

Wheat fields in the Missouri River Valley are reported green, making good pasture; in addition to which there has been until at least very recently ample bluegrass pasture.

Shelby County, Ia., reports a wonderful crop of hay this season, but farmers are rather indifferent as to making sales. It has also been found difficult to get cars for shipments.

Toberman, Mackey & Co. report a strong demand in the St. Louis market for high-grade timothy and clover mixed and strongly advise shippers to keep the low-grade stuff at home.

The prairie hay crop in Okmulgee County, Okla., is reported very heavy last season and harvested in fine shape. There is plenty of other rough feed, so that considerable shipments may be expected.

Clover hay is reported almost a failure in Warren County, Ill., and only a fair crop of other qualities. There is some high-grade timothy to be found in that neighborhood, but prevailing prices are pretty high on the farms.

Hay barns of S. A. Scott at West Point, Miss., were recently burned at a loss of $9,000, with insurance of $5,000. Plans have been made already for the erection of a modern warehouse to take its place. Two units of the plant will be completed for handling next season's crop.

The British Board of Trade intimates the possibilities of a serious shortage of hay in the Kingdom and orders have been issued for monthly returns to be made by persons buying hay from British farmers and by importers except that hay fed to work horses on the farms need not be reported.

Stockmen from Bucklin, Kans., in the western part of the state, report volunteer wheat as plentiful and supplying a fine pasturage at $2.50 per head per month. Much the same report comes from the neighborhood of Liberal. Fields are reported generally as green in the Republican Valley in the western part of Nebraska.

Kansas City hay buyers traveling through Kansas report farmers as extravagant as to their notions of hay values, stock being held at prices almost impossible for dealers to look at, and little of it can be bought at a price that makes it safe to ship in.. The hay, however, is generally of a high grade and very desirable if it could be handled.

The state agent in marketing work in the Nebraska College of Agriculture reports plenty of hay in the stack in Nebraska. He has already listed between 25,000 and 30,000 tons ready for market. Most of this hay is quoted at less than $10 a ton in the stack. Some Holt County hay is offered as low as $6. A great many cattle have been shipped in from New Mexico and Arizona for winter feeding.

SHORTAGE IN HAY WEIGHTS.

Q.: About July 1 we shipped a car of hay from Kansas City, Mo., to Atlanta, Ga. The car arrived at that point and the official unloading certificate which consignee surrendered us with his account sales shows that the car arrived there with only one seal on one side and we figure the shortage about 5,600 lbs. of hay from this car. We immediately filed claim with the carrier and they contend the consignee advised them that this car was full to the roof with hay when it was opened for unloading. We furnished the railroads with a sworn itemized statement of the loading weight and also the official unloading certificate which we received from the consignee. Is there some Interstate Commerce Commission ruling to the effect that the railroads shall show the discrepancy in the loading or unloading affidavits or that the car traveled from origin to destination under continous seal before declining claim?

Answer: In General Order No. 57A, the United States Railroad Administration promulgated certain rules governing the disposition of claims for loss and damage of grain, and Rule 8(a) provides that "if, after thorough investigation by the carrier, no defect in equipment of seal record is discovered, such record shall be accepted as prima facie evidence that the carrier has delivered all of the grain that was loaded into the car." At common law, the carrier is liable for any actual loss of goods caused by it while in transit. If a difference in weight results from actual loss of the goods so caused by it, the carrier must pay the claim for such loss. The Interstate Commerce Commission said, "In the Matter of Bills of Lading," 52 I. C. C. 694, that "the burden of proof to show what is the correct weight should depend, in a measure at least, upon which of the parties, carrier or shipper, is responsible for the accuracy of the weights. Section 21 of the Pomerene Bill of Lading Act in part provides that "where the shipper of bulk freight installs and maintains adequate facilities for weighing such freight, and the same are available to the carrier, then the carrier upon written request of such shipper and when given a reasonable opportunity so to do, shall ascertain the kind and quantity of bulk freight within a reasonable time after such written request, and the carrier shall not in such cases insert in the bill of lading the words "shipper's weight" or other words of like purport, and if so inserted contrary to the provisions of this section said words shall be treated as null and void and as if not inserted therein."—*Traffic World.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

C. P. Martin, formerly in charge of the Kansas City office of the hay and feed reporting service of the Bureau of Markets, has joined Toberman, Mackey & Co. here, as manager of the shipping department. Until recently the organization has specialized in receiving and handling consignments of hay, but under Mr. Martin's management the company will develop a shipping trade. Mr. Martin is widely known in the forage industry of the United States, not particularly by his work in connection with the hay and feed reporting service of the Department of Agriculture, but in his former private connections with the hay trade. He has devoted the past fourteen years to various branches of the forage business, mostly in the Southwest and West. He entered the Government work at the time the hay and feed service was started, first being in charge of an office at Denver and later in Kansas City. He made a good record in this work.

"Tame hay is selling at a wide and abnormal discount under alfalfa," declared J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co., in discussing the comparative position of hay prices on the Kansas City market. "Best alfalfa is selling as much as $10 a ton over the best g of timothy, while normally the mium on alfalfa is about $6 a Despite the wide premium preva timothy hay still is compara weak, and while some students trade have anticipated a deman timothy as a substitute for alfalfa is not developing. An importan tor in the weakness of the tam market in Kansas City is the la good quality offerings. The ti produced in the Central States much higher average quality tha of the territory contributing t Kansas City supply. Also, the C States, which produced a compara large crop of timothy, can unde Kansas City, thus restricting, ten rily at least, a demand for the tam harvested in the districts near market. Some demand prevail timothy from the Southeast, but is moving directly eastward."

Whether the action of the grai trol committee of Kansas City moving all restrictions agains movement of grain to this marke affect the hay trade remains to be For many weeks the volume of loadings for Kansas City has bee ited. Now, with no limitations, dealers wonder if railroads wil criminate more against hay. The been an inadequate supply of ca both wheat and hay, as well as fo er commodities, but it is believe the restrictions on wheat shipme Kansas City have helped some sh to obtain cars for hay. Another esting feature of the car situat the fact that bankers of the Sout who are seriously affected by th ure of the Railroad Administrat supply sufficient equipment, are esting themselves in railroad tions. Millions of dollars of loan been made by the Southwest bec has been unable to sell wheat a intended for markets many week Bankers, however, have thus far no concerted action to improve t situation. Their influence, ho should be helpful.

A new record price, $1,500, wa the past week for a membership Kansas City Hay Dealers' Asso by the Fitzgerald Hay Co., whi been admitted to membership in ganization. The Fitzgerald Hay cludes S. B. and E. A. Fitzgeral is located at 202 Boston Bldg purchase of the membership at t record figure certainly attests growth and position of the Kans hay market. Charter members association recall when the m ships were sold at considerab than $100. The fact that they a at a record figure is evidence o

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dence in the future of the hay business and in the volume of trade to be handled by Kansas City in particular.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Receipts light, market firm, steady on all grades of hay and alfalfa.

Big trouble nowadays in car shortage. Railroads say no relief for some time.

Corn is certainly selling strong now, but hog prices have worked up to profitable feeding standpoint.

Dyer & Co. are apparently working the alfalfa territory hard. They are all "go-getters" all the time.

F. P. Brown of the E. A. Knapp Co. back at his desk. He has been suffering with tonsilitis for several days.

The Omaha Hay Co. has two new and salesmen out now. Their warehouse stocks are not surpassed in this vicinity.

Lots of sheep and catttle going to the feeders this week. Nebraska and the feeders bringing in Wyoming and Montana sheep.

Demand for hay, particularly alfalfa, broadening. Tremendous crops to be, but cars and labor prevent shipping in quantity enough to break the market.

THE HAY SITUATION.

LOCAL HAY—WOULD BUY ALFALFA.

ENDOVAL, ILL. (6).—There is more good and bad, in our vicinity than year and more stock to consume than last year. There is some No. 1 good No. 2 timothy to go to market but the farmers are holding for high a price on it for the buyer to at the present time market prices. would like to buy a few cars of clover or alfalfa hay for dairy use, but do not know where to to sell at a price to meet their tations as to prices; so you can here is a difference in selling and g.—*H. R. Hall, Inc.*

SHIPPER OF HAY NOW A BUYER.

ESTO, CALIF.—The hay situation ry unusual in the San Joaquin . We are usually large shippers h grain and alfalfa hay, but this we are shipping in from other to supply our local demands. have no grain hay because the d wheat crops were all cut for We have not enough alfalfa hay e the irrigation water was short r crop is therefore light. This, r with the tremendous increase dairy stock, makes it necessary to ship in this year.—*The Grange ny, by Henry G. Turner, Pres.*

HAY MOVEMENT SLOW.

N, NEBR. (7).—The hay crop in inity last season was about the s the year before; that is, we out two-thirds of a crop. But miles west of us they had a full has not been a great deal of ved out of this section so far ar on account of the car situa- the price. Cars have not been entiful this year and there has great deal of delay in the move- the hay on account of the rail- The farmers are not willing to ir hay for less than $15 net to d most of them are holding for prices.—*Watson Hay Co., per I. on.*

OMAHA, NEB.

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Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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PLUGGING HAY AT CHICAGO.

It is an old story which nevertheless bears repetition in the hay department of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER—the advantages of the plugging system for hay inspection. This paper has approved it for years and in the departmental service and through the coöperation of our paid correspondents in markets where the plugging system is used, we have urged its advantages continuously. The details of the plugging system with its favorable impression on country hay shippers, hay buyers and feed dealers is the prime reason for now reviving any further discussion of its necessity and importance in the great hay consuming and distributing market of Chicago.

About a year ago discussion relative to the adoption of the hay plugging system came to focus; and the Chicago Board of Trade, which had never failed to recognize its advantages but had been up against serious obstacles in applying the plugging system, thought they had it well started. The railroads were at that time, however, not prepared to carry out the necessary plans incident to the brick paving of plugging yards and the installation of sufficient scales in the various hay receiving points in the Chicago district; and the plan fell through. Now, however, the Chicago hay receivers are determined to let nothing prevent its adoption; and to that end have appointed a committee, with John H. Devlin as chairman, assisted by Geo. A. Bridge and C. F. Van Wie, to conduct the preliminary investigations, and to carry through the plan in its entirety. This contemplates discontinuing the sampling and selling of hay in downtown yards, centralizing such work in outlying yards, expediting the unloading of cars of hay, thus releasing such equipment a week or more earlier than possible under the present system.

Every metropolitan city, with hundreds of feed dealers, has the same need of the hay plugging system as Chicago, in order to show the commission house receiving the hay and making the sale to the feed dealer exactly what is in the car, the number of bales of particularly good hay, the number of medium and those of perhaps very little value. Feed dealers who must travel long distances for their hay quite naturally are pleased to know whether it will need one or several weeks to find what they want and just what they want; and this is only possible under the plugging system of inspection. Similar advantages apply in the sale of hay in carlots to outside buyers, for under the plugging system the Chicago shipper knows exactly the value of the contents and is thus able to fill the buyer's orders exactly, shipping only high-class dairy hay when such is demanded or more definitely furnishing the character of hay desired than was ever possible under the old-style systems of inspection.

We have detailed this most important step in the progress of the Chicago hay trade somewhat at length, although it repeats much that our readers are entirely acquainted with. It is the opinion of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER that the present move is unquestionably the most important ever undertaken in the annals of the history of the Chicago hay business.

Hay Markets

MONTREAL.

Nov. 7.—The local market remains quiet but firm. No. 2 timothy is quoted at $23@24, at which figures some business has been put through, and No. 3 timothy and clover mixed have changed hands at $21@22 per ton on track. No. 2 hay has been shipped across the line, costing $21 per ton f. o. b. country points. Inquiries are still received from England, but dealers say the freight rate is too high to admit of any extensive shipments. Only one small lot has been shipped from this port and only one or two lots from Boston and New York.—Trade Bulletin.

NASHVILLE.

Nov. 10.—Hay is quiet. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 2 timothy, $31; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2 clover, $30; alfalfa, $36@38. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week totaled 19 cars.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 8.—The hay market is not especially active at the present time, as out of town buyers are fairly well loaded up, and continued open weather is resulting in light feeding. Receipts are fair but demand is light as a whole. Straw is in fair demand with receipts light, due to low prices, which are not attracting the farmer.

Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, baled, carlots, $29.50 a ton; No. 2, $28; No. 1 mixed, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2, $30. Straw—$10 for wheat and oat, $13 for rye.

MEMPHIS.

Nov. 8.—Hay is very scarce and firm and both buyer and seller disposed to sit by and wait. There is almost no demand and will not be until pastures are gone. Alfalfa offers are lighter than other varieties and prices are practically nominal. No. 3 alfalfa sold Friday at $30 a ton, while $31 was bid for No. 2 today, $34 for standard and $37 for No. 1, without any offers. No. 1 clover mixed sold at $30. For No. 2 and no grade timothy $27 was asked. Car scarcity is believed to be one cause for the light movement but it makes little difference now to the local trade as they have small storage space and demand is poor.

BUFFALO.

Nov. 8.—The market seems to be quite firm under continued light offerings and a fair trade. No. 1 is quoted at $27@28; No. 2, $25@26 on track. Straw $13 per ton baled on track and little obtainable.

CLEVELAND.

Nov. 8.—Very little change in hay prices recently. There is a good demand in this market for good quality hay and considering the season of the year a reasonable movement has been experienced. No. 1 timothy, carlots, f. o. b. Cleveland, on Nov. 6 was quoted at $28; standard timothy, $27@27.50; No. 2 timothy, $26; No. 1 mixed, $27.50; No. 1 rye straw, $11.50; No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $11. These straw prices are a half dollar higher than at any previous time this summer or fall.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Nov. 7.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$24.00	$24.50@25.00
No. 2	23.00	23.00@24.00
No. 3	18.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	20.00@21.00
No. 2	20.00	17.00@19.00
No. 1 clover	21.00	22.00@23.00
No. 2	19.00	21.00@22.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	23.00	22.00@24.00
No. 2	21.00	19.50@21.50
No. 3	15.00	16.00@19.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	22.50	22.00@24.00
No. 2	21.00	19.50@21.50
No. 3	17.00	16.00@19.00
No. 1 upland	24.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	23.50	22.00@23.00
No. 3	18.00	18.00@20.00
Sample prairie	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	18.00	17.00@19.50
No. 2	15.00	14.50@16.00
Sample midland	12.00	.....
Packing	11.00	9.50@11.50
No. 1 rye straw	11.00	10.50@11.00
No. 1 oat straw	12.00	11.00@11.50
No. 1 wheat straw	10.00	10.00@11.00
No. 1 alfalfa	32.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	31.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	30.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa	22.00	.....

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Nov. 8.—Hay receipts for the past week have been very light with urgent demand for alfalfa, prairie and clover hay. The market is strong on good grades with an advance of $1 on both alfalfa and prairie and $2 on clover. With grain prices on a lower level, it seems that these hay prices should appeal to shippers as there is no apparent indication that would warrant a stronger market in the near future. Railroads advise that more cars will be available from now on and taking this and other conditions into consideration lower prices ought to prevail soon. Probably the most important influence in the present strong tone of the hay market is principally due to the acute car shortage. Nominal quotations follow: Prairie—Choice, $21.50@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $18.50@19.50; No. 3, $15@17. Midland—No. 1, $14@15; No. 2, $12@13. Alfalfa—Choice, $33@33.50; No. 1, $31.50@32.50; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $24.50@28; No. 3, $20@24. Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@22. Clover—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $20@23. Straw, $9.50@10.

BALTIMORE.

Nov. 8.—There is a firm tone to the market for the better grades of timothy mixed and No. 1 clover hay and no surplus of such grades in the receipts from day to day, but of common, low grade, and sample hay there is an ample quantity on sale

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and the movement of the poorer grades is very sluggish.

Straw of all descriptions is in ample supply and selling sparingly. Prices unchanged on straw from last report. We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $31.50; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30@30.50; No. 3, $25@27. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29.50@30.50. No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $25@27. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. 2, $25; sample hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 10.—Hay is in fair request and desirable qualities are firm under light supplies. There is so little No. 1 timothy here that offerings of this description would command a premium of one to two dollars per ton over quotations. Straw is in fair demand and the market is firm and higher under light receipts.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $28@30; No. 3, $24@27. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $28@30; No. 1 mixed, $26@27. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $14.50@15; No. 2, $13@13.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 7.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	3,953	520
Receipts last week	3,840	390
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	41,210	3,230
Receipts same time last year	54,041	3,030

Market has moved along in about the same general position with very little change in values. There is no snap to the demand though hay has moved out about as fast as unloaded at steady prices, and at the close the general tone is about steady on most grades inclining a little in buyers' favor on the small baled hay. The lifting of the N. Y. C. embargo caused some increase in loadings though new invoices are generally running light and will show further decrease soon, as the embargo is again in effect. Country prices continue relatively high, shippers finding little profit at current quotations here, and the whole future course of the market is very uncertain. One river barge arrived last Monday and another boat is due on Saturday. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$35.00@36.00	$34.00@
No. 2 hay	32.00@34.00	31.00@32.00
No. 3 hay	29.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
Shipping hay	27.00@29.00	26.00@28.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	33.00@34.00	32.00@33.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
No. 2 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
No. 1 rye straw	14.50@15.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	@15.00	.....

Effective Nov. 4, the Lehigh Valley Ry. removed embargo from their Pier 66, N. Y station.

Effective Nov. 5, the N. Y. C. placed an embargo on hay intended for delivery at 33rd St., 36th St., 60th St., 130th St., Melrose Junction, Port Morris, Claremont Park and Inwood stations.

KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 8.—Sales of alfalfa hay up to $36 a ton established a new record for the crop year on the Kansas City market this week. Advances on the better grades of alfalfa amounted to $1 a ton, though some sales are doubtless $2 to $3 a ton higher than the figures paid for corresponding grades last week. The cheaper grades of prairie advanced 50c to $2 a ton, while unchanged prices were paid for better quality offerings. Tame hay continued easy, which dealers ascribe to the poor quality of timothy produced in surrounding territory compared with the yields of the central states. That section also is underquoting Kansas City prices, thus restricting the demand here. Stock yards were good buyers of prairie and some feeding demand has developed. Straw was unchanged. Receipts amounted to 859 cars, compared with 851 last week and 652 a year ago.

Prairie—Choice, $21.50@22; No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $18@19.50; No. 3, $14@17.50; packing hay, $9@10.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $13.50@15; No. 2, $8.50@13.

Alfalfa—Choice, $34@34.50; No. 1, $32.50@33.50; standard, $29@32; No. 2, $24.50@28.50; No. 3, $20@24.

Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $23@25; No. 2, $21@23; No. 3, $16@20.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $25@26; No. 1, $23.50@24.50; No. 2, $17@23.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26; No. 2, $15@23.50.

Straw, $10@10.50.

CINCINNATI.

Nov. 11.—Local hay trading was only moderately active the past week, but prices held steady for timothy to a shade higher for mixed and clover mainly due to the lighter movement. The demand was almost entirely of a local character as the shipping business was unimproved and continued to show the effects of the relatively higher prices prevailing here, which are likely to be further enhanced by the holding attitude of farmers for higher prices. Complaints of shippers to make purchases on a profitable basis are becoming more frequent. More favorable weather conditions than experienced last week will, however, probably increase the movement, and lower temperatures the demand.

Saturday the market ruled firmer and higher. Only 23 cars were offered on the plug tracks, and 18 cars reported in the terminals at the close of trading. Total for the week, 121 cars.

Timothy—No. 1, $29.25@29.75; standard, $28.75@29.25; No. 2, $28@28.50; No. 3, $24@27; threshed, $15@17.50. Light clover mixed, $28.75@29.25. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $25.50@27.50. Clover—No. 1, $32@32.50; No. 2, $28@30; sample, grassy, $19@22. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $36@37; No. 1 local, $32@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $30@31. Straw—Wheat, $11@12; rye, $12@13; oat, $11@12.

NEW ORLEANS.

Nov. 8.—Hay receipts light and demand fair. Quote No. 1 from $33@34, No. 2 from $31@32, and No. 3 at $30.

TOLEDO.

Nov. 8.—The coal miners' strike, resulting in a shortage of cars, and feeling on the part of buyers that they will be unable to get supplies later on, has brought about an excellent demand for hay of all grades. Wet weather and bad roads has hampered movement and receipts are light. Dealers say a continued scarcity of cars will mean still higher prices. All grades were up $2 this week. No. 1 timothy, $27; No. 2, $25.50; No. 1 light mixed, $26; No. 1 clover, $28.50, basis Toledo rate point.

DULUTH.

Nov. 8.—The market in hay may be described as steady. While demand has picked up recently on account of dairymen being compelled to take in cattle from pasturages owing to colder weather and snow, receipts were on a more liberal scale during the week. Supplies in dealers' hands are consequently ample to cover all requirements. The hay being marketed from the country is of good quality on the average. Quotations per ton follow: Timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $22@23. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $15@16. Midland—No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Nov. 8.—Receipts of timothy have been running fairly liberal but consumers are able to take care of all offerings and a steady market is quoted. There is not much doing in the shipping line as Detroit prices are pretty high. The market is not well supplied with clover and higher prices are bid in order to attract offerings. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $58.50@59; light mixed and standard, $57.50@58; No. 2 timothy, $56.50@57; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $26.50@27; No. 1 clover, $26.50@27.

MILWAUKEE.

Nov. 8.—Although receipts of hay at the local market have been exceptionally light for this period of the year, they have been sufficient to fill the comparatively moderate demand. The prolonged advantages of out-of-door feeding kept the local hay market quite inactive. No. 2 timothy is quoted $1 lower on inside price, while other prices are holding steady. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $27.50@28; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $24@26; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $24@24.50; red top and timothy mixed, $2[illegible]24.50; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $10.50@11; oat straw, $10@11.

DES MOINES, IA.

Nov. 8.—Receipts of hay during the last few days have been light, especially on choice alfalfa and the better grades of timothy with an excellent demand. Quotations unchanged as follows: Choice green alfalfa, $32@33; timothy, No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; prairie, No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $18@19; straw, $8@9.

ST. LOUIS.

Nov. 8.—The receipts of hay are light and consist mainly of common and clover mixed hay.

Timothy hay continues to rule firm with an active local demand for the better grades, also a good shipping demand for the medium grades. The market is well cleaned up of all desirable hay and a healthy condition exists. The prospects are that with the approach of colder weather the demand will increase and with no prospect of any increase in receipts higher prices will undoubtedly rule. Hay that is weedy, stained or damaged is neglected as the trade wants a good straight clean hay.

Light clover mixed hay continues to rule firm with an active local and shipping inquiry for all sound grades. Conditions warrant steady if not higher prices.

Heavy clover mixed hay continues to rule scarce and wanted. There is an unsupplied demand for good heavy clover mixed containing at least one-half clover, which is readily snapped up on arrival.

Pure clover hay continues in scant offerings and excellent local demand. Owing to the scarcity of alfalfa, the trade is anxiously looking for clover hay and all sound grades are readily salable.

Alfalfa hay continues scarce and wanted, receipts are exceedingly light and demand urgent for the offerings which are readily taken on arrival at outside figures.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings of prairie light and demand right good for the better grades. Medium grades steady.

Straw scare and wanted.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $24@28; No. 3, $22@23; threshed, $14@16. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $28@29; No. 2, $24@27. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $25@26. Clover hay—No. 1, $31@32; No. 2, $29@30. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $36@37; No. 1, $34@35; standard, $32@33; No. 2, $30@31. Prairie hay—Choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $22@23; No. 2, $19@20. Straw, $9.50@10.

OMAHA.

Nov. 7.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfalfa, while the demand continues good, causing the market to remain firm and steady with no change in prices. Oat and wheat straw steady.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $17@20; No. 3, $13@16. Midland prairie—No. 1, $21@22; No. 2, $17@20. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $16@17; No. 2, $12@14; No. 3, $9@10. Alfalfa—Choice, $31@32; No. 1, $29@30; standard, $26@28; No. 2, $23@24; No. 3, $18@20. Straw—Oat, $9@11; wheat, $8@10.

BOSTON.

Nov. 8.—Moderate receipts of hay during the past week causes the market to hold firm. While there is no great activity reported in the demand, receivers state that there is a better feeling apparent towards the best grades with the result that receivers generally are holding at $1@2 per ton advance over last week. Offerings of top grades are very light and the market is especially firm on these grades. Bad roads at shipping points and a comparatively low market in this city has tended to shorten shipments to this market and receivers report less invoices of hay to arrive. Considerable hay from Canada is still arriving out of condition, being more or less caked on account of having been previously heated and afterwards

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l to cool. This hay has to be sold siderable concessions and is causing sfaction among the trade. A higher is quoted on No. 1 timothy hay in bales, most of the offerings being 34 per ton, with small bales at $31 er ton. No. 2 timothy is held at per ton for large bales with small t $28@30. No. 1 Eastern higher at , and No. 2 Eastern at $27@28. No. also higher at $25@27. There is a nge in the prices quoted on clover hay as it includes clover and clover hay. The market ranges at $26@30. ay is held at $25@27 for poor to Receipts for the week ending Nov. Local, 64 cars; export, 20 cars. straw market is over supplied and are a shade lower with a quiet de- Choice rye straw is quoted at $16 for most of the offerings with oat t $14. Receipts for the week end- v. 8 were: Local, 7 cars.

CHICAGO.

10.—The following is a statement of eipts and shipments of hay in tons Chicago market for the week ending also the total receipts and ship- f hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 9, 1918.
ceipts	4,501	4,800	7,538
hipments ...	324	412	6,480
since Jan. 1.	206,310	201,809	278,631
since Jan. 1.	40,371	40,047	76,564

hrinkage in hay receipts is attrib- the shortage of cars. At any rate ply is quite under the demand for ulities. Clover and heavy clover re especially scarce and in demand. ho can get cars will be sure to hit e markets by immediate shipments. tonday as follows:

hy—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $29@30; $26@28; No. 3, $24@25; threshed, sample, $20@24.
—No. 1 light, $28@29; clover mixed. clover, $25@29.
—Kan., Okla., Mo., choice, $20@24; 7@18; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, 10@11. Minn., Wis., Dak., $16@22.
Hay—Feeding, $14@18; packing,

—Rye, $13@14.50; oat. $13@13.50; 11@12.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.

.—There has been a big drop in in the past two weeks, the fields become cleared and the car situa- ing become more acute. It is al- possible to get a car at any of the points to ship hay to San Fran- stocks are being consumed in the receipts are so small it is quite that the market should show con- improvement. The dry weather ast few weeks also has a tendency prices.
erable hay has changed hands in try districts during the past week ced prices over anything reported e.
y weather has caused the trade ntry districts to improve consid- all of which is the cause of a and higher market.
wheat and red oat hay are in nand, as is also a good grade of y if free from foxtail.
is considerable call for alfalfa. trade is practically nominal, ow- e stevedores' strike on the water eliveries have only been made with ifficulty.
is unchanged.

We quote wholesale prices in carload lots: Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $21@23; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $18@22; No. 2 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $17@19; choice tame oat hay, $20 @23; other tame oat hay, $17@20; wild oat hay, $16@19; barley hay, $16@20; alfalfa hay, $18@23; stock hay, $13@16; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c bale.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 8.—Receipts of hay were somewhat in excess of the last previous period with a total for the week of 2,652 tons. A year ago receipts were 2,738 tons. Some concern was felt here as to what the strike might do in connection with deliveries but so far the railroads have not fallen down in that respect. Farmers are not free sellers at this time and cars are hard to get. For that reason arrivals are hardly up to normal. Demand, however, is light and No. 1 timothy has been dull and neglected. Enough good clover mixed is coming into market to bring No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed together as to value per net ton. Good green clover is still wanted and No. 2 timothy is not hard to place, while the poorer sorts of hay are not accepted except at some concessions in price. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 1 light clover mixed, $27.50@28; No. 1 clover mixed, $29@29.50. No. 2 clover mixed, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $30@31.50; No. 2 clover, $25@28.

HAY CROP LIGHT

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The hay crop in this locality was rather light. During the time of cutting clover we had too much rain and consequently is of a very poor quality. No. 1 timothy is selling at $30, but the farmers are holding in the anticipation that prices will be higher later on.

Clover and alfalfa are scarce, but the demand is light.

The extreme high water has covered the bottom lands along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers and thousands of acres of corn will be lost.—*John A. Hartman.*

The State Live Stock Commission of Montana says there were 1,200,000 cattle on the farms this year of which only about 200,000 have been shipped up to the middle of October.

The first car of new corn this season arrived in Minneapolis on Oct. 25 from Clara City, Minn., and was sold to Albert Dickinson & Co., at $1.35 per bu. The corn graded No. 4 yellow.

France during the seven months, January-July, imported 5,484,000 qrs. of wheat, compared with 5,317,239 the previous year. The French harvest this year is considerably below that of a year ago and very much below that of 1914.

Cash Contract Wheat.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract wheat at Chicago for a series of years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	224	217	174	121⅜	126⅞	95⅝	83½
	245	217	200	139	153	98½	115⅜
Feb.	223	217	166¾	110½	145½	93½	90½
	236	217	185⅜	135⅜	168	97¾	112
Mar.	235½	217	184½	107	136¾	92⅜	87¼
	...	217	208	119½	164¼	96⅜	108
Apr.	258	217	207½	117	150	92⅛	90
	268	217	304	125⅝	162½	95¾	109½
May	268	217	261	106	135	94	99½
	278½	...	345	122½	164⅛	100⅜	103⅜
June	232	217	224	101¾	111	78¾	89½
	246	223	307	107½	134⅝	96⅞	108
July	223	223	210	104	108½	77¾	94
	229	230	266	128¾	132	95½	96
Aug.	223	223	212	126	98	85¼	84
	272½	225	260	158¼	119½	116	90½
Sept.	223	223	217	140½	98	101	88½
	227½	225	220	159⅛	119½	123½	95½
Oct.	223	223	217	157⅜	108	102	81
	227	225	...	188	120¾	106½	96½
Nov.	...	223	217	174	110¾	111⅛	84
	...	226¾	...	189½	114¾	116¾	97
Dec.	...	226½	217	167	117	113⅝	85⅞
	...	242	...	180⅛	128½	129¼	97½
Year	...	217	174	101¾	98	77¾	81
	...	226¾	345	189½	168	129¼	115⅜
Aver.	...	221	240⅛	136⅜	130⅝	100½	96½

Cash Contract Corn.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract corn at Chicago for a number of years:

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	122	170	93¼	72½	68½	60	46½
	162	185	103	79½	77	66	50⅛
Feb.	122	170	96¾	71½	68½	61	49
	138	180	102¾	79½	78	63½	51½
Mar.	131¾	165	102½	70	70	63	50
	164	175	122½	78½	75	70	53½
Apr.	155½	160	123	74¾	72	64	54
	172	175	160	79	79	69½	57
May	160½	150	152	69	74¾	67	55¼
	185	170	174	78½	79	72½	60
June	171	150	158	69¼	71¼	68¼	58¼
	185½	165	176	78¼	76½	73½	63
July	179½	160	177½	78	75¾	67½	60
	210	175	232	84¼	82	76	66½
Aug.	183	160	169	82	75¼	74	68½
	210	180	236	88½	82¼	86	78¼
Sept.	133	140	195	84¾	65¼	72½	71¼
	183	165	224	90	78	83¼	78¼
Oct.	137	135	189	88¼	59¾	71½	67¾
	153	145	215½	111	67	86	73
Nov.	...	130	185	90	61½	62¾	71
	...	145	229	110	68½	78	74¼
Dec.	...	135	160	88	69½	62¼	64
	...	155	196	76	75	68¼	73½
Year	...	130	93¼	78	59¾	60	46½
	...	185	236	110	82¼	86	78¼
Aver.	...	160	165⅛	82⅜	77½	70¼	62½

Cash Contract Oats.

Following is the monthly range of cash contract oats at Chicago for a series of years:

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	54	78½	53½	43¼	49	37⅜	32
	76½	84¾	58..	51	58⅝	39	33½
Feb.	55¾	81¾	51¾	41¾	53	38½	32¾
	64	93	56⅜	50¼	60	39½	34¾
Mar	58¼	84⅞	55½	42	53⅝	37⅞	31⅝
	70	92½	62½	47	60⅛	39¾	33¾
Apr.	66½	80¾	63⅛	44½	53⅞	37	34
	75½	90⅜	71⅛	77	57½	39⅜	35¾
May	67⅞	72	59½	39½	50½	37	35⅛
	74¼	79½	74	49¼	56	42½	43
June	67⅜	71	62	37⅜	46⅜	36⅜	38½
	74	80⅝	69	41½	49¾	40¾	43⅛
July	69½	72⅛	68½	38⅝	48¾	34⅝	37½
	83	78¾	85	42	59½	39½	41⅞
Aug.	70¼	67⅞	51	41	46	33½	39½
	80¾	72⅝	80	47	60	48¾	42⅛
Sept.	65¼	70⅛	56¼	44⅛	36	44	40⅛
	74½	73⅞	61⅛	47⅛	38½	51⅛	43¾
Oct.	70¾	66⅜	58⅛	45½	35¾	44¾	36⅜
	74½	71¾	60½	53¾	39¾	48¾	41
Nov.	....	67¼	58½	51½	37¼	47½	37½
	....	77¾	72½	57	41½	50	39¼
Dec.	....	68	70¼	46¾	40⅞	46⅞	37⅝
	....	74½	80⅝	54	44	49¾	40⅛
Year	....	66⅜	51	37⅜	35¾	33½	31⅝
	....	93	85	57	60⅛	51⅛	43⅜
Aver.	....	77	63⅞	46⅞	49	41½	37¾

Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.

LEAKING CARS AT MILWAUKEE.

Statistics compiled by the weighing department of the Chamber of Commerce show that during the first three weeks of October 24 per cent of all grain cars received at Milwaukee were found to be in a leaking condition on arrival. This is the same percentage as were found leaking during the months of August and September, but is an increase of 5 per cent over the four previous months.—*Doings in Grain in Milwaukee.*

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov.	16.136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0	40,644,0
Nov.	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
Nov.	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797.0
Dec.	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
Dec.	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745.0
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311.0
	1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118.0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107.0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557.0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48.912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90.607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct.	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov.	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
Nov.	8...95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811.0

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Prices moved within a fair range and closing trades were at losses of 17½c on pork, 10c on October lard, while January gained 3½c and January ribs lost 7½c for the week. In the same time hogs were up 85c to $1.

Trading in provisions was of fair volume from a speculative standpoint with a good advance, followed by a reaction. The strength in hog and corn values was the basis for considerable buying, mainly by shorts and on the bulge realizing sales by speculators, combined with liberal sales by local and western packers, carried prices down, the close being well toward the inside of the week. Cash trade on the whole was better for meats, particularly short ribs 50 and 60 lb. averages being taken toward the last at better prices. There was also more business in bellies and fat backs and shipments for the week made a good showing of lard and meats aggregating over 40,000,000 lbs., exceeding last year's. Of lard, however, there was a decrease of nearly 3,000,000 lbs. from last year. Germany wants lard and meats, as also do a number of the other countries, and they are willing to pay high prices for delivery running from 30 to 90 days and beyond. This is a speculative class of buying and the sellers are taking great chances regarding the high prices offered as commensurate for them. The more conservative operators say they would prefer to sell January delivery rather than the foreigners, as they know exactly what their position will be all the time, while with the uncertainty regarding foreign exchange and other conditions they do not know what to do at times.

Packers were good sellers of lard on all the hard spots. The make, while large, is not up to that of a few weeks ago, as then the backs and bellies were being tanked, which is unusual at this time of the year, and it has been the theory of some of the oldest and most successful packers that under such conditions lard values are out of line and it is generally profitable to make sales of futures until there is better alignment. An improved demand for backs and bellies has prevented less tanking, but there is plenty of lard being made. Shipments last week were 12,513,000 lbs., compared with 15,358,000 lbs. last year.

Supplies of hogs were larger, owing to the advanced price, the top being $15.45 made Saturday, and indications are that the advance will increase the movement from the country. With the strike of laborers at the seaboard well toward adjustment and foreign traffic getting into near normal channels, prospects are of a liberal export movement. The strike of the soft coal miners is a depressing factor in consumption in case it lasts any length of time, but the indications are that the shutdown will be brief. There is a movement under way in the Board of Trade directory to prevent trading in mess pork for future delivery. Very little pork of the speculative grade is being made and stocks are small, which makes the market easily manipulated by the packers, and the action of the October in the closing days of the month showed how easy it is for any of the large packers to control it and squeeze the shorts at the end of a delivery. Many years ago pork was an active speculative commodity, the public selling it short and buying it at times on a large scale, but of late years interest in it has been small and most of those who have sold it short have lost heavily.

Range of prices in October and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Nov.8,	Nov.1,	Nov.9,
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Jan.	$35.50	$34.25	$34.55	$34.37	$43.55
Oct. rg.	34.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Nov.	26.95	26.45	26.45	26.55	26.60
Oct. rg.	25.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	25.25	24.67	24.77	24.75	26.55
Oct. rg.	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	18.97	18.40	18.50	18.62	23.90
Oct. rg.	18.85	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—Further advances in hog prices stimulated the market for provision products in Kansas City this week. Domestic demand improved considerably, packers reporting a liberal movement of fresh pork to the East. Prices advanced again, closing as much as 1½c higher for the week. Fancy loins were up about 1¼c, with other better grades of fresh pork about 1c higher and the cheaper grades generally ¾c up. Local demand for fresh pork was good. A moderate demand prevailed from the South for dry salt and heavy smoked meats, with prices up about 1c to 1½c compared with the close last week. Demand continued strong for lard and lard products. Fancy hams and bacons also shared in the improved tone of the market, closing with gains of more than 1c. A better export trade was reported.

Stocks of provision products in Kansas City amount to 44,494,700 lbs., compared with 53,930,100 lbs. on October 1, and 46,101,400 on November 1, a year ago.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Hogs advanced and closed at the best of the week the two at twelve leading markets was $16.35, Wednesday at Buffalo. Highest prices in leading markets for the week as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$15.25	$15.00	$15.10	$15.05	$15.35	$15.45
K. City	15.25	15.20	14.85	14.90	15.40	15.60
Omaha	14.75	14.85	14.95	14.08	15.35	15.25
St.Louis	15.25	15.00	15.15	15.25	15.60	15.60
St. Joe.	15.15	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.40	15.55
Sx. City	14.75	14.75	15.25	15.00	15.40	15.15
St. Paul	14.25	14.35	14.35	14.30	14.55	14.80
Ind'polis	15.00	14.85	15.00	15.50	15.35	15.00
Buffalo	15.75	16.25	16.35	16.00	15.60	15.75
Pittsb'g	16.00	16.25	16.00	15.50	15.75	16.00
Clevel'd	15.00	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.40	15.50
L'sville	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
H. top.	$16.00	$16.25	$16.35	$16.00	$15.75	$16.00
L. top.	14.25	14.35	14.35	14.03	14.55	14.80
Av. top	15.10	15.10	15.20	15.10	15.35	15.40
Wk. ago	13.30	13.60	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.55
Gain	$1.80	$1.50	$1.15	$0.90	$1.00	$0.85

Cattle were in lighter supply with the best higher and the others firmer at the close. Prices closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.00@19.80	$6.00@14.00
Kansas City	9.15@18.40	5.25@12.35
Omaha	9.20@17.65	5.20@12.25
St. Louis	9.00@16.75	5.15@11.85
St. Joseph	9.15@16.40	5.20@11.70
Sioux City	8.75@15.75	5.15@11.60
St. Paul	9.00@15.75	5.10@11.50

Sheep and lambs were little changed with ample offerings, although less than of late. Closing prices follow:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$12.00@15.00	$6.00@11.50
Kansas City	8.25@14.75	3.25@ 8.00
Omaha	8.50@14.60	3.00@ 7.50
St. Louis	8.50@14.50	2.90@ 7.50
St. Joseph	9.00@14.50	3.00@ 7.40
East Buffalo	9.50@14.75	3.50@ 7.75
Pittsburgh	9.75@14.00	3.50@ 7.60
Louisville	8.50@13.00	3.40@ 7.50
Cleveland	8.00@14.00	3.50@ 7.25

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week. (Last year's reports suppressed by the government.):

	Nov. 8. 1919.	Nov. 1. 1919.
Pork, bbls.	1,175	525
Pork, lbs.	223,250	99,750
Meats, lbs.	17,829,000	8,406,000
Total meat	18,052,250	8,505,750
Lard	8,975,000	1,679,000
Total products	27,027,250	10,184,750

Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	167,623	93,239	165,460
Preceding week	133,760	100,956	157,703
Last year	209,486	109,981	157,043
Shipments—			
Past week	17,328	30,668	52,002
Preceding week	10,512	31,491	44,228
Last year	6,105	34,228	38,912

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 8.	1918. From Oct. 26 to Nov. 9.
Chicago	150,300	368,600
Kansas City	43,600	109,600
South Omaha	19,200	58,300
St. Louis	48,700	110,400
S. St. Joseph	25,900	93,600
Indianapolis	10,000	54,300
Milwaukee	14,000	29,900
Cudahy	5,100	20,700
Cincinnati	21,700	35,000
Ottumwa	10,700	11,300
Cedar Rapids	6,100	15,700
Sioux City	15,500	37,200
St. Paul	18,200	47,400
Cleveland	23,300	60,600
Louisville	6,900	8,300
Wichita	3,000	8,900
Detroit	16,500	29,100
Nebraska City	3,400	5,100
Oklahoma City	2,400	15,100
For the week	522,000	705,000
Preceding week	501,000	603,000

Weights are reported as follows: 230, 350, 227½, 214, 224, 175, 263, 274, 210, 189, 205, 201, 218. Reports of quality: Six "good," two "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

An easier tone to hog products prevailed Monday. Offerings were fair—demand rather active. Quotations as of Monday, Nov. 10, follow:

M. pork, new	$42.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	26.65	@.....
Neutral, No. 1	34.25	@34.50
Neutral, No. 2	33.25	@33.50
Shortrib sides	19.25	@20.50

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	20¾@21	24 @24½
12-14 lbs.	20½@20¾	23½@24
14-16 lbs.	20¼@20½	22¾@23
18-20 lbs.	20 @20¼	22¼@22½
Skinned hams	19½@21½	21 @22½
Picnics	15 @18	15 @19
Bellies	22½@27	23½@27
Pork loins	29 @31½	....@....

Dry Salted.	Smoked.
Shoulders ..17½-18	Hams 28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks..20¾-25	Sk. hams ...27½-28
Clr. Bellies..20 -21	Picnics .....22 -22½
Rib Bellies.19¾-20¾	E. S. Sides.21½-....
E. S. R. Sds.19¼-19½	Sh. Cl. Sds.23 -23¼
S. Cl. Sides.20¼-20½	E. S. C. Sds.21½-21¾
E. S. C. Sds.19¼-19½	Rough Sides.21½-22
Plates, reg..18¾-19	B'kfast Bac.32½-33
Butts .....19 -19¼	

Live Stock at Twenty Markets.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading western markets and thirteen other points today and for this week, with comparisons, also totals for 1919 to date, as compiled by the *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
Today	20,100	48,400	24,400	92,900
Wk. ago	21,600	38,800	49,600	110,000
Yr. ago	19,700	64,900	17,500	102,100
This wk.	480,500	608,500	516,200	1,605,200
Wk. ago	533,300	471,000	576,600	1,580,900
Yr. ago	503,700	808,700	470,100	1,782,500
*1919	13,828,600	29,989,800	15,843,600	59,652,000

*Year to date.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.50	$14.75	$ 7.60	$14.40
Previous week.	15.80	13.55	7.65	14.60
Cor. week 1918.	14.40	17.85	10.00	15.35
Cor. week 1917.	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week 1916.	10.30	9.65	8.00	11.05
Cor. week 1915.	8.80	6.80	5.90	9.00
Cor. week 1914*	....	....	....	....
Cor. week 1913.	8.35	8.00	4.60	7.45
Cor. week 1912.	8.15	7.76	4.05	7.15
Cor. week 1911.	6.65	6.47	3.50	5.55
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.65	$10.45	$ 6.70	$10.25

*Yards closed owing to quarantine.

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 8, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received:	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	.....	43
Pork, brls.	200	200	200
Cut meats, lbs.	2,849,000	2,849,000	2,864,000
Lard, lbs.	2,769,000	2,769,000	2,733,000
Shipped:			
Beef, pkgs.	191	191	792
Pork, brls.	1,013	1,013	3,224
Cut meats, lbs.	27,550,000	27,550,000	18,538,000
Lard, lbs.	12,513,000	12,513,000	15,358,000

Live Stock Marke

CHICAGO LIVE STOC

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Hog price on the up-grade last week and at the highest since Oct. 13. A $16.45 was made for choic butchers that day, showing an a of 85c for the week. The avera urday was $15.10, or $1.00 high a week ago and for the week o was $1.40 over the previous week pared with $17.85 last year and two years ago.

The upturn on prices was due recent sharp decline and shutt in receipts and a disposition part of packers to take hold mo ly, and the top showed an adv almost $2.50 from the low point t dle of October. The advance the week indicated that farme be more disposed to sell again other drop of fair proportions sult. Light hogs were in better at the close and roasting pigs $17, the offerings of the latte light. Bulk of sales at the clo $14.85 to $15.30, with few packi selling under $15. Quality of t was good with a moderate pr of packing hogs in the daily Average weight for the week lbs., against 230 the previous w 231 last year, while the nine erage was 209 lbs.

Packers' purchases of hogs week were 147,000, against 127,0 the previous week and 195,000 l Armour interest took 30,900; S 100; Morris, 12,000, and Wilson

Arrivals at Chicago for th were 163,499 hogs against 130 previous week and 205,458 la At the twenty markets the 608,500, against 471,000 the week and 808,700 last year.

A feature of the hog market West was that they have more proportionately of late th the Eastern, and while the Ea mand here early in the week w it became small later, and th between poor and best hogs he last had narrowed to $1.05.

Cattle prices did better la with all kinds selling higher plies lighter. Fancy heavy s which the supply was light an tition from Eastern buyers k up to $19.80, the highest si May. Fat yearlings also bro same price, a new record f Sales of steers above $19 were every day of the week. Price better grades were 25 to 50c l the last, with others better week's low time, short fed ste up 75c. Average of beef steer week, $15.50, against $15.80 vious week and $14.40 last ye mon and medium grades were lower for the week. The r $8 to $17 except for the fanc many fair killing steers brir to $15. Most of the short grassers sold at the last arou $15.50 for 950 to 1,200 lb. weig

Western cattle were mostly er for the week with 1,200 to averages; $12.50 to $13 and $11.50 for the greater part of There were 300 car loads c Canadian steers here that sold to $10.00, with poor, thin st able for canning that brought $7.00. Arrivals of Westerns 000, against 33,500 the previ and 21,000 last year, and th them are now said to be in.

Butchers' stock average low for the best. Few cows w enough to do better than many fleshy grass stock at $8.50. Fat heavy heifers sc $13. Veal calves closed at t the week at $18 to $18.50 for

Feeders east of Chicago v buyers of feeds, bringing $1 erage for the week was $9.5 $9.65 the previous week and

August. Arrivals here, 92,068, gainst 103,437 the previous week and ,559 last year.

Fat lambs closed 25c lower with bulk native best natives $14 to $14.75. ost of western fed lots were common. verage for the week $14.40 against 4.60 the previous week and $15.36 st year. Sheep prices were little anged with an average of $7.60, or 5c der the previous weeks and compared th $10 last year.

Estimated arrivals at Chicago this ek: Cattle, 85,000; hogs, 180,000; eep, 130,000. Arrivals last year: Cat- 76,255; hogs, 210,202; sheep, 120,-

Heavy horses are selling well, but hter grades are slow sale. Good les sold readily, the best bringing 0; drafters, $225 to $300; farm nks, $100 to $125. General purpose ses, $100 to $125.

Kansas City Livestock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

ansas City, Nov. 8.—Somewhat more fidence as to the position of the hog rket developed in Kansas City this k as a result of another sharp upturn quotations. Sales were made today up 15.60, a rise of as much as $1.45 per dredweight over a week ago and as h as $3.20 over the low point of the month. Cattle, on the other hand, e irregular and uncertain this week so as the market action is concerned, e sheep and lambs were mostly lower. tive competition between order buy- and packers resulted in a bullish mar- for hogs in the face of an increase in pts. There was still evidence of the of cars and nervousness among ship- in the action of hogs. Packers were e buyers, but the trade was not with- rratic price changes. Average cost of es for the week was figured at $14.86, st $13.55 the preceding week. Iowa Illinois continued heavy buyers of hogs, and sales were made up to 5.

ile the receipts of hogs showed an ase, the run of cattle fell off. How- it was plain that as many cattle l have arrived as in the preceding if cars had been available. New o, usually a heavy shipper at this n, complained bitterly of a lack of and equipment was short elsewhere e Southwest. The best load of cattle ed brought $17.40. General quality plain. The best fed cattle were un- ed, while other classes were weak to wer. Kansas grassers sold largely at 2. Some cake-fed steers from grass ht $14.75. Choice range cows were d up to $10.75, while canners were to $5. There was complaint of a tion in the demand for stockers and s on account of industrial unrest and n account of the tightness of money e Southwest. It is said this has ed buying by some farmers who d to obtain credit in financing their ions.

he sheep trade the market was weak. s closed with a top of $14.25 after early up to $15.15. Lambs closed $1 lower for the week, and sheep 25c down. Receipts increased. ruled between $6 and $8. Feeding were in good demand, closing at 13.

Omaha Livestock Market.

uce McCullough, Correspondent.

ha, Nov. 8.—The run of cattle held ly well this week, totaling 56,000, as 61,000 last week and 51,000 a year Belated Western grass cattle made big bulk of the receipts and the tion of corn-fed steers was much than for the week previous as well h poorer in point of quality. Trend es inclined downward from start sh, the short fed and warmed up showing a 50@75c decline and n rangers selling off 25@40c. No long fed steers are coming but ould sell readily at $15@17 or better. good short fed steers are selling $12@13, with common to fair kinds 0@11.50 and on down. Choice to Western range beeves sold this t $12@14, the fair to good grades rgely at $10.50@11.50 and the com- kinds including Mexicans and Tex- $7.50@9.50.

ess in stockers and feeders has seasonably liberal proportions and he best grades selling up around 12.50 have held steady the fair to nds at $9.50@11.50 show about a line for the week with commoner at $7.50@9 showing a 25@50c de- Stock cows and heifers as well as alves have sold off more or less for k but demand is still broad, cows fers going at $5.50@8, and calves @10.

the influence of continued mod- upply of hogs the demand has d and prices have advanced an- t or more. The shipping outlet to be improving while local pack- taking hold more freely than for he past so that supplies have been ned up every day at the advanc- res. Choice butcher weight and gs sell at the top of the list and eavy packers at the bottom but the spread in values appears to be steadily narrowing down. With only about 3,500 hogs Saturday and market was 10@15c higher, tops going at $15.25 as against $14.30 on last Saturday and the bulk at $14.75@15.25 as against $13.85@14.15 one week ago.

With very moderate supply of sheep and lambs the market has held substantially steady throughout the week, the advances and declines being within very narrow ranges. Values at the close are in much the same notch as they were a week ago.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Nov. 8.—Our cattle this week was not quite as heavy as the previous week but was little above the corresponding week of last year. The market opened on a strong active basis and on really good cattle maintained this tone for the entire week. Nothing choice or prime was offered for sale but we had one string of three cars of heavy Missouri fed beeves which were good enough to bring $18.50, the week's top. Medium cattle of which there was a superabundance and common and light cattle were not much sought after and the trade in these grades was slow and unevenly lower. There is a good demand for feeders and some of the best ones went to scale this week as high as $12.60. They of course carried considerable weight.

The hog market was characterized by active trading and higher prices. We are receiving a great many medium weight and light hogs but as the supply is not over-abundant they have all been taken at good prices. The market is 60@75c higher than the close of last week. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $15@15.60; good heavys, $15.40@15.60; rough, $12@13.25; light, $15.25@15.60; pigs, $14.50@15.50; bulk, $15.25@15.55.

The sheep and lamb market was more or less slow and draggy all week. This is a sort of in-between season for lambs and the consequence is we are not receiving enough of them that could be called good to choice. There are too many of the warmed-up kind. The market is right at 50c lower for the week. The one class of bovine stock which seems to hold to a steady basis is fat mutton sheep. There are not enough of them coming in and they find prompt sale at fully steady prices.

Oklahoma Livestock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 8.—Cattle receipts so far this week have been very light, in fact, too light to run the packing houses full time and they were compelled to draw supplies from other markets. Not our market alone, but the majority of other markets are also showing a decline in receipts of cattle and hogs. The few steers that came at the fore part of the week sold from $8.60@10.50, which was pretty steady. The few receipts do not seem reasonable to cattlemen here, considering the good prices and fills cattle are carrying here at our market. The few sales of steers offered this week met with a ready sale and are considered strong and as much as 25c higher. Common to fair grades, 900 to 950 lbs., sold from $9.25@9.50. The close of the market shows packers more anxious to get cattle and the market is closing from 25@40c higher.

The beginning of the week she-stuff consisted largely of jackpots, which sold with a lot of snap. Receipts on calves have been light and many more could be used at these prevailing strong prices. They are considered stronger. Stockers and feeders have also been scarce and good quality threes averaging around 825 lbs. are selling at $9.10.

Hogs are coming back to a better level in price, $15.20 was paid for top which price has not been seen here in several weeks. Compared to last week's prices they are $1.50 a cwt. higher.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 7.—Receipts of cattle Monday of this week reached the grand total of 12,000 head, and the gratifying feature was that the market for all desirable grades held active and strong. More good cattle in fat and stock and feeding classes could be used. Plain and common classes are hard to sell, but only slightly lower. Range of prices: Feeders, $7@11.30; stockers, $6.75@9; killers, $7@9.10.

Canadian Livestock.

Montreal, Nov. 8.—The embargo which was in order the previous week was lifted on the sixth day, Saturday, so that last week's receipts of livestock came in with good volume. With the removal of restrictions, however, warning was sent out to shippers to hold back shipments to some degree at first for it had been rumored that very heavy shipments were awaiting transportation. Selects ruled $15.50 for hogs that were fed and watered and no change in price was noted throughout the week. Choice butcher steers were quotable $10@11.25 although one sale was recorded at $12. There was one lot of heavy steers at this market which will be exported to Belgium.

The directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois have selected Peoria as the place for the national meeting which will be held on Feb. 10, 11 and 12.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Nov. 8, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918
Chicago	167,623	17,328	209,486	6,105
St. Louis	67,780	19,082	70,941	17,035
Kansas City	57,527	10,449	81,553	5,779
So. Omaha	24,937	5,774	40,164	2,745
S.St. Joseph	29,206	2,592	19,950	2,999
Indianapolis	59,674	48,187	62,506	24,054
Cincinnati	38,957	17,257	45,175	32,081
Louisville	14,473	7,590	25,337	19,823
Sioux City	21,400	2,947	26,068	4,655
Nov. 8	481,577	131,206	611,180	115,276
Nov. 1	432,350	116,594	502,010	93,668
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	7,316	1,645
Cleveland	21,785	2,438	31,665	4,954
S. St. Paul	40,292	19,636	53,344	19,987
Pittsburgh	16,755	6,702	29,930	11,972
Milwaukee	25,503	9,448	32,032	400
Wichita	6,471	82	10,769	946
Okla. City	1,953	211	8,511	873
Nov. 8	.....	.....	173,567	40,777
Nov. 1	.....	.....	138,584	31,201
Oct. 25	.....	.....	124,704	31,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Nov. 8, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	93,239	30,666	100,981	34,228
St. Louis	43,990	14,902	42,660	11,733
Kansas City	88,939	44,512	104,768	53,219
So. Omaha	55,442	27,288	51,667	21,608
S.St. Joseph	18,433	3,962	23,256	8,738
Sioux City	23,697	15,161	18,612	11,949
Nov. 8	323,740	136,491	251,944	141,575
Nov. 1	423,081	189,674	324,165	109,763
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	41,916	6,914
Cleveland	5,200	556	4,029	382
S. St. Paul	52,961	42,814	51,669	34,431
Wichita	10,698	4,933	17,828	9,400
Indianapolis	10,466	7,545	10,294	5,000
Cincinnati	7,691	3,018	10,197	3,060
Louisville	6,492	4,047	5,524	4,885
Pittsburgh	1,661	664	2,623	1,050
Milwaukee	8,486	2,046	8,444	1,773
Okla. City	12,790	5,345	26,617	8,791
Nov. 8	.....	.....	179,141	75,686
Nov. 1	.....	.....	154,057	61,133
Oct. 25	.....	.....	135,820	64,021
Oct. 18	.....	.....	159,774	75,548
Oct. 11	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Nov. 8, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	165,460	52,002	157,043	38,912
Kansas City	38,032	16,716	36,877	20,112
St. Louis	16,141	1,994	11,965	1,691
So. Omaha	48,132	19,207	51,204	20,204
S St. Joseph	15,463	1,677	17,042	2,457
Sioux City	14,559	6,243	10,998	4,599
Fort Worth	.....	.....	2,964	556
S. St. Paul	67,230	70,831	51,355	46,203
Cleveland	12,011	3,669	12,578	6,594
Cincinnati	2,825	693	3,684	1,477
Louisville	639	312	648	.....
Indianapolis	3,129	2,702	2,719	2,660
Pittsburgh	5,939	2,376	10,264	4,106
Milwaukee	4,796	2,106	4,198	2,622
Wichita	869	1,652	3,563	2,653
Okla. City	899	None	362	219
Nov. 8	396,124	182,180	377,464	155,066
Nov. 1	.....	.....	310,040	136,241
Oct. 25	.....	.....	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	471,538	246,536	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	453,344	215,035	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

*Fort Worth missing.



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Two persons — *Per day*
Room with detached bath, $3, $3.50 and $4
Room with private bath—
Double room — $5 to $8
Single room with double bed, $4, $4.50 and $5

Two Connecting Rooms with Bath
Two persons — $5 to $8
Three persons — $6 to $9
Four persons — $7 to $12

1026 rooms—834 with private bath

La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

ERNEST J. STEVENS
Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

HOTEL LA SALLE

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he Letter Box

Sold Out.

Current-Grain Reporter: Thos. tt of this place has bought the and feed business of H. G. Scott akes possession at once.—*H. G. Buck Grove, Iowa.*

Building Elevator.

Current-Grain Reporter: We w building a new elevator and on purchase some belting, car dust collector and an automatic *Superior Terminal Elevator Co., r, Nebr.*

Car Shortage.

Current-Grain Repeorter: The rtage is and has been the most bject with us this year. xpect to build a new elevator in ing of 1920 and will soon be in rket for supplies.—*Farmers Co-ve Co., Creston, Ia.*

Service at Hankenton, N. D.

Current-Grain Reporter: The thony Elv. Co. have re-opened levator at this station and have the handling of coal to their s. Frank Telgir is agent. . Wipperman owns and operates d Atlantic elevator. Herman is buyer. are now running our elevator n electric motor.—*Cargill Elv. J. Schuster, Agent, Hankenton,*

Fort William, Ont.

Current-Grain Reporter: On . Nov. 12 issue, why do you call *Williams*, Ont.? You are not y one to make this mistake.—*J. tonald.*

—Well, the only reason we know there is a typesetter (or lino-erator) who insists on putting "s" on every word that ought have one; and no proofreader of uaintance has the nerve to stop urselves have tried to do it so e are beginning to get too fa- to keep up a hopeless struggle uracy with a man determined illy to pluralize everything—even the Almighty.—EDITOR.

n Webster County, Nebr.

Current-Grain Reporter: I have elevator here and all that is as we hardly ever ship any corn is all fed here and more. It gone over last spring at an ex- f $1,700 and is in good condi-

wheat here made about 15 bus. d 3 grades and about 80% has market with very little yet to hed. Corn is a light crop, about but of good quality. I am $1.15 at present. I have been ess here thirty-two years but do k I will stay that much longer. *s Hunter, Inavale, Nebr.*

Foreign Department.

Current-Grain Reporter: I do l to inform you that I consider per the best posted on American , and no other papers covering in field come up to it in this

ver, I think you could make a provement by creating a "For- partment," under which all for- p reports and live stock news e gathered, as I think the for- in and live stock situation will considerable bearing upon the n markets in future and to be ted in this respect will be nec- f one is to make a correct fore- future prices. rain crop of this country, which ently been harvested, is some- ove the average; and inasmuch number of farm animals, and especially swine, has been greatly reduced during the war, owing to the impossibility of securing any coarse grains and oil cakes from abroad, the amount of corn, oats and oil cakes that will be imported into this country for the coming year is likely to be very small—*Aksel Vang, "Bella-Vista," Kolding, Denmark.*

THE WEATHER REPORTS.

The *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* for the week Nov. 11 says the work of husking corn was delayed by frequent rains in most Central Valley districts and there was also some damage to corn as well as to fodder. In the South continued wet weather has interfered with the picking of cotton and cotton in the fields suffered further damage by rains in most sections from Tennessee and Alabama westward. In the soft wheat belt the weather generally was favorable for germination and growth of fall grains in practically all sections of the country, although a little too wet in some districts, notably in Kentucky and southern Indiana and Illinois, while in California the drought has delayed seeding.

For potatoes and truck crops the temperature was too high for best growth of winter truck. The pastures and ranges were snow covered at the end of the week from northern Minnesota westward to Wyoming and Montana and there was much snow on the mountains of Idaho, so that feeding operations have begun. Clover hulling was under way in Wisconsin with good results.

In New England there was a severe storm at the beginning of the week, causing heavy rainfall on the coast and snow in the interior northern portions, more than 12 inches falling in some localities. In Indiana and Illinois Hessian fly is reported in several localities, in Indiana quite bad in some places. Kansas reports more corn gathered up to Nov. 10 than usual at this season. New Mexico reports moisture needed in some stock districts but generally the stock is in fine condition. In Nevada cattle and sheep are on the winter ranges at the feeding stations. Oregon reports the pasturage improved.

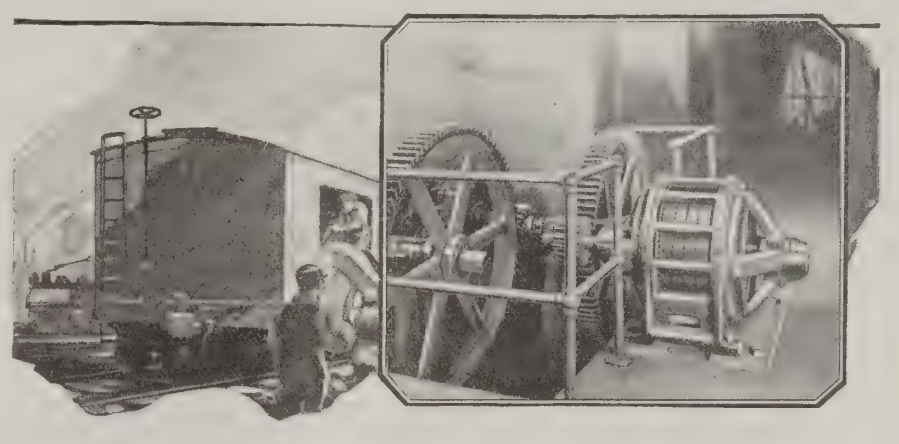
CANADIAN FEEDER CATTLE.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—During the past week cattle men from Winnipeg have been on this market endeavoring to place a number of good feed steers which are arriving at these yards and will continue to arrive during the next four to six weeks. They report an extraordinarily heavy movement of feeder cattle from western Canada due largely to the drought in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. The drought the past summer greatly reduced the winter feeds and this, with early snow cutting short the grazing period, has speeded up the marketward movement, thus resulting in the congestion at the Winnipeg and Calgary yards.

These feeders are coming from a strictly range country, where the ranch men have made breeding the paramount issue. The cattle are mostly one- and two-year-old steers with Hereford and Shorthorn breeding. The cattle are shipped in from the ranches to either of the above named markets, there sorted and only the top cattle are reshipped to this country. The first shipments of these cattle were a selected lot varying in weight from 700 to 800 pounds for yearlings, going to the country at about $7@9 per cwt., to 900 to 1,000 pounds for two-year-olds selling at around $9 @10.50. While no definite figures can be given as to the number that will reach here it is the opinion of the local trade that last month's receipts of 49,442 head will be greatly surpassed.

Sec'y Dorsey of Texas says the Galveston export embargo situation seems to be clearing up somewhat. At any rate there is less demand made at his office for applications for permits, but the chief difficulty now seems to be to get cars after permits are secured.

Help release cars for moving our great crops by quick unloading



Quickly Spotting Cars With G-E Motor-driven Pullers

DEMURRAGE need never be feared by mills using pullers and grain shovels operated by G-E Motors.

Remarkable unloading and grinding records have been made at prominent G-E motor-operated mills throughout this country.

These mills are producing highest grade flour at lowest power costs per barrel—in some cases half that of their competitors.

The motors have been in use for many years, in some cases well over a quarter of a century, and the upkeep cost has been negligible.

General Electric Company
General Office Schenectady, N.Y.
43-176

NEW ERA IN GEORGIA.

Only a few years ago Middle and South Georgia were firmly in the clutches of the all-cotton regime. As indicative of the new order of things, significant news items are coming from these sections—annual sales of pure-bred hogs, the erection of packing plants in all the important centers, the importation of high-grade cattle, the building of tobacco warehouses, pecan shelling and cleaning plants, grain elevators, peanut crushing plants, fruit and vegetable canning establishments, the demonstrations of tractor plowing. These movements are ushering in a new era.

Georgia raisers of pure-bred animals for breeding purposes are finding a ready sale for their stock. Average prices have run from $250 to $300, with individual hogs bringing as high as $1,000. On the whole, it has been an unfortunate year in the hog raising business. Only ten states in the Union show an increase in hogs for slaughtering purposes. The swine business has been at practically a standstill in Georgia this year, though the state now ranks sixth in the United States and has for slaughtering 2,682,000 hogs. The failure to show any striking increase is attributed to the high price and short supply of feed, and the prevalence of hog diseases, particularly hog cholera.

Laurens County has an active association of farmers. The association is working along the right lines to meet the boll weevil, which did enormous damage in the county this year. A contract has recently been awarded for the erection of a grain elevator to cost $15,000. This is said to be the first elevator to be erected in Georgia on the co-operative plan.—*The Fourth National Review, Macon, Ga.*

How To Be Careful.

Look over the elevators and conveyors often; report at once any rubbing, slipping, friction, or other trouble, no matter how slight. Observe also carefully these four important "Don'ts":

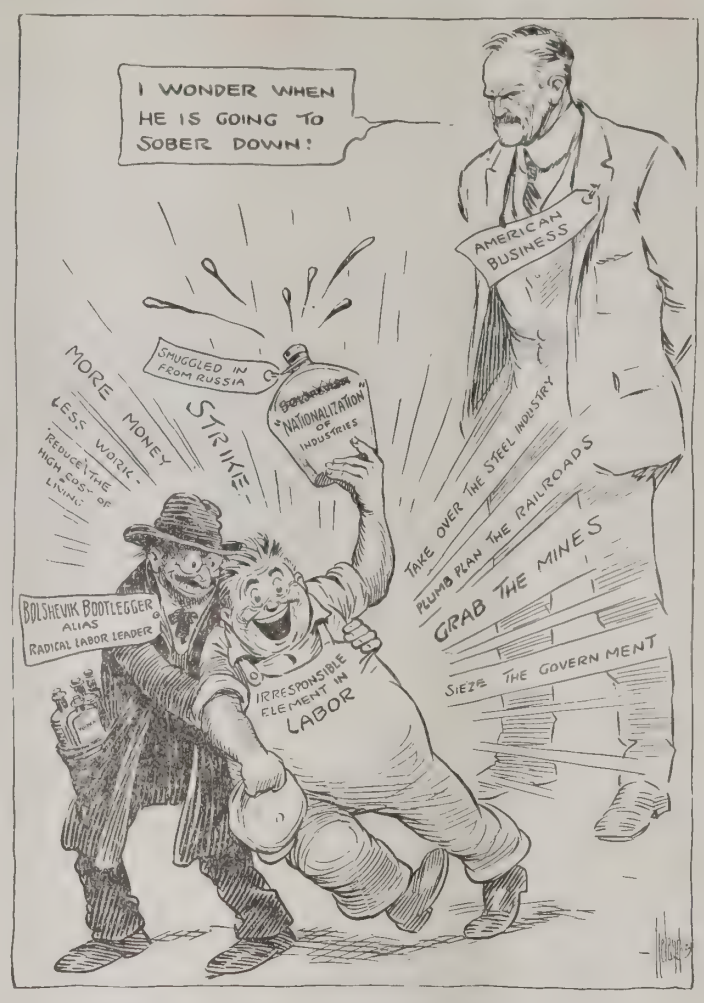
Never smoke in or near the mill or elevator.

Never strike a match anywhere on the premises.

Never use open flames, torches, candles, lanterns, or unprotected light bulbs in dusty air or when examining bins or elevator legs.

Never let dust accumulate on beams, machines, pulleys, or floors.—*Grain Corporation.*

The Maine crop of potatoes this year on the basis of Nov. 1 estimate will be 22,950,000 bus., compared with an average for 1913-17 of 27,678,000 bus. The quality, the field agent at Wakefield, Mass., reports, is generally good except for some little rot over the entire state. The Aroostook yields show a small increase on the estimates of Oct. 1. The average for the entire state is 225 bus. per acre. Rot is more general over New Hampshire and Vermont than in Maine and has seriously reduced the crop of those states, where the yields are only 120 to 110 bus. respectively. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the rot was unusually destructive, taking approximately one half of the crop and in some sections even more. Barring the rot the quality is good.



Nationalization and Socialization Not Made In U. S. A., But Imported from Russia.—Retail Coalman.

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of receipts and shipments of corn primary markets of the West weeks named:

Week of—	Receipts. Final 00 omitted 1918.	1917.	Sh. omitt 191
Nov. 23	3,228,0	4,228,0	2,71
Nov. 30	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,06
Dec. 7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,16
Dec. 14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,14
Dec. 21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,46
Dec. 28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,35
Jan. 4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,08
Jan. 11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,08
Jan. 18	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,36
Jan. 25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,93
Feb. 1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,63
Feb. 8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,98
Feb. 15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,18
Feb. 22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,88
Mar. 1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,24
Mar. 8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,79
Mar. 15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,72
Mar. 22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,85
Mar. 29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,80
Apr. 5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,88
Apr. 12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,17
Apr. 19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,15
Apr. 26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,28
May 3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,51
May 10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,50
May 17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,73
May 24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,55
May 31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,00
June 7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,70
June 14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,48
June 21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,54
June 28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,06
July 3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,55
July 12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,55
July 19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,85
July 26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,75
Aug. 2	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,85
Aug. 9	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,25
Aug. 16	996,0	2,740,0	1,05
Aug. 23	2,024,0	3,130,0	993
Aug. 30	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,22
Sept. 6	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,45
Sept. 13	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,62
Sept. 20	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,94
Sept. 27	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,40
Oct. 4	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,40
Oct. 11	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,43
Oct. 18	2,859,0	6,152,0	1,56
Oct. 25	3,206,0	4,488,0	1,89
Nov. 1	2,799,0	4,117,0	1,88
Nov. 8	2,164,0	4,411,0	1,54
Nov. 15	2,442,0	3,893,0	1,55

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"Swift & Company's analyses and criticism of Part II of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the

"The High Cost of Living," by Otto H. Kahn. This is a reprint of a memorandum as to certain aspects of this subject by the well known banker and one of the notable business economists of New York City. Like everything put out by Mr. Kahn the memorandum is excedingly valuable. It relates chiefly to Federal taxation.

"France: Her Problems,—How She is Handling Them," by Baron Jacques de Neuflize. This is a reprint of an address by the author, a member of the banking firm of de Neuflize & Co., Paris, and war representative of the Bank of the United States, given on July 16, 1919, and reprinted from *La France*, the *Franco-American Magazine* of New York City. It is an answer to the frequent question, what France is doing for herself since the Armistice, and incidentally an answer to the further question whether France will be able to pay the interest and principal of her enormous debt; and the answers are most encouraging.

Reports from the grain shipping country indicate that the car shortage crisis is not so severe as it has been.

Grain Weight.

Following is the Bureau of Crop Estimates' estimate of weight per ton of 1919 grains in pounds:

State.	Wheat. 1919.	Wheat. 1918.	Wheat. 10-year average.	Oats. 1919.	Oats. 1918.	Oats. 10-year average.	Barley. 1919.	Barley. 1918.	Barley. 9-year average.
Me.	58.0	60.0	59.6	34.0	35.0	33.9	47.0	47.0	48.2
N. H.	....	....	....	33.2	34.8	32.8	46.0	47.0	47.4
Vt.	57.5	59.0	58.3	33.0	34.0	32.6	46.0	46.7	46.7
Mass.	....	....	....	33.0	33.0	32.3	....	....	....
R. I.	....	....	....	30.0	32.0	31.5	....	....	....
Conn.	....	....	....	31.5	33.0	31.2	....	....	....
N. Y.	58.8	59.6	59.4	31.0	34.5	32.3	46.6	48.9	47.6
N. J.	58.4	59.5	59.4	29.0	32.5	30.4	....	....	....
Pa.	59.0	60.0	59.5	31.0	33.9	32.0	47.0	48.0	47.3
Dela.	55.0	60.0	59.0	28.0	32.0	30.4	....	....	....
Md.	56.5	60.0	59.5	30.5	32.5	31.0	47.0	48.0	46.7
Va.	57.0	59.0	59.4	31.0	32.0	31.5	49.0	48.5	48.0
W.Va.	59.0	59.9	59.6	31.8	32.3	31.7	....	....	....
N. C.	57.5	57.0	59.1	30.6	31.0	31 4	....	....	....
S. C.	59.0	59.2	59.3	32.0	32.0	31.8	....	....	....
Ga.	58.1	58.5	58.2	31.2	31.3	31.5	....	....	....
Fla.	....	....	....	31.5	31.5	29.6	....	....	....
Ohio	57.5	59 5	58.6	31.5	33.0	31.4	47.0	48.5	47 8
Ind.	56.0	58.9	58.0	31.0	32.2	31.0	45.0	47.8	47.4
Ill.	56.4	59.1	58.0	29.6	32.5	31.6	45.0	47.4	46.7
Mich.	58.5	59.4	58.8	31.3	34.4	32.4	47.0	49.0	48.0
Wis.	53.3	59.0	58.1	30.4	35.0	32.8	46.0	48.5	47.3
Minn.	51.6	58.2	55.9	30.0	35.0	32 4	45 0	47.2	45.7
Iowa	53.7	58.1	58 0	30.5	33.0	32.6	45.0	47.0	46.6
Mo.	57.0	59.0	58.2	31.0	31.1	30.8	46.0	48.0	46.6
N. D.	53.8	59.6	56.2	30.5	34.0	33.6	41.5	46.0	44 3
S. D.	50.6	58.8	56.0	31.3	35.7	32.5	43.4	47.3	45 2
Neb.	55.6	57.9	58.9	31.5	30.0	31.5	44.0	43.0	45.3
Kan.	55.8	58.0	57.9	31.2	30.2	31.2	45.0	42.0	43.7
Ky.	57.0	58.6	58.1	30.8	31.2	30.8	46.0	47.5	47.6
Tenn.	56.5	58.0	58.2	31.1	31.2	31.0	47.0	48.0	47.4
Ala.	58.0	58.2	58.2	31.0	30.5	31.1	....	....	....
Miss.	56.5	57.0	58.2	31.5	31.0	31.3	....	....	....
La.	....	....	....	30.5	30.5	31.3	....	....	....
Tex.	56.5	58.0	57.5	32.0	31.8	30.3	45.0	44.6	45.8
Okla.	56.7	58.8	58.2	32.0	31.5	30.7	46.7	46.0	46.3
Ark.	55.0	57.0	57.9	32.0	31.7	31.2	....	....	....
Mont.	58.3	59.2	59.6	34.0	35.8	37.4	47.0	49.0	49.8
Wyo.	59.0	60.0	59.9	37.0	38.0	38.1	49.0	49.5	50.9
Colo.	59.2	58.0	59.1	36.7	36.2	36.6	49.0	47.2	48.7
N. M.	59.2	58.7	59.3	34.0	34.0	34 2	50.0	50.0	50 6
Ariz.	59.0	60.0	59.7	34.0	34.0	35 0	49.0	49.0	49.2
Utah	60.1	60.5	60.7	35.0	37.0	36.9	48.0	49.5	49.2
Nev.	58.9	59.7	59.9	34.0	35.3	36.8	49.0	47.5	48.4
Ida.	58.6	59.3	59.7	34.0	34.6	36.3	46 5	48.3	48.8
Wash.	57.9	57.1	58.8	34.4	32 5	34.9	46.4	44.5	47 1
Ore.	58.9	58.9	59.6	34.0	32.0	35.3	48.0	45.0	47.7
Calif.	59.0	58.2	58.7	33.0	32.7	33.7	47.0	46.5	47.5
U. S.	56.3	58.8	58.2	31.1	33.2	32.4	45.2	46.9	46.5

Grain Credits in Argentina.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rosario has represented to the president of Argentina that the present stores of Argentine grain would not be sold unless the Government acceded to the request of France and Italy for a credit of $200,000,000 with which to purchase cereals. President Irigoyen indicated he would endeavor to convene Congress as early as possible and would recommend the loan as business of first importance.

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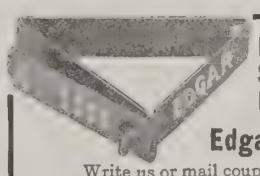
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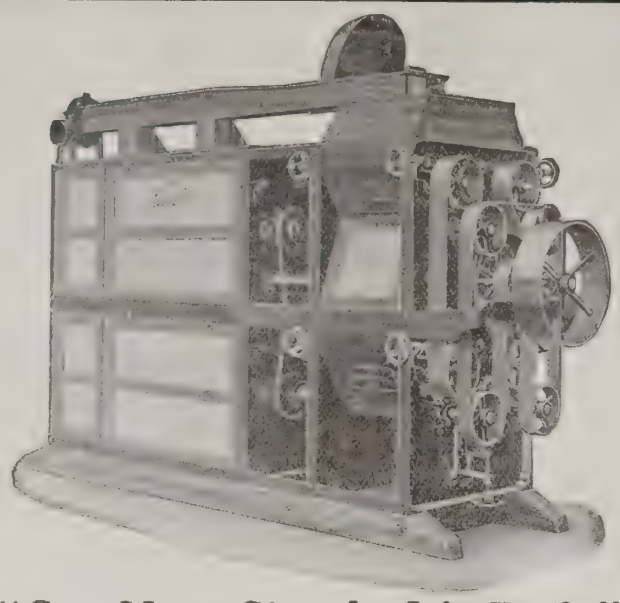
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L. LXXXII. No 21 WEEKLY | CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 19, 1919 | $3.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES 10 CENTS

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THERE is at least one commendable thing in connection with the Senate's action upon the treaty during the past week; it has given a that the matter may some day finally be disposed ome way. The reader will of course hold to his view of the wisdom of the Senate's "reserva-s," but perhaps the majority of men in business not disagree with the Simmons Hardware Co., recently wrote its 40,000 customers: "This letter siness, not politics. The one important question re the people of the United States is, when will action on the treaty be taken? There can be no t that this delay is affecting unfavorably the situation and the industrial situation both here in Europe." The John V. Farwell Company about ame time wrote its patrons: "American business, and small, is being handicapped by the delay. time has come for ninety-six senators to act—to he treaty out of the way," etc. The world is ng for senators to stop talking.

is perhaps time for the press also to do the ; but one cannot avoid the feeling the Senate's ior illustrates how fallacious is the oft-repeated n that a new era has come out of the war. The is indeed different from the immediate past, t brings nothing essentially new in politics. rn politics, which mark the successive stages of organization for the preservation of life and rty and freedom of thought, speech and action, been but a repetition of trials, even within a ry. Since 1789-1915, in 1832, 1848, 1861, 1871-3 rance), the Western man has been threshing raw, sometimes getting good grain, as in 1861-5, often not. Even this matter of the League is a original concept. Passing over the efforts of nall nations of antiquity, as in Greece, to fed- our own Constitution has been characterized most perfect instrument ever devised to weld ip of independent colonies into a federal repre-ive government; and while it has by no means this country a perfect government (because, as Sloane has said, "while emancipating the noble es of its citizens it also liberates ignoble im- of designing self-seekers"), it has been so far sful that many "wise and good men believe it le to so expand the idea as to create a federal ic of many nations and nationalities in order re and enforce a world peace, sufficiently en- to be considered perpetual." This undoubted- Mr. Taft's, President Lowell's, President Wil- dea, which the latter was able to consummate is, insofar as the Conference there could con- te it. That the idea has been practically into the scrap heap of history without giving ial may be proof of the sublimated wisdom of son, a Borah, a Reed, a Knox and a Lodge, to this the reader may think for himself. the days of Thucydides to Wilson there have nen who have taught that "the relations of peoples and nations are not necessarily those lity"; but so long as men otherwise democratic e of commerce and trade in terms of racial tional hostility, instead of in terms of human-nd ameliorating intercourse, no doubt the e of the endless succession of writers who nd still describe the morality of mankind as ry, "that of the wolf," will prevail; Hobbes inoza will still triumph philosophically over re amiable Locke and Montesquieu, and the ristole, Grotius, and later English and American liberals. Apparently the "Great War" is going to be as barren of results as were its great or lesser predecessors, our own Civil War alone excepted.

The collapse of the steel strike and the unmistakable lack of sympathy of the public with the coal strikers had their effect on Mr. Lewis and his immediate colleagues of the miners, who so far ignored the defiant action of Mr. Gompers and the Federation as to concede the supremacy of the authority of the Government, and after the injunction ruling of Nov. 8 called the strike off. There are scores of minor officers of the miners' unions, however, who still imitate Mr. Gompers's defiant attitude of his pronunciamento of Nov. 7 and refuse to bow to the orders of the Court and of Mr. Lewis; and their men not only refuse to work but will not permit union men or others to run the drainage pumps or otherwise prevent the disintegration of the properties. Some prosecutions for contempt of court and possibly further judgments similar to that in the Danbury hatters' case, making the conspirators personally and jointly liable for damages so caused, might bring these men to their senses. On Friday last the leaders and operators met at Washington to "adjust" relations and wages. The conference was met at the very outset with the miners' premier demand for a 30-hour week, which Secretary Wilson, presiding, with rare wisdom at once brushed aside as impossible. This conference is still in progress. Another, with the railroad brotherhoods, ended on Saturday, the men being sent home with the injunction to "think over" another proposed boost in wages that will cost the railroads $36,000,000 annually with not a penny to show for it in increased efficiency in the operation of the roads. There is now only one way to get efficient work out of this type of men—stop adding more money to their pay to be spent in idleness.

Meantime Congress has made a beginning on railway legislation preparatory to the return of the roads to their owners on January 1 next. As the Esch bill in the House is radically different from the Cummins or other Senate bills, the settlement of the problem before New Year's is quite an impossible contingency. One thing at least the proceedings in the House on the Esch bill have done: the committee in charge has made public a statement of the muddle into which past legislation, the *ex parte* bias of the Commerce Commission, and the present Government operation have placed the roads. The latter now owe the Government $898,138,261, but the Government owes the roads, as compensation $885,395,851, a sum which on open accounts is raised to $1,224,680,154, making a balance due the roads of at least $326,541,893 at Dec. 31, when the Government lets go. As an adventure in Government ownership this account may be regarded as having some salvage in the form of the disillusionment of all minds capable of disillusionment, as to the value of bureaucratic rule and classroom schemes of social reform.

The affair at Centralia, Wash., was almost inconcievably stupid—even worse than the murders of the preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1917: but it has done more than did the San Francisco outrage to awaken the people to the menaces which on many sides threaten the peace and dignity of this country and sanctity of property and human life. There will be more laws made against alien immigration; but until there is an end to such performances as the release of Haywood from prison, to which he was sent on sentence of a court of record, on the bail of a rich idler and dilettante socialist, to carry on his destructive propaganda while the Supreme Court moves with majestic solemnity to reach his appeal on a crowded docket, alien cranks already here are not likely to have an overweening awe of the law, not even one to punish the advocacy of force as a means to overthrow the Government itself. Much has been heard of deportations, but the steerage space for the deported is never crowded. Berger was denied a seat in Congress from Milwaukee, but he has his high-brow apologists, and the printers' strike in New York has been peculiarly distressing no doubt to the publishers of certain intellectual weeklies, radical sheets, living on book publishers' announcements, which doubtless are very restive because they cannot rush to Berger's defense and have for a month been unable to continue their laudations of the greatness and purity of Trotsky, Lenine and the rest. And yet the Government does nothing to check or to discourage these rich amateur underwriters of revolution.

The speculative fever which has characterized the Stock Exchange for several months came to a climax on Wednesday last when the sharp warnings of the Federal Reserve Board hit a market "overcrowded with accounts." The demand for bigger margins sent call money up to 30% and many conspicuously active industrial stocks went temporarily "to smash." The usual rally took place, of course; it always does; and there was the familiar criticism of the bankers and the Board by speculators who had no sympathy from saner bankers and the men in the market who held their speculations within rational limits. Most of the declines—not yet entirely recovered—were in the industrials; but it will be remembered that their productiveness has not been impaired by that fact. There is no limit to the call for goods; profits are still assured; sales are easy to make, and collections are good, doctors and some other professionals alone complaining in that respect. The trouble is the world has too much money and too many men who do not know how to use that which they have which is real money, like the money of the United States. The only doubt now as to the general situation is whether the Reserve Board has pushed its rediscount rates high enough and made its regulations strong enough to check the plungers who depend on bank funds to carry them through.

MORE REGULATION OF PRICES

THE limits to which the Department of Agriculture is willing to go in its purpose to control prices for the benefit of the class or work to which each particular bureau caters, without reference to existing business conditions, is well shown by the action of the Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department. This Bureau is interested in soils and fertilizer. Naturally, like the mole, it cannot see far above ground while its interests are below the surface. Therefore after its recent hearings on the prices of ingredients which go into fertilizer but which are also component parts of feedstuffs, it announced its conclusion that "prices in effect on Oct. 7 were unjustifiably high." The Bureau thereupon, through the Department head, has given notice to holders that "any sale hereafter made by you of sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, cottonseed meal, etc., at prices higher than those prevailing on Oct. 7 (which must not be construed as approved of) will be considered *prima facie* evidence of profiteering," and you will be referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution under the act making the offender liable to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

It is with some difficulty one can calmly speak of

such an order. Take the single item of cottonseed, a product now notoriously scarce and growing scarcer day by day from natural causes. In view of the scarcity of concentrates caused by the summary suppression by Congress and the President of both the distilleries and the breweries, to say nothing of the high prices of millfeeds caused by the operations of the Food Administration and the scarcity of linseed meal, it is not far short of a crime to use sound cottonseed or meal as fertilizer at all; it should first be run through a cow. There is otherwise a positive waste of indispensable feeding values without corresponding benefit to the soil.

Then there is the gross injustice to those who have on hand or contracted for meal that cost more than Oct. 7 prices, and none of which can be replaced at Oct. 7 values. On all of this holders by this order stand to lose from $10 a ton upwards in addition to losing the use of the meal in feed products. Such orders can have only the effect to reduce the production of the high-priced commodities.

But after all is said, what can be thought of bureaucratic tyranny that compels losses simply because certain soil professionals who may or may not know enough of active business conditions to avoid such injustice, simply because they assume that Southern planters will be pleased and benefited by such autocratic procedure. Department "shame has been relegated to the rummage chamber of discarded antiquities; emotionalism knows no shame."

PLAN ELEVATOR WORK NOW

THE elevator operator whose house is not up to the full efficiency point should get busy and study his needs. Although the Government will sooner or later let go of the grain business *in toto*, the farmer is going through a course of agitation just now which makes it necessary to keep down costs of handling grain to the bottom; and that can't be done without having proper machinery and using it. It is true repair and renewal prices are somewhat high, but there is no immediate likelihood that they will be any lower and they may be still higher and the goods harder to get. Don't wait therefore until spring for overhauling plants; do it as you can through the winter, even if it be sometimes inconvenient, owing to the movement of grain. The thing is to get your house into condition and to do at least your planning and contract making as early as possible.

CORN AS SILAGE

THE question of the amount of corn acreage going into the silo and the effect of cutting corn for that purpose on the total bushelage is interesting. The practice of the Bureau of Crop Estimates is to express the total yield of the corn acreage in bushels. This estimate, therefore, includes corn at the average on all acreage cut green for feed as well as for silage and the amount also of corn grown for canning. This total estimate is the "final," published in December. In 1913 an estimate was made to show "how the corn crop is harvested"; and it then appeared that 8.1% was cut green for the silo and 10.9% green for feed, so that only 81% was matured for grain. The same treatment was made of the acreages of wheat, oats, barley and rye, the amount of wheat left to mature and harvest being 97.5%; of oats, 88.1%; of barley, 91.9%, and of rye, 86.6%. No similar estimate has since been made that we are aware of.

Most likely since 1913 there has been a material increase in the cutting of corn for silage. This year both the Ohio and the Illinois field agents report larger amounts going into silos than usual. Mr. Fessenden of Illinois thinks so; and in Ohio the increase is specifically estimated at 2.6%, bringing the total acreage so cut in that state up to 11% of the total, as against 10% in 1913 and 9% in Illinois. If the rate of 1913 for the entire country is carried through this year, the acreage left to mature as grain is only 83,411,000 vs. 102,977,000, the estimated total corn acreage of 1919, while the yield at 28.3 bus. per acre, as estimated at Nov. 1, will be only 2,360,542,000 bus. of matured grain instead of 2,910,250,000 as estimated with all acreage included. The difference is an apparent shrinkage of 549,708,000 bus. But as this unmatured corn goes into feed, the actual shrinkage of total crop in bushels is rather nominal than real, except in this respect, that *Hoard's Dairyman* some time ago estimated the cash value of corn silage as only about one-fifth that of the matured grain.

A BLIND GUIDE

THE aims and purposes of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, organized at Chicago last week, are not specifically understood by the public. It may be assumed, however, that the Federation intends to influence prices of farm products, if it can. Mr. Eckhardt, a well-known Illinois member, calling attention to the recent fluctuations of corn and hog prices, said that they were not explicable on the score of cost of production, which had not changed during the time prices were changing; therefore it was evident that the law of supply and demand no longer operated.

Mr. Eckhardt may be a good advisor as to practical farm science; but if the ecstatic *Prairie Farmer* daily correctly quoted him as above, in substance, then Mr. Eckhardt may safely be dismissed as a worthless guide to the business end of farming. In the first place, it is apparent he had given no real study to the causes of the fluctuations complained of. He assumed them to be purely arbitrary. Without, however, going into these, Mr. E. and his disciples should be reminded that cost of production has no more relation to the prices of farm products than the ebb and flow of the tides. The price of a diamond may be affected by the cost of cutting the stone, and the cost of production no doubt affects the price of articles of personal jewelry or decoration, but the cost of producing a hog or a bushel of wheat has absolutely no relation whatever to or effect on the price in the markets, which is made by demand alone. If the farmer does not fully understand this he is living in a fool's paradise; and he has no guide to his planting or feeding operations as long as he imagines with Mr. E. that his cost of production can at any time or place be directly reflected in the price paid to him. Price may and does affect the volume of production, and the volume of production in turn is undoubtedly reflected in the price, but neither are in any way affected by the cost of production. And this is true of almost all commodities, barring some few articles of virtu, in common use.

So far as has appeared therefore the conspicuous farm bureau leaders, Eckhardt and Thompson in Illinois and the hysterical Taylor in Indiana, seem to know absolutely nothing of the fundamentals of farm marketing economics. They talk just like overheated school boys and cheap politicians; and insofar as the state and national Federations lean on them as guides in marketing operations they are pretty sure to get into dangerous waters.

EDITORIALETTES

A NEW Mann, from South Carolina, has brought forward a bill for a commercial feed law which he thinks is "easy." It may be; but our Washington correspondent's brief of its provisions doesn't read that way. It comes from a buyer state, not a seller.

THE A. F. F. B. will do well to employ an economist before it undertakes to put some of the members' marketing schemes into practice. Cutting down the yields of farm stuff should always be left to the other fellow if you want any income yourself.

H. B. 10130 introduced by Willis J. Hulings of Pennsylvania "by request," is another of those wild and wobbly paper schemes to "aid in the production" of live stock by doing what it can to kill the industry on the farms.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	8,159,000	8,135,000	7,4
Primary shipments....	3,811,000	4,033,000	8,3
Receipts since July 1.	249,962,000	241,803,000	280,9
Visible	96,136,000	95,797,000	136,8
Exports, U. S.....	7,689,000	5,927,000	4,5
Exports, world's.....	11,970,000	8,957,000	6,2
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	2,442,000	2,164,000	3,8
Primary shipments....	1,557,000	1,547,000	2,5
Receipts since Nov. 1.	7,405,000	4,963,000	12,4
Visible	1,098,000	1,367,000	4,1
Exports, U. S.....	.....	16,000	
Exports, world's.....	2,375,000	1,298,000	5
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	4,040,000	4,383,000	5,5
Primary shipments....	3,585,000	3,281,000	5,4
Receipts since Aug. 1.	77,023,000	72,983,000	126,5
Visible	18,610,000	19,042,000	22,6
Exports, U. S.....	560,000	994,000	3,7
Exports, world's.....	1,815,000	1,933,000	3,8
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	306,000	324,000	2
Shipments, 6 markets.	125,000	136,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	575,000	482,000	6
Shipments, 9 markets.	134,000	131,000	
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	357,000	396,000	2
Shipments, 16 markets	145,000	182,000	1
Hog slaughterings—			
For the week.....	659,000	522,000	
Since Nov. 1, 1919....	1,181,000	522,000	2,1
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	21,976,000	18,052,000	
Lard, lbs.	11,165,000	9,975,000	
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.50	$15.50	
Hogs	14.60	14.75	
Sheep	8.00	7.60	
Lambs	14.50	14.40	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	226	233	
Closing prices—			
Pork, Jannary	$33.75	$34.55	$4
Lard, January	23.90	24.77½	2
S. R. Sides, January.	18.25	18.50	2
Corn—			
December $1.27⅝-¾		$1.32½-⅝	$1.25
January 1.23		1.26¼-½	1.26
May 1.23⅜-½		1.26⅛-⅜	....
July 1.22⅝		1.25⅛	....
Oats—			
December $0.71¾-⅞		$0.70½-⅝	$0.72
May ..... .74⅝-¾		.71-41⅛	....

*Fort Worth missing. **Government withheld da this time.

WE HAVE kept continually before our trad importance of the coming Livestock Exposition the International Grain and Hay Show on No to Dec. 6 in Chicago. The latest news is tha National Hay Association has offered a val silver cup for the best timothy exhibit. The cultural Department will have a large exhibit there are more than 1,000 others and every ava inch of wall space has been assigned.

IT IS an old story here and elsewhere to read the extravagance of the working man, but a re tion of this to a considerable extent explains present enormous demand for loins and side m This is the poultry season, but the laboring mar fers solid meat, a fact clearly indicated in the ness of the packers and interesting in conne with the present over production of lard whi at least double the normal amount which at season of the year is about 13 per cent. Today backs, plates," etc., are producing a big tonna lard.

A TENTATIVE report has been made by Atto Examiner Gerry of the Commerce Commissio Docket No. 10261, entitled *Armour Grain Co.* vs *nois Central Ry.*, and 10543, *Minneapolis Traffic* vs. *Ann Arbor R. R.* and other cases, the subs of which is that the demurrage incurred on accumulated at Chicago, Minneapolis and other p during the war congestion of 1916-17 because o inability of the carriers to furnish cars for outb shipments cannot be recovered by the shippers. Gerry thinks, the *Traffic World* reports, that "the plainants did not prove the demurrage to be u sonable even under the conditions disclosed by testimony"; and he recommends dismissal of all complaints because "the carriers were unabl empty the elevators because they were unable t rid of the congestion at the port, caused by su rine warfare."

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
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H. A. SHEPARD,
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CAGO, NOVEMBER 19, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

n prices continue to fluctuate in a
bewildering manner. The cash
e had a range of around 10c per
e past week, and while sentiment
hanged somewhat in favor of the
ide, prices are still relatively high-
th the cash at a big premium over
ecember. There has been some
wing of the difference between the
orn and the December, but con-
bly more will be necessary in or-
permit of deliveries on contracts.
corn market of late has been
rather like last year's. Prices
were lower than they are at the
t time, and all indications were
he movement would be fairly
and heavy. The grain was sold
nipped in fair volume, but trade
ued to look for an extremely
movement around the usual time,
st week in December and in Jan-
This movement never material-
he grain having come forward
earlier in the season and been
over a longer period of time.
ear the new grain commenced to
freely in October and has been
forward rapidly.

n everything is considered, the
er has sold far less grain so far
ason than usual, and it is begin-
o be noted that while country
report the producer as selling
ain is moving only in moderate
, hardly sufficient to allow a
to be accumulated at terminal
s. Supplies in sight are very
Holdings of the December by
uses have not been disturbed as
known, and it will take a large
fill the sales made for shipment

quality of this year's crop is ex-
with the average moisture con-
out 2 per cent less than last sea-
en the crop was dry. The bulk
arrivals have been grading No.
No. 5 with only a few cars of
This is very favorable in view
hortage in storage room. Spring
s now selling for more than dou-
cost of a bushel of corn; and
ie Grain Corporation has offered
ll some of the former grain,
prices are around the best figures of the season on winters and in new ground for springs. The advance is based on the law of supply and demand, and is taken as indicating that drastic measures will be necessary to prevent higher prices for flour.

The distribution of the corn crop this season would seem to indicate that some terminal markets are going to be more favored than others. Part of the Iowa grain will move *via* Chicago, taking the place of the Illinois. The two states, with around 25 per cent of the world's total yield, have 20,000,000 bus. less grain than last year, the big shortage being in Illinois. Southern Illinois is very short and will have to draw on the central part of the state, which has the best crop, while there are some sections in Illinois where the yield was curtailed by unfavorable weather at the critical time. The South has less grain than last year. In fact, a good part of the excess in the crop, as compared with 1918, is in Texas and the Southwest; and the November estimate of 2,910,000,000 bus. is subject to revision in the final returns in December. Judging from the reports received from several states regarding the number of acres that were cut for silage, there might be a reduction of around 100,000,000 bus. from the estimated November returns. This would materially change the complexion of things, especially as the reductions would in all probability come out of the states of largest production.

A shortage in the Eastern oat crop has had a great influence on the domestic demand for that grain, and liberal quantities have been sold of late. These sales, combined with the takings by Seaboard exporters and light receipts, would suggest that the visible supply is about due to decrease rather rapidly, especially if cars can be secured to make shipments. The producer continues to hold for higher prices. Heavy oats are scarce and sell at big premiums over the December, while the foreign demand is for heavy grain. Light weights, however, have been moving a little faster than of late. It may be several months before the situation develops any great strength, much depending on the action of corn. Argentine oats in the United Kingdom went to a premium over American the past week. There is a prospect that, if the Peace Treaty is signed shortly, after the turn of the year foreign demand might improve materially, especially if commercial credits are granted.

An increasing shortage in supplies of choice spring wheats is noticeable, and prices have advanced very rapidly. In less than 5 months after harvest it is rather surprising to see sales at 82c over the guaranteed figure, especially in the face of the Grain Corporation's offer to resell red and hard winters at cost plus carrying charge. The car situation is rather unfavorable, but as yet the grain has not started to come forward which was supposed to be on the ground in some sections of the West. The suspension of the permit system was announced as temporary and it may be that steps will be taken to rush forward wheat in order to check the upturn. There has been some talk of resuming open trading in wheat for the crop of 1920, but this could hardly take place until some time next year, probably in time to permit speculation in the July delivery. Practically all reports on the growing crop indicate an excellent condition; and while it is rather far ahead to predict prices for the new crop, unless the unexpected happens, it is probable that a relatively high level will be witnessed.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
Wheat	8,159,000	8,135,000	7,405,000
Corn	2,442,000	2,164,000	3,893,000
Oats	4,040,000	4,383,000	5,526,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	14,641,000	16,824,000
Preceding week	14,682,000	20,524,000
Since July 1	396,448,000	499,163,000

Corn prices were on the downgrade the greater part of the past week. Weather conditions over the corn belt were very favorable for the movement, and with cars in slightly better supply a larger run of cash grain was expected. This led to free selling and with a lack of aggressive buying prices declined readily and closed about the bottom with net losses of 2½@4⅞c, the latter on December, which finished 2¼c above last year. Some change in sentiment was noted. At the inside figure December had dropped about 13½c from the recent high. Country offerings fell off materially toward the last, and distinct holding tendency is now in evidence.

Oats showed independent strength and closed with net gains of ⅝@1¼c, the December leading. Light receipts and a better cash demand were responsible for a good class of buying and brought in short covering. Light weight No. 3 whites are in moderate demand now, and the cash has been gaining on the December. While many elevators in Iowa hold liberal quantities of oats there is no great disposition to hold, although perhaps 75c net at country points would bring out a world of grain.

Cash wheat prices advanced to a new high figure on the crop and maintained the full advance at the close with dark Northern springs well above $3 per bu. An impartial view would seem to indicate that the crop is much smaller than expected in view of the fact that the advance has been in the face of the Government offer to resell hard and red winters. At the same time the hard continues to sell above the Government asking price. Part of the demand for wheat may be due to the rumors that have been going around that wheat substitutes would come into force again. This has been repeatedly denied, but there has been very heavy buying of flour by housewives recently. Prices for the week follow:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
Dec.	$1.34⅝	$1.27⅜	$1.27¾	$1.32⅝	$1.25½
May	1.27½	1.23¼	1.23½	1.26¼	.....
July	1.26	1.22½	1.22⅝	1.25⅛	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.73⅛	.70	.71⅞	.70⅝	.72¾
May	.76⅛	.73¾	.74¾	.74⅛	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Nov. 15	93,755,000	126,585,000	132,334,000
P. shipments to Nov. 15	57,364,000	84,770,000	90,251,000
P. stocks on Nov. 15	14,741,000	16,169,000	13,273,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 15	34,835,000	29,754,000	29,349,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Nov. 15, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	2,906	25	322	37	4
Boston	1,273	....	125	234	14
Buffalo	15,972	69	1,290	1,016	448
Chicago	19,636	296	6,257	2,802	294
Afloat	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit	77	24	93	160	....
Duluth	3,986	....	370	4,567	736
Galveston	2,908	....	40	59	51
Indianapolis	565	208	251	69	....
Kansas City	14,344	29	1,024	285	....
Milwaukee	2,568	8	990	365	255
Minneapolis	7,372	4	4,432	6,536	1,018
New Orleans	4,966	109	221	....	874
Newport News	597	....	55	200	42
New York	5,190	16	1,310	180	294
Omaha	5,542	219	529	209	5
Peoria	3	37	446	....	....
Philadelphia	2,497	28	388	35	24
St. Louis	3,295	19	209	97	6
Toledo	1,738	7	140	426	4
Canals	32	....	118	120	64
Lakes	669	....	....	100	50
Nov. 15, '19.	96,136	1,098	18,610	17,497	4,180
Nov. 16, '18.	136,809	4,152	22,660	10,320	4,744
Nov. 8, '19.	95,797	1,367	19,042	17,539	4,244
Nov. 1, '19.	95,352	1,484	19,196	17,248	4,157
Oct. 25, '19.	95,314	1,430	19,035	16,562	4,168

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Nov. 15, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	62,062,000	58,369,000
Milwaukee	4,206,000	9,357,000
Minneapolis	58,533,000	59,741,000
Duluth	8,726,000	51,396,000
St. Louis	32,364,000	31,360,000
Toledo	6,324,000	4,209,000
Detroit	1,195,000	884,000
Kansas City	51,463,000	44,044,000
Peoria	2,098,000	2,938,000
Omaha	16,813,000	12,623,000
Indianapolis	6,178,000	6,004,000
Total	249,962,000	280,925,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
St. Louis	857,000	903,000	475,000
Kansas City	1,836,000	1,156,000	607,000
Omaha	461,000	390,000	179,000
Toledo	115,000	146,000	184,000
Detroit	65,000	45,000	42,000
Indianapolis	91,000	83,000	59,000
Peoria	42,000	33,000	27,000
Chicago	809,000	959,000	1,288,000
Milwaukee	93,000	110,000	205,000
Minneapolis	2,868,000	3,263,000	1,352,000
Duluth	922,000	1,047,000	2,987,000
Total	8,159,000	8,135,000	7,405,000
Shipments	3,811,000	4,033,000	8,332,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
American	7,689,000	5,927,000	4,558,000
Indian	.....	.....	340,000
Argentine	2,625,000	928,000	335,000
Australian	1,608,000	2,032,000	840,000
Others	48,000	70,000	190,000
Total	11,970,000	8,957,000	5,263,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	118,636,000	72,395,000	84,434,000
Indian	.....	3,942,000	6,028,000
Argentine	52,909,000	30,935,000	4,091,000
Australian	34,057,000	11,715,000	17,338,000
Others	1,090,000	1,188,000	720,000
Total	204,692,000	120,175,000	112,611,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
American	.....	16,000	36,000
Argentine	2,375,000	1,282,000	278,000
African	.....	.....	220,000
Total	2,375,000	1,298,000	534,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18
American	16,000	126,000	1,435,000
Argentine	3,657,000	1,999,000	981,000
African	.....	382,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	106,000
Total	3,673,000	2,507,000	2,522,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Nov. 15	259,962,000	280,825,000	106,108,000
P. shipments to Nov. 15	112,695,000	116,942,000	49,625,000
P. stocks on Nov. 15	59,126,000	94,588,000	6,000,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 15	91,083,000	69,521,000	54,772,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Nov. 15	7,405,000	12,421,000	6,533,000
P. shipments to Nov. 15	4,985,000	8,090,000	2,528,000
P. stocks on Nov. 15	851,000	3,741,000	372,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 15	2,781,000	4,707,000	3,807,000

INDIVIDUAL PERMIT SYSTEM

Technical Grain Trade Objections to the Plan Set Out at Length—Replies to the Objections by Regional Director

By GEO. A. WELLS.

On Nov. 7 C. E. Spens, manager of Inland Traffic, telegraphed that the individual permit system would be temporarily suspended at all interior markets insofar as grain from country stations to such markets is concerned, but that the individual permits will be continued on grain moving between primary markets. We are not informed of the reason why the individual permits have been temporarily suspended and do not quite understand how there can be any consistent reason for temporary suspension as we do not believe there was any good reason for its application to begin with, at least so far as certain primary markets were concerned.

We understand that there has not as yet been any necessity for the application of the individual permit system at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha, and that in fact there has been sufficient elevator capacity to handle what coarse grain shipments might have been forwarded to those markets, without permit restrictions.

We cannot understand why shipments of coarse grain from country stations to these terminal markets should have been regulated by the individual permit system, even though the Seaboard, or export, markets are congested with wheat when there was sufficient elevator capacity available for merchandising coarse grain and the domestic requirements were sufficient to promptly absorb the receipts of coarse grains; in fact, it has been the understanding that the Grain Corporation would provide that the necessary merchandising of coarse grain through the terminals would not be interfered with by filling up all the storage with wheat.

AS IT AFFECTS COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

The "individual permit" having been only "temporarily suspended," we assume that it is still a live question and desire to point out particularly some of the objectionable features against it from the country elevator viewpoint.

My article published on page seventeen two weeks ago in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER on this subject included a copy of a letter received from Mr. Spens under date of Oct. 30, and the following is a copy of my reply to him under date of Nov. 4:

"Mr. C. E. Spens, Manager of Inland Traffic, U. S. Grain Corporation, Washington, D. C.:

"My Dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. 30 is received, and I note that it has been arranged that as the individual permits are issued copies shall at once be transmitted to the Transportation Department of the railroad that it may be arranged to have 'the car follow the permit,' so that the delay, insofar as the shipper is concerned, in securing equipment to load after he has received the permit, may be reduced to a minimum.

"We feel that this will help some, and trust that each Grain Corporation Committee will act strictly in accordance with this arrangement.

"We desire to request further that the shipper be not required in the application for the permit to state the kind of grain to be loaded or the name of the consignee, as certainly you will appreciate the fact that marketing conditions and values frequently change and these requirements restrict the shipper very materially in the opportunity to merchandise his grain. For example, he may desire to load a car of corn when he files the application for the permit but when he finally receives the car conditions may be changed so that he would much prefer and it would be greatly to his advantage to load a car of oats instead; and it would seem to me that there can be no special reason why the kind of grain to be shipped should be designated in the application for the permit.

"Further, we urge that it be not required to name the consignee in the application for the permit and we can see no particular necessity for doing so, as it seriously restricts the merchandising operations of the shipper. For example, when the application for the permit is filed it may seem to the best advantage of the shipper to forward the car on consignment to a commission firm in the terminal market but during the time of the delay in placing the car and also while the car is in transit, he may find market conditions to be such that it would be greatly to his advantage to make a "sale to arrive." I think you will appreciate that this would be a life saver under certain conditions, especially under such a condition as occurred when the decline of 50c to 60c per bushel took place in the market value of old corn, which resulted in disastrous losses to country shippers throughout this section.

"Will you not kindly give these two matters—the stating of the kind of grain and the naming of the consignee in the application for the permit—prompt and careful consideration; and I would be glad to have your advice by wire, at our expense, as to your conclusions in regard to same?

DUPLICATING APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

"Referring to the statement in your letter that one of the principal difficulties that you experienced last year in the proper operation of permits was the fact that it frequently happened that country elevators would file applications with Grain Control Committees at various markets, covering the same prospective movement, on the theory, of course, that if permits would not be issued at one market, conditions at other markets might be different, with the result that permits on the same grain were issued at two or more markets, and each committee, anticipating that the permits would be used, would draw their conclusions as to possible receipts accordingly.

"The replies to the questionnaire which I recently mailed to shippers throughout this territory indicate that the abuse is so general that in my opinion it does in fact particularly defeat the whole purpose of the individual permit arrangement; and I do not see how it can be policed or controlled.

"There is a large section of territory, including Iowa, southern Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, that is tributary to a number of different markets and market values fluctuate very materially at times, so that there is a decided advantage in shipping to one market as compared with another, and the permit system very definitely restricts the merchandising opportunity of the shipper by naming the market to which the prospective shipment is to be made in the application for the permit, thus definitely fixing the disposition of the car of grain especially when the delay is unreasonable.

"Many shippers are filing applications for permits at the different markets in order to take advantage of the marketing condition as well as to give them the additional opportunity of securing the car, this results in endless discrimination and damage to the shipper who is honestly filing his permits.

PERMITS FOR IDLE CARS.

"Another condition that is reported by the shippers, which appears inconsistent to them, is that frequently empty cars stand on the side track at their station for days which might be loaded but no permits can be obtained for the loading of such cars. It frequently occurs also that cars are placed for loading before the permits are granted and the agent will not accept billing until he has received the advice that the permit has been granted.

"The condition, that the applications for the permits expire at the end of a five-day limit, positively results in confusion, so far as the country shipper and the local railroad agent are concerned, and the result is irregular filing of applications for permits; so that the whole matter is finally lost in confusion.

"It would seem to us that the blanket permit system, with an occasion embargo applied if necessary, would work with less discrimination and confusion and that the inconvenience at the terminal markets would not amount to nearly so much as does the inconvenience imposed upon the country shippers by the individual permit system. We appreciate thoroughly the fact that the permit system positively controls the loading, whereas the embargo when applied at the terminal necessitates taking care of the loaded cars that are in transportation; but it would seem that it is possible to anticipate the necessity of an embargo, when applied in connection with the blanket system, at a sufficient time in advance so that the grain moving in transit could be taken care of, as undoubtedly you are informed by daily railroad reports of the number of cars loaded and in transit.

"All we want is a fair chance for the country shipper so that he may keep the grain moving without incurring the hazardous risks that the individual permit system, according to past experiences, has imposed upon him.

"Hoping that I may hear from you as suggested above, I am, Yours very truly,

(Signed) "GEO. A. WELLS, *Secretary*."

REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S VIEWS.

I had also taken this matter up with Mr. R. H. Aishton, Regional Director, U. S. Railroad Administration at Chicago, and received reply from him as follows:

"Mr. Geo. A. Wells, Sec'y, Western Grain Dealers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa:

"Dear Sir: I have noted very carefully your favor of the 29th ultimo, in reference to the effect of the permit system on loading from country stations, and sympathize fully with your feelings in this connection.

"However, you appreciate that these are the same regulations that were in effect last year, and if we are to properly guard against a congestion of cars at primary markets in excess of the ability of the market to absorb, thereby causing delays and loss in car efficiency, it is necessary to regulate the movement of the grain from the country stations. The situation at a number of the primary markets is such that it will take very little more grain to completely block the elevators, and this, of course, must be avoided.

"I note particularly your request for a hearing on this subject, and I have made request on the authorities at Washington for a general inquiry into the subject, at which you and others interested can be represented and present your views and wishes.

"Will give you further advice as soon as possible. Yours truly,

(Signed) "R. H. AISHTON."

COUNTRY SHIPPERS' OBJECTIONS.

I have received a large number of replies to a questionnaire on this subject from country shippers and the numerous cumbersome and red tape conditions as reported certainly restricts the merchandising opportunities of the shipper and also involves him in unreasonable hazardous conditions.

The method of making application for the permit and then, after having received the permit, of ordering the cars is certainly an endless and uncertain proposition. It would probably help some if it should be arranged to have the "car follow the permit," as Mr. Spens suggests.

Shippers unanimously consider that the five-day limit is too short a time and that the permit should be kept alive for at least ten days. This would undoubtedly result in less abuse by the shippers in duplicating applications for permits.

The shippers report that frequently empty cars stand on side tracks for days when applications for permits have been made and that there is no good reason why these cars should not be loaded instead of standing idle when the shipper and the community are in desperate need of the service.

Shippers complain that they fail to receive the cars after the permi been granted, thus necessitating t ing of additional applications fo mits and adds to the confusion absolutely defeats the purpose o individual permit.

Shippers find it very necessary, having waited so long for the c load a different kind of grain or t to a different market. The require in the application for the perm state the kind of grain and the na the consignee is, we believe, un sary and is a great inconvenien the shipper. The shipper might to change the name of the cons after the car has been billed a should have a practical opportunit doing so.

Shippers complain that the loca road agents are required to mail t plications for the permits but ar provided with the postage for doi

There is considerable complaint agents have no blank permits on which also adds to confusion i matter.

We hope that the temporary su sion of the individual permit s may become a permanent suspe However, if it must be used the pers should be given an opportuni be heard.

CORN REPORT.

Following are details from *Monthly Crop Report*, giving deta the corn crop of 1919, as estimat Nov. 1:

State.	1919, yield per acre.	1919, preliminary.	1918, December estimate.	1919, quality.	1919.	Stock far Nov
	Production.					
	Bu.	Bu.[1]	Bu.[1]	Pct.	Bu.[1]	
Me.	50.0	950	1,215	91	12	
N. H.	45.0	1,125	1,260	92	13	
Vt.	51.0	2,346	1,710	93	17	
Mass.	53.0	2,067	2,080	91	21	
R. I.	43.0	473	572	85	46	
Conn.	50.0	2,750	2,800	89	140	
N. Y.	43.0	34,572	29,520	95	354	
N. J.	39.0	10,881	11,439	86	515	
Penn.	47.0	72,568	62,400	96	1,435	
Dela.	30.0	7,050	7,285	85	109	
Md.	39.0	27,027	24,100	87	480	
Va.	28.0	53,200	56,000	90	1,792	
W.Va.	34.0	27,200	24,800	91	620	
N. C.	19.0	59,394	64,365	87	1,931	
S. C.	16.0	37,440	38,250	86	1,912	
Ga.	14.2	66,484	68,850	84	1,033	
Fla.	15.0	13,470	14,080	87	253	
Ohio	44.0	159,544	133,200	92	2,398	
Ind.	37.0	180,597	169,554	89	6,782	
Ill.	34.0	296,208	351,450	88	14,058	
Mich.	38.0	64,866	48,300	95	724	
Wis.	47.0	85,540	69,538	96	904	
Minn.	40.0	118,800	110,000	97	1,980	
Iowa	40.0	409,000	375,624	96	12,396	
Mo.	27.0	155,412	133,860	82	4,016	
N. D.	32.0	15,488	9,196	95	9	
S. D.	28.5	95,218	108,188	94	3,787	
Neb.	25.0	168,625	123,086	92	4,308	
Kan.	15.0	64,365	43,523	79	305	
Ky.	25.0	83,700	93,600	80	2,808	
Tenn.	23.5	77,315	84,000	80	2,520	
Ala.	15.0	67,455	67,686	82	2,369	
Miss.	16.0	60,528	66,300	80	663	
La.	17.0	31,450	29,600	77	296	
Tex.	29.0	208,104	69,000	88	345	
Okla.	24.0	74,112	24,375	83	244	
Ark.	18.0	48,114	35,100	73	351	
Mont.	13.5	1,728	2,100	81	21	
Wyo.	16.0	704	1,000	81	30	
Colo.	17.0	9,860	11,067	86	221	
N. M.	30.0	5,880	4,250	91	21	
Ariz.	33.0	1,221	952	92	10	
Utah	25.0	600	672	89	7	
Nev.	30.0	60	64	86	0	
Ida.	35.0	840	920	90	1	
Wash.	36.0	1,620	1,634	85	2	
Ore.	28.0	1,428	1,365	92	1	
Calif.	33.0	2,871	2,975	89	3	
U. S.	28.3	2,910,250	2,582,814	89.1	72,263	

[1]000 omitted.

Controlling Factors in Corn Ma

Inadequate transportation and di isfaction on the part of the farmer prevailing prices were the contro influences in corn until toward the of the week when more general ings of the new crop were in evid Efforts are being made to supply e cars, and it seems likely that a f good movement will appear the co week. In case this materializes, va should respond readily as the total plus the yield of kafirs, assures abundant surplus.—*Thomson & Ko non, Chicago.*

W PENNSYLVANIA ELEVATOR

New Pennsylvania Elevator at Baltiore Now in Course of Construction Nearly Ready—Preliminary Description of This Important House

ıe mammoth grain elevator now berushed toward completion by the ısylvania Railroad Co. at Canton is cted to be in operation by the first ıe year. Baltimore says this house be 100 years in advance of the usual ent-day elevator. Its storage capacwill be close to 5,000,000 bus.; reng capacity, 400 cars in 10 hours; ping capacity, up to five ships, 1,-00 bus., in 10 hours; cleaning facil- 600,000 bus. in 10 hours; drying city, 40,000 to 100,000 bus. in 10 s. All of these operations may be ed on at full capacity without interce one with another.

e structure is of reinforced conthroughout, says the Baltimore *Price Current*. To drive its mary ten miles of belting and motors ating 7,500 horse power will be red. By a system of automatic l lights, registering the location of tripper and spout, insuring perontrol and absolute accuracy, one an direct the route and movement



NEW PENNSYLVANIA ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE, MD.

h lot of grain entering and dis- ıg from the elevator.
ı cars will be unloaded by four d link-belt car dumpers, having ity of 40 cars an hour, requiring vo men per dumper. The scales solid lever fulcrum plate bearing ith printing beam and automatic cording attachments. All elevas will be driven by individual and will be coupled to headwith electric magnetic clutch el reduction gear.
levator will have the workhouse ts center, 211 feet long, 61 feet ıd more than 200 feet high. To t of this and also to the south)6 cylindrical grain storage bins, in height divided into three known as Annex No. 1, 84 bins, 1,249,760 bus.; Annex No. 2, 90 pacity 1,359,200 bus.; Annex No. ins, capacity 1,025,000 bus., beorage in the workhouse of 663-, a total of 4,297,310 bus.
there are some elevators on the t with greater storage capacity, v elevator of the Pennsylvania l Co. will be able to handle twice ntity of grain handled by any evator, probably in the world.

w York Oats Market.

rincipal feature of the market the week was its independent compared with the action of his was due to a fairly liberal for export and the lightness of vement to primary markets, effect advanced Western premiums, particularly for oats above the average test weight. In the local market inquiry from dealers has again proven disappointing though improvement is reported in the output by jobbers for immediate consumption. The advance to a higher level has been gradual, and it is the general opinion that the present strength of the cash situation is warranted and will be maintained.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

ANOTHER LICENSE REVOKED.

The United States Food Administration announced Nov. 13 that it had revoked until further notice, effective at noon on Nov. 13, 1919, the license granted to the Mohlenbrock Milling Co. of Campbell Hill, Ill., as manufacturer, storer and distributor of wheat and its products. The company is a partnership composed of M. and F. Mohlenbrock. The license was revoked for violation of the Food Control Act and the rules, etc., of the Food Administration, particularly including the failure and refusal on the part of the company to permit an authorized representation of the Food Administration to inspect their property and records, and their refusal to extend necessary facilities for such inspection during ordinary business hours, and their further failure and refusal to furnish said representative with information concerning their licensed business as required by him and by the United States Food Administration. The Wheat Director also announced that because of the revocation of the Food Administration license and because of offenses leading to such revocation, it has revoked the Wheat Director license granted to the same company as wheat flour miller, such revocation also to be effective at noon, Nov. 13, 1919.

Quality of Crops.

The quality of various crops is estimated, yearly, by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, upon the basis of 100 representing "high medium grade." The averages for the United States, yearly, are shown below for important products:

Year.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Buckwheat.
1919	89.1	86.0	89.8	91.7
1918	85.6	88.6	90.2	88.6
1917	75.2	90.5	88.7	85.2
1916	83.8	86.0	95.4	85.3
1915	77.2	85.3	89.5	90.8
1914	85.1	90.9	90.4	91.6
1913	82.8	87.8	91.2	86.5
1912	85.5	90.5	90.6	91.1
1911	80.6	85.3	83.5	87.9
1910	87.2	88.5	84.8	92.0
1909	84.2	88.9	92.1	91.1
1908	86.9	87.6	91.4	90.7
1907	82.8	88.3	89.7	87.3
1906	89.9	90.0	92.7	90.4
1905	90.6	85.4	94.6	93.0
1904	86.2	93.4	92.0	91.5

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

WHO WILL BE CORN KING?

Chicago will be the battle ground this year for the annual struggle between the best corn producers of the entire country to determine who will be crowned Corn King of the United States. The struggle will be staged at the International Grain and Hay Show which will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. This is the first corn show since 1914, because of the war.

Already the entry list is large, with the very best corn growers in the country competing for the $10,000 in prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade and the sweepstakes trophies given by the Grain Dealers' National Association and the American Association of Manufacturers of Corn Products. At all previous shows, which started in 1907, Indiana producers carried off the premier honors in most of the classes, not only showing the best ten-ear samples every year but the best single ear at four of the six shows which have been held and the best bushel of corn at three of the shows.

This year, however, the corn growers in the other states of the Middle West declare that Hoosiers will have to look to their laurels or they will go elsewhere. Iowa has the best corn crop in years. Men from that state have been the principal contestants against the Hoosiers at most of the previous shows and they are coming strong this year with corn which they hope will win and take back home with them the crown and all the honors that go with the kingship in the realm of corn. Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and other corn growers are coming with the same intentions this year.

In addition the corn which will be on display from the various states, fourteen agricultural colleges will have exhibits of an educational nature. The states to be represented in this are Michigan, South Dakota, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri (southeast), Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Minnesota, and the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the special features will be a miniature farm which will be known as the "International Livestock Hay and Grain Farm." This will be a complete layout of a farm, showing the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, chickens, etc., which an average corn belt farm can profitably carry. It also will show a good crop rotation, with the farm all laid so as to move labor and increase the efficiency of the operator.

Judging from the many entries of corn, oats, wheat and all kinds of hay now being received, the show this year will far surpass those of previous years. The corn and small grain growers not only are interested but the hay producers who are given an opportunity to show what they can do will be at the show in force.

CORN MILLERS' MEETING.

The annual convention of the American Corn Millers' Federation will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Nov. 21 and 22, and any corn miller who "is not entirely satisfied with his corn milling business and has not all that he desires and wants should not let personal antipathies, jealousies and selfishness interfere with the exercise of his sound business judgment" but attend this meeting. Registration fee will be $3, which will cover ticket to the Federation banquet on Nov. 21. Annual dues to the Association are $25, due Dec. 1.

The program has not as yet been completed but among the features contemplated and assured will be an address by Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief Bureau of Chemistry, on "The Outlook for the Utilization of Corn and Its Products"; also an address by Leslie F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, on "The Interdependence of Production and Marketing Facilities"; one by W. N. Adams, first vice-president of the Federation and chairman of the Traffic Committee, on "Coöperation." There will be discussions on such subjects as Dr. Bailey's "Standards and Definitions," the new differentials, price cutting, uniform sales contracts and deerred sales, and other matters.

WEIGHTS PER MEASURED BUSHEL.

The estimated average weight in pounds per measured bushel of wheat, oats, and barley, of the yearly crops of the United States, is as follows:

Year.	Wheat. Lbs.	Oats. Lbs.	Barley. Lbs.
1919	56.3	31.1	45.2
1918	58.8	33.2	46.9
1917	58.5	33.4	46.6
1916	57.1	31.2	45.2
1915	57.9	33.0	47.4
1914	58.0	31.5	46.2
1913	58.7	32.1	46.5
1912	58.3	33.0	46.8
1911	57.8	31.1	46.0
1910	58.5	32.7	46.9
1909	57.9	32.7	.....
1908	58.3	29.8	.....
1907	58.2	29.4	.....
1906	58.3	32.0	.....
1905	57.5	32.7	.....
1904	55.5	31.5	.....
Average	57.93	31.95	46.50
Average yearly variation	.55	.95	.47

The average yearly variation in weight for the United States is, for wheat about 1 per cent, oats 3 per cent, and barley 1 per cent. The standard weight, the usual basis of sales transactions, is wheat 60 pounds, oats 32 pounds, barley 48 pounds.

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

ANOTHER FEED BILL IN

Delayed Hearings on Commercial Feed Bills Will Take Place in January—Some Features of the Newly Offered Mann Feedingstuffs Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Consideration of legislation relating to commercial feeds will not be begun by the House Committee on Agriculture until some time in January, according to the present plans of Representative Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the committee. There has been pending for some time before the committee the bill introduced by Mr. Haugen designed to prevent adulteration and misbranding. This week another bill was introduced by Representative Mann of South Carolina, who recently was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Asbury F. Lever, former chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, who was appointed as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Mann bill is identical with one which was sponsored by Mr. Lever last session and is less radical and more acceptable to the trade than the Haugen bill. Representative Mann also introduced a similar bill applying to fertilizers.

Representative Haugen in discussing his plans for legislation said he had intended to start hearings on the commercial feed bills this month but had been delayed by other matters. "It looks now as though the committee would not be able to take up these bills until some time in January," he said. "When Congress convenes for the regular session in December we shall have to start in on the annual agricultural appropriation bill. We are not likely to have an opportunity to consider the feed legislation until along in January."

Incidentally the Agriculture Committee appears to have put a quietus on the bill extending the Lever food and fuel control act for six months after the proclamation of peace. This bill was urged by Attorney General Palmer as a means of curbing profiteering. The fact that the coal strike made it seem desirable that the Fuel Administration should retain its power for a few more months caused the Committee on Agriculture to give the bill serious consideration for two or three days last week. The moment the coal strike was called off members of the committee took a very decided stand against the bill on the ground that they objected to any continuation of Governmental control of business.

Representative Haugen made two unsuccessful attempts to get a quorum of his committee together the latter part of this week to act on the bill. He intimated that he thought it useless to make another attempt at this session or at the next session either for that matter.

In case the coal strike had continued the committee might have reported out a bill extending only the sections of the Lever act which would have enabled the Fuel Administration to retain some of its power. Spokesmen for the National Wholesale Coal Association opposed even that, contending that it was desirable that all Governmental restraint should be removed from the coal business.

Representative Haugen was determined that the bill should not extend control over wheat or grain exchanges or various other items. It was also his purpose, in case it seemed necessary, to approve a fuel extension measure to reduce the time from six to three months.

MANN COMMERCIAL FEED BILL.

The Mann commercial feed bill is designated as H. R. 10513 while the companion bill applying to fertilizers is H. R. 10511.

H. R. 10513 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of classification of commercial feed; regulates the sale and shipment in interstate and foreign commerce and forbids deception. It is provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall give 60 days' notice of the establishment of such standards or any alteration or modification thereof.

No person shall ship or deliver for shipment in commerce any commercial feed in a container, other than in a loose lot in the vehicle of transportation, unless such container be marked, tagged, branded, or labeled to show the kind of each ingredient, the per cent by weight of each ingredient constituting 5 per cent by weight or less, the per cent by weight of each ingredient of low feeding value, the name and address of the manufacturer or manipulator, if the feed be prepared in the United States, and of the importer, if it be imported. Similar facts must be contained in invoices of loose lots of feed.

Any commercial feed shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the bill if it contains any ingredient that is poisonous or deleterious or which may render it injurious to the health of live stock or poultry, or if it contains any humus, peat, sawdust, sphagnum moss, or any added sand, soil, rice hulls, or any other ingredient having no practical value for feeding live stock or poultry. In the case of poultry feed it is provided that it may contain not to exceed 5 per cent by weight of sand, grit, carbonate or lime, or other non-injurious inorganic material. Feed shall be considered adulterated also if when intended for the use of live stock it contains the seeds of any plant injurious to agriculture, the germinating properties of which have not been destroyed; or if it be so packed or prepared as clearly to misrepresent its character or condition; or, if it be grain or seed, any other substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength or any substance that has been substituted in whole or in part for such grain or seed.

Any commercial feed shall be deemed to be misbranded if there be on the container thereof, or on any tag or label attached thereto, or on any invoice, bill of lading, or other document any statement, design or device with respect to such commercial feed which is false or misleading in any particular.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, cost and private use, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of commercial feed and raw materials entering into its composition. He is given authority to require the furnishing of any information desired.

The Haugen bill, known as H. R. 8342, contains most of the features of the Mann bill, many of the sections being phrased in identical language, but is somewhat more drastic. Many protests have been received by members of the Agriculture Committee against it and modifications are certain to be made before it is reported from the committee. An opportunity will be given for hearings on the bills.

MILLERS' EXPORT ASSOCIATION.

The Millers Export Association, Inc., has filed its statement of intention to engage in the exportation of wheat flours under the Webb-Pomerene act with the Federal Trade Commission. Its offices are given as 105 Produce Exchange Building, New York. Officers are Walter Stern, president and director, Milwaukee; Charles L. Roos, first vice-president and director, Wellington, Kas.; Frank H. Henry, treasurer and director, Buffalo; Chauncey Abbott, Jr., secretary and director, Omaha; W. L. Sparks, director, Terre Haute, Ind.; H. S. Helm, director, Minneapolis. Other stockholders are Richard F. Bausman, 105 Produce Exchange Building, New York; A. Spotswood Campbell, 165 Broadway, New York City; and J. Herbert Harrison, 172 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn. The authorized preferred capital stock totals $1,000,000, of which $1,000 has been issued and paid in. There also is authorized 300 shares of common stock with no par value, none of which has been issued.

THE BREAD SUBSIDY GOING

Effect on the English Grain and Milling Industries of Decontrol of Wheat—How is the Subsidy to be Abolished?

By JACK BROOKS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is considerable agitation in the market just now as a result of a statement by the Prime Minister here that the bread subsidy of $250,000,000 per year is shortly to go. Grain men, speculators, millers and master bakers are scrambling around in an endeavor to get some authentic line on the Premier's tip. It is taken pretty seriously and believed to foreshadow the disappearance of the subsidy very shortly, with the decontrol of flour by the end of the present year. The fear is expressed that if the two come together a stiff rise in bread and confectionery prices is bound to follow. Mark Lane says that the knowledge that the bread subsidy would, sooner or later, have to be abolished had already "reduced the trade to a chaotic condition." As one dealer in the Lane said, "It is not so much a question whether the loaf is to be 25 cents or 29 cents, instead of the present 19 cents, as it is a matter of restricting speculation. Speculation would run up prices, and it is thought that grain importers should be afforded an opportunity for reacquiring their extensive knowledge of the world's wheat position at present zealously guarded by the Wheat Commission."

In August of this year a special parliamentary committee reported to the House of Commons the need for drastic reduction in the bread subsidy, which was criticized in no uncertain terms. Earlier in the year Walter Runciman, Board of Trade president under the Asquith regime, attracted considerable attention with a letter in which he expressed the view that if wheat control were abolished vast supplies then lying in Argentine and Australia might be made available in Britain and bring about an early fall in the world price of wheat. The letter was answered by the chairman of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supply. It was thought the wheat stocks in the countries mentioned were probably much over-rated, and that the question of tonnage would curtail considerably any especially large supplies of grain that might be available from the countries concerned. Runciman, however, returned to the attack; and the matter, finally coming under the attention of the Ministry of Food, was considered by a department committee which went into the matter of the subsidy very thoroughly last month. This seems to have paved the way for the hint dropped by the premier in his recent speech. Abolition of the subsidy, the dealers say, will mean that flour used in making bread for consumption by the British public will be governed in price in the open market by the law of supply and demand.

The millers are inclined to think the abolition of the subsidy will take effect very gradually. The questions that are being asked are: Is the subsidy to be withdrawn this year? What are the reasons for withdrawing it? Is flour to be cheaper? What action has the government taken to this end? The feeling in the trade is that the government must withdraw the subsidy gradually, it being possible to do this by obtaining "better terms abroad" and by increasing the price of flour to the bakers. Under the subsidy terms flour was fixed at $11.06 per sack of 280 pounds. That was in 1917, when flour was simply soaring in price skywards. Until a few weeks ago it remained at that price. Costs of bread manufacture, however, having risen to such an extent, the authorities decided to increase the price of the 4-pound loaf by another cent, making it 19 cents. For every $1 increase in the price of flour, it is estimated, bread will go up at least one cent per loaf. The bakers say the subsidy has not benefited them a bit since the government met the difference between the price of flour and what the charging the bakers for it. Th tional Association of Master Bake Confectioners wants to know what are being taken by the governm cheapen flour—whether the gover with farseeing logic is seeking crease the wheat acreage of the D ions and the wheat growing distri the world. The Association says is the only way out.

The views of the big coöperati cieties of Britain, so far as decontrol of flour and the abolit the bread subsidy are concerne not lacking in interest, since the ties control the biggest portion food supplies of the country. The ers of the coöperative movement a posed to subsidies on the ground like indirect taxation subsidie based on unsound financial prin The government scheme is cha ized as a very slipshod and unec cal arrangement of national fi and the societies hope to see all dies abolished in order to ascerta true financial standing of the r The coöperators think the flour s should never have been introduce ing the view that during the w public was better able to stand a r the price of bread than at the p time. They think pastry and c tionery should be run on comm lines and that the flour used i manufacture of them should not b plied at the expense of the state.

The question of the governme linquishing control of the flour and of the milling industry ge should, the coöperative societies be given very careful consideratio societies' heads say: "The experie food distributors such as oursel that the result of decontrolling a ticle of everyday demand, such as is an almost immediate rise in Therefore, should flour be decon by the end of the year, there is of one increase as a result of it a other increase in price due to ab of the subsidy."

Taken generally the consens opinion (in the absence of an definite on the matter from the g ment) is that the application of t posed abolition policy will require ful handling and that the disa ance of the subsidy must be a g process. Of course, in practice stantial portion of the subsidy ha to reduce the cost of the home-ma try, cakes and buns, apart from th used in bread-making. To preve use of subsidized flour for ind purposes, such as the manufact biscuits, a system of licensing w stituted by the authorities so tha could be obtained only for sch purposes on payment of a duty i ed to be the equivalent of the su

So far as the grain men ar cerned, they are waiting calmly an official pronouncement on th sidy question—to go, or not to go. say: "No one knows what is go happen; but it comes as no surpr learn of a possibility of an early tion."

CORN CROP OF NEW ENGL

New England Field Agent of t reau of Crop Estimates says tha for all uses has given good yield erally this year, although excessi weather reduced the yields and considerable loss and damage in ern New England, the rain prev husking everywhere. (000 omitte

	Ac'ge, 1918.	Ac'ge, 1919.	Yield, 1918.
Maine	45	27	1,215
New Hamp..	45	45	1,260
Vermont	38	51	1,710
Mass.	52	53	2,080
Rhode Island	44	43	572
Connecticut .	50	50	2,800

The corn for canning this showed a reduced acreage in New Hampshire, Vermont and chusetts.

The Ohio State Millers will h meeting at Columbus at the Chitt on Nov. 18 and 19.

RMERS' WEEK AT CHICAGO

tings of Agricultural College Men—ricultural Commissioners and Agricul-ural Economists—The Big Federa-tion Show at the La Salle

he farmers and the teachers of ers last week held the stage at ago. Not that the daily papers much attention to them. They more interest in the fight to re- the booze shops to activity in this . But the Association of American cultural Colleges, National Associa- of Commissioners of Agriculture the American Farm Economics As-ation, with the several sections, and female, were at the Audito-, and the real "big show," the rican Federation of Farm Bureaus, e LaSalle. To the first two Secretary ston talked, telling them among things that the President is about all an agricultural conference like two labor conferences which Mr. pers put to sleep so effectually be-they failed to endorse his radical ns.

the Agricultural Commissioners, cing of numerous popular fallacies egard to agriculture, Secretary ton said:

of these theories is that because high prices prevailing there should immediate extension of production considerable degree. This is wrong. normal tendency should be to have mount of production which will yield rmer a decent wage and a fair prod-The urban community may as well ize now that farming must pay if roduction of food is to be kept up. Nation does not need an unlimited of farmers unless farming is to re-o the ancient basis that the farm is fficient.

would be unwise, Secretary Hous-hought, to stimulate a large in-e at this time in the acreage of used for agricultural purposes. a process would mean bringing in inferior land that would require e expenditure of time and labor it could produce crops. He stat-at less than 12 per cent of the of this country is yielding an ade-return.

erring to the agricultural situa-in Europe, Secretary Houston

pe has probably not produced more per cent of a normal crop this sea-This will mean hardships and pos-amine in certain parts of Europe. ately, the United States has pro-a large crop this year, but we have oblem of credit to solve when we to these countries. Shipping is once pening up and Great Britain, the largest importer of food, had al-urned to her former sources of sup-he will seek supplies from her col-nd this will reduce exports from the States. If the crop season of 1920 ally favorable throughout the world ntirely within the realms of pos-that the food exports from the States will be down to pre-war

Economic Association meeting dnesday afternoon was an inter- one devoted to prices of farm ts and prices generally. Dr. E. ren of Cornell, said to the Asso-, when speaking on the subject riculture and Prices," that high he world over are now due most to currency and bank deposit n and in lesser part to shortage s, and that when banking depos-l substantially reached their fter the war began, all prices—s and commodities alike—began w and have since followed the such deposits; that farm and lity prices, as paid to the farm-ie wholesaler and to the retailer, een on the same level substan-Profiteering and hoarding, as making factors, Dr. Warren , might be ignored in any f the price phenomenon of the e years; there was not enough er as a deliberated matter to taking either into considera-

a great pity that the militant officers, whose minds are ob-f this profiteering-hoarding bo-he exclusion of all other causes e advances, which appeal to the sense, could not have heard Dr. Warren's paper which was well thought out and appealed to the intelligence of his hearers even if it would be ignored by every politician if offered as campaign junk for popular consumption at election time.

THE BIG SHOW.

The real big show was the convention of delegates from state associations of farm bureaus at the La Salle, held to arrange a federation. The ecstatic *Prairie Farmer* (daily edition) said this was "the most important meeting in the history of agriculture. The future of agriculture, perhaps even the future of the Nation itself, depends on the formation of a strong, aggressive, nation-wide farmers' association." The *Farmer* continues:

Labor and capital are strongly organized and in their struggle for supremacy and for greater returns for themselves, conditions of living for the rest of the world are being made so hard that they cannot be borne.

The nation-wide demand for cheap food is making conditions unbearable for the food producer. When food prices are forced below the cost of production, soil fertility cannot be maintained, farm equipment cannot be purchased and the brightest boys and girls cannot be kept on the farm. When the nation eats food that is sold below the cost of production it is mortgaging the food supply of the future.

Agriculture must organize to correct this condition—to create a change in the attitude of the nation toward farming—the nation's most fundamental industry.

Only in a strongly organized agriculture can we hope to find a force strong enough to hold in check the insatiable demands of labor for more power.

The Federation movement originated at Ithaca, N. Y., in January. Twenty states were represented at this meeting. The objects of the Federation may be surmised from the following excerpt from the address of William G. Eckhardt of Illinois, called the "dean of Illinois farm advisers":

There seems no just reason why last year's corn crop should be plunged from about $1.50 per bushel in December to nearly $1 per bushel in January and then up to $2 per bushel before the next crop goes on the market. Neither is there justice in the hog market being plunged from $22 down to $12 within two months. The cost of producing these products varied but little during this period. Today the farmer is penalized for producing a large crop by lowering prices, often below the cost of production. The law of supply and demand in many cases seems to have been repealed.

Let us stand as one unit for the same returns on capital in farming as in other industries, for the same pay for skilled managers and farm labor as is received by other industries requiring the same degree of intelligence and labor and a margin of profit in accordance with the hazard and the frequence of the turnover. By making the national organization broad in scope, we can build through it the machinery for marketing our farm produce by making a national clearing house for agricultural products and otherwise providing the means for preventing a congestion on the market, but insuring a constant and steady supply of farm produce. Farmers are producing as large crops as labor and economic conditions warrant. They have not gone on strike even when a whole year's work is wiped out in the decline of the market during the two months.

We must put ourselves in a position to carry our own surplus of produce from the period of heavy marketing until consumption absorbs it—in other words, use the same degree of wisdom in handling our produce as is used by men making binders or any other line of business. Let us hope that we are wise enough to form a real national farmers' organization, broad enough in scope to cover all farm problems in all the states and strong and big enough to take the business of producing human food and clothing and put it on a par with manufacturing, banking and other necessary business.

Another illuminator was Prof. F. A. Pearson of the University of Illinois, who said:

1. Labor demands higher prices and cheap food—a principle which organized agriculture cannot support.
2. Capital demands cheap food in order that labor will be satisfied with lower wages, a principle organized agriculture cannot support.
3. The farmer is both a capitalist and a laborer. His income is derived from both sources. The farmer in the role of a capitalist is antagonistic to organized labor, and as a laborer is antagonist to organized capital.

Dean Davenport of Illinois also spoke. He said among other things:

Farmers should have a national organization because they desire to be heard nationally, because the work and purposes of the farm bureau need national expression, because the time is near when farmers will have something to say to both sides of the warring factions that are holding up the producing power of the country while everybody working, or striking, is demanding cheaper food.

Fred Basting of McLean County, Illinois, said:

Farmers here will not breed nearly as many sows this year as they did last, because of the discouraging market outlook. A drop of $10 a hundred not only wipes out the profit but takes part of the principal as well. Farmers must organize to take the uncertainty out of their business and have something to say about the price they get for their products.

The main items of the Federation's program as put forward and approved by the convention are as follows:

To force laws to allow co-operative marketing, collective bargaining for the farmer to insure a profit to the producer and decrease the cost of living to the consumer.

To reduce wild fluctuation in food markets, stabilize markets and food prices by controlling the flow of products to the primary markets.

To assist the government in perfecting a more reliable system of crop reporting for the entire world.

To assist the Government in placing agricultural ambassadors in all foreign countries and consulates so that intelligent service may be available on world crop conditions.

To insist that a federal board be created to advise the making of contracts with this or any foreign government for food products, thereby making possible disposition of foods at contract prices, so aiding in the stabilization of prices on other foods.

To keep control of food products until they get much closer to the consumer than at present, thereby not only returning a profit to the farmer, but serving humanity by giving the consumer quality food at no increased cost.

In explaining this program, Mr. Sconce, president of the Illinois Federation, said: "We do not want to eliminate the grain markets. The stock market is necessary; but we do want to eliminate the illegitimate food speculator and to stabilize foods to prevent wild fluctuations in grains, meats, etc. We want, through our co-operative organizations, to be able to sell to the consumer without his having to pay half a dozen men who have nothing whatever to do with food production—the fungus of the food industry—a profit on the farmers' products."

HANDLING NEW CORN A HAZARDOUS PROPOSITION FOR THE COUNTRY DEALER.

By GEO. A. WELLS

The hazardous conditions of the country elevator business involved in the ownership of grain from the time of the contract with the farmer until the cars are unloaded at destination, is burden enough for the country dealer under normal conditions; but these hazardous conditions are now materially increased by the restrictive requirements of Government regulations, railroad permits, strikes, etc. The country shipper is now facing a serious problem in undertaking to handle the new corn crop. Fortunately, the quality is good and it may be handled and shipped with a minimum of depreciation in quality, if reasonable care is exercised.

The market basis upon which the price should be fixed to the farmer is a question that should be carefully considered if the shipper is to earn a reasonable handling margin of profit. If the car shortage should continue to such an extent that terminal stocks are not accumulated, the scarcity of supplies for the industries and consuming trade will reflect an abnormal higher value than the crop production and farm reserves justify. If the country shipper at the beginning of the movement accumulates a stock of corn on hand and in transit, purchased on the basis of the abnormal higher value, he will no doubt suffer loss when the market adjusts itself to the supply basis. The question of a buying basis is therefore vital to the country shipper.

Certainly he would not buy on the basis of the spot market under such conditions, and he would be taking great chances under car shortage conditions to sell to arrive as such sales may result in default of shipment and probable loss. If he should hedge his purchases from the farmer by selling the nearby future, he may be able to buy



CHAS. A. HEATH, President, Continental Seed Co., Chicago.

in the future at a profit and merchandise the cash corn; or, if the market should advance, he may have a hedging profit, providing the future price at which he sold reflected a reasonable carrying charge. The stocks of corn carried over are small, the reserves November 1 this year being one of the lowest years since 1900.

If the coal strike should continue and the movement of corn from country stations be cut off on that account, the scarcity of supplies of corn in the East will become serious, and extremely abnormal high prices will be reflected in the primary markets. The country grain dealer can certainly not afford to increase his holdings at such a time and on the basis of such abnormal values. If transportation is interfered with by the coal strike, we may have a repetition of the situation which occurred during the winter of 1917, when the severe storms and snow blockades prevented the movement from the farms to the consuming sections of the East, which resulted in exceedingly high prices for corn.

The country dealer in spite of himself accumulated stocks on the basis of those high prices and when the railroads were able to move the corn to market, found that he was unable to make delivery and realize the abnormal high market prices that had previously prevailed in the terminal markets.

MONDAY CORN MARKET.

There was a quick turn about in the action of the market on Monday after a weak opening, which came chiefly from an extended short interest which had been created during the past two sessions. Receipts were larger everywhere and cash markets generally lower, but outside points overbid Chicago on new corn for shipment from the country; and this fact, coupled with considerable talk about the shortage of coal creating a possible shutdown in motive power, started a buying movement, chiefly by shorts, which resulted in an advance of 4¼c in December from the low point of the opening. The market was a very nervous affair, with December leading the advance and closed on a recession from the high point. Cash prices here were called 1 to 4c lower, Peoria 2 to 4c lower, Kansas City unchanged to 1c lower, St. Louis irregular, 3c higher early for yellow to 4c lower for other grades.—*Bartlett, Frazier Co., Chicago.*

The Russian autocrat Lenine recently addressed a dramatic appeal to the peasants of Russia "requesting" them to deliver to the army all their excess grain. The appeal was supplemented by the threat that unless the appeal was complied with the peasants would be "excommunicated by the Socialist State."

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

The Government November report on corn crop production indicates that the surplus corn producing states west of the Mississippi River, including Texas, will have nearly 300,000,000 bushels more corn than last year and about 80,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average, while the consuming states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Arkansas will have 37,800,000 more bushels than last year and 58,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average.

The Government estimates indicates that all of the states west of the Missouri River, including Wisconsin, will have 1,427,290,000 bushels as compared with 1,092,294,000 bushels last year and 1,288,248,000 bushels five-year average. In other words the corn crop in all of these states is about 335,000,000 bushels greater than last year and about 140,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average. The report shows that Texas will have 208,104,000 bushels this year as compared with 69,000,000 bushels last year. Whether or not the Texas crop can be depended upon to furnish 100 per cent feeding value may be a question.

The drouth of last fall, which prevailed through North Dakota, Montana and the Northwest Pacific Coast will increase the requirement of corn for that section of the country to be supplied largely from South Dakota and Nebraska.

Iowa is far in the lead in corn crop production this year, with 409,000,000 bushels as compared with Illinois, the next highest state, having a production this year of only 296,208,000 bushels.

The surplus corn producing states east of the Mississippi River, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are reported to have a corn crop of 636,249,000 bushels, this being about 18,000,000 bushels less than last year and about 20,000,000 bushels less than the five-year average.

The corn consuming states east of the Mississippi River, including Michigan, are reported to have a crop of 636,960,000 bushels, which is about 4,000,000 bushels less than last year and about 8,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average. It would thus seem that the increased corn crop of this year, which is 2,910,250,000 bushels as compared with last year of 2,582,814,000 bushels, is largely due to the increase of the crops in the states west of the Mississippi River and particularly to Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

Our Own Reports.

SOIL CONDITION—The soil condition as reported by our correspondents is quite generally divided in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, portions of these states reporting "favorable" and other portions "too wet." The states of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma report generally "favorable" for the growth condition of winter wheat.

WINTER WHEAT—Basing the Government term normal at 100, the comparative percentage of the growth condition of winter wheat is reported as follows: Ohio, 95; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 94; Iowa, 93; Nebraska, 94; Kansas, 80, and Oklahoma, 85.

FALL PLOWING—The percentage of the fall plowing that has now been done is reported as follows: Ohio, 73; Indiana, 48; Illinois, 81; Iowa, 81; Minnesota, 75; North Dakota, 85; South Dakota, 78; Nebraska, 83; Kansas, 77, and Oklahoma, 88.

FARM SURPLUS—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new crop of wheat that has now been sold by the farmers is reported as follows: Ohio, 76; Indiana, 82; Illinois, 89; Iowa, 84; South Dakota, 77; Nebraska, 68; Kansas, 65, and Oklahoma, 73. Of oats—Ohio, 68; Indiana, 68; Illinois, 53; Iowa, 59; South Dakota, 63, and Nebraska, 65.

General Reports.

The disposition of the farmers to sell new corn, the time when the movement will begin and the price that is being offered to the farmers for new corn are indicated by the following general reports:

OHIO.

Bryan (1): New corn has been moving very slow. Farmers generally inclined to hold. Dealers offering around $1.60 per hundred, but corn has about 21 to 24% moisture as yet.

Bucyrus (4): No new corn will be sold. The farmers in this section feed all their corn instead of shipping it out. They ship in some also.

Sidney (2): New corn will move freely soon as favorable weather for dry and conditioning. On account recent excessive rains we have not yet begun buying new corn, but think we will soon. On present markets we will pay $1.60 per bu.

Xenia (3): Very little selling of new corn. Movement will begin about December 1. Has been delayed by wet weather. Price of corn ranged from $1.00 to $1.10 per bu.

Greenville (2): Owing to excessive rains there has been light movement of corn. Farmers not pleased with present price, and will not be free sellers. Our corn is in bad shape, and where shocks are down corn is sprouting. There will be some loss.

Liberty Center (1): Corn coming in quite briskly. Some farmers are too busy hauling beets. We are paying $1.55 per hundred. Corn is good quality; 85% yield.

Agosta (5): Some corn would be sold but too wet to get it from fields, where it is sprouting badly. Paying $1.50 per cwt.

Circleville (6): Farmers are marketing their corn freely at $1.00 per bu (70 lbs.). About all wheat sown before Oct. 1 was killed by the fly, which was about 20% of the crop sown.

Upper Sandusky (4): No corn is ever shipped from this point. Farmers are being offered $1.45 per cwt. The weather has been too wet and not much corn has been husked.

Lima (1): New corn not in shape to sell.

Ansonia (2): The farmers will not sell their corn at this price, will feed most of it. We have been having lots of rain for three days. Last week was good weather for husking.

Rockford (1): The farmers are selling corn out of fields, but not inclined to sell crib corn.

Portsmouth (6): Not over ¾ of wheat sown on account of heavy rains. Probably 75,000 to 100,000 bus. of corn lost in Scioto River bottoms by high water.

Eaton (2): Farmers not disposed to sell new corn. Old corn probably all sold. Offering $1.00 to $1.15 per bu.

Camden (2): No new corn to sell here. All will be fed on the farms. Offering $1.20 per bu., but what we buy is immediately resold to local feeders.

INDIANA.

Tipton (5): Will not sell corn here as it will be fed.

Greenfield (5): Farmers are not inclined to sell new corn. Rains have interfered with gathering. Would perhaps sell if they could deliver from feld, but after put in crib they want a price that will pay for the extra handling.

Winchester (8): Not selling new corn. Corn good quality, but very wet. Farmers feeding. With a few days' dry weather corn picking will begin. Very little cribbed so far.

Lawrenceburg (9): Farmers will be slow to sell at $1.25 per bu. offered for new corn.

So. Whitley (7): No new corn will be shipped from here. Will ship corn in to feed.

Brook (1): Paying $1.20 for new corn. Farmers will sell as fast as cars are available.

Marion (5): Farmers will sell corn. Present price $1.10 for 72 lbs.

Decatur (7): No new corn offered in any quantities. Feeders buying.

Wabash (4): Farmers not disposed to sell at price. Offering $1.20 for No. 4 corn.

Monticello (1): Farmers are inclined to hold their corn for higher prices, and at the present time they do not seem inclined to sell freely.

Frankfort (2): Farmers are selling corn now. Price $1.55 to $1.74 per cwt.

Angola (7): No corn for sale to be shipped out. All will be fed in community where grown. Commencing to ship in.

Shelbyville (5): Farmers not offering corn. They are more interested in the price of hogs. Price is about $1.00 to $1.10 per bu.

Jasper (3): Farmers are not selling new corn. Price is between $1.25 and $1.50. Corn testing high in moisture.

Princeton (3): About half of crop sown. Farmers not inclined to sell new corn at prices offered by shippers —$1.20 per bu. Very little surplus corn.

ILLINOIS.

Rockport (2): There should be some new corn moving by the 25th. The feeders are offering $1.25 to the farmers, but they want $1.30 to $1.35.

Highland (6): Have had about a month of rain, but it is reported that this has helped the early sown wheat which had been practically killed by Hessian Fly. It is making new growth.

Sidell (8): Farmers not disposed to sell new corn at less than $1.25, at which price sales will be rather free. Rainy weather conditions have delayed movement of new corn for past ten days.

Decatur (5): Shucking pretty well along. No disposition to sell new corn. We are bidding $1.34 today and no takers. Farmers cribbing.

Riggston (5): Not much selling. Price is but $1.25, but no sales.

Mattoon (8): New corn is moving now at $1.18. Farmers will not be liberal sellers of new corn.

Mt. Carroll (4): No disposition to sell new corn. Some has changed hands among farmers, bringing $1.20 and $1.30 per bu.

Princeton (4): Farmers will sell new corn at $1.25 and over when through husking.

Minier (5): New corn will not move in volume until December. We are offering $1.27 today for new No. 4.

Eureka (1): Not inclined to sell corn at present. Some movement in December.

Freeport (4): Farmers not disposed to sell much corn at present. Price is $1.20 for No. 4. Only surplus for which they have no crib room is being sold.

Wenona (4): Farmers have not finished husking, but would move considerable if completed. Price $1.30 for No. 4.

Belleville (3): Farmers not selling corn. Cannot shock as ground is too soft. Am paying now $1.35 a bu., got three wagon loads today.

Earlville (4): Farmers will move quite a little corn if price stays $1.25 or better, less than that they are slow sellers.

Nashville (3): No surplus of oats and corn is about a failure.

Ashton (4): With favorable weather look for a liberal movement of corn. No. 4 corn $1.30. Wet weather has delayed husking and conditioning corn.

Marshall (8): Farmers are holding new corn at $1.25, getting it for feeding purposes.

Pocahontas (3): Farmers are buying corn, having had a failure in corn around here.

Rantoul (5): Selling very little $1.15.

IOWA.

Hull (1): $1.20 to $1.25 per bu. to sell but too wet.

Glidden (2): Farmers will se corn as soon as they are done p The movement will not be genera about Dec 1.

Oakville (9): Farmers not corn. Holding for more money. ment will begin when we can pay $1.50 per bu. We are bidding fro to $1.25 per bu.

Wall Lake (2): Have not boug new corn as farmers are not t picking.

Belmond (4): No wheat h amount to anything. Farmers to sell corn at present price ($1.

Moulton (6): Corn is changing between farmers at $1.00 to $1. bu. Will have no corn to ship

Clemons (5): Farmers can't ge to market on account wet w Don't look for an early moveme

Gilbert (5): Farmers very anxi dispose of corn at around $1.10 p Heavy movement last week. Ra hold it up a few days now.

Marcus (1): Early picked moved. Since price declined f stopped selling. Farmers had t picking account heavy rain.

Whitten (4): Farmers anxious new corn. Too much moisture no

Truesdale (1): Holding cor $1.25. Weather bad for husking.

Kirkman (2): Farmers not in to sell corn. Nothing moving December.

Coburg (3): Farmers not incli sell new corn. Sell nothing below

Jefferson (5): Very little cor as yet.

Hamlin (2): $1.15 per bu toda not much selling.

Osceola (6): Farmers will sel at $1.00 or higher. Movement w gin in December.

Lowden (8): Corn won't mo fore December. Farmers may s $1.25, but have made no bids.

Wright (5): $1.00 to $1.10 see be the prevailing prices for new and farmers are slow to sell in t cality. Corn will start to move Dec. 15.

MINNESOTA.

Warren (1): No corn marketed.

Donnelly (2): We do not ship new corn. Will crib up some ear Am paying $1.06 for ear corn at ent.

Hayward (6): Farmers are n clined to sell much at these pr $1.08 to $1.12 ear corn.

Henderson (6): Farmers want per bu., and will not sell much at $1.15 price offered for new corn n

Albert Lea (6): Farmers wil corn freely at these prices. It has raining so much the last coup weeks that the roads were in poo dition and delayed corn picking ing $1.05 to $1.10.

Prior Lake (6): The farmers i locality are holding their whea spring, with the expectation that i advance then, the same as last ye

Eden Prairie (6): About all the is fed. Don't think they can plow more this year as ground is froze

Minneota (3): Early moveme corn will be slow account wet we and snow. Lots of corn in the yet. Farmers not disposed to sell under $1.25. No corn has been tracted at this station as yet.

Hutchinson (6): There will n much corn sold at the price we paying, which is $1.06 to $1.08.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Drayton (7): Tendency to hold ance of wheat crop, expecting h prices. Very small per cent to m until toward spring.

Vose (7): No corn or oats for Long winter ahead of us and it take lots of feed, as it is two fe snow on the ground now. Big bliz the 10th of November.

Fargo (8): Local demand will all raised in N. D. Lots of corn husked yet. Eighteen inches of sno

akota (7): Very little oats for sale. teen inches of snow and no winter eat.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

itchell (5): Corn not more than husked, and is covered with and snow. Offering $1.20 for No. 4 n. None bought.

eresford (9): New corn will move, ther permitting, freely the last of month. Farmers holding at pres- here for $1.25 per bu.

rookings (8): No general movement new corn to date. Weather unfa- ble to husking or marketing, so not determine farmers' willingness ell on present basis.

ankton (9): Farmers are free sell- of corn. Prices for new corn about for ear corn. Not over 60% of picked. Snow and cold weather cause the rest to remain in the for some time.

urley (9): New corn market opened t $1.25, and movement at this price brisk until stopped by storm.

ark (7): Not much corn for mar- here. Farmers are getting $1.10 to for what corn is being sold.

andreau (8): Weather has delayed husking. Corn offerings were light will be for about thirty days.

NEBRASKA.

:Cook (6): Corn picking is hardly r way, little if offered.

mboldt (9): Small amount selling .25.

leans (6): New corn is offered y and $1.00 per bu. is paid.

nnetoon (7): Will sell new corn on as husking is finished.

ligh (7): Farmers are busy in . No corn being marketed; $1.15 u. is being offered.

braska City (9): We have not put ny price to date. Farmers act in- ent about selling corn. Think will in this territory.

anton (9): Offering $1.20 and new now moving.

erior (9): No new corn will be here. We will ship in.

tral City (9): Corn not moving too early.

rmont (9): Paying $1.25 for corn.

trice (9): Just had two inch rain.

den (9): Farmers seem to be fa- le to selling their corn as soon ndition of corn will do to shell. is $1.25 to $1.30 and expect corn ve in about two weeks.

KANSAS.

dison (9): No corn for sale. Will p all new corn to sell, and ship n to feed. Wheat sown, up and g fine; 25% less than sown last

land (3): We had no rain to of here all fall until the 7th inst. wheat, or only a small percent- as germinated, so our percentage nparative growth is plenty high %.

ceeny (2): No corn to put on arket. All will be used locally.

do (5): No corn will be for sale. of rain. Threshing not all done. cars very scarce, so movement is rge.

ol (4): Only one dollar is being t for new corn at present, and ttle is moving.

tion City (7): Very little corn marketed.

burg (9): Farmers will hold very light crop. Corn acreage mall, so practically none will be Offering $1.35 per bu. for corn, is still too tough to shell good.

ca (7): Farmers not disposed to rn at present price.

ington (6): Late rains have de- plowing and seeding. They are wing, however, where the ground enough to work.

oyer (7): Not much to sell, and s talk of holding until next or summer.

aska (4): No new corn to put market here.

go (9): Disposition to hold both nd oats. Not enough corn for se here. Price depends on qual- s from $1.00 to $1.25. Only about f of our wheat sown, as it has been too wet to sow for the last month.

Pleasanton (8): Wheat acreage will be only about 30% of last year's, account of dry weather during summer and fall.

Uniontown (9): Not much corn moving. What little corn is selling is bringing $1.25. A few who have corn to sell are holding for higher price.

Hillsboro (5): No new corn for sale in this vicinity. We will have to ship in corn.

Minneapolis (4): Very little corn for sale, all of which is bought by feeders at $1.40 to $1.45.

Neodesha (9): We are having much rain, rather unusual. Delays wheat. We will need all the oats. Had but little corn.

OKLAHOMA.

Enid (4): Corn being sold freely where elevators are in shape to handle it. Movement retarded by car shortage.

Miami (7): Not much surplus corn here. Not much effort to market account other necessary farm work to be done.

Enid (4): No corn in our section.

Kingfisher (4): Not much corn grown in this locality, none to ship out. Wheat acreage reduced about 15 to 20% from last year.

Enid (4): Corn movement an average run of sales from farmers.

Cordell (2): No corn will be offered except for local needs.

Geary (2): Paying $1.20 for new corn. Farmers disposed to market surplus corn at present price.

El Reno (5): Favorable weather would see general movement of corn at $1.10 per bu.

Marshall (5:) Farmers not offering new corn freely. Bidding $1.50.

Altus (3): We do not raise any corn here.

F. G. CROWELL MARRIED.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—[Special Telegram.]—The announcement was made today of the marriage in New York City on Saturday of Frank G. Crowell, first vice-president of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Kansas City. The bride was Miss Renel H. Clements of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Crowell will be at home in Kansas City after December 15. During the war up to July 1 this year Mr. Crowell was first vice-president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

T. J. TANNER.

ARGUMENTS ON NO. 9009.

Arguments were made at Washington on Nov. 8 in the celebrated case "9009," entitled "Loss and Damage Claims on Shipments of Grain"; T. J. Norton represented the carriers, H. A. Feltus the Northwestern grain interests, and Henry L. Goemann grain shippers generally and specifically the committee appointed by the shippers to confer with a like committee representing the carriers to bring about a better understanding between the parties. Clifford Thorne represented the Farmers Coöperative Elevator Associations.

Mr. Norton, the *Traffic World* says, contended that it never had been the duty of the common carriers to furnish box cars coopered and lined to be grain tight; the tariffs always laid the duty on the shipper of putting cars in condition for shipping grain in bulk. Mr. Goemann called attention to the fact that the carriers through their weighing and inspection bureaus provided certificates for various cars showing that they are free from such defects as leaky roofs, side, floors, etc., to which Mr. Norton replied that of course such notices or certificates must necessarily be read in connection with tariff publications. Discussing the law points Mr. Thorne said that under the common law it is the duty of the carriers to furnish suitable and adequate equipment or pay for goods lost in transit.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	32,590,000	51,563,000
Milwaukee	11,484,000	16,723,000
Minneapolis	8,374,000	14,913,000
Duluth	393,000	1,944,000
St. Louis	8,646,000	9,156,000
Toledo	1,384,000	4,511,000
Detroit	842,000	1,617,000
Kansas City	2,712,000	7,498,000
Peoria	2,735,000	3,897,000
Omaha	3,370,000	8,334,000
Indianapolis	4,493,000	6,379,000
Total	77,023,000	126,535,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
Chicago	1,216,000	1,629,000	2,339,000
Milwaukee	832,000	697,000	339,000
Minneapolis	410,000	488,000	592,000
Duluth	10,000	7,000	74,000
St. Louis	740,000	740,000	666,000
Toledo	73,000	59,000	181,000
Detroit	91,000	26,000	61,000
Kansas City	90,000	81,000	186,000
Peoria	199,000	177,000	175,000
Omaha	180,000	202,000	621,000
Indianapolis	199,000	277,000	292,000
Total	4,040,000	4,383,000	5,526,000
Shipments	3,585,000	3,281,000	5,457,000

The Corn Market Outlook.

The willingness of the farmer to sell his corn has been under much discussion. Arguments pro and con have undoubtedly much merit. Nevertheless, we believe that the near future will witness a decided increase in receipts. The farmer may be relied upon as being well versed with general conditions that have a direct bearing on prices. Whether current values are satisfying or not, the fact remains that the large crop of an unusually good quality must produce a gradual change from the strained conditions that existed on last season's crop. The rapid and unprecedented rise in farm values has caused much farm land to change hands, and the selling of corn from rented farms this year promises to be an important feature.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Nov. 15, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	2,644,000	5,552,000
Milwaukee	269,000	194,000
Minneapolis	299,000	189,000
Duluth	.....	1,000
St. Louis	789,000	1,438,000
Toledo	82,000	52,000
Detroit	121,000	185,000
Kansas City	290,000	784,000
Peoria	1,448,000	2,076,000
Omaha	658,000	910,000
Indianapolis	805,000	1,040,000
Total	7,405,000	12,421,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
Chicago	906,000	752,000	1,753,000
Milwaukee	94,000	55,000	25,000
Minneapolis	87,000	118,000	82,000
Duluth	.....	.....	1,000
St. Louis	190,000	196,000	424,000
Toledo	33,000	34,000	26,000
Detroit	28,000	49,000	46,000
Kansas City	47,000	85,000	175,000
Peoria	560,000	428,000	716,000
Omaha	209,000	230,000	308,000
Indianapolis	288,000	217,000	337,000
Total	2,442,000	2,164,000	3,893,000
Shipments	1,557,000	1,547,000	2,540,000

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS	
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May.
Range for Oct.	120⅞-128⅞	119¼-124	119⅝-125¼	.....	69⅝-72	72¼-74⅞
Previous range	116⅝-173	.....	115 -161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½
Nov. 3	132½-138	128½-133	127 -131½	128 -130⅜	72⅛-74⅛	75¼-77¼
Nov. 4	135 -137¾	130⅛-133	129 -131¼	128⅛-129¾	72⅝-73½	75⅝-76½
Nov. 5	136⅛-141	130¾-135⅜	129¾-133½	129 -131¾	72⅜-73⅝	75½-76¾
Nov. 6	137½-140⅜	131¾-135	129½-132⅜	128½-130⅜	71¾-72⅞	75 -75⅞
Nov. 7	135¼-139½	129⅛-132½	127⅞-131	126⅝-128¼	70⅝-72⅛	73⅞-75⅜
Nov. 8	133⅜-135⅛	126⅛-129½	125⅞-127¾	125 -126⅝	70½-71½	73¾-74½
Nov. 10	130¾-134⅝	124¾-127½	124½-127¼	123¾-126	70 -71⅜	73¾-74⅞
Nov. 11	131½-133⅝	125⅜-127	125¼-127⅛	124¼-125⅝	70⅞-72¼	74⅜-75⅜
Nov. 12	129⅞-133¼	124¼-126⅝	124 -126⅝	123¼-125½	71⅛-72¾	74⅛-75⅞
Nov. 13	128⅜-132½	123½-126⅝	123⅝-126½	122⅝-125¼	71 -73	73⅞-76
Nov. 14	130¼-133½	124⅝-127⅛	124¾-127½	123⅞-126	72⅛-73⅛	75 -76⅛
Nov. 15	127⅜-129½	123 -124½	123¼-124½	122½-123⅛	71½-72⅛	73⅜-75
Week—						
Nov. 1	125⅝-131½	121 -127	122¾-127	.....	70⅝-72⅛	73⅝-75⅛
Nov. 8	132⅜-141	126⅛-135⅜	125⅞-133½	125 -131¾	70½-74⅛	73¾-77¼
Nov. 15	127⅜-131⅝	123 -127½	123¼-127½	122½-126	70 -73⅛	73⅜-76⅛

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Nov. 15:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 1 mixed	.149 @160	152 @163	.....	.....	154 @157	149 @153
No. 2 mixed	.149 @160	152 @159	152 @154	144 @147	150 @157	149 @152½
No. 3 mixed	.138 @160	147 @158	.....	143 @148	145 @153	.....
No. 4 mixed	.137½@150	139 @153	.....	136 @145	.....	.....
No. 5 mixed	.134 @150	.....	.....	130 @140	.....	134 @138
No. 1 yellow	.150 @161	154 @161	.....	.....	155 @158	150 @153
No. 2 yellow	.150 @161	154 @164	.....	147 @154	.....	150 @153
No. 3 yellow	.142 @159	142 @160	150 @153	141 @149	.....	147½@152½
No. 4 yellow	.138 @160	140 @150	.....	133 @148	150 @154	136 @147
No. 5 yellow	.134 @158	138 @145	.....	132 @148	.....	134 @144
No. 1 white	.150½@160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white	.150 @160	155 @158	.....	145 @151	153½@156	.....
No. 3 white	.142 @153	154 @160	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 white	.137 @158	.....	.....	134 @147	.....	138 @142
No. 5 white	.134 @142	.....	.....	135 @142	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	71½@ 76¼	73½@ 75	73 @ 76½	.....	70 @ 75	72 @ 72½
No. 3 white	69½@ 75¾	72½@ 74½	72 @ 76½	70 @ 72	68½@ 75	69½@ 72
No. 4 white	72 @ 73¼	.....	.....	70 @ 71½	68¼@ 73	68¼@ 71½

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.46@1.54; No. 4 yellow, $1.43@1.52; No. 3 mixed, $1.42@1.50. Oats—No. 2 white, 67⅜@70c; No. 3 white, 66⅞@69½c; No. 4 white, 64⅝@67½c.

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Stocks of wheat and flour conside red as wheat in second hands, European, afloat and Argentine data, on dates named, compiled by George Broomha ll's *Corn Trade News* and American Associates:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1918.	Nov. 1, 1917.	Nov. 1, 1916.	Nov. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1914.	Nov. 1, 1913.	Nov. 1, 1912.	Nov. 1,t 1911.
United States	163,089,000	148,762,000	172,235,000	34,914,000	111,234,000	62,309,000	122,228,000	101,688,000	91,070,000	112,067,000
Canada	40,053,000	20,463,000	47,014,000	41,764,000	20,960,000	60,820,000	43,173,000	44,624,000	35,216,000	26,146,000
Total American	203,142,000	169,225,000	219,249,000	76,678,000	132,194,000	123,129,000	165,401,000	146,312,000	126,286,000	138,213,000
Europe	[1]12,080,000	[1]12,800,000	[1]45,000,000	[1]25,000,000	[1]19,810,000	36,800,000	36,340,000	51,470,000	49,170,000	55,150,000
Afloat, Arg. and Aus	163,170,000	198,910,000	[2]225,850,000	163,145,000	99,200,000	40,636,000	30,800,000	29,170,000	36,460,000	31,880,000
Total Europe	175,250,000	211,710,000	270,850,000	188,145,000	119,010,000	77,436,000	67,140,000	80,640,000	85,630,000	87,030,000
World	378,392,000	380,935,000	490,099,000	264,823,000	251,204,000	200,565,000	232,541,000	226,952,000	211,916,000	225,243,000

[1]English only, since 1915. [2]Afloat Nov. 1919, estimated at 54,840,000; Australia, 105,000,000; Argentina, 3,330,000.

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

John Travis, Correspondent.

Wheat is looking fine. The acreage is much less than last year and some reports of damage by fly will further decrease the yield.

The Ohio River reached a stage of 39 feet and overflowed considerable of the low lands. The high water and heavy rain did considerable damage to the corn on these lands

The receipts of oats the past week have been good. Some new corn arriving. The shipments have increased and there is a good demand for both oats and corn. The car situation is much better

The new order for minimum loading will work a hardship on shippers of sacked oats on account of the light weight of the crop. Elevator men say it is impossible to load to the marked capacity on some of the cars.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

Trade this week has been dull in all lines.

Millfeeds seem to have dropped back in demand, while sellers appear anxious to let go.

Grain has been dull, with little demand for white milling corn, and slight demand for mixed and yellow.

Oats very quiet with practically no demand at all.

Hay active, with most excellent demand for clover and mixed hay, which is almost impossible to get.

Prices quoted here as follows: Reddog, $65@65.50; middlings, $47@47.50; bran, $42@43; No. 1 timothy, $30@31; light mixed timothy, $30@31; No. 1 clover, $34@35; No. 3 white oats, 78@79c; No. 2 white corn, $1.60@1.65.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The Trusler Grain Co., of Emporia, Kans., has made application for membership in the Sioux City Board of Trade.

They have opened up offices on the second floor of the Grain Exchange. V. B. Holt, vice president, will have charge of this office.

Considerable snow fell last week in this section of the country and tied up railroads for about twenty-four hours. The country roads are in such condition very little grain will move to markets until the roads dry up. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the corn is out of the fields.

Visitors during the week were: Mr. Comstock and Mr. Bell, of the Updike Grain Co., Omaha; Mr. Propp, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Southerland, Iowa; J. B. Larson, of Peck & Larson, Laurel, Nebr.; Chas. Corr, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Salix, Iowa; Mr. Roe, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Carroll, Nebr.; Mr. Westrand, of the Westrand Elevator Co., Laurel, Nebr.

DES MOINES, IA.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

Receipts: wheat, 14, corn 48, oats 52, flax 10.

Cash corn and oats have been selling well here this week, new No. 4 yellow, $1.35 to $1.36; No. 3 white oats averaging 69c to 70c, demand good.

C. J. Meredith of Meredith Feed Co., is spending his vacation in the woods of Michigan, hunting deer, he says, and also reports about five inches of snow in that section.

Inspector Tischer, a strong booster for the opportunities of Des Moines as a grain center, is untiring in such activities. It is characteristic of the growth of Western markets to observe the enthusiasm and results produced by such men.

The Planters' Terminal Elevator Co., for which incorporation papers were filed recently, as announced in the last Price-Current-Grain Reporter, plans the erection of a million-bushel elevator. It is fathered by Ralph Bolton, secretary of the Greater Des Moines Committee, Ralph Reed, A. M. Parmenter, a Grimes banker, and Geo. Close of Sheldahl. The sale of stock in the proposed corporation is by R. B. Parrott.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade recently, A. J. Cheeseman, for many years connected with the Traffic Department of the Chicago & North Western R. R., was elected secretary. Mr. Cheeseman has had a wide and varied experience in transportation, and his thorough knowledge of traffic and operation, together with his wide acquaintance of the grain trade in Iowa, should make him a valuable asset for the Board in Des Moines.

During the past week the following grain men visited the Exchange: Clifton Kraff of F. M. McClelland & Co., St. Louis; Ed Hasenwinkle, St. Louis; Wm. Simons of Chicago; Carl Congleton of Watkins Gr. Co., Kansas City; W. W. Simmons of Sloan-Simmons, St. Joe. Also the following country shippers: John Gannon, Valera, Ia.; C. H. Patterson, Luther, Ia.; Ed Wagner, Ankeny, Ia.; Roy Johnson, Alleman, Ia.; M. R. Neilson, Dallas Center, Ia.; H. D. Harding, Rock Creek, Kans.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.

Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

Charles H. Compton, assistant traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is at Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he went for the benefit of his health.

Henry T. Clarke, attorney and traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, returned home a few days ago from Washington, where he spent some time looking after business for the exchange.

The heaviest load of wheat ever received in this market, so far as the records show, was consigned a few days ago by the Julesburg Co-Operative Assn. of Julesburg, Colo., to the George A. Roberts Grain Co. The car contained 2,507 bushels of wheat, weighing 150,460 pounds. The car came in over the Union Pacific.

These directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange were elected last Wednesday: E. E. Huntley of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., S. S. Carlisle of the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co., and W. T. Burns of the M. C. Peters Mill Co. The new directors, with those whose terms have not yet expired, will choose a president of the exchange to succeed John T. Buchanan.

Despite the fact that the individual permit system has been discontinued, the movement of grain to this market has continued extremely light throughout the week. The light movement has been due entirely to the car shortage, which continues acute. The trade believes that within a short time country shippers are going to be able to get enough cars to greatly increase the receipts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Receipts of all kinds of straw are very light and all arrivals meet with ready sale. There is an urgent call for good clean oats straw suitable for packing purposes. Straw is quoted around $12.50@13 a ton.

Arrivals of oats have been light for the last few days and the tone of the market here shows some slight improvement. All receipts can be placed at quotations, which are around 78@78½ cents a bushel for the best grades. Lesser grades are fractionally lower.

There is no urgent demand for ear corn in the local market. Receipts are not up to normal and some eastern shipments are being offered here at $1.33 a bushel with no takers. Eastern corn is of a better quality and commands a premium over western grown corn.

Receipts of shelled corn are light when all arrivals of old corn readily placed; also kiln dried if in good condition. Some of the latter has been in bad condition when received here, but it is expected that the late colder weather will have a good effect in this direction. Quotations follow: No. 1 yellow, $1.67@1.68; No. 2 yellow, $1.66@1.67; No. 3 yellow, $1.61@1.64.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Center Town Roller Mills, of Warren County, Tenn., have been incorporated by L. B. Gilbert, W. A. Jordan and others. The capital stock is $10,000.

Marks & Anderson, wholesale grain and hay, Covington, Tenn., have sold their business to James G. Owen and Drew C. Moore, and will remove to Memphis to engage in business.

The three-story flour mill building of O'Connor & Huddleston at Centreville, Tenn., has been completed, and as soon as machinery can be installed the firm will begin business.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 158 cars. Stocks at the close of the week were: Flour, 44,600 bbls., decrease of 6,400; wheat, 721,000 bus., decrease of 36,000; corn, 38,200 bus., increase of 23,200; oats, 372,000 bus., decrease of 5,500.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has entered an order to the Southern Classification Committee to make rates on flour and corn meal in rope paper bags of one-fourth barrel and less by Jan. 20, 1920. Rates have not been made on such shipments in paper bags heretofore.

Corn mills in the Southeast report more active demand for meal for later shipment. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 126,000 bus., had output last week of 21,463 bus., or 17 per cent of capacity, which compared with 13.62 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Plain meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Ohio river points, $3.25@3.45.

Wheat prices continue strong with mills receiving supplies to cover demands. Rains have delayed movement of local corn. Demand for corn is fair. Oats are in moderate demand, and stronger. Prices: Wheat, No. 2 red, $2.35@2.37. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.60@1.63; No. 3 white, $1.58@1.60; No. 3 mixed, $1.55@1.58. Oats—No. 3 white, 81@82 cents; No. 3 mixed, 80@81 cents; No. 3 red, 82½@83½ cents.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Effective at once the new plugging system of hay inspection has been installed on all shipments over the Missouri Pacific and the Cotton Belt roads. A spotting track was set aside a few days ago. The Illinois Central will set aside a track in a few days, according to officials.

While some of the local trade think it will interfere to some extent with their business by preventing some small customers from buying as freely as they might, the proposed ruling of the railroad administration to fix minimum weights on grain and grain products on five days' notice is regarded as a wise move. It is appreciated that the purpose is to facilitate movement and to help alleviate some of the car shortage.

The Stout-Hunt Milling Co., capitalized at $60,000, are now operating the flour and feed mill belonging to Yates & Donelson, having leased it for a term of years. C. B. Stout is president and general manager, while M. W. Hunt, formerly of Portland, Ore., is vice-president. Mr. Donelson has entered the cotton business, while Mr. Yates has retired because of his health, having recently undergone a serious operation. The new firm will travel about 15 men in the South and Southeast and will specialize in soft wheat flour and corn meal.

Business on the call board during the week has been quiet, for receipts have been light and everybody has been waiting for activity to be resumed after the long lull. The interior has been buying so slowly that incentive to trading has been lacking, but the past few days have seen improvement and signs that business will soon be lively. Feed makers have been picking up some of their needed supplies, but they also are only getting ready for the rush expected to start soon. White oats are reported steady and cash 3 selling Saturday at 76c. Some little demand has prevailed for red oats, but offerings have been limited, as it is too late now for seeding. Corn has been very quiet.

Killing frosts struck this entire territory several days ago and put an end to growth of a lot of vegetation that has been holding back purchase of grain and feedstuffs. The local dealers are anticipating early improvement in demand as one result. Never in the history of this part of the country were pastures so fine at this time of the season, and it has kept business from picking up as soon as usual. The rains have also stopped, which will enable fall work to be resumed, which will also help demand for feedstuffs. The general feeling among the trade is that the business prospect is excellent, for there is very little feed held in the interior and the South was never in such financial shape as it now is and naturally objection to high prices will be slight.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

The question is frequently asked: "What will the Canadian wheat board's participation certificates be worth." It is impossible to say, as it depends upon the price they are obtaining and will continue to obtain from European buyers and also the expense of handling.

They start off with a gross profit of 15 cents a bushel on the quantity sold Canadian millers as they charge them basis $2.30 No. 1 northern against an initial price paid of $2.15.

What prices they are getting at the seaboard for basis No. 1 northern is not known nor has any reference been made to it.

The present quotations for No. 2 red winter, f. o. b. New York, is $2.37½, and as Manitoba No. 1 northern is worth a premium over red winter it may be said that the value of Manitoba wheat at the seaboard for export might be well over $2.40 and on that basis will make a satisfactory return to the producer as his share of the profit in handling.

The Board could have very little expense in finding a market for its wheat, so therefore the charges against wheat at the seaboard would be simply the transportation costs from Fort William and Port Arthur to ocean ports on the Atlantic and the administration expenses at Winnipeg.

There is hardly any possibility that Europe can be induced to pay any greater price for wheat that has so far been charged them by producing countries and there is more reason to expect lowering values than increasing and naturally easier tendency of wheat values would have its effect on coarse grains. In comparing the price of rye with wheat the former is absolutely too low, based on its intrinsic value, but the price probably represents its real logical value based on world's conditions and absence of Government regulations while wheat is controlled under certain fixed values or guarantees and to a great exent the price may be on stilts.

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It would seem that during the longsh men's strike at American ports a li quantity of our oats must have been for export from Canadian ports and cash demand of the past few days has to fill space.

No doubt after the close of navig there is more probability of the all business being confined almost exclus to wheat. This will bring an accun tion at the lake heads and premiums go.

At present the movement of grain the interior to the terminals is slow, largely to the diversion of rolling stoc hauling coal. The long strike of miners left the West bare of coal res and severe weather has necessitated rushing of coal to points in need to exclusion of all other business.

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats receipts, 16 cars; market ½c l with fair demand: No. 2 white, 72@7 No. 3 white, 71½@72c.

Peoria live stock market was stron the close. Saturday's hog receipts 300 cars, with market steady to 15c hi bulk of sales, $14@14.45. The cattle ket was steady with light receipts.

Country offerings of corn at Peoria rather free last week and receipts been somewhat larger than expected is feared the shortage of coal will cause a dull demand from local indust

Louis Mueller, president of the Belt Elevator Co., has announced that in a few months his company will begi erection of a concrete elevator to cost tween $350,000 and $500,00[illegible]. The structure will be built where the old elevator stood, which was destroyed by a few years ago. The new elevator have a capacity for 500,000 bushels of g and is to be built in the most modern Besides Mr. Mueller, in the new com are H. W. Dewey, Homer Dewey and L. Bowman.

Saturday's receipts of corn were 96 including 51 cars of new corn. Old with good billing was quoted about 1 lower; new corn was 3 to 5 cents lo with only fair demand; and most of offerings were sold to go to outside po Quote: Old No. 1 white, $1.52 DW; N yellow, $1.52 DW; No. 2 yellow, $1.52 No. 1 mixed, $1.52 DW. New corn—N white, test 17.7, $1.39; No. 5 white, 19.8, $1.37½ DW; No. 3 yellow, 16.8, at $ No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.39½; No. 5 yel $1.35@1.36; No. 3 mixed, test 17.2, at $ No. 4 mixed, $1.38; No. 6 mixed, $ sample, test 18.8, hot, at $1.30.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oats are freely offered and there more sellers than buyers. Recent s have been made from 80c to 80½c for testing 35 pounds, or better. New Orl delivery. Sacked No. 3 white oats h been offered from 85c to 85¾c; marke the close of the week on sacked oats sta at 85¾c per bushel delivered.

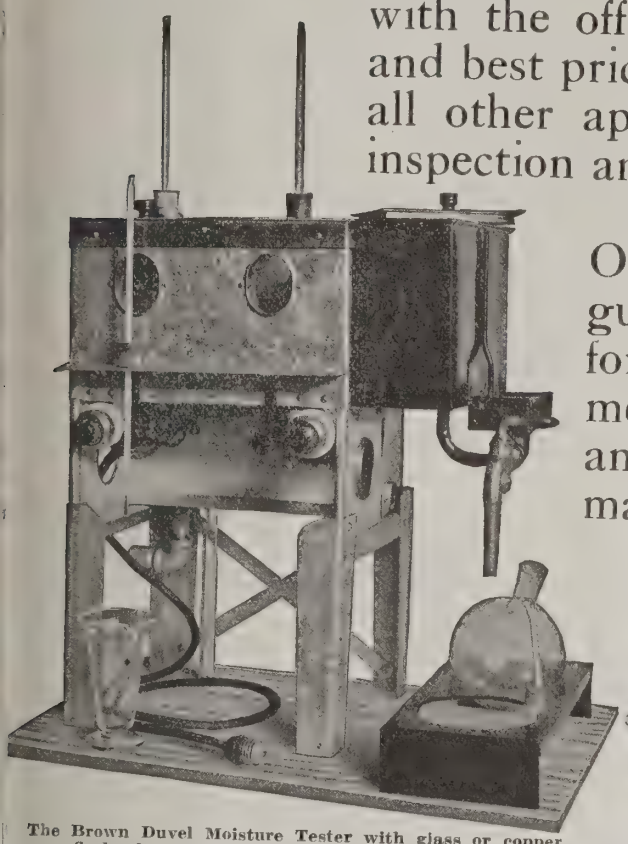
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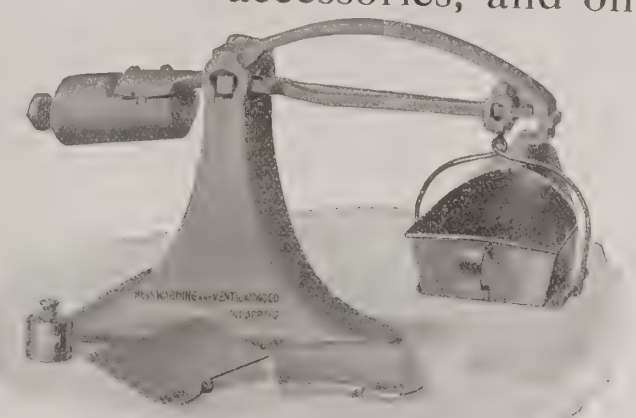
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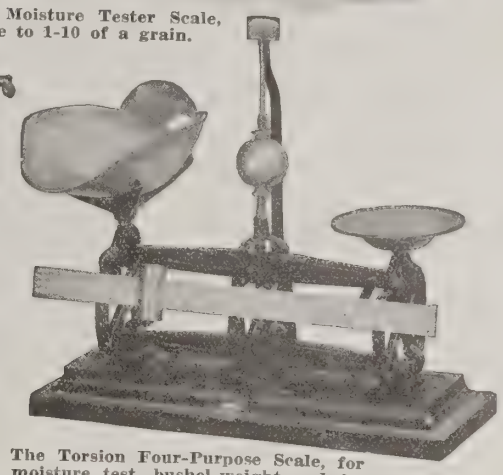
The Brown Duvel Moisture Tester with glass or copper flasks for alcohol, gas, electricity. Made with 1, 2, 4 or 6 flasks.



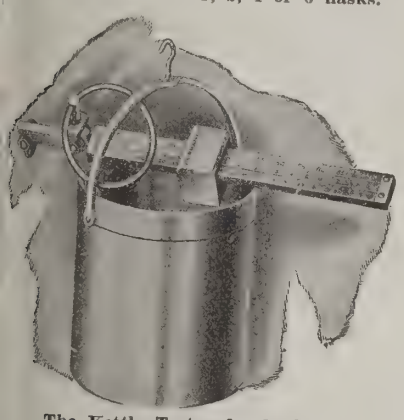
The Hess Moisture Tester Scale, sensitive to 1-10 of a grain.



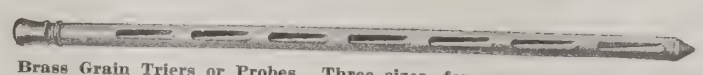
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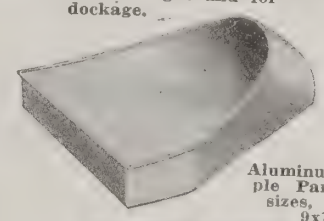
The Torsion Four-Purpose Scale, for moisture test, bushel-weight and for dockage.



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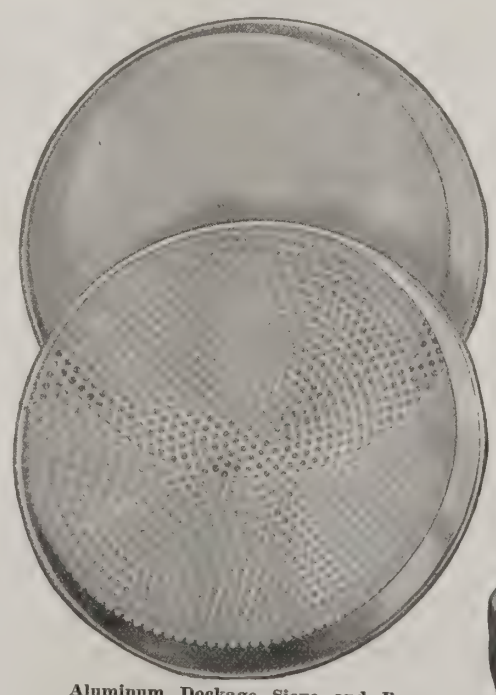
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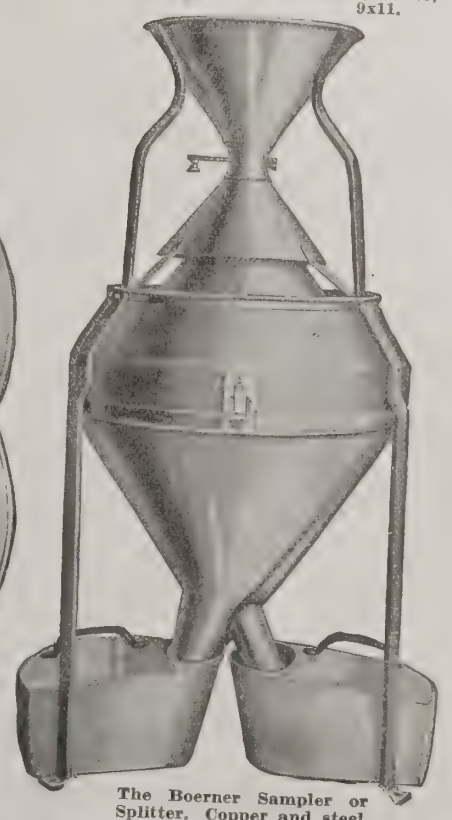
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New corn has made a start to market and recent sales have been made at $1.59 per bushel delivered New Orleans for No. 3 yellow corn, two cents off if four, quick shipment. Since the levee strike has been settled and the accumulated freight is being loaded on shipboard, Cuba has come into the market on corn and sales to this country have been made. The domestic demand for corn is poor, besides Europe is not taking any corn from our port, which makes the outlet for corn rather limited. Old corn seems to be scarce and all attention is riveted on new.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

The Steamer John Owen of the Richardson line reported lost above the Soo in the severe storm that ran over the lakes, cleared from Duluth last Tuesday morning with 100,000 bus. of rye billed for Buffalo, loaded at the Itasca elevator. The captain is reported to have had a hunch that something might happen to him on the way down the lakes, and he refused to take on 5,000 bushels more grain for fear that the buoyancy of his boat might be affected.

Trading in rye was active on this market during the last week. Operators were in the market for grain to cover contracts for shipment to the East before the close of the lake navigation season. Prices weakened in line with the general tendency and spot No. 2 rye closed 2⅝c off at $1.34. It sold at 3c over the December future quotation. Stocks of rye in the elevators here now aggregate 4,540,000 bus., but it is expected they will be nearly all shipped out before the lake season closes.

John D. Shanahan, formerly of the Shanahan Grain Co. here, and up till recently with the United States Grain Corporation, was a visitor on the Duluth Board of Trade at the end of last week. He is now associated with the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Milling Co., with headquarters at Buffalo. He asserted that severe congestion existed in handling and shipping conditions at the time he left New York, but it was hoped that improvement would be brought about shortly now that the freight handlers' strike is over.

A cargo of 6,290 tons of flour contained in 90,000 packages was loaded from the Northern Pacific sheds at Duluth at the end of last week on the steamer Duluth. It was the largest single shipment of flour ever made by lake here, and it is thought it will be found difficult to beat that record. Flour is being rushed here by Minneapolis millers for shipment before the close of the lake navigation season. The Duluth-Superior Milling Co. also shipped out large tonnages of flour during the closing days of the season to cover contracts for Eastern delivery.

M. L. Jenks and Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, have returned from New York, where they attended a hearing on lake and rail freight rates before the Eastern Freight Traffic committee. They attacked the present structure of rates under which the Eastern roads charge 2 cents more a bushel for grain received from Lake Superior ports than they do from Lake Michigan ports. Mr. Macdonald and Francis W. Sullivan, attorney of the Board of Trade's traffic committee, will attend the final arguments on the freight rate hearing to be made at Washington on Nov. 22.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 15, were 415,968 bu. oats, 27,860 bu. corn, 128,960 bu. barley, 46,433 bu. wheat, 1,350 bu. rye; total, 620,571 bu., against 707,186 bu. the preceding week and 1,432,524 bu. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 15 were 108 cars barley, 67 cars corn, 313 cars oats, 65 cars wheat, 56 cars rye; 8 cars flax; total, 617 cars, against 662 cars the week before, 409 cars a year ago and 962 cars in 1917.

Buckwheat in Wisconsin this year yielded an average of 16.9 bus. per acre, or a total production of 575,000 bus., as compared with 613,000 bus. forecasted Oct. 1, 636,000 bus. produced in 1918, and a five-year average of 338,000 bus. Average yield in 1918 was 15.9 bus., the ten-year average 14.9 bus. per acre.

In the Milwaukee cash grain market the feature of the past week was the strong situation in the barley market, which advanced 10-12c. on export sales and judicial decisions halting immediate dry action in many sections. Corn closed 2@3c lower, rye, 1½c lower, wheat 10@20c higher, and oats advanced 2@3c. The movement is light and the demand good.

Elias S. Collins, for many years a prominent figure in the flour business in the middle west, having constructed several of the largest mills in this section, died Thursday, Nov. 6, at his home, 1223 Cold Spring avenue, at the age of 76. Mr. Collins was for many years employed in the flour mill department of the Allis-Chalmers Co., retiring four years ago on account of ill health. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the week included: Frank Fowler, Fremont, Neb.; H. F. Shepherdson, Minneapolis; E. J. Meyer, Buffalo; C. J. Sparr, Marshfield, Wis.; O. W. Timme, Plymouth, Wis. C. L. Perkins, Medford, C. J. Kaiser, Palmyra, D. N. Rosenheimer; Kewaskum; W. J. Kaufman, W. A. Gantz, Oak Center; W. G. Stoddart, Markesan, C. S. Morris, Berlin, Wis. H. A. Pauleau, Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. W. Freeman, Minneapolis; N. J. Huck, Zenda; A. Teweles, Sturgeon Bay, O. F. Steller, Geo. Brewing, W. J. Raden, Bloomer, Wis. J. Riley, Chicago; R. Moore, Minneapolis; H. R. Bruins, P. C. Bueyatt, Raleigh City, N. D.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen were among the visitors upon the Produce Exchange floor during the past week: George Williams, of Buffalo; A. B. Anderson, of Wichita, Kans.; M. Harris, of Toronto; L. Weitzman, of Chicago, and E. L. Grove, also of Chicago.

Some improvement has taken place in the demand for cornmeal in New York, and jobbers appear more inclined to make purchases. This probably represents a better local distribution in anticipation of larger consumption during the cold weather. There were some export enquiries for quite liberal amounts, but so far they have not brought about any actual business.

Trade in cash oats has not been brisk, but there was a fairly active demand from foreign sources for the better qualities and premiums hardened. There seems to be a scarcity of good quality oats in this market, and export interests are finding it difficult to fill orders without advancing prices, despite the weakness of futures. Liberal quantities of inferior oats are available, but these are acceptable by both domestic and foreign buyers only at good concessions. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 82½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 81½c, and No. 2 white, 80½@81c.

Cash prices were all marked lower in New York at the close of the week, partly owing to increased offers, but mainly following the weakness in futures. The car shortage is being relieved, it is claimed, and receipts during next week are expected to be on a much larger scale. Farmers apparently are willing to sell at present levels. The demand in this vicinity has not been active, although a moderate trade has been passing around current prices. No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.71¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.70¾; No. 2 white, $1.71¼; No. 3 white, $1.70¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.70¾, and No. 3 mixed, $1.70¼.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

There is a quiet market here for barley, but the tone is firm at $2.70@2.80 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Rye is 4c off for the week. Buying for export came to a sudden termination that resulted in weakness. The close was called steady at $1.34 for cash No. 2.

Beans are inactive. Farmers are not delivering freely and there is only moderate buying. Country holders are asking an advance of 25c, but the market is still quoted at $7 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment.

Oats have been in good demand all week. Eastern dealers sent in bids, but they wanted heavier oats than Detroit could furnish and trade did not amount to much. Local consumers were active buyers. At the end of the week there were indications of an increase in the supply. Quote: No. 2 white, 76½; No. 3 white, 75½; No. 4 white, 74½.

Corn is very scarce in this market and trading is almost lifeless. The market held steady while others were declining, but on Saturday yielded to the extent of 2c. Receipts were very small and there is not much demand. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.56; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.58; No. 4 yellow, $1.56; No. 5 yellow, $1.55; No. 6 yellow, $1.54. New corn is 10@16c lower than old.

The following resolution was passed by the Directors of the Board of Trade Nov. 12, 1919: "Resolved that on and after this date all interest charges on advancements against grain bought either on time shipment from the country or on spot shall be limited to six (6) days from and inclusive of the date when official inspection shall have been made and bill of lading surrendered to proper railroad authority with correct switching instruction. In no instance shall interest be charged after the date of unloading."

Hon. F. W. Hay, of Hay Brothers, grain dealers at Listowel, Ontario, was a visitor on 'Change last week. Mr. Hay is a member of the Ontario legislature, and as that part of Canada may have a spell of wetness before the prohibition law goes into force, Mr. Hay's opinion on wet goods was sought with much eagerness by grain dealers, for part of Ontario comes within a mile of dry Michigan. Mr. Hay did not know much about the drink question, but proceeded from here to Montreal and promised to write at the earliest opportunity and let the members know what their chances are for having a drink.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

In the oats market there is not a whole lot doing. The movement is light and no particular tendency on the part of the farmers to ship.

A. W. Clark of the Cleveland Grain Co. is in New York this week representing the Grain and Hay Exchange at a conference on cross lake grain rates.

Prices on No. 3 yellow declined from $1.65 to $1.58 from November 8th to November 12th. While oats, between the same dates, has risen in price from 74¾c to 75¾c.

On Tuesday, November 11th, the board of directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange met for luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce for the transaction of regular routine business.

The following members of the exchange represented this market at the meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers at Columbus: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland Grain Co.; H. M. Strauss, H. M. Strauss & Co.; Frank Caine from the office of E. I. Bailey.

Work has just been completed in the laboratory of the Grain and Hay Exchange where the grain testers have been wired and in the future will be operated entirely by electricity, thus providing what is believed to be the most satisfactory and efficient manner for making moisture tests.

Frank Caine, well known throughout the feed trade of the country, being associated with E. I. Bailey, of this city, has been again elected as mayor of Euclid Heights, Cleveland's most exclusive and expensive suburb. His reputation as an efficient mayor has reached a point where the Democratic party does not take the trouble of putting up a ticket in opposition to Mr. Caine's Republican ticket. This honor for a feed merchant is significant.

A survey of conditions through the state with reference to corn indicates that its movement will be held up from two to three weeks on account of the unusual wet weather. It has been predicted that corn now contains at least 2 per cent more moisture than it did two weeks ago. Grain drying is going to be popular and a demand for elevators with drying facilities. The Cleveland Grain Co. reports that a car of No. 5 yellow out of Indianapolis five days arrived at destination heated discolored.

The Cleveland grain trade has been vised that on Monday, November Embargo AG 99 has been cancelled and mit system covering the movemen grain from country stations to pri markets discontinued. It is stated in cancellation of Embargo AG 99 that vidual permits are still required on ments from one primary market to other. This is good news to the trade in general and especially to the try shipper who has had difficulty in ting permits where shipments were made to primary markets.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

L. Scott, V. A. Hageman and W. A. Donald, of Toronto, Canada, were vis on the floor of the Baltimore Chamb Commerce last week.

Four new members were elected to Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at regular monthly meeting of the boa directors held November 10.

Edward T. Sheil, Jr., of the Balti Grain Co., who had been "housed up" two weeks with an infected foot, is again and attending to business, as u

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BALTIMORE

Grain — HAY — Feed

Service? U'll Say So

M. Adam, representing Rosenbaum s., grain and provision merchants of ago, Ill., was a visitor on the floor of Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last k.

he receipts of new water-borne wheat he Baltimore market so far this sea- were 1,400,000 bus., compared with ,000 bus., arrived up to the correspond- time last year.

S. Kent, for a number of years office ager for C. P. Blackburn & Co., grain ivers and exporters of this market, resigned his connection with this firm ngage in another line of business.

esident Hayward, of the Baltimore nber of Commerce, has appointed rs. Chas. England, Robert Ramsay Blanchard Randall as a committee to sent this organization at the National rs and Harbors Congress, which will ene in Washington, D. C., December and 11.

e name of John M. Dennis, a former known grain merchant of this market, now president of the Union Trust Co. aryland, is prominently mentioned in ection with the office of State Treas- of Maryland. The place will not be to Mr. Dennis, since he served in this city during the first half of Governor ington's administration.

States Marine Co. has been desig- by the Shipping Board to operate a line of steamers between Baltimore, hagen and Gothenburg. Monthly gs will be maintained and steamers to the line as business warrants. teamer "Indiana Bridge" is the first er named to load on this line and is ted to be ready to take her cargo November 25.

first samples of nearby 1919 corn vere received on the floor of the Bal- Chamber of Commerce on Novem- 2. The shipments consisted of a lot of yellow, consigned to Stevens rs, commission merchants, from Dor- r county, Md., and a small lot of consigned to C. M. Lewis & Sons. Virginia. The corn was in splendid ion for new corn, and both parcels ought by C. J. Landers & Co., grain ed merchants, at $1.65 per bushel, ed. The first new corn last year t $1.40 per bushel here.

ew grain and hay firm, under the of Bruton, Runge & Morrison, Inc., its formal bow to the country on ber 17, and will have offices at 119 Calvert street, this city. It is a ation of young men, full of "pep," no have had quite a few years' ex- e in their chosen line. The officers new corporation are Geo. E. Mor- president; Herman Runge, vice nt and general manager, and L. M. secretary and treasurer. They gage in the hay and grain commis- siness as receivers and distributors.

ne with the conspicuous part the ore Chamber of Commerce has al- aken in matters affecting the gen- ublic good, and with its usual siveness, this organization has en- one of the foremost attorneys of re, Osborne I. Yellott, to appear lf of the people as an investigator telephone rate case, when it comes hearing before the Public Service sion. The Chesapeake & Potomac ne Co. is asking for authority to the rates now in effect for tele- service, which rates were estab- while the property was under Gov- control. Since the termination of these rates are regarded as un- edly high, and as a champion of le the Baltimore Chamber of Com- nas therefore engaged most able to develop all the facts in the order that the most equitable rul- be made as to charges for service the service itself may be put upon satisfactory basis after the hear- ll have been concluded.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

nel, president of the Mennel Mill- left last week to spend the win- alifornia.

Slawson of The E. B. Slawson Co., been in New York and Philadel- past week, returned Saturday.

ing the fall meeting of the Ohio lers' Ass'n at Columbus this week Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co.; ing of Southworth & Co.; Edgar hter of Oak Harbor, and Law- ke of Napoleon, O.

L. G. Macomber, traffic manager of Toledo Produce Exchange, attended a meeting of the Easter Freight Traffic Committee in New York, Monday, discussing ex-lake and re-shipping rates. All of the important grain markets on the great lakes, including Duluth, were represented.

Produce Exchange announced on Saturday the opening of the Commercial Seed Laboratory, in charge of J. E. Benedict, for testing of clovers, timothy and other non-chaffy seeds for germination and purity. Samples will be tested to ascertain compliance with any state seed law or with the Federal seed importation act, and should be mailed to the Produce Exchange secretary, or any firm member, or to the laboratory direct.

Bill Cummings sat up all night in a hotel at Lima, O., following a meeting of grain dealers at Sidney Monday evening, listening, directing and adding words of encouragement to the syncopated strains of guttural jazz sent forth into the night by George ("Woody"" Woodman, with whom he had graciously consented to share his room. Some day Bill will compose a piece of music that will startle the world and in it will be incorporated all the drum-breaking, nerve-racking, weird misuse of the power of utterance as produced by "Woody," through the long hours of the night and minutely recorded by Bill with easy nonchalance. "Woody" looked pale and haggard on 'Change Tuesday, insisting that Bill awakened him several times during the night to demand that he "repeat the chorus" or to tell him that he had flatted his last high "C."

Cash Grain Markets.

Spot corn in good demand from feeding interests and premiums on early arrivals well over futures. Range of prices during the week: No. 3 yellow, $1.41⅞; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.40½; No. 5 yellow, $1.31¼@1.34½; No. 6 yellow, $1.28⅞@1.31¼; No. 4 mixed, $1.37; sample yellow, heating and musty, $1.17¾@1.18⅞; sample yellow, moisture 25.4 per cent, $1.21⅝; sample yellow, moisture 24 per cent, $1.20½.

No. 2 white oats sold during the week at 72¼@73⅜c; No. 3 white, 72¼c. Premium being paid for heavy test oats. Demand urgent with cash prices about unchanged. Rye market is sick. Receipts heavy, prices lower, demand nil.

Buying cash and selling futures. Sales here, No. 2 rye, $1.32½; No. 3, $1.30. Cash wheat demand increasing and premium now over export basis. Sales during the week were: No. 2 red, $2.22½; No. 3 red, $2.20¾@2.21½; No. 4 red, $2.15; No. 2 mixed, $2.21; sample red, weevil and musty, $2.10¾; part car No. 3 dark northern, $2.79. Should corn maintain present premium dealers anticipate big demand for feeding barley. Receipts are light; prices higher. Receipts for week: Wheat, 81 cars; corn, 25; oats, 31; rye, 32; barley, 1.

CHICAGO.

C. H. Thayer returned from a western Iowa trip reporting farmers holding for around $1.50 for corn.

J. S. Brown, traffic manager of the Board is in New York on the Northwest case and the ex-lake hearing.

The fertilizer offices of Armour & Co. have been removed from the stock yards to the McKinlock building in the loop.

Frank Coles of Middletown, Conn., visited Chicago and Western markets. He reported the demand good for grain but only fair for wheat feeds in his territory.

Application for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade has been filed by John A. Powers, Jr., and A. J. Clark and C. M. Rich have posted their memberships for transfer.

Wilson & Co., Inc., packers have purchased the stock of the Chatham Packing Co. at Chatham, Ontario. This company, a subsidiary, will be known as Wilson Canadian Co., Ltd.

Lee Callahan of Louisville visited Chicago friends last week, speaking optimistically of the business of his city now that the public elevator is operating fully and private houses are increasing their facilities.

John W. Eckhart & Co., wholesale flour jobbers, are planning a new location for their business. They have been 20 years in the one spot which block is to be torn down in order that a cold storage warehouse may be built.

The memory of the grain man is indeed short, only natural in considering the way in which he does business. It has been mentioned, however, by those who recall the 1915 weevilly wheat that they had more weevil to the sample than we now have to the car.

The Department of Agriculture, in response to a request made by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, will hereafter give out crop reports at 1 p. m., Chicago time, when they are to be given the public on a Saturday, unless the report is too heavy to be completed by that time.

Among floor visitors of the Chicago Board of Trade last week were the following: Mr. Hayes, of Little Rock, Ark.; F. A. Coles, Middletown, Conn.; J. F. Redfield, Rhinelander, Wis.; Jules Smith, Ft. Worth, Tex.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; Herman Short, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mark Schaffer, West Liberty, Ia.; A. H. Rich, Keokuk, Ia.; E. H. Griffin, Detroit, Mich.; B. S. Williams, Sheffield, Ill.

A New Firm.

The first of January, in addition to furnishing many good resolutions for the New Year, usually records many business changes and notable among them is the announcement of the new firm of Stein, Alstrin & Co., which will succeed to the Chicago end of the stock and grain brokerage business now conducted by Block, Maloney & Co., 203 South La Salle street.



FRANK E. ALSTRIN,
Chicago.

The personnel of the firm, which will engage actively in business at the same site Jan. 1, is composed of L. Montefiore Stein, who has recently been admitted to membership in the New York stock, cotton and produce exchanges, Frank E. Alstrin, who has long been identified with prominent Chicago grain firms and whose experience has been of so wide a character that his opinion is eagerly sought by those in the trade, and Herbert J. Blum, a special partner.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Local commission merchants report that the suspension of the individual-permit system has not resulted in the increased business that was expected.

E. S. Rosenbaum, of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. of Chicago, has purchased the membership of Thomas W. Carter, Jr., and has made application for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

Sim. Fernendes, of the Murphy Grain Co. of Springfield, Ill., has secured the membership of the late Charles J. Reed, and is among the applicants for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

E. W. Lansing, Merchants' Exchange representative for James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, has announced that his firm has opened a private wire branch office at 116 Marietta St., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

L. N. Hart, of the Mid-West Consumers' Grain Co. of Des Moines, Ia., who will be admitted to membership in the Merchants' Exchange, at the next meeting of the board of directors, has done considerable business in this market through the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., but now expects to attend to most of this business himself.

The grain trade in the Mississippi Valley will be greatly interested in the announcement that in addition to the flourishing Federal Barge Line, a privately owned barge line is to be established around the first of the year between St. Louis and New Orleans. The service will be opened by the Sugar Products Company, which has purchased the barges formerly owned by the Inco Navigation Company. The Sugar Products Company also operates a line of steamships between New Orleans and Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo and Venezuela ports.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which formerly was one of the largest users of barley in the world, has materially changed the character of its business, and while it will continue to use much barley and other grains, it will not buy as much as formerly, as its products are more diversified. The name of the Association has been changed to the "Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated," and last week the stockholders also voted to enlarge the scope of the company and to authorize an extension of its charter powers so as to permit it to manufacture malt sirup.

According to August A. Busch, president, the sirup will be sold only to wholesalers for a time, but later may be sold for domestic use, and there is a possibility that the business may include malt sirup candy.

The stockholders likewise voted to permit the company to become an industrial distiller of alcohol under Government license. Manufacture of near-beer will be continued, it was announced.

The mechanical departments will be operated in various lines of business, one of these now making auto bodies for the company and also for the open market.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.24@2.28	72½@73
Tuesday	2.26@2.28½	73 @73½
Wednesday	2.27@2.29	73¼@74½
Thursday	2.28@2.30	74
Friday	2.27@2.31	73¾@74
Saturday	2.31	73¾@74

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	3,274,901	No. 2 hard.	57,896
Corn	16,750	No. 2 corn.	
Oats	199,398	2 yel. corn.	
Rye	97,797	2 white	3,017
Barley	5,732	2 oats	5,640
Kafir		2 white	
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 white	154,090
No. 1 red..	327,453	Standard	
No. 2 red..	2,222,817	No. 3 rye..	56,095
No. 1 hard.	16,806		

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

The last of the grain in the Murray elevator was removed November 15, slightly more than two months after the explosion and fire in that house. Work on the rebuilding of the elevator will begin in a few days.

Failure to pay its 1 per cent administration fee has cost the G. H. Snider Roller Mills of Gunter, Tex., its Federal license. The United States Grain Corporation also accuses the company of failure to appear for a hearing and of ignoring letters and telegrams.

James Hutchins, of Ponca City, former president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, spent a day in Kansas City this week. Mr. Hutchins said the seeding of wheat in Oklahoma was still in progress, but that the total acreage would be one-third short of last year's planting.

While endeavoring to relieve a choked chute in the elevator of the Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co., in the West bottoms, last Monday, George Bush, an employe, fell into a bin several feet below and was immediately covered with a ton or more of bran. Before he was rescued he died from suffocation.

R. A. Jeanneret, secretary of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade. Mr. Jeanneret has been connected with the company for 10 years. He bought the certificate of W. H. Perrine, of Chicago, who formerly was in the grain business in Kansas City. The price paid was $14,000, which includes a transfer fee of $500.

The recent ruling of the Department of Agriculture against the placing of wheat

N, OATS, WHEAT

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BARLEY, RYE, SEEDS

FREYMARK
PRAEGER

CHICAGO, ILL.

lightly affected by weevil in the "sample grade" class has been of much benefit to sellers in Kansas City. A great deal of red wheat, and some hard, coming to the market is weevil infested, but otherwise sound and clean. Handlers declare the grain should be sold on its real merits and under high grades.

James Russell, grain buyer for the United States Grain Corporation, anticipating the discontinuation of the corporation's buying activities in Kansas City for the remainder of the season, has tendered his resignation, which is to become effective December 1. Before engaging with the grain corporation last July, Mr. Russell was chief sampler for the Board of Trade. He will return to his old position. B. M. Hayward, present chief sampler, will be assistant to Mr. Russell.

Another appeal has been made by the transportation committee of the Board of Trade for the maximum loading of cars with grain in both inbound and outbound shipments. According to records of the Railroad Administration, outbound shipments from Kansas City during the last 10 days of October utilized only 97 per cent of the car capacity, while Omaha and Minneapolis utilized 107 and 104 per cent, respectively. It is said that active measures will be taken to increase car loading in Kansas City.

Federal Wheat Distribution.

Requisitions filed this week for the wheat to be allotted from the Kansas City stocks of the United States Grain Corporation November 24 indicate that demand will exceed the supply. D. F. Piazzek, vice-president of the corporation and agent for the Kansas City zone, said Saturday that all of the hard wheat, less than 3,000,000 bus., had been asked for by mills in the Northwest, the East, the West and in Kansas City. The 5,000,000 bus. of red wheat is also going fast on requisitions from Texas and elsewhere. It is likely that all wheat will have to be prorated among applicants.

The corporation owns 7,792,000 bus. of wheat of various kinds in Kansas City, including 7,389,000 bus. bought from elevator companies on warehouse receipts and 403,000 bus. taken in carlots in the open market. For some time the market has been too high to permit deliveries, except durum or low grades, to the corporation at the guaranteed price basis, which is $2.20 for No. 1 hard and $2.18 for No. 1 red.

In the hard wheat holdings of the corporation the elevators sold nothing above No. 3, and that is all that can be expected when this grain is loaded out to mills. The corporation has only 10,000 bus. of No. 2 and No. 3 hard in special bins representing floor purchases that have not been shipped out since harvest. In special bins the corporation has 75,000 bus. of No. 2 and No. 3 red. The rest of the 403,000 bus. held by the corporation in special bins is durum, mixed, etc.

Elevator men say the wheat they will deliver against sales made to the corporation on warehouse receipts will include a considerable percentage of No. 2 red. They are not especially desirous of filling the sales with No. 3, though it could be done at a penalty against sales to the Government of No. 2. The No. 2 red was sold at $2.15 and No. 3 at $2.12, and as far as possible No. 2 will be loaded out at the 3c premium. Whatever No. 3 they may have on hand will sell in private business relatively as high as No. 2. As the elevators have practically no No. 2 hard, they will deliver only No. 3 of that grain, at $2.12. The grain corporation's selling price to mills is to be 7c over cost, so that No. 2 red will bring $2.22 and No. 3 red and No. 3 hard $2.19. These prices are 11@13c below the present market on No. 2 red, 11@19c under on No. 3 red and show 25@55c discount in the case of No. 3 hard.

When the grain corporation announced its decision to resell wheat in domestic channels, the market broke about 9c a bushel, but the bearish feeling created by the possible dumping of 60,000,000 or 65,000,000 bus. throughout the United States was quickly dispelled and carlot prices not only recovered the loss, but rose to new high levels for the year. Restoration of confidence was based on the theory of shortage of milling grades in both winter and spring wheat territory. The release of Government wheat so much earlier than last year was regarded as a confirmation of serious milling needs, a possible overestimate of the crop and a reflection of the low average quality and lighter average weight per bushel, as shown officially this year. It is believed here that the market will rule stronger than ever when the balance wheel of Federal stocks shall have been removed, and that the distribution of Government wheat from elevators will call for considerable quantities of better goods for mixing purposes to raise the quality.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,346 cars, against 895 a week ago and 404 a year ago. Both local millers and shippers were active buyers throughout the week, having recovered from the shock that resulted from the proposed reselling of Government stocks. The main consideration was the probable continued scarcity of high grade hard wheat. The belief existed that choice red wheat will also be inadequate to meet demands. While the Federal releasement will be important and at a sharp discount, good qualities will be required to go along with the grain to the distributors. A better car situation exists, but some farmers are holding their best grain for $3 a bushel and country mills are said to be absorbing as much grain as they can safely carry. Hard wheat here advanced

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Don't let your subscription lapse; you may lose valuable numbers.

16c and red showed a gain of 6@13c. sing prices were: No. 1 dark hard and d, $2.45@2.74; No. 2 dark hard and d, $2.42@2.72; No. 3 dark hard and d, $2.40@2.70; No. 1 red, $2.36@2.37; No. $2.33@2.35; No. 3, $2.30@2.38. Local rator stocks decreased 15,000 bus., to 06,000 bus., against 15,613,000 in 1918.

orn—Receipts, 43 cars, against 63 a k ago and 140 a year ago. The offers were not sufficient to meet the local shipping requirements, though buyers ed for only limited quantities in view a prospective larger movement. eather was bad early in the week, mering with shipments. Later sunshine cold weather favored shipments, and arrivals began to enlarge. It is bed that marketing will be liberal from on, as farmers in Iowa, especially, are to be anxious to sell. Prices closed 1c r to 4c higher, with yellow showing best gain. The final quotations were: 2 mixed, $1.54; No. 3, $1.51@1.53; No. hite, $1.55; No. 3, $1.52; No. 2 yellow, ; No. 3, $1.53@1.55. Stocks decreased bus., to 32,000, against 352,000 a year

its—Receipts, 52 cars, against 58 a ago and 105 last year. There was a demand for all desirable samples. cially the heavier oats, for shipment local use. Prices advanced 1@2c. No. hite closed at 76½c; No 2 75@76½c; 2 mixed, 74@75c; No. 3, 74c; No. 2 75c; No. 3, 72@74c. Elevators reported crease of 87,000 bus. in stocks, to ,000, against 2,144,000 a year ago.

fir and Milo—Receipts, nothing, against week ago and 6 a year ago. As there no fresh offerings, trade was con- to supplies in store. Stocks were ed only 3,000 bushels, leaving only bushels here, against 38,000 a ago. Buyers asked for immediate ment, but took only single car lots. es indicated that a big movement imminent, depending on cars and er. Prices held steady, with No. 2 kafir and No. 2 milo at $2.60@2.70 wt. and No. 3 at $2.50@2.60. A de- is expected to follow increased re-

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

There were no exports of grain for the week ending November 15th reported.

Stocks of grain in the regular elevators November 10th were: Wheat, 1,448,105 bus.; oats, 124,919 bus.; rye, 234,091 bus.; barley, 13,578 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: H. Patten, Indianapolis, Ind.; Leroy D. Godfrey and S. N. Osgood, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank G. Ely, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Anderson, Toledo, O., and C. A. Gibson, Washington, D. C.

A fair demand this week for nearby corn with liberal offerings. Prices quoted as follows: For shipment, old No. 2 yellow corn, $1.73 to $1.75 per bushel; old No. 3 yellow corn, $1.72 to $1.74 per bushel; new No. 3 yellow corn, $1.66 to $1.68 per bushel; new No. 4 yellow corn, $1.64 to $1.66 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 15th were 4,100 bushels.

A fair demand reported for nearby oats with the market quoted about the same as a week ago, the following prices being quoted: Fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats 86c to 86½c per bushel; regular 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 85c to 85½c per bushel; regular 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 84c to 84½c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 15th were 42,710 bushels.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Wm. R. McQuillan, of McQuillan & Curtus, is confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism.

President E. B. Terrill, of the Grain and Hay Exchange, returned Friday from a ten-day business trip to the South.

Murray Eisfelder, vice-president of the A. C. Gale Grain Co., has purchased a new home in Rose Hill, the most exclusive residential section of Avondale, Cincinnati's beautiful suburb.

S. S. Reeves, traffic manager of the Grain and Hay Exchange, returned from Chicago Saturday, where he was in attendance at the meetings of the National Industrial Traffic League.

John Collins, Jr., of Collins & Co., was severely injured about the legs by falling bales of hay while showing a prospective buyer the contents of a car at the plugging yards. Fear of blood poisoning necessitated the attendance of a physician and confinement to his home.

There has been practically no market here for rye for several weeks, though stocks on hand are said to be insignificant, but white corn, new ear corn, choice white oats of 33 lbs. and over, No. 2 wheat, and clover and heavy mixed hay are eagerly sought and command substantial premiums.

The trade here generally anticipates a much larger wheat movement from now on, owing to the cancellation of the permit system, and also increased receipts of corn and oats because of the easing of the car situation. Equipment is reported as being moved to the country more freely than for some time.

W. A. Daniel, member of the Mutual Commission Co., was happy this week by the arrival of an eight-pound baby boy at Christ Hospital, Mt. Auburn, where Mrs. Daniel is confined. Mother and "Witt, Jr." are reported as doing nicely, while "W. A." proud of his second born boy, receives congratulations.

The Farm Mortgage Company, a Cincinnati organization, to handle first and second farm mortgages, was incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, this week with a preliminary authorized capital of $100,000, all common stock, which is to be increased to $1,000,000 next week. It is stated that a number of prominent bankers and business men are interested in the movement, which will make Cincinnati one of the centers of the country for farm loans and agricultural financing. The new company will supplement the activities of the Federal Farm Loan Banks, which are restricted to loans of 50 per cent of the value of farm real estate and 20 per cent of the improvements.

Ohio produced a corn crop this year of 159,544,000 bus., and a record-breaking average yield of 44 bus. per acre, according to J. L. Cochrun, in charge of the Ohio crop reporting service. This exceeds last year's crop by about 26,000,000 bus. and the ten-year average production of the state by nearly 13,000,000 bus. The quality of the crop is 92 per cent, nine points above the ten-year average, and would undoubtedly have been higher had the October weather been less unfavorable for the proper conditioning of the grain. The important role that the silo is playing in the agricultural industry of the state is shown by the fact that about 11 per cent of the total acreage planted to corn this year was cut for silos, with an average yield of 8.4 tons per acre.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The government's announcement to resell wheat had little or no affect on the local demand, and the fairly increased receipts were quickly taken at steady to a shade better prices for good milling quality. Few of the arrivals grading No. 2 were offered on the sample market. Low grades and sample grain also sold well at firmer values. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.30@2.31; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.28½@2.30; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.23@2.26; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.17@2.19; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.13@2.15; sample, as to quality, $2@2.20. Smutty wheat discounted from 2c to 4c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—There was an active demand for either old or new corn here the past week, but receipts continued disappointingly small, and prices for old, though affected on several days by option fluctuations, ruled about 7c higher for white grades and 2c for yellow and mixed as compared with a week ago. New corn mostly graded No. 5 or sample, and was discounted 7c to 10c per bushel from old, with driers freely absorbing the offerings. Kiln dried sold readily at old crop values. New ear corn arrivals were comparatively larger and sold well at steady to firmer prices. No. 1 white, $1.64@1.65; No. 2 white, $1.63@1.64; No. 3 white, $1.61@1.63; No. 4 white, $1.59@1.61; No. 5 white, $1.57@1.59; No. 6 white, $1.55@1.57; No. 1 yellow, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 yellow, $1.50@1.52; No. 3 yellow, $1.48@1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.46@1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 6 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 1 mixed, $1.50@1.51; No. 2 mixed, $1.49@1.50; No. 3 mixed, $1.47@1.49; No. 4 mixed, $1.45@1.47; No. 5 mixed, $1.43@1.45; No. 6 mixed, $1.41@1.43.

Oats—Offerings of oats were small during the week and the market a shade firmer. The demand was mainly from a few local feed dealers, who were apparently supplied by the light receipts. There was an excellent demand for choice heavy grain of 33 lbs. or over for shipment, but arrivals mostly averaged around 28 to 29 lbs. Mixed was scarce and only in fair demand. No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 75¼c; No. 4 white, 74½@75c; No. 2 mixed, 75@75½c; No. 3 mixed, 74@75c; No. 4 mixed, 73@74c.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Cars are scarce here and about the only grain being shipped out is by canal, and this is nearly all rye.

Rye was wanted but at bids too low for acceptance as a rule. No. 2 sold at $1.42 on track and at the close $1.42 was bid.

John Kam, one of the best known maltsters in this city, died last Monday after an illness of several months. He was 48 years old and was highly respected by business men in Buffalo.

Although the tables were cleaned of winter wheat early in the week, millers held off at the close and nothing could be done even with the best grades with quite a few cars offered. No attempt was made to shade prices from last week. Some very high prices were asked for fancy varieties of wheat for shipment.

There was an advance of 1½c in oats this week, but at the high point buyers held off and quite a few cars had to be carried over. The sales early in the week at ½c advance were quite heavy and while a few buyers paid 1c more it was principally for choice weights. The mill oats offered were taken at 1c to 2c under other sales. Closing: No. 1 white, 79¾c; No. 2 white, 79¼c; No. 3 white, 78¼c; No. 4 white, 77¼c, on track, through billed.

Corn sold at $1.67 for No. 2 yellow and then dropped to $1.65, at which price it remained during the rest of the week with offerings in store mostly. New and mixed old and new, with a few cars of kiln dried, composed the arrivals during the latter part of the week and there was a wide range in prices. It will be impossible to fix prices for a few days. There was good buying but buyers were critical, conserving quality. Sales of No. 4 yellow, $1.50@1.55; No. 5 yellow, $1.35 to $1.45 for new and partly old. At the close today No. 2 yellow old sold at $1.65 and new at $1.62.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 14 cars; No. 3 red, 22 cars; No. 4 red, 10 cars; No. 5 red, 8 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 2 soft white, 2 cars; No. 3 soft white, 3 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 12 cars; No. 3 mixed, 22 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 21 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 17 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 18 cars; sample, 3 cars; No. 1 northern, 3 cars; No. 3 northern, 11 cars; No. 4 northern, 15 cars; No. 5 northern, 7 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 1 dark northern, 1 car; No. 2 dark northern, 4 cars; No. 3 dark northern, 3 cars; No. 4 dark northern, 2 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 18 cars; No. 2 yellow, 52 cars; No. 3 yellow, 7 cars; No. 4 yellow, 11 cars; No. 5 yellow, 12 cars; No. 6 yellow, 1 cars; sample, 6 cars; No. 2 mixed, 1

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car. Oats—No. 1 white, 8 cars; No. 2 white, 90 cars; No. 3 white, 38 cars; No. 4 white, 5 cars; sample, 2 cars. Barley, 25 cars. Rye—No. 1, 1 car; No. 2, 9 cars; No. 3, 1 car; sample, 1 car.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

D. R. Bruce, assistant sales manager of the Grain Belt Mills, left on a business trip through Arkansas and Oklahoma.

T. P. Gordon has opened up a private wire office at Tarkio, Mo., under the charge of A. E. Temple. Thompson & McKinnon wire is used.

A. J. Brunswick, Fred Frederick and C. E. Addington are at present in Forth Worth, Texas, at the trial of the suit against the old Walker Grain Co.

The following were registered on the Grain Exchange during the week: C. F. Wescott, Omaha; F. C. Uhlman, Baltimore; W. F. Uhlman, C. L. Clevenger, Rockport, Mo.; J. J. McNabb, Joplin, Mo.; J. H. Pawley, Purcell, Mo.; M. L. Batson, Fortesque, Mo.; Frank Bevan, Odell, Neb.; J. T. Bradshaw, Kansas City; D. S. Warrick, Denver; C. A. Hurst, Bolckow, Mo.; C. P. White, Rea, Mo.; G. B. Rooney, Minneola; J. T. Workman, Shenandoah, Ia.; E. R. Thresher, Omaha, Neb.

Officers for the coming year were elected by the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange last Monday afternoon. A. H. Baker and True David were respectively elected president and vice-president. Mr. Baker will serve his fourth consecutive term. The following were elected board of directors: J. C. Sager, D. McPhee, R. F. Hicks; Board of Arbitration, D. F. Sherlock, M. D. Young, Louis Brown, Horace Wood and A. E. Rush; Board of Appeals, T. N. Hutton, H. H. Otten, O. M. Hoover, J. I. Hunter and R. E. Shea; Prosecuting Committee, L. Blanchard, C. G. Kent, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper and H. B. Black.

Cash Markets.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week, 191 cars, against 195 a week ago and 51 a year ago. Unfavorable weather and road conditions restricted materially the movement of wheat during the past week. The shortage of offerings of choice milling wheat has become more acute and advances of 5@15c have been established during the week. Extreme bearish sentiment which had prevailed at the close of last week, owing to the resale proposition of the Grain Corporation, has been largely dispersed, and values are now practically the highest on the crop. Light test northeastern Kansas No. 3 hard of fair milling quality sold Saturday at $2.45. Demand is particularly urgent for strong milling wheat and intermediate grades are in relatively good demand. Cash wheat follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.44@2.65; No. 2 dark hard, $2.42@2.62; No. 3 dark hard, $2.40@2.60; No. 4 dark hard, $2.36@2.57; No. 5 dark hard, $2.33@2.48; No. 1 hard, $2.38@2.60; No. 2 hard, $2.35@2.58; No. 3 hard, $2.32@2.56; No. 4 hard, $2.27@2.50; No. 5 hard, $2.20@2.38. No. 1 yellow hard, $2.38@2.40; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.36@2.38; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.32@2.35; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.30@2.33; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.15@2.24; No. 1 red, $2.35@2.37; No. 2 red, $2.32@2.34; No. 3 red, $2.29@2.31; No. 4 red, $2.23@2.28; No. 5 red, $2.14@2.30.

Corn.—Large declines in the stock market weakened corn futures early in the week. The loss took place Friday and today, and was almost altogether due to the generally favorable prospects of a larger movement from country stations. Cash corn prices have been erratic, and governed primarily by supply and demand. Cash corn follows. Receipts for the week, 24 cars, against 44 a week ago and 96 a year ago. No. 2 yellow, $1.53@1.55; No. 3 yellow, $1.51@1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.49@1.50; No. 5 yellow, $1.46@1.49; No. 2 white, $1.52@1.53; No. 3 white, $1.49@1.51; No. 4 white $1.47@1.48; No. 5 white, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 mixed, $1.52@1.53; No. 3 mixed, $1.49@1.51; No. 4 mixed, $1.47@1.48; No. 5 mixed, $1.45@1.46.

Oats.—Cash prices have shown much strength. Supplies have been very scarce, and all varieties are in good demand. Receipts for the week, 6 cars, against 9 a week ago and 13 a year ago. Cash prices follow: No. 2 white, 75½@76c; No. 3 white 74½@75½c; No. 2 mixed, 73@74c; No. 3 mixed, 72@73c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3 red, 72@74c.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Arthur W. Williams, Correspondent.

A permit has just been issued to the Louisville Milling Co. for a $25,000 addition to its mill on Floyd street.

The Cotton Seed Products Co., Louisville, has taken out another permit, which is for a $25,000 building, let to C. A. Koerner & Co.

Oats are in good demand, receipts being fair, and the prospects for an even better market. No. 2 white oats are quoted at 76½c and No. 2 mixed, 76c.

No. 2 cash winter soft wheat is selling at $2.30@2.32 in Louisville, the market being strong. Purchases made early in the year are arriving, but there is not much wheat being sold by farmers now.

The Ballard & Ballard Co. is putting in a $25,000 addition to its mill plant and will manufacture a general line of wheat feeds, for stock, poultry and general purposes. This will give the company a full line of mill and manufactured feeds.

A recent industrial census in Louisville showed 318 employes in local flour and corn mills, of which number 52 were skilled workers. However, there appears to be a ballup in these figures, as one company has approximately that many industrial employes.

The flour market is firmer and dealers are not being buzzed as hard, as business is coming in more freely, and mills are busy. Leading mills are quoting short patent at $11.25 a barrel, and long at $10.75 a barrel, and instructing salesmen not to shade prices, as an advance is expected. Corn products are in good demand, mills running sixteen hours a day.

The demand for corn is showing some improvement, although the bulk of the demand is for white milling of No. 2 grade, old corn. Local dealers report the following market on old corn, carlots, Louisville: No. 2 white, $1.64; yellow, $1.59; mixed, $1.58. New dried corn (kiln) is quoted six cents a bushel under old corn, while country run grades are ten to twelve cents under. New corn is steadily improving in quality and movement.

Better weather has resulted in farmers getting back in their fields, but cold weather has set in and there will not be much planting now, with the result that the 1919 fall wheat planting is far below normal. A great deal of wheat land was planted to rye this fall, and will be p under in the spring for corn and crops. Kentucky farmers have not especially successful with wheat an sick of trying. Many farmers w their ground to death in planting s wheat crops in a row during the wa

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Corresponden

Exports for the week were 609,901 wheat and 17,465 bus. of rye.

John B. Matthaei, traffic manager Commercial Exchange is in Chicag tending the annual meeting of the Na Industrial Traffic League. After whi will go to Canistota, South Dakota, to his brother.

The receipts of flour and grain fo week ending Nov. 15 were 200 bbls 13,182,217 pounds of flour in sacks; 4 bus. wheat; 11,821 bus. corn; 375,194 oats; 36,720 bus. rye; 43,750 bus. mal 500 tons of feed.

The following is a list of cars unl during the month of October, 1919: Richmond Elevator—Wheat, 53 Twentieth Street Elevator—Oats, 60 corn, 16 cars; barley, 2 cars; buckw 1 car. Total, 79 cars.

Geo. I. King, traffic agent of the P delphia & Reading Railway at the

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al Exchange, has just returned from ek's hunting trip in the Bushkill tains and bagged eighteen cotton- He saw several deer but the gun- season for them had not opened yet.

proposition to raise the brokerage e on all resales of grain and feed where both parties are located in lelphia, or either one or both parties cated out of town and effective on fter Dec. 1, 1919, has been earnestly ted by the merchants and jobbers re members of the Commercial Ex- e, who contend the present rates are nough.

a meeting of the members of the ercial Exchange held on Monday, 10, rules were adopted which super- the present grain inspection system. uties of the bureau will be to make al examination, obtain seal records ssue certificates on all cars. The Committee will have general super- and they will fix charges, appoint a isor and other employes, and pro- proper office for the work.

following visitors were registered at ommercial Exchange during the A. R. Cunningham of Sneath, Cun- m & Co., Millers, Tiffin, Ohio; Jules of Maison, Picard & Co., grain im- s, Zurich, Switzerland; M. Salman- president of Superintendence Co. of ork City, and member of the Pro- Exchange; M. P. Fuller of Everett nbauch & Co., flour millers, Waseca, Geo. C. Wheeler of the National De- ent of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Goemann of Goemann & Co., dealers, Mansfield, Ohio, and chair- of transportation committee of the al Grain Association; W. H. Cahill, enting Bernhard Sterns & Sons, flour mills, Milwaukee; R. W. Fiske, Hays, Kans.; W. T. Seeden, of the Milling Company, Richmond, Va.; Eddington of Federalsburg, Md., and Pennell of Lynch, Md.

etary A. B. Clammer of the Com- l Exchange has received notice from Bates, chairman of the Eastern t Traffic Committee, United States d Administration, that this com- will on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 10 hold a hearing at room 3043 Grand l terminal, New York, to consider lowing: That the elevation charges port grain at North Atlantic ports, is generally ¾c per bushel, shall anced to 1c, not to include insur- That this charge shall include 10 ree storage either in cars or ele- he 10 days to be computed from the A. M. after arrival in inspection he storage charge for each succeed- after the expiration of the 10 days .25c per bushel per day. The rea-

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son for the proposed change is the increased cost of labor and all other items entering into the expense of furnishing this service, which make the present charges unremunerative.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

W. R. Bawlf, of N. Bawlf Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man., was in Minneapolis today.

LeRoy Godfrey, of the Godfrey-Blanchard Co., returned Saturday from an Eastern trip.

Dan McKinnon, Minneapolis manager for Thomson & McKinnon, returned last week from a trip to Winnipeg.

Ted Welch, who has been very seriously ill with pneumonia at a Minneapolis hospital, is at home again. He expects to leave for Florida shortly for several months to recuperate.

J. F. Bell, of the Washburn-Crosby Co., has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, in recognition for organizing the milling industry during the first year of the war.

At the opening of the new portion of the trading floor this morning the building committee served cigars and apples as a reward for the patience of the traders, which was sadly strained while the work was being done.

Fire destroyed the Occidental mill of the New Occidental Milling Co., Friday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It was one of the oldest mills in the city and a landmark. A shift in the wind was the only thing that saved other milling property.

The new addition to the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce association was completed Saturday and thrown open to the cash grain traders this morning. This gives the association the best trading floor of any in the country. Connecting up the private table telephones remains to be done.

Cash Wheat.—The demand for cash wheat is very strong in the local market and during the week prices hit a new high level. Receipts of spring wheat are very light and choice stuff is in keen demand. Eastern and central states millers are buying some spring wheat, but the bulk of the offerings are taken by local and Northwestern mills. Importation of Canadian wheat is expected any time.

The demand for winter wheat is very strong, too, and prices advanced considerably during the week. A local milling company sent a representative to Southwestern markets last week and considerable stuff is being consigned from that territory. Dark winter wheat is in keen demand. Local millers have put in requisitions for considerable of the Kansas City wheat. Heavy offerings of Nebraska wheat are reported.

The demand for durum wheat is very strong and prices have gained considerably in the past few days. This wheat shows a good gluten content and is good for mixing.

Corn.—The market was poorly supplied for weeks and the demand from western territory has been strong. Orders from the Pacific Coast have been persistent and North Dakota bought quite a bit. Old corn is in good local milling demand at good premiums over new crop corn. Most of the new crop corn shows high moisture content. Liberal sales of new corn have been made locally for shipment to western territory, some of it out of Chicago territory.

Oats.—The demand for oats is steady and in the past week cash prices were strong compared with the futures. Elevators are good buyers and there is a steady shipping demand for the best grades. Offerings are light daily. No. 3 white sells at December price to 4c over, according to weight. No. 4 white sells at 1@1½c less.

Rye.—The demand for rye is keen and prices are stronger compared with the futures. Elevator companies are bidding much stronger prices compared with the futures and there is a moderate milling demand. Receipts are growing lighter every day and reports from North Dakota say that the farmers are feeding their rye because of the high cost of imported corn.

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50-51 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. Final 00 omitted		Shipments omitted	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Nov. 23....	7,274,0	6,888,0	13,797,0	3,160,0
Nov. 30....	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7....	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14....	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21....	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28....	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4....	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11....	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18....	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25....	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1....	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8....	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15....	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22....	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1....	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8....	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15....	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22....	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29....	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5....	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12....	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19....	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26....	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3....	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10....	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17....	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24....	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31....	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7....	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14....	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21....	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	395,0
June 28....	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3....	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12....	2,804,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19....	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26....	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2....	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9....	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16....	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23....	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30....	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0
Sept. 6....	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0	6,148,0
Sept. 13....	14,601,0	18,819,0	7,311,0	6,374,0
Sept. 20....	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0	8,093,0
Sept. 27....	15,203,0	17,026,0	9,697,0	6,378,0
Oct. 4....	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0	4,556,0
Oct. 11....	11,573,0	12,500,0	5,092,0	5,454,0
Oct. 18....	10,321,0	16,854,0	4,847,0	6,793,0
Oct. 25....	10,568,0	15,168,0	5,951,0	6,960,0
Nov. 1....	9,185,0	11,457,0	4,636,0	5,512,0
Nov. 8....	8,135,0	9,980,0	4,033,0	3,362,0
Nov. 15....	8,159,0	7,405,0	3,811,0	8,332,0

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The Rock County Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association and the Beloit Chamber of Commerce have united to hold a grain and hay show in Beloit on Nov. 22. One of the purposes of this show is to classify and select entries for the International Hay and Grain Exhibit under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Trade at the International Stock Show at Chicago on Nov. 29 to Dec. 5.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
No	23.127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0	46,820,0
No	30.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
De	7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
De	14.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
De	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
De	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Ja	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Ja	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Ja	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Ja	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Fe	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Fe	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Fe	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Fe	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Ma	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Ma	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Ma	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
Ma	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Ma	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Ap	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Ap	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Ap	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Ap	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
Ma	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
Ma	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
Ma	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
Ma	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
Ma	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
Ju	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
Ju	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
Ju	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
Ju	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
Jul	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
Jul	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
Jul	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
Jul	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Au	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Au	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Au	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Au	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Au	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,576,0
Sep	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sep	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sep	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sep	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct	84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
Nov	8...95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
Nov	15..96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0

Lane, Webber & Co., of Boston and Chicago, say: While reactions become decided with prices at high levels, issues are still at conservative prices, and we are disposed to believe profitable commitments may be for some time to come on the long side of the account."

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The Bennett Milling Co. of Elyria, Ohio, has increased its capital from $200,000 to $350,000.

The Old Fashioned Millers of St. Paul, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 by J. C. Enright, F. B. Platt and F. B. Crane.

F. P. Burke is the new manager of the Sperry Flour Mills at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Burke has been assistant manager for five years.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club was held on Nov. 12 at the Merchants' Club, that city. Luncheon was served and plans were discussed for sending a representative delegation to the forthcoming mass meeting of the National Federated Flour Clubs in Buffalo, probably early in December.

The William Kelly Milling Co. of Hutchinson, Kan., one of the largest concerns in the Southwest, has announced a decision to add a 2,000-bbl. unit to its mill in Hutchinson during the coming year. An elevator of 500,000 or 600,000 bus. capacity will also be erected. About $500,000 will be invested in the new construction.

Flour Market.

The withdrawal of the Grain Corporation from export buying of flour has given a black eye to a market already quite dull in most parts of the country, and the result is a very poor demand for almost all flour, save perhaps, the spring patents. Of these there is not a very large stock anywhere on hand. Eastern markets continue dull, with plenty of flour in nearly all locations. The same reports as to dullness come also from Canada where the correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller* says that "the demand has lost its snap" and Ontario wheat is now begging for a market. In the Southwest the demand for the better grades is somewhat improved. Sales, however, are not yet particularly large. Minneapolis reports the demand as quite dead. Prices, however, still continue firm in all of the producing markets.

Flour Production.

The Grain Corporation's bulletin covering the wheat movement and wheat flour production throughout the United States for the week ending Oct. 31, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago is as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms, week Oct. 30	18,819,000	15,597,000
Previous week	20,774,000	20,350,000
June 27 to Oct. 31	553,822,000	530,905,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
During wk. Oct. 31.	3,340,000	2,294,000
Previous week	3,350,000	2,530,000
June 27 to Oct. 31	49,224,000	40,982,000
Total stocks wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
All elvtrs. and mills	293,993,000	287,881,000
Previous week	292,167,000	277,657,000
Change for week	+1,826,000	+10,124,000

EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to 56,174,000 bus. of wheat and 6,019,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 83,259,000 bus., compared with 63,519,000 bus. and 5,713,000 bbls. last year, a total equal to 89,227,000 bus.

FLOUR MARKET.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Nov. 15.—Spring wheat flour on less than car lots, per half barrel, in cotton sacks, $12.90@14.57; winter straights, $10.50@11; blended, $11.75@12.75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Flour receipts for the week were 200 bbls. and 13,182,217 lbs. in sacks. The market continues dull and unsettled. Spring wheats are firm and prices were advanced at the close of the week 50c per bbl. in sympathy with the enhanced cost at the mills, but buyers operate cautiously and only for urgent necessities. Winters are especially dull which to a large extent is due to the scarcity of sugar. Business is still confined to resales available below millers' limits.

We quote per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, $10@10.25; do., nearby, $9.50@9.75; hard winter straight, $11.90@12.20; do., short patent, $12.40@12.90; spring, first, clear, $9.25@9.75; do., patent, $12.50@13; do., short patent, $13.10@13.75; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $13.50@13.75; rye flour, $7.50@7.85 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Known brands of spring wheat flour are firmly held, while soft winters are in ample offering and slow sale, although holders take encouragement from the report that there will be an early resumption of flour buying by the Grain Corporation. Prices generally record no change, but rye flour is hard to move. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $13@13.50; spring straight, $12.25@12.75; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; winter straight, $9.75@10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75@7.75.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18.—The flour market was firmer and higher with a rising tendency in evidence during the week. An active home consuming demand, stimulated by colder weather and improved jobbing trade, due to the prevailing high prices for Northwestern flour, were the contributing factors of a strengthened situation. The acute sugar shortage, existent here for several weeks, threatened operations of bakeshops, but promises of relief were encouraging late in the week. Buying of wheat by mills continued active and practically all in this territory are grinding to capacity. Quotations represent prices in wood. Wood basis is 45c over jute. Winter patent, per bbl., $10.85@11.15; hard patent, bbl., $12.80@13.50; bakers' Kansas patent, bbl., 140 jute, $11.75@12.35; corn flour, 100 sacks inc., $3.30.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 15.—The strong feature of the situation in the local flour market is to be found in the spring wheat markets in the Northwest, and this has been reflected in advances for the week of 25c to 50c for spring patents and 15c to 25c for hard winter patents. At the new figures, many buyers are refusing to operate and others are taking only such lots of flour as necessary to round out their stocks in a prudent way. Soft winter wheat flours are unchanged. Current prices for wheat flours are $12.75@13.75 for standard spring wheat patents, $13.75@14.25 for special short patents, $9.25@10 for spring clears, $11.75@13.25 for hard winter patents, $11@11.50 for soft winter patents, $10.25@10.75 for soft winter straights, and $10@10.50 for soft winter clears. Rye flour is quoted at $8@8.40 for choice white patents. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 15 were 56,830 bbls.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 15.—During the week short patent flour was wanted for the family trade and prices were very strong, otherwise the flour market here ruled dull and it was difficult to make sales. All the hard wheat mills continued to take very firm view of the situation, as the Government's offer to resell wheat to millers had made no impression on the market for high grade hard wheat. Buyers here were not disposed to pay the figures asked, and as far as the baking trade was concerned the market was in a deadlocked condition.

Flours were being pressed for sale but with little result. However, flour in second hands was somewhat less plentiful, and the opinion prevailed here that most of the good flour here had been picked up by jobbers and consumers. Buyers and sellers were generally 50c to $1 apart and neither side was disposed to make concessions.

Spring patents were quoted at $12.50@13; soft winter straights, $10@10.30; Kansas straights, $11.75@12.25; and Kansas patents, $12.25@12.75 per 196 lbs. in 140-lb. jute sacks, in carlots, to arrive.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 15.—The local flour market continues very active, millers throughout the territory reporting a brisk demand and good inquiry throughout the week. The majority of the mills are well oversold and are awaiting relieved shipping conditions so orders on hand can be filled. Premiums have advanced 10@20c. Spring wheat patent is quoted at lower by 50c on inside and 15c on outside prices, while straight is also 30c easier on inside prices.

The rye market, which is slow in regaining itself, has showed a slight improvement for the week and prices generally are slightly higher.

Milwaukee mills produced a total of 20,300 bbls. of flour, of which 16,800 bbls. were wheat flour, or about 70 per cent of total capacity, as compared with 15,600, or 65 per cent of total capacity, for the previous week. Rye production for the week was 3,500 bbls. Current quotations, in carlots, per bbl., in cotton, are:

Spring wheat patent, $12.50@13; straight, $11.65@12.25; first clear, $8.50@9; rye flour, pure, white, $7.60@7.75; rye flour, straight, $7.20@7.35; rye flour, dark, $6.25@6.55. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.90; cornmeal, white, $3.85, and corn grits, $3.85, all in 100-lb. sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 15.—With millers paying high premiums for spring wheat the flour market was strong here during the last week and prices were advanced 60@75c. Millers here were rushed in making end of the lake navigation shipments to East and large tonnages were loaded. District demand also quickened and mills reported that they are fairly well up. Prices of flour per bbl., in carlots, as follows: Family patents, jute, $12.13.60; bakers' patents, jute, $13@13.25; clears, $9.50@9.75; second clears, $6.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Demand continues good for flour in the Southeast, production is being maintained at winter wheat mills. Prices are not changed as mills have to pay high price for wheat. Shipping instructions hold up satisfactorily.

Nashville and Southeastern flour mills with capacity of 202,170 bbls., had output last week of 144,749 bbls., or 71.5 per cent of capacity, which compared with 67 per cent the preceding week and 50.2 per cent the same week last year.

Prices: First soft winter wheat patents, 98-lb. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $11.50@11.75; standard patents, $10.80; straight patents, $10.20@10.40.

Under an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Southern classification committee is ordered to make a rate on wheat flour and corn meal in rope bags of one-fourth bbl. and less not later than Jan. 20, 1920. Heretofore such shipments in paper bags have not been permitted in interstate business.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Nov. 15.—Impending distribution of the United States Grain Corporation's wheat stocks at a big discount under current market prices restricted buying of flour and checked shipping directions on previous orders early in the week. Later there was a resumption of inquiries and purchases, in view of the advancing wheat market. Millers were upset by the conflicting situation in regard to wheat, with probable continued high premiums on milling grades, that prepared to make new bookings until they learned how much federal wheat each mill will get. Prices of flour were marked sharply, especially by hard wheat mills. The patent grades are still the most wanted mainly, denoting what is left for family trade. Bakers are believed to have fair stocks of straight on hand or big for early delivery. The clear and low grades are dull in the absence of a export outlet, but a resumption of Government buying for this purpose is looked for in the near future. Production in Kansas for the week was 76,000 bbls., against a week previous and 60,800 a year ago.

Following are the Kansas City prices flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Nov. 15.	Nov.
Short patent	$12.50@13.50	$12.00@
Long patent	12.25@12.75	11.50@
Straight	10.25@10.65	10.90@1
1st clear	10.50@11.50	10.00@
2nd clear	8.50@ 9.50	7.50@8
Low grade	6.00@ 7.50	6.00@6
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.10@11.40	11.00@1
Standard patent	10.75@11.15	10.60@1
Straight	10.25@10.65	10.10@
Clear	9.50@10.00	9.40@9
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@7

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 15.—Flour production (T ledo mills this week was 29,700 bbls. r per cent of capacity. Domestic dem only fair. Grain Corporation annou ment of their intention to resell their supplies of soft and hard winter does not interest millers here except possibly one mill will purchase latte riety for special trade. Although de for cash wheat is increasing and are higher they are still less tha Grain Corporation's figure with cents carrying charge added. Va patent, $9.95@10.10 bulk; $10.45@10. halves cotton; Kansas hard patent, halves cotton, carlots, f. o. b., Toledo

RATE ON ROPE-PAPER SAC

In the case of Rope-Paper Sack Bureau *vs.* Atlantic Coast Line R. C *et al.*, the Commerce Commission ruled (55 I.C.C. 209) that the rule regulations of the Southern Classification, which in effect prohibits the portation of flour and meal in rope sacks, is unreasonable and unduly j dicial. The defendants, the Dir General of Railroads and practical of the railroads and steamships o ing in Southern territory, are req to cease such discrimination on fore Jan. 20, 1920, and thereafter stain from putting into effect rate regulations which prohibit the portation in Southern territory of and meal in any quantity in rope sacks and in rope-paper container not exceeding ¼ bbl. in amoun sack or bag.

Rope-paper, it may be explai is made from old manila rope w small percentage of burlap baggin wood pulp. Although made from materials these bags, the Commis says, are clean and sanitary. Th nila fiber is longer in proportion

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kness than most fibers. Its interving quality makes a paper which uins strength after the folding reed to make a sack. Such flour sacks e been manufactured and used for eral purposes for more than 60 years during the year 1918 eight manurers comprising the Rope-Paper k Bureau sold over 119,000,000 such s to millers in the United States, which approximately 1.25 per cent e shipped to Southern territory, 7.5 cent to Western and 91.25 per cent fficial classification territory. Takthe country as a whole, more cloth paper sacks are used, but the price our in cotton sacks is higher than aper sacks, the differences in price g fixed by the Food Administration 5c, 40c and 55c respectively for ¼, /16 bbl. sacks. The great majority ackages for family use are ⅛ bbl. s weighing 24 to 24½ lbs.

BUCKWHEAT CROP.

llowing are the details of the buckat crop of 1919, as given by the *thly Crop Report*, basis Nov. 1 estes:

	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.	
	1919.	10-year average.	1919, preliminary.	1919, October forecast.	1918, December estimate.	1919.	10-year average.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.[1]	Bu.[1]	Bu.[1]	Pct.	Pct.
	25.0	27.2	475	564	420	92	91
	26.0	25.0	52	47	34	94	90
	29.0	23.9	348	296	294	93	89
	20.0	18.2	40	39	32	100	87
	20.0	18.9	140	141	152	86	86
	22.0	19.3	6,248	6,518	4,725	93	88
	20.0	20.4	260	260	306	87	89
	23.0	19.5	7,107	6,813	5,850	91	89
	18.0	18.9	72	72	82	85	89
	21.5	18.8	301	296	280	88	87
	19.0	19.7	646	628	798	91	91
	21.5	21.6	903	945	916	93	92
	20.0	19.0	260	234	294	90	92
	23.9	19.6	645	622	448	92	89
	16.5	17.0	314	289	360	85	88
	18.0	18.4	72	69	71	85	88
	15.0	14.3	930	907	780	92	88
	16.9	15.0	575	613	636	95	85
	19.0	16.7	285	287	255	93	87
	17.0	15.4	238	237	240	94	88
	15.0	14.6	105	97	91	85	89
	16.0	17.6	32	35	28	91	90
	18.0	17.2	72	67	90	87	90
	21.3	19.1	20,120	20,076	17,182	91.7	89.0

omitted.

Good Buckwheat Flour.

re are certain fundamental facts ding buckwheat that must be thory understood by the trade if they o weigh one quotation against and thus not only be able to intly buy but also be able to emze these same important points in g. Competition in buckwheat is o much a matter of price as it is ality, and quality in buckwheat is means measured by the same fachat govern a comparison of other products. The consumer himas established the standard by all buckwheat products must be ired, and the chief factor in this ard is "buckwheat flavor"; for in g buckwheat in preference to othcake flours, it is "buckwheat flathat the consumer seeks. To incate "buckwheat flavor" in the highest degree in the product, necessitates using, in order to make a safe product, a process known in the trade as "kiln drying." "Buckwheat flavor" is largely a property of the darker portion of the buckwheat berry, and varies directly with the percentages of fat, protein and ash. The greater these percentages, the higher the degree of "buckwheat flavor," and conversely, the lower the percentages the less the "buckwheat flavor." Further, the darker the buckwheat the greater the percentages of fat, protein and ash, and therefore the greater the "buckwheat flavor"; conversely the whiter the buckwheat the lower the percentages of fat, protein and ash, and therefore the less the degree of "buckwheat flavor." Fat, protein and ash also measure the food value of buckwheat, these food values increasing with the greater percentages of fat, protein and ash, and decreasing with the lower percentages. Necessarily then it follows that the buckwheat which possesses in the highest degree what is known as "buckwheat flavor" also possesses the greatest food value and must be dark in color.

But a combination of the maximum degree of fat, protein and ash with the natural moisture contents of buckwheat grain would result in a product that would quickly spoil and be suitable only for quick consumption in nearby territory. Therefore for interstate commerce to produce a buckwheat product having the maximum degree of flavor, which means, as we have shown, a maximum of fat, protein and ash, requires that the natural moisture contents of the buckwheat berry be reduced to such a point that the product not become unsound during the whole period in which it is ordinarily consumed. This process of evaporating the excess moisture contents is called "kiln drying" and it is this process which has made the merchant milling of buckwheat possible.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co.*

Within the next month or two the Crop Reporting Service of Iowa will be consolidated as in Illinois, Michigan, etc., as a co-operative service, the local service joining hands with that of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. By this method, advised by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, much duplication work will be eliminated and the farmers of Iowa as well as those of the entire nation as to Iowa reports will be much better served than ever before.

Grain vessels are now beginning to congest the Buffalo harbor.

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FOREIGN

Large areas in Germany will not be sown to winter grains on account of backward season.

Licenses are no longer required in Great Britain to purchase or sell either linseed or the old product.

The Algerian exportable surplus of wheat and barley will be taken by France for the army, the wheat at the equivalent of $3.65 per bu. and the barley at $1.77 at the dock.

Commercial Attache Abbott cabled from Tokio under date of Nov. 13 that the second official forecast of the rice crop of Japan places the yield at 310,500,000 bus., or 30,000,000 bus. above the average.

Bucharest reports that crops in Roumania this year are so exceptionally good that considerable quantities of wheat and corn may be exported. Bulgaria has a good crop, and therefore the Roumanian wheat will go elsewhere, perhaps to Turkey.

Bordeaux reports ideal weather for the seeding of fall grain except that there is complaint of lack of fertilizer so that a top dressing will be necessary in the spring. Supply of seed, however, has been somewhat delayed by inadequate transport facilities. An increase of wheat acreage is hoped for, although growers are said to prefer the sowing of oats and barley rather than wheat, the former grains realizing better prices and costing less for cultivation.

In late October fine weather ruled over the whole of France. Sowing is everywhere being carried out under very satisfactory conditions, and it is now to be hoped that the land sown with grain will be larger than that of the last year. Threshing has continued, and generally the situation fulfills all wishes, though there are still complaints from growers. Even for seeds there are long delays in dispatch, and fertilizers suffer greatly from the paucity of transport facilities. Distribution of wheat and rye to millers is small, though there is plenty on the farms and in controlled warehouses. The production of flour is very reduced.

A surprisingly large trade in American condensed milk was developed at Hongkong during the past year, largely for military purposes, although there is a good trade in that commodity at all times. The total imports into the colony from all countries during the year were valued at $3,881,449 of which $3,611,500 worth came from the United States. The normal import of condensed milk into Hongkong has been something like 100,000 cases, valued at about $1,200,000 gold, but the normal consumption among the Chinese has been increasing from year to year, and it is probable that the trade will reach a large volume in the immediate future. American cheese and other dairy products increased their hold on the market though the volume of business was small because of war restrictions. Cheese to the value of about $70,000, out of the $85,000 worth imported, was furnished by the United States. Australia continued to supply practically the whole of the consumption of butter in this field, including a large supply for ships fitting out at this port.—*Consular Reports.*

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN ITALY.

Trade Commissioner MacLean, Rome, reports that Hon. Luigi Murialdi, undersecretary of Food Supply and Consumption, says that although the maximum total of the wheat crop was estimated at 45,000,000 quintals (quintal = 3.67 bus.) of this amount 25,000,000 quintals must be retained by the growers for their own needs or for seed. Of the remainder only 6,000,000 quintals had actually been received up to Sept. 30, of which 5,000,000 quintals had already been consumed. Consequently, the amount of which the Government can actually make use consists of 1,000,000 quintals of domestic wheat and a little more than 3,000,000 quintals of imported wheat, or a supply for about one month. To feed the population it will be necessary to import 20,000,000 quintals. The greatest difficulty and the danger of the situation consists in the fact that Italy's tonnage, unloading facilities, and storage facilities barely permit the delivery each month of the average amount which it is necessary to import for current consumption, which is 1,650,000 quintals. Thus, if for any reason it should be necessary to hold up the arrival of foreign grain for one or two months, Italy would not be able to meet the demands of the people, who would necessarily be without bread during the last months preceding the harvest.

In addition to wheat, Italy needs 5,000,000 quintals of rice.

SOUTH RUSSIAN CROPS.

The British vice-consul at Rostov-on-Don reports that the following totals of grain were probably harvested in South Russia this season (figures representing tons):

Territory.	W.wheat.	S.wheat.	Rye.	Barley.
Don Cossack	90,180	1,502,090	420,000	972,000
Kuban	1,208,650	672,500	108,300	920,000
Stavropol .	737,420	348,720	6,600	500,000
Ter	224,000	13,580	35,000	140,000

According to rough calculations it is expected that Taurida, including the Crimea, will have a surplus of over 1,000,000 tons of grain, and Kharkov about 160,000 tons. The crop in the Government of Poltava will also more than cover local needs. In the provinces still in the hands of the Bolsheviks—Kursk, Orel, Saratov and Samara—sowings were compulsory, and reports tend to show that the crop promises to be abundant.

The general opinion is that after supplying the needs of the whole of Russia, even if one does not take into consideration the hidden stocks remaining over from previous harvests—which are also considerable—a fair surplus will be available for export; but up to the present the authorities have totally forbidden the export of grain.

[We accept the above yields per acre with all due reserve.—*Ed. London Grain Reporter.*]

HONGKONG FLOUR MARKET.

Imports at Hongkong of prepared grain foods from the United States all but ceased during last of 1918, and supplies of such goods from Europe were cut off three years ago. Australia came into the market with such foods and probably will remain a strong competitor of the United States in that line hereafter. The imports of wheat flour into the field during 1918 were the smallest in volume for many years and no American flour whatever was included. The total imports amounted to only 706,509 bags, as compared with 1,072,089 bags in 1917, 1,604,033 in 1916, 2,075,129 in 1915, 3,939,754 in 1914, 5,176,623 bags in 1913, and similarly large imports in the years immediately previous thereto. Of the imports in 1918 Australia furnished 342,009 bags, North China 322,000 bags, and Japan 42,500 bags.

Chinese consumption of wheat flour ceases when it approaches prices anything like those obtaining in the United States during the past three years. Imports from Australia were made possible by the release of Government stocks and by high silver exchange. The real supply of this field, however, came from North China, which shipped flour direct to the coast ports of Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and lower coast cities. In normal years these ports secure most of their supplies through Hongkong. Shipments from North China were limited by the comparatively short supply of wheat and flour available for export. The imports from Japan were limited by Government embargo. Considerable flour from Japan, however, was shipped to Europe for the first time in history. Japanese flour came into the Hongkong market early in the year at $2.65 local currency or $1.88 gold per bag, but advanced, soon after shipments to Europe commenced, to $3.60 local currency and later to $3.70 local currency per bag or to $2.55 and $2.63 gold. Australian flour came a little higher in price but was much better in quality. Imports of rice flour into Hongkong in 1918 were heavy, 83,249 short tons, valued at $2,029,983, being imported, practically all of it coming from Indo-China. Rice meal or rice bran came in to the amount of 60,671 short tons, valued at $1,575,734, also coming entirely from Indo-China.

Prospects for wheat flour the coming year depend entirely upon prices and the possibility of some American flour being released for export in this direction. So long as flour costs more than $2.50 local currency per bag—the cost of gold has no bearing upon the sale of flour in China—Chinese consumers will use other foods. At current exch of silver flour could be sold here in siderable quantities at $1.85 gold bag c. i. f., but until that lev reached there will be little deman flour from the United States or other country. The lowering of fr rates from the United States al has modified that phase of the tion, but so long as American w sells at $2.50 per bushel no Ame flour can come into this market in considerable quantity. The past ended with stocks of only about 32 bags on hand, mostly of high-grade tralian flour.

Kubanka seed wheat is in goo mand throughout Burleigh County D. The wheat yielded higher tha other varieties in that state and proved to resist rust more success The county agent has booked o from farmers for 1,000 bus. of this

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News of the Country Grain Trade

DELAWARE.

ilmington, Del.—The American Pre- d Flour Co. has been incorporated a capital of $150,000 to deal in flour other ingredients used for cakes and les. L. S. Dorsey, M. Butler, M. M. y, local Wilmington men, are the in- orators.

CALIFORNIA.

kland, Cal.—The plant of the Western ng Co. here will be a 1,000-bbl. mill a 500,000-bushel elevator.

n Francisco, Cal. — Representatives the Federal Grain Supervision office he Bureau of Markets will tour the and hold meetings in every county the purpose of explaining to growers ods of cleaning and grading grain.

COLORADO.

amboat Springs, Colo.—The Farmers ator Co. expects to have its new 18,- ushel elevator completed about Dec. 1. . Potter is manager.

oli, Colo.—I. J. Taylor has sold his tor at this place.

CONNECTICUT.

rtford, Conn.—The C. H. Northam Co. Garber Bros. have been consolidated will open offices on Windsor avenue enlarge its grain storage facilities.

ILLINOIS.

ckinaw, Ill.—Walker, Vienmont & Co. succeeded Walker & Elliff.

ylorville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator is g a new feed store room to its plant.

ckinaw, Ill.—N. P. Eastling has re- y completed the installation of a new

chester, Ill.—The Berry & Breckin- Farmers Grain Co. will erect an ele- here.

n Orin, Ill.—A new elevator with a ity of 20,000 bushels is being con- ted at Van Orin.

den, Ill.—It is reported the Farmers erative Grain Co. has leased the ele- of Frank Supple of Bloomington.

Joseph, Ill.—Paul Rising, who has managing the elevator of his father, rd Rising, has leased and will oper- t.

Caneco, Ill.—Henry Barrett has sold rain elevator here to the newly or- ed Farmers Grain Co.; consideration 0.

bor, Ill.—The Tabor Co-operative Co. certified to the Secretary of to an increase of capital stock from 0 to $30,000.

ler, Ill.—The Butler Grain Co.'s new tor is now completed. It is con- ed of reinforced concrete and has a ity of 40,000 bushels.

atur, Ill. — The Stevens-Freeman Co. has moved its offices from the Building and now occupy an office suite of the Stokes-Barkley Grain Co.

den, Ill.—Chas. E. Bowles has sold H. Hildebrands the grain elevator rly owned by Mr. Hildebrands. Mr. s gets in exchange an 80-acre farm.

lom, Ill.—The Cullom Co-operative Co. purchased both the elevators umber yards from M. R. Meents & Total consideration was $26,500 for vo places.

Sterling, Ill.—J. L. McPhail of this who is a member of the McPhail Ele- Co., and W. T. Hogan have formed a ership known as McPhail & Hogan re dealing in hay.

mington, Ill.—Lawrence Farlow has eded A. N. Steinhart, who recently ed as secretary of the Illinois Farm- ain Dealers' Association. Headquar- ill remain in this city.

ona, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. ouble the capacity of its plant, in- new dumps, 2 legs and a Richardson atic compensating scale. Chas. N. s is manager.

per, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. urchased the elevator of Stevens & an at this station and will operate it as the Bailey-Moore Grain Co. The headquarters will, however, remain at Elwin.

Symerton, Ill.—B. J. Baskerville has purchased a half interest in the Pierce Carey Grain Co. This company succeeded the Farmers Grain Co., bankrupt. Other members of the firm are Wm. Nugent, Pierce Carey and Stephen Tully.

Rochester, Ill.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the appellate court awarding Twist Bros. $1,750 damages in its suit against Francis M. Burns to recover on contract for grain. The Supreme Court refused to grant Burns a writ of certiorari on appeal from the lower court's decision. Burns failed to deliver corn at the agreed upon time and Twist Bros. then refused to accept at a later date because corn had dropped below the price agreed upon.

INDIANA.

Fairland, Ind.—J. S. Sellers has installed a 15-ton Fairbanks truck scale in his elevator.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—The Davis Grain Co. has sold its two elevators to Doane & Hillis of Frankfort.

Lanesville, Ind.—Russell Bary has sold an interest in his flouring mill at Lanesville to Joseph Bauer of this place.

Michigantown, Ind.—Earl Davis, formerly manager of the Davis Grain Co. at Clarks Hill is now manager of an elevator at this station.

Columbia City, Ind.—Harley Bumgardner has purchased a half interest in the Bert Jones flour mill and the firm's name is now Jones & Bumgardner.

Herr (Lebanon P. O.), Ind.—Kern, Kirtlevy & Herr Co. is building a new warehouse and coal sheds. This firm is the successor of Herr & Jenkins.

Poneto, Ind.—Arnold & Engeler are moving their elevator at Petroleum to this city, where it will be put on a new foundation, repaired and overhauled generally.

Newport, Ind.—The National Elevator Co. of Indianapolis that recently purchased the elevator site at Newport has a force of men here at work constructing a new elevator.

Waynetown, Ind.—The Waynetown Coal, Lumber & Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000 to manufacture cereals. Directors: Oliver Schneck, A. E. Bard, James A. Quick.

Pierceton, Ind.—Ralph W. Cole of this city was apprehended in North Manchester, Oct. 10, charged with having stolen a load of clover seed from Kraus & Apfelbaum. It is alleged that he locked himself in the elevator and later unlocked the doors and loaded up a wagon with the seed which he later sold to the Acme Grain Co. at North Manchester for $433.23. Spilled seed from a bursted bag made a trail to North Manchester and aided in his detection. This is said to be the second theft of the kind he has performed.

IOWA.

Jamaica, Ia.—The Garland & Towne Elevator Co. has succeeded the Farmers Elevator Co.

Merrill, Ia.—The Merrill Milling Co. has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of $10,000.

Muscatine, Ia.—Erection of a grain elevator on the river front is being planned by McKee Bros., commission men.

Atlantic, Ia.—Gund & Sein will take possession Dec. 1 of the elevators at Lora and Gates formerly owned by J. A. Campbell & Son.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Taylor & Bournique Co. of Milwaukee has opened an office in the Snell Building, with Edwin Dwyer in charge.

Davenport, Ia.—A. W. Carver will represent the Moses Rothschild Co. of Chicago, in Iowa, southern Minnesota, etc. His headquarters will be in Davenport.

Boone, Ia.—The new 20,000-bushel elevator of Chris Williams has been completed and is now in operation. It is fireproof and is equipped with the latest machinery.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Trusler Grain Co. of Emporia, Kans., has established offices in the Grain Exchange Building. The company will seek to obtain a seat on the Sioux City Board of Trade.

Washington, Ia.—The Washington Elevator Co. has passed into the hands of farmers who will operate the business under the title, "Farmers Union Exchange." W. J. Todd is temporary manager.

Odebolt, Ia.—The Co-operative Farmers Elevator Co. of Odebolt, Ia., bought the J. L. Bruce grain elevator and cribs for use in conducting their business, taking possession Nov. 1. Purchase price was $45,000.

Stanhope, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Elevator & Live Stock Co. was recently robbed of $3,000. Entrance was forced through a window and the unlocked safe was opened. In their haste, the robbers overlooked $200 worth of Liberty bonds.

Farragut, Ia.—The members of the Farmers Elevator Co. met recently and voted to change from a corporation to a profit-sharing company. Directors are Sam McMullen, president; Chas. Comstock, vice-president; Tom Cox, secretary; Ray Cox, treasurer.

Sac City, Ia.—The Independence Farmers Elevator Co. is preparing to handle popcorn on an extensive scale. They will erect a popcorn plant to handle 20,000 to 40,000 bushels. Work will begin at once. Capital stock has been increased from $15,000 to $40,000.



KANSAS.

Danville, Kans.—The new elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. is almost completed.

Herndon, Kans.—A new elevator is to be built at Herndon by the Herndon Equity Exchange.

Dwight, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. will build a 10,000-bushel elevator here.

Erie, Kans.—The Erie Lumber & Grain Co. and Johnson & Son are the same firm, Johnson & Son being the owners.

Hutchinson, Kans.—The Security Elevator Co. opened its new terminal elevator Nov. 15. Carl Hipple is manager.

Esbon, Kans.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has built a concrete foundation under the house, a concrete approach to its elevator and has also built additional coal storage.

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4000 Bu. Cereal Mill
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A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hutchinson, Kans.—A. Leonard Ayers, formerly associated with Chas. E. Gano has formed the Ayres Grain Co. and will maintain offices in the Hoke building.

Clifton, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City, Mo., is now operating the three elevators here, formerly owned by the Clay County Farmers Elevator Co., Murdock Grain Co. and the Caywood Grain Co

Protection, Kans.—The Arkansas City Milling Co. has purchased a Trapp automatic combination truck and wagon dump which will be installed in the new elevator now being built. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. has the contract.

Plainville, Kans.—J. V., C. N. and H. B. Burroughs of the Plainville Mill & Elevator Co., while riding in an automobile were struck by another machine. J. V. and H. B. suffered broken arms, but C. N. Burroughs was thrown clear of the wreckage and only bruised.

Mound Ridge, Kans.—The Farmers Elevator Association has had its elevator and warehouse license revoked on complaints that it was not paying a fair reflection of the guaranteed price of wheat to producers. The company also failed to answer communications from the Government Grain Corporation and failed to appear before an official of the latter when summoned to hearing.

KENTUCKY.

Shelby City, Ky.—W. F. Daffron has purchased a mill at this place.

Louisville, Ky.—S. T. Ballard, president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., has been elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky on the republican ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Mass.—Chas. W. Bowker, 78 years old, president of the C. W. Bowker Co., grain dealers, died recently. He had been in business in Worcester for 38 years.

MICHIGAN.

Gladwin, Mich.—The Gladwin County Co-operative Association has succeeded E. A. McGeorge & Son.

Fostoria, Mich.—The Fostoria Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $16,000. Incorporators: A. Frutchey, S. Day and W. S. Terry.

Concord, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $40,000. Incorporators: Fred A. Hadley, Marvin Woodliff and John M. Lippert.

Belle River, Mich.—The Bogacki Mill Co., manufacturers of flour, meal, etc., has been incorporated with a capital of $35,000. Incorporators: Max Bogacki, Jan Yaxa and Vincent Rafalski.

Grant, Mich.—E. B. Blett of Grand Rapids has begun the construction of a new process flour mill at Grant which will cost approximately $12,000. The building will be two and one-half stories high and probably will be completed about Jan. 1, 1920.

MINNESOTA.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—Frank Perske has purchased the elevator from Ferdinand Neils.

Guckeen, Minn.—W. B. Kelly has been given the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Fertile, Minn.—The H. & K. Co. has sold its coal business to the Great Western Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Sinclair Refining Co., 1901 Grand street, N. E., has let contract for the erection of a new elevator.

Gaylord, Minn.—The Pacific Elevator Co. has sold its elevator to the Equity Elevator Co. of St. Paul. Possession has been given.

Madelia, Minn.—The Equity Co-operative Exchange is negotiating with contractors to build elevator as soon as balance of stock is sold.

Wells, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been overhauled and is now in splendid condition. C. F. Langworthy is manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Cremo Cereal Mills of the Gould Elevator Co., causing $200,000 damage. Fire was discovered in the dust room near the roof. There was no grain in the building at the time of the fire but two carloads of flour were destroyed.

MISSOURI.

Gravelton, Mo.—C. A. Shetley recently purchased the flour mill at this place.

Hartsburg, Mo.—There is talk of an organization of a new flour mill at Hartsburg.

Eminence, Mo.—The Electric Light & Milling Co. has bought a flour mill and will install it this winter.

Charleston, Mo.—J. R. Fair of Kansas City is now general manager of the Charleston Milling Co.

Ironton, Mo.—G. A. Hartzell has sold his interest in the Hartzell Milling Co. to Albert Collins who is now sole owner.

Palmyra, Mo.—The office and warehouse building of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been completed. A 10-ton truck scale will be installed.

Braymer, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Association has completed its new elevator. It has a capacity of 10,000 bushels. It has a tile headhouse and two 14x40 ft. storage tanks.

Trenton, Mo.—The Marlin Grain Co.'s store was destroyed by fire recently with a loss estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, partially covered by insurance. Origin of fire is unknown.

Kirksville, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Shipping Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators: G. A. Leavitt, D. V. McClelland and E. A. Coghill.

Kansas City, Mo.—Geo. Bush, an employe of the Schreiber Flour & Cere... was killed recently when he was smo... by grain which fell from a chute ... bin in which he was working. He ... years old.

NEBRASKA.

Gurley, Nebr.—The Gurley Flour ... Co. has been chartered with a capita... of $25,000.

York, Nebr.—The York Milling & ... Co. has been chartered with a capita... of $175,000.

Beaver City, Nebr.—Geo. Zulauf ha... the Stamford Flour Mill to Gilchrist ... of McCook.

Schuyler, Nebr. — The Wells-A... Nieman Co. has completed $110,000 ... of improvemnts on its plant.

Palmer, Nebr.—Dinsdale Bros. ha... stalled a new 10-ton Fairbanks type ... tering beam scale and an electric m...

Edgar, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-ope... Association has recently improved it... vator and in the spring will do still ... repairing.

Humphrey, Nebr.—The Farmers ... erative Grain & Lumber Co. has ... chartered with a capital of $100,000 t... in grain, lumber and coal.

Brainard, Nebr.—Dawson Grain ... having its elevator repaired and hav... in a new boot, Hall distributor and ... crete dumps and have torn out a ... wooden floors in the bins and made ... concrete.

Ashland, Nebr.—The Farmers Unio... operative Association has purchase... plant of the Ashland Mill & Grain ... which Alvin Adam was owner. Con... ation $17,000. Possession will be ... December 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

St. Joseph, N. D.—Work has start... the erection of a 35,000-bushel 20-bi... vator for the Farmers Elevator Co.

McVille, N. D.—H. W. Zeeveld wi... erate the elevator of Kneifel & Z... Elevator Co. as the Zeeveld Grain C...

Mooretown, N. D.—Fire destroye... elevator on the Bib Downing farm ... here. It contained 2,500 bushels of ... and barley.

Litchville, N. D.—The Duncan Ele... Co. has remodeled its elevator. A... the improvements is the installation ... feed mill, scales and engine.

Alexander, N. D.—The Internationa... vator Co. has taken over the elevat... this place and at Rawson formerly ... by the Gunderson Olson Grain Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Industrial ... mission at a meeting lately decid... locate the state owned terminal mil... elevator at Grand Forks, providin... city donates a site for the plant an... Commercial Club sells $1,000,000 wor... the mill and elevator bonds.

OHIO.

Asheville, O.—The grain elevator ... Scioto Grain & Supply Co. was dest... by fire, with a loss estimated at $... Grain valued at several thousands ... were burned.

Hamilton, O.—A. M. Graham of ... Miami Milling Co. of Oxford purcha... warehouse here. The building will b... larged and Mr. Graham will handle ... grain and feed of all kinds.

OKLAHOMA.

Ponca City, Okla.—C. E. Edsall ha... signed as manager of the Ponca City ... vator and has been succeeded by ... Scott of Ponca City.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Burbank, S. D.—The McCaull-We... Elevator Co., Grain Exchange Bui... Sioux City, Ia., will rebuild the elevat... Burbank that burned recently, incurr... loss of $10,000.

Chancellor, S. D.—The Truax Grai... purchased the local elevator, flour ... and coal sheds of Geo. Baker. Poss... will be given Dec. 1. Wm. H. Bake... been appointed manager.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The E. C. Rall ... Co. will rebuild burned $75,000 eleva...

Dundee, Tex.—The Dundee Elevato... has been incorporated with a capital ... of $4,000. Incorporators: J. C. ... Chester Morgan, Alexander Albright.

Ralls, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mi... Plainview let the contract for a 15,00... ironclad elevator and a big ware... addition to the White Star Co. of Wic... It will be finished in a few days.

El Paso, Tex.—T. D. Watkins and ... D. Gather of Pecos, Texas, are going ... the wholesale grain business in El ... They have procured offices in the ... Building, and will lease a warehous... soon as they find a suitable one.

UTAH.

Bingham Canyon, Utah.—The Duch... flour mill began operating last week ... an enforced idleness of seven month...

Payson, Utah.—The Utah Valley Mi... & Produce Co. has been incorporated ... a capital stock of $50,000. John M. Co... president; E. W. Simons, vice-presid... C. J. Cotterell, secretary-treasurer.

Ogden, Utah.—The elevator of the C...

DES MOINES, IOWA

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Corn - Oats - Wheat - Barley - Rye

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& Milling Co. has been completed machinery is being installed. The y Flour Co.'s new elevators at Ogden ot completed as yet but work is being d on them.

WISCONSIN.

rick, Wis.—The Trempealeau Co. is ng a 20,000-bushel elevator in this

mpealeau, Wis.—J. D. Babcock will a grain elevator here next spring and e in charge of same.

waukee, Wis.—The Hadden Grain Co. een incorporated with a capital stock 000. Incorporators: F. G. Hadden, H. adden and A. W. Kemp.

t Troy, Wis.—The East Troy Roller which has been managed by A. A. for many years, will pass into new . Fred Kaiser will take possesion.

estville, Wis.—A deal has been closed by the elevator and warehouse forowned by Froemming & Busse s into the hands of a local corpora-

d du Lac, Wis.—The Helmer Milling is increased the capacity of its elevad warehouse by ten to twelve carby making the structure 20 feet , over all.

estville, Wis.—The Forestville Grain d Co. has been incorporated with a l stock of $10,000 to buy and sell produce, etc. The incorporators are rd M. Perry, Mathew Perry, W. H. r, John Sloan and George Schmitz.

. Bache & Co., New York and Chiare responsible for the following: le the raise in the Federal Reserve rate is only fractional, it is evithat it could be made much more t and is intended as a warning st the larger employment in specn of credit when it is needed in "

Visible Supply of Corn.

ial statement of the visible supply n in the U. S. weekly, compared same weekly dates of previous years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
18..	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0	4,167,0
30..	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
7..	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
4	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
11..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
18..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
1..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
8..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
5..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
5..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
12..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
5..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
2..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
9..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
2..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
9..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
6..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
0..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
7..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
4..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
1..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
4..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
1..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
8..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
2..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
9..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
5..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
5..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
3..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
0..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
0..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
3..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
0..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
0..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
4..	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
..	1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0
..	1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0
..	1,430,0	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0
..	1,484,0	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0
..	1,367,0	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0
..	1,098,0	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0

Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Nov. 23.....	6,304,0	7,505,0	8,041,0	6,702,0
Nov. 30.....	6,446,0	6,037,0	5,496,0	5,155,0
Dec. 7.....	6,611,0	6,065,0	7,631,0	6,360,0
Dec. 14.....	7,221,0	3,953,0	6,690,0	4,918,0
Dec. 21.....	7,836,0	4,718,0	2,813,0	3,575,0
Dec. 28.....	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan. 4.....	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan. 11.....	3,638,0	5,146,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan. 18.....	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan. 25.....	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb. 1.....	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb. 8.....	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb. 15.....	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb. 22.....	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar. 1.....	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
Mar. 8.....	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar. 15.....	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar. 22.....	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar. 29.....	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr. 5.....	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,950,0
Apr. 12.....	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr. 19.....	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr. 26.....	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
May 3.....	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May 10.....	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May 17.....	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May 24.....	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,839,0	3,997,0
May 31.....	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June 7.....	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June 14.....	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June 21.....	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June 28.....	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
July 3.....	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
July 12.....	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,520,0
July 19.....	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
July 26.....	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
Aug. 2.....	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
Aug. 9.....	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,739,0
Aug. 16.....	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
Aug. 23.....	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0
Aug. 30.....	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0	6,067,0
Sept. 6.....	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655,0	6,444,0
Sept. 13.....	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,626,0	6,006,0
Sept. 20.....	4,894,0	7,834,0	3,227,0	4,980,0
Sept. 27.....	4,638,0	5,975,0	3,392,0	6,322,0
Oct. 4.....	4,333,0	6,179,0	3,481,0	5,786,0
Oct. 11.....	4,574,0	5,695,0	3,574,0	3,570,0
Oct. 18.....	4,856,0	7,714,0	3,451,0	6,402,0
Oct. 25.....	4,859,0	6,713,0	3,541,0	4,155,0
Nov. 1.....	4,982,0	6,565,0	3,995,0	5,766,0
Nov. 8.....	4,383,0	6,133,0	3,281,0	4,956,0
Nov. 15.....	4,040,0	5,526,0	3,585,0	5,457,0

STATE AND FEDERAL SYSTEMS IN COLLISION.

The Inspection Department of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission is an exceedingly jealous body and has little use for the Federal system of "supervision." Hence when the Bureau of Markets announced it would entertain appeals on state inspections of intra-state grain; there was music by Commissioner Jacobson and an opinion was sought at once. The Attorney-General of the state in an opinion says in substance:

Decisions of Minnesota grain inspectors under the state law may be changed on purely intrastate grain only by appeal to the State Board of Grain Appeals.

Federal grain supervisors may entertain appeals regarding purely intrastate grain only where the grain is to be bought by the Grain Corporation, or where the price is so far below the Government figure that a claim for the difference may be made, it is further ruled.

The Assistant Attorney General, who is special counsel to the Commission, that that "the language of both the Federal regulations and the Minnesota law on grain appeals is merely permissive and that unless the appeal is taken to the proper tribunal it is ineffectual. Unless dealers in grain are willing to abide by the grade established by the inspectors, they should appeal to the state board, he adds, except in transactions in which the United States Grain Corporation may be a party."

"We resent Federal interference with state affairs," said Commissioner Jacobson "The Government agents in some instances have gone so far as to interfere with the work of the state inspectors on wholly intrastate transactions. This opinion should end the practice."

The Shipping Board announces a reduction on freight rates of dressed meats of $1.00 to $3.50 per cwt. The date of effectiveness is not yet announced.

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Field Seeds

Iroquois, S. D., reports a load of sweet clover seed which yielded the grower $75 an acre on land worth $125.

Business men and bankers as well as farmers of Oneida, Ida., have formed a seed loan association to finance the purchase of seed for needy farmers.

Prof. Arny of the Agricultural College of Minnesota advises farmers to buy clover and grass seeds early as buyers for the seed firms are picking up all the choice lots.

At a meeting held recently at Havre, Mont., with the county commissioners it was decided that relief seed grain to be distributed in that section should be handled through the local elevators.

The Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service says that clover seed shows an average yield in Illinois of 1.5 bus. per acre but the crop was harvested from only 66 per cent of a normal acreage.

The Montana Grain Growers' Association, representing about 1,800 farmers, has adopted resolutions urging Congress to remove tariff restrictions on all grains imported from Canada for seed purposes.

Alfalfa seed of the Grimm variety, supplied by the Alfalfa Seed Producers' Ass'n of North Dakota, is said to have yielded this year in Cass County, on a plat of 2¾ acres, an average of $241 per acre for the seed alone.

The London *Corn Circular* says that it is universally admitted that the clover seed yield in England is small and the quality of some seed is fine, but much of it is too green to be harvested and will not be threshed until January or later.

The Toledo Commercial Seed Laboratory in the Second National Bank Bldg. are now prepared to make purity and germinating tests of clover, timothy and other seeds to ascertain if the sample is in compliance with state laws or federal seed importation act.

A flax specialist from the Department of Agriculture at the North Dakota Agricultural College advises the immediate purchase of flaxseed for next year's sowing, the seed in his belief being cheaper now than it will be later, the crop this year being only 10,000,000 bus. while the consumption is about 28,000,000.

The Southern Seedmen's Association has issued a warning that Rosen rye is being sold through the South as Abruzzi. Experiments in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina during the past four years proved that Rosen is about ten days to two weeks later than Abruzzi and is not as well adapted to the Coast section, where it is being sold. The Abruzzi has also a taller stalk and dealers are advised not to offer the Rosen rye in that part of the country.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Nov. 15, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plum, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.....	35,345	32,000	290,700
Clover, lbs.	306,780	93,085	65,745	215,298

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Nov 15	715	663	285	141	1,800	663
Prev. wk.	1,989	190	321	302	2,294	.....
Year ago.	2,380	256	251	116	957	698
'19 to date	10,158	2,058	4,959	3,237	38,709	11,905
'18 to date	13,416	3,296	4,245	5,247	27,012	8,971
'17 to date	5,418	15,356	5,436	2,635	26,995	2,666
'16 to date	31,358	3,737	4,646	1,137	12,737	4,025

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Nov. 15:

	Range for week, High.	Low.	Close Nov. 15.	Close Nov. 8.
Clover—				
Cash and Nov.	$30.55	$30.00	$30.00	$30.25
December	30.55	30 00	30.00	30.35
January	30.75	30.15	30.15	30.45
February	30.85	30.25	30.25	30.60
March	30.65	30.00	30.00	30.35
Alsike—				
Cash and Dec.	30.00	29.60	29.80	29.60
March	30.00	29.87½	30.05	29.87
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5 50	5.40	5.50	5.40
Cash, new ...	5.65	5.57½	5.62	5.57
December	5.70	5.62½	5.65	5.62
March	5.82½	5.77½	5.80	5.75
April	5.85	5.80	5.80	5.77

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chic for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds		
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,276	3,507	1,029
1919.											
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1.108	1,177	1,698
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	388
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083
Week—											
Nov. 1.....	750	1,507	527	713	453	603	223	200	546	2,507	435
Nov. 8.....	614	817	664	843	285	298	103	292	693	320	223
Nov. 15.....	524	677	618	1,527	479	463	203	388	488	312	728

Seed Prices.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following average price for al and clover seed in dollars per bushel a s sold by producers in the states na each month for 1918-19:

	Alfalfa seed						Clover seed					
	Nebraska.		Kansas.		Colorado.		Ohio.		Indiana.		Michi	
Date.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	
Jan. 15	$10.60	$10.50	$8.70	$8.30	$10.60	$10.80	$22.70	$15.50	$20.70	$14.60	$21.90	
Feb. 15	10.20	10.60	8.70	8.50	11.80	11.00	22.50	17.90	20.30	17.80	21.70	
Mar. 15	10 90	11.70	9.00	9.00	11.80	10.80	23.50	18.70	21 50	18.00	23.10	
April 15	12.70	11.90	9.00	8.40	12.00	10.30	25.50	18.40	23.60	17.70	27.40	
May 15	12.70	11.50	9.80	8.20	13.50	10.60	24.10	16.20	23.00	16.80	27.80	
June 15	14.00	11.10	9.60	8.10	13.10	10.40	23.00	15.20	20.70	16.10	26.00	
July 15	12 60	11.30	9.60	7.90	13.00	10.60	23.60	15.10	21.00	13.30	24.20	
Aug. 15	11.80	11.00	9.80	8.10	10.60	10.30	26.00	15.00	24.20	14.80	26.40	
Sept. 15	12.50	10.20	11.80	8.20	10.70	9.50	27.30	17.50	25.90	16.70	25.90	
Oct. 15	12.40	11.60	13.20	8.10	13.00	9.35	28.10	20.10	27.50	19.20	27.50	
Nov. 15	.....	10.10	.....	7.90	.....	9.00	.....	20.50	.....	19.80	.....	
Dec. 15	.....	10.30	.....	8.35	.....	11.50	.....	21.60	.....	20.40	.....	

Flaxseed Crop.

Following are the details of the flaxseed crop, 1919, as given in the *Monthly Crop Report*, basis of estimates of Nov. 1, 1919:

	Yield per acre.		Production.		Quality.	
	1919.	10-year average.	1919, preliminary.	1918, December estimate.	1919.	10 year average.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.[1]	Bu.[1]	Pct.	Pct.
Minn.	9.0	9.3	2,727	3,120	91	90
Iowa	9.5	10.1	114	143	94	90
Mo.	9.5	7.0	48	48	90	85
N. Dak. ...	5.0	7.8	4,400	6,864	90	89
S. Dak	8.0	8 0	1,208	1,368	93	89
Neb.	5.0	7.8	25	38	85	89
Kan.	6.3	6.0	101	205	85	84
Mont.	1.7	8.4	809	2,844	80	93
Wyo.	6.0	9.3	18	27	80	93
U. S.	5.1	8.0	9,450	14,657	89.8	89.6

[1]000 omitted.

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—*United King* —The linseed trade in the United dom is improving and the deman pears to be somewhat better. C. i. ferings of plate seed have firmed to the advance in freights betwee Argentine and the United Kingdor is also firmer with a better enqui evidence. Continental markets for seed and oil display a steadier Arrivals of linseed at Continental have been rather moderate recent.

India.—Shipments this week ar to 56,000 bushels. Rains are urg needed in the Punjab Province, a is reported crops are suffering; where the agricultural outlook c considered generally good.

Argentine.—Supplies of old crop are now rather light, and mostl eign-owned. Liberal quantities o

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deliveries are also owned by ex-rs. Tonnage is extremely scarce, ially for nearby positions and ty-eight dollars per ton is being d, for steamers. Latest advices are the railway situation is gradually oving, although slowly.

w crop indications are described as dent and cutting in the North is essing under generally satisfac-weather conditions. In the center South the crop is well advanced; ct, so far, that rains are unlikely ise material damage.

Chicago Seed Market.

e timothy market ruled firm ghout the week, closing the week, wer, with a very inactive market, siness whatever being transacted e future deliveries. Clover made the fore part of the week, most of were lost by the sixth day. Quo-s day by day on timothy and clo-llow:

	—Year—		—March—	
othy—	B.	A.	B	A.
).....	$.....	$.....	$12.80	$12.87½
1.....	.....	.....	12.75	12.90
2.....	12.15	12.75	12 80	13.00
3.....	.....	.....	12.75	12.85
4.....	.....	12.75	12.75	13.00
5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

l seed range for week, $10.65.
try lots—Poor to fancy, $8@11.25; good, $9.75@10.75; choice, $11.
er, contract prime—

0.....$50.00	Nov.	13.....	$50.10
1..... 50.80	Nov.	14.....	50.00
2..... 50.80	Nov.	15.....	50.20

r, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
).....	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
.....	30.00@45.00	43.00@46.00
.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; ian millet, $2.75@3.15.

Seed Prices.

Bureau of Crop Estimates re-he following average prices paid ducers of alfalfa and clover in ited States on the 15th day of nths named:

—Alfalfa—			—Clover—		
919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
0.07	$10.14	$7.97	$21.55	$14.48	$ 9.60
0.48	9.90	7.75	21.79	16.46	9.87
0.64	10.60	8.53	22.61	17.49	10.32
1.18	10.53	9.03	24.81	17.86	10.41
2.13	10.09	8.85	24.48	16.56	10.40
1.79	10.13	8.61	23.37	15.88	10.29
0.88	9.67	8.71	23.25	14.71	10.50
1.34	9.88	8.69	24.33	15.20	10.53
2.34	10.04	9.04	25.38	16.61	10.89
4.90	9.91	9.04	26.47	19.01	11.92
....	9.38	9.43	.....	20.03	12.91
....	9.65	9.58	.....	20.67	13.53

Louisville Seed Market.

VILLE, KY., Nov. 15.—The de-or orchard grass and bluegrass y good, and seed business as a is about normal. Bluegrass is vancing and 21-lb. seed is now at around $3.75 a bushel in car rchard grass is firm at around .60 a bushel for re-cleaned seed. is in good shape, and on a basis, with car lots quoted at ents a pound.

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RLY FORTUNE MILLET
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Monthly Prices of Timothy Seed.

The following table gives the United States estimated average price per bushel to producers of timothy seed on the 15th of last month for seven years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Jan.	$4.34	$3.57	$2.44	$3.05	$2.63	$2.07	$1.79
Feb.	4.51	3.78	2.46	3.19	2.66	2.12	1.78
Mar.	4.54	3.84	2.70	3.28	2.78	2.30	1.72
Apr.	4.69	3.74	2.76	3.51	2.69	2.28	1.74
May	5.05	3.84	3.09	3.33	2.75	2.38	1.76
June	4.63	3.56	3.09	3.26	2.65	2.23	1.77
July	4.49	3.67	3.04	3.08	2.57	2.32	1.94
Aug.	4.58	3.87	3.23	2.36	2.56	2.43	2.01
Sept.	4.55	3.79	3.31	2.22	2.62	2.46	2.12
Oct.	4.78	4.08	3.61	2.27	2.72	2.34	2.02
Nov.	.....	4.26	3.25	2.25	2.91	2.34	2.08
Dec.	.....	4.21	3.37	2.31	2.86	2.18	2.10

Duluth Linseed Market.

DULUTH, Nov. 15.—A blockade was reached in the flaxseed market during the last week as a result of conditions created through the recent suspension of an operator. Prices in futures were held at the limits fixed by the board of directors, and operators were compelled to play a waiting game thereafter. The cash market was also strong at 2 to 15c over the November price. The business done in that department was only of a straggling nature, with receipts running at from 2 to 5 cars daily, compared with from 19 to 52 during the corresponding period last year.

Trading during the week was dominated by the probability of Argentine and other flaxseed being made deliverable on new future contracts in accordance with amendment in the rules proposed by the directors. Sentiment of the members of the board appeared to favor the change at the special meeting held on Saturday, and it is assumed that the proposal will carry at the adjourned meeting next Saturday. The step taken was brought about by the desire to avoid any possibility in future of market manipulations being made easy through a few specialists controlling the available supplies of seed. It is claimed by advocates of the heroic proposal that a movement of Argentine seed to this market could be possible only when prices reached points where they were far out of normal. It was further contended that the Northwest grower need not feel apprehensive as he is protected by the duty and the freight and handling charges in the movement of seed this way from the seaboard should the occasion for such a measure arise.

While flaxseed trade conditions were generally regarded as bullish by experts on account of the small stocks in the elevators and in the hands of crushers, the liberal imports of Argentine seed at the seaboard were taken into account bearishly. The large tonnage of flax on passage this way from down there was also noted.

Receipts of flaxseed here during the week again dropped off, amounting to 16,128 bus., against 170,586 bus. last year, and stocks in the elevators were reported at 100,000 bus. Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$4.77-90	$4.69-75	$3.95
To arrive....	4.80	4.67	3.79½
November ...	4.75	4.65	3.92
December ...	4.66	4.55	3.78½
May	4.51	4.39	3.77

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY.—Interest of seedsmen is turning rapidly to cane and millet, though the movement of each is later than usual. About the only marketings of millet thus far have been of the common hog variety, chiefly from Colorado. It is said that wheat threshing and sowing are responsible for delay in the Kansas movement of millet. All seed coming to the market is being absorbed by the poultry feed manufacturing trade, which desires a substitute for high-priced kafir and milo. Cane seed should be moving, but rains, car shortage and farm work have held it back. Letters from the producing sections of Kansas and Oklahoma indicate that the crop was a fairly large one and will soon begin to appear in the market.

Dealers have handled a liberal quantity of sudan grass seed, obtaining supplies mainly from Texas. At present the movement is moderate.

Scarcity is the most prominent feature of the alfalfa and clover seed trade. Prices are holding very firm in each case.

Timothy seed is plentiful and rather dull, though dealers anticipate a good distribution before spring. A large volume of bluegrass seed was bought from the big crop of 1919, and much of it has been cleaned and resold on a profitable basis.

Following are the prices quoted for seeds arriving in Kansas City:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@30.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.

Blue grass—Per cwt., rough, $10@15; cleaned, $17@27.

Clover—Per cwt., $35@45.

Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.25; Siberian, not quoted, common, $2@2.25.

Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.

Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.25; orange, $2; amber, $1.50@1.75.

THE FARMERS PLATTE VALLEY MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.
Buyers and Sellers of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. Colorado Hard Wheat Flour.
FORT MORGAN, COLORADO

SEED SITUATION.

RED CLOVER FAIR CROP.

LENA, WIS. (7).—Red clover seed will be fair crop, probably two-thirds of a normal one, with quality pretty good. The alsyke crop is very light here this season. The demand for both of the above seeds is very good with farmers selling freely as soon as hulled.

Hay is very good, oats light, rye and barley fair, peas a fair crop and good quality.—*J. N. Bassett.*

TIMOTHY SEED SOLD.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Most of the timothy seed in our locality moved early and there are only a few country lots still in farmers' hands. Clover seed also has moved pretty freely, although farmers are more inclined to hold their clover for higher prices than they were the timothy. Our vicinity has produced more clover this season than for several years past, some of it of very fair quality.—*Hamilton Seed & Coal Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.*

CLOVER SEED IN NORTHWEST INDIANA.

DECATUR, IND. (7).—Very little clover seed or alsike has been offered for sale. The production was far below normal and the farmers have been trading among themselves. Our stock is light. We do not expect to buy much from the farmers. In the face of high prices we believe the demand will be limited.

There is very little grain moving at the present time.—*Burk Elevator Co., by A. Burk.*

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Larger Storage Capacity
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Alsike and Timothy.

Alsike showed speed last week—passed clover. Receipts have been disappointing and demand is good.

Timothy was in good demand throughout the week and scored a moderate advance. Receipts for season have been heavy, but shipments have also been larger than usual. The foreign peace demand is expected to do a good deal towards reducing stocks.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The market is very strong and there is a sharp demand for the offerings as the crushers can not get their Argentine supplies here as soon as expected and they have heavy oil contracts to fill. Receipts are light and offerings to arrive are practically nil.

The trade here was much surprised at the action of the directors of the Duluth Board of Trade in fixing prices on the basis of the close of Nov. 7. It has hampered trading in seed that was hedged in the futures.

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

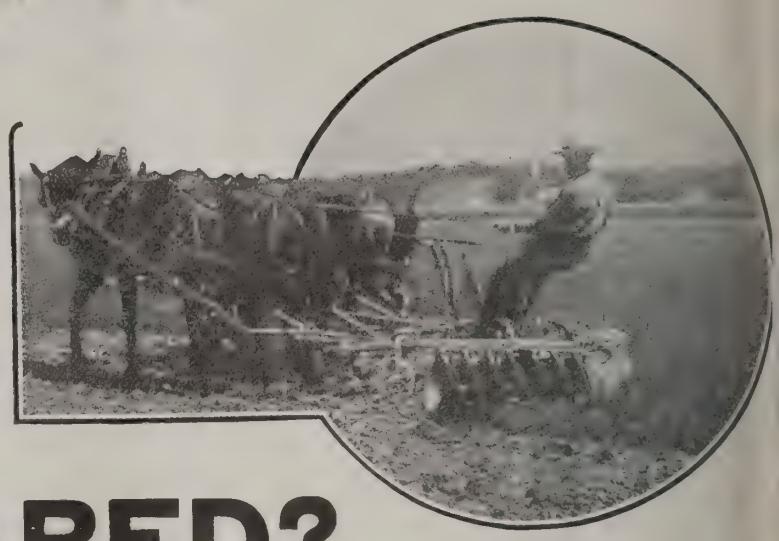
Clover seed was active and higher early part of last week, weak and lower latter part. Considerable "pep" was injected early, with prices up to $30.65 for March with a fairly large trade. News early favored the bull but prices did not stick. The crop is undoubtedly short, very short, and imports may be over. The present and prospective stocks may be entirely inadequate to fill the demand, but between now and spring the uncertainty will change sentiment many times, and $30 seed may prove the pivotal price of the year. The Government report issued last week caused little comment. It shows a small yield, and that the early estimates of Wisconsin crop were much too high and Illinois the biggest crop of any. Indiana, Ohio and Michigan are in the "also-ran" class.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—Offerings of spot seeds continues light, and as there is an active demand the market is firm but quiet. Most of the trading is in timothy seed. Red top and millet seed is scarce.

Quotations are as follows: Clover, choice high-grade seed, free of buckhorn, $45 to $49; average country lots, $42 to $44; heavily buckhorn-mixed, $23 to $30; poor and trashy, $5 to $19; alsike, high grade, $40 to $46; fair to choice, $35 to 40; poor and trashy, less, according to quality; timothy, choice clean seed, 11 to $11.25; average country lots, $9.75 to $10.75; low grade, $5 to $8 per 100 lbs.; alfalfa, from $20 to $35 per 100 lbs., according to quality; red top, fancy solid seed, $16 to $16.50; machine-cleaned, $12.50 to $16; chaffy, $7 to $10; millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; Siberian, $2.50 to $2.75; hog millet, $2.80 to $2.90; common, $2.65 to $2.70; sunflower seed, $9 to $10.30 per 100 lbs., according to quality; stock peas, whippoorwill, $5.65 per 100 lbs. Other kinds not moving in sufficient quantities to establish values. Milo maize, No. 3, $2.75 per 100 lbs.

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WHEAT STILL ON THE GROUND.

Reports as to the amount of grain that is piled on the ground and exposed to the elements have been somewhat exaggerated, but in localities where wheat has not been extensively grown heretofore and no facilities for handling are available, there is a large amount of wheat so exposed, and unfavorable weather conditions have caused the wheat to become badly damaged. It is believed that receipts of wheat in Kansas City in December and January will be very poor in quality. Samples of wheat submitted to the Grain Corporation for appraisal indicate that future arrivals will be much lower in quality than the wheat that has already reached the terminal markets.

Hay Inspection Rules.

The new regulations providing for having the Federal authorities certify qualities of food in interstate transit (including hay) have been formally issued by Secretary of Agriculture Houston under date of Sept. 1, but just made public by the United States Bureau of Markets.

Potato growers in the Yakima Valley are asking $40 a ton, a recent sharp frost it is estimated having reduced the existing stocks from 10@15 per cent. A recent heavy sale was made of a crop grown on 240 acres in the Yakima Reservation at $33@37 per ton. The output realized the grower $54,500.

"Mill Oats" at Nashville.

Nashville mills are running about one-half time, and corn is dribbling in in very small amounts. Two Nashville dealers are reported as bringing in "Mill Oats" and oats screenings, containing chiefly wild oats, which apparently are intended for mixing with good oats. Outbound oat shipments are already indicative of the mixing, but so far appear to conform to the grade requirements.

The potato crop of Missouri, which averages only 75 bus. per acre, is 8,400,000 bus. or 1,000,000 less than in 1918. The sweet potato crop is somewhat smaller than last year.

While plump seed wheat sho ways be planted if possible, R. berg, in charge of seed analysis Minnesota Experiment Station that slightly shrunken seed may pected to grow satisfactorily. lieve this proposition has bee ported by experiments covering of years by the Ohio Experime tion, the results to that effect been published several years ag

The potato crop of Minnesota, 000 bus. this year, is of universal quality and the yield better than ers expected a few weeks ago. T was practically all harvested a dled with almost no loss from f

Beans and Potatoes

e Allen County Farmers' Ass'n of ana has purchased 7,500 bus. of igan potatoes to be distributed to bers at $1.50 per bu.

midji, Minn., reports extra good de- l for seed potatoes from Beltrami ty this year. Seed has been mov- Vest as far as the Yakima Valley in ington.

Ohio the early crop of potatoes was and the average yield for the en- rop was only 62 bus. per acre. The is 9,300,000 bus. or at least 2,000,- nder last year.

e New York State Potato Ass'n has l the Ways and Means Committee y an import duty of 50c per bu. on otatoes and raise the present duty tato starch of 1½c to 3c per lb. It old story: the cost of production high and the profit too small.

American consul at Regina, reports that Saskatchewan suf- a very severe frost the first part tober and at this time the prov- is entirely covered with snow. A rature of 15 degrees below zero ed October of this year as the cold- ctober on record, the result of was that a very considerable nt of potatoes were frozen and the consul reports, are being ed to the United States, chiefly to win Cities markets of Minnesota o Chicago, and importers should ry cautious in buying potatoes ed from this province at this time.

BEAN SITUATION.

NO MEXICAN BEANS AVAILABLE.

EDO, TEX.—For quite a while this t has been using domestic beans, almost exclusively, as no Mexi- ans have been available through port, on account of exportation Mexico being prohibited. We have informed that the Mexican bean his year is not large; therefore pect that the ban on exportation ot be raised. While around this a few pinks were planted, they re consumed locally.—*L. Villegas*

BEANS EARLY.

CELER, MICH. (5).—The bean crop ed early and under very favor- nditions. Farmers started thresh- out the middle of September and free sellers from the threshing ne.

receipts were the heaviest ever for about 60 days, but the ing being over now, they are not g nearly as fast. What beans w in the farmers' hands we be- ill come to market slowly.

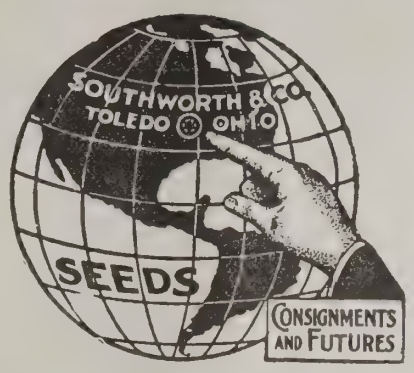
rding market conditions, we find s demand to take what is being and with the continued light s, we look for a good healthy t from this time on.—*Wheeler r Co.*

MICHIGAN BEANS MOVING OUT.

WAING, MICH. (8).—The latest Crop Report reads as follows: threshing is progressing rather and late returns from threshers lucing the average from that in- earlier in the season. The pres- look is for an average yield of 2.7 bushels per acre and a total about 4,000,000 bus. The qual- good and the pick is compara- small."

his 4,000,000-bu. crop it is esti- that about 1,200 cars, or about 0 bus., were shipped out of the uring October. While we do not r 10-cent beans, it is our opinion asmuch as about one-quarter of 9 crop was shipped out of Michi- one month, nothing can keep rom reaching the 8 or 9c mark. 12 we offered, subject to our ation, C.H.P.P. beans at $7.25 cy screen pea beans at $7.00 per l, f. o b. Michigan, in 100's jute. *C. Liken & Company.*

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BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

The potato market generally was a strong one the past week. Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified, as of Nov. 15:

Beans—

Boston—Limas, $14@14.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $11@12; mediums, $7@8.50; pea, $7@8.50; white kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $12@13.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $7.50@8; red kidney, $13@13.50.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, $12.50@12.75; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; limas, $13@13.50; pintos, $8.

Denver—Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50@9; limas, $10@10.50.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.

Los Angeles—Limas, $14.50; baby limas, $13; sma.-lge. wh., $6; pinks, $6; blackeyes, $6.35@6.50, all f. o. b.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

Montreal — Demand for Ontario handpicked beans continues steady and carloads are quoted at $5.50@5.55 and 2 to 3-pound pickers, $4.50@4.55.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11.50; com. to fair, $10.50@11.25; pea, ch., $7.75; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75@8; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; red kidney, ch., $13.25@13.50; com. to fair, $10.50@13; red marrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Manchurian, $4@5.50; yellow eye, $7.25; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50; Imperials, $10; Cranberry, Manchurian rnd., $6.75@7.25; long, $6.50@7; short, $5.50@6; Calif. pinks, $7@7.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, $7.50@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.

Rochester—New crop, peas and mediums, $5; yelloweyes, $5.50; red kidneys, $11; wh. kidneys, $10; wh. marrows, $9.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—Choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $8; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8, and white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston—Green Mountain, $2.60.

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.60@1.65; fair to good, $1.35@1.45; small or over large, $1@1.25.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich.-Minn., rnd., wh., $2.85@2.95; blk. Idaho russets, $3.25@3.35; rurals, $3.15@3.20.

Denver—Colo. Greeley, $2.50@2.75; west'n slope, $2.75@3; Idaho, $2.80@2.90.

Kansas City — Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3.10@3.20; Minn.-Ohio, blk., $2.80; triumphs, Neb., $2.75@2.85; northern wh., $2.65@2.75; western wh., $2.60@2.75; russet Burbank, $2.80@3; h.-g., bu., $1.50@1.75.

Milwaukee—$2.35@2.60.

Minneapolis—Red River, $2.90 f. o. b. valley field run; wh. stock, $2.70@2.75.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 10,464 bags, against 22,673 bags the week previous, and 11,518 bags last year. Market firmer. $1.80 to $1.85 per 90 lbs. for finest Quebec white stock. In a jobbing way $2 per bag is obtainable. Buyers are evidently looking ahead before the cold weather sets in.—Trade Bulletin.

New Orleans—Minn. Burbanks, $3.25@3.35; Mich. rnd. wh., $3.15@3.25; Colo. brown beauty, $3.35@3.50.

Pittsburgh — York State, $2.70@2.80; Mich., No. 1, 150-lb. sks., $4.44@4.50.

Rochester—No. 1, $2.07@2.17.

St. Louis—Western russet burbank, ex. fcy., $3.40 del.; Red River early Ohio, $3 del.; Minn. rural, $3; Carmen, $3.10; North'n mixed (poor), $2@2.75.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3.50; river, fcy., $2.75@3; rivers, ch., $2.50@2.75; Ore. garnets, $2.50; Yakima gems, $3@3.25.

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Feedstuffs

The Ada Flour & Feed Co. of Ada, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000 by L. E. Pettigrew.

It is estimated that the amount of blackstrap molasses consumed in the manufacture of mixed feeds is approximately 75,000,000 gals. per year.

The Ardmore Flour & Feed Co. will erect a large warehouse at Ardmore, Okla., at once. The building will be 40x140 feet. The company will also erect a large elevator. Mr. Stromberg is manager.

A meeting of dairy experts was held at Pine Bluff, Ark., recently on the invitation of the Rice Grain Co. The subject of discussion was "Proper Feeding as a Means of Reducing the Cost of Producing Milk." Efforts were made by the local people to show how to increase the supply of milk without increasing the cost of feeding the cows.

The Stout-Hunt Milling Co. of Memphis, Tenn., a newly formed corporation with a capital stock of $60,000, has purchased the building and equipment of the Yates & Donelson Co., flour and feed mill. Improvements will be made at once. C. B. Sprout is president and general manager of the new firm, with M. W. Hunt, formerly of Portland, Ore., as vice-president.

Holland recently imported chilled meats from the United States. This meat was consigned to the Dutch government, who will put it on sale in order to reduce the price of meats to the consumer. Before the war Holland produced an excess of meats, but owing to the lack of feed and difficulty of importations production has since the war begun falling off.

Good Demand for Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—A good demand prevailed in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Feeders in Kansas, Missouri and surrounding feeding states are taking comparatively large quantities, accumulating supplies for winter in addition to their current requirements. Fertilizer manufacturers also have been heavy buyers from crushers of the South recently. For 43 per cent protein cake and meal the market is holding around $81 a ton, Kansas City.

Plenty of the Grain Sorghums.

The crop of corn and kafirs, plus carry-over from last year assures an enormous surplus over and above any and all demands that may appear during the next year. The one and only prop under prices is the present small movement to market. This light movement is largely a matter of transportation, and may, therefore, be considered as transient.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

Rice Crop Damaged About 1,500,000 Bags.

The loss to rice farmers of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana as a result of heavy rains will be about 1,500,000 bags when the count is completed, according to General Manager E. A. Eignus of the Southern Rice Growers' Association, after receiving reports from three states. The rice which has been threshed out of the wet fields has been very unsatisfactory. The condition now is similar to that of last year—too much moisture content to make the rice mill well. It heats badly in the warehouse and breaks badly in the mill.

Rice Bran Trade Active.

The sale of rice bran during last week continued brisk at prices ranging from $33@36 per ton, sacks included, f. o. b. mill, according to location. Concessions are being made when large quantities, several hundred tons, are involved. The article is gaining in favor right along, especially among manufacturers of mixed feeds, another large St. Louis mixer having recently adopted rice bran as an ingredient.

RICE BRAN SITUATION.

Recent investigations indicate a very serious shortage in the rice crop of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and severe deterioration has taken place with the advent of the adverse weather conditions of recent date—excessive rains, coupled with abnormally warm temperatures, causing the rice to sprout in the shock. These unfortunate conditions affecting the supply of rough rice will necessarily curtail the anticipated volume of rice bran to be manufactured, resulting in a scarcity of rice bran to meet the requirements of mixed feed manufacturers throughout the territory, by whom the commodity is so largely used. This condition, when coupled with the short cotton crop, resulting in a deficient production of all high proteid commodities, such as cottonseed oil cake, will have a tendency to create a big deficit in these products. Rice bran today is the cheapest feed commodity in the civilized world, intrinsic feed value compared and considered; and as such a condition is illegitimate and abnormal, we may confidently look for a serious advance in the price of rice bran when the true conditions are known. It therefore behooves the users of rice bran to investigate, become acquainted with the true conditions as they exist today, and seize the opportunity while it lasts to supply their future requirements, lest they be faced with the probability of seriousy enhanced prices.

Stocks of rice bran thus far in the mills are not at all burdensome and millers are unwilling to consider solicitations for concessions in value. In the meantime the foreign demand for high protein concentrates is abnormal, notwithstanding the high cost of ocean transportation and the unfavorable basis of foreign exchange. To sum up, every indication points to an inadequate supply of rice bran, as well as cottonseed and peanut by-products, before the season is much further advanced.

THE FEED SITUATION.

FEED DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY.

SEBEWAING, MICH. (8).—As manufacturers of soft winter wheat flour we find that at the present time the demand for bran and middlings exceeds the supply. We do not think that values can decline very much; in fact, we look for higher values.

Oats and barley are very scarce in this locality. The crop was short and the yield light, and we do not expect to have large quantities to ship out during the balance of the season.—*John C. Liken & Company.*

FEED TRADE SLOW.

CLEVELAND, O.—We have found that trading on feedstuff the last month to six weeks has been very slow throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and have attributed the cause to the heavy buying on the part of every merchant in August and September; and with the open weather still prevailing, demands have not been heavy on the part of the consumer and all stocks remain in all store rooms. We find a more ready sale for December on our own products as well as all mill feeds, and look for heavy sales j soon as winter sets in.

The prevailing high prices of seed meal and old process oil mea not relaxed the demand, and the just about as heavy as when $10@15 less.—*The Lake Shore E Co., per E. G. Hart.*

DEMAND FOR FEED URGENT.

MONTICELLO, IND. (1).—The d for mill feed with us has bee good this year and is urgent at p on account of a good many mill ning on short time, because of th demand for flour. The demand h home and in the East has been ally good; and we believe, no winter is on, the demand for mi will increase and if the mills get orders for flour in the near we think the price will adva *Loughry Bros. Milling & Grain C. Loughry.*

Cotton and Meal Prices.

To farmers complaining of th price of cottonseed and linseed *Wallaces' Farmer* says: "If it we for the fact that there is this y exceedingly short crop of both fl and cottonseed, both oil meal a tonseed meal should be selling present time at around $65 to $70 As a matter of fact, they are selli to $20 a ton higher than this, an

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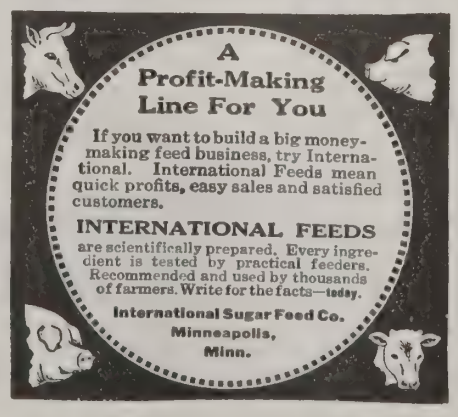
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quence farmers will feed them in er amounts than usual. Oil meal l decidedly worth while for many rs, but those farmers who have narily fed their cattle two or three s daily will this year try to get with one pound a day.
view of the short crop and the d in European countries, the it price is probably legitimate h. At the present time the for- ountries do not seem to be taking ch of the meals as they did dur- ne summer. It is expected, how- hat after the first of the year they egin to buy more heavily of cot- d meal and oil meal. During the month prices may go somewhat than they are now, but after the f the year we rather look for even prices."

FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

real, Nov. 14.—The market un- d but steady under a good inquiry. t cars of bran have sold at $45 per d shorts at $52 including bags. Buy- e expecting lower prices and are uying from hand to houth.—Trade n.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Demand was for wheat bran last week. Mid- were quiet. Other ground feeds a good demand, with prices slightly ar. Quotations: Soft wheat bran, bags, per ton, $43.70; middlings, horse feed, $45@57; dairy feed, $56 og feed. $62; poultry feed, $67@73.

CLEVELAND, O.

land, O., Nov. 15.—In the feed mar- ere has been several changes in recently and with a general ten- pward. Flour middlings are quoted which is an exception to the gen- nd and that is $1.50 below the price k ago. Standard middlings, $49; bran, $45; spring bran, $43.50; feeds, $49; hominy, $61; oil meal, % cottonseed meal, $78.75; gluten, hog meal, $71.68. These prices show ease in most cases of from 25c to the ton.

BALTIMORE.

more, Nov. 15.—The spot feed sit- is steady under a more or less con- obbing inquiry for sacked bran and gs and no pressure of first hand s. Quotations follow: Western bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $45@ Western middlings, per ton, 100-lb. $48@49; city mills' winter wheat per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $48; brown gs, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $50; niddlings, per ton, 80-lb. sacks, $65.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ville, Ky., Nov. 15.—Demand for ntinues good with both mill and ctured feeds in demand, sweet feeds especially active. Farmers have that balanced rations produce better results and are marketing nd buying feed at a steadily in- pace.
tions on mill feeds, cotton, carlots, an, $42.50 a ton; mixed feed, $48; gs, $49; gray middlings, $55.

CINCINNATI.

nnati, Nov. 18.—The mill feed mar- pears to have recovered from the depression and was quite active the ek with a good volume of business l at steady to firmer prices. Bran ddlings, especially, sold well, while feed also ruled strong and higher to reduced supplies. Quotations nt 100-lb. sacks. Bran, $42.50@43; feed, soft, $47@47.50; mixed feed, 46.50@47; brown shorts, $48@48.50; iddlings, $52.50@53; standard fine gs, $48@48.50; hominy feed, 100-lb. s 59@60.

BOSTON.

n, Nov. 15.—The demand continues light for feeds of all kinds with airly maintained. The ranges were ws at the closing: Bran, spring, $44.50@45 per ton; bran, winter, $45@46 per ton; middlings, sacked, mixed feed, sacked, $50@53; gluten acked, $72.12; red dog, sacked,

FORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
uality very high this year. Prices low
ay you to get our quotations. We are ship- Eastern States every day. Largest Hay ss Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
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$68.50; second clear, sacked, $68; stock feed, sacked, $68; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $28.60; cottonseed meal, sacked, $79.50@82.50. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 15 were 44 tons.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 15.—Some sections of the country have been willing to force sales of bran and recent sales have been made at $2.07 per hundred delivered. Some millers asking as high as $2.15, but there is no business being done at the higher price.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 15.—The market for mill feed during the week was quiet and steady. Consumers appeared to be quite well supplied and were buying only in moderate quantities. There was no scarcity of feed, but offers were not urgent, and there was a disposition on both sides to await developments. City bran was quoted at $44, middlings $54 and red dog $69, while Western bran was quoted at $44@45, middlings $50 and red dog $69.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15.—The local mill feed ruled very steady for the past week. Business has been of fair proportions while the supply is moderate. The car situation still remains a very serious factor and is somewhat limiting transactions. Current quotations are:
Bran, per ton, $40@40.50; standard middlings, $43.50@44.50; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $63@64; hominy feed, $61; rye feed, $42.50@43; old-process oil meal, $76.50@77; cottonseed meal, $76@83; brewers' dried grains, $64; gluten feed, $66, all in 100-lb. sacks.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15.—There is no change in the local feed market, but the coming of colder weather is expected to bring an improvement in several respects. Mixed feeds are scarce, although arrivals in the local market are regularly increasing. About 180 tons was the total for the past period, most of which was white middlings, mill feeds and bran. No regular quotations are offered by Pittsburgh dealers.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 15.—Wheat is in only moderate milling demand and no change is noted in the price. No. 1 red is quoted at $2.27 and No. 1 white at $2.25. Buying of flour is slow. The larger bakeries and dealers did a good deal of quiet buying a couple of weeks ago and are not in need of supplies. The mills are now grinding to fill orders. All kinds of feed are firm and in demand. Quote: Fancy spring wheat flour, $13.50@13.75; fancy winter wheat patent, $12.75; second patent, $12; straight, $11@11.25 per bbl.; bran, $46; standard middlings, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@61.50; coarse cornmeal, $60@62; cracked corn, $66; chop, $53@55 per ton.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Nov. 15.—Mill feeds are a shade cheaper but are steady. Wheat bran on call today was offered at $41.50 and $39.50 was bid, while $54 was asked for gray shorts. The cottonseed meal market has been upset most of the week, due to the ruling from an official at Washington that if mills sold 7 per cent meal above $65 they would be subjected to prosecution for profiteering. As that grade was being sold daily around $70@72 a ton, the order raised a big howl of protest. The mills got busy and soon had the order rescinded, showing easily that such a price as named by the official meant enormous losses as the price paid for seed amply justified the selling price of meal. It was the consensus of the trade that the order from Washington merely lent further confirmation to the charge that some of the departments up there are in the hands of people who are worse than amateurs. Fair demand for meal is reported and on the call board here trading reflects a steady tone at current levels of value.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—The market for feedstuffs is generally quiet but offerings are light and prices are well supported. The following quotations are for carlots, to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at cost, per ton: Winter bran, $45.50@46.50; spring bran, $44.50@45.50; standard wheat middlings, $47@48; flour middlings, $57.50@58.50; red dog, $67.50@68.50; shorts, $47@48; low grade flour, $68@69; rye middlings, $48@49; fine yellow hominy, $61@62; fine white hominy, $62@63; reground oats feed, $28.50@29; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $81@82; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $86@87; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $62@63.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 15.—Beyond an advance of $2 in rye feeds, quotations in the feeds list were unchanged during the last week. It was noted that dealers continued to confine their buying to sufficient to cover immediate needs, although declines in quotations are not as generally expected, as they were. Consumption was heavier over the country on account of cold weather conditions.

Prices per ton are as follows: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2, $51.50; No. 3, $50.50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $55; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $64; Boston mixed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $42.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 17.—There is a good demand for bran and prices are ruling firm for that grade, but the trade in heavier grades is rather quiet. Mills have November contracts to fill and are not offering bran very freely. Interior mills are offering practically no bran at present as they have a good local demand to take care of their offerings. Shipping directions are not very prompt on heavier grades.

Quotations in car load lots, F. O. B., Minneapolis; bran, $38@38.50; standard middlings, $42@44; flour middlings, $51@54; red dog, $61@63; rye middling, $41@44.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—Wheat feeds are steady, but quiet, and other kinds are dead dull, but prices are generally firmer. Quotations are as follows: Bran, $39.50@41, the latter for choice soft; mixed feed, $44@45; middlings, white, $56@57, gray, $51@53, brown, $48@49; red dog, $64@65; white hominy feed, $57@58; oatfeed, $26@27; barley feed, $53@54; whole-ground barley, $57@58; alfalfa meal, choice, $41, No. 1, $39@40, No. 2, $36@37 per ton, all in 100-lb. sacks.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 15.—There is a better inquiry for bran and middlings and the supply is about equal to requirements. Flour mills are operating at low ebb because of unsatisfactory flour market. Prices unchanged at: Bran, $38.50 per ton bulk; middlings, $49 per ton bulk, carlots, f. o. b., Toledo. Bag prices $5 higher. Demand for mixed feeds is light with tendency of buyers to hold off in the belief corn receipts will be larger and prices lower. Scratch feed, best grades, $66.50@68.50; corn and oats chop, $58.50; cracked yellow corn, $63.50; dairy feed, $66.50, per ton, carlots, f. o. b., Toledo.

BUCKWHEAT.

The buckwheat crop in Wisconsin this year is estimated at 575,000 bus., compared with 613,000 bus., forecasted Oct. 1 and 6,036,000 bus. produced in 1918. The average was 6.9 bus. per acre but the acreage was short.

In Michigan the yield of buckwheat is estimated to be 780,000 bus., about the same as last year and of excellent quality. The average yield is 15 bus. per acre, which is better than the 10-year average, but the acreage was somewhat decreased.

In Illinois the estimated yield of buckwheat is 18 bus. per acre, the total being only 72,000 bus. and of fairly good quality only. This is about an average crop.

Pierre, S. D., reports that while ordinarily buckwheat is grown in that state only for local consumption yet last year about 30 cars of the flour were shipped out of the state, mostly to the Black Hill section.

Indian Jute Crop.

Consul Smith at Calcutta reports the Indian Department of Agriculture's final forecast of the jute crop of 1919 in the three principal growing provinces. The total acreage in 1919 was 2,821,575 compared with 2,500,382 in 1918, the yield in 1919 is 8,486,234 bales compared with 7,019,088 bales. The increase in the acreage is due mainly to the better prices obtained last year but the weather which was too dry was not as favorable early for the crop as might have been desired, although late rains came in time to assure a good crop.

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NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

Alfalfa Department

The alfalfa raised on an 18-acre tract near Hudson, S. D., at $20 a ton yielded the growers $1,320 this year.

Johnson Co., Kans., reports a big crop of alfalfa this year, with much of it still in the stack, although considerable has been baled and marketed.

The alfalfa mill at Greeley, Colo., of the Great Western Alfalfa Milling Co. was expected to shut down early in the month on account of shortage of coal.

Stock feeders from Beverly, Kans., say that feed in that neighborhood is rather short, the only good crops of hay being alfalfa raised along the bottoms.

In the Pecos Valley of New Mexico near Dexter alfalfa hay is now selling at $25 per ton. Three cuttings were made this year, averaging a little better than one ton to the cutting per acre.

A farmer near Garden City, Kans., in the Arkansas Valley irrigating his farm by pumping from shallow wells made this year four cuttings of alfalfa as well as heavy crops of soudan grass, feterita, etc. Alfalfa is worth $100 per acre.

The gopher menace is considered a serious one to alfalfa production in Nebraska. The total loss in the state by these animals is estimated at $3,000,000, all kinds of forage crops having been attacked, but damage is especially heavy to alfalfa.

E. M. Bassler is a Wisconsin man who invented the alfalfa hay steam drier which is coming into use throughout the West. The inventor claims that more than 17 per cent of the protein is retained by the alfalfa when artificially dried as compared with 12 per cent when the hay is dried in the natural way.

To stimulate interest in alfalfa growing and the best methods of local handling of the crop, a meeting was held recently by Boone County, Ia., farmers and prizes were awarded to producers of the best field of this hay. There were fields of alfalfa in almost every township of the county and the prize winner was John C. Clarke of Des Moines Twp.

Heavier Buying of Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—Alfalfa millers and jobbing interests reported heavier buying of alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week, with closing prices showing a rise of $1 to $2 a ton. Chicago, Peoria, other Middle States territory, and the South and Southeast were the principal buyers. Demand from the Far East also improved, but this territory is still a comparatively light buyer. Snows in parts of Colorado forced some mills in the state to reduce activity. There was little business for more than November and December shipment.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $40@42 a ton, sacked, in carlots, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $37.50@38.50; No. 2, $33@34.50; brown, $31@33. Little brown meal was offered, most sales being of No. 1 and No. 2.

An improved demand for alfalfa mixed feeds from Oklahoma, Arkansas and other nearby states gave the market a stronger tone. Open weather has been a handicap to business. Practically no business was reported with the East, though moderate sales were made in Iowa territory. Prices were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 molasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

Colorado Shipping Alfalfa.

"Colorado is supplying the bulk of alfalfa hay coming to the Kansas City market," declared W. B. Poindexter of North Bros. "Much hay is available in the state, and with the car situation easier than elsewhere in the alfalfa producing sections of the West, the hay is being drawn from fields there. Earlier in the season northern Colorado was a heavy buyer of hay, some shipments having been made from Kansas City to that section. For this reason, no large movement from Colorado was expected, owing to the drouth in the northwest. But the drouthy areas have been unimportant buyers, due, no doubt, to the heavy movement of cattle to other range areas. Thus, the Colorado hay surplus has been diverted to Kansas City for distribution. Much alfalfa is available in Kansas and Nebraska, too, large supplies of hay from the latter state moving directly to the East without passing through the Kansas City terminal. There is hay in the country, but it is merely a matter of obtaining sufficient cars."

New Alfalfa Mill in Operation.

The Western Alfalfa Milling Co. of Denver recently erected and has now in operation an alfalfa meal mill at Henderson, Colo. The machinery and buildings are all as modern as can be, in design and character and the plant cost about $25,000. It has a capacity of 50 tons of meal per day. Stanley G. Coon, who recently returned to his position with the company from the U. S. Naval Flying Corps, is superintendent of the new plant.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

GIBBON, NEBR. (5)—The situation in central Nebraska at the present time is as follows: Weather is unfavorable for milling. Exceptionally brisk demand for meal, especially No. 2. Acute shortage of cars to ship in. There will be as much of a movement to market as the car situation will permit. Alfalfa is held at exceptionally high prices by the growers.—*Woolworth Alfalfa Mills.*

COLORADO ALFALFA.

PUEBLO, COLO.—The alfalfa crop was very good in this territory this year and was all put up in very good shape, as the weather was good during most of the harvest. We are paying the farmers $24.00 per ton for No. 1 to choice alfalfa baled, delivered at our warehouse door. We understand the eastern buyers are paying $25.00 per ton on track at points in the Arkansas Valley east of Pueblo.

There is not a great deal of alfalfa hay shipped from Pueblo, as the town absorbes a large quantity and the hay territory is not quite large enough for eastern outfits to place a buyer here. While the price of hay has kept up for shipment, we understand the alfalfa meal mills have recently reduced their price for loose hay as the alfalfa meal has not been moving out as freely as they expected it to earlier in the season, and many of the mills have their warehouses practically full of meal and have reduced the price of hay to shut off the farmers from hauling.

There are not as many cattle being fed in this territory this year as there was last year and we feel that if we have an old-fashioned open Colorado winter alfalfa will be cheaper in the spring than it is now.—*The A. McClelland M. I. & R. Co., by Tim Barbrick, Sec'y.*

ARE FATTENING HOGS.

Although packers are now neglecting heavy hogs, says W. G. Press & Co., "the quality of corn this year is perfect and hogs are coming to market in much better shape than ever at this time of year. It is reported they are yielding about 10% more than usual. While the hog receipts are not very heavy so far, the supply is becoming quite seasonable. The receipts would be much larger were it not for the fact that the weather is perfect for putting on fat. Hogs are not being rushed to market in the heavy hog raising districts. This is shown by the moderate receipts of hogs in Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul. It is customary for Iowa to put on weight and they are taking advantage of this weather to make their hogs as heavy as possible. There has been about 10% more feeding cattle shipped into the corn belt this year than last year."

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COMING CONVENTIONS.

Nov. 18, 19, 20.—Nebraska Farmers Grain & Live Stock Ass'n, at Omaha.

Nov. 21-22—American Corn Millers' Federation, Congress Hotel, Chicago.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at Aberdeen.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

Sec'y Smiley reports that the new claims bureau established by the Kansas Association is working splendidly and enjoying a very large patronage from members.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF

Receipts of rye at the principa mary markets of the Central We the week ended Nov. 14, and for th responding week last year, as co by the Minneapolis *Market R* were:

	1919, cars.	191
Minneapolis	109	
Duluth	155	
Chicago	47	
Omaha	11	
Milwaukee	54	
Total	376	

Closing outside prices of rye of ard quality and spot cash for ea of the week beginning Nov. 7, we

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.
Nov. 7	1.34⅝	1.37	1.37¼	1.28
Nov. 8	1.34½	1.36⅝	1.37¾	1.27
Nov. 10	1.34½	1.36¼	1.36	1.30
Nov. 11	*	.....	1.37½	1.30
Nov. 12	1.32¼	1.34½	1.36½	1.28
Nov. 13	1.32¼	1.33¾	1.33½	....
Nov. 14	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.28

*Holiday.



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Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
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assures the particular type desired.
Ask for samples
CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

llowing is the daily range of bar- spot malting quality and future tions at Chicago:

10....	$1.32@1.39	Nov. 13....	$1.32@1.47
11....	1.35@1.41	Nov. 14....	1.40@1.47
12....	1.36@1.44	Nov. 15....	1.39@1.50
es—	December.		May.
. 10....	$1.36½@1.37	$1.32	@1.33¼
. 11....	1.36½@1.38	1.34	@1.34¾
. 12....	.....@1.38		.....@1.34
. 13....	1.37 @1.39½	1.33½@1.36	
. 14....	1.40 @1.43	1.36½@1.38¼	
. 15....	1.39¾@1.43	1.35	@1.37½

Receipts of Barley.

load receipts of barley at different ets named for twelve months of 9:

	Milwau-	Minne-		Winni-
icago.	kee.	apolis.	Duluth.	peg.
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
9—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
718	722	1,280	171	920
524	701	946	180	1,333
k—				
101	142	223	16	323
104	131	214	17	324
85	138	179	18	295

BARLEY MARKETS.

WAUKEE.—The local barley mar- uled very strong and active hout the week and prices for the advanced 10@12c. Receipts con- small while the demand is brisk he market is closely cleaned up ppers and the industries, taking pot and to arrive. Receipts for eek were 108 cars, as compared 131 a week ago and 78 cars in Current quotations are: Good ice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable 49@1.51; bright, $1.51@1.53; fair d, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.45@1.49; to 44 lb. test, $1.40@1.47; 36@40 .35@1.40; feed, $1.35@1.42. Iowa $1.35@1.50; for light to fancy; sin, $1.40@1.53; Minnesota, $1.35 Dakota, $1.35@1.49; feed and d, $1.35@1.42.

ALO.—Barley dealers were up t it as far as local maltsters were ed, that class of buyers not even ; they would ever want barley Some inquiry from outside s mostly for export, but the prices r the offerings were about 10c what it was held at. With the advices from the West, dealers vanced their asking prices. Old ; was quoted at $1.45@1.55; new, 1.45; feed, $1.30@1.38, on track tore.

TH.—Trading in barley was re- l here during the last week, ow- the light receipts, inspections ing to only 24 cars as compared 66 cars during the same period ar. Specialists were in receipt d inquiry from the East and space is understood to have been or some grain to be shipped to before the close of the lake navigation season. Quotations were advanced 5@8c, and now stand at $1.08@1.41 for on track.

KANSAS CITY.—The week's receipts of barley were 16 cars, against 15 a week ago and 95 a year ago. Trade had no unusual features and prices were unchanged, with No. 3 quoted at $1.25@1.26 a bushel and No. 4 at $1.24@1.25. Sales were chiefly to local feed manufacturers and country feeders. Stocks increased 9,000 bus. to 131,000 bus., against 163,000 last year. Present prices are attractive to producers, who would ship more freely if cars were plentiful.

PORTLAND.—Although better prices are quoted for good barley, receipts are light and the demand for brewing No. 3 blue is only fair, says the *Commercial Review*. Feed barley is in good demand in spite of the relatively high prices for these qualities which are about 10c higher than this time last year. However, the real choice varieties are scarce and are wanted. As preference is given here as elsewhere to the movement of wheat the shortage of cars for moving barley still continues. The *Review* quotes values for No. 3 blue at $65.50@66 per ton, feed grade, $65.50 and No. 2 Eastern, $63.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is reported dull with offerings small and trading for future delivery quite limited. Range of prices quoted by the *Commercial Review* is $3.05@3.15 per cental, according to quality. The feed varieties are in best demand but even so, quantities changing hands are not large.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was a seller's market, offerings being light and the demand for practically all purposes being good and in consequence prices were very strong and advanced every day from 2@5c. On Friday $1.50 was bid for choice grain and on Monday $1.54, and none to be had. On Saturday bidding was very lively, but as some buyers were unwilling to pay the advances that had accumulated during the week they were unable to get the grain they wanted. Shippers were generally the best buyers during the week, although the maltsters were sharp buyers during at least two days. The chief feature of the market seemed to be the insistent demand and the small to moderate receipts. Monday's market continued the upward trend, there being an urgent demand from both maltsters and shippers. Receipts were a little large, as might be expected on a Monday and sales were reported of 33 cars at a range of $1.42 @1.53; three cars to arrive at $1.39@1.51. A bid of as high as $1.54 was made on some choice grain. Following the cash the futures also closed higher, December at $1.42½, May at $1.37½, after selling as high as $1.38. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 455,000 bus., compared with none the same week of the previous year. The visible supply is 4,180,000, which shows a reduction as compared with the previous week and also with a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS.—There is and has been a very strong demand for malting barley, and prices are gradually working higher. Elevator companies have orders for round lots of good size and are unable to execute them in the spot market owing to the light receipts.

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16, 1918.
American	560,000	994,000	3,726,000
Argentine	1,255,000	939,000	100,000
Total	1,815,000	1,933,000	3,826,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years.

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American ..	19,019,000	39,963,000	46,933,000
Argentine ..	9,082,000	12,314,000	2,019,000
Total	28,101,000	52,277,000	48,952,000
Season		113,282,000	140,826,000

Grain Exchanges Consolidate.

The Utah-Idaho Grain Exchange and the Ogden Grain Exchange have consolidated as the Ogden Grain Exchange. This consolidation centralizes the grain business at Ogden and closes the exchange at Salt Lake City. The officers of the consolidated exchange are; Pres., G. B. Flack; vice-pres., U. G. Holley; sec'y and treas., John Taylor.

Ogden is and has been the transit point for as a greater part of the grain shipped from Utah, Idaho, eastern Nevada or western Wyoming. Salt Lake City, is merely a local market, although for convenience most of the more important intermountain buyers maintain offices there.

According to Freight Agent Johnson of Texas, that state produced 222,456,000 bus. of corn, but owing to excessive rains and weevil the crop has deteriorated to present quality condition of 68. However, this corn will make lots of feed and with estimate of 59,000,000 bus. kafir and 5,500,000 tons forage feed, the demand for corn from Texas will be for white milling only, until spring at least. However, the car situation in Texas is bad.—*Logan & Bryan.*

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Hay Department

Instead of burning straw farmers are advised to scatter it over the ground as fertilizer.

The prairie hay crop this year in the neighborhood of Humboldt, Kans., was a very heavy one and was harvested in good shape.

The hay yield in Lyon, Chase, Osage and Greenwood Counties, Kans., was under the average this year and farmers are very slow sellers.

Franklin and Miami Counties of Kansas report plenty of good prairie hay, but probably little of it will go to market, at least not at present prices.

Some counties of Oklahoma report serious damage last season to hay from grasshoppers. This is particularly the case in Mazie and Washita Counties.

A press correspondent from Pierre, S. D., says that there is a good deal of hay yet in the windrow in that state, due to the inability of farmers to secure help.

Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, are inclined to believe that clover hay will continue in good demand all winter, and that stronger prices may be expected.

Stock feeders from Opal, Wyo., report stock moving out of that section very rapidly as hay is high and scarce and has to be hauled from 20 to 30 miles to the stock.

The hay crop of southeastern Iowa is very heavy this year with quality generally good. Shipments, however, are not very heavy on account of shortage of cars; but most of this hay is in bale and under shelter.

Nowata County, Okla., reports considerable hay sold out of the windrows but as cars are short little of it has been shipped. Considerable surplus still remains in the county, most of which is in bale. It grades No. 1 to No. 3 prairie.

High prices for hay in Idaho have discouraged the sheep men, very few of whom are buying although in some sections of the state hay is now offered at $12 as against $16@20 earlier in the season. Hay speculators are now hunting sheep to feed their purchases to.

Feeders in western Nebraska find plenty of hay, some of which has been selling as low as $6@8 a ton in the stack. Information as to hay as well as feeder stock can be obtained through C. H. Heard, agent in marketing work for Nebraska College and the Department of Agriculture.

The Kansas Hay Dealers Ass'n's booklet concerning rules, regulations and by-laws of the Association is temporarily out of print. The Association, however, contemplates reprinting the booklet after certain additions are made to the by-laws, when those who desire copies may be able to secure them.

The hay crop of Nebraska this year is 10,100,000 tons, according to statistics collected by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. This includes tame and wild hay as well as timothy and alfalfa. This is probably the largest state tonnage in the country. Kansas is not far behind, with an estimated 9,500,000 tons.

The Denver *Record-Stockman* says hay is too high on the Western Slope, or the Grand River country of Colorado, although the outlook for the winter is not as bad as anticipated in the summer. Hay is now held at $20 a ton on the farm, which is about $5 higher than feeders think they can afford to pay. A meeting of the Western slope stock growers will be held at Rifle on Dec. 10 to consider the situation.

Members of New York State Ass'n.

The following have been recently enrolled as members of the New York State Hay Dealers' Ass'n: H. P. & H. F. Wilson, New York; C. W. McDougall & Sons, Geneva; F. E. Foote, Middlebury, Vt.; F. J. Schmittner, Germania, Pa.; Dickinson & Peak, South Dayton; Rochester Grain & Hay Corporation, Rochester; C. P. Blackburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; New Haven Hay & Grain Co., New Haven, Conn.; S. A. Morse, Passaic, N. J.; J. C. Redman, 500 Fifth Ave., New York; F. T. Wood, Rathbone, N. Y.; Wilson & Parker Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; George W. Williams, 1145 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn; G. S. Bennett, Middleport, N. Y.; C. F. Sanborn, N. Y.; Dock & Coal Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Samuel Green, Smithport, Pa.; C. A. Reef, Gasport, N. Y.; J. Allen Ayrault, Medina; Samuel Green, Smithport, Pa.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Discontinuance of its city retail feed business and enlargement of its hay consignment trade and activities, including the handling of mixed cars of feedstuffs, has been announced by the Ransom Coal & Grain Co. The organization recently suffered the loss of a considerable portion of its plant in Kansas City by fire.

A comparison of prices for hay today with the middle of November a year ago shows that tame hay is selling at a slight discount, while alfalfa and prairie are bringing a slight premium, at least on the better grades. Best prairie a year ago brought up to $29 a ton, compared with the best figure at the present time of $23. Current prices for alfalfa range from $20 to $35 a ton, compared with $22 to $33.50 in the corresponding period of 1918. The range on timothy is $18 to $26, compared with $16.50 to $29.50 a year ago. Clover is selling from $16 to $26.50, against $16.50 to $28.50 in November, 1918.

Straw prices were as high as $10.50 on sales in Kansas City the past week. There was also a top of $36 for alfalfa. One of the interesting influences in these sales was the buying for the American Royal Stock Show, which is being staged in Kansas City this week. The breeders of the high priced beef cattle who are competing in Kansas City for honors in the show ring are consumers of the best feeds available, and they are also buyers of the highest quality of straw offered for use as bedding. In the last week there was accumulation of both straw and choice alfalfa to meet the demands of the breeders. The purebred cattle business, incidentally, has grown to a point which has led hay dealers here to give special attention to the demand of those engaged in that industry. That the buying of hay by purebred cattle interests will increase is indicated by the enthusiasm over the future of the business of raising such stock which is manifest among the exhibitors at the American Royal Show. Nearly all of the dealers have arranged to attend the exhibition as spectators. They are desirous of keeping abreast of the accomplishments of the consumers of the feed they distribute.

Cattle feeding operations the coming winter will require more hay and other feedstuffs than ever before, according to present indications. This is not generally realized, but figures as to shipments of stocker and feeder cattle indicate heavy cattle feeding operations. Statistics of the Omaha and Kansas City markets combined show that in the past three months they have shipped out 718,702 stocker and feeder cattle, the largest total on record for this season. In the same time last year they shipped out 669,582 stockers and feeders. In addition, the direct movements of cattle from ranges to the leading feeding states have been fully as large as a year ago. In the Northwest, where a reduced number of cattle are being carried over, the hay requirements will be unusually heavy owing to drouth. In the Southwest rather extensive wintering operations are under way. There will, therefore, be no reason for complaining a lack of demand for hay and feedstuffs from feeders of cattle, ing to present indications. event of sharp declines in cattle which some trade interests fear, mand for hay, especially alfalfa this source may suffer in volum movement of fed cattle out of th mous shipments to feedlots in th ent season has hardly started in yards.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDEN

Receipts light on both prair and alfalfa and the demand bein the market has advanced $1.00 p

Weather has been clear and c the past few days.

E. P. Palmer left for the Wes business trip this week.

Geo. Watts, traveling for the Hay Co., is in and reports lots o cut in the country.

W. C. Parson of the Parson C sion Co., is still at the same old doing business every day.

Hay Market

MONTREAL.

Nov. 14.—The local market is st there is only about sufficient to co mediate wants and this keeps pric on spot, which range from $23@24 for No. 2 timothy and $21@22 fo timothy. Farmers are still hold more money. The American marke an easier trend but prices keep hi

Receipts this week were 3,375 against 13,243 bales for the same w year.—Trade Bulletin.

CLEVELAND, O.

Nov. 15.—In the hay market thes tion has been dull, prices remaining t week's level and receipts are light. timothy, $28; standard timothy, $27 No. 2 timothy, $26; No. 1 mixed, No. 1 rye straw, $11.50; No. 1 wheat $11.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 15.—Hay is in fair demand very fair supply. Prices are fi there has been no change in the during the week. However, prices pected to increase along with win mand.

Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, carlots, $29.50 a ton; No. 2, $28; mixed, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 clov No. 2, $30. Straw—$10 for wheat $13 for rye.

BALTIMORE.

Nov. 15.—On the more desirable of timothy, mixed, and No. 1 clov the market is firm as quoted, with plus of good hay in the daily arriv the demand for such more or less c Medium and low grade hay, on th hand, is in ample supply and prices latter are irregular, with moveme

Straw of all descriptions is sellin well in a jobbing way and prices changed. Quotations follow per ton

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-No. 1, $31.50 standard, $30.50@31; No. 0@30.50; No. 3, $25@27. Light clover d—No. 1, $29.50@30.50; No. 2, $27@28. er mixed—No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, 27. Clover, nominal—No. 1, $27; No. ; sample hay, $20@22. Straw—No. 1 ght rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled, $14@ No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

v. 15.—No. 1 timothy hay offered at bids have been made at $34. No. 2 at $32 per ton, $1 off of No. 3, New ns weights and grades to govern.

NASHVILLE.

v. 17.—Demand for hay was quiet last Prices: No. 1 timothy, $33; No. 2 hy, $31; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2 , $30; alfalfa, $39@40. Receipts of t Nashville last week were 15 cars.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

. 15.—Urgent demand for the better s of hay has caused local dealers to ut, through the Pittsburgh exchange, for shipments at once. The receipts been very light, with a total of only tons for the week, and all new ar- are being snapped up quickly at prices. There is no surplus of any nd shipments are advised where cars e obtained. The lack of shipping ies is held responsible for the condi- oted in the hay market. Quotations : No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard y, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@ . 1 light clover mixed, $28.50@29; No. er mixed, $30@30.50; No. 2 clover , $26@27.

DETROIT, MICH.

. 15.—Receipts of hay are about suffi- to meet requirements of consumers. is little or no shipping, although inquiries are coming from the South. a is not sending hay to the market e feeling in timothy is steady. Clover e and firm. Quote: No. 1 timothy, @29; standard and light mixed, $27.50 No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 tim- $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $26.50@27; No. er, $26.50@27 per ton.

MILWAUKEE.

15.—The local hay market, which mparatively dull the past few weeks an extended mild season, has dis- increased activity and prices gen- improved slightly. Receipts are also Choice timothy is quoted at 50@ her, and No. 1 and No. 2 have also an improvement of 50c on outside No. 1 clover remains unchanged. t quotations are: Choice timothy, 28.50; No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@ No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover $24@25; red top and timothy mixed, ; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, 11.50; rye straw, $11@11.50; oat $10.50@11.

DULUTH.

15.—Cold weather conditions over strict led to an active demand for om dairymen and consumers gen- during the last week. Receipts a falling off owing to scarcity of nd the market was strong at pre- prices. Outside of an advance of rairies, prices per ton are unchanged ows: Timothy—No. 1, $24@25; No. 23. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $23@24; $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 22; No. 3, $15@16. Midland—No. 1, No. 2, $10@12. Straw—Rye, $9@ $9@10.

DES MOINES, IA.

15.—Receipts continue to run very n fact there is scarcely enough of ter grades offered to take care of l demand; arrivals of medium and grades sufficient to take care of ments. Good alfalfa hay and straw badly. Prices on all grades about ton better and quoted as follows: green alfalfa, $33@34; timothy, No. 26; standard, $24@25; prairie, No. 1, prairie, No. 2, $19@20; straw, $9

MEMPHIS.

15.—Receipts of hay have been a ger but are still quite small. Ship- em to be very independent and offered by the local trade do not them, hence small receipts. Alfalfa are almost nominal here, although ttle business has been put through the past day or so. Five cars of er No. 2 grade sold at $33.50, while 32 was bid for some more. For alfalfa $40 is asked and no bids. o. 2 grade was offered at $35.50, 3 bid. No. 3 sold at $30.50. Some neal sold at $39.50, and $40 was or more. Timothy No. 1 sold at lle No. 2 sold at $29.50 and No. 1 2 at the same figure. With pas- ot so good demand for hay is ex- o improve right away.

SEATTLE.

10.—Eastern Washington timothy, $36@37; double compressed, $40; $30@31; straw, $15@16; Puget $31.

SPOKANE.

10.—Alfalfa, $30 ton, $28 carload; $40 ton, $38 carload.

OMAHA, NEB.

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BOSTON.

Nov. 15.—The local hay situation is a very firm one under continued light receipts the past week. The best grades of hay are in light supply and the trade is turning to the cheaper grades, with the result that prices generally are higher than a week ago. Receivers report that there is little hay offering at the various railroads that will grade a good No. 2 or better, being mostly poor to ordinary grades which it is difficult to move at current prices. Top grades especially are firmly held and some receivers are holding above quotations, but this is purely speculative. There are few invoices reported of hay to arrive here and this helps to further strengthen the market. Some Canadian hay is still arriving out of condition and hard to move at liberal concessions from open quotations. About $34 per ton is an inside quotation for No. 1 timothy hay in large bales, although extra cars, if wanted, would bring a higher price. Small bales range at $32@33. No. 2 timothy is held at $30@32 for large bales and $29@31 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is held higher at $31@32, and No. 2 Eastern at $28@29. No. 3 hay ranges at $26@28. Clover mixed hay is about $1 per ton higher, ranging at $27@31, with fine hay at $26@27. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 15 were: Local, 65 cars; export, 5 cars.

The straw market is dull and draggy with excessive offerings at the railroad terminals, especially the Boston & Albany. Choice rye straw is lower at $15.50@16 per ton, with oat straw at $14 for the bulk of the offerings. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 15 were: Local, 10 cars.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 15.—There is a good demand for desirable grades of hay and with supplies well cleaned up prices rule firm and $1 per ton higher. Straw is in fair request and with light receipts the market closes firm at the recent advance.

Timothy hay—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $29@31; No. 3, $25@28. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $29@31; No. 1 mixed, $27@28. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2, $13@13.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $13.50@14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13.

ST. JOSEPH.

Nov. 15.—The hay receipts for the past week have been heavier than they have been for some time past, with the market stronger on all grades of alfalfa, prairie and clover hay. Prices on prairie hay have advanced about 50c a ton. Alfalfa about 50c a ton on choice grades. The demand for prairie, alfalfa and clover hay for the past week has been in excess of the supply. With prices as they are, shippers should take advantage of the strong market and get their stuff on wheels. Nominal quotations are as follows: Prairie—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22.50; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $17@19. Midland—No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@15. Alfalfa—Choice, $35@35.50; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $29.50@32.50; No. 2, $25.50@29; No. 3, $24@25.50. Timothy—No. 1, $25.50@26; standard, $24.50@25; No. 2, $22.50@25. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $22@24. Clover—No. 1, $25.50@27; No. 2, $20@23.50. Straw, $10@10.50.

OMAHA.

Nov. 15.—On account of the light receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa and with the demand being good the market is firm and higher on all grades. Oat and wheat straw in demand with market higher. Upland prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $18@21; No. 3, $14@17. Midland prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $18@21. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13@15; No. 3, $10@11. Alfalfa—Choice, $32@33; No. 1, $30@31; standard, $27@29; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $19@21. Straw—Oat, $10@12; wheat, $9@11.

NEW YORK.

Nov 14.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the New York hay market as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	4,219	380
Receipts last week	3,953	520
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	45,429	3,610
Receipts same time last year	64,127	3,630

We note very little change in the general position of our market this week. Offerings have been somewhat freer, and while the demand has been light it has been sufficient to keep stocks moved with some degree of promptness and there has been very little tendency toward accumulation. At the moment the tone is about steady on average offerings inclining, if anything, slightly in buyers' favor. New invoices are naturally light because of the embargo on the N. Y. C. R. R., but more or less hay drifts in at off-road points about the harbor and two or three river boats have come forward the past week largly supplementing rail receipts and naturally putting a damper somewhat on 33rd St. shed. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$ @35.00	$ @34.00
No. 2 hay	32.00@34.00	31.00@32.00
No. 3 hay	29.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
Shipping hay	27.00@29.00	26.00@28.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@33.00	31.00@32.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
No. 2 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
No. 1 rye straw	14.00@15.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	14.00@15.00	.....

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Nov. 15.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$25.00	$25.50@26.00
No. 2	24.50	24.50@25.00
No. 3	20.00	19.00@21.00
No. 1 clover mixed	22.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	18.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 clover	21.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	15.00	22.00@23.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	21.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	20.00	20.50@22.50
No. 3	16.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	21.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	20.00	20.50@22.50
No. 3	16.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 upland	23.50	.....
No. 2	22.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	17.00	23.00@24.00
Sample prairie	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	19.00	18.00@20.50
No. 2	16.00	13.00@17.00
Sample	10.00	.....
Packing	10.00	10.50@12.50
No. 1 rye straw	12.00	12.00@12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.00	11.50@12.00
No. 1 wheat straw	10.00	11.00@12.00
No. 1 alfalfa	32.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	31.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	30.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa	22.00	.....

KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 15.—Higher prices for all varieties of hay were quoted on the Kansas City market this week. Prairie closed $1 to $3 a ton higher, alfalfa was up 50c to $2, timothy and clover mixed closed unchanged to $2.50 higher, and clover gained 50c to $1 a ton. A further increase was noted in the movement, the arrivals amounting to 960 cars, compared with 859 cars last week and 660 a year ago. A keen demand prevailed for alfalfa, additional sales being made up to $36 a ton, a new high mark for the season. Sales of alfalfa were made in the East, South and Southwest, including Texas. Colorado is the principal source of supplies, with Nebraska and Kansas also shipping large quantities. Prairie hay reached a top of $23 a ton. Late in the week demand for prairie fell off slightly, and the market closed with a weak tone. Timothy is moving southward and in local territory. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $32; No. 1, $21.50@22.50; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $17@19.50; packing hay, $10@12.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $16@18.50; No. 2, $13@15.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $33@36; No. 1, $33.50@34.50; standard, $29.50@33; No. 2, $25.50@29; No. 3, $22@25.

Timothy—No. 1, $26; standard, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $22.50@24.50; No. 3, $18.50@22.

Clover mixed—Light, $26.50; No. 1, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $18.50@24.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26.50; No. 2, $16@23.50.

Straw, $10@10.50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—The receipts of hay for the past week were very light, and were not sufficient to supply the active local and shipping demand. Timothy hay market strong and higher under continued light receipts and excellent local demand for all grades of sound feeding hay. Conditions warrant steady prices and liberal consignments. Light clover mixed hay scarce and wanted; everything offered is readily absorbed on arrival at full figures. Heavy clover mixed hay in scant offerings and urgent local demand. Hay containing at least ½ clover is selling at high figures, in fact, as high as timothy hay. Clover hay scarce and wanted. There is very little clover offered and if here would command top quotations.

Alfalfa hay strong and higher. There is an urgent local demand here for all grades of alfalfa. Owing to the scarcity of clover hay the dairy trade are anxiously inquiring for alfalfa hay and if here would sell at extremely high figures. Choice alfalfa sold yesterday at $40 but it was a particularly good car of soft leafy alfalfa.

Prairie hay market firm, offerings moderate and demand exceedingly good. Conditions warrant steady prices and we advise liberal shipments.

Track Sales—Timothy: No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $25@28; No. 3, $22@24; threshed, $17@20.

Light clover mixed: No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $26@27.

Heavy clover mixed: No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $27@28.

Clover: No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $30@31.

Alfalfa: Choice, $39@40; No. 1, $36@38; standard, $34@35; No. 2, $30@32.

Prairie: Choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $22@23; No. 2, $19@21.

Straw: $10@10.50.

CHICAGO.

Nov. 17.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Nov. 15, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.	Nov. 16. 1918.
Total receipts	3,258	4,501	4,631
Total shipments	223	324	1,691
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	209,568	206,310	283,262
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	40,594	40,371	81,835

Continued shrinkage of receipts has made a big demand for any hay that can be used as feed and prices are very strong, on Monday last being the highest in the Middle West. Quote:

Timothy—Choice, $30@31; No. 1, $29@31; No. 2, $26@27; No. 3, $24@25; sample, $20@24; threshed, $12@15.

Clover—No. 1 light, $28@29; No. 1 mixed, $26@28; clover, $26@30.

Prairie—Kansas, Okla., Mo., ch., $20@27;

HAY OF QUALITY
can always supply you with all grades at attractive prices. Also Michigan Rye, Oats, Beans and Soft Milling Wheat.
Get Our Prices and Samples Before Placing Your Next Order.
ATTERTON & SON, Lansing, Mich.

ANY GRADE MICHIGAN HAY
Large or Medium Bales
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The Brouse-Skidmore Grain Company
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GRAIN
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HAY
THE PLUGGING TRACK MARKET IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR HA
Why, because we pay no attention whatever to grade. All hay being sold on its merits at our straight price for the entire car.
THE FITZGERALD BROS. CO., CINCINNA OHIO

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GOWLING
Successor to ELLIS & FLEMING
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For Promptness a Satisfactory Resul
Consign Your
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You need our facilities and al to handle your hay on consign If you are looking for a good Ci nati connection, get in touch wit
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BUYERS—SELLERS
BLOOMVILLE - - - C
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No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $10@11; Illinois, Ind., Neb., Northwestern, $16@25.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $15@18; packing, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $13@14; oat, $12@13.50; wheat, $11@12.

CINCINNATI.

Nov. 18.—An accumulation caused by suspended trading due to rains early in the week slightly depressed the market but the weakness was only temporary and firmer conditions and higher prices again followed the cleanup. Colder weather also had a stimulating effect on the demand and shipping orders showed a fair increase and local consumptive buying more activity. Receipts, however, were disappointing and the slight advance in quotations was not regarded as sufficient inducement for farmers to let go, and complaints of shippers to negotiate hay in the country were quite general. The movement is not expected to be materially increased until the country is assured $30 hay. Choice timothy and cars showing a liberal percentage of heavy clover mixture and straight cars of pure clover and good alfalfa commanded a premium, but all common and ordinary quality brought higher prices. The trade is encouraging consignment as more cars are now available at loading points.

The poor quality of the offerings Saturday caused slower trading, and outside quotations were not disturbed as easily obtainable for choice hay. Receipts for the week totaled 135 cars. In the terminals 15 cars.

Timothy—No. 1, $29@29.50; standard, $28.50@29; No. 2, $28@28.50; No. 3, $25@27; threshed, $18@20. Light clover mixed, $28.50@29. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@28. Clover—No. 1, $31.50@32.50; No. 2, $29@31; sample, grassy, $21@24. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $38@39; No. 1 local, $33@34; standard, $32@33; No. 2, $30@31. Straw—Wheat, $11@12; rye, $12@13; oat, $11@12.

TOLEDO.

Nov. 15.—Hay situation is practically unchanged from last week. Receipts are light due to farmers being busy at this time and the car shortage. There is urgent demand for all grades except No. 1 timothy and No. 1 light mixed. Prices steady. No. 1 timothy, $27; No. 2, $25.50; No. 1 light mixed, $26; No. 1 clover, $28.50, per ton, carlots, basis Toledo rate point.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nov. 12.—The car situation is in a most deplorable condition, practically no cars are available at any points for the loading of hay. Stocks in this city come in by water only and are therefore becoming depleted and any hay received is held at very firm figures. The city demand is somewhat light, even with the above mentioned conditions prevailing, but there has been a big improvement in the country demand, and hay is being shipped to various points throughout the State. This demand has naturally caused a firmer feeling throughout the market and, together with the sale of several large crops by original holders at advance prices, has given a decided firmness to the market.

Fancy red oats and fancy wheat hay is seldom seen and when on the market at times brings in excess of our top quotations. Alfalfa remains about the same with a good demand.

Export trade still suffers from the stevedores' strike and shows very little signs of much improvement.

Straw is unchanged.

Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $21@23; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oats hay, $18@22; No. 2, $17@19; choice tame oats hay, $20@23; other, $17@20; wild oats hay, $16@19; barley hay, $16@20; alfalfa, $18@23; stock hay, $13@16; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c per bale.

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 985,000 bu. last week, and rye 37,000 bu. Corn decreased 140,000 bu., oats 648,000 bu. and rye 40,000 bu. Details follow, the last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat	6,181	13,455	19,636,000	21,508,000
Corn	167	129	296,000	1,718,000
Oats	2,153	4,104	6,257,000	6,942,000
Rye	1,738	1,064	2,802,000	558,000
Barley	149	145	294,000	1,437,000

Corn Harvest On.

Corn growers are very busy gathering their crop. This work is progressing nicely, some have completed the job and Thanksgiving week will see the 1919 crop practically all in the crib. Shucking reports from farms in this section indicate a yield somewhat under the Government estimate in bushels per acre—no doubt exists, however, that the better quality will make up the deficiency.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur.*

Grain Imports.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in August, 1918 and 1919, and during eight months of the years named ending with August:

	—September—		—9 months—	
Grain—	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Corn	4,808	7,959,102	1,844,430	8,051,840
Oats	131	16,583	1,440,244	573,073
Wheat	927,154	143,298	15,525,722	6,624,634
Wh. flour	10,644	451	164,481	10,700
Hay, tons	34,802	17,723	307,874	152,097
Wheat from—				
Canada	27,573	143,298	9,937,056	4,066,805
Argenti'a	401,503	.....	792,138	.....
Australia	498,065	.....	4,815,532	2,555,388
Corn from—				
Mexico	1,566	43,407	58,454	78,642
Argenti'n	.....	1,752,815	1,612,852	7,724,812
Venez'la.	3,238	.....	144,844	689
Japan	.....	154,477	.....	547,617
Other	4	8,403	28,280	150,080

The State Federation of Farmers from Illinois, Indiana and other states are asking farmers to hold their grain and livestock for higher prices.

PRICES AND CROPS IN SPAIN.

In 1918 the Spanish government began controlling food prices by prohibiting the exportation of some and levying export duties on others, and a bounty of $1.80 per acre was paid for excess plantings of wheat in 1918-19.

Cereal selling prices were fixed in east province on the basis of a price at place of production, but it did not work out satisfactorily, so the Commissary General approved the prices recommended to him.

The government fixed the maximum price of wheat, taking into consideration the price of fertilizers, labor, agricultural machinery, cattle, and all the costs of cultivation on the one hand, and the price of bread on the other. This price, until conditions should justify a change, was put at $72 per ton in warehouses or aboard cars, and the provincial boards of supplies were authorized to fix the maximum price in their respective provinces, provided that the price should in no case be less than $7.20 or more than $7.92 per metric quintal (220.4 pounds).

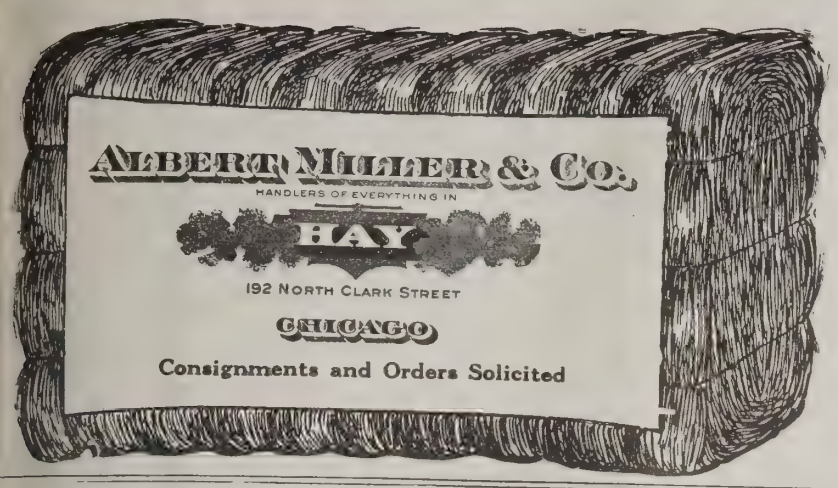
With the exception of flour for so-called Vienna bread, the manufacture of only one class of white flour was permitted, and the maximum price of flour was fixed at $1.98 per metric quintal above the price paid for the wheat milled. The price of bread was fixed at the same rate as flour, except in Madrid and Barcelona where $0.007 additional charge per kilo (2.2 pounds) was allowed on condition that in neither city should bread be sold at more than $0.0454 per pound. Only 10 per cent of the wheat apportioned to each miller could be used for making flour for Vienna bread, the price of which was not regulated. But later in the year it was forbidden to bak than one kind of bread, and on grade of flour, containing 75 p of wheat, was permitted to be m

American
Bale Ties
To conform with the rules of the National Hay Association, hay must be well baled. The use of American Bale Ties accomplishes this. A broken wire on a bale of hay condemns the hay. Broken bales cost more than Bale Ties.
OTHER USES:
For baling Excelsior, Shavings, Rags and Paper. For bundling Barrel Heading and Staves, and for Box Bands.
No other form of wire has to tand more strain and abuse. Bale Tie Wire must be made in the highest perfection possible. American Bale Ties meet every requirement for which they are intended.
Complete descriptive catalog sent free for the asking.
American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York

HIGHEST MONTHLY AND YEARLY PRICES OF HOGS.

Highest monthly and yearly prices of hogs at Chicago, per 100 pound the term of years indicated, collated by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTE Chicago *Daily Drovers' Journal* reports:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1919	18.00	18.15	19.95	21.15	21.55	21.60	23.60	23.50	21.00	17.20	.....	.....
1918	16.90	17.70	18.15	18.10	18.30	17.35	19.40	20.30	20.95	19.95	18.60	18.0
1917	12.00	13.55	15.55	16.50	16.65	16.17	16.30	20.00	19.70	19.65	18.10	17.7
1916	8.10	8.90	10.10	10.10	10.35	10.15	10.25	11.55	11.60	10.55	10.35	10.8
1915	7.40	7.25	7.05	7.90	7.95	7.95	8.12½	8.05	8.50	8.95	7.75	7.1
1914	8.60	8.90	9.00	8.95	8.67	8.52	9.30	10.20	9.75	9.05	8.25	7.7
1913	7.80	8.70	9.62	9.70	8.85	9.00	9.62	9.40	9.65	9.10	8.30	8.1
1912	6.70	6.57	7.95	8.20	8.05	7.80	8.50	9.00	9.27	9.42	8.30	7.8
1911	8.30	7.90	7.35	6.90	6.50	6.72	7.55	7.95	7.30	6.90	6.72	6.6
1910	9.05	10.00	11.20	11.00	9.85	9.80	9.60	9.70	10.10	9.65	8.70	8.1
1909	6.70	6.95	7.15	7.60	7.55	8.20	8.45	8.32	8.60	8.40	8.45	8.7
1908	4.72	4.70	6.35	6.45	5.90	6.67	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.20	6.40	6.1
1907	7.05	7.25	7.10	6.90	6.65	6.42	6.65	6.72	7.00	7.00	6.32	5.3
1906	5.72	6.42	6.55	6.82	6.67	6.85	7.00	6.75	6.82	6.85	6.50	6.6
1905	5.00	5.12	5.55	5.72	5.65	5.70	6.17	6.45	6.20	5.80	5.25	5.3
1904	5.20	5.80	5.82	5.50	4.95	5.45	5.90	5.80	6.37	6.30	5.25	4.8
1903	7.10	7.55	7.87	7.65	7.15	6.45	6.10	6.20	6.45	6.50	5.50	4.9
1902	6.85	6.60	6.95	7.50	7.50	7.95	8.25	7.95	8.20	7.92	6.95	6.8
1901	5.47	5.65	6.20	6.25	6.05	6.30	6.40	6.75	7.37	7.10	6.30	6.9
1900	4.92	5.10	5.55	5.85	5.57	5.42	5.55	5.57	5.70	5.55	5.12	5.1
1899	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.15	4.05	4.00	4.70	5.00	4.90	4.90	4.35	4.4
1898	4.00	4.27	4.17	4.15	4.80	4.50	4.17	4.20	4.15	4.00	3.85	3.7
1897	3.60	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.05	3.65	4.00	4.55	4.65	4.40	3.80	3.6



TRADE MENTION

The *Flanley Flash*, published every ednesday by the Flanley Grain Co. of aha, is circulating bits of news and t to a long list of shippers in surnding territory. A recent issue has the back of the four-page sheet a le hint expressed as follows: "The ves are turning brown—but the long en stays with shippers who consign Flanley."

The November issue of *Scientific Grist* rmerly *Scientific Squibs*) has just ched us, and contains a little story itled "Turning Dollars Into Pens," which is timely in that it exins why we are in the midst of high ces. The little booklet, issued by e Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, ous for their attrition mills, as al is very attractively gotten out contains its customary number of rty laughs.

pproximately 1,000,000 bushels of ter wheat is stored in Minneapolis, of a total only slightly exceeding 0,000 bushels in a market with 55,000 bushels available. There are btless very practical reasons preting filling up this 50,000,000 bushof vacant storage, and this item in sense criticizes the Minneapolis e, for all there do their best to help country and terminal shippers of South. It does seem unfortunate, ever, that the lack of country grain age and the car shortage everre reported cannot be considerably ved as we believe is possible by g this exceedingly valuable storage lable in Minneapolis.

Posts and Lightning Immunity.

rmers lose millions of dollars evyear as a result of live stock being d by lightning near wooden-post fences. Wooden posts are nonuctors, and when the herd is driven st the fence by a storm, many ble animals may be killed by a e stroke carried along the wires great distance. With Ankorite Drive Posts the fence is grounded ery post—there is no danger from ning unless it makes a direct hit. would seem that the installation of t that lends beauty to the landscape, durability and represents considersaving in replacements necessary old-style fence posts, and possessn addition an insurance value st loss by lightning, should prove the practical post for practical farmers. Do your missionary work now, dealers and elevator men; stock up and tell the story of the "Ankorite" to the farmers of your community during the long winter months in anticipation of your spring drive for business. Simply write the Calumet Steel Co., Department 7, 208 South La Salle street, Chicago, for the Ankorite Dealer Plan.

Suggestion to the Feed Trade.

Mallory, Mitchell & Faust, advertising and merchandising counsellors, Security Bldg., Chicago, take their own medicine and are carrying an interesting series of advertisements based on their long experience and that of others, greasing the cog wheels of merchandising machinery, which is the function advertising performs.

They emphasize a truth known to feed manufacturers when they say, "Merchandising is the marketing machinery which moves a product from factory to consumer. Advertising is but one of the cog-wheels in this machinery. Expenses incident to personal selling are almost twice what they were a few years ago. This increased cost of getting orders tends to decrease profits. The solution of this problem is to permit your salesmen to do nothing by 'retail' calling that you can do by 'wholesale' advertising. Fewer calls and bigger orders are the natural result of insuring your market by constant, well-utilized advertising. Some salesmen still believe advertising is an academic thing. Others sell it to the dealer before they talk the goods. Educate your salesmen how to team-work with advertising and your next campaign will produce more sales."

An ABC Paper.

It is right and proper that THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER subscribers should know something of the basis of the advertising submitted you in our pages. We hope your patronage of such firms will continue: and we should like to tell you something about our ABC membership (Audit Bureau of Circulation), considered by the advertiser and the agency as the most important factor in determining the best mediums to be used for business development. ABC endorsement is a world wide idea, eliminating as President Jones said, "the unknown factors." THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER is the only grain paper which is a member of the ABC, thus making it possible for our advertisers who are soliciting your patronage to know just how many there are of you and what your buying power is. They know where THE PRICE CURRENG-GRAIN REPORTER circulation is spread and have definitely fixed the probable results from their advertising. The publishers of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, desirous of maintaining its prestige, sincerely hope our subscribers will give due recognition to the business opportunities presented in our advertising columns.

Pollock Back to Middle Point.

H. G. Pollock, manager of The Pollock Grain Co., announces that they have moved back their wholesale grain and hay offices to Middle Point, O., having closed the Lima, O., office. They are now quartered in new up-to-date offices and are prepared to serve old and new customers much better than ever before. They will devote their entire time and attention hereafter to the buying and shipping of ear and shelled corn, oats, hay and straw in carload lots.

Announcement of Service at Galveston.

The W. L. Richeson Co., Inc., announce to our clients and friends that we are now prepared to serve them in Galveston, through representation by The Stone Forwarding Corporation, agents, The W. L. Richeson Co., Inc., American National Insurance Company Building, Galveston, Texas.

In effecting a Galveston connection, we have had in view a class of service which will insure for our clients a representation in the forwarding and booking of grain and other commodities of an efficiency such as we frankly believe has been operative in their New Orleans office.

THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER takes pleasure in pointing out to the reader the service covering his particular requirements which this company now offers at Galveston as well as New Orleans.

PRICES PAID TO FARMERS.

Following are details of prices paid to farmers, compared quarterly on dates indicated, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates:

	1918		1919		
	Sept. 15.	Dec. 15.	Mar. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Hogs	$17.50	$15.82	$16.13	$17.80	$15.81
Beef, cattle.	9.63	9.28	10.31	10.20	9.02
Veal calves.	12.57	12.31	12.65	12.40	13.39
Sheep	10.79	9.46	10.45	10.34	8.69
Lambs	13.73	12.44	14.03	13.89	12.25
Wool, unw..	57.7	56.2	51.3	50.5	51.3
Milch cows..	85.21	85.78	88.15	93.84	93.42
Horses	128.00	121.00	124.00	127.00	119.00
Beans, dry, bu.	5.67	4.86	4.40	4.39	4.36
Onions	1.63	1.32	2.00	2.34	1.95
Hay, ton—					
Timothy .	20.85	22.94	22.68	27.50	23.65
Clover ...	19.27	21.26	21.25	25.48	21.74
Alfalfa ...	19.72	20.74	21.40	20.89	20.89
Seed, bu.—					
Clover ...	16.61	20.67	22.61	23.37	25.38
Timothy ..	3.79	4.21	4.54	4.63	4.55
Alfalfa ..	10.04	9.65	10.64	11.79	12.34
Ctnseed, ton	67.90	65.05	64.00	63.80	62.13
Brm. cn., tn.	300.00	172.00	174.00	106.00	154.00
Cowpeas, bu.	2.26	2.38	2.49	3.44	2.69
Kafir, bu...	1.81	1.55	1.51	1.74	1.54
Bran, ton...	39.54	38.95	47.93	47.54	49.58
Ctnsd, meal	57.40	60.64	62.88	63.06	74.08
Paid by farmers—					
Clover sd.	19.42	23.10	25.72	27.87	28.73
Tim. sd..	4.98	5.23	5 50	5.68	5.92
Alfalfa sd.	12.43	12.00	13.12	14.24	15.47

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

Following are the import and export prices of below mentioned commodities on dates named, as averaged by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, import prices being values in foreign markets and export prices those at the time of exportation:

IMPORT PRICES.

	1918		1919		
	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.
Rice, lbs.	$0.047	$0.068	$0.050	$0.06	$0.079
Wheat, bu..	1.50	1.68	1.49	1.95	1.89
Flour, bbl..	9.55	12.33	6.04	9.58	6.67
Cotton, lb..	.470	.347	.258	.376	.368
Eggs, doz..	.376	.325	.292	.233	.363
Jute, ton...	85.11	75.21	162.60	122.58	145.19
Sisal grass, ton	398.62	304.16	300.25	308.08	303.02
Hides,calf,lb.	.461	.184	.487	.484	.51
Cattle, lb...	.228	.222	.230	.253	.32
Beef, fr....	.129	.246	.156	.18	.164
Cheese, lb..	.383	.307	.719	.473	.258
Flaxseed,bu.	2.88	2.93	2.71	2.44	3.35
Beans, bu...	4.64	4.16	4.28	3.14	2.90
Onions, bu..	1.18	1.48	1.16	1.69	1.35
Potatoes,bu.	1.14	.916	1.04	.996	1.24

EXPORT PRICES.

Barley, bu..	1.56	1.20	1.88	1.37	1.54
Corn, bu....	1.74	1.31	1.57	1.78	1.54
Rice, lb.....	.08	.077	.08	.064	.098
Wheat, bu..	2.35	2.33	2.40	2.48	2.43
Wheat flour.	11.18	11.53	11.80	11.20	11.05
Cotton, lb...	.31	.325	.315	.295	.335
Eggs, doz...	.361	.44	.454	.46	.466
Hay, ton...	31.50	30.22	29.74	26.00	32.80
Beef,cnd.,lb.	.423	.403	.404	.43	.375
Fresh, lb..	.243	.244	.234	.213	.232
Pkld.. lb..	.23	.192	.196	.21	.204
Oleo oil, lb..	.227	.241	.273	.281	.322
Tallow, lb..	.183	.182	.156	.131	.17
Hams,etc.,lb.	.277	.295	.31	.324	.334
Bacon, lb...	.291	.30	.302	.317	.337
Neut.lard,lb.	.27	.297	.286	.318	.367
Pork,pkld.,lb.	.213	.208	.228	.26	.265
Lard cmpd.	.235	.236	.236	.25	.278
Butter, lb..	.418	.44	.367	.555	.53
Cotnsd cake	.031	.027	.027	.032	.033
Linsd. cake.	.023	.027	.027	.032	.036
Onions, bu..	1.50	1.70	1.80	3.15	2.54
Potatoes,bu.	1.78	1.65	1.30	1.73	1.90

Marketing Accounting Courses.

Accounting systems for marketing organizations, prepared by the Bureau of Markets, are to form the basis of courses in marketing accounting at 26 colleges next year. These accounting systems have been prepared for use in country grain elevators and creameries. The Bureau says: "Their value has been demonstrated by 800 actual installations."

The Bureau adds that it is "preparing text material which will be available by other lines, including coöperative fruit organizations, coöperative stores, livestock shipping associations and cotton warehouses. Bulletins on accounting systems for commission houses, cold-storage warehouses and milk-distributing plants are being prepared." How interesting.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A lower range of values was established for hog products for future delivery last week, with the close on pork and lard at the inside, with pork off 80c, lard 60c, for November and 87½c for January and ribs 25 to 50c, the latter on January. Hogs were also materially lower.

Speculative trading was limited. Lard was bought freely on the weak spots by local packers who took advantage of small rallies to secure profits. The short interest was anxious at times, but their buying on the whole was not heavy. Less inquiry existed for cash lard with more doing in refined lots and less in loose, the latter selling at 75c under November at the last. Early in the week cash lots brought 15c over November. Leaf lard sold at $29. The make of lard is not as large, and those of November 15 showed only 3,394,238 lbs., or 1,600,000 lbs. increase in two weeks. The total stock of all lard was 25,597,000 lbs., a decrease of 1,344,600 lbs., while last year there was an increase of 5,133,000 lbs., with the total stocks 33,544,884 lbs.

The export demand for lard has fallen off and there were reports that eastern traders, who recently were large buyers, were offering to resell both lard and meats at lower prices than they could be put down for in the West.

Short ribs and dry salted meats, as well as pickled hams and green hams, came in for a larger trade, the domestic business being better a good part of the week with a little export business, although at the last a falling off was noticeable. Bellies and backs were taken more freely and packers are giving more attention to them. Green hams have advanced 2c a pound of late and are 20½ to 20¾c for 14@16 lbs. Shipments of lard and meats for the week were 43,566,000 lbs., an increase of 3,500,000 lbs. for the week and of over 11,000,000 lbs., as compared with last year. Of meats alone there were 29,210,000 lbs., an increase of over 8,000,000 lbs. for the week. Hog supplies were larger and prices dropped sharply around mid-week, with a little rally at the last. There are indications of better supplies from now on, but farmers show a disposition to hold off on breaks.

Range of prices in October and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Nov.15,	Nov.8,	Nov.16,
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Jan.	$34.75	$33.75	$33.75	$34.55	$46.30
Oct. rg.	34.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Nov.	26.50	25 85	25.85	26.45	27.10
Oct. rg.	25.65	22 15	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	24.82	23.90	23.90	24.77	26.45
Oct. rg.	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	18.60	18.10	18.25	18.50	24.52
Oct. rg.	18.85	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	20.30	17.10	.....	.....	.....
May	18.67	17.95	18.05	18 55	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 15.—Settlement of the strike of coal miners gave the market for provisions in Kansas City an improved tone. Provision interests here have been feeling the effects of the strike by a reduced domestic demand in the principal mining districts, but buying has since been resumed. Prices closed irregularly, some cuts being down as much as 1c. Demand from the large consuming markets of the East was fair to good, and local demand was moderate. Fancy loins were off about ½c, with the cheaper cuts down about 1c. Lard sales were fairly liberal on the whole, with prices about ½c to 1c lower. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats shared a good demand from the South, where high cotton prices are stimulating trade. Fancy hams and bacon were off only fractionally, with a good demand. Declines to new low levels in foreign exchange rates was a restricting influence in the export trade of packers here.

Summary of Live Stock.

Hog prices in the leading markets were highest early and low at the close, the range being as follows, the compilation being by the *Daily Drover's Journal:*

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$15.50	$15.35	$14.90	$14.60	$14.85	$14.55
K. City	15.60	15.25	15.10	14.50	14.60	14.55
Omaha	15.35	15.35	15.15	14.75	14.85	14.85
St.Louis	15.55	15.35	14.75	14.75	14.85	14.85
St. Joe.	15.50	15.25	14.80	14.40	14.85	14.85
Sx. City	15.25	15.25	15.00	14.75	15.00	14.50
St. Paul	14.85	14 85	14.40	14.25	14.80	14.25
Ind'polis	15.10	14.65	14.50	14.35	14.75	14.50
Buffalo	15.50	15.75	15.35	14.85	15.25	15.10
Pittsb'g	15.75	15.50	15.25	14.75	14.75	15.00
Clevel'd	15 40	15.40	15.00	14.75	14.50	14.60
L'sville	15.00	14.75	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.25
H. top..	$15.75	$15.75	$15.35	$14.85	$15.25	$15.10
L. top..	14.85	14.75	14.25	14 00	14.00	14.25
Av. top	15.30	15.20	14.90	14.50	14.75	14.70
Wk. ago	15.10	15.10	15.20	15.10	15.35	15.40
Gain ..	$ .20	$ .10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss ..	.....	.....	$ .30	$ .60	$ .66	$ .70

Cattle prices were better with supplies liberal and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.75@20.50	$7.00@14.25
Kansas City	9.25@19.00	5.25@12.75
Omaha	9.40@17.75	5.30@12.40
St. Louis	9.25@17.00	5.25@11.85
St. Joseph	9.20@16.75	5.25@11.75
Sioux City	9.20@16.50	5.30@11.65
St. Paul	9.15@15.80	5.15@11.50

Sheep and lambs sold well with prices higher and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$9.00@15.10	$5.75@10.50
Kansas City	8.50@14.25	3.50@ 8.25
Omaha	8.40@15.00	3.40@ 8.25
St. Louis	8.50@15.00	3.25@ 8.00
St. Joseph	8.75@14.10	3.00@ 7.50
East Buffalo	9.00@14.50	3.50@ 7.75
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.00	4.00@ 8.00
Jersey City	9.00@14.75	4.00@ 8.50
Louisville	8.50@13.00	3.50@ 7.50
Cleveland	8.25@13.50	3.40@ 7.25

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK YARDS.

The Bureau of Markets gives the following summary of the movement of live stock for the month of October, 1919 and 1918:

	Cattle. 1919.	Cattle. 1918.	Hogs. 1919.	Hogs. 1918.
Receipts, 69 mkts.—				
Oct.	3,018,142	2,877,081	3,165,715	3,447,819
Change	+141,061	or 4.9%	—282,104	or 8.2%
Receipts, 69 mkts.— 10 mos.	19,702,699	20,579,179	36,181,714	35,125,813
Change	—876,480	or 4.3%	+1,055,901	or 3%
Shipments, 69 mkts.—				
Oct.	1,552,433	1,336,857	1,117,964	919,050
Increase	215,576	or 16.1%	198,914	or 21.6%
Shipments, 69 mkts.— 10 mos.	8,374,926	8,256,731	11,407,856	11,659,260
Change	+118,195	or 1.4%	—251,404	or 2.2%
Local slaughter, 69 mkts.—				
Oct.	1,444,336	1,545,677	2,063,658	2,483,525
Dec.	101,341	or 6.6%	419,867	or 16.9%
Local slaughter, 69 mkts.— 10 mos.	11,166,391	12,157,981	24,684,839	23,313,252
Change	—991,590	or 8.2%	+1,371,587	or 5.9%
Stockers and feeders, 69 mkts.—				
Oct.	839,398	704,000	111,156	117,677
Change	+135,398	or 19.2%	—6,521	or 5.5%
Stockers and feeders, 69 mkts.— 10 mos.	4,093,603	4,023,402	741,694	806,577
Change	+70,201	or 1.7%	—64,883	or 8%

SHEEP.

	1919.	1918.
Repts., 69 mkts., Oct.	3,754,788	3,327,900
Increase	426,888	or 12.8%
10 mos.	21,858,163	18,258,670
Increase	3,599,943	or 19.7%
Shipments, October.	2,287,755	2,146,552
Increase	141,207	or 6.6%
10 mos	11,556,670	9,964,099
Increase	1,592,571	or 16%
Slaughter, October.	1,451,683	1,205,480
Increase	246,203	or 20.1%
10 mos.	10,226,942	8,228,339
Increase	1,998,603	or 24.3%
Stockers and f'ders. Oct.	1,385,629	1,245,633
Decrease	159,996	or 11.2%
10 mos.	5,356,526	4,084,699
Decrease	1,271,827	or 31.1%

HORSES AND MULES.

Receipts, 69 mkts., Oct.	129,454	158,916
Decrease	29,462	or 18.5%
10 mos.	827,342	990,480
Decrease	163,138	or 16.5%
Shipments, 69 mkts., Oct.	130,773	160,091
Decrease	29,318	or 18.3%
10 mos	808,261	977,798
Decrease	169,537	or 17.3%

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. Nov. 1 to Nov. 15.	1918. Oct. 26 to Nov. 16.
Chicago	358,500	584,700
Kansas City	98,300	185,100
South Omaha	42,900	117,000
St. Louis	110,400	176,300
S. St. Joseph	58,500	129,000
Indianapolis	26,500	91,100
Milwaukee	29,100	34,600
Cudahy	12,800	46,500
Cincinnati	41,500	55,400
Ottumwa	21,900	26,700
Cedar Rapids	14,400	25,800
Sioux City	31,600	65,700
St. Paul	41,800	77,500
Cleveland	51,600	92,700
Louisville	11,300	11,800
Wichita	6,500	46,000
Detroit	33,300	47,600
Nebraska City	7,300	10,900
Oklahoma City	6,700	25,200
Above and all others.	1,181,000	2,159,000
For the week	659,000	851,000
Preceding week	522,000	705,000

Weights are reported as follows: 226, 224, 176, 269, 190, 260, 232, 211, 192, 208. Reports of quality: Five "good," two "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

On Monday trade in hog products was of a speculative nature, mess pork, lard and short ribs ruling most active in the January contracts. Exports of meats and lard showed a large increase last week over same time previous week, lard increasing 6,322,000 lbs., meats 12,025,000 lbs. and a decrease of 190 bbls. of pork. Quotations of Nov. 17 follow:

M pork, new	$43.00@.....
Lard, round lots	25.55@.....
Neutral, No. 1	34.25@34.50
Neutral, No. 2	33.25@33.50
Shortrib sides	18 50@19.50

	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	20¾	@21	24 @24½
12-14 lbs.	20½	@20¾	23½@24
14-16 lbs.	20¼	@20½	22¾@23
18-20 lbs.	20	@20¼	22¼@22½
Skinned hams	19½	@21½	21 @22½
Picnics	16	@18¾	14½@19½
Bellies	22½	@27	23½@27
Pork loins	29	@30	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	18 -18½	Hams	28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks.	21 -24½	Sk. hams	27½-28
Clr. Bellies.	20¼-21¼	Picnics	22 -22½
Rib Bellies.	20¼-21	E. S. Sides.	21½-21¾
E. S. R. Sds.	19½-19¾	Sh. Cl. Sds.	23 -23¼
S. Cl. Sides.	20¼-20½	E. S. C. Sds.	21½-21¾
E. S. C. Sds.	19½-19¾	Rough Sides	21½-22
Plates, reg	19 -19¼	B'kfast Bac.	32½-33
Butts	19 -19¼		

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Nov. 15, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs.	33	33	188
Pork, brls.	.....	200	310
Cut meats, lbs.	3,191,000	6,040,000	5,003,000
Lard, lbs.	2,440,000	5,209,000	4,616,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	89	280	1,651
Pork, brls.	848	1,861	6,564
Cut meat, lbs.	29,210,000	56,760,000	39,983,000
Lard, lbs.	14,356,000	26,869,000	26,832,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.50	$14.60	$ 8.00	$14.50
Previous week.	15.50	14.75	7.60	14.40
Cor. week 1918.	15.10	17.62	9.00	14.75
Cor. week 1917.	10.90	17.45	11.15	16.75
Cor. week 1916.	10.15	9.60	8.10	11.45
Cor. week 1915.	8.65	6.40	5.70	8.60
Cor. week 1914.	8.90	7.45	5.50	8.80
Cor. week 1913.	8.15	7.75	4.40	7.00
Cor. week 1912.	8.00	7.75	3.95	7.05
Cor. week 1911.	6.75	6.35	3.40	5.20
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.55	$10.05	$ 6.40	$ 9.95

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 8, 1919.
Pork, bbls.	300	1,175
Pork, lbs.	57,000	223,250
Meats, lbs.	21,919,000	17,829,000
Total meat	21,976,000	18,052,250
Lard	11,165,000	8,975,000
Total products	33,141,000	27,027,250

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Hog supplies creased over 42,000 last week, wit run of 206,759 at Chicago, altho about 4,000 less than last year. prices were made Monday, $15.50, w the best at the close was $14.55. W ness followed with the close unsati tory and the lowest in two weeks, 3,000 left over. The widest range tween the highest and lowest prices $1.60, or 30c above the smallest spr Heavy packing hogs were slow sale of the time, while pigs and light were in active demand and sold u $15 on Friday, while the best butc brought $14.75. Average on Satu was $14.30, against $15.10 a week Average for the week was $14.60 15c under the previous week and below last year's, compared with $ two years ago.

Average weight for the week was lbs., compared with 233 lbs. the vious week and 225 lbs. last year, v the nine year average was 210 lbs. ers bought 188,700 hogs for the v against 147,000 the previous week 193,400 last year. The Armour inte took 28,500; Swift, 41,500; Wilson 000, and Morris, 16,700.

Fancy beef steers sold at the hi price on record, two head of A yearlings of extra fancy quality last Thursday at $21.21, an outside ing the buyer for the city trade. head of 1,288 lb. steers sold at $ equaling the previous high record Texas bred yearlings sold to a packer early in the week at $20.5 average being 1,015 lbs. Beef generally were 50c higher with th erage $15.50, or the same as the vious week and 40c over last year.

Butchers' stock was unevenly hi although the close was rather Packers were good buyers early prices up 10 to 15c, but the demar ceded. Heifers at one time show to 50c gain from the early low making 75c to $1 above the pre inside week's figures. Average of and heifers for the week was $8. 50c higher than the previous Bulls made a small advance w range of $5.75 to $11 with bologn $6.25 to $7.75 and average for all was $7.40, or 15c higher for the Top prices on cutter stock was with a good trade and an averag the week, $5.95, a gain of 20c fo week.

Western range steers met an sale at 35 to 50c advance with a l supply, receipts being 54,700, a 23,000 the previous week and 20,50 year.

Stockers and feeders were in demand. Ohio buyers taking hold ly, and some of the big feeders will handle as many cattle as last Feeders in central Illinois are als ing hold, picking up Canadian ar at low prices, as they have had a shrink. Prices advanced 25 to 50c the range $6 to $12.75, and av $9.80, or 30c up for the week.

Fat lambs finished the week 25c er than a week ago and 50c abo best figure on Monday with $15. top. Average for the week was or 10c better than the previous and 25c under last year's. Fat sold at $8 and the average was 40c better than the previous wee $1 under last year. Feeders were buyers and the market was stron twenty markets had 468,800, con with 530,200 the previous week 429,700 last year.

Estimated receipts at Chicago f week: cattle, 95,000; hogs, 21 sheep, 140,000. Arrivals last year cattle, 109,692; hogs, 217,639; 151,704.

Kansas City Livestock Mark

Sanders Sosland, Corresponden

Kansas City, Nov. 15.—Larger r resulted in renewed weakness in t

narket in Kansas City this week, while he trade in cattle and sheep showed small hanges. There was a small gain in the rrivals of cattle, while the movement of heep decreased.

The market for hogs closed about $1 ower, having recovered slightly the last wo days of the week. Average cost of roves was figured at about $14.62 for the eek, compared with $14.86 in the preceding eek. The top early was $15.50, but at the lose the top was only $14.55. The action f the market seemed to increase bearish- ess. It is recognized that supplies in Kan- as City territory are short, owing to small orn crops the last few years, but the belief revails here that the larger corn growing reas have heavy marketings ahead. This, ogether with the attitude of packers, oints, it is believed, to lower prices. Pigs osed around 50c lower, with a continued ood demand. The market here at times as relatively higher than at Chicago. ackers were poor buyers of pigs. Quality as lacking in the runs generally.

On the cattle yards the trade started eak, due in part to labor troubles, but ttlement of the mine strike encouraged uyers, especially of stockers and feeders. he receipts were of plain quality, giving vidence of a close cleanup on ranges. ack of cars was again felt. There were w corn-fed cattle in the arrivals, and e top sale was only $17.25, this load being medium quality. It was stated that oice yearlings might have brought $20. he bulk of grass steers sold at $9@13. ome short-feds sold around $14. Feeders ld mostly between $9 and $11.25, and ockers up to $10.75. One buyer paid 4.10 for Hereford steers for a short ish. The sales of stockers and feeders re practically at the same level as a ar ago. Calves closed with a better tone. e top being $17. Butcher stock im- oved after the early weakness, canners osing at $5@5.50, and range cows up to).

Prices on sheep and lambs closed with ght changes, the better fat offerings be- g steady to 25c higher, while breeding ock was weak. Fed lambs closed at a nge of $13.50@14.25. Feeding lambs had spread between $9.50 and $13. Ewes were oted at $6@8.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 15.—onger prices and brisk trading has char- erized the cattle market this week. Ad- nced prices were obtained on all classes d at the close of the week they are 75c $1.00 higher than the close of last week. e fair to pretty good grades show the atest advance. The year's highest price s paid on a load of yearling steers which ught $19.00. They were not strictly me, but were the nearest to it of any- ng we have had this season. The Okla- na and Western season is drawing to a se. We had several small trains this ek and will have a few trains this com- week which will about wind up the sea- from that territory. There are still a fat cattle in Texas and we anticipate y will go to market before cold weather s in.

he hog market opened at its top price the period. For the first four days re was a sharp slump aggregating a full ar. In the last two days price condi- is changed and about 25c of the loss regained. At this writing it is 60@80c er than the close of last week. Good s, that is, really good hogs, are a little this year on account of the high price orn last summer. This, together with hortage of equipment in the country t of us, has had its effect not only on quantity but the quality of our offer- s. We anticipate a much more liberal in the hog house in the very near fu- . The week's closing quotations are: ed and butchers, $14.25@14.85; good vys, $14.70@14.85; rough, $11.50@13.25; t. $14.25@14.75; pigs, $14.00@14.50; bulk, 10@14.75.

he sheep and lamb market has held to eady basis with a stronger tendency all wk. The top of the market on lambs is 0. This is slightly over last week's but the lambs were strictly good. At season of the year the quality of our s is somewhat indifferent. Good, well hed westerns will begin to come short- usually in December—and will change condition.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

naha, Nov. 15.—Receipts of cattle this showed a considerable decrease as pared with the week previous or the esponding week last year. There were oximately 50,000 head and the arrivals isted largely of belated Western rang- these being largely on the cleanup or- and including a very limited percentage esirable weighty steers. Not a great y corn fed cattle have been showing y and the meager supply of native has been made up largely of warmed nd short fed steers.

der the influence of the small supply of the general market showed a strong rd tendency throughout the week and e corn fed steers advanced fully 50@ he improvement in the western rang- has been 25@50c. Choice to prime fed beeves, of which there are none ng, would sell around $16.00@17.00, the good to choice grades are bring- 13.50@15.00, fair to good kinds $11.50@ and common to fair warmed up steers)@11.50. Best range beeves brought this week, but bulk of the beef has going at $11.00@12.50, with common ir kinds and Texans at $8.00@10.00. and heifers have shown about as advance as the beef steers and sell at a spread of $5.00@11.00, fair to good butcher and beef stock largely at $7.50@ 9.50. Veal calves at $8.00@14.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at $5.50@8.50 have shown little quotable change during the week.

There was a very fair degree of activity in stockers and feeders all week and a seasonably large volume of business was done, the output being around 25,000 head. Prices ruled steady to a quarter higher, the advance being chiefly on steers of good weight and quality. Best are quoted at $11.00@12.50, **the fair to good** grades going largely at $9.50@11.00 and common to fair stuff and odds and ends at $7.50@9.00 and on down.

The run of hogs has been disappointing in point of numbers, about 25,000 for the week, but quality has been good and demand very fair. Early in the week prices were sharply higher, but later bearish advices from eastern points were responsible for sharp declines and closing quotations are around 35@50c lower than a week ago. Today, with 3,300 hoks on sale, the market was 10@25c lower. Best butcher weights sold up to $14.85, as against $15.25 last Saturday, and bulk of the trading was at $14.40@14.65, as against $14.75@15.25 one week ago.

Sheep and lambs continue to come to market very freely, the 55,000 week's supply being about equally divided between rangers and corn feds. Demand from packers was healthy and there was vigorous competition from feeder buyers for everything so that trade was lively and closing quotations show an advance of 25@40c for the week. Fat lambs are quoted at $14.00@15.00, yearlings $10.25@11.75, wethers $9.00@10.00 and ewes $7.25@8.50. Bulk of the feeder lambs are selling around $12.50@13.25, with warmed up stuff going back to the country at $13.25@13.90 and even better. Demand for feeder stock of all kinds is active and prices very strong.

Oklahoma Livestock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 15.—The evenness in the cattle trade the fore part of the week was appreciated by all. It was an unusually good starter, considering the receipts, which aggregated 4,500 head, and it seemed to be a good steady market all around. We have not been having sufficient number of cattle coming to keep the packinghouses going full swing and other nearby markets were drawn upon to fill the demand here. The market continues in good shape with prospects for its being somewhat higher on all grades of cattle packers are using. Quality of steers has been common to fair only and they are at least 10@25c higher for the week. Best steers are bringing $9.50@10; common to fair grades, averaging 850 and 900 lbs., are selling from $8.50@9.25. The market closed a trifle lower, with cattle coming from Mexico, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, furnishing some thirty carloads of steers which gave beef men a chance, the first they had in weeks although there was little doing in above 950-lb. cattle. The best coming Thursday was a load of natives showing some weight at $10.25, while $8@9.50 was the scale for grassers, many of good quality but lacking firm flesh.

The market on she-stuff started out steady and at times was claimed to be a little higher. Bulls are also showing an advance for the week with a strong demand, and calves are at least 75c higher, most of the advance being on common to fair grades. Along the stocker and feeder line the market shows little change on medium to best kinds for the week, such as sell much above $7. Mixed yearlings and twos sold up to $8.35 and straight good quality yearlings around $7.25@7.75. Stock cows are steady to weak.

Monday showed a top of $15.40 on hogs which was the highest price paid for some time. The beginning of the week packers advanced cautiously at the start and talked lower prices as the early promise only to finish bang-up steady. The market kept on fluctuating since Monday and hasn't really gotten back to a level basis with the exception of Friday's market when it was called higher. The market for the week was called 25c lower compared to a week ago. Tables were turned in the hog trade Friday. Salesmen took a fling at the price-making chart and all but discovered the $15 strata, an advancing line making the best on sure ground $14.75 with possibilities good for finding the first named.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—There was an active trade during the week past in the hog market with selects selling at $15.50 until today when an advance of 50c was recorded. Effective Thursday noon the Public Markets, Ltd., were forced to put forth an embargo on further receipts into the Union Stock Yards owing to the congestion there. Choice butcher steers at the beginning of the week were quoted $8.50@9.50, but on Saturday several steers weighing 1,305 lbs. topped the market at $13, others averaged $10.50@12.

Chicago Live Stock Receipts and Shipments.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week with comparisons follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	218,111	93,409	161,306
Preceding week	167,623	93,239	165,460
Last year	219,794	75,211	116,909
Shipments—			
Past week	9,906	30,627	53,773
Preceding week	17,228	30,668	52,002
Last year	3,676	21,121	37,270

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Nov. 15, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	161,306	53,773	116,909	37,270
Kansas City	28,172	10,773	24,144	11,289
St. Louis	13,140	647	13,184	720
So. Omaha	53,914	21,646	37,971	13,406
S.St. Joseph	12,104	789	6,701	1,396
Sioux City	18,299	9,518	16,300	6,824
Fort Worth	.....	.....	4,652	1,175
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	48,241	36,597
Cleveland	10,497	4,985	8,391	4,144
Cincinnati	3,475	1,033	2,365	962
Louisville	419	132	487	271
Indianapolis	2,831	2,305	2,409	2,340
Pittsburgh	6,080	6,000	11,340	4,536
Milwaukee	1,930	117	1,626	282
Wichita	1,377	1,012	1,000	2,540
Okla. City	1	.....	61	.....
Nov. 15	.....	.....	295,781	123,752
Nov. 8	396,124	182,180	377,464	155,066
Nov. 1	.....	.....	310,040	136,241
Oct. 25	.....	.....	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	471,538	246,536	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	453,344	215,035	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

*Fort Worth missing.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Nov. 15, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	218,111	9,906	219,794	3,676
St. Louis	81,318	19,641	79,307	13,414
Kansas City	65,563	9,945	90,958	5,355
So. Omaha	26,501	2,802	62,695	4,007
S.St. Joseph	34,581	2,105	58,694	10,869
Indianapolis	72,963	56,097	52,299	15,770
Cincinnati	38,746	18,936	45,207	24,837
Louisville	14,076	9,648	17,704	14,225
Sioux City	23,257	5,083	37,277	6,769
Nov. 15	575,116	134,163	663,935	98,922
Nov. 8	481,577	131,206	611,180	115,276
Nov. 1	432,350	116,594	502,010	93,668
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	11,995	2,236
Cleveland	25,509	3,353	41,609	4,023
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	65,709	37,243
Pittsburgh	24,598	24,000	25,232	10,092
Milwaukee	26,587	1,785	36,259	454
Wichita	8,545	605	9,278	683
Okla. City	5,415	1,141	11,741	974
Nov. 15	.....	.....	201,823	55,705
Nov. 8	.....	.....	173,567	40,777
Nov. 1	.....	.....	138,584	31,201
Oct. 25	.....	.....	124,704	31,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533
June	521,601	117,453	428,525	94,253
May	638,359	151,430	565,612	133,551

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Nov. 15, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	93,409	30,627	75,211	21,121
St. Louis	38,660	13,902	31,075	10,033
Kansas City	91,691	46,562	88,944	44,828
So. Omaha	49,081	22,372	54,566	23,789
S.St. Joseph	19,656	3,575	21,426	5,531
Sioux City	13,131	7,804	14,273	7,884
Nov. 15	305,628	124,842	285,495	113,186
Nov. 8	323,740	136,491	251,944	141,575
Nov. 1	423,081	189,674	324,165	109,763
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	39,147	12,884
Cleveland	4,057	512	4,587	261
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	48,493	40,746
Wichita	13,115	8,795	11,439	10,054
Indianapolis	10,949	5,734	8,537	4,079
Cincinnati	8,362	3,295	6,090	2,958
Louisville	6,667	3,927	3,134	3,314
Pittsburgh	2,207	2,100	4,124	1,650
Milwaukee	8,175	779	4,679	859
Okla. City	18,472	6,488	17,531	7,584
Nov. 15	.....	.....	147,761	84,353
Nov. 8	.....	.....	179,141	75,686
Nov. 1	.....	.....	154,057	61,133
Oct. 25	.....	.....	135,820	64,021
Oct. 18	.....	.....	159,774	75,548
Oct. 11	.....	.....	163,980	75,986
Oct. 4	131,095	41,980	135,770	62,353
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Price. Top.
Nov. 23	237,484	22,836	17.58	18.10
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.90
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.50
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90
Aug. 30	128,787	17,306	18.70	21.65
Sept. 6	74,896	11,541	18.45	21.00
Sept. 13	117,690	7,281	17.35	20.35
Sept. 20	91,201	7,148	†16.95	18.50
Sept. 27	103,991	8,597	17.00	18.30
Oct. 4	114,567	9,113	15.75	17.75
Oct. 11	148,498	6,983	15.00	17.20
Oct. 18	126,045	5,422	14.50	15.60
Oct. 25	164,606	5,240	13.10	13.10
Nov. 1	133,760	10,512	13.55	14.60
Nov. 8	167,623	17,328	14.75	15.45
Nov. 15	218,111	9,906	14.60	15.50

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices— Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs 1918.	1917
Nov. 23	15.65	17.58	9.75	220	208
Nov. 30	15.05	17.75	9.85	226	211
Dec. 7	15.60	17.57	9.30	224	211
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10.25	21.95	10.00	245	246
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245
Sept. 6	15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252
Sept. 13	15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251
Sept. 20	15.25	16.95	8.25	249	243
Sept. 27	15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242
Oct. 4	16.00	15.75	8.10	249	230
Oct. 11	16.10	15.00	8.15	241	236
Oct. 18	16.65	14.50	7.20	242	232
Oct. 25	16.20	13.10	9.20	235	230
Nov. 1	15.80	13.55	7.65	229	229
Nov. 8	15.50	14.75	7.60	230	231
Nov. 15	15.50	14.60	8.00	226	225

The London *Times* is informed that the Vienna Produce Exchange has been sold for 6,000,000 kroner, normally about $1,250,000, to an Italian concern which will overhaul it for a movie picture house. The Viennese have difficulty in buying bread, but less apparently in finding admission price to the movie.

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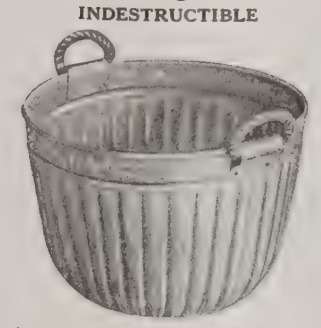
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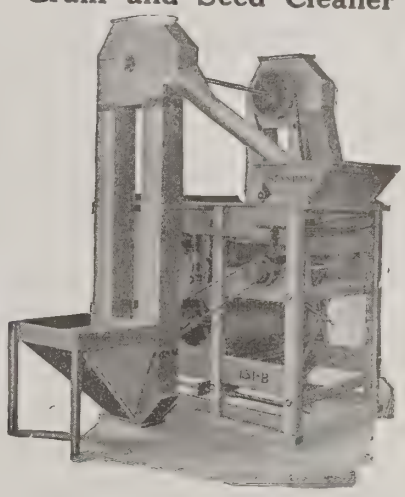
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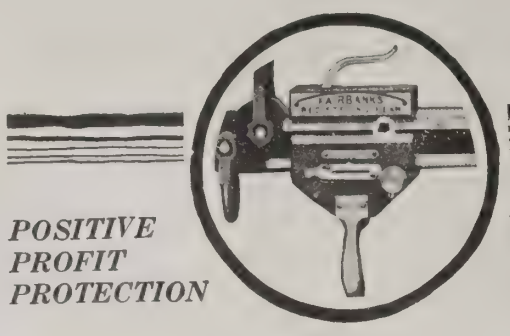
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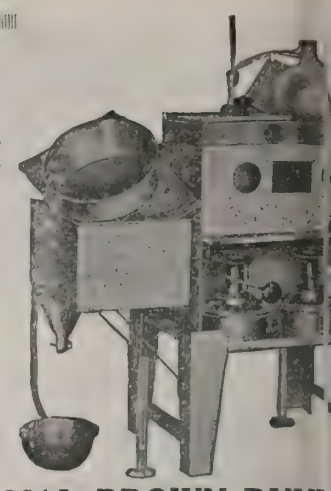
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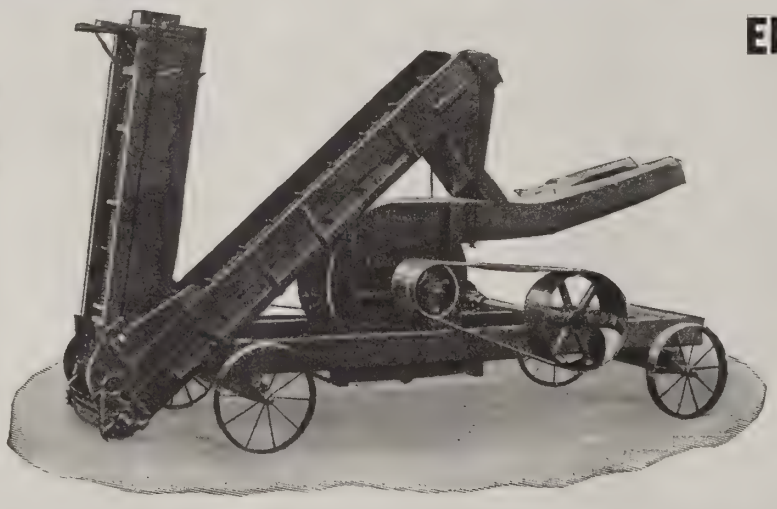
WHEAT EMBARGO LIFTED.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, announces that, effective on Dec. 15, 1919, the export and import embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be eliminated. On Nov. 21 President Wilson signed a proclamation completely terminating the embargo control which has been in effect for over two years, first under the War Trade Board and then under the legislation of the Wheat Guarantee Bill, latterly maintained by the Wheat Director. This embargo was one of the first steps taken by the War Trade Board more than two years ago to protect the supplies of wheat and wheat flour for the Allies. Discussing the lifting of the embargo Mr. Barnes said last night:

"This is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war, which must function when the Grain Corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transport conditions and also disorganized international finance will probably prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that, step by step, international trade may be re-knit in the usual channels. Until this is fully accomplished, the Grain Corporation will continue to sell from its stocks of wheat and wheat flour the foreign trade that is not supplied under private initiative.

"This release of embargo also permits Canadian wheat and wheat flour to enter American markets free of duty under rulings of the customs service. It is expected that this will greatly enlarge United States' supply of spring wheat flours which are favorites in the baking trade and which, because of the partial crop failure in the Northwest this year, have been relatively in light supply."

The Wheat Director also stated that the sales of the Grain Corporation from its accumulated stocks, largely in Western markets to American mills, under its advertised offer effective Thursday, have amounted to about thirty million bushels. Mr. Barnes added that in his opinion, the mills in all sections are now amply supplied with wheat, though some particular qualities of wheat are relatively in light supply.



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This No. 2 Portable Boss Air Blast Loader will load cars to full capacity wi out any scooping either from the wagon in the car. Capacity 900 to 1200 bu. hour. CANNOT injure the tenderest gr because grain does not pass through Low down and compact. Shipped pra cally setup ready to run. Last for ye Handles all kinds of loose grain.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TROPHIES.

The Grain Dealers' National Association has notified the management of the International Grain and Hay Show that it will offer a large silver trophy for the best ear of corn exhibited at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. This trophy is to be awarded annually and will show the names of the winners. The fortunate corn grower will be permitted to hold this trophy during the year for which he has won the same. It will then be returned and competed for at the next annual show. There are at this time cash premiums offered for the best ears of corn exhibited in different regions. This trophy will make an excellent grand sweepstakes award.

HAY MEN OFFER A TROPHY.

The National Hay Association has offered a trophy costing $200 for the best sample of hay exhibited at the International Grain and Hay Show, which is to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. This is very gratifying to the management as it proves that other organizations besides the Chicago Board of Trade recognize the great educational benefit to be derived from this Show.

In addition to the above, a further trophy has been contributed by the American Association of Manufacturers of Corn Products, for the best sample of corn.

The country has been divided into six regions in which there are classes for corn, small grains and hay. The first prize winners in these regions will enter a sweepstakes class for the entire country and compete for t phies. It is recognized that one of these trophies will bring credit to the winner, and thus will be unusual competition amc grain and hay growers of the States. These trophies will be a annually and will have inscrib them the names of the winner

It is reported that the yield of seed in Kansas is 20 per cent les normal, although quality of the reported normal and somewhat than the 1918 crop. There is a bility of the crop exceeding th mate, as some growers are dep upon the third crop for seed wh merly they produced their see from the second cutting. To t of September 20 per cent of th had passed from growers' hands.

The annual meeting of the Dakota Improved Seed Growers' will he held at Fargo Jan. 20-24.

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ED AND GRAIN cleaner wanted. Mon- Tipper, Eureka or Standard. Describe screens, condition, years of use and in first letter. **FERGUSON SEED IS,** Sherman, Texas.

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MEN—Territory salesmen for ma- suitable for elevators, flour mills, uses and many factories. Well shed firm offers good proposition to an with some knowledge of ma- Men with grain elevator expe- preferred. Address **PORTABLE,** care Price Current-Grain Reporter, , Ills.

TED—Man familiar with grain conditions to solicit consignments minal market. Good proposition to n who has the foundation knowl- this business and the determina- make good. Address **HARRY,** Box e Price Current-Grain Reporter, , Ills.

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WANTED—High quality Kherson of sixty-day and Swedish Select Oats. Also need quality Speltz. **OSCAR H. WILL & CO.,** Bismarck, N. D.

NEW RECONSIGNMENT RULES.

The Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade is advised that all carriers have been authorized to publish on 5 days' notice, to become effective on or about Dec. 1, the following uniform reconsignment rules for grain, seeds, hay and straw:

"RULE 1—Grain, seeds (field or grass), hay or straw, carloads, will be placed on hold tracks of this carrier (or of the carriers parties hereto) and notice of the location of the hold tracks on which the cars are placed sent to the consignee, or posted on the bulletin board where such practice is in vogue, for the purpose of inspection (see Note 1), and held on such tracks or other tracks for disposition orders, at either the billed destination or a point directly intermediate thereto. Upon cars so placed and held the following charges will apply:

"(a) Grain and Seeds—When disposition order is received prior to the expiration of the free time provided for in the National Code of Demurrage Rules as published in I. C. C. No. 4, issued by J. E. Fairbanks, agent, supplements thereto or reissues thereof, no charge. When disposition order is given after the expiration of the free time here prescribed, $2 per car.

"(b) Hay and straw, $2 per car.

Note 1—The inspection as referred to is: (a) On grain and seeds, that made under National, state or board of trade requirements by competent and impartial authority independent of both vender and vendee; (b) On hay and straw, such as may be necessary or desired.

"RULE 2—Cars billed direct to public team tracks or to elevators, mills or other industries within the switching limits of the billed destination and there inspected and delivery taken, will not be subject to the charge provided in Rule 1.

"RULE 3—The disposition order received after the inspection will be considered as being in lieu of the consignment instructions under which the cars arrived at inspection point."

In another bulletin the Board will set forth the operation of the new demurrage rule for grain, seeds, grain screenings and seed screenings which has been published to become effective Dec. 1, 1919, in the National Code of Demurrage Rules, published in Tariff I. C. C. No. 4 issued by J. E. Fairbanks, agent, which is referred to in the reconsignment rule.

Any demurrage charge under the rules governing demurrage will be in addition to the reconsignment charge.

NEW TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Much of the following information has been published in one form or another in these columns; but as the date of effectiveness approaches it will be found profitable to review the new regulations, which are collated by W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago, as follows:

"On Dec. 1 new demurrage rules go into effect, which will materially change the handling of cars at terminal markets. On all cars of which the sample and inspection is delivered to the consignee or on the floor of the Board of Trade on or before 11 a. m., the free time for disposition will expire at 6 p. m. of the same day; that is, disposition of the car must be ordered on that day. If inspection is reported after 11 a. m., free time will expire at 6 p. m. of the next day. In either case, no additional free time will be allowed for reinspection or appeal. Demurrage charges will be $2.00 for each of the first four days and $5.00 for each succeeding day, plus a $2.00 reconsigning charge and war tax on each. For example, if your car is inspected before 11 a. m. today and for any reason is carried over until tomorrow, you will be charged $4.12.

"A committee, of which W. H. Perrine is a member, is endeavoring to secure a change in the rules of the Chicago Board, covering the rights of buyer and seller, so that they will conform to this new rule and that the State Inspection will be accepted as final and the buyer's rights be protected against uniformly loaded or plugged cars. This will in a great majority of cases enable us to avoid a demurrage and reconsigning charge.

"Attention is called to the new rule now in effect covering the minimum carload weights on grain as follows:

" 'On grain, all kinds, the minimum weight will be the marked capacity of the car, except that where the marked capacity is less than 40,000 lbs., the minimum weight will be 40,000 lbs. per car. The actual weight will apply when grain is loaded to within 24 inches of the roof, at the side walls of the car for the purpose of Federal or state inspection by grain exchange at points where Federal inspection is maintained (notation to that effect being inserted in the bill of lading by shippers), or when grain is loaded to proper grain line of cars so marked.'

"It will be necessary to observe this rule to avoid excess freight charges; and be careful to see that each bill of lading carries a correct notation as to how the car is loaded. This rule will expire March 31, 1920, unless sooner cancelled."

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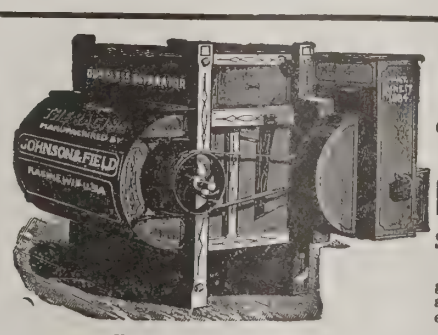
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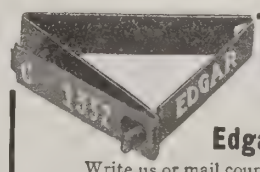
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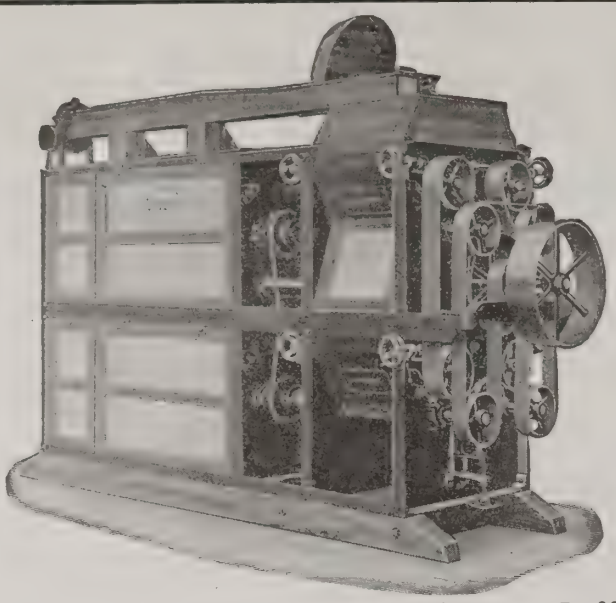
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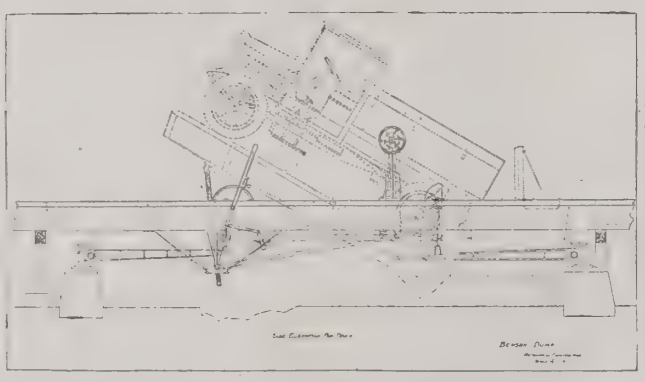
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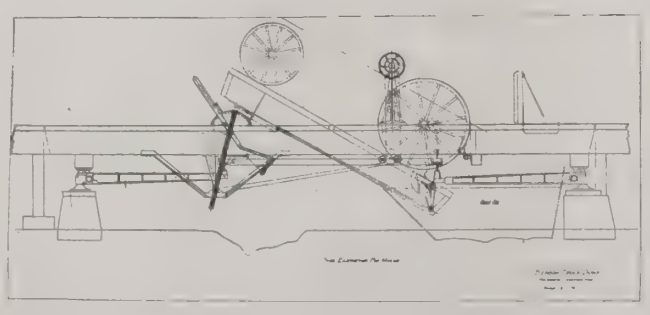


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USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

HE state of the Near East, the bushwhacking of d'Annunzio, the struggles of factions in Russia and Siberia, the festering mess in Mexico, ttitude generally of the older and nascent Contal governments toward international trade, the s of Labor leaders to reduce all workers interally to the dead level of a human swamp, do, d, seem to characterize it as utopian to talk of nent peace or the League as a means to com. Yet there was some justification for the hope n that out of the welter of the great war and ood of sentiment and pietistic preachment of oral elevation of the human race by and gh the great war, there might have emerged hing better than a peace like a *mariage de conce*. Such civilization as the world enjoyed prior gust, 1914, was, of course, the product of war; rty years of peace, in spite of Germany's bestial rists and despicable *Herr professors*, was a human achievement. The armistice, however, vealed that the world has still the self-seekers de and the politicians to deal with, whose perambitions come into conflict with the disinterattitude of real statesmen toward the arts of upon which must be predicated all future perce of peace and the material, and therefore progress of mankind through uninterrupted ry and thrift as the basis of a civilization once nourished by commerce and international trade.

supreme problem of the Paris Conference was f orienting the nations which are to be the ers of the world's peace hereafter. Innumercial groups, styled nations, have emerged from ned empires, all seeking "self determinations" nised by Mr. Wilson. To quiet their rivalries, hitherto stilled, and to bring about their tion to ensure peace in the cock-pit of Eastern , was the great task of the "Big Three," who ave been warned of the superhuman character endeavor when it appeared, as it did immethe Conference assembled, that it could not be out "in the open." The world's peace ashangs on recognition of the heterogeneouspeoples, and the preservation by governments listinctive forms of industry and of products, distinguishing cultural wants and notions of ent and religion of their component races or But peace cannot be expected to result from plication of petty sovereignties. No period of ld was so characterized by war and trade ments as when men were grouped in many ignificant communities, or governments; and hundred years the world for its diplomatic ence had endeavored to reduce the number ning units, not increase them. The only prinat can be hoped to bring about the preserf peace and at the same time promote the of peoples in ways consonant with racial ities is through a small number of supreme g units, each of which shall recognize the ng and immutable standards of justice and owever difficult their practical application. principles of government there are, but pertice is as difficult as it is rare. Yet Engd even France and the United States, but rmany) has been able to govern and matevance the estate of colonies of retarded peodapting principles of treatment of backward o imperfect practice. Prof. Sloane, as an says that when Lord Lawrence received a high judicial appointment under the British Indian government to administer the laws of primitive hill tribes, of the Brahmin code and Manu, of Islam as well as Christendom, he drew back dismayed; but the master of the rolls said: "Go, hear attentively, consider and give your verdict, but never append your reasons." It was a counsel of perfection, the success of which in India, in Egypt and elsewhere amazed the world in 1914 and dumfounded the Kaiser.

But the apparent scuttling of the Treaty and the Covenant of the League by the Senate might be more convincing as a counsel of pure Americanism if one could have more confidence in the personal disinterestedness of such men as Johnson, Borah, Reed, McCormick, even Mr. Knox and Mr. Lodge, and conceive of them as statesmen whose personal ambitions might not, in their judgment, be promoted by the defeat, not to say the humiliation in this matter, of the President. Were it not that the party now in legislative control at Washington is tarred with same pitch of semi-socialistic paternalism, hitherto defiantly characterized as "Progressivism," which has made the Democratic Administration a counsel of imperfection to many thinking people and peculiarly irritating to all engaged in productive and distributive lines of business, one might suggest the possibility that it had been better politics to have spared the Treaty and Covenant, which will go into effect in spite of America's self-isolation (and may therefore have unpleasant trade contingencies for Americans, in view of the Paris Economic Conference of 1915), and make a campaign in 1920 on the character of the Administration as an unconscionable meddler with the business interests of the country by its practice, in time of peace as in time of war, of substituting theory and pedagogic credulity for experience and philosophic economic conservatism and common sense. But of course as to this more will be seen and known in the future. Just at this time the business world is undoubtedly much perturbed by the Senate's procedure. Legal as well as *de facto* peace the country must have; and there is more meaning to the Senate's action upon the Treaty than Mr. Lenroot's sneer that "nothing is involved except the giving to or the withholding from one man, the President, of something he wants."

The coal strike is still a real thing and so much a menace to living of the poor in even tolerable comfort this winter, that already thousands of workmen are out of employment indefinitely because factories and mills can no longer obtain fuel. The miners chose the moment when they imagined it would be easiest to force the public to yield to their demands. The menace of a lack of heat for the rich was the chief thought, overshadowing the other fact that the inability of mills to secure fuel for power more seriously menaces the power of the working class to maintain themselves at all by earning wages. Both cold and lack of work therefore stare many in the face who are not able to take long vacations at any time, much less in the dead of winter. There has been some seizure of mines by the state authorities of Ohio and Kansas and talk of the Federal Government doing the same, but how the Coal Administrator and state governors can compel miners to get out coal, who defy the mandate of the Federal Government, as issued by its courts, to do the same thing, is not very clear. The penalty of spineless optimism is disillusionment. The Federal and state governments have been coddling labor without conciliating it. The unwise and unnecessary cost-plus system upset the entire morale of the industrial organism. It citiated in advance all argument to show that defiance of natural laws must "cash in" sooner or later—sometimes later, perhaps, rather than sooner. But when the demand for payment comes, the account will be large and the pain of liquidation bitter. One part of the payment for past recklessness is demanded now, and the present week will see how the Government will meet it. Secretary Wilson has warned the recalcitrant strikers that impossibilities cannot be hoped for, and some demands by them have been withdrawn; but even Mr. Wilson is hardly yet ready to tell the miners what most of our people have yet to learn, that, as the French now say: *travailler sans raisonner c'est le seul moyen de rendre la vie supportable*: to labor without questioning is the only way to render life tolerable—that has hardly become a bureaucratic habit as yet, although as we understand the Bureau of Education is beginning to dwell upon that necessity now in its "reconstruction" propaganda.

The House has adjourned the special session, leaving the Esch railroad bill in the arms of the Senate. It will prove only a flash, no doubt. Although it was only about fifty days until under his direction the roads shall be turned back to their owners, the President on the 18th vetoed the Cummins bill restoring to the Commerce Commission its pre-war rate-making power. The Commission has been functioning as in the past, passing on complaints, readjusting rates, and giving hearings on matters in controversy like docket No. 9009, and is regularly publishing its findings; but these have now in law only an advisory character; the Director-General may act on the advice handed him by the Commission or reject it as pleases him. The reason for the veto is the technical one that, "the bill would deprive the Government, which is still charged with the exclusive responsibility for operating the roads during Federal control, of any power to make any change in any intrastate rates," etc., which no doubt is true enough, but really means nothing under the circumstances, as the bill itself did not mean much more for the same reasons.

RESCUING THE HORSE

FARMERS—at least some farmers—are like other men: perfectly willing that the other fellow should volunteer to take care of their interests. In which respect those who think so are like other men who do not take much real thought for themselves and so don't get on in the world as well as they might. However, farmers in these days—some farmers—resent the city man's officious concern for his interest. One wonders, then, how the suspicious farmer who thinks every man's hand is against his pocketbook will react to the new movement to save the horse as a city animal and "beast of burden." For it has largely been left to some one other than the farmer who grows horses and the stuff to feed them to start a movement to save the draft horse from extinction, so to say. The horse for pleasure driving has already disappeared. The farmer doesn't himself set a good example, at least in this respect. At a recent farmers' picnic in West Virginia the pleasureseekers went to the rendezvous in about a thousand automobiles and only three vehicles drawn by horses were seen, and no doubt the owners of these were quite mortified by their conspicuousness. It's the same story everywhere. The farmer is poorly paid, the agitators tell us; but he is not too poor to own a flivver or better and to buy gas. And then he complains that hay is too cheap and won't sell at the price offered for the biggest crop on record; where

upon the Horse Publicity Association has been compelled to come to the rescue of the horse and the hay mow, both important factors of the farmer's business. Perhaps the association will be able eventually to convert the farmer himself to faith in and reliance on his own products and his old friend, the horse, as a business proposition, still useful in these days of gas and "social justice."

MICHIGAN DUE FOR EXPERIENCE

A GRAND RAPIDS paper says that, "The special committee of prosecuting attorneys will recommend the establishment of state elevators and storehouses for grains and foodstuffs to aid in combating the high cost of living and to eliminate profiteering." etc. In other words, the prosecuting attorneys of Michigan propose to commit the state to public taxation for the purpose of building and running elevators for a class only of the people who are amply and honestly served now. Next it will be mills, shoe shops, clothing shops, etc., *ad lib.* In other words, these officeholders' cure for high prices is to make more taxes and more jobs for men who are too incompetent or too lazy to make decent livings outside appointive state jobs, but who do make precinct politicians to help equally cheap but more energetic men to get into or to hold elective jobs. Michigan has had this matter before it for some time. It was suspended once; but in the present temper of farmers it might seem as though the state is due for an unpleasant experience before she gets rid of this insidious fallacy of militant petty officeholders seeking to perpetuate their holdings, that "the state" can do everything without calling anyone anything. Nonpartisanism has entered the state and Michigan must look to herself.

THE FEEDSTUFFS MARKET

OUR correspondents are agreed that while the demand for feedstuffs is at present rather dull, owing to the mild season thus far in a large part of the country and to the unusually good fall pastures, the winter calls for manufactured and the mill feeds will be as great at least as usual. Milk production is profitable now if it ever has been in dairy history, and there seems no reason for a change for the worse. The demand for condensed milk is increasing the world over, and it will be several years before the old world will be back to normal production for export. Exports of condensed and other milk in nine months were 617 million pounds vs. 396 in 1918 and 270 in 1917; butter exports same periods were 27 million vs. 16 and 5 million in 1918 and 1917. Feeds are not high compared with milk. It is only the spineless herd owner who thinks so; and for such people there is no argument. They will get out of the game as they got into it, by jumping at conclusions based on surface indications, not after the exercise of sound judgment based on study of trade facts and prospects.

PREPAREDNESS SUGGESTED

THE disposition of men in general to postpone what can be put off is common enough. "Poor Richard's Almanac" had much advice against the habit and less wise men repeat Poor Richard because "Poor Richard" always appealed to common sense even if he could not correct the inertia of men. Wherefore the advice is thrown out again to begin your preparations for spring repairs and new building now, by gathering your information as to machinery and accessory equipment and even getting your engineer's data for contracts for the supplies to be needed and the work to be done so far as both may be possible. These are not times, what with labor unrest in the factories, when anything should be taken for granted. Get your catalogues and descriptive matter and get at your problem long enough in advance to be able to start right when you can start to build. Know just what you want and how you want it.

CORN AND THE H. C. L.

PRESIDENT KRAUSE of the Corn Millers' Federation, in his address to that body at Chicago on Nov. 21, said what is true enough, no doubt: that the Nation's food bill could be cut 40 per cent by doubling the consumption of corn in its many appetizing forms of flour, hominy, grits, meal, flakes. If the high cost of living were really caused by the cost of cereal foods, no doubt there would be a greater demand for corn products. Unfortunately the greater trouble is the cost of high living; and attributing this to the cost of food products, especially cereal food prices, is a subterfuge cultivated by agitators, the newspapers and certain law officers whose activity seems largely confined to denunciation of profiteers. For reasons which are difficult to find, other than popular prosperity, which enables most people to consume wheat products (in all ages the bread grain of prosperous peoples, as opposed to rye or barley of poorer Continental peoples and corn in America, the grain which made settlement of the continent possible), corn is in disuse in proportion as the popular income expands. Mr. Krause says our consumption of corn is only 81 lbs. per capita vs. 181.55 lbs. of meat, many times as expensive and far from containing as many units of nutriment, and 318 lbs. of wheat with not much more nutriment and several times the cost of corn.

The corn miller's problem, as we see it, is to in some way popularize his products and make their food value known; but in doing this the fundamental fact must be borne in mind that whereas the time was when corn was an absolute necessity to the pioneer and the frontiersman, now the people have gotten so rich that corn has ceased to be a necessity, but like rye and buckwheat in this country has become a luxury, a variant of the diet. Wheat flour as a commodity needs no advertisement, except of particular brands; corn products need advertisement to recreate a demand for a particularly fine addition to the daily diet of those who are seeking variety combined with real nutritive value. Many housewives know nothing of corn products except (in the North) yellow corn meal, and most of them don't know how to cook that properly, or any other corn food. Yet we believe with Mr. Craver that the creation of a popular demand for corn products for table use must be done by individual miller's advertisements of particular goods and brands.

THE CHICAGO HAY MARKET

THE Chicago hay market has been for years following along a rut. Not entirely because it wanted to but because the railroad map of the city in a measure compelled it to follow along lines of least resistance. Several times in the past the trade has attempted reforms of inspection and handling always to butt up against a wall of railway inertia. But now the trade think they are going to win out and get what is needed down to the last detail. Shippers to this market can do much to help the local committee by writing their railway managers, not long badgering letters but brief pointed and accurate statements of fact, so that when the time comes for concerted action the railway men here will be prepared to show the higher-ups just what is needed to make the Chicago hay market what it ought to be and may be made: a market in every respect equal to the best in the land.

EDITORIALETTES

ON Nov. 18, 1918, there were in store in elevators in Chicago 7,498,177 bus. of wheat of 77 grades and varieties out of a possible 86. On Nov. 18, 1919, the complexity of the elevator holdings was somewhat less. The total was 6,181,243, and the varieties and grades numbered only 36 out of a possible 86.

THOSE who handle wheat and products must remember that the Grain Corporation rules must be lived up to scrupulously or they will be put o business. We have a list of eight concerns i Southeast who have had licenses revoked for tention to the rules. Perhaps they don't car out of the game. If they do care, they shou careful.

THE "Rules and Regulations" governing the i tion of food products under the law of July 24 have been issued; but for the present the work v confined to fruits and vegetables only. The la templates inspection of hay also; but H. E. Kr specialist in charge, notifies this paper that hope in time to extend the service to hay ar other products mentioned in the law." Present ice is confined to the metropolitan cities, but n extended to the smaller cities also.

J. R. HOWARD of Iowa, first vice-president American Farm Bureau Federation, made a hi the Conference at Chicago ten days ago, with lution which said in substance that the Confe denied the assertion of many Congressmen th farmers still want free seeds. That notion is a fiction of Congressmen who are too intent bribing small caliber farmers to vote for them than any desire of a decent, self-respecting f to get small "dabs" of seed at the expense Government.

THE broad and sane mind of John W. Shorth be seen and felt in the resolutions adopted Farmers' coöperative state association in s last week at Omaha. No Nonpartisan Leagu Equity Society, nor unbalanced Bureau agen laver has affected his mental poise. A wise m ognizes that the golden rule is the safest law ment; it was the Master's guide to safe living man who asks for special favors by law for him class must be prepared to grant the same privil all other men and classes, and nothing is gaine there is no safety in such a policy.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and sponding time last year, here assembled for ready ence:

	Nov. 22.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 2
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	8,066,000	8,159,000	7,2
Primary shipments	4,533,000	3,811,000	13,7
Receipts since July 1	258,028,000	249,962,000	288,1
Visible	92,906,000	96,136,000	127,5
Exports, U. S.	7,626,000	7,689,000	5,4
Exports, world's	14,339,000	11,970,000	7,1
Corn—			
Primary receipts	3,952,000	2,442,000	3,2
Primary shipments	1,491,000	1,557,000	2,7
Receipts since Nov. 1.	11,357,000	7,405,000	15,6
Visible	1,160,000	1,098,000	3,2
Exports, U. S.	43,000	.....	1
Exports, world's	2,696,000	2,375,000	2,0
Oats—			
Primary receipts	3,989,000	4,040,000	6,3
Primary shipments	4,007,000	3,585,000	8,0
Receipts since Aug. 1.	81,012,000	77,023,000	132,5
Visible	17,293,000	18,610,000	25,1
Exports, U. S.	918,000	560,000	3,4
Exports, world's	1,476,000	1,815,000	3,7
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	356,000	306,000	3
Shipments, 6 markets.	133,000	125,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets.	656,000	575,000	7
Shipments, 9 markets.	158,000	134,000	1
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*361,000	*357,000	3
Shipments, 16 markets	*143,000	*145,000	1
Hog slaughterings—			
For the week	778,000	659,000	9
Since Nov. 1, 1919	1,959,000	1,181,000	3,1
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	25,708,000	21,976,000	*
Lard, lbs.	9,573,000	11,165,000	*
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$14.50	$15.50	
Hogs	14.10	14.60	
Sheep	8.75	8.00	
Lambs	14.40	14.50	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	224	226	
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$33.90	$33.75	$
Lard, January	24.97½	23.90	
S. R. Sides, January.	18.67½	18.25	
Corn—			
December	$1.31⅝-¾	$1.27⅝-¾	$1.2
January	1.26⅛-¼	1.23	1.2
May	1.25¾-⅞	1.23⅜-½	
July	1.24½-⅝	1.22⅝	
Oats—			
December	$0.72¼-¾	$0.71¾-⅞	$0.7
May	.75¾-⅞	.74⅝-¾	
July	.72⅛	.....	

*Fort Worth missing. **Government withheld d this time.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 26, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Decidedly bearish developments in the grain situation failed to have as depressing effect as the trade in general expected. If the firmest believers in low prices had been allowed to name the factors which should have caused a decline they could not have asked for more than were in evidence. The coal strike caused practically all of the eastern industries to shut down temporarily, and it is expected that they will remain closed for several weeks; foreign exchange broke to the lowest figures known; the stock market was strong; weather conditions excellent for the movement; domestic call slow, and receipts at terminal markets larger. In the face of all this futures closed firm, while the cash eased off only slightly, the cash-December spread narrowed until at the last No. 4 mixed sold at a fair discount under the nearby delivery.

When a market advances in the face of very bearish news it generally represents inherent strength. The reselling of wheat by the Grain Corporation several months ahead of last year's offerings in the face of a bigger movement, while construed as bearish early, was a factor that induced considerable buying, as the demand for hard winter wheat was far in excess of the supply in one of the leading markets. The withdrawal of the embargo on wheat, which will admit Canadian grain free of duty, is not to have any effect, as it will be a month December before shipments can be made, and there is considerable doubt as to the ability of Canada to export any large quantities of the grades most desired, owing to the fact that the crop there suffered from the same causes that cut down the quality of the domestic spring wheat on this side.

There is no general desire to sell on the part of producers. In the Northwest farmers' organizations are being formed rapidly and have a great deal of sentimental effect on their attitude toward selling. The belief that the trend over at country loading stations should be received is firmly implanted in their minds, and with several years of high prices and plenty of money farmers are in a position to hold if they want to do so.

The movement of new corn is increasing and over 80 per cent of the arrivals at Chicago have been from the 1919 crop. It is seldom that a car of sample grade is received, and only a very few cars grade as low as No. 6. The grain is running from No. 3 to No. 5 with scattered cars of No. 2. The quality is exceptionally high this season, a very fortunate happening, in view of the shortage in storage room. In some sections an increase in the moisture content is noted as the result of recent heavy rains, but so far this has not been shown in the arrivals at Chicago.

The maximum price of 65 shillings per quarter ($1.97½ per 60 lbs.) on Argentine corn in the United Kingdom has resulted in export sales from the United States at around 81 to 82 shillings per quarter ($2.45⅞@2.48½), again showing the fallacy of trying to restrict buying by fixing prices. American corn has no price limit, and despite exchange at the lowest figures known, fair purchases were made because the grain could be delivered by Americans. Ocean freight rates have advanced from Argentina, and business is greatly restricted both to the United Kingdom and to the United States. The crop of the latter country is probably materially short of the 2,910,000,000 bus. suggested in the November returns, as allowance must be made in the acreage for the amount cut for silage.

Wheat prices have reacted somewhat from the high figures recently prevailing. Hard winters led the decline, but desirable kinds are still selling materially above the resale price of the Grain Corporation. Dark hard winters are wanted to mix with the low grade springs. Dard hard northern has held well above the $3 mark, although there may be some reduction in the price if Canadian grain is imported. Flour prices are high, and the Grain Corporation is going to resell straight flours to the trade in small packages in order to try to prevent a further advance. It is freely predicted that this flour will ultimately be offered by the retail stores all over the country at only a moderate increase over the cost price.

Oats, rye and barley are being taken for export in fair volume, and in the face of the low rates of exchange, German marks and Austrian crowns have declined to almost the vanishing point, but it is understood that part of the rye taken will ultimately find its way into these two countries. Neutral countries have bought oats, and a lowering of ocean freight has resulted in some business with the United Kingdom. Argentine grain is selling at better figures than American in the United Kingdom. Receipts of the three grains from the interior are not large, and for several weeks domestic shipping sales of oats at Chicago have been in excess of the arrivals. Stocks have commenced to decrease, and were exports liberal a sharp reduction might be witnessed.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 23, 1918.
Wheat	8,066,000	8,159,000	7,274,000
Corn	3,052,000	2,442,000	3,228,000
Oats	3,989,000	4,040,000	6,304,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	15,107,000	16,806,000
Preceding week	14,641,000	16,824,000
Since July 1	411,555,000	515,969,000

While corn prices fluctuated rapidly the past week, the close was at net gains of 2@4c on the active deliveries despite extremely bearish news. The market was oversold, and short covering toward the last made a sharp upturn. Until a liberal stock is accumulated at terminal markets it is generally believed that price changes will be rapid, as there is no balance wheel. Country offerings light and cash demand fair, despite industries being out of the market the greater part of the week. Some export demand developed.

Oats continue in a rut, but there was some buying on the belief that prices were much too low, as compared with barley and corn. Domestic shipping sales liberal, and some reduction in stocks is now being witnessed. For the week net gains were ½ to ¼c, May leading. December showed a little congestion for a time, but free selling credited to the leading long eased the situation.

Around 30,000,000 bus. of wheat have been resold by the Grain Corporation to mills as the result of its recent offer. The demand came from all parts of the country, and of hard winter much larger quantities could have been sold. Embargo on imports of wheat, and also restrictions on trading with Europe will be removed Dec. 15. On Nov. 22 Canada had around 88,000,000 bus. wheat in all positions available for shipment, including 50,000,000 bus. in farmers' hands. Import business will depend on attitude of Canadian government, which controls the wheat. Receipts not large, although increasing in the Southwest, where grain from western part of the belt is being received. Range of prices for the week follows:

			Close		
	High.	Low.	Nov.22, 1919.	Nov 15, 1919.	Nov 23, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.35⅝	$1.26¾	$1.31¾	$1.27¾	$1.24½
May	1.26⅝	1.22¾	1.25⅞	1.23½	.....
July	1.25½	1.22	1.24⅝	1.22⅝	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.73¼	.71⅛	.72⅜	.71⅞	.72⅞
May	.76	.74⅛	.75⅞	.74⅝	.....

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 23, 1918.
American	43,000	.....	156,000
Argentine	2,653,000	2,375,000	1,790,000
African	.....	.....	112,000
Total	2,696,000	2,375,000	2,058,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	59,000	282,000	1,580,000
Argentine	6,310,000	3,789,000	1,531,000
African	.....	494,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	162,000
Total	6,369,000	4,565,000	3,273,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Nov. 22	11,357,000	15,709,000	10,761,000
P. shipments to Nov. 22	6,476,000	10,804,000	3,669,000
P. stocks on Nov. 22	1,005,000	2,853,000	661,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 22	5,088,000	6,169,000	6,605,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Nov. 22	268,028,000	288,099,000	112,996,000
P. shipments to Nov. 22	117,528,000	130,739,000	52,785,000
P. stocks on Nov. 22	58,157,000	83,214,000	6,110,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 22	95,285,000	74,372,000	56,390,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Nov. 22	97,744,000	132,889,000	139,839,000
P. shipments to Nov. 22	61,371,000	92,811,000	96,953,000
P. stocks on Nov. 22	13,314,000	15,515,000	12,939,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 22	29,791,000	28,611,000	30,486,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from July 1, 1919, to Nov. 22, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	62,720,000	59,118,000
Milwaukee	4,284,000	9,622,000
Minneapolis	61,171,000	62,267,000
Duluth	9,409,000	54,023,000
St. Louis	33,183,000	31,717,000
Toledo	6,412,000	4,281,000
Detroit	1,229,000	951,000
Kansas City	53,937,000	44,211,000
Peoria	2,113,000	2,961,000
Omaha	17,319,000	12,681,000
Indianapolis	6,251,000	6,067,000
Total	258,028,000	288,199,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 23. 1918.
St. Louis	819,000	857,000	357,000
Kansas City	2,474,000	1,836,000	167,000
Omaha	506,000	461,000	58,000
Toledo	88,000	115,000	72,000
Detroit	34,000	65,000	67,000
Indianapolis	73,000	91,000	63,000
Peoria	15,000	42,000	23,000
Chicago	658,000	809,000	1,049,000
Milwaukee	78,000	93,000	265,000
Minneapolis	2,638,000	2,868,000	2,526,000
Duluth	683,000	922,000	2,627,000
Total	8,066,000	8,159,000	7,274,000
Shipments	4,833,000	3,811,000	13,797,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov.23. 1918.
American	7,626,000	7,689,000	5,456,000
Indian	.....	.....	314,000
Argentine	3,263,000	2,625,000	445,000
Australian	3,384,000	1,608,000	810,000
Others	66,000	48,000	84,000
Total	14,339,000	11,970,000	7,109,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	126,262,000	77,851,000	90,411,000
Indian	.....	4,256,000	6,248,000
Argentine	54,172,000	31,380,000	4,641,000
Australian	37,441,000	12,525,000	17,698,000
Others	1,156,000	1,272,000	720,000
Total	219,031,000	127,284,000	119,718,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15. 1919.	Nov. 23. 1918.
American	918,000	560,000	3,408,000
Argentine	558,000	1,255,000	318,000
Total	1,476,000	1,815,000	3,726,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	19,937,000	43,371,000	49,791,000
Argentine	9,640,000	12,632,000	2,052,000
Total	29,577,000	56,003,000	51,843,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Visible Grain Supply.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Nov. 22, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	2,731	21	341	85	4
Boston	1,248	.....	125	44	5
Buffalo	15,658	45	4,549	733	447
Chicago	18,277	387	5,290	2,691	270
Afloat	552	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	74	23	89	155	.....
Duluth	3,818	.....	372	4,575	418
Galveston	2,650	.....	40	.....	1
Indianapolis	483	138	237	38	.....
Kan. City	14,417	22	991	273	.....
Milwaukee	2,518	20	748	409	204
Minneapolis	7,774	4	4,409	6,616	962
New Orleans	4,989	63	192	.....	689
Newport News	526	.....	54	10	42
New York	4,275	5	1,411	356	316
Omaha	5,458	231	542	221	31
Peoria	3	137	320	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,073	21	245	13	21
St. Louis	3,108	33	191	95	6
Toledo	1,705	10	125	481	4
Canals	.....	.....	22	286	.....
Lakes	569	.....	.....	374	98
Nov. 22, '19.	92,906	1,160	17,293	17,455	3,518
Nov. 23, '18.	127,551	3,289	25,119	9,952	5,280
Nov. 15, '19.	96,136	1,098	18,610	17,497	4,180
Nov. 8, '19.	95,797	1,397	19,042	17,539	4,244
Nov. 1, '19.	95,352	1,484	19,196	17,248	4,157

American Corn Millers' Federation

Annual Convention at Chicago—Some Interesting and Suggestive Addresses—The Annual Banquet—Officers

Reported by H. A. SHEPARD

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 21 and 22, saw the American Corn Millers' Federation in annual convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. The industry has gone through a trying period, withstanding—if we may use the word—Government control, with its ever-changing policies; and the corn millers of the country are today most optimistic of the business outlook before them. President Chas. A. Krause's annual address emphasized his own faith in the future, with corn milling facilities for serving the public "so great that it is difficult for me to restrain my desire to bring every corn miller to the same enthusiastic conviction." The production of corn is this year nearly equal to that of all the other food grains and potatoes combined. At the present rate of consumption barely 6% of the corn will be milled; but while other foodstuffs may advance in price, such is not the case with corn, owing to the enormous production. It remains for us to serve the public and our country by embracing the present opportunity.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, spoke on the utilization of corn and its products. His remarks have been covered in similar subjects in this paper in the past, and as usual with him they were right to the point. One of the outstanding features of his remarks on this occasion was his reference to the production of glue from corn cobs. It seems the profits therefrom exceed the revenue secured by burning cobs for fertilizer or from cobs chopped as feed.

COÖPERATION IN MANAGEMENT AND IN TRADE.

W. N. Adams of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., read a paper entitled "Coöperation," which was rather more comprehensive than perhaps the auditors had anticipated—an able and most suggestive address. It was as follows:

It ain't the guns, nor armament, nor honor, that you can play,
But it's co-operation that helps to win the day.
It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole,
But it's the everlasting team work of every bloomin' soul.

—Rudyard Kipling.

"Coöperation should be the purpose of any organization. The business organization is the machine by means of which the forces of industry make themselves effective. An effective organization like a good machine must work with a minimum loss of energy. Every pound of steam worthlessly dissipated must detract from the efficiency of the engine, as a source of power. The power that is to be directed by means of the engine should not be expended in pulling useless line shafts, pulleys, idlers, belts, or in overcoming needless friction. Likewise a business organization which is to direct the power of capital and labor should not permit the dissipation of its energy. Nature and labor are the primary elements in production. All the wealth of the world has been produced by the coöperation of these two factors.

"We are going to discuss coöperation as applied to individual business and as a federation necessity. 'Coöperation' is derived from the latin 'con', with, 'opus', work: 'working with' or 'working together.'

COÖPERATION IN THE BUSINESS UNIT.

"The business unit considered as a combination of capital and labor has increased in size, and the two component parts have assumed such entirely new relations to each other that many of the most pressing problems of the day depend for their solution upon making them coöperate more efficiently and harmoniously. Proper coöperation is impossible without first-class organization and first-class organization is difficult without an organizer. One of America's distinctive contributions to the industrial world is the organizer. The industrial achievements of American organization far surpass that of any other country in the world.

"The organizer is commander-in-chief of his particular industry. His first duty is to see that the correct outlines of the business he has planned are placed for execution in the hands of competent men. He mobilizes the forces of labor and capital and applies them to natural resources so that the result produced is the largest returns for the smallest outlay. Management implies three things: a force, a purpose, a director of this force to obtain this purpose. A football team illustrates this statement. The individual players represent the force. The captain or the quarterback directs the play and the winning of the game supplies the purpose. Every player may be an individual star but without teamwork they will never win the game.

"After you have selected the proper men for heads of departments to get the right sort of coöperation you must give them responsibility; otherwise they will lose their interest and initiative and the business will suffer. Remember, we must never attempt to destroy individualism, the fundamental principle of democracy. We are a nation of private enterprises and individual initiative. Let the incentive of your men be the zest and scope for doing things. The joy of creative effort. Give them almost unlimited scope for ambition, ability, force, hard work, so long as they will coöperate with you and each other. The result will be material reward of successful achievement. There is no friction between individualism and coöperation, just as there is no friction between one's body and the brain. Each hand or foot can and does act independently yet all coöperate under the direction of one head. We talk of the 'head' of a business and the 'hands' of a business. There is a certain amount of truth in the classification, but it is not the ideal one for the success of any concern. The 'hands,' as we are prone to call them, are the thinkers and the feelers as well as the doers. Perhaps we might go further with our analogy, and say that the business should have a backbone and a heart as well as head and hands. Certainly a body might have both hands and head yet be dead and useless without a living heart. If the organizer is capable, if the manager is competent, if the organization is good, if the assistants are loyal, and if the bosses are honorable American citizens who love their men, have organizing ability and can maintain discipline, there should be no difficulty in instilling loyalty and a spirit of coöperation into all their laborers or hands. Usually, if the heart and head are right the hands will be.

THE UNREASON OF LABOR.

"The fundamental principle of union labor is coöperation, but unfortunately these principles are being lost sight of by many unions. There are many union labor leaders now who are parading themselves in the twilight zone of treason. They are scattering poison among the ignorant and have invoked the spirit of unrest wherever possible. Instead of coöperating with the Government for more production and less waste, they are preaching the policy of fewer hours and higher pay. They seem to overlook that all the progress that the world has ever made is the result, direct and indirect, of human toil. Only in labor—in action—is there happiness. The animals know this. All bees work except a few drones and after a certain event they are destroyed. An ant is never a sluggard. Living organisms in the ocean build up mountains until their crest is above sea level. The bird is inactive only when asleep. We hope that soon a large portion of organized labor, which is reasonable and which aims not at the overthrow of constituted authority but at the gradual betterment of conditions and wages, will sanely coöperate with the other 90% of the good people of this country and rid themselves and their unions of the extreme radicals and revolutionary agitators. The world is tired of labor unrest. It is sick and disgusted with labor unreason. The revocation of the coal strike following on the heels of the almost complete failure of the steel strike offers a rainbow of promise. The emphatic approval of the governor of Massachusetts by both parties at the recent election impressed the labor leaders with the trend of public opinion. Instead of having the sympathy of the people they have been compelled to recognize their position as that of minority instead of majority.

"We believe in the basic principles of unionism but we are opposed to the radical element of labor who are fighting the Americanization of industrial forces of the country, and the maximum and uninterrupted production which is so essential to national progress and almost to the salvation of the world.

"There is a difference between collective bargaining and collective brigandage. Civilization is based on the coöperation of all members of organized communities. Its continuance depends upon the individual's use of his property or his labor in the way best satisfying to himself, yet without harm to others and without depriving anyone else of his rights.

CAPITAL IS LABOR SAVED.

"Loyalty and coöperation can be instilled into the men in most cases by fair treatment, by letting your employes know that the business has a heart. It is important for labor to realize, first, that capital is only labor conserved; second, that just as the forces of a business must be correlated and the machine processes coördinated, so must the laboring forces coöperate.

SALESMAN COÖPERATION.

"We now come to disposing of the products produced by the coöperation of labor and nature or coöperation in salesmanship. The industry or business coöperates with the salesmen and with the customer and looks for their coöperation in return. The customer extends his coöperation to the concern and especially to the salesman. The salesman coöperates both with the concern and the customer. The honest salesman who is loyal and has a right conception of the meaning of 'coöperation' will do nothing that is not to the best interest of his firm's business. The salesman will coöperate with the creditman. The business manager must coöperate with the salesman and with the customer if permanent success is to be obtained. Finally, a business man, whether he realizes it or not, is also a preacher and a teacher to his employes, his customers, his associates. He preaches either the doctrines of integrity, justice, honor, industry and generosity, or just as surely the opposite of these things.

BUSINESS COÖPERATION.

"Just as coöperation is essential to a successful business, so is it essential for business men in the same line of business to coöperate. This coöperation means working together with your competitors and having them work gether with you, both for the pur of helping them in their aims and ing them help you in yours.

"Some of the conditions prerequ to corn millers coöperating are:

"1st. A proper knowledge on part of the importance of our in try and its essential place in the cient and economical nourishment our people.

"2nd. Each one of us must bec convinced that the chemical and ph cal merits of the corn mill prod can become matters of general kn edge only through intelligent inter tation and through individual cont

"Did you ever know that duck are selling at 40c per dozen while eggs are bringing 70c? Why is t I believe the answer to this ques will also answer the question why products are selling relatively so m cheaper than wheat or oat food p ucts. When a duck lays an egg wabbles off without a sound. Whe hen lays an egg she lets the barn and country round-about know it her cackling. 'It pays to advert The hen advertises and her prod not only command almost twice price of the duck's products but distribution is twenty times as gr

"3d. We must realize that the eral acceptance and universal appr tion of our products can be facilit only through the collective and bined efforts of those mutually in ested.

"We may not yet be able to do as a federation, but we can work gether and each of us can put or aggressive advertising campaign in section. In this way the w community will be informed as the palatability, the economy, the health-giving qualities of mill products as a food. A of us can't do this great thing, bu of us working together can. Broad telligent concentration on the m of corn mill products is essential whole public is to be taught to der corn products and to rely on the an essential food. Concerted ef well defined and harmonious wil complish the results we are stri for.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CORN MIL COÖPERATING.

"1st. It is presumed that our tual incentive is the instinctive d to serve our fellowmen: service a self; and to serve so worthily a merit a remunerative reward—a ward that is equal to the needs virtuous ambitions of our inh places in the society of a great anc tured Nation; to more firmly esta our success, to perpetuate it, to bilize our future by building a bas distribution which will permit som laxation of effort later.

"2nd. The Federation offers means, and its objects are worth the necessary unity of material f so essential in the pursuit of its It is all for one and one for all.

"3rd. Personal prejudices, inh antipathies, envy and individual sions, selfish ambitions, avarice sometimes malice, are things to b carded before a unity of purpose be established.

"4th. The development of bread interest, understanding and mut fundamental aims is the direct ro accomplishment.

"5th. The reward will be the a plishment of an ambition, a succ enterprise, and all the prestige and ence and honor that go with ach ment of a man's life ambition. eration plus work and individual i tive means success.

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

"In conclusion, I think the le of the war should convince each of the value of coöperation. Our ing accomplishments at home abroad through coöperation fill us pride."

The paper was followed by muc teresting discussion on both phas coöperation presented by the spe

e necessity of closer coöperation in siness by corn millers to remove the parent apathy which this attendance the convention would seem to indi- e exists in the industry was dwelt on with much emphasis but with ghborly friendliness by several akers.

I ADVERTISING CORN GOODS.

. W. Craver of the Aunt Jemima ls Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was con- tulated on his paper "On Advertis- ," in spite of the fact that he did favor "coöperative" advertising in of personal, or mill, advertising. part Mr. Craver said:

I am connected with a firm that an abiding faith in advertising. buy it as we buy grain, and have le a success of it as a feature of business. When I say this I do not n to be egotistical or to advertise business at this time. I approach subject with the fear that you have e with the expectation of learning n me what advertising will accom- h for our industry, and you are g to be disappointed. For per- ally I do not know what it will be, am I in a position to forecast the lts; for advertising as applied to products is practically an un- wn quantity, since so few units e featured it.

dvertising is a business. I might it is a science. Most of you no t maintain a sales department and ccounting department and possibly dvertising department; and if you you know full well the nature of it what it means to you. Advertis- so to speak, is salesmanship per- ied. In simple language it is tell- the public what you have to sell. rtising is a distinct feature, or ld be, of our business and should andled as a separate department, ugh the manufacturing, sales and rtising departments must work in hand that the proper results be obtained.

you want to expand your business dvertising, and I hold there is no r way, you should provide the r agency, for not everyone can an 'ad.' It has been said, 'Poets orn, not made'; and so it is, in my on, with 'ad' writers. Much y is annually thrown away by advertising methods and lack of bution. Very often stupendous aigns result in failure for the rea- hat the copy was misleading and ot carry conviction. Advertising d be truthful. In my opinion a rn might advertise a poor article after year and eventually lose out se the article advertised did not ss merit. I have said before, and t it now, that if you will judi- y advertise an article of merit will win success. In saying this ot mean you can disregard proper ess methods in conducting your ess. If there is anyone that must ct his busines along proper lines eep faith with the public it is the r concern doing extensive adver- .

ove everything, if you are going vertise, let the article you adver- e exactly as, or even better, than epresent it to be. Do not break with the public; for it has become om to look upon the advertised as being a superior one; and it be, to win permanent favor, and ust keep it so, for the public is and if once deceived it would be t to win it back.

e of the biggest problems con- ig the advertisers is how to ad- and through what channels. It bject that must be studied thor- . You cannot always get re- through one particular channel; s in your method of advertising herefore sometimes necessary. you might get results that would y satisfactory by using maga- if you would support the cam- by a limited amount of news- copy, your results would be very greater and with but little addi- tional expense. Very often heavy magazine and newspaper campaigns, if supported by billboards, have shown more and better results. This for the reason you cannot reach everyone through the same channel.

"We should not overlook the fact that every form of advertising has its strong and its weak points. In our business we have used magazines, newspapers, billboards, painted signs, trade journals, street car cards, novelties, also house to house canvassing as well as demonstration in department stores and other public places. I confess I am unable to tell you which has brought the best results, but it was a combination of mediums that has produced satisfactory results. In doubling up, the great trouble is you are apt to overadvertise, and too rapidly dissipate your appropriation, which may mean financial ruin. Advertising should be run steadily and not intermittently, to secure the best results.

"To become a successful advertiser, you must also be a student of the times and a good judge of human nature. The great questions confronting the advertiser are, how to reach the public, how to get their attention and how to hold it. Through what mediums you desire to reach the public depends on what you have to sell and what class of people you desire to sell too. There are, as I said before, a number of different ways to advertise, all have their strong and their weak points, and it would not be fair for me to attempt to tell you what particular one would give you the best results.

"Our president, Mr. Krause, is an advertiser. He has some ideas on advertising as applied to corn milling as an industry that are very good. His idea, as I understand it, is that we form an association within our Federation to subscribe a definite sum of money to be paid monthly from a term of years and nationally advertise corn products. This plan has been followed by other lines and successfully. I believe the campaign put on by the California Fruit Growers' Association was very satisfactory. This plan as yet is in an embryonic stage, and I feel it should be discussed fully. While I am not as yet willing to adopt it, I am not ready to condemn it. . . .

"Advertising campaigns cannot be successful unless you have satisfactory distribution. It is not only embarrassing but disastrous to create a demand for an article and the consumer be unable to secure it, which means your money has been thrown away and it is going to be difficult to interest the buyer again, even though you have secured the proper distribution. I cannot recall with but two or three exceptions a nationally known corn meal label today. There are a number of fairly large plants simply selling corn meal, and no label if you please. How can a mill, in this progressive age, hope to win a permanent demand for its products if they are so careless as to not select a label for them? You will please pardon my allusion to the wheat miller, but he is a worthy example. Look at the large number of flour mill labels that are nationally known. Many of these labels and the good will and prestige they carry are worth and could be sold for more than the plants in which they are made. It has been said that a majority of brides, when ordering their first sack of flour from their grocer, will invariably order the advertised brand, and the order usually falls to the brand most extensively advertised. Should we not, therefore, feature our labels and make them mean something, since we have a commodity that is palatable, economical and nutritious. I am willing to admit, that manufacturers of other lines can advertise to the end that the consumption of their products is greatly increased, that we cannot increase the consumption of corn products in the same manner. Advertising, so to speak, is the dynamo behind most of the nationally known articles of today. If the label of a well-known fountain drink and the good will of the business can be capitalized and sold for many millions, then why is it not time for us to awake from our lethargy and make a start? I hope this will be done, for I am confident of the ultimate results that are to be secured through this course.

I believe in advertising, and with this thought will leave the subject with you."

The paper was well discussed, but the consensus of opinion seemed to favor individual mill advertising, as Mr. Craver suggested: it individualizes the work and throws upon each mill the duty of taking care of its own territory in a proper manner, both as to the advertising and the character of the product.

"LABOR AND ITS INFLUENCE."

The caption was the subject of a paper by Geo. H. Lewis, vice-president and manager of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, Lawrenceburg, Ind., one of the best known millers and mills in the winter wheat and white corn belt. Mr. Lewis himself, has for a number of years, been one of the safe and sought leaders of milling coöperation movements, both state and national. He said:

"So much has been spoken and written on this subject lately that it is somewhat difficult to say anything really new. However, this subject has been treated mostly by writers, many of whom have not had the opportunity of coming directly in contact with real labor problems. Notwithstanding all that, however, they have succeeded in giving us a perspective that is fairly truthful of present conditions.

"It is not my purpose on this occasion to pay much attention or spend much time discussing the purely academic features of the labor question. These features have been very well covered by men who are eminently qualified to place that phase of the subject before us.

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT PRESENT CONDITIONS.

"Most of us will have to admit that the present unstable labor conditions, which are causing a great deal of social unrest, were brought about very largely as a result of the war. The instigator of this war found the balance of the world almost totally unprepared, and as a result preparations had to be made hurriedly. Industries that were organized for peace had to be turned into industries for war. Facilities for taking care of large armies had to be hurriedly adopted without much thought being given as to whether many things could be done better or cheaper. A cost plus plan was adopted in this country, and no doubt in other countries, as a war expedient, and naturally the carrying out of this sort of a plan left it up to contractors to pay almost any wages that they desired. The more they paid the more they themselves received, so that wages were advanced to a degree never before experienced in this country.

"Contractors and others engaged in war industrial activities could not be particularly careful as to the class of labor employed. They, therefore, drew from almost all walks of life men who were unaccustomed either to the work or the rate of wages paid. At the signing of the armistice and the then practical cessation of war activities, these men, or many of them, were forced back into industries where they were formerly employed and naturally they went back there with ideas entirely different with reference to the wage question. Many of them did not stop to think that the wages they were paid by the Government could not possibly be paid by private industries unless a considerable adjustment was made.

"Nothwithstanding this, however, wages have advanced over the pre-war basis as much as 100% and more, and these wages are being paid today. Meanwhile, the purchasing value of the dollar has also decreased so that the net gain to labor on account of this increase in wages has perhaps not been very great, and this has brought about a feeling of unrest and an idea prevails undoubtedly among many of the working people that they are not getting their share of the fruits of industry.

ANOTHER CAUSE.

"Personally I am one of those who believe that 90% or more of the working men in this country are reasonable and sensible, and have no desire to take undue advantage of present conditions, if they were left to their own ways of thinking. Many thousands of the men who are out on strike today are the victims of the influences of men who never did an honest day's work in their lives. Many of these so-called leaders hold no allegiance to any country and have sought to make many working men believe that the only way to better their condition is to strike. They have painted word pictures to these men that it is the only way to bring about a Utopia. They have found fault with our form of Government, with its institutions and its organized society, and are seeking to break this all down for the purpose of establishing about the same kind of government as is now being administered in Russia.

THE REMEDY.

"Getting back to the remedy. It would be possible to go on indefinitely telling of the nefarious practices of the I. W. W.'s, the Bolsheviks and other cults of a similar character, but what is really necessary at this time, perhaps more than anything else, is the initial individual effort of business itself, of each individual business, to try and solve this labor problem. No form of legislation can possibly right this question as it must be righted sooner or later. It is true that we need laws favorable to the development of industry in this country, laws that will not permit radicals to stand on street corners or occupy halls for the purpose of making sport of the institutions of this country, but legislation cannot go into the factories and do the work that must be done by the individual employer.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

"Men must learn, and learn it thoroughly, that increased production means increased wealth. Increased wealth means increased investment, and this increased investment means an increase in the purchasing value of the dollar and calls for more work for the worker. On the other hand, decreased production means a lessening of the purchasing value of the dollar and an actual decrease in wealth. Money is of no use unles it be to purchase things needed. or, in other words, money value is limited to just what money will buy.

RISKS OF BUSINESS.

"The Bureau of Education of the U. S. Government is issuing a series of lessons upon economics for use in the public schools and 'Community' Leaflet No. 22 for the instruction of high school pupils contains a brief statement of the risks of capital invested in business which might be quoted on this occasion with interest:

" 'Two further sources of risk may be mentioned: The risks of capital invested in business are at their greatest when a large amount must be put in fixed capital, such as machinery, railroads, and permanent buildings. In some businesses millions of dollars must be spent and years of time must elapse before a single bit of product is made. In our rapidly changing society it is quite possible that a large part of this investment and expenditure of time and effort may have been wasted. Wants may have changed; new processes may have been invented.

" 'Then, too, our society is so interdependent that a business man may have heavy losses because of happenings over which he had no control, and indeed concerning which he may not have known. For example, when the present great war began in Europe, the price of cotton declined, and many planters and merchants in the South failed in business; that is to say, they could not pay their bills. Their cred-

itors (and this included banks from which they had borrowed and merchants from whom they had bought goods) were in some cases forced into bankruptcy also. These creditors had still other creditors, and there spread over the South, and even into the North, a condition where banks, farmers, and merchants were affected by the fall in the price of cotton.'

"Practical economics must be taught more thoroughly in the schools and teachers themselves should seek practical knowledge so that they may be able to demonstrate fully to the pupils the principles of business and its relation to labor.

NEED OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

"It would seem that if it is a good thing for the U. S. Government to teach practical economics in the high schools and colleges, then every business organization such as this for instance should have a department of labor, not necessarily with the idea of laying down any specific plan to be adopted by anyone or group of the establishments but simply to study the fundamental principles of the labor question and to be able to give such advice to our legislators as may be considered by them in framing legislation that would be fair and just to both labor and capital. Capital itself must wherever necessary clean house and give to labor its just dues, and this must necessarily be done before capital can expect labor to be reasonable in its demands.

"There are certain features, of course, that can be considered and can be generally applied even in the milling business. We have different departments in the mill, and while no outside organization could undertake to dictate what wages should be paid in these particular departments it might not be amiss to consider the proper differential between these different departments. The actual wages to be paid, the manner of paying it, and the amount of welfare work that is to be done by an organization is, of course, something for that organization itself to carry out, and any outside interference would undoubtedly be harmful.

"Employers of labor must also consider that labor does take statements made by capital at their full value. In other words, if an employer promises to do certain things for his employes he must be prepared to carry that promise out or suffer the consequences, as things very lightly spoken by an employer are most frequently taken in a very serious way by those to whom these promises are made.

"It would not be possible for one who has not had the experience to state just what should be done in establishments where there are hundreds and thousands of employes, but, speaking particularly to members of this industry who on an average do not employ over 50, 60 or 100 people to each establishment, it is not difficult to keep so closely in touch with that number of employes so that they may be able to sense at any time necessity for certain changes. Employes in establishments of that sort should be encouraged to speak frankly to their employers as to just what things are unsatisfactory, so that a conference may be had as quickly as possible to adjust any seeming differences.

"It is also well that employers of labor in establishments of the character of mills should pay some attention to the qualifications of those who come in direct contact with men as the heads of departments. They should know that labor appreciates being treated justly and fairly, and that they should be given credit and full credit for any thing they do which may insure to the benefit of the establishment itself. Men at the heads of departments should be capable of expressing in their daily life the proper human elements, as quite frequently very serious disturbance arises not on account of unsatisfactory wages or hours but almost entirely on account of some unsatisfactory conditions that could be righted by the individual himself who has charge of a certain department. To carry out all of this in the proper spirit of cooperation running through the entire plant from the highest officer to the lowest rated employe there must be a feeling of sincere confidence and a visible spirit of fairness at all times.

"Our Government can be very helpful in seeing to it that the elements that seek to destroy organized society and the Government itself are kept properly in check either by deporting or by jailing men who will not give up their false ideas; and in order to bring about the necessary legislation to accomplish this we must have legislators and representatives who will not waiver in their duty to their country and the wishes of any particular class.

"We have a right in this representative Government to ask that men who are representing us shall be men of the highest character, who will at all times endeavor to keep inviolate the institutions that have made this country what it is. The Government doing its part, and the employers of labor acting fairly and justly towards labor, should go a long ways in solving the problem that we have before us. It may be a slow process, but it is a sure one and cannot help but ultimatey bring about conditions that will be entirely satisfactory."

THE BANQUET AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The banquet and entertainment at the Congress Hotel was all that is naturally expected from a group like the corn millers, who never do things in a small way. It was held Friday evening and fully attended by the members and invited guests.

FINAL SESSION.

Saturday's session discussed Dr. L. H. Bailey's standards and definitions. Consideration of disastrous trade practices and means to remedy them were taken up. Such interesting trade details as the determination of package differentials; uniform sales contract with such provisions for the acceptable time limit and proper carrying charge if accepted as an expedient trade practice were among the more important trade items considered.

The following officers and directors were elected: W. N. Adams, Arkadelphia Mlg. Co., president; Geo. F. Booth, Buffalo Cereal Co., 1st vice-president; W. W. Marshall, Kimball Mlg. Co., 2nd vice-president; J. F. Weinmann of J. F. Weinmann & Co.; Geo. Dahnke of Dahnke Walker Mlg. Co.; J. W. Craver, Aunt Jemima Mills Co.; T. R. Hillard, Miner-Hillard Mlg. Co.; Ellsworth Huffman, Standard Cereal Co.; E. Wilkinson, Western Grain Co., executive committee, with Chas. A. Krause, Chas A. Krause Mlg. Co., chairman. Board of directors: Geo. H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co.; T. R. Hillard, Miner-Hillard Milling Co.; L. J. Light, Patent Cereal Co.; T. M. Chivington, Wathen Mlg. Co.; Geo. F. Booth, Buffalo Cereal Co.; J. W. Craver, Aunt Jemima Mills Co.; E. Wilkinson, Western Grain Co.; W. W. Marshall, Kimball Milling Co.; Ed S. Miller, Miller Cereal Mills; Chas. A. Krause; J. W. Morrison, Lexington Roller Mills Co.; Geo. Dahnke; Thos. L. Moore, Dunlop Mills; J M. Allen, Shellabarger Elevator Co.; T. B. Andrews, Davis & Andrews Co.; Ellsworth Huffman, Standard Cereal Co.; W. L. Eastlake, Atlas Cereal Co.

Douglas W. Lackey was reappointed secretary-treasurer, and his practical knowledge gained in past years, supported by an excellent record as secretary, with which the trade is familiar, indicates that there was no uncertainty in the Federation regarding his efficiency and executive capacity.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at Aberdeen.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

June 22-24.—American Seed Trade Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE SPECIAL SESSION ENDED

Congress Did Little During the Special Session of Interest to the Grain Trade —But An Extensive Program Is Laid Out for Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—[Special Correspondence.]—Congress has ended the special session, which was begun in June, and is taking a brief breathing spell. It will be back Dec. 1 to buckle down to a winter's grind.

Comparatively few measures of primary interest to the grain trade were enacted into law during the special session. Among those passed by both Houses and signed by the President were the anti-profiteering bill broadening the scope of the wartime food control act, with additional penalties, a measure designed to facilitate the marketing of agricultural products, including live stock, by increasing the amount which banks may loan on paper secured by such commodities, and a bill authorizing national banks to subscribe to corporations formed for the promotion of export trade.

The Edge bill, authorizing the formation of foreign financing corporations under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, was passed by both Houses and conference committees agreed on a report which was presented to the House too late for action. It will be taken up early in December.

The House passed the Esch railroad bill as the last act of the session. It was made the unfinished business in the Senate and will be pushed with a view to the enactment of a law before the end of December, when the roads are to be returned to their owners according to President Wilson's announcement many months ago.

The measures passed by the House on which no action was taken by the Senate included a cold storage bill designed to prevent hoarding and deterioration of foodstuffs in storage.

Although the Vestal bill establishing decimal weights standards for wheat and corn mill products was on the House calendar for several weeks it was not reached. It will be called up probably in December.

Agricultural interests showed their power over Congress in unmistakable fashion during the session by passing the daylight savings repeal bill over the veto of the President. This repeal was the measure of supreme importance on legislative program of the farmers' organizations.

Next in order, and upon which attention is now being concentrated, is the Capper-Hersman bill legalizing collective bargaining by farmers. Representative Volsted of Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, which has held hearings on the bill, stated this week that action would be taken soon after the new session convenes. He expressed the belief that the bill would be revised considerably to meet various objections expressed to it. It is expected, however, that the bill will be satisfactory to its sponsors in the form in which the committee is likely to approve it. Judging from their success in the case of the repeal of the daylight savings law the agricultural interests stand better than an even chance of getting the Capper-Hersman bill through. It will be over the protests of members who view with alarm legislation singling out a class for exemption from the operation of anti-trust laws.

The National Board of Farm Organizations is expected to take a hand in railroad legislation, to the extent of making an effort to prevent the writing into the law of a provision which would countenance an increase in railroad rates. The Esch bill contains a provision which provides that the Governmental guarantee shall continue for a period of six months after the return of the roads to their owners only in case schedules for a general increase in rates shall have been filed by the roads with the Interstate Commerce Commission within 60 days after their return. An unsuccessful effort was made to eli nate this provision in the House, a another attempt will be made in Senate.

The House committee on Agricult has a number of matters pendi among them bills relating to comm cial feeds and fertilizers, on which tion probably will be delayed until J uary, after the appropriation bill is of the way.

The Kenyon bill for the regulat of the packers has been slumbering the Senate committee on Agricult ever since hearings were held upon several weeks ago. The witnesses fore the committee, including the in pendent packers, in whose interest bill was supposed to be drawn, ca raisers and others who might be s posed to have grievances against big packers, were so overwhelming their opposition to the bill that the c mittee almost seems to have tried forget the whole proceeding. The s ject will be taken up again soon, h ever, and the committee may report a bill. There seems scarcely any cha of passing it in anything like its p ent form.

The personnel of President Wils new industrial conference, which been called to meet Dec. 1, seems to dicate a stiffening of the Presi against organized labor. None of officials of the American Federation Labor was included among the se teen. Secretary of Labor Wilson, is a member of the United Mine W ers, appears to be the only one hav any connection with organized la Stanley King of Boston handled la disputes for the War Department ing the war, but he can hardly be sidered as representing labor. Agri ture has one representative in H Waters, former president of the Kan State Agricultural College, who figu in the conferences in 1917 at which price of wheat was fixed.

PRICES PAID TO FARMERS

The level of prices paid producer the United States for the princ crops decreased about 3.7 per cent ing October; in the last 10 years price level decreased about 3.6 per during October. On November 1 index figure of prices was about 3.7 cent higher than a year ago, 6.9 cent higher than two years ago, 74.5 per cent higher than the ave of the past 10 years to Nov. 1.

Following are details of prices to farmers, compared quarterly on d indicated, as reported by the Burea Crop Estimates:

	1918.	1919			
	Oct. 15.	Jan. 15	Apr. 15.	July 15.	
Hogs	$16.50	$15.69	$17.39	$19.22	$
Beef, cattle.	9.33	9.65	10 81	9.96	
Veal calves.	12.35	12.39	12.78	13.38	
Sheep	10.35	9.68	11 33	9.25	
Lambs	13.20	12.71	14.61	13.09	
Wool, unw..	57.7	55.2	47.9	51.8	
Milch cows..	85.41	86.10	90.91	94.51	
Horses	126.00	120.00	127.00	127.00	1
Beans, dry, bu.	5.52	4.98	4.44	4.25	
Onions	1.43	1.34	2.02	2.32	
Hay, ton—					
Timothy ..	22.60	23.48	24.74	24.22	
Clover ...	20 60	21.69	23.36	22.02	
Alfalfa ...	20.23	20.42	22.28	20.15	
Seed, bu.—					
Clover ...	19.01	21.55	24.81	23 25	
Timothy .	4.08	4.34	4.69	4.49	
Alfalfa ...	9.91	10.07	11.18	10 88	
Ctnseed, ton	65.85	64.93	64.28	64.24	
Brm. cn., tn.	265 00	169.00	149.00	119.00	1
Cowpeas, bu.	2.34	2.39	2 68	3.43	
Kafir, bu..	1.76	1 54	1.62	1.76	
Bran, ton ..	39 38	49.78	48.24	47.14	
Ctnsd. meal.	59.22	62.81	63.29	64.77	
Paid by farmers—					
Clover, sd.	20 84	24.25	28.24	27.22	
Tim. seed.	5 10	5.43	5.56	5.79	
Alfalfa sd.	11.82	12.48	13.65	14.51	

The State Department of Agricul of California is endeavoring to re the potato industry in that state, w has been marked by small yields poor quality in past years. The re legislature made a small appropria for the purpose of seed inspection G. H. Hecke has been appointed spector. No potatoes may be sold California for seed hereafter unless tified and that fact must be state the tag attached to every sack sold

BRASKA FARMERS AT OMAHA

lutions Adopted by the Nebraska rmers' Co-operative Grain and Live tock Association—Objects to All Classes of Special Legislation.

e 17th annual convention of the aska Farmers' Co-operative Grain vestock Association closed Thurs- afternoon after resolutions touch- n labor and market problems had adopted.

equest that the Federal land banks ermitted to make single loans nting to as much as $25,000; a st against any arbitrary reduction e prices of farm products unless is also a similar arbitrary reduc- n the prices of other commodities; an appeal to the Government to to the grain trade in general more lete information on conditions of in other countries and the de- for cereals in those countries, gh various consuls, were among ost significant resolutions adopted. convention took a firm stand st the Plumb plan for railroad rship and operation. A resolution also passed to the effect that the ation would never unite with or- ed labor unless such a union has s object the public welfare.

resolutions contain also a con- ation of contentions and strikes disturb peace and halt prosper- pledge to aid the Government in nforcement of law and order; a of support to the proposition oth capital and labor be given a re deal," and a condemnation of hortening of the work's day to han eight hours. In the resolu- the Association goes on record as ng arbitration of honest differ- between employer and employe. nnual car shortage was declared a "menace to the country," and creasing of storage room on the was favored in another resolu- The convention went on record s favoring collective bargaining. ast resolution expressed apprecia- f the kindness and hospitality of during the three-day convention Association. The resolution on zed labor declares:

n Labor propagandists and farmer ndists should understand plainly is Association will never be a party mbination with any interest unless mbination has for its express object motion of the public welfare, and ever will this Association entertain er of Union Labor unless Union La- willing to assume the same respon- which the farmer always has and will assume. We condemn conten- nd strikes that disturb peace and osperity, and we will support all mental authority in any sane policy preservation of law and order. We our heartiest support to the prop- that both capital and labor shall n a square deal, and we favor the e of arbitration of honest differ- etween employer and employe.

resolution on the Plumb plan for on of the railroads declares that nand of employes that they be ed to run the railroads without curing a proportionate ownership n is equivalent to a demand for onfiscation. Ownership is the r efficient operation, the resolu- clares, adding:

n or group of men, other than our ent, has any right to demand the of such property belonging to oth- l then control of such property e only such as is essential to the velfare. The railroads are indis- to modern civilization, and some ooperation or profit sharing should rtaken which will result in the ip by employes of a substantial of the railway stocks or bonds or he interest of the public in the is paramount to the interest of s, and provision should quickly be Congress to adjust the differences e arisen or that may arise between and employe to the end that no men, whether owners or employes, r be permitted to stop the proper of this most necessary instru- the public welfare.

f the most important of the res- put the convention on record sed to special legislation of any en though it be for the benefit ers themselves.

Canaday of Minden was re- president of the Association. Ed. P. Hubbard of Juniata was elected vice-president and J. W. Shorthill of Omaha was re-elected secretary. Eric Johnson of Hastings and J. R. Morrison of Chappell were named directors.

The convention was one of the most interesting in the history of the Association. Wednesday evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet given them by the Omaha Grain Exchange at the Hotel Rome. On Thursday they visited the stock yards at South Omaha and were guests of the live stock men at a luncheon.

CORN DAMAGE.

The corn production of the United States has averaged nearly 2¾ billion bushels yearly for the past 10 years, varying from 2,477,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 3,125,000,000 in 1912. However, if a normal crop could be produced, it would amount to more than four billion bushels. The difference between the quantity that would be produced under normal conditions and the quantity actually produced is assumed to be the loss or damage, from adverse conditions.

Inquiries concerning crop damages causing loss in yield, by specified causes, have been made yearly by the Bureau of Crop Estimates since 1909. A summary of the results for corn is given in the accompanying tabulation. The figures given are the averages of estimates of over 10,000 farmers, and reflect the opinion of the intelligent farmers of the country as to the relative influence of the different factors causing loss in yields. The schedule of inquiry contained the following instructions: "Where two or more causes act jointly or follow one another, it is often difficult to determine which is primarily responsible for the loss or the proportion to be assigned to each. The many possible combinations of this kind make it impossible to give definite instructions for a uniform handling of such cases. If the percentages of loss are apportioned among the different causes according to the reporter's best judgment, the averages of the reports received will fix the responsibility for the loss with sufficient accuracy to meet the purpose of the inquiry."

A normal yield is described as such a yield as would result from a crop starting out under favorable conditions and not subject afterwards to damaging influences as unfavorable weather, insect pests, or other injurious agencies. When the specified cause is not known, the reporter is asked to enter the estimated loss, opposite the proper general cause.

Quality is not included in damage, unless the yield of the usable crop is thereby lowered.

CAUSES AND EXTENT OF CORN DAMAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, YEARLY.

	Yearly loss in bus.,[1] average 1909-18.	Loss, percentage off from normal yield. 1909-18, avg. Pct.	1918. Pct.	1917. Pct.
Total loss	1,325,000	31.791	37.682	33.771
Loss from—				
Deficient[2]	666,438	15.990	22.142	12.061
Excessive[2]	167,131	4.010	.900	2.877
Floods	36,302	.871	.536	.580
Frost or freeze	125,285	3.006	1.993	13.506
Hail	18,255	.438	.410	.594
Hot winds	92,193	2.212	6.278	1.163
Storms	22,465	.539	.315	.338
Climatic[3]	15,171	.364	.259	.452
Total, climatic.	1,143,240	27.430	32.833	31.571
Loss from—				
Cut worms	23,632	.567	.727	.347
Ear worms	15,379	.369	.337	.254
White grub	12,253	.294	.256	.136
Wire worm	7,919	.190	.184	.214
Army worm	2,126	.051	.015	.014
Chinch bugs	20,256	.486	.656	.270
Grasshoppers.	4,293	.103	.338	.058
Insects[3]	26,007	.624	.102	.104
Total, insects.	111,865	2.684	2.615	1.397
Loss from—				
Smut	4,334	.104	.167	.183
Rot	1,709	.041	.034	.051
Rust	375	.009	.014	.006
Blight	668	.016	.018	.013
Wilt	125	.003	.015	.008
Diseases[3]	1,334	.032	.008	.010
Total, diseases	8,545	.205	.256	.271
Animal pests	7,210	.173	.080	.061
Defective seed.	32,134	.771	1.474	.191
Others[4]	22,006	.528	.424	.280

[1]Thousands, final 000 omitted. [2]Moisture. [3]Not specified. [4]Or not specified.

—*Monthly Crop Reporter.*

The Letter Box

A New Motor.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have installed a new motor at our elevator and are now putting in an automatic scale.—*Taylorville Farmers' Grain Co., Taylorville, Ill.*

Mill Finished.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Our mill is about complete, and we expect to be running in a few days and will soon purchase a corn cleaner and a gas engine.—*Tripp Milling Co., Tripp, S. D.*

Why They Renew.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have read editorials in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER that were worth the price of the subscription. We take pleasure in renewing it.—*Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La.*

Coal Strike Settlement.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it of vital importance that there be an immediate settlement of the coal strike and that there should be private ownership of railroads.

We expect to make some repairs early in the spring.—*Elmwood Elevator Co., by Chas. P. Kennell, Mgr., Elmwood, Ill.*

Opening Branch Offices.

Price Current- Grain Reporter: Effective at an early date we are opening branch offices at Greenville, Miss., under the charge of R. B. Nance. We will solicit orders from the wholesale trade in Greenville, Clarksdale, Indianola, Greenwood, Winona, Cleveland, Grenada, Lexington, Durant, Rosedale and Yazoo City.—*Lyle & Lyle, Huntsville, Ala.*

Of Incalculable Value.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Enclosed find check for $3.00, paying my subscription for one year. I find your periodical of incalculable value to me in my seed business, where I can keep constantly posted on fluctuations and prices as well as a guide in buying. Your editorial each week, "Business and Trade Conditions," is more than worth the cost of your paper.—*J. A. Yager, Fremont, Nebr.*

Indiana Corn Not Flood Damaged.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The damage done by the recent flood is not nearly so great as anticipated. Outside of a few damaged ears of corn, the crop is very good. The farmers are not marketing the corn very freely at this time, however.

Wheat and rye looking good, but rather restricted in acreage.

The clover seed crop is very short this year, and practically all will be used for home seeding. The timothy acreage is above the average this year and looking fine.—*O. L. Barr Grain Co., per O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.*

Interesting Points.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Business is fair, but it would be much better, in our opinion, if millers were allowed to export flour themselves, direct to their old trade in Europe. We are receiving letters nearly every day from our old customers abroad, asking when we will probably be permitted to do business with them direct. In our opinion, business would be much better if the Senate and the President would come to some agreement in regard to the League of Nations and the Treaty. It seems like child's play to think they are squabbling over these matters so long. No doubt the cause of the delay is the illness of the President, which has prevented him very likely from giving these important matters close attention.

The fly has caused great damage to the growing wheat in this vicinity. We are in hopes, however, that as we have had the very best of weather of late, cool with frequent rains, that it will recover to a great extent at least and come through the winter in excellent condition. Thus far we have had no snow at all and no cold weather to speak of, but we may expect both some time the first part of December. Should we have plenty of snow we can look for a good wheat crop next year, as the two seem to go together as a general thing.—*Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.*

Sold Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The Fritson Grain Co. has sold its elevator at this place to the Western Terminal Elevator Co. of Sioux City, Iowa. Possession was given Nov. 1.

The corn crop in this section is extra good, some new corn being sold. Farmers are ready to sell part. It is hard to get cars to ship out the grain. We think one of the most important subjects at the present time is car shortage.

We expect to make some repairs as soon as the weather permits and will also build an addition to the elevator. —*Western Terminal Elevator Co., O. J. Sloan, Agent, Lennox, S. Dak.*

Major Moberly in Des Moines.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: For your information, wish to say that I have recently become associated with W. H. Bartz & Co., Des Moines, Ia., having severed my connections with the Moore Seaver Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo. During the past ten days we have incorporated this company and taken in as stockholders and officers some experienced grain men, and we hope in a short time to extend the field of our operations quite a little. The officers of the company are: W. H. Bartz, president; H. D. Harding of Rock Creek, Kans., vice-president; W. G. Goy, of Tabor, Ia., vice-president; M. M. Moberly, secretary and A. H. Thomas of Montezuma, Ia., treasurer. Outside of the above, we have several other grain dealers interested with us also. If our plans do not mis-carry, we are in hopes of being able to start work on a modern, fireproof terminal elevator here at Des Moines early next spring. You are, no doubt, aware that Iowa has produced a bumper corn crop of extra good quality and we have enlarged our facilities to enable us to take care of our share of the business. —*Major Moberly, W. H. Bartz & Co., Des Moines, Ia.*

With These Exceptions, All Right.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The threshing of our row crops, such as cream and red maize, white, red, pink and Schrock kafir, feterita, darco, hegari, amber, orange and sumac canes, has just commenced, and the quality is good—fully ripe and none damaged; but stocks for sale will be rather small in comparison with other years, on account of the vast wheat acreage. And too a great many cattle will be held on the farm this winter.

We have had dry, curing fall weather for gathering of crops. The broom corn is nearly moved, being about 60 per cent of normal tonnage, and growers are much dissatisfied with prices they received.

We have built a modern seed store this summer and are ready for seed and grain orders, but we look into the future with saddened hearts, as at the present time all seed or grain shipments are to be sacked or "no go." The small farmer who did not have any wheat is anxious to move his row crops for seed, if the quality is good enough; if not, then for feed. Where will the sacks come from? But we will try to rustle them. Otherwise than railroad troubles everything is all right.—*Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.*

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

RELIEF OR PREVENTION?

By C. A. McCOTTER.[1]

Ninety-five per cent of the insuring public looks upon insurance as a form of relief in the hour of calamity. They have been educated to this idea by the insurance fraternity offering that service only. The field of the insurance companies has been that of a collecting agency from the many to make disbursements to the unfortunate few.

The fire insurance companies have done a wonderful work in the United States in collecting and disbursing more money per capita as insurance relief than has been done in any other country in the world. The grain business of the United States has been one of the heaviest contributors and one of the largest beneficiaries. It is a fair estimate that in country elevators alone there is an annual fire loss of five millions of dollars, of which 75 per cent is covered by insurance.

The recent war brought into the limelight the importance of the grain business. As the food supply was an important problem under the stress of war, so also will it be of importance as an economic factor in the period of reconstruction. The country grain elevators are the country's storehouses, in each of which is the product of from 300 to 3,000 acres of land, or the annual food supply of from 1,000 to 10,000 people. The food regulations of the war period and of the present are evidence that there is a moral obligation on the part of those having these supplies in trust to conserve them, and that the obligation extends to the grain business as a whole. To meet the present and the future requirements of world-wide distribution, the grain business must be conducted economically.

Successful competitive conduct of a business depends upon the item of expense. Expenses are logically an investment for the advantage of the business; but when the expense is not a factor in production, it forms a burden. The fire losses of the country are a burden upon business, being ultimately incorporated in the cost of conducting the business. Therefore, the fire losses of grain elevators, whether distributed by the collection of the premiums or borne by the individual, are a handicap to the successful conduct of the grain business, and the insurance cost is quite correctly considered a burden. Insurance is the third or fourth item of expense in the conduct of the grain business, thereby forming an important factor in meeting the problem of world-wide competition.

AN EXPENSE EASY TO REDUCE.

There probably is no other item of expense connected with the country elevator so possible of reduction as is the reduction of fire losses and the corresponding reduction in the insurance cost. The oft repeated statement that 80 per cent of fires are preventable is correct and to a great extent has been proved by the work of the mutual fire insurance companies. Only in recent years has preventive work been recognized by insurance companies and cooperation been given by the public. Life insurance companies have recognized that educational methods as to preserving life are a financial benefit through prolonging the premium paying period of the policyholder. The methods followed by workmen's compensation companies in preventing accidents preserve the economic service of the experienced workmen and make the preventive cost less than injury relief. The inspection work done by the fire insurance companies during the war, under the auspices of the state councils of defense and the fire marshals and with the co-operation of the elevator and the flour mill owners, resulted in a reduction in the fire losses far greater than was the cost for the work. That inspection work as an economic factor is now recognized by the fire insurance companies and needs to be adopted by the grain business to its advantage. While the causes of fires are numerous, they are almost all entirely within the control of the individual owners.

RAILROAD LEASES AND INSURANCE.

Yet there is one source of losses that needs the attention of the grain business as a whole. While it is recognized in the various forms of liability, such as workmen's compensation, that a business must be responsible for loss or injury due to its own negligence, the railroads are taking advantage of present laws to evade their responsibility. This refers to the conditions imposed in leases for railroad sites and sidetracks, under which the lessee is made responsible for every loss to the full extent of every fire. There are two sides to every question, and undoubtedly the railroads have been driven to the course taken by the carelessness and the indifference of many who do business on or adjoining the right-of-way. Under present practices, the financial burden and expense for fire losses caused by railroad operation is shifted from the cost of railroad operation, covered by the freight rates, to a cost to the grain business, covered by the expense of insurance plus the individual loss. If equity were carried out, not only would such losses be materially reduced, but the burden would be placed where it belongs. There is an obligation on the part of both parties to the lease.

Statistics gathered by a mutual fire insurance company making a specialty of country elevators show that during a seven-year period, when the majority of the elevators insured had wood sides and shingle roofs, the losses from railroad hazards were 10.7 elevators for each ten million dollars of insurance, and that during a second seven-year period, when the majority of elevators insured were iron-clad with non-combustible roofs, the annual loss was 2.6 elevators for each ten million dollars of insurance. In fact, with one exception, the records show that all railroad hazards and lighting losses have occurred on shingle-roof, wood-clad buildings. It is a logical inference that if all buildings on or adjoining the railroad right-of-way were metal-clad and had non-combustible roofs, then the railroads could well be made responsible for their own negligence in such fires as did occur. A further advantage of metal-clad construction is that lightning losses to country elevators are second to locomotive spark hazards in amounts, but that the metal-clad, metal roof buildings are rarely damaged by lightning.

NEED OF FIRE PREVENTION.

The Grain Dealers' National Association seeks a benefit to the individual through action taken by the organization. In the past there has been an inclination to overlook fire prever and insurance in the grain busi But when we take note that for past nine years, ten mutual fire in ance companies on grain elevators flour mills paid for railroad haz over $1,100,000 and for lightning $700,000, and for all causes $13,00(and recognize that these amounts but fractions of the total of all losses, we must acknowledge that cost of insurance and the need of prevention are large factors in the business of this country. Some of problems like the railroad hazard be handled only collectively, v other problems are those of the vidual through educational meth In the past, the individual has paid premium to secure relief in the e that a calamity happened. That or indemnity has not been equal t value of the property as a going ness, so that logically more benefi sults for the premium that the in ance company uses to prevent the than when used merely in loss ments.

Fire prevention as a service has been a feature of the fire insur companies. Inspections and rates been the work of the insurance panies for their own selfish be While the property owner is the m of the hazards in his construction, housekeeping, and has control of property more days in a year tha insurance company can give it min yet nowhere can he get as good a and assistance in the preservatio that property as from the insur company.

Luckily the country grain elevat not helpless in securing experience surance service. There are mu companies devoted to the class, w have data regarding and measure prevention for every hazard that been the cause of fires. The servi experienced men with those comp is available to every individual in country grain business. Several sand country grain dealers have those companies with a result in ings greater than the amounts that companies have paid for losses. savings represent property that is standing and doing business, du the methods adopted by the policy ers of those companies. The savin might be figured, have gone to th dividuals, but the burden of payin losses has been saved to the boc policyholders as a whole.

PREVENT WASTE BY EFFICIENCY.

Many theories are to be adva for changing present conditions abnormal back to normal, but th lution in many businesses, inclu that of the grain trade, is going through increased efficiency in pre ing waste. The country grain d has a moral obligation, in handlin product of the farm and the food ply of the people, to prevent losses are within his control. The oblig extends to the grain trade collect for it can fulfill its mission profi under the world-wide competitive ditions only by reduction in the c operation. The annual loss of se millions of dollars that is now s over the business through insura probably the largest unnecessary pense and the one most easy to re The insuring public must be corr in its supposition that the inden for loss comes out of the insu company, and that if they pay the premium they have shifted the resp bility onto the insurance com Lack of responsibility breeds ne so that the very fact of insurance led to more fires than would occ insurance did not exist. It need interest and leadership of organiza like the Grain Dealers' National ciation to re-educate its members the true understanding of the pro Then a greater service should b manded of the fire insurance comp than the mere matter of indem The grain business and insuranc so closely interwoven that their ality of interests should be recogn Excessive fire losses are of as

[1]An address by the author, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, delivered at the St. Louis convention of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n on Oct. 14, 1919.



E. A. Praeger, J. S. Bache & Co., Chicago, Ill. R. G. Freymark, Manager Cash Grain, J. S. Bache & Co., Chicago, Ill.



The Cash Grain Corner, J. S. Bache & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ry to the policyholder as to the rance company, and also fire pre- tion, under which the insurance pany as well as the grain dealer do business at a less cost, is of the e benefit to both.

these times when advanced ideas advocated and needed, among the portant problems for the grain trade ecide is whether the great fire waste corresponding high insurance cost o continue or shall the economic of the producer and the consumer also the grain dealer be recognized more preventive measures against loss. Briefly, shall it be "Relief or ention—Which?"

CONTINENTAL SEED CO.

e Chicago district offers unparal- railroad advantages with attrac- rates resulting in hundreds of el- rs, mills, warehouses and feed ts dotted over a considerable ter- y. The southern part of the Chi- district offers particular advan- s in the receiving and shipping of rials to Eastern and Southern s, and it is in this location that Continental Seed Co. has bought ctive land, improved with build- which are now being converted to their business. The site fronts the net River and is served by the na Harbor Belt Railroad and six lines. The present buildings are y adapted to remodeling for seed ling and the erection of other tures is contemplated, including a elevator.

e announcement of this half-mil- concern recently appearing in THE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER will repetition and the personnel of orporation represents men of long ing in the trade. Chas. A. Heath, lent; A. E. Reynolds of Crabbs- olds-Taylor Co. of Crawfordsville, and H. W. Doughten, president of . Doughten, Inc., New York City, the vice-presidents. Harold A. t, president of the American Feed facturing Association, is secre- and Arch C. Johnson, a field seed list, is treasurer. Other directors . W. Hales of the Hales & Ed- Co. and C. U. Snyder, both nently identified with the feed Mr. Snyder as a large handler lasses.

RE ABOUT BUCKWHEAT.

literally interpreted, the term dried," as applied to buckwheat, misnomer, for no mill actually through a dry-kiln the grain or oducts; but long years of trade of this term "kiln-dried" as ap- to buckwheat has come to mean art of the natural moisture con- has been evaporated. The pur- of kiln-drying is to evaporate the moisture without eliminating or ng the natural flavor; in other , if properly kiln-dried, sufficient e natural moisture contents will porated so that the product will carry through the season with- terioration; and this must be ac- ished without affecting the nat- lavor of the buckwheat. From perience jobbers have learned that heat that was not kiln-dried was unsafe product to handle.

re is, therefore, now practically rket for the natural product in ountry outside of local territory. result, every mill competing for ate business necessarily is obliged r kiln-dried buckwheat and be- of the haphazard methods and efficient equipment employed the as come to mean but little, ex- s it is backed by the experience putation of the miller himself.

n-drying" as practiced by the mills e divided into two general sys- f evaporation: First, from the product; and, second, from the en berry. We have a complete ation of both systems and are re, we feel, in a position to give rejudiced opinion as to the mer- each. The first of the above sys- tems was used by us, as well as by others of the leading mills for a considerable period, for at that time it was the only system available. But the experience we had with this system clearly demonstrated that it was not only impossible to regulate closely the percentage of moisture evaporated, resulting in a considerable variation in the finished product, but also that in evaporating the excess moisture we eliminated part of the flavor and to a certain extent injured the natural flavor because of the high degree of heat to which the product was subjected. As a result of these objections, many years ago we installed an elaborate system for evaporating the excess moisture from the unground buckwheat, obtaining results that exactly duplicate nature's own methods. Not only can the percentage of moisture that is evaporated be regulated to the greatest nicety, but the natural flavor of the buckwheat is neither injured nor in any degree eliminated. Each of the above systems as practiced by different mills has many variations, and neither will accomplish the desired purpose unless properly equipped and carefully handled. But every mill that has any such equipment, or in any other way makes a pretense of drying, quotes its products as "kiln-dried."

The extreme importance of this process will be more fully realized when it is understood that buckwheat ranges in natural moisture contents from thirteen to twenty-five per cent. To reduce to a safe uniform basis, while still preserving the full natural flavor, constitutes the problem, the solution of which differentiates between the products of competing mills.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

OCTOBER FOREIGN TRADE.

General domestic trade continues at a swift pace, in spite of labor troubles and the continued advance of foodstuffs and menacing scarcity of all commodities. This latter condition will assuredly become more acute, as the lack of fuel closes more factories. The senate's defeat of the Treaty has disconcerted the export trades, whose operations in October were again at a record-making total as regards values. The figures are worth repeating here, as an indication of the amount of borrowing by Europe that will be necessary to be taken care of if this unwholesome tremendous outgo of goods is to continue. The senate ignored wholly all such minor considerations as this last, as of quite minor importance. The growing returns of imports is the encouraging feature of the situation:

Following is a comparison of October's total exports and imports with the preceding month and with October last year:

	Oct., 1919.	Sept., 1919.	Oct., 1918.
Exports	$632,000,000	$593,308,722	$503,099,465
Imports	416,000,000	435,446,652	246,766,586
Ex. exp.	$216,000,000	$157,862,070	$256,332,879

Merchandise trade in October during a series of years has been:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess exports.
1919	$632,000,000	$416,000,000	$216,000,000
1918	503,099,465	246,766,586	256,332,879
1917	542,101,146	221,227,405	320,873,741
1916	492,813,918	178,658,730	314,155,188
1915	334,638,578	148,529,620	186,108,958
1914	195,283,852	137,987,778	57,305,074
1913	271,861,464	132,949,302	138,912,162

During a series of years the ten months' merchandise trade compares as follows (last three figures omitted):

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess exports.
1919	$6,501,000	$3,113,000	$3,388,000
1918	5,063,110	2,569,488	2,493,621
1917	5,146,049	2,504,021	2,642,027
1916	4,443,239	2,009,833	2,433,406
1915	2,867,694	1,451,267	1,416,426
1914	1,662,685	1,548,429	114,256
1913	2,005,283	1,400,334	544,949

New York Oats Market.

The arrivals continue principally to fill export sales, and it is believed that the amount in transit for domestic use at present has shown a decided falling off. No new export business is possible while the rates for foreign exchange continue at such an unprecedently low point, but it is believed that a substantial advance in exchange quotations would immediately be followed by new export business of volume. The demand for spot oats continues very light, notwithstanding the firm undertone to the market and the unwillingness of holders to make concessions. There are no indications of an increase in the demand for local consumption, yet it is fair to presume that the unusually dull demand for the past few weeks will shortly be followed by a better inquiry, particularly should it be demonstrated that apart from the action of corn present values are warranted.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

The genial and popular secretary of the Grain Dealers' National Association, Chas. Quinn, was in Chicago yesterday on his way back from a most successful trip in the far West, visiting San Francisco, Los Angeles and other Western points The membership of the Association will be increased 36 as the result of this trip. Sec'y Quinn has now covered personally 46 out of the 48 states of the Union in behalf of the interests of this large and successful organization.

The following is a list of the applications taken on the trip: Albers Bros. Mlg. Co., San Francisco, Cal., B. E. Morgan; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 350 California street, San Francisco, Cal.; Scott, Magner & Miller, 333 Berry street, San Francisco, Cal.; Western Pacific Grain Co., 406 Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco; Globe Grain & Milling Co., 635 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; R. Vohner, 938 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; John Westrope & Co., 436 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; Sperry Flour Co., 332 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. McNear, Inc., 433 California street, San Francisco, Cal.; Adolph Koshland, 901 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; Strauss & Co., 604 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.; The Grange Co., Modesto, Cal., Henry G. Turner, president; Lillywhite-Brown Co., Hibernian Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Miller, Lock Box 103, Los Angeles, Cal.; Taylor Milling Co., 1520 San Fernando boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.; Tarr & McComb, Inc., J. S. Gray, Los Angeles, Cal.; Globe Grain & Milling Co., 907 East Third street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., 1031 Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Newmark Grain Co., 47 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles. Cal.: Germain Seed & Plant Co., 747 Terminal street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Great Western Milling Co., 948 South McGarry street, Los Angeles, Cal.: Nicholls-Loomis Co., 2505 Santa Fe avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.: Willits, Patterson & Green, 823 Fraction avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.; Albers Bros. Milling Co., Los Angeles, Cal.: S. C. Dunlap, Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; Pacific Wood & Coal Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Hisey Grain Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; West Texas Fuel Co., El Paso, Tex.; Herr Bros., Inc., El Paso, Tex.; J. E. Mugge & Co., San Antonio, Tex.: Texas Cuban Molasses Co., Houston, Tex.; Houston Grain Co., Houston, Tex.; Houston Milling Co., 1015 North San Jacinto, Houston, Tex.; Waldmaw-Ross Grain Co., Box 1361, Houston, Tex.; J. E. Ervine & Co., Houston, Tex.; Oliver Cranston, Houston, Tex.

Index Figures of Crop Prices.

The trend of prices to farmers for important crops are indicated in the following figures; the base, 100.0, is the average price Dec. 1 in the 43 years 1866-1908, of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax and cotton; date is first day of month:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Jan.	272.4	264.1	183.6	129.0	126.7	132.5
Feb.	259.9	271.6	195.6	139.9	140.5	132.1
Mar.	257.1	288.8	206.5	138.6	144.0	133.8
Apr.	271.2	288.6	225.2	140.2	144.5	134.2
May	293.7	281.8	280.6	143.3	150.0	135.9
June	307.2	281.9	291.3	145.8	147.3	138.8
July	310.2	272.9	289.9	144.8	139.1	137.7
Aug.	329.0	280.6	307.6	147.7	138.9	137.6
Sept.	317.7	293.3	279.5	161.5	132.5	141.3
Oct.	290.0	289.3	277.0	163.6	128.2	136.4
Nov.	279.4	266.5	261.3	178.7	124.4	127.4
Dec.	265.5	252.8	187.9	120.4	122.8	

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments. (00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Nov. 30	8,103,0	5,410,0	12,756,0	2,091,0
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,563,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	385,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0
Sept. 6	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0	6,448,0
Sept. 13	14,604,0	18,819,0	7,311,0	6,374,0
Sept. 20	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0	8,093,0
Sept. 27	15,203,0	17,026,0	9,697,0	6,378,0
Oct. 4	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0	4,556,0
Oct. 11	11,573,0	12,500,0	5,092,0	5,454,0
Oct. 18	10,324,0	16,854,0	4,847,0	6,793,0
Oct. 25	10,568,0	15,468,0	5,951,0	6,960,0
Nov. 1	9,485,0	11,457,0	4,636,0	5,512,0
Nov. 8	8,135,0	9,980,0	4,033,0	3,362,0
Nov. 15	8,159,0	7,405,0	3,811,0	8,332,0
Nov. 22	8,066,0	7,274,0	4,833,0	13,797,0

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments. (00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Nov. 30	2,549,0	4,020,0	2,066,0	1,260,0
Dec. 7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0	2,049,0
Dec. 14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0	1,780,0
Dec. 21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
Dec. 28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904,0
Jan. 4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
Jan. 11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
Jan. 18	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
Jan. 25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
Feb. 1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
Feb. 8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
Feb. 15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
Feb. 22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893,0
Mar. 1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
Mar. 8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
Mar. 15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
Mar. 22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
Mar. 29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
Apr. 5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
Apr. 12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
Apr. 19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
Apr. 26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
May 3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
May 10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
May 17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
May 24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
May 31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
June 7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
June 14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
June 21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
June 28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
July 3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
July 12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
July 19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
July 26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0
Aug. 2	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,255,0
Aug. 9	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
Aug. 16	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,989,0
Aug. 23	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0	2,428,0
Aug. 30	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0	2,004,0
Sept. 6	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,459,0	1,892,0
Sept. 13	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,625,0	2,242,0
Sept. 20	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,948,0	2,400,0
Sept. 27	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,407,0	2,741,0
Oct. 4	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,403,0	2,671,0
Oct. 11	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,434,0	2,427,0
Oct. 18	2,859,0	6,152,0	1,568,0	3,366,0
Oct. 25	3,206,0	4,488,0	1,890,0	2,554,0
Nov. 1	2,799,0	4,117,0	1,881,0	2,423,0
Nov. 8	2,164,0	4,411,0	1,547,0	3,127,0
Nov. 15	2,442,0	3,893,0	1,557,0	2,540,0
Nov. 22	3,952,0	3,228,0	1,491,0	2,714,0

The Bureau of Crop Estimates has the following as the acreage of principal crops in Denmark in 1919 and 1918:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat	124,491	140,150
Rye	558,943	542,466
Barley	568,743	548,204
Oats	960,775	937,223
Mixed grain	481,623	476,021
Potatoes	225,587	185,886
Sugar beets	101,872	89,356

INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in *Service and Regulatory Announcements* for September, reports the following number of inspected animal slaughterings for August 1919 and for the eight months ending with 1919 and 1918, as follows:

	August		8 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Cattle	858,409	987,237	6,161	7,042
Calves	318,769	273,597	2,621	2,312
Sheep	1,233,883	936,683	7,524	5,987
Goats	5,205	13,207	43	71
Hogs	2,884,325	2,940,491	27,119	23,991

[1]000 omitted.

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEATS.

The following statements show the imports of food animals and meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during September 1919 with figures for other periods for comparison:

From—	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	4,220	.....	24	1,176
Canada	62,189	807	17,121	1
Gt. Britain	.....	4	453	.....
Sept., 1919.	66,409	811	17,598	1,177
Sept., 1918.	38,595	809	5,602	3,203
8 mos.—				
1918-19..	292,272	18,454	61,337	4,258
1917-18..	170,497	1,883	41,485	25,202

Following is a statement of imports of beef and other fresh and refrigerated meat and canned and other meat products, in pounds:

	Sept.		8 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Beef[2]	2,796,897	1,415,825	22,267	6,138
Other	2,773,645	53,802	12,666	1,788
Canned	261,417	13,513,281	30,505	34,530
Oth'r prod.	363,896	628,791	5,877	5,023
Total	6,195,855	15,721,699	71,316	47,482

[1]000 omitted. [2]In Sept., 1919, 1,928,973 from Canada and 332,590 from Argentine.

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible supply of oats weekly, compared with same weeks of previous three years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. 30	29,143,0	18,595,0	47,467,0	19,598,0
Dec. 7	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0	20,054,0
Dec. 14	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0	21,208,0
Dec. 21	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0	26,742,0
Dec. 28	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0	21,803,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1915.
Jan. 4	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0	20,803,0
Jan. 11	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0	20,865,0
Jan. 18	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0	20,582,0
Jan. 25	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0	20,175,0
Feb. 1	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0	19,573,0
Feb. 8	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0	19,769,0
Feb. 15	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0	19,881,0
Feb. 22	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0	19,881,0
Mar. 1	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0	20,265,0
Mar. 8	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0	18,862,0
Mar. 15	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0	18,747,0
Mar. 22	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0	18,509,0
Mar. 29	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0	17,892,0
Apr. 5	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0	16,951,0
Apr. 12	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0	15,185,0
Apr. 19	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0	12,975,0
Apr. 26	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0	12,096,0
May 3	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0	11,948,0
May 10	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0	11,490,0
May 17	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0	13,753,0
May 24	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0	14,774,0
May 31	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0	16,192,0
June 7	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0	15,605,0
June 14	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0	14,536,0
June 21	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0	14,066,0
June 28	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0	12,452,0
July 5	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0	11,718,0
July 12	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0	11,186,0
July 19	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0	9,023,0
July 26	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0	8,537,0
Aug. 2	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0	3,198,0
Aug. 9	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0	12,206,0
Aug. 16	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0	15,530,0
Aug. 23	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0	21,355,0
Aug. 30	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0	27,691,0
Sept. 6	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0	31,402,0
Sept. 13	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0	34,231,0
Sept. 20	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0	36,532,0
Sept. 27	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0	38,866,0
Oct. 4	19,552,0	24,689,0	14,833,0	40,214,0
Oct. 11	19,504,0	23,874,0	15,323,0	41,880,0
Oct. 18	19,121,0	22,264,0	16,340,0	43,180,0
Oct. 25	19,035,0	22,211,0	16,760,0	45,580,0
Nov. 1	19,196,0	22,050,0	17,453,0	46,403,0
Nov. 8	19,042,0	21,613,0	18,514,0	47,308,0
Nov. 15	18,610,0	22,660,0	18,533,0	47,790,0
Nov. 22	17,293,0	25,119,0	17,998,0	47,845,0

Foreign Situation.

Some business critics expect a reaction in early 1920. Others think big business will last one to three years if labor deadlocks can be broken effectually. Exchange is demoralized and central European moneys are near zero. It looks as if the world currencies and collaterals are too confused, helplessly over issued and must be revised. U. S. credits to Europe are threatened. Beyond covering cotton, lard and a few other things they look small for 1920.—*Jos. Wild, with E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago.*

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Top.
Nov. 30	216,944	2,536	17.75	18.40
Dec. 7	308,582	4,622	17.57	17.90
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	245,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.00
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.90
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90
Aug. 30	128,787	17,306	18.70	21.65
Sept. 6	74,896	11,541	18.45	21.00
Sept. 13	117,690	7,281	17.35	20.35
Sept. 20	91,201	7,148	†16.95	18.50
Sept. 27	103,991	8,597	17.00	18.30
Oct. 4	114,567	9,113	15.75	17.75
Oct. 11	148,498	6,983	15.00	17.20
Oct. 18	126,045	5,422	14.50	15.60
Oct. 25	164,606	5,240	13.10	13.10
Nov. 1	133,760	10,512	13.55	14.60
Nov. 8	167,623	17,328	14.75	15.45
Nov. 15	218,111	9,906	14.60	15.50
Nov. 22	230,990	15,664	14.10	14.85

HOG WEIGHTS AT CHICAGO.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago week of Nov. 15, 226 lbs., was the lightest weekly average since January. With a gradual dropping off in the marketward movement of heavy packing hogs and an increase of new crop hogs, including a fair quota of pigs and underweights, the average weight has dropped steadily since September, when the monthly average of 254 lbs., was the heaviest for any month since 1910. The averages for September and October this year as well as the first two weeks in November were considerably above the average for the past five-year period. Figures showing the average weights for September and October this year and for the first two weeks in November with comparisons follow (the average being for 5 years):

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	Av.
September	254	247	231	223	235	238
October	237	233	212	210	204	219

GRAIN GRADING MEETINGS.

Grain grading meetings in Portland, Ore., were begun by the Federal grain supervisor the last of August and have been continuing weekly since. State inspectors, samplers, weighers, dock and elevator superintendents, and members of the trade have been the students. The average attendance up to date has been twenty-five.

At first particular attention was paid to the definitions of class, sub-class and other terms used under the Federal grades. After the men became familiar with the underlying principles they were given the actual wheat to grade. The result shows the success of the instruction.

Aside from educating these men regarding the correct application of the Federal grades, it has been found by getting them together they ha opportunity to discuss many othe ters that arise from time to tim taining to grain handling at the and the mills. "This makes for ter understanding of things," say Federal grain supervisor, "and lems which have caused much ment in the past are often settled little explanation at these meetin *Office of Information.*

Marketings of Corn and Oats.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates gives the following as the estimated marketings by months of corn and oats by farmers:

MARKETINGS OF CORN.

Month	Estimated amount sold monthly by farmers of U. S. (millions of bushels). 1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	Per cent of year's sales. 1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
July	27	34	30	31	19	6.7	5.3	6.2	5.6	3.9
Aug.	28	26	34	33	34	6.8	4.0	7.1	5.9	7.1
Sept.	35	22	28	35	23	8.4	3.4	5.9	6.4	4.7
Oct.	27	24	25	33	23	6.7	3.8	5.3	6.0	4.7
Nov.	30	56	67	57	71	7.3	8.8	14.0	10.4	14.7
Dec.	49	78	60	88	82	12.1	12.2	12.5	15.9	16.8
Jan.	61	91	73	64	96	15.0	14.2	15.1	11.7	19.8
Feb.	30	103	43	68	38	7.2	16.1	9.0	12.4	7.8
March	31	88	34	39	22	7.5	13.7	7.0	7.1	4.6
April	34	45	26	35	27	8.2	7.1	5.4	6.4	5.6
May	33	36	31	35	21	8.0	5.6	6.5	6.3	4.4
June	25	37	29	32	29	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9
Season	410	640	480	550	485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MARKETINGS OF OATS.

Month.	Estimated amount sold monthly by farmers of U. S. (millions of bushels). 1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	Per cent of year's sa 1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
July	34	24	31	23	35	8.0	4.7	8.3	5.1
Aug.	82	82	87	53	64	19.6	16.4	23.3	11.8
Sept.	50	67	51	59	55	11.9	13.5	13.5	13.0
Oct.	42	56	40	57	40	9.9	11.1	10.7	12.7
Nov.	30	38	30	48	27	7.2	7.7	8.0	10.6
Dec.	28	39	21	47	23	6.7	7.8	5.7	10.5
Jan.	28	42	28	33	26	6.7	8.3	7.5	7.4
Feb.	19	40	20	36	19	4.5	8.0	5.3	8.0
March	23	35	20	23	15	5.5	7.1	5.2	5.0
April	27	33	14	21	13	6.3	6.5	3.8	4.6
May	29	20	17	28	10	7.0	4.0	4.4	6.3
June	28	24	16	22	13	6.7	4.9	4.3	5.0
Season	420	500	375	450	340	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	33,865,000	54,174,000
Milwaukee	12,051,000	17,489,000
Minneapolis	8,656,000	15,589,000
Duluth	420,000	2,152,000
St. Louis	9,464,000	9,592,000
Toledo	1,408,000	4,720,000
Detroit	936,000	1,662,000
Kansas City	2,902,000	7,690,000
Peoria	3,020,000	4,045,000
Omaha	3,661,000	9,004,000
Indianapolis	4,629,000	6,722,000
Total	81,012,000	132,839,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 23, 1918.
Chicago	1,275,000	1,216,000	2,611,000
Milwaukee	567,000	832,000	766,000
Minneapolis	282,000	410,000	676,000
Duluth	27,000	10,000	208,000
St. Louis	818,000	740,000	436,000
Toledo	24,000	73,000	209,000
Detroit	94,000	91,000	45,000
Kansas City	190,000	90,000	192,000
Peoria	285,000	199,000	148,000
Omaha	291,000	180,000	670,000
Indianapolis	136,000	199,000	343,000
Total	3,989,000	4,040,000	6,304,000
Shipments	4,007,000	3,585,000	8,041,000

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven pr grain markets from Nov. 1, 191 Nov. 22, with comparisons with 19

	1919-20.	19
Chicago	4,275,000	6,
Milwaukee	445,000	
Minneapolis	461,000	
Duluth	.....	
St. Louis	1,219,000	1,8
Toledo	119,000	
Detroit	150,000	
Kansas City	407,000	
Peoria	2,070,000	2,6
Omaha	1,031,000	1,1
Indianapolis	1,180,000	1,3
Total	11,357,000	15,6

Receipts of corn the past wee primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding last year:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	N
Chicago	1,631,000	906,000	1,2
Milwaukee	176,000	94,000	
Minneapolis	162,000	87,000	
Duluth	.....	.....	
St. Louis	430,000	190,000	4
Toledo	37,000	33,000	
Detroit	29,000	28,000	
Kansas City	117,000	47,000	1
Peoria	622,000	560,000	6
Omaha	373,000	209,000	2
Indianapolis	375,000	288,000	2
Total	3,952,000	2,442,000	3,2
Shipments	1,491,000	1,557,000	2,7

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grai mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Nov

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEO
No. 2 mixed.	137 @154	151 @155	154 @157½	148 @150	150 @151	.....
No. 3 mixed.	134 @154	140 @154	.....	143 @148	.....	136½@
No. 4 mixed.	129 @145	134 @148	148 @153	135 @146	144 @149	131 @
No. 5 mixed.	126 @150	.....	.....	132 @145	134 @140	129 @
No. 2 yellow.	150 @157	157½@158	.....	150 @154	153 @158	150 @
No. 3 yellow.	138 @155½	144 @157	153 @162	145 @152	.....	136½@
No. 4 yellow.	135 @142	135 @145	.....	137 @143	139 @150	132 @
No. 5 yellow.	130 @137	131 @138	150 @152	132 @137	135 @149	130 @
No. 2 white.	145 @155	160 @166	156 @158	149 @152	.....	.....
No. 3 white.	135 @153	140 @155	.....	148 @150	.....	.....
No. 4 white.	132 @149	140 @150	.....	135 @149	.....	133 @
No. 5 white.	128 @150	.....	.....	132 @136	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	74½@ 77	73½@ 75½	.....	72½@ 74	74 @ 76¼	72 @
No. 3 white.	72 @ 76¼	73 @ 76	74 @ 76½	71½@ 73	72 @ 76	.....
No. 4 white.	70¾@ 75¾	73 @ 74¼	.....	71 @ 72	70½@ 73½	.....

Minneapolis: Corn, No. 3 yellow, $1.48@1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.43@1.49; No. 3 m $1.43@1.49. Oats—No. 2 white, 67⅜@70⅞c; No. 3 white, 66⅝@70⅜c; No. 4 white @68⅜c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few wee Chicago:

	CORN Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	OATS Dec.	May.	Ju
Range for Oct.	120⅞-128⅞	119¼-124	119⅝-125¼	.....	69⅝-72	72¼-74⅞	.....
Previous range	116⅝-173	.....	115 -161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Nov. 10..	130¾-134⅝	124¾-127½	124½-127¼	123¾-126	70 -71⅜	73¾-74⅞	.....
Nov. 11..	131½-133⅝	125⅜-127	125¼-127⅛	124¼-125⅝	70⅞-72¼	74⅜-75⅜	.....
Nov. 12..	129⅞-133¼	124¼-126⅝	124 -126⅝	123¼-125½	71⅛-72¾	74⅛-75⅞	.....
Nov. 13..	128⅜-132½	123½-126⅝	123⅝-126½	122⅝-125¼	71 -73	73⅞-76	.....
Nov. 14..	130¼-133½	124⅝-127⅛	124¾-127½	123⅞-126	72⅛-73⅛	75 -76⅛	.....
Nov. 15..	127⅜-129½	123 -124½	123¼-124½	122½-123⅛	71½-72⅛	74⅜-75	.....
Nov. 17..	126¾-131	122½-125½	122¾-125⅝	122¼-124½	71½-73⅛	74½-75¾	.....
Nov. 18..	130⅝-134⅝	124½-127½	124⅝-126½	123¾-125½	72⅜-73¼	75⅛-76	.....
Nov. 19..	131 -135⅝	124 -128	123¾-126⅝	122⅝-125½	71⅛-73	74⅛-75⅝	69¾
Nov. 20..	131 -133⅝	124 -126⅜	123½-125⅞	122 -124⅛	71⅝-72¼	74½-75½	71
Nov. 21..	131 -133¼	124 -126¼	123⅞-125¾	122¾-124	71⅝-72¼	75 -75½	71½
Nov. 22..	130⅛-132⅛	123⅞-126½	123¾-126⅜	122½-124⅞	71½-72⅜	74¾-75⅞	71½
Week—							
Nov. 1..	125⅝-131½	121 -127	122¾-127	.....	70⅝-72⅛	73⅝-75⅛	.....
Nov. 8..	132⅜-141	126⅛-135⅜	125⅞-133½	125 -131¾	70½-74⅛	73¾-77¼	.....
Nov. 15.	127⅜-134⅝	123 -127½	123¼-127½	122½-126	70 -73⅛	73⅜-76⅛	.....
Nov. 22..	126¾-135⅝	122½-128	122¾-126⅝	122 -125½	71⅛-73¼	74⅛-76	69¾



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SEEDS—FEEDS

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

A. McArty, Correspondent.

Trade in all grains has been light the past week, due to the present car situation and also farmers being busy gathering corn, which will be about completed the coming week, at which time there should be a fair movement of corn if cars can be secured.

C. E. Beall, in charge of the Des Moines office of Mayer-Holbrook Co., was approved by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade as a solicitor on Monday. This firm has considerably extended their operations, handling a nicely growing business.

Callers during the week were Jos. Visek, with Carhart-Code & Harwood, Chicago, H. J. Koehl, with W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago. Country Dealers—M. Neilson, Dallas Center; W. W. Eaton, Boone; J. E. Hale, Collins; Robt. Whittaker, Dallas Center; D. Mulligan, Jefferson.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

Good grades of kiln dried corn are commanding a premium over values quoted on shelled varieties. The demand is light and receipts are the same. Prices have been revised and based on present values of kiln dried and new corn. Quotations follow: No. 1 yellow, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 yellow, $1.56@1.57; No. 3 yellow, $1.51@1.54. Total receipts of corn, 23,400 bushels as compared with 9,800 bushels in 1918.

According to leading brokers here the condition of the oats market is very satisfactory. Arrivals are light and all cars are easily handled at firm prices around 80 cents a bushels for best grades. Trade is reported to be adjusting itself to basis and higher prices. Total receipts for the period registered only 110,000 bushels as compared with 152,000 bushels in the previous year. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 white, 80@80½c; No. 2 white, 79½@80; No. 3 white, 79@79½c.

There are no quotations on ear corn as very little of this kind is arriving here. There is a very light demand.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

W. C. Charles has applied for membership in the Merchants' Exchange and will engage in grain and hay brokerage business.

Weather has been ideal for the past week or ten days, and it has enabled much farm work to be done, although in most sections the interior has been busy saving the cotton crop. Some fall sowing of grain has been done, but most of the oats will be needed in the spring.

Receipts of corn and oats have been very light, for the dealers have had little need of large stocks. They are disposed to let the farmer carry the burden until demand picks up, which is expected at any time now. Demand for corn is almost nothing and prices are largely nominal. On call Saturday cash 2 white was $1.50 bid, but $1.60½ was asked for 3 white. Oats are selling in a small way and tone of the market is fairly firm. Illinois 3 white oats sold Friday at 77½c, while Iowa same grade sold at 77¼c. On call 2 white were 78½c bid and 3 at 77½c, but none was offered. Two red Oklahoma in transit was offered at 85c, but demand for them is small.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The coal strike is causing trouble at mills, a number in the southeast being closed down because of fuel shortage. Few have fuel to run more than ten days.

Weather in Tennessee has been more favorable for sowing wheat, and farmers who were delayed in October by rains were busy last week. Acreage, however, will fall considerably below last year.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 168 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Wheat, 714,000 bus., decrease of 7,000; corn, 25,500 bus., decrease of 12,700; oats, 383,500 bus., increase of 11,500.

At the request of the Nashville Grain Exchange the United States Railroad Administration has modified an order for "minimum weights on grain" to read "carload minimum weights." The order greatly affects less than carlot shipments, in which many local shippers are interested, and efforts will be made to secure further modification.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Increased demand for meal is reported by corn mills. Southeastern mills, with capacity of 157,800 bus., had output last week of 33,110 bus., or 20.9 per cent of capacity, which compared with 17 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.35@3.45; unbolted, $3.25@3.35.

Wheat continues very high, with mills moderate buyers. Corn was higher last week. New crop corn, it is expected, will begin moving this week, as weather has been more favorable. Oats are in moderate demand. Prices: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.40@2.42. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.65@1.70; No. 3 white, $1.62@1.65; No. 3 mixed, $1.60@1.65. Oats—No. 3 white, 80½@81½c.; No. 3 white, 79½@80½c; No. 3 red, 81@82c.

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

New No. 4 yellow sold at $1.32½@1.33½; No. 3 yellow, $1.36@1.36½; No. 5 yellow, $1.30.

Oats receipts were 7 cars, with market quoted unchanged. No. 3 white sold at 72½c, local.

New corn quoted 1½ to 2c lower and hard to sell. Buyers were disposed to be independent and the situation showed further signs of weakness.

Gardner B. Van Ness, the well known Chicago grain firm, have opened an office in the Schradzki building and will be managed by J. E. Eckhardt, formerly a grain dealer from Benson, Ill., who will carry on a general grain business with private wire to leading markets.

Receipts of corn at Peoria Saturday were 49 cars, of which 43 were new corn. With the advices of some of the largest corn-using industries preparing to shut down on account of coal shortage caused a very weak tendency on the cash corn market, the Pekin plant of the Corn Products Refining Company having been out of the market for several days.

Peoria live stock market strong and a more active tone prevailed on the local market Saturday. Prices in general were quoted 25 cents higher. A top of $13.75 was established on the late sales with the bulk selling at $13.30@13.60. Strong demand from all sides cleared the 1,200 arrivals. Active at the higher prices. Quotations follow: Lights, $13@13.75; mediums, $13.25@13.75; heavies, $13.25@13.75; heavy packing, $12.25@12.75; pigs, $10@13. Cattle market steady with light receipts. Top beeves, $15.50.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

John Monroe, the Archbold miller, visited with his many friends on 'Change Saturday.

E. W. V. Kuehn, of The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., Toledo seed dealers, was elected to membership in Toledo Produce Exchange.

Earl B. Slawson, of The E. B. Slawson Co., grain and bean dealers, has been confined to his home the past week as a result of a sprained ankle.

Following were visitors on 'change last week: Earl Keeler, of the Haskins Farmers' Elevator Co., Haskins, O.; Otto Lang, of the Lang Milling Co., Delphos, O.; W. H. Mahnke, of the Bellevue Milling Co., Bellevue, O.

Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co., spent part of last week on a business trip in Indiana. He says there is little corn moving in Indiana, and about the only wheat there is remains in farmers' hands. Elevators and farmers have plenty of oats and the general feeling prevails that it will take higher markets to bring them out.

If "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," then surely Norman Cornell, Louis Sisson and "Tim" Burke, local representatives of the firm of Pynchon & Co., won the hearts of about a dozen of the Toledo trade at a dinner tendered them at Tabernilla Inn, Thursday evening. Savory, roasted duck with all the trimmings bore witness to the completely enjoyable affair and a spirit of friendship pervaded the atmosphere, sending home the guests with as is always the case when good fellows get together. Those present were: Kent. Keilholtz, Henry Raddatz, Joe Streicher, Louis Schuster, Paul Barnes, Les. Howard, John Luscombe, Dick Sheldon and Carl Bryant.

Cash Markets.

Markets ruled firm all week with cash grain in good demand. Receipts are light. Sales of spot oats ranged for the week at: No. 2 white, 74¼@75¼c; No. 3 white, 74@74½c.; ruling Saturday close to the low of the week's prices. No. 2 yellow corn, $1.46¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.41¾; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.40; No. 5 yellow, $1.32@1.36½; No. 6 yellow, $1.30@1.32. Practically all corn arriving in good condition. No. 2 red wheat, $2.27¼; No. 1 red, $2.28½; No. 3 red, $2.22@2.23½. Bids for wheat at close of the week were considerably higher. No. 5 northern spring, musty, $2.70@2.70¼. Rye is quiet. No. 2, $1.37 Saturday with sales during the week at $1.31½@1.35½. Good demand is seen for barley with colder weather. Dealers are urging the mixing of barley for feed. No. 3 grade sold at $1.45. Some export inquiry noted for barley. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 56 cars; corn, 33; oats, 10; rye, 48; barley, 1.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The Board of Trade bowling team went to Omaha to attend the Mid-West bowling tournament which began Saturday.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway took off eighteen trains running out of Sioux City the first of the week, due to the shortage of coal.

D. S. Warwick Grain Co. has opened offices in the Grain Exchange Building and will do a general grain business in connection with their Denver and Wichita offices.

Those from Sioux City that attended the Nebraska Farmers Managers Convention at Omaha the first of the week were E. P. Sullivan, manager of Rumsey Company; Will Shepard, of Merriam Commission Co.; W. H. Bailey, Geo. Strom, Taylor & Bournique Co.

Visitors on the floor during the week were: Mr. Ewart, Lincoln, Nebr.; Ed. Propp, Southerland, Ia.; Jim Larson, Cleghorn, Ia.; Joe and Bill Kupperman, Le Mars, Ia.; J. H. Berger, Everly, Ia.; Mr. O'Sullivan, Kansas City; Mr. Morris, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kansas City; D. S. Warwick, Denver, Colo.

The Grain Belt Cereal Co. has let a contract to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., of Chicago, Ill., for a cereal mill to be erected immediately. Washington Aldridge is president and manager of the company, with offices 222 Davidson Building. This adds another cereal plant to the industries of the city, but has special importance in its increase of the actual grinding and milling operations of the market, as the other large plants under way are practically compact elevators.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

John Shorb, of South Whitley, Ind., disposed of his bakery to Fred Griswold, of Mooresville.

Fire on a farm belonging to Cary Patton, south of Rushville, Ind., caused a loss of over $3,500 when a large feed barn burned, destroying large quantities of hay and grain.

The Walsh Baking Co., of Evansville, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000. Directors of the new company are: William P. Walsh, Joe Haas, James J. Humphrey and George S. Vickery.

Indianapolis millers advanced the buying price for wagon wheat 3c a bushel, announcing a price of $2.18 per bushel for No. 1 red: $2.15 for No. 2 red and $2.12 for No. 3 red, delivered at the mill. This makes a total advance in price of 7c per bushel since last harvest.

Edward Hobertson, employed by the Stafford Grain Co., of Hope, Ind., was found lying insensible in the company's elevator, and died a short time later. He was alone in the elevator at the time he was injured and no one knows how he received the fatal blow.

An unprecedented thing happened in the Indianapolis grain market—soft winter wheat has been sold here to go to the spring wheat flour mills of Minneapolis. Twenty thousand bushels were taken at current prices. Indiana wheat this year is unusually strong in gluten, grain men and millers say, while the spring wheat is weaker than usual in this respect.

The Noblesville Milling Co. made arrangements whereby its employes are looked to in a substantial manner. They have taken out a life insurance policy for all employes in the mill, office and sales force. The employes will be insured to the extent of $500 for the first year of their service, increasing the amount by $100 for each successive year until ten years' time or until the maximum amount of $1,500 has been reached.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The next annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held in Milwaukee, June 22-24.

New members recently elected to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce include Courtney H. Casebeer and William H. Bartz, of Des Moines; Robert P. Fairbain, Michael F. Cudahy and Hart C. Putnam, of Minneapolis.

The Chamber of Commerce, through the board of directors, again went on record for daylight saving locally, or in whatever way it can be promoted. This in response to a letter from daylight saving associations in the east.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 22, were 151 cars barley, 151 cars corn, 251 cars oats, 74 cars wheat, 51 cars rye, 6 cars flax; total, 684 cars, against 617 cars the week before, 832 cars a year ago and 886 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 22 were 479,328 bu. oats, 24,490 bus. corn, 149,980 bus. barley, 56,566 bus. wheat, 1,350 bus. rye; total, 711,704 bus., against 620,571 bus. the preceding week and 2,717,119 bus. a year ago.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee which attended the opening night ceremonies of

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the Milwaukee Food, Household and M Show at the Milwaukee Auditorium Nov. 20: Charles A. Krause, John H. ning, H. W. Ladish, R. F. Zimdars a H. Crittenden.

In the Milwaukee cash grain marke movement continues light and the de good, with prices for barley 5@6c h for the week, but fell back at the while new corn is 10@15c lower, oats 2c higher, rye 6@6½c higher and whe @15c higher, but fell back with the entry to the United States of Can wheat.

Visitors registering at the Milwa Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: Bert Th son, New York; J. L. Schoch, New G. Wehrenberg, Wykoff, Minn.; Ha Clemans, Eagle; G. A. Duvalle, Ke nee; J. Seidl, Sherwood, Wis.; L. J. B Fond du Lac; B. W. Davis, Galesvill D. Stellmacher, Fairwater; H. C. North Prairie; H. Menger, W. J. H Allenton, Wis.; Dr. H. H. Brown, W ington, D. C.; T. J. Hughes, Man Minn.; J. J. Edgerton, New York, N E. J. Dunn, New Lisbon; O. E. Bric Bonduel; F. B. Rice, Madison; B. mun, Whitewater, Wis.; H. E. Cutler, nila, P. I.; F. O. Iverson, New Hol Wis.

Merriam's New Office.

The Merriam Commission Co., of On Nebr., with an office in Sioux City, an in Sioux Falls and several western co tions, has established an office at Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee. location is temporary until perma quarters can be secured and the busi will be in charge of W. W. Freeman friends and customers secured durin extended period of activity in the N west will be glad to know of his pr connections with this live firm.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent

Oats, while feeling the pinch of th situation, is being offered freely, and prices during the past week have ra from 80 to 80¾c, delivered New Orl Sacked oats have been quoted at The demand for oats is not keen and ings are free.

The first car of new corn receive New Orleans this year was consigne Milam-Morgan Company, Ltd., and gr three (3) yellow corn, test 56 po moisture content 16.2 per cent, dam 4.0 per cent. This car arrived Nove 11th, and was very good quality. We received one car since this one, cons to Jno. T. Gibbons, and graded thre yellow corn, account of moisture 17. cent.

The uncertainty of the car situation the fact that country elevators being inclined to take corn from the farmers not able to ship, has prevented free o ings of corn. Due to this acute situa the price on corn has varied consider and prices have ranged from $1.54 to delivered, for No. 3 yellow corn. Orleans weights and grades to govern. corn is scarce and hard to obtain, and difference between the amount of ne

The W. L. RICHESON CO., In
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BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bld
NEW ORLEANS

sing buyers to neglect old and confine r operations to the buying and selling new corn.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

omas Congleton has taken the road the Watkins Grain Co. and will travel ansas.

gging for the new flour mills of the l Milling Co. and the Liberty Milling of Kansas City, is to be furnished by Ell-Kay Manufacturing Co. of this It is said that the total will be about miles.

siring to see the grave of his son, rt, killed in the artillery service in George S. Carkener, of Goffe & Car- r, has gone to France. Mr. Carkener accompanied by his brother-in-law, les Buffum.

plication for membership in the Kan- ity Board of Trade has been made by . Jeanneret, secretary of the Moore- er Grain Co. Mr. Jeanneret, who has connected with the Moore-Seaver Co. ten years, purchased the member- of W. K. Perine, of Chicago, for 00.

otographs were received in Kansas this week of exposed wheat stocks in eastern Colorado. The pictures were at Yuma, Wray, Haxton and Flem- g. They show large amounts of wheat e open, with no covering and scores loaded wagons at the stations where tors are full of grain.

Stephenson Flour & Feed Co., d by J. J. Stephenson, has opened ice in the Postal Telegraph Building. Stephenson was connected with the ook Company, of Mattoon, Ill., for he traveled in Missouri, Iowa and as. Besides his wide acquaintance millers in these states, he has valu- connections with eastern and south- uyers of flour and feeds.

emergency rule permitting sales of for shipment on destination weights, was repealed November 19, was proclaimed by the Kansas City of Trade directors Friday in order vent congestion of grain at the ele- . Increasing receipts and the crit- ituation regarding fuel were among asons for reinstatement of the priv- but car shortage was the main cause.

E. Bondurant, of Ness City, Kans., as at the Board of Trade Thursday, e had seen several lots of 5,000 bush- wheat piled on the ground to await Some of this grain went through nd snow storms this month, but was ed less than might have been ex- Mr. Bondurant reported a little of wheat still going on and said reage of western Kansas would show ction of one-third.

r the directory of the Board of has practically turned down a ition to buy the building now occu- y the exchange at more than $175,- move was made this week by mem- f the exchange to reopen negotia- with the Guardian Trust Co., re- The matter is in the hands of a ttee consisting of John Fennelly, A. is and E. D. Fisher. It is believed ne Board of Trade has an oppor- to buy the building, one of the n Kansas City, for less than half its l cost.

isitions for the 8,000,000 bushels or wheat held by the United States Corporation in Kansas City came in this week. At the office of the ution Saturday it was said that in Kansas City and in the North- n, Northern, Central and Eastern oversubscribed the hard wheat five and the red wheat twice. More 5,000,000 bus. of hard wheat were for against stocks of less than bus. As against the 5,000,000 bus. wheat held by the corporation there requests for 10,000,000 bus. The rill be distributed under a prorat- tem. Mills with considerable stocks y will not get much of the wheat. here are expecting the disap- millers to come into the open mar- al buy freely.

Cash Grain Markets.

t—Receipts for the week, 2,114 cars, 1,346 a week ago and 93 a year ne weather for movement, a larger of cars and the stimulation result- m recent advances in prices ac- for the further increase in offer- large part of the wheat came le distressed regions of western western Nebraska and eastern , where much grain has been on nd or unthreshed. The grain that pped, however, was from elevators, ere emptied to make room for the wheat. Consequently the general of the arrivals was better than ex- The market was very strong early week, due to indications that the t of nearly 8,000,000 bus. of Gov- owned wheat here would be over- ed. No. 1 dark hard was quoted ly up to $2.80 a bushel and No. 1 to $2.38. After Tuesday an easier developed in consequence of the lation, defeat of the peace treaty, l reselling of flour by the United Grain Corporation and other pes-

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simistic news. Late in the week came the announcement of an intended suspension of export and import embargoes, which will permit an influx of Canadian wheat at Northwestern milling centers. This was an important bear factor, which caused a further decline. Prices of hard wheat closed with net losses of 3@4c, No. 1 showing quotations of $2.40@2.60; No. 2, $2.39@2.60; No. 3, $2.33@2.57. Red wheat ended 5@12c down, with No. 1 at $2.30@$2.32, No. 2 at $2.28@2.29 and No. 3 at $2.25@2.26. Stocks increased 81,000 bus., to 14,387,000 bus., against 15,683,000 a year ago. As the country movement was expected to continue heavy for some time, unless checked by the shortage of coal, fears of congestion here were revived. The privilege of selling for shipment on destination weights, which had been abrogated at the week's outset, was restored, and this is expected to facilitate the outward movement.

Corn—Receipts, 115 cars, against 43 a week ago and 119 a year ago. In the first part of the week there was a keen demand and prices advanced, No. 1 yellow selling at $1.63. Later the tension relaxed and the market began to recede. At the end of the week the indications favored a liberal movement and elevator men began to have hopes that the market would soon reach a hedging basis. Closing prices were 1c lower to 6c higher than on the previous Saturday, as follows: No. 2 mixed, $1.58@1.59; No. 3, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 white, $1.54@1.58; No. 3, $1.54@1.56; No. 2 yellow, $1.58; No. 3, $1.55@1.57. Stocks showed a weekly reduction of 7,000 bus. and were 25,000 bus., against 345,000 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 132 cars, against 52 a week ago and 69 a year ago. Like the other grains, oats exhibited strength at the week's beginning, but the market weakened later and closed unchanged to 1½c down, as follows: No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3, 74@75c; No. 2 mixed, 73@74c; No. 3, 72@73c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 3, 73@74c. Shipping and local sales reduced the stocks 20,000 bus., to 1,005,000 bus., against 1,333,000 last year.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 3 cars, against nothing a week ago and 6 cars a year ago. Advices from the great producing regions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas suggested a largely increased movement by December 1, as recent weather has favored threshing and farmers are anxious to sell. Buying was limited in view of prospective liberal offerings and cheaper prices. The market was stationary. No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo sold at $2.60@2.70 per cwt. and No. 3 at $2.50@2.60. Stocks were unchanged at 3,000 bus., against 35,000 a year ago.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

The Erie Canal is closed for the season. Shipments during the past month were the heaviest, there being a rush to get out rye.

The price of potatoes has gone up from $1.35 to $1.85 the past ten days and hard to get at the advance. Farmers are holding on and it is said have a strong combination to maintain prices. Two dollars is their limit.

Rye took a change for the better at the close of the week and holders expect to get something like the prices they have been asking, about 10c or 15c over the market at present. The difficulty is in getting permits to ship. No. 2 on track was quoted at $1.46.

Millers seemed to be out of the market for wheat this week, still the offerings were fairly well cleaned up at the close. Prices were steady at $2.30 for No. 2 red and $2.27 for No. 3 on track, through billed. Quite a few cars of smutty and musty were disposed of at a wide range of prices. Winter wheat in this state is scarce and dealers here are looking for a better demand next week.

Oats sold better early in the week at 79¾c for No. 2 white than later at 78¼c. A dullness came over the market towards the close of the week and although receipts were extremely light, it was impossible to advance prices and difficult to get buyers interested. Mill oats were even scarce. Closing: No. 1 white, 78¾c; No. 2 white, 78¼c; No. 3 white, 77¼c; No. 4 white, 76¼c on track, through billed.

There was a much smaller run of corn than expected and a good demand. All grades of yellow were represented, mostly new or kiln dried, and it was difficult to fix prices. No. 3 yellow was about the only grade holding fairly steady, the bulk of the sales being at $1.60. Some No. 2 yellow sold at $1.62 but these prices were all considered too high and with anything like fair receipts could not have been obtained. No. 4 yellow sold at $1.50 to $1.55; No. 6 yellow, $1.38. There was a generally bearish feeling at the close.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 17 cars; No. 3 red, 14 cars; No. 4 red, 6 cars; No. 5 red, 3 cars; sample, 3 cars; No. 2 soft white, 1 car; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; sample, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 10 cars; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 17 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 5 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 5 cars; No. 5 hard winter, 2 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 2 dark hard, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 7 cars; No. 3 northern 7 cars; No. 4 northern, 14 cars; No. 5 northern, 3 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 4 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 1 car; No. 3

dark northern, 1 car; No. 4 dark northern, 4 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 5 cars; No. 2 yellow, 17 cars; No. 3 yellow, 10 cars; No. 4 yellow, 11 cars; No. 5 yellow, 9 cars; No. 6 yellow, 7 cars; sample, 6 cars; No. 1 mixed, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 4 mixed, 1 car. Oats —No. 1 white, 9 cars; No. 2 white, 65 cars; No. 3 white, 22 cars; No. 4 white, 8 cars. Rye—No. 1, 1 car; No. 2, 2 cars; sample, 1 car.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

S. S. Reeves, traffic manager of the Grain and Hay Exchange, supplied the trade with printed copies of the new order concerning the minimum carload weights on grain and grain products.

L. W. Perkins, formerly assistant traffic manager of the Grain and Hay Exchange, has tendered his resignation to accept the management of the traffic department of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company.

The removal of the embargo restrictions on imports and exports of wheat and flour, effective Dec. 15, as announced by the Grain Corporation late in the week, was regarded as a promise of better things by local members of the trade.

There is little Canadian hay arriving here, but imports through Michigan to other parts of Ohio are reported as fairly liberal. The demand here is active for choice quality, but common stuff is difficult of sale unless heavily discounted.

The Richter Grain Co. is offering large quantities of new ear corn, which was damaged by the recent overflow of the Ohio river, through the inundation of the lowlands in the Big and Little Miami and White Water valleys. The corn is suitable for immediate feeding and selling at sacrifice prices.

G. A. Collier, representative of the Grain Marketing Service, at Washington, which is making a survey of hay marketing conditions and looking to the advisability of the establishment of uniform grades, was a visitor on the exchange the past week. Mr. Collier has an extensive acquaintance in Cincinnati and was formerly in the grain and hay business here as a member of the firm of G. A. Collier & Co.

Practically the entire trade is expecting an improvement in the grain business, which has been unusually light here for some time. Local stocks of corn, oats and rye have been permitted to become abnormally light, owing to cautious buying and holding off attitude for a lower level of prices, and retail feed dealers especially are short of oats and corn. The small receipts, though, have also been partly responsible for the lack of business. Large feeders who feel that grain and hay is too high to warrant them in loading up for the winter, now see little likelihood of lower values and are showing more disposition to buy. Excepting corn, all grains reached new high prices of the crop the past week. No. 2 white oats, 78@78½c; rye, No. 1, $1.41@1.43; wheat, No. 2, $2.32½ to $2.33½, and No. 1 timothy hay, $31 per ton.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—The wheat market here was featured by new high prices of the crop during the week with the urgency of demand and light movement indicating still higher prices unless the scarcity is relieved. Millers are eager for larger supplies, and nearly all of the receipts grading No. 2 were sold "to arrive." Advances of 4c were made for top grades and 7@9c for low grades and sample, which also sold readily. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.34@2.35; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.32½@2.33½; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.29@2.31; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.24@2.27; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.22@2.24; sample as to quality, $2@2.25. Smutty wheat discounted from 1c to 3c per bushel as to grade.

Corn—The movement of new corn showed only a moderate increase the past week, but the demand was improved and prices less affected by option influences. Offerings consisted mainly of low grades and sample of heavy moisture content but steady prices were in most instances realized. Old corn was also scarce and sold at a premium of 3c to 4c over new. Ear corn was in good demand but the few arrivals showed considerable rotten ears and nubbins. Prices held steady. Closing quotations: No. 1 white, $1.51@1.52; No. 2 white, $1.49@1.51; No. 3 white, $1.45@1.47; No. 4 white, $1.40@1.42; No. 5 white, $1.37 @1.39; No. 6 white, $1.35@1.37; No. 1 yellow, $1.49@1.50; No. 2 yellow, $1.47@1.49; No. 3 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 4 yellow, $1.38@1.41; No. 5 yellow, $1.35@1.37; No. 6 yellow, $1.33@1.35; No. 1 mixed, $1.48@ 1.49; No. 2 mixed, $1.46@1.48; No. 3 mixed, $1.42@1.44; No. 4 mixed, $1.37@1.39; No. 5 mixed, $1.34@1.36; No. 6 mixed, $1.31@1.33. New Ear Corn—New yellow ear corn, $1.33 @1.35; white ear, $1.34@1.36; mixed ear, $1.33@1.35. Ear corn, old sound white ear, $1.50@1.55; yellow ear, $1.45@1.50; mixed ear, $1.45@$1.50.

Oats—The movement of oats was extremely light the past week, in fact the smallest reported of the crop, and as a result the market was independently strong and demand steadily increasing. No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77½c; No. 4 white, 76@77c; No. 2 mixed, 76@76½c; No. 3 mixed, 75½@76c; No. 4 mixed, 74½@75c.

Rye—The demand was active and following reports of export buying, prices advanced 6c to 7c per bushel. No. 2 billing, $1.41@1.43; No. 3, $1.39@1.41; No. 4, $1.36 @1.38.

CHICAGO.

John Owen, a broker of Lynchburg, Va., visited his Chicago shippers last week.

W. F. Murphy and H. J. Wendel are newly elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Memberships are again on the wing, a new record of $11,000 net to the buyer having been established last week.

J. A. Cavers, an extensive operator at Omaha until several years ago, visited his Chicago friends last week, promising to get back into the game before long.

On Dec. 12 at 2 o'clock Eastern time, the final Government report on crops for the year will be issued. Reports on winter wheat and rye acreage and condition for the 1920 harvest will be issued Dec. 15 at 12:30 o'clock Eastern time.

C. E. Beall in charge of the Des Moines office of Mayer-Holbrook Co., was approved by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade as a solicitor on Monday. This firm has considerably extended their operations, handling a nicely growing business

The following were among those who visited the Chicago Board of Trade floor last week: Chas. E. Barr, Clinton, Ia.; Wm. Sheridan, Lexington, Ky.; W. Eikenberry, Charitan, Ia.; Frank Moore, Green Bay, Wis.; John McVay, Great Falls, Mont.; H. B. Mayhew, Bradford, Ill.; J. H. McNamara, Keokuk, Ia., and G. H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind. The latter and other delegates to the Federation of American Corn Millers annual convention, reported in another column, unanimously agree on the better business outlook for their industry.

A meeting was held in the smoking room of the Board of Trade Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, Nov. 25, at which plans were discussed for increasing the membership of Post No. 304 of the American Legion. F. W. Sherwood, temporary secretary, is urging all the boys connected with any of the Board of Trade houses in any capacity whatever, whether with telegraph houses or in whatever branch of the trade they may be, to join Post No. 304 if they served the United States at home or abroad during the great war. At this meeting a temporary chairman was to be elected to succeed Mr. Hood who finds it necessary to spend much of his time away from the city.

New Partnership.

The recently organized firm of H. Hunton & Co., brokers and commission merchants in foreign and domestic hides, skins, fertilizers, animal and vegetable oils, etc., have opened offices at 1847 Conway Bldg., 111 West Washington St., Chicago. The personnel of the company is composed of Harry Hunton, J. F. Nicolas, H. A. Voedisch and A. F. Rinder. Mr. Hunton for the past 25 years has been associated with the Cudahy Packing Co., and having been in charge of the sales of hides and other by-products, has a broad acquaintance in the trade. Mr. Nicolas, for the past two years with the Cudahy company in charge of the wool-pulling department and sales of sheepskins, has also been well grounded in his particular line, having put in his apprenticeship with Charles Friend & Co., remaining in their employ for 18 years, after which time he was manager of the hide department of the Wilder Tanning Co. Mr. Voedisch is a chemical engineer and an expert in the manufacture of grease, tallow, glue, animal foods, etc., and Mr. Rinder, for 20 years with the Northern Trust Co., will handle the banking, foreign and domestic exchange affairs of the company. So able a partnership should achieve the success that their many friends in the trade prophesy for them.

When You Are Shipping Grain—

whether wheat, corn, oats, barley or rye, we suggest that yc try our service. Our **Cash Grain Department** is in charge thoroughly experienced Cash Grain men, and their knowledg and experience is at your command in making consignmen either to this or the other Cash Grain markets. Write us direc or reach us by phone at any of the following branch office

Galesburg, Ill.	Fort Dodge, Iowa	New York, N. Y.
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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

W. H. Huff, J. M. Flynn, G. W. Gunnell, W. H. Daley, W. W. Simmons, Emmett Flynn, W. A. Wilkins and others attended the convention of the Nebraska Farmer elevators at Omaha last week.

C. D. Gilbert, of the St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., returned from an extended trip throughout the territory, and advises that there will be a big movement of corn as soon as cars can be secured. Ear corn can be moved freely, but the demand to the interior is practically nothing.

The past week brought out several inquiries for memberships in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, with none being offered for sale. Several outsiders are looking for these memberships, with a view of opening up offices. One membership was offered at $4,500, but was not sold, as the party who offered it decided not to sell.

The following visitors registered on the Grain Exchange floor during the week. W. R. Hill, Mound City, Mo.; G. K. Walton, Kansas City, Mo.; P. D. Settle, Hastings, Nebr.; A. W. Pieper, Sequin, Texas; Thos. Jackson, Edgerton, Mo.; C. A. Krazlen, Rea, Mo.; B. G. Franklin, Hamburg, Iowa; J. J. Comer, Willis, Kansas; W. P. Burrow, Bois D'Arc, Mo.; J. P. Glandon, Omaha; Henry Lichtig, Kansas City; G. Luhrs, Nishabotna, Mo.

A meeting of the members of t Joseph Grain Exchange was held for the purpose of protesting agai Western Weighing and Inspection moving their office from the Corby- Building. This is a question of vit portance to grain firms, as all tonna rangements, etc., are handled b bureau, and should they move it necessitate dealers making numerou across town in order that they may and complete billing on grain c ments.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Receipts generally light, ordinary quality. Record values 1919 crop were established during th part of the week. All varieties of have sustained heavy losses since day, however, and the prices on Sa were below those of a week ago. T sale proposition of the Grain Corp has attracted requisitions far in ex the supply for sale, and this fact, gether with generally ample re owing to the fact that most mills a stocked, has brought about a rathe placent attitude on the part of buye this tendency is accentuated by th situation, which threatens to close industries, unless immediate relief tained. Cash wheat follows: No. hard, $2.42@2.60; No. 2 dark hard, 2.58; No. 3 dark hard, $2.36@2.55; dark hard, $2.34@2.53; No. 5 dark $2.32@2.45; No. 1 hard, $2.34@2.57; hard, $2.30@2.53; No. 3 hard, $2.2 No. 4 hard, $2.20@2.48; No. 5 har @2.32; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.34@2. 2 yellow hard, $2.31@2.33; No. 3 hard, $2.27@2.30; No. 4 yellow har @2.25; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.10@2. 1 red, $2.29@2.31; No. 2 red, $2.2

CORN, OATS, WHEAT **GRIFFIN SERVICE** BARLEY, RYE, SEE

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CONSIGNMENTS **SALES TO ARRIVE**

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R. G. FREYMARK, E. A. PRAEGER } with **J. S. BACHE & CO., Grain Commission** CHICAGO, IL

). 3 red, $2.24@2.25; No. 4 red, $2.20@ 3; No. 5 red, $2.11@2.17.

Corn—Receipts moderate, but capable of pplying the demand. Old corn is given e preference by virtually all buyers. Per- ntage of arrivals of new corn has been creasing daily, and is meeting with a ther slack demand. The coal shortage s forced a number of large buyers at rious points to withdraw from the mar- t, bearish influence of this character off- tting the naturally bullish tone which uld naturally be occasioned by light re- pts. Cash corn follows: No. 2 yellow, 56@1.58; No. 3 yellow, $1.54@1.56; No. yellow, $1.53@1.54; No. 5 yellow, $1.50@ 3; No. 2 white, $1.54@1.56; No. 3 white, 52@1.54; No. 4 white, $1.50@1.52; No. white, $1.48@1.50; No. 2 mixed, $1.54@ 6; No. 3 mixed, $1.52@1.54; No. 4 mixed, 50@1.52; No. 5 mixed, $1.48@1.50; ear n, $1.40@1.42.

Oats—Demand, though moderate, has been so urgent as during the previous ek. As high as 76c was paid for No. 3 hite oats during the week, but closing ues were 74@75c on this grade. Good mand for oats for shipment to the coun- t but buyers do not care to pay these h prices. Cash oats follow: No. 2 te, 75½@76c; No. 3 white, 74@75c; No. nixed, 73@74c; No. 3 mixed, 72@73c; N 2 red, 74½@75c; No. 3 red, 73½@74c.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

xports of grain for the week ending ember 22d were 197,022 bus.

ocks of grain in regular elevators No- ber 17th were: Wheat, 1,273,345 bus.; 124,919 bus.; rye, 234,091 bus.; barley, 78 bus.

he following were visitors on 'Change ng the past week: M. E. Herbert, treal, Can.; J. A. Berry, New York R. W. Ball, Alexandria, Va.; J. L. ney, Abilene, Kan.; J. W. Masker, Min- olis, Minn.; G. E. Macey, Chicago, Ill.

fair demand for near-by corn the past with liberal offerings: For shipment, No. 2 yellow corn, $1.71@1.72 per bu.; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.68@1.70 per bu; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.63@1.65 per bu; No. 4 yellow corn, $1.60@1.62 per bu. ipts for the week ending Nov. 22d were bus.

ts rather quiet with very little de- d reported during the past week. The wing prices were quoted at the clos- New 38 to 40 lbs. clipped white oats, 87c per bu.; new 38 to 40 lbs. clipped e oats, 86@86½c per bu.; new 36 to 38 clipped white oats, 84½@85c per bu. ipts for the week ending November 31,310 bus.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

rthern spring wheat sold at record- ing prices in the Omaha market last A car of No. 1 dark northern spring hursday for $3.05 and the next day a f No. 2 dark northern spring sold for price.

new board of directors of the Omaha Exchange elected these officers of xchange: President, Otis M. Smith, ger of the Updike Grain Co.; first resident, Charles H. Wright, of the ska-Iowa Grain Co.; second vice- ent, C. S. Rainbolt, of the Rainbolt Co., and treasurer, E. E. Huntley, of Rosenbaum Grain Co. Three new ors were last week elected by the ers of the exchange. They are E. ntley, S. S. Carlisle of the S. S. de Grain Co. and W. T. Burns, of the Peters Mill Co. Mr. Smith succeeds T. Buchanan of the Omaha Elevator s president of the exchange, Mr. has been prominently identified with pdike interests for twelve years, and of the most widely known and r grain men in this market.

Story of a Gold Coin.

les T. Neal, second vice-president onal agent at Omaha of the United Grain Corporation, received from H. Barnes the other day a little gold coin and with it a letter from arnes in which he tells the story of in and explains why he sent it to al. Last winter Mr. Neal was sent ope to assist Herbert C. Hoover in ating foodstuffs. Part of the time abroad was spent by him at Ham- Germany, and part of the time at . On his return to Omaha several ago he again took active charge government's wheat business in the zone. During the war Mr. Neal e of the government's dollar-a-year n his letter to Mr. Neal, Mr. Barnes, president of the United States Corporation, says:

"New York City, Nov. 11, 1919.

"Mr. Charles T. Neal, Omaha, Nebr.

"My Dear Neal: One of the most interesting phases of the Grain Corporation's service and one most typical of the resourcefulness of Herbert Hoover and the effectiveness of such support to him as the Grain Corporation can give was the Bulgarian episode. Bulgaria never was technically at war with us. Her food needs were pressing. It was agreed that food should be furnished Bulgaria to the extent of about $5,000,000 worth, and that the ships that took food into her ports would carry out her export products, which, when sold, might pay for that food, but meantime she should deposit from her national gold reserve on board a United States warship $5,000,000 in gold coin. The warship sailed for Constantinople and carried this gold security for several months. The export products of Bulgaria did not develop of sufficient value to liquidate the food bill. The gold was sent from Constantinople on a navy destroyer to New York, to the Grain Corporation, has been transferred to the Sub-Treasury and melted into gold bullion, and the proceeds used to discharge the food bill of Bulgaria.

"This transfer has only just been completed, and within the last few days out of that gold coin I have selected some old French Louis d'Or. I am sending you one of these as a souvenir, with some considerable sentiment attached. I know you will value it as a reminder of what has proved to be days of great world interest, in which, as I look back, I see very little of



Otis M. Smith, Updike Grain Co., New President Omaha Grain Exchange.

regret that in any way the Grain Corporation and its organization fell short of its great opportunity. Please accept this coin as a reminder which should give you a measureable pride whenever you see it, because you were a part of that machine; and also accept it as a token of the personal affection and appreciation which I have for every man carrying a part in that load.

"Sincerely,

"JULIUS H. BARNES."

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Fred C. Hoose, representing the Norris Grain Co., of Kansas City, was in this city on business last week.

There is not much barley in this market and trading is slow, but the tone is strong and prices are up 10c for the week at $2.80@2.90 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Beans are inactive. Buyers are holding off and dealers have trouble making sales. The price declined 15c early in the week and the market is quoted easy at $6.85 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment.

Oats advanced ½c, but dropped back, and the market was easy at the close. There was a decrease in shipping demand and local consumers were not active buyers. Receipts were fair early in the week and light later. Quote: Cash No. 2 white, 76½c; No. 3 white, 75½c; No. 4 white, 74½c

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

Demand for rye has been sustained all week. The market shows an advance of 9c at $1.43 for cash No. 2. Shippers are the leading buyers, although there has been some demand from local millers. Receipts are not large.

Wheat receipts here are falling far short of the movement of a year ago and business is slow. Millers buy sparingly and there is not much shipping. The east took only a few cars during the week. Country points have been quoting higher than city prices and the market here closed with an advance of 3c and not much offering. Quote: No. 1 red, $2.30; No. 1 mixed, $2.28; No. 1 white, $2.28.

The corn market is easy and 3c lower. Prices held very well during the early days of the week, although there was weakness in other markets. This was because of the small stocks here and the fact that corn was not offered freely. Receipts were light all the time and demand was lacking. New corn is quoted but there is no business passing in this market. The feeling at the close was easy. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.53; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.55; No. 4 yellow, $1.53; No. 5 yellow, $1.52; No. 6 yellow, $1.51. New corn: Cash No. 3 yellow, $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.45; No. 5 yellow, $1.41; No. 6 yellow, $1.39.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

Among the visitors upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange last week were the following gentlemen: N. C. Hart, of Toronto; Edward Banon, of Chicago; R. Christensen, of Chicago; A. S. Jackson, of Chicago, and Chr. Falkers, also of Chicago.

The market for spot oats appears somewhat steadier, especially for the better quality, for which there has been an improved export demand in evidence. Some business was worked for Rotterdam on the basis of 16c over Chicago December option for 38 lb. No. 2 white clipped oats. Present indications do not point to any narrowing of this stiff premium for the good quality oats, as at present amounts available in this market are not large, although there appear to be quite liberal quantities of the inferior sorts. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 83c; No. 2 white, 82½c; No. 3 white, 82c, and No. 4 white, 80½c to 81½c.

During the early part of the week, cash corn displayed a heavy tone owing to the absence of any active demand, but prices toward the close of the period were inclined to firm slightly. There was some inquiry from foreign interests and bids were at a working basis. It is believed a fair quantity of corn has been taken for shipment to the United Kingdom. This business was made possible by a decline in freights between the United States and the United Kingdom. Old No. 2 yellow ruled at $1.66¼; old No. 2 mixed at $1.62¾; new kiln dried No. 3 yellow at $1.55¼, and new kiln dried No. 4 yellow at $1.52½, cost and freight New York, ten days' shipment.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

J. L. Rodney, president of the Abilene Flour Mills Co., of Abilene, Kans., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

There has been a fair business put through here in No. 2 rye western for export, the price paid having been 12 cents over the December option in Chicago.

M. E. Grant, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants of Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The name of Albert K. Taylor, president of Taylor & Bournique Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is posted as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Nearly one hundred ocean-going vessels are at anchor in the Baltimore harbor at present writing, ascribed largely to the establishment of many new steamship lines here recently.

Receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 1,435,000 bus., compared with 1,182,000 bus. arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week the annual assessment for membership in the Chamber was fixed at $30 for the year 1920.

The annual Corn Congress of the Agricultural High School at Sparks, Baltimore county., Md., was held on November 21

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BALTIMORE

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Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.

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ONAHUE — STRATTON CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

and 22, and many special exhibits of agricultural products were on the program.

There has been a sharp reduction in the stocks of wheat here in the last week or two as a result of freer withdrawals on export account, and the room thus created for new business should result in a larger number of cars coming through shortly.

The British steamship Kepwick Hall, Captain Harris, cleared from Baltimore last week with 300,000 bus. of wheat for Italy. The ship will stop at Gibraltar for orders and the identity of the port in Italy to which she is bound. The cargo of wheat is said to be one of the largest shipped out of this port for some time past.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending Nov. 21 were 1,212,732 bus.; oats, 275,727 bushels.

Samuel H. Young, grain broker and formerly of S. H. Young & Co., has made application to the Commercial Exchange for an individual membership.

Albert C. Smith, Philadelphia, has instituted proceedings against the Director General of the Railroad Administration to recover $1,920, the value of a shipment of corn meal.

Receipts for the week ending Nov. 22 were 800 bbls. and 10,070,634 pounds of flour in sacks; 952,147 bus. wheat; 16,371 bus. corn; 169,424 bus. oats; 32,835 bus rye; 13,750 bus. malt and 460 tons of feed.

The Commercial Exchange, at a meeting held on Monday last, voted to have a car examination bureau in accordance with the proposition printed in our columns last week. The bureau shall be under the general supervision of the grain committee, whose duty it shall be to fix the charges from time to time for car examination, to support the bureau, appoint and fix the salaries of the supervisor and other employes, provide a proper office for the same and perform such other duties as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the bureau; all of which shall be submitted to the approval of the board of directors.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: J. W. Mashek, of the Empire Milling Company; W. G. Crocker, secretary and treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., and E. N. Best, Minneapolis; Thomas A. Wood, of the Ansted Burk Co., flour millers, Springfield, Ohio; John M. Kellogg and J. B. Curry, of the Armour Grain Co., Chicago; Wilbur S. Barker, of the Harrisburg Feed & Grain Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. L. Jacobson, president of the Atchison Mills Corporation Co., Atchison, Kans.; W. J. Brewer, Lockport, N. Y.; A. Harvey Feldman, New York City; J. M. Cormac, Washington, D. C.; A. R. Newberry, New York City, and Oscar J. Richards, Chicago.

Jacob Michel, secretary and treasurer of the Merchants Warehouse Company, this city, died at his home, 1223 North Eighth street, on Monday night, the 17th instant. Mr. Michel, who was 65 years of age, had not been well for some time but attended to his business the day of his death and died suddenly at his home in the evening. He was a member of the Commercial Exchange and formerly a member of the flour firm of Jacob Michel & Sons, Fifteenth and Carpenter streets. He left this firm shortly after the organization of the Merchants Warehouse Company. Nearly 34 years ago he accepted a position with them as superintendent, which he filled with the strictest fidelity to his employers and credit to himself. Two or three years since, upon a reorganization of the company, Mr. Michel was made secretary and treasurer of the organization, occupying the same at the time of his death. Deceased leaves a widow and eight grown-up children, two daughters and six sons.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

The Board of Trade at Paducah, Ky., reports that the Vincent-Hudgens Company, Nashville, Tenn., one of the largest elevator concerns in the South, will establish a new elevator at Paducah, Ky., and that temporary offices will be opened at once with the Lack-Redford Grain Elevator.

Demand locally for corn is almost entirely for old white corn for milling purposes, millers preferring to pay premiums on good corn to taking a chance with new kiln dried corn. There is now a big demand for corn products and mills are operating twenty-four hours a day on full capacity basis.

Higher prices on cotton bags are predicted by the Louisville trade. Ninety-eight-pound cotton flour sacks are now costing 57 cents per barrel of flour, and 100 lb. meal sacks are costing 25 cents each. Cotton is selling at extraordinary prices in the South, and higher bag prices seem inevitable.

There is a better movement of new corn, but most of the corn moving so far is of lower grades, as farmers are cleaning out low grades first. Due to high water through bottom lands, early in the month, there is a good deal of damaged corn throughout the state, most of which will probably be fed on the farm

The continued miners' strike is causing a shortage of coal which is now threatening a number of industrial consumers. To date none of the mills or elevators has had any trouble to speak of in securing coal, but several industries report that they will be down, and that their employes will be out of work if the situation does not ease.

The car shortage during the past week has been so severe that one large mill reports that it was on the verge of closing down several times, as milled products stacked up so rapidly that it couldn't take care of stock while waiting for cars. Starting Monday with a minimum weight of 60,000 pounds on all cars that can carry that load, the millers will be loading out at capacity.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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GRAIN COMPANY
Commission Merchants
Receivers and Shippers
INDIANAPOLIS BUFFALO

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is contained in each advertisement appearing in the Price Current-Grain Reporter. Read it. It will pay you.

A. W. HAROLD
BARLEY
A SPECIALTY
717 Chamber of Commerce, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CAIRO, ILL.

HALLIDAY ELEVATOR COMPANY
GRAIN DEALERS
CORN CAIRO, ILL. OATS

Magee-Lynch Grain C
CAIRO, ILL.
Request Daily Card Bid
Sell or Consign Us

OMAHA, NEB.

FLANLEY GRAIN CO.

Merriam & Millard Co.
Grain Merchants
OMAHA

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
RECEIVERS
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Geo. A. Robert
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GRAIN MERCHANT
Consignments
a Specialty
Omaha, Nebr.

MILLER-WILSON GRAIN CO.
Receivers - Shippers Hay and Grain
Member Omaha Grain Exchange OMAHA, NEB.

NYE SCHNEIDER FOWLER GRAIN CO.
GET OUR MARKET LETTER AND BIDS
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Wheat Our Specialty
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BLANCHARD GRAIN CO.
Successful Sellers of
WHEAT CORN OATS
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Rothschild Grain Compan
Receivers and Shippers
CORN — OATS — BARLEY
Omaha Atlantic, Io

Don't let your subscription lapse; w
may lose valuable numbers.

TAYLOR GRAIN CO
Will buy for you as brokers or se
direct Graded or Sample Grain an
Feed. Can save you money.
Wire Your Needs. OMAHA, NEB

Williams & Monroe—"The House of Good Service"
MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
129 So. Fifth Street, LOUISVILLE
City 2670 Private Wires Main 2670

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

ank R. Tenney, of the Tenney Grain is away on a three weeks' vacation to pent at his old home at Boston, and ther points in the East.

ie boat rate on wheat and other grain Buffalo delivery from here now stands 2c, or at 5c to include winter storage. ient chartering to clean out the bulk ie 9,500,000 bushels of all grains now ie elevators at the head of the lakes, pected to be made before the season avigation closes.

erators on this market are hopeful a more favorable line-up for this in lake and rail freight rates on grain differentials between the markets will rought about as a result of the re- hearings before the Interstate Com- e Commission. Charles F. Macdon- secretary of the board of trade here, ded the final arguments at Washing- ast week.

ding in rye was the outstanding fea- in the market here during the last . Under the spur of active bidding, pot quotation in No. 2 rye was ad- d 8c to $1.42. Good eastern demand, of it for export, was reported, and space was chartered for rye to be ed to Buffalo next week. Stocks of n the elevators here now aggregate 00 bushels.

vator interests here are looking for- to a good movement of grain this as soon as freight cars are available. ts received by them lately were to ffect that substantial stocks are held ny country houses, especially along ie of the Great Northern Railroad. As evators here will probably have nearly 000 bushels space available after ation closes down, they will be able te care of any run likely to develop the winter months.

son S. Moore, secretary of the l States Grain Corporation, was a here during the week. He con- the message that Julius H. Barnes rmulated a plan whereby the corpor- standard grade of flour will be ble to consumers at much lower He attributed the high figures rul- r special patent flours to the big millers are compelled to pay for wheat owing to the partial failure of op in the Northwest and its slow ent to the markets. If consumers content to take good standard flour of substitutes, the opportunity will rded them. Mr. Moore asserted that H. Barnes, wheat administrator, mself, would return to Duluth to re- heir grain businesses as soon as they leased from government service at 1 of the present crop year.

Notice.

the members of Duluth Board of had voted practically unanimously r of the resolution presented by its of Directors, said resolution making seed which grades No. 1 deliverable tracts, the president of the board, ckman, addressed the members as

re has been considerable criticism siders, and even by certain mem- the board, on the action taken by ectors in fixing a limit of price which future trades in flax would cleared through the Duluth Clear- use. It has been stated that this was taken to protect the Clearing and even to protect the interests idual members. This is absolutely t and unwarranted.

action taken was to protect the me of the board and the interests who use this market as a conve- nd protection. The interest of the shipper, who sells flaxseed or any ain against his receipts, is as im- to us as the interest of either the House or any individual member oard, but we object to something e consider to be a trade conveni- ng manipulated so as to become a a medium for profiteering.

ers of seed do not suffer by this on. There is absolutely no limit pon the price at which country of actual cash seed may be sold. directors have acted strictly ac- to rule and to the best of their t, and, if this criticism is suffi- eneral to be worthy of notice, they er have to ask the membership to heir action or to accept their res- s."

ST. LOUIS.

E. Reeves, Correspondent.

i B. Immer, the well-known suc- pit speculator, will depart next th his family for Palm Beach, re they will spend the winter. Mr. wns a lot at Palm Beach and ex- erect a bungalow there.

rships in the Merchants' Ex- re scarce, and in good demand at as there are not enough for sale to supply the demand from out-of-town merchants who desire to join the Exchange. It is expected, however, that after the first of the year, when certificates can no longer be used for minor messenger boys, several memberships will be offered for sale.

Horace F. Ketchum, who for the past 15 years has been with the C. H. Albers Commission Co., has formed a co-partnership with A. G. Anderson, who formerly was in the grain business at Little Rock, and at New Port, Ark., and under the name of the Anderson-Ketchum Grain Co. they have embarked in the grain, hay and commission business, with offices in the Pierce building.

With the object of bringing about greater co-operation between the officers of the various farmers' elevators in this trade territory, the Champaign County Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Assn. has been organized at Champaign, Ills. This is the first organization of the kind to be chartered in Illinois. R. J. McCabe, of Rantoul, Ills., was chosen as president. Any farmers' elevator or live stock shipping association in Champaign county is eligible for membership.

Owing to the high price of wheat and other food grains, rice growers are receiving more for their crops this year than ever before, and this industry, which has assumed large proportions in some sections of this state is proving quite profitable. The rice crop grown on the Begley seed rice farm, near Dudley, Mo., has been sold to Southern buyers for $3 per bushel by Receiver Doane, under an order from Judge Knehans, referee in bankruptcy at Cape Girardeau. The crop is estimated at 15,000 bushels

Two steel barges loaded with iron ore from Minnesota, and convoyed by the U. S. dredge H. S. Tabor, and two coal barges, arrived last week, and the barges are being loaded for their return trip to St. Paul. The two barges are the first of the upper river fleet to make the trip to St. Louis. They are built with whaleback hulls and sloping sides. Each barge has a capacity of 3,000 tons. They are 300 feet long and 45 feet beam, and 10 feet deep. They each brought 650 tons of iron ore on their maiden trip to St. Louis, but later may be used for grain.

Four of the new 2,000-ton barges, containing 250,000 bushels of grain, and two of the smaller type barges, containing 1,000 tons of merchandise, representing the largest load ever taken in one tow on the new Mississippi government barge-line service, left yesterday from St. Louis for New Orleans. The load is equivalent to 300 freight carloads and the revenue to the river service in freight will be $22,500. The Government River Service expects to deliver the cargo in New Orleans in four and one-half days, which is less time than is required by the railroads to deliver shipments from St. Louis to New Orleans. The cargo is four times greater than any previously shipped down the river at one time on the barge lines. The grain was loaded for the Grain Corporation by the Marshall Hall Grain Co., and the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co. and consisted of milling wheat, which was purchased here by the Grain Corporation, for export.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.29@2.33	74 @75
Tuesday	2.31@2.36	75 @76
Wednesday	2.32@2.35	74½@75
Thursday	2.30@2.34½	74½@75
Friday	2.30@2.33	74½@75
Saturday	2.28@2.32½	74½@75

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 807,000 bus. last week and oats 967,000 bus. Corn increased 91,000 bus. Last year wheat decreased 2,954,000 bus., corn 516,000 bus. and oats 268,000 bus. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat ..	6,216	12,613	18,829,000	18,254,000
Corn ...	120	267	387,000	1,202,000
Oats ...	2,059	3,231	5,290,000	6,674,000
Rye	1,653	1,048	2,691,000	671,000
Barley ..	153	117	270,000	1,574,000

Canadian Visible Supply.

Canadian visible supply of wheat increased 23,000 bus. last week and oats 22,000 bus. Last year wheat decreased 32,000 bus. and oats 795,000 bus. Details follow:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Wheat	15,729,000	15,706,000	25,547,000
Oats	4,945,000	4,623,000	3,516,000
Barley	1,161,000	1,477,000	2,142,000

KANSAS CITY, MO.



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You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
ADDISON GRAIN CO.
Successors to ADDISON-BENTON GRAIN CO.
CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kaffir, Milo
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Sell
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consign to
MOORE-LAWLESS GRAIN COMPANY
Kansas City, Missouri
Write for folder showing Government prices and grades.

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C. V. FISHER GRAIN CO.
CORN
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NEW WHEAT
is best sold in the nearest large market
Consign Yours to
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Buyers and Sellers of Grain
CONSIGNMENTS
KANSAS CITY - MISSOURI

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THRESHER FULLER GRAIN CO.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
Grain Bought and Sold for Future Delivery
311 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

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GRAIN, FEED and FLOUR
DISTRIBUTORS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
The Moffatt Grain Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Headquarters for
Milo Maize and Kaffir Corn

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PARKER CORN CO. - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Successors to AYLSWORTH GRAIN CO.
Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.
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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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ECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
Grain, Hay, Mill Products
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Beyer Grain Co.
BUY OR SELL
WHEAT---CORN---OATS---BARLEY
MILL FEED, FLOUR
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If you are not shipping us, send us a car when shipping others.
By comparison you will find the service we render!
ERNST-DAVIS GRAIN CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Special Attention Given to Futures
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The Port of Growing Elevator Facilities.

Consignments or Direct Purchases GRAIN and HAY

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Incorporated

Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

HAVE YOU TRIED
E. STEEN & BRO.
Grain -- Hay
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Manufacturers of
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Write for samples and prices on GRITS, MEAL, FEED
We are in the market at all times for good White and Yellow Corn. Howard St. Pier Baltimore, Md.
Foreign Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

Consign Your Baltimore Grain and Hay Business to
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Formerly of and Successors to J. M. FRISCH & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dependable Service ALL-WAYS
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GRAIN
Receivers and Exporters
BALTIMORE, MD.

You'll Get "More" out of
BALTIMORE
By Consigning Your Next Car
Wheat--Corn--Oats--Rye--Hay to
SINTON BROS. & CO.
Try Us—Be Convinced
Arrange with Us for Permits

W. E. HARRIS & SON
Grain Merchants and
BROKERS
Rye and Barley } Specialists Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, MD.

John T. Fahey & Co.
GRAIN
RECEIVERS EXPORTERS BALTIMORE

CHAS. ENGLAND & CO
RECEIVERS OF
GRAIN and HAY
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, M

TRADE MENTION

The office of the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer has been enlarged in the same former building, the Old Colony, Chicago, Ill. M. J. Williams, general sales agent at this address and his associates are holding open house, Room 1615, with an excellent machinery display of their several models of mills, grinders, shredders, granulators, crushers, cutters, pulverizers, disintegrators, mixers, screens and accessories.

Gumbinsky Brothers Co., large Chicago bag operators, are installing a machine which will clean 40,000 bags daily. They are increasing their working floor space and contemplate handling even larger quantities of bags and burlap. It is interesting to note the care employed in such plants. This concern, for instance, vacuum cleans all their bags, giving seconds the advantage and almost the life of new bags. Gumbinsky Bros. Co. is making special effort with our trade and will quote spot or contract business in grain, feed, seed, bean and meal bags. Address the Company, Union and Lumber Sts., Chicago, Ill.

A new warehouse is to be erected for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., manufacturers and dealers in gasoline and oil engines, steam pumps, electrical and railroad equipment, etc., at Thirty-eighth Street and Loomis Place. The lot has a frontage of 300 ft. and a depth of 150 ft. The building will be of brick and concrete construction and will be three stories in height, however, foundations will be so arranged that two additional stories may be added when necessary. Approximate cost of the structure will be $315,000. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are prominently identified with the grain trade as having exclusive sales privileges in the West for the scales of the E. T. Fairbanks Co.

The Monroe Calculating Machine Co. has removed its Chicago offices to 537 S. Dearborn St. Their equipment is finding growing favor with operators of grain elevators, mills, feed plants, as well as cash commission and brokerage firms handling such commodities. At this time of the year, when audits, tax returns and other bookkeeping details are kept closely cleaned up for the cut off of Dec. 31, such time and money saving machines as the "Monroe" are of course particularly valuable. This is true not only in the big cities but in country points; and such trade should be prepared for the big run of corn and have everything ship shape in their offices to handle the bookkeeping accounts on time and correctly.

Des Moines Booklet.

The Board of Trade of Des Moines, Ia., is distributing through its membership a most attractive booklet descriptive of Des Moines as a grain and milling center and the advantages which accrue to shippers of grain, seeds, feed, flour, hay and live stock to that market. Something of the city's transportation facilities, inspection and weight departments, advantages of Des Moines as a seed market, the industrial and civic life of the community are contained within its pages and numerous half-tone engravings make the reader familiar with the capital of Iowa. Geographically Des Moines is a logical terminal market for the surplus of a large part of the grain producing country of the United States, and this factor, accessibility to the great grain supplies of the country, coupled with the fact that the great railroads interchange freight at this point, justified the establishment of a grain exchange which undoubtedly will command a large share of the business of contiguous territory within a very short time. The compilation of the booklet is indicative of the care and forethought bestowed by the Des Moines Board of Trade to every detail which will promote the efficiency of the market, for it is admirably printed and most artistic in every respect.

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Brainard Commission Co.
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Receivers and Exporters
OATS and BARLEY
Send samples all off grade grains
Produce Exchange, NEW YORK

GEO. N. REINHARDT & CO.
HAY, STRAW & GRAIN
Elevator and Hay Warehouses on Harlem R. R.
CAPACITY:—50,000 bushels and 10,000 bales.
973 Brook Avenue New York City

L. W. FORBELL & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants
Corn and Oats a Specialt
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Produce Exchange, New York, N.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. F. HECK & CO.
Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN, HAY, STRAW and MILL FEED
In Car Loads and Mixed Car Loads
Wabash Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
Reference: Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.

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can be PROFITABLY ADVERTISED in the
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GRAIN, HAY and FEED
Wabash Building PITTSBURGH, P.

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GRAIN MERCHANTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office 401 Wabash Building
Elevator—Corn Drier
CONSIGNMENTS

Experience—years of it.
Try Us—your next shipt.
GEO. E. ROGERS & CO.
Recv'g.—Ship'g.—Comn.
FLOUR, MILL FEED, GRAIN, HAY
601 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN BUSINESS HALF A CENTURY
Daniel McCaffrey's Son
Leading Hay Dealers
Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, P
Reference Any Bank in Pittsburgh

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SUPERIOR SERVICE
MILWAUKEE - - WISCONSI

Salvage Chicken Wheat *and* Choice Wheat Screenings
Send for Samples
C. E. Dingwall Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

J. M. RIEBS, JR
SHIPPER
CORN, OATS and BARLE
Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Europe Coming Back?

A shipment of flax from Russia arrived in Vancouver on Nov. 21. The amount was small, being 150 tons of flax fiber consigned to New York interests, but it tended to verify Broomhall's prediction, made some time ago, that Russia would export wheat and Roumanian corn this year.—*Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.*

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GRAIN, HAY and SEED RECEIVERS
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KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE
Merchants Exchange Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SEELE BROS. GRAIN CO.
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Security
ST. LOUIS

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ell & O'Rourke Grain Co.
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EXPORTERS
Operating Brooklyn St. Elevato
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
ip what we sell. Specializing in Corn Contracts for Season's Shipment

NEWMAN & MALKEMUS
GRAIN SEEDS HAY MILL FEEDS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
Receivers and Shippers
HAY and GRAIN
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY

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111 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS AND COTTON
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Phones—Bell, Main 2378; Kin., Cent. 5900

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HULTZ & NIEMEIER COMMISSION CO.
305-306 Merchants Exchange
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ICHTERTZ & WATSON
GRAIN
FUTURES CONSIGNMENTS
MEMBERS
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
135 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Final statement of visible supply of in the United States, weekly, for ars:

(Final 00 omitted.)

1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
.121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0	48,797,0
.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
.92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
.85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
1 .77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
1 .70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
2 .61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
.49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
1 .42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
1 .33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
2 .27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
3 .23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
.15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
1 .13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
2 .11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
2 . 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
1 . 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
1 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
2 .13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
.20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
.32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
1 39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0
2 48,920,0	42,175,0	4,395,0	58,424,0
3 56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
1 70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
2 77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
2 81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
.84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
1 90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
1 93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
2 95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
1 96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
3 95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
5 96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0
2 92,906,0	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0

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HAY, GRAIN and SEEDS
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RECEIPTS AT FEEDING STATIONS.

According to reports for the first nine months submitted to the Bureau of Markets by the various feeding stations tributary to Omaha market, big increases are noted in the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep. This is especially noticeable for the months of July, August and September. While the movement to feeding stations has been unusually large, there has not been the corresponding increase in the movement to market centers. This has been traceable to the transfer of stock from the drought-stricken areas direct to new pastures and to leased feed yards.

Another cause for the gain in arrivals at feeding stations has been the enforcement of the 36-hour feed-in-transit law which compelled many producers to unload their stock at those points where a few hours more would have enabled them to reach a market center.

According to managers of feeding stations, 20 per cent of the receipts during the nine months went to pastures, 10 per cent direct to packers, and 70 per cent to market.

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

ARGENTINE CROPS AND PRICE COMMENT.

The weather during the past week has been decidedly favorable, the heavy rains having been followed by spring-like days. The result is that all growing crops are in excellent condition and will enter the critical November-December period in a good state to resist any climatic setbacks that may occur then. It is now generally acknowledged that the area sown this year is far more than had been only recently expected, and for our part we are convinced that there is almost a 20 per cent augmentation in linseed.

All these rumors and reports, combined with the favorable weather and a steady disinclination on the part of exporters to buy heavily, has caused quite a sensational slump in values of wheat, linseed and maize. This is a move which we had been expecting for many a week past. The recent level of values in this country has been absurdly high, and was only attained by an enormous speculative movement. Now that everyone realizes that prospects here are good, that they are above the average in other parts of the world, that there is no fear of starvation in any country unless the ocean transportation suddenly expires, a solid selling movement has sprung up.

ON LINSEED PRICES.

When linseed for February was quoted in the neighborhood of $37 we strongly advised all who could to sell for that date and to plant linseed heavily. Most of our growers followed the last part of the advice but neglected to make certain of the price by selling futures, and the result is that there will probably be a big crop and small prices. A twenty dollar drop in quotations in the course of six or seven weeks must be something of a record, in the same way as the sudden jump of that amount was unheard of. It is something the same in wheat, although in this cereal we think that there is scope for more reduction than in linseed, although this has by no means reached its lowest or its normal.

APROPOS CORN PRICES.

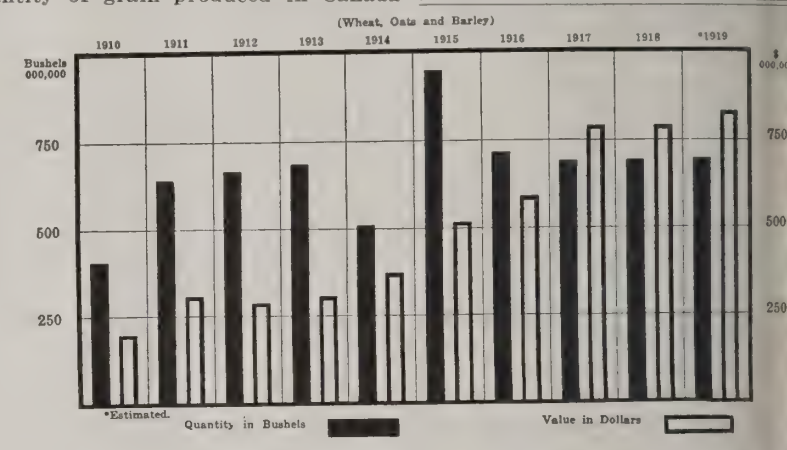
Wheat at $15 per 100 kilos is still in war value, and linseed in peace is worth little more than $12. Maize has been dropping steadily in sympathy with the other markets and due to the fact that selling pressure is now heavy as the stocks have been brought into good shipping condition. This great downward move in Argentine cereals has certainly not surprised us and should not have surprised any of our readers. We have been expecting it for some time past.

FOLLY OF ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL.

We are especially glad to discover that the Rosario brokers have given up their absurd attempt to maintain a fictitious level, by refraining from selling. The result is that they are now forced to sell at considerably less than the prices they would have attained if they had been less certain of their power to affect all the markets of the world. Some very big people have found it impossible to control grain values throughout the world and it is ridiculous for any one country to attempt it. The Rosario brokers have now failed twice in this sort of thing and we sincerely hope, for their own sakes and for that of their clients, that they have now learned their lesson. International values now prevail once more and it is absolutely impossible for any small group of operators to impose their will on the world. The realization of their lack of power created the record slump of the past week, for all the brokers in the northern market seemed to get weak at the knees at the same moment, although the first man to let go is probably bearing the brunt of the complaints, though possibly he does not worry, inasmuch as he must have skimmed the cream off the milk.—*Times of Argentina, Oct. 8.*

CANADIAN GRAIN YIELDS AND THEIR VALUES.

According to the official estimates, the yield of wheat this year will be 248,000,000 bus., as compared with 189,075,350 bus. in 1918. From recent threshing returns it is evident that the official estimates are approximately 10% over the actual yields, but even making due allowance for this, the crop for the whole Dominion will be slightly in excess of that of last year as shown in the graph below. There is a small falling off in the yield of other grain, but their value on the basis of the present prices will be greater than that of last year. The value of the chief cereal products, wheat, oats, and barley, on the basis of last year's prices, is $829,479,950 for this year's crop, as compared with $790,413,770 for last year's. Taking the grain crop as a whole the realizable value to the producer will be considerably in excess of that of a year ago. The graph below shows that the quantity of grain produced in Canada this year is considerably less th the year 1915, the value has inc very largely. Fodder crops su corn, hay and clover will yield than in any previous year since th began. The increase in the volu tobacco, fibre flax and linseed gro Canada will add substantially thi to the value of field crops.



Effect of Embargo Removal

The effect of removal of emba on wheat is variously construed. have in mind a recent newspaper that the Canadian Wheat Control had commandeered various grad wheat. This report was not confi Nonetheless, its publication su that the movement of Canadian into this country in any volum not be permitted. On the other release of export control by the G ment may increase the Europea mand, particularly so in case cred extended or the exchange market itself.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Ch*

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Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

ollowing is the daily range of bar- spot malting quality and future ations at Chicago:

. 17....	$1.42@1.53	Nov. 20....	$1.40@1.58
. 18....	1.40@1.5b	Nov. 21....	1.45@1.56
. 19....	1.45@1.54	Nov. 22....	1.37@1.58

ires—	December.	May.
v. 17.....	$1.42 @1.43	$1.35½@1.38
v. 18.....	1.43 @1.45	1.37¼@1.38½
v. 19.....	1.44 @1.44½	1.36½@1.38½
v. 20.....	1.43½@1.44	1.36½@1.37¼
v. 21.....	1.43 @1.43½	1.36 @1.37
v. 22.....	1.43 @1.44	1.35½@1.36¾

Receipts of Barley.

rload receipts of barley at different kets named for twelve months of 9-19:

Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg.
923	714	1,980	1,340	887
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
9—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
718	722	1,280	171	920
524	701	946	180	1,333
ek—				
1 101	142	223	16	323
8 104	131	214	17	324
5 85	138	179	18	295
2 156	151	176	17	295

BARLEY MARKETS.

WAUKEE.—The local barley mar- as rather unsettled throughout the opening strong and firm the fore- and showing a slight dullness to- the latter part of the week. While ots are light, all descriptions were y taken by industries and ship- though heavy qualities had the call. In the early part of the sharp competition resulted for the d offerings. Prices for the week 5@6c additional on export buy- ut eased off toward the close. Re- for the week were 151 cars, st 108 cars a week ago and 167 n 1918. Current quotations are: to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is le at $1.54@1.56; bright, $1.56 ; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, 1.54; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.41 36@40 lbs., $1.35@1.43; feed, 1.45. Iowa quoted $1.38@1.55; ht to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.42@ Minnesota, $1.35@1.54; Dakota, 1.54; feed and rejected, $1.35

UTH.—The barley market here feless during the last week as tt of lack of outside inquiry. Re- were limited, amounting to only s, compared with 343 cars during me period last year. Stocks of in the elevators here now ag- 443,000 bushels. The market rmly held closing 2c up at $1.15

ALO.—Barley dealers did a fair t of business this week, the first consequence in some time. Sev- und lots were sold, spot and for nt. This went to outside parties, naltsters not being in the mar- d acted as though they were to close up shop. Old malting oted $1.55@1.60, and feed $1.45 new malting, $1.48@1.52, and .40@1.46, on track or in store.

AS CITY.—Although receipts of increased 8 cars, to a total of market was strong. Shipping nd local manufacturing demand d the offerings and took 10,000 t of store. Most of the barley sample grade and went to fill orders. Oklahoma sent in the r grading No. 2 and it brought The market advanced 4@7c, to .33 for No. 3 and $1.28@1.30 4. Stocks fell to 121,000 bus. 178,000 a year ago.

AND.—Choice barley is in fair and plenty of it is offered at d prices. Nevertheless, the during the past week, the *Commercial Review* says, was very erratic as to prices. Receipts were small and the quality only fair to good, so that prices were up one day and down the next. Eastern shipments into the Pacific Northwest territory continued good but little is going to the Coast markets. There is quoted for No. 3 blue $66.50@67, feed quality, $66@66.50, and No. 2 Eastern, $65.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley spot market is quiet; futures a little more active. Buyers are rather scarce and little grain is being offered from the country. Values nominally $3.35@3.50 per cental, according to quality.

CHICAGO.—The barley market for the week opened very strong, with prices advancing. Receipts were very moderate and there was an excellent demand from all quarters, including shippers and the industries. With the turn of the week the market began to show some weakness; Wednesday prices, while firm, ceased to advance as had been the rule almost daily for the previous seven days, notwithstanding the fact that outside markets were generally higher. Receipts, however, were larger, but quality was not particularly good, and the latter part of the week there was a very decided slump. On Thursday, however, a choice car of Iowa barley weighing 48 lbs. was sold at $1.58, which was the top price of the season and 3c higher than general recent averages. Friday the market was decidedly lower with a large supply of grain of indifferent quality and by Saturday the collapse was quite marked. The unsatisfactory condition of the market from the sellers' point of view continued at the opening of Monday this week. Receipts were quite heavy and buyers slow to take hold, the result was a decline of 2@4c, which perhaps would have been still greater but for the industries taking the better grades at the decline. Sales of 22 cars were reported at a range of $1.36 @1.52. Futures, however, were firm—December at $1.44; May at $1.36½, after selling as high as $1.37½. Exports for the week from Atlantic ports were 377,000 bus., compared with 62,000 bus. a year ago.

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RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended November 21, and for the corresponding week last year as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record* were:

	1919, cars.	1918, cars.
Minneapolis	86	157
Duluth	122	430
Chicago	47	101
Omaha	25	36
Milwaukee	54	74
Total	334	798

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning November 14 were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Nov. 14....	$1.32	$1.34	$1.35	$1.28	$1.36
Nov. 15....	1.33¼	1.34	1.35¾	1.29	1.36
Nov. 17....	1.35½	1.37½	1.36½	1.30	1.37
Nov. 18....	1.38	1.40½	1.39	1.33	1.39
Nov. 19....	1.37⅝	1.39½	1.39½	1.30	1.43
Nov. 20....	1.38⅞	1.39⅞	1.40	1.32	1.40
Nov. 21....	1.38⅜	1.40¼	1.42½	1.31	1.42

RELATIVE VALUE OF WHEAT AND RYE.

Increased domestic consumption of rye, heavy buying for export, and a higher market for corn have all united in advancing sharply the price of rye. Over $1.75 now measures the difference between the domestic prices of wheat and rye of the highest grades, while even wheat of the cheapest milling grade costs 90c over rye. As a breadstuff, a difference of from 20@30c has always been considered normal from a domestic standpoint, while the present world's difference in value is 25c, if the recent action of Sweden in fixing the price of wheat at $2.75 and rye at $2.50 can be considered as governed by world conditions. A readjustment is overdue. —*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville. Wis.*

BROOM CORN.

The weather in the Southwestern broom corn area having been very good for farm work, not much activity was manifested in broom corn. Besides the weather it appears that Oklahoma districts are pretty well cleaned up, while in the Lindsay area there were still only small quantities in growers' hands. Generally speaking the balance of the crop which remains to be marketed, says the *Broom Corn Review*, is held principally in southwestern Kansas and adjoining sections of Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices, however, are not high enough to suit farmers and there is no rush to sell. The quality of the remaining stock is reported to be common only. Prices have not materially changed, ranging in southern and central Oklahoma from $100@200, with some extra quality commanding a little more. In western Kansas prices ranged from $100@150, with very best bringing only $175, while the standard and poorer grades sometimes fall below $100. The Wichita market is quiet; holdings in warehouses show a curtailment, but prices remain on the same general level, ranging from $100@300 with bulk at $125 @250. In Illinois there is no change, the better part of this crop has been put up and the remainder is held firmly by farmers, prices ranging from $265 @325 a ton.

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The London season for the sale of farm seeds is now on. The London *Times Trade Supplement* for Oct. 4 said that "not only are average prices four times the pre-war standard, but in some cases there has been an advance since the armistice instead of the anticipated decline. Rye grass opened at 4.3c per lb. asked; 56.4c asked for new English red clover; 28.2@38.8c for sainfoin.

Hessian fly is reported from sections of the central Illinois winter wheat belt.

The Central Union of Bohemia Agricultural Societies at Prague is in the market for about all the meadow and pasture grasses except red clover, of which the Union has some for sale. This Union comprises 2,084 coöperative agricultural societies.

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BAG SITUATION.

Burlap prices have been well maintained in spite of arrival of goods from Atlanta within the past fortnight, and there now seems little reason to expect any material decline in prices, at least, before after the end of January. However, some think there may and will probably be a slight decline, possibly around 10c a thousand, due to the lessening cost of manufacturing brought about by actual conditions which arise when the amount of goods turned out in a day more nearly approximates the capacity of the plant.

Orders for arrival after New Year's are considerably stronger than they were a couple of weeks ago and the entire tone has extended into the latter part of April deliveries.

It appears inevitable cotton bag prices must advance, even though raw cotton for the moment appears to be somewhat weak. The mills are holding firm for prices on bag construction.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The Northern Flour Mills Co. of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000.

The Astoria Flouring Mills Co. of Portland, Ore., has increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

The Valley City Milling Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., has increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. A mill will be erected with a daily capacity of 16,000 bbls.

Construction will start immediately on a seven-story reinforced concrete mill for the Eagle Flouring Mills Co. at Portland, Ore., on the tract adjoining the 2,000,000-bushel municipal grain elevator. The company has secured a 50-year lease on the property. The plant will have a daily capacity of 2,000 bbls.

Another page in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER refers to new flour mills and increased production in several places in North Carolina. Much has appeared regarding the increased milling operations of the South, and there is still room to grow. North Carolina, for instance, still imports 75 per cent of the flour consumed.

In return for the use of one side of the Government dock the Imperial Rice Milling Co. of Vancouver, B. C., Canada, offered the Government $42,900 rental and the guarantee to allow the Canadian National Railway to haul all the company's grain to the coast. It was estimated that the milling company would use 15,000,000 bushels of grain in its new mill; would ship 88 cargoes of flour annually and would bring 10,980 cars of wheat to Vancouver.

FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market seems, so far as price advances are concerned, to have come to a temporary halt. In the East, while nominally prices were unchanged at the close of the week, as a matter of fact, it was an open secret that some holders were willing to make some sacrifices in order to make sales. The family trade seemed to be pretty well filled up and the demand from that source has been decidedly slack. The same tendency appears to less degree in the West, all of which was probably due to the big advance in wheat premiums in the Northwest. The Grain Corporation's operations in flour also had some, but not apparent, effect upon the market, it being the policy of the Government at this time to reduce the price of flour as much as possibly, probably for sympathetic effect, as it really has very little to do with the general complaint as to the high cost of living, which is due to entirely different causes than to the price of bread. The *Northwestern Miller's* report for last week says the situation in general is "frankly unreasonable. Millers want to dispose of their clears and can find no market for them."

Wheat-Flour Production.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Nov. 7th, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms.....	15,160,000	13,673,000
Previous week.....	18,819,000	15,597,000
June 27 to Nov. 7...	569,282,000	544,578,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	3,209,000	2,194,000
Previous week.....	3,340,000	2,294,000
June 27 to Nov. 7...	52,433,000	43,176,000
Total wheat stocks—	Bus.	Bus.
All elvtrs. and mills.	294,406,000	292,435,000
Previous week.....	293,993,000	287,881,000
Change	+413,000	+4,554,000

EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Nov. 7 amounted to 59,327,000 bus. of wheat and 6,154,000 bbls. of flour, a total equal to 87,020,000 bus., compared with 67,273,000 bus. of wheat and 6,104,000 bbls. of flour last year, first seven days in November prorated from monthly report, making a total equal to 94,741,000 bus.

FLOUR MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City, Nov. 22.—With wheat offerings more liberal and the distribution of federal stocks impending, there was an easier feeling in the flour market this week. Most of the mills reported very light new sales, but several sold as much as they made. There was encouragement in the Government's announcement of intention to resume purchases of straight and first clear for export. Eastern demand was curtailed by the United States Grain Corporation's plan to resell stocks of the straight flour at retail. Operations of mills were heavy, and shipping directions on old bookings were larger. The week's output was 85,500 bbls., against 76,000 a week ago and 54,300 a year ago.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Nov. 22.	Nov. 15.
Short patent	$12.30@12.90	$12.50@13.50
Long patent	12.00@12.50	12.25@12.75
Straight	11.00@12.00	10.25@10.65
1st clear	9.50@10.50	10.50@11.50
2nd clear	8.50@ 9.50	8.50@ 9.50
Low grade	6.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.00@11.30	11.10@11.40
Standard patent..	10.60@11.00	10.75@11.15
Straight	10.10@10.50	10.25@10.65
Clear	9.50@ 9.90	9.50@10.00
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—There is a firmer feeling in spring wheat flours and such are not freely offered. Soft winters are in ample supply and unaccountably dull, considering the discount at which these are underselling springs. Rye flour is very draggy. Quotations, per 98 lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $13.50@14; straight, $12.75@13.25; winter patent, $10.50@10.75; straight, $9.50@9.75; rye flour, pure to blended, $6.75@7.75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.—Flour receipts for the week were 800 bbls. and 10,070,634 lbs. in sacks. The market maintains its firmness in sympathy with the high cost of wheat and prices on spring wheat products are generally held 50c to $1 per bbl. higher, but demand is slow and most buyers are able to supply their wants for present requirements through resales which are available below mill limits.

Quote 198 lbs. packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Soft winter straight, western, $10@10.50; soft winter straight nearby, $9.50@10; hard winter straight, $12@12.50; hard winter short patent, $13@13.50; spring first, clear, $9.75@10.25; spring first, patent, $13@13.75; spring first, short patent, $13.80@14.50; fancy spring and city mills, patent, family brands, $14.50@15.

Rye Flour—$7.50@8 bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—Both millers and jobbers reported a brisk demand for flour the past week, with buying for family use especially active at unchanged prices. The market continued to reflect the strength of the Northwestern situation, but further advance in wheat in the local market prices steady to firm. The removal of embargo restrictions on imports and ports of wheat and flour, effective De as announced by the Grain Corpor late in the week, is expected to further present prices in wood unless othe prove the flour situation. Quotations stated. Wood basis is 45c over jute. ter patent, per bbl., $10.85@11.15; hard ent, bbl., $12.80@13.50; bakers Kan. 140 jute, $11.75@12.35; corn flour, 100 s inc., $3.30

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Deman flour from the southeast continues for this season, and indications are business will continue heavy until the of the year. Soft wheat flour is very s on account of the high price of whea

Nashville and southeastern mills, capacity of 209,790 barrels, had output week of 153,870 barrels, or 73.3 per ce capacity, which compared with 71.5 cent the preceding week, 44.5 per cen same week in 1918, 81.5 per cent in 73.2 per cent in 1916 and 68.3 per ce 1915.

Prices: Best soft winter wheat pat 98 lbs. cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river p $11.50@11.85; standard patents, $10.80 straight patent, $10.50@10.70; first cl $8@8.50.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 22.—Local trading has somewhat irregular, some dealers repo a fair business doing, while others finding the market dull. In spite o the factors tending to create uncerta prices have been steadily advancing, cially for spring patents, which are 2 50c higher than a week ago, and winter patents, which are up 25c to Current quotations, f. o. b. Bostor carload lots, mill shipment, for 196 in 98-lb. sacks, are $13@14.25 for stan spring patents; $14@14.50 for special patents; $9.25@10 for spring clears; $12 13.50 for hard winter patents; $11@ for soft winter patents; $10.25@10.7 soft winter straights, and $10@10.5 soft winter clears. Receipts for the ending Nov. 22 were 159,140 bus.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 22.—Flour prices again advanced to new high points on movement during the last week. Me were compelled to pay fancy premium spring wheat for mixing. Millers rep a record rush to load last package fr boats for season with flour for the Ea markets. Prices of flour in barrels in lots at mill are as follows: Family ents, jute, $13.45@14; bakers' patents, $13.20@13.75; clears, $9.75@10; se clears, $6.75@7.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 22.—The local market continues very strong with v showing decided increases for the v Premiums for the cash stuff have t a tremendous leap forward, which i flected in the greatly increased pric flour—spring wheat patent being qu 95c@$1 higher, straight $1 higher on and 70c higher on outside prices, and clear 50c@$1 advanced.

Buyers from every source are very a and are particularly anxious to get pr shipments. East is buying freely and ping directions are free.

The rye flour situation remains s neutral to little improvement. Value up slightly, largely in sympathy wit increases on wheat.

The Milwaukee flour mills produc total of 21,020 barrels of flour the week, of which 17,520 barrels were flour or approximately 73 per cent of capacity, and 3,500 barrels of rye Current quotations in carlots, per bb cotton, are:

Spring wheat patent, $13.45@14; stra $12.65@12.95; first clear, $9@10; rye pure, white, $7.60@7.95; rye flour stra $7.20@7.35; rye flour, dark, $6.05@ Corn flour is nominally quoted at cornmeal, white, $3.90, and corn $3.85.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 22.—Very impo moves by the Government in conne with the flour trade were the prin factors in flour last week. The anno ment that the Grain Corporation wil through retail channels to consum straight flour in small packages at based on cost was an entirely new of the situation, and was resorted order to place before the consum cheaper flour than the fancy grades have recently advanced to unusually levels.

Furthermore, the Grain Corporatio nounced that it will on Nov. 25 re making purchases of straight flour on Dec. 4 will buy first clears. On Su day, the announcement was issued Washington that on Dec. 15, import export restrictions on wheat and flou be removed, and that after that date commodities can be imported free of and exported without restrictions.

It was the consensus of opinion i flour trade here that all of these r by the Government might be expect have depressing influences on values in consequence, the market was very ous and developed an easier under Prices were not greatly altered, but in close touch with the flour situatio pressed the belief that the family which has been the principal buyer of has been about filled up, and that the look is for a less active demand this source. What actual influence ings of soft flours to the public an

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noval of restrictions on importations will ve remains to be seen, and it will de- id largely on the attitude of buyers and volume of importations. Quotations ged as follows: Spring patents, $13.25@ 25; Kansas straights $12.50@13.25, and t winter straights $10.10@10.30.

TOLEDO.

oledo, Nov. 22.—Flour production of edo mills this week was better, at 00 bbls. or 60 per cent of capacity, as inst 29,700 bbls. last week and 25,160 s. the corresponding period last year. h the Government returning to the ing side next week the situation is ted upon with more optimism. Wheat es advanced during the week, No. 1 winter selling at $2.28½; No. 2, $2.27¼; 3, $2.22@2.23½, basis Toledo, rate of to New York. The Government price, edo, is $2.39, and millers are still able purchase well under that figure. Win- patent about 40c up, to $10.50@10.70; ng and winter blended patent, $11.20; ight Kansas hard patent, $12.20 per basis 98-lb. cotton.

E CORPORATION WILL BUY FLOUR.

he Grain Corporation having re- ed offers, for one day only, ending m., Nov. 26, for "straight" flours, ounces a similar offer for one day, ng 12 m. Dec. 4, for the "First Clear rs" subject to the flour purchase of July 7, 1919, with the following tions and amendments: Shipment in sixty days. The Corporation re- es the right to order shipments to seaboard or inland destination and make proper freight adjustments rdingly. Millers will make price "straights" in specification jutes in bulk; if packed in buyers' sacks, ers' National Federation differen- to apply; purchases to be based on samples now on file unless other- specified. For clears, 1 pound le shall be mailed at once properly ted with brand and date, to F. O. er, Flour Department, United s Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, York, N. Y., same to be basis of s. Mixed clears are not wanted. s already packed in good ten and alf ounce common jutes accept- at 5 cts. per barrel allowance.

CORPORATION WILL ALSO SELL.

heat Director Julius Barnes has put olution of one phase of the high of living directly up to the con- r, by making it possible for the aser of flour, says a circular from ew York office, "to decide for him- whether he will continue to pay prices for special brands or buy lower price pure straight flour from the finest wheat. Following ference of the vice-presidents of astern zones of the Grain Corpo- with Mr. Barnes, the Corporation nnounced that it will offer to the trade, particularly in the large under its own brand, standard wheat straight flour in 24½ and b. packages, at prices which will the Grain Corporation's buying of the flour. This will place in the of the consumer a class of flour from the best wheat and used in quantities before the war by both and the grocery trade. The offered is the regular straight It is in no way identified with r grade flour, a distinction which be fully appreciated by the con-

mors, possibly inspired by over- flour salesmen, have been cur- n the market from time to time impending flour shortage and the lity that the use of substitutes be resumed. Mr. Barnes asserts here is no authority whatsoever present food regulations for the tement of the use of substitutes var flour.

ng to the short crop of spring this year, 203,000,000 bushels against 359,000,000 bushels last year, certain grades of flour are scarce. However, figures for the total crop of wheat show 918,000,000 bushels against 917,000,000 bushels last year. In addition to this 57,000,000 bushels of old wheat were carried over. The production of flour has been extremely heavy; for the season ending Nov. 7 it has amounted to 52,433,000 bbls. against 43,174,000 bbls. last year. Exports have been only about the same as last year. Consequently flour stocks are very heavy and amounted to about 50 per cent more than a year ago on Nov. 1. Many reports concerning scarcity of flour and advancing prices for certain grades have reached Mr. Barnes. The facts are that stocks of flour are very large and production enormous. Therefore, the Wheat Director has determined to place in the hands of the retail trade in the large cities, particularly, a supply of straight flour from the immense stocks of the Grain Corporation at nominal prices. This flour will be available in about three weeks in the larger cities. It is expected the retail price will be about 75c for a 12¼-lb. sack."

"Unquestionably this decision was reached," says Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago, "to counteract the steadily advancing prices for the millers' brands, which apparently have been marked up by giving too generous consideration to fancy prices paid for the spring wheat selections. To an interested observer it is gratifying that the big stocks of wheat, and possibly flour, owned and controlled by the Government, will to some extent be used to modify 'costs at home.'"

Monday's Corn Market.

The Chicago corn market on Nov. 24 was weak and strong by turns. The early strength was due to short covering; and after it had been accomplished, the market relapsed and sold off over a cent a bushel, but rallied sharply near the close with final figures ½@1⅜c higher than Saturday. The news was generally bearish. Other primary markets were not so good, Kansas City 5@7c lower, Omaha 3@5c lower and generally a slow demand. There was further talk of export business, but nothing confirmed. The weather map and predictions suggested colder weather. The coal situation is still the vital force causing narrow markets and trade Monday was mostly professional. —*Barlett-Frazier Co.*

It was announced early that the plants of the Corn Products Co. would be in operation this Monday morning, and this industry was a buyer of cash corn in consequence. Hogs were strong and higher early, but much of the early advance was lost. Local receipts were disappointing. The possibility of war with Mexico proved a bullish factor, particularly in oats.—*Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.*

Corn strong over a higher range; the close a net gain of ⅝ for December and about 1⅜ for January and May. With the larger arrivals came also a better demand for the cash offerings; local industries again actively in the market and competing with the shipping houses.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

The preliminary census of the live stock of Germany taken on Jan. 2 last shows the following comparisons:

	1919. June 2.	1918. June 2.	1913. Dec. 1.
All cattle...	16,798,815	17,228,855	20,443,827
Milch cows.	7,850,298	8,606,638	.....
Swine	8,887,474	8,065,103	25,166,267

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FOREIGN

The peanut crop of India is forecasted this year at 1,274,000 acres.

Food shortage is reported in Hungary and all symptoms point to a very hard and severe winter, with the Danube frozen over early.

Rot disease of potatoes is spreading very rapidly throughout Great Britain and reaching districts where it was never previously known.

Foot and mouth disease is now ravaging all parts of Switzerland and the affected cattle are being slaughtered by the military authorities.

It appears that the manufacture of linseed oil cake in England is not equal to the demand. Nevertheless, a considerable proportion of the production has been shipped to Scandinavia.

The estimated yield in South Africa, according to latest official returns, is approximately 24,000,000 bus., compared with 24,400,000 in 1918, and 32,000,000 as the 5-yr. average 1913-17.

A White Paper issued by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain says that prices of grain, livestock and other farm produce of England and Wales are 153 per cent of those of 1918.

The estimated yield of wheat in Holland this year is 750,000 qrs., against 601,000 in 1918; of rye, 1,639,000 qrs. vs. 1,189,000 a year ago. Barley and oats also show material increases.

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain says that the average price of imported wheat is approximately 15sh. per quarter above that paid to farmers for home grown grain.

Oats on the Hamburg Grain Exchange have been released and are now on a free market basis. Consequently they have advanced rapidly, because wheat and barley are still under the control of the government.

Although weather conditions have been more encouraging, wheat sowings in England up to Nov. 1 were small. The price fixed by the Food Controller is said to be too small to stimulate culture, and farmers are giving their attention to other products.

Lloyds correspondent at Constantza, Roumania, says that country expects to export from 500 to 100 tons of oil cake in Nov.-Dec., and that all told about 15,000 tons out of a year's production of 35,000 tons will be available for shipment. The government also expects to ship about 10,000 tons of beans. Bran also has been made available for shipment. The government will allow the exportation of about 90,000 tons also of wheat, rye, oats and barley. No large quantities of corn will be available for export until spring time.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

Con. Gen. Robertson, Buenos Aires, reports following among other figures showing the principal Argentine exports in long tons for the first eight months of 1919, the principal countries of destination, and the total amounts for the corresponding periods of the preceding five years:

Destination.	Wheat. Tons.	Maize. Tons.	Linseed. Tons.	Oats. Tons.	Flour. Tons.	Tallow. Casks.	Frozen beef. Quarters.	Frozen lamb, etc. Carcasses.
United States	.....	227,221	199,407	.....	.....	7,899	.....	25,624
United Kingdom	138,335	307,771	96,187	12,356	.....	51,368	1,774,127	961,024
France	83,461	23,232	15,098	14,381	.....	27,141	1,229,650	134,500
Belgium	66,889	96,868	34,249	7,785	.....	24,467	.....	.....
Italy	92,982	12,675	.....	4,737	5	20,802	122,207	.....
Holland	169,067	62,628	55,453	6,701	7,956	16,655	3,274	.....
Sweden, Norway	111,174	137,979	22,863	20,570	23,683	8,135	9,628	79
Denmark	5,878	89,565	18,016	.....	2,423	6,974	.....	.....
Spain	160,822	43,000	800	1	.....	887	.....	.....
Brazil	177,029	1,148	456	69	114,642	226	.....	.....
Orders	689,728	350,544	70,809	66,437	34,814	4,080	221,754	27,710
Other	44,227	59,235	1,350	.....	4,993	5,702	.....	.....
Total	1,739,592	1,411,866	514,688	133,037	188,516	174,336	3,360,640	1,148,937
8 months, 1918	2,551,494	269,938	235,102	336,707	70,976	163,950	3,858,416	880,076
8 months, 1917	765,919	695,327	61,598	231,697	54,534	110,521	3,185,164	1,123,637
8 months, 1916	1,597,578	1,562,440	495,331	573,221	95,664	66,542	2,796,208	1,484,761
8 months, 1915	2,376,148	2,639,607	748,831	508,328	88,153	120,753	1,875,311	928,316
8 months, 1914	925,368	1,817,068	747,401	342,838	51,340	135,707	427,345	1,462,616

In addition to the foregoing, barley exports were nearly five times as great as during the first eight months of 1918, 15,828 tons being exported from January to August, 1919. Only 460 tons of bran were shipped, all of which went to Denmark.

September's exports were 361,231 tons of wheat, 263,113 of corn, 125,217 of linseed and 28,300 of oats.

FRENCH CROPS IN 1913.

Con. Gen. Thackara, Paris, reports that the *Journal Officiel* on Oct. 10 published on authority of the French Ministry of Agriculture, the following approximate figures of the French crops during the present year (comparison with 1918 and 1914, the latter having been the last normal year under survey):

Crop and year.	Acreage.	Production. Metric tons.
Wheat:		
1919	11,315,724	4,843,817
1918	10,992,957	6,143,584
1914	14,975,410	7,693,606
Spelt:		
1919	223,926	92,733
1918	206,418	95,982
1911	295,198	135,355
Rye:		
1919	1,816,637	707,001
1918	1,745,718	734,986
1914	2,613,991	1,114,714
Barley:		
1919	1,339,922	514,392
1918	1,371,083	598,200
1914	1,780,302	975,815
Oats:		
1919	6,815,410	2,442,932
1918	6,720,868	2,561,976
1914	8,872,727	4,620,634

During the war it will thus be seen that the French cereal production decreased on an average about 40 per cent, while the falling off in oats reaches nearly 50 per cent. It is estimated, on the basis of the above figures, that imports to cover the deficit in wheat will amount to some 3,500,000 tons, and the leading French newspaper *Le Temps*, states that even this figure will be insufficient unless steps are taken to stop the present waste caused by feeding stale bread to animals.

Canadian Exports of Wheat.

The exports of wheat and flour, as wheat, reported by the Customs Department of Canada:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
September	4,279,000	3,529,000	6,156,000
October	.....	8,325,000	17,176,000
November	.....	7,023,000	29,192,000
December	.....	13,426,000	33,756,000
January	.....	10,164,000	8,492,000
February	.....	4,149,000	9,573,000
March	.....	6,766,000	13,500,000
April	.....	6,613,000	11,074,000
May	.....	11,923,000	7,765,000
June	.....	11,612,000	8,613,000
July	.....	13,648,000	3,501,000
August	.....	9,562,000	3,791,000
Season	.....	106,740,000	152,590,000

BELGIUM'S RECOVERY.

Belgium is recovering from the effects of the war more rapidly than any other country. In all lines of production and trade the Belgians are at work—hard at work. As is their natural characteristic, they are producing and saving. They never "lost their heads" during the war and her working people are as sane now, an example to all people of rational living in these days when most men live and act like fools. During the first half of 1919 the imports reached 1,648,513 metric tons, valued at 2,206,467,000 francs; while the exports were 3,550,680 tons, valued at 590,824,000 francs. Among the articles traded in (measured in kilos) were the following (prices are really to uncertain a measure of trade that they are here omitted):

	Imports.	Exports.
All live animals	16,979,699	252,866
Cows	6,113,195	56,260
Heifers	1,221,967	43,973
Swine	70,047	2,050
All food stuffs	346,530,752	132,829,225
Milk, etc.	1,320,573	260,201
Butter	2,325,940	260,471
Margarine	5,335,463	1,738,157
Grains:		
Wheat	8,739,705	395,969
Rye	2,030	200
Barley	18,199,417	1,627,039
Oats	28,553,103	188,465
Corn	13,573,446	1,774,512
Rice—		
In the husk	6,580	.....
Husked	6,609,760	2,418,272
Buckwheat	78	191,414
Flour:		
Wheat	58,144	913,545
Oat	247,131	27,600
Corn	537,675	5,365,379
Other	168,778	1,130,506
Malt	4,582,858	483,795
Dried beans, peas, etc.	1,237,038	17,943,197

CANADIAN WHEAT CROPS.

Frank O. Fowler of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, at Winnipeg, on Nov. 21, published a crop estimate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as of Nov. 15, as follows:

	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total, bus.
Wheat	16,085,000	10.5	168,892,000
Oats	9,626,000	25.2	242,575,000
Barley	1,955,000	19.0	37,145,000
Flax	1,000,000	7.0	7,000,000
Rye	216,000	11.0	2,376,000

The wheat situation on Nov. 15, as follows:

	Nov. 15, 1919, bus.	Nov. 1918,
Inspected to date	60,329,000	53,015
In store country points	24,500,000	30,536
In transit, not inspected	4,500,000	5,200
Allowed for seed, etc.	36,000,000	36,000
	125,329,000	.....

This leaves a balance in farmers' hands to market 43,563,000 bus., the amount yet to be inspected 72,563,000 bus. Other grain inspected to date and in store country points as follows:

	Inspected to Nov. 15, bus.	In store country points,
Oats	16,269,000	10,900
Barley	4,731,000	2,227
Flax	601,000	502
Rye	1,023,000	.....

Merely as a matter of curious interest it may be stated that a thoroughbred Wyandotte hen was buried under hay for 121 days at Fontanelle, Ia., and subsisted on timothy and clover hay and came out of its exile in pretty good shape. Nothing was said about any "booze" it had to drink.

Michigan expects to have the largest state exhibit of farm products that will be seen at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago on Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. The exhibit will feature Michigan's seed industries and include pure greed seed of all types.

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

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Cable Address: "ARAVU;" Paris

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark.—The partnership of M. Rankin, M. Lipke and C. L. Paul, ing business under the name of Farmers change Milling Co., has been dissolved. e business will now be operated by C. Paul, owner.

Little Rock, Ark.—Deals for sites for two flour and grain warehouses in Little ck have been closed. Each of the new ncerns are prepared to put up a building ting at least $30,000. Actual construc- n will be started soon.

DELAWARE.

Hillsboro, Del.—A large flour mill in lsboro was struck by lightning and ned to the ground, together with a k of wheat and corn. Loss is about 000 with but small insurance.

GEORGIA.

Americus, Ga.—A. Thomas will build a bbl. flour mill at this place.

ILLINOIS.

Campico, Ill.—Work on the new concrete ator is progressing very satisfactorily.

Carmersville, Ill.—Excavating has begun the new flour mill to be built on West ator street.

Weldon, Ill.—The Sabina Grain & Coal is making some improvements on its ator in Weldon.

Decatur, Ill.—The 35,000-bushel elevator he Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. is ily nearing completion.

Glasford, Ill.—The Glasford Banner ners Elevator Co. has increased its tal stock from $25,000 to $37,500.

Hume, Ill.—The Fred Cash Elevator, two s south of Hume, passed into the own- p of the National Elevator Co. Edwin esman has been installed as manager.

Antioch, Ill.—The Antioch Milling Co. been incorporated with a capital stock 30,000. Incorporators: Geo. Wagner, b Hay and Joseph Passay of Antioch others.

West Point, Ill.—The West Point Farm- o-operative Elevator Co. has been in- rated; capital stock, $20,000. Incorpo- s: Fred Haas, F. C. Manamdick and . Tripp.

Winsfield, Ill.—The grain office of the ers Elevator was recently broken The metal filing case was taken contained about $30 in cash, checks aluable papers.

Washburn, Ill.—Chas. and Theo. Hinck ashburn have bought the White grist t this place, which has been dormant the death of its owner, and the new ietors will revive the business.

Somerton, Ill.—Articles of incorporation Symerton Grain Co. as successor to ierce Carey Grain Co. were issued. pitalization is $20,000. B. J. Basker- has assumed management of the con-

Lawndale, Ill.—The Lawndale Co-opera- rain Co. has been incorporated with pital of $50.000. Directors: Frank n, Herman Hahn, Fred Zollers, Dean . Frank Wilmert, Maurice Raymont thers.

Mackinaw, Ill.—Articles of incorporation been filed by Grover C. Helm & Co. ackinaw, with a capital stock of 0. G. C. Helm. J. E. Argo. R. D. e, Clarence Cammerling and Owen rris are the incorporators.

Roy, Ill.—The ownership of an eleva- the Big Four tracks and one on the racks passed to W. A. Webb. Nov. 1, ng a contract made with Harrison, & Co. of Clinton, Ill., about two s ago. Mr. Webb's office will be at g Four elevator as heretofore.

Tia, Ill.—Louis Mueller, president of rn Belt Elevator Co., has announced ithin a few months his company will he erection of a concrete elevator to etween $350.000 and $500,000. The tructure will stand where the old elevator, which was destroyed by fire years ago, stood. It will have a y of 500,000 bushels. Besides Mr. in the new company that will op- erate the elevator are A. W. Dewey, Homer Dewey, Geo. L. Bowman.

INDIANA.

Pendleton, Ind.—Collingwood Bros. are putting in a new grinder and coal bin.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Miller & Brickley Grain Co. has installed an electric motor to run a grinder.

Millersburg, Ind.—Lyon & Greenleaf of Ligonier will construct a big cement grain elevator at Millersburg.

New Palestine, Ind.—The New Palestine Grain Co. has dismantled the old mill to make room for storage of feed, etc.

New Castle, Ind.—P. Millikan & Son have purchased the Messick grain elevator and have taken possession. Mr. Millikan recently sold his elevator at Blountsville.

Gessie, Ind.—The Gessie Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Directors: Alonzo L. Rudy, Gus Lasley, James W. Hinda, Cortz Jones and Thos. Hines.

South Whitley, Ind.—Moses and Louis Mayer have purchased the interest of E. E. Gandy in O. Gandy & Co., the Gandy bank at South Whitley and the elevator and lumber yards.

IOWA.

New London, Ia.—A. D. Hayes & Co. has contracted with the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago for a 25,000-bushel complete concrete elevator. The concern operates about 10 other stations.

Albia, Ia.—The Marshall Milling Co. is improving its plant and will install a new 400-h. p. engine to supplement the large one now in use. The new engine will be connected directly with a General Electric generator which will furnish electric current to drive the new mill unit just recently completed.

KANSAS.

Partridge, Kans.—A new flour mill is being erected at this place.

Mound City, Kans.—A 10,000-bushel elevator is being erected at this place by the Associated Mill & Elevator Co.

Norton, Kans.—R. E. Butler of Hebron, Nebr., is the new manager of the Stinson Grain & Coal Co. at this place.

Kinsley, Kans.—Carl Namur and Henry Charlet will erect a 50-bbl. flour mill. Machinery has already been ordered.

Washington, Kans.—Elmer Williamson is the new manager for the Duff Grain Co.'s elevator. He succeeds Chas. Tyrell.

McPherson, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City is planning the erection of a new mill at this place.

Wilsey, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. are operating an elevator at this place which they purchased a short time ago.

Morganville, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. recently purchased the Silver Bros. flour mill and two elevators at this place.

Hays, Kans.—The Farmers Elevator at this place was destroyed by fire, caused by a tank of gasoline exploding at a filling station nearby.

Thayer, Kans.—Sixteen farmers, so far, have signed up with the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. for the building of an elevator at Thayer.

Burlington, Kans.—The directors of the Excelsior Milling & Power Co. have decided to make extensive improvements in the water power plant at the mill. To provide funds for this improvement an increase in the capital stock of the company from $50,000 to $75,000 has been authorized.

Larned, Kans.—A 500,000-bushel terminal elevator will be constructed at Larned by the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. Work will commence very soon. They have also secured a lease on the railroad right-of-way at several other points in Kansas and will build elevators soon at Centerville, Dwight and Welda, Kans., with more to follow until they have at least 50 elevators which will act as feeders to their large flour mills in Kansas City, which is their headquarters.

KENTUCKY.

Hardin, Ky.—We have bought the Ed Trevathan grain mill and will install a crusher.—C. S. Gipson & Son.

MICHIGAN.

Lakeview, Mich.—I. W. Finch of the Lakeview Milling Co. has sold his interest in the flour mill to John J. Ball of this place. E. E. Webber, former owner, will be the new manager.

Vassar, Mich.—The Vassar Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the plants of the Vassar Milling Co. and the Reliance Milling Co. at Vassar, also the Watrousville Elevator. Ground has been broken for an elevator at Watrousville and a new bean cleaner and other machinery will be installed. New machinery will replace the old at Vassar. The company is now capitalized at $100,000.

MINNESOTA.

Triumph, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has completed its tile warehouse.

Menahga, Minn.—Reinhold Lohi will have charge of the Farmers Elevator here.

Melrose, Minn.—The National Elevator is closed, Henry Primus having resigned as manager.

Ulen, Minn.—Ole Knutson has bought Geo. Moebeck's interest in the Knutson & Moebeck elevator.

Currie, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has reorganized and C. D. Smith has been hired as manager.

Alpha, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Society will probably erect a reinforced concrete elevator in the spring.

Pine River, Minn.—The elevator of the Erwin Milling Co. is now completed and has opened with Mr. Pike as manager.

Pine River, Minn.—The elevator of the Erwin Milling Co. is now completed and has opened with Mr. Pike as manager.

Flaming, Minn.—The Equity Elevator is now incorporated. The Cargill Elevator has been purchased by the organization.

Gaylord, Minn.—The Pacific Elevator Co. has sold its elevator to the Equity Elevator Co. of St. Paul. Possession has been given.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Sheffield Elevator Co. will make a $15,000 addition to their elevator on Garfield avenue and 29th street.



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Fergus Falls, Minn.—The elevator of the Ulland Land Co. recently burned to the ground. It was situated on the Downing farm.

Chatfield, Minn.—Fire caused a loss of approximately $5,000 to the Halloran Flour Mills at Chatfield. Loss covered by insurance.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—Frank Perske is the proprietor of the Neils elevator and will change the name to the Sauk Rapids Elevator Co.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle Farmers Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. L. B. Riopelle, Edwin J. Riopelle, Oliver Riopelle and others are the incorporators.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The state will have experimental state-owned and operated flour mill when plans authorized by recent special session of state legislature are carried out, to be located in either St. Paul or Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Success, Mo.—W. N. Huskey has sold his mill to Geo. Jackson.

Center, Mo.—H. J. Smith is now manager of the elevator here.

Nevada, Mo.—The Moss & Mead Milling Co. has begun the operation of its new mill.

Seymour, Mo.—The Ozark Milling Co. has completed its new 9,000-bushel elevator.

Princeton, Mo.—The I. N. Fehr Milling Co. has opened a new branch house at Princeton.

Eminence, Mo.—The Electric Light & Milling Co. has bought a flour mill and will install it this winter.

Osage City, Mo.—The James M. Hays Wood Products Co. will probably construct a large elevator at Osage City to care for the wheat crop of next year.

Bowling Green, Mo.—Petitions are being circulated here to know if the people of Bowling Green want Mayor W. J. Hume to rebuild the mill which recently burned.

Rayville, Mo.—An elevator having a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain and a modern brick business building will be erected in Rayville early next spring by Elwood Clark & Co. The improvements will cost $10,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A chemical laboratory is being opened up at the Grain Belt Mills to work in co-operation with the other plant departments. V. S. Bentley is the chemist in charge. The management of the mills is also constructing a corrugated iron garage to accommodate the motor cars of its employes.

MONTANA.

Square Butte, Mont.—H. H. Hillman of Oshkosh, Wis., is the new manager for the McCaull-Webster Elevator Co., having succeeded A. J. Fuller who resigned.

Winifred, Mont.—The recently incorporated Winifred Mill & Elevator Co. has succeeded the Farmers Elevator Co. and is operating the elevator, but not the mill, which has not as yet been completed.

NEBRASKA.

Osmond, Nebr.—W. O. Trotter has succeeded the Atlas Elevator Co.

Loup City, Nebr.—The Farmers Union contemplates the erection of an elevator.

Bushnell, Nebr.—The Lexington Mills & Elevator Co. has just completed a new elevator at this place.

Howe, Nebr.—R. E. McTaggert resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. and Frank McCoy succeeds him.

Gresham, Nebr.—R. L. Thompson is now in possession of the elevator he recently purchased from the Updike Elevator Co.

Norfolk, Nebr.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Farmers Union Co-operative Association by W. B. Rice, Gustav Schultz, etc.

Friend, Nebr.—The Acme Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant was damaged in a recent storm to the extent of $500, which was partly covered by insurance.

West Point, Nebr.—The new 50,000-bushel elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. is completed. The house is of cement concrete tank construction and cost $50,000.

Royal, Nebr.—Farmers who are organizing a company in this vicinity have purchased the elevator of Staat & McGubb and will take possession and operate it at an early date.

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken, N. J.—The Apex Flour Co. has been granted a new charter; capital, $50,000. D. G. Marotta, M. J. Tackelia of Hoboken and C. M. S. Langione of Newark are among the incorporators

NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rochester Parquet Flour Co. has increased its capital from $10,000 to $25,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Liberty Hay & Grain Co. of Brooklyn has been chartered with a capital of $10,000. Directors are Simon A. Pode, I. Goldberg and Sam Pedelsky of Brooklyn.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Monarch Engineering Co. of Buffalo has been given a contract to erect a grain elevator for the Shredded Wheat Co. of Niagara Falls, which will increase the capacity of the elevators from 500,000 to 800,000 bushels.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Ellendale, N. D.—The Ellendale Mill, which has been closed since last spring, will reopen soon. W. W. Brown is manager.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate M Co. is erecting a 500-bbl. plant increa its former capacity by that much.

Statesville, N. C.—The Statesville ing Co. is increasing their capacity w 500-barrel addition. Another mill, plans are not fully announced, states it will erect a 1,000-barrel mill.

Henderson, N. C.—The Seaboard Fe Produce Co., manufacturers of mo feeds, poultry feeds, corn meal, et erecting a 200-barrel flour mill. The buying new equipment, having just chased, for instance, a bag cleaning chine from the Union Special Machin 400 N. Franklin street, Chicago.

OHIO.

Berea, O.—The Berea Milling Co increased its capital stock from $15,0 $50,000.

Yellow Springs, O.—The Dewine M Co. has been incorporated with a c stock of $120,000. Incorporators: Dewine, Dennis Dewine, Robt. Dewin Geo. Dewine.

OKLAHOMA.

Sulphur, Okla.—E. J. Webb of E Okla., intends erecting an elevat Sulphur shortly.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Sentinel Millir has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 by J. W. Graves.

Perry, Okla.—The new custom flour known as the City Mill, will soon operation. Ed Becker, J. M. McN and Roy Harvey of Perry are the prietors.

Clinton, Okla.—The Clinton Alfalfa which was destroyed by fire about weeks ago, will be rebuilt at once. have been submitted and the mach has already been purchased.

OREGON.

Vale, Ore.—A flour mill with a ca of 150 bbls. per day will be erected a place by Julien A. Hurley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster, Pa.—The Lancaster M Co. has been incorporated with a cap $25,000 by S. F. Sensenig.

Kingston, Pa.—Miliard & Sons hav incorporated with a capital stock of 000 to do a milling business by Moore.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jefferson, S. D.—The Western Te Elevator is now open for business Tom Collins as agent.

Chancellor, S. D.—H. M. Vanader is to be the new manager of the Fa Co-operative Elevator Co

Pierre, S. D.—Articles of incorpo have been filed for the Dakota Milli with a capital of $40,000. Incorpor J. F. Thomas, S. R. Burton, John peran. New machinery will be purc

TENNESSEE.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Tullahoma is to a new wholesale grocery, feed and company. Brantley, Lowe & Co. name of the new firm.

Covington, Tenn.—The wholesale and hay firm of Marks & Anderson sold their business here to the Ow Moore Grain Co., which firm is con of J. G. Owen and D. C. Moore, an moved to Memphis where they have offices on the ninth floor of the Exc building.

TEXAS.

Panhandle, Tex.—A new grain el will be built at this place, $7,300 already been subscribed.

Gatesville, Tex.—The Marvel Milli has been incorporated with a cap $11,000 by W. A. Brasher.

Dundee, Tex.—The Dundee Elevat has been incorporated with a cap $6,000 by J. C. Hunt, W. F. Woodru C. Morgan.

Abernathy, Tex.—The Farmers C Grain Co. has been incorporated capital of $6,500. Incorporators: L. S gen, C. F. Buske and W. A. Harrell

Abilene, Tex.—Yancy Yarbrough ton will begin work soon on the e of a modern flour mill in Abilene $50,000. The plant will be three high, of concrete or tile.

Hereford, Tex.—The Kemp & Kell ests of Wichita Falls, Texas, hav purchased the elevator on the Sa tracks, owned by the McQueen Gra and will take over the management first of the year. The new owne improve the property. The Kemp Co. is now engaged in the erection $800,000 mill and elevator plant a arillo.

VIRGINIA.

Harrisonburg, Va.—The Rocki Milling Co. has been organized an erect a new flour mill with a capa 150 bbls. per day. M. H. Myers, G Keezell, C. S. Showalter and othe directors.

WASHINGTON.

Lincoln, Wash.—The new flour m ing built by the Lincoln Milling Lincoln, Wash., will be ready for op Dec. 1. It will cost $20,000 and

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one burned last May. Eight storage with a capacity of 20,000 bushels of t each are being built.

WISCONSIN.

rrill, Wis.—The Merrill Milling Co. has incorporated with a capital stock of 00.

ntfort, Wis.—J. C. Kramer has taken ssion of the Montford Grain Elevaere.

um, Wis.—The Strum Elevator Co. been incorporated by M. J. Dahl, 's Johnson and others.

tertown, Wis.—H. H. Bosshard of stock, Ill., has accepted the manageof the Koenig flour mill here.

wano, Wis.—The Richmond Horton g Co. has purchased the Shawano Mill, formerly owned by John Glawe.

and, Wis.—The new Farmers Elevawhich has been in process of contion, will be opened for business next

dsburg, Wis.—The Farmers' Wareas installed a new electric driven mill and otherwise altered and reed its plant.

Mound, Wis.—The Elk Mound Elevaco. has been incorporated with a l of $25,000 by E. O. Wright, E. M. and James Brackett.

dsburg, Wis.—The Reedsburg Roller on West Main street suffered a slight y fire on the evening of Nov. 11. estroyed apparatus will be quickly ed, the loss proving no serious handi-

CANADA.

eville, Ont.—A new milling company the name of Judge-Jones Milling Co. ect an elevator and flour, cereal and nill at this place. Geo. B. Jones, nt of the South Shore Board of has formed the company and will general manager. The Judge Grain d the Graham Limited of Belleville ute the new concern. R. J. Graham ident; Edgar Judge, vice-president; . Jones, general manager.

Visible Supply of Corn.

ial statement of the visible supply n in the U. S. weekly, compared same weekly dates of previous years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
0.. 2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0	4,389,0
7.. 2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
4 2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
1.. 2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
8.. 2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
4.. 2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
1.. 2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
8.. 3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
5.. 5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
1.. 5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
3.. 4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
5.. 4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
3.. 5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
1.. 4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
3.. 4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
5.. 3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
1.. 2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
1.. 2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
1.. 2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
.. 2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
.. 3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
.. 3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
.. 4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
.. 4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
.. 3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
.. 2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
.. 2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
.. 2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
.. 3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
.. 4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
.. 4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
.. 3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
.. 4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
.. 3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
.. 3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
.. 2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
.. 1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
.. 1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
.. 1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
. 956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
. 1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
. 1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
. 1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483,0
. 2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
. 2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
. 1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0
. 1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0
. 1,430,0	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0
. 1,484,0	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0
. 1,367,0	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0
. 1,098,0	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0
. 1,160,0	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The following compilation by the London *Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter*, from official sources, where possible, is the latest word on the world's wheat production, past three harvests in quarters of 8 bus.:

	1918. Qrs.	1917. Qrs.	1916. Qrs.
Europe—			
France	28,111,000	17,761,000	26,870,000
Russia:			
European .	.....	.....	74,460,000
Asiatic ...	.....	.....	12,000,000
Hungary ..	.....	14,000,000	17,000,000
Croatia and Slavonia	.....	.....	1,000,000
Austria ...	.....	.....	5,500,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.....	.....	400,000
Italy	22,903,000	17,527,000	22,098,000
Germany ..	11,288,000	13,000,000	18,000,000
Luxemburg	64,000	48,000	54,000
Spain	16,957,000	17,663,000	18,956,000
Canary Islands	.....	.....	191,000
Portugal ..	1,000,000	935,000	874,000
Roumania .	2,305,000	.....	9,830,000
Bulgaria ..	.....	3,500,000	5,000,000
Servia	500,000	750,000	1,000,000
Greece	440,000	500,000	600,000
United Kingdom	11,625,000	8,040,000	7,569,000
Belgium ...	750,000	1,000,000	500,000
Holland ...	625,000	436,000	505,000
Switzerland	825,000	570,000	478,000
Sweden	875,000	828,000	1,124,000
Norway ...	133,000	30,000	40,000
Denmark ..	750,000	538,000	754,000
Cyprus and Malta	.....	.....	300,000
Total Europe	99,148,000	97,126,000	226,101,000
America—			
U. S.	114,637,000	81,354,000	79,985,000
Canada	23,620,000	29,218,000	27,546,000
Mexico	1,063,000	1,000,000	500,000
Argentina .	23,069,000	27,320,000	10,028,000
Chile	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Uruguay ..	2,300,000	1,600,000	800,000
Peru	.....	.....	500,000
Total America	167,689,000	143,492,000	121,359,000
Asia—			
India	47,450,000	47,425,000	39,699,000
Persia	.....	.....	1,500,000
Japan	3,900,000	4,343,000	3,756,000
Total Asia	51,350,000	51,768,000	44,955,000
Africa—			
Algeria	.....	3,630,000	3,649,000
Tunisia ...	1,056,000	872,000	897,000
Morocco ...	2,833,000	1,956,000	.....
Egypt	4,068,000	3,735,000	4,575,000
Union of South Africa	1,074,000	1,102,000	1,070,000
Total Africa	9,031,000	11,295,000	10,191,000
Australasia—			
New South Wales	2,229,000	5,445,000	4,593,000
Queensland	125,000	221,000	358,000
South Australia	2,867,000	3,332,000	5,480,000
Tasmania .	35,000	47,000	42,000
Victoria ...	3,155,000	4,833,000	6,395,000
Western Australia	1,357,000	1,365,000	2,013,000
Total Commonwealth	9,768,000	15,243,000	18,881,000
New Zealand	851,000	992,000	631,000
Total Australasia	10,619,000	16,235,000	19,514,000
Grand total	337,837,000	319,916,000	422,120,000

Why Corn Prices Hold.

To restore the market to normal conditions, a complete reversal of the present situation is absolutely essential. The tendency of prices bears this out very forcibly. So long as stocks remain small, receipts light and the cash demand of sufficient proportions to prevent accumulations, prices are not apt to yield perceptibly. This is based on a purely supply and demand basis, barring entirely other factors that enter into the situation as dominating influences. Spring wheat, for instance, is selling for more than double the price of corn. A car of No. 3 northern spring sold at $3.10 per bushel, which is proportionately higher than $3.20 paid for No. 1 Northern spring this week.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

Transient corn huskers around Webster City, Ia., refused to abide by the husking prices fixed by the county agent and farmers are now hunting huskers.

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Field Seeds

Ernest Blayock plans opening a general seed store at Blythe, Ark.

The Emery Scott Seed Co. has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Kentucky, to conduct a general seed merchandising business at Louisville. Incorporators are Wm. M. Scott, Chas. M. Scott and Raymond C. Emery. Capital stock, $10,000.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—The seed situation exhibited no remarkable changes this week. Interest continued to concentrate in millet and cane, the season for movement of which has begun. There were scattered offerings of millet seed and inquiries for bids on cane seed denoted good shipments next month or before. Not much was done in Sudan grass seed, or houses here had handled considerable quantities from Texas previously. Alfalfa seed moved lightly and maintained its firm tone. There was a normal trade in timothy seed. Very little clover seed was available, owing to the short crop in Kansas City's territory. Bluegrass seed arrivals were light and the trade was mainly in the way of distributing cleaned seed bought earlier.

Following are the prices of seeds, quoted as firm first hands, in carload lots, sacked:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@30.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.

Bluegrass—Per cwt., rough, $10@15; cleaned, $17@27.

Clover—Per cwt., $35@45.

Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.25; Siberian, $2.50@3; common, $2.25.

Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.

Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.25; orange, $2; amber, $1.50@1.75.

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Nov. 22:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk Nov. 22	821	1,436	18	118	836	397
Prev. wk.	715	663	285	141	1,800	663
Year ago.	965	852	210	50	2,187	64
'19 to date	10,979	3,494	4,977	3,355	39,545	12,302
'18 to date	14,381	4,148	4,455	5,297	29,199	9,035
'17 to date	7,046	16,206	5,542	2,733	27,577	2,798
'16 to date	33,076	4,603	4,971	1,222	14,002	4,025

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Ch for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitte

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Sp
1918.	1918	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,276	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,777	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	523	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	
Week—												
Nov. 1.....	750	1,507	527	713	453	603	223	200	546	2,507	435	
Nov. 8.....	614	817	664	843	285	298	103	292	693	320	223	
Nov. 15.....	524	677	618	1,527	479	463	203	388	488	312	728	
Nov. 22.....	746	376	407	431	607	137	220	268	516	444	463	

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy saw gains in the cash article last week but what gains were recorded in the futures were lost before the close of the week's trading. Clover market opened the week easier but ruled steady at previous week's close towards the end of the six days. Quotations day by day on timothy and clover follow:

	Year		March	
Timothy.	B.	A.	B.	A.
Nov, 17....	$12.20	$12.75	$12.75	$12.90
Nov. 18....	12.20	12 75	12.75	12.95
Nov. 19....	.....	.....	12.77½	12.90
Nov. 20....	12.10	12.70	12.70	.....
Nov. 21....	12.25	.....	12 70	12.85
Nov. 22....	12.20	12.70	12.70	12.90

Cash seed range for week, $10.90@11.50.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Nov. 17.....	$49.10	Nov. 20.....	$50 20
Nov. 18.....	50.00	Nov. 21.....	50.20
Nov. 19.....	50.50	Nov. 22.....	50.20

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Nov. 17.....	$30.00@47.00	$42.00@45.00
Nov. 18.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46 00
Nov. 19.....	30 00@48 00	43 00@46.00
Nov. 20.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 21.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 22.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Sales of cash clover seed, $45.

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; Hungarian millet, $2.75@3.15.

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 22.—The market is generally quiet, there li very little demand for anything a present time. Heavy frosts follo several weeks of rainy weather killed all planting demand for the being, and country dealers are bu very light for spring so far. Blue and orchard grass are showing activity, and there is some deman timothy, red clover, red top, etc.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—The market is quiet, with very little ch in prices. Millet is coming in freely, and some of the receipts o ver are very weedy and trashy. tations are as follows: Clover, grade seed, free from buckhorn, $ to $49, average country lots, $32 t buckhorn-mixed, $23 to $30, poor trashy, $5 to $18; alsike, high g $40 to $47; choice, $35 to $40, do as low as $10 to $18 for poor; tim choice clean seed, $11 to $11.25, av country lots, $10 to $10.75, low g $5.50 to $9.50; red top, fancy solid

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Importers and Exporters
Grass and Field Seeds
Buyers of All Varieties of Seeds and Grains
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WE WANT TO BUY
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Clovers and Timothy
SEEDS
Send Samples for Bids
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
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TEXAS has produced two-thirds to three-fourths of the Milo Maize, Kafir Corn, Feterita, and Sorghum Grains crops of the United States for the year 1919.

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Wire or write us your season's needs.

THE FORT WORTH ELEVATORS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

6 to 16.50; machine cleaned, $12.50 $ .50; chaffy, $7 to $10; alfalfa, $20 $ per 100 lbs., according to qual- unflower seed, $10 to $10.50 per s.; pop corn, white rice, on the 3 to $4.75, shelled, $4.50 to $6.50 0 lbs., yellow, on the cob, $2 to millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; an, $2.50 to $2.75; hog millet, to $2.85; common, $2.60 to $2.70 0 lbs., bulk basis; cow peas, whip- lls, $5.50 to $5.75 per 100 lbs. for

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—*United King-* There were quite liberal ar- of linseed into the United King- uring the past week and sup- re now of satisfactory propor- A fair business has been pass- the new crop Plate grades for shipment, but this is mostly tive. Indians continue to be of- sparingly with shippers' prices ly out of line, and trade in these remains stagnant. Linseed oil trong at three shillings per cwt. e on the week.

.—Receipts at the shipping ports een very light, and shipments to only 144,000 bushels, practi- ll of which is destined to the Kingdom. More rains are need- the new seedings.

routine.—New crop deliveries to- e close of the week, turned easy peculative offerings increasing and farmers displaying a more willing attitude to sell. However, the nearby position in the Southern grower remains very firm with exporters absorbing. Old supplies of seed are rather scarce, and offerings are light.

The weather continues fine and cutting of the new crop has been making good progress. On the whole the outlook for the new crop, despite the recent frost, is generally favorable, and a substantial outturn is expected. There have been no changes in the tonnage situation, boats being still scarce, and rates remaining very firm.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Nov. 22, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plum, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts 1919.	Receipts 1918.	Shipments 1919.	Shipments 1918.
Timothy, lbs..	30,000	30,571	25,000	335,900
Clover, lbs....	124,761	127,624	96,693	226,400

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Nov. 22:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Nov.22.	Close Nov.15.
Clover—				
Cash & Nov..	$30.30	$29.50	$30.15	$30.00
December ...	30.15	29.50	30.00	30.00
January	30.25	29.65	30.10	30.15
February	30.45	29.85	30.30	30.25
March	30.25	29.60	30.00	30.00
Alsike—				
Cash & Dec..	30.60	29.65	30.60	29.80
March	30.60	29.90	30.60	30.05
Timothy—				
Cash, old.....	5.50	5.32½	5.32½	5.50
Cash, new...	5.62½	5.50	5.50	5.62
December ...	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.65
March	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.80
April	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.80

Duluth Flaxseed Market

DULUTH, Nov. 22.—As result of the interdiction by the board of directors against quotations in futures being advanced over the limits set on Nov. 7, the day of the Standard Grain Company's suspension, operations in the flaxseed market during the last week were confined to readjustments of old trades, and with the exception of the May option, prices held right up at the top. Country selling in the May future was noted on two days, but support appeared whenever prices were carried down a couple of points, and prompt recoveries came about. Spot seed was wanted, and its figure was advanced 5c to a range of from $4.77 to 4.95.

The proposal to make No. 1 flaxseed, wherever grown, regular for delivery on new future contracts, was voted on favorably by the Board members on Saturday, just as had been expected. It is thought that the new regulation should result in the creation of a healthier condition at all times through placing a bar against any possibility of a corner being manipulated in any delivery and the consequence of the market being carried up to unduly high price levels on occasions.

Receipts have been only a fraction of normal for some time back, the aggregate for the six days of the week amounting to 30,254 bus., compared with 297,397 bus. last year, and with shipments of 26,762 bus., stocks in the elevators were brought down to 69,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday compared with the previous Saturday and last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track.....	$4.77-95	$4.77-90	$3.80
To arrive.....	4.76	4.80	3.61
November	4.75	4.75	3.77½
December	4.66	4.66	3.60
May	3.51	4.51	3.56
July	4.50	....	....

SEED SITUATION.

SEED STOCK AND PRICES.

PORTAGE, WIS. (5).—The stocks of alfalfa and alsyke clover seed are exceedingly small and prices high; we believe prices will continue high throughout the year. We are having a good demand for both.

RED CLOVER.—This crop is short and prices high. We rather believe that there is a larger production of Red Clover seed than was first anticipated. We are having a fair demand for seed and do not expect either a large advance or a large decline throughout the season. Carrying charges will of course make clover higher in February, March and April.

Regarding Timothy seed our information leads us to believe that the stock of seed throughout the country is very heavy. In case the political situation clears up and money credits are established with European countries, it is possible that we would have a good export demand for timothy seed and probably a little better price.—*T. H. Cochrane Co.*

Effect of Clover Imports.

Clover seed at $30 is two-sided. The future price depends largely upon imports. It is difficult to get line on them; imports to date are all old seed. New York reported only 650 bags in last week, while Baltimore exported 270 bags. The new crops in Europe are not large, but mostly of better quality.

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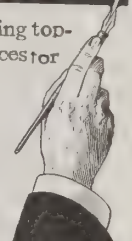
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Tall Meadow Oatgrass
Dwarf Essex Rape
White Clover

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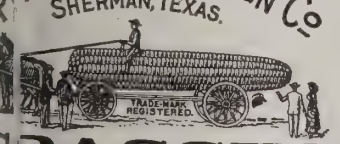
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among our customers some of the larger seed ns and can place your seed to advantage.
SEND SAMPLES
If you are in the market for seeds get in touch with us and we will be pleased to send samples.
IT WILL PAY YOU

Decline in foreign exchange makes our prices attractive to them, says Southworth & Co., Toledo. Domestic crop very short, and with lack of reserves from last year, liberal importations is all that has kept clover from reaching higher levels.

Evansville, Ind., Seed Trade.

The past week Evansville had a very brisk trade on grain and seed. There was a very active demand for Red Clover, Alsike, Blue Grass and Orchard Grass, and stocks are moving in satisfactory shape. Cow Peas and Soy Beans are just beginning to come on the market, at prices ranging from $3 to $3.50 per bu. Advices your correspondent has had from the producing sections are that both these commodities will be very short this year.

The fall trade on alfalfa has been very satisfactory and is over now. Prices advanced from $25 per 100 lbs. to $40. The market is still in strong shape, and it looks as though we would have high prices on alfalfa in the spring.

Clover is about all in, but the local crop is very disappointing this year. Last year dealers had from two million to two and one-half million pounds from the local territory, but this year there was less than 50,000 lbs.

Dealers are booking orders from the country dealers for clover, alsike, timothy, and while there seems to be some inclination to hold off buying on account of high prices, the general belief of smaller dealers is that farmers will take the seed at the higher prices, as there is plenty of money in the country; and when a farmer makes up his mind to sow red clover, alfalfa or any other commodity, the price does not affect him as it did a few years ago, and he will sow nearly as much as normal, regardless of prices, providing he can get the quality he is after.

CLOVER SEED AND PEAS.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates in the *Monthly Crop Reporter* gives the following details of the clover and field peas crops, basis Nov. 1, estimates:

	Clover seed. Yield per acre.		Clover seed. Production.		Field peas. Production of grain.[1]		Field peas. Production of forage.[1]	
	1919.	8-yr. av.	1919 preliminary.	1918. Dec. estimate.	1919.	10-yr. av.	1919.	10-yr. av.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.[2]	Bu.[2]	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
N. Y....	2.2	2.2	11	14	70	81	85	81
N. J.....	...	...	...	.....	95	85	85	84
Penn. ..	1.4	1.4	17	16	85	80	97	86
Del.	2.8	2.8	...	.....	84	78	95	80
Md.	1.7	1.9	...	.....	89	78	95	81
Va.	2.2	2.7	...	.....	83	73	87	81
W. Va...	2.6	2.5	...	.....	93	79	98	88
N. Car..	2.3	2.7	...	.....	68	71	73	77
S. Car...	...	...	...	.....	80	68	85	79
Ga.	...	...	...	.....	60	73	78	77
Fla	...	...	...	....	80	78	85	82
Ohio	1.0	1.4	88	139	89	83	85	88
Ind.	1.0	1.4	88	176	76	72	81	80
Ill.	1.5	1.6	210	298	70	73	77	80
Mich. ...	1.4	1.6	104	121	72	73	75	75
Wis.	2.0	2.3	156	101	82	80	90	83
Minn. ..	2.5	2.0	48	18	93	82	86	82
Iowa ...	1.7	1.6	31	22	..	..	..	84
Mo.	1.7	1.6	56	38	73	65	76	75
Neb.	1.8	1.9	7	6	80	77	80	75
Kans. ..	1.8	1.9	11	8	77	71	79	76
Ky.	1.9	1.7	38	34	75	79	85	84
Tenn. ..	1.6	1.9	10	12	66	70	78	78
Ala.	...	...	...	.....	70	77	75	79
Miss. ...	...	...	...	.....	50	66	70	73
La.	...	...	...	.....	62	68	74	73
Texas ..	...	...	...	.....	66	67	72	67
Okla. ...	...	...	...	.....	68	63	75	71
Ark.	...	2.1	...	.....	50	68	65	71
Mont. ..	3.0	3.1	...	.....	40	89	37	90
Wyo. ...	5.0	4.2	...	.....	82	93	75	95
Colo. ...	...	...	...	.....	90	91	90	92
N. Mex.	...	...	...	.....	106	74	108	71
Ariz. ...	...	...	...	.....	..	..	..	..
Utah ...	7.0	4.8	...	.....	93	117	88	113
Idaho ..	5.7	5.3	74	78	50	98	50	94
Wash. ..	3.5	4.3	...	.....	80	117	85	94
Ore.	3.0	3.8	18	21	95	..	90	..
Calif. ...	...	...	...	.....	63	87	..	..
U. S..	1.6	1.8	967	1,102	69.4	71.8	78.2	77.4

[1]Production compared with a full crop. [2]Thousands: 000 omitted.

Toledo Timothy Seed.

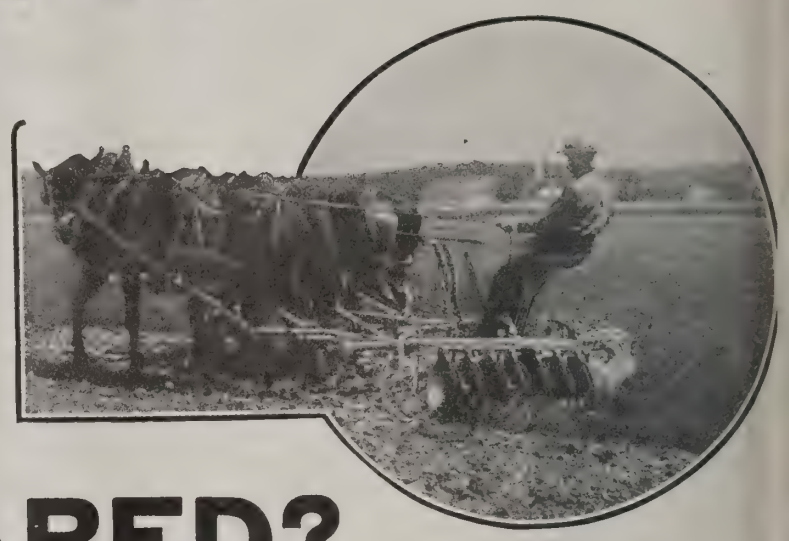
Timothy seed felt the effect of a little liquidation last week. Mar. lost 10c, Dec. 15c. The bulk of December longs switching to March and April at 20c difference, which was cheaper than carrying the actual seed through to spring. The decline was not severe at that, considering the amount that went overboard. It shows the real holders have not changed their minds for the long pull—most little fellows run away from delivery day.

No new features have developed for the week—nothing new can hardly happen. We know the present plenty is still with us, say J. F. Zahm Co., that it's in pretty strong hands, based on the theory that the future promise a big business, both domestic and foreign. Eastern dealer says: "Timothy situation has shown considerable strength during the past few days, and we think we may see higher levels after the first of the new year, as farmers are finally becoming convinced that seeds will not sell lower, and are starting to buy part of their requirements now."

CORN SITUATION CHANGING.

Our Missouri correspondent writes us under date of Nov. 20 as follows: "The situation here on corn seems to be changing rapidly. It is looking as though our Rock Island shipments of corn will be nil. The farmers through this territory seem to be getting ready for an unusually large amount of feeding. Feeders are bidding $1.35. We are having ten times as many inquiries from farmers who want to buy corn than we are from sellers. Those who have a surplus do not show any interest in present values nor any intention of selling now. A feeder at one of stations wants about thirty thousand bushels of corn to feed and said wanted to buy the corn that we purchase at that place. The big feeders wanting to buy enough corn to them through next summer. The is good quality and fair yields, s should have a large surplus if were a normal year in feeding and keting conditions. With the increas activity in feeding and the farm showing no tendency to market freely, we believe that we will have plenty of time to go hunting in the next few months."—*W. P. Anv & Co., Chicago.*

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Fall seeding is still going on and the wise seedsmen or seed dealer is now planning for spring trade. Tell us your requirements for spot or future delivery.

Small's Brands Sell Big

You have seen our former advertising and may have considered getting in touch with us before next season. Good! But next season's business is starting now—seed supplies and values are being determined; so, if you are to be the dealer in Small's seeds in your territory, make inquiries now.

W. H. SMALL & CO., Inc.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

"THE CENTER OF THE SEED TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES"

WE SELL TO DEALERS ONLY

Beans and Potatoes

e bean crop of Colorado is now all a ested although most of it is still n he shock. The crop seems to be o although the acreage was curtailed o what. One difficulty of the small a er is to get the beans threshed c mically.

e California Bean Growers' Ass'n a emoved its operating offices to 120 a ry street, San Francisco. How- e the Stockton office will be main- i d at its old location in order to o after the warehousing, cleaning a acking of the bean crop.

Bean Market.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—Conditions in the a market have changed perceptibly, y The Earle B. Slawson Co., Toledo, arge eastern markets are stocked ti Kotenashi variety, imported from or, Japan, and this is about the ly small white bean being offered. e stocks were purchased on higher ar t and are firmly held, dealers see- g possible export business over gh and believing stocks will prove ad uate. Either Kotenashi beans us come down in price or Michigan d alifornia beans go up before for- n eans will be bought for our mar- t. Good demand for Michigan beans, re confidence being shown by buyers o re taking larger quantities. We k or higher prices. We are quot- g h. p. p., $7.10; prime, $6.95; fancy ee ed, $6.85, Toledo.

BEAN SITUATION.

50% OF BEAN CROP MOVED.

BIG RUN, MICH. (8).—We consider t e bean market at present is in h lthy condition. Receipts from t ands in most sections are ex- m light, and we are enjoying a mand.

t our idea that about 50% of the o as been moved, and the balance l growers seems to be in strong d who will hold the surplus for e me before taking a price which ew the actual cost of production. *Wolohan.*

COLORADO BEAN SITUATION.

ER.—The weather here has been s ring and the heavy snow we had ut wo weeks ago has almost entire- di ppeared. Thrashing has been n l and nearly all the beans have a rashed. If the present move- t eeps up there will not be many h the first of the year.

hi year conditions have been dif- n rom the usual as there were no e mounts raised and what was ed as been sold. It is estimated om 50 to 75 per cent of them e ready been shipped and what re still here are being held for e oney. We are not getting as y ow in a week as we got in a

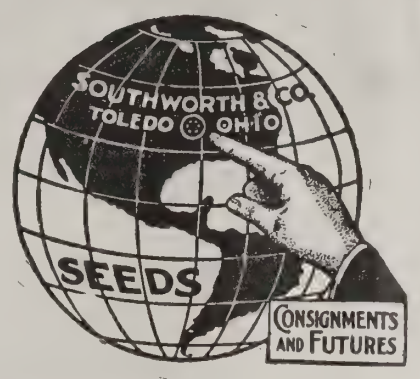
id are about 50c per 100 lbs. more w k than last and buyers who are ct g prices to go lower will have le wakening some of these days.— d *Crowe Mercantile Co.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES

e otato market generally was an n g one during the past week. no sections of the country beans re orded gains. Quotations follow ot of good quality and condition s nd potatoes, sacked, per cwt., ss herwise specified, as of No. 22:

or -Limas, $14.50@15.
al -Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@
p $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red
in , $12@13.
ag -Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to
nc $7.50@8; red kidney, $13@13.50.
in ti—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats,
2.2 13; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00;
na $13@13.50; pintos, $8.
ve -Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50
9; nas, $10@10.50.
ro -H.-p. pea beans, $6.85.

TOLEDO, OHIO



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GRAIN POTATOES BEANS
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NEW CORN
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When you wire, write or 'phone RADDATZ, Toledo, you aren't experimenting. You are following a natural instinct. RADDATZ is always in the market for WHEAT, CORN, OATS and RYE—also consignments.
H. D. RADDATZ & CO.
1613-14 2nd National Bank Bldg., TOLEDO, O.
Members: Toledo Produce Exchange, Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.

Los Angeles—Limas, $14.50; baby limas, $13; sma.-lge. wh., $6; pinks, $6.25@6.50; blackeyes, $6.20@6.50 ('19), $6 ('18 crop); Mexican reds, $6.50@6.75.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p. fancy, $9; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

Montreal—There has been a fairly good demand for Ontario handpicked beans, and the sale is reported of a car at $5.50 per bushel. Two to three-pound pickers have sold at $4.50 to $4.75. A dealer stated that he looked for higher prices soon.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11.50; com. to fair, $10.50@10.75; pea, ch., $7.75@8; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75@8; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; red kidney, ch., $14@14.25; com. to fair, $13; red marrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Manchurian, $4@5.50; yellow eye, $7.25; wh. kidney, ch., $12.25@12.50; Imperials, $9@10; cranberry, Manchurian rnd., $6.75@7.25; long, $6.50@7; short, $5.50@6; Calif. pinks, $7@7.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, $7.50@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—Choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $8; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8, and white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Boston — N. B., $2.75@2.85; Aroostook, $2.75@2.85.

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.70@1.75; fair to good, $1.50@1.65; small or over large, $1.25@1.40.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich.-Minn., rnd., wh., $2.80@2.95; Idaho russets, $3.40@3.45.

Denver — Colo. Greeley, $2.75; western slope red McClures, $2.85@3; russets, $2.70@2.75; red soil stock, $3@3.10; brown beauties, $2.75@2.80; Idaho rurals, $2.60@2.65; Idaho russets, $2.70@2.75.

Kansas City — Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3.15@3.25; Minn.-Ohio, blk., $2.80@2.90; triumphs, Neb., $2.75@2.85; northern wh., $2.90@3; western wh., $2.85@3; russet Burbank, $3.15@3.25; h.-g., bu., $1.60@1.75.

Minneapolis—Red River Ohios, $2.90@2.95; wh. stock, $2.75@2.80.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 3,933 bags, against 10,464 bags the week previous and 10,279 bags last year. Good demand, supplies scarcely equal. Bad roads has kept the usual run of supplies off the market, and sales of car lots of Quebec whites are reported at $2 to $2.10 and in a jobbing way $2.20 to $2.25 per 90 lbs.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Me., $4.75@5.25 180-lb. bulk; L. I., $5.25@5.75 per 165-lb. bg.; Jer. rnd., $4@4.75; lng., $3.75@4.25 per 165-lb. bg.

Pittsburgh — York State, $2.75@2.80; Mich., No. 1, 150-lb. sks., $4.35@4.40; Pa. rnd. wh., $2.75@2.80.

St. Louis—Minn. rurals, $2.50@2.85; Wis. rurals, $2.85@3.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3.65@3.75; river, fcy., $3.25@3.50; rivers, ch., $2.75@3; Ore. garnets, $2.50@2.75; Yakima gems, $3.25@3.50.

CORN AND THE BEARS.

For something like three years the bears have been banking on an overwhelming movement of corn to break the price. Good breaks have occurred during that period, but the receipts have almost invariably failed to reach expectations, and the breaks as a rule have been short lived. Frequent disappointments have failed to shake the faith of the bears in promises of big receipts, and each fresh promise brings a fresh flood of short selling in its wake, only to result in covering at higher prices. And so the life of the bear seems to be a progress from want to want, not from enjoyment to enjoyment.—*Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.*

THE GRAIN SORGHUMS.

The *Monthly Crop Reports* for November gives the following data on the grain sorghums crop for 1919 with comparisons:

	Yld. per ac.		Production.		Forage.[1]	
	1919.	9-yr.av.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.[2]	Bu.[2]	T'ns.	T'ns.
Kansas	12.5	16.4	17,951	20,107	2.8	2.2
Texas	33.0	24.8	59,334	24,057	3.4	1.7
Okla.	23.0	17.9	31,188	15,060	2.5	1.6
Ark.	18.0	....	.....	.....	2.3	...
Colo.	19.0	18.6	5,700	1,748	4.5	3.6
N. Mex.	30.0	23.8	7,140	3,582	2.8	2.8
Ariz.	35.0	35.6	2,030	1,624	8.0	5.0
U. S.	23.8	20.1	123,343	66,396	2.9	2.0

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Final 000 omitted.

The Nebraska Seed Co., Omaha, Neb., is erecting a three-story addition to its present warehouse and will build an eight-story warehouse 66x132 ft. adjoining the present location. The warehouse will be of reinforced concrete and modern in every respect.

Feedstuffs

Edwin L. Solfisburg, vice-president of the Golden Grain Milling Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., announced that he has disposed of his stock in the corporation and will resign his office. His health will not permit him to continue longer in business.

Theo. Franks of Owensboro, Ky., and Felix Sermershein of Huntingburg, Ind., will in the near future open a complete wholesale and retail feed plant in Huntingburg, Ind.

The Delat Commission Co. of Lake Village, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 to engage in the feed and grocery business.

Wm. A. Adams of Clanton (mail to Cochrane), Ala., proposes to erect a feed mill in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Tri-State Milling Co. has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with a capital of $10,000 and will engage in the manufacture of stock feed. F. S. Millington, J. D. Faison and E. W. Smith are the proprietors. Installation of several 10,000-gallon tanks is now under way.

Stock growers in southwestern Iowa report an abundance of feed this year and it is being used and feeders are not throwing the stock on the market immaturely finished.

Stock growers in the neighborhood of Burns, Kans., report feed as "a little scarce" and that comparatively little feeding will be done in that section this winter.

The experiment station at the Kansas Agricultural College has been testing dairy cows with a diet, including sunflower silage. The results of the testing have not been published, but dairy men are somewhat hopeful that the sunflower, the most persistent weed of Kansas, can be made useful for butter making.

Thousands of cattle are grazing on wheat, chiefly volunteer, in Thomas County, Kans. Considerable wheat also, for which there is no storage and which is still on the ground unthreshed, is also being fed.

Muskogee County, Okla., is said to be well supplied with feed this fall and up to the middle of this month at least no frost had occurred sufficiently hard to kill the grass which is still good.

Stock feeders from New Castle, Colo., report enough feed to carry the cattle through the winter with heavy snow on the mountains which insures good pasturage next season.

Rice Bran Moving Freely

Liberal purchases of rice bran were made during the past week, especially on the part of mixed feed manufacturers. It is generally conceded that the article is selling below its intrinsic value, but last week's heavy sales should put the market in a good position. The end of the week finds rice bran in splendid demand at prices ranging from $32@34 per ton f. o. b. mill according to location.

Chicago Horse Publicity Banquet.

Geo. S. Bridge, president of the Chicago local of the Horse Publicity Association of America, and his associates are sparing no effort to make the second meeting of the body at the Congress Hotel banquet Dec. 4 a big success. Our readers are all interested in the subject and many may find it convenient to be present and may reserve banquet tickets through Joseph Badenock, chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade committee for this purpose; H. H. Austrian of Rosenbaum Bros., handling the Chicago Feed Manufacturers' tickets, or Fred Jahp of 2536 West Lake St., of the Chicago Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

Easier Tone in Cottonseed Feeds.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—Less activity was noted in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Excellent weather conditions in the leading feeding states and good condition of pastures proved a serious restricting influence on the demand from cattle feeders. Sales to consuming interests generally are light. Fertilizer manufacturers are taking moderate quantities of off grade cottonseed feed. Little export business is reported. For 43 per cent protein cake or meal, mill agents and jobbers in Kansas City are asking around $77.50 to $78.50 a ton, sacked. Only small quantities of cake and meal are being offered by Texas mills.

THE FEED SITUATION.

FEED OUTLOOK GOOD.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—We are regarding the ensuing heavier feeding season with the utmost confidence. Milk and butter are selling at the highest prices ever known, hence the dairy farmer should, we believe, be a liberal buyer of good feeds.—*K. & E. Neumond, Inc.*

DEMAND FOR FEEDS LIGHT.

SIOUX CITY (1).—Indications are that the demand for feedstuffs through this section is very indifferent. Buyers are not taking new supplies readily, as the feeders seem to be using home grown products rather than commercial feeds. The demand for the better grades of alfalfa and prairie hay is good and increasing at fairly strong prices.—*C. J. Milligan Co., Inc., by H. W. Milligan.*

SHIPPING ORDERS AHEAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Very little mill feed is in transit to Buffalo from the West, and the Eastern demand is easily taking care of arrivals, although Eastern inquiry is light.

Buffalo flour mills have shipping orders ahead on feeds and holding prices equal to or above current quotations from the West. Considerable heavy protein feeds have been purchased during the past few weeks. The Buffalo oil meal mills claim to be sold up into January and are not booking for shipment prior to January.

We believe a few weeks of cold weather would deplete the stocks in Eastern feed dealers' hands, and bring spot and nearby feeds to a premium over shipment stuff. We have been running from hand to mouth for the past 30 days on corn, spot corn selling at 8 to 10c a bushel over prompt Western shipment.

Embargo of import on Canadian feeds has curtailed the supply of feeds which ordinarily are distributed at points in New York State and nearby Buffalo. Our reports show light stocks in hands of our Eastern trade and for a brisk demand with any fa ter weather.—*H. T. Morey, Inc.*

Cottonseed Products.

The amount of cottonseed re at American mills from Aug. 1 1, 1919, reported by the Bureau f Census, was 1,557,310 tons vs. 1. in same period of 1918. Th crushed during the three amounted to 972,203 tons in 19 914,297 tons in 1918; and the q on hand at the end of the peri 608,832 tons for 1919, and 1,039,8 for 1918.

Certain cottonseed products m tured and on hand Oct. 31 were s lows:

Item.	Year.	Produced Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	O
Crude oil, lbs...	1919	296,714,072	114
	1918	254,397,547	85
Refined, lbs. ...	1919	162,426,243	11
	1918	157,951,871	10
Cake and meal, tons	1919	444,014	
	1918	450,011	

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GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

During the three months under review 8,432,477 pounds of cottonseed oil were imported in 1919 and 4,286,870 pounds in 1918. Exports of cottonseed products in the 1919 period were 26,752 pounds of oil vs. 9,347,964 in 1918; 54,452 tons of cake and meal vs. 8 tons.

THE FEED MARKET.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1919.—Spot feed prices hold their own under a more or less steady demand for sacked bran and middlings and no pressure of first hand offerings of feed on spot. Western advices are firm. Quotations follow: Spring bran, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $44.50@45.00; Western bran, sacks, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $47.50@48.00; winter mills' winter bran, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $48.00; brown middlings, per ton, in 100 lbs. sacks, $52.00; white middlings, per ton, in 100 lb. sacks, $65.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—The market for mill feeds is generally steady under light offerings and moderate demand. Quotations on prompt car lots in 100 lb. sacks at cost and to arrive: Winter bran, $44@45; standard wheat bran, $44@45; standard wheat middlings, $47@48; flour middlings, $55@56; red dog, $7.50@8.50; shorts, $47@48; low grade flour, $68@69; rye middlings, $48@49; fine white hominy, $62@63; fine white hominy, $63@64; reground oats feed, $28.50@29; cotton seed meal, 41% protein, $85@86; cotton seed meal, 20% protein, $63@64.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—There were no important price changes in mill feeds the past week, but the active demand for both wheat and bulk bran and middlings and the light receipts gave the market a firm tone. Quotations represent 100 lb. sacks: bran, $42.50@43.00; mixed feed soft, $47.00@47.50; mixed feed hard, $46.50@47.00; shorts, $48.00@48.50; grey middlings, $53.00; standard fine middlings, $48.00@48.50; hominy feed, sacks 100 lbs., $59.00@60.00.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 22.—Dullness continues to be the chief feature of the feed market and price changes are few and unimportant. There is a little larger supply of mill feeds and the price of shorts has declined about $1 a ton. For gray in transit the asked price Saturday was $54, while choice pure wheat feed was offered at $51. Cash bran was $40 bid and $41 asked. Slight easiness has resulted in cotton seed meal, due to interrupted demand and improved quality of the seed supply. Nice weather has turned off so much feed. All the cotton seed crushing mills have been worrying over the coal supply situation, being threatened with closing down but an order has just come from Washington allowing them to get fuel. A movement went from here to Washington to demand that they be supplied, the fact that they turned out food products having been over the fuel administration. Some of the mill mills and elevators will be forced to close soon if the situation is not relieved but it will come at a good time, as business is very quiet anyway.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24.—The mill feed situation was without new features of interest last week. Wheat bran was in fair demand and unchanged. Middlings were unchanged and some lower. Prices: Soft wheat bran, 100 lb. bags, per ton, $43.70; standard middlings or shorts, $56@58.50.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 22.—A very quiet demand prevails for feeds of all kinds during the past week, with following prices quoted: Bran, winter, $45 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $49.50@52.00; mixed middlings, sacked, $51@55; gluten feed, sacked, $68.50; red dog, sacked, $64; second clear, $68.50; stock feed, sacked, $61.50; mixed mills, reground, sacked, $28; hominy feed, sacked, $64.50; cotton seed meal, $79.50@86. Receipts for the week ending November 22nd were 25 tons.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 22.—A good demand for feeds as reported by dealers here during the past week. Dairymen in this territory are doing more feeding and an increased demand is being met with from outside points. Prices per ton are unchanged as follows: Bran, $39.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2, $51.50; No. 3, $50.50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $55; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $64; Boston mixed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $42.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 22.—The flour trade is slow and market firm. Spring wheat flour is quoted higher and the best winter grades show a small advance, but there is no life in the buying. Mills are working on old orders and the larger bakers and dealers are well loaded up. All the feeds are in demand and there is not much change in prices. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $14.25@14.50; fancy winter patent, $12.75@13; second winter patent, $12; winter straight, $11@11.25 per bbl.; bran, $46; standard middlings, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@61.50; coarse corn meal, $60@62; cracked corn, $66; chop, $53@55 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 22.—The continued mild weather throughout this district is holding mill feed business back considerably for this time of the year. Bran was in fair demand the past week while the balance of the items were neglected. The market ruled slightly unsettled to slow. The supply is moderate. Prices are steady. Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $40.50; standard middlings, $42@43; flour middlings, $50@51; red dog, $63@64; hominy feed, $61; rye feed, $42.50@43; old-process oilmeal, $76@83; brewers' dried grains, $64; gluten feed, $66.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 22.—The market for mill feed was very inactive and price changes were not important. The undertone was a trifle easier on account of the attitude of buyers, but sellers were not disposed to press the market, nor to make important concessions.

Consumers in this neighborhood were apparently quite well supplied and they have not been disposed to load up very heavily at present levels. Some traders thought that the proposed removal of important restrictions may have a depressing influence on the entire wheat situation, and it was evident that buyers were awaiting further developments in this connection.

City bran was quoted at $45; middlings, $54, and red dog at $69, while Western bran was quoted at $44; middlings, $47@48, and red dog, $68.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 22.—The mill feed market is generally quiet with prices unchanged from previous week. Bran, $38.50 per ton, bulk; middlings, $49 per ton, bulk, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo. Bag prices are $5 higher. There is not much demand for manufactured feeds. Farmers in this territory are feeding their own products and the big corn and oats crop in the East forestalls any immediate demand from there. Scratch feed, best grades, $65.50@67.50; corn and oats chop, $57.50; cracked yellow corn, $62; dairy feed, $66 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 23.—Demand for feed is good, with leading mills reporting excellent sales and that they are behind on shipping. Manufactured feeds are also in good demand, and with pasturage gone the outlook is for an active period.

Principal quotations are: Bran, $44@46 a ton; mixed feed, $53@56 a ton; middlings, $59@61 a ton. Hominy feed meal is quoted at $60 a ton; scratch feed, $70; cracked yellow corn, $64.50; corn and oat feed and corn and oat chop, $62.50.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.—Bran has been sold from $2.10, tagged, and under, delivered New Orleans. Shorts are offered freely at $2.60 per hundred delivered New Orleans for November and December shipment. Our market uses very little shorts, in fact the demand is very limited indeed.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—The market is unchanged but steady under a good inquiry. Straight cars of bran have sold at $45 per ton, and shorts at $52, including bags. Dairy feed is more inquired for with sales at $56 per ton including bags. Pure barley meal is quoted at $65@66.—Trade Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—The feed market is quiet, as sellers are holding at stiff prices, while there is not much demand. Wheat feeds are in the best request. Quotations are as follows: Bran, hard, $40@40.50; soft, $41@41.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks; middlings, gray, $50@53; brown, $46.50@47; mixed feed, $44; red dog, $64@65; white hominy feed, $57@58; oat feed, $24@24.50; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $38@39; No. 2, $34, all per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22.—Arrivals have been more plentiful in the past week, with 24 cars bulletined from local yards. Included in the shipments were 7 of bran, 6 of feed and 6 of white middlings. The demand appears to be more for mixed feeds just now and prices on these grades are firm. Some talk is heard of regular quotations being established, but this is rather difficult to accomplish owing to the special conditions which surround the local feed market. Prices range from $35 to $55 a ton on regular lines of feeds.

The annual convention of the Potato Association of America will be held with the Wisconsin State Potato Growers Ass'n at Milwaukee on Dec. 5-13.

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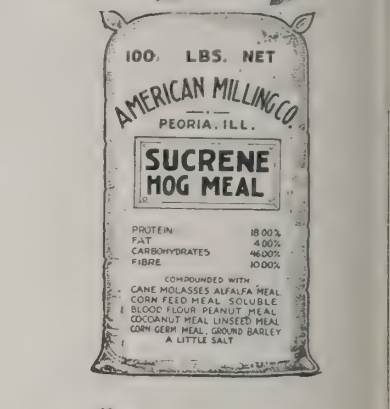
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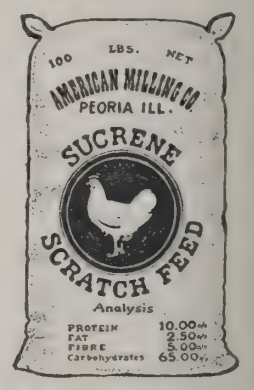
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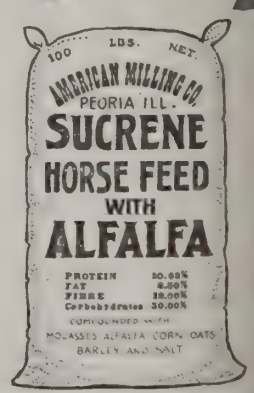












Alfalfa Department

lfa is being introduced quite rap- the valleys of the Ozark Moun-

aveling hay buyer in Kansas re- ll kinds of good hay as plentiful rmers anxious to sell but unfor- y lack of cars makes it difficult summate purchases.

fa in Logan County, Okla., was ar very good, four crops in some es having been cut. Other feeds, r, are rather reduced by the t and feeders will have to rely upon alfalfa this winter.

e the dry weather in the neigh- l of Houston, Ark., was fatal to n crop the alfalfa made a lot , several cuttings having been ff. As late as early this month were still cutting their alfalfa.

ha County, Kans., reports a fine alfalfa hay this year, three big s in most sections and quality ly good. Dairies have been good but only a small part of the s thus far been marketed. The ation if improved would bring deal of this hay to market.

e Saline River Valley of Rus- nty, Kans., the alfalfa this year e farms made three cuttings, from 1½ tons for the first cut- most a ton for the second and over a ton for the third, aver- t least three tons per acre this d at the current invoice of hay er crop of hay was raised in this year.

lfa Meal Trade Moderate.

AS CITY, Nov. 22.—A fair to e demand prevailed for alfalfa Kansas City this week. Many arger Colorado and other West- lers report being sold up for r and December shipment, sequently are not pushing trade. inquiries were received from in the Southeast and central he consuming trade being dis- to carry large stocks of meal, City mills operated actively, well sold up. Sales for long livery were light, few being the basis of current prices or ht premium.

alfalfa meal closed at $40@42 arlots, basis Kansas City, in s, about steady for the week. eld around $37.50@38.50; No. 4.50; and brown, $31 @32.50. weather tends to reduce de- alfalfa mixed feed, but manu- report a good trade. Fairly ales were made in Kansas, a and other Southwestern nd the Central states also n a moderate scale. Retail in the interior are preparing er needs. Prices were un- as follows: No. 1 molasses @42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, alfalfa grain molasses feed,

AFA SITUATION STRONG.

CITY.—The alfalfa situation, hay, is exceedingly strong. s are within $1 or $2 of sacked es of same grade basis Kansas of course under these circum- ncommitted hay is being sold d not as meal.

t is the belief of a majority de that this heavy bull price is very largely due to the f cars, the fact remains that e past week Kansas City for time this year received more cars of alfalfa in a single week, total being 522 cars. In the ese heavy receipts, the mar- dvanced on hay from $2@3 and this does not look like ; with an increasing supply n fact, the market on no kind s decreased and the tendency be even higher.

farmers in particular are holding their hay for cold weather, believing they are going to get from $5@10 a ton more than at present, and while there is still a heavy tonnage of hay in the field, more especially in Kansas, in the latter state it is low in grade and the present railroad embargoes against Kansas City and St. Louis markets together are certainly not helping for lower prices.

The writer has believed consistently for three months that a free supply of empty cars would mean much lower prices of hay of all kinds, but as the season advances it seems we get further and further from a free supply of empty cars, and the market keeps on climbing. As far as the writer can see there is nothing in the situation that would indicate lower prices in anything, even after Jan. 1 and the chances are pretty good for considerably higher prices instead of lower.—*Bryan Haywood of The Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.*

ALFALFA SITUATION.

ALFALFA MOVING IN SOUTHEAST COLORADO.

TRINIDAD, COLO. (9).—Shippers are loading alfalfa hay at several stations in this county and shipping the same out to several different places in Kansas and Texas, and there are a number of buyers here at all times to buy the hay as fast as it is baled. They are paying the farmers here $24 per ton for the baled alfalfa. The crop is very good this year—better than last year, for it was put up without very much rain on the various cuttings, and the most of it is a good quality.—*The Jamison-Conger Grain and Produce Co., per M. McDermott, Sec'y.*

Fattening Lambs on Alfalfa and Corn.

It is perfectly logical and there is a growing tendency to finish lambs where they are produced, although the practice of shipping lambs to distant places to be finished for market is still common. This is typically exemplified in the case of New Mexico, which ships most of its lambs to distant points to be finished for market. With improved local markets and increased production of feeds, however, attention is being turned to home finishing of the lambs. The New Mexico station therefore undertook a few years ago to determine the best way to utilize the available feeds of the state in the finishing of range lambs. As the most abundant feed available alfalfa was used alone or as the basis of the rations fed, being supplemented in some cases with varying amounts of shelled corn, one-fourth, one-half and one pound per day.

It was found that mutton of a quality suitable for the local market demands could be produced with alfalfa hay alone and that the feeding of lambs is profitable if dealers are willing to pay the same price for the home-fed product that they must pay for the imported article of equal quality. The addition of corn improved the quality of the mutton and shortened the feeding period.

The general conclusion is that with alfalfa hay alone it requires about 110 to 120 days to fit the lambs for the local market; with light grain ration (¼ lb. per head per day), 100 to 110 days; with medium grain ration (½ lb.), 90 to 100 days; and with heavy grain ration (1 lb.), 70 to 80 days. Gains were as great but not as rapid with ¼ lb. of corn per head per day as with ½ lb. The cost of gain increased with an increase in the grain ration.

Farmers are being urged to select enough seed corn for a two years' supply in view of the generally excellent condition of such seed this season. As insurance against a possible poor seed showing next year the idea is an excellent one.

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A strong demand is reported by seed concerns in Montana for choice alfalfa of that state's production. Prices are the highest ever paid. Better kinds are reported very scarce.

The United States Shipping Board has closed a contract with German interests for the movement of 70,000 lbs. of potash from Norfolk, Wilmington and Savannah.



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Hay Department

The City Council of Battle Creek, Mich., is talking of buying a site for a local hay market to be equipped with a city scale.

Hay shippers from Greenwood County, Kans., report an abundance of hay but inability to move it on account of transportation.

Farmers from Porter, Okla., report a heavy hay crop in that neighborhood, also a good pasture so that there will be hay to market.

Mercer County, Mo., this year had wonderful hay crops and both prairie and timothy are still plentiful. Clover, however, is rather short.

Kansas City reports that buyers from Chicago have been in that market hunting both prairie and alfalfa hay, owing to light receipts in the Chicago market.

The prairie hay crop in the neighborhood of Louisburg, Kans., was fair this year, but other feeds were rather scarce so that herds are being reduced somewhat.

Snow about the first week in November caused considerable loss of hay to farmers in Northwestern states who had been unable to stack their harvest on account of shortage of help.

Stock growers of Saline County, Mo., report plenty of hay, both prairie and timothy, in that section. Some clover hay is to be found also, but the yield was reported lighter than ever before.

Hay shippers in southwestern Kansas report exceeding difficulties in getting cars. Dealers report a very large surplus of good prairie and alfalfa available for market as soon as it can be moved.

Hay growers in Bryan County, Kans., report plenty of both alfalfa and prairie hay this season. Considerable of both crops has already been marketed and more would have been but for the shortage of cars.

The Memphis Grain Exchange has completed arrangements with the Missouri Pacific for the establishment of the track plug inspection system for hay arriving in that market over the lines of the M. P. and the Cotton Belt Roads.

It is reported by stockmen that Ray, Carroll and Clay counties of Missouri have a superabundance of hay as well as good late grass. Considerable of the hay crop has already been marketed to dairymen in that particular part of the state.

Storing loose hay in sheds prior to moving the crop for shipment has the advantage that it can be baled at times when the weather outside is bad and a good many Colorado ranchers are doing this. However, it involves some extra handling.

Farmers from the neighborhood of Carter, Wyo., say that the drought this year has been the worst known in that section since 1889. Wild hay made only about half a crop and the usual amount of alfalfa was cut in two, there being no second cutting whatever.

Hay Weighing Law in California.

An assembly bill, known as the Hay Bill, has become law in California. It provides for the sale of baled hay by net weight and that bales broken at point of destination shall be included in the weight forming the basis of settlement. The bill also requires the hay dealer to base his charge upon the true record of weight and will prohibit the old practice of adding 15@20 lbs. to each bale and recording such weights as "stick or tag weights." Balers are further forbidden to sophisticate bales by the addition of any foreign matter in the hay. In short, the law is trying to make the balers' business respectable.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

The Kansas City chapter of the Horse Publicity Association of America, in which hay dealers are taking a leading part, was organized last week. At a meeting held in the directors' room of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, W. H. North of North Bros., C. D. Carlisle of the Carlisle Commission Co., and R. E. Huffine of Huffine & Co., were members of the hay trade who were chosen among the officers. Frank H. Sweet, a horse dealer, is president, and A. H. Servatius, an official of the Kansas City Stockyards Co., who supervises the purchase of its hay, is vice-president. A membership campaign will be inaugurated soon, and it is hoped to have a total of at least 100 members of various industries closely associated with the horse in the Kansas City chapter. George Forsee, president of the United States Feed Mills Co., reported on his trip to New York, where he represented this market at the dinner given by the Horse Publicity Association.

"Demand for timothy is improving," declared C. F. Arnold of C. F. Arnold & Co. "More inquiries are being received for this variety of hay than has been reported for some weeks, and while tame hay has not shared in as broad a demand as has been enjoyed by alfalfa and prairie, there is a more even distribution on the current market. Comparatively liberal sales of timothy are being made in the South and Southwest, including Texas. Graziers and other consumers of the Lone Star state have seldom been buyers of any significance in the tame hay market, having taken practically no timothy in recent years. However, there is a good movement of timothy to Texas. A moderate inquiry prevails for alfalfa from the Lone Star state, too."

Running cattle on new wheat pastures is effecting a considerable saving in the feed bills of cattle feeders in the Southwest, and, at the same time, reducing the demand for hay. The excellent condition of some wheat fields, and all fall pastures, is a bearish factor in the hay trade, and may be felt in an easier market later in the season. At the moment the market is not noticeably affected by excellent pasture conditions, owing to the broad demand prevailing for hay from other sections of the country. Not only is the open weather allowing farmers to carry their stock without making purchases of hay, consumption of hay produced in the Southwest is smaller, with the probability that feeders will enter the winter with larger stocks on hand than usual.

"Cars are becoming more plentiful in the country, and a liberal movement of hay from Kansas, Colorado and other large producing states may be expected for some time," said F. F. Bushmeyer of E. B. Bruce & Co. "Growers as a rule are anxious to dispose of their hay at current price levels, and, with a free supply of cars, receipts will continue large. The car situation is not yet normal; in fact, the supply of rolling equipment in the West and Southwest still is seriously short of the requirements of the trade. But the free movement under present transportation conditions indicates the position of the interior as regards stocks of hay. Colorado is the heaviest shipper of alfalfa to Kansas City, and a moderate movement is being witnessed from Kansas. Nebraska hay is moving largely direct to the East without passing through Kansas City. Prices are holding up well in the face of the large movement, due, of course, to the unprecedented demand prevailing, doubtless the heaviest on record for this period of the year. But a continued free movement will soon fill up the holes among the buying trade, and without any unusual developments, an easier market may be witnessed around holiday period of the year."

"The coal strike has stimulated mand for hay," remarked B. M. Hu of Huffine & Co. "Many growers, ing a forced letup in the movemer hay to market as a result of the sh age of coal, were buyers of hay, spective of the fact that they are rying sufficient forage to meet current requirements. For instanc interior Missouri cattle feeder formed us that he desired two of alfalfa. We advised that we w make delivery from another int point as soon as cars were avai for the shipment, thus effecting a ing of $2 to $3 a ton for the fe However, he wanted the hay imm ately, not particularly for immed use, but to store and have avai in the event a tieup results. Bu of this character in the past week served to hold up the market in face of a liberal movement."

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Receipts light, demand good, ma firm and steady. Not much hay ing in country as the weather has been very favorable.

Milling activities, directly par ling the hay business of the ma are growing. The Millers Cereal the Casco Mills and others are pr ing a large daily grind with cons able tonnage of by-products.

The Omaha Chamber of Comm through W. A. Ellis, who is like secretary of the Omaha Hay Exch is planning an energetic season t velop the market still further, pe ing inspection, weighing, storing ceiving and shipping facilities.

Buyers of hay on the Omaha ket are now finding it possible to purchase feeds of all kinds thr hay firms who realize the direct nection of the two lines of bus and are prepared to ship millf cottonseed products, as well as usual lines of bagged feed for cows, horses, poultry, etc.

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

A new plan, effective Nov. 15, cha the method of hay purchases the fore followed through the U. S. supply officers in Chicago. They clean up the enormous business ducted both during and since the for the entire United States and ab New commitments, however, here will be separately handled by zone, Washington being for Ea camps, San Francisco for Pacific camps and the dozen other zone cordingly. Chicago is Zone 7, bu

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CHICAGO

Camps Dodge, Custer, Grant, Benn Harrison, probably the largest on the entire list. These zone hay hases will be paid for in the same ner, making quicker returns prob- than under the old plan. Such hases will also be made under ed bids whereas they can be con- ed in open market.

veral notices in this place relative he possibility of collecting claims the U. S. Army make the follow- especially interesting. Refunds are being paid when such army pur- ers did not in their details prompt- ivise the party making the sale of rejection of hay on grades. Such es often discovered that deduction $1.00@3.00 per ton had been made ales from six months to a year be- final returns showed. The Gov- ent realizes that this is not er, and is not seriously contesting refunds when papers in their s indicate that the seller of such ad no knowledge of rejections and rtunity therefore to otherwise dis- of it.

E. Haynes, the hay commission in Chicago for some time, has ged his firm name, which is now l Swift-Haynes Co. Those who Mr. Haynes at the last National Convention in Detroit, as well as shippers handling their Chicago ess through him commend his en- ise, so essential in getting the top and otherwise showing satisfac- hay commission service. The firm is W. J. Evans and is a member e National Hay Association and to work in on their proper share icago business.

H. Van Horn of Clinton, Wis., one of the visitors on the Chicago tracks last week.

Chicago hay trade is continually to secure and pass on to their mers freight rate advantages; and teresting period in contemplating harge on reconsignments has just completed. We all know that many things as well as much good was done under Government con- and minor tariff changes worked y individual railroads differed in important details from those of railroads. For instance, the C. Q., in Supplement 34 to Tariff G, I. C. C. 11444, changed the re- nents on hay and straw so that commodities might be consigned ld on inspection tracks without e if reconsigned within 24 hours arrival at first destination. Re- mments were $2 per car after- . This is now all off, because roads did not place the same in- on on the 24-hour privilege, and bulletin from the Chicago Board ade advises its members that a 2 reconsigning charge applies.

THE HAY SITUATION.

FARMERS HOLD HAY.

FIELD, N. Y. (2).—While we have crop of hay the farmers are not free sellers at the prices the deal- e able to offer on the basis of the t market, but we look for a bet- rket in the future when it will btedly move more freely.—*Geo. xton & Son.*

l Agent Kirk reports that flax- n Minnesota matured this year t frost but there was consider- amage to the crop by grasshop- he plague of which was so bad n certain restricted areas the were not cut at all. The state is placed at 2,727,00 bus., or 9 r acre compared with 3,120,000 r 10.4 bus. per acre last year.

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Hay Markets

BALTIMORE.

Nov. 22.—On the better grades of timothy, mixed, and No. 1 clover hay the market is steady and in fair shape, with only a small percentage of the receipts consisting of this class of hay. The poorer grades of hay, however, are in ample supply and dull even at a material discount.

STRAW is selling principally in a jobbing way, and under these conditions it does not take a great deal of stock to go 'round. Quotations follow: No. 1 timothy, $31.50 per ton; standard timothy, $30.50@31.00; No. 2, $30.00@30.50; No. 3, $25.00@27.00; No. 1 light clover mixed, $29.50@30.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $27.00@28.00; No. 1 clover mixed, $27.50@28.00; No. 2 clover mixed, $25.00@27.00; No. 1 clover nominal $27.00; No. 2 clover nominal, $25.00; sample hay, $20.00@22.00; straight rye, $17.00@18.00; No. 1 tangled rye, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12.00@13.00; No. 1 oat, $14.00@15.00.

BUFFALO.

Nov. 22.—Hay is scarce and strong, farmers holding and dealers have paid as high as $30 for No. 1 and $28 for No. 2. No decline is looked for until later on and in the meantime higher prices may be the rule as the farmer says he don't have to sell. Straw is quoted at $13.00@14.00 and scarce.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 22.—Baled hay and straw. The market for hay is firm under a good inquiry and light supplies. Straw is quiet, but with limited offerings prices are well maintained.

Timothy Hay—No. 1, $33; No. 2, $30@31; No. 3, $27@28. Clover Mixed Hay—Light mixed, $30@31; No. 1 mixed, $27@28; Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2 straight rye, $13@13.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $13.50@14; No. 2 wheat straw, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2 oat straw, $12.50@13.

ST. LOUIS.

Nov. 22.—The receipts of hay have been very light for the past week, and the demand was fully equal to the supply, but prices show little change.

Timothy hay continues to rule steady under moderate receipts and a good local demand for the better grades. The medium and low grades are in good shipping inquiry but common hay, hay that is musty or unsound, is dull and hard to place.

Light clover mixed hay steady, receipts light and demand excellent. Anything offered is readily absorbed at full prices.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and wanted. There is an urgent local demand for good heavy clover mixed hay at prices equal if not better than timothy. This demand will continue throughout the winter and dealers would advise liberal consignments.

Pure clover hay scare and wanted. Very little clover among the offerings and demand is urgent. Anyone having clover would do well to ship it here.

Alfalfa hay strong and higher offerings of alfalfa continue very light and demand is urgent, particularly for good soft, leafy alfalfa suitable for dairy purposes. There is also a good demand from the mills. Conditions warrant steady prices.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings of prairie moderate and while demand is limited the light receipts are readily absorbed.

STRAW—Scarce and wanted.:

Track Sales—Timothy, No. 1, $31.00@33.00; standard, $29.00@30.00; No. 2, $25.00@28.00; No. 3, $22.00@23.00; headed timothy, $23.00@25.00; threshed timothy, $16.00@20.00; light clover mixed, $29.00@30.00; No. 2, $25.00@28.00; heavy clover mixed, No. 1, $31.00@32.00; No. 1, $29.00@30.00; clover hay, No. 1, $31.00@34.00; No. 2, $30.00@31.00; alfalfa hay, choice, $40.00; No. 1, $36.00@38.00; standard, $35.00@36.00; No. 2, $30.00@33.00; prairie hay, choice, $27.00@28.00; No. 1, $26.00@27.00; standard, $24.00@25.00; No. 2, $21.00@23.00; straw, $10.00.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 22.—Receipts of hay have been light and demand not any better. Dealers are somewhat disappointed at failure of demand to pick up, but they are confident that it will not be long before they will have all they can do. Light clover mixed was quoted on call today at $31 bid and no offers, while No. 1 clover mixed at $30 bid. December standard alfalfa was $37 bid and $37.50 asked, while No. 2 in transit was offered at $34. Same grade sold yesterday at $33. In timothy there has been almost nothing doing.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 22.—Receipts of hay locally were very light durng the past week. Top grades especially are in light supply, but the trade is not buying these grades at the high prices quoted, but turning more to the lower grades on account of the lower prices quoted. The trade is generally of the belief that the present rise in prices is only temporary and is waiting for prices to drop back. The small amount of No. 1 timothy hay offering is quoted at $34@$35 per ton for large bales and $32@33 for small bales. No. 2 timothy ranges at $31@32 for large bales and $30@31 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is unchanged at $31@32 with No. 2 Eastern at $28@30. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 22 were: Local, 96 cars; export, 22 cars.

The straw market is quiet but steady. Rye straw is quoted at $15.50@16 per ton, with oat straw at $14. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 22 were: Local, 2 cars.

OMAHA.

Omaha, Nov. 22.—Receipts light on both prairie hay and alfalfa, and the demand continues good, while the market remains firm and steady with no change in prices. Oat and wheat straw in good demand with prices some higher.

No. 1 upland prairie hay, $23@24; No. 2 upland prairie hay, $18@21; No. 3 upland prairie hay, $14@17. No. 1 midland prairie hay, $22@23; No. 2 midland prairie hay, $18@21. No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $17@18; No. 2 lowland prairie hay, $13@15; No. 3 lowland prairie hay, $10@11. Choice alfalfa, $32@33; No. 1 alfalfa, $30@31; standard alfalfa, $27@29; No. 2 alfalfa, $24@25; No. 3 alfalfa, $19@21. Oat straw, $11@12; wheat straw, $10@11.

DULUTH.

Nov. 22.—Receipts were in good volume on the market here this week, but prices held firm and are unchanged in timothy and midland. Quotations eased $1 in prairies, which were in over supply. Consumption of hay on this market was reported to have shown a material increase. Prices follow: Timothy, No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $22@23; mixed timothy, No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $16@20; prairie, No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $20@21; No. 3, $15@16; Midland, No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $10@12; straw, rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

DETROIT.

Nov. 22.—Timothy is in good supply, but there is a scarcity of clover and straw, both of which are quoted firm. Some hay is coming in from Canada, but not much as prices there are about as high as on this side of the line. There is a little hay being shipped south. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $26.50@27; No. 1 clover, $26.50@27 per ton in car lots.

MILWAUKEE.

Nov. 22.—The local hay market ruled steady and firm for the week, buying being confined purely to immediate needs. Conditions are still very favorable for out-of-door feeding which is somewhat retarding activity. Receipts are moderate, yet sufficient to satisfy the demand. Prices remain unchanged. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28.25@28.50; No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $24@26.50; No. 1 clover, $22@23; light clover mixed, $24@25; red top and timothy mixed, $24@25; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $11@11.50; oat straw, $10.50@11.

TOLEDO.

Nov. 22.—Demand is now good for all grades of hay, with prices higher than last week. Receipts are extremely light, due principally to car shortage. No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 light mixed, $28; No. 1 clover, $30 per ton, carlots, basis Toledo rate point.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 23.—Demand for hay continues fair, and is picking up due to shortage of stocks in some sections of the country, and the fact that grass is done for. Local dealers report a very fair demand for hay. Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, $29@30 a ton; No. 2, $27.50@28.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $27@28; No. 2, $25@26; No. 1 clover, $29@30; No. 2, $27@28; local alfalfa, $30@31; wheat and oat straw, $9.50@10; rye straw, $11@12.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Nov. 22.—The car situation and the movement of hay from farms has caused hay offerings to shrink considerably. Recent sales of No. 2 have been made at $32 per ton, delivered, with $1.00 discount if No. 3 New Orleans weights and grades to govern.

KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 22.—A continued liberal movement of hay caused some weakness in the hay market in Kansas City this week, though no important price changes were recorded. The better grades of alfalfa were strong, advancing 50c on the best offerings to $23.50 a ton. Weakness was noticeable principally in the poorer offerings, which eased off about 50c@$1. While the better offerings of alfalfa closed firm, No. 2 and No. 3 hay were down 50c@$1 a ton. Tame hay was firm, with a fairly good inquiry for timothy coming from the South, Southeast and Southwest, including Texas. Demand for alfalfa continued broad, and heavy shipments were made to the East and Southeast. How long this demand will hold up in the face of large offerings. dealers expressed doubt. Receipts were 1,177 cars, compared with 960 cars last week and 805 a year ago. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $22@23.50; No. 1, $21.50@22.50; No. 2, $19.50@21; No. 3, $16@19; packing hay, $10@12.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $16@18.50; No. 2, $13@15.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33.50@34.50; standard, $29.50@33; No. 2, $25@29; No. 3, $20@24.

Timothy—No. 1, $26@26.50; standard, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $22.50@24.50; No. 3, $18.50@22.

Clover mixed—Light, $26.50; No. 1, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $18.50@24.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26.50; No. 2, $16@23.50.

Straw, $10@10.50.

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CINCINNATI.

Nov. 25.—Prices for all classes of hay were the highest of the present crop the past week, but the firmness of the market was not of a nature to encourage the shipper with large stock of high-priced hay, as the advance was only a spasm, and more an artificial forcing of the market, due to the very light movement and to a stocking up by a few dealers, who feared the coal troubles and winter freight congestion would eventually affect the movement. The market seemed to have reached a point beyond which it was difficult to "bull" it, and any advances made were soon followed by greatly reduced shipping orders and a consequent slump in prices. However, after declining from $31, the high point, timothy was still $1 above last week's closing prices. $1.50 for mixed, 50c for clover and $1 higher for alfalfa. The firmer tone had the effect of materially increasing country loadings, and invoices to the trade were larger at the close, indicating probably easier conditions. The quality of the offerings, though, were mostly ordinary and common hay.

No. 1 timothy, $30.00@30.50; standard timothy, $29.50@30.00; No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29.50; No. 3 timothy, $25.50@28.50; threshed timothy, $17.00@19.00; light clover mixed, $28.50@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $28.00@28.50; No. 2 clover-mixed, $26.00@28.00; No. 1 clover, $31.50@32.50; No. 2 clover, $30.00@31.00; sample, grassy, $22.00@25.00; No. 1 western alfalfa, $39.00@40.00; No. 1 local alfalfa, $34.00@35.00; standard alfalfa, $33.00@34.00; No. 2 local alfalfa, $31.00@32.00; wheat straw, $10.00@11.00; rye straw, $11.00@12.00; oats straw, $10.00@11.00.

MONTREAL.

Nov. 21.—With no government buying, as was the case last year, and with much larger supplies in barns and stacks of this year's crop than that of 1918, it is difficult to see what growers are waiting for. Last year the Government was only paying farmers $26 delivered in sheds here, but there was a greater demand all round then, and a much shorter crop. Comparing the supplies of the two years, $25 today is a better figure than $26 a year ago, taking into consideration actual supply and demand. The local market is quoted firm at $24@25 for No. 2 and $22@23 for No. 3.

Most of the hay is coming in from the North Shore, as the crop there is large and of fine quality. The crop around the Howick section is also of good average quality and quantity. Of course the bad roads are against deliveries, but as soon as winter roads set in, they should be more liberal. A few cars are said to have been taken for prompt shipment to Boston, but this is said to be a mere transitory movement.—Trade Bulletin.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 21.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	4,722	430
Receipts last week	4,219	380
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	50,151	4,040
Receipts same time last year	70,478	4,000

Our market has ruled very quiet and somewhat easier with a slight lowering of values on medium and top grades of timothy hay. On Wednesday a little activity occurred with the placing of orders for a dozen cars of hay needed in feeding export cattle, but market was again quiet on Thursday and scarcely any improvement is noted in selling values. A number of cars of high grade timothy hay have arrived from Western sections, more than satisfying immediate requirements for this class of goods, and the lower grades have cleared up in good shape. New invoices are naturally light because of continued embargo against 33rd St. shed but rail receipts are steadily supplemented with boat arrivals, one river boat coming in last Monday and another boat, carrying 20 cars, is now due. Offerings in Brooklyn have been light and market is sustained though buying is very restricted. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$34.00@	$ @35.00
No. 2 hay	32.00@33.00	30.00@32.00
No. 3 hay	29.00@30.00	28.00@29.00
Shipping hay	27.00@29.00	26.00@27.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
No. 2 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
No. 1 rye straw	14.00@15.00	.....
No. 2 rye straw	@13.00	.....
No. 1 oat straw	14.00@15.00	.....
No. 1 wheat straw	@13.00	.....

Effective Nov. 14th, the N. Y. C. road removed embargo from 60th St., 130th St., Melrose Junction, Port Morris, Claremont Park and Inwood stations.

The demurrage tariff of the U. S. Railroad Administration, effective Dec. 1st, applying to all lines under federal control as well as lines not under federal control, continues the present rates of $2 per car for the first four days (after the usual free period) and $5 per car for each succeeding day. Refrigerator cars not unloaded at the expiration of five days (including the free period) will be subject to an additional storage charge of $10 per day.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Nov. 21.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$24.00	$25.50@26.00
No. 2	23.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	18.00	19.00@21.00
No. 1 clover mixed	23.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	20.00	18.00@20.00
No. 1 clover	22.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	18.00	22.00@23.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	22.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	21.00	20.50@22.50
No. 3	17.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	22.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	20.00	20.50@22.50
No. 3	16.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 upland	24.50	24.00@25.00
No. 2	23.00	23.00@24.00
No. 3	18.00	19.00@21.00
Sample prairie	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	19.00	18.00@20.50
No. 2	13.00	13.00@17.00
Sample midland	10.00	.....
Packing	10.00	10.50@12.50
No. 1 rye straw	12.50	12.00@12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.50	11.50@12.00
No. 1 wheat straw	11.50	11.00@12.00
No. 1 alfalfa	33.00	.....
Standard	32.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	31.00	.....
No. 3	23.00	.....

ST. JOSEPH.

Nov. 22.—The hay market continued strong during the past week with an advance of 50c@$1 on both alfalfa and prairie. The demand for alfalfa and prairie has been in excess of the supply. The outlook is for a weaker market as soon as cars become more plentiful, and shippers are urged to get their hay shipments loaded now and take advantage of these high prices. Quotations follow:

Prairie—Choice, $22.50@23; No. 1, $21.50@22.50; No. 2, $19.50@21; No. 3, $16@19. Midland—No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15. Alfalfa—Choice, $35@35.50; No. 1, $33@34; standard, $29.50@32.50; No. 2, $25@28.50; No. 3, $20@24. Timothy—No. 1, $26@26.50; standard, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $22.50@24.50. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25.50@26.50; No. 2, $22@24. Clover—No. 1, $25.50@27; No. 2, $20@24. Straw, $10@10.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nov. 20.—The car situation is still in the same deplorable state and it is next to impossible to get any cars along the various railroad lines to make shipment of hay either to this city or to interior points. Such hay as has arrived in San Francisco by rail has been for government account only, to be double-compressed for shipment overseas; and there seems no immediate relief in sight.

Owing no doubt to the dry weather which has existed for so long, demand from country districts has been very good. This demand, together with the natural disinclination of farmers to dispose of their holdings until such time as they have had sufficient rains to start the grass and enable them to plow and put in their crop, has naturally created quite a firmness throughout the general hay market.

Fancy red oat and wheat hay are in demand and higher. Stock hay of good quality is also in good demand. The same may be said of alfalfa, for which the demand continues good throughout the country districts.

Export trade is somewhat handicapped by the stevedores' strike, but these conditions are improving slowly and it is believed that the strike on the waterfront is in course of settlement, which will improve export conditions at once.

CHICAGO.

Nov. 24.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Nov. 22, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 23, 1918.
Total receipts	3,425	3,258	5,866
Total shipments	205	223	527
Rcpts. since Jan. 1	212,993	209,568	289,128
Shpts. since Jan. 1	40,799	40,594	82,362

Receipts were nominally larger last week, but still insufficient for the demands on the market, and all prices were firm and all arrivals well cleaned up. Monday's receipts of the week were the largest for a long time, 123 cars of timothy and prairie (686 tons), and 8 of straw, but the hay was mostly delayed shipment that should have come on the market last week. The great Live Stock Exposition, beginning this week for ten days, the extra demand will be large without doubt and prices strong. Quote Monday, Nov. 24:

Timothy—Choice, $31@32; No. 1, $29@30; No. 2, $27@29; No. 3, $23@27; standard, $29@30; sample, $22@25; threshed, $14@18.

Clover—No. 1 light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $27@28; clover, $26@30.

Alfalfa—$20@36.

Prairie—Kans., Okla., Mo., choice, $24@26; No. 1, $22@24; No. 2, $20@22; No. 3, $18@20; Ill., Ind., Wis., Northwestern, $16@25.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $16@20; packing, $12@15.

Straw—Rye, $13@14; oat, $12@13.50; wheat, $11@12.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 22—A number of special conditions have entered into the local market for hay at this time. There is still a lot of good pasture, demand for hay is not at all keen and there was about 50 per cent more grain grown at nearby points than ever before. All arrivals are being moved without difficulty, owing to the fact that receipts are far below normal, and prices remain firm for the same reason. It is not expected that there will be any change in the situation until receipts are more nearly normal. Cars are becoming more scarce and harder to get, since the government appears anxious to get wheat from the West, and in all probability this condition will prevail for a few weeks longer. There can be no doubt, according to local dealers, that a bumper crop of hay for all needs and purposes still exists. Total receipts for the period, 1,404 tons, as compared with 2,650 tons during the preceding week, and 2,600 tons a year ago. Quotations unchanged since last issue.

INDEX NUMBERS OF MEAT ANIMALS.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 9.1 per cent from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1919; in the past nine years prices decreased in like period 1.8 per cent. On Oct. 15, 1919, the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 11.4 per cent lower than a year ago, 6.3 per cent lower than two years ago, and 45.9 per cent higher than the average of the past nine years on Oct. 15.

The following table gives the United States estimated average of the monthly index number of prices to producers of meat animals on the 15th day of each month for the years named:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1912.	Av.[1]
Jan.	13.46	12.59	8.53	6.46	5.44	7.35
Feb.	13.51	12.65	9.42	6.94	5.54	7.54
Mar.	14.06	13.06	10.70	7.53	5.69	7.93
Apr.	15.01	13.55	11.71	7.85	6.30	8.25
May	15.34	13.83	11.84	7.98	6.39	8.24
June	14.98	13.62	11.72	8.00	6.27	8.18
July	15.61	13.68	11.47	8.04	6.23	8.16
Aug.	15.56	14.21	11.84	8.05	6.56	8.31
Sept.	13.44	14.50	12.79	8.38	6.74	8.52
Oct.	12.22	13.79	13.04	8.04	6.86	8.37
Nov.		13.37	12.47	8.09	6.45	8.05
Dec.		13.40	12.74	8.15	6.42	8.00
Avg.		13.52	11.52	7.79	6.24	8.07

[1]Average, 1910-1918. —Monthly Crop Report.

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SECTIONS.

In the tabulation relative to the per capita consumption in pounds of meat in the United States, appearing in the October *Crop Reporter*, the figures relating to pork and mutton, for the population, were inadvertently transposed. The figures corrected are as follows, estimated per capita consumption in the United States:

Population.	Total. Lbs.	Beef. Lbs.	Veal. Lbs.	Pork. Lbs.	M... L...
N. A...	168.8	59.6	12.8	67.7	10
N.C., east	186.0	62.7	9.5	88.5	6
N.C., west	202.3	64.1	8.1	97.8	8
S. A...	168.9	35.2	3.8	107.1	7
S. C. ...	181.6	36.3	2.3	112.8	9
West. ...	183.1	70.3	12.7	71.3	7
Total ...	179.9	54.0	8.4	89.6	8

The different divisions are: ... Atlantic States, North Centra... North Central, west, South ... South Centdal, Western (m... and Pacific Coast).

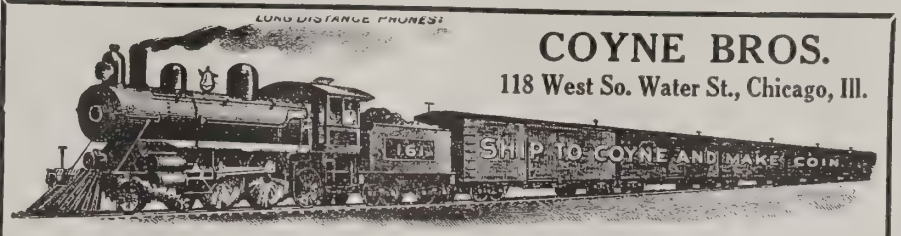
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CHICAGO, ILL.

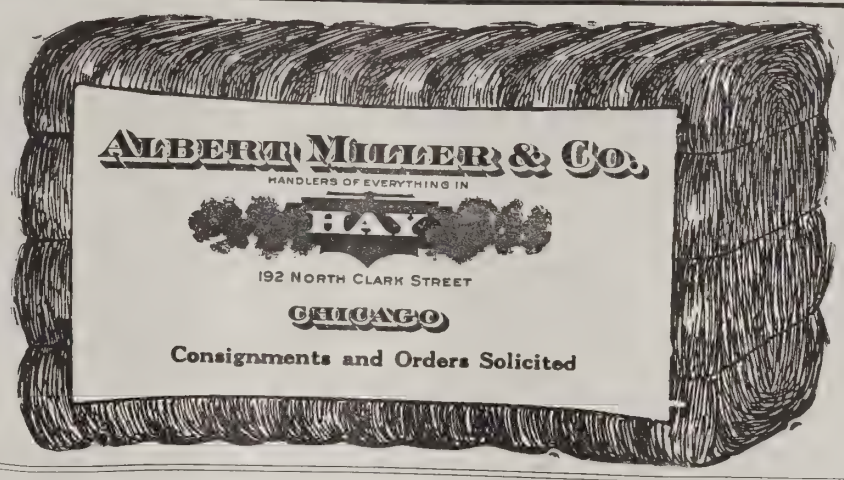
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CHICAGO'S HAY MARKET

Plans for Plugging Inspection at Chicago—Accurate Weights—Favoring Shipping and Buying Trade—Market Facilities Being Improved.

Hay receivers in Chicago have known for some time that improvements must be made in their systems of handling receipts and shipments. The market has always enjoyed good storage facilities, but the hay trade now demands something more. Country shippers, getting their business possibly with other markets, have found by comparison that Chicago needed a house cleaning. The hay receivers of the city were not entirely at fault, because as every one knows the railroads are the big factor and must be considered, and their approval secured for changes in system as broad as is the inspection and weighing of hay.

A hay shipper in the Chicago district recently said when commenting on the efforts the market is now making to get on a better basis, that the larger the returns had been received on hay shipments to a market where hay is inspected on plugging tracks, even though that market was more than $10 per ton under Chicago for the grade of hay in that particular car.

In the first place, our readers may have been accustomed to think of a "plugged" car as meaning one with inferior grade in the ends, purposely built up with fancy grades at the door. This unfair practice has likewise been termed a veneered car. But at any event its the word "plugged" has nothing to do with inspecting hay under the plugging system which means pulling from both ends of the car some 50 or 60 bales out on the track where they are neatly piled, thus permitting full inspection of the remaining bales in both ends of the car as well as those inside. It is self-evident that under this plan the shipper receives the value for the actual grades in the car and the buyer is likewise exactly posted on the character of his purchase.

The Chicago market has had up with the railroads, which are still under Government control of course, the establishment of centrally located paved plugging tracks at several desirable sites: one on the South Side, another on the West Side and possibly a third on the North Side. The final approval of the Railroad Administration is expected soon, and then the details will be a matter of negotiation with each individual railroad. This is work that will not be a "cinch" but will require a lot of hard work; but this the Chicago hay receivers are planning to spend upon the desirable result. They understand that the building up of the hay business, which the geographic location, enormous consuming buyer and shipping advantages of Chicago require, is a task worth while. When this work has been carried through, the railroads will of course give up the present team tracks because the plugging tracks will do it all at one operation. The cars will be plugged out in the morning, sold by auction and shipped out in the evening or loaded out onto wagons if a local dealer is the buyer.

EFFECT OF THE PLUGGING SYSTEM.

Hay rejections under the plugging inspection system are impossible, thus changing an aggravating detail of the present system, under which sales of today may be radically changed within a few days or even a week if that time is required, as sometimes it is, to switch a car to its proper location for unloading. As it now stands, the hay shipper in the country gets his sale report on which is stamped "Door Inspection," and he knows that when this car is unloaded there may be some rejection for inferior bales within.

To overcome this bad feature is alone commendable; but when we consider that the plugging inspection shortens the time of definite returns to the country hay shipper by the same several days or week, its real importance is better realized. The Chicago hay commission trade want to satisfy their shippers on whom they depend for their business; and they will be able with the plugging inspection system to show equal satisfaction to the hay buyer. If, for instance, the hay is sold to a local feed dealer, when it is plugged he knows approximately how many wagon loads of just the kind of hay necessary for a certain warehouse or customer are required to unload it.

HORSE PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The Horse Publicity Association, which recently held a meeting in New York City for the purpose of working out the preliminary plans for a national organization which will have as its purpose publicity relative to the horse and the important part he plays in our national economy, has decided to hold a meeting of national scope during the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago Nov. 26-Dec. 6. This meeting will be held in the Elizabethan Room, Congress Hotel, Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, and a banquet will be held in the same room at 7 o'clock that night, which will be attended by a large number of men and women who believe in the horse and in the part which he has played in the development of our Nation.

It must be stated at the outset that the Horse Publicity Association is not concerned with any other interests and has not been organized for any other purpose than that of bringing before the public the essential facts relative to the great value of horses as power units in agriculture, commerce and transportation.

At the afternoon session, which will be a business one, plans will be completed for carrying out the work of the Association for the ensuing year, and the report of the Saddlery Associations, which have been carrying out a most exhaustive survey of the place of the horse in production and transportation, will be presented. This survey-investigation has been financed by the Saddlery interests, and is the most complete of any inquiry ever made into this particular subject. Interesting facts will be presented in this report, which will be of value to every man who is engaged in agriculture or transportation.

The meeting will be open to the public and those who are interested will be cordially invited.

MEAT STOCKS.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following holdings of frozen and cured meats in cold storage on dates named. The tabulation includes holdings of a few unreported firms. The estimated holdings are in every case less than 2¼ per cent of the total stocks, which include holdings in both cold storage warehouses and packing plants and also meats held in the process of curing as well as the cured products:

Commodity.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 1. 1919.	Nov. 1, 1918.
Fr'z'n beef.	184,120,509	166,243,870	224,320,731
Cured beef.	37,504,421	37,327,531	29,376,151
Lamb and mutton	7,893,989	8,318,390	8,644,785
Fr'z'n pork	47,271,467	61,416,948	38,053,385
Dry salt pork	279,534,942	332,786,130	247,305,996
Pkld. pork.	240,137,320	297,711,900	233,148,099
Lard	65,948,366	76,456,389	76,127,664
Miscellaneous	82,135,633	80,454,409	102,537,568

DECEMBER CROP REPORTS.

On Thursday, Dec. 11, at 2 p. m., the Bureau of Crop Estimates will issue an estimate of the total production of cotton this season.

A review of crop acreages, production, and values this year will be issued on Friday, Dec. 12, at 2 p. m.

On Monday, Dec. 15, at 12:30 p. m., an estimate of winter wheat and rye acreage and condition will be issued.

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CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Provision prices moved quite rapidly at times within a liberal range last week, lard closing with losses of 60 to 87½c, while short ribs gained 5 to 42½c, the latter on January, and pork was 15c higher and 75c lower.

The big interest was in lard, it being under pressure a greater part of the week. Cross, Roy & Saunders sold 5,000,000 lbs. January in three days and followed with the buying of 1,000,000. There was also selling by other interests and good buying by brokers who usually work for outside packers, particularly in Milwaukee.

The lard situation is a most interesting one. Speculators in New York were heavy buyers some time ago in expectation of being able to export the lard at good profits. The break in foreign exchange made business profitable and many have sold out and it is understood that some of the big packers have had to cancel sales made to the Seaboard. They in turn have sold January and with lard the highest of any speculative product in provisions, it has suffered the most serious decline. The make of lard continues large and the distribution heavy, shipments last week being 15,781,000 lbs., an increase of 1,425,000 lbs. over the previous week and compared with 11,386,000 lbs. last year. Were it not for the low prices prevailing for German marks, making it uncertain as to what an exporter could get in the way of money, it is believed that there would be a very large export business. It looks to some of the exters as though the price of foreign nge was unduly depressed to pre- countries needing supplies the ting them.

developed tightness in the but loosened materially later on increased offerings and a reduction in the short interest. Ribs and lard line, but the advance in ified this condition to a limi tent. Domestic demand for meats was fair and it is understood that a few more ribs are being made, although the packing here since Nov. 1 shows a decrease of 142,000 hogs from last year. Fresh meat trade, which has been active, was less so at the close of the week and it will be no surprise to see a reduced buying and consumption from now on, as is usually the case, owing to poultry being more largely consumed during the Thanksgiving and Christmas period. There have been large sales of side meats and hams made for export in January and February and some in December. One of the packers claim that an immense business has been done in this way, which has enabled the packers to hedge the output of their houses by such sales. Hog supplies were larger and prices dropped to the lowest in several weeks, with a rally at the close.

Loose lard was neglected at 75c under November and there were deliveries of 200,000 lbs. of lard on November trade during the week. Leaf lard has declined to $27.50, or 1½c a pound within a week.

Range of prices in October and previous and for the week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close Nov.22, 1919.	Close Nov.15, 1919.	Close Nov.23, 1918.
M. Pork—					
Jan.	$34.05	$33 50	$33.90	$33.75	$46.45
Oct. rg.	34.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Nov.	25.50	24.97	24.97	25.85	26.70
Oct. rg.	25.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	24.05	22.72	23.30	23.90	26.12
Oct. rg.	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	19.00	18.25	18.67	18.25	24.67
Oct. rg.	18.85	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....
May	18.55	18.05	18.12	18.05	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.—Reflecting the unsettled labor situation in the United States and the strained financial structure abroad, the provision market in Kansas City this week was quiet, displaying less activity than has been evident in recent weeks. Price changes were irregular, the market advancing slightly in the forepart of the week, and turning down later, closing with recessions of ¼c to ¾c. Favorable weather restricted domestic buying, with only a fair to light business with the East and locally. The South is buying on a larger scale than other sections, due doubtless, to the high level of prices for cotton. A good movement of dry salt and heavy smoked meat to the South was reported. Fancy hams and bacons met with a fair demand in local territory, closing unchanged to fractionally lower. A good demand prevailed for lard and substitutes.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1919.
Pork, bbls.	780	300
Pork, lbs.	148,200	57,000
Meats, lbs.	25,560,000	21,919,000
Total meat	25,708,200	21,976,000
Lard	9,573,000	11,165,000
Total products	35,281,200	33,141,000

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Best prices on hogs in leading markets last week, as compared by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$14.85	$14.75	$14.75	$14.40	$13.90	$14.25
K. City	14.90	14.75	14.80	14.60	14.50	14.20
Omaha	14.75	14.65	14.65	14.30	14.10	14.25
St.Louis	14.85	14.90	15.10	14.80	14.15	14.15
St. Joe.	14.85	14.70	14.80	14.40	14.00	14.20
Sx. City	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.40	14.25	14.25
St. Paul	14.45	14.40	14.20	13.80	13.25	13.40
Ind'polis	14.75	14.50	14.50	14.25	13.90	13.60
Buffalo	15.25	15.00	15.00	14.85	14.60	14.35
Pittsb'g	15.00	15.00	15 00	14.85	14.60	14.35
Clevel'd	14.80	14.70	14.70	14.40	14.25	14.00
L'sville	14.50	14.50	14.25	14.25	14.00	13.50
H. top.	$15.25	$15.00	$15.10	$14.85	$14.60	$14.35
L. top.	14.45	14.40	14.20	13.80	13.25	13.40
Av top	14.80	14.70	14.70	14.45	14.15	14.05
Wk. ago	15.30	15.20	14.90	14.50	14.75	14.70
Loss	$ .50	$ .50	$ .20	$ .05	$ .60	$ .65

Cattle prices declined sharply in all markets last week, owing to heavy supplies. The close was around the bottom, as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$11.75@20.00	$6.00@13.25
Kansas City	9.50@19.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.75	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.75	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Sheep and lambs did better on lighter offerings and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$9.00@14.75	$6.00@10.50
Kansas City	8.50@14.40	3.25@ 8.50
Omaha	8.25@14.25	3.50@ 8.40
St. Louis	8.50@14.35	3.30@ 8.25
St. Joseph	8.75@14.25	3.25@ 7.75
East Buffalo	8.50@14.50	3.50@ 8.25
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.50	4.25@ 8.25
Louisville	8.50@13.50	3.25@ 7.50
Cleveland	8.25@14.00	3.50@ 7.25

Meat Stocks.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following meat stocks in store in cold storage houses on Nov. 1, including estimated holdings:

Meat Prod.	Nov. 1. 1919.	Oct. 1. 1919.	Nov. 1. 1918.
Frozen beef.	184,120,509	166,243,870	224,320,531
Frozen pork	47,271,467	61,416,948	38,053,383
Fr. lamb, etc.	7,893,989	8,318,390	8,644,785
Cured beef	37,504,421	37,327,531	29,376,151
D. S. pork.	279,534,942	332,786,130	247,305,996
Pickled pork.	240,137,320	297,711,900	233,148,099
Lard	65,948,366	76,456,389	76,127,664
Miscel.	82,135,633	80,454,409	102,537,568

Chicago Livestock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of livestock at Chicago the past week folow:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	230,990	109,377	126,789
Preceding week	218,111	93,409	161,306
Last year	237,484	110,155	154,517
Shipments—			
Past week	15,664	37,314	30,251
Preceding week	9,906	30,627	53,773
Last year	4,236	27,089	37,527

The decimal weight system is now in force in Texas, as regards flour at least, and all packages must be based on a net weight of 200 lbs. per bbl.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 22.	1918. From Oct. 26 to Nov. 23.
Chicago	573,800	817,900
Kansas City	154,200	302,000
South Omaha	82,300	173,100
St. Louis	178,700	239,100
S. St. Joseph	101,400	190,100
Indianapolis	47,800	128,500
Milwaukee	66,600	59,500
Cudahy	24,500	73,000
Cincinnati	62,200	64,600
Ottumwa	35,700	38,900
Cedar Rapids	24,600	38,400
Sioux City	55,500	97,100
St. Paul	68,100	117,600
Cleveland	83,200	125,400
Louisville	16,200	13,700
Wichita	10,700	57,300
Detroit	57,200	68,100
Nebraska City	12,700	17,400
Oklahoma City	10,900	38,600
Above and all others.	1,959,000	3,116,000
For the week	778,000	957,000
Preceding week	659,000	851,000

Weights are reported as follows: 224, 226, 212, 188, 271, 209, 270, 231, 213, 200, 207. Reports of quality: Four "good," two "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

On Monday trading was of rather light proportions in mess pork, lard and ribs, with market steady. Exports of meats continue very good. Quotations as of Nov. 24 follow:

M. pork, new		$43.00@ .....
Lard, round lots		25.25@ .....
Neutral, No. 1		34.25@34.50
Neutral, No. 2		33.25@33.50
Shortrib sides		19.50@20.50
	Av. Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs	20¾@21	24¼@24½
12-14 lbs	20½@20¾	23¾@24
14-16 lbs	20¼@20½	23½@23¾
18-20 lbs	20¼@20½	23¼@23½
Skinned hams	18 @21½	18 @21½
Picnics	16 @18¾	16 @20¼
Bellies	23 @27½	23½@28
Pork loins	29 @30	....@....
Dry Salted.		Smoked.
Shoulders	18 -18½	Hams 28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks.	20 -25	Sk. hams 27½-28
Clr. Bellies.	20½-21¼	Picnics .22 -22½
Rib Bellies.	20¼-21	E. S. Sides. 21½-21¾
E. S. R. Sds.	19¾-20	Sh. Cl. Sds. 23 -23¼
S. Cl. Sides.	20¼-20½	E. S. C. Sds. 21½-21¾
E. S. C. Sds.	19¾-20	Rough Sides 21½-22
Plates, reg.	18¾-19	B'kfast Bac. 32½-33
Butts	18¾-19	

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Nov. 22, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	33	308
Pork, lbs.	400	600	310
Cut meats, lbs.	3,769,000	9,809,000	7,543,000
Lard, lbs.	2,305,000	7,514,000	7,199,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	109	389	2,991
Pork, brls.	2,550	4,411	8,763
Cut meats, lbs.	26,933,000	83,693,000	62,123,000
Lard, lbs.	15,781,000	42,650,000	38,168,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, fat sheep and aged lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$14.50	$14.10	$ 8.75	$14.40
Previous week.	15.50	14.60	8.00	14.50
Cor. week 1918.	15.65	17.58	9.75	15.25
Cor. week 1917.	11.15	17.75	11.50	17.00
Cor. week 1916.	9.90	9.50	8.00	11.65
Cor. week 1915.	8.75	6.45	5.95	8.90
Cor. week 1914.	8.50	7.50	5.65	8.75
Cor. week 1913.	8.10	7.65	4.55	7.10
Cor. week 1912.	8.20	7.70	4.05	7.20
Cor. week 1911.	6.45	6.17	3.55	5.65
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.60	$10.05	$ 6.60	$10.20

The Pittsburgh Situation.

Walter C. Merritt, Correspondent.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 22.—Our butchers' strike is not yet settled, but will most likely be terminated early the coming week. Some of the small slaughterers are working probably 25 to 50 per cent capacity and some of the biggest packing houses are operating on a small scale, some of the old employes dribbling back gradually.

Receipt of hogs late in the week very heavy for this market. Today they came pouring in on every train. We had over 5,000 hogs here today, whereas the normal Saturday run is about 1,000 or 1,200 head. The market broke rather sharply at the finish and quite a lot of hogs were held over unsold. When our packing houses get going again will be able to handle everything coming here.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Hog prices slid f sharply during the greater part of t week with an advance of 30 to 40c r Saturday. The low point brou prices down to under $13 as the a age, Friday's being $13.60, a loss 80c in a week. Saturday's average $13.90, against $17.58 a year ago $17.78 two years ago. The top p at the close was $14.25, or 60c un the best at the opening of the w There were 4,000 hogs carried over unsold. Average weight for the w was 224 lbs., against 226 lbs. the p vious week and 220 lbs. last year. Sp plies were liberal, Chicago having 2 575, the largest since last Februa and 44,300 above the eight-year a age. The twenty markets had 819,0 hogs, against 727,500 the previous w and 1,025,000 last year.

Chicago packers bought 208,300 the week, against 188,700 the previ week and 224,400 last year.

Cattle prices were on the down gr last week with the receipts the larg on record, Chicago having 109,5 against 109,692 last year. At the se markets there were 399,000, or 67 more than the previous week and 000 in excess of last year. The price for fancy steers was $20, there were very few of that grade, medium and poorer grades being $1 to $2 and in a few instances a shi more. It was the most unsatisfact market for sellers that they have experienced in a long time. While took the few fancy offerings, not m steers sold above $18.50 and the s grade that brought $16 to $17.50 the previous week went at $15 to $16 a loss of $1. The greatest depreciat was in the short fed line of stee selling at $12 to $14. Those that brou $10 and under did not suffer the s decline as those above, the loss a aging around 50c. The average p of beef steers for the week dropped to $14.50 and was $1.15 under year's, compared with $9.60 as the year average.

Butchers' stock lost 50 to 75c for week, canners 25c. Yearling heif sold at $11 to $13.50, a drop of Cows, $7.50 to $9, with a loss of Bulls were taken freely by shipp the bologna kinds at $7 to $8, w a few fat ones at $10 to $10.50. Tr were a good many thin range cows the week's offerings that went into canning trade. Veals were off $1 $1.50, a few selling above $17, and g light calves at $16 and $16.50.

Feeders were active buyers of kinds of steers available for killing feeding purposes and prices were lower and in some instances were with $11.50 to $13, taking the bes the offerings. Light stockers bro $7.50 to $8.50 and were slow Southwestern markets were very dra at $8 to $10, so that Chicago had the trade with northern Illinois and diana feeders the principal buyers.

Sheep and lambs generally were more for the week with the best la at $14.75 and the average $14.40, a of 10c for the week, and of 85c f last year. Sheep sold up to $10 as top with $8.75 the average, a gain 75c for the week, and a loss of $1 f last year. Quality of the sheep greatly improved, which had much do with bettering the price. Recei for the week were 132,148, against 589 the previous week, and about same as last year.

Estimated receipts at Chicago week are: cattle, 86,000; hogs, 200,0 sheep, 110,000. Last year they w cattle, 102,367; hogs, 221,973; sh 126,504.

Kansas City Live Stock Marke

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Nov. 22.—Weakness dominated in the trade in live stock Kansas City this week, with the shar

dines on cattle and the best tone noted in the trade in sheep. Receipts showed little change from the preceding week and were generally lighter than a year ago.

In the hog market receipts were slightly more than half the total of a year ago, but the trade here was affected by weakness at other markets, notably Chicago, and final prices were 30 to 40 cents lower for the week. Owing to the light receipts of cattle, the average cost of droves in Kansas City was higher during the week than at Chicago or at Omaha, and the best tops were also paid here. Packers indicate that they expect continued reductions in local receipts as compared with a year ago, owing to the fact that supplies on farms in the Southwest have been reduced by the drouth. The top price on hogs for the week was $14.85, and the best price today is $15, compared with a top of $15.50 in the preceding week. The average cost of hogs was figured at $14.42, compared with $14.62 in the preceding week.

Cattle were affected by reports of excessive supplies of short-feds at Chicago and by indications of continued liberal runs of grassers here for some weeks. Short-feds fell $1 to $1.50 on this market, with better grades of fed cattle about 50 cents lower. Butcher stock was mostly 25 to 50 cents lower. Veal calves declined 50 cents to $1. The top on range cows was $11 and the best fed offerings brought $11. Top on steers was $17.50, with one animal at $20. Shortfed steers closed in range of $11 to $14. Top on veal calves was $16.50. The better grades of stockers and feeders sold well, while plain kinds moved slowly. The better grades were unchanged, and some feeders took a little at prices as much as $1 more than packers would pay.

The sheep and lamb market closed firm to 25 cents higher. The offerings were unchanging in quality. There was considerable buying of fine wool ewes here by Denver interests. The heavy trade in feeding lambs at Denver is taking some receipts away from this market, the buying at Denver being by Colorado feeders. Fed lambs sold at a range of $13.50 to $14.50, ewes between $6 and $8.25 and wethers at $9.50 to $10.50. Yearlings sold up to $11.75.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnedia Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 22.—The cattle receipts for the week showed up better than last week. The fore part of the week a few loads of grass-feds from southern Oklahoma made $10.75 as top, the highest price in weeks. Although receipts have been better, packers are still complaining that not receiving a sufficient number of cattle to keep their killing gangs going and are still drawing supplies from nearby markets. The market has been in very good shape this week and everything sold early on arrival. Steers have been scarce and at least 15@25c higher; $10.75 was the top. Fair to good quality 875-lb. steers fed cotton seed and hulls forty days, sold early at $10. Steers were oddities throughout the week and naturally packers could not side-line paying steady on the handful here, but plain and common kinds. Anything in the steer line gets quick action, prices are stronger if any different from last week.

Cows as well as canners are about 25c higher as compared with last week. Some fifteen to fourteen loads of good fleshy cows weighing 925 lbs. sold at $8.50@8.75, with a few odd heifers as high as $9.50 at the opening of the week. Some say the $8.50 quotation is misleading due to the fact that beef of this class required is so much that they are selling steady with a good demand by feeder buyers. Calves are strong on all grades, $15.00 being top for light weights. Bulk of calves now being marketed are quite "woody." However, calves are closing lower. Stocker cattle have been going at steady prices. Buyers are trying to keep young stock on a $5.25@5.50 basis; some got by at $5.75 basis. It must be something extraordinary to beat $6.00.

The top on hogs was $15 on Monday, which stood good for the week. Light runs failed here put pep into the deal. Quality and average make-up, heavy butchers below the $15 turn. Packers are paying more here than at any of the northern markets. The week closed with a 35@50c break, which was more than the popular decline in the north, but it put local rates in line with the line. The market is on a par with last Thursday, and a little less than $1 per cwt. under a year ago. Stockers have been scarce and steady.

St Louis National Stock Yards.

National Stock Yards, Nov. 22.—Liberal receipts in all departments characterized the market this week. The quality of our receipts was very plain, there being very few good cattle on sale and nothing choice or prime. Anything that could be called really good, and especially if it was choice, would have stuck to a good basis as the buyers were all out of cattle of this class, but the plainer kinds and therefore practically all of our cattle suffered a very sharp decline. There was demand for canners and cutters and sold this grade a little steadier than buyers and the decline on them was not quite as sharp as in the other classes. Stockers and feeders are in fair demand, but prices have been affected down-right sympathy with slaughter cattle. Prices came in for another trimming this week. Early in the week it showed more strength and a top of $15.10 was paid Wednesday. Since that time the market has been steadily downward and we close the week 85c lower than the close of last week. Regardless of lower prices the market has been active and clearances good. The quality of the offerings continues to improve and averaged very fair indeed for the week. The closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $13.50@14.05; good heavys, $13.90@14.05; rough, $11.00@12.75; light, $13.50@13.90; pigs, $13.25@13.75; bulk, $13.65@13.90.

There is very little change in the tone of the sheep market for the week. In fact, on aged stock the quotations have not changed at all during the period. Lambs hold to about a steady basis, although the tendency is towards lower prices. We calculate, however, that this condition is due for the most part to the very common quality of the lambs. There are a few good ones coming in but the bulk cannot be called better than medium.

South Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

Omaha, Nov. 22.—Fine open weather throughout the Northwest was responsible for a liberal cattle movement this week and receipts, 62,000 head, were 13,000 heavier than last week and 11,000 heavier than a year ago. The arrivals consisted very largely of belated Western rangers and the proportion of corn fed stock is still rather small in point of numbers and not very desirable in point of quality.

Excessive receipts at outside markets and sharply lower prices at all points in a measure account for the slumpy condition of the local trade. Packers backed away from the warmed-up and short-fed natives and prices declined all of 50c@$1. On the other hand Western grass beeves have held up in price fairly well. No choice long-fed beeves are coming, but such would sell readily around $15@17. Fair to good 1,150- to 1,300-lb. steers sold at $12.50@14, with short-feds largely around $10.50@12 and warmed-up steers and odds and ends around $10 and from that down.

Cows and heifers have been in liberal supply all week and they have sold very unevenly, closing prices being around 25@50c lower for the week. The bulk of the stuff has been going to the packers on account of a lack of demand from the country. Prices range from $5@11, the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread of $7.50@9. Veal calves have held steady at $7.50@14.50 and there has been little change in the market for bulls, stags, etc., common to best grades going at a spread of $5.25@8.75.

Dullness has been the outstanding feature if the trade in stockers and feeders and volume of business has shown some decrease as compared with recent weeks. Prices have held up fairly well on the strictly attractive offerings but medium and common kinds have sold off 25@40c. Best feeders are going around $10@11 with fair to good kinds at $8.50@9.50 and the commoner kinds from $8 down. Stock heifers are moving slowly at $6@8 and stock cows at $5.25@7.50.

While there was some improvement in hog receipts for the week the total continues to fall short of a year ago. Some 44,000 head arrived this week as against 60,000 for the corresponding week last year. Demand for shipping accounts is still somewhat restricted and local packers have taken the big bulk of the hogs lately, prices being very uneven and showing considerable fluctuations from day to day. Compared with a week ago the decline in prices has been about 50c and undertone to the trade is rather bearish than otherwise. With 4,100 hogs here today the market opened 15@25c higher but closed weak with the advance lost. Tops brought $14.25 as against $14.75 last Saturday and bulk of the trading was at $13.90@14.10 as against $14.30@14.60 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been a rather featureless affair the past week with prices working lower for fat stock and somewhat higher for feeder grades. Feeder buyers are active competitors of the packers for the short fed and warmed up stuff as well as for good grassers. Best fat lambs are selling at $14.25@14.60, yearlings at $10.50@11.50, wethers at $9@9.75, and ewes at $7@8. Best feeder lambs are bringing $13@13.50 and feeders and ewes are going at $6.25@6.75.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Nov. 21.—The receipts of cattle continue liberal but not excessive. The weather has been bad and the demand is not so brisk. There has been less urgency for feed lot cattle. Many trashy cattle are coming in and a class of cows that were going to feed lots at from 6c to 6½c per pound earlier are now selling as canners and cutters at from 5c to 5½c, and bulls 5c to 5½c. Veal calves are selling from 10c to 11c for best. Choice cows 9c or better, but good cows sell around 8c. All classes of cattle are steady to higher than last week's close, but 25c to 50c under the high time of three or four weeks ago. Prospects are that present values will be maintained, except perhaps a further weakness on common, plain or trashy kinds.

Canadian Livestock.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—The embargo against shipments of livestock into the Union Stock Yards was lifted Monday noon but receipts proved to be light during the first few days of the week due to its influence. Select hogs opened the week at $16 but on Wednesday lost 25c and suffered a like decline the following day. However, closing quotation of the week was $15.75. Cattle market eased off 25c all around on Monday but closing quotations Saturday were $11@12 for choice butcher steers, fair to good quality, $9@10.85.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Nov. 22, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918
Chicago	230,990	15,664	237,484	4,236
St. Louis	93,078	24,742	83,582	20,793
Kansas City	69,120	9,889	124,872	10,998
So. Omaha	43,761	4,324	60,771	4,659
S.St. Joseph	46,144	1,891	72,474	12,242
Indianapolis	78,559	56,477	69,125	19,452
Cincinnati	42,813	22,082	24,630	15,432
Louisville	20,312	15,423	17,910	16,023
Sioux City	31,425	7,488	38,357	7,400
Nov. 22	656,202	157,980	729,205	111,235
Nov. 15	575,116	134,163	663,935	98,922
Nov. 8	481,577	131,206	611,180	115,276
Nov. 1	432,350	116,594	502,010	93,668
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	20,900	1,366
Cleveland	23,243	3,548	44,000	5,907
S. St. Paul	69,968	33,537	80,386	46,034
Pittsburgh	23,686	18,948	20,247	8,098
Milwaukee	34,230	1,878	45,311	8,933
Wichita	6,433	140	16,005	713
Okla. City	4,703	592	14,808	1,829
Nov. 22	.....	.....	241,657	72,880
Nov. 15	.....	.....	201,823	55,705
Nov. 8	.....	.....	173,567	40,777
Nov. 1	.....	.....	138,584	31,201
Oct. 25	.....	.....	124,704	31,689
Oct. 18	.....	.....	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	.....	.....	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Nov. 22, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	109,377	37,314	110,155	27,089
St. Louis	48,275	13,547	33,557	7,366
Kansas City	88,239	38,998	101,306	44,022
So. Omaha	62,162	26,397	52,015	29,284
S.St. Joseph	24,127	6,751	26,845	8,774
Sioux City	23,571	10,011	18,881	9,849
Nov. 22	355,752	133,018	342,759	126,384
Nov. 15	305,628	124,842	285,495	113,186
Nov. 8	323,740	136,491	251,944	141,575
Nov. 1	423,081	189,674	324,165	109,763
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	29,991	7,987
Cleveland	4,874	160	3,500	82
S. St. Paul	55,625	37,456	43,639	38,161
Wichita	6,923	5,823	9,352	6,706
Indianapolis	10,620	6,010	8,813	2,983
Cincinnati	7,412	2,848	9,105	2,633
Louisville	6,111	3,645	3,177	1,383
Pittsburgh	2,486	1,988	2,539	1,016
Milwaukee	9,514	830	9,282	1,976
Okla. City	16,739	8,210	22,518	6,266
Nov. 22	.....	.....	141,916	61,193
Nov. 15	.....	.....	117,761	84,353
Nov. 8	.....	.....	179,141	75,686
Nov. 1	.....	.....	154,057	61,133
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Nov. 22, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	126,789	30,251	151,517	38,527
Kansas City	29,040	14,229	33,595	16,205
St. Louis	20,723	1,960	9,637	767
So. Omaha	68,275	24,458	69,224	29,506
S St. Joseph	19,834	2,599	16,224	1,195
Sioux City	24,792	13,848	16,890	8,120
Fort Worth	.....	.....	3,655	1,236
S. St. Paul	40,858	38,335	32,319	34,569
Cleveland	14,207	7,270	3,000	2,105
Cincinnati	2,912	663	904	205
Louisville	185	.....	117	225
Indianapolis	2,742	2,217	1,352	983
Pittsburgh	7,069	5,656	4,399	1,758
Milwaukee	2,782	976	3,411	1,631
Wichita	732	398	1,053	1,038
Okla. City	222	26	505	152
Nov. 22	.....	.....	350,850	138,822
Nov. 15	.....	.....	295,781	123,752
Nov. 8	396,124	182,180	377,464	155,066
Nov. 1	.....	.....	310,040	136,241
Oct. 25	.....	.....	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	471,538	246,536	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	453,344	215,035	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

*Fort Worth missing.



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Exponent of Trade Interests in Grain, Hay, Crops, Provisions, Live Stock, Etc.

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JSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

ELATIONS with Mexico are again strained, as they have been for some years. Mr. Taft juggled with this "hot poker" in his last Washn days; and Mr. Wilson let his absurd prime ter, Mr. Bryan, burn not only their own fingers it but those also of pretty much every one else sted. Never, in our history, perhaps, were the fruits of a mushy sentimentality in foreign s so quickly harvested as by this Administrandling the "Mexican Question." The country urfeited with Mr. Bryan's "calls of humanity" he became Secretary of State, but a man who such sublimated views of humanity's sufferings olesale might easily overlook those of individ-mere citizens; while the type of statesmen bsorb their social science from "copy-book head- as Kipling has just put it, might as easily ve as sordidness the repeated protests of suf- against the sacrifices of their property. With ype of statesmen at the helm it was not sur- g, though unexpected, that the blunder should been committed, on becoming at last conscious existing "strain," of undertaking to relieve it versing all American precedent and practically rowing a *de facto* government which gave promise of restoring order in Mexico in order up a so-called *de jure* constitutional govern- and dictator who has proved impotent at home espised abroad. "To use the word 'government' lood-stained anarchy and radical chaos is a ation of terms."

rvention in the crisis of a revolution is always stionable procedure, of course. It usually has erior motive and is attended with evil effects both peoples. Both the Administration's efforts Mexico were utter failures, aggravating, not ng, the situation. But now, in the light of cur- onditions in Mexico, although in part due to vn dalliance, it has again become a question er it be not justifiable, even necessary, to make able "retort, in preservation of our self-respect, hameless oligarchy using us as an ogre where- o lash a barbarous people into frenzy for the t of their own ambitions."

Mexico at this moment is in the heat of a l election campaign, and the politicians as are making capital of the United States' atti- almost literally, certainly oratorically, pulling s out of the American Eagle as in times past it e American politicians' habit, sought now for asons to be revived, to "twist the British Lion's appendage." Which doubtless explains in part esent impudence of the Carranza government is to a degree only more offensive than habit- There is, therefore, admittedly some appear- f unseasonableness, which assuredly will be he most of in Mexico, in the present American e of protest against outrages to our people and ult to the dignity of the Government itself in rson of a consular officer held by bandits (?) nsom. But at any rate it is only a matter of unless happily the A. B. C. group of republics, be about to use their influence, shall be suc- in bringing Mexican politicians to their —when the United States will be obliged, in o maintain its own feeling of self-respect, to p Mexico as Cuba was quieted, and to give 's common people, for once in their history ortez, a chance to work out their own material oral betterment, a privilege which certainly they are not enjoying at the hands of their present law makers and rulers.

The Steel Strike has resulted in the failure of the radicals to get soviet control of a great industry; and the failure saved to that extent the integrity of the open-shop. The struggle with the radical miners may, perhaps must, finally, turn on the same hinge. For as unions are now ruled by the radicals the closed-shop means the beggary of humanity and the ruin of civilization. The Steel Corporation, however, conducted its own campaign with public sympathy on its side. The struggle with the miners is more serious, having unfortunately become one between the Government and the radical unionists, and the situation is surcharged with not a few unpleasant possibilities. Washington administrations have been drawing away for some years from the sane Kantian, and sometime Democratic, doctrine, that "the 'state' exists not for the promotion of happiness, but for the conservation and administration of justice," and the natural result has come to pass. The worst now is that even outsiders, like McAdoo, the past week, have begun to mix in to make the strike serve as political fertilizer to their own ambitions. The present disorder of labor, created for the most part by aliens and moral dead-beats, and by the philandering of senators, is too rapidly drifting toward the political excess common enough in the history of democracy at periods of crisis. In times past Americans and the English escaped the worst phases of this blot on popular self-government; but militant aliens have begun to repeat here the program to make the American Republic what that of France has long been, a government by a coterie of politocrats,—in France concentrated at Paris, against which in France sound public opinion hurls its protests in vain. It is this oligarchy of professional politicians and grafters, which in Paris includes all the "high financiers," and the "intellectuals," with their corrupt editors and manipulators of the press, which the young business men, members of the new Chamber of Deputies, elected on Nov. 16th, hope to break down and so save France from certain bankruptcy unless her wasteful governmental expenditures be stopped. The French politicians in the past have successfully organized the "efficiency of the mob" for their own profit; now the common sense of all democracies must be mobilized or universal bankruptcy will result.

There are those who will refuse to take seriously the new National Labor Party organized at Chicago on Nov. 24, with a platform the most radical ever put out by any American political organization, but there must be considerable nascent radicalism afloat in unsuspected places to warrant the Guaranty Trust Company of New York saying in its circular of Nov. 22 that, "From many parts of the country come reports indicating that the thought of the people on the subject of Bolshevism is taking clear and definite form and that the time is rapidly approaching when war will open in earnest upon those who purpose the overthrow of Government and industry as now constituted in this country." Isn't it about time? "The emphatic repudiation of socialistic and anarchistic tendencies by the voters of Massachusetts," and the stand taken by some farmers' organizations "against the appeals of some labor leaders for shorter hours and more pay," may be "indicative of fundamental rightness on the part of the masses of our people toward readjustment problems," but it can not be overlooked that "the masses" are not so well organized on the side of rightness, when the great party leaders pander to the radicals for their votes, that any one wishing his country well can afford to pass up these new ideas as mere vaporings. It did not so work out in North Dakota, and evidently Minnesota and Michigan will be put on their mettle to overwhelm at the polls the radical tendencies developing there.

The enormous trade balance piling up in American favor this year as last ($3,388,536,522 for ten months of this year, against $2,491,646,683 in 1918, an increase of $1,440,168,474) continues to emphasize the question of regulating exchange. But "the depreciation in foreign exchange is not due merely to the heavy trade balances," the National Bank of Commerce in New York says in the December issue of *Commerce Monthly*, but is due to the further fact that foreign moneys are depreciated at home; the gold standard has been suspended in most European countries, and the money is merely irredeemable paper. The abnormal exchange conditions are probably due more to the latter than to the former fact. As the outward flow of grain, other than wheat, of meats and other farm products is in large measure dependent on the value of exchange, naturally the questions are asked, "How far will the exchange rates fall? When will they recover? How rapidly will they recover?" These "are questions to which no one can give confident answers," the *Commerce Monthly* says. "It is the general expectation that so long as the heavy excess of imports over exports continues for the European countries, their exchange will go lower. On the other hand, there are some observers who express the opinion that much of this has already been discounted in the existing exchange rates by short selling and that the demand from these short sellers themselves will take up the new supply of foreign exchange growing out of the exports for a considerable period. Other observers, however, maintain that the general tendency of speculation has been bullish rather than bearish. This view is strongly buttressed by statistical arguments: the long time loans to Europe in the past year fall far short of the balance of Europe's current debt to the outside world and speculation of one kind or another must have absorbed the difference, either by buying exchange, or by letting balances accumulate in European banks, or by withholding exchange from the market and allowing 'open accounts' to run. There would thus be an enormous volume of exchange hanging over the market. Definite prediction is dangerous where so many uncertainties exist."

Whatever view one, therefore, may take, the fact remains that goods continue to go out in large quantities (at least as measured by money values) and in some way they are financed. The October excess of exports was $216,000,000, and as there were no gold imports, "the presumption favors," as Goodman's "Comments" says, "an extension of credit to that amount. The quantity of exports has not increased materially over the pre-war average, the valuations being largely due to the high prices prevailing. Quantity rather than value is the true gauge of economic wealth, and the figures are more interesting in the light of advancing values than in consideration of actual business transacted." The enlarged valuation total therefore measures the penalty Europe and America alike are paying now for both Europe's enormous currency inflation of practically irredeemable paper money and the scarcity forced upon us and Europe by the war and by the ruinous heresy of all labor advisors, that men can use and enjoy wealth merely by multiplying the worthless counters of its market value, not by reproducing more wealth, the things themselves that are consumed.

The import valuations of goods coming from Europe reflect the same inflated values rather than larger

quantities, Dr. Kennedy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce having explained the other day that "dutiable value for assessing *ad valorem* duties is the foreign value converted into American dollars," and showing the depreciation of the foreign currency in current circulation at time of consular certification of value. However, the movement tendency should be in the direction of increasing imports rather than of increasing exports; but as long as Europe is in dire need of foods and raw materials the export side of the foreign trade will continue to show an excess, with more credits extended to buyers. The state of exchange has this virtue, however, in the American eye, that its depreciation affords a rare opportunity for foreign investment to those informed as to securities offered, the state of exchange meaning a heavy exchange premium on the American dollar invested in addition to the profit on the investment itself.

RULING ON ELEVATOR SITE RENTALS

THE Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n has obtained from the Iowa Railroad Commission a ruling on the equity of elevator site rentals (printed on another page), which, if not overturned by a court of record, will materially reduce elevator expense on that score in that state and perhaps in others. The reasoning is that the country grain elevator is a part of the facilities of the railroad itself, without which it would not be able to give the public the service which it has a right to expect at the carrier's hands. Such service being provided at private expense wholly, the elevator owner or operator should not be penalized by the carrier for having thus contributed to the carrier's ability to serve the public, more particularly since the carrier itself is not permitted under the law, as expounded a generation ago by the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous Munn case, cited in this ruling. Therefore the Commission fix as a "just rental" a nominal sum only; that is to say, 6 per cent on the value of the land actually occupied by the elevator and its own contiguous buildings and roadways necessary to conduct of the business, not included sidings. The ruling even goes so far as to attribuute to the elevator itself, the same quasi public character inherent in the carrier which obtains that character, the Board of Commissioners neglect to say, not so much because it performs a service for the public as does an elevator, since all lines of private business also serve the public, but because the carrier has been endowed by the law everywhere with a portion of the sovereignty of the state government itself, to-wit, the right of eminent domain, which certainly does not and cannot inure to any private individual or company doing strictly a private business as does an elevator. The Board's zeal to support its main proposition, which is a sound one, has undoubtedly carried it farther than the record warranted.

WHAT CAN BE HAD

THE Nebraska coöperative association at Omaha adopted a resolution asking for better crop reports from Europe. The Myers effort to organize a farmers' institute is based on the same "long felt want." Well, there is the Institute of Rome which is doing the work and the U. S. is paying its part of the cost. Its reports are accessible to all who have energy enough to go get them. Our own Bureau of Crop Estimates also publishes a mimeograph report fortnightly giving all crop data that is available from dependable foreign sources. The Bureau can not print and widely circulate this report (it even has to cut down the circulation of the *Monthly Crop Reportcr*) because this Bureau, which is doing something worth while all of the time, has to be content to take the leavings of appropriations (always too small), after the Bureau of Markets, which is not doing much to speak of at any time outside of the grain inspection supervision, gets what it wants.

It isn't necessary then to organize more institutes to get information which is already available and long has been; but more money from Congress might spread it over a wider field, among men who probably would not read it or use it intelligently if they had it, but who can be made to think by agitators that they need it most badly and are wickedly deprived of it. But it is all there ready to hand for those who read and can use it and make an effort to get it.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIABILITY

THE decision of the Illinois Supreme Court on telegraph company liability on unrepeated messages, previously mentioned in these columns, is reviewed in another column. In this decision the ruling was made that a telegraph company could not avoid its liability for loss caused by error in an unrepeated message. As this judgment, made on an interstate message, contravenes the ruling on the same matter of the Interstate Commerce Commission, based on the act of 1910, by which the Commission was endowed with full supervision over contracts, operation *and rates* of the communication wire companies, the decision is highly important, if it be OK'd by the Supreme Court of the United States. The equities are certainly against the Postal Company, defendant in this case; but whether the law as it stands does support the equities, as the Illinois court thinks it should, will not in all probability be finally disposed of by this decision. At any rate, in *Primrose* vs. *W. U. Tel. Co.*, 154 U. S. 25, the higher court has already said in substance that since the telegraph companies have been placed under the regulation of the Commerce Commission the former common law ruling, holding the telegraph companies liable for errors of this nature, has been modified; therefore, unless there is a specific contract with the telegraph companies by which the message is repeated and the repetition is paid for, the sole liability of the telegraph company in the case of a blunder in an unrepeated message is not the damage that the blunder has caused, but simply the price of the message itself.

If, as seems to be the Illinois Court's opinion, the Carmack amendment to the Commerce Act takes away from the Commission the power given by the Act of 1910 to regulate the terms of a telegraph company's contract with a message sender, the Illinois decision, if it stands, reverses the present rule of law as to unrepeated messages. That is the only point of the decision.

THE RAILROADS AFTER NEW YEAR'S

IT IS certainly of more than casual interest to the shipper of grain, livestock and feedstuffs of any description to consider where he will get off after Jan. 1, 1920, while the railroads struggle to get out from under the burden of the impediments passed on to them with their abandonment by the Government, should that happen. It is one of the very big subjects before the country at this moment, and few men are really in a position to intelligently discuss it, much less to dogmatize about it. As to the grain trade, one interesting fact at least may not be without interest.

It is, for example, most important for the country and terminal market shipper alike to know with some degree of certainty what railroad equipment will be available to move grain and products when the time is right for them to move. For two years past, the public has been told why the equipment of our great railroads is inadequate—lack of funds; and now the public is again advised that from 350,000 to 400,000 box cars are on sidings and in the shops east of the Indiana line, to say nothing of those in the West, but that the Railroad Administration's allowance for repairs is inadequate to even start the necessary work of fitting these cars for use. Yet the country needs box cars by the thousands for the current grain crops movement even with the objectionable permit system, market or individual, in force and effect. Where are the cars coming from?

One cannot withhold saying to all those who may still be in doubt regarding the relative merits of public and private ownership of the roads, that one glance at their pitiable condition today should convince all thinking and voting citizens that s should whenever opportunity is presented throw e influence in favor of private operation.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

The following tabulation is a summary of figures o various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in det "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures r senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready re ence:

	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.	Nov. 3
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	8,333,000	8,066,000	8,1
Primary shipments....	5,664,000	4,833,000	12,7
Receipts since July 1.	266,361,000	258,028,000	296,3
Visible	89,712,000	92,906,000	121,5
Available, Nov. 22....	101,277,000	105,018,000	133,7
Canadian vis., Nov. 22	38,228,000	39,162,000	57,4
Exports, U. S.....	5,916,000	7,626,000	9,0
Exports, world's.....	13,416,000	14,339,000	11,5
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	4,391,000	3,952,000	2,5
Primary shipments....	1,882,000	1,491,000	2,0
Receipts since Nov. 1.	15,748,000	11,357,000	18,1
Visible ..⅛..⅛..⅛...	1,477,000	1,160,000	2,6
Exports, U. S.....	10,000	43,000	1
Exports, world's.....	3,006,000	2,696,000	1,7
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	3,117,000	3,989,000	6,4
Primary shipments....	3,294,000	4,007,000	5,4
Receipts since Aug. 1.	84,129,000	81,012,000	139,2
Visible	16,922,000	17,293,000	29,1
Exports, U. S.....	48,000	918,000	2,0
Exports, world's.....	666,000	1,476,000	2,9
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	*249,000	356,000	2
Shipments, 6 markets.	*102,000	133,000	1
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	*546,000	656,000	7
Shipments, 9 markets.	*137,000	158,000	1
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	**209,000	365,000	2
Shipments, 16 markets	**68,000	145,000	....
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	674,000	778,000	8
Since Nov. 1, 1919....	2,633,000	1,959,000	4,0
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	23,616,000	25,708,000	7,4
Lard, lbs.	6,326,000	9,573,000	4,9
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$14.90	$14.50	$
Hogs	13.30	14.10	
Sheep	8.80	8.75	
Lambs	14.65	14.40	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	222	224	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$34.20	$33.90	$4
Lard, January	23.70	24 97½	2
S. R. Sides, January.	18.55	18.67½	2
Corn—			
December	$1.35¼-6¼	$1.31⅝-¾	$1.2
January	1.31½-⅞	1.26⅛-¼	1.26
May	1.30¾-1	1.25¾-⅞	....
July	1.30½-1	1.24½-⅝	....
Oats—			
December	$0.73⅝-¾	$0.72¼-⅜	$0.72
May	.76⅝-¾	.75¾-⅞	...
July	.73⅛	.72⅛	...

*St. Joseph missing.
**St. Joseph, St. Paul, Ft. Worth missing.

EDITORIALETTES

THE new demurrage rules as to grain, seeds, t and the order regarding grain inspection i Chicago and Kansas City Terminal District a reprinted on another page. Business men negle keep these important things constantly before tho

THE buying of mill feeds on the 60-day bas holding up well. The mills, however, are not sel freely, which particularly applies to country p where the serious shortage of coal and cars is m felt. The situation is bullish for the present; b conditions should return quickly to somewhat n normal basis, this holding attitude of the mills m prove a large potentially bearish factor.

IT IS regrettable that advertising should ev referred to as a "game." Nothing could be more leading; nor more erroneous. Those who know principles and how to apply them make big m But many who neglect to study and master the ciples and simply follow the "other fellow," get i "rut" and fail to get results. Success is obtain knowing how and "beating a shorter path" of own.

THE reader who follows the stock reports publi herein from week to week will have no great diffi in understanding why cattle prices are low. Omaha correspondent, than whom there is no bt informed man, this week covers the situation in w words most admirably. Our St. Louis stock re contribute to the same thought. All theoretical about the market melts away before plainly s facts.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
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ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator or machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve the grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 3, 1919.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Sentiment and the coal strike dominated the corn market; and with sentiment rather in favor of higher prices the level of values has been advanced around the best figures within a month. The coal strike caused some of the industries to close down, and should there is a quick change in the situation practically all of the corn grinding companies in the West are likely to shut down, temporarily at least. There is a good demand for all products, but with coal short the mills cannot operate to capacity. While this has reduced the buying of cash grain, the latter has shown a very strong undertone and prices have advanced. There seems to be something under the market. It may be that all the bearish developments of late have been fully discounted. Unless the coal situation improves the movement of corn to terminal markets is likely to fall off sharply, especially as the producer wants higher prices. Grain and hogs alone of commodities have declined materially from the recent high point, and while they seem to be trying to adjust themselves to a level commensurate with other foodstuffs.

A heavy reduction in the Government crop report next week is expected to be shown from the figures presented by the November returns. The latter are preliminary and based on the acreage reported earlier in the year. From this must be deducted the amount going to silos, etc., which should result in a reduction of over 100,000,000 bus. under the recent estimates. This would bring the crop down to 2,818,000,000 bus. as compared with 2,583,000,000 bus. last year. Old corn is being very scarce. For several weeks the run has been light from the new crop, and the quality has been excellent. Very few cars No. 6 and sample grade have been received, the average moisture content being at least 2 points below last year's. Favorable weather has also been favorable for handling, and under such conditions the 1919 crop has commenced to move into commercial channels nearly a month earlier than usual. This has relieved the shortage caused by small supplies of old.

An export demand for American corn developed earlier in the week but fell off as quickly as it came. It was strange for the United Kingdom to be buying at around $1.90 when the maximum price on the Argentine grain in that country was around only $1.35, based on prevailing rates of exchange. However, in view of the maximum it would not be surprising if the same condition prevailed again. It appears to have been a case where there was a maximum and no corn. Practically all efforts to stabilize prices below their natural level have resulted in this condition, as shown by the sugar shortage. There is plenty of the latter in some sections and very little in others. If the Government were as active reducing prices as it is in disturbing business, it would give orders to the railroads to move sugar and corn instead of automobiles and other luxuries. The car situation is reported as improving, and the trade has an idea that corn will receive preference in some sections of the belt before long. However, no deluge of grain seems probable.

A scarcity of cash oats is developing. Despite limited exports stocks are decreasing and are now about 13,000,000 bus. less than last year at visible supply points. Light weight No. 3 whites are bringing a premium over December at Chicago, although they cannot be delivered except at a round discount. It is expected that the situation will be rather slow in developing strength, but sooner or later higher prices are generally looked for by the trade. Several sales as high as 80c for No. 1 white have been made, or far above the December. Exporters have taken liberal quantities of heavy weight grain. Barley-mixed oats seems out of the question at the present time, in view of the high prices for the barley. Rye has advanced sharply, with exporters free buyers of this grain for winter storage at Eastern lake ports. Considerable was sold abroad. A good part of this is regarded as speculative, the extent of the sales abroad being determined by the exchange. German citizens have $443,000,000 in the hands of the Alien Enemy Property Custodian which must be turned over to them when peace is signed.

Wheat prices continue on the upgrade even in the face of the recent big sales by the Grain Corporation, and the removal of the embargo on imports from Canada and Argentina. Dark spring wheat seems to be well established above $3 per bu., and a movement is under way in Canada to advance the price to mills in that country. Only limited quantities of good wheat would be received at best, as Canadian wheat was badly damaged by blight and rust, as it was in the American Northwest. There is a growing shortage of good quality wheat in this country, and it sells readily. It would not be surprising if the final Government crop report showed less wheat than the preliminary returns, especially in the Northwest, where the damage was the most severe. There were many acres that were not harvested. The world's situation has also changed materially as the result of the heavy losses in Australia. The latter country has a yield of around 40,000,000 bus., about equal to domestic requirements. The extent of the Argentine loss from recent frost cannot be determined as yet. The northern hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, is considerably short of normal production. The growing crop is not promising by any means, the ravages of fly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are far greater than in many previous "fly years," when the losses from this source attracted attention. The acreage continues to shrink in all the private reports coming in.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
Wheat	8,333,000	8,066,000	8,103,000
Corn	4,391,000	3,952,000	2,549,000
Oats	3,117,000	3,989,000	6,446,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	15,841,000	17,098,000
Preceding week	15,107,000	16,806,000
Since July 1	411,555,000	515,969,000

Corn prices were on the upgrade throughout the week, the inside figures being made early, and the highest at the last, the finish being on a fair reaction from the top, due to week-end evening up and profit taking with net gains of 4½@6⅜c, July leading. The December closed 9¼c above a year ago. Shorts in December covered freely, especially those who did not have a Food Administration license, without which no one can handle cash grain. Receipts of cash grain were fair, but readily absorbed, and prices more than reflected the upturn in futures, shippers taking hold freely. Weather conditions were somewhat unfavorable part of the time; but no great movement of grain is expected until there is a material change in the car situation.

Oats held within a range of 2⅛@2½c and closed with a net gain of ⅞@1¼c, the latter on December. Bulk of the trade in the latter was of an evening up character, with commission houses active on both sides of the market. Cash demand was fairly brisk and receipts small while stocks at terminal markets are gradually decreasing. The country continues to hold and is expected to for some time to come unless prices for the cash grain advance considerably. The cash showed relatively more strength than the December.

Despite all depressing factors, cash wheat prices continue very much over the guaranteed figure. Choice kinds of all varieties are rather scarce, and no relief seems to be in sight. While the embargo on imports from Canada will be removed on Dec. 15, it is not expected that sufficient good quality wheat will be received to have more than a temporary effect. Prices at Minneapolis advanced to new high figures for the season and springs at Chicago were likewise affected. Government buying of flour is again a factor in the market, providing as it does an outlet for some of the gardes below patents. Family demand for the latter is still fairly brisk. There is no great abundance of wheat in Europe, especially of choice varieties. Prices for the week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close Nov.29, 1919.	Close Nov.22, 1919.	Close Nov.30, 1918.
Corn—					
Dec.	$1.39⅝	$1.31	$1.36¼	$1.31¾	$1.27
May	1.33⅞	1.26	1.31	1.25⅞	.....
July	1.33¾	1.25	1.31	1.24⅝	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.74½	.72	.73⅝	.72⅜	.72½
May	.77¾	.75⅝	.76¾	.75⅞	.....
July	.74¾	.72⅜	.73⅛	.72⅛	.....

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
American	48,000	918,000	2,007,000
Argentine	618,000	558,000	909,000
Total	666,000	1,476,000	2,916,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparison for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	19,985,000	45,378,000	52,578,000
Argentine	10,258,000	13,541,000	2,356,000
Total	30,243,000	58,919,000	54,934,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Nov. 29	276,361,000	296,202,000	118,406,000
P. shipments to Nov. 29	123,192,000	143,465,000	54,876,000
P. stocks on Nov. 29	55,275,000	77,656,000	6,156,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 29	100,836,000	75,307,000	61,663,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from Jan. 1, 1919, to Nov. 29, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	63,546,000	60,618,000
Milwaukee	4,385,000	10,093,000
Minneapolis	64,026,000	64,442,000
Duluth	9,741,000	57,373,000
St. Louis	33,887,000	32,062,000
Toledo	6,489,000	4,434,000
Detroit	1,254,000	1,003,000
Kansas City	56,732,000	44,331,000
Peoria	2,139,000	2,976,000
Omaha	17,867,000	12,866,000
Indianapolis	6,295,000	6,104,000
Total	266,361,000	296,302,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
St. Louis	704,000	819,000	345,000
Kansas City	2,795,000	2,474,000	120,000
Omaha	548,000	506,000	185,000
Toledo	77,000	88,000	153,000
Detroit	25,000	34,000	52,000
Indianapolis	44,000	73,000	37,000
Peoria	26,000	15,000	15,000
Chicago	826,000	658,000	1,200,000
Milwaukee	101,000	78,000	471,000
Minneapolis	2,855,000	2,638,000	2,175,000
Duluth	332,000	683,000	3,350,000
Total	8,333,000	8,066,000	8,103,000
Shipments	5,664,000	4,833,000	12,756,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
American	5,916,000	7,626,000	9,053,000
Indian	.....	.....	205,000
Argentine	5,134,000	3,263,000	1,442,000
Australian	2,296,000	3,384,000	740,000
Others	70,000	66,000	114,000
Total	13,416,000	14,339,000	11,554,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	132,178,000	86,904,000	96,406,000
Indian	.....	4,461,000	6,468,000
Argentine	59,306,000	32,822,000	4,825,000
Australian	39,737,000	13,265,000	18,218,000
Others	1,226,000	1,386,000	804,000
Total	232,447,000	138,838,000	126,721,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
American	10,000	43,000	161,000
Argentine	2,996,000	2,653,000	1,449,000
African	.....	.....	96,000
Total	3,006,000	2,696,000	1,706,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	69,000	443,000	1,831,000
Argentine	9,306,000	5,238,000	2,486,000
African	.....	590,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	184,000
Total	9,375,000	6,271,000	4,501,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Nov. 29	15,748,000	18,258,000	14,781,000
P. shipments to Nov. 29.	8,358,000	12,870,000	4,929,000
P. stocks on Nov. 29	1,345,000	2,185,000	979,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 29	7,257,000	7,320,000	9,047,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

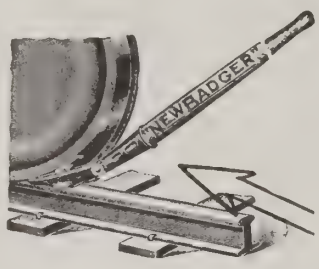
Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Nov. 29	100,861,000	139,335,000	145,876,000
P. shipments to Nov. 29	64,665,000	98,307,000	102,108,000
P. stocks on Nov. 29	12,570,000	13,032,000	12,699,000
P. consumpt'n to Nov. 29	36,811,000	32,044,000	31,608,000

Mr. ELEVATOR MANAGER


Dust Protectors

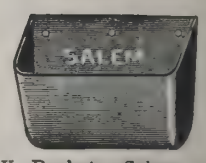

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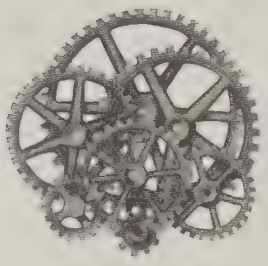

Distributing Spout

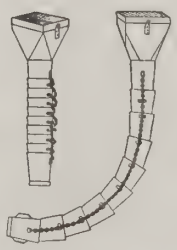


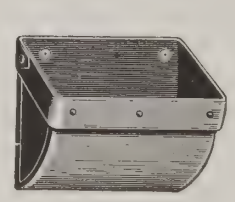
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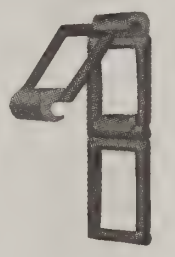


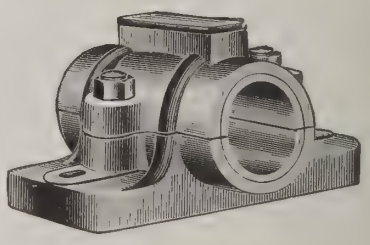






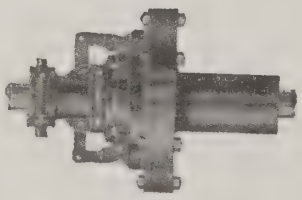


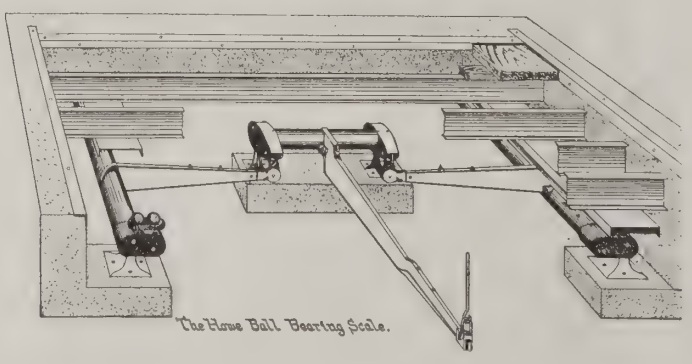











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On the Matter of Rentals

Ruling by the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners on Rental Charge for Elevator and Coal Shed Leases

By GEO. A. WELLS

'e Iowa Board of Railroad Commisio·rs has made a ruling on the peti·i filed by the Western Grain Deal·rs Association in behalf of the Staceyil Grain & Coal Company of Staceyll Iowa. Under this ruling the Stay lle Grain & Coal Company are reii d to pay as rental for an elevator n·oal shed lease only $12 per annum, h·eas the Illinois Central Railroad o·any demanded $85 per annum.

Tis is the first opportunity that the ss·iation has had to obtain a ruling ı ıe reasonableness of elevator site as·s by the Iowa Board of Railroad o·missioners under the Iowa Statute, e·on 2110 of the Code of 1913, which i luded in the report of the Commisoı given below. This law was enacted o· a bill prepared by the Legislative o·ittee of the Association and this li; is the first knockout blow that s s yet been given the railroads askg ıcreased charges for elevator site as.

Commerce Counsel, Judge Henderson, d is assistants, Messrs. Condran and o·pson, are entitled to much credit ·e able manner in which the case s·repared and presented to the Iowa a on behalf of the Association and ·rain shippers, all of whom are a· interested in the question of t charges for elevator site leases. H Helsell, Ft. Dodge, Ia., represented ·efendant railroad company.

Tl report of the Iowa Board is in·ng and merits a careful reading a country grain shippers. It is as os:

Ie Report of the Commission.

'l complainant states: That it is a·d in the buying and selling of i· coal, feed and other products at c· ille, having its elevator and coal d on the right of way of the Illinois t·l R. R. Co. and for a number of r· has held a lease for the ground n which its elevator and coal sheds ·ected, the elevator and coal shed t·eing 200 feet along the sidetrack. ·ental from August, 1911, to Feb·· 1915, was $7.20 per annum. From me to 1918, $12 per annum. That ·ailroad company now asks as a d· on of renewal $85 per annum. t· disagreement exists between it t· e carrier company as to the terms ·nditions on which the lease is to ·tinued. That the rental asked is s ve and the conditions of the lease e· onable. Complainant asks that r· nearing, this Commission grant ·elief as should be granted under i· 2110-1, 2110-m of Code Supplet· f 1913, which are as follows:

c·110-1. That whenever a disagreer·ises between the owner of an ele·r grain warehouse, coal shed, ice e buying station, flour mill, or any r uilding used for receiving, storing a· facturing any article of commerce s·ted or to be transported, situated ·ailroad right of way, or on land d· or controlled by a railroad com·· id such railroad company, as to the s· nd conditions on which the same is ntinued thereon, or removed there·· whenever application is made by p·son, firm or corporation for the a site for such elevator or grain h·se, coal shed, ice house, buying p· flour mill, or any other building f· receiving, storing or manufactur·· article of commerce transported e transported, and such railway ·· and said applicant cannot agree ·ether said elevator or grain ware·· iall be so placed on said right of ·n property owned or controlled by ·oad company, or as to the char·· the buildings to be erected and hereon, or the place where the to be so erected and maintained the terms and conditions under ·e same may be so placed or op·hen, and in every such event on application to the board of railroad ·ioners by such railroad company, ·irm or corporation the said board of railroad commissioners shall have authority, and it is hereby made their duty, as speedily as possible after the filing of such application, to hear and determine such controversy, and make such order in reference thereto as shall be just and right between the parties under all the facts in the case, which order shall be enforced as other orders of said commission.

Sec. 2110-m. In the event that any elevator, warehouse, coal shed, ice house, buying station, flour mill or any other buildings used for receiving, storing or manufacturing any article of commerce transported or to be transported, situated on the right of way or other land of a railroad company shall be injured or destroyed by the negligence of any railroad company, or the servants or agents of any railroad company in the conduct of the business of such company, the railroad company so causing such injury or destruction shall be liable therefor to the same extent as if such elevator, warehouse, coal shed, ice house, buying station, flour mill, or any other building used for receiving, storing or manufacturing any article of commerce transported or to be transported was not situated on the right of way of other land of such railroad company, any provision in any lease or contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

The carrier for answer says:

(1) A minimum rental of $60 for elevator and $25 for coal shed site is reasonable. That the track facilities of complainant would now cost $500 and turn out $420 with annual maintenance charges of $40. That complainant is served with 200 feet of track not available for use by others.

(2) That if this Board has any jurisdiction in this matter, it is limited to whether any discrimination is exercised by the railroad company as between complainant and other parties similarly situated. That there is no power under the Iowa statute for this Board to pass on the question of rentals for elevator sites on private property of the carrier.

(3) That if by the terms of the statute, jurisdiction is given the Board of Railroad Commissioners to determine such rentals, the said statute is invalid and unconstitutional. (a) Being an illegal interference with the right of parties to make contracts affecting their private property. (b) A taking of private property without due compensation. (c) The taking of private property for alleged public use when in fact the use is purely private.

(4) That by the act of Congress of March, 1918, and the preceding acts relating to the taking over of the railroads by the United States Government and by proclamation of the President of the United States, this defendant is under the exclusive possession, control, use and operation of the Railroad Administration of the United States and the state of Iowa and its officers have no power to make the orders asked by complainant. By reason of all of which its asks the complaint be dismissed.

[The report then describes the situation at Stacyville with railroad grounds 400x1,200 feet, two tracks with coal sheds, elevator, oil tank, stock yard and team track for handling ice in loading season, all on one side of a track not connected to the main at the east end.]

The elevator in question was built about 16 years ago, has a capacity of about 25,000 bus.; been owned by complainant about ten years, handles from 150,000 to 250,000 bus. of grain and 30 cars of coal per annum. The rental for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 was $7.20, for 1915, 1916 and 1917, $12 per annum; in 1918 the defendant demanded an annual rental of $85. The lease under which the complainant has been occupying the site in question describes only the land covered by the buildings, being less than one-fifth of an acre but in the use of the elevator and coal sheds the lessee and its patrons in common with others necessarily use the grounds between the south side of the elevators and coal sheds and the south line of the station grounds which is about 300 feet south of the team and industry track. It is perhaps fair to say that lessee has the use of one-half acre in its operations. The land nearest this is worth about $300 per acre and the highest rental value shown was $20 per acre. The Railroad Company and the elevator people heretofore appraised the station grounds at $400 per acre. No value of adjoining town lots is shown. The manager of complainant testified it would be willing to pay $20 rental per year. No showing whether or not the elevator received grain on storage nor of any discrimination as between shippers nor any showing that the site used by complainant interfered with other shippers.

LEGALITY OF THE COMMISSION.

[The first question taken up in the hearing of the above testimony was the question of the constitutionality of the Commission itself, and considerable of the report is covered by that topic. The Commission held that, "The Board is a commission, not a court, although some of the powers are of a quasi judicial character." [B Public Utilities Reports, 1918, 644; Re Southern Sierras Power Co., 2 Calf. Re Comrs. Rep. 647; B Public Utilities Reports, 1918, 357; *State of Missouri* vs. *Atkinson* et al., 204 S. W. 897-8.]

Under the statute creating this Iowa Commission, provision is made for an appeal which may be taken by the carrier from an order of this Commission, but no provision has been made for an appeal by any other person making complaint. If, therefore, this Commission should hold the statutes in question to be invalid and should be clearly mistaken, the complainant would be without the right of appeal.

Another reason why the Commission should not determine the validity of statutes is that it was not contemplated that the members of this Board should be learned in the law or constitutional lawyers but that they should be persons of administrative ability. This Commission has no power to render judgments or decrees, and its orders if not obeyed are to be enforced by action of the District Court. Certainly it was never intended that such a Commission should determine constitutional questions. We have reached the conclusion that it is not within the scope of the authority of this Commission to determine the validity or invalidity of an act of the legislature of this state. It is our duty to administer it until it is held invalid by a proper court. . . . .

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENTAL OPERATION.

As to the jurisdiction of this Commission of the matters involved in this case while the railroads are being operated and controlled by the Government, Section 15 of the Act of Congress of March 21, 1918, being the statute which provides for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, provides:

That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect the existing laws or powers of the states in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several states, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transportation of troops, war materials, Government supplies, or the issue of stocks and bonds.

Under the provisions of this section, it was contended by nearly all of the regulatory bodies of the different states and by some of the courts that the rate fixing body of each state had reserved to it the right to regulate purely intrastate rates and to exercise police powers relative to the rule and practices which should prevail in matters properly coming before said commissions within the exercise of police power.

[However, this Commission with others conceded for the purposes of the War all rate making power to the Railroad Administration, but as to purely local matters, police regulations, etc., after a conference had at the Director General's request, the latter on Feb. 20, 1919, issued G. O. No. 58, in part as follows:]

In order to clarify the relationship between the United States Railroad Administration and the state railroad and public service commissions, all officers and employees of the United States Railroad Administration shall be governed by the policies and regulations herein set forth.

1. Transportation systems under Federal control continue subject to the lawful police regulations of the several states which were and are applicable to privately operated transportation systems, in such matters as spur tracks, railroad crossings, safety appliances, track connections, train service, the establishment, maintenance and sanitation of station facilities, the investigation of accidents, and all other matters of local service, safety and equipment. It will be the policy of the Director General to cause the orders of the state commissions in these matters to be carried out.

2. In all proceedings of the character specified in Paragraph 1 hereof, formal or informal, officers and employees of the United States Railroad Administration shall recognize the jurisdiction of the state commissions and shall assist them in developing the facts and in applying such remedy as may be necessary and shall fully co-operate with them.

Without setting out the whole of the order, it may be sufficient to say that the interpretation and construction then placed upon the act of March 21, 1918, by the Director General of Railroads required the railroad companies to submit all local matter to state commissions conformable to the state laws, but left the question of control over intrastate rates to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. This order is yet in effect, having never been modified or revoked. . . [See also *Nueces Valley Town Site* vs. *McAdoo*. 257 Fed. 143.]

It is not alleged in the answer, or shown in the proof, that the increased rental in this case is sought to be put into effect by the Railroad Administration. The files in this case indicate that the proposed increase in rental is only the plan or policy of the I. C. R. R. Co. Our conclusion is that jurisdiction of this Commission of the matter herein in controversy is not in conflict with any provision of the Act of Congress for railroad control.

ARGUMENT VS. TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The defendant denies our power to pass on the question of rentals for elevator sites, etc., on station grounds or railroad ways, and asserts that its railway grounds are private property and that it "is entitled to the highest return it can obtain for the use of this land in the market for the purpose for which it is fitted and to command any advantage that any private property would command."

Now, railroad property is in a certain sense private property; but the owner has devoted it to a public use, and it is impressed with limitations which must be recognized so long as it is used for transportation purposes; one of which limitations is that the owner shall make only reasonable charges for its use or service. For its carrier lands, when used to expedite or aid in carrier purposes, the carrier should be subject to the same principles of regulation as its charges for transporting freight or passengers.

Under the laws of Iowa, railroads are permitted to build spur or branch tracks from their lines across and to industries on other lands, but they are not required to do so. At the ordinary stations throughout this state, the building of such spur tracks to elevators off line would be an unnecessary expense. The result is that

THE RAILROAD HAS A COMPLETE MONOPOLY

of the only lands which can be economically used for elevator and other shipping purposes, lands which the railroad company was only permitted to acquire for its public use and which at almost every station is sufficient to accommodate every elevator and every other shipping interest and purpose to which such lands should be put. It is contemplated by our statutes and recognized by the railroads that they are permitted to acquire station grounds in addition to the right of way for the purpose of providing proper facilities for shippers as well as for passing, switch and storage tracks.

The case before us is perhaps a fair example of the fact that the station grounds are generally of sufficient size to accommodate the shipping public.

To recognize that the carrier may exercise its discretion as to the charges it would make for a site for shipping facilities and demand the hghest rentals it could obtain and to take advantage of its situation, would be to permit a public service corporation to use property devoted to a public use in an oppressive manner; and while we admit that this is seldom done, yet the wisdom of the legislature in attempting to regulate the use of such property is apparent.

A side track which is used as a team and industrial track is a necessary part of the station equipment. Upon such tracks the track shipper and track-receiver loads and unloads his freight and pays nothing for track maintenance or rental, the right to such use being included in the rate charged upon the commodity. The elevator or coal shed owner who has located upon the same track, who has capital invested in his loading and unloading facility, which is to the mutual advantage of the carrier and such owner, and who otherwise receives only the same use of the track as the track shipper, should not be required to pay for track maintenance. Such charge would certainly be discriminatory.

A country grain elevator, like that at Staceyville, located on station grounds, is a freight accumulating, storing and handling facility and is so recognized by the carriers. Indeed, the establishment of such facilities has been considered so necessary to the service of the railroads that it has been the practice of the roads, since the early history of railroading in this state, to solicit the building of such elevators on the stations grounds to enable the carrier to obtain the haul and provide proper loading facilities and thereby improve and expedite the service. So necessary have the railroads considered elevator owners that special rates upon the materials to be used in their construction have been made.

On account of which complaint was made to this Commission in 1882 by Spencer Bros., who shipped brick to build a store building. They complained that Johnson was given a lower rate. It was shown that Johnson's brick were used in the construction of an elevator. This Commission said: "The railroad company evidently considered an elevator different from a private building. * * * The local business of the railroad requires elevators. * * * It is customary for companies to give rates to public enterprises. * * * Both shippers are private individuals, but the use to which they applied the brick is different as regards their relations to the public. * * * Elevators are often built by public enterprise to assure general convenience, the railroad company hauling the material usually at reduced rates." [*Spencer Bros.* v. *C. B. & Q. Rd. Co.*, 182 Iowa Commrs. Rpts., 540.]

GRAIN ELEVATORS QUASI PUBLIC IN CHARACTER.

The service of an elevator is of a quasi public character. It is true that the elevator is largely a private business, but so far as it concerns the railroad it merely furnishes it with facilities for shipping. Filling the place and purpose as respects the commodity handled by the public freight houses at the stations. *U. S.* ex. rel *Northwestern Warehouse Co.* v. *Oregon R. & N. Co.*, 159 Fed. 975. Railroads have found it to be impractical to own and operate elevators and public policy forbade the transaction of such business by the carriers. *Munn* v. *Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113.

The fact that the state has not attempted to regulate the charges for handling grain does not take an elevator out of the class of utilities which may be regulated. It is the character of the business, regardless of legislation by the state, which impresses it with its public character and determines whether or not it is a public utility.

We have knowledge sufficient on which to base the conclusion that without the grain elevators, the carriers of this state and of the country at large would be utterly lacking in terminal facilities. For forty years and more it has been the policy of the railroads to develop the grain business and facilitate its movement by having these elevators built upon its station grounds; and so universal has this method become that it is difficult to conceive of any other manner of conducting the great traffic in grain in this country without the building of spur tracks to locations off the land of the carrier which if voluntarily done by the railroads would generally be an unnecessary expense both of construction and operation.

The system is a necessity both to the carrier and the public under the modern conditions of business and transportation. The practice has such a long history and been so universal that it would seem to constitute a substantial admission by the carriers that these elevators, coal sheds, etc., constitute a part of the station facilities.

The handling and transportation of grain constitutes a very important part of the business of the railways in this state and grain elevators are reasonably necessary, if not absolutely essential, to the feasible, prompt and economical handling, storing and transportation of grain by railroads. *Gurney* v. *Minneapolis Union Elev. Co.*, 63 Minn. 70. Elevators, corn cribs, etc., are permissible on station grounds in order to facilitate the business of the railway. *I. C. R. R.* v. *Wather*, 12 Ill. App. 582. And to the same effect see *Danville & Western Ry. Co.* v. *Laybrook* et al., 111 Va. 623. "An elevator is a means or instrumentality for loading and unloading grain into and out of cars." *Richmond* v. *Dubuque & Soiux City Rd. Co.*, 26 Ia. 191. And might have been built and used by the railroad company. *Anderson* v. *Interstate Mfg. Co.*, 152 Ia. 455.

STIPULATIONS OF THE LEASE.

The lease under which the site has been held in this case provides among other things that the site will be used only for an elevator and coal sheds and the tenant will build and put to use a good elevator and coal sheds of certain capacity and shall handle only such grain and coal as have, if brought by rail, been carried over the rails of lessor and without exception to leave said premises by rail over the I. C. R. R. Co. Lessee assumes all risk of loss, injury and damage by fire, even though through negligence of lessor's employes, and all such loss or damage which the lessor may suffer by fire to any car or contents on track, if fire originates on leased premises, attributable to occupance of lessee, provided not caused proximately by negligence of lessor; and agrees to indemnify the carrier from liability on account of loss or injury to the property or persons of the lessee, his agents, servants, employes, tenants, patrons, agent, employe or servants of such patrons attributable to the operation of the road connecting leased premises with main line or on any part of the leased premises. Lessor may terminate lease any time on sixty days' notice.

Some of the considerations moving to the railroad company are that it is relieved of the expense of buildings and maintaining an elevator, the hazards of fire and is indemnified against damages to the persons operating the elevator and as to their property and secures without cost the operation of an elevator.

Grain can be loaded on team track from wagons but it generally takes about two days to load a car. One like car is loaded through an elevator in three or four hours, making a great saving in car use. The country grain elevator affords storage and handling facilities as well as loading facilities at the times when the railroads are unable to furnish cars and move the grain as fast as it is offered. Even with these facilities, railroads are always, in the grain moving seasons, unable to move the traffic as fast as it is offered to them. Large amounts of grain are accumulated and thus held until there is sufficient equipment to move it; and thereby there comes to the railroad a more steady flow of business, which is greatly to its benefit. The carrier must at all times be in proper condition both to receive from the shipper and to deliver to the consignee according to the nature of the property to be transported as well as care for the necessities of the respective localities in which it is received and delivered. *Covington Stock Yard Co.* v. *Keith*, 139 U. S. 128. An elevator upon station grounds is a necessary station facility for the transportation of the great quantities of grain offered for transportation in this state. They form a link in the chain or process of transferring the grain from the local station to the markets of the world. It is essential to the public that the carriers have adequate facilities for speedy loading the movement of this traffic.

JUSTICE OF THE RENTAL.

The uncontradicted showing in this case is that in the early days of the elevator in this state "the rental charge for an elevator site was nominal," varying from $1 to $5 per year. Some years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission found that the railroads were leasing valuable lands to large grain handling corporations at only a nominal rental, which the Commission considered to be in the nature of rebate, and ruled that all leases of right-of-way and station grounds should be on such basis as to give a reasonable return on the value of the land so leased, after which the railroads made re-surveys and valuations of their station grounds, and fixed the rental charged at 5 or 6 per cent of the valuation of the site covered by the lease, making a minimum charge of $5.

In view of the history of the building up of the elevator business in this and many other of the grain producing states, it would be manifestly unfair for the carriers to be permitted, now that the people have invested large sums in the construction of elevators, etc., to exact such rental as the advantage of its position might enable it to command or that the owner of private property might command.

The defendant raised the rent for this site from a nominal sum to the sum of $7.20 in 1911, then to $12 in 1915, and in 1918 to $85, a raise of more than 700 per cent in three years. The Railroad Company attempts to justify this by reason of the adaptability of the site for the particular business, the grading, ties, rails and maintenance of the track; and that the owner of the elevator handles 250.000 bushels of grain per year, and claims that it has the 'right to have all these elements contributing to rental value taken into consideration the same as any private individual would have." In this it is certainly mistaken. As we have said above, the carrier was permitted to acquire this property only for transportation purposes and it has devoted it to the use of the public for carrier purposes.

Certainly the necessity of the sidetrack at Staceyville upon which this elevator stands cannot be attributed to this elevator. The uncontradicted showing is that it is the general purpose track used by the railroad in the conduct of its business; that it could not operate without it and the public uses the track at times along this site as a team track loading and unloading from the side of the track opposite the elevator.

Having in mind the history of the country station elevator, the necessity of such station facility, that the railroad is relieved of the investment and expense of maintenance and operation of the elevator and by the terms of the lease is relieved of practically all the hazards of the business, and that the elevator people are given a lease of such uncertain tenure and such drastic terms, we are inclined to think that such a lease is of little if of any more value than a mere nominal rental. However, we must also have in mind the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission as above stated.

What, then, is the fair rental value of this site and what should be taken into consideration in arriving at such rental?

Rates for the railroad are based upon the value of the service, and this is based upon the value and character of the property transported and the e[q]ment used; the cost of operation maintenance; and in general the in[v]ment of the carrier for such pur[p]including its right of way and st[a]grounds and facilities. If the rat[e] arrived at is sufficient to meet th[e] come to which the carrier is reason[a]entitled, then an additional rental[f]station grounds would be unreason[a]"The American railroad rate has al[w]been recognized as covering the u service which the carrier gives in [f]nishing the car, a proper place to [l]it and the conveyance of the loaded[c]and the use of its terminal at both [e]of the line." *Associated Jobbers of Angeles* v. *A., T. & S. F. R. R.*, 18 C. 310-14. See same case, 234 U. S.

The rate fixed takes into consi[d]tion all of the property used by the [c]rier, including the station grounds, t[r]tracks, industry tracks, all station f[a]ities, as well as the use of the main When the carrier has in its rate[s]ceived a fair return for the use of [t]station ground, it is in our judgm[e]not entitled to receive an additi[o]compensation by way of rental for [t]elevator site, the lessee of which [h]abled the carrier to perform its ser[v]with a shorter term of use of its eq[u]ment and improved its service.

If these things be true, then the re[a]value of the site can be no more [t]the rental value on like land in [a]vicinity, either as town lots or f[a]lands, and stripped of its characte[r]railroad land and facilities as s[u]There is no formula for ascertaining [t]fair value of property used for the [c]venience of the public, but there mus[t]a reasonable judgment, having its b[a]in a proper consideration of all rele[v]facts. The railroad company can l[a]no ground of complaint if allowe[d]value equal to the fair average ma[r]value of similar land in the vici[n]This is the reasoning in the Minne[s]Rate Case, 230 U. S. 352, wherein [t]value of the property of the railr[o]was sought to be shown for the pur[p]of determining the reasonablenes[s]rates and this is the rule of the I[n]state Commerce Commission in the [v]uation of the railroads of the Un[i]States. See *Texas Midland R. R.*, F[o]Valuation Rpt., I. C. C. 1.

There was no showing of the valu[e]rental value of any town lots in [t]near vicinty: "three acres north of [t]depot sold for $300 an acre." Be[t]this controversy arose the railroad [c]ple and the owners of the elevator [p]praised the station ground lands at [$]per acre. Accepting this appraisal [a]the value of the land and the amo[u]occupied and used by the complain[a]as one-half of an acre, we have a l[o]of $200 upon which to fix a fair ret[u]Land seldom pays a net cash renta[l]more than 6 per cent of the ma[r]value, which would make a rental o[f]$12 per year. Remembering that [t]owner received a return on this s[u]land in its rates, this certainly is s[u]cient.

In the foregoing ruling we have [c]fined our remarks almost wholly to [t]matter of the elevator. The history [o]coal sheds on station grounds is alm[o]if not quite the same in point of [f]with the elevator; and while they [d]not accumulate traffic, they are v[e]valuable as an unloading facility, [s]ing a great deal of time in unloadi[n]and thus returning the car to act[i]earning use. The owner of the [c]shed unloads and handles his coal m[o]economically than the dealer whose y[a]is not on a track; therefore he can [o]frequently does purchase and store [c]at the seasons of the year when it [i]to the advantage of the carrier to h[a]the tonnage. In principle and practi[c]they are much like the elevator. T[h]differ most in degree.

As to the other terms of the lease, th[e]was but little complaint in this [c]During a long period of years subst[a]tially the same conditions have b[e]incorporated in the leases and less[e]have been willing to accept them [i]build up their business under su[c]terms. These matters among ot[h]things have been considered above [i]

ring at the value of the lease. For
es reasons we will not, at this time,
te ere with such other terms, except
g that Section 2120-m makes the
ro ions of this lease as to damages
su ing from negligence of the carrier
va l.

It s therefore ordered that the Illi-
is Central Railroad may charge as a
nt for the site of the Staceyville
ra & Coal Co. now occupied and used
not to exceed twelve dollars
12)) per annum and that a lease not
at ally different from its old lease
al be executed or the present lease
te ed therefore.

ERCHANTS' ELEVATOR—DAVENPORT.

Th business of merchandising grain,
ic has become such a science in this
ur y, is exact and particular; with
phazard methods permissible. It
ke up-to-date machinery equipment,
th adequate grain storage and clean,
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ght.

Th briefly outlines the work that is
t it for the enterprising handlers
g in who expect to compete with
ne on to the same tricks and using
e act program followed by the Mer-
ar Elevator Co., Davenport, Ia., in
e liminary planning of the construc-
n id the present announcement that
ei enlarged plant is now completed.
Th illustration shows both the old
d ew houses with a total storage of
0,0 bushels, a model plant erected
t Burrell Engineering & Construc-
n o. of Chicago, a firm which has
of d through years of experiences
d as been particularly fortunate re-
nt in handling some of the big jobs
th country. Their good points were
co orated in the actual concrete stor-
e ected for the Davenport business
tl Merchants' Elevator Co.

Du trade doubtless recognizes this
m as extensive operators in other
rl ts, with headquarters in Minneap-
s. H. D. McCord, president; T. M.
Cd, vice-president; A. E. Cobb,
rary, and H. J. Hall, assistant sec-
ar, is the official roster, but the live
str directly in charge of the Dav-
po business and through whose
or the present property was ac-
ir and completed is W. H. Holliday.
justifiably proud of the new
an and in telling his friends and
d about it speils as follows:

Th enlarged Merchants' Terminal
ev or of Davenport, Iowa, is ar-
ranged so that grain can be received either in the new or the old elevator for storage in either or in both. It is also arranged so that grain can be transferred from the new storage to the old by special spouting system. The capacity of the new legs is 7,000 bushels per hour. The house has a double receiving track with capacious hoppers and a tunnel and belt conveyor installed in the new annex. One of the most interesting features in connection with the storage that has not been in very general use is a sprinkler system throughout. This work was handled by the Equipment Investment Co. of Chicago, through a plan meeting with the trade's approval, covering the full financing and equipping of elevators and mills with either a wet or dry sprinkler system, a most important step in advance of present day construction. It affords added protection to both the old and the new house. A 25,000-gallon concrete tank erected on the top as shown in the photograph provides the necessary force for the sprinklers. A modern man-lift, receiving, conditioning, storing and shipping machines and equipment completes one of the best interior terminal elevators in the country.

TELEGRAPH CO.'S LIABILITY.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in a case entitled *Bowman & Co., plaintiff*, vs. *Postal Telegraph Co., defendant*, on Oct. 27 rendered a decision in which it was ruled, in substance, that the small type stipulations on the back of telegraph company message blanks, which refer to the company's liability for an unrepeated message, are without effect and void.

The case at bar was one to collect $360, being the difference in the value of 12,000 dozens of eggs offered by telegraph at 23c, the Columbus telegram when delivered reading only 20c, on which basis there was an acceptance of the offer. The Bowman Co. brought suit at Chicago; and the trial court entered judgment cancelling the charge of 63c for the message, but holding that that amount was the full extent of the Postal Company's liability under the terms and conditions under which it received the message. The Bowman Company thereupon appealed to the Appellate Court, by which court the ruling of the trial court was sustained. An appeal was thereupon taken to the Supreme Court of the state, by which court the lower judgments were reversed and a judgment entered against the Telegraph Company in favor of Bowman & Co. for the full amount sued for with costs.

The Illinois Court thus sets aside the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in *Primrose* vs. *Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 154 U. S. 25, which holds, in a few words, that since the communication wires came under the control as to rates and management of the Interstate Commerce Commission that body has the power to fix the terms of the contract under which telegrams are received and sent. In other words, the Court held that if a telegraph company cannot charge more for an unrepeated message than is set forth in its schedule, neither can the patron of the company, as a sender of a telegram, obtain greater protection nor impose greater liability on the company than that which the sender has specifically agreed to abide by when the message is sent.

The entire force of the Illinois decision is measured by a view of the effect on the Commerce Commission's power to fix the basis of the contract under which messages are now sent, under the Act of 1910 giving the Commerce Commission regulation control over the communication wires. As to this point the Illinois Court says:

> Defendant contends that its liability in this case is controlled by the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal law, to the exclusion of the state law, by reason of the fact that by the amendment of June 18, 1910, to the Interstate Commerce Act the provisions of that act were made to apply to telegraph companies and their contracts for the transmission of interstate messages. The holdings of the state courts of this Union are in hopeless conflict on this point and we make no effort to harmonize the decisions. The United States Supreme Court has not passed on the question since the amendment of 1910 became effective, so its decisions are not necessarily conclusive here. [Apparently the case of Primrose vs. W. U. Tel. Co., supra, was not called to the court's attention.]
>
> Interstate common carriers of messages are now in the same situation that interstate common carriers of goods were after the passage of the interstate commerce act and prior to the Carmack amendment. Before this amendment, the Interstate Commerce Act did not take over from the states the field of liability for negligence of interstate carriers of goods. Prior to 1910 Congress had passed no regulatory statutes concerning telegraph companies. In that year it amended Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act so that, so far as it refers to telegraph companies, it reads as follows: "The provisions of this act shall apply to telegraph, telephone and cable companies engaged in sending messages from one state, territory or district of the United States to any other state, territory or district of the United States, or to any foreign country, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act."

The rest of the decision relating to the equity of relieving the telegraph companies of liability as stipulated on the back of the message blank and that as being against public interest, etc., is quite indisputable; but unless the U. S. Supreme Court reverses the ruling in the Primrose case, the equity is not the law of the case.

OCTOBER EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils from the United States was on Nov. 25 completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Agriculture (000 omitted):

	October.		10 months ended October.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918
Exports by groups.				
Brdstffs.	$67,704	$71,829	$793,814	$641,855
Ctnsd. oil, lbs.	11,748	3,677	172,301	100,297
	$2,653	$822	$36,227	$19,377
Meat, etc.	$69,494	$63,041	$1,035,776	$782,354
Cotton, bales	352	384	4,756	3,174
Cotton, lbs.	181,342	199,675	2,438,202	1,628,269
	$60,733	$66,028	$775,414	$513,405
Min. oils, gal.	271,767	217,971	1,990,538	2,308,534
	$34,706	$26,525	$277,915	$284,300
Exports by principal articles:				
Barley, bus.	2,383	1	35,807	17,751
	$3,657	$1	$52,207	$29,296
Corn, bus.	868	2,335	8,705	37,198
	$1,375	$3,405	$14,882	$65,695
Oats, bus.	3,905	7,503	49,042	98,238
	$3,371	$6,076	$41,199	$84,990
Rye, bus.	895	466	28,825	5,438
	$1,529	$869	$55,220	$11,067
Wheat, bus.	13,687	21,319	123,237	70,007
	$33,102	$50,129	$297,550	$163,713
Flour, bbls.	1,620	714	23,297	18,516
	$17,837	$7,627	$258,957	$210,259
Beef, cnd., lbs.	1,794	9,999	50,649	120,358
	$613	$4,465	$19,500	$42,966
Beef, fr., lbs.	31,178	26,449	152,759	417,345
	$6,643	$6,111	$35,208	$86,175
Beef, pkld., lbs.	3,402	5,753	36,544	36,130
	$741	$1,190	$7,557	$6,422
Oleo oil, lbs.	6,810	1,316	62,443	62,007
	$2,084	$327	$18,254	$13,725
Bacon, lbs.	56,462	58,132	1,065,996	905,489
	$18,294	$17,130	$339,160	$255,444
Hams, etc., lbs.	13,091	25,430	564,267	478,146
	$4,367	$7,330	$180,244	$128,045
Lard, lbs.	41,017	46,025	655,150	483,808
	$13,674	$13,094	$206,667	$126,800
Neut. lard, lbs.	1,734	152	21,892	6,241
	$632	$45	$7,368	$1,593
Pork, pkld., lbs.	3,804	2,083	25,684	31,863
	$997	$455	$6,545	$7,506
Lard cmp., lbs.	3,134	8,823	119,681	28,282
	$861	$2,118	$30,167	$6,704
Milk, con., lbs.	88,801	56,561	705,803	452,498
	$12,980	$7,502	$100,330	$59,299

WHEAT EMBARGO LIFTED.

Wheat Director Barnes on Nov. 25 announced that effective on the 15th inst. the export and import embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be eliminated. Discussing the lifting of the embargo, Mr. Barnes said:

"This is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war, which must function when the Grain Corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transport conditions and also disorganized international finance will probably prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that, step by step, international trade may be reknit in the usual channels. Until this is fully accomplished, the Grain Corporation will continue to sell from its stocks of wheat and wheat flour the foreign trade that is not supplied under private business initiative.

"This release of embargo also permits Canadian wheat and wheat flour to enter American markets free of duty under rulings of the customs service. It is expected that this will greatly enlarge the United States' supply of spring wheat flours which are favorites in the baking trade and which, because of the partial crop failure in the Northwest this year, have been relatively in light supply."

He stated also that the sales of the Corporation from its accumulated stocks, largely in Western markets to American mills, under its advertised offer have amounted to about 30,000,000 bushels, and that in his opinion, the mills in all sections are now amply supplied with wheat, though some particular qualities of wheat are relatively in light supply.



MERCHANTS ELEVATOR CO.'S PLANT, DAVENPORT, IA.

BUYING GRAIN ON GRADES

Criticism of the Way in Which Many Country Grain Buyers Deal With Farmers When Buying Grain

By ROLLIN E. SMITH,
Grain Supervisor, Bureau of Markets.
Office at Chicago.

It is asserted by critics of the Federal grades for wheat that the grades can not be applied by country buyers, because of the lack of time. But that is not the real reason, in most instances, where grain is bought of the farmer on some basis other than the Federal grades.

The attention of the Bureau of Markets has been called to many instances where country elevator managers make no attempt to apply the Federal grades. A well-known Southwestern grain dealer who recently completed a tour of country stations has advised the Bureau of Markets of the conditions that he encountered. He said:

"Not only is there a lack of knowledge of the Federal grades among country dealers, but the most primitive methods are used by many in buying grain. Buyers rely almost wholly on the weight-per-bushel test. Yet some were using testers that had the teams fastened to the rings by wire or a bent nail. Furthermore, the weight was taken on the wheat without removing the dockage. Buyers are afraid to assess dockage against the farmers. They attempt to buy wheat with the dockage in at a reduced price."

The points brought out, which are charged to country grain buyers—(there are exceptions, of course) are:

(1) Lack of knowledge of the Federal grades; (2) only one test for wheat is made and that for the weight per bushel; (3) testers are often in such poor condition that an accurate test can not be made, and furthermore correct methods of filling the kettle are not followed; (4) weight per bushel test made on dirty wheat, that is, wheat from which the dockage has not been removed; and (5) buyers are afraid to assess dockage against farmers, but try to buy cheaply enough to offset the dockage.

Such conditions should not exist. For example, no man who buys grain from farmers should be ignorant of the Federal grades for wheat, shelled corn, and oats. Any grain buyer can easily familiarize himself with the few primary features of the grades. Every farmer has a right to demand, if he wishes to do so, that his wheat, shelled corn and oats, when he sells them, be graded and the price made accordingly, on a basis of the Federal grades.

This touches upon the fifth point in the above quotations, namely, "buyers are afraid to assess dockage against farmers but try to buy cheaply enough to offset the dockage." Thus the farmer, in effect, forces the buyer to ignore a correct and accurate method of arriving at the price basis but makes nothing by it.

Some line elevator companies complain that they lose on grade on the wheat bought in the country by their elevator managers. The wheat is graded lower, as a rule, at the terminal market than the grades given to the farmers by the companies' buyers. The companies do not tell the whole of the story, however. For not only are many buyers "afraid to assess dockage against the farmers," but they are also "afraid" to buy on grade, even when they are familiar with the grades. The farmer, as a rule, wants No. 1 grade for his wheat; or, if it is obviously not No. 1, he wants No. 2. So the buyer gives him his grade but offsets the grade by paying a little lower price than No. 1 or No. 2, or by not allowing full weight; or, in states where dockage is charged, one or two pounds a bushel is discounted for dockage. The farmer is pleased, for he got the grade he wanted, and the buyer holds his customer. If the buyer is buying and shipping on his own account, the incident is closed when the farmer is paid; but if the buyer is an agent for others, the incident is the beginning of trouble and dissatisfaction. Much of the wheat bought from the farmer as No. 1 does not grade No. 1 at the terminal market to which it is shipped because it wasn't No. 1 when bought and the buyer knew it; and he didn't pay for No. 1. But when the buyer is the agent for a line elevator company or a farmers' elevator company, the company is dissatisfied because it "loses on grade"; dissatisfied because the licensed inspectors at the terminal do not give the same grade as their agent gave to the farmer.

It is a mistaken policy on the part of the farmer to insist that his wheat shall be graded No. 1 when the grain is not entitled to that grade. The buyer who overgrades in order to please his customers and then underweighs or assesses more dockage than is justified is equally unfair both to the farmer and to the company for whom he is buying.

Reports from the different grain states, however, are to the effect that here and there country grain buyers are buying wheat from the farmers by Federal grades. Such buyers are holding their customers and the farmers, when they understand that the elevator manager is buying strictly by Federal grade, seem better satisfied than to have a buyer make a price without any definite standard as a basis.

It is, of course, impossible for a buyer to apply many tests to every load of wheat hauled to his elevator, nor is this necessary. An elevator has a limited number of customers and the buyer usually knows every farmer personally. Furthermore, he knows the quality and condition of his grain after a load or two has been marketed. The buyer may easily make the necessary tests on a sample from the first load and keep the sample as a type sample of that farmer's wheat or corn or oats for the remainder of the season. It is not unusual, in some localities, for a farmer to bring a sample of his wheat to the buyer soon after thrashing and offer to sell his crop on the basis of a price made on the sample, with the understanding that the wheat when hauled shall be equal to the sample. This gives the buyer plenty of time to apply all tests necessary to establish the correct grade of the grain.

Buying by Federal grade in the country seems largely a matter of inclination on the part of the buyer, except when the buyers are not familiar with the grades. When the Federal grades are not applied, it is not because of lack of time nor for any other logical reason. One point should be borne in mind in this connection: that is, it is not necessary for the country buyer to test every load of wheat, corn or oats that is offered at his elevator. As a rule, he knows every farmer in his locality. A test of the first load or two of a farmer's crop will, under normal conditions, give a fairly correct idea of the quality and condition of that farmer's grain. Every load hauled will, of course, be closely examined. If there is any material difference between later loads and the first two or three, the buyer will at once detect it. A country buyer should know every customer's grain at the beginning of every crop season just as well as he knows every team, and he can tell his customer's horses as far as he can see them.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at Aberdeen.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

June 22-24.—American Seed Trade Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

Officers Elected.

Officers elected at Omaha of the Nebraska State Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Livestock Ass'n were J. C. Canady of Minden, president for his seventeenth term; E. P. Hubbard of Juanita, vice-president; John W. Shorthill, secretary. New directors for the year are Eric Johnson of Hastings and J. R. Morrison of Chappell.

FROM SHANTUNG, CHINA

Immense Population of the Famous Peninsula—How Agriculture Is Carried On—Some of the Principal Products.

By WILLIAM BOOTH.

CHEFOO, NORTH CHINA.—[Special correspondence.]—Next to Belgium, Shantung is the most densely populated place in the world. Its thirty-eight and odd million people result in a density of 683 men, women and children to the square mile. But, unlike Belgium, Shantung's mining and manufacturing industries have not yet become developed, so that the population is dependent very largely upon the land for a livelihood. Needless to say, farming and gardening are along intense lines.

In the main, agriculture is devoted to the producing of food supplies. Little if any cotton, hemp, etc., are grown. At the present time, probably no opium is cultivated. However, within the last few years, along the Shantung Railway, in the neighborhood of Weihsien, large tracts, I understand, are being planted to tobacco under the direction of the British-American Tobacco Co.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal grains grown are wheat, millet corn, a kind of broom-corn called kao-liang, and the oil bean, if such may be considered grain. Perhaps half of the land each year produces two crops. If a field is allowed to rest during the winter, kao-liang and millet are planted in the spring. If not, winter wheat or winter peas are planted in the fall and harvested in May or June, after which corn and beans, generally planted together, or sweet potatoes, are put in.

The climate of Shantung is somewhat like that of Virginia; and this is shown by the similarity of crops. Chinese tobacco has been grown for hundreds of years and the same is true of native peanuts. About sixty years ago, Rev. Charles R. Mills introduced the cultivation of western peanuts, which are several times as large as Chinese peanuts, and today in all the less fertile, sandy districts big crops of western peanuts are produced.

INFLUENCES AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is governed very much by the wet and dry seasons. July and August, and sometimes September, are the rainy months, and outside of these months there are very few extended rain spells. May and June are the driest months of the year. In the autumn there are occasional rainfalls and in the winter moderate snowfalls. As soon as the spring crops are harvested the fields are prepared so that with the first shower the second crop may be put in. Kao-liang, which is planted in the spring, is a very sturdy grain, living through the driest weather, and thriving in the rainy season, suffering little harm from the heavy rains, unless they continue too late into the fall.

The winter wheat flourishes from the moisture received from the snowfalls and the occasional spring rains, and unless it is too dry it ripens beautifully and yields a bountiful harvest in the dry months of May or June. Corn, of course, prospers in the rainy season, if it is not overwhelmingly wet.

SIZE OF SHANTUNG FARMS.

The average farm is about twenty mu of land. It takes six mu to make an acre, so that three or four acres make a fair farm in Shantung. If a man has more land than that, he generally rents it out. The size of a farm is determined by the amount of land which the average family can handle to advantage. As farming is still done in a very prim way, as far as handling the lan crops is concerned, the employme too many animals or too much help renders larger farms unprof Further, the amount of fertiliz one's disposal is bound to limi amount of land cultivated by an family.

THE DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER.

Perhaps nothing is so importa all China as fertilizer and no p are more resourceful than the Ch in procuring it. Commercial ferti has of course not become a large with the Chinese farmer; and as usually a man of small means, he depend almost entirely upon wh can secure from his own closets barns or from the highways. In winter, the farmer, having little e do, spends most of his time on the lic roads with a basket and a small gathering up every chance dro that he can find. If a traveler ha to be near a village (and all the ers live in small hamlets and villa when his horse or mule, or possibl donkey, lets fall a dropping, thes sourceful fertilizer gatherers, boys and grown men, will all scra to see who can get it, as street ur in America scramble for a chance per let fall on the sidewalk near t Every possible bit of manure, hum animal, is diligently gathered da day the year round, mixed with soi formed into the sun dried cake stored in pits ready for use at proper time.

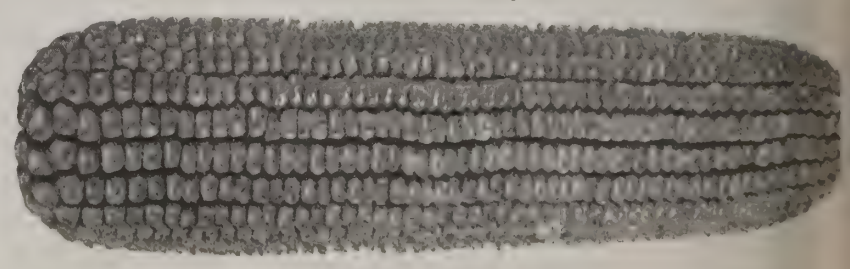
Harvest time in Shantung, a America, is a very important time in the days of Naomi and Ruth, s day in China, men, women and dren all take a hand; and the w gleaners are present as well. In ea Shantung, the grain is all pulle by the roots, bound into bundles, carried to the threshing floor, whe is dealt with just as it was in the of old.

Corn Market Outlook.

Our corn market is feeling the e of light receipts and no stocks, w together with the apparently hop coal strike situation and the Me situation, is giving the bulls more age, while the bears are covering short corn freely. The prospect o creased receipts is some better, as t seem to be a few more cars, and farmer is ready to sell his surplus and particularly in Iowa the pros are for a large movement if the roads can haul it. So it is large case of cars and coal, with no im diate prospect of the situation bein lieved, so for the present we must pect a nervous market with wide tuations.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chic*

WILL THE STRAIN WIN?

Fred C. Palin, Newton, Ind., who the Kellogg prize for the best ea corn during the 1909 season, which $1,000. Although a renter (at l until recently, if not now) he is a cessful farmer, an investigator everything combined that a succes farmer should be. As an expert bre of corn he brought this ear of c shown in the picture, down to date, proved and enlarged from 1909, and hibited it with 270 others at the In national Show at Chicago, now draw to its close. The question was, at of this writing, winners then not ing been announced, will the strain f the 1909 prize bring down the m this year as it did then?



INDIANA PRIZE EAR.

AR DEMURRAGE RULES

Car Demurrage Rules by the Rail-Administration as Embodied in I. C. C. No. 4 Universally Applicable.

Transportation Department of icago Board of Trade says: "The ing demurrage rule has been pub- to become effective Dec. 1, 1919, ain, seeds, grain screenings and creenings:

all grain held in transit, sub- Federal or State inspection, and ds (field or grass, grain screen- r seed screenings, held in transit, to recognized official inspection, me for disposition will expire at . of the day that inspection is ed by the inspection authorities before 11 a. m. No additional me will be allowed for reinspec- r appeal. The bulletin form of may be used in lieu of written of arrival to the consignee.'

ached hereto is copy of the in- ons issued by the terminal man- re giving the details of the oper- f the new rule.

ase note that prior and subse- to the time that the representa- f the carriers are on the exchange disposition orders may be filed nd bills of lading receipted for by esentative of the carriers con- with the Transit Department, n Freight Inspection Bureau, now ted in Room 14 Board of Trade g. While the time for filing dispo- orders free from demurrage runs m. of the day that inspection is rd by 11 a. m., the trade is urged inue the present practice of giv- ders by 2 p. m. to the greatest possible. It is readily appre- that orders not in the hands of d men by at least 4:30 p. m. can- acted upon the same day, result- the cars not being switched out yards until the following day. a very important matter, both per and carrier, in the interest erving the use of equipment and as many car days as possible, lly at this time of extreme car e.

to seeds, grain screenings and reenings, where sampled by the of Trade Sampling Department, time for disposition will expire m. of the day that samples are d by the Board of Trade Sam- epartment on or before 11 a. m. ry important, therefore, that the o-operate with the Board of Sampling Department in giving partment prompt advice of ship- these commodities.

Bulletin 493 (published herein k on p. 11 (1243), sets forth the consignment Rule effective on or Dec. 1, 1919. Under such rule s a reconsignment charge of $2 in addition to any demurrage where disposition order is given ent to the expiration of the free der the demurrage rule."

s Governing Grain Inspection Subsequent to Nov. 30th.

new demurrage rule governing ne for the disposition of grain, ld for Federal, state or official on, effective Monday, Dec. 1, eads as follows:

2. FREE TIME ALLOWED (Ex- .—

Chicago, Illinois, and Kansas an.-Mo. On all grain held in subject to Federal or state in- , and on seeds (field or grass), creenings or seed screenings, transit, subject to recognized of- spection, free time for disposi- l expire at 6:00 p. m. of the day spection is reported by the in- authorities on or before 11:00 No additional free time will be for reinspection or appeal. The form of notice may be used in written notice of arrival to the ee.'

he free time for furnishing dis- under the new grain inspection ires at 6:00 p. m. of the date on is reported on or before 11:00 a. m., it has been deemed advisable in order to promote coöperation and effect the prompt handling of disposition orders filed by consignees, to establish a central office in the Board of Trade building where consignees may lodge orders and surrender bills of lading for which a proper receipt will be given up to 6:00 p. m. This will be accomplished by designating the Board of Trade Agency as representative of all lines to accept and act upon disposition orders filed there. Agents who are now sending representatives to the Board of Trade to pick up orders filed prior to 2:00 p. m. may continue that practice.

"To promote car efficiency, also uniformity in the handling of grain, there has been adopted for this district a combination grain bulletin notice and car card. This combination bulletin notice and car cards (sample attached) is put up in sets consisting of the following:

"(1) A white copy to be delivered to consignee with the grain sample by the State Grain Inspection Department, after sample has been graded.

"(2) A pink copy for use of agent only, as a record from which demurrage free time will be computed.

"(3) A yellow copy for use of the State Grain Inspection Department as a permanent record.

"(4) A car card, distinctive in appearance and entirely different from any other card in use. It first serves as notice to yardmen and grain samplers that the car so carded is a car of grain held for sampling. The end portion of the card is perforated and is to be removed by the grain sampler after sample has been drawn, the removal changing the card so that it is distinguishable from its original appearance, and in its changed form serves as notice to yard men and others concerned that the car has been sampled and is now being held for disposition. The back of the removed portion of the card is to be used by the sampler for making memorandum of car initial, number, name of consignee, contents, and the number of the seals broken.

"This office (district manager U. S. R. administration) will furnish an initial supply for approximately thirty days' use and it is desired that each road furnish their own future supplies.

"Attention is called to the importance in the issuance of bulletin notices of showing all the information called for by the form, especial attention being drawn to the necessity of showing the hour as well as the date such bulletin notices are issued. The bulletin notices may be numbered. The lower portion of the white copy of the bulletin notice below the heavy black line headed 'For use of State Grain Inspection Department' is for their sole use.

"All three copies of the bulletin notice must be delivered by the yard office to the sampler, who will indicate in space headed 'Sampler receipt stamp here' the date and hour bulletin notices are received by him.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN AT STATE GRAIN INSPECTION HEADQUARTERS.

"Where grain is inspected at the main office of the State Grain Inspection Department all three copies of the bulletion notice will be placed by the grain sampler in the bag with the sample and when grade is given the date of inspection and whether before 11:00 a. m. or after 11:00 a. m. will be stamped on all three copies in the space headed 'Grain Inspector's Stamp here.' The consignee's copy will then accompany the grain sample to the Board of Trade, the agent's copy will be retained in the Grain Inspection Office to be later gathered up by the carrier's representatives, and the State Grain Inspection Department's copy will be retained on file as a permanent record.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN AT OUTER YARDS.

"Where grain is given in one of the outer inspection offices, the samplers will handle the bulletin notices in like manner; but the grain inspectors, in addition to placing the consignee's copy in the bag with the sample, will place the agent's copy and the State Grain Inspection Department's copy in packages in the baskets containing the inspected samples, also a list made up in triplicate which will show date, name of inspector and number and initial of the cars represented by the samples in the basket. If such samples reach the floor of the Board of Trade before 11:00 a. m., demurrage free time will be computed from the inspection stamp date shown on each of the bulletin notices.

"However, if such samples do not reach the Board of Trade until after 11:00 a. m. then a representative of the carriers stationed on the floor of the Board of Trade will stamp each of the sheets showing inspection reported after 11:00 a. m., the copy of such sheet to be retained by the carrier's representative, the second copy to be sent to Mr. J. S. Brown of the Chicago Board of Trade (and similar officer at Kansas City), representing the consignees, and the third copy to be given to the State Grain Inspection Department for a permanent file. Where the sheets are so stamped, the State Grain Inspection Department's representative will at once re-stamp the agent's and State Grain Inspection Department's copies of the bulletin notices and the free time for disposition will be computed according to the corrected stamped date. The delivery of the samples to the consignees will not be delayed for the purpose of re-stamping the consignee's bulletin notice.

"The Joint Railroad Office will collect agent's copies of bulletin notices from Grain Inspection Department and arrangements should be made by agents to have a messenger call at that office at stated times for the purpose of picking up such bulletin notices, also any disposition orders, bills of lading, etc., taken up by him.

"It is understood that the procedure outlined with respect to grain inspected by the State Grain Inspection Department will apply also to seeds and screenings (grain or seeds) sampled by the Board of Trade Sampling Department.

STATION DEMURRAGE RECORDS ON GRAIN.

"With the inauguration of the new grain inspection rule effective Dec. 1st, it is essential that an accurate record of the handling of cars loaded with grain, be maintained, this record to give a complete history of each car of grain from the time of its arrival until its final forwarding.

"The importance of keeping this record cannot be too strongly urged so that you can readily determine whether cars are being unnecessarily delayed and if so where such delay is occurring and apply the necessary remedy."

J. H. BRINKERHOFF.

General Rules.

The new car demurrage rules of the Railroad Administration are embodied in Tariff I. C. C. No. 4, containing charges applicable under Federal-controlled and non-Federal roads, becoming effective Dec. 1. This tariff, making numerous changes in the rules now effective, contains the important new provisions. The section imposing additional penalties for detention and equipment, which applies only in connection with lines under Federal control, provides as follows:

1. On refrigerator cars, $10 per day after 5 days.

2. On cars loaded with lumber held for consignment, $10 per car after 48 hours.

3. These charges will be assessed regardless of whether cars are held on railroad hold tracks or delivery tracks, including consignee's or other private holdings, and will be in addition to any existing demurrage and storage charges. While no change is made in the free time allowance for loading or unloading, the new tariff contains the following explanations: "Loading" includes the furnishing of forwarding directions on outbound cars.

"Unloading" includes (a) surrender of bill of lading on shipments billed "to order"; (b) payment of lawful freight charges when required prior to delivery of the car; (c) furnishing a "turnover order" (an order for delivery to another party) after car has been placed for delivery and no additional movement of the car is made.

"When the same car is both unloaded and reloaded," says the tariff, "each transaction will be treated as independent of the other. This will also apply to industries performing their own switching service, in which case the industry must notify the carrier date and time car was unloaded.

"When the address of a consignee does not appear on billing, and is not known, the notice of arrival must be deposited in the United States mail, enclosed in a standard envelope bearing return address, same to be preserved on file if returned. An impression copy shall be retained, and when notice is sent or given on a postal card the impression shall be of both sides.

"When the owner requests that original point of shipment be omitted on reconsigned cars, this information shall not be shown on notice of arrival at destination.

"When carload freight is refused at destination, notice of such refusal shall within 24 hours thereafter, be sent by wire to consignor, when known, to agent at point of shipment, who shall be required promptly to notify the shipper if known.

"When unclaimed perishable carload freight has not been disposed of within two days from the first 7 A. M. after the day on which notice of arrival has been sent or given to consignee, notice to that effect shall be sent by wire.

"When other carload freight is unclaimed within five days from the first 7 A. M. after the day on which notice of arrival has been sent or given to the consignee, a notice to that effect shall be sent by wire."

In the event consignee or party entitled to receive shipment serves notice upon the delivering carrier of refusal to accept delivery at the point named in the notice sent or given, the car will be held awaiting opportunity to deliver on the specially designated track.

"Private cars which have been loaded on the tracks of their owners, received from such tracks and held by the carrier for forwarding directions, are subject to demurrage charges from the first 7 A. M. after they are received until proper forwarding directions are furnished, with no free time allowance and without notice.

"When the consignee makes request in writing for the name of the consignor, point of shipment and (or), if transferred in transit, the initials and number of the original car, to enable him to identify the shipment in a car placed or tendered for delivery on other than public delivery track, such information will be furnished; but consignee shall not be entitled to additional free time unless such request has been served on the carrier's agent within the prescribed free time, in which event the time between the receipt of the request and the compliance therewith will not be computed against the consignee."

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
Feb.	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
Mar.	683,064	7,658,166	10,333,771	4,837,452
April	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
May	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
June	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811 315
July	587,816	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Aug.	816,412	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
Sept.	1,209,561	2,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
Oct.	868,421	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
Nov.	.....	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
Dec.	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Yr.	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

Market Uncertainties.

No one knows what this market will do. This coal strike and the general business of the country is certainly in a chaotic condition. Unless the shorts in December corn can get under cover, they may force the cash considerably higher.—*Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis.*

The Letter Box

Will Build.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We expect to build a new elevator at Cooks, Ohio, early next spring and will soon purchase some belting, elevator supplies, cleaners, etc., for its equipment.—*C. H. Clark Grain Co., per C. H. Clark, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.*

Will Build This Winter.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I expect to build a new elevator this winter and will make some repairs in the three-story building in which I am now installing some machinery. I will want a lot of elevator equipment.—*Geo. W. Parker, Kingsley, Mich.*

Closed Out Seed Department.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have closed out our seed department as a separate department of our business and have no manager in charge of this branch as formerly, and confine ourselves to only a very few items in the seed line.—*Rumble & Wensel Co., Natchez, Miss.*

New Change.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: I. R. Roamer & Son have sold their interest in the Sylvia Milling Co. and purchased the Larned Mill & Elevator plant at Larned, Kans., and intend rebuilding the elevator and enlarging it and modernizing the mill plant and put it in operation next season.—*I. R. Roamer, Larned Milling Co., Larned, Kans.*

Sold Elevator and Bought Mill.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have sold the elevator which we recently purchased from Newman & Morton, to James Lacey, formerly with J. F. Westrand & Co. We have bought the Laurel Milling & Grain Company's house at this place, taking possession the 18th of November. We will conduct a general flour, feed and grain business. —*J. R. Durrie, Laurel, Nebr.*

Resigned—New Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: F. V. Uridil has resigned his position as manager for the Farmers' Co-operative Mercantile Company at this place. Up to this writing they have not been able to find a man to fill the vacancy. Mr. Uridil has accepted a position with the Crowell Lumber and Grain Company, at Clarkson, Nebr.

Corn picking in this vicinity is nearly completed. The corn is of a good quality and averages about 45 bu. per acre.

The new crop of corn has not started to move to the market yet, but will in the course of a week or ten days.—*Herman Hamel, agent, Nye Schneider, Fowler Company, Leigh, Nebr.*

Telegraph Company Liability.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: In your issue of Nov. 5th you carried an item stating that the Supreme Court of Illinois on Oct. 31st handed down an opinion holding void the provisions in telegraph blanks which exempt the telegraph companies from liability for their errors unless the message is repeated or insured. Moreover, you state that in light of this decision the sender can therefore recover damage he sustains by errors made by the telegraph company. We would like to know whether or not this decision was rendered in a case wherein the message was an interstate or an intra-state one. It is our understanding that in all cases wherein an interstate message is in question the provisions referred to herein have been held as binding on the sender, but we believe it is the practice of state courts where the message in question is an intra-state one that the provisions referred to are held void.

We have a case regarding the liability of the Mackey Telegraph Company for error in transmission on an unrepeated, uninsured, interstate message, and we have been advised by different authorities that the clause limiting liability for errors in transmission as carried in these blanks is binding. Possibly the case to which you refer in the item, as noted, was opposite to all previous opinions we have had respecting a similar matter.—*Westbrook Grain & Milling Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.*

[The decision in the case mentioned appears on another page, with editorial comment in second editorial page.—EDITOR.]

BUCKWHEAT IS THE NATIONAL PANCAKE.

When buckwheat years ago first secured its supremacy as the premier product for the "National Pancake," it was largely used in what we now call the "old-fashioned" way—a sour batter, kept in a stone jar, renewed each night and sweetened by soda before baking; although it was also used in the old days as the chief ingredient in "self-rising" buckwheat, which was the original "ready-for-use" pancake flour of this country. By this same "old-fashioned" method the greater part of what we now call "plain" buckwheat is still used by the private consumer. However, the introduction of the so-called "pancake flours" within recent years and the education of the public by lavish advertising to the merits of this innovation has made the "old-fashioned" way of making buckwheat cakes obsolete in many households, so that today far more buckwheat is consumed in this country in the shape of "self-rising" mixtures than in the "old-fashioned" way.

The mixtures differ from the so-called "pancake flours" only to the extent that buckwheat is the principal cereal used, the purpose being to secure from it the necesary buckwheat flavor, while lightness in texture is procured from other cereals. Buckwheat flavor in the maximum degree can only safely be incorporated in the product when the most efficient process of "kiln-drying" is used, and while flavor has always been the principal factor in differentiating one mill's product from another, when used in the "old-fashioned" way this factor of flavor is far more important when the product is to be used in "self-rising" mixtures. For this purpose also the "kiln-drying" process is not only necessary as a *sine qua non* of flavor, but absolutely essential in reducing the moisture contents to such a degree that premature chemical action will not be excited between the "self-rising" elements, otherwise quick deterioration would occur.

Of all cereal products that enter into these mixtures, buckwheat is the highest priced. Therefore, costs of these mixtures are materially governed by the degree of flavor possessed by the buckwheat product that is used. To secure a common degree of flavor in the mixture, the stronger the buckwheat flavor the less percentage that need be used and the lower the cost; while the weaker the flavor the greater percentage required and the higher the cost. Or of two mixtures, each having an equal percentage of buckwheat but differing only that in one is used a patent white buckwheat and in the other a straight dark, the latter will be found by actual baking test to possess over double the buckwheat flavor of the other.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.*

The farmers affiliated with the Society of Equity, the Nonpartisan League and the other radical misfits, which recently held a convention or conference at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, adopted a resolution urging Government ownership of probably everything in sight except their own property—land. Among the distinguished speakers at this conference was Carl Vrooman, some time assistant secretary of agriculture and a very large land owner in Illinois, who 'fessed he had while in the Department work urged strongly all coöperative organizations.

CORN PRICES.

Higher prices for corn have been predicted on the ground that all other commodities were advancing. Action of markets during the war, particularly a spread of $1.50 between corn and oats, thoroughly demonstrated that the theory of relative prices is untenable. Now, if there be no relation between the various grains, on what assumption can higher corn values be argued because clothing, shoes, etc., ad infinitum, are advancing? If we are forced to paw two or three prices for some one article, it does not follow that we will voluntarily pay a like proportion for other necessities. The recent advance in price is simply a natural adjustment between the deferred deliveries and the "spot" market, the deferred deliveries having been prematurely depressed below the present worth, viz: the price of current arrivals. The crop is sufficiently large to insure ultimately lower prices, but faulty distribution will delay the decline to normal levels. World's crop 15 per cent greater than last year and 5 per cent larger than five year average does not suggest permanent enhancement of prices.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

DE-CONTROL OF WHEAT.

"Subscribers write to us to ask if it is not now possible to give the Government a lead in the direction of de-controlling trade in the least objectionable manner possible," says *Broomhall.* "We are quite of opinion that it would be to the benefit of the grain trade as a whole, and it would favor the best interests of our country if control could be done away with, and trading resumed on prewar lines; but, although we should very much like to see the end of control at an early date, yet we very much doubt whether it is possible to de-control the wheat trade in this country whilst control is maintained in the United States, in Canada, Australia, India, Russia and Roumania. There is, in fact, at the present time practically no free trade in wheat, Argentina being the only exporter where export purchases on the open market are possible."

FOOD PRICES INCREASE.

Despite the Government's spectacularly wordy campaign to reduce living costs, the prices of many articles of food showed further advances in October. The monthly report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics listed increases as follows: Eggs and rice, 6 per cent each; potatoes and raisins, 4 per cent; evaporated and fresh milk, coffee and prunes, 3 per cent; pork chops, butter, cornmeal, rolled oats, navy beans and sugar, 2 per cent; canned salmon, oleomargarine, cheese, bread, macaroni and oranges, 1 per cent; ham, nutmargarine and tea showed an increase of less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Effect of Profit Taking.

The gradual but persisent rise for the past ten days has brought out enough profit taking to keep the market in a healthy condition; and the outlook from the supply and demand viewpoint is more encouraging to holders than to short sellers.—*Logan & Bryan, Chicago.*

Visible Supply of Oats.

Official statement of the visible of oats weekly, compared with weeks of previous three years:

		(Final 00 omitted.)		
		1918.	1917.	1916.
Dec.	7..	28,733,0	16,770,0	49,470,0
Dec.	14..	28,731,0	15,875,0	50,626,0
Dec.	21..	30,753,0	17,080,0	50,404,0
Dec.	28..	34,109,0	17,657,0	48,823,0
		1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan.	4..	34,828,0	16,917,0	48,797,0
Jan.	11..	33,479,0	16,101,0	46,509,0
Jan.	18..	32,373,0	16,145,0	45,524,0
Jan.	25..	29,482,0	14,057,0	43,975,0
Feb.	1..	30,505,0	13,789,0	42,675,0
Feb.	8..	30,577,0	13,879,0	41,633,0
Feb.	15..	30,115,0	13,987,0	39,538,0
Feb.	22..	29,008,0	13,338,0	38,413,0
Mar.	1..	27,666,0	13,947,0	36,740,0
Mar.	8..	27,453,0	15,159,0	35,995,0
Mar.	15..	26,844,0	17,103,0	36,101,0
Mar.	22..	25,355,0	17,009,0	34,879,0
Mar.	29..	22,882,0	18,098,0	34,191,0
Apr.	5..	21,487,0	19,037,0	32,938,0
Apr.	12..	20,989,0	20,270,0	31,417,0
Apr.	19..	20,987,0	20,270,0	29,765,0
Apr.	26..	21,540,0	21,911,0	28,933,0
May	3..	21,507,0	20,724,0	25,923,0
May	10..	20,631,0	21,396,0	24,918,0
May	17..	19,126,0	20,514,0	22,907,0
May	24..	16,680,0	20,496,0	19,731,0
May	31..	15,827,0	20,822,0	17,454,0
June	7..	16,922,0	18,542,0	16,690,0
June	14..	14,973,0	16,760,0	13,793,0
June	21..	15,635,0	13,639,0	11,477,0
June	28..	18,094,0	13,227,0	9,741,0
July	5..	19,055,0	12,246,0	8,835,0
July	12..	18,923,0	10,748,0	8,206,0
July	19..	17,968,0	10,178,0	8,955,0
July	26..	19,317,0	9,507,0	8,266,0
Aug.	2..	20,481,0	7,876,0	6,679,0
Aug.	9..	20,539,0	8,555,0	6,233,0
Aug.	16..	19,321,0	21,110,0	6,236,0
Aug.	23..	18,935,0	15,028,0	5,285,0
Aug.	30..	19,411,0	19,309,0	7,277,0
Sept.	6..	20,569,0	21,892,0	8,967,0
Sept.	13..	21,023,0	24,075,0	10,824,0
Sept.	20..	20,928,0	26,059,0	12,637,0
Sept.	27..	20,260,0	26,157,0	14,165,0
Oct.	4....	19,552,0	24,689,0	14,833,0
Oct.	11..	19,504,0	23,874,0	15,323,0
Oct.	18..	19,121,0	22,264,0	16,340,0
Oct.	25..	19,035,0	22,211,0	16,760,0
Nov.	1..	19,196,0	22,050,0	17,453,0
Nov.	8..	19,042,0	21,613,0	18,514,0
Nov.	15..	18,610,0	22,660,0	18,533,0
Nov.	22..	17,293,0	25,119,0	17,998,0
Nov.	29..	16,922,0	29,143,0	18,595,0

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from prin United States ports, as reported b Chief of the Bureau of Statistics o Department of Commerce for month for four years were as follo

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	19
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,9
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,0
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,5
Apr.	2,070,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,3
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,5
June	6,164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,8
July	4,333,842	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,3
Aug.	4,673,874	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,5
Sept.	5,267,200	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,1
Oct.	3,904,667	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,7
Nov.	.....	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,3
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,1
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,4

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all U States ports, as reported by the of the Bureau of Statistics of the partment of Commerce for each m for four years, were as follows, no cluding rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	19
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,3
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,537	1,178,870	1,2
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,2
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,0
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,6
June	7,121,660	266,259	739,861	1,1
July	2,000,406	213,466	367,016	4
Aug.	548,028	212,243	97,749	5
Sept.	1,142,812	308,017	136,856	1,0
Oct	895,016	466,100	1,248,128	1,6
Nov.	.....	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,0
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,6
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,7

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHE

The following table, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER, fr Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic and Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-
July	13,624,000	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967
August	20,310,000	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348
September	24,816,000	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513
October	20,979,000	24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111
November	.....	21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617
December	.....	33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620
January	.....	22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705
February	.....	15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355
March	.....	20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954
April	.....	31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040
May	.....	26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915
June	.....	32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247
Exports, year.	.....	287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590
Atlantic expts.	.....	.....	126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691
Pacific exports	.....	.....	5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899

TRADE MENTION

out, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., the contracts for the mill equipof new plants being built by the Milling Co., and the Liberty Mill-o., both at Kansas City, Mo.

Spenst Grain Cleaner Co., of on, N. D., has been incorporated a capital of $150,000 by Jacob ., Eva Spenst and Christ Mekkelor the purpose of manufacturing grain cleaner and agricultural chinery.

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery xtensive distributors of tractors, machinery, steel tanks, etc., ans the opening of a Kansas City E. E. Laws, as manager, operatbusiness under the name Twin o., located at 1320 W. 12th St., rry a stock of equipment and con-general selling business. Similar ution through offices at Peoria, and Indianapolis is indicatve of panson of this old and large Minis house.

Robinson & Co., Chicago, recogas one of the foremost livestock ssion houses of the country, and ining offices in all of the large and southwestern terminal s of the country, are leaders in ways than one. Their 1920 cals the first of the long procession ually reaches our desk. As usis a most attractive example of lhographer's art, depicting this four paintings, "The Village," illage Blacksmith," "The Village and "The Village Cobbler."

L. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, s just returned from his first va- in seventeen years, or there- The accuracy of the period is able because it was a fishing trip ohn A. Smith of Flower & Co., E. T. Stanford of Stanford Seed Effalo; and J. Charles McCullough has. McCullough Seed Co., Cin- In commenting on the business bs Reynolds Taylor Co., operating of 15 country elevators, with a le and retail feed business at dsville and Lafayette and a seed s at Crawfordsville, Mr. Reynolds While it is true that we are doing feed business, we are not manu-s, but are particularly pleased e volume of our seed storage and business. It has been doubled and the future is very bright."

CROP REPORTS.

[Concluded from p. 27.]

We do not anticipate any in- in cattle feeding as our acreage is very short. We are receiving amount of corn from the farmwhich we are paying $1.35 to er bushel. Most all of our ere planted to wheat. Our acreis year is only a fraction of what ally raise.

yer (7): About 80% of the corn s been husked. No increase in eeding. Corn is not being offered $1.25 to $1.30 is being offered aners.

anton (8): 40% of the corn husked. Will be no increase in eeding. No surplus corn here. farmers $1.20 to $1.25.

Center (4): 25% of corn now Cattle feeding will decrease 20% owing to the short corn Feeders are paying $1.25. r has been very warm and corn tried out sufficiently enough to

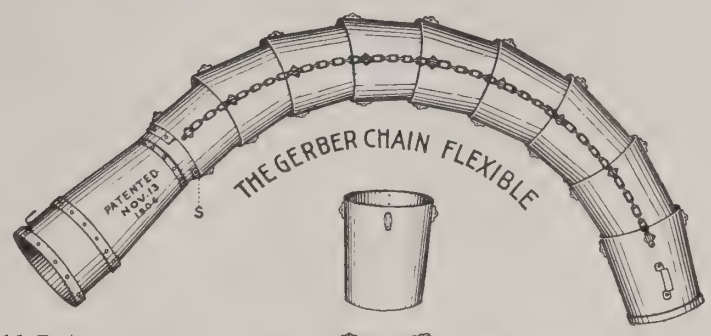
ille: About 75% of corn is No increase in cattle feeding unt of scarcity of feed in this Price $1.35, 70 lbs., when corn gan to move, in order to stimrmers to sell as there was hardcorn raised.

Vista (8): There is no corn to nd will have to ship in. Wheat ng fine, and is going to go in ter in fine shape.

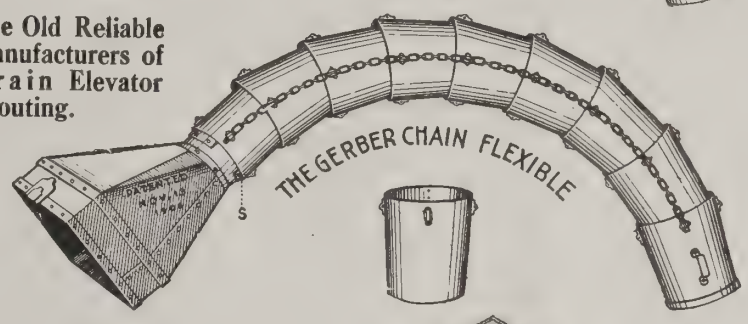
Gerber Products Are Sold on Their Merits

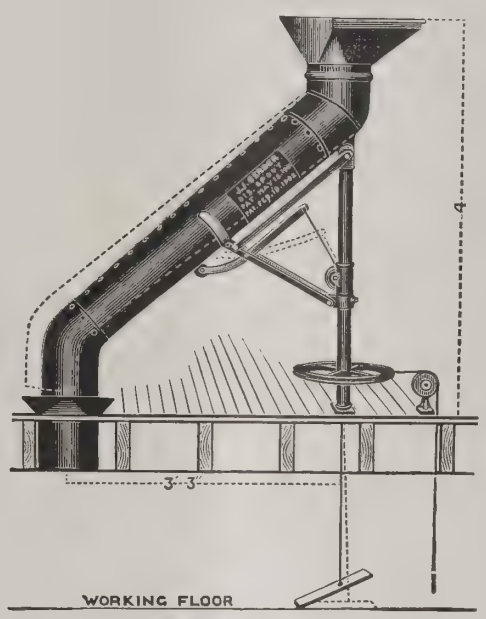
For They Are Practical and Durable at Right Prices

Double and Single Distributing Spouts and Four-lug Telescope Flexible Loading Spouts Have No Equals.

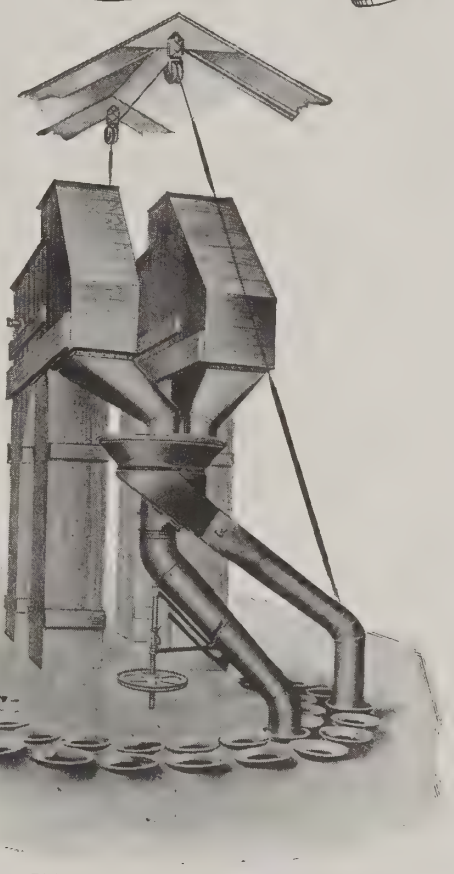


The Old Reliable Manufacturers of Grain Elevator Spouting.

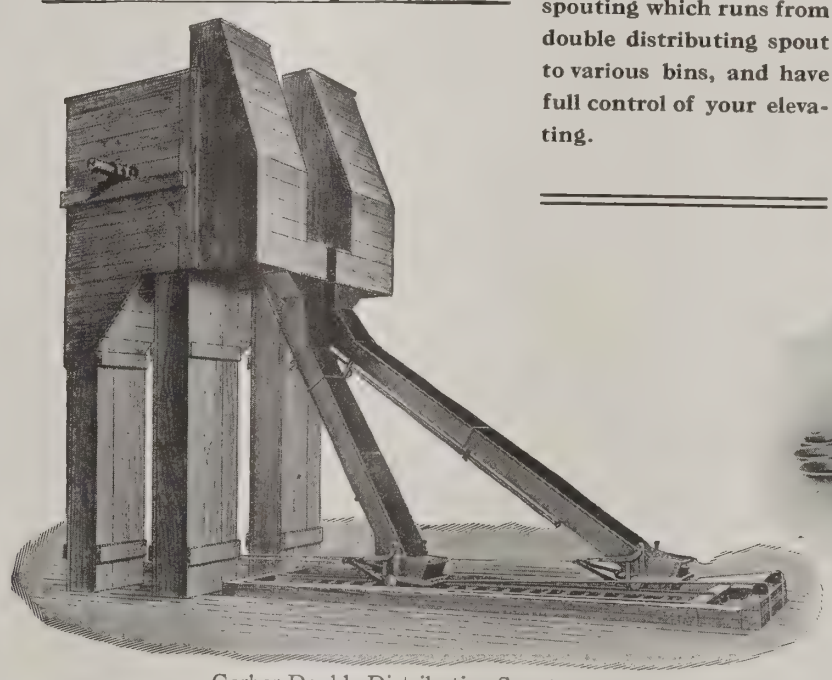




For a double leg elevator use a double distributing spout and save half the spouting which runs from double distributing spout to various bins, and have full control of your elevating.



Ibberson Double Distributing Spout



Gerber Double Distributing Spout

JAMES J. GERBER SEND FOR CATALOGS 128 Sixth Avenue South **Minneapolis, Minn.**

Junction City: About 75% of corn husked. 50% decrease in cattle feeding. Corn crop very light and practically none will be marketed. We pay $1.14 for ear corn, 70 lbs.

Sedan (9): Very little corn raised here this year. No increase in cattle feeding. Very little corn to sell. $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel offered to farmers.

Greensburg (6): 75% of the corn has been husked. Crop very poor and not enough for local consumption. Would pay $1.50 bu.

Concordia (4): 10% of corn husked. No corn being offered. $1.25 being offered for ear corn.

Hoxie (1): 20% of corn crop husked. Very little increase in feeding. $1.10 to $1.15 is being offered for ear corn.

Minneapolis (4): 50% of corn crop husked. Some increase in feeding. Very little corn being offered. $1.40 is being paid by feeders for corn.

Makeeney (4): There will be no corn marketed in this locality this season.

OKLAHOMA.

Altus: No corn husked, or offered for sale.

Miami (7): 30% of corn husked. We paid $1.40 for corn up to today, now $1.25.

El Reno (5): 25% of corn husked. We pay $1.25 per bu. for corn, ear mixed.

Kingfisher (4): 80% of corn husked. $1.25 to $1.40 is paid for corn.

Enid (4): 60% of corn husked. Decrease in cattle feeding. We pay $1.50 for corn.

Marshall (5): 50% of the corn crop now husked. Do not expect any increase in cattle feeding. No corn offered for sale. Farmers busy seeding late wheat and plowing for oats crop. Offering $1.50 for bushel corn to farmers.

Geary (2): 60% of corn husked. We pay $1.30 for corn.

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

PROBLEM OF BUYING CORN.

The general reports of our correspondents as given below indicate that the prices paid to farmers for corn cover rather of a wide range, varying from $1.00 to $1.50, depending no doubt upon the quality, local demand, general market outlet and the courage of the country buyer. The college professor or Bureau of Markets expert, in considering the prices being offered for corn as indicated in these reports, would no doubt say that there is unnecessary discrimination and that an injustice is being done which should be prevented and that in some instances that the prices are indicative of profiteering.

Neither the college professor or the Bureau of Markets expert has probably ever had sufficient experience to know anything of the risk of ownership involved in the buying, handling, shipping, selling and delivering corn, the possibility of deterioration, the fluctuation of market values, loss in transit, delays in transit, freight charges, interest charges, and all other incidental charges that must be covered by the difference between the price paid to the farmer and the price received for the grain after it is unloaded at destination.

Just at present cars are not available for the movement of corn from the surplus producing sections and there is not a sufficient amount of corn, notwithstanding the large quantity on the farms ready for shipment, being received at markets to give balance and maintain anything like normal conditions and relations between the cash and the future values.

The country shipper should carefully consider whether the market values as reflected at the present time on the grain exchanges is abnormal or not, because of the scarcity owing to transportation conditions, and whether he can afford to base his price to the farmer on the spot market value or should base his price on bids to arrive or the future delivery. If the present spot market is abnormal and the movement should increase, then in a comparative sense, the country shipper would probably be unable to realize on his corn accumulated in store and in transit during the time of such abnormal terminal market values.

What the Reports Show.

The general reports also indicate that there is some increase in cattle feeding in Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska but no increase in the other surplus corn producing states.

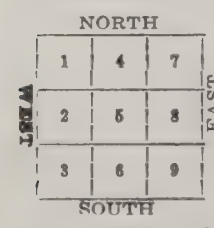
The reports also indicate that the percentage of the corn crop that has now been husked is approximately as follows: Ohio, 60; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 75; Iowa, 75; Nebraska, 70; Kansas, 50, and Oklahoma, 50.

General Reports.

The following general reports as to the percentage of the corn crop that has now been husked, cattle feeding and prices being paid to the farmers for corn are self-explanatory.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader as intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



OHIO.

Camden (2): 65% of corn is huked. We pay $1.10 to $1.20 per bushel of 70 lbs.

Bucyrus (4): 40% of corn husked. Just now the farmers are hurrying their hogs off to market on account of the prevalence of hog cholera. It is quite bad in this country just now. The hogs are only half fat, but better a little than nothing.

Xenia (3): 60% of corn husked. Decreased feeding of cattle. Farmers are not selling corn freely. Elevators are paying $1.10 to $1.15 per bushel for corn.

Eaton (2): About 70% of the corn husked. One dollar and ten cents to $1.20 is paid for corn.

Upper Sandusky (4): 60% of corn husked. We pay about $1.10 per bushel.

Blanchester (3): About 50% of corn husked. We pay $1.15 to $1.25 for 70 lbs. of corn.

Agosta (5): About 75% of corn husked. We pay $1.50 per cwt. for corn.

Circleville (6): About 20% of the corn has been husked. Do not anticipate an increase in cattle feeding. Corn is being offered freely by the farmers. Paying $1.10 to farmers for 70 lbs.

Greenville (2): 65% of corn husked. We pay $1.55 per cwt. for corn.

Sidney (2): 80% of corn husked. We are paying $1.15 per bu. for corn now. We look for steady movement of corn for next 30 days.

Portsmouth (6): 40% of corn husked. We pay $1.10 for corn.

Springfield (2): 20% of corn husked. We pay $1.00 to $1.10 for corn.

Rockford (1): 90% of corn crop has been husked. Do not anticipate increase in cattle feeding. We are paying $1.80 to $1.90 per cwt. to the farmers for corn.

Lima: About 75% of corn crop has now been husked. Most of the corn is being fed to cattle, etc., not much offered for sale at this time. It does not seem that there will be an increase in cattle feeding. We pay 90c per bu. for corn.

Liberty Center: About 80% of corn husked. Paying $1.65 per bu. for corn, 20% moisture. Corn good in this section.

Ansonia: About 45% of corn husked. We are paying $1.70 per cwt. for good corn.

Middletown: 60% of corn husked. We pay $1.20 per bu. for corn, 70 lbs.

INDIANA.

Winchester (8): 50% of the corn is husked. There will be 25% less cattle feeding than last year. Farmers are not selling corn.

Monticello (1): 75% of corn now husked. Do not anticipate increase in cattle feeding. Corn is not yet being offered freely by the farmers. One dollar and twenty-five cents down to $1.22 is being paid farmers for corn.

Waveland (2): 65% of corn husked. Corn selling around $1.25 per bushel at present time.

Kendallville: We think 75% of corn is husked. We will have an increase of 25% in feeding cattle. What corn is being sold is changing hands at $1.20 to $1.25 for 70 lbs.

Princeton: About 60% of corn is husked. $1.25 to $1.40 is being offered here for corn, but not much surplus.

Rensselaer: 90% of corn husked. $1.25 for ear corn.

Jasper: 60% of corn crop has been husked. $1.25 to $1.40 by bushel for corn.

Winimac: 80% of corn crop husked. We pay $1.05 to $1.25 for corn.

Tipton: 75% of corn is husked. Not much corn being offered. We pay $1.10 per bu.

Portland: About 50% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.05 to $1.10 per bu. for corn.

Decatur: 75% of corn husked. We pay $1.75 per cwt. for corn.

Wabash: 90% of corn husked. We pay $1.20 per bu. for corn.

Rushville: About 75% of corn husked. We are offering $1.25 for corn, but feeders are paying as high as $1.35 to $1.40 at the cribs.

Marion: 70% of corn husked. We pay $1.70 per cwt. for corn.

ILLINOIS.

Sparta (6): No corn here to husk. One dollar and forty cents to $1.50 being offered for corn.

Eureka (1): 95% corn husked. One dollar and twenty-six cents offered for corn.

Decatur (5): 85% of corn husked. One dollar and twenty cents to $1.30 is being offered for corn.

Belleville (3): 25% of corn husked. One dollar and thirty-five cents is offered for corn.

Pocahontas (3): Corn has been a failure in this section last year and farmers are buying corn they need. Cattle feeding will be at a minimum. Only feeding enough hogs for their own meat. Corn is being sold by dealers to farmers at present at $1.48 per bu. at car.

Freeport (4): 95% of corn husked. One dollar and fifteen cents to $1.20 being offered for corn.

Nashville (3): The corn crop is about a total failure in this territory. Not worth taking into consideration.

Earlville (4): 90% of corn husked. We pay around $1.25 to $1.30 for corn.

Marshall (8): 50% of corn husked. One dollar and twenty cents to $1.50 is paid to farmers by local feeders.

Princeton (4): 80% of corn crop husked. We pay $1.20 for No. 4, ten days.

Sidell (8): About 75% of corn now husked. About 25% less cattle feeding than last year. Farmers offering new corn rather freely at $1.20 or over. Prices range for corn around $1.20 per bu.

Mt. Carroll: 90% of corn husked. No corn offered to the market. Among farmers sales range from $1.25 tc $1.45.

Highland (6): About 60% of corn husked. One dollar and forty-five cents is paid for corn but they have no surplus to sell in this territory.

Mt. Pulaski (5): 90% of corn husked. One dollar and twenty-five cents is being offered for corn.

Odell (7): Corn all husked. No cattle being fed. Farmers are not free sellers of corn. Paying $1.23 for No. 4 corn. Weather and roads good.

Ashton (4): 90% of corn is husked. There will be a decrease in the number of cattle fed. Corn not offered freely. One dollar and twenty-five cents being paid for No. 4 corn.

Lexington (5): 80% of corn is husked. We pay $1.20 for corn, December delivery.

Wenona (4): 90% of corn husked One dollar and twenty-five cents for No. 4 corn is being paid.

Lostant (4): About 90% of corn is now husked. At $1.25 a fair movement of corn can be expected.

Vermont (2): 50% of corn is husked. Very little corn being offered at present. We pay from $1.28 to $1.30 per bu. for corn.

Rockport (2): 30% of corn husked. We pay from $1.15 to $1.25 for corn.

Ashland (5): About 70% of corn now gathered. Present market price for corn is $1.25 per bu.

Mattoon (8): 75% of the corn has been husked. Prices for corn range from $1.16 to $1.20. There wil be no increase in cattle feeding here.

MISSOURI.

Corning (1): Farmers are getting $1.25 for corn at the elevator. They seem to be eager to let it go at that price.

Elsberry (8): 25% of the corn is husked. Do not anticipate increase in cattle feeding. Corn is not bei fered freely. We pay from $1.10 tc

Corning: About 75% of corr has now been husked. Few cat in this vicinity. Farmers seem inclined to sell corn and they a ting $1.25 for the same.

Paris: 60% of corn husked. $1.25 per bu. for corn.

Clinton: No surplus corn here pay $1.50 per bu. for corn.

Salisbury: About 70% of husked. Probably an increase of feeding. We are paying $1.20 for corn, but farmers are holdi more money.

Columbia: We pay $1.40 per 70 lbs. for corn now.

Lamar: 60% of corn husked. little corn here to sell. Corn her ing at $1.40 per bu.

Sedalia: 20% of corn husked. pay $1.40 to $1.45 for No. 3 and corn.

Charleston: 65% of corn huske pay $1.35 to $1.40 for corn here.

Chillicothe: We pay $1.25 for here.

IOWA.

Clemons (5): 80% of the co husked. No increase in cattle fe There isn't much corn offered for ket. One dollar and ten cents to is offered to farmers.

Washington (8): 75% of the co husked. No increase in cattle fe Corn is offered fairly freely. W from $1.20 to $1.25 for corn.

Hull (1): 90% of the corn hu No increase in cattle feeding. corn is offered freely. One dolla twenty cents to $1.24 is being o for corn.

Hamlin (2): Corn is nearly all h here. I should say about 90%. I anticipate any increase in cattle ing. Market is so uncertain. Co offered freely enough but dealer most afraid to buy as they canno cars to ship it in.

Belmond (4): Farmers are not fied with price of corn, compar commodities they buy. We pay for ear corn or $1.22 shelled.

Wall Lake (2): 90% of corn hu No increase in cattle feeding. W $1.10 to $1.20 for corn.

Coburg (3): 80% of corn husked increase in cattle feeding. We $1.15 for No. 3 corn, but farmers sell much.

Henderson (3): 90% of corn hu Some increase in cattle feeding. corn offered. We would pay $1.1 corn.

Clarinda (3): 20% of corn hu We pay $1.00 to $1.20 per bu. for

North Liberty: About 90% of husked. No increase in cattle fee Very little corn offered by far From $1.25 to $1.35 is the price paid to farmers in this locality.

Guthrie Center: 80% of cor husked. No increase in cattle fee We pay $1.15 to farmers for corn

Oakville: 75% of corn is husked increase in cattle feeding. We from $1.15 to $1.25 for corn to far

Keokuk (9): 75% of the corn hu Some increase in cattle feeding. ers are buying corn at $1.25 to $1 bushel.

Allison (4): Corn is 95% picked, many cattle being fed at this p Farmers are inclined to hold corn. offering $1.10 to $1.20 per bu.

Williamsburg (8): 95% of husked. Yes, cattle feeding is on crease. Small movement of corn yet. One dollar and fifteen cents 75 lbs., as yet.

Jefferson (5): 90% of corn hus No increase in cattle feeding. We $1.05 for ear corn, $1.10 December livery $1.15 November delivery.

Marcus (1): 60% of corn hus weather too wet. Increase in c feeding. Farmers won't sell cor present price. One dollar and ten c offered for yellow corn.

Corydon (6): 80% of corn hus Yes, there is increase in cattle fee No corn sold here. One dollar to per bu. for corn.

lbert (5): 85% to 90% of corn
ed. Farmers can sell faster than
lators can take care of corn.

thur (2): 90% of corn husked. We
from $1.10 to $1.25 for corn.

awa (2): 90% of corn husked. We
$1.27 for No. 3 yellow corn.

uesdale (1): 75% of corn husked.
pay $1.15 for corn.

MINNESOTA.

and Meadow (9): 75% of the corn
been husked. No increase in cat-
eeding. Corn is being offered free-
One dollar and ten cents paid to
ers for corn.

Ben Prairie (6): Two-thirds of corn
sed. One-fourth fed to cattle and
g No corn to be offered. Would
bout $1.25.

Connelly (2): 95% of corn husked.
crease in cattle feeding. Not much
for sale. Offerings $1.30 for corn
esent.

Worthington (3): 75% of corn husked.
crease in cattle feeding. No corn
ng in. Offering $1.10 for corn to
ers.

Anderson (6): Corn all husked.
ot same amount of feeding as last
a. Very little corn offered for sale.
ers offering $1.17 for corn.

Albert Lea (6): 75% of corn is husked.
crease in cattle feeding. Am of-
ri; $1.05 to $1.10 for corn. The
ather was wet and then turned cold
at farmers got behind with their
r but it has turned warmer and the
st ten days have been more favorable
tit they are catching up with their
r work.

Lydon (6): 80% of the corn is
s d. There is no increase in cattle
ed g. Corn is not offered freely. Am
ying $1.10 for corn to farmers.

Warren (1): All the corn is in the
o No increase in cattle feeding. No
rn s being offered.

Wells (6): About two-thirds of corn
r husked. No increase in cattle
ed g. No corn being offered. Am
ying $1.34 to farmers for corn.

Minnesota (3): 75% corn is husked.
crease in cattle feeding. Very little
rn offered. Am paying $1.25 to farm-
s r corn.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Clyton (2): There is no corn mar-
ce here. We are shipping in corn
eeding, though the tendency has
en to rather freely market the hogs
d cattle.

St Thomas (7): Not much corn
s here. None for sale. Corn good
s year. Most of it put into silos.
ll have to ship some corn in for
d Expect to pay $1.50 per bu.

Sloan (7): No corn marketed at
tin. Must ship some in for feed.

Cavalier (7): No corn grown here
arket.

Carrington: No corn for market in
s erritory.

Great Bend (9): Corn all husked
re Cattle feeding about the same.
rn handled here. What is mar-
e here is ear corn and prices paid
.10 per bu.

Dakota: In this vicinity most of the
n s fed without husking. About the
n number are cattle feeding. No
n s offered for sale. We would pay
4 or shelled.

Cayo (8): Early snow has given
husking a bad "set back." Most
n shocks in heavy drifts. Very
le being offered. Elevators don't
nt o buy as there is too much snow
e on ears. Early cold and stormy
ter among ranchers in the west-
rt of the state caused uneasiness.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ladreau (8): 65% of the corn crop
en husked. There will be about
n crease in cattle feeding. The
n s not being offered freely now,
think it will be by Dec. 1. We
ying $1.20@1.25 for corn.

Mitchell (8): 75% of corn husked.
se in cattle feeding. Moderate
ut of corn being offered. We pay
5 o $1.25 for corn.

Armour: 75% of corn husked possibly. No increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.00 to $1.15 for corn to farmers.

Mitchell (8): 75% of corn husked. Normal number of cattle on feed. No corn being offered by farmers. We pay $1.20 for No. 4.

Miller (5): 75% of corn husked. Two Two hundred per cent increase in cattle feeding as compared with last year. Corn not being offered by farmers. We pay $1.15 for shelled corn.

Canton (9): 90% corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. Corn is being offered freely by farmers. We offer $1.23 for grade No. 4 corn.

Bridgewater (8): 95% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. Corn moving slow on account bad roads and weather. We pay $1.20 to $1.25 for No. 4 mixed or No. 4 yellow corn.

Clark (7): About 30% corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. No corn being offered by farmers. We would pay $1.10 to $1.20 for 70 lbs. ear corn.

Brookings (8): About 50% corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding as farmers say there is no money in cattle now. Corn offered sparingly. Paying $1.05 to $1.10 for 70 lbs. ear corn. No new corn offered.

NEBRASKA.

Harvard (9): About 70% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. Too early for corn to be offered. We pay $1.20 to $1.30.

Beatrice (9): 80% corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. No corn offered.

Nebraska City (9): 75% corn husked. Some increase in cattle feeding. Not much corn offered. We pay $1.20 to farmers for corn.

Schuyler (7): About 98% corn husked. Not much increase in cattle feeding. Not much corn offered, but think partly due to bad roads and weather. We pay about $1.20 to $1.30, depending on test for corn.

Belden (7): About 90% corn husked. Not much increase in cattle feeding. Some corn coming in, not selling freely. We pay $1.18 to $1.27.

Humphrey (8): About 80% corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.10 to $1.20 to farmers for corn.

McCook (6): 25% of corn husked. Some increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.25 to $1.30 for corn.

Orleans (6): 10% of corn husked. Possibly some increase here but not general. One dollar and ten cents to $1.30 being offered for corn.

Superior (9): Corn 80% husked. Decrease in cattle feeding. No surplus of corn here. One dollar and twenty-five cents per bu. of 75 lbs. being offered for corn.

Humboldt (9): 85% corn is husked. No decrease in cattle feeding. Just starting to move. One dollar and twenty-five cents offered for corn.

Pierce (7): 90% of corn is now husked. Anticipate about 20% increase in cattle feeding. Corn is being offered freely. We are paying about $1.25 for corn.

Central City (9): 75% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.25 for No. 4 and $1.20 for No. 5.

Swanton (9): 75% of corn husked. Cattle feeding about same as last year. Farmers slow to sell new corn. One dollar and twenty cents is being offered for corn.

Winnetoon: 85% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.15 to $1.25 to farmers for corn.

Oakland: 90% of corn husked. Not much corn offered yet, but there will be next week and after. We pay $1.25 for No. 4 yellow.

Superior: 75% of corn husked. Decrease of 50% in cattle feeding. No corn offered by farmers. Dealers are paying $1.25 for corn.

Wood River: 65% of corn husked. There will be some increase in cattle feeding. We pay $1.25 to $1.30 for corn.

ORGANIZED 1907

Western Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Licensed to do business in the states of Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska

Insurance in force
$15,000,000.00

Admitted Assets
$200,000.00

JAY A. KING, President — M. E. DeWOLF, Treasurer
F. D. MILLIGAN, Chairman, Executive Committee
GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary

716-720 Hubbell Building, Des Moines, Iowa

Neligh: (7): 65% of corn husked. No increase in cattle feeding. Very little corn offered as farmers are busy in fields. We pay $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel.

Fairmont (9): Our corn crop almost a failure, two-thirds husked now. Cattle feeding less than last year by 50%. Corn is being held for higher prices. Price being paid is $1.25 to $1.30.

KANSAS.

Mahaska (4): About 80% of the corn has been husked. Will be decrease in cattle feeding. No corn selling here account failure. One dollar and twenty-five cents.

Hillsboro (5): (1) 100% of the corn has been husked. (2) No. (3) Our corn crop is a failure and we will have to ship in corn. Have paid as high as $1.55.

Waldo (5): No corn to husk. Few cattle will be fed. No corn to offer. One dollar and fifty cents. Fine weather; cars still scarce.

Wichita (6): Not much corn here this year. No. Not much to offer. One dollar and forty cents.

Oswego (9): About 25% corn is gathered.

Wellington (6): All of it, none here to speak of. No. Very little here.

Logan (4): 25% of corn husked. There will be an increase in cattle feeding. No corn shelled yet. $1.15 for 75 lbs.

Humboldt (9): About 50% of the corn has been gathered. Do not think there will be any increase in cattle feeding. Farmers not offering much corn. $1.20 to $1.40.

Pittsburgh (9): We estimate that 20% of the corn has probably been

[Concluded on page 25.]

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Nov. 29:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 2 mixed.	145 @153	153 @154	.....	148 @152	.....	150 @152
No. 3 mixed.	136 @143½	140 @150	144 @147	138 @156	137 @143	.....
No. 4 mixed.	131 @140	133½@142	143 @147	128 @137	136 @139	133 @139
No. 5 mixed.	128 @139	126 @133	.....	126 @134	130 @138	132 @137
No. 2 yellow.	148½@156	.....	152 @155	153 @156	153 @154	152 @155
No. 3 yellow.	139 @147	140 @151	148 @150	143 @154	.....	138 @144
No. 4 yellow.	136 @145	135 @143	143 @145	134 @153	138½@150	134 @142
No. 5 yellow.	131 @142	130 @139	134 @140	129 @136	135 @140	134 @138
No. 1 white.	146 @151	158 @160	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 white.	142 @151	.....	150 @153	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 white.	137 @144	140 @149	145 @148	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 white.	132 @143	135 @142	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 white.	129 @139	.....	.....	128 @135	.....	134 @142
OATS—				127 @133	.....	133½@140
No. 2 white.	75½@ 79¼	75 @ 79	.....	72½@ 74	76 @ 79	76 @ 77
No. 3 white.	72½@ 78½	75 @ 79	72½@ 75½	71½@ 74	73½@ 78	74 @ 76½
No. 4 white.	72¼@ 76½	.....	.....	71½@ 73½	71½@ 79	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.46@1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.39@1.48; No. 3 mixed, $1.42@1.48. Oats—No. 2 white, 69½@73⅛c; No. 3 white, 69@72⅝c; No. 4 white, 67@70⅝c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS		
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May.	July.
Range for Oct. ..	120⅞-128⅞	119¼-124	119⅝-125¼	.....	69⅝-72	72¼-74⅞	.....
Previous range .	116⅝-173	.....	115 -161⅞	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Nov. 17..	126¾-131	122½-125½	122¾-125⅝	122¼-124½	71½-73⅛	74½-75¾	.....
Nov. 18..	130⅝-134⅝	124½-127½	124⅝-126½	123¾-125½	72⅜-73¼	75⅛-76	.....
Nov. 19..	131 -135⅝	124 -128	123¾-126⅝	122⅝-125½	71⅛-73	74⅛-75⅝	69¾-71
Nov. 20..	131 -133⅝	124 -126⅜	123½-125⅞	122 -124⅜	71⅝-72¼	74½-75½	71 -71⅜
Nov. 21..	131 -133¼	124 -126¼	123⅞-125¾	122¾-124	71⅝-72½	75 -75½	71½-72
Nov. 22..	130⅛-132⅞	123⅞-126½	123¾-126⅜	122½-124⅞	71½-72⅜	74¾-75⅞	71½-72⅛
Nov. 24..	131 -133	126¼-128	126 -127½	125 -126⅜	72 -73	75⅝-76½	72⅜-73
Nov. 25..	132⅜-133¾	128 -129⅞	127¼-129⅛	126¾-128	72⅞-73½	76¼-77	73 -73¾
Nov. 26..	132⅝-134⅛	128⅝-130¼	128¼-130	127½-129¼	73⅛-74	76½-77	73⅛-73⅞
Nov. 28..	134¼-137¾	130⅝-133⅞	129⅜-133¼	129¼-132¾	73⅝-74½	76¾-77¾	74 -74¾
Nov. 29..	135 -139⅝	131 -135	130 -133⅞	130 -133¾	73⅜-74½	76⅜-77⅝	73⅛-74¾
Week—							
Nov. 1..	125⅝-131½	121 -127	122¾-127	.....	70⅝-72⅛	73⅝-75⅛	.....
Nov. 8..	132⅜-141	126⅛-135⅜	125⅞-133½	125 -131¾	70½-74⅛	73¾-77¼	.....
Nov. 15.	127⅜-134⅝	123 -127½	123¼-127½	122½-126	70 -73⅛	73⅜-76⅛	.....
Nov. 22..	126¾-135⅝	122½-128	122¾-126⅝	122 -125½	71⅛-73¼	74⅛-76	69¾-72⅛
Nov. 29..	131 -139⅝	126¼-135	126 -133⅞	125 -133¾	72 -74½	75⅝-77¾	72⅜-74¾

News of the Terminal Markets

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sioux City Board of Trade will be held Tuesday, December 2nd, at 6:45 p. m., at the Marten Hotel. Four directors will be elected at this meeting. Three for three years, and one for one year, to fill the expired terms of Messrs. Hutton, King, Webster and Slaughter.

Visitors on the floor during the week were Wm. A. Verzani, New Castle, Nebr.; L. C. Husby, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Osmond, Nebr.; Sam Lassen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Pierson, Iowa; Chas. Corr, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Salix, Iowa; C. Brown, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Jefferson, S. Dak.

A decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission favoring proportional rates on grain shipments to Duluth and St. Louis, will give the Sioux City market decided advantages in rates to the north and south, according to J. P. Haynes, traffic commissioner, who returned from Chicago and Washington. A favorable decision will give this market a reduction of 4½c per hundred to Duluth and 5½c per hundred to St. Louis.

CAIRO, ILL.

John Travis, Correspondent.

The receipts of oats the past week have been fair. Shipments have fallen off owing to the shortage of cars, which is becoming worse daily.

The famous N-C 4, with Lieutenant Commander Read in charge, spent two days at Cairo the past week doing recruiting work for the navy.

Ellet Antrim, son of H. S. Antrim, who is gaining quite a reputation as a cartoonist, is spending a month visiting his parents before leaving for Honolulu, where he has accepted a position with one of the daily papers of that city.

All hope of getting in over sixty per cent of the wheat crop has passed. Wet weather has prevented sowing of wheat and gathering of corn. A large number of young farmers are leaving southern Illinois and southeastern Missouri for Detroit and other large manufacturing centers, as they can make more money there than farming.

The shortage of coal is so great that the traction company, which supplies power to most of the industries of Cairo, has shut off the power from a number of manufacturing plants, all display lights and picture shows. The five elevators which are using power have kept going to date. Unless more coal is given to the power plant the elevators may have to work less hours than at present.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Demand for barley has been active here for several days, but offerings are not large and business did not amount to much. The market is quoted firm at $2.80@2.90 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

Buying of rye for eastern shipment has been active all week and the price is up 5c. Offerings are not large. Millers are in the market almost every day. Cash No. 2 is quoted firm at $1.48.

The Lewis E. Sands Co., with headquarters at Albion, N. Y., has opened a branch office in San Francisco under the management of George Croke, formerly Mr. Sands' chief assistant. This company has several branch offices, one being situated here.

Beans are easy and lower. The market is off 10c and trade is dull. Some dealers look for a return of activity and firmness should the trouble with Mexico become more acute. The market is quoted at $6.75 for immediate and prompt shipment per cwt.

Oats are up 2½c and firm. Buying has been active for both local and eastern account and offerings show no increase. Fear of an embargo owing to scarcity of coal is causing some anxiety and gets credit for part of the strength. Quote: No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77c.

Old corn is 2c higher and new 2@4c higher. The strength in old corn came late in the week and was the result of the general feeling of strength shown in all markets since the trouble with Mexico got prominent in the daily papers. Trade here is slow and stocks are small. New corn weakened several days ago and declined 3@5c, but 2c of this was recovered later. There is no increase in receipts and not much demand. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.55; No. 2 and No. 3 yellow, $1.57; No. 4 yellow, $1.55; No. 5 yellow, $1.54; No. 6 yellow, $1.53. New corn: Cash No. 3 yellow, $1.54; No. 4 yellow, $1.47; No. 5 yellow, $1.43; No. 6 yellow, $1.36.

Wheat has been in shipping as well as milling demand in this market, and the tone is firm. Receipts have been small all week. The mills report enough wheat offering to fill their needs. Quote: Cash No. 1 red, $2.30; No. 1 mixed, $2.28; No. 1 white, $2.28 and the usual discounts for the lower grades.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

The Railroad Administration has made an order granting Nashville elevators enough coal to operate to prevent damage to grain by moisture.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week totaled 96 cars. Stocks at the close of the week were as follows: Flour, 43,600 bbls., decrease of 1,700; wheat, 831,000 bus., increase of 117,000; corn, 145,000 bus., increase of 120,000; oats, 416,000 bus., increase of 32,500.

Demand for corn meal was moderate last week. Nashville and southeastern corn mills with capacity of 135,000 bus. had output of 18,268 bus., or 13.2 per cent of capacity, which compared with 20.9 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, per 100 lbs., sacked, f. o. b. Ohio River points, $3.20@3.50; unbolted, $3.10@3.30.

Wheat was strong at the close last week, with receipts to meet requirements of mills. Corn was in light supply, and steady. Rains have prevented movement of local corn. Oats were in moderate demand, and steady. Prices: Wheat—No. 2 red western, $2.40@2.45. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.65@1.70; No. 3 white, $1.63@1.68; No. 3 mixed, $1.60@1.65. Oats—No. 3 white, 83c; No. 3 mixed, 82c; No. 3 red, 83½c.

DES MOINES, IA.

A. J. Cheeseman, Correspondent.

J. A. Pirie has purchased the elevator of P. J. Harvey at Gowrie, Ia., and will take possession at once.

Receipts: Wheat, 2 cars; oats, 19; corn, 37 cars; flax, 4 cars; ear corn, 8 cars. Shipments: 30 cars oats; 10, corn; 4, wheat; 2, ear corn.

Demand rather light past week, 3 white oats selling average 72c; 4 white, 71½@72c. Four yellow corn, $1.32@1.33½; 5 mixed ear corn, $1.30¾.

Delbert Cramer has purchased the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., at Grand Junction, Ia., and the new firm will be known as the Junction Grain Co.

The following dealers were visitors on the Board the past week: N. S. Beale, Tama, Ia.; Thos. Woof, Stuart, Ia.; Jay Thorpe, Lohrville, Ia., and Pat Guthrie, of Elkhart, Ia.

W. N. Boyden, formerly in the office of W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago, will travel in central Iowa for that firm, commencing December 1st. Mr. Boyden has a good knowledge of the grain business and we predict a successful future for him.

Severe snowstorm in progress here yesterday and today. About seven inches of snow. Clearing today, Saturday, with prospects of zero weather tonight and Sunday. This severe weather and shortage of fuel, will, no doubt, lessen the receipts for the coming week.

Our Board of Trade is progressing rapidly and the finishing touches will be applied in the next thirty days. By-laws rules and regulations will be received from the printers this coming week, when the various committees will be made up. Expect within the next two or three weeks to publish a daily market report, for distribution to the trade in Iowa, and adjacent territory.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Trading in rye was active during the last week on this market, with eastern and export demand reported. Its spot price was advanced 3¼c, to $1.48¾.

C. T. Mears of the Itasca Elevator Co. has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Duluth Board of Trade directorate brought about through the resignation of John H. Ball.

Charles F. Macdonald, secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, has returned from Washington, where he attended the final arguments in the lake and rail grain freight case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Duluth's contentions were argued by Francis W. Sullivan, attorney.

After an experience of ten years, the United Grain Co. is closing out its business on the Duluth market. The dullness of trade during the last two years and the consequent losses involved in operating an elevator and cleaning plant at Superior, are given as the reasons for the decision to wind up the company's operations. General regret over the outcome is expressed for John B. Ball, the manager of the company, who is held in high esteem by traders on the Duluth market.

As showing the difficulties that operators on this market have had this fall in drumming up grain to complete shipping contracts owing to scarcity of supplies, it may be mentioned that the steamer Tioga, recently wrecked off Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, had 100,000 bushels of grain loaded in four lots at different elevators. She had wheat shipped by Hallett & Carey and S. H. Jones and barley shipped from the Itasca and Capitol elevators. In a rush at the end of last week 1,745,000 bus. of grain was loaded out, including 857,000 bus. of wheat, 663,000 bus. of rye and 225,000 bus. of barley.

Franklin Paine has retired as manager of the Duluth Board of Trade clearing house after an experience extending back over twenty-five years, and George F. Foster, for the last seven years manager of H. L. Hankinson & Co.'s Duluth office, has been appointed to the position. George W. Higby, for several years connected with H. L. Hankinson & Co. at Minneapolis, has been appointed to the vacancy in that firm's Duluth office, brought about through Mr. Foster's retirement. Mr. Paine was one of the oldest operators in the grain trade here, being one of the original members of the Duluth Board of Trade. He was elected manager of the Clearing House Association back in 1894. He has announced that he proposes to take a well-earned rest, and that he will probably spend the winter in Florida. The new manager of the clearing house has operated on the Duluth market for eighteen years and he is rated high for his judgment and ability.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

Exports of grain and flour for the week ending November 29th were as follows: Wheat, 48,000 bus.; flour, 53,549 sacks.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators November 24th were: Wheat, 1,248,305 bus.; oats, 124,919 bus.; rye, 43,638 bus.; barley, 5,372 bus.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: L. Johnson, Hutchinson, Kans.; R. Sauger, Hongkong, China; J. J. Weldon, Watertown, N. Y.; W. R. Heidtman, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. George, New York City; Munroe A. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Somewhat better demand was noted for nearby corn during the past week, with prices quoted a little higher than last week. Prices range as follows: For shipment, new fancy 38/40 lbs. clipped white oats, 87½c to 88c per bushel; new 38/40 lbs. regular clipped white oats, 86½c to 87c per bushel; new 36/38 lbs. clipped white oats, 85½c to 86c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 29th were 8,065 bushels.

The demand for nearby corn showed a little improvement during the past week with offerings somewhat liberal. The following was quoted at the close: Old No. 2 yellow corn, $1.72 to $1.73 per bus.; old No. 3 yellow corn, $1.69 to $1.71 per bus.; new No. 2 yellow corn, $1.70 to $1.71 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.65 to $1.67 per bushel; new No. 4 yellow corn, $1.62 to $1.64 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending November 29th were 1,000 bushels.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen were visitors upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week: George H. Fletcher of Montreal, E. L. Dan of San Francisco, H. C. Pohlzon of Chicago, and H. D. Yokes of Topeka, Kansas.

The market for corn meal was more or less erratic during the week owing to the action of the corn market. The volume of business was small as both domestic consumers and exporters were not disposed to pay high prices being asked by the mills.

Spot oats in New York ruled strong with the better qualities very scarce and the premium firmer, being quoted on the close of the week at 19c over the Chicago December option, for 38-lb. No. 2 white clipped. The export demand for heavy oats continues fairly active, and in addition, more interest is being manifested on the part of exporters for light-weight oats seeing that the good qualities are difficult to obtain. Quotations as follows: No. 1 white, 85½c; No. 2 white, 84½@84¾c; No. 2 white, 84@84½c, and No. 4 white, 83@83½c.

The trade in cash corn during the week was not active, but prices held very firm and the market appeared to be inclined to follow the upward tendency in evidence in the West. The domestic demand for spot corn was fair, but at the close of the week it was reported that considerable corn sold for English account was being cancelled owing to the sharp break in the United Kingdom market. Old No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.70¼; old No. 3 yellow, $1.70¼; old No. 2 mixed, $1.68¼; new No. 3 yellow, $1.64¼; five days shipment and new No. 3 yellow, $1.63¼ ten days' shipment.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Business continues very quiet and the dealers see but little hope of early improvement. They also see little chance of prices getting any lower than they are now.

A. R. Woolen, secretary and treasurer of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., is very low and not expected to recover. He has been closely identified with the Merchants Exchange for many years.

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Fuel troubles have been giving to some of the local feed and flou but so far none have had to close Some of the plants depend on ele and have been taken care of witho worry for the owners, while other been compelled to seek protection fr fuel administrator.

Lots of rain has fallen over this t during the past week, doing ad damage to the unpicked portion of t ton crop and delaying harvesting c corn in the lowlands. Reports fro sections also say that because of s rain there will be less wheat grow for several years, as no time was seeding.

Receipts of corn and oats have bee all the week and prices continued Demand continues scattered, for terior is not taking much. Corn pri more or less optional, but cash No. low sold Friday at $1.55 and $1. asked for cash No. 2 white on call are steady and in limited deman white for first half of December se 79c. For cash No. 2 white 80½c v and 79c for both No. 3 and No. 4 but offers were lacking. For De No. 3 white 81c was asked.

Through the merging of three wh grocery concerns here during th week this city will have after Jan the largest single grocery jobbing h the South. The W. C. Early Co., the ton Grocery Co. and the Currie-M Co. are to be under one head, the n to be known as the Early-Stratt with Leslie M. Stratton president a C. Early chairman of the board of tors, the latter almost entirely r from active participation in the bu The Early house for a number of ye been doing a large grain and feed bu specializing in a balanced hog ration as Early's Quick Fat, and under th organization there will probably be e ment of that department, which wi tinue under Andrew J. Dearth. Th bined business of the three concer year was about $12,000,000. The stock of the new firm will be $1,200,

NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Corresponde

The Corn Products Refining Co. ings of Argentine corn concern onl lantic importations. The port of Ne leans has not handled any Argentin this year.

The interior country shipper has mostly eliminated from oat offering the business has been mostly done b mary markets such as Minneapolis and Memphis. Recently sacked white oats have been sold at 88¾c ered, with the difference of 6c less for although some shippers have been as high as 83½c delivered on outside

Dire results from the coal strik the shortage of cars have kept W shippers in an uncertain mood to either corn or oats, and, in consequ trading has been greatly restricted. ever, it is a very fortunate situatio the demand is not large or very pre Last prices on corn, for No. 3 yello

The W. L. RICHESON CO., I
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bl
NEW ORLEANS

l. delivered New Orleans, has been Kiln-dried No. 2 yellow corn has sold at $1.63 and kiln-dried No. 3 e has been offered at $1.55 per bushel ered New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

ports of grain for week ending Nov. 28 526,556 bus. of wheat.

s. Weber, 8101 Eastwick avenue, Philaia, has begun suit against Charles h, also of this city, to recover $130.59 ed to be due for hay sold.

ceipts for the week ending Nov. 29 600 bbls. and 5,633,770 pounds of flour acks; 157,305 bus. wheat; 6,169 bus. 221,545 bus. oats; 35,681 bus. rye; bus. barley; 54,250 bus. malt and 160 feed.

e first lot of new corn to make its apance arrived on Friday last from Dela. The shipment passed inspection as yellow and consisted of 500 bushels, gned to W. P. Brazert Sons. It sold ock at $1.60 per bushel in bags.

Herbert Bell, president, and A. B. mer, secretary of the Commercial Exge, have been appointed by Governor il to represent the Commonwealth of sylvania at the annual convention of Rivers and Harbors Committee at ington, D. C., which will be in sesfrom December 9th to 11th inclusive. will also represent the commercial njunction with other trades committe. While in Washington they will make headquarters at the New Willard

following out-of-town visitors were ered at the Commercial Exchange g the week: C. C. Ladd, of the Osce-Milling and Elevator Company, and Seip, Minneapolis; H. E. Brooks, Jr., senting the Western Star Milling Co., r, Kans.; Frank Cowgill, of Barlett-er Co., grain shippers, Chicago; es C. Rainey, grain and feed shipper, J. W. Blanchard, New York City; . Sparks, of the Sparks Milling Co., Haute, Ind.; William M. Price, grain , Milford, Del.; Frederick G. Singer, France; Harry F. Flachs, represive of the Corn Exchange National n at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and es N. Chandler, also foreign trade er for the same.

Pennsylvania Millers' Export Asso-n, which is to have its headquarters s city, has just been organized by than one hundred flour millers of the n Atlantic States. The new asso-n applied for a charter in Harrisburg l days ago. The capital will be $100,d the plan of the organization will ilar to the millers' export associaof the Middle Western States. The ation will handle the flour exports members through the United States Corporation at present, and indeitly after the dissolution of the grain istration. It has been formed to the concentrated buying from Euro countries and to encourage more ss with foreign buyers. The officers rectors of the new association will be at a meeting to be held in the within the next two weeks.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

are in fair demand and are one best movers in the grain market. white oats are quoted at 80 cents; white, 79½c; No. 2 mixed, 78½c.

sville mills and elevators were down anksgiving, but resumed on Friday, king a long holiday this year as in st two years, due to better business desire to keep running as long as to be had.

rts from Evansville, Paducah and owns in the Louisville district show e fuel shortage and danger of many ial plants being out of commission. there have been only a few plants in the Louisville vicinity.

took an advance during the middle week, but slumped again at the Millers did not advance corn prodn the advance in corn, as they figbreak. Grain houses are quoting rain as follows: No. 2 white, $1.58 a No. 2 yellow, $1.53; No. 2 mixed,

at continues to advance and repres a strong market; Louisville millers that they are paying $2.40 a bushel . 2, soft red winter wheat, while northern is selling at $3.19, Chicago; . 2, dark hard, $2.83 St. Louis. The h of the hard and spring wheat s is figured to further advance soft prices.

ral movement of grain is quiet, due to car shortage and the fact that s have been so uncertain that there been any great demand. Most of n trading is on No. 3 white. Millers ring a good deal of No. 2 old corn . 2 kiln dried. Feeding demand is n, as there is much damaged corn he state, which was caught in high Corn as a whole is unusually dry good quality.

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A Louisville grain man in discussing the wheat situation said: "The Government crop report for November promises the country 918,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Grain Corporation has stopped selling wheat, though it owns practically the entire visible supply in this country, of about 97,000,000 bus. It is impossible to sell any considerable quantity of wheat to the home markets and yet keep export contracts with Europe. Europe has no Thanksgiving Day this year. There is too much suffering, too much unrest, too much pessimism over the food outlook for winter. The potato crop, upon which Europe is dependent, is short this year 2,250 million bushels. America, in truth the land of plenty, must help out."

S. JOSEPH.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

Miss Vogelman of the St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co., has been confined to her home the past week on account of sickness.

Several St. Joseph dealers went to Atchison last Tuesday to attend the meeting of Kansas dealers, called by Secretary Smiley.

W. W. Simmons of the Sloan-Simmons Grain Co. returned from a trip through the northern Nebraska and Iowa the past week and advises that cars are scarce in that territory and very little corn is being offered for future shipment.

The following visitors registered on the Exchange during the week: E. A. Allgaier, Easton, Mo.; R. J. Pendleton, St. Louis; F. P. Logan, Chicago; T. V. Morrow, Plattsburg, Mo.; Luke Brewer, Bolckow, Mo.; J. F. Kellogg, Skidmore, Mo.; Pete Ramsel, Blair, Kan.; D. L. Haas, Arkoe, Mo.; J. S. Jones, Wymore, Neb.; Major Moberly, Des Moines; Chas. Davis, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. T. Lingle, Bethany, Mo.; Clark Kirk, Gower, Mo.; H. B. Clark, city.

The Hauck Milling Co. closed down on Saturday, Nov. 29th, on account of the coal shortage. Other mills and elevators were also closed down on account of no power. The latter are furnuished power by the electric plant, but a breakdown shut all of them down for the entire day.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Wheat arrivals all throughout the week were not very large and wheat of good milling quality remained in very small supply. All samples brought on the floor met with good demand. Cash market was somewhat lower the latter part of the week, but on account of coal shortage, etc., buyers are not quite as active. Cash wheat as follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.50@2.70; No. 2 dark hard, $2.48@2.68; No. 3 dark hard, $2.44@2.64; No. 4 dark hard, $2.38@2.59; No. 5 dark hard, $2.33@2.46; No. 1 hard, $2.42@2.70; No. 2 hard, $2.40@2.65; No. 3 hard, $2.35@2.60; No. 4 hard, $2.28@2.58; No. 5 hard, $2.19@2.45; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.41@2.44; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.36@2.40; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.31@2.35; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.24@2.29; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.10@2.21; No. 1 red, $2.39@2.43; No. 2 red, $2.36@2.40; No. 3 red, $2.33@2.35; No. 4 red, $2.25@2.30; No. 5 red $2.22@2.25.

Corn—Unfavorable aspect of the coal situation, generally bad weather conditions and higher hog values started the corn market on the rise. Advances of approximately 5@10c took place during the week. Yellow ear corn was in good demand, being sold in a shelled basis. The close of the week brought a very poor demand for corn and several cars were carried over on Saturday. Very few offerings from the country and receipts light. Cash corn as follows:

No. 2 yellow, new, $1.48@1.51; No. 3 yellow, new, $1.46@1.50; No. 4 yellow, new, $1.43@1.45; No. 5 yellow, new, $1.37@1.40; No. 2 white, old, $1.51@1.52; No. 3 white, new, $1.45@1.46; No. 4 white, new, $1.40@1.43; No. 5 white, new, $1.36@1.40; No. 2 mixed, old, $1.46@1.50; No. 3 mixed, new, $1.42@1.45; No. 4 mixed, new, $1.40@1.43½; No. 5 mixed, new, $1.36@1.39; ear corn, new, $1.42@1.44.

Oats—Receipts practically nothing and demand remained good all throughout the week. Offerings from the country were small and very few bought to arrive. Cash oats follow: No. 2 white, 76½@77c; No. 3 white, 75½@76½c; No. 2 mixed, 74@75c; No. 3 mixed, 73@74c; No. 2 red, 74@75c.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain have dropped off this week but a number of cargoes for winter storage in vessels are expected.

There was a good export demand for rye and little offered at present prices. No. 2 was quoted $1.55 on track, through billed.

The Oswego Milling Co., Inc., has opened an office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. here and is ready for business. H. E. Bradt, secretary and treasurer of the company, is well known in the trade and will handle affairs at this end. Poultry and stock feeds are specialties. R. C. Seavey is president and manager, and S. Cobean vice-president and general superintendent at Oswego.

Oats advanced steadily after the opening on Monday and on Friday there was a sudden spurt of 1¾c, seemingly without other reason except that oats were scarce and hard to get at the prices prevailing.

Buyers took hold and before the close of the week the market was 4½c higher than last Saturday. All the mills wanted supplies at the close this week and willing to pay the advance. With only about 50 cars here for the week, not a small day's receipts, it looks as if the market here had been a little out of line. Closing: No. 1 white, 83½c; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, 82c; No. 4 white, 81c on track, through billed.

There was a little steadier corn market but prices are not as yet well settled down, buyers paying a cent or two more for the same grade when they liked appearance of the sample offered. It seems to be a matter of fancy in most cases. Buyers held off particularly on the lower grades but took quite a little corn later on and at the closing the offerings were light and the demand fair. Sellers here have been getting a good big price for corn but had their ideas screwed up by the advance in cash corn on Friday in the west. Fair prices at the close were: No. 1 yellow, $1.62; No. 2 yellow, $1.61; No. 3 yellow, $1.60; No. 4 yellow, $1.53; No. 5 yellow, $1.48; No. 6 yellow, $1.51 on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: No. 2 red, 4 cars; No. 3 red, 10 cars; No. 4 red, 4 cars; sample, 6 cars; No. 3 soft white, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 hard winter, 8 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 55 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 7 cars; No. 5 hard winter, 2 cars; sample, 1 car; No. 2 Northern, 1 car; No. 3 Northern, 14 cars, No. 4 Northern, 4 cars; No. 5 Northern, 3 cars; No. 2 dark Northern, 4 cars; No. 3 dark Northern, 3 cars; No. 5 amber durum, 1 car. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 yellow, 17 cars; No. 3 yellow, 16 cars; No. 4 yellow, 50 cars; No. 5 yellow, 15 cars; No. 6 yellow, 8 cars; sample, 3 cars; No. 1 mixed, 10 cars; No. 2 mixed, 30 cars; No. 3 mixed, 11 cars; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars; No. 5 mixed, 4 cars; No. 6 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 white, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 4 cars; No. 2 white, 30 cars; No. 3 white, 19 cars; No. 4 white, 1 car; sample, 1 car. Rye—Sample, 2 cars. Barley—16 cars.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

Due to the recent scare that was started by some unknown force, the flour men of Cleveland have been unusually busy trying to supply the demand that was created by the false report circulated to the effect that there would probably be a shortage in flour the first of the year similar to the sugar shortage. The Cleveland Milling Co. has been rushed to capacity to supply the unusual demand upon them for their product.

The Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on November 25 announced that the forty-ninth trade extension excursion would take place, leaving Cleveland Saturday night, February 7, 1920, to visit approximately twenty-two western cities. This trip will consume approximately thirty days' time. As most of the members of the Exchange are also members of the Chamber of Commerce, no doubt some of them will take advantage of this opportunity to tour the West and become better acquainted with those in like lines of business in other cities.

The movement in all grains for the past week or ten days has been light and in the oats market it has been particularly true even though prices on the whole have advanced from two to three and one-half cents per bushel for Number 3 white. In the corn market the old crop is practically a thing of the past. Quotations on the new crop on November 26th were from three to eight cents lower than a week ago. The Union Elevator Co. reports a good movement of ear corn into their house for shelling. The quality of such has been good and the corn crop of Ohio is an especially fine one though delayed in marketing on account of the unsatisfactory weather conditions for the past week. Seven Buckeye farmers raised over one hundred bushels of corn per acre of plots of ten or more acres this year. The yields are based on shelled corn with a moisture content of twenty per cent.

On Wednesday noon, November 26, the traffic managers of the Grain and Hay Exchange members met at the Chamber of Commerce for a round table conference to discuss the minimum weight rules. At this conference the following firms were represented: Cleveland Grain Co., Union Elevator Co., Lake Shore Elevator Co., Sheets Elevator Co., Shepard, Clark & Co., and the Cleveland Milling Co. The discussion was opened by President Robinson and the meeting was later placed in charge of C. G. Clark of Shepard, Clark & Co., who introduced Mr. Brown, Assistant Traffic Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, to explain to those present the application of the new rules pertaining to minimum weights on grain and grain products. It was the consensus of opinion of all that attended the meeting that it had been very profitable and indications are more such meetings will be held during the winter season to give traffic men an opportunity to get better acquainted with each other and discuss matter of mutual interest.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Sharp advances in flax and rye took place during the week, but local speculative interest in these grains is insignificant. Rye flour has also advanced 60c per cwt.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, ex-minister of agriculture and president of the United Grain Growers' Co., Ltd., has been seriously ill with blood poisoning, but is recovering.

Western weather has gone to extremes and country roads have been in bad shape for practically the whole of the month of November. This has no doubt tended to cut down deliveries at country points and may in large measure account for the lightness of receipts, which is causing the Wheat Board considerable anxiety, as it is a long way behind in filling contracts with European countries.

Navigation closes officially Dec. 5, but for all practical purposes it is already closed for the season, the last boats to take on loads leaving Saturday. It is probable that the all rail route will be practically commandeered by the Canadian Wheat Board for rushing wheat to the seaboard to the exclusion of other grains. This will naturally lead to accumulations of oats at the terminals and have a bearish effect on the oat market.

Liquidation in December futures closed the week and the month with declines in oats and barley. There was evidence of considerable spreading, for the May options were comparatively strong. There are enough oats to supply all Canada's needs and some to spare for export. While the export demand is good from time to time there does not seem any disposition on the part of foreign buyers to follow our advances and it is quite possible that our producers will make the mistake of holding too long. Present prices may be considered fair and equitable and further advances would mean inflation.

Little stir was created locally by the news that the embargo on free entry of Canadian wheat into the United States had been removed. The probability is that very little if any Canadian wheat is available for export to other destinations than were contracted for. A certain quantity of Canadian grown wheat along the border has been hauled in wagon loads across the boundary line and sold at attractive prices ever since the crop started to move. This movement will probably increase and many farmers will undertake long hauls to get the Minneapolis prices, which are about 80 cents higher than obtainable here.

CHICAGO.

Board of Trade memberships were selling around $11,500 last week.

One holiday enjoyed by all the grain trade, Thanksgiving Day, saw the Board of Trade closed up tight for the day.

Chris. Peterson, formerly with Block, Maloney & Co., is now associated with Bartlett-Frazier, assisting in the handling of corn business.

Lawrence Rice of the Star & Crescent Milling Co. is taking a trip to Cuba accompanied by his wife. He will remain there until after Jan. 1.

Emanuel Bernek of Babcock, Rushton & Co., 137 S. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill., died Nov. 26. He had been prominently identified with the stock and grain LaSalle street trade for many years.

Harry Halliday of Cairo, when on the Chicago floor, confirmed the statements relative to the exceedingly scarce corn crop in southern Illinois. He says corn, however, is no scarcer than cars, which are absolutely unavailable.

Jas. R. Stewart, president of the Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, when in Chicago recently said Minneapolis' extremely small wheat stocks would probably not be increased for Canadian wheat would quite likely go East. He believes as the winter progresses Minneapolis millers will go further for wheat purchases.

James J. Fones, head of the cash grain department of E. W. Wagner & Co., having served as director of the Board of Trade for the past six years, will probably be placed on the ballot as a candidate for the second vice-presidency, as his term on the directory will expire this year. The present second vice-president succeeds automatically to the first vice-presidency.

Listed among visitors to the Chicago floor last week were the following: C. E. Roach, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. Moulton, Fonda, Ia.; Geo. Spangler, Winthrop, Ia.; Ed Ultang, Westgate, Ia.; C. F. Holmes, Cincinnati, O.; E. L. Nagle, Deep River, Ia.; W. A. Golden, Milwaukee; E. G. Cool, Mason City, Ia.; W. E. England, Monticello, Ill.; A. S. Dumont, Detroit; H. Vest Lancaster, St. Louis.

Friends of the Horse Banquet.

The banquet following the meeting of the Horse Publicity Association at the Congress Hotel on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, will be a most enjoyable affair. The speaker of the evening will be Major General Leonard A. Wood, one of the presidential possibilities. He is a good talker and a fine man to meet. Those who attend the banquet will have the pleasure and opportunity of meeting him personally.

When You Are Shipping Grain—

whether wheat, corn, oats, barley or rye, we suggest that you try our service. Our **Cash Grain Department** is in charge of thoroughly experienced Cash Grain men, and their knowledge and experience is at your command in making consignments either to this or the other Cash Grain markets. Write us direct, or reach us by phone at any of the following branch offices:

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CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

There was an improved demand for r here the past week, but mainly for expo Local consumption continues slow.

A number of former Cincinnati distille are taking active interest in the manufa ture and distribution of industrial alcoh and non-beverage whisky for use in man facturing plants, the arts and sciences.

S. W. Kemp, with the Dorsel Co., w highly honored in an appointment as member of the committee of three to awa the prizes for the best bales of hay su mitted at the International Show held Chicago this week, fully reported in a other column.

Frank Brown of W. L. Brown & C sold two cars of water-soaked ear cor redeemed from the recent flood of t Ohio river at 80c per bushel. The corn w very soft, rotten, mouldy and steaming a was purchased by William Fedders, New port, Ky., feed dealer.

The American Diamalt Company, locate at Riverside, this city, is planning t erection of a large grain drying plant addition to the building now occupied a formerly owned by the Fleishman interest The addition will be of concrete constru tion, three stories and 53x55 feet. T architect will submit plans this week.

Ohio's bumper corn crop gets bigger e ery time the Department of Agricultu makes an estimate in regard to it. Th department's estimate for November places the Ohio corn crop at 159,544,000 b an increase of 1,052,000 bushels over th October estimate. This is an increase more than 26,000,000 bu over the actu yield of 1918.

CORN, OATS, WHEAT

GRIFFIN SERVICE

NOW

BACHE SERVICE

CONSIGNMENTS SALES TO ARRIVE

USE IT

BARLEY, RYE, SEEDS

R. G. FREYMARK
E. A. PRAEGER
} with J. S. BACHE & CO., Grain Commission CHICAGO, ILL.

'he coal situation is growing acute here
l several large industries have been
pelled to shut down because of the dif-
lties incurred by the strike. Local
in elevators still have fair supplies of
l, but are saving it as far as possible
burning wood and corn cobs to keep
its in operation.

Vm. R. McQuillan of McQuillan & Cur-
, who was scheduled to speak to visitors
the Tri-State Farm Products Show,
sic hall, Dec. 6, regarding the Hay
gging System as operated by the Cin-
nati Grain and Hay Exchange, has been
ged to cancel the engagement owing to
evere attack of rheumatism which has
sed confinement to his home the past
e weeks.

incinnati freight officials are trying to
v an order issued by the Railroad Ad-
istration that minimum weights of
00 pounds on carloads of flour in bar-
are to be enforced. It is claimed that
shipments are not practicable unless
lower tiers of barrels are braced to
up under the weight of the other
s of barrels. Shifting of the weight in
sit, it is said, causes barrels to buckle
spill contents.

ne Ohio River is again on a rampage,
to the heavy rains of the past week.
farmers in the Little and Big Miami
Whitewater valleys and Kentucky side
he river, who have not recovered fully
the effects of the flood of two weeks
are fearing further losses. There is
iderable corn again under water in
e sections and many farmers are ap-
ensive that great quantities will be
ied away by the flood water.

Cash Markets.

heat—New high levels of the crop
again recorded for all grades of
t here the past week, but the ad-
es failed to increase the movement
iently to meet the demand and higher
s are indicated. Heavy wheat grad-
No. 2 is very scarce and liberal pre-
ins are paid. Prices for all grades ad-
ed from 1½ to 3c from a week ago.
1 red winter, track, $2.36@2.37; No.
d winter, track, $2.34@2.35; No. 3 red
er, track, $2.31@2.33; No. 4 red winter,
, $2 28@2.30; No. 5 red winter, track,
@2.27; sample as to quality, $2.00@
2
Mutty wheat discounted from 1 to 3c
oushel as to grade.

Corn—Receipts of new corn were liber-
increased the past week, but consisted
ly of low grades of heavy moisture
nt, and few cars among the arrivals
ed above No. 5. The demand was act-
and prices irregularly about 3c to 4c
er than closing quotations of a week
and were governed more by futures
by local conditions. The movement
rlier than last year, and fairly large
te the rainy weather conditions. White
s continued to command a premium
over yellow and 2c over mixed, and
No. 2 and No. 3 grades of all kinds
2c to 6c above No. 4 Ear corn also
d the strength and ruled higher, with
l dry quality at a premium. Water-
d corn from the recent Ohio River
sold as low as 80c per bu.
1 white, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 white, $1.51
; No. 3 white, $1.48@1.50; No. 1 yel-
$1.52@1.53; No. 2 yellow, $1.50@1.52;
3 yellow, $1.48@1.50; No. 1 mixed,
1.53; No. 2 mixed, $1.50@1.52; No
ed, $1.48@1.50; No. 4 white, $1.44@
No. 5 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 6 white,
1.38; No. 4 yellow, $1.42@1.44; No. 5
, $1.37@1.39; No. 6 yellow, $1.35@
No. 4 mixed, $1.40@1.42; No. 5 mixed,
1.38; No. 6 mixed, $1.34@1.36.

s—The scarcity of spot offerings of
was more pronounced the past week,
strong market prevailed with ad-
s of 2½c as compared with prices of
k ago. The demand also was above
rdinary requirements of the trade,
oth shipping inquiries and buying for
ocal retail trade was active. Heavy
t continued to command a premium.
2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79½c; No.
te, 78½@79c; No. 2 mixed, 78½@79c;
mixed, 77½@78½c; No. 4 mixed, 76½
c.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Milwaukee cash grain advancing mar-
were the rule during the past week,
being 10@20c higher for this period.
78c, oats 3@5c, corn 3@5c, and bar-
23c. Receipts are light and the de-
good.

ments of grain from Milwaukee for
eek ending Nov. 29, were 446,340 bu.
35,340 bu. corn, 143,940 bu. barley,
bu. wheat, —— bu. rye, total, 719,-
., against 711,704 bu the preceding
nd 1,131,207 bu. a year ago.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Nov. 29, were 137 cars barley, 228 cars corn, 165 cars oats, 89 cars wheat, 51 cars rye, 2 cars flax; total, 672 cars, against 684 cars the week before, 1,280 cars a year ago and 839 cars in 1917.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: B. Millard, Omaha, Neb.; C. G. Weinert, Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Kohl, Waupun, A. F. Hoffman, Madison; W. Gregory, Palmyra; A. D. Guthrie, Waukesha, Wis.; H. Vest Lancaster, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Cohn, R. P. Purchase, Minneapolis, Minn.; Nels Hintze, Puckwana, S. D.; W. A. Golden, Chicago, Ill.; Richard Martin, Beaver Dam; G. C. Sevellin, Kenosha, Wis.; W. H. Noyes, E. H. Reynolds, R. L. Morrell, Chicago, Ill.; Miles Shevlin, Humble, Tex.; R. W. Smith, Madison; G. A. Hall, Waukesha, Wis.; H. J. Hughes, Winnipeg, Man.; John A. Castello, Chicago, Ill.; W. Coughlin, Clyman; Leo Coughlin, Clyman, Wis.

Regarding Rates.

There will be no immediate change in the freight rates from Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports to points in trunk line territory on grain originally shipped from Milwaukee via the great lakes to such Lake Erie ports, George Schroeder, traffic manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has been notified by Edward Chambers, traffic director of the United States railroad administration.

It is also stated if federal control extends beyond Dec. 31, the railroad administration will call a conference at Washington to consider the advance of 2 cents per 100 pounds proposed by roads running east from Buffalo. This increase was opposed at a conference of shippers held at New York on Nov. 10.

"Milwaukee elevators shipped more than 6,000,000 bushels of grain via the great lakes to Buffalo during the last season of navigation. This was made possible by the present rail rates east from Buffalo," Mr. Schroeder declared. "Any advance in those rates will tend to prevent shipments by lake and force shippers to use all rail routes from Milwaukee, which is inadvisable because of the perpetual shortage of box car equipment."

New Home for Grain Men.

Plans for a new building for the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have been revived. It is estimated that the site and building will cost more than $1,000,000. At a meeting held Nov. 26 a building committee of fifteen members, headed by H. M. Stratton, president, was elected. Four subcommittees on finance, sites, construction and special requirements were appointed.

The building committee consists of:

H. M. Stratton, chairman; H. W. Ladish, vice chairman; J. H. Crittenden, William O. Goodrich, George J. Zimmerman, L. G. Bournique, C. E. Dingwall, J. M. Hackler, Hugo Stolley, Albert R. Taylor, A. R. Templeton, A. C. Elser, C. A. Krause, W. A. Hottensen and H. A. Plumb.

Sub-Committees.

Committee on Finance—L. G. Bournique, A. C. Elser, William O. Goodrich and C. A. Krause.

Committee on Space Requirements—Albert R. Taylor, A. R. Templeton and W. A. Hottensen.

Committee on Construction—H. W. Ladish, C. E. Dingwall, George J. Zimmerman and J. M. Hackler.

Committee on Site—Hugo Stolley, Albert R. Taylor, J. H. Crittenden.

A meeting of the committee and subcommittees will be held in the near future and plans will be outlined.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Cattle market steady. Light receipts were taken actively. Demand strong.

Oats receipts were 9 cars. Good demand with market unchanged. No. 2 white sold at 77c.

The top price of $13.60 was paid on several sales of hogs on the local market Saturday, which showed an advance of 15c over Friday's market. The bulk of sales were 20@25c higher. Demand from all sides was strong. Receipts 1,000, and market very active. Lights, $13.20@13.60; mediums, $13.20@13.60; heavies, $13.25@13 60; heavy packing, $12.25@12.50; pigs, $10@13.

Reopening of the Corn Products plant in Pekin after a two-weeks' shutdown due to the coal shortage was effected by the use of a mixture of coal and coke for fuel, returning to work about 600 men. The use of coal and coke, which is said to be experimental, if effective in this plant, may be followed by other plants which were forced to close on account of coal supply.

Peoria corn market remains firm and Saturday's prices were quoted 1c higher on the new corn and about unchanged on the old corn. Receipts were 51 cars, with good demand from shippers and local industries. Old No. 2 white corn, $1.50; No. 4 white, $1.39@1.41; No. 3 yellow, $1.44; No. 4 yellow, $1.41@1.42; No. 5 yellow, $1.37@1.38; No. 3 mixed, $1.42; No. 4 mixed, $1.39; No. 5 mixed, $1.37.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

C. F. Wood, well-known seed broker of Chicago, was a visitor on 'Change Saturday.

S. P. Louys, elevator operator at Stryker, O., visited on the floor with his friends last week.

George Newman, of the Northwest Grain & Warehouse Co.; Otto Waitzman, of Rosenbaum Bros., and Edward McDougal, of Armour & Co., were visitors on 'Change last week, returning to Chicago from Columbus, where they attended the fall meeting of the Ohio State Millers' Ass'n.

Geo. Woodman, of the Rice Grain Co., found several things to be thankful for in their Thanksgiving market letter, none more pat, however, in referring to the Toledo street car strike when he says, "We are thankful that we have only been walking two weeks instead of four—that we are able to walk and that this situation cannot last forever."

Elevators and mills in Toledo are not suffering for want of coal as a result of the miners' strike. Flour mills generally are operating at about half time and in some cases one-third time. Most of them will be able to continue a month on basis of present operation. One mill will be compelled to close down if coal is not received by Monday. Five cars have been promised by the regional director and this will last another week.

The game of volley ball must have been "made to order," for Earle B. Slawson, grain and bean dealer, because they had to cripple him to beat him in a lively game at the Y. M. C. A., a week ago. He returned to the floor Saturday after spending several days at home nursing a sprained ankle. When he is in town he spends an hour each day at the local "Y," and he would rather go without lunch than miss his daily "workout."

The trade was notified last week of the Railroad Administration's new order that cars of grain and grain products must be loaded to the marked capacity of the car, or when destined to a point where Federal inspection is maintained, within 24 inches of the roof. Produce Exchange inspectors will record on each inspection ticket the marked capacity of the car and the distance between grain and the roof. This is a precautionary measure deemed advisable by the inspection committee and will serve as a protection should the order be violated.

Joe Doering of Southworth & Co., who is in close touch with conditions in the country and is a capable judge of the situation because of his years of service as a country elevator operator, says farmers and dealers simply do not care to sell their corn and oats at present prices. With talk of high cost of living subsiding the public is becoming acclimated to the high levels, and farmers feel that as long as wheat prices remain up, the comparative value of corn and oats will be higher. The week's primary receipts of oats decreased from last week and are less than half of a year ago. There is an urgent demand right here at Toledo for oats and corn and the receipts are disappointing. Loading points generally are paying $1.60 to $1.80 for corn, but the price is not attracting much corn.

Were not his services (and others like him) so necessary to the continued growth and prosperity of the Toledo market, we would recommend another line of occupation for John Luscombe, the man who puts much of the "worth" in Southworth & Co.'s service. Once before we called attention in this column to the vivacious John and his "sixth sense" when applied to activities of the sport world. That was following the heavyweight championship contest July 4th, and during the world series baseball games. He foretold the Dempsey victory and his choice of Cincinnati gave his "sixth sense" ten correct results of world series games in eleven years. Since then in the big football games we note on the credit side of his ledger: Ohio to beat Michigan; Chicago beat Michigan; Ohio beat Wisconsin; Illinois beat Ohio; Harvard beat Yale; Princeton beat Yale. No, he didn't bet on the Army and Navy game Saturday. Moral: "Ask John, he knows."

Cash Markets.

Oats are scarce and in good request. Despite sales at 3½c over last week, few cars are arriving. No. 2 white ranged during the week at 77⅜@79⅜c, highest price being paid Saturday. No. 1 white, 36 pounds, sold Saturday at 80½c.

Corn receipts are not nearly sufficient to fill demand. Prices ranged during the week at: No. 4 yellow, $1.36½@1.42½; No. 5 yellow, $1.33½@1.37½; No. 6 yellow, $1.27¾@1.34½. Premiums for spring wheat are mounting daily. No. 3 dark northern spring sold at $3.02@3.05. Millers and dealers have advanced their bids for No. 1 red winter to $2.35, track Toledo. Mills in the Northwest are said to be buying considerable soft red in this territory, which is said to be a precedent in the history of the trade. Good demand noted for rye. Considerable was shipped out of here the past week for export. Market strong; No. 2 quoted at $1.47½. Barley quiet; No. 2, $1.47. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 82 cars; corn, 45; oats, 18; rye, 27; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

New black-eye peas are selling on this market at 5½ cents per pound, with the supply fair for the season.

W. L. Harvey and A. H. Porter, flour men of New Prague, Minn., were visitors on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

There has been a fair export demand in this market during the past week for corn and rye, and a freer trading in corn merely awaits the movement of the new crop.

The receipts of water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 1,470,000 bushels, compared with 1,190,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

Attracted by the big spurt in shipping which is indicated for the port of Baltimore, the Donaldson Line promises to increase the number of its regular sailings from this city in the near future.

Superintendent J. A. Peterson, of the Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio elevators in this city, is bewailing the loss of his automobile which was stolen in the vicinity of one of Baltimore's markets, while his chauffeur was making some purchases. Yes, it WAS a Ford!

EXPORT ON THE JOB SINCE '91 DOMESTIC
H. E. WACK & Co.
BALTIMORE
Grain — HAY — Feeds
Service? U'll Say So

BURLAP BAGS
Bosworth Bag Company
MEMPHIS, TENN.

RECEIVERS—CONSIGNMENTS
Our long service in the Milwaukee grain trade and broad knowledge of the grain business the country over is beneficial to our country shipping friends. The proof of this is
QUICK AND TOP RETURNS
Consign us your next car and let us prove up.

SHIPMENTS—GRAIN AND FEED
Elevators 2,600,000 bushels.
Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.
Knowing the demands of distributing and feed manufacturing trade, we furnish exactly the type required on contracts or spot shipments.

DONAHUE — STRATTON CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

The name of John Sonderman, steamship agent and freight broker, is posted on the official bulletin board of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as an applicant for membership in this organization.

I. Jamieson, one of the apprentice grain inspectors attached to the inspection Department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has resigned his position, to engage in the paint manufacturing business with his father.

The name of Carl R. Gray, president of the Western Maryland Railroad Co., who is regarded as one of the most capable railroad men in the country, is mentioned as likely to become the head of the Union Pacific Railroad system.

The Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., one of the largest coastwise companies in the United States, has announced that, beginning December 15, it will inaugurate a regular service from Baltimore to Bremen. Shipping Board vessels are to be employed on the route. The Merchants & Miners' hopes to acquire that trade between Bremen and Baltimore which the North German Lloyd had prior to the war. At first it will maintain monthly schedules, but it is planned to increase the frequency of the sailings as the cargo movement enlarges.

The recently-organized hay and grain firm of Bruton, Runge & Morrison, Inc., of this city, on last Monday morning, when it opened its doors for business, was given an agreeable surprise in the shape of a mammoth floral horseshoe, from which hung a white satin ribbon, bearing the words "Good Luck" and a card conveying the best wishes of Messrs. Egil and Edwin Steen, comprising the firm of E. Steen & Bro., of this city, the donors. Mr. Morrison, of the new firm, was formerly with the house of E. Steen & Bro., and this "send-off" nearly took George "off his feet."

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

Steps have been taken toward the organization of a flour and feed dealers' club in Kansas City.

The Moffat Grain Co. received a car of unthreshed kafir from Texas one day this week, said to have been the first ever shipped to Kansas City in that condition. It weighed 40,000 lbs. The grain was sold to a feeder in Montana.

The federal license of the Lawton Grain Co., at Lawton, Okla., was revoked this week by Wheat Director Barnes for alleged failure to reflect the guarantee price basis in buying wheat. Many country elevators are operated by the company.

The fact that requisitions for the Kansas City stocks of wheat held by the United States Grain Corporation were five times the amount available for allotment is regarded by D. F. Piazzek, agent for zone No. 5, as a high compliment to the quality and kinds of grain grown in the Southwest.

B. C. Christopher & Co. sold a car of wheat this week for $5,189.31, said to have been the largest sum paid here this year for a similar amount of grain. The car contained 134,310 lbs. and graded No. 2 hard. It was shipped from Eureka, Kan. The shipper received a net return $4,950.91.

Efforts are being made to restore traffic on the Kansas City Northwestern railroad, which closed a month ago, owing to financial difficulties. The plan includes a new receiver and help from the Railroad Administration. Among the shippers along the line who have suffered from the stoppage of operations are several grain elevator companies in Northwestern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska.

Rain and snow, which fell over the Southwest this week, was timely, saving the wheat crop from exposure to freezing temperatures. The last weekly report of S. D. Flora, Kansas meteorologist, was generally optimistic as to growing wheat in that state, despite some private complaints. Threshing of the last crop is not yet complete in the Northwestern counties.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City for November were 8,714,250 bus., as compared with 6,056,100 for October and 2,492,100 a year ago. The increase was largely in the latter part of the month, after cars became more plentiful as a result of the Railroad Administration's efforts. Corn receipts were 615,000 bus., against 583,750 in October and 875,000 last year; oats, 671,500 bus., against 793,900 in October and 751,400 in 1918. Other arrivals were: Kafir, 20 cars, against 46 a year ago; rye, 30 cars, against 30; barley, 97 cars, against 314; millfeeds, 295 cars, against 16; flour, 297 cars, against 122. Shipments during November were: Wheat, 3,298 cars; corn, 165; oats, 299; kafir, 13; rye, 36; barley, 63; millfeeds, 609; flour, 1,046.

The Smith-Whyte Grain Co., with Joseph Whyte, formerly of Omaha, as the head, is a new candidate for business in the Kansas City grain market. Mr. Whyte has sold his interest in the Adams-Whyte Grain Co. of Omaha and organized the Kansas City firm, with W. D. and W. E. Smith of Macedonia, Iowa, as partners. W. D Smith will be active with Mr. Whyte in Kansas City. Seeking a Board of Trade membership and finding none for sale, Mr. Whyte has deposited $15,000 with Secretary E. D. Bigelow for a treasury membership. This will increase the exchange's members to 201, unless somebody decides to sell a certificate to Mr. Whyte. The last membership sold brought $14,500, including the transfer fee of $500

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Will buy for you as brokers or sell direct Graded or Sample Grain and Feed. Can save you money.
Wire Your Needs. OMAHA, NEBR.

Coal Shortage and Strikes.

As this week ended the fuel and transportation situations in Kansas City were the most serious yet experienced since the nation-wide strike of coal miners began. Conditions were rendered more acute by a sudden walk-out of 1,400 switchmen employed on all railroads entering the city except the Rock Island and the Burlington lines. Ostensibly the switchmen's grievance is their wage scale, but opposition to handling cars containing non-union coal is said to be the main cause of trouble.

Shortage of coal in Kansas has resulted in an effort by Governor Allen to operate strip mines in the Southeastern counties with volunteer labor. The week brought the coldest weather of the winter thus far, with snow varying from an inch to a foot and a considerable amount of rain. It is reported that many localities in both Kansas and Missouri are without coal, and are compelled to use wood of any kind available. Industries, such as flour mills and

ors, have in some cases been com- to shut down.
ck of fuel in Kansas City have run that desperate measures of economy ontemplated. One proposition is to all business houses, office buildings, and factories, whether using coal, electricity, for three days. Another place a general limit of seven hours siness until relief comes.
strike of switchmen, while not au- ed by the National Brotherhood of ay Trainmen, caused such consterna- hat an embargo on incoming and out- freight was at once ordered by the representatives of the Railroad Ad- ration.
ss conditions improve by Monday oard of Trade may find difficulty in ing. The supply of coal for heating uilding will last only two or three days. Elevator service was curtailed iday and Saturday, and lights and re to be restricted to the hours be- 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., if not entirely off.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,962 cars, t 2,114 a week ago and 115 a year ago. tion of offerings, due to the coal situation and a development of ex- y bad weather late in the week, was f the price sustaining factors. An- was the excess of nearly 20,000,000 n the requisitions of mills through- e country over the amount of wheat here for allotment by the United t Grain Corporation. The exact ty allotted was 6,720,000 bus., in- g 2,449,000 bus. of hard winter and 00 of red. Missouri mills, including of Kansas City on the Missouri side State line, were awarded 489,950 bus. d and 765,000 red. Most of the re- er went to mills in the Northwest outhwest. Mills in Kansas, includ- ose of Kansas City on the Kansas f the State line, got 1,014,000 bus. d and 990,000 bus. of red, a total of 00 bus. Texas mills were allotted bus. of hard and red and 321,000 ere sold to Oklahoma mills. Requi- from mills east of the Mississippi were denied. No wheat went to St. as stocks at that center were not ked for. All allotments were pro- Kansas City mills received one- one-twelfth as much as requested. began to move out on the allot- at the rate of about 50 cars a day, was expected that 1,000,000 bus. be shipped in the near future if ortation conditions permit. Much of heat allotted will be left in the ele- until needed. Because of disap- ent in the distribution of stocks, outside millers, especially eastward, brisk buyers of choice grades in en market. Some of the larger ele- companies said they had sold all dared to the Northwestern mills. wheat advanced 1@13c and red wheat 1@17c. The week ended with a ed feeling in the trade, due to ess of the fuel situation in Kansas d a sudden strike of switchmen in al yards, which threatened to par- oth incoming and outbound freight ry kind. The closing prices were: hard and dark, $2.42@2.72; No. 2, 2.72; No. 3, $2.32@2.70. Local decreased 17,000 bus. for the week, 70,000 bus., against 15,267,000 bus. a go.

Corn—Receipts, 259 cars, against 115 a go and 156 a year ago. The pres- offerings and indications of an in- g movement from now on broke 10@12c, but the market made some y in the latter part of the week, to stormy and cold weather and the ness arising from the coal and ci situations. Demand was good on ines, with scattered outside feeding and local buying in evidence. Stocks ed 5,000 bus. to 20,000 bus., against a year ago. Closing quotations were down, with No. 2 mixed at $1.47@ 3 at $1.45@1.48; No. 2 yellow at .52, No. 3 at $1.48@1.50; No. 2 at $1.47@1.53 and No. 3 at $1.45@

Oats—Receipts, 156 cars, against 132 a go and 57 a year ago. The demand r, including some buying by eleva- cerns. Stocks increased 16,000 bus., 21,000 bus., against 2,259,000 last Prices advanced, but showed a re- tendency at the week's end, clos- erally higher than a week ago, 2 white at 76c, No. 3 at 75@75½c, mixed at 74@75c, No. 3 at 73@74c, ed at 75@76c, and No. 3 at 74@75c.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 23 cars, against k ago and 20 a year ago. Dealers ated in the first half of the week creased arrivals and reports that eshing and movement had begun est. Before the market had time ct the improved supply situation, the weather turned wintry and ike situation threatened to check vement. Demand was very good es advanced 10@25c, closing as fol- o. 2 white kafir, $2.80@2.85; No. 3, 80; No. 2 milo, $2.80; No. 3, $2.75@ tocks decreased 1,000 bus., leaving s. in store, against 36,000 a year

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Edward B. Immer departed with his family for Palm Beach, Florida, where he expects to erect a bungalow and spend the winter.

Secretary Eugene Smith of the Merchants Exchange, has been confined to his home for over a wek by a severe attack of gastritis, but is reported to be improving.

James P. Condon of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., has purchased the certificate of John Scullin, and is an applicant for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

Thomas W. Carter, who has been absent from the floor for some time. was on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week, shaking hands with his many friends and getting in touch with the market.

Members of the Merchants' Exchange suspended business for a few minutes last Monday at noon and devoted their attention to charity when a committee of ladies sold tickets for the benefit of the St. Louis Protestant Orphans' Home. The ladies were assisted by Messrs. Sam Plant, Alden Little and L. Ray Carter in the sale of tickets.

Governor Gardner has appointed the following members of the Merchants' Exchange to represent Missouri at the fifteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will meet in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 to 11: Charles L. Niemeier, vice-president of the Exchange; Eugene Smith, secretary; Marshall Hall, Thomas B. Teasdale, F. W. Seele, John O. Ballard and John L. Messmore. Mayor Kiel, W. F. Carter, president of the chamber of commerce; Postmaster Selph, Clarence H. Howard and G. A. Buder, as well as J. E. Smith, were also appointed on the St. Louis delegation.

For the purpose of boosting the Red Cross Saturday and Sunday Hospital Collections, a reception was tendered to Ambassador to Russia, Former Governor D. R. Francis, by the Merchants' Exchange Saturday afternoon. A rousing speech by the Governor was sandwiched between selections by the band, and an enjoyable time was had.

By mutual agreement effected by Second Vice-President Bert H. Lang of the Grain Corporation, between the State Warehouse Commissioner and the Merchants' Exchange, the weighing of all wheat for the Government for export by way of the Barge Line has been placed under the supervision of the Merchants' Exchange and Mr. Dower.

Owing to an accident which necessitated some repairs to the Government's tow boat which was expected to take out a large fleet of barges last week, three of the new steel barges loaded with wheat for export by way of New Orleans, were sent out as a special tow by the tow boat Oscar F. Barret. Although there were four barges of wheat ready, laden with a quarter of a million bushels of wheat, the three barges contained 187,500 bushels, which still made it the largest tow which has been taken out since the Federal Barge Line has been in operation. Supervisor of Weights John Dower of the Merchants' Exchange, who is a Mississippi River enthusiast, has issued a circular caling attention to the "Banner tow" and to the achievements of the Government Barge Line.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 3 white oats.
Monday	$2.28 @2.31½	75 @76
Tuesday	2.30 @2.32½	76 @77
Wednesday	2.33½@2.36	76½@77
Thanksgiving Day Holiday.		
Friday	2.35 @2.37	78½@79
Saturday	2.37 @2.41	78 @78½

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Public Elevators.

Wheat	2,947,616	No. 2 hard.	58.325
Corn	37,447	No. 2 corn.	.....
Oats	169,446	2 yel. corn.	1,183
Rye	94,932	2 white	.....
Barley	5,732	2 oats	4,153
Kafir	.....	2 white	.....
Wheat sc'n.	647	3 white	128,066
No. 1 red...	292,218	Standard	.....
No. 2 red ..	1,978,149	No. 3 rye..	52,238
No. 1 hard.	24,086		

Regina, Sask., reports several hundred thousand bushels of Canadian wheat hauled by wagon across the boundary and marketed in the United States this season. No. 1 Northern wheat was quoted about 65c a bu. higher in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg. Most of this grain was, we presume, "courtesy grain," entered free by agreement for local exchange with Canada, car shipments of course not being so admitted.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



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Write for samples and prices on GRITS, MEAL, FEED
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RECEIVERS OF
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308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE,

LICENSES REVOKED.

The United States Wheat Director announced Nov. 24 that he has revoked until further notice, effective at noon on Nov. 25, 1919, the license granted to the Lawton Grain Co., whose main office is at Lawton, Okla., and which does business at Lawton, Tinney, Holliday, Faxon, Chattanooga, Devol, Snyder, Indiahoma, Cache, Fletcher, Cyril, Cement, Richards Spur, Mt. View, Gotebo, Granite, Cordell, Bessie, Bridgeport, Ryan, Waurika, Hastings, Temple, Big Cabin, Chelsea, Manitou, Catalo, Whiteoak, Vanita, Dinger and Roosevelt, all in Oklahoma, for violations of the Act of Congress and the regulations and requirements of the Wheat Director, particularly including its failure to display the Wheat Director's Notice to producers as required; failure to furnish information to Vice-President D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City, as required; and for failure to follow Government grades.

Also, for a period of ten days, he has revoked the license granted to the Consolidated Flour and Feed Co., 405-8 Keith Theatre Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., as wholesaler or jobber of wheat flour, effective at noon, Nov. 24. This company admitted having violated Condition 4 of its license, which prohibits a licensee dealing with a person, firm, corporation or association, which does not hold at the same time such license as is required under proclamations issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1919.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	35,019,000	57,023,000
Milwaukee	12,368,000	18,471,000
Minneapolis	8,893,000	16,654,000
Duluth	429,000	2,273,000
St. Louis	9,986,000	9,950,000
Toledo	1,432,000	4,886,000
Detroit	984,000	1,714,000
Kansas City	3,175,000	7,777,000
Peoria	3,226,000	4,198,000
Omaha	3,879,000	9,350,000
Indianapolis	4,738,000	6,989,000
Total	84,129,000	139,285,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 29. 1919.	Nov. 22. 1919.	Nov. 30. 1918.
Chicago	1,154,000	1,275,000	2,849,000
Milwaukee	317,000	567,000	98,000
Minneapolis	237,000	282,000	1,065,000
Duluth	9,000	27,000	121,000
St. Louis	522,000	818,000	358,000
Toledo	24,000	24,000	166,000
Detroit	48,000	94,000	52,000
Kansas City	273,000	190,000	87,000
Peoria	206,000	285,000	153,000
Omaha	218,000	291,000	346,000
Indianapolis	109,000	136,000	267,000
Total	3,117,000	3,989,000	6,446,000
Shipments	3,294,000	4,007,000	5,496,000

Interesting Price Phenomenon.

In passing from a small crop period to a large crop period, experience shows that strong markets frequently rule just after the movement of the big new crop gets under way. The reason for this may be found in the fact that scarcity at the end of the small crop creates a good demand for the first run of the new crop. Traders are prone to anticipate lower prices as soon as the new crop movement starts, but when prices fail to break as expected, they become impatient, decide that the demand is such that it cannot be satisfied, and turn to the bull side of the market, just as they have done in the present instance. Eventually, however, the weight of the big new crop is felt, the natural result being that the abundant supply is reflected in lower markets.—*L. L. Winter, with Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.*

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Send samples all off grade grains
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GRAIN
GODFREY-BLANCHARD COMPANY
We Look After The Interests of Country Shippers and Consumers

The statement of condition of the Fourth National Bank of Macon, Ga., for Nov. 17, shows deposits of $17,527,444.57, a gain in 12 months of $7,406,931.18.

Denver, Colo., reports an established and active demand in that market for good weight feeder steers, weights of 1,000 lbs. or better being especially desired.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Branch Office, Decatur, Ill.

MARTIN MULLALLY, Pres.
MULLALLY
Hay & Grain Co.
HAY, GRAIN and SEEDS
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS, MO

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Nov. 29, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	5,763,000	7,518,000
Milwaukee	748,000	327,000
Minneapolis	708,000	300,000
Duluth	.....	5,000
St. Louis	1,675,000	2,229,000
Toledo	169,000	100,000
Detroit	173,000	282,000
Kansas City	759,000	1,167,000
Omaha	2,605,000	3,359,000
Indianapolis	1,453,000	1,418,000
Peoria	1,695,000	1,493,000
Total	15,748,000	18,198,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 29. 1919.	Nov. 22. 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
Chicago	1,488,000	1,631,000	720,000
Milwaukee	303,000	176,000	72,000
Minneapolis	247,000	162,000	29,000
Duluth	.....	.....	4,000
St. Louis	456,000	430,000	376,000
Toledo	50,000	37,000	15,000
Detroit	23,000	29,000	24,000
Kansas City	352,000	117,000	212,000
Omaha	535,000	622,000	661,000
Peoria	422,000	373,000	261,000
Indianapolis	515,000	375,000	175,000
Total	4,391,000	3,952,000	2,549,000
Shipments	1,882,000	1,491,000	2,066,000

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Timothy seed made an effort to get out of the rut last week, and succeeded finally. Prices were about 20c higher than on Nov. 22 and the bulls think it will soon sell over $6, even though Toledo's stocks always loom up big, say J. F. Zahm & Co. Compared with world prices on everything else, timothy does not look high, but the stuff in Toledo's show windows looks large to most of the trade and they won't anticipate next spring's wants. The domestic demand is expected to be enormous next spring, and may put a dent in stocks all over, but in the meantime nearly 100,000 bags concentrated at Toledo menaces the weak ones. At that the cash stocks are owned probably by fewer people than ordinarily, and may not come out only on a substantial increase in values. They have hung on a long time and may be rewarded this season.

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Consign Your Grain to Peoria, Care
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Wire for Track Bids—It's the little details that count
Always in the market—It's the extra effort that wins
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L. C. L. Terminal Charge.

The Commerce Commission has granted authority to establish at Chicago a terminal charge of 2c per cwt. to apply on interstate less-than-carload traffic between points beyond Chicago and industries and universal freight stations located on the Chicago Warehouse & Terminal Co. This grant is based on the testimony that labor and other cost advances have been so great that higher rates are necessary to keep the service in operation.

Kindly say: "I saw your ad in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER."

Movement of Wheat.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of wheat at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments (Final 00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Dec. 7	13,700,0	4,888,0	15,616,0	3,016,0
Dec. 14	14,321,0	3,472,0	10,748,0	1,979,0
Dec. 21	12,597,0	3,806,0	4,672,0	1,568,0
Dec. 28	10,636,0	3,844,0	4,111,0	1,120,0
Jan. 4	8,138,0	2,633,0	3,639,0	791,0
Jan. 11	6,591,0	3,057,0	2,927,0	950,0
Jan. 18	5,699,0	1,982,0	2,428,0	744,0
Jan. 25	5,304,0	2,316,0	1,867,0	648,0
Feb. 1	4,952,0	1,497,0	1,338,0	671,0
Feb. 8	3,224,0	1,508,0	1,398,0	621,0
Feb. 15	2,798,0	1,524,0	1,869,0	907,0
Feb. 22	2,552,0	1,366,0	1,981,0	1,043,0
Mar. 1	4,273,0	1,857,0	3,109,0	841,0
Mar. 8	3,088,0	1,596,0	2,112,0	884,0
Mar. 15	3,173,0	1,236,0	2,780,0	761,0
Mar. 22	2,730,0	1,281,0	2,857,0	967,0
Mar. 29	2,952,0	1,191,0	4,748,0	1,001,0
Apr. 5	2,852,0	1,843,0	5,796,0	1,164,0
Apr. 12	2,431,0	1,285,0	5,678,0	759,0
Apr. 19	1,917,0	1,296,0	5,135,0	723,0
Apr. 26	2,659,0	1,155,0	8,297,0	464,0
May 3	2,556,0	1,554,0	10,976,0	622,0
May 10	2,163,0	1,616,0	8,429,0	501,0
May 17	3,057,0	1,438,0	8,571,0	283,0
May 24	2,697,0	1,696,0	6,928,0	328,0
May 31	2,208,0	1,381,0	3,589,0	429,0
June 7	2,628,0	1,302,0	3,635,0	257,0
June 14	2,258,0	1,737,0	2,400,0	369,0
June 21	1,736,0	1,654,0	1,863,0	385,0
June 28	1,419,0	1,641,0	1,493,0	263,0
July 3	1,022,0	1,743,0	488,0	244,0
July 12	2,801,0	4,725,0	838,0	575,0
July 19	7,701,0	9,647,0	1,386,0	2,291,0
July 26	15,363,0	12,713,0	2,822,0	4,514,0
Aug. 2	21,606,0	17,160,0	5,197,0	5,979,0
Aug. 9	16,450,0	20,597,0	5,920,0	7,637,0
Aug. 16	13,317,0	20,423,0	9,021,0	7,992,0
Aug. 23	17,447,0	18,498,0	8,963,0	11,020,0
Aug. 30	19,803,0	16,486,0	6,193,0	8,428,0
Sept. 6	17,001,0	15,955,0	4,871,0	6,448,0
Sept. 13	14,604,0	18,819,0	7,311,0	6,374,0
Sept. 20	15,534,0	18,242,0	9,657,0	8,093,0
Sept. 27	15,203,0	17,026,0	9,697,0	6,378,0
Oct. 4	13,866,0	15,227,0	9,774,0	4,556,0
Oct. 11	11,573,0	12,500,0	5,092,0	5,454,0
Oct. 18	10,324,0	16,854,0	4,847,0	6,793,0
Oct. 25	10,568,0	15,468,0	5,951,0	6,960,0
Nov. 1	9,485,0	11,457,0	4,636,0	5,512,0
Nov. 8	8,135,0	9,980,0	4,033,0	3,362,0
Nov. 15	8,159,0	7,405,0	3,811,0	8,332,0
Nov. 22	8,066,0	7,274,0	4,833,0	13,797,0
Nov. 29	8,333,0	8,103,0	5,664,0	12,756,0

Senator Capper, publisher of several agricultural papers out of Topeka, Kans., predicts greatly reduced crops next year because of low profits, labor shortage and high wages. "The American farmer won't go on a strike, but he is getting mighty sullen." Senator Capper seems to be doing his damndest to keep him in that state of mind. A little optimism would help the senator and also his readers.

Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on Nov. 22, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	(Final 00 omitted)			
1919	139,505,0	1,987,0	24,674,0	5,332,0
1918	191,151,0	4,554,0	33,929,0	8,020,0

Weekly comparisons since July, 1919, follow:

July 5	20,815,0	4,570,0	25,699,0	14,918,0
July 12	17,946,0	4,592,0	24,586,0	14,301,0
July 19	18,774,0	4,806,0	23,248,0	13,507,0
July 26	25,220,0	3,813,0	25,000,0	13,448,0
Aug. 2	32,721,0	3,195,0	25,137,0	13,160,0
Aug. 9	44,820,0	2,453,0	25,957,0	12,574,0
Aug. 16	52,583,0	2,315,0	24,142,0	11,735,0
Aug. 23	61,909,0	1,642,0	23,422,0	8,828,0
Aug. 30	70,765,0	1,654,0	23,492,0	9,155,0
Sept. 6	80,429,0	2,109,0	24,877,0	8,759,0
Sept. 13	89,204,0	2,277,0	25,160,0	8,160,0
Sept. 20	101,384,0	2,839,0	25,649,0	7,417,0
Sept. 27	105,746,0	3,060,0	24,986,0	7,627,0
Oct. 4	112,186,0	2,985,0	24,629,0	6,997,0
Oct. 11	121,779,0	2,515,0	24,995,0	6,576,0
Oct. 18	125,995,0	1,902,0	24,819,0	7,009,0
Oct. 25	135,911,0	2,010,0	25,197,0	6,599,0
Nov. 1	137,299,0	2,564,0	26,460,0	6,274,0
Nov. 8	142,886,0	1,892,0	26,265,0	6,576,0
Nov. 15	144,180,0	1,608,0	25,970,0	6,483,0

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	1,300,000
Tacoma	1,093,000
Seattle, Wash.	1,023,000
Total Nov. 22, 1919	3,416,000

Weekly comparisons since July, 1919, follow:

July 5	1,069,000	Sept. 13	1,865,000
July 12	842,000	Sept. 20	2,021,000
July 19	582,000	Sept. 27	2,027,000
July 26	661,00	Oct. 4	2,625,000
Aug. 2	970,000	Oct. 11	2,986,000
Aug. 9	564,000	Oct. 18	3,094,000
Aug. 16	590,000	Oct. 25	3,093,000
Aug. 23	646,000	Nov. 1	3,275,000
Aug. 30	1,198,000	Nov. 8	2,833,000
Sept. 6	1,246,000	Nov. 15	3,284,000

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

	(Final 00 omitted.)			
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. 7	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0	5,181,0
Dec. 14	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0	6,121,0
Dec. 21	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug. 30	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept. 6	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept. 13	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept. 20	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,453,0
Sept. 27	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
Oct. 4	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
Oct. 11	1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0
Oct. 18	1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0
Oct. 25	1,430,0	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0
Nov. 1	1,484,0	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0
Nov. 8	1,367,0	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0
Nov. 15	1,098,0	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0
Nov. 22	1,160,0	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0
Nov. 29	1,477,0	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of th ceipts and shipments of corn a primary markets of the West fo weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipme (Final 00 omitted)
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.
Dec. 7	3,607,0	4,819,0	2,169,0
Dec. 14	5,389,0	3,608,0	2,147,0
Dec. 21	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0
Dec. 28	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0
Jan. 4	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0
Jan. 11	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0
Jan. 18	3,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0
Jan. 25	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0
Feb. 1	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0
Feb. 8	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0
Feb. 15	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0
Feb. 22	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0
Mar. 1	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0
Mar. 8	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0
Mar. 15	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0
Mar. 22	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0
Mar. 29	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0
Apr. 5	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0
Apr. 12	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0
Apr. 19	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0
Apr. 26	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0
May 3	4,417,0	5,540,0	2,511,0
May 10	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0
May 17	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0
May 24	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0
May 31	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0
June 7	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0
June 14	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0
June 21	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0
June 28	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0
July 3	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0
July 12	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0
July 19	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0
July 26	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0
Aug. 2	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0
Aug. 9	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0
Aug. 16	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0
Aug. 23	2,024,0	3,130,0	993,0
Aug. 30	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0
Sept. 6	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,459,0
Sept. 13	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,625,0
Sept. 20	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,948,0
Sept. 27	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,407,0
Oct. 4	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,403,0
Oct. 11	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,434,0
Oct. 18	2,859,0	6,152,0	1,568,0
Oct. 25	3,206,0	4,488,0	1,890,0
Nov. 1	2,799,0	4,117,0	1,881,0
Nov. 8	2,164,0	4,411,0	1,547,0
Nov. 15	2,442,0	3,893,0	1,557,0
Nov. 22	3,952,0	3,228,0	1,491,0
Nov. 29	4,391,0	2,549,0	1,882,0

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llowing is the daily range of bar- spot malting quality and future ations at Chicago:

24....$1.36@1.52	Nov. 28....$1.42@1.55		
25.... 1.36@1.51	Nov. 29.... 1.41@1.50		
26.... 1.30@1.53			
res—	December.		May.
v. 17.....$1.44			$1.36½@1.37½
v. 25..... 1.44½@1.45			1.37 @1.37¾
v. 26..... 1.45 @1.47½			1.38½@1.40½
v. 28..... 1.48 @1.48½			1.39 @1.40
v. 29..... 1.46 @1.47½			1.38¼@1.39

Receipts of Barley.

rload receipts of barley at different kets named for twelve months of 19:

hicago.	Milwau- kee.	Minne- apolis.	Duluth.	Winni- peg.
1,156	822	2,825	487	982
—				
1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
1,051	784	1,280	25	461
1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
950	1,201	2,331	152	373
1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
441	794	1,417	327	329
718	722	1,280	171	920
524	701	946	180	1,333
558	575	818	58	1,219
ek—				
9 200	147	205	2	243

onthly Range of Barley Prices.

Inge of prices for malting barley in Chicago market for the indicated o hs, compiled by *Brewers' Bulletin:*

	Choice to fancy.	Good to choice.	Fair to good.	Low grades.
.. 99-106	95-104	92-101	88- 97	
—				
.. 98-110	91-108	86-104	78-101	
.. 93-101	90- 98	85- 93	80- 88	
.. 97-120	93-118	88-116	80-107	
..113-132	110-128	107-124	100-120	
..117-130	114-127	111-124	108-122	
..116-127	113-125	110-122	107-117	
..117-148	114-145	111-141	108-137	
..132-152	130-150	125-145	120-141	
..129-141	125-138	120-134	115-129	
..131-143	127-137	122-131	115-126	
..136-158	131-153	127-146	120-140	

Exports of Barley.

exports of barley (bus.) from pal United States ports, as re- d by the Chief of the Bureau of tics of the Department of Com- for each month, for years named, as follows (figures for current being subject to correction):

1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,663
4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,365
6,046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
5,463,592	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
5,468,651	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
,710,892	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
,382,507	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
.....	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
..... 18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920	

BARLEY MARKETS.

WAUKEE.—The local barley market ather unsettled during the week, gh prices rose 1@3c. Receipts een very light. The demand from shippers and industries is good, ularly for heavy grades, the light being rather slow. However, the t is kept well cleared. Receipts e week were 137 cars, against 151 week ago and 237 cars in 1918. t quotations are: Good to choice, 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.55@ bright, $1.57@1.58; fair to good, 47-lb. test, $1.46@1.55; low, 41 to est, $1.42@1.53; 36 to 40-lb., $1.38 feed; $1.35@1.45. Iowa quoted 1.55 for light to fancy; Wiscon- .40@1.58; Minnesota, $1.40@1.55; t, $1.40@1.55; feed and rejected, 1.45.

TH.—Business in barley was in volume during the last week, perators endeavoring to pick up to complete their shipments be- e close of the navigation season. he loading out of a cargo, only bushels of barley were left in the rs at the end of the week. Re- were merely nominal, amounting 26 cars, against 348 last year.

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Prices for spot barley were advanced 1c at $1.16@1.44.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers disposed of a few small lots to exporters, but local buyers were out of the market entirely. Offerings were light, but it was thought some lots to arrive by lake would come on the market. Bids as a rule from exporters were too low. Quoted: Old malting, $1.58@1.63; feed, $1.48@1.53; new malting, $1.51@1.55; and feed, $1.43 @1.48 on track or in store, Buffalo.

PORTLAND.—Barley trading during the past week was on a more liberal scale than usual, with advanced prices, and dealers are feeling much more encouraged, says the *Commercial Review*. Receipts continue light and prices are advancing, both here and in 'Frisco, while Eastern barley seems to be holding up better than a fortnight ago. The feed qualities have so advanced that the spread under No. 3 blue is only 50c a ton, the latter being quoted at $67.50 with the feed at $66.50@67 and No. 2 Eastern strong at $65.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.—While there is no noticeable change as to the barley market as to prices, the spot grain is very firm but most of the business being transacted is at country points. Country dealers are particularly strong in their views, so much so that dealers here claim that they cannot afford to pay the prices country dealers expect. The local demand, the *Commercial Review* says, is mostly for small lots, from 100 to 500 tons. The future market is firm, with some trading at higher values. Shipping barley is quoted $2.27½@2.35 per cental with the feed which is also firm ranging from $3.25@3.27½.

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CHICAGO.—The barley market was not particularly satisfactory to sellers during the past week. Opening with a decidedly unsatisfactory Monday, prices, in spite of small receipts, were only steady with the demand centering, the early part of the week on the best grades only and not very insistent at that. Shippers were the best buyers. The Thanksgiving holiday, of course, broke the week in two, and on Friday and Saturday, while the demand was considerably better, elevators and shippers being the leading buyers, the demand was centered on the medium and lower grades only, the better qualities being not particularly sought after by anybody. The present week opened with a slow market. A few choice cars were taken on Monday by the industries at a small advance over last week but all other qualities, good and poor, were hard to sell, in spite of the fact that offerings were not particularly heavy and the market was under the pressure of the carry-over brought from the previous week. Exporters were not heard of at all during the past week or this. Sales on Monday as reported were 15 cars of malting at a range of $1.43@1.54 and five of feed at $1.25@ 1.39, total receipts for the day being 49 cars. Futures, however, closed a little higher. December at $1.49, after selling up to as high as $1.50; May closed at $1.40½, a ¼ under the top for the day. Exports from Atlantic ports last week were 500,000 bus., compared with 46,- 000 same week of 1918.

KANSAS CITY.—Strength again characterized the barley market this week, with feeding and local manufacturing demand absorbing more than the arrivals. Prices advanced about 5c a bushel. No. 3 was quoted nominally at $1.35@1.38 and No. 4 sold at $1.33@1.35. Receipts were 28 cars, against 28 a week ago and 25 a year ago. Stocks decreased 11,000 bus. to 110,000 bus., against 182,000 last year.

It is reported from California that the home crop of barley in that state allowing for home feed consumption has practically all been sold. England has been a free buyer and European brewing requirements are expected to make a heavy demand the balance of the season, which, however, if made will have to be supplied from the central states.

Some Price Factors.

Recent grain firmness is due to the chance of moderate December corn and oats receipts, talk of a great final crop year food scarcity in 30 per cent of Europe, Australia drouth so severe that it has affected their business, mention of a 40 per cent loss to Mexican bean and corn crops, presence of a near record small corn visible at 1,200,000, arrival or crucial four weeks in Argentine oats and wheat crops, rise of Argentine freights to a point where U. S. corn prices permit sales to England, signs that Argentine corn will not press on New York seaboard for many weeks.—*Jos. Wild, with E. W. Wagner.*

October in Iowa.

The Weather Bureau office at Des Moines says that the month of October was generally favorable for pastures and the seeding and germination of winter wheat, but too wet for corn husking, and this condition in connection with the large number of cloudy days and deficient sunshine delayed the drying of corn so that at the end of the month very little had been cribbed.

Winter wheat in the early sown fields is up to a good stand but the acreage has been greatly reduced.

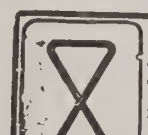
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The American Cotton and Grain Exchange, 71 Wall street, has been permitted by the courts to sell its building and to rent quarters therein until May 1920.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that it purchased last week 560,000 barrels of straight grade flour at an average price of $10.29.

The Gurly Flour Milling Co. has been formed at Gurly, Nebr., by Frank X. Rihn, C. E. Weyerts, J. A. Poppen and others.

Contracts for the office building and warehouse of the Ruehlman Flour Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have been awarded by Dittoe, Fahnstock and Ferber.

The Shenandoah Valley Milling Co., of Riverton, Va., propose to make extensive improvements and enlargements, entailing an expenditure of $100,000 or more.

Small Spring Wheat Stocks.

Extremely small Northwestern wheat stocks are justifying extensive purchases from distant points, as items in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER from our various terminal market correspondents indicate. Those posted on the Canadian wheat situation, where there is also a considerable tonnage of poor wheat, believe but little will cross the border in the Northwest, although badly needed by Minneapolis millers. Such comments usually suggest that this wheat will be hauled on Canadian railroads to Eastern provinces, and if it enters the United States at all, it will be through Buffalo. This unusual factor of domestic flour trade should interest those with surplus wheat supplies who want broader distribution which they can unquestionably stimulate by soliciting Northwestern millers.

Flour Production.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending November 14, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms.....	12,376,000	14,349,000
Previous week.....	15,460,000	13.673.000
June 27 to Nov. 14..	581,658,000	558,927,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	3,130,000	2,532,000
Previous week.....	3,209,000	2,194,000
June 27 to Nov. 14..	55,571,000	45,708.000
Total stocks wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
All elvtrs. and mills.	288,432,000	291,089.000
Previous week.....	294,406,000	292,435,000
Change for week....	—5,974,000	—1,346,000

FLOUR EXPORTS.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Nov. 14, amount to 62,576,000 bus. of wheat and 6,763,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 93,009,000 bus. of wheat compared with 71,026,000 bus. of wheat and 6,495,000 bbls. of flour last year to November 14, the first fourteen days of November prorated from monthly report, making a total equal to 100,253,000 bus. of wheat.

FLOUR MARKET.

Director Barnes' supposition, that the removal of the import and export restrictions on wheat and wheat flour, to go into effect on Dec. 15, would result in much lower prices on those commodities, has not been reflected as yet in the market, since cash wheat has advanced since the announcement was made, on the better sorts at any rate. Indeed, the effect of the removal has been, if such was the cause, exactly the opposite to that anticipated by Director Barnes, flours as well as wheat having advanced. The reason may appear in the fact that the Wheat Commission in Canada on the afternoon of Nov. 23, just as Mr. Barnes' notice appeared, advanced the price of Canadian flour for export to $13 per bbl., and on Wednesday marked the price up to $14, although the price for export to the West Indies was not changed. Apparently the policy of the Wheat Commission in regard to letting shipments of wheat and flour into the United States has not been decided upon to the advantage of large American consumers. This advance brings Canadian flour up to a parity with American spring patents so that there is nothing to be gained by shipments to this side.

Generally in New England and New York in the East the trade is quiet and prices continue to advance, in which movement the soft winters are sharing. Generally the mills throughout the country are running at a good rate, including all of the soft winter wheat mills. The Pacific Coast also is running practically up to full capacity. Only a few centers make any complaint or show decreases of production, the retail trade only being affected by the uncertainty that attends the proposed retail sales of the Corporation.

FLOUR CONSUMPTION.

Julius H. Barnes, Wheat Director, announced on Nov. 24 that, effective on Dec. 15, 1919, the export and import embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be eliminated. Later he issued a long statement on the present wheat and flour situation, in the course of which, he said:

"The elimination of import restriction will probably attract into the United States Canadian wheat and wheat flour which is of that strong type that is in relatively light supply in the United States, owing to the partial crop failure in our Northwestern states, and on these particular grades of wheat and wheat flour the elimination of the import embargo should probably tend to reduce United States prices, which are far above the Government guarantee price basis; to the extent of even 80 cents per bushel in some varieties.

"The export record for the four and one-half months shows exports of 62,576,000 bushels of wheat and 6,763,000 barrels of flour, or the equivalent of 93,000,000 bushels of wheat, compared with the same period last year of 71,026,000 bushels of wheat and 6,495,000 barrels of flour, or a total equivalent of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"In the four and one-half months the mills of the United States have produced 55,571,000 barrels of flour, against the same period last year, 45,708,000 barrels of flour. That is, the mill production of four and one-half months has exceeded last year's record by almost 10,000,000 barrels, while flour exports have been almost identical. This indicates, either that the people of the United States are eating flour and bread at a greatly expanded ratio, or else that the invisible stocks of flour in the United States are increasing idly. Probably the truth lies betv the two, and that there has been expansion of bread consumption (w is distinctly in the national inte because bread is still the cheapest and replaces necessarily higher pr foods), and also there is possibly enlargement of domestic flour st This latter phase may even have dered on flour hoarding, as a great n irresponsible stories have circulate the effect that flour will be scarce, w a study of the figures of wheat su does not indicate, and that ther contemplated the putting into us substitute and war flours.

"On this latter point I desire to n it clear that the Wheat Director see no authority in the Wheat Act prescribing or controlling the chara of flour manufactured from wheat, percentage of extraction, nor sep tion, nor is there any authority to pose the use of substitute flours, wh or by admixture, on the people of United States."

Exports of Flour.

Exports of flour bid fair to cut q a figure during the coming winter European ports, in the opinion of York shipping agents. Four steam have already been chartered ther load straight cargoes of flour, and doubtedly others will follow. The *Faxon*, at Montreal, and the *Beth* at Philadelphia, both Shipping B boats, have been chartered to carry t to the United Kingdom. Another l built steamer, at Montreal, is also load flour, and it is said the Fra Canada Line will send a boat to York very shortly for a similar ca The rate for grain shipments from nadian ports to the United Kingdo 10s 6d. and for flour 57s 6d. F Portland, Me., to the United King the rate for grain is 8s 6d per qua and for flour 50s per ton, Noven December loading.

FLOUR MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 29.—The strength Spring wheat grades of flour continue be the principal feature of the ma Soft winters are feeling the effects renewed selling "drive" on the part o Grain Corporation which is arrangin place such flour on sale to the consum trade in a retail way. Public announ ments to this effect are appearing in daily papers, and the promise is held that the U. S. Grain Corporation stan flour will be decidedly cheaper than cur prices asked for "patents." Rye flou dull. Quotations, per 98 lbs. cotton or sacks, follow: Spring patent, $13.50 straight, $12.75@13.25; winter patent, $ @10.75; straight, $9.50@9.75; rye flour, to blended, $7@8.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 29.—The flour ma was somewhat irregular the past w millers reporting a good business, and bers only a fair trade. The statement is by Julius Barnes, that the removal o import embargo on wheat should prob tend to reduce prices, which are far a the government's basic, to an exten about 80c per bu. for springs, had t effect on local flour conditions, and p for all patents showed a slight adv Wheat advanced from 1½@3c per bu. during the week. Quotations repre prices in wood. Wood basis is 45c jute. Winter patent, per bbl., $11@1 hard patent, bbl., $13.75@14.50; bakers patent, 140 jute, $12.15@12.65; corn 100 sacks inc., $3.25@3.30.

Local freight officials are trying to an order issued by the Railroad Ad istration that minimum weights of 5 lbs. on carloads of flour in barrels are enforced. It is claimed that such ments are not practicable unless the tiers of barrels are braced to hold up u the weight of the other tiers of ba Shifting of the weight in transit, it is causes barrels to buckle and spill cont

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 29.—The local market has not been as active during past week as in several weeks prev Millers report that the demand has slig fallen off, although business is of fair satisfactory proportions. Premiums cash wheat remain stiff while prices wheat flour have again shown a slight crease over last week, with spring w patent and straight being quoted 10c 20c higher, respectively, on inside pric

The rye situation is slightly improv better demand being reported from sources. Prices also show some be ment.

The Milwaukee flour mills produc total of 19,150 barrels of flour for the w

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hich 16,000 barrels were wheat flour, or oximately 67 per cent of total capacity, 3,150 barrels were rye flour. Wheat uction showed a falling off of 6 per as compared with last week.

rrent quotations, in carlots, per bbl., tton, are: Spring wheat patents, $13.55 straight, $12.85@12.95; first clear, $9.25 5; rye flour, pure, white, $7.95@8.15; flour, straight, $7.40@7.55; rye flour, . $6.40@6.75. Corn flour is nominally ed at $3.95; cornmeal, white, $3.90, and grits, $3.85, all in 100-lb. sacks.

NEW YORK.

w York, Nov. 29.—The flour situation developed unusual and most interest- eatures. The announcement that the rt and export restrictions had been ved on wheat and flour lead to expecta- of large importations from Canada. dian authorities, however, declared home needs and overseas require- s must first be taken care of, and irst real result of the removal of re- ions was a jump of nearly two dollars arrel in the price of Canadian flour practically has removed it as a com- or with the American product. The gth in American cash wheat prices re- l in a very firm market for hard t flours, but the volume of business was extremely light.

Government reported purchases of 0 barrels of flour, and the average was $10.29. These purchases by the nment and the fact that a broader a of soft wheat flours is being recom- ed had a firming influence on this acter of flour, and there were evi- s that the baking trade is beginning ake purchases. On the whole, the ion was too much mixed to encourage operations, and buyers here were as s possible awaiting developments. patents were quoted $13.25@14.25; winter straights, $10.25@10.50, and s straights, $12.50@13.

DETROIT.

oit, Nov. 29.—Buying of flour is slow market and the tone is firm. Buy- short time ago purchased all the ould permit and are loaded up. It is these orders that the mills are work- present. Fresh business amounts e. All of the mill feeds are firm and ive demand. Quote: Fancy spring flour, $14.25@14.50; fancy winter flour, $12.75@13; second winter pat- 12; winter straight, $11@11.25 per Bran, $46; standard middlings, $51@ fine middlings, $61@61.50; cracked $64; coarse cornmeal, $60@62; chop, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

ville, Tenn., Dec. 1.—The demand ur continues heavy in the Southeast. ual slowing down in demand for this is not being experienced. Prices rm, notwithstanding action by the Corporation. Mills are getting short l and have been forced to curtail on account of the coal situation. ville and Southeastern flour mills, apacity of 210,090 bbls., had output ek of 147,368 bbls., or 70.1 per cent city, which compared with 73.3 per e preceding week, and 59.9 per cent ne week in 1918.

s for soft winter wheat flour, 98 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points: High patents, $11.50@11.90; standard pat- 0.80@11.20; straight patents, $10.50@ irst clears, $8@8.50.

DULUTH.

h, Nov. 29.—The flour market was during the last week and prices in were marked up 20 cents. Local were rushed in the effort to get its from their mills shipped away the close of the lake navigation Good general demand was also re- from over the district. Prices of barrels in carlots at mill are as Family patents, jute, $13.65@14; patents, jute, $13.40@13.75; clears,); second clears, $6.75@7.

PHILADELPHIA.

lelphia, Nov. 29.—Flour receipts for k were 600 bbls. and 5,633,770 lbs. . The market continues quiet but sympathy with the West. Buyers rating chiefly from hand to mouth iness is confined mostly to sales of hand stocks available below mill

uote per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. ks: Soft winter straight, Western, 0; do., nearby, $9.65@10; hard win- ight, $12@12.50; do., short patents, 0; spring, first clear, $9.75@10.25; nt, $13@14; do., short patent, $14@ ncy spring and city mills patent, rands, $14.50@15; rye flour, $7.40@ bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

NASHVILLE.

lle, Tenn., Dec. 1.—Wheat bran illings are in only fair demand and ound feed is without important Prices: Soft winter wheat bran, bags, per ton, $43.70; standard s, $58.50; horse and mule feed, $45 iry feed, $56@67; hog feed, $63; eed, $68@75.

BOSTON.

, Nov. 29.—The retail demand has again, although it is a question the consumer will not suffer in from the multiplicity of counsel, varying opinions as to the wisest pursue. Dealers say that they ng a little trade, in spite of the listurbing elements in the current The larger bakers are said to supplied for the time being, the he current demand coming from t wish to renew their stocks as they become depleted. Naturally this demand is of limited volume, though it is healthy in that it springs from actual consumption, and merely aims to keep stocks on a prudent basis. Compared with a week ago, all patent flours have advanced 25c to 50c a barrel, soft winter patents having at last felt the upward impulse. Current quotations, f. o. b. Boston, in carload lots, mill shipment, for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. sacks, are $13.50@14.50 for standard spring. $14.50@15 for special short patents, $9.25@10 for spring clears, $12.40@13.75 for hard winter patents, $11@11.75 for soft winter patents, $10.35@10.85 for soft winter straights, and $9.75@10.50 for soft winter clears. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 29 were 63,448 bbls.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 29—Flour production as reported by Toledo mills this week was 23,800 bbls. or 47 per cent of capacity, against 20,300 bbls. last week and 33,100 bbls. corresponding period last year. Flour prices have advanced, reflecting increased premiums for red winter wheat. Northwestern mills are heavy purchasers of soft red in this territory and receipts in this market as a result are light. The situation is more complicated in view of the high prices asked by the Grain Corporation, which figures about 10c over the Government basic price. Millers have forwarded their bids on flour and are awaiting developments. Resale of straight winter wheat grades of flour by the Grain Corporation has not met with much success in the past, due principally to the package used. And, too, it is declared, bakers and housewives are used to a better grade of flour. Doubt is expressed if the domestic trade will accept this quality in lieu of the blended variety. Soft winter patent, $12.15@12.20; straight, $11.15; clears, $10.70@10.95; low grade, $7.25 per bbl. in halves cotton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Nov. 29.—Except sales of special brands, flour trade this week was slow, with some evidence of stocked up conditions and approaching holiday dullnes. However, all mills were active in filling old orders, and the output was 79,200 barrels, against 85,500 a week previous and 62,000 a year ago. The allotment of federal wheat stocks had a confusing effect on the market, but advances in carlots since has about offset the discount on purchases from the United States Grain Corporation. It is not believed that the lifting of import and export embargoes December 15 will result in bringing wheat into this country or facilitating exports of wheat or flour, at least for some time. A report received Saturday said the Corporation had bought 560,000 barrels of straight grade flour from mills in different parts of the country at an average of $10.29 a barrel, sacked in jute. Mills here were encouraged by the resumption of Government buying, though their own prices were mostly too high to permit sales for that account. On Dec. 4 the Government will buy first clear, and it is likely that mills in Kansas City and the Southwest will have some to offer. The coal shortage, resulting from the strike, has caused several shutdowns of plants in Kansas and Missouri, including a large corn meal and rolled oats mill in Kansas City.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Nov. 29.	Nov. 22.
Short patent	$12.35@13.10	$12.30@12.90
Long patent	12 00@12 60	12.00@12.50
Straight	11.50@12.10	11.00@12.00
1st clear	10.25@11.10	9.50@10 50
2nd clear	9.00@10.00	8 50@ 9.50
Low grade	6.00@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.15@11.75	11.00@11.30
Standard patent	10.75@11.25	10.60@11 00
Straight	10.00@10.50	10.10@10.50
Clear	9 50@10.00	9.50@ 9.90
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.50@ 7.50

Toledo Clover Seed Market.

Scattered selling as delivery day approached increased offerings last week. The short interest was not large and mostly in the way of hedges, some by interior dealers and some by Seaboard dealers against purchases from abroad. A premium was paid for cash seed and December throughout the week, probably more to strengthen position of longs than the desire for the actual seed.

Receipts here are light and shipments last week very small. New York reported no imports. The bulk of old seed from Europe has arrived, although we know of a considerable amount which will not come in until after the first of the year. Imports of new seed will probably not equal the amount of old seed that has come from Europe, although of better quality. The demoralized foreign exchange encourages imports and restricts exports.

This is true of alsike, and has prevented much large amounts of this variety leaving our country. Alsike made further gains on clover last week, and holders are reluctant to part with their seed, even though many now have excessive profits.—*Southworth & Co.*

M. A. Blair, owner of farms in the vicinity of Ojata, Grand Forks Co., N. D., a large grower of clover seed, this year shipped one car valued in excess of $12,000.

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FOREIGN

The Supreme Economic Council was called to meet at Rome this week to consider the international food situation.

Fall wheat sowing in France has been carried on under favorable conditions and the area is larger than that of a year ago.

The monthly report of the British Board of Agriculture says that wheat fields this year are short but quality and conditions are everywhere good.

A newspaper forecast of the South Australian wheat crop at Nov. 15 was 15,000,000 bus., as average of 7 bus. to the acre, of which two-thirds will be available for export.

The planting season in Great Britain has been entirely unsatisfactory. The area sown to wheat, however, is about 20 per cent less than last year but that to barley and catchcrops is larger.

The new crop of soya beans is gradually appearing on the Dalney market but generally the crop in Manchuria has been very poor. In some places only 30 per cent of normal has been harvested. Beans also have been stained by rain.

Gross imports of linseed into the United Kingdom for the 10 months ending Oct. 31, 1919, was 2,488.000 qrs. against 971,000 qrs. in 1918 and 864,000 in 1917. Soya bean imports for the month of October were 3,298 tons and of cottonseed 54.878 tons.

Speaking of the Australian wheat crop and the outturn elsewhere mention of South Australia *Reuter* cables that it is believed that other states of the Commonwealth will be required to import more than the 10,000,000 surplus of South Australia next season.

General crop conditions in India are good, but rain is needed in many provinces of the Punjab where crops are already suffering from drought. The food condition has been so generally relieved that 32,000 bus. of Australian wheat were during the first week of November exported to London

WORKING OFF L. G. WHEAT.

At present our home millers in many districts are very discontented at the uneven way in which the little strong wheat arriving is being distributed. The small allocations of red wheats put out in recent weeks for London have been totally inadequate to meet the demands of the millers, and though Plate wheat can hardly be classed as strong, it is a great improvement to a grist that consists of little beyond Australian. The order issued early in November calling upon millers to "get in sufficient wheat to maintain not less than three weeks' supply regardless of whether the wheat obtainable is exactly the kind that they might most desire," goes to show that some of the sorts available are not meeting with the approval of the trade and that the Commission is having some difficulty in placing poor quality arrivals. State control and international reasons are obviously keeping some of the less desirable wheats at a price relatively above that of the better grades.—*London Grain and Seed Reporter.*

ARGENTINE ACREAGE, 1919-1920.

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued its preliminary estimate of area sown with grain in Argentina, and all that we can say is that we are very surprised that the figures are as low as officially declared. We rather think that our government is again trying to persuade foreigners that this country has less grain than generally thought, in order to influence the price upward. If this is the idea, then all that we can say is that it has lamentably failed, for the market hardly varied as a result of the publication of the figures. It is generally considered that the condition of the crops is so favorable that even a considerable reduction in area will have no appreciable effect on the exportable surplus. We have so often seen years of reduced seeding turn out well and *vice versa* that the official figures of area are not given the importance they really deserve. Nevertheless, we cannot but express our disbelief in the accuracy of the estimates, and we think that when the officials make their second calculation they will have to increase the figures, if only due to the fact that planting has been effected much later this year than ever before and that land was cultivated after the inspectors had paid their first visits.

Below we append the official figures or area sown in hectares (1 hectare = 2.47105 acres), together with last year's figures for purposes of comparison:

	Hectares—		
	Wheat.	Linseed.	Oats.
Total 1919-20	6,053,000	1,425,200	931,000
Total 1918-19	6,870,000	1,383,650	1,206,000
Change, '19-20.	—817,000	+41,550	—275,000

The decrease of cereal cultivation, per province, has been as follows (final 00 omitted):

Province.	1919-20.	1918-19.	De-crease.
Buenos Aires	3,469,6	2,680,2	789,4
Santa Fe	1,525,0	1,689,0	164,0
Cordoba	2,325,0	2,255,0	70,0
Entre Rios	810,0	670,0	140,0
Pampa	1,080.0	880,0	200.0
Others	250,0	235,0	15.0
Totals	9,459,6	8,409,2	1,050,4

—*Times of Argentina, Oct.* 20.

VANCOUVER AS A GRAIN SHIPPER.

Col. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Harbor Board of Vancouver, recently on their way eastward to Ottawa, reported that the construction will begin, they hope, in January of a wharf 1,250 feet long, with two-story sheds of reinforced concrete equipped with up-to-date loading devices. In view of the opening of the Panama Canal the Board expect a large percentage of the wheat grown west of Moosejaw will be sent to Europe by way of Vancouver. At present it appears that about 60 per cent of the cars shipped east with Oriental goods are returned to Vancouver practically empty and therefore the belief is that a rate can be made on wheat to load these cars.

PREFERENCE TO CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

A preferential arrangement has been entered into by Canada with the British West Indies, being a resumption of the agreement of 1913 which apparently had been nullified by the war. The agreement affects exports from Canada to British Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, Granada, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and the Virgin Islands. Certain other British West Indies refused for one reason or other to enter into the arrangement, probably owing to local politics.

The principal articles on which a preferential duty is granted by the communities named are in part as follows: Agricultural implements, biscuits, bacon, bran, butter, cheese, cereals, condensed milk, flour, lard, oats. The preferential varies, running from 20 to 25 per cent.

New Zealand gives the British Empire a preference varying on different articles, but averaging about 12½ per cent. Australia gives a preference to Great Britain, but not to Canada. South Africa gives a preference of about 3 per cent to any British dominions which reciprocate.

The *Financial Post* of Canada, from which the above information is gleaned, adds: "It is likely that the United Kingdom will extend the tariff and the preference with a number of other articles in the near future and that the tendency of the future will be an extension of preferential treatment among British dominions generally."

Thus one of the chief causes, in our opinion, which led up to the great war, restrictions on trade, is deliberately continued and made the more aggravating to non-preferential peoples. The selfishness of men will never cease to manufacture causes and conditions which make warfare perpetual.

The new wheat of Tunis is said to be of excellent quality but it is all under requisition by the state. There is, however, a question as to the limit of the quantity which the government will accept, in case more than the prescribed 130,000 tons are offered. But there seems, according to American Consul Cookingham at Tunis, no doubt that as a result of the depletion of the 1918 crop and the cessation of the French government bonus of 58c per cwt. kilos on shipments to France, the Tunesian government will be forced to approve an increase in the domestic price of flour and a corresponding rise in the price of bread throughout the regency from the present low price of 12½c per kilo.

The promise of the French government to furnish brewers of France with 20,000 metric tons of barley from North Africa has caused the Consumers' League of Tunis to make a strong protest that the supply, at least in Tunis, is insufficient to allow this exportation. It is stated, however, that the 1919 crop of barley is fully adequate for domestic requirements and that some 15,000,000 metric tons of the 1918 crop, already much damaged by insect pests, are still on hand in government warehouses.

Already suffering from a shortage bread, which had extended to all s tions of the population, Madrid, Spa is now threatened with a meat shorta This has still further complicated t food troubles, to say nothing regardi the continued rise in the price of co modities. Yet it is only a few sh weeks ago that a much self-advertis American traveler told Americans th Spain would have wheat to export—fi time in history, wasn't it?

No Pressure by Argentine Corn.

Apparently there will be little serio pressure by Argentine corn in New Yo until coal and ships are plentiful. A gentine carrying costs are a great f tor. The Argentine wheat rate to L erpool has recently risen to $1.25 per and corn to 85c per bu. Apparently t wheat rate New York to Liverpool around 60c and corn 40c; specific ra are difficult to obtain.—*E. W. Wagn Chicago.*

Austria Desperate.

The needs of Europe were once m emphasized by Lloyd George's statem that America must help Austria, a that Germany had reduced her br ration in order to supply Austria w more food.—*Hulburd, Warren & Ch dler, Chicago.*

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

A. RAVAUD
Grain and Flour Agent
Offices: 1, Rue des ITALIENS
PARIS
Cable Address: "ARAVU;" Paris

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GRAIN & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Dealer in all kinds of Western Canada a Ontario grains and millfeeds; also speci izing in American corn and milling whe
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Est. 1899
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John Donaldson & Co., EDINBURG SCOTLAN
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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Bluff, Ark.—G. S. Rowledge and J. uddlestone have opened a grain age office here.

ers, Ark.—C. O. Rich has opened his mill which has been closed for three

Smith, Ark.—The Durrett Grain & Co. has purchased the Interstate Co., located here, and the Kramer illing Co. at Tonganoxie, Kans. for . The company is also building a at Little Rock 140x700 and are open- branch at Tulsa, Okla.

COLORADO.

tling, Colo.—The Eller Grain Co. has ded Harold W. Eller.

gi, Colo.—The J. J. Taylor Grain Co. ld its elevator to the Crescent Mill & or Co., a branch of the Denver Ele- Jesse Taylor will be manager.

ez, Colo.—The Peetz Grain Co. in- to build a new 25,000-bushel elevator ear to replace the old wood house as formerly owned by the Colorado or & Grain Co.

CANADA.

he Rivers, Que.—An elevator to cost 0 will be built by L. N. Jourdain.

donton, Alta.—The Progressive Farm- ain Co., Ltd., has been incorporated h capital stock of $50,000.

tine, Alta.—Wm. Mohler, manager of . W. Mohler Elevator Co., operating rs at Round Hill, Strome and Oha- s sold the grain business and is no interested in the grain trade.

ILLINOIS.

cnington, Ill.—Work on the new ele- for the Farmers Grain Co. began ek.

o las, Ill.—The Wright Roller Mills ex- enlarge their plant at this place spring.

reon, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative l build an elevator in the spring to the one recently burned.

npaign, Ill.—The Tuscola Grain Co. st completed a new driveway and improvements at its elevator.

ates, Ill.—Harrison, Ward & Co. have ed J. W. Probasco and T. J. Hanley grain and coal business here.

noa, Ill.—The north elevator of the s Grain & Coal Co., which has been r storing of oats, will be remodeled d as a corn elevator.

dado, Ill.—The Farmers Mill, Eleva- & Supply Co. has been incorporated capital of $50,000 by A. J. Fison, rmer and R. W. Overton.

ateno, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. teno has purchased the West Bros. o. and now own two houses at this They also have a concrete elevator ter.

wman, Ill.—The Newman Grain Co. n succeeded by the Elvis Weathers o. The business will be conducted same management in the future as past.

dur, Ill.—E. B. Hitchcock, who left etaryship of the Illinois Grain Deal- sociation to enter the army in 1918, in Italy, where he will remain dur- winter.

, Ill.—Manufacturers of cellulose, a ustry for Peoria, is to begin in the ture by the American Milling Co. city at the large plant of the con- South Bartonville.

Stonington, Ill.—Otto and Chas. Young of Blue Mound have purchased the Alwyard-Zeigler Grain Co. and will operate it under the name of the Young Bros. Grain Co. Consideration given was $20,000.

Argo, Ill.—The Corn Products Refiining Co. has increased its consuming capacity for corn from 60,000 bus. to 75,000 bus. per day. The plant has been closed temporarily on account of the coal strike.

Decatur, Ill.—Victor Dewein and T. E. Hamman expect to build a modern transfer elevator as soon as they can get materials on the ground. The house will be equipped with up-to-date machinery, including rolls for cracking corn and an oats bleacher.

Waverly, Ill.—A new flour mill is being constructed in Waverly and will be known as the Fred. E. Deatherage Milling Co. It will have a daily capacity of 50 bbls., together with modern equipment for grinding corn meal and will be in operation Jan. 1.

Peoria, Ill.—The Murphy Grain Co. and the interests of T. A. Grier have been consolidated and the firm now operates under the name of the Murphy-Grier Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Building and a branch at Springfield, Ill., in charge of A. F. Rhoads. The capital stock has been increased to $65,000.

Dixon, Ill.—Increased plant equipment for the Universal Oats Co. includes an elevator of 34,000 bus. capacity. An adjoining mill will be the same height as the elevator, 78 ft. The foundations for both are in and the elevator is scheduled for completion about the first of the year. A cereal plant on one side and a hog and cattle feed mill on the other gives the Universal Oats Co. a well balanced property.

INDIANA.

Jonesville, Ind.—Ross Brothers Flour Mill has been purchased by Isham Brothers.

Waynetown, Ind.—The Waynetown Coal, Lumber & Grain Co. has been organized with a capital of $15,000.

Flora, Ind.—McCorkle Bros. & Riley have purchased the elevator of Miller & Walker at this place and are now in possession.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Shirley Bros. have succeeded Shirley & Jones at this place. Shirley & Jones are out of business at Lebanon, Indiana.

La Fayette, Ind.—The stockholders' annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator was held recently and a 20 per cent dividend was declared.

Aurora, Ind.—The firm of Early & Daniels Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, has taken over the business of Everett McClure, formerly Chas. Curtis & Co. of Aurora.

La Fayette, Ind.—The Indiana Corn Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the state corn show to be held at Purdue University the week of Jan. 12.

Jonesville, Ind.—A flour mill and house and lot at Jonesville, owned by the Ross Bros. was sold at auction recently. The property was bought by Isham Ross, one of the owners, for $2,165, who will resume operation of the mill.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Grange Elevator Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $50,000 and have incorporated. W. H. Huston is president and Edw. Zieger treasurer. The company has taken out a permit to build an elevator.

Clark's Hill, Ind.—We wish to announce that we have purchased the Big 4 and Clover Leaf Elevators of the Davis Grain Co. and are now ready to take care of your needs in our line.—Doane & Hillis, successors to Davis Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Edw. W. Bassett, Indianapolis grain broker and official in the Perfection Oil Co., who was was fined $500 and sentenced for two to fourteen years in the Indiana State Prison on a charge of forgery, has withdrawn his appeal and is ready to be taken to prison to begin his sentence.

South Whitley, Ind.—Moses and Louis Mayer of South Whitley have purchased the interest of Elmer E. and O. Gandy & Co. in the Gandy State Bank at South Whitley, together with their interests in the lumber yard and elevator at Bippus and in elevators at Arcola, Denver and Mentone. In the deal Elmer E. Gandy acquires the Mayer interest in elevators and property at Churbusco.

IOWA.

Buck Grove, Ia.—H. G. Scott has sold his grain and feed business to Thos. Scott.

Dubuque, Ia.—The International Harvester Co's plant was destroyed by fire. Loss $300,000.

Dawson, Ia.—Robbers broke into the office of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Dawson and secured about $75.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Simons, Day & Co. have moved their office from Ackley to Iowa Falls. S. J. Brown will have charge.

Colwell (Charles City P. O.), Ia.—The Colwell Grain Exchange has voted to increase its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—The first concrete elevator for handling grain in Sioux City has been completed by the Martens & Ketels Mfg. Co.

Dennison Ia.—The Farmers Union has purchased the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Co. for $7,000. Possession will be given Jan. 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. H. Bartz & Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. Incorporators: W. H. Bartz, H. D. Harding, W. G. Gay, M. M. Moberly and A. H. Thomas.

Grimes, Ia.—The Armour Grain Co. of Chicago has let the contract to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago for a 25,000-bushel concrete tank elevator. The house will cost about $25,000 and consist of 4 tanks.

Lake View, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. has purchased the elevator of the Lake View Grain Co. and is now operating same. Ed. Kolwolke, president; E. H. Herring, vice-president; Cash Stewart, secretary-treasurer, and H. Hynes, manager.

Green Mountain, Ia.—C. M. Lyons of Cedar Rapids, employed as a carpenter on the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. which is being remodeled, fell headlong down a 50 ft. chute and fractured his skull. He died a few minutes after help reached him.

Ackley, Ia.—Fred. E. Trainer, while visiting the Chicago market recently, said an improved car situation on the I. C. East



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and West lines was somewhat relieving their congestion. Other lines, however, were not good. He believes an average of the corn production for the territory in which he is posted is about 33 bushels, claims ranging from in the 20's to 52 bushels.

KANSAS.

Kingman, Kans.—The Kemper Grain Co. of Kansas City has discontinued its Kingman office.

Lawrence, Kans.—The branch office of the Kemper Grain Co. of Kansas City has been discontinued.

Independence, Kans.—The question of building a big mill and elevator in Independence is being agitated.

Sabetha, Kans.—The Farmers Co-operative Association has purchased the elevator of the Derby Grain Co. at this place.

Madison, Kans.—The Soule Milling Co. has succeeded the Soule & Lukins Milling Co. Mr. Lukins has disposed of his interests.

Harper, Kans.—The Harper Mill is going to install a new sifter. This new piece of machinery will increase the capacity of the mill

Randolph, Kans.—Contract for a 12,000-bushel grain elevator has been let by the Farmers Union. It is to be furnished with electric power and will be completed in 90 days. Building will cost $12,800.

Elkhart, Kans.—Blackburn & Cox are erecting a mill at this place which will have a capacity of 100 bbls. of flour, one car of meal and 5 cars of chop daily. There will also be a 30,000-bushel elevator.

Atchison, Kans.—A big smoke stack on the main building of the Blair Mill is being torn down. All of the power for the mill is now generated in the plant recently erected, just east of the Blair building.

Logan, Kans.—Mr. Lobse, one of the owners of the Logan Mill, has announced that as soon as labor conditions settle down he will put in the levee that was washed out in the big flood last fall and again operate the mill by water power. The mill is now being run by a 40 hp. gasoline engine.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky.—Permits have been issued for two buildings to be erected by the Louisville Milling Co. at a cost of $50,000.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Chamber of Commerce has just been organized and plans to install federal grades as soon as equipment and an inspector can be obtained.

LOUISIANA.

Newellton, La.—Oscar Jones is tearing down his elevator here and will move it to Chrisman, Ill., where it will be rebuilt.

MICHIGAN.

Carland, Mich.—D. L. Laynes of Chapin has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association at this place.

Fowler, Mich.—Sturgis & Sons have sold their three elevators, mill and electric light plant to the Co-operative Elevator Co., transfer to be made Jan. 2, 1920, or as soon after that as possible. Jos. R. Schneider, president; Herbert Armbrustmacher, vice-president, and Theo. N. Bengel, secretary-treasurer. Thos. Bottorff will be engaged as manager.

MINNESOTA.

La Salle, Minn.—O. A. Bjarn is manager for the Farmers Grain Co.

International Falls, Minn.—The Beltrami Elevator & Milling Co. has established a warehouse here with C. E. Peterson as manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ralph C. Bagley, president of the Geo. Bagley Elevator Co., died recently of complications following an operation. Mr. Bagley was also vice-president of the Atlantic Elevator Co. and the Kellogg Commission Co.

MISSOURI.

Shell Knob, Mo.—Ames Lloyd is building a flour mill at this place.

Nelson, Mo.—Work on the new elevator and warehouse is progressing rapidly.

Cuba, Mo.—E. C. Johnston will open an elevator at this point in the near future.

Humansville, Mo.—The Humansville Mill & Elevator Co. has been chartered with $15,000 capital stock by W. W. Wood.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—Eldorado's new mill is now running and ready for business. It is known as the New Milling & Grain Co.

Jonesburg, Mo.—Frank Wyatt has resigned his position as manager of the Jonesburg Roller Mills and will leave soon for Laddonia, where he will be manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Higginsville, Mo.—Work will be started at once on the construction of a 100,000-bushel capacity elevator, head house and 5 tanks 19x100 by the Higginsville Milling Co. The Finton Construction Co. of Kansas City has the contract.

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenville, Miss.—Lyle & Lyle of Huntsville, Ala., will open up a branch office at this place in charge of R. B. Nance.

NEBRASKA.

Lindsay, Nebr.—The Farmers Elevator Association will build an elevator.

Sutherland, Nebr.—The Leypoldt & Pennington Co. of North Platte, Nebr., has let a contract for the erection of a 15,000-bushel elevator here.

Loup City, Nebr.—The Farmers Grain & Live Stock Association has been organized with a capital stock of $50,000, $20,000 of which is already subscribed.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Munich, N. D.—Henry Funk has chased the Munich roller and feed mill wood business from Chas. Booth.

Hankinson, S. D.—The Cargill Elev Co. has equipped its elevator with an tric motor. H. J. Schuster is manage

Minot, N. D.—John M. Ekrem, physi living at Mound City, S. D., has offered state industrial commission free site if commission will locate a state owned and elevator in Minot.

OHIO.

Marysville, O.—The Snodgrass & Full ton Elevator has been sold to Edw. & Son.

Columbus, O.—Meeker & Co., brol Hotel Deshler, have added a grain dep ment and installed a grain ticker.

Amlin, O.—Latham Bros. have disso partnership and Raymond Latham taken the elevator here and Walter Lat has taken the one at Hayden.

Cleveland, O.—The Faber Elevator has sold its plant, business and good to the Cleveland Grains Drying Co. new owners contemplate remodeling entire plant and building additions.

OKLAHOMA.

Sulphur, Okla.—Anderson & Pryor opened a new produce and grain hous West Sulphur.

Weleetka, Okla.—The Weleetka Mi Elevator Co. has been chartered with 000 capital by C. R. Westervelt, W. Kelfer and J. R. Autry.

Sapulpa, Okla.—A new deal is now between the Commercial Club and a miller, by which a modern flour mill grain elevator would be built here.

Cordell, Okla.—The Gerlach Milling has closed a deal, buying the Clinton ing Co.'s equipment and machinery, a new mill may be constructed at Clinto

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Nat Flour Products Co. has been chartered $30,000 capital by R. C. Buddington, L. Ostrander of Oklahoma City and G. Beach of Kansas City.

Wewoka, Okla.—G. T. Strickel of homa City proposes to put in a flour and elevator in Wewoka on the cond that the people of this community ta certain amount of stock in the comp which he will incorporate at $25,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bruce, S. D.—The Farmers Co-oper Elevator Co. will increase its capital s

Bath, S. D.—The Bath Exchange templates the erection in the spring 40,000-bushel elevator.

Huron, S. D.—The recently orga Farmers Co-operative Co. is remod the elevator it recently purchased.

Sinai, S. D.—Ervy Johnson of Bal Minn., has succeeded Simon Sowar manager for the Farmers Shipping ciation.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—T. M. Daniels are building a mixed feed plant and e to commence business before Jan. 1.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The new plant o Security Mill & Feed Co., considerabl creasing their former facilities, is completed.

Hartsville, Tenn.—J. H. Moore and Russell, proprietors of the Hartsville ing mill are having extensive improve made in the mill.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chatta Feed Co. is installing feed mixing e ment in its large brick warehouse work is being rushed to finish the before the new year. The feed man turing capacity will be 200 tons daily

TEXAS.

Galveston, Tex.—The W. L. Richeso of New Orleans, La., has made arr ments with the Stone Forwarding Cor tion to act as their agents at Galvest

Memphis, Tex.—The Delta Flour & Co. will erect a steel and concrete house which will cost $100,000. Plans been drawn and work will begin shor

Celina, Tex.—The Celina Mill & Ele Co. will again operate under this after operating for three years a Phoenix Elevators. When the comp mill burned in 1916 the name was cha

Kingsville, Tex.—The Kingsville Cor sion Co. has completed arrange whereby the mill and elevator an manufacturing plant of the Bishop Co. of Bishop will be merged wi Kingsville Commission Co. and mov Kingsville.

VIRGINIA.

Fredericksburg, Va.—The contract been let for a concrete elevator and st house for the Young-Sweetie Co. elevator will have a capacity of bushels.

WISCONSIN.

Ettrick, Wis.—The Trempealeau erecting a 20,000-bushel elevator in city.

Downing, Wis.—J. C. Soutar, prop of the Downing Feed Mill, will insta new electric motors.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

ial statement of visible supply of in the United States, weekly, for ears:

(Final 00 omitted.)

1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
7.113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0	46,024,0
4.111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0	57,215,0
1.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
8.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
1919.	**1918.**	**1917.**	**1916.**
4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
1.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
3.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
5.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
3.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
5.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
2.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
3.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
5.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
1.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
..48,920,0	**42,175,0**	**4,399,0**	**58,424,0**
..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,576,0
..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
1..84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
..95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
..96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0
[..92,906,0	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0
..89,742,0	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0

Wheat Still Advancing.

United Grain Growers' Associa-
Canada petitioned the Canadian
ent to raise the price of wheat
estic millers to a point which
represent an export basis. The
price to millers is $2.30, and it
l that with American import re-
is removed, Canadian wheat
e worth $3. In view of the fact
ice northern spring wheat in the
States is selling at $3.20, and that
stern interests are predicting $4
great while, the petition of the
n growers does not seem unrea-
—*L. L. Winter.*

Canadian Visible.

ian visible supply of wheat in-
50,000 bus. last week and oats
d 321,000 bus. Last year wheat
d 2,501,000 bus. and oats 266,000
tails follow:

Nov. 29, 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1918.
.....15,779,000	15,729,000	22,946,000
..... 4,624,000	4,945,000	3,250,000
..... 1,569,000	1,151,000	2,245,000

v. 19 wheat was quoted at $2.63
in Great Falls, Mont., which is
ave been the highest price ever
that state. This rate applied
istricts whose rate to Minneap-
6c; and yet there are farmers
e complaining all over that
that their wheat is not bringing
l price.

CORN STATISTICS FOR WEEK.

The following table showing the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning, compiled by the *Financial Chronicle*, has for several weeks been omitted from these columns because the New York Printers' strike had made its reproduction here impossible in time to give it value. We are pleased to note that our valuable contemporary is again coming out "on time":

	Nov. 28, 1919. Bales.	Nov. 21, 1919. Bales.	Nov. 29, 1918. Bales.
Port receipts ..	269,805	295,147	136,346
Since Aug. 1 ..	2,680,646	2,410,841	2,059,653
Port stocks	1,515,167	1,628,489	1,412,450
Inter. receipts .	239,081	324,593	175,498
Since Aug. 1 ..	2,968,103	2,728,122	2,901,109
Int. shipments.	203,831	292,881	163,173
Interior stocks.	1,274,038	1,238,788	1,340,002
Amount brought into sight ...	427,440	438,200	276,878
Since Aug. 1 ..	4,708,760	4,281,320	4,649,592
Northern spinners' takings	97,781	95,469	84,067
Since Aug. 1 ..	889,998	792,217	778,994
Southern consumption	73,000	73,000	67,000
Since Aug. 1 ..	1,156,000	1,083,000	1,399,000
Expt. to Great Britain	162,340	161,903	55,875
Since Aug. 1 ..	1,037,076	874,736	741,121
Expt. to France	54,714	3,933	24,359
Since Aug. 1 ..	177,933	123,219	182,946
Exports to Continent	121,683	78,060	45,212
Since Aug. 1 ..	730,228	608,545	420,845
Total week's exports	338,737	243,896	125,446
Total exports since Aug. 1.	1,945,237	1,606,500	1,344,912
World's visible supply	5,374,323	5,299,966	4,328,636
Of which Amer.	4,231,323	4,175,966	3,223,636
Liverpool stks.	595,000	654,000	266,000
Continental stks.	250,000	257,000	119,000
N. Y. stocks ..	69,125	82,037	140,295
N. O. stocks ..	450,836	445,770	381,201
On shipb'd waiting clearance.	222,843	807,649	152,634

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Nov. 22, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore ...	1,934	16	368	25	5
Boston	1,164	.....	123	44	5
Buffalo	15,322	40	1,749	731	168
Chicago	17,205	466	4,927	2,685	289
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	68	21	85	147	.....
Duluth	2,939	.....	382	3,362	271
Galveston ...	2,659	.....	40	61	1
Indianapolis .	556	202	171	62	.....
Kan. City..	14,349	20	1,018	276	.....
Milwaukee ..	2,416	99	555	454	173
Minneapolis .	7,851	9	4,262	6,639	889
New Orleans.	5,182	50	234	.....	574
Newport News	351	.....	55	4	.....
New York ..	3,935	9	1,593	437	473
Omaha	5,178	294	546	236	8
Peoria	3	137	330	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	1,654	17	190	26	40
St. Louis ...	3,021	72	174	95	5
Toledo	1,689	25	120	479	.....
Canals	.....	.....	.....	266	.....
Lakes	2,266	.....	.....	1,169	39
Dec. 1, '19.	89,742	1,477	16,922	17,198	2,940
Dec. 2, '18.	121,561	2,611	29,143	11,511	6,101
Nov. 22, '19.	92,906	1,160	17,293	17,455	3,518
Nov. 15, '19.	96,136	1,098	18,610	17,497	4,180
Nov. 8, '19.	95,797	1,397	19,042	17,539	4,244

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More Jute Landed.

Another large cargo of raw jute from Calcutta was landed at New York on Nov. 22 by the steamer *City of Hankow*, which left Calcutta on Sept. 26. The vessel also carried burlap and burlap bags. The following are some of the items of interest in its cargo, says the *Journal of Commerce:* 10,484 bales of raw jute, 666 bales jute cuttings, 2,085 bales burlap, 1,082 bales sugar bags, and 414 bales raw cotton.

Alberta farmers are wondering where they are going to get off with the official price of wheat in Canada fixed at $2.44 per bu. at Atlantic Seaboard, freight and handling being about 44c a bu.

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Field Seeds

The field agent of South Dakota estimates that the average yield of alfalfa seed of that state was about 1¾ bus. per acre, and of good quality. The counties of Butte, Meade, Pennington, Hughes, Fall River and Lyman are, however, the only ones having excess of seed to enter into the commercial movement, and in these the surplus is only moderate.

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—*United Kingdom:* After a short period of weakness, the market for linseed in the United Kingdom has turned very firm. Arrivals of seed of both Plate and Indian sorts have been rather light, and it is predicted they will continue light during the near future. A good part of the recent strength has been the result of speculative and consumptive buying on the talk of light arrivals. It is noticeable that American interests have also been buying. The sharp advance in linseed oil also had a sympathetic influence on the market for linseed.

India: Receipts of linseed at the ports have been small and shipments amount to only 72,000 bushels.

Argentina: Weather continues fine and cutting is proceeding rapidly with a substantial outturn becoming increasingly assured. The markets, generally, have been erratic with considerable speculation in evidence. However, on the whole, the undertone can be regarded as somewhat easier, but American exporters have been absorbing, and the Continent and the U. K. have also been moderate buyers.

The tonnage situation is slowly improving and it is expected clearances of seed will be maintained.

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Nov. 29:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk.Nov.29	164	99	118	.....	257	.....
Prev. wk.	821	1,436	18	118	836	397
Year ago.	1,390	594	125	317	4,732	74
'19to date	11,143	3,593	5,095	3,355	39,802	12,305
'18to date	15,771	4,742	4,580	5,614	33,931	9,109
'17to date	7,855	16,607	5,706	3,092	28,363	3,243
'16to date	34,261	5,641	5,252	1,224	14,028	4,165

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Ch for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitte

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	98	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	
November ..	2,582	3,242	1,964	3,903	1,941	1,337	952	1,447	1,770	2,623	1,672	
Week—												
Nov. 29.....	634	640	207	880	467	52	360	386	244	287	258	

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Nov. 29:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Nov.29.	Close Nov.22.
Clover—				
Cash & Nov.	$30.70	$30.20	$30.60	$30.15
Dec.	30.60	30 05	30 50	30.00
Jan.	30.55	30.00	30.30	30.10
Feb.	30.70	30.20	30 50	30.30
March	30.50	30.00	30.30	30.00
Alsike—				
Cash & Dec..	31.35	30 60	31.00	30.60
March	31.10	30.00	30.75	30.60
Timothy—				
Cash, old.....	5.45	5.37½	5.45	5.32½
Cash, new....	5.67½	5 52½	5.67½	5.50
Dec.	5.67½	5.52½	5 67½	5.50
March	5.87½	5.72½	5.87½	5.70
April	5.87½	5.72½	5.87½	5.70

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 29.—The seed market is quiet and showing very little activity. Redtop and bluegrass are in better demand than other seeds, and at stiff prices. Redtop has gone up to $20 per hundred, carlots. Bluegrass is quoted at $3.70@3.75 for 21-lb. seed per bushel, with 19-lb. seed 5c less, in carlots. Less than carlots are 5c per l higher. Orchard grass is steady at a bushel, the same being true of r thy at $12.50 a hundred. A few dealers are buying for spring, b mand is quiet.

ONION SETS.—Demand for onio is starting to come in. Stocks are rapidly depleted, and a big mov is expected in late December. F mediate shipment yellows are quo $2.75, and $2.90 future. Whites, and $4.

POTATO SEED STOCK.—Potato seed is now going into storage from th ond crop. Quality is good and heavy stocks will be put away.

Seed Trade in General.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—Trade i othy seed has been better durin past ten days than previously. movement has been quite satisf and there is a tendency toward values. Country offerings are n numerous as a while ago.

Evidently the trade is holding f the purchase of red clover. It a that the new crop in the Central

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own its largest movement and rings are light just now. Prices mo hold with fair firmness with large range in fluctuation. Forferings are made to somewhat ce advantage at this time on acn of the difference in exchange. e domestic clover shows up in at abundance than heretofore a d eal of reliance will have to be e on import stocks now of unw quantity.—*Crabbs, Reynolds, ic Co.*

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

o ment of seeds at Milwaukee durvek ending Nov. 29, 1919, reported PCE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber 'c merce:

	Receipts— 1919.	1918.	Shipments— 1919.	1918
ot', lbs.		2,725	63,942	170,100
e| lbs....	163,007	88,713	112,363	140,897

Argentine Linseed.

highly probable that if the th clerk continues in an amiable d ntil harvest time, Argentina will e n exportable surplus of more ne million tons of linseed. Natly this is the great speculative pe- the year and we must expect e apid changes on the futures mar-. The slightest hint of damage or nst untruthful report has a great t. It may be said that the market l like a cat on hot bricks for at least six weeks to come, and the careful operator will be completely out of it. We should like to draw special attention to the linseed shipments which have now passed 700,000 tons. When we contended that there was 800,000 tons of new and old linseed in the country (this was at the beginning of the present year) open derision was showered upon us, and throughout the early months of the year it certainly seemed that we were somewhat off the mark. We are very glad now that we stuck to our guns and had confidence in our sources of information, for it is highly probable that the amount we cited will have been shipped by the close of the year.—*Times of Argentina, Oct. 20.*

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Nov. 29.—Interest of traders in the flaxseed market was revived during the last week as a result of the lifting of restrictions against operations in futures. Notice was served that trades would be cleared as usual but that the clearing house reserved the right to place limits on at any time, should market conditions appear to warrant it.

The direct result of the resumption of open trading on Wednesday was a precipitate advance of 41 cents in the November future, and gains of 29 and 19 cents in December and May respectively. New trades in May in which any No. 1 flax, wherever grown, including from Argentina, is deliverable on contracts, started in at $4.68.

Good progress was reported in the closing out of the old trades in which the recent congestion arose. The representative of one house in fact asserted at the end of the week that its slate in the futures came closer to being rubbed out than in a period of eleven years. Headway in cleaning up old trades was reported by other operators. The cash market was strong, running up to $5.10 on Wednesday, but easing off 6 cents on Friday, and closing on Saturday at $5. Reports were received to the effect that a considerable tonnage of flaxseed remains to be marketed in some parts of the Northwest, and that substantial tonnages would be moving forward from country elevators were it not for the difficulty being experienced in obtaining cars for the traffic. Flax is reported to be still uncut in wide areas in part of the Canadian Northwest on account of the early snowfalls. The cutting and threshing of that seed will now have to wait over until the spring and the condition in which it will eventually come to the markets will depend on weather conditions. It is remembered by specialists that much of the seed brought to the elevators a few years ago when farmers were caught in a similar way in the fall, was damp and was heavily penalized on that account.

Receipts were a mere bagatelle during the week, amounting to 15,932 bus., as compared with 268,134 bus. during the same period last year. Stocks in the elevators at the end of the week aggregated 51,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday and the same period last year were:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
On track	$5.00	$4.77-95	$3 54½
To arrive	4.95	4.76	3.51½
November	5.15	4.75	3.54
December (old) ...	4.85	4.66	3.50½
December (new) ..	4.82	....	....
May (old)	4.76	4.51	3.50
May (new)	4.75	....	....

Marquis wheat, according to the *Nor'-West Farmer*, seems to be losing some of its popularity in some parts of southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, being replaced in part at least with Durum which withstands rust better than the Marquis and gives a larger yield. During the past year one farmer in southern Manitoba reports that Marquis and Durum in adjoining fields showed marked differences, Marquis yielding 8 bus. of badly shrunken grain, owing to rust, while Durum yielded 38 bus. first-class grain, absolutely unaffected by rust. Other farmers report the same experience.

Evansville Seed Market.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 1.—The Evansville market was fairly active last week, and dealers continue to book nice orders for January shipment of clover, timothy, alsike and alfalfa. The trade on alsike the past week was larger than anticipated and inquiries have been very brisk.

Red top inquiries still continue very brisk and this seed is moving rapidly at higher prices than ruled a week ago.

There are active inquiries for cowpeas and soy beans, and the trade find no trouble in marketing either commodity at a fair price.

There seems to be somewhat more clover shortage in the Central States than looked for sixty days ago. There

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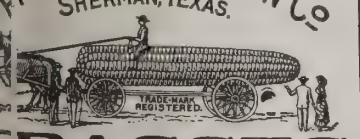
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have been brisk inquiries for high grades from the producing sections, and the local trade believe that a large acreage will be put into red clover the coming spring.

WINTER WHEAT CONDITION.

About half the usual amount of winter wheat was seeded locally, as the inclement weather prevented the farmers from getting into the fields when they should have. What winter wheat was seeded is in nice shape to carry through the winter, and it is believed there will be an urgent demand for seed wheat in this territory in the spring.

There has been a more urgent demand for timothy the past week than at any time in the past sixty days, and the trade look for a large acreage being put in in the spring.

There is also a good European inquiry for timothy, clover, alsike and bluegrass, and considerable seed is going abroad from Evansville.

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was unchanged from that of previous week, steady prices ruling the entire week. Clover market ruled firm throughout the week and still further gains were recorded on the week's trading. Quotations follow for timothy and clover, cash and the futures:

	Year.		March.	
Timothy—	B.	A.	B.	A.
Nov. 24	$12.20	$12.75	$12.70	$12.90
Nov. 25	12.20	12.75	12.70	12.85
Nov. 26	12.20	12.75	12.70	.....
Nov. 28	.....	12.70	12.50	12.85
Nov. 29	.....	12.80	12.60	12.90

Cash seed range for week, $10.75@11.30.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Nov. 24	$50.30	Nov. 28	$50.90
Nov. 25	50.60	Nov. 29	51.00
Nov. 26	51.00		

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Nov. 24	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Nov. 25	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 26	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Nov. 28	30.00@48 00	43 00@46.00
Nov. 29	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Sales of cash clover seed, $43@47.

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; Hungarian millet, $2.75@3.15.

SEED SITUATION.

NO SEED RAISED.

NORTH BALTIMORE, OHIO (1).—No seed raised here worth speaking of.—*Fred Kalmbach.*

Seed Market Review.

CARL BRYANT, CORRESPONDENT.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—Market ruled quiet the past week with a firm undertone. Short interest in December, while small and mostly hedges by interior and seaboard dealers, has cause for worry in continued lack of offerings from the country. Cash seed demanded premium this week over December, making the latter hard to buy. Market was up 40@60c at one time during the week from last Saturday, closing the week with gain of 45c for cash, 50c for December, 20c for January and February and 30c for March. Europe is getting close to rock bottom on its old seed, and while there is still some to come out indications are that they will not increase our stocks to any great extent. Imports at New York this week were none, as against only 650 bags last week. The season's total imports are 20,000 bags as compared with usual annual importation of 100,000 bags. Crop news continues to bear out early bad reports. Canada says there is so little red clover there that it will be sold in the interior and never see the market. Only a small amount of alsike remains in farmers' hands in Canada and it is taking highest prices of the season to bring it out. Our small clover reserves are not being added to. Toledo receipts this week were 164 bags, adding only 65 bags to stocks here which are now about 8,700 bags.

Some export demand now would work wonders for timothy bulls who have hung on patiently in face of liberal stocks and a featureless market. Advance this week is 12½@17½c over last Saturday. Considerable switching by longs from December to March at 20c up. We hear of 500 bags being exported during the week to Copenhagen. The week's receipts here only 257 bags against nothing shipped out. Toledo stocks are figured about 97,000 bags.

Seed Season

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Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—Everything in the line of seeds is strong, with inward movement light, but dealers are hopeful for better offerings of millet, cane and Sudan grass seed during the coming month. Only the weather, coal and railroad strike situations stand in the way of marketing. Thus far only a car or two of orange cane seed has been shipped to Kansas City. Not much threshing has been done. In millet the offerings have been limited, with the hog variety mainly in evidence and taken for poultry feed. Dealers say the small crop of alfalfa seed is practically all bought up. Demand is sharp and imports may again be necessary, as they were last spring. There is a good demand for clover seed at stiff prices, with nothing offered. Production in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma was light. Seed grown in Iowa is not coming here. Timothy seed stocks are liberal, but offerings have decreased and the market is firmer. Supplies of blue grass seed from the last crop were large, but dealers have sold freely and no burdensome stock remains. Farmers parted with their holdings some ago.

Following are prices paid for c of seeds in Kansas City, based c lbs., sacked:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@35.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.25.

Blue grass—Per cwt., cleaned, $2

Clover—Per cwt., $35@45.

Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.; berian, $2@2.50; common, $2@2.2

Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.

Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.50; o $2@2.25; amber, $1.75@2.

Don't let your subscription lapse may lose valuable numbers.

eans and Potatoes

Lima Bean Pool, known as the rnia Bean Growers' Ass'n, is still eration, and has during the past received considerable additions to embership.

a bean holdings, as reported from d by the Southern Pacific Milling this year about half as large as at me time a year ago. There has, ver, been very little movement of recently, with the exception of going to the Growers' Ass'n. Fig- reported by the authority named 39,110 sacks this year, as against 3 sacks a year ago and 432,590 two years ago. The largest hold- are in the Camarillo warehouse, bags. The next largest in Somis, bags. The movement during the was reported as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
.....	92,268	63,102
whites	3,277	4,132
whites	136,076	30,027
.....	17,161	6,085
eyes	2,826	7,658
aneous	19,634	7,276

BEAN SITUATION.

ACREAGE SMALLER.

ND LEDGE, MICH. (5).—As regards in this locality, will say that the e was much smaller than usual ield light to normal, probably an e 50 per cent yield per acre and 75 per cent acreage. Quality of was from poor to good, generally good. They have been moving a normal speed we judge. There- ere are not very heavy holdings in rritory.—*N. H. Holt & Co.*

N AND POTATO PRICES.

potato market generally was an ing one during the past week. st sections of the country beans steady. Quotations follow for lots d quality and condition beans and es, sacked, per cwt., unless other- pecified, as of Nov. 29:

lo—Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@ pea, $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red ney, $12@13.
go—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to cy, $7.50@8; red kidney, $13@13.50.
nnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, .50@13; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; as, $13@13.50; pintos, $8.
er—Colo. pintos, $6@7; navies, $8.50 ; limas, $10@10.50.
it—H.-p. pea beans, $6.75.
Angeles—Limas, $15.50; white, $7.25; ks, $7.25; blackeyes, $7.50; Garvan- , $12.
eapolis—Navies, h.-p., fancy, $9; soy, Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.
real—There has been a good demand Ontario handpicked beans, which quoted at $5 to $5.25 per bushel. to three-pound pickers have sold $4 to $4.25.—Trade Bulletin.
York—Marrows, ch., $11.50; com. to , $10.50@10.75; pea, ch., $7.75; . to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washing- , Cal., ch., $7.75@8; sm. wh., Cal., 5@8; Kotenashi. $6.50@6.75; red ney, ch., $14@14.25; com. to fair, $13; marrow, $10@10.50; Kintoki, Man- rian, $4@5 50; yellow eye, $7.25; wh. ney, ch., $12.25@12.50; Imperials, $9 0; cranberry, Manchurian rnd., 7; long, $6.50@7; short, $5.50@6; f. pinks, $7@7.50; limas, $14.
burgh—Limas, $15@15.50; Cal. navy, 0@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.
ouis—Quote white beans in car lots hoice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, 0; orders and small lots, higher; to beans, $7; California black eye, choice lima beans at $16; California k beans at $8, and white, $8.50.— rket Reporter.

s—
lo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.70@ ; fair to good, $1 50@1.65; small or r large, $1.25@1.40.
go—Wis.-Mich.-Minn., rnd., wh., 5@2.85; Idaho russets, $3.25.
er—Colo. Greeley, $2.65@2.85; west- slope, $3@3.35; Idaho, $2.80@2.95.
as City — Minn. Red River, Ohio, 0@3.25; triumphs, Neb., $2.75@2.85; thern wh., $2.90@3; western wh., 5@3.10; russet Burbank, $3.15@3.30.
real—Receipts last week were 6,611 s, against 3,933 bags the week pre- us and 4,196 bags last year. The de- nd for potatoes is ahead of the sup- Receipts are only moderate and lots of Quebecs have been sold at $2 05 to $2 12½ per bag of 90 lbs., one car selling at $2.15, and in a jobbing way at $2.30 to $2.35.—Trade Bulletin.
New York—Me., $4.75@5.25; bg. 165 lbs., $4.50@5; Jer. rnd., 150-lb. bg., $3.50@4; Me., 100-lb. bg., $2.50@3; L. I., 165-lb. bg., $5.25@5.75; N. Y. state, $2.50@3.
Pittsburgh—York State, $2.60@2.75; Pa. blk., $2.50@2.65; Me. blk., $2.75.
Rochester—N. Y. state, $2.42@2.52, f. o. b. station.
St. Louis—Minn. Burbanks, $3.15; Wis. rurals, $3@3.15; Colo. russet Burbank, $3.25.—Market Reporter.
San Francisco—Salinas, $3.75; river, fcy., $2.90@3; rivers, ch., $2.75@2.90.

New York Oats Market.

There has been no increase in arrivals of oats for domestic use, the bulk of them (444,000 bus.), as heretofore, being for later shipment abroad. Reported sales for export are believed to have been mainly for account of those having previously sold clipped oats of heavy test, and were unable to fulfill their contracts as originally planned. The scarcity of heavy oats will, doubtless, greatly restrict future sales of them for export, and it is believed that exporters will have to base their contracts on a much lighter test.

New business in volume was retarded by reason of the continued low rate of foreign exchange, which is the most important factor in the situation at this time. A better feeling existed in the city spot market where dealers have found it to advantage to replenish supplies rather than to undergo the uncertainties of rail transportation while the coal strike remains unsettled. A larger business resulted at somewhat increased premiums and they should be maintained in the immediate future as offerings are not pressing and holders do not see the necessity of making more than fractional concessions just now.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

CORN EXPORTS.

Corn developed last week a distinctly better tone, with prices advancing under a good general commission house demand based on the fundamentally strong position of the article.

The important development of the week has been undoubtedly the European inquiry for our corn. While the aggregate sales made may not be of extraordinarily large proportions, the fact remains, nevertheless, that the rise in Argentine freight rates permits the shipping of American corn to Liverpool at a lower basis than Argentine corn. The export demand for American corn has seldom, if ever, been a dominating feature in our market. Prices in the past years have been regulated almost solely by the domestic supply and demand situation and foreign influences were mostly of only temporary importance. The possibility, however, exists that this season may bring a change in this respect; at least it is worthy of consideration. While the war is over, its influences are still with us, and in view of the large cereal shortage in important consuming countries, the demand from exporting countries must necessarily be larger.

These conditions have put a different aspect on the grain situation and it certainly encourages the belief that corn exports this season will have an important bearing on prices. The European demand is apparently urgent, as exports of American merchandise continue above the pre-war average, despite unfavorable exchange rates.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

A snowfall of 15 inches was reported in Montana late in October which was equal to about half of all the snow which fell last winter. The people of Montana, therefore, anticipate a wonderful agricultural prosperity next season.

A seed dealer at Paris, France, writes C. A. King & Co. that the market there for red clover has declined somewhat, owing to small American orders, and this in spite of the fact that exchange is in the American's favor. However, the French crop is very small and other European countries are buying the surplus quite rapidly.

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Feedstuffs

T. D. Hammond has entered the feed business at Hawk Point, Mo.

The Champion Feed Milling Co. intends to build a $150,000 factory in Clinton, Iowa.

The Empire State Alfalfa Mills at Munnsville, N. Y., have installed new alfalfa grinding machinery.

D. A. Miller of Mountain Home, Ark., has built an addition to his mill and will go into the flour and feed business.

At a meeting of the directors of the Butler County Feed & Milling Co., Greenville, Ala., L. J. Beeland was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager.

The Smith Flour & Feed Co. has leased a building in Springfield, Mo., and will remodel it. The company intends to incorporate in the near future with a capital stock of $10,000.

The Larrowe Milling Co. of Detroit, Mich., will build a $500,000 feed plant at Rossford, O., and work will be started at once on the warehouses, 85x400 feet, 85x320 feet and 85x100 feet in size.

The Central Feed & Milling Co. of Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: F. B. Fuller, J. R. Tilbert, H. H. Cardall and R. B. Henderson.

The Riley Feed Mfg. Co. of Pine Bluff, Ark., has purchased a warehouse and four blocks of ground in the western part of the city from J. M. Cook, of Kansas City. Consideration was $35,000.

The Bristol Milling Co. incorporated some time ago at Bristol, Va., has acquired a plant which is being added to, making it a flour, meal and feed manufacturing establishment with a daily capacity of 50 bbls.

The Opsal-Fleming Co. has entered the millfeed jobbing business at Minneapolis, Minn. The firm is composed of Rudolph Opsal, formerly with the St. Paul Milling Co., and Robt. Fleming, son of H. F. Fleming, president of the St. Paul Milling Co.

The Squibb-Carter-Squibb Feed Mfg. Co. of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has merged its business with the Eikenberry-Fitzgerald Feed Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio. The former will manufacture feeds, while the Cincinnati end of the company will market the product.

Articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $100,000 have been filed by the Paragon Mills Co., of Springfield, Mo. The company is remodeling a building and installing new machinery and will manufacture mixed feeds for animals. A. D. Allen of Springfield and W. E. Widmer of Kansas City are in active charge of the work.

There is no fixed price on blackstrap feeding molasses so widely used by stock feed manufacturers. It is bought in tank cars for 8c per gallon, f.o.b. New Orleans or Mobile. The source of supply and the demand for blackstrap justifies this 8c price, which obtains in practically all sales contracts mutually satisfactory to importer, dealer and feed manufacturer.

FEED SITUATION.

In the country in general, omitting the few sections affected by the summer drought, there is an abundance of roughage, but other feeds are high, especially the protein feeds. Dealers who are studying the situation in order to serve their patrons best will now seek the feeds which offer the most protein for the money. This is the greatest problem of the trade.

The yards have lately been crowded with cattle not by any means ready for market, but these have come from the droughty districts and are sold below their value if they could have been properly finished. There should be good money in that kind of cattle, sent back to the well stocked farms.

Milk continues high and in good demand by both domestic users and by condensers for export.

Rice Bran Stronger.

The market for rice bran was strengthened considerably last week. Most of the mills are now well provided with orders and have advanced, therefore, their prices. On an average they are now asking $34@36 per ton, sacks included, f.o.b. mill for rice bran guaranteed to analyze 24 per cent protein and fat, or better.

Cottonseed.

During the rainy season in the South cottonseed mills and crushers held back a certain percentage of their offers and the active purchase of buyers, coupled with the short cotton crop, steadily built up stronger markets. Now the reverse applies, with but slight interest shown by buyers and free offers from the mills. The large buyers among feed manufacturers and fertilizer interests are well filled up, buying down on the decline, small as it was in the past several weeks. Arkansas prices, for instance, range from $71.50, which was the top, to $70 about the present market.

Country purchases of cottonseed products are slow, due to the continued open weather, but with cold spells due now we may expect a larger number of small purchases for country feeders.

This cottonseed situation, to which THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has devoted considerable space, reminding our readers of the short crop and the unquestioned maintenance of high values, has had many important side issues. Those who expected sharp declines have been disappointed in spite of the decidedly logey conditions as above suggested. Just now Texas feeders are showing some activity, indicative of the way the wind blows, and the real effect of wide-spread purchases from feeders elsewhere that will certainly be realized soon.

Meadows, Pastures and Stock.

The weather was favorable for meadows, pastures and ranges during the week of Nov. 25, except in California and in some Southeastern areas where drought conditions prevailed. The warmer weather melted snow rapidly in the Northern range states and considerable grazing of stock was possible. Snow again covered the fields, however, at the close of the week in Montar North Dakota, although not to a depth. Ranges were mostly free snow in the central Rocky Mounta gion. This lack of snow was un able, however, in Utah, because need of water for sheep and other Stock were reported in good con or improving, except in Calif where it was too dry, and in som tral and upper Rocky Mountai Great Plains States, where the pr conditions have been very unfav —*National Weather and Crop Bu*

Protein Feeds Strong.

The shortage of flaxseed and fair country demand balances the ket nicely, firming it up in spite exceedingly dull feed business by open fall weather and other f continually presented in THE PRIC RENT-GRAIN REPORTER. It is our ion that protein feeds and materi all kinds will maintain the presen range of prices, not being solely erned by production details; for v ognize the decidedly bullish effe

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al shortage, the lamentably worn- ndition of our railroads, etc. We ather expected, as we have read wspapers from day to day, that reign exchange situation would t even normal foreign purchases. he way or other, however, as is abit when merchants are left to wn devices, those supplies needed uch as concentrates for stock have been worked abroad and doubtedly strong demand for aterials there supports our belief on domestic advices, that the s will be exceedingly valuable the entire winter.

Feed Men Protest.

esentatives of practically all of in and feed jobbers, brokers and at Lynchburg, Va., recently filed st at Richmond before the Fed- reight Commission against the ced increase in rates on grain ain products amounting to sub- lly $1 per ton by the Southern y. The committee selected came e firms of T. A. Jennings & Son, aylor Co. and the Piedmont Mills Lynchburg Milling Co.

THE FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

eal, Nov. 28.—The market is quiet es are irregular, owing to some in prices by Western mills, sales been made of carlots of bran at 0, and shorts at $48@49 per ton g bags on track. Millers here quote bran, and $52 for shorts. Dairy $56 per ton. Pure barley meal is t $65@66.—Trade Bulletin.

CLEVELAND, O.

vand, Nov. 29.—The feed market has no unusual activity in price, al- n some instances it is some $1@1.50 an a week ago. The following ill prevail today: Flour middlings, standard middlings, $47; winter 4.50; spring bran, $34.50; mixed ; hominy, $61; oil meal, $81; 36% ed meal, $78; gluten, $68.68; hog 5.68.

BALTIMORE.

ore, Nov. 29.—The spot feed mar- eady as quoted, with a fair demand ed bran and middlings and first- fferings of feed not burdensome. ns follow: Western spring bran, 100-lb. sacks, $44.50@45; Western s, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $47.50@ mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, acks, $48@50; brown middlings, per lb. sacks, $52; white middlings, per b. sacks, $62.

CINCINNATI.

nati, Nov. 29.—Prices for feeds dy to firm during the week with from dairymen especially active. d middlings also sold better, but s were somewhat neglected owing reater use of new corn. Principal s, representing 100-lb. sacks, rd bran, $42.50@43; soft bran, $43 xed feed, soft, $47@47.50; mixed d, $46.50@47; brown shorts, $48@ ey middlings, $52.50@53; standard dlings, $48@48.50; hominy feed, 0 lbs., $59@60.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ille, Ky., Nov. 29.—There is a big or sweet and manufactured feeds, e moving more freely than mill Mill feed is also in good demand, being good and no shortages re- s mills are running full on an ex- lour demand. Flour is firmer, dvanced 25c a bbl. on short pat- 50c a bbl. on low grades, the w being $11.50 short, $11@11.25 .25@10.50 low grade.
s quoted: Bran, $43@45 a ton; d, $48@55 a ton; brown middlings, , $54@60; hominy feed meal, $60@ d, cotton, carlots, Louisville, 100-

NEW YORK.

ork, Nov. 29.—Mill feed in New s very inactive during the week nsequence the tone of the mar- ket was easier. Offers of bran were not particularly large but middlings were in good supply and red dog flour experienced a drop of $6 per ton.

Mills are anxious to make sales, and while they were slow about reducing their prices, it was evident that they would make concessions in order to do business. City bran was quoted at $45; middlings, $54, and red dog, $69, while Western bran ruled at $44; middlings, $47, and red dog, $68.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 29.—The local mill feed market remains rather unsettled and business is of a spotted nature. Buyers are rather reluctant about taking hold at this time, due possibly to the belief that production of flour will be smaller and bring about a more steady mill feed situation. During the week bran has shown a firmer tone and prices are up 50c, while middlings are reported as easier and $1 lower on inside prices. Red dog is quoted at $4 and hominy feed $1 lower than last week. Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $40.50@41; standard middlings, $42@43; flour middlings, $49@51; red dog, $59@60; hominy feed, $60; rye feed, $42@43; old-process oilmeal, $76.50@77.50; cottonseed meal, $76@83; brewers' dried grains, $66; gluten feed, $66, all in 100-lb. sacks.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 29.—Recent sales of bran have been made at $2.10 per hundred; shorts offered freely at $2.60, with no sales. The demand for bran is very limited.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 29.—Quietude prevails in the feed market and buyers are taking as little as they can get by with. Changes in price have been slight, especially in mill feeds. For cash wheat bran $40.75 was asked on call, while $53.50 was asked for gray shorts. In cottonseed meal there has been very little activity for several days. Prices have weakened a little, one reason being the reduced demand. Continued damage to seed has lessened the prospective supply of good meal, and a considerable part of that yet to be turned out will go for fertilizer purposes. Some of the mills have been having fuel troubles, but most of them here are now equipped with crude oil burners.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Nov. 29.—Though demand from points in this territory showed improvement and shipments were in better volume, the market in feeds was easier during the last week. Bran is off 75c; shorts, $1.75; red dog, $2.25, and Boston mixed, $4.25. Quotations per ton are unchanged in other lines as follows: Bran, $38.75; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2, $51.50; No. 3, $50.50; shorts, $42.75; flour middlings, $55; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $61.75; Boston mixed, $46; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $37.75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—Offerings of feedstuffs are only moderate but the demand is light and the market closes dull with few changes to note in prices. Quotations are for carlots, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at cost, per ton: Winter bran, $43.50@44.50; spring bran, $43.50@44.50; standard wheat middlings, $47@48; flour middlings, $55@56; red dog, $64@65; shorts, $47@48; low grade flour, $64@65; rye middlings, $48@49; fine yellow hominy, $62@63; fine white hominy, $63@64; reground oats feed, $28.50@29; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $79@80; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $84@85; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $63@64.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 30.—Bran, per ton, $39.50; shorts, $48; low grade, $63; oilmeal, $78; cottonseed, $79; tankage, $100.

Markets steady on all feeds for the past week except wheat feeds which are selling $2 to $3 per ton lower.

BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Market on wheat feeds remain quiet. Middlings, red dog and oat hulls are quoted higher than last week, with the rest of the wheat feeds about unchanged. Prices are as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $45; bran, winter, sacked, $45; middlings, sacked, $49@54; mixed feed, sacked, $50@55; gluten feed, sacked, $72.12; red dog, sacked, $65; second clear, sacked, $68; stock feed, sacked, $61.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $29; hominy feed, sacked, not quoted; cottonseed meal, sacked, $79@82. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 29 were none.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29—The feed market is dull and stagnant, with offerings moderate, but buyers indifferent. Corn feeds are in the best demand, but sales are restricted by the scarcity of offerings. Quotations are as follows: Bran, hard, $40; soft, $41; mixed feed, $44@45; middlings, brown, $47; gray, $49@50; red dog, $62@63; white hominy feed, $60@62; oat feed, $26@27; barley feed, $55; whole ground, $59@60; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $38.50@40.00; No. 2, $35.00@35.50 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 29—Cold weather has brought an increased demand for bran and middlings. Prices about unchanged from last week. Bran, $38.50@40.00, bulk; middlings, $50.00@52.00, bulk, per ton, f. o. b. Toledo. Bag prices, $5 higher. Demand for manufactured feeds just fair. Oats scarce and are wanted by feed millers. Prices steady. Scratch feed, best grades, $65.50@67.50; corn and oats chop, $57.50; cracked yellow corn, $62; dairy feed, $66 per ton, car lots, f. o. b. Toledo.

Sec'y Mayes of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is starting a propaganda to have road sides in that state planted to alfalfa.

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Small Demand for Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—Buying of cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City territory was quiet on the whole this week. Apparently feeders have accumulated a sufficient stock of meal or cake to carry them through a considerable period during the winter months, though they are feeding the high protein concentrates in small volume. Meal of 43 per cent protein was quoted around $78.50 at the close of the week, practically the same as a week ago. High protein feed is scarce, mills being active in grinding the off-grade seed.

FEED UNIT SYSTEM.

Corn silage does not have a quoted market value and it is, therefore, difficult to put an estimate upon it. Last season we figured that first quality silage was worth up to $7 or $8 per ton. With the present prices of feeds we believe, however, that prime corn silage, considering the cost of concentrates, may be well worth $10 per ton.

For dairy cattle oat and wheat hay have a very much lower feeding value than alfalfa. The chemical analyses of these hays does not indicate this but feeding experiments have definitely shown alfalfa to have an extraordinary value in milk production. If alfalfa can be purchased at $25 our inquirer cannot afford to force cows to consume large quantities of oat and wheat hay. We suggest feeding alfalfa as liberally as it will be consumed without waste, and that if oat and wheat hay are on hand it may be fed also but not to form a large part of the roughage supply. Considering the high cost of concentrates which it would be necessary to use to make up the difference between the proteins in these three hays, we believe there is easily a difference of $8 to $10 per ton in their value.

The feed unit system of F. W. Woll is the system of feed equivalents which has been used to quite an extent in Denmark, and other Scandinavian countries, largely in cow testing associations in measuring the relative production economy of cows.

The feed unit is represented by one pound of standard grain feed, such as corn or barley. All feedstuffs are calculated on this basis in figuring the feed consumption of an animal.

For example, a table which has been calculated for Wisconsin conditions counts that corn, wheat, rye, barley, hominy feed, and the dry matter in roots have about the same value for the dairy cow, one pound equaling one feed unit. On such a basis it requires about 1.1 pounds of wheat bran or oats and 1.5 to 3 pounds of alfalfa or clover hay to equal one unit. Some feeds, such as cottonseed meal, oil meal, and soy bean meal, are rated at a higher value than the same weight of wheat, corn or barley so that in calculating the relation to the unit adopted it is found that it takes less than one pound of these concentrates for a feed unit.

Some of the values which have been assigned are as follows: Corn, wheat, etc., 1 pound, being the equivalent of one unit; cottonseed meal, .8 of a pound; oil meal, .9 of a pound; wheat bran, oats, dried beet pulp, 1.1 pounds; alfalfa meal, 1.2 pounds; alfalfa hay, 2 pounds; timothy hay, 3 pounds, corn stover and marsh hay, 4 pounds; green alfalfa, 7 pounds; carrots, 8 pounds; and sugar beet leaves and tops, 12 pounds.

There has not been an extensive use of this feeding system in this country. It would be of considerable value in comparing the relative production of cows in cow testing associations in various sections of the country. One of the factors which operate to make it somewhat less valuable than would be desired in the variation in the value of feedstuffs in various localities and from year to year.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—The seed market is quiet, but steady, with spot offerings light, but considerable offered to arrive. Clover seed and sunflower seed are in the best demand. Quotations are as follows: Clover, choice, high-grade, free of buckhorn, $45@49; average country lots, $36@42; buckhorn-mixed, $23@40; poor and trashy, $5@18 per 100 lbs.; millet, golden, $2.75@3.25; Siberian, $2.50@2.75; hog millet, $2.80@2.85; common millet, $2.80 per 100 lbs., bulk basis; sunflower seed, $9.25@10.50 per 100 lbs.; popcorn, white rice, on the cob, $3@4.75 per 100 lbs.; shelled, $4.50@7; yellow, on the cob, $2@2.50; shelled, $3.75@4.50; buckwheat, $3@3.25 per 100 lbs.; stock peas, whippoorwills, $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs.; alsike, high grade, $40@46; fair to choice, $35@40; low grade, $18@33 per 100 lbs.; timothy, choice, clean seed, $11@11.25; average country lots, $10@10.75; low grade, $5.50@9.50; alfalfa, according to quality, from $37.50 down to $20; redtop, fancy, solid seed, $16.50@17.50; machine-cleaned, $12.50@16; poor and chaffy, $7@11 per 100 lbs.

Feeder Demand Changed Locus.

The demand from Missouri stock feeders for the corn, which Illinois had last year, is not now nor will it be in evidence to any extent on this crop, but never in the writer's experience has there been such an insistent and continuous call from southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee as exists today, from feeders in those states.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur.*

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 1,624,000 bus. last week, oats 363,000 bus. and rye 6,000 bus. Corn increased 79,000 bus. and barley 19,000 bus. Details follow (last three ciphers omitted, except in total):

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last year.
Wheat ..	5,965	11,240	17,205,000	15,562,000
Corn ...	97	369	466,000	760,000
Oats ...	1,911	3,016	4,927,000	5,981,000
Rye	1,625	1,060	2,685,000	687,000
Barley ..	175	114	289,000	1,349,000

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KANSAS CITY, KAN. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH WICHITA, K

Alfalfa Department

)ba reports a demand for alfalfa rticularly for milch cows and ock.

men at Amarillo, Texas, re- dition of ranges and live stock ept in eastern Colorado.

is grown extensively on the farms of southern Alberta, but es there is difficulty in securing an a first or perhaps a second

falfa mill at Clinton, Okla., re- destroyed by fire will be re- nstruction work to begin about of December. Machinery has been purchased.

is reported by Toberman, & Co. to be in good demand in , with comparatively light re- Quotations Nov. 24 ran $30@40 e, $36@38 for No. 1 and $30@ o. 2.

eported from Pomona, Kans., od many silos have been filled ddition large crops of prairie fa hay were raised during the son, providing farmers with ed for this entire winter. Prai- was extra good in quality.

man from Wyoming reports a ny cattle being moved south winter owing to the drought tage of hay in Wyoming last . Numbers of cattle have been south to Texas and New Mex- e there is plenty of feed and costs only $1.50 per month The government is making a ate to cattlemen to ship south.

LFALFA SITUATION.

NO ALFALFA TO SHIP.

, IDAHO (9).—Only enough al- e to supply the local demand.— *lfalfa Milling Co.*

ner Tone in Alfalfa Meal.

s CITY, Nov. 29.—Slight im- t in the demand for alfalfa eloped in Kansas City this th prices showing an advance 1.50 a ton. Mill offerings, both d from the West, were light, rs advanced bids in order to pplies. Buying was of a gen- acter, purchases being made by n the East, North, Northeast, utheast and Central States. The still is buying rather sparingly. mperatures and storms aided et to a considerable extent.

for alfalfa meal, in carlots, per ton, closed as follows: 40.50@42.50; No. 1, $37.50@39; .50@34.50; brown, $31@32.50.

weather in surrounding terri- ulated interest in the alfalfa d market. Sales, while not of volume, were fairly liberal in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Arkan- Oklahoma. Interior retail deal- ccumulating supplies of alfalfa feed for winter needs. Talk of l strike was another factor in ved trade, handlers desiring to pplies before a possible rail tie- s were unchanged, as follows: lasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37 wn, $35@37; alfalfa grain mo- d, $42@52.

siness by Permission.

ansas City Chamber of Com- sents a forceful protest against n of the Kenyon-Kendrick hen it says: "However will- ay have been to invest our ad- ive authorities with extraordi- plenary powers to meet the s of war, we are resolutely op- any continuation or extension in times of peace; and we are o any legislation which makes to enter into or continue in depend on the consent of a per- fficial, a department of the Gov- or a bureau." The leading or- ns of stockmen and farmers haxe expressed their views on the Ken- yon and Kendrick bills, which propose to do that which the above resolution denounces. The National Grange is a notable exception, it says nothing either way. Why doesn't the Grange's legis- lative committee, which speaks for it at Washington, get off the fence and let the public know where it stands on this legislation? A clean-cut statement one way or the other would be more credit- able to the Grange than either a strad- dle or continued silence.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

SHIPPERS AND OVERDRAFTS.

We heard a man say the other day—a man who has been in the commission business at Milwaukee for a great many years: "Why should not a shipper feel obligated to send checks for overdrafts, inasmuch as he expects them for bal- ances with account sales?"

Further conversation brought out the fact that receivers have more or less trouble on that very point—some of them more and some of them less, but in the aggregate, complaints of this abuse amount to a considerable number. On the other hand, there are many re- ceivers who have no trouble whatever along this line, or at least are bothered very little by laxity of this sort on the part of their shippers.

The question then occurred to us, "Why should there be any complaint of this nature at all?" Of course, there are bound to be scattered cases of neglect, but there surely can be no good reason for their being common enough to cause open complaint of it.

As a matter of fact, why should not a shipper remit promptly in case of an overdraft? If the shipper is doing busi- ness with a receiver who makes his re- turns without unnecessary delay, why isn't it perfectly fair and reasonable for the receiver to expect him to make good at once when he has drawn too heavily against a car of grain? It takes a lot of money to keep a receiving business afloat in these days of high prices and the man who is shouldering the respon- sibility of carrying on a large commis- sion trade has enough to think of in providing sufficient funds to enable him to meet drafts that represent a fair ad- vance on the value of the goods, with- out laying himself open for an indefi- nite period to overdrafts that may often run into large sums of money in the aggregate.

We do not know just how common this abuse is. We hope there is not much of it, and that the gentleman whose remark started us out along this train of thought is but one of a small number who are thus unjustly annoyed. —*Doings in Grain at Milwaukee.*

Hog Prices Depend on Demand.

There are enough hogs to keep the market depressed. We have no doubt that hogs will sell down to our former prediction of 11c a lb. some day this winter. This, of course, depends upon Europe not being able to get financial assistance to supply her needs. At the present time the prospects do not seem bright for any immediate assistance. We have no doubt that time will bring assistance to Europe. When that time arrives, we will probably readjust our views on the hog and hog product situ- ation. Our views will be governed by the amount of product they are able to buy.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Feeder Lambs Scarce.

Our latest advices from Colorado and the north Platte country indicate that that district will feed even fewer lambs than anticipated a few weeks ago, for the reason they are unable to get the lambs. The big demand for all classes of sheep and lambs for Texas had cleaned up Montana, Wyoming and Col- orado, and there is in our opinion fewer feeders for sale in the West than has ever been known at this particular time of the year.—*Knollin Sheep Com'n Co.*

Amarillo, Tex., reports a new record for a single day's receipts of sheep in that market, 30,000 having been received on a single day in November. Of these 12,000 were en route to Kansas pens and 18,000 to Texas. The sheep orig- inated in New Mexico and also in part in Wyoming.

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Hay Department

Hitchcock County, Neb., reports a good crop of hay with plenty of feed for cattle.

Toberman, Mackey & Co. report that clover hay in that market seems to be in strongest demand and is badly wanted at St. Louis.

The wholesale grain and hay firm of Marks & Anderson of Covington, Tenn., has been sold to the Owen & Moore Grain Co. of Memphis.

A stock feeder from Collins, Neb., in the Sand Hills country, says there is a large stock of hay on hand and more corn than usual with cattle in the best of condition.

A local newspaper at Big Piney, Wyo., reports heavy snow on the mountains and a short crop of hay so that stock men are feeling rather gloomy over the local situation.

Cattle shippers from DeKalb County, Ind., report the bulk of marketable hay in that county as already shipped and farmers are very indifferent about moving out stock still on hand.

A stock shipper from Albion, Neb., says there is plenty of hay and other feeds in that neighborhood but that cattle feeding will be confined to those operating on an extensive scale.

A stockshipper from Randolph County, Mo., says the hay crop raised there this year was the best for a long while; much of it being of fine quality clover. The acreage, however, was comparatively small.

Saguache County, Colo., is reported having plenty of hay and feed, but the cattle men are unloading stock and reducing their herds. This hay is selling in the stack at $10 a ton or on track baled $20.

Greene County, Ia., had a good crop of timothy and clover mixed hay this season, but shippers say very little of the crop is likely to move into market, the local demand of feeders taking all that is offered.

Canadian farmers are still interested in Russian thistles as hay. This plant when cut for hay should be cut before the heads turn hard and woody, in which stage the hay is very juicy and the spines are not harsh. The quality of the hay for feed has not as yet been very satisfactorily demonstrated. Some growers in quantity stack the hay and add a little salt to each load, the object being to take up the excess moisture and render the feed more palatable to the stock.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Not much new among the trade. Everybody busy.

Considerable hot and damaged alfalfa running to the market just now.

Weather here cold and lots of snow. Receipts continue fair with demand quiet, market steady.

Reports from country buyers and shippers indicate plenty of hay, but lack of labor and cars to get it to the market. That only keeps prices up.

With railroad service already crippled account power, these storms only aggravate the coal situation. Movement of forage and feed were limited.

First heavy snow of the season arrived Thursday. It's general, from reports and of goodly quantity. Runs from six to twelve inches in Nebraska.

Demand for hay, especially prairie, from East and North very limited. Apparently good stocks of tame hay in feeders' hands. Some alfalfa going to dairies, but scarcity of quality goods keeps business limited.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

A new record for a single day's arrivals of all hay, also alfalfa, was established on the Kansas City market Monday, Nov. 24, when a total of 333 cars was received. This included a record daily total of 174 cars of alfalfa. The former record for a single day's receipts was established on Feb. 3, of this year, when the total hay receipts were 320 cars. Also included in the day's receipts were 99 cars of prairie hay, 50 cars of timothy, five of clover mixed and five cars of straw. The week's receipts of hay, representing only a five day's supply, also were heavy, though not a new record, amounting to 1,136 cars, compared with 797 cars for the corresponding week a year ago. Large quantities of alfalfa are coming from Colorado and Kansas, with Wyoming contributing small supplies. Missouri is the important source of the tame hay coming to Kansas City, with Kansas, Oklahoma and surrounding states shipping prairie.

Will hay prices hold up under continued heavy receipts? Dealers in Kansas City generally answer this query in the affirmative. "Prices have held up surprisingly well in recent weeks despite the heavy movement to market," remarked J. C. Kerr of the J. C. Kerr Hay Co. "Excellent weather conditions, affording good pasturage in surrounding territory, was a bearish factor, though even this failed to force a downturn. Now, however, the country is under a storm blanket and temperatures are lower. So it is improbable that a decline will result with such a change in weather, which is forcing a sharp increase in the consumption of hay, even should loadings in the country be maintained. A lower market, however, may be witnessed around the holiday period of the year."

"While the large movement of hay to market indicates a free car supply in the country, this is not generally the case," said C. M. Funk of Funk Bros. Hay Co. "Kansas City no doubt would be receiving far more hay than now is arriving were it not for the scarcity of transportation equipment in the interior, particularly in Kansas. Farther west, the situation is more clearly normal, which is indicated by the fact that Colorado is a heavy shipper to the Kansas City market. Nebraska is an important source of hay, but little is moving from that state to Kansas City, going directly to the East."

"More and more brown alfalfa is finding its way into the hands of feeders," declared C. D. Carlisle of the Carlisle Commission Co. "We are making sales of brown alfalfa to sections of the country where the pea-green alfalfa was the only grade taken in previous years. In the South and Southeast, particularly, more brown alfalfa is being sold to feeders. A great saving can be effected by feeders and breeders of live stock by purchasing the brown alfalfa at current price levels, or at current discounts under the fancy grades. The abnormal difference in price, amounting to as much as $16 a ton, is not warranted by the difference in feeding value between brown and choice alfalfa hay. But not until the producers of meat animals generally recognize this fact can the trade expect a narrowing of the sharp premiums now prevailing in Kansas City. The production of brown alfalfa this year was comparatively heavy, larger than in any recent year. Millers, who buy large quantities of good brown alfalfa, cannot absorb the entire offerings. For many years the feeder has been urged to give more consideration to the brown hay, and where the legume has been fed consistently for many years, it is evident that such a change in the feeding is becoming apparent."

While more or less weakness developed in the hay trade in the earlier days last week, owing to the continued free movement to market, dealers confessed that not in recent years has such an active demand prevailed at the close of the trade as was witnessed Saturday. After the bulk of arrivals for the hay ha disposed of, news reached the tr the proposal of the switchmen in K City to walk out at 4 o'clock in the noon, which action was taken lines except the Rock Island and lington railroads. Naturally, the consuming interests made a fran fort to buy hay. Quality was not sideration, at least not so great sideration as under normal cond Keen competition between the buying interests developed, and, itive of their eagerness for hay, prairie sold at the choice prices earlier part of the day, $23.50 a t ing paid for No. 3 wild hay. Many similar sales were made. Of cours was not a barometer of the actual tion on the market, representing the frantic efforts of buyers to stocks for an emergency. What the switchmen's strike will have market is not known, of course, t serious difficulty may result unle early settlement is arranged.

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

Among recent visitors to the C hay market were Thos. Ramsey Howard W. Smith, both of Ft. Mich., and J. C. Bright, of McComb

A very fine exhibit of hay, bo wisps and bales, at the Interna Livestock Grain and Hay Show i the forerunner of the fine displa we shall have in years to come. report in another column relati prize winners should be read, of c but we desire here to urge our r to tell their farmer friends to p to exhibit next year and thereafte eral bales each of the high qualit varieties of hay. The prize comm desire to state here that bales should be submitted, because the in commercial form, whereas wis hay not subjected to the baling p have an unfair advantage in one and from another standpoint ma come too dry, losing leaves and m inspection difficult.

J. H. Brinkerhof, terminal mana the U. S. Railroad Administratio whom the Chicago trade has bee dressing their efforts to consumma contemplated plugging inspection tem, has just written John H. D chairman of the committee for week, in substance as follows: In of the prospective early return o railroads and the extreme importa the individual carriers of properly ed plugging inspection tracks in Ch Mr. Brinkerhof feels it unwise to nitely suggest a line of action to t perintendents of such roads. The however, and arguments submited may be more easily and succes

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it is believed, to show the prime ance of such plugging inspection railroads' superintendents, with Mr. Devlin and his committee as- s and all Chicago hay receivers w taking up the matter.

THE HAY SITUATION.

OF THE HAY AND WHEAT SHIPPED.

NGWATER, N. Y. (1).—About 75 per f a hay crop was grown in 1919 this 50 per cent has been shipped. 90 per cent of the wheat also has hipped.—*L. J. Hyde & Son.*

Hay Markets

CLEVELAND, O.

29.—The hay prices show a slight y upward, the same being true of nd wheat. The receipts of hay are ormal for the past few days. There to be no intention on the part of er to lay in a stock of hay at the prices. Pasturage is generally good out Ohio and the farmers do not tendency to ship hay even at the d prices. Buyers are willing to pay at hay is worth and the price at is considered a liberal one. No. 1 , $28.50; standard timothy, $27.50@ 2 timothy, $26@26.50; No. 1 mixed, 50; No. 1 rye straw, $12.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.

BALTIMORE.

29.—There is a somewhat firmer in the better grades of timothy, and No. 1 clover hay, of which de- ns the offerings are light on spot, emand fair and constant for good he ordinary and commoner grades are in ample supply and dull sale their relative value. is selling along sparingly at about range of prices and the general is quiet and steady. Quotations per ton: hy—No. 1, nominal, $32.50; stand- 1@31.50; No. 2, $30.50@31; No. 3, 29.50. Light clover mixed—No. 1, 30.50; No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed $28@28.50; No. 2, $25@27. Clover— ominal, $30; No. 2, $28; sample hay. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@ 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

DULUTH.

29.—Operators on this market noted g demand for hay during the last a result of the incoming of snow- interfering with pasturages and it necessary to bring cattle in. The Grain Co. here reported shipments derable hay to points in Montana farmers lack supplies for their n account of drought conditions last . Advices received by the Duluth e that large numbers of cattle have perished on account of farmers feeds and the sudden deprivation rages on which they had depended. storms. The only change in the is that midlands are advanced $1. follow: Timothy, No. 1, $24@25; 22@23; mixed timothy, No. 1, $23@ 2, $16@20; prairie, No. 1, $22@23; 20@21; No. 3, $15@16. Midland, No. 7; No. 2, $11@13; straw, rye, $9@ $9@10.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

29.—Hay receipts very small, due act that what cars are being ob- re handled for grain and hay is ded. No. 1 timothy offered at $35@ 2 from $34@35, and No. 3 from $33

OMAHA.

29.—Receipts of prairie hay light. receipts continue large and the continues good, causing the mar- remain firm and steady. Oat and wheat straw steady with no change in prices.

Upland prairie—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $18@21; No. 3, $14@17. Midland prairie—No. 1, $22@23; No. 2, $18@21. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $13@15; No. 3, $10@11. Alfalfa—Choice, $32@33; No. 1, $30@31; standard, $27@29; No. 2, $24@25; No. 3, $19@21. Straw—Oat, $11@12; wheat, $10@11.

ST. JOSEPH.

Nov. 29.—The hay market continued strong with no material change in prices. The demand for alfalfa, heavy clover mixed, clover and prairie is increasing. There are no indications for stronger markets, in view of the high prevailing prices. Shippers are urged to get busy, order cars, and load their hay. Rush it to the market and reap the benefit of the high prices. Nominal quotations are as follows: Prairie—Choice, $22@23; No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $19@20; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $14@15. Alfalfa—Choice, $34.50@35.50; No. 1, $32.50@33.50; standard, $29@32; No. 2, $25@28; No. 3, $20@24. Timothy—No. 1, $26@26.50; standard, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $22.50@24; No. 3, $18@22. Clover light mixed—No. 1, $25.50@26.50; No. 2, $22@24. Clover—No. 1, $26@26.50; No. 2, $20@23.50. Straw, $10.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Nov. 29.—Receipts of hay are fair, with demand fair. There is no heavy movement at this time. Colder weather is expected to create a better demand. Car shortage is holding back receipts.

Principal quotations are: Timothy, baled, carlots—No. 1, $30.50 a ton; No. 2, $29. Mixed—No. 1, $29; No. 2, $27. Clover—No. 1, $32; No. 2, $30. Straw—Wheat and oat, $11 a ton; rye, $13.

MILWAUKEE.

Nov. 29.—The local hay market ruled stronger and has shown improvement on several listings. A greatly increased demand prevailed throughout the week. Receipts are moderate. No. 2 timothy is up $2 on inside prices over last week. No. 1 clover and light clover mixed have also improved $2 and $1 respectively. Other listings rule just about steady. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $28.25@28.50; No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $24@25; light clover mixed, $24@26; red top and timothy mixed, $24@26; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $12@13; oat straw, $11.50@12.50.

BUFFALO.

Nov. 29.—The offerings of hay continue light, everybody holding on for higher prices, which seem probable should the farmer take it into his head to wait until after the turn of the year. No. 1 is quoted at $30@31; No. 2, $27@29 per ton. No offerings of straw. Quoted at $12@13 per ton.

MEMPHIS.

Nov. 29.—Inactivity and scarcity of good grades continue the leading features of the local hay market. Demand does not improve much, for pastures are still as green as they are in early summer, which lessens demand for roughage. Most of the hay coming is poor in quality and quotations are not easy. On call today $33 was asked for No. 1 clover mixed, prompt, while $40 was asked for No. 1 alfalfa. December standard was offered at $38, while No. 2 and standard were offered at $36.50. No. 2 was $33 bid and $34 asked, while a car was sold yesterday at $34. Cash No. 1 timothy sold at $31. Spot alfalfa meal was $40 bid, while $35 was bid for No. 2.

DETROIT.

Nov. 29.—Hay is not coming freely to this market and dealers quote a firm tone. Demand is brisk. Canada is not contributing as much as in previous years as the price on the other side of the line is pretty high. There is some Southern inquiry here but not much shipping as the Southern bids are not high enough. Clover is very scarce and firm and the same is the case with straw. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $28.50@29; standard and light mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 3 timothy, $23@25; No. 1 mixed, $26.50@27; No. 1 clover, $26.50@27 per ton.

NASHVILLE.

Dec. 1.—Hay trade is quiet with prices maintained as follows: No. 1 timothy, $34; No. 2 timothy, $32; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2 clover, $30.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 29.—There is a good inquiry for hay which is in light supply and firmly held. Straw quiet but steady under light receipts. Timothy hay—No. 1, $33@34; No. 2, $30@31; No. 3, $27@28. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $30@31; No. 1 mixed, $27@28. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $14@14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13.

BOSTON.

Nov. 29.—Receipts of hay locally the past week were moderate, showing only a slight increase over the previous week. Receivers, however, report more invoices of hay to arrive with more hay headed this way than for some time. This is especially true of shipments from New York state. Reports also received that Canada is obtaining more cars to load shipments and is now starting hay more freely to this and other markets. Despite the moderate offerings of hay on the local market, trade is dull with receivers finding it almost impossible to interest buyers beyond actual present needs. There is no disposition to purchase ahead, the trade being of the belief that the present high prices prevailing cannot be maintained and that the market will soon show a material decline. About $34 per ton is the general asking quotation for No. 1 timothy hay in large bales. An extra fancy car, if wanted, and strictly up to grade, might bring $1 per ton higher. Small bales are quoted at $31@32. No. 2 timothy is quoted $30@31 for large bales and $29@30 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern ranges at $27@29. No. 3 hay is held at $26@28. Clover mixed is offered at $27@30, with fine hay taking a wider range at $25@28. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 29 were: Local, 131 cars; export, 6 cars.

A dull market for straw with offerings in excess of the demand and some slight accumulation of stocks. Choice rye straw is quoted at $15@16 per ton with oat straw steady at $14 for the bulk of the offerings. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 29 were: Local, 8 cars.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 28.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week (5 days).....	3,670	190
Receipts last week.....	4,722	430
Receipts Sept. 1 to date.....	53,821	4,230
Receipts same time last year...	74,364	4,280

Arrivals of hay have been very moderate at the principal harbor points, trade has gained some force and market closes rather strong with values averaging about $1 a ton higher on practically all grades. New invoices are generally light though some receivers report more in hand at the close. One river boat came in this week and two more boat loads are due to arrive this week or next probably winding up the season. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$35.00@36.00	$34.00@
No. 2 hay.....	33.00@34.00	32.00@33.00
No. 3 hay.....	30.00@31.00	29.00@30.00
Shipping hay.....	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	33.00@34.00	32.00@33.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@32.00	29.00@31.00
No. 2 clover mixed	28.00@29.00	26.00@28.00

Straw—No 1 rye, $14; No. 2 rye, $13; No. 1 oat, $15; No. 1 wheat, $12.

Effective Nov. 26, the N. Y. C. R. R. removed embargo from 33d St. and 36th St. stations.

The demurrage tariff of the United States Railroad Administration, effective Dec. 1st, applying to all lines under federal control as well as lines not under federal control, continues the present rates of $2

PARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HAY, CHICAGO.

following is a table showing the total monthly receipts and shipments of n tons, in the Chicago market, for the year 1919 and four previous years:

	1915		1916		1917		1918		1919	
	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.	Rcts.	Spts.
.....	37,050	10,666	19,616	3,585	21,707	1,693	21,318	4,474	25,129	2,828
.....	30,775	9,800	29,030	4,857	14,961	2,140	26,920	5,928	19,082	2,974
.....	31,690	1,081	28,044	6,925	17,026	2,264	38,891	10,344	20,351	4,253
.....	25,573	7,806	21,163	5,104	14,822	4,304	41,878	10,106	26,028	8,573
.....	23,515	6,694	20,561	4,236	20,001	8,003	27,397	7,526	27,737	6,504
.....	17,604	3,764	23,675	4,497	23,741	4,791	29,211	2,654	29,407	5,414
.....	12,763	1,805	23,381	2,776	24,434	1,705	22,911	2,186	15,913	3,727
.....	20,664	2,467	13,217	1,297	17,185	1,411	19,185	2,741	15,432	331
er ...	24,466	5,168	23,751	1,857	22,218	1,938	24,320	2,330	20,538	2,226
.....	19,874	4,274	21,287	1,674	30,956	23,508	27,034	9,359	19,288	2,414
r	28,620	6,655	23,508	1,232	36,883	43,000	24,711	3,941	16,705	986
r	24,748	4,545	20,628	1,432	34,681	9,409	21,322	1,609	.....	.....

OMAHA, NEB.

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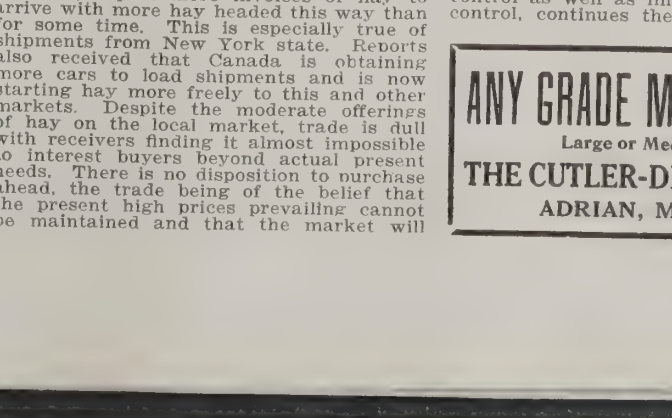
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per car for the first four days (after the usual free period) and $5 per car for each succeeding day. Refrigerator cars not unloaded at the expiration of five days (including the free period) will be subject to additional storage charge of $10 per day.

CINCINNATI.

Dec. 2.—Interference to plugging operations by rains on three days of the week, coupled with suspension of trading on Thanksgiving Day, materially reduced the volume of hay business here this week, but the inability of buyers to secure supplies had the effect of creating a decidedly stronger market, and sales made on Friday, the only day trading was possible, resulted in new high levels of the crop for timothy and alfalfa and advances of $1.50 per ton for clover and 25c for mixed. Advices from the country early in the week indicated a large movement, but rains also handicapped shipments to some extent and little accumulation was noted. Receipts totaled 158 cars for the week, the yards being filled to capacity on Saturday and 23 cars reported as held in the terminals.

Timothy—No. 1, $30.50@31; standard, $30@30.50; No. 2, $29@30; No. 3, $26@28.50; threshed, $18@20. Light clover mixed, $29.50@30.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, $29@29.50; No. 2, $27@29. Clover—No. 1, $33@34; No. 2, $30@32. Sample, grassy, $23@26. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $40@41; No. 1 local, $35@36; standard, $34@35; No. 2, local, $32@34. Straw—Wheat, $10@11; rye, $11@12; oat, $10@11.

MONTREAL.

Nov. 28.—The market shows no particular change from that of a week ago, the comparatively light receipts keeping local prices firm at $24@25 per ton on track, but the outside price is pretty difficult to get, $24 being considered the ruling figure for No. 2. No. 3 is quoted at $21@23. The light receipts are due to the bad roads and the holding for higher prices on the part of farmers.

The receipts of baled hay last week were 3,751 bales, against 7,961 bales for the same week last year. A few cars continue to be shipped across the line from country points, but these do not seem to affect the large supplies in farmers' hands.—Trade Bulletin.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Nov. 29.—Quotations on hay for the Twin Cities are as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$25.00	$25.50@26.00
No. 2	24.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	20.00	19.00@21.00
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	21.00@22.00
No. 2	20.00	18.00@20.00
No. 2 clover	20.00	23.00@24.00
No. 1	23.00	22.00@23.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	22.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	20.50	20.50@22.50
No. 3	16.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	22.00	23.00@25.00
No. 2	20.00	20.50@22.50
No. 3	15.00	17.00@20.00
No. 1 upland	24.00	24.00@25.00
No. 2	23.00	23.00@24.00
No. 3	18.50	19.00@21.00
Sample prairie	12.00	.....@.....
No. 1 midland	19.00	18.00@20.50
No. 2 midland	15.00	13.00@17.00
Sample midland	11.00	.....@.....
Packing	11.50	10.50@12.50
No. 1 rye straw	12.00	12.00@12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.00	11.50@12.00
No. 1 wheat straw	11.00	11.00@12.00
No. 1 alfalfa	33.00	.....@.....
Standard alfalfa	32.00	.....@.....
No. 2 alfalfa	31.00	.....@.....
No. 3 alfalfa	23.00	.....@.....

KANSAS CITY.

Nov. 29.—Despite another heavy movement of hay to the Kansas City market this week, prices held up well. The cheaper grades of prairie lost 50c a ton, and a decline of 50c occurred on standard and No. 2 alfalfa. Receipts amounted to 1,136 cars compared with 1,077 cars last week and 797 a year ago. Alfalfa sales were made over a wide territory, including the East, South, Southwest, Central States and surrounding territory. The cheaper grades of alfalfa are being taken on a larger scale by feeders. Millers also were good buyers. A good demand prevailed for tame hay from the South, prices holding up firmly. No difficulty was encountered in disposing of prairie, the stock yards and feeders being good buyers. When the trade received reports of a switchmen's strike a scramble developed for unsold offerings, up to $23.50 a ton being paid for No. 3 prairie. Colder weather was a factor in the buying during the week. Straw was unchanged.

Prairie—Choice, $22@23.50; No. 1, $21@22; No. 2, $20.50; No. 3, $13.50@18.50; packing hay, $10@12.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $16@18.50; No. 2, $13@15.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $33@34.50; standard, $29@32.50; No. 2, $24.50@28.50; No. 3, $20@24.

Timothy — No. 1, $26@26.50; standard, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $22.50@24.50; No. 3, $18.50@22.

Clover mixed—Light, $26.50; No. 1, $24.50@25.50; No. 2, $18.50@21.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26.50; No. 2, $16@23.50.

Straw—$10@10.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nov. 28.—Receipts of hay have been about half and half water and rail arrivals, but the rail arrivals have been almost all for Government use, which makes the general arrivals by rail practically nothing. In other words, the car situation has not cleared in the least and it is quite impossible to get equipment to load hay at the various shipping points. Naturally, this causes a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the hay trade, for although sales can be effected, deliveries cannot be made, which causes complaints from all directions. Owing to these conditions, as well as the continued dry weather, the market is stronger with a tendency to higher prices. Demand from country districts has been especially good and hay, as well as alfalfa, is moving to interior points from sections fortunate enough to secure an occasional car. All grades of hay seem to be in good demand and the market can be quoted at least a dollar per ton higher. Export trade is still hampered by the stevedores' strike on the waterfront. Although vessels are working to better advantage daily, conditions are still far from satisfactory.

Alfalfa is in good demand and light supply.

CHICAGO.

Dec. 1.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Nov. 29, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Nov. 29. 1919.	Nov. 22. 1919.	Nov. 30. 1918.
Total receipts	4,634	3,425	4,513
Total shipments	211	205	484
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	217,627	212,993	293,641
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	41,010	40,799	82,846

In spite of materially larger receipts last week, compared with previous week and year, the demand was active and prices held at the top. The receipts today, including delayed hay from some switch yards, were 713 tons, with shipments of 70 tons. The market, as predicted by dealers here, was strong and steady with good demand. Quote as follows:

Timothy—Choice, $31@32; No. 1, $30; No. 2, $27@29; No. 3, $25@27; N. G., f. o. b., $31; threshed, $19; on track, No. 1, $31; No. 2, $28.50.

Prairie—Kans., Okla., Mo., choice, $27@28; No. 1, $25@27; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $20@22; Ill., Ind. and Northwest.

Marsh hay—Feeding, $14@20; packing, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $14@14.50; oat, $13@13.50; wheat, $12@12.50.

ST. LOUIS.

Nov. 29—The receipts of hay for the past week were moderate and consisted mostly of timothy and clover mixed, with a fair amount of alfalfa.

Timothy hay continues to rule steady under moderate receipts and good local demand for the better grades of timothy and a good shipping demand for the medium grades. The movement of hay is light and indications point to continued steady values.

Light clover mixed hay firm and in scant offerings. There is an excellent unsupplied demand for light clover mixed hay which is selling readily at full prices; in fact, selling as well if not better than timothy.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and wanted. There is an urgent local demand for good heavy clover mixed hay which is selling well.

Pure clover scarce and wanted; offerings exceedingly light and demand urgent.

Alfalfa hay continues in moderate receipts, with an excellent local and shipping demand. Good No. 1 to choice leafy alfalfa is anxiously sought ofter by the dairy trade and the milling demband taking the coarser hay.

Prairie hay market firm; receipts moderate and demand good.

Straw scarce and wanted.

Track sales: Timothy No. 1, $31.00@33.00; standard, $29.00@30.00; No. 2, $25.00@28.00; No. 3, $23.00@24.00; threshed timothy, $18.00@20.00; light clover mixed No. 1, $30.00@31.00; No. 2, $26.00@28.00; heavy clover mixed No. 1, $31.00@32.00; No. 2, $30.00@31.00; clover hay No. 1, $32.00@34.00; No. 2, $30.00@31.00; alfalfa hay choice, $40.00; No. 1, $37.00@39.00; standard, $35.00@36.00; No. 2, $29.00@30.00; prairie hay, choice, $27.00; No. 1, $25.00@26.00; standard, $23.00@24.00; No. 2, $26.00@27.00; straw, $10.00.

TOLEDO.

Nov. 29.—There is no change in the hay situation. Receipts are light; demand particularly heavy; prices steady. Dealers are unable to secure hay to fill orders and are offering premiums for hay that is loading. Many instances reported where railroad yards are filled with empty cars, but agents refuse to distribute them in view of fuel situation. No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 light mixed, $28; No. 1 clover, $30 per ton, carlots; basis Toledo rate point.

Montana Gets the Blue Ribbons for Timothy and Clover Hay, Wisconsin for Alfalfa, at the International Grain and Hay Show.

At the request of Supt. G. I. Christie, Mr. Frank L. Young, president of the National Hay Association, recommended the following members of the Association to serve as judges at the International Grain and Hay Show in awarding prizes for the best exhibits of hay and alfalfa:

Ex-President Robert B. Clark, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
S. W. Kemp, Spencerville, Ohio.
H. W. Smith, Fredonia, Kans.

Owing to close competition, the judges had an extremely difficult task in making decisions. Swartz Bros., of Waukesha, Wis., the winners of the blue ribbon for alfalfa, won the grand trophy cup offered by the National Hay Association for the best sample of any kind of hay exhibited at the show. This trophy is an authentic copy, entirely wrought by hand, of a silver cup and cover made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1585. There are very few pieces of this period still in existence, and this particular cup is considered by connoisseurs to be one of the finest examples.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the decoration on the body is executed entirely by hammer work in low relief, and there are very few workmen today sufficiently skilled to carry out this form of ornamentation. The value of the original cup today is approximately $15,000. Swartz Bros. were also the winners of the first prize for their alfalfa at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco. Other prize winners were:

Alfalfa:

Jacob W. Willitt, Hillsboro, O.; D. C. Stephenson, Jr., Manhattan, Kans.; Allen Sales, Bozeman, Mont.; Geo. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, Kans.; W. F. Olcheck, Grinnell, Iowa; O. N. Atkins, Salesville, Mont.; G. W. Atkins, Salesville, Mont.; J. H. Swanzy, Ridott, Ill.; John Howell, Montrose, Colo.; Paul Conger, Anderson, Ind.; S. T. Sennett, Muscatine, Iowa; George Baier, LaCrosse, Wis.; Fred Rumsey, Elliott, Iowa; Wm. Telyes, Brillion, Wis.; Paul Roseharsky, Princeton, Ill.

Timothy:

Geo. Sterling, Salesville, Mont.; Lewis M. Hanson, Mondovi, Wis; Frank J. Lendley, Fox Lake, Wis.; John Monfoster, Bozeman, Mont.; H. A. Parrott, Spenville, O.; L. H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.; Ert Fulton, Utica, O.; Chas. Schweer, donville, Mo.; Thos. Paluska, Lowder, gamon County, Ill.; Frank E. Culp, Bet to, Madison County, Ill.; A. W. Jerset Sons, Mason, Mich.; Aug. Wallen, E Mich.

Red clover:

Atkins Bros., Salesville, Mont.; Dunbar, Rudyard, Mich.; Allen S Bozeman, Mont.; Paul Roseharsky, Pr ton, Ill.; W. F. Otcheck, Grinnell, Iowa H. Laylin, Mason, Mich.; A. W. Jerse Sons, Mason, Mich.; Frank J. Lendley, Lake, Wis.; Charles Schweer, Gordon Mo.; Arthur O. Popp, Jefferson, Wis.

After giving out the list of prize ners, Supt. Christie stated to our porter that the interest in the show exceeded his fondest hopes, and that Chicago Board of Trade have start great work by making it possible bring about this splendid exhibitio grain and hay. The show is not on success as regards the number of hibits and the quality of exhibits, also from the point of attendance general interest shown; practically e agricultural college in the United St has taken some part. The continua of this show from year to year mean creased production and improvemen the quality of grain and hay throug this and other countries.

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Denver, Colo., announces a new ord for cattle receipts in that ma 119,595 head up to Nov. 25 agains increase of 1,662 head over Novem 1917, the next highest month in yard's history.

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-Schultz Grain Co. reports that ernment is cleaning up their ocks at St. Louis, and were it nsettled labor and transporta- ditions they would look for bly higher wheat prices.



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NTERNATIONAL SHOW AT CHICAGO

men in the universities were ominent this year during the contests of the International n of Livestock, Grain and Hay ion Stock Yards, Chicago, than re. They gathered from Cali- Eastern states, from all univer- nducting special courses in restock and agricultural work. has appeared in this place re- his coming event, including the rizes and the donors, and the of the Chicago Board of ut when all is said and done, important real gain from this yable annual event is the stim- he coming generation of farm- lemen, meat packers and manu- of feedstuffs. As Prof. G. I. of Purdue and M. G. Thorn- erintendent of the Exposition, oday's educational work of our with its practical results for folks in everyday affairs, is thing in the agricultural suc- our great country."

ill see in succeeding years ncreased attention to the ex- grain and of hay, an innova- strictly livestock display, but ly paralleled feature of it, that o stay. As a matter of fact, it this year was not small in e; more than 2,000 individual which is the largest ever held, l by an excellent display of cultural Department with all nechanical testing appliances, ples and literature galore.

hour this issue of THE PRICE GRAIN REPORTER went to press, kes prizes had not been de- , but it is an open secret that from Indiana are gloating over ellent corn showing, and we ly predict that in addition to minary prizes they have already the final returns will show a umber in the Hoosier state.

ts of baled hay included many of which people had never ich as cheat hay, produced in the states of Washington and Oregon; and the Southern forage crops, to which the hay department of THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER has made frequent reference, sometimes look queer in the bale, such as Cow Pea and Lespedeza hay. Then there is the barley hay of southwestern California and limed clover which produces 3,650 pounds to the acre, but the unlimed variety produces only 2,610 pounds, so the Agricultural Department tells us.

Geo. Bridge, who has been exceedingly active in the interests of the Chicago Board of Trade and the National Hay Association, is justifiably proud of the hay exhibits. The prize winners will be announced later. Three good friends of the hay trade, regular attendants at all National Hay Association conventions, were the judges: namely, Bob Clark of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; H. W. Smith of Fredonia, Kans., and S. W. Kemp of Spencerville and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The prize ring and the selling ring at the Stock Yards Amphitheatre showed off to fine advantage the thousands of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, all dressed up in their best clothes, pretty ribbons, enough to make the fair sex envious. It is necessary to assure some of the ladies that the Herefords do not use a curling iron every morning. It may be equally necessary to assure those who stood with gaping mouths before the 37-inch ear of corn that it did not actually grow that way. It was a big job to build it up, however, securing the thousands of uniform kernels and affixing them with putty and shellac on to the carefully turned block of wood.

The surprising accuracy of the university students in judging cattle, hogs and sheep was, however, the natural outcome of the keen rivalry existing between the universities. Their work was approved by the best in the land, representatives of the packers and of the many private exhibitors whose names are recognized wherever blooded stock is discussed. Among the notables, gracing the International with their presence, were Hon. Manning W. Dorothy, Minister of Agriculture from Ontario, Canada, and Duncan Marshall, the minister from Alberta.

All pens for the livestock exhibits were fenced in with the American Steel & Wire's products and the leading lines of manufacturing and testing machinery for the grading of grain were on display.

The Horse Publicity Association, in their selection of Dec. 4 as the Chicago meeting place, will round out an interesting and profitable week for those lovers of horse flesh who attended the livestock show. The banquet at the Congress Hotel on Thursday evening completes their business session of the day.

Chicago News.

Chicago hay advices are few, partly due to a large attendance at the International Show of country shippers who must hold up new consignments until they return.

Among the many Chicago visitors during the International Show particularly known to the hay trade were Messrs. Guild of Dairyville, Ind.; Geo. Wilcox of Wauwautosa, Wis.; G. L. Proctor, Leaf River, Ill.

Geist Bros. Co. have leased the grain elevator and hay shed of John Range & Son, 2350 S. Western Ave. This move was necessitated by the leasing of the Geist properties at 349 W. 31st St. to some steel concern.

The Chicago hay market is strong and the demand good, assisted by the cold snap beginning Nov. 29, the continuance of which is a great thing for the hay dealers who have been working along with an open, springlike fall.

Indianapolis reports a new high record in receipts of hogs in the truck division of the local yards on Nov. 11, when 5,445 head were received and unloaded from trucks on that date. There were 23 unloading shoots provided especially for truck use.

BROOM CORN.

Field operations in the Southwest were interrupted in midweek by storms, snow and cold weather. Up to the beginning of the storm period, however, field buyers took all corn coming into primary points. In southern Oklahoma *The Broom Corn Review* reports prices ranging from $100@175. The quality generally however was not up to early offerings. Anything selling under $100 was weatherstained and poor in quality. The field activity hereafter will have to be concentrated in southwestern Kansas country. Prices quoted in the western areas ranged from $85@125 with the very best reaching up to $150.

The Wichita market while not particularly active has been making more sales than expected and it was somewhat affected by the coal strike situation. Nevertheless the market has a firm and steady undertone, particularly on the medium and better grades. Offerings range from $100@300 with the bulk of the corn $125@250.

Business in Central Illinois is quiet. No active field movement is looked for at any time, as the amount of corn in growers' hands is very light. Some corn changed hands in the past 10 days at $250@325.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Fully 90 per cent of the speculative trade in provisions last week was in lard. November was under pressure in the closing days, packers trying to liquidate in a market in which the buying support was poor and the price dropped from $25.30 to $23.90, where it closed, a loss of $1.07½. December broke 70c from the high point with a net loss of 62½c, while January moved up 65c from the previous week's close and finished 25c below the top with a gain of 40c.

Support to lard futures came largely from the short interest and it was claimed by some of the packers that January was largely oversold, owing to heavy sales abroad for January and February shipment. There was not the pressure on the January that existed on the near deliveries, hence it responded readily to moderate buying. The shipping business in lard was only fair and hardly enough to keep up with the make, and the week's shipments of 12,512,000 lbs. a decrease of 4,853,000 lbs. from last year. Exporters took refined lard in fair quantities, while loose lard remains draggy at 75c discount under December and leaf lard cropped $1 per 100 lbs. at the close, with sales of 75,000 lbs. at $25, the lowest in a long time, and a break of $2.50 within two weeks. November deliveries were 1,300,000 lbs.

Short ribs and dry salted meats generally came in for limited attention from speculators. Packers are giving a little attention to short ribs and there is a profit estimated at $3 to $5 a hog in making regular product. Domestic trade in dry salted and pickled meats is about up to the average, although from now on consumption is curtailed by the increased use of poultry. The fresh meat trade has fallen off and prices on pork loins declined with heavy loins quoted around 24c, while light ones held at 27½c.

One of the striking features of the provision trade was the indifference of futures to the heavy run of hogs with the sharp break in prices, the average for the week being $13.30, or 80c lower than the previous week and $4.45 under last years, while supplies of hogs were almost the same as a year ago.

Range of prices in October and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Nov.29.	Nov.22,	Nov.30,
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Jan.	$34.70	$33.70	$34.20	$33.90	$46.65
Oct. rg.	34.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
May	32.60	31.50	32.90	31.75	.....
Lard—					
Nov.	25.30	23.90	23.90	24.97	26.95
Oct. rg.	25.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	24.40	23.70	23.87	23.75	.....
Jan.	23.95	23.25	23.70	22.77	26.05
Oct. rg.	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	22.65	18.35	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	18.92	18.35	18.55	18.67	24.82
Oct. rg.	18.85	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	20.30	17.40	.....	.....	.....
May	18.47	18.07	18.15	18.12	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—Declines were the rule in the provision market in Kansas City this week. Demand was moderate, and possibly greater than a week ago. Talk of a railroad strike during the week, and a walk-out of switchmen in Kansas City today were unsettling influences in the market, causing buyers to increase their orders. The South continues to play an important part in the trade in dry salt and heavy smoked meats, prices on which are about ¼@¾c lower than a week ago. Loins were off as much as 1c, and other fresh prices receded ¾@½c. Fresh pork was in demand both locally and in the East. Fancy hams and bacon also moved well, closing with only slight net losses. Lard was in demand, early recessions being followed by a slight rebound.

Shipments of provisions from packing plants were halted at the close of the week, and unless a settlement in the switchmen's strike is effected, further serious difficulty may result.

Chicago Livestock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of livestock at Chicago the past week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	215,512	85,305	104,310
Preceding week	230,990	109,377	126,789
Last year	216,944	104,706	126,197
Shipments—			
Past week	21,787	24,005	21,177
Preceding week	15,664	37,314	30,251
Last year	2,536	30,595	24,162

Summary of Livestock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs at leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$14.50	$13.70	$13.40	Hol.	$13.65	$13.95
K. City	14.40	14.10	13.50	Hol.	13.80	14.00
Omaha	14.30	13.90	12.85	Hol.	13.25	14.00
St.Louis	14.50	14.10	13.50	Hol.	14.00	14.00
St. Joe.	14.55	13.90	13.60	Hol.	14.00	14.35
Sx. City	14.50	13.85	13.00	Hol.	13.50	13.85
St. Paul	13.40	13.15	12.65	Hol.	12.85	13.10
Ind'polis	14.00	13.50	13.15	Hol.	13.60	13.90
Buffalo	14.50	14.00	13.75	Hol.	13.85	14.00
Pittsb'g	14.25	14.25	13.85	Hol.	13.85	14.25
Clevel'd	14.50	14.10	13.50	Hol.	13.60	13.75
L'sville	13.75	13.50	13.00	Hol.	13.00	13.50
H. top.	$14.55	$14.25	$13.85	Hol.	$14.00	$14.35
L. top.	13.40	13.15	12.65	Hol.	12.85	13.10
Av. top	13.40	13.15	12.65	Hol.	13.60	13.90
Wk. ago	14.80	14.70	14.70	14.45	14.15	14.05
Loss	$ .55	$ .85	$ 1.40	.....	$ .55	$ .15

Cattle supplies were not so heavy and prices improved materially last week, the close being as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.50@20.50	$6.00@13.50
Kansas City	9.50@18.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.00	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Sheep and lambs advanced with lightest supplies and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$12.25@15.25	$6.25@10.60
Kansas City	8.60@14.90	4.00@11.00
Omaha	8.75@15.10	4.25@11.25
St. Louis	8.50@14.45	3.75@10.65
St. Joseph	8.75@14.25	3.40@ 8.75
East Buffalo	8.60@14.50	3.50@10.00
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.50	4.25@ 8.75
Jersey City	9.50@15.25	4.50@10.50
Louisville	8.50@13.50	3.75@ 8.60
Cleveland	8.25@14.00	3.25@ 8.50

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Average prices for livestock at Chicago for the week as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	14.90	$13.30	$ 8.80	$14.65
Previous week.	14.50	14.10	8.75	14.40
Cor. week 1918.	15.05	17.75	9.85	15.10
Cor. week 1917.	11.00	17.55	11.85	16.60
Cor. week 1916.	10.30	9.55	8.30	12.15
Cor. week 1915.	8.60	6.50	5.95	8.80
Cor. week 1914.	8.50	7.00	5.50	8.80
Cor. week 1913.	8.15	7.65	4.80	7.60
Cor. week 1912.	8.05	7.60	4.50	7.30
Cor. week 1911.	7.00	6.13	3.55	5.75
Av. 1911 to '17.	$ 9.60	$ 9.95	$ 6.80	$10.25

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Nov. 29. 1919.	Nov. 22, 1919.	Nov. 30. 1918.
Pork, bbls.	710	780	710
Pork, lbs.	134,900	148,200	134,900
Meats, lbs.	23,481,000	25,560,000	7,270,000
Total meat	23,615,900	25,708,200	7,404,900
Lard	6,326,000	9,573,000	4,961,000
Total products.	29,941,900	35,281,200	12,365,900

Stocks of Pork, Lard and Meats.

The stocks of mess pork in barrels, lard and short rib sides and total meats in pounds at Chicago were as follows on dates named:

	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1. 1918.
M.pork, reg.	2,655	1,413	5,444
Other pork	26,528	23,470	43,185
Lard,reg.,lbs.	13,547,155	13,740,390	7, hmh
Other lard	6,220,275	13,551,681	22,946,243
S. rib sides	329,036	2,425,824	1,492,424
S. cl. sides	3,287,446	4,939,565	437,594
Ex. sh. clears	854,622	1,373,320	4,251,385
Total meats	105,494,791	108,319,360	101,911,059

The Pennsylvania corn crop this year is estimated at 72,269,000 bus., which is said to be a record. The buckwheat crop in the state is also equivalent to about one-fourth of the entire crop of the country.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Nov. 29.	1918. From Oct. 27 to Nov. 30.
Chicago	767,500	1,032,300
Kansas City	218,600	389,000
South Omaha	113,100	238,300
St. Louis	242,500	296,300
St. Joseph	133,400	240,300
Indianapolis	68,600	160,000
Milwaukee	69,700	79,100
Cudahy	40,500	96,700
Cincinnati	76,800	85,300
Ottumwa	46,900	49,000
Cedar Rapids	35,600	53,700
Sioux City	75,700	140,400
St. Paul	91,700	144,700
Cleveland	115,900	158,500
Louisville	19,100	17,900
Wichita	14,500	65,900
Detroit	76,900	89,000
Nebraska City	17,900	24,000
Ft. Worth	12,000	59,500
Oklahoma City	14,500	54,900
Above and all others	2,633,000	4,013,000
For the week	674,000	897,000
Preceding week	778,000	957,000

Weights are reported as follows: 259, 215, 255, 207, 224¼, 214, 218, 215, 350, 177. Reports of quality: Four "good." two "fair," one "good mixed."

Receipts at Twenty Markets.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading western markets and thirteen other points for the week ended Nov. 29:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
This wk.	418,900	772,400	332,200	1,523,500
Wk.ago	526,400	819,000	446,600	1,792,000
Yr. ago.	404,900	911,400	365,200	1,681,500
*1919	15,133,900	32,118,700	17,213,200	64,439,500

*Totals for 1919 to date.

Cash Meats.

On Monday trading in mess pork, lard and ribs was of moderate proportions and prices ruled generally easier. Exports of lard were of considerable volume, 1,365,000 lbs. for the week. Shipping demand for products continues only moderate. Quotations follow as of Dec. 1:

M. pork, new	$43.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	23.70	@23.80
Neutral, No. 1	29.75	@30.00
Neutral, No. 2	28.75	@29.00
Shortrib sides	19.25	@20.25

	Av. Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	20½@20¾	24 @24¼
12-14 lbs.	20¼@20½	23½@23¾
14-16 lbs.	20⅛@20⅜	23¼@23½
18-20 lbs.	20 @20⅛	23 @23¼
Skinned hams	18 @21	17½@21½
Picnics	16 @18¼	16 @20¼
Bellies	23 @27	23 @27½
Pork loins	26½@27½	....@....

Dry Salted.	Smoked.
Shoulders .18½-19	Hams .28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks .20 -25	Sk. hams .25 -25½
Clr. Bellies .20½-21¼	Picnics .22 -22½
Rib Bellies .20¼-21	E. S. Sides .21¾-22
E. S. R. Sds.19½-20	Sh. Cl. Sds.24 -24¼
S. Cl. Sides.20¾-21	E. S. C. Sds.21¾-22
E. S. C. Sds.19½-20	Rough Sides21¾-22¼
Plates, reg .17½-17¾	B'kfast Bac.32½-33
Butts .17½-17¾	

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	158	72	124	38	21	67
February	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	1,210	180	549	475	287	272
July	168	180	33	71	71	19
August	126	118	45	51	53	26
September	78	81	57	38	32	22
October	73	86	43	43	46	11
November	...	96	68	..	27	31
December	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Nov. 29, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	33	308
Pork, brls.	.....	600	310
Cut meats,lbs.	2,046,000	11,855,000	11,379,000
Lard, lbs.	2,486,000	10,000,000	10,296,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	102	491	4,294
Pork, brls.	1,675	6,086	11,285
Cut meats,lbs.	23,347,000	107,040,000	80,559,000
Lard, lbs.	12,512,000	55,162,000	55,533,000

Live Stock Mark

CHICAGO LIVE STOC

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Hog prices the decline part of the week, extreme low showing a br around $1.25 in the first thr with a reaction at the last. To were $14.55 for the week, ma western point. The high on S was $13.95 and the average t $13.70, with the average for th $13.30, or 80c lower than the l week and $4.45 under last yea

Eastern shippers were large b hogs throughout the week and h turn values upward in the face heavy receipts, which were 205,5 pared with 224,698 the previou and 221,979 last year. At the markets the run was 772,400, 819,000 the previous week, and last year. The average weight lbs., compared with 224 lbs. t vious week, and 226 lbs. last ye

Packers bought 186,200, co with 208,300 the previous week a 800 last year.

Cattle prices improved materia week with sales of yearlings av 1,040 lbs. at $20.25, and while 18 heavy Angus steers brought $20. advance of 50 to 75c was made general run of beef cattle with erage price of $14.90, or 40c high the previous week and only 15c last year. Supplies, while libera not so large as recently and t mand showed a better tone, w vances in some instances of $1 t over the previous week's low Trading throughout the week wa active, although the quality of ferings showed little improveme large percentage of the arrivals western rangers, 22,000 which w better supply than of late, and $8.25 to $15, a gain of 25 to 50. paratively few of the beef cattl good enough to bring over $17 ceipts at Chicago were 85,254, co with 110,386 the previous wee 102,387 last year.

Butchers' stock gained 25 to 50 the choice offerings taken readil the average on fat cows and h was $8.60, or 30c higher than th vious week and a loss of $3.10 fr high average on April. Bulls s about the same level as the pr week, while calves declined fairly a top around $17 to $17.25 and an age of $16.50, compared with $17. previous week and $21.10 the top age for the season.

Stockers and feeders met an trade, with supplies large, Illino diana, Michigan and Ohio being market and there were also som ers from Pennsylvania and New For choice heavy feeders $13 w top, or 60c better than the pr week. The average was $9.90, better than the previous week, a most $3 under the highest estab last April.

Fat lambs advanced 50c to $1 f week, fat yearlings 50c and aged 25c. Feeding lambs closed 25 t higher, while prices on breeding remained unchanged. Supplies we duced to 95,033, compared with 1 the previous week and 126,504 last The twenty markets had 332,200, pared with 446,600 the previous and 355,200 last year. Average of lambs for the week was $14.65, advance for the week, compared $15.10 last year. Sheep averaged or 5c better for the week and $1.(der last year.

Estimated receipts for this we Chicago: cattle, 100,000; hogs, 25 and sheep, 100,000. Arrivals last were: cattle, 99,136; hogs, 30 sheep, 126,257.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market

Thusnelda Haehnke, Corresponden

Oklahoma City, Nov. 29.—Receipts have been fairly liberal this week, but

eers were included in the runs. On y a few odd head brought $11, which for the week. The fore part of the receipts were so light that even r buyers and speculators had to to get even a few. Thursday being lay, a slow and possibly uneven mar- s predicted, but the lay-off on Thurs- d no undesirable effect on the trade. ednesday steer buyers got back into me although but for a few deals. rn Oklahoma marketed several loads 9@10.50, one load bringing the ex- On Friday the market was higher, ing to report, and the packers clear- monstrated the fact that they needed There were some steers on tap, a of short meal-hull-feds around 1,025 verage selling $11, the highest car n months, while plain grassers with weight made around $10. For the steers are 25c higher.

stuff has made a pretty good show- e this week. The boost was 25@50c, treme applying to canners and choice while medium classes are a big r up. The canner and cutter offer- is good, several loads bringing $5@ The calf market is unchanged, good making $15 and heavies around $10. well as the rest of the market, hogs howed the bloom the fore part of ek. The "turkey spread" must have the hog trade because on Friday all ts were going higher toward the rk. However, the market is 50c low- n a week ago. Quality was good, erybody was active and willing to quickly. Stockers are lower, only st in butcher pigs being quotable w $12.75.

Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

onal Stock Yards, Nov. 29.—There sharp reduction in cattle receipts eek, due to the Thanksgiving holi- d the consequence has been an ac- d very strong market. The decline k week was fully regained, and the t this week closes fully a dollar high- practically every grade of offerings ore particularly on the fair to pretty cattle. The advance may not be as great on the commoner kinds. repeated statement that anything or prime has held to a fully steady during the weeks when the market ff, was proved to be correct this when two lots of finished yearling sold at $19. This price was the top week as well as of the season.

hog market this week was very ir- . During the middle of the week slow and lower but at the end it egained its loss and closes about with the close of last week. The of the offerings continue to im- and for the week it averages fairly The week's closing quotations are: and butchers $13.50@14; good $13.90@14; rough, $11.50@12.50; 13.60@13.90; pigs, $12.75@13.50; bulk, 14.

sheep market has been strong and all week. This was due in most cause of the light run. All classes e stock show an advance in price. topped at $15.25 and yearlings at These prices are the highest for ber of weeks.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

ha, Nov. 29.—Receipts of cattle this eld up fairly well in point of num- ut continued to fall down in point ality. The run was 50,000 head, or 2,000 more than a year ago, but the consisted very largely of belated n rangers, called by many the poor- of cattle ever offered on the market. The proportion of corn k was small and not particularly ive, the offerings being largely on rmed up and short fed order. g to the limited offerings of useful eers and the smaller competition on n rangers, the general beef mar- s in very satisfactory shape, steady ng throughout for desirable steers. good to choice beeves were con- sly scarce and quoted nominally $17 or possibly higher. Fair to 50- to 1250-lb. beeves sold around 50 and the common to fair warmed- short-fed grades at $10@12.50 and n. The best of the Western grass sold at $11@13, with common light n the Texas order as low as $7@8. nd heifers sold very unevenly but prices were not much lower than ago. Prime corn fed heifers sold 11@12 and common canning grades as $4.50@5.50. Fair to good butcher s been selling very largely around .50. Veal calves at $8.50@14.50 and stags, etc., at $5@9 show little as compared with a week ago. n weather the latter part of the owed up the trade in stockers and very materially and while good to steers at $11@13 closed fully steady week ago, the common to fair light dium weight grades selling around nd on down were the lowest they en this year. Volume of business fair proportions but a poor clear- as reported.

ugh receipts of hogs were smaller week ago or a year ago, the trade aracterized by sharp advances and and closing values were around 25 wer than the week previous. The luctuations in the market reflect rvous condition of the provision nd the weak tone to the market indicated the doubt in the trade concerning the export outlet for pork product. All classes of buyers continue to show a preference for the light and butcher weight hogs and pay a premium for them while rough heavy packers are slow sale at the bottom of the list. With only about 3,000 hogs here Saturday the market recovered 50@75c of the recent decline and tops brought $14 as against $14.25 on last Saturday. Bulk of the trading was at $13.50 @13.75 as against $13.90@14.15 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lamps were of only moderate proportion and the general trade developed considerable strength, closing prices being around 35@50c higher for the week. Best fat lambs are selling at $14.60@15.10, yearlings are quoted at $10.50@11.50, wethers at $9.50@10.50 and ewes at $7.50@8.60. Business in feeders and breeders stock has been comparatively quiet with little change in prices one way or the other.

Kansas City Livestock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Nov. 29.—Uncertain conditions surround the trade in live stock in Kansas City as the week closes. Serious scarcity of coal as a result of the strike of miners threatens the operations of packers. This afternoon about 1,500 switchmen went on strike here, the walkout being unauthorized, and for a time meat that was loaded in cars awaiting shipment was tied up. Beginning Monday all offices, including those of commission men and packers, will be required to remain open only between the hours of 9 and 4. This also applies to industrial plants and is a step toward coal conservation. With these conditions it is only natural to find the trade in live stock uncertain.

Prices were irregular this week, with hogs closing 25 cents lower after erratic action, cattle about steady and sheep and lambs about 25 cents higher. There was a reduced supply of cattle and sheep, while the hog receipts increased.

A feature of the trade in hogs was the continued premiums on offerings here as compared with the Chicago and Omaha markets, this being attributed to the relative scarcity of supplies in this territory. The top at the close was $14.25, compared with the top of $13.95 at Chicago and $14 at Omaha. Average cost of droves here for the week was figured at $13.65, compared with $14.42 in the preceding week. The market made a favorable showing on the quality of the arrivals. There was small competition from shippers and the trade in stock hogs was fair for this season.

On the cattle yards the quality of the arrivals was rather poor, the top sale being only $15. Range supplies predominated, and there were indications of continued liberal runs out of New Mexico in particular, where shipments have been delayed by lack of cars. The trade was strong early and weakened toward the close. Veal calves broke $1 to $1.50, with a top of $14.50 at the close. Cows from ranges sold up to $11 and canners down to $5.15. Stocker and feeder cattle trade held up well early, but the fuel situation caused weakness late, and some accumulations will be carried into next week. Stock calves were slow at $7 to $11.

A good tone was evident in the sheep trade, with a top of $15 paid for fed lambs and $8.25 for fed ewes. Reduced shipments from ranges helped the trade. There was a good trade in feeding stock, with very light supplies.

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Nov. 29, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	104,310	21,177	126,197	24,162
Kansas City	22,898	8,959	29,542	14,779
St. Louis	6,693	2,550	10,536	309
So. Omaha	44,722	16,361	46,977	20,912
S. St. Joseph	.....	.....	7,548	1,939
Sioux City	12,956	8,271	10,173	4,260
Fort Worth	.....	.....	3,157	1,696
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	11,995	4,125
Cleveland	8,369	5,249	6,923	9,396
Cincinnati	1,008	308	1,497	455
Louisville	875	723	272	.....
Indianapolis	1,606	1,275	1,212	1,058
Pittsburgh	5,110	2,044	5,962	2,384
Milwaukee	466	374	2,301	1,455
Wichita	279	.....	4,118	4,042
Okla. City	155	234	828	139
Nov. 29	.....	.....	269,238	91,111
Nov. 22	365,012	145,367	350,850	138,822
Nov. 15	363,816	149,404	295,781	123,752
Nov. 8	396,124	182,180	377,464	155,066
Nov. 1	481,452	212,793	310,040	136,241
Oct. 25	456,225	207,305	332,251	156,051
Oct. 18	471,538	246,536	514,350	298,596
Oct. 11	453,344	215,035	463,851	326,778
Oct. 4	445,520	254,099	605,262	357,268
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

*Fort Worth missing

A resolution favoring public ownership of banks and grain elevators, to be conducted after the manner of the administration by the Nonpartisan League officials in North Dakota, was introduced recently at a session of the National Grange at Grand Rapids, Mich. Another resolution opposed the return of the railroads to their owners until long after Jan. 1 next. The Grange, however, did not accept the invitation of Mr. Gompers to send representatives to a conference of labor unions and farm organizations in Washington on Dec. 13. All of which goes to show, as remarked an editorial last week, that Michigan had better begin to look out for herself.

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Nov. 29, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	215,512	21,787	216,944	2,536
St. Louis	86,090	22,295	74,378	17,202
Kansas City	76,739	11,867	106,793	13,222
So. Omaha	37,596	6,764	68,378	3,200
S.St. Joseph	.....	.....	64,882	12,922
Indianapolis	62,780	43,845	48,798	13,835
Cincinnati	29,716	15,109	44,203	23,465
Louisville	11,309	8,428	31,271	27,098
Sioux City	26,626	6,605	50,328	8,864
Nov. 29	.....	.....	705,975	122,344
Nov. 22	656,202	157,980	729,205	111,235
Nov. 15	575,116	134,163	663,935	98,922
Nov. 8	481,577	131,206	611,180	115,276
Nov. 1	432,350	116,594	502,010	93,668
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	24,233	1,007
Cleveland	19,107	1,215	24,988	2,177
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	62,086	28,450
Pittsburgh	18,958	7,582	23,146	9,258
Milwaukee	22,893	8,626	46,040	5,223
Wichita	6,950	245	13,962	1,104
Okla. City	4,259	634	17,944	1,192
Nov. 29	.....	.....	212,399	48,411
Nov. 22	172,668	60,971	241,657	72,880
Nov. 15	148,654	58,685	201,823	55,705
Nov. 8	115,480	39,550	173,567	40,777
Nov. 1	106,652	25,331	138,584	31,201
Oct. 25	133,945	38,412	124,764	31,689
Oct. 18	118,152	34,164	137,078	32,923
Oct. 11	94,705	29,874	111,247	26,366
Oct. 4	83,795	23,082	112,150	23,311
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Nov. 29, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	85,305	24,005	104,706	30,595
St. Louis	26,671	8,794	34,813	8,377
Kansas City	67,051	29,613	73,597	31,835
So. Omaha	50,450	25,582	37,816	15,650
S St. Joseph	.....	.....	20,375	7,987
Sioux City	19,507	13,788	17,050	10,901
Nov. 29	.....	.....	288,357	105,345
Nov. 22	355,752	133,018	342,759	126,384
Nov. 15	305,628	124,842	285,495	113,186
Nov. 8	323,740	136,491	251,944	141,575
Nov. 1	423,081	189,674	324,165	109,763
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	27,037	4,692
Cleveland	2,438	700	3,409	404
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	35,661	25,309
Wichita	6,319	3,208	11,226	6,239
Indianapolis	5,906	3,543	9,842	3,515
Cincinnati	4,763	2,256	7,838	2,426
Louisville	3,726	2,767	3,737	1,719
Pittsburgh	2,433	972	2,459	984
Milwaukee	4,570	3,168	6,331	919
Okla. City	11,985	4,805	23,912	4,123
Nov. 29	.....	.....	131,452	50,321
Nov. 22	164,097	86,921	141,916	61,193
Nov. 15	150,533	68,057	147,761	84,353
Nov. 8	144,330	86,846	179,141	75,686
Nov. 1	156,483	87,115	154,057	61,123
Oct.	559,394	289,058	595,344	277,908
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Canadian Livestock.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—On Monday of the week there was a 50c decline from Saturday's close, select hogs being sold at $15, which price held until Friday when $14.50 was the ruling quotation. This figure held good the last day of the week with heavies selling at $12.50, lights $12@13.50 and sows $10.50. Choice butcher steers were quotable at $11@12 50 during the week with fair to good quality $9.25@10.75. At Calgary hogs were quotable at $16 25 for selects.

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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE President's message to the Congress on Dec. 2 contained nothing sensational, because of which some partisans referred to it as so routine only. It did, however, contain, other than the usual persiflage about "profiteering," "rights of labor," etc., enough recommendations to keep the present Congress going for a long, long time at the task of its accomplishments during the extra session. The session, in all its characteristics, recalls vividly to mind a passage in Henry Adams's "Education," in a somewhat surprising chapter entitled "President Grant." Adams was discussing the character of representatives with a Cabinet officer who compared them with swine. In defense of the lowly Adams asked, "What, then, is a Senator?" and invited criticism. "Even Adams admitted that Senators pass belief," the passage continues. "The worst side of their egotism partly disguised its extravagance; but faction had gone so far under Andrew Johnson that at times the whole Senate seemed to catch hysterics of nervous bucking without apparent reason. . . . Even Grant, who rarely sparkled in epigrams, became witty on their account; but their egotism and factiousness were no laughing matter. They did permanent and terrible mischief"—as to all present appearances the present Senate did at the extra session. Every day the spectre of it all, like Banquo's, makes its appearance, now in a new and disquieting from and with a fresh unanswerable question, like the Bœotian Sphinx.

Paramount questions presented were the matter of tax reform and the establishment of a budget system for national finances, in order, in the first instance, to relieve industry of the burden of extraordinary and inequitable taxation, whose ultimate effect will be to discourage industry and to encourage extravagance; and, in the second, to put a check on the waste of public funds which is driving all democratic governments toward bankruptcy. The late Tom Reed of Maine ended the struggle for congressional economy with his deadly epigram, "This is a billion-dollar country." There has not since been a congressman dared imitate Holman of Indiana, once famous as the "watchdog of the Treasury." The history of French budgetless finance since 1830 has been one of amazing politocrat waste, an endless succession of annual deficits. Even Great Britain, which through all the war kept the gap between income and outgo closed, is now, under the type of government familiar at Washington, driving toward the same rock of annual deficit. There seems no way to reduce public expenditure and retain office at the same time—universal suffrage and direct primaries and legislative economy do not go hand-running; that governing is so pleasant, and in these days irresponsible, a trade everyone desires to engage in.

Mr. Glass, who has retired from the Treasury to the Senate, does not encourage the hope of any substantial reduction of taxation for years to come; perhaps because he knows the average congressman as well as did Grant's Cabinet officer quoted by Henry Adams, he is for the budget sytem to put a ring in the snout." The average congressman cares little and cares less about the incidence of taxation as it affects the cost of living. Mr. Wilson himself—speaking with one breath of the influence of high taxation on production and with another of "heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living"—seems to have no more idea than has his law minister, that the tremendous taxation of the time, only a portion of which is national, has an effect on the cost of distributing the products of industry. No one connected with the various governments by which Americans are taxed seems to have. Taxation complaints are dismissed with, "Capital pay the taxes," but no explanation is ever made as to where "Capital" gets this wealth which annually is spent for the "public service" by men who themselves seldom contribute much to the sums spent. A policy of diminished expenditure on non-productive public works or on department fads carried over from the classroom of the professor of "sociology" does not appeal to the uneducated who vote but cannot see or understand that the taxes levied on the distributors are necessarily recovered in the way of increases in the prices from consumers who cannot "pass the buck" to the next lower down. Mr. Wilson did not hint at all at this, nor did he call attention to a contemplated military expenditure of 1,500 millions annually for future wars, assessed after a war that was to end all war by a Senate which rejected the most hopeful, if not perfect, plan ever presented to the world for that purpose.

The Administration's effort to control the coal strike was the most serious test it has had to meet of the efficiency of its government in domestic affairs forced to a crisis by radicals; and it is by no means certain that the Government has come out of it first best, as it did when President Cleveland crushed the railway strike at Chicago in 1894. The ominous feature of this strike has been the hardly concealed defiance of the Government by Mr. Lewis and his cabinet, in which they were openly abetted by the railway train men. At Pittsburg, Kan., after volunteer coal diggers had loaded coal, the train men refused to move it. In the non-union coal territory of Kentucky and Tennessee coal operators for a considerable time have for the same reasons been unable to obtain cars to load more than half their capacity; while on one of the principal railways in that section several miles of sidings were for some time crowded with loaded coal cars which the train men would not move until after a personal messenger has gone to Washington for relief. But it does not appear that official cognizance has been taken of this conspiracy against the public.

The contract which the miners signed in October, 1917, granting a huge increase in wages, bound the men "during the continuation of the war and not to exceed two years from April 1, 1918." It was understood by them then that after April 1, 1920, wages should return to the old scale. Now, of course, no one is contending for that now; but every honest man must protest against the brigand methods of the miners in violating their contract and in demanding more wages under the circumstances, and trying, with the aid of the railway trainmen, to freeze the people and stop the industries of the country to force compliance with their demands. No matter what increase is allowed now, whatever it is it is blackmail of the wage payer and the public and amounts to a bonus for the commission of a commercial crime—a standing incentive to the violation of similar contracts in the future at any time and on any pretext; and to that extent it will weaken or destroy the morality of all classes of workers demanding "collective bargaining." If the strike has any permanent moral result, it should be to absolutely discredit the "collective bargain" system and brand it for what it is: simply a weapon for abuse of the public. "Collective bargaining in the coal industry," as the November Review of the National City Bank of New York recalls, "has been under development long enough to now include all parts of the country; so that at the meeting held at Cleveland it was possible to make arrangements for closing nearly all the mines at once. This is collective bargaining developed to its highest efficiency, with the public facing calamity and apparently helpless. The officials authorized to bargain for the miners collectively do not offer to 'bargain' at all." They simply named impossible terms, and in this instance notified the President after his protest that unless their demands were granted the mining of coal would cease; and in spite of the command of the Government through its courts that mining should not cease, it did in fact cease so far as union miners were concerned; and the existing law of conspiracy does not permit any punishment of miners or their leaders for so wicked a procedure. So much for politocratic class legislation.

The strike may not run long enough to accomplish the smothering of industry or to work out its deadly intent of forcing the people to their knees as the price of coal. It has, however, developed enough yellow in certain self-styled great newspapers and officeholders to show how rare are the men in responsible places where public opinion is molded who stand for principle in the face of great inconvenience. The lost days of workmen counted by wages have run into the millions and the cessation of industry at a time when all commodities are running short of demand means still higher prices or the total disappearance of many kinds of goods for most people. The effect of it all on the cost and ease of living will be felt later, without doubt.

As far as November as a whole was concerned, the Federal Reserve Board's summary of reports say that "the eagerness and sustained buying capacity of the ultimate consumer" still kept the distribution of commodities at high tension. The rapid turnover of wholesale and retail dealers is outstripping current production, but of course it is swelling the profits of the merchants and they are content for the time being at least.

Delay in the ratification of the Peace Treaty has served to handicap those endeavoring to find the solution of the European credit problem, says the semi-monthly foreign trade bulletin of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Under the circumstances, the review urges that manufacturers and exporters assist the temporary situation by extending as long commercial credits to the responsible European buyers as circumstances permit. "As matters stand today," the review adds, "the United States is still technically at war with Germany and has no consular representation there. Spanish consular officials are offering what assistance lies in their power, which is necessarily limited. American business men seeking to buy goods or to expedite the delivery of raw materials are hedged about with restrictions many times more onerous than will be those of business men of other nations after their governments shall have deposited their ratifications with the Supreme Council. The same difficulty holds true in what remains of Austria. The consequence is that suffering and unrest continue in both these countries. Production is hindered, indemnity payments are delayed, and the remainder of the world bears the burden."

Nat C. Murray of the Bureau of Crop Estimates a few days ago concluded an arrangement at Des Moines by which the crop reporting services in that

state will unite with the Bureau of Crop Estimates in a co-operative state report. This will greatly enlarge the reporting service of the Bureau in Iowa by incorporating the corps of state reporters with its own, and will as greatly benefit farmers and others in the state interested in crop reports by greatly broadening the publication and circulation of the state report. The Bureau is now co-operating in the same way with a number of other states and will extend its co-operation to others as rapidly as the conditions seem ripe to make it mutually profitable.

TO POPULARIZE CHEAP FLOUR

THE statement of Mr. Barnes on another page, in explanation of the Grain Corporation's entry into the retail flour trade, is interesting; but it doesn't sound quite like Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes himself cannot believe that the price of flour, were it all patent, is the cause of the "high cost of living" or, indeed, constitutes so considerable a part of the family expenditure as itself to cause suffering through its cost, whatever that may be. Were it so, he might at least recommend to the public to use corn or rye flours, which are wholesome and less costly than even Government "straight."

It is about time the incidence of official comment be shifted from the high cost of living to the folly of paying the cost of high living, which no reduction in the price of flour alone will alleviate. There is no sign that any of the previous efforts of the Government to control the price of foodstuffs has to any material degree reduced "the cost of living"; certainly there has been no evidence of it anywhere. Straight flours have always been made and sold by the interior mills; but housekeepers, poor or rich, of the big cities do not seem to want them or there would be no need to force them, as the Corporation contemplates doing, in the benevolent belief that by so doing "a responsive social conscience," etc., can be "brought into play," or that thereby an opportunity is offered "to practice thrift when so minded." That sounds like some one else, by whom the natural law, which left alone would "adapt consumption to the product which is in ample supply and relax the strain on the flour which is in light supply," has always been ignored.

Mr. Barnes himself, in his letter says, and it is a sentence which seems to characterize the man: "except in time of war, Government should touch the individual preferences of its people with great caution; interference may easily cause distress and disaster; the experience and judgment of men in private business is the safest guide." Then why not practice it? An old French economic saying, perhaps now in democratic France become obsolete, was that, "The cure for high prices is high prices." Revised, this might be a solution of our present difficulties with production and prices. But to do so would mean sacrifice of pleasure, and it is not popular with the Administration for that reason, because the latter early adopted the principle that it is the main duty of the Government to make people happy though the sky falls, and now can't get away from the effort to do so.

CHARACTER OF A REAL FEED LAW

THE Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, at Washington a few days ago did the feed trade a real service by pointing out (we trust to our lawmakers) that the meticulous details proposed to be incorporated in a national feedingstuff act "with respect to percentage composition" are mainly worthless lumber, as has been repeatedly urged in these columns, "which in the minds of many cannot be enforced." Laws providing for a definite proportion of "cottonseed meal," for example, in a feed would be without any value, since the chemical contents of that product are by no means fixed quantities, but vary from many causes. So of other factors. There is but one standard which the label should insist upon, if insistence is to be made by law, and that is, adherence to a definite statement on the tag of the percentages of protein, fat and fiber in the feed. How the manufacturer attains those percentages is quite immaterial to the feeder who wants results, not label legends.

In order that the buyer of feed may obtain these things, which is what he buys feed for, it is not necessary that feed control officials, state or national, should have any power to pry into the factory secrets of formulæ or business office details of agents, customers, methods of purchase of raw materials or sale of the products. A law confined to the particular named would be welcomed by all feed manufacturers; one containing the latter named particulars (which is intended to be used for price control or other illegitimate purpose) would congeal in the law the meanest and most contemptible bureaucratic espionage, which no self-respecting man would tolerate except on compulsion, which would necessarily verge on the tyrannical and is a power which no free government should employ.

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S REPORT

THE annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is of more immediate interest to farmers than to grain men as such. The progress and great performances of the farmers during the war and the immense values of their products are commented on strictly in conformity to the ebullient traditions of the Department. The farmer is a great fellow, but the program of uplift of this great institution outlined by the Secretary will absorb some millions of Uncle Sam's dollars.

Specifically, the most important new service contemplated is the enlargement of the activities of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, mention of which appears in the news columns, where some brief mention is made of the inability of the Department to grasp the fact that there is some one interested in this commendable work who is not a county agent or paid exploiter of some other Department fad. The great grain marketing machinery of the country, on which the farmer depends almost absolutely for the economical movement of his grain and pork, so far as the report enlightens one, has become as extinct as the dodo since the Bureau of Markets, the county agent and the coöperator were invented during this administration.

As a further apology for its continued existence the Federal Trade Commission again breaks loose on "the packers." Is this another "try" to sidestep Senator Jim Watson's probe for the bowels of this bureaucratic nuisance?

COMPLAINTS OF THE HAY RULES

FROM a shipper of alfalfa hay from the Far Southwest comes to us a complaint that the hay grading rules for alfalfa of the National Hay Ass'n "discriminate against" growers in that part of the country, because inspectors on arrival eastward do not always grade hay as high as the shippers say it graded when it started. He further says that it is well known that hay out 30 days or more between Arizona or New Mexico and Memphis or Atlanta "bleaches"; but as the feeding quality is not injured thereby, it ought to be graded at destination just as the shipper said it was graded when loaded.

The complainant will not get very far with any such criticism or proposition. The buyer will almost always insist on getting what he bought and is expected to pay for as to color and condition; and the fact that color may or may not affect the real feeding value of hay will make no difference as respects a specific contract. The complainant's contention in practice would simply open the door to useless controversy and pave the way for much deliberate swindling. There is only one way for a man to do business who expects to stay in the game —live up to contracts literally.

If it be a fact that whenever alfalfa loses grade

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures f various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detai "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures re senting the past week, the preceding week and co sponding time last year, here assembled for ready re ence:

	Dec. 6.	Nov. 29.	Dec 7
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	6,050,000	8,333,000	13,70
Primary shipments....	5,778,000	5,664,000	15,61
Receipts since July 1.	272,411,000	266,361,000	310,00
Visible	87,250,000	89,742,000	113,29
Available, Nov. 29....	101,058,000	104,693,000	131,58
Canadian vis., Nov. 29	38,116,000	38,228,000	56,08
Exports, U. S.....	9,287,000	5,916,000	8,62
Exports, world's.....	15,864,000	13,416,000	10,34
On passage, incl. flour	67,216,000	64,400,000	54,84
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	3,784,000	4,391,000	3,60
Primary shipments....	2,448,000	1,882,000	2,16
Receipts since Nov. 1.	19,532,000	15,748,000	21,80
Visible	1,631,000	1,477,000	2,21
Exports, U. S.....	.....	10,000	14
Exports, world's	1,995,000	2,960,000	1,22
On passage.....	15,935,000	15,760,000	15,48
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	2,713,000	3,117,000	6,61
Primary shipments....	3,037,000	3,294,000	7,63
Receipts since Aug. 1.	86,842,000	84,129,000	145,89
Visible	15,848,000	16,922,000	28,73
Exports, U. S.....	847,000	48,000	3,18
Exports, world's.....	1,243,000	666,000	3,96
On passage.....	8,410,000	9,930,000	8,29
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	304,000	270,000	30
Shipments, 6 markets.	113,000	106,000	10
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	715,000	583,000	81
Shipments, 9 markets.	161,000	140,000	13
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	353,000	254,000	29
Shipments, 16 markets	113,000	88,000	8
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	847,000	674,000	1,09
Since Nov. 1, 1919....	3,489,000	2,633,000	5,11
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	31,279,000	23,616,000	27,75
Lard, lbs.	18,233,000	6,326,000	4,86
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$15.10	$14.90	$1
Hogs	14.00	13.30	1
Sheep	9.40	8.80	
Lambs	15.75	14.65	1
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	221	222	
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$35.00	$34.20	$4
Lard, January	23.50	23.70	2
S. R. Sides, January.	18.90	18.55	2
Corn—			
December	$1.39⅝	$1.35¼-6¼	$1.32
January	1.36-⅛	1.31½-⅞	1.28½
May	1.33¾-⅞	1.30¾-1	1.28½
July	1.32¾	1.30½-1	.....
Oats—			
December	$0.77	$0.73⅝-¾	$0.72¾
May	.79⅝-¾	.76⅝-¾	.71⅝
July	.75¾	.73⅛	.....

(or color) in the way complained of by delays transit, the shipper's remedy is an action aga the carrier for damages, not a trade rule to com the consignee to accept something he did not b no matter what its intrinsic value. The case is same as that of a shipper of beef steers which a delays on the road come out of the cars as cann

EDITORIALETTES

THE thought may have occurred to some t the use of the electric motor in the eleva wherever the town has a central power pl would effect a saving of coal in many places wh at this time every ton saved counts.

LOW salaries are said to be the proximate ca for the general cleaning out of capables in Bureau of Markets, whose "marketing expert" ployes have been resigning to go into business their own account. In practical work some making good on prior training and some are lea ing something about practical marketing they not get in the class room.

THE passage of the decimal weight bill by House on Dec. 8 ought to put the welcome quie on the Metric System bill exuded from a San Fr cisco source.

THERE are still some hogs in the country even St. Louis last week did break all her records weekly receipts, 103,000.

e Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
e President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
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TTERS on subjects of interest to those ed in the grain trade, news items, reports ops, grain movement, new grain firms, grain elevators, contemplated improve- ane cars leaking grain in transit are ed.

E ADVERTISING value of The Price ut-Grain Reporter as a medium for ng the buying power of the grain eleva- en is unquestioned. The character and er of advertisements in its columns tell worth. If you would be classed with ading firms catering to the grain trade, your announcements in the trade's only , which is always first to get the live, date news to its readers.

VERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain or machinery and supply houses and of sible grain firms who seek to serve dealers are solicited.

CAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

ess the coal situation improves ially within the next few days it ghly probable that the grain trade ome to a standstill. While it is sential industry, still the quality s year's corn crop is so good that is little apprehension as to its g out of condition. Many coun- evators have closed on account of f fuel, and those at terminal mar- nay be forced to follow suit to a r or less extent. In order to pre- a blockade, the railroads would ced to place an embargo on ship- , and part of the arrivals at Chi- ast week looked suspiciously like ng up the lines preparatory for ency measures. What effect the g of the elevators would have on uture markets cannot be deter- , although it would appear that osition of hedgers in the Decem- elivery would be precarious, at There are no stocks of corn of uence at terminal markets, and little grain is in store is held at emiums over the future.

re has been considerable talk of sed country offerings of corn to for nearly a week, but as a mat- fact the quantities offered have ar below normal for this season, hose in closest touch with the y generally report that there is lisposition shown on the part of ers to sell. It is a matter of that unless a stock is accumu- at terminal markets during the supplies will not be burdensome ance of the crop year. The heav- ovement of the 1918 crop came in t two weeks in February and in and unless there is a marked in conditions from those pre- at present the same thing might ressed this season. There is still rable grain sold for December nt that must be taken care of, has had a bearing on the De- future.

ers are reported as free buyers of various parts of the belt, despite peated claims that the amount stock on feed was much smaller ast year. This is particularly true in parts of Illinois and Missouri, and there has also been considerable grain bought in Iowa. In a majority of instances the feeders have paid much higher prices than country dealers could afford, and hence when cars are available part of the movement will be directly to consumers and not to terminal markets. There is also much grain sold from Central Illinois to the east which will not pass through Chicago.

The Government final report on the crops of 1919 will be issued this week, and it would not be surprising if the corn crop was cut 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels from the 2,910,000,000 bushels suggested by the November returns. Last year the final report showed 166,000,000 bushels less than in November, due to a readjustment in the acreage. The figures on the 1918 crop will also be revised. Practically all of the corn moving at the present time grades No. 4 and No. 5, with many above and a very small percentage below.

Argentine corn prices and ocean freights have declined to a point where the United Kingdom can now buy at about the maximum price, so that the demand for American grain has fallen flat and part of the corn reported taken recently has been canceled at a loss.

An increasing shortage of heavyweight oats is developing, and while premiums show little change from the previous week the bulk of the heavy grain received at Chicago last week sold at 80c per bushel or better. The foreign demand has been for 36-lb. oats, with a little 34-lb. taken, and handlers are said to have so much business now on their books for deferred shipment that a maintenance of premiums would seem probable. There is a strong underlying belief that ultimately higher prices will be witnessed. Stocks at terminal markets are decreasing despite the limited export clearance. If the export sales reported for some time past are correct, a considerable portion of the visible supply must be under contract to go out. The shortage in ocean room and the break in foreign exchange tends to hamper fresh business, and unless exchange stengthens, some reselling is probable. Nevertheless, in spite of the exchange situation foreigners continue to take grain. The domestic demand continues good, mainly for deferred shipment, while the country shows little disposition to sell. Perhaps 75c for No. 3 whites at country loading stations would bring out grain, but this remains to be seen.

Cash wheat prices are around the highest of the season, and the demand for choice grain from mills shows no signs of a falling off. The movement of spring wheat is decidedly disappointing, and large amounts of hard winter have been bought in the Southwest by Minneapolis mills. They would also like to secure hard winter at Chicago for Eastern plants, but have been unable to secure any material quantity so far. It is generally believed that the Grain Corporation has little hard winter of desirable grade left unsold at any of its stores. The fact that the Government was forced to resell wheat within such a short time after harvest, in the face of an extremely heavy movement, combined with the high prices, would seem to indicate that there was something wrong in the situation. Millers are inclined to look for very little Canadian grain to enter this country when the embargo on imports is lifted on Dec. 15. Choice springs are selling at $3 per bushel and over in almost every market, and very litle has been moved from the head of the lakes to the East, as has been the case in previous years. The foreign crop outlook is none too favorable from a statistical standpoint, while the winter wheat acreage in the United States has been cut down materially. The first of the private reports, by Goodman, suggests a total of around 39,000,000 acres, or 10,000,000 acres less than last year, and the smallest since 1914. The condition is reported several points below normal, with heavy Hessian fly damage already established in a large part of the soft wheat belt.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points the past week follow:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
Wheat	6,050,000	8,333,000	13,700,000
Corn	3,784,000	4,391,000	3,607,000
Oats	2,713,000	3,117,000	6,611,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	12,547,000	23,918,000
Preceding week	15,841,000	17,098,000
Since July 1	424,102,000	539,887,000

At no time during the past week were corn futures lower than the close of the previous week. December showed the most strength and advanced sharply on short coverings, getting into new ground on the present upturn. The market was heavily oversold, and the coal strike led to heavy short covering. Outside interest in the deferred deliveries increased. On the bulge longs took profits and a good reaction followed, but the finish was at net gains of 13@3⅜c, December leading. The latter acts congested, and shorts are nervous. The movement is unusually light for this season of the year. Rapid changes are expected to be witnessed for some weeks.

Oats advanced sharply to new high figures on the crop for the July, while the May only slightly below the outside price made during the summer. At the top prices were up to 3¾@4⅜c over the close of the previous week with December leading. The latter sold at 2c under May at one time, against 3⅛c the previous week, and cash houses were good buyers of that delivery and sellers of May, changing hedges. Final trades were at net gains of 2⅝@3⅜c.

Cash wheat prices continue around the highest figure on the crop, and with a small movement and a good demand depressing influences have been ignored. Demand for flour is still fairly keen, especially for the fancy patents. The Grain Corporation has started an advertising campaign on straight flour in an effort to check the advance. Flour prices have jumped again the past week. Clearances are fairly liberal again, and the visible supply has started to decrease. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Dec.6, 1919.	Nov.29, 1919.	Dec 7. 1918.
Dec.	$1.43½	$1.36¾	$1.39⅝	$1.36¼	$1.32
May	1.35⅞	1.31¼	1.33⅞	1.31	1.28⅝
July	1.36½	1.30⅞	1.32¾	1.31	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.78	.73⅞	.77	.73⅝	.72¾
May	.80½	.77	.79¾	.76¾	.71⅜
July	.77	.73¾	.75¾	.73⅛	.....

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
American	847,000	48,000	3,184,000
Argentine	396,000	618,000	779,000
Total	1,243,000	666,000	3,963,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	20,832,000	48,562,000	52,578,000
Argentine	10,654,000	14,320,000	2,356,000
Total	31,486,000	62,882,000	56,934,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Dec. 6	103,574,000	145,946,000	151,941,000
P. shipments to Dec. 6.	67,702,000	105,938,000	108,468,000
P. stocks on Dec. 6	11,955,000	12,182,000	11,232,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 6.	37,102,000	31,874,000	32,720,000

The Missouri and Illinois division of the Community Millers' Ass'n at St. Louis recently approved a proposition to form an association to sell their surplus products in those two states.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 6, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	64,251,000	62,174,000
Milwaukee	4,528,000	10,632,000
Minneapolis	66,431,000	68,340,000
Duluth	9,977,000	63,327,000
St. Louis	34,353,000	32,542,000
Toledo	6,587,000	4,517,000
Detroit	1,276,000	1,064,000
Kansas City	57,242,000	44,736,000
Peoria	2,177,000	2,984,000
Omaha	18,233,000	13,550,000
Indianapolis	6,356,000	6,136,000
Total	272,411,000	310,002,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
St Louis	466,000	704,000	480,000
Kansas City	1,510,000	2,795,000	405,000
Omaha	366,000	518,000	684,000
Toledo	98,000	77,000	83,000
Detroit	22,000	25,000	61,000
Indianapolis	61,000	44,000	32,000
Peoria	38,000	26,000	8,000
Chicago	705,000	826,000	1,556,000
Milwaukee	143,000	101,000	539,000
Minneapolis	2,405,000	2,855,000	3,898,000
Duluth	236,000	332,000	5,954,000
Total	6,050,000	8,333,000	13,700,000
Shipments	5,778,000	5,664,000	15,616,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
American	9,287,000	5,916,000	8,627,000
Indian	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	4,377,000	5,134,000	715,000
Australian	2,200,000	2,296,000	830,000
Others	.....	70,000	174,000
Total	15,864,000	13,416,000	10,346,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	141,465,000	95,531,000	103,329,000
Indian	.....	4,461,000	6,628,000
Argentine	63,683,000	33,537,000	5,242,000
Australian	41,937,000	14,095,000	18,668,000
Others	1,226,000	1,560,000	888,000
Total	248,311,000	149,184,000	134,665,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
American	.....	10,000	140,000
Argentine	1,995,000	2,996,000	986,000
African	.....	.....	98,000
Total	1,995,000	3,006,000	1,224,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	69,000	583,000	2,041,000
Argentine	11,301,000	6,224,000	2,870,000
African	.....	688,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	269,000
Total	11,370,000	7,495,000	5,180,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Dec. 6	282,411,000	309,902,000	123,294,000
P. shipments to Dec. 6.	128,970,000	159,081,000	57,892,000
P. stocks on Dec. 6	53,985,000	68,048,000	6,402,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 6.	102,398,000	82,999,000	63,289,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Dec. 6	19,532,000	21,865,000	19,600,000
P. shipments to Dec. 6.	10,806,000	15,039,000	6,978,000
P. stocks on Dec. 6	1,494,000	1,837,000	1,095,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 6.	8,444,000	9,106,000	11,701,000

HORSE STILL GOING STRONG

More Horses in Use Now Than Ever, Compared with Population, Farms and Improved Acreage of the United States

The Chicago meeting of the Horse Publicity Association of America, held on Dec. 4 and presided over by President Frederick M. Williams, of New York, was something that must be given due heed to by all and could have been attended with great benefit by many more than were present, even at considerable sacrifice of time and money to the absentees. It is a regrettable fact that people in the cities particularly, and a considerable percentage of the country folks also, are unconsciously led into false notions about the use of the horse, through the misinformation absorbed by reading the daily newspapers and magazines, wherein appear articles written mainly by superficial men interested in other things than the above, so misleading in their conclusions as to convey the impression that the rapid elimination of the horse is going on. It is to overcome such incorrect conclusions and to tell the farmer and the public generally just where they stand and what conditions horse owners and breeders and users must meet and compete with that the Horse Publicity Association of America was incorporated. These, the basic considerations of the economies of the situation, were fittingly covered by Pres. Williams in his address as follows:

PRES. WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

Friends of the Horse: In greeting you as friends of the horse I take special pleasure in the fact that we are gathered in the great metropolis of the West, whose every arch and pillar are eloquent of the progress which the Nation made under the time-honored co-partnership of man and horse. The vast prairies which stretch out from this throbbing heart of Western industry and trade, aye, every valley and glen, every mountain pass and trail that mark man's westward march from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bear the record of the inspiring service rendered to our civilization by the faithful friend of man in whose interest we have assembled.

The Horse Publicity Association of America advances no new or novel theory. Our cause is that of a friend, tried through the centuries, bearing the burdens of progress and sustaining a faithful coöperation with man in the development of the natural resources of the earth. We are not inviting the public to any new or doubtful experiment. The horse and his value are established facts. We are not dealing in fads or fancies. The horse stands upon the solid foundation of proved worth, unquestioned loyalty, and the production of billions of wealth for the comfort and happiness of mankind. To give this somewhat tardy recognition is to perform a plain duty, not only to lovers of the horse, but to the Nation whose greatness is largely due to the faithful service of the noble animal which bore its burdens, only to be rewarded with neglect during twenty years of motorized ingratitude.

While the true lover of the horse has been distressed by the apparent abandonment of the horse in the interest of motor-driven vehicles, no one will deny the value of the automobile as a means of transportation under certain conditions. We are not organized for the purpose of driving the automobile from its legitimate field. The mechanically-driven vehicle is here to stay. We make no war upon it. On the contrary, we invite the coöperation of thinking men who may be interested in the success of the automobile industry, but whose interest in their country overshadows all selfish considerations. There is room for the motor and the horse. Both are essential. Neither could be used to the exclusion of the other without irreparable injury to the country. However, we cannot overlook the fact that for at least twenty years the automobile has had a practical monopoly of publicity. The horse has been heard of rarely except in flippant or contemptuous jest. Yet through it all his invaluable service to the world has continued. With patience and fidelity he remains one of the Nation's greatest assets, a producer of wealth, an indispensable adjunct of our industrial, agricultural and commercial life. Not until the great war sent the nations of the earth in search of horses did the people of the United States awaken. Suddenly and with startling emphasis they were reminded that the extinction of the horse would be a national calamity. In every walk of life serious thought was given to the importance of the breeding and protection of the horse. The progressive farmer contemplated his empty stables with misgivings; the great corporations began to study the economic phases of the subject and discovered that in short hauls the economies favored the use of the horse. A wave of that good old-fashioned common sense, which is the salvation of men and nations, swept over the land, and we have as the first significant fruit of the awakening, the "Horse Publicity Association of America."

THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

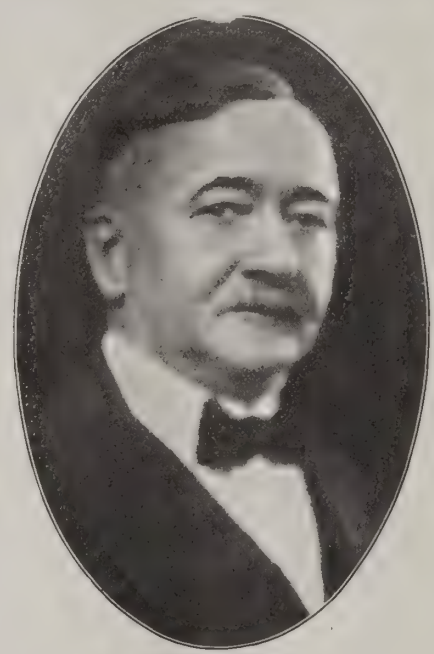
The farmer's interest in this subject is three-fold: First, he is confronted with the fact that certain necessary work upon the land must be performed by teams. Second, his short hauls are more economically made by horse than by machine. Third, the horse is the very foundation of the market for a large percentage of the products of the farm. In considering the great law of supply and demand upon which the producer must depend for his market, it might be well for the farmer to ask himself whither he is drifting. If he turns his back upon the "old-fashioned horse" for the novelty of the gasoline horse, and if the country at large joins him in the change, where will he find a market for his oats, hay and other products now consumed by the horse? Does he know that horses consume 68 per cent of the oats produced in the United States? Is he aware that 45 per cent, or nearly one-half, of the vast hay crop is fed to the horse? Has he considered the fact that 18 per cent of the Nation's barley, 24 per cent of its corn and 25 per cent of its rye must be added to the demand which the horse creates for the products of the farm?

These are figures that should give the farmer pause. Above all other classes the farmer is vitally and fundamentally interested in the use of the horse. Banish the horse and you rob the farmer of a market which has returned billions of dollars to agriculture and which contributes hundreds of millions annually to the farmer's income. The twenty-five millions of horses in the United States constitute a vast army of protection to the farmer against the attempts of manipulators to lower the price of the products of the farm. When they tell us that the farmer has stopped raising horses because it is more profitable to raise cattle, sheep and hogs, we reply that such a conclusion is superficial and short-sighted. They lose sight of the fact that cattle, sheep and hogs are quickly slaughtered. The moment they are slaughtered they cease to be a source of revenue, while the horse, after leaving the farm, continues during a life-time, wherever he may be, to supply a market for the farmer's hay, oats and other grain. In short, the breeding of horses and the encouragement of their use constitute one of the most profitable lines open to the farmer. To neglect it is to invite depreciation and disaster.

HORSE BREEDING.

One of the important objects of this association is the encouragement of the breeding of horses. Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show that in the pre-motor days the country bred an average of one colt to every farm yearly. Recent figures reveal an average of one colt to every three farms. No wonder the country is becoming aroused on the subject of breeding! It is the hope of our association that the farmer will get below the surface of the subject and that agricultural sections will abandon the suicidal policy which the figures indicate.

If we are to guard against the great national loss that would result from a serious horse shortage, we must act promptly, intelligently, vigorously. Already there is an alarming shortage of heavy draft horses throughout the country, and we are unable to meet the largely increased European demand for American horses. As a result it is freely predicted that the grade of horse now selling for $200 will, within the next thirty years, command from $400 to $500. Horse breeding cannot longer be neglected without disastrous results. It is our aim to awaken an interest in the subject not only among farmers and industrial operators whose prosperity is vitally affected, but among the agencies of Government as well. This is more than a mere question of local or individual gain, it is a national problem of the first magnitude.



FRED. M. WILLIAMS,
New York City.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

Another subject with which the association must deal is that of public roads. The public roads of the United States have a total of 2,478,552 miles, of which only 299,135 are improved with some form of surfacing. This leaves 2,179,417 miles of unimproved roads in the country. On account of the war new construction was necessarily deferred to a large extent during 1918. During the early part of 1919 forty-four states and county governments began making provision for road funds to an extent entirely unknown before. Thus, between Nov. 1 and July 1, 1919, state highway bonds were voted to the extent of $314,000,000. The Federal Government has also made provisions for a considerable increase in the amount of funds available under the Federal Road Act. The Post Office Appropriation Act carried an amendment which provided an additional appropriation of $209,000,000 for Federal coöperation in the improvement of rural post roads and forest roads. Altogether, there has been provided by the state and Fed governments, for road construction improvement, the generous sum of $ 000,000.

This brings us to a very serious p of the situation with which we confronted. During the present line craze the public roads are built automobiles. A smooth, hard, na strip of road, admirable as a race co for automobiles, but almost useless horse-drawn vehicles, is constructe public expense. Not only are t roads useless for horses, but under tain weather conditions are positi dangerous to horse and man, unless man be in the automobile. The far truthfully and justly reminds us he does not drive horses on the pu highways because there are no h ways for the horse. You cannot pect the farmer to breed horses to have them crippled and disable hard and slippery motor roads. In matter of roads the conditions worse than discouraging—they are tolerable. All authorities on the ject agree that not only are vast s being expended on roads which are clusively for motorized vehicles, but ing to defective construction t roads, within the next few years, be destroyed by the heavy motor tr which are being used in steadily creasing numbers. As a result, makers and users of motor trucks l launched a campaign for the const tion of special roads for their use accommodation. They are urging building of highways everywhere their exclusive use. Nowhere in t propaganda can you find a word in vor of highways for the horse. Sh their program be adopted by the l latures, there will be practical prol tion against the use of the horse public highways. In other words, are here confronted with an issue commands our immediate attention calls for an aggressive and determi campaign. Let it go forth from e farm and village, every valley plain, every city and mountain where friends of the horse abide, this flagrant wrong must be righ "Roads for the Horse!" must be battle cry everywhere at all times at every opportunity until the leg tive authorities put an end to the c and suicidal injustice which is bar ing the horse from the highways our land.

It is our contention that public r should be for the convenience of public; that the horse is too valu an asset to our country to be dri from our highways; and that the l that can be done by legislative thority is to provide a strip of road on either side of the automobile r suitable for horse-drawn vehicles. mistakes of the past should be rected. The plans for future r building must give just recognitio the horse. This question will brought to the attention of the pr authorities in every state in the Un Its importance will be urged upon gress and the Federal authorities. this work the association will need hearty coöperation of every society, sociation and individual in sympa with our aims.

I am confident that we will have coöperation. The business man showing encouraging signs of awa ing to questions of public interest. is beginning to realize that after "politics" is business under ano name. Taking the time to study question, he learns that governm are great corporations and that the government is that to which the business principles are applied. Government of the United States been described as the greatest busi corporation in the world. Yet the interests controlled or regulated by Federal and state governments have frequently been intrusted to professi politicians. The great man in pu life is a source of strength to the tion. We have upon the official of the executive and legisla branches of our Government na which we revere. Many of our pu

ials are entitled to the hearty sup-
t and unstinted applause of the pub-
li For these we can have but words
praise. But too often our public in-
sts have been subordinated to per-
al ambition or partisan design. Un-
the business men of the country
a greater interest in political
vities and give to the Nation the
efit of their knowledge, experience
efficiency, serious disappointments
stormy days will mark the future.
peak of this phase of our national
ation because at every turn it stands
as a warning and appeal. Surely
great cause which we have met to
uss should receive the careful at-
ion and patriotic support of the
ness men, whose success so largely
nds upon the agricultural prosper-
of the Nation.

s already stated, we make no war
the automobile. The success of
motor industry is a source of satis-
ion to all who take pride in the
strial leadership of America. At
same time we insist that the men
the farms and in the cities who
the welfare of the country at heart
ld give serious thought to the dan-
of destroying the horse industry.
e are fields in which motor-driven
ines can never supplant the horse.
is especially true in the all-impor-
line of labor and transportation on
farm. But where are we to obtain
es if the present frenzied devotion
otorized vehicles continues and the
and breeding of horses are
doned? The statistics show that
are seven million automobiles in
United States and that not more
a million families can comfortably
d to own one. There are many
believe that this wild "auto-intoxi-
n" is speeding the country to a
s. Whether this fear be well-
ied or not, the fact remains that
ng the era of unprecedented extrav-
ce in the matter of transportation,
reat horse industry has been neg-
d to the point of danger to our
al agricultural and industrial life,
to the Nation's future.

I we are to be effective as an asso-
n we must prosecute a vigorous
naign. The foundation upon which
and is firm and deep. Our cause
s place in the heart of every man
woman who appreciates the horse.
for us to build upon that founda-
The wide popularity of our sub-
should be a guarantee of success.
man engaged in heavy transpor-
has a genuine affection for the
horse. The farm horse appeals to
illions who have seen him con-
e to the prosperity and happiness
old and young whose wholesome
"down on the farm" have been
ving grace of our American civili-
. For pleasure, the driving horse;
alth, the saddle horse; the pony
e children, and the trotter and
r for speed and sporting thrills.
class and grade of society is in-
ed in the horse. He appeals to
at is best and noblest in our na-
His call is to the open fields
ee air, where youth finds nature's
ration and breathes the pure
moral and physical, that gives to
od its strength and to woman-
its glory.

s no small task that we have un-
en. The field upon which we
entered is as broad as any that
nvite the progressive elements of
. It is wider than the Nation,
interests to which the horse is
are bounded only by the limits
an endeavor. No man can be too
ant, no position too exalted for
se. Wherever there is gratitude
thful service, wherever men and
appreciate the noble attributes
horse, wherever the economies
iculture and transportation are
tood—aye, wherever may be
the free spirit of thoroughbred
anism—there will be found men
men willing and anxious to join
movement for the rehabilitation
horse and the conservation of
eat wealth and power which he
nts.

Resting upon the principles which I have outlined and inspired by the motives to which I have given but slight expression, this association of earnest citizens will, I am sure, receive prompt recognition from the public, and reap the high rewards of success which the justice of its cause should command.

The Saddlery Interests' Survey.

A survey for the saddlery interests prepared at great length of time and money is now incorporated in the files of the Horse Publicity Association of America. It was delivered in full to the delegates and audience present at the Chicago meeting, and from it were drawn facts that may be considered prosy, but are absolutely germane to the full understanding of this subject by our great body of readers, most of whom are interested directly in the continuance of horse transportation with its paralleled large feeding operations. This, perhaps, most vitally affects the oats handlers because the hay interests have an anchor to leeward in the rapidly increasing dairy trade; but at any event and, as suggested herein for several weeks past, effort to awaken interest in the Chicago meeting, and in fully reporting the first meeting held in New York City on Oct. 30, "we must not 'kid' ourselves on the subject," to quote the phraseology of one of the leading speakers at the Chicago meeting. Now to the matter-of-fact figures, to which we urge the very first attention of our readers:

The saddlery survey, the full delivery of which covered two and one-half hours of time of the deliberations at the Chicago convention, using as a base the U. S. Government findings, as released in bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, show in 1910 a horse and mule population in the world of 105,400,000, of which 23% of the horses were in the United States and 43% of the mules. The U. S. census of 1870 was 8,370,000 horses and mules, and in all instances hereafter the figure cited covers both animals. In 1870 we had 38,000,000 people and the increase in the 20 years to 1900 in animals was faster than population; but from the period 1900 to 1910 the animals increased only 11%, while the population increased 21%, this loss occurring in states other than the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. In the period 1910 to 1919 the comparative loss has not been as great, the recovery being mainly in the Southeast and further West, in such states as Wyoming, Montana and Colorado.

We have an automobile census of 7,000,000, one-half million trucks and between 150,000 and 200,000 tractors. The latter are mainly used on farms of 100 acres and up, but in comparison with the total farms in the United States only 3% of the latter have tractors.

The European war drew heavily on our horses. It is significant that we have within a million fewer horses today than we would ordinarily have had if the European war had not occurred.

In considering comparisons of animals with the improved acreage of the United States, starting in 1870, we had 188,000,000 acres and 8,000,000 animals. In the 10 years to 1880, 46% increase in horses and mules compared with 50% increase in acreage. In the period of 1890, a 41% increase in animals and 25% in acreage. In the period to 1900 a 24% increase in animals, 15% in acreage; and to 1910, 11% in horses and mules and 15% in acreage. The estimated period to 1919 would show an increase of 10% horses and mules and 5% acreage. This is explained by the probability that large Southern esstates and Northwestern ranches are no longer being sub-divided to any considerable extent.

In considering the number of farms in the United States in 1850, it was found that 15% of our acreage was in farms averaging 200 acres each, whereas in 1890, 46% of our acreage was in farms, the size of which, however, is decreasing, averaging only 138 acres.

In 1870 we had 2,659,000 farms and 8,000,000 horses and mules. In the period to 1880 there was an increase of 50% in the farms and 46% in the mules. The progress in similar tables shows, for instance, from 1890 to 1900, 25% increase in farms, 24% animals; from 1900 to 1910, 10% in farms, 11% in animals; and to 1919, 3% in farms and 10% in animals. In the absence of census figures on these and other matters in this decade, absolute accuracy is impossible in the last nine years of course, but inquiries from those best posted and expected to know, form the basis of the conclusions drawn.

The survey for the period 1900 to 1910 of the loss in horses and mule population in some 26 states shows that 12 states were located east of the Mississippi and 14 west, 10 of the latter being in the great Northwestern grain producing areas. Tractor sales are not charged with this loss, because the heavier loss in comparison with the increased number of farms (we do not mean actual loss of horses and mules) was not in the leading tractor states. The explanation is offered for the reduced gains in the horse and mule population of the United States, that the demands of the Boer and other wars, which caused exportation of light horses for mounted infantry, was an advantage in one way, by withdrawing relatively inefficient animals and making it possible to centralize on the breeding of horses and better stock.

An analysis of the tractor, when originally announced as about to revolutionize American farming, does not show that it has done so. The tractor is everywhere approved as a supplementary power but not as a replacement of the horse, and its use is not justified in many instances by the cost of operation, as shown in various surveys of the Agricultural Department and experiment stations and other institutions. It is exceedingly valuable, however, for heavy work, for belt drives for certain farming operations, etc., but that the tone of the tractor advertising copy should be changed is clearly admitted in all coöperative meetings of the horse and tractor interests in joint convention, to where shoulder to shoulder work is preferable as likely to yield best results for all. Investigations in this line developed the same fact, that 90% of the farmers using tractors regard them as a profitable investment for the casual work above suggested and on very hot days, but not to replace the horse. The figures shown credited each tractor installation with the displacement of three horses.

There have been displaced, however, only 600,000 of the 26,500,000 horses and mules in the United, or 2% only.

It has been said by the motor-truck industry that farms offered a potential market for 3,000,000 sales. This is, believed to be much too high. At any event, in 1917, 79,000 motor trucks were used on farms, and the War Industries Board report for 1918, 64,000, a total of 143,000, displacing approximately 430,000 horses, or only 1.7% of the horse population.

THE FUTURE.

It is felt that the future will be governed by two things: First, the transportation requirements in the field and on the road; second, the course of development of tractors and trucks which will not displace animals until it is demonstrated that their ability to accomplish the work more effectively and economically is an actual fact. It is assumed, however, that farmers will buy both trucks and tractors without



Banquet of Horse Publicity Ass'n at Congress Hotel, Chicago.

full assurance of their need, economy or a sufficient volume of business to warrant such purchases, because they have the money. Then there are the possibilities of the combination truck and tractor, the latter being even more attractive than trucks to the farmer as a farming utility. The farmer mind, however, is receptive, and being acquainted with the advantages of quick transportation by his automobile he becomes willing to listen to arguments along similar lines with regard to the field and in his product transportation.

Considering the cities and towns, there are approximately 3,000,000 horses and 270,000 mules in urban use, showing for the period 1900 to 1910 an increase of 7%. It seems probable that this may not be mentioned, but it is believed that the next census will show about the same number of city animals as in 1910. It has been impossible to ascertain the percentage of this 3,250,000 city population which were carriage horses, but the opinion of men posted is that carriage horses are hardly a consideration these days.

As previously suggested, the breeding of better horses, heavier stock, with a great reserve power for heavy hauling and field duty, is a remedy for the forbidding aspect of the situation as it now exists.

In concluding, and quite to the surprise of laymen and to many posted on trade affairs, it was shown that there are more horses in the United States today compared with the population than ever before. There are, likewise, more horses when compared with the improved acreage of our country. A third comparison of horses and mules with the numbers of farms in this country shows an increase based on annual figures.

The Banquet.

The banquet of the Horse Publicity Association and allied interests was held in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel, with about 1,000 in attendance. An interesting program was prepared. M. A. Taylor, president of the First Trust and Saxings Bank, Chicago, was toastmaster, and he introduced the various speakers with much wit. Among the speakers was Fred M. Williams, president of the Horse Publicity Association, who after acknowledging his appreciation of the West, where he resided from 1882 to 1899, when he went to New York, said:

"The Horse Publicity Association of America was organized for the purpose of rescuing the horse from the fate to which continued neglect and indifference would consign him. Our appeal is to the self-interest as well as to the sentiment of the people. The horse represents a source of power and wealth which must be conserved if we are to maintain our high standards of prosperity. It is our mission to bring home to the merchant, to the manufacturer and especially to the farmer, the great loss which the curtailment in the use of the horse would entail upon the country. Our campaign of education can be divided into three major parts:

"1. The value to the Nation and especially to agriculture of the breeding and use of the horse.

"2. The absolute need of public highways for horse-drawn vehicles.

"3. The economic advantage of the horse over the automobile for all short hauls.

"From the inception of this movement I have been confident of its success. Any possible doubts must have been dispelled by the encouraging nature of the present meeting. The great interest manifested, the high character of those who have participated in our proceedings, and the unanimous sentiment expressed, constitutes a guarantee of that harmonious and effective effort which spells triumphant success.

"I can assure you that in the Eastern states there is an awakening which will give to our movement a tremendous impetus. In the state of New York, upon whose farms there are 590,000 horses, the signs are most encouraging. I know from what I have learned during my sojourns in Chicago that the great state of Illinois is alive to the importance of our mission. Representatives from other states have convinced me that the spirit of New York and Illinois is no more enthusiastic than that of every other state in the Union. No geographical lines limit the interest in the horse. North, South, East and West, wherever men and women know and love the noblest and most faithful friend of man, the Horse Publicity Association has been gladly hailed and royally welcomed.

"A simple statement of our object is in itself an irresistible appeal to the intelligence, the gratitude and the patriotism of the country. You who have become the pioneers and pathfinders in this movement are to be congratulated. When the horse shall have been restored to the high place which he has earned among the fundamental contributors to civilization, you can have no prouder boast than the record of your participation in these proceedings.

"As president of the association I thank you heartily and sincerely for the interest you have shown and promise, with your help and coöperation, to keep the horse in evidence where he belongs, at the head of the procession of progress, contributing to the happiness and prosperity of mankind and receiving the recognition and rewards to which he is richly entitled."

Major General Leonard A. Wood made a most interesting address on the horse in the war which was greatly appreciated by all. He then turned his attention to the condition of unrest in the country and spoke ably and bravely about it.

Other speakers were M. B. Ketchem, Walter Monroe, Edw. O. Grady, Frank Young, as president of the National Hay Association, Harry Newman, P. E. Goodrich, as president of the Grain Dealers' National Association, Geo. Wentworth, Wm. E. Murphy, as secretary of the Horse Publicity Association, as well as Leslie Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Gates spoke of the intense interest the Board has in agriculture and stated that it is willing to do all it can to stimulate an interest in agriculture and would be glad to help the purposes of this organization, and that if the headquarters of the association were located in Chicago, he knew the members of the Board would give it a willing helping hand.

NEW SUITS FOR LOSSES.

The Farmers Elevator Co. of Coon Rapids, Iowa, has started suit against the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. for $700 alleged loss on corn from delay in transit. The car reached Chicago on time but was not delivered at the unloading point until after the lapse of thirteen days from the time disposition of the car was made. The corn went off in grade and a loss of 40c a bushel resulted.

The Farmers' Elevator Company of Ashkum, Ill., have started suit for $1,000 against the Illinois Central for loss on grain in transit. The Mt. Pulaski Grain Co., of Mt. Pulaski, Ill., and the Farmers' Elevator Company of Plainfield, Iowa, has likewise started similar suits against the same railroad for loss of grain in transit. Other suits by the J. S. Coon Grain Co. of Rantoul, Ill., Davis Bros. & Stevenson of La Rose, Ill., and L. M. Walker of Ridgeville, Ill., have been started against the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Owen L. Coon, 230 S. La Salle street, Chicago, represents all the shippers in each of the cases above mentioned. The suits represents real effective attempts to force the payment of just claims which have been declined as a result of Order No. 57 of the Railroad Administration.

Imperial, Belfast and Wayside, Neb., report an entire absence of coal and that farmers thereabouts are burning ear corn for fuel.

THE DECIMAL WEIGHT BILL

Bill Passed by the Lower House—Some Excerpts From the Speeches of the Debate—Just a Glimpse at the Congressional Mind

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The decimal weights bill, applying to wheat-mill and corn-mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits and meals and all commercial feeding stuffs, was passed by the House on Monday after three days of discussion. Although its sponsors insisted that all interests approved of the measure and that not a single protest had been made to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, which held hearings upon it, considerable opposition developed on the floor of the House.

The bill now goes to the Senate. It makes 200 pounds the standard weight of a barrel of flour, and provides that the standard packages for wheat-mill and corn-mill products, when they are packed, shipped, sold or offered for sale in packages of 5 lbs. or over, shall be those containing net avoirdupois weight 100 lbs. or multiples of 100 lbs., or for smaller packages, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lbs. For commercial feeding stuffs only packages of 60, 70 and 80 lbs. are permitted in additon to the other weights.

Among amendments adopted was one making the act effective one year after its passage. The original bill had included such a provision applying to corn-mill products but had allowed only 90 days for wheat-mill products. This amendment was offered by Representative Vestal of Indiana, chairman of the committee on coinage, etc., who introduced the bill originally and had charge of it on the floor.

Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Republican floor leader, and Mann of Illinois were among those who championed the measure. Representatives Wingo of Arkansas and Bankhead of Alabama, Democrats, were among the most active in opposing it.

"The object of the bill is to fix the standard of packages of wheat-mill and corn-mill products," said Representative Vestal in explaining the measure. "There are now in the country at least three standards. Seventeen states of the Union have no laws or statutes in relation to the standard of the flour package. One state, Texas, is now on the 100-lb. weight basis for all of the commodities mentioned in this bill.

"Also by investigation it is found that the standards fixed are not mandatory ones, in all transactions. Illinois, for instance, fixed the barrel whenever no special contract should be made to the contrary. We also find that some unusual units, such as 80- and 175-lb. sacks for feed products in Alabama; 17½- and 8¾-lb. sacks for cornmeal standards in Kansas and Oklahoma; and the 9.8-lb. sack allowed in Oregon.

"Under this bill unfair competition would be avoided. This proposes to standardize the weights in every state in the Nation so that they will all be on the same basis. I think there is no question that if this bill is passed it will benefit the consumer, for the reason that it is going to relieve the manufacturer of hundreds of thousands of dollars of cost that he has to carry now in overhead on account of the different kinds of containers that he has to keep."

Representative Wingo described the bill as "absolute folly." "Gentlemen, what a miserable, petty business this is when you go into it, trying to say how people shall put up their goods. You now have a law to make them brand every sack of flour that is sold with the weight, and the law requires a correct statement of the ingredients. That prevents fraud, but this proposal goes further and changes the customary standard sizes. The committee report admits that the standard barrel of flour is 196 pounds, and you frankly admit that you are going to change the standard to 200 pounds.

"We have fixed the standard of so many pounds to constitute a bushel of the different grains. That is all right. We require them to label the sack and packages with what is in it and the weight so that the purchaser shall not be deceived. That is all right. Say that no one shall put up anything except wholesome stuff, and that the container must state what the ingredients are. Go further and prevent the sale of partially filled packages. Such laws are all right, from the standpoint of protecting the public health and preventing fraud; but to say that you must use packages of only certain sizes and weights, and if you use one of a different size though correctly labeled and full, you shall be punished as a criminal, is foolish and unnecessary."

Representative Mann in advocating the bill referred to his experience when he was in charge of the pure food bill. "I defy any man in this House to tell the difference between a sack of flour containing 40 pounds and a sack of flour containing 35 pounds merely by looking at it. I brought into the House, on the pure food bill, can after can of the same article and defied men who were fighting me on the proposition to come and tell which was the larger of two cans by looking at them. When they would come down and pick out the smallest for the largest, I would put the cans on the scales and show them that they could not tell. The person who buys these things buys largely by the looks, and it is a fraud upon him to have one man selling flour in packages of 40 pounds and another putting up packages of 39 pounds and 35 pounds or somewhere between, and making the purchaser believe that he is getting the same quantity of flour possibly at the same or a slightly reduced price."

Representative Wingo in reply to a lengthy speech by Mr. Mann said: "Even an old experienced legislator as he is will get the headache when he comes to try to analyze this bill. It is like the famous snake railroad, which wriggled in and wriggled out and left the people all in doubt whether in it zigzag track it was going east or coming back."

Representative Bankhead declared that the large milling interests of the country were for the bill, but that there was no evidence to show any general demand for it on the part of the people of the country. "I believe if there is anything that the people of this country as a whole are sick and tired of," he said, "it is a continuance of these stringent Governmental regulations in the private business affairs of the people of this country. During the operation of the war measures extraordinary powers were conferred on the centralized Government here in Washington, and the people bore a great many of those things with patience because they recognized them as necessary. But here under a program of reconstruction there is deliberately brought in for permanent use in this country a series of regulations that violate absolutely, in my judgment, not only the provisions of the Constitution but any existing necessity for the passage of this legislation."

Republican Leader Mondell said it was easy to find fault with a bill of this kind but that "it is tremendously important to have a flour and feed products standard established." He said the people of the country "are being constantly imposed upon because there is no standard."

CORN MARKET FACTORS.

Factors surrounding the corn market at the moment are favorable for lower prices, but the market is so narrow that it congests itself within a limited range. It is well to keep in mind that contract grades are still at considerable premium, practically 1.45 for the December delivery. Market is considered as somewhat oversold and should therefore resist further pressure.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Dec. 6.*

Sec'y J. W. McCord Recovering.

Sec'y J. W. McCord of Columbus, O., who has been in Mt. Carmel Hospital for an operation, is rapidly recovering and by New Year's will be "a new man." Congratulations, Uncle Joe.

The Letter Box

Retired from Business.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We are v out of the grain business and so l have to cancel our subscription.—*ey Bros., Middleport, N. Y.*

New Motor Installed.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: The w York Alfalfa Mills, Caledonia, N. have supplanted their two natural engines with a 2,200-volt motor, us- Niagara Falls power.—*New York Al- a Mills, Caledonia, N. Y.*

Sold His Elevator.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: I have red from the grain business and n succeeded by the Koutz Elevator If I ever get back in the grain busi- I will certainly need your paper.— *Overmeyer, Koutz, Ind.*

Leased Elevators.

ice Current -Grain Reporter: G. E. ier has leased the Farmers' Eleva- which was purchased by H. T. ders when they went out of busi- on Aug. 1 last.—*Hunting Elevator per Agt., Hartley, Ia.*

Opening Branch.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We opening a branch house at Fort ey, Ga., under the name of the Gal- r Hale Grocer Co. Your editorials usiness affairs are strong.—*Galla- Grocer Co., Montezuma, Ga.*

Built New Elevator.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: We just completed our new 20,000- el grain elevator and have nearly r equipment purchased. We think vital importance that everybody be a square deal, that elvators be rnly equipped which spells serv- *Grange Elevator Co., M. W. Hous- res., Mishawaka, Ind.*

Building an Elevator.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: Please heck to cover subscription to THE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER for a This is my first experience in evator business and in building an or. If you can furnish me the sses of responsible contractors uild and firms who furnish sup- I would appreciate it.—*Elwood & Co., Rayville, Mo.*

Change in Firm.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: There been some changes in our firm and vill please change the "ad" you nning to conform to the attached. e taken into the firm my brother, Housman, who was formerly as- sistant cashier of the First National Bank of Davenport, also F. R. Lewis, who has been with me for the past two years.—*Geo. F. Housman & Co., Davenport, Ia.*

CORN MILLERS' COMMITTEES.

President W. N. Adams of the American Corn Millers' Federation sends from Arkadelphia, Ark., the following standing committees of the Federation, who have been notified of their appointment. It will be noted that the personnel of these committees represents all sections of the country, to-wit:

FINANCE.—J. W. Craver, chairman, Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Chas. A. Krause, Chas. A. Krause Mlg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. W. Morrison, Lexington R. Mills, Lexington, Ky.; Thos. L. Morre, Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Pennsylvania.

TRAFFIC.—Guy Williams, chairman, Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Ed S. Miller, Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, Nebr.; Geo. H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg R. Mills, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Geo. F. Boothe, Buffalo Cereal Mills, Buffalo; C. Powell Smith, J. Allen Smith Co., Knoxville, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE.—T. R. Hillard, Minor-Hillard Mlg. Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Geo. Dahnke, Dahnke-Walker Mlg. Co., Union City, Tenn.; W. W. Marshall, Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City; T. M. Chivington, Walton Milling Co., Louisville; J. L. Boney, Boney & Harper, Wilmington, N. C.

DIFFERENTIAL.—Ellsworth Huffman, chairman, Standard Cereal Mills, Chillicothe, O.; J. M. Allen, Shellabarger Elev. Co., Decatur, Ill.; J. L. Ford, Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla.

SOME PRICES THEN, TOO.

An interesting relic of the past came recently to the editor's hands in the form of a receipt for money paid for grain sold in Chicago in 1864. It is written on the familiar light blue commercial paper of the time, and has a 2-ct. revenue stamp attached. It reads as follows:

"$8,160. Chicago, Sept. 2/64.

"Received of J. H. Easton, Esq., eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars in full for four thousand bus. No. 2 Spring. Dow, Quirk & Co.

"Warehouse receipts left at First National Bank, Chicago, Sept. 3/64. Dow, Quirk & Co. instructed to sell when could be done for a profit and deposit proceeds with 1st National, Chicago."

The grain was shipped from Decorah, Iowa, or immediate vicinity.

A meeting has been called of the Inverness Burgh Food Control Committee in Scotland to protest against the ridiculously high price of oatmeal, which has advanced from 48s. per quarter to 70s., although oats are now decontrolled. The leading spirit of the movement says that of course it is a case of "high-handed profiteering."

YOU MUST KNOW!

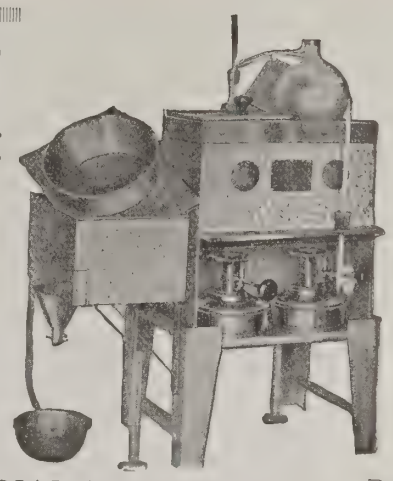
You can't guess on grades nowadays. The Government standards show a difference of only 1½ to 2% of moisture between grades. A complete grading equipment could be bought with the loss incurred by undergrading ONE car of corn.

Be **sure** of your profits.

Be **sure** you do not pay too much.

Be **sure** you do not receive too little.

There's only one way to be **sure,** and that is by using the **Government Standard** Grain Grading Equipment.



SEEDBURO (Trade Mark) OFFICIAL BROWN DUVEL MOISTURE TESTER



Official Government Corn Sieves

Made of one piece thick gauge aluminum, 13 in. in diameter, for accurate percentage determinations of dirt, foreign material and cracked corn, as specified in Grain Grades Act.

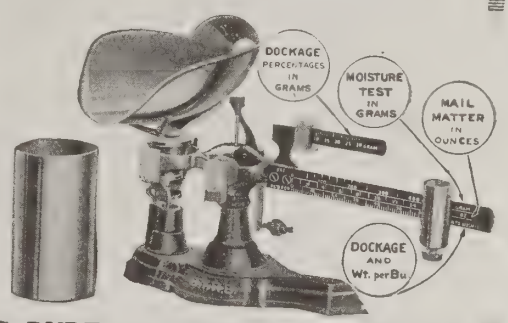
Light in weight and will not rust. Sieve telescopes into bottom pan, making a compact and convenient outfit.

Effectively used in connection with "Four-in-One" scale.

No. 11—One sieve 14/16 in. perforations and bottom pan.

No. 12—Sieve only.

No. 14 Special Four-in-One Scale



This scale, designed and manufactured by us, is a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weights for mailing samples, etc.

This "Four-in-One" Agate Bearing Scale is the most complete, compact, accurate and adaptable scale made. Quick breaking and guaranteed accurate. Used by thousands of country shippers, receivers and grain men everywhere. Price with weight per bu. cup, $23.00. **Send for Catalogue 621 of Complete Grain Grading Equipment, Grain Triers, Sample Pans, Weight per bu. Testers, Etc.**

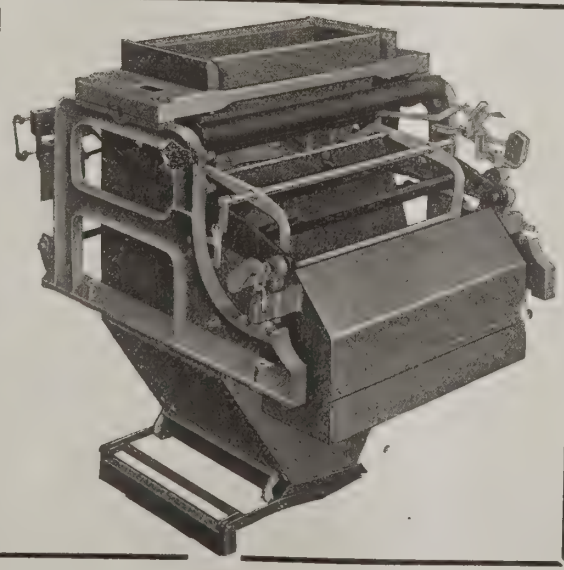
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THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT

What the Department Proposes to Do in the Way of Collecting and Publishing Crop Condition and Yield Statistics

The annual report of Secretary Houston of the Agricultural Department was made public on Dec. 6. It covers of course all the activities of the Department; but lack of space makes it necessary to limit reproduction to the subject indicated in the caption.

"Did you ever stop to think," asks the clip sheet summary put out by the Department, "how many classes of people are benefited by dependable information on acreage, crop yield, number of live stock, farm surpluses, and the like? Such estimates, of course, are of tremendous importance to the millions of people who are interested in rural life, and especially those who, through legislative and administrative processes, are charged with the responsibility of aiding development of agricultural industry. They are of great importance, also, to county agents and other extension workers. But they are equally important to manufacturers and business men who supply farmers with equipment and machinery, to banks that furnish funds for financing crop production and movement, and to transportation companies for supplying cars when and where needed to move crops."

And incidentally, but of course only incidentally, to all appearances, so far as the report goes, they might be of some use to the men who are occupied with and responsible for the economical marketing of these crops, whose volume in money value runs into billions, finding consumers of them and ascertaining (not by classroom process of philosophical ratiocination, but by the process of paying cash for them) what the great consuming public of the world and in all parts of the world is willing to pay for them. But as to all this nothing is said—the Secretary is quite mum. Presumably he looks to his class of college boys lodged in the Bureau of Markets to attend to all that by "just a slight turn of the wrist—presto!" However—

"The time has arrived," says the Secretary, "for placing the work in all the states on a county basis. It is important that the live stock and feed reporting service be enlarged, that farm surpluses be ascertained, and that information regarding foreign crop and live stock production be more fully secured and reported. It is peculiarly urgent that this be done at this time. The new census is about to be taken. It will furnish new base lines, and the department should be in a positoin, by reason of an improved service, to supply the country each year after the census with as full and accurate data as possible."

ENLARGED FIELD FORCE.

If the enlarged program is approved, the Secretary says, the field force of the Bureau will be strengthened by placing an assistant field agent and a clerk in each state. Additional specialties, also, will be appointed to collect, interpret, and present information regarding special crops and classes of live stock.

"The Bureau then will be in a position to report for the Nation as a whole, for each state, and for each county, monthly or oftener if necessary, acreages to be planted; surpluses or deficiencies of seed, fertilizer, labor and farm machinery; acreages actually planted; progress of farm work; acreages abandoned and harvested; damage from weather conditions, insects, and plant diseases; condition of crops and forecasts of production; yields per acre and production at or near harvest; acreages and yields of principal varieties of each crop; dispositoin and utilization of the crops produced; marketable surpluses and stocks on farms; prices received by farmers as distinguished from market quotations; prices farmers pay for supplies, machinery, and equipment; hours and wages of farm labor; and the foreign situation. These reports will cover about 70 crops, including such special items as vegetables, nuts, fruits, seed, oils, forest products, and nursery stock, for all which adequate reports have not been available, except in the census years.

LIVE STOCK TO BE INCLUDED.

"Likewise, there will be given the number of horses, mules, dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, sheep, goats and poultry, by age and sex classifications corresponding with the census enumeration of January, 1920; of pure-bred animals of each kind; of those bred, born, or brought onto the farm; of those sold, slaughtered, or lost through disease, exposure, or other causes; of those remaining on hand and on feed; the condition of the various classes of animals; farm prices; and the feed situation, including the carrying capacity of pastures and ranges, the number of silos, the quantity of silage and other forage available, as well as the domestic meat, dairy, poultry, wool, and hide production, and the foreign situation.

"Available foreign crop and live stock estimates will be secured and published, especially for countries of deficient supply and those of surplus production in competition with the United States, and periodical world balance sheets will be prepared, showing for the principal countries of the world the production requirements, imports, exports and net deficiencies or surpluses of the major crops and classes of live stock.

"It is proposed to establish intimate coöperative relations with state departments of agriculture and state assessors. In this way greater accuracy will be secured and the aggregate expense to the states and the Nation reduced. As the value of reports depends not only on their completeness and accuracy but also on their quick availability, they will be issued very promptly and more frequently, summaries will be released on dates of issuance, and the *Crop Reporter* will be changed from a monthly to a weekly basis.

COUNTY ESTIMATES IMPORTANT.

"It need scarcely be pointed out that county estimates are of great importance to the work of the county agents and the extension service in each state to manufacturers and business men w supply farmers with equipment and m chinery, to banks which furnish fur for financing crop production a movements, and to transportation co panies for supplying cars when a where needed to move crops. They ha already been made in a number states. Preliminary estimates of ac ages intended to be planted will ena farmers to determine whether th plans should be modified. Estimates surpluses or deficiencies in the suppl of seed, fertilizers and farm help te to equalize both distribution and pri and to insure adequate farm producti Estimates of acreage, yield per ac and production of each principal vari of a given crop, in addition to to production of the entire crop, will sh the relative adaptability and product ity of varieties, and therefore will be assistance not only to farmers but a to seedsmen and to crop specialists a plant breeders of the state experime stations and of the Federal Departme of Agriculture. Those of crop dama

[Concluded on page 22.]

NOTHING TO SELL
An Industry Explained

You may read this with greater interest when we say to you that it is not intended to sell you anything. Its purpose is merely to give you information of value to every feeder of farm animals.

The manufacture of mixed feeds is just as essential to profitable feeding as is the manufacture of modern agricultural implements to profitable farming. Both are the practical outgrowths of the pressing need for improved methods, greater economy and increased production.

Manufacturers of ready mixed feeds offer dairymen and stock raisers, large or small, important advantages which, in most cases, would not be obtainable in any other way, viz:

1—Their expert knowledge of animal needs for health, growth and greatest production.

2—They put scientific precepts into practice in the preparation of feeding rations for specific purposes.

3—Act as purchasing agents for the feeder, being able to take advantage of favorable market conditions to secure raw materials at the right time and price.

4—With facilities for correct mixing on a large scale, they produce ready-to-feed rations at lowest cost.

5—Maintain chemical supervision and control of manufacture, without which uniform quality of feeds cannot be secured.

6—The manufacturer performs the functions of banker, warehouseman and distributor and is always ready to serve the feeder.

The mixed feed industry has grown to enormous proportions, involving investments in manufacturing facilities running into hundreds of millions. The sale of ready mixed feeds has grown to many millions of tons annually.

These facts are convincing proof that ready mixed feeds have unquestionable merit, and that the industry satisfies a real need. No industry can grow to such proportions and hold the confidence and good will of the buying public for years without giving value for value.

Write us for free booklet on Economical Feeding of Live Stock and Poultry.
It contains information which means money to you.

AMERICAN FEED MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
Room 113, 53 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

RPORATION AND H. C. L.

Barnes Explains Why the Corporation nters the Retail Flour Trade—To Popularize Straight Flours.

tlius H. Barnes, United States at Director on Dec. 2 addressed an letter to the housewives of Amer- asking their coöperation in the ad- nent of the present flour situation the proposed sale by the Govern- t, within the following two weeks, raight flour in small packages at a inal cost. The letter follows:

'hrift is common-sense spending. ise spending may not always indi- lack of thrift but perhaps ignor- or misconception, or just habit. 'ake the case of flour. Mill prices e from $10@14 per barrel. Why? n, certain varieties of wheat are ng 80c per bushel above the Govern- guarantee price. Why? Last all kinds of wheat and all flours almost uniformly the same.

he Grain Corporation does not de- to replace the usual trade facilities our handling. It much prefers that stablished channels should give the ate consumer the opportunity to ice thrift when so minded. To make ed, however, that such opportunity ffered, the Grain Corporation, by middle of December, will have in of our cities not already provided similar flour at similar prices suit- retail packages [5c and up] under ame "United States Grain Corpora- Standard Pure Wheat Flour." This ing done because from every na- l standpoint it is desirable that individual consumers and our 's re-adapt their consumption to he product which is in ample sup- his year and relax the strain on character of flour which is in light y.

o authority exists in the wheat nty law to control the maximum of wheat or of flour. No authority for prescribing the character of to be made and no authority for ring "war flours" or "substitute ," and no necessity exists for Besides, except in time of war, nment should touch the individual ence of its people with great cau- Interference may easily cause ss and disaster. The experience udgment of honest men in private ess is the safest guide. But the onscience may be succeeded by a sive social conscience and com- ense spending. Price competition he restriction of consumption by influence alone is ungenerous and to those of limited purchasing r.

ese are the facts of a most inter- wheat position which make ad- e a re-adaptation of the habits of our consumers:

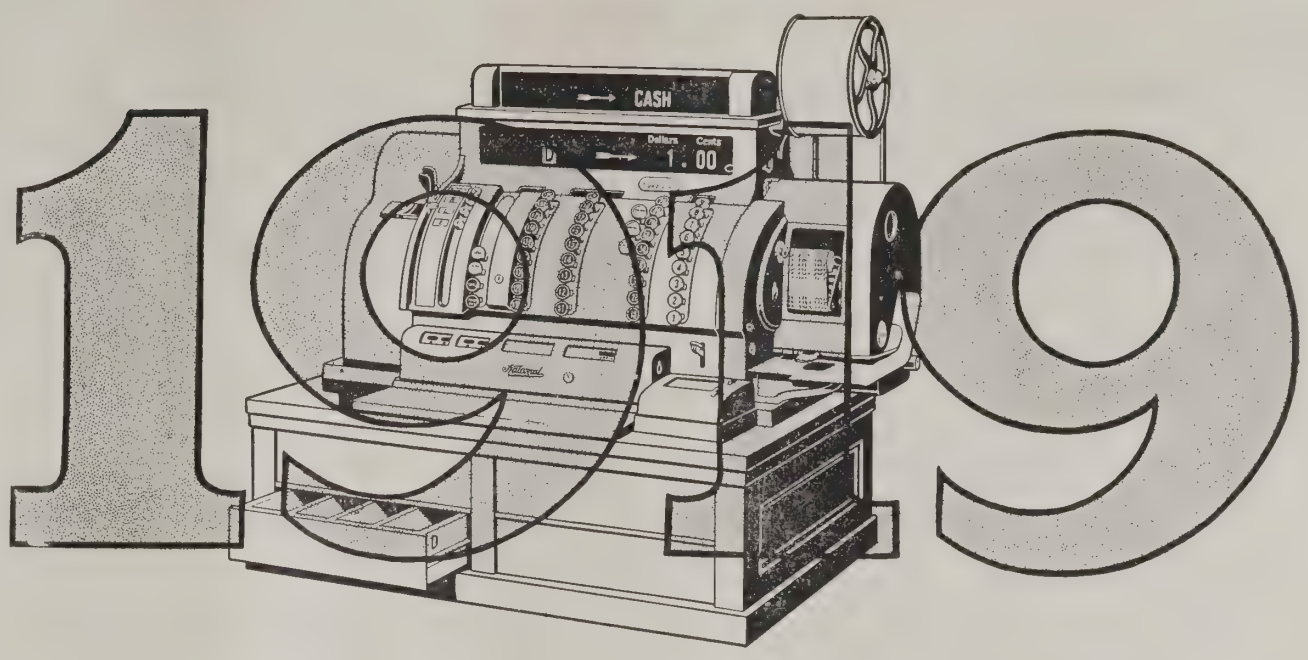
st. An increase in flour and consumption. In five months, U. r production records an increase last year of over 10,000,000 bbls., increase has been either eaten or on the shelves of our people or each. This consumption increase irable from every point of view, ing the strain on higher-priced Our large crop of wheat will or it.

nd. A shrinkage in the crop yield ng-sown hard wheats by 150,000,- s., and a corresponding increase yield of winter wheats. This re- for a balanced consumption a g of part of the demand from d to the other. Soft red winters old in the past, more years at remiums than have other kinds, s year they are the lowest priced. rd. The elimination on Dec. 15 export and import embargoes. o years these have been main- to provide equal distribution of plies to ourselves and our Allies. re no longer vital, and their re- will begin the reconstruction of tional trade connections that nction when the Grain Corpora- tires. This may admit Canadian f the strong variety to make up the shortage in our own, but Canadian export, controlled by a Canadian Wheat Board committed to a policy of operating for profit, can not be counted on to respond fluently to the usual play of demand. At all events, is it not in the national interest to consume the product of part of our own farms and at a reasonable cost than to maintain the high premium market for the benefit of Canadian growers?

"This situation requires the consideration of all our people. The grocer should not continue blindly the stocking of accustomed brands regardless of their advancing prices, but should encourage the sale of the lower-priced wheat flours. Not to carry them puts a discount on national thrift. Bakers can increase the mixture content of these flours and by care and skill maintain the quality of bread with benefit to his raw material cost.

"The Bureau of Labor Retail Price Reports indicate that for twenty months the average price of one-sixteenth barrel (12¼ pounds) in this country has been 81 cents to 89 cents. This opportunity offers the retail price of flour at about 75 cents. Let us prove it is not true that our people are reckless in expenditure and exercise no thrift, either for themselves or in protection of those unable to enter into price competition. If retailers represent this flour as unsuitable, our people should by test be their own judges. On and after Dec. 20 the offices of the United States Grain Corporation at New York will answer inquiries as to what retailers handle this flour."

Fred Guthoff in Blackhawk Co., Ia., is boasting of the high average yield of 59 bus. corn per acre from 127 acres; and yet 59 bus. is not over two-thirds of what with a perfect stand every acre in the Corn Belt should produce.



1919

Our business doubled this year

WE did twice as much business this year as we did during any other year in our history.

This shows that merchants realize more than ever before that they should get their store records quickly and economically by machinery instead of by the slow, expensive hand method.

It shows in the best way possible that up-to-date National Cash Registers are helping merchants solve their problems most satisfactorily to themselves, their clerks, and their customers.

It is the very best evidence that our efforts to build a labor and time-saving machine are appreciated by merchants everywhere. It shows that up-to-date National Cash Registers are meeting the needs of retail stores in every country in the world.

Up-to-date National Cash Registers are a business necessity

The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio
Offices in all the principal cities of the world

News of the Terminal Markets

DES MOINES.

A. J. Cheeseman, Correspondent.

We expect within the next two weeks to publish a daily market bulletin, for distribution to the grain trade tributary to Des Moines.

Receipts for the week were 53 cars corn, 30 cars oats, 2 cars hard wheat and 2 cars dark northern spring wheat. Sales light, consisting of 6 cars corn and 9 cars oats. Cash corn: No. 4 mixed, $1.36; No. 3 yellow, $1.40; No. 3 white oats, 76c, and No. 4 white, 75c to 75½c.

The car and fuel situation the past week has resulted in very light trading. About eight inches of snow fell again yesterday and today, which, on top of what fell a week ago, will make excellent sleighing, and if the car situation should improve next week and weather conditions remain normal, a good movement of corn would follow.

Visitors on the exchange the past week were: George C. Martin, of Goffe & Carkener Co., St. Louis; Robert Lamphear, of Addison Grain Co., Kansas City; John Gannon, Valeria, Ia.; E. R. Schlosser, Colfax, Ia.; O. M. Thompson, Roland, Ia.; Ed. Warner, Bagley; J. B. O'Malley, Bouton, Ia., and H. D. Harding, vice-president W. H. Bartz Co., Rock Creek, Kans.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

All arrivals of good shelled corn are being taken at better prices than have prevailed for some time. Graded corn is in good demand but soft varieties are difficult to place at any price. Quotations follow: No. 1 yellow, $1.60@1.61; No. 2 yellow, $1.58@1.59; No. 3 yellow, $1.53@1.56; No. 4 yellow, $1.47@1.52. Total receipts of corn for the period were 33,800 bushels, compared with 18,200 bushels for the previous year.

Regular quotations have been resumed on the ear corn market, with all arrivals in good demand. Receipts are nothing to remark about but there is a considerable increase over the number of cars being received a short time ago. Ear corn received here is good sound stock and that is what buyers are demanding at the following prices: No. 2 yellow, $1.40@1.41; No. 3 yellow, $1.32@1.37; No. 2 mixed, $1.38@1.39.

Owing to the good demand for oats and the scanty arrivals there has been a good bulge in the market here. Prices were strong and all arrivals are being readily placed. The oats market is now in the most flourishing condition of the present year and all signs point to a healthy condition for some time to come. Total receipts were 44,000 bushels, as compared with 58,000 for the same period a year ago. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 86¼@86½c; No. 2 white, 85¾@86c; No. 3 white, 84@85c.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Barley is quiet and firm. There is not much coming to this market, but demand is active. No. 3 is quoted at $2.80@2.90 per cwt.

Buyers have been in the market all week for rye for export and local mills have shown some interest in the deal. The price advanced 10c, to $1.58 for cash No. 2. Shipping has recently been quite active.

Demand for beans came to life last week and the market gained 25c, selling up to $7. Some dealers believe the improvement comes from the promise of trouble with Mexico, in which case the army will be a buyer of beans.

Wheat has been in pressing demand for several days and the price is up 8c. Receipts are not large and there is competition for all offerings between shippers and local millers. Quote: No. 1 red, $2.38; No. 1 mixed, $2.26; No. 1 white, $2.26.

The corn market is dull and easy. Prices have been working lower and demand is at the vanishing point. Buying is slow and receipts are not large. The market is quoted 2c lower. Quote: No. 3 mixed, $1.50; No. 3 yellow, $1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.44; No. 6 yellow, $1.40.

Receipts of oats have been light all week, falling considerably short of the needs of local consumers. At the same time there has been an increase in demand. The East has been an active bidder and Detroit consumers have been in the market for supplies all the time. The market shows an advance of 6½c. Quote: Cash, No. 2 white, 85½c; No. 3 white, 84½c; No. 4 white, 83½c.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

E. G. Tanguay, prominent business man of Quebec, was on 'Change last week, having just returned from a visit to France. He gives a gloomy view of conditions in Europe and says the people must to a great extent be fed by America or perish. They have no money with which to secure fuel or rebuild their ruined homes. Many towns and cities are practically the same as when the Germans left. They lack men and materials with which to build.

NASHVILLE.

John Leipes, Correspondent.

The coal shortage has been steadily growing more serious, and is resulting in slowing down of all business.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week totaled 109 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were: Flour, 42,100 bbls., decrease of 1,500; wheat, 636,000 bus., decrease of 195,000; corn, 14,000 bus., decrease of 131,000; oats, 394,000 bus., decrease of 22,000.

Demand for corn meal continues below normal. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 153,000 bus., had output last week of 19,803 bus., or 12.9 per cent of capacity, compared with 13.2 per cent of capacity for mills reporting the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, f. o. b. Ohio river points, per 100 lbs., $3.40@3.50; unbolted, $3.30@3.40. Prices are stronger.

Millers are buying only enough wheat at recent advances to cover their demands. Most of the purchases are being made in St. Louis. Corn is in very light supply, weather being bad for more than month for local movement by farmers. Oats are in fair demand but car shortage curtails business. Prices: Wheat, No. 2 red, western, $2.45@2.50; corn, No. 2 white, $1.65@1.68; No. 3 white, $1.63@1.65; No. 3 mixed, $1.60@1.63; oats, No. 3 white, 87@87½c; No. 3 mixed, 83½@87c; No. 3 red, 87½@88c.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

The Delta Flour & Feed Company, under the management of M. G. Odoneal, is going to erect a $100,000 concrete warehouse at the corner of Iowa and Kansas street.

John B. Edgar, who will on January 1 share activities between being at the head of the city's fire and police department and his grain and feed business, is just back from New York, where he spent about ten days. He was looking into the operations of the metropolitan police department in his business capacity, but says he spent his evenings enjoying opera, as he is a faddist on fine music.

Although business during the present fall has proven better than expected, since the trade have figured up what they have done, there continues to be little activity. Some are disappointed because demand has been slow opening up, but they realize that abnormal conditions are everywhere and that the grain trade is not immune. Prices are tending a little higher, and oats on Saturday displayed more snap than in some time. Several cars of No. 3 white changed hands at 84c, although the first sale of the day was at 83½c. For cash No. 2 white 84½c was bid and 85c asked, while Texas No. 3 red sacked were offered at 98c. Corn continues to drag, but undertone is steady. Mississippi buys ear corn chiefly, but it is realized that it will not be long before demand will necessarily improve. On call today $1.60 was asked for No. 3 white; for No. 3 yellow, $1.54 was bid. No. 4 white was $1.49 bid and $1.50 asked; No. 4 yellow, $1.49 bid and No. 5 yellow, $1.45 bid and $1.49 asked.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

Flour prices are firm and showing a tendency to advance.

A fire which started in the bakery of E. O. Davis, Goshen, Ind., caused a loss to several adjoining business houses estimated at about $75,000.

Demand for corn is stronger this week but the movement is very slow. The car situation is materially relieved, but the farmers appear to be holding off for a better price.

The American Baking Co., of Greensburg, Ind., incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to do general baking business. Directors named are Frank W. Gray, Hammond M. Walker and Earl Likem.

In some parts of the state wheat sowing continued up until almost the first of the month, but the ground was cold and wet and it is thought that the seed planted so late will rot. The acreage is very much shorter than last year.

Members of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n registering at the secretary's office this week were Elmer Hutchison, Arlington; George W. Rohm, Rockville; William L. Bosley, Midway; John A. Dorsel, Liberty, and George Cain, of Connersville, Ind.

Local business with flour mills has been better this last week than for many weeks past. A greater freedom in the buying of both bakers and jobbers is evidenced and from the volume of orders for future delivery, the trade appears to be taking on a little new life.

Reports of destruction from the Hessian fly are coming in from many parts of the state. No estimate as to the amount of damage done is available at this time but it is generally thought that it will be greater than last year. Some districts show an infected area of about 40 per cent of the field.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Mr. McClintock, of St. Joseph, is manager of the D. S. Warwick Grain Co.

H. S. Nevelier, manager of the McCaull-Dinsmore Co., transacted business in Minneapolis the last of the week.

D. J. Kennedy, of the Atlas Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, spent a couple of days with their office here the last of the week.

E. J. Pratt, of Chicago, succeeds V. E. Smith as manager of the Armour Grain Co. branch in the city. Mr. Smith resigned to accept a position with the Slaughter-Burke Grain Co.

W. H. Shepard, who has been manager of the Merriam Commission Co. since they opened offices here, has resigned his position and will be associated with the Sloan-Simmons Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo.

The Grain Belt Cereal Co., a Sioux City corporation, capitalized at $500,000, will erect a mill on the site recently purchased in Leeds. The daily output will be 500 barrels of wheat and oats products. The directors of the corporations are Washington Aldrich, Fred. H. Free, Carlton M. Magoun, N. P. Swanson, of Sioux City; R. A. Johnson, of Elk Point, S. Dak., and Reese Harris, of Akron, Iowa. Mr. Aldrich will have charge of the plant. His experience in the cereal mill business has been extensive as he was associated with the Cream of Wheat Company for eighteen years.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sioux City Board of Trade was held at the Martin Hotel on December 2nd and was attended by nearly the entire membership. The following board of directors were elected: H. J. Hutton, Wm. Slaughter, L. C. Button and J. T. Scroggs. J. A. Tiedeman was re-elected as president and L. C. Button was elected treasurer. Mr. Tiedeman, in his address, referred to the necessity of greater storage facilities for the development of the Sioux City grain market. Secretary J. C. Mullaney presented a brief report in which it was stated that the Board of Trade had had the most prosperous year in its history.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Feed millers here are reported doing an active business and prices are generally strong. Millfeeds were also higher.

Rye holders in store were asking high prices and some sales were made. No. 2 on track was quoted at $1.60 and No. 3 sold at $1.55.

Several cargoes of winter storage grain arrived here this week, but the amount booked for this port is extremely small, compared with previous years.

There was an active demand for red, white and mixed winter wheat here this week and prices were advanced sharply. Buyers at the close of the week thought sellers were overdoing it and held off. There were only a few cars here, however, at the close and millers were bidding a little lower than the asking price on the best offerings.

There was no trouble in selling oats this week, and the advance was steady, closing 4c higher than last week. The receipts were light and it was easy to get a premium for the heavy weights. Not much doing in store oats. The feeling here is that prices are going higher as the demand exceeds the supply and shipments are expected to be light. Closing: No. 1 white, 87¼c; No. 2 white, 86¾c; No. 3 white, 85¾c; No. 4 white, 84¾c, on track, through billed.

Corn sold up 6c and then started to break after buyers seemed to have supplied most of their immediate wants. At one time it looked as if they could not get enough. On the whole there was a very good trade in all grades and there were few cars unsold today. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $1.64; No. 2 yellow, $1.63; No. 3 yellow, $1.61; No. 4 yellow, $1.58; No. 5 yellow, $1.53; No. 6 yellow, $1.45 on track, through billed. A few cars of yellow ear corn sold at $1.45. Store corn was dull.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 3 red, 2 cars; No. 4 red, 1 car; sample, 2 cars; No. 3 soft white, 4 cars; No. 2 mixed, 4 cars; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars; No. 5 mixed, 1 car; No. 1 hard winter, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 10 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 47 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 16 cars; No. 5 hard winter, 3 cars; sample hard winter, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 2 cars; No. 3 northern, 1 car; No. 4 northern, 5 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 1 car; sample wheat, 2 cars. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 yellow, 8 cars; No. 3 yellow, 27 cars; No. 4 yellow, 49 cars; No. 5 yellow, 19 cars; No. 6 yellow, 1 car; sample, 8 cars; No. 1 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 mixed, 1 car; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; No. 4 mixed, 6 cars; No. 5 mixed, 3 cars; sample, 3 cars; ear corn, 2 cars; No. 4 white, 2 cars. Oats—No. 1 white, 9 cars; No. 2 white, 32 cars; No. 3 white, 19 cars; No. 4 white, 3 cars; sample 3 cars. Rye, 2 cars sample.

UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO
A BANK OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER

THE B/L BANK OF CHICAGO

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We solicit inquiries regarding facilities for IMMEDIATE CREDIT and DIRECT COLLECTION at MINIMUM COST of Bill of Lading items on all receiving points in the United States and Canada.

Such an arrangement provides the simplest and most convenient, as well as economical, method of crop financing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO
STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK
Member Federal Reserve System

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

G. E. Blewett, Correspondent.

Latest estimates from reliable sou would show at least 40 per cent reduc in acreage of red winter wheat sown very little possibilities of this being creased to any appreciable extent. In hard winter belt this reduction will amo to about 25 per cent, although there is yet for sowing in that section and acreage may run about 15 per cent. decrease is caused by several things, as weather conditions, which were most unfavorable ever known; diffic of securing labor to take care of o crops; dissatisfaction of farmers over t inability of securing threshers for t crop which resulted in thousands of a being lost; scarcity of cars, which vented anything like a normal moven of grain.

Where plant is up it shows good st and plenty of vigor and with abun moisture now in the ground it would s that a good yield might be expected next year. About 90 per cent of the winter wheat has moved from the fa and about 60 per cent of the hard wi Farmers have been free sellers and sufficient rolling stock been procurable elevator space available there would h been a much heavier movement.

Mills and elevators are still payin good price for wheat of milling value v bids made as high as 35c per bushel Government price for hard winter and per bushel for red winter. Practically wheat moving for export as these miums are too attractive.

Supply of red winter is about exhaus and mills are now seeking milling wh from outside sources. Plenty of hard w ter is still available, however, the mo ment is very light.

Mills report good business with he bookings for the holiday trade at g prices. Some apprehension is felt over fuel situation which is causing some ind tries great anxiety for fear they will compelled to close down unless immedi relief is had.

Demand for mill feeds stronger althou prices are sharply under those from Nor ern houses.

Movement of Milo Maize and Kaffir never been so light as this season those who sold these articles short finding it almost impossible to cover th contracts at any price. Prices now b quoted are 50c cwt. over those made thi days ago and as there is quite a la short interest in this for 1919 shipment expect to see these prices maintain th present level should the weather be fav able.

NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Offerings of oats have been free fr primary markets, and, apparently, sh pers there have been faring better th the interior country elevator man. Sacl oats have been quoted at 92c per bus delivered and bulk at 86c. Some few sa of oats have been made. Offerings large, while the demand is slow.

The W. L. RICHESON CO., Inc
FREIGHT
BROKERS AND FORWARDERS
613-614-615 Whitney Central Bldg
NEW ORLEANS

lack of cars, coupled with the coal y, has militated decidedly against rs offering corn, and no sales are made unless the grain is loaded. tions have not been liberal, and have been hard to obtain. The ss recently has been done by resell- who have had grain in transit and been willing to take a fair margin of Track bidders in Illinois have been g about the Chicago December price premium of 1c per bushel for No. 3 corn, track Illinois, basis rate of day shipment. The country elevaan is not heeding bids, due to the nat cars are almost unobtainable.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

veries of oats on Kansas City Decemntracts were about 300,000 bus. dure first week of the month. No corn endered.

ar of No. 2 hard wheat handled by D. Fisher Grain Co. sold this week 306.47. It contained 2,156 bus., which t $2.60 a bushel.

er the present fuel shortage in Kany, the demand for ear corn has been ed. Elevator companies buy the hell it and burn the cobs.

h Center, Kans., reports damage of cent to unthreshed wheat. Many remain in a water-soaked condition. ing was delayed largely by scarcity

Bartholomew, of Atchison, Kans., for the Orthwein-Matchette Co. of City and for many years a member Chicago Board of Trade, died last y. Mr. Bartholomew was about 58 old and unmarried.

mendment to the rules of the Kany Board of Trade, providing for the tion of maximum commission s for handling carlots of grain, will d on December 24. If adopted the for handling all grain will be 1 per the selling price; mill feed, $5 a alfa meal, 50 cents a ton. Present m charges will be retained.

dent G. A. Moore, of the Board of who is a lieutenant in Company G. Regiment, M. N. G., had his unin and was ready for a call to the ines of Missouri Thursday, but his y was released at the last moment. Herbert Poor, Fred. Lake, O. V. rd, A. R. Alysworth and other mem- the exchange were taken to the the southwestern district for guard

her conditions in the southwest this ere favorable for growing wheat, as snow fell generally. Temperatures e lowest of the season, but no zero were made south of Nebraska and The Kansas state crop report a condition of 79-1 per cent, which er than expected, but the acreage, 4 acres, was larger than had been d. At this time last year the con- was 96 per cent and the area sown was 11,610,445 acres.

renuous Week for Grain Men.

restrictions imposed by the coal strike compelled Kansas City grain to share hardships with the genlic this week. At the outset, howe local situation was brightened by nption of work by 1,400 striking en. Snow, rains, sleet and cold lessened receipts of all cereals and y or two limited the telegraph sertailment of railroad trains and a ed restriction of transportation to d other fuel gave a dark outlook. liance with orders from the local mittee, the Board of Trade Build- open only seven hours a day, from to 4 p. m. All unnecessary lights t off during working hours. Grain s, even when provided with coal or veeks to come, were told to operate ht hours a day, but flour mills were d to operate full time. In the city ters and schools were closed and ours were from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. tion of the Seventh Regiment, Misational Guards, for service at the nes of southwestern Missouri, took members of the Board of Trade and s of grain firms away with guns on oulders.

week ended with a more hopepect, owing to milder weather, the of state efforts in Missouri and City to mine coal and the indicarom Washington that the great ould soon be settled.

Cash Grain Markets.

t—Receipts for the week, 1,163 cars, 1,962 a week ago and 359 a year spite of depression in flour trade s from the coal strike and fuel , both local and outside mills con- o be urgent buyers of choice qualthe various grades of hard wheat. es rose to new high levels for the he choice grades were needed for with lower grades or with the cently allotted by the United States orporation. A top price of $2.83 1 hard, registered Friday, was 63c guarantee level. Offerings of the desired were limited. The low nd poor qualities sold slowly, but nced. At the close the market was igher, with No. 1 at $2.53@2.80; No.)@2.78; No. 3, $2.47@2.76. Red vhich had risen sharply during the week, had a slow trade at the outafterward ruled strong, closing ed to 1c higher, with No. 1 at $2.46 No. 2 at $2.44@2.46 and No. 3 at $2.37@2.42. Shipments by elevator men and by the grain corporation were restricted, but stocks were reduced 124,000 bus., to 14,246,000 a year ago.

Corn—Receipts, 167 cars, against 259 a week ago and 273 last year. The falling off was attributed to bad weather and coal strike conditions. Outside feeders and local industries were in the market for limited supplies, but the trade was at no time very active. Nearly all corn offered was new, and farmers in Iowa and other states were said to be anxious to sell, but preferring to consign unless bid more than the Kansas City basis. No corn was delivered on December contracts. Prices closed unchanged to 3c higher on old corn and 1c lower to 3c higher on new. The closing quotations were: No. 2 mixed, $1.46@1.53; No. 3, $1.46@1.50; No. 2 white, $1.50@1.53; No. 3, $1.48@1.50; No. 2 yellow, $1.53@1.55; No. 3, $1.50@1.53. Stocks increased 3,000 bus., to a total of 23,000 bus. A year ago 248,000 bus. were in store here.

Oats—Receipts, 76 cars, against 156 a week ago and 44 a year ago. The market was temporarily depressed by large deliveries on December contracts, but later the decreased arrivals and a good request from local dealers, shippers and elevator men caused a sharp advance. At the close prices were 2@3c higher, as follows: No. 2 white, 78@78½c; No. 3, 77c; No. 2 mixed, 77@78c; No. 3, 76@77c; No. 2 red, 78@79c; No. 3, 77@78c. Stocks increased 20,000 bus., to 1,041,000 bus., against 2,239,000 a year ago.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 7 cars, against 23 a week ago and 20 a year ago. Dealers expected a big increase in offerings, but were disappointed by the snow, rain and cold weather and the shortage of cars. Demand for prompt shipment was active, and prices advanced 20@25c, to $3.05@3.10 per cwt. for No. 2 white kafir, $3@3.05 for No. 3, $3@3.50 for No. 2 milo and $2.95@3 for No. 3. Deferred delivery business was light, owing to uncertainty regarding the coal and railroad situations. Stocks here were unchanged, at 2,000 bus., against 31,000 last year.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

Application has been made for the transfer of membership from F. C. Endelman to C. M. Lightner.

The Endelman Grain Co. will discontinue business in St. Joseph at the end of this month, having sold all their office furniture, etc., to the Vanderslice-Lynd Co.

Vanderslice-Lynd Co., of Kansas City and Omaha, will open up an office in St. Joseph. A membership has been secured and the office will be opened within the next week or ten days.

The Buchanan County Farm Bureau will put on an interstate corn show in St. Joseph this coming year. The show will be held under the direction of the Missouri Corn Growers' Association and will attract exhibits from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, although the list will be open to all states.

Cash Markets.

Wheat: Extremely light receipts, occasioned by weather and fuel conditions, were almost entirely responsible for a comparatively narrow and featureless market during the week. While wire communications were demoralized early in the week, good demand for practically all varieties has persisted, and advances of 1@3c on hard wheat have been almost daily occurrences. Both hard wheat and yellow hard are approximately 5@10c higher than last week. Red wheat has remained in good demand at steady prices. All buyers are after supplies. Cash wheat follows: No. 1 dark hard, $2.55@2.82; No. 2 dark hard, $2.51@2.79; No. 3 dark hard, $2.47@2.75; No. 4 dark hard, $2.40@2.68; No. 5 dark hard, $2.35@2.60; No. 1 hard, $2.48@2.77; No. 2 hard, $2.42@2.72; No. 3 hard, $2.40@2.69; No. 4 hard, $2.36@2.66; No. 5 hard, $2.23@2.55; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.49@2.51; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.46@2.48; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.40@2.45; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.30@2.36; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.20@2.26; No. 1 red, $2.45@2.46; No. 2 red, $2.42@2.44; No. 3 red, $2.38@2.41; No. 4 red, $2.32@2.36; No. 5 red, $2.21@2.28.

Corn: Receipts are small and hardly sufficient to supply the demand. Industries have been very active in acquiring milling corn, shippers taking bulk of yellow and mixed corn arrivals. Strength in cash prices has been the outstanding feature, spot values advancing steadily, with little regard to fluctuations in options. New corn is selling practically 4@8c over a week ago, best advances being on better grades, and on ear corn. During the past days options have been maintaining a moderate advance over last Saturday's close. Cash corn follows: No. 2 yellow, $1.54@1.56; No. 3 yellow, $1.50@1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.46@1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.42@1.45; No. 2 white, $1.52@1.55; No. 3 white, $1.50@1.52; No. 4 white, $1.45@1.56; No. 5 white, $1.42@1.45; No. 2 mixed, $1.51@1.54; No. 3 mixed, $1.49@1.50; No. 4 mixed, $1.45@1.47; No. 5 mixed, $1.41@1.43; ear corn, $1.47@1.49.

Oats: Shortage of supplies is probably the main factor in establishing the prevailing top prices. Thirty-one lbs. No. 2 white oats sold Saturday at 79c, 2@2½c over quotations a week ago. The demand is good. Cash prices follow: No. 2 white, 78½@79½; No. 3 white, 77½@78½; No. 2

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mixed, 77@78; No. 3 mixed, 76@77; No. 2 red, 78½@79c; No. 3 red, 77½@78c.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Operations in rye were on a substantial scale during the last week, and as a net result prices were advanced 11c for spot. No. 2 to $1.59⅜. Stocks of rye in the elevators were reduced 426,000 bus. during the week with the closing lake shipments for the season, and stocks in the elevators were brought down to 2,900,000 bus.

The following applications have been made for transfers of Duluth Board of Trade memberships: George F. Foster to George W. Higby; George Spaisbury to Grover C. Wilson; W. H. Kiichli to Harry J. Croften, of Lewis, Proctor & Co., of New York; Siebel C. Harris to F. H. McCarthy, and Hanes F. Barry to J. F. Carthy.

Receipts here for the crop year from Aug. 1 last to Dec. 1 were only 18,998,805 bus., against 76,547,000 bus. last year. wheat receipts were 9,427,539 bus., against 61,479,507 bus. last year; barley, 1,737,497 bus., against 3,059,626 bus. last year; rye, 6,636,801 bus., against 7,381,479 bus. last year; and flaxseed, 784,845 bus., against 2,760,849 bus. last year.

B. Stockman, president of the Duluth Board of Trade, and Earl M. White have returned from a trip to Port Arthur and Fort William, where they took a look over the elevator and grain handling situation. They were impressed by the plans of the grain interests there to push the erection of additional elevator plants in order to take care of an expected heavier grain movement from over their Northwest.

Grain shipments for the season by lake wound up at this market at the middle of last week and statistics of the Board of Trade show that the movement was about the slowest in the history of this market. Only eleven cargoes of storage grain were shipped out during the closing period of the season, as compared with more than 100 during 1918. During the month of November receipts of all grains were only 4,657,000 bushels, against 2,925,000 bushels last year. Of that wheat accounted for 2,842,000 bus., against 15,599,000 bus. last year.

R. J. Henderson, grain operator at Fort William, was a visitor on this market during the week. He expressed the opinion that comparatively little wheat would be imported from Canada to this country as result of the removal of the prohibition against its importation on Dec. 15. He asserted that all the wheat in the Canadian West has been bought up and is under the control of the government and as the crop in the three western provinces was short last fall, no surplus will remain above their export requirements. Government officials up there are keeping a close tab on all wheat deliveries, he asserted, and they say that there is no prospect of any of that grain being released for shipment to the United States. Mr. Henderson placed the Canadian spring wheat crop of last season at 170,000,000 or 175,000,000 bus., and according to his information considerable wheat and other grains remain in the country to be moved to the terminals.

CHICAGO.

The Railroad Administration states that a National freight embargo is not contemplated.

Adolph Gerstenberg is back at his desk and transacting his usual floor business, following an extended sick spell.

James A. Noble has been appointed by the Chicago Board of Trade directors as Chief Grain Sampler to succeed the late Henry A. Ulrich.

A new high record in memberships has been established by the Chicago Board of Trade, $11,100 net to the buyer topping the market last week.

Newly elected members of the Chicago exchange are Elmore D. Dier, of Hughes & Dier, Philadelphia; Garn B. Zorn, Louisville; E. Davis and R. E. Haggerty, of Chicago.

Rye and barley futures will hereafter be handled in the old oats pit. The justification and popularity of such markets has been proven through an extensive business in both cash and futures.

Visitors to the Chicago floor last week numbered among them Chas. Flanley, of Sioux City, Ia.; John T. Barrett, Montello, Wis.; J. T. Sullivan, Cullom, Ill.; James Thomas, Little Rock, Ark., and John De Haven, Peoria.

A consolidation of the meat packing business of the John Agar Co., Chicago, and Wm. Davies Co. of Canada, gives the merged concerns distribution through Chicago, Montreal and Toronto for domestic and export trade.

New York advice to F. S. Lewis & Co. that exporters are taking lighter oats is significant in connection with the reported favor in foreign markets shown Argentine oats. Later in the week foreigners desired to cancel recent oats purchases.

All railroad passenger service out of Chicago was cut one-third beginning at 1 a. m., Dec. 8, to conserve coal. The 3:30 office closing hour found certain resourceful grain firms removing their books to rooms that had been rented in nearby hotels.

The United States Grain Corporation will hold a meeting Friday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock in their Chicago offices to discuss with flour brokers and wholesalers the larger distribution of flour at low prices as offered for some time by the corporation.

Last week at the annual meeting of Armour & Co., the packers, Philip D. Armour and Frederick W. Croll were elected vice-president, and Everett Wilson, 42 years with the company, and Frank W. Waddell, 30 years in their employ, were elected directors.

Jules Picard, an importing broker of grain and feedstuffs for Switzerland, France and Belgium, is visiting Chicago and other markets. His firm is one of the largest handling such materials with head offices in Zurich, addressing Postfach Bahnhof, and branch offices in Antwerp and Marseilles.

The following members of the Flour Men's Club of Chicago will probably he in attendance at the National Federated Flour Club's special meeting to be held at Buffalo, Dec. 10: J. E. Stephan, president; J. E. Herbert, C. B. Spaulding, John Eckhart, Jr., V. Petersen, H. E. Cotter and Fred. W. Colquhoun.

The Central Trust Co. of Illinois, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Star Cereal & Mlg. Co., about which company there was some little reference in these columns a few months ago, has sold the property at 510-20 North Western avenue to Wm. E. Habel, of the Habel Armbruster Mlg. Co., consideration being $127,500 subject to $80,000.

It is probable that grain elevators here will have to curtail operations if coal is not received by the city, as in checking up the situation it was found that the average elevator has only coal enough to last until Dec. 15. Houses with coal and a fair volume of business will operate in the most advantageous way, while others will open a few days at a time.

The following officers of the International Live Stock Show Association were re-elected last week: C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia., president; Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago, vice-president; R. R. Ogilvie, Chicago, vice-president; O. T. Henkle, Chicago, treasurer; B. H. Heide, Chicago, secretary-general superintendent. Gov. Lowden was elected director of the association to succeed the late A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderon, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending Dec. 5 were: 478,742 bus. wheat; 157,677 bus. oats, and 25,000 bus. rye.

C. M. Tyrrell, representing the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

The following is a list of cars of grain unloaded at Girard Point elevator during the month of November, 1919: Wheat, 703; oats, 166; rye, 18. Total, 887 cars.

William B. Schneider, formerly with the Master Bakers' business, has accepted a position as flour salesman with Hubert J. Horan, flour broker and president of the Philadelphia Flour Club.

Exports for November, 1919, were 54,263 bbls. of flour, 3,183,775 bus. wheat, 433,404 bus. oats and 17,465 bus. rye, as compared with 2,367,093 bus. wheat, 475,707 bus. oats and 46,899 bus. of rye in November, 1918.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending Dec. 6 were 225 bbls. and 7,838,089 pounds of flour in sacks; 522,574 bus. wheat; 9,664 bus. corn; 134,459 bus. oats; 69,134 bus. rye; 24,299 bus. barley; 3,750 bus. malt and 260 tons feed.

Stocks in public warehouses on Dec. 1, 1919, were: 247,966 bbls. of flour; 1,653,979 bus. wheat; 17,145 bus. corn; and 190,059 bus. oats, as compared with 246,094 bbls. flour, 1,839,675 bus. wheat, 28,949 bus. corn and 370,603 bus. oats on Dec. 1, 1918.

Receipts of flour and grain for the month of November, 1919, were: 242,602 bbls. of flour, 2,382,098 bus. wheat, 50,606 bus. corn, 844,375 bus. oats, 115,595 bus. rye and 4,761 bus. barley; as compared with 171,646 bbls. of flour, 1,902,575 bus. wheat, 53,707 bus. corn, 921,975 bus. oats, 226,516 bus. rye, and 3,750 bus. barley, in November, 1918.

According to the records of the Commercial Exchange, the stock of flour in Philadelphia public warehouses on Dec. 1 was the largest in the history of the Exchange. The total amount on that date was 247,966 bbls., which was 1,872 bbls. more than the stock on hand Dec. 2, 1918. The amount on Nov. 1 of this year was 171,077 bbls.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Flour Club will attend the meeting of the Federated Flour Clubs of America, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Dec. 10. The following brokers and jobbers, members of the Philadelphia Club, comprise the party: William J. Rardon, Thos. K. Sharpless, William McAleer, Jr., Geo. White, J. P. McGarry, C. C. Frazer, James J. Rogers, J. W. Craig, R. E. McCosh, C. C. Richardson and F. D. Baker.

The United States Grain Corporation announces that beginning Tuesday, Dec. 9, it will receive weekly offers of straight flour. All offers shall be subject to flour purchase plan of July 7, with the following additions and amendments: Shipment within sixty days, the Association reserves the right to order shipments to any seaboard or inland destination and shall make proper freight adjustments accordingly. Price quoted in specification jute and in bulk. If packed in buyer's sacks, Millers' National Federation differentials to apply. Purchases based on type sample now on file unless otherwise specified. All offers of flour should be made direct to Mr. F. O. Seaver, Flour Department, United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, New York.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, and Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington team of the American League, were visitors at the Commercial Exchange on Friday and received quite an ovation by the members of the Exchange, many of them having been ball players in their early days. Other visitors registered were T. G. Roddich of H. B. & F. Harrison Co., grain importers, Liverpool, England; H. Alpen, coal and steel importer, Gothenburg, Sweden; J. E. Southwell and Horace Cook, representing grain interests in Boston; Field Wildin and Geo. L. Christian, Jr., grain dealers, Richmond, Va.; Malcom S. Chambers, grain shipper, Elknow, Pa.; J. B. Lewis, New York City, and John McDonald, Marshalltown, Del.; A. M. Kenisston of the Globe Milling Company, Watertown, Wis.; H. W. Hilyard and M. E. Moffett, corn shippers of Kenton, Del.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

The Van Leunen Co. have added a feed department to their grain and hay business.

The Simmons Milling Co. expect to market their new Simco Brand of feeds about January 1.

The Wabash, Ind., river bottom corn crop is 100 per cent loss, and the lower Ohio valley corn 50 per cent, according to a local report.

Charles B. Hill, manager of the consignment department of Ralph Gray & Co., is renewing his acquaintance with shippers in Ohio and Indiana.

W. A. Hopkins, member of the Mutual Commission Co., is making his semi-annual business trip throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. "Witt' Daniels is attending to duties during his absence.

Cincinnati shippers of grain have been advised that grain by-products are to be placed in the straight grain class. This would mean an increase of 25 per cent in rates, as it would put the by-products in a higher rate class. It is planned to line up opposition against the proposed change.

For its answer to the Early & Daniels Co.'s suit for $12,655.37 the C. & O. Ry. Co. admits that on Feb. 26, 1916, the company placed 100,000 bushels of oats in its elevator and warehouse at Newport News, Va., for storage, but denies all other allegations. For its cross-petition the railway company declares the Early & Daniels Co. withdrew the oats last April, but failed and refused to pay $1,816.18 claimed to be due for storage charges. The cross-petition seeks judgment for this amount. The Early & Daniels Co. will not permit the evidence to be presented by the railroad to stand unchallenged.

John B. Winspear, flour merchant, fil suit here this week against the Sleepy E Mills of Minnesota, seeking $9,575 as da ages. He also seeks to attach money a credits of the defendant in the hands the Trent Company, Cincinnati. Winsp alleges that on July 14, 1919, he entel into an agreement with the defendants purchase 50 tons of flour middlings $49.85 a ton and 1,000 barrels of flour $11.85 a barrel. He alleges the defend delivered only 55 tons of middlings, a charges this was below the quality spe fied in the contract. He also alleges fl has gone up $2 a barrel since he made purchase.

The Nutritia Company, composed of C cinnati and Lawrenceburg, Ind., memb of the trade, have launched into the fe grain and hay field, and formed the abc named corporation as successors of T Eikenberry-Fitzgerald Co., this city, gether with the property interests of Squibb, Carter, Squibb Co. of Lawren burg. The newly organized company pect to make a special feature of manufacture of animal and human foods addition to their extensive grain and h business, in which the incorporators ha spent the better part of their lives. ticles of incorporation have been filed Ohio at a capitalization of $500,000. officers are: N. E. Squibb, president; C. Eikenberry, vice president; E. A. Fitzg ald, treasurer; R. S. Fitzgerald, secreta E. C. Eikenberry, Robert Squibb a George Squibb, directors.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—All grades again advanced new high prices of the crop, but the quot tion for No. 2 grade was largely conje tural all the week owing to the almost e tire absence of offerings and lack of trad The demand, too, was rather indiffere and only an occasional car was wanted nearby mills and sold at terms not record Saturday the market ruled decidedly firm and higher with demand urgent. No. 1 r winter, track, $2.45@2.46; No. 2 red wint track, $2.43@2.45; No. 3 red winter, trac $2.40@2.42; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.3 2.37; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.30@2.3 sample as to quality, $2@2.30. Smut wheat discounted from 1c to 3c per bush as to grade.

Corn—Local cash corn values we largely governed by option influences t past week, but as a whole the market rul firm with advances of 5c to 7c for whi 3c to 5c for yellow, and 3c to 6c for mixe according to grades. Elevators with dr ing facilities were free buyers of the low grades, while top grades were mainly a sorbed for export, with some trading yellow and white for milling account. E corn continued in good demand and pric showed advances of 6c to 7c per bush Receipts of all corn continued small. N 1 white, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 white, $1.56@1.5

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3 white, $1.55@1.56; No. 4 white, $1.51
3; No. 5 white, $1.47@1.49; No. 6 white,
4@1.46; No. 1 yellow, $1.55@1.56; No. 2
ow, $1.53@1.55; No. 3 yellow, $1.50@
No. 4 yellow, $1.47@1.49; No. 5 yel-
$1.43@1.45; No. 6 yellow, $1.41@1.43;
1 mixed, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 mixed, $1.52
4; No. 3 mixed, $1.50@1.52; No. 4
ed, $1.46@1.48; No. 5 mixed, $1.42@1.44;
6 mixed, $1.40@1.42. New yellow ear
, $1.44@1.46; white ear, $1.45@1.47;
d ear, $1.42@1.44.

ts—The strength of corn and very
movement caused a stronger oats
tion here the last week, and advances
½c to 5½c were recorded according
eight and condition of offerings. Re-
rs principally purchased the few ar-
s. No. 2 white, 85@85½c; No. 3 white,
@85c; No. 4 white, 83½@84½c; No. 2
d, 83½@84½c; No. 3 mixed, 82½@
; No. 4 mixed, 81½@82½c. Rye—No.
.56@1.58; No. 3, $1.54@1.56.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

ere were no exports of flour and grain
ted last week.

ocks of grain in regular elevators De-
er 1st were: Wheat, 1,158,874 bus.;
123,113 bus.; rye, 43,638 bus.; barley,
bus.

e following were visitors on 'Change
g the past week: Charles H. Gard-
Oneonta, N. Y.; James M. Cairns, Chi-
Ill.; C. Curtis and Edward Lodge,
lo, N. Y., and L. G. Bournique, Mil-
ee, Wis.

air demand reported for nearby oats
market quoted considerably higher
last week. The following prices
quoted at the closing: For ship-
new 38/40 lbs. fancy clipped
oats, 92c to 92½c per bushel; new
lbs. regular clipped white oats, 91½c
e per bushel; new regular 36/38 lbs.
d white oats, 91c to 91½c per bushel.
pts for the week ending December 6th
119,960 bushels.

ather light demand for nearby corn
g the past week, with liberal offerings.
s being quoted at the closing as fol-
For shipment, old No. 2 yellow
$1.73 to $1.75 per bushel; old No. 3
corn, $1.72 to $1.74 per bushel; new
yellow corn, $1.68 to $1.70 per bushel;
No. 3 yellow corn, $1.64 to $1.68 per
l; new No. 4 yellow corn, $1.61 to
per bushel. Receipts for the week
g December 6th were 950 bushels.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Stanley Grain Co., of Iowa, has been
ed to do business in Milwaukee. C. A.
on, second vice-president of the com-
will be Milwaukee representative,
offices in the Chamber of Commerce
ng.

eipts of grain at Milwaukee for the
ending Dec. 6, were: 114 cars barley,
rs corn, 142 cars oats, 98 cars wheat,
's rye; total, 543 cars, against 672
e week before, 1,355 cars a year ago
2 cars in 1917.

n shipments from Milwaukee for the
ending Dec. 6, were: 353,000 bus. oats,
bus. corn, 148,500 bus. barley, 86,420
heat, 242,000 bus. rye; total, 830,440
against 719,560 bus. the preceding
and 3,024,483 bus. a year ago.

rt R. Taylor, W. Q. Hottenson, Hugo
and George A. Schroeder repre-
the Milwaukee Chamber of Com-
at the hearing held by the state
d commission on the proposed intro-
n of a meter system for basing tele-
n charges.

he Milwaukee cash grain market
for the past week show moderate
es; barley 4@5c, oats 2@3c, wheat
rye 13@14c, while corn advanced
ceipts are light and the grain good.
export sales of rye were noted,
a sharply higher market.

first steamer of the Milwaukee, Chi-
d Michigan City Boat Line, left the
ukee docks at the foot of West
street, laden with freight. Tri-
service between Milwaukee and
o and Chicago and Milwaukee will
ntained. The lake service was ad-
l by the Milwaukee Chamber of
rce as a means of insuring prompt
nt of goods to and from Chicago,
an City and points beyond.

ors registering at the Milwaukee
er of Commerce during the past
cluded the following: J. F. Stone,
, Ill.; Julius Picard, Zurich, Switz-
Frank Knighton, New York, N. Y.;
Delaney, Chicago, Ill.; F. Klein-
Deansville, Wis.; F. B. Fell, Wash-
D. C.; R. Raymond, Green Bay;
S. Farness, De Forest; J. Dennison, Hartford, Wis.; C. C. Flanley, Sioux City, Ia.; J. R. Schoenweth, A. Reichert, Lowell; J. R. Leadley, Pewaukee, Wis.; P. A. Ketels, Sioux City, Ia.

The Milwaukee market now has more than forty firms which receive and sell grain, hay, seeds, etc., on consignment. The elevators have a storage and shipping capacity of about 20,000,000 bus. The milling capacity is approximately 5,400 bbls. of rye and wheat flour per day. The two oatmeal mills in this city have a capacity of about 1,900 bbls. a day. The two corn mills use about 7,500,000 bus. of corn annually and a large linseed mill about 300,000 bus. flax. Industries and shippers are good buyers of all commodities generally at considerable premiums over neighboring competing points.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

There has been a fairly steady trade in cash oats during the week, the domestic demand being on a slightly improved scale, and the foreign inquiry active. No. 1 whites were quoted at 88½c; No. 2 white, 87½c to 88c; No. 3 white, 87c, and No. 4 white, 86c per bushel.

During the past week the following gentlemen were visitors upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange: J. E. Southworth, of Boston; Louis A. Stopp, also of Boston; J. E. Henry and F. Cleary, of Chicago; J. E. Cairns, of Chicago; A. D. Huff, of Montreal; F. C. Thompson, of Toronto, and J. G. Beatty, of Toronto.

Cash corn prices ruled firm but trade was not brisk. Industries were fair buyers early but the demand from this source fell off somewhat toward the end of the period. Old No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.72¾; old No. 2 white, $1.72¾; old No. mixed, $1.70¾; new No. 3 yellow, $1.62¾, five days' shipment; new No. 3 yellow, $1.62¼, ten days' shipment, and $1.62 for twenty days' shipment, with $1.58½ for all December shipment.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

He is now the Argentine representative for his company.

The coal shortage is affecting operations of local flour and linseed oil mills.

S. J. McCaull, of McCaull-Dinsmore Co., leaves to night for a vacation in California.

Hans Sorensen of Crosby, S. D., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association.

L. C. Bridgeman, formerly Minneapolis manager for Spencer-Kellogg Sons Co., linseed crushers, is visiting in Minneapolis.

Commission houses report liberal offerings of corn from South Dakota, but the car situation is a hindrance to the movement.

The Fruen Cereal Mill suffered a loss of $15,000 in a fire that broke out Sunday. The buildings were of fireproof construction and 30,000 bushels of grain were saved.

Joe Kelso, of Wernli-Anderson Co., expects to leave for California next week. Herman Wernli of the same company is now in the Southwest visiting the grain trade there.

Cash Wheat.—Up to the time the milling operations were curtailed by the lack of coal and electricity there was a strong demand for cash wheat, but at present the buyers are selecting the good wheat and neglecting the thinner stuff. Medium grades are in fair demand, according to quality. Offerings are light, though heavier receipts are expected as soon as cars are available. Only a few of the interior elevators have wheat supplies of consequence.

There is a strong demand for drum wheat of the amber type and prices are advancing every day. According to estimates there is a decided shortage of durum wheat of a qualitv that will make macaroni and semolina.

Winter wheat is in fair to good demand. Of late the buyers have been more interested in red winter than in the regulation No. 2 hard. Offerings to arrive are very light.

Corn—Good buying orders from Canada and the western part of the United States resulted in a fairly active demand for the corn offerings that came to this market and these offerings were unusually heavy owing to the high prices prevailing here. Corn with transit is taken readily.

Oats.—Receipts are extremely light and the demand from feeders and grinders take care of the offerings. There is very little feature to the trading. Heavy oats call for a good premium over the lightweight stuff.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS

WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

Rye.—Offerings light every day and there is a good demand from mills and elevators for the amounts obtainable. Very little rye offered to arrive. There was an export inquiry received today for some No. 3 rye.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

The large elevator of the Turner Hudnut Co., located at Pekin, Ill., has ceased operation due to coal shortage.

Officials have posted notice that owing to temporary congestion at the Peoria Union stock yards no truck or wagon stock will be received until further notice.

Reports from the country the past week state that many shellers are at work in the various districts and much corn is being received at the country elevators. Car shortage situation appears to be unchanged and many dealers are complaining.

Slow trade due to unchanged condition in car shortage caused a good many of the 2,000 arrivals to be carried over. Quotations were as follows: Light, $12.75@13.15; mediums and heavies, $12.75@13.15; heavy packing, $11.75@12.50; pigs, $9@12.50.

Hog prices broke 25c at local yards Saturday when congestion due to lack of outlet was unchanged. Sales at the morning's market were made at $12.80@13 on the bulk with a top of $13.15 established on sales of two lots of heavy butcher stock, choice.

Receipts of corn at Peoria fairly large past week; a total of 70 cars of corn on the market Saturday, with only fair demand from local industries. Shippers taking practically all offerings to be shipped to other points. Market was quoted unchanged to 1½c higher. 3 Yellow $1.42, destination weights; 4 yellow $1.39@1.41; 3 mixed, $1.42, D. W.; 4 mixed $1.39@1.39½, D. W. Oats, receipts 13 cars, with fair demand and market uncnanged to ½c higher. 2 white selling 78¾@79½.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

T. G. Roddick, a grain importer of Liverpool, England, was a visitor on the floor of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week.

The total number of vessels which arrived in port here during the month of November was 172, as compared with 208 in October.

The name of John Kellogg, of the Armour Grain Co., of Chicago, is posted on the official bulletin board as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

The "committee on hay and straw quotations" of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for the month of December consists of Messrs. W. F. Macneal, Gustav Herzer and Richard H. Diggs.

Six large ocean liners carrying tons of wheat left the port of Baltimore on November 29 for European ports. Among the vessels which cleared was the Shipping Board steamship "Ophis," carrying 5,600 tons to Danzig.

Supt. J. A. Peterson, of the Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio elevators in this city, was one of the exhibitors at the Maryland Poultry Show held at the Fifth Regiment Armory, this city, last week. Mr. Peterson exhibited several English pheasants.

Total receipts of baled hay in the Baltimore market during the month of November were 2,450 tons, compared with 5,702 tons arrived in the same month last year. This, however, does not include the loose hay which arrived from nearby points by farmers' wagons.

Upon the recommendation of Commissioner of Street Cleaning William A. Larkins, a contract was awarded here last week by the Board of Awards to Hopps & Co., at $10,797.92, for providing forage for the horses of the Street Cleaning Department of Baltimore for 1920.

The first carload of new crop corn of the season to reach the Baltimore market came to hand on December 2, a car of No. 5 yellow from Carroll County, Md., consigned to the Gambrill Grain Products Co. The corn, aside from its moisture content, was of good color and in fair condition, and was bought by H. E. Wack & Co., Inc., at $1.45 per bu.

George A. Hax, senior member of the firm of G. A. Hax & Co., grain, hay and feed merchants of this market, is homeward bound from a trip to Denver, Colorado Springs, points of interest in Oklahoma and Missouri. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hax and they have been en-tour since the convention of the Grain Dealers'

EXPORT DOMESTIC

ON THE JOB SINCE '91

H. E. WACK & Co.

BALTIMORE

Grain — HAY — Feeds

Service? U'll Say So

BURLAP BAGS

Bosworth Bag Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Our long service in the Milwaukee grain trade and broad knowledge of the grain business the country over is beneficial to our country shipping friends. The proof of this is

QUICK AND TOP RETURNS

Consign us your next car and let us prove up.

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Elevators 2,600,000 bushels.

Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.

Knowing the demands of distributing and feed manufacturing trade, we furnish exactly the type required on contracts or spot shipments.

ONAHUE — TRATTON & CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

National Assn. at St. Louis early in October.

Pres. C. H. Bell, Sec. A. B. Clemmer, and Traffic Manager Matthaei, of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, spent a day in Baltimore last week to study the methods of the local grain weighing department with a view to inaugurating a similar weighing bureau in conjunction with the existing departments of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. Chief Weigher E. A. Kahler, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, explained to the visitors the workings of his department.

The Grain Corporation has advised the grain trade of Baltimore that arrangements have been perfected with the Traffic Control Manager whereby permits will be issued for coarse grain to the extent of one million bushels without the name of steamer being supplied with request for permits. This million bushels to consist of stock in elevator, grain in transit, and grain permitted, and does not cover large transactions from central markets. Exporters desiring to move large quantities of coarse grain from central markets must as heretofore give the name of the steamer with the request for permit. Permits will be issued to those first making application, and the grain arriving in Baltimore under these conditions must be sold and moved within 30 days.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

There is now an urgent demand from the east for Alberta coal, but conditions in the West indicate that it will be impossible to comply with the eastern requests for relief.

Flax futures have been very strong during the week and for the last few days crushers have been eager to pick up any odd cars of cash flax offered but very little has been released

The movement of grain from the interior to the terminals continues to be slow. There is complaint of car shortage due to the fact of some 48 000 Canadian cars being on the American side of the boundary while there are 23,000 American cars on this side and to the urgency of moving coal and feed to districts in the West where they are badly needed. The extreme weather which set in much earlier than usual found many western points almost without fuel and deliveries generally have not been keeping pace with consumption.

Whether any large quantity of Canadian wheat will find its way to United States markets is problematical. The Canadian Wheat Board is at present silent as to its policy in the matter. Canadian wheat along the border has been dribbling across for some time, perhaps 3,000,000 bus. have so far gone over. The grain trade is of opinion that any large shipments would very soon break the exorbitant premiums being paid for hard spring wheat at Minneapolis and that any advantage in price to the farmers here would be of a temporary nature, everything soon going back to an export basis.

The official close of navigation Dec. 5 and severe weather militating against its further continuance caused a decided slump in premiums on cash grains of Friday last. Both oats and barley were off 4c but milder weather and prospects of its continuance for a few days on Saturday, with the off chance that a few boats might yet venture to pull out with cargoes, caused a reaction on Saturday and premiums gained a cent. There is reported to be a good export demand for the milling grades of oats and higher grades of barley but offerings are light and transportation outlook unsatisfactory.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

C. S. Coup, vice-president of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co., spent the week in New York City.

George Bailey of Montpelier, Vt., and well known in grain and milling circles, was a visitor on 'Change last week.

Harry DeVore of H. W. DeVore & Co., and vice-president of Produce Exchange, was a visitor on the Chicago Board of Trade last week.

"Pick" Pickard of the Hub Grain Co., Bowling Green, O., and Arthur Aungst of Aungst Bros., Fayette, O., were visitors at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co. last week.

President Fred Mayer of Produce Exchange was notified by his friend Earl Randall of Tekonsha, Mich., that the 100-bbl. flour mill of the Randall Milling Co., at that point, burned Sunday night and is practically a complete loss.

John Wickenhiser, grain dealer, was signally honored on Saturday when Federal Judge Killits appointed him member of the Toledo street railway advisory commission to assist city officials in adjusting the differences between the city and the street railway company. Street cars were the center of interest with their appearance on the streets Friday after a month's absence, and 'Change men were not the only ones to rush to windows as the first cars clanged and banged down the street. With the committee of level-headed business men at work on the proposition the city is assured of a speedy and impartial settlement of the controversy.

Co-operative elevator managers and directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n held a meeting at Wapakoneta, O., Monday evening. Bill Cummings of J. F. Zahm & Co., Joe Doering of Southworth & Co., and Oliver Randolph of the O. W. Randolph Co., manufacturers of grain driers, attended the meeting from Toledo. Mr. Randolph was on the program to discuss "Grain Driers," and his knowledge of the subject, first as a practical grain dealer with years of experience in the handling of grain, and next as inventor and builder of a grain drier that in three years' time has been purchased by elevators, large and small, from Vermont to Louisiana and Pennsylvania to Iowa, and is today leading the field, was a source of inspiration to elevator managers who are confronted every year with the obstacle of turning wet corn and wheat into profits. Mr. Cummings discussed new railroad orders with the dealers, explaining the recent rule with reference to minimum weights in loading. He also acquainted the members with the new system in vogue at Toledo for recording leaky condition of grain cars and the complete seal record of the Produce Exchange inspection department, making it the most complete system in the country and enabling shippers to collect claims for

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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GRAIN COMPANY
Commission Merchants
Receivers and Shippers
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"The Best Ever"
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The Buffalo market offers exceptional consignment opportunities on the present crop.
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Ship Us Your Grain
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is contained in each advertisement appearing in the Price Current-Grain Reporter. Read it. It will pay you.

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Magee-Lynch Grain Co
CAIRO, ILL.
Request Daily Card Bid
Sell or Consign Us

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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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MILLER-WILSON GRAIN CO.
Receivers - Shippers Hay and Grain
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NYE SCHNEIDER FOWLER GRAIN CO.
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Cope & Kearney
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Wheat Our Specialty
OMAHA

BLANCHARD GRAIN CO.
Successful Sellers of
WHEAT CORN OATS
RYE and BARLEY
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Rothschild Grain Compan
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CORN — OATS — BARLEY
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n transit by the thorough check on ondition of cars.

Cash Markets.

h grain is in excellent demand at To- There is a dearth of supplies and the article is bringing good prices. All s are wanted, and particularly oats. arrivals here of the latter have not nearly sufficient to fill requirements. white oats sold Saturday at 81½c; white, musty, 79⅞c. Oats, of course, ing held back by farmers, but dealieve the curtailment of railroad servd lack of cars is causing elevators it purchases from farmers as the late apparently satisfied with the price illing to sell. A free movement is oked for until spring as many indusare closing down for want of fuel. yellow corn brought $1.47½ Satur- No. 5 yellow, $1.41@1.41½; No. 5 $1.40½; No. 4 mixed, $1.41; No. 4 $1.40½. Wheat prices are registerily advances. No. 3 red sold at $2.36¼ is of 23c rate to New York, and No. 4 2.31. Prices are above the Grain ation offer. Rye is in good demand. le at $1.60 for No. 2, with barley ed at $1.51 for No. 2 and good grades o buy. Receipts for the week: . 47 cars; corn, 42; oats, 17; rye, 24; 1.

CAIRO, ILL.

John Travis, Correspondent.

Pendleton of St. Louis and Philip ck, district supervisor, were here st week.

her the past week has been bad on Cold rains have prevented the pick- will cause considerable damage to the field.

eceipts of oats the past week have ry light due to the shortage of cars. nts have fallen off and the empty uation is worse than it has been at ne.

oal situation has become more seri- past week. All industries are now on a six-hour basis. None of the s have over a two weeks' supply and the elevators and mills using power are having their supply cut o the minimum.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. Williams, Correspondent.

Frankfort Grain Products Co., rt, Ky., capital $100,000, has been ed by J. P. Williams, W. J. Gord H. R. Rodman.

mills are about two weeks behind ments and report active business. atent is quoted at $11.75 a barrel in otton; long patent, $11.25, and low 10.75.

of all corn products were ad- 25c a hundred during the week, the stiff price of corn and heavy . Bolted meal and unbolted meal ted at $3.50 per hundred; pearl 3.80; cream meal, $3.80; hominy .85; corn flour, $3.90.

been learned that the Louisville Freight Traffic Committee has its lease and will go out of busi- Jan. 1, which indicates that all f the Railroad Administration may ntinued, and that railroads will be to private control. That is the uisville business men have conhe action.

rominent miller in discussing the uation said: "Cash corn has been g steadily for several days, and opinion that we will see higher before the month is out. It is that a great many mills will be close down on account of lack of cars. In some sections mills are o 8 hours, and production is being ."

eat news is bullish and the wheat of Louisville expect to see higher both wheat and flour. No. 2 red s now costing $2.50 a bushel, e; and No. 2 spring is quoted at icago. It is claimed that North- mills are now blending a consid- mount of Kansas hard and winter ich is forcing demand and prices winter.

feed, grist mills, etc., also eleva- ve been limited to 48 hours per ice Monday, Dec. 1, by orders of onal Fuel Administrator, Atlanta. mills are allowed to run full and ls are running full on meal, corn . General industry has been lim- all stores, office buildings, etc., exception of grocers and concerns foods, are limited to 7 hours a e regulations, while causing some inconvenience in the grain and feed business, are not seriously affecting business as is the case in many other lines.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

Secretary Eugene Smith, of the Merchants Exchange, is again at his desk, but is looking much the worse as a result of his illness.

M. U. Norton, of Mexico, Mo., Secretary of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n, was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants Exchange Friday.

Louis Kaufman, formerly with the Food Administration, has accepted a position with the De Armond Grain Company, and will travel for that company.

H. Vest Lancaster returned from a ten days' business and pleasure trip to Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago and other Northern cities, and reports a most successful trip.

A. G. Anderson, of the Anderson-Ketchum Grain Co., has purchased the certificate of Gustave Richter, and is an applicant for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Charles F. Beardsley, of the Picker & Beardsley Commission Co., was confined to his home for several days last week by a severe attack of heart trouble, but is improving.

The increased minimum weight on grain and grain products became effective via the Illinois Traction System Dec. 1, on interstate business Dec. 24, and on Illinois State traffic on Dec. 26.

John E. Hall received his long-sought passport for a trip around the world and will depart with Mrs. Hall Monday for New York, where they will sail on the Empress of Asia on Christmas day for Hong Kong, China. From thence they will go to the various points of interest in Japan, and later they will visit Australia. After touching India and Egypt they expect to meet Mr. Hall's nephew, Will Hall, who has been in Europe for several years for the American Red Cross, and make a tour of Europe with him. On their return trip they expect to visit the principal Canadian cities.

G. A. Collier, of the United States Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C., was in St. Louis, Last week making a survey of the hay market, to enable the Department of Agriculture to determine the advisability of establishing uniform or Federal standards for hay. Mr. Collier will make similar surveys of all of the prominent hay markets in the country.

William C. Bergman, of the C. Bergman Feed Co., who was 45 years old, weighed 220 pounds and had not an ounce of surplus fat, died last week after a four days' illness of pneumonia. His associates on the floor of the Merchants Exchange, John J. Schulte, Walter Toberman, J. S. Cordes, Ernest Kuhlman, Herman Meuser and Edward Meyer, acted as pallbearers.

The members of the Merchants Exchange are preparing for the annual election of officers, which will be held on Wednesday, January 7, 1920, and the political pot is beginning to boil violently. It appears to be the sentiment among the members to choose an administration which will conserve the assets of the Exchange and any reckless expenditures will be discouraged. From the present indications, after a careful canvass of the active members, it appears that Charles L. Niemeier will have no opposition for President and F. B. Chamberlain will have no opposition for first vice-president, as it has been an unwritten rule of the Exchange to advance vice-presidents. Louis A. Valier will be the logical candidate for second vice-president and the following have strong followings for members of the Board of Directors: Henry A. Diamant, H. Vest Lancaster, Otto A. Orvis, J. L. Frederick and O. J. Wooldridge. According to an unwritten rule the retiring president will receive the unanimous nomination for member of the Board of Directors, and President E. C. Andrews will undoubtedly receive that honor. The annual caucus will be announced two weeks prior to the annual election.

CORN IN PRIMARY MARKETS.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 6, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	7,091,000	8,611,000
Milwaukee	982,000	403,000
Minneapolis	1,057,000	377,000
Duluth	.....	5,000
St. Louis	2,092,000	2,698,000
Toledo	230,000	128,000
Detroit	241,000	345,000
Kansas City	940,000	1,496,000
Peoria	3,163,000	4,089,000
Omaha	1,726,000	1,811,000
Indianapolis	2,010,000	1,842,000
Total	19,532,000	21,805,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
Chicago	1,328,000	1,488,000	1,093,000
Milwaukee	234,000	303,000	76,000
Minneapolis	349,000	247,000	77,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	417,000	456,000	469,000
Toledo	61,000	50,000	28,000
Detroit	68,000	23,000	63,000
Kansas City	181,000	352,000	329,000
Peoria	558,000	535,000	730,000
Omaha	273,000	422,000	393,000
Indianapolis	315,000	515,000	349,000
Total	3,784,000	4,391,000	3,607,000
Shipments	2,448,000	1,882,000	2,169,000

Two Randolph grain driers, manufactured by the O. W. Randolph Co., Toledo, O., and having a combined capacity of 12,000 bus., were installed in the new transfer house of Springer & McComas, Indianapolis, Ind., which started operation last week.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



AVAIL YOURSELF OF OUR PERSONAL SERVICE
You will get satisfaction if you consign to us at either Kansas City or St. Louis. Cort Addison, Pres.
ADDISON GRAIN CO.
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Get Our Prices Before You Buy or Sell
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NEW WHEAT
is best sold in the nearest large market
Consign Yours to
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FEDERAL GRAIN COMPANY
Successors to AYLSWORTH GRAIN CO.
Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.
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By comparison you will find the service we render!
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Special Attention Given to Futures
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The Port of Growing Elevator Facilities.

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"Better Corn Goods"
BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.
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You'll Get "More" out of
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By Consigning Your Next Car
Wheat--Corn--Oats--Rye--Hay to
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Try Us—Be Convinced
Arrange with Us for Permits

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RECEIVERS EXPORTERS BALTIMORE

CHAS. ENGLAND & CO
RECEIVERS OF
GRAIN and HAY
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, BALTIMORE, M

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

[Concluded from page 14.]

by counties from insect pests and plant diseases will enable the entomologists and plant pathologists to work more intelligently in developing and applying remedies. Those of marketable surpluses on farms, or the portion of the crop sold from the farm and entering the channels of trade, will facilitate the satisfactory marketing and distribution of surplus production. Such estimates have been made for apples, peaches, potatoes, and truck crops, and they were promptly and effectively utilized by growers and marketing agencies.

"Perhaps the most important feature of the enlarged program is that relating to live stock, which represents not only a farm investment of more than $10,000,000,000, but also constitutes the meat supply of the Nation, a considerable portion of the export trade, a very important factor of successful farm management and economy and 50 per cent of all farm sales. Yet for this important industry the bureau, with its inadequate facilities, has been able to estimate, once a year, only the gross number of animals on farms, the number of brood sows, and the total loses from disease and exposure. No attempt has been made in the past to estimate dairy and poultry production between censuses, the annual value of which amounts to approximately $3,000,000,000. The great losses occurring yearly from drought and feed shortage in portions of the Great Plains and in limited areas of other sections might, to a considerable extent, be reduced by having definite and detailed information regarding the feed situation.

"The expenditure of money for the execution of this program will clearly be an investment, which should be made without delay in order that agricultural and business interests may have the benefit of the improved service during the period of readjustment. It should be borne in mind also that the proposals are in no sense experimental. Their feasibility and practical value have been fully demonstrated."

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Dec. 5, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	83	510
Duluth	116	357
Chicago	45	123
Omaha	30	33
Milwaukee	47	97
Total	321	1,120

Closing out prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for the beginning Nov. 28, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Nov. 28..	$1.48⅝	$1.48¼	$1.50½	$1.42	$1.51
Nov. 29..	1.47¾	1.44	1.48½	....	1.48½
Dec. 1..	1.50¼	1.50½	1.51¼	1.39	1.51½
Dec. 2..	1.54⅛	1.54⅝	1.53½	1.45	1.54½
Dec. 3..	1.51	1.52	1.54½	....	1.54½
Dec. 4..	1.52⅛	1.52⅝	.....	....	1.53
Dec. 5..	1.54⅛	1.56	.....	1.43	1.55½

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OATS and BARLEY
Send samples all off grade grains
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Grain Commission Merchants
Corn and Oats a Specialt
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Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN, HAY, STRAW and MILL FEED
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Wabash Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
Reference: Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.

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Leading Hay Dealers
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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J. M. RIEBS, JR
SHIPPER
CORN, OATS and BARLE
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Bean Market.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 5.—Buyers of beans at present prices have everything to gain and nothing to lose, says The Earle B. Slawson Co., bean dealers. They urge buying now when the market is down, pointing to the low stocks of beans; the fact that the big bean movement from Michigan is over, 2,000 cars having already been shipped, real winter weather is upon us, and cars are a scarce article. They are bullish with prices down almost to actual cost of production and export business increasing daily. Last week $7,000,000 lbs. of California beans were bought for one export order. Old crop Kotenashi beans practically cleaned up except stocks in New York city which are about large enough to take care of one good export order. New crop Kotenashi beans are of inferior quality, very late and their high price prohibits business in U. S. Michigan beans for deferred shipment are selling at premium over immediate or prompt. Prices, carlots or less, per

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MINNEAPOLIS SIOUX CITY MILWAUKEE SIOUX FALLS
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hundred pounds, f. o. b. Michigan: Choice hand picked, $7; prime hand picked, $6.80; fancy screened, $6.70. Quick shipment from Toledo, 25c more than these prices.

GOOD BUSINESS TALK.

Federal Judge Killits started them. They had been silent for a month. Toledo has some foolish politicians. Mayor and City Council passed an ouster ordinance. Street car company call their bluff. Socialists and radical reds want muncipial ownership. They seek trouble. They like strikes and hold-ups. They expect the taxpayers to pay the ... John Willys says Toledo needs a ... cascaret. Newspapers should stop ... tering to the mob. They should ... cate them to the fact that capital ... labor must be friendly. They are ... enemies. Capital will not locate or ... pand here unless it becomes a desir... place to do business.—*C. A. King & ...*

MOERING GRAIN COMPAN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN AND FEEDS
Consignments Solicited
511 Chamber of Commerce, MILWAUK

It is reported from Beloit, Ia., ... very few cattle are this year be... turned into the corn fields. Most ... the corn acreage is being picked ... hand at a cost of 7@8c a bu., and w... ever stock is to be fed will be dry-lot ...

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SAINT LOUIS
W. C. GOFFE
S. S. CARKENER
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BARD'S POWER TO REGULATE PRICES SUSTAINED.

udge Williams, in the Municipal rt of Chicago, rendered an impor- decision upholding the powers of Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. W. A. Thomson, a grain dealer of isville, Ky., in June, 1917, contracted ough Thomson & McKinnon, members the Board of Trade, to purchase 00 bus of corn for July delivery, at 18 per bu. The board of directors, sequently to this purchase, and in e, 1917, adopted a resolution fixing aximum price of $1.65 per bushel orn for original purchases and for lements of contracts. On July 5, , the market continuing to advance, directors adopted a resolution stopg all trading in corn for July dery and fixing the price of $1.65 per el as the price at which open conts for July delivery should be set. By a similar resolution the board directors had on May 11, 1917, ped all trading in wheat for May very and compelled a settlement at) per bushel.

r. Thomson, the purchaser of the in question, denied the authority he Board of Trade or its directors nterfere with the then existing conts, and claimed his right to recover Thomson & McKinnon, his brokr the difference between $1.65 per el and the price of $2.40 per bushel, which price car lots of corn had in Chicago on the last day of July.

ne case turned upon the right of board of directors, or the Board of le, to take this drastic action. J. P. n, John J. Stream and John R. ff, who were at that time, respecy, president, vice-presidents and etary of the Board of Trade, testithat the market for wheat and corn become very much over-bought, the cipal buyers being the export com- representing the Allies and neucountries, and that as the result of large number of purchases and the fficient quantity of wheat and corn he market to fill these contracts, itions were such that without the going action of the Board, a corner heat and corn would have resulted, he detriment of the public and with ery large increase in the cost of these two grains to consumers. There was no specific rule of the Board authorizing the directors to take this action, but Judge Williams held that despite that fact they had the power to do so, and that their action was binding not only upon the brokers who were members of the Board but upon their customers who through the brokers availed themselves of the privilege of making contracts on the Board of Trade. As a result, he dismissed the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff's attorney announced that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The case is deemed by the officials of the Board to be a very important one, because there are thought to be other persons similarly situated who are awaiting a favorable outcome of this suit in order to institute similar suits against other members of the Board.

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If you prefer to sell to arrive, wire or telephone for bids

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GRAIN
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KANSAS WHEAT REPORT.

Sec'y Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued on Dec. 4 his report on the acreage and condition of wheat sown this fall for the harvest of 1920, in which in part he says:

The area sown to winter wheat this fall is 8,951,834 acres. This exceeds by 1,232,500 acres the average of the five-year pre-war period (1910-1914), but is 2,658,600 acres, or 23 per cent. less than the record area of 11,610,445 acres sown for the crop of 1919.

A disposition to return to a normal acreage in wheat and a better balanced crop system is apparent.

The average condition of the growing crop for the state is 79.1 per cent. This is 16.9 per cent lower than the condition reported at the same period in 1918, but 9.1 per cent higher than that reported in 1917.

The acreage in volunteer wheat is surprisingly large, 1,262,000 acres. It is confined almost entirely to the western third of the state. Counties in this section report the per cent of the acreage that is volunteer from about 5 to 60.

Seeding was practically completed in all parts of the state by the date upon which reports were made out by correspondents, November 22d.

Except in the western third of the state the crop has afforded little pasture, owing to late seeding and slow growth, both attributable to dry weather in the early fall.

During the last week in November, and preceding the recent low temperatures, the crop received the benefit of an ample covering of snow which will furnish both protection and needed moisture.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

CORN PRIZE WINNERS.

The prize winners at the Board of Trade's Hay and Grain Show at the International Live Stock Exposition make quite a long list. It will be interesting, however, to note that the Grand Trophy, the sweepstakes prize for a single ear of corn, offered by the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, went this year, not to Indiana, as had been the case in most of the earlier national corn shows, but to Ohio, the winner being John H. Roads of Bainbridge.

Not to lengthen out the list inordinately, our space being limited, we will confine mention of the winners to the blue ribbon holders.

CORN.

Region No. 1—Single Ear—first, E. E. Eiker, Huntley, Mont. Yellow Corn—No award on the first; second prize to E. E. Sterkey, Prasser, Wash. White Corn—No awards first and second; third prize, Mrs. M. E. Medaris, Parker, Wash.

Region No. 2—Single Ear—First, Lewis Scott, Fairmont, Minn. Yellow Corn—First, Jos. A. Bunker, Ridgeway, Wis. White Corn—First, Edward Peters, La Crosse, Wis.

Region No. 3—Single Ear—First, W. R. Butler, Kokomo, Ind. Yellow Corn—First, W. J. Lurey, Attica, Ind. White Corn—First, C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine, Ind.

Region No. 4—Single Ear—First, John H. Roads, Bainbridge, O. Yellow Corn—First, J. B. Hamilton, Shelbyville, Ind. White Corn—First, Peter J. Lux, Shelbyville, Ind.

Region No. 5—Single Ear—First, J. W. Scott, Gallatin, Tenn. Yellow Corn—First, G. T. Buford, Pulaski, Tenn. White Corn—Same.

Region No. 6—Single Ear—First, John Howell, Montrose, Colo. Yellow Corn—No first or second; third, J. E. Morrison, Sterling, Colo. White Corn—No first or second; third, same.

Peter J. Lux was awarded the trophy offered by the Corn Millers' National Federation for the best 20 ears of white corn.

BARLEY.

Two-rowed—First, Sager Wheeler, Rosthorn, Saskatchewan, Canada. Six-rowed—First, L. L. Young, Nampa, Idaho.

RYE.—First, J. J. Davis, Jackson, Mich.

HAY.

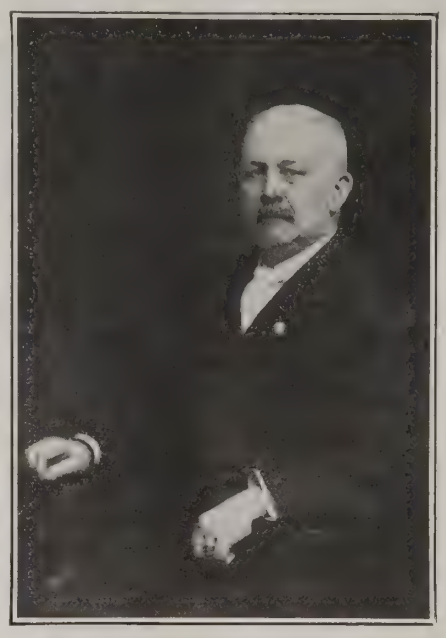
Alfalfa—Swartz Brothers, Waukesha, Wis.; red clover hay—Atkins Bros., Salesville, Mont.; timothy hay—First, Geo. Sterling, Salesville, Mont. Sweepstakes, best sample of hay—Swartz Brothers, Waukesha, Wis.

A. S. GARMAN DEAD.

It is with regret that the elevator and milling trade will learn of the death of A. S. Garman, long the representative of Huntley Manufacturing Company in the Ohio-Indiana territory. This event occurred at his home in Akron, on Nov. 9. Mr. Garman had been in poor health for some time but had taken care of his territory almost up to the day of his death. However, he succumbed to a stroke of paralysis, his death following in a few days.

Mr. Garman was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, on Dec. 28, 1852. At an early date in life he entered the milling game, starting in a small mill in Fairview, Ohio. Later, he became associated with mills in Massillon, Mansfield and Akron, Ohio. In 1887 he became engaged in the sale of McNaulty Roller Mill Feeders and in 1888 he associated himself with the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Silver Creek, N. Y.

Continuously since that time, Mr. Garman has represented the "Monitor" Line of Cleaners. Probably no man in the trade today had the personal acquaintance and friends among the millers, grain dealers and canners of the United States, that Mr. Garman had at the time of his death. His was a familiar figure at the National and state gatherings of the various associations



connected with the trade. He will be missed.

Mr. Garman was not only a salesman of rare ability but he was also of an inventive turn of mind and suggested many of the improvements now in common use on grain cleaners.

COTTON STATISTICS FOR WEEK

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle*

	Dec. 5, 1919.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Dec. 6 1918.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts..	256,804	269,805	150,74
Since Aug. 1...	2,937,450	2,680,646	2,210,40
Port stocks....	1,552,500	1,515,167	1,393,10
Inter. receipts.	266,131	239,081	168,81
Since Aug. 1...	3,264,182	2,968,103	3,071,62
Inter. shipmts..	214,176	203,831	177,53
Interior stocks.	1,325,993	1,274,038	1,331,27
Amount brought into sight....	422,876	427,440	260,79
Since Aug. 1...	5,131,636	4,708,760	4,910,38
Northern spinners' takings	109,840	97,781	84,30
Since Aug. 1...	999,838	889,998	863,29
Southern consumption	73,000	73,000	70,00
Since Aug. 1...	1,229,000	1,156,000	1,469,00
Exports to Gt. Britain	40,528	162,340	90,07
Since Aug. 1...	1,090,712	1,037,076	831,19
Exp. to France	39,416	54,714	6,64
Since Aug. 1...	205,524	177,933	189,58
Expts. to Continent	80,729	121,683	46,73
Since Aug. 1...	810,476	730,228	467,58
Total week's exports	160,673	338,737	143,46
Total exports since Aug. 1.	2,107,012	1,945,237	1,488,37
World's visible supply	5,564,209	5,374,323	4,362,91
Of which American	3,414,209	4,231,323	3,238,91
Liverpool stks.	665,000	595,000	282,00
Continent. stks.	235,000	250,000	117,00
N. Y. stocks..	71,138	69,125	141,48
New Orleans stocks	426,797	450,836	402,35
On shipboard wtg. clear. ..	300,068	222,848	160,04

Studies of farm labor conditions in Wisconsin by the Agricultural Economics Department of the University show an increase from $14 a month in 1866 to $25 in 1910, $36 in 1917 and $43.50 in 1918.

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All Kinds of Feed Wanted
Send Samples. 426 Guardian Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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GRAIN AND HAY
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Successors to STEEL & PAYNE CO.
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Tell your troubles to our Advertisers, they pay us for your inquiries.

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future notations at Chicago:

Dec. 1	$1.43@1.54	Dec. 4	$1.37@1.55
Dec. 2	1.43½@1.53	Dec. 5	1.42@1.55
Dec. 3	1.44@1.53	Dec. 6	1.48@1.56

Futures—	December.	May.
Dec. 1	$1.48½@1.50	$1.40 @1.40¾
Dec. 2	1.49¼@1.49½	1.40¾ @1.43
Dec. 3	1.48 @1.49¼	1.39 @1.42
Dec. 4	1.48 @1.49	1.40½@1.41¼
Dec. 5	1.48 @1.48¾	1.40¼@1.41¾
Dec. 6	1.48 @1.54	1.42 @1.44¾

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	867
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Nov.	558	575	818	58	1,219
Week—					
Dec. 6.	138	120	113	3	319

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee barley market ruled strong throughout the week and prices are 4@5c higher. Receipts continue very light and the demand good from both industries and shippers, all offerings being sharply cleaned up. There were only 114 cars received during the week, against 137 cars a week ago and 176 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 47 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.61@1.62; bright, $1.62@1.63; fair to good, 44 to 47-lb. test, $1.52@1.60; low, 41 to 43 lb. test, $1.48@1.58; 36 to 40-lb., 1.42@1.52; feed, $1.40@1.50; Iowa quoted $1.55@1.60 for light to fancy; Wisconsin $1.50@1.63; Minnesota, $1.45@1.60; Dakota, $1.45@1.60; feed and rejected, $1.40@1.50.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers sold a few cars for export early this week and had little to sell today. Everybody was out of the market. Even feed men seemed to be filled up at the moment. Old malting was quoted at $1.58@1.63; feed, $1.48@1.53; new malting, $1.51@1.55, and feed, $1.43@1.48 on track or in store.

DULUTH.—Business was stagnant in the barley market here during the last week. Receipts amounted to only 2 cars against 266 last year. Prices were marked up 2c in sympathy with the Eastern market, making spot stand at $1.48@1.46. With the completion of shipments before the close of navigation, 508,000 bushels were shipped out and the elevators and stocks were right to 58,000 bushels.

PORTLAND.—The *Commercial Review* says that trading in barley last week was slow. Offerings were light and it was generally speaking, a sellers' market with bidding at times lively, although buyers were reluctant to pay the advance. There was a strong undertone, however, to the market, especially for Eastern qualites, which, however, are not as much in favor as the California descriptions. Values for No. 1 the barley quoted at $68.50, feed $68, No. 2 Eastern $66.50.

SAN FRANCISCO.—No change in the market has been reported. Receipts were light and demand only moderate. There was no quotable change in the prices and the futures were weak. Country offerings slow. Values quotable from $3.30@4.40 per cental, according to quality.

KANSAS CITY.—A strong tone was present in the barley market all through the week, with buying attracted to local feed manufacturers, elevator men, country feeders and Chicago. Prices advanced 2@5c, to $1.40 per bushel for No. 3 and $1.37@1.38 for No. 4. Movement from the country was restricted by the car situation and the weather. Kansas City receipts were 22 cars, against 28 a week previous and 18 a year ago. Stocks increased 13,000 bus. to 123,000 bus., against 180,000 in 1918.

CHICAGO.—The barley market through the week was an exceedingly dull and slow affair. Offerings were rather light, but no one seemed to be anxious to take anything except the very best grades. These were absorbed by both the maltsters and the industries and prices were held firm on that account. There was also a little demand during the week for choice barley by the seedsmen, but there was not very much of it. Elevators were willing to take some of the medium grades but no export inquiry developed throughout the week. On Saturday the week closed quite strong with an advance of 2@3c, paid by the maltsters, who seemed to be quite anxious to get grain. There was also a little feed demand and also some by the mixers during the week, but on the whole only the best qualities were in the sellers' favor. The present week the market opened very strong, with a sharp advance ranging from 4@6c, bringing the price up to the top for the crop so far. Elevators seemed to be particularly urgent buyers overbidding the maltsters, although there was no particular export demand visible and domestic demand rather quiet. Sales of 32 cars were reported at a range of $1.35@1.60, bulk of sales $1.55@1.60. Futures opened rather strong but were weak towards the close; December opening at $1.54, sold down to $1.53, closed $1.54½. May closed at $1.44 after selling up to $1.46¼. Exports from Atlantic ports 320,000 bus. vs. 189,000 bus. a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS.—A strong shipping demand for barley prevails and the market is gradually working higher. Receipts are inadequate. Further lots in local elvators were taken over during the week past and there is very little left for sale. Exporters have been taking light weight barley here recently. Farmers are feeding barley quite freely and marketing is light.

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COAL STRIKE AND CORN.

It is generally expected that the settlement of the coal strike will encourage some pressure in corn futures, but an analysis of the situation reveals the possibility that it may be a boomerang, as it will enable industries to resume operations, and when they enter the market for cash corn they are likely to find shippers keen competitors for the spot offerings. At the same time, motive power will be diverted to hauling coal at the expense of the grain movement.—*Logan & Bryan, Dec. 6.*

Beet sugar farmers of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana held their annual meeting at Denver on Dec. 8 and took up the matter of contracts for growing beets in 1920.

In Evansville, Ind., corn cobs are being used as fuel in some industrial plants and are bringing $1.50 a ton.

Hotel LaSalle Cuts Prices.

Manager Stevens of the Hotel La Salle, patronized by grain and hay men generally when in Chicago, took the city "by storm" last week by announcing a radical reduction in the prices of rooms and dining room service. The hotel ever since it was opened several years ago has been doing a capacity business, and is now booked through the month of December with banquet halls taken until February, and the day the cut was announced its 1,000 rooms sheltered and lodged 1,800 guests, with ball room and parlors in requisition. It was a time when any price would be paid; but Manager Stevens said: "Business was never so good as it is now and will be for the next year. We're cutting our prices because we want to be fair with the public.

"At the hotel men's convention in New York the other day a man said to me when he learned what we were going to do: 'Stevens, you're a d——d fool; we're shoving an extra dollar on our rooms immediately and making a good cleanup.' Maybe that's good business, but I can't see it. A man or a concern is not a good sport that will hold the public up when the public has no other recourse. I don't care how many are doing it. That is no excuse.

"I've a notion that reasonable profits and fair dealing are the best business methods after all in the long run. And the time to cut prices is when business is at its best. You're not accused, then, of trying to steal any one else's trade. We've had several years of good business and we can afford to cut closer to the margin than usual in order to start the pendulum swinging toward normal again.

"The 'vicious circle' can become very benevolent, if it is made to work down instead of up. In the long run that will pay every one. The golden rule is a good business basis."

The $10 rooms have been cut to $7 and the $2.50 rooms to $2 at the LaSalle. The most expensive suite in the house, $27, has been reduced to $19. Other reductions vary between 50 cents to $8 a room or suite. Food prices are cut even deeper.

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THE CORN PROBLEM.

We enter the month of December with prices for cash corn materially above futures: with small accumulations at primary markets; with receipts light and the country offering little. While we have advanced far enough into the season to feel the weight of the new crop to a very perceptible extent, such has not been the case. Whatever the cause for the delay in the movement is, it is effective in its strengthening influence on the market at the moment. The distribution of the crop has been delayed. How long will it depend upon the coal and the railroad car situation? Meanwhile the trade is more concerned and interested in immediate conditions that will have a direct bearing on prices. The new crop is sufficiently large enough to insure an ultimately lower level of prices, but this contingency may not arise for some time. At least prevailing conditions do not indicate a near return of normal conditions. This can come only from a free marketing that is indefinitely held up by the coal strike and its attendant difficulties in rail transportation.—*Simons, Day & Co.,*

Small Crop of Beans.

CHELSEA, MICH.—There will not be to exceed 1,000 bushels of beans to be marketed here this season. Quality good. —*Wm. Bacon Holmes Co.*

COAL STRIKE INFLUENCE.

The settlement of the coal strike would naturally be construed as bearish because the resumption of shipments from the country would occur. At the same time, however, industries would resume work, and unless receipts were sufficient to relieve the cash demand, the bearish effect on the market would not be great.—*Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.*

Armour & Co. in their weekly revie of trade on Dec. 5 said: "Prospects fc improved hog receipts are encouragin this largely dependent upon weathe and railroad conditions. Prices fc smoked meats hold steady, with good moving freely into consumption. Th fresh pork demand is exceedingly goo prices being steady.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

FLOUR TRADE NOTES.

The Atchison Mills Corporation, Atchison, Kans., plans the erection of a 2,000-bbl. mill.

The Pelican Bay Mill at Klamath Falls, Ore., which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., has leased from T. J. Skellet Co. a four story building. Extensive improvements will be made on the property and it will be used as a city distributing warehouse.

Construction is being started on the 7-story reinforced concrete mill of the Eagle Flouring Mills Co. at Portland, Ore. The daily capacity will be 2,000 bbls. W. R. Bagot is president. The cost of the mill and 2-story warehouse 100x130 feet will be $200,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., is to get the experimental wheat flour mill for which the special session of the legislature appropriated $35,000. The mill will have a capacity of 100 bbls. per day. A site near the junction of 84th Street and Milwaukee Railroad tracks has virtually been chosen.

The Capital Flour & Feed Co. of Little Rock, Ark., will file articles of incorporation and probably start at once the construction of a warehouse. The building will be 60x196 feet and will be of brick construction. S. M. Durrett of the Durrett Feed & Grain Co. at Fort Smith, will be the manager of the new plant.

Wheat Director Barnes has put out a special circular letter to flour jobbers and brokers, asking them to use their influence to push the sale of the straight flours which the Grain Corporation is endeavoring to sell to consumers. Mr. Barnes protests that the Corporation has no desire to monopolize the trade, as flour distribution should go on through the usual domestic channels, but that in order that the consumer may have the purchasing opportunity contemplated by the Corporation jobbers and brokers are requested to cooperate with the Corporation to that end.

A $100,000 home constructed of concrete and brick will be erected by the Delta Flour & Feed Co. at Memphis, Tenn., to take care of greatly increased business. The company will also increase its capitalization by $75,000. Modern machinery for packing flour in bags and barrels will be installed. M. G. Odeneal is manager.

The *Northwestern Miller* says it is becoming increasingly clear that the removal of the import and export embargoes effective on the 15th will not have any marked effect on the market, at least immediately. The Canadian government has by its various orders and price fixing practically stopped the movement of their flour and wheat in this direction.

The Grain Corporation began Dec. 9 to receive weekly offers of straight flour subject to the flour purchase plan of July 7, 1919, on the following terms: Shipments within 60 days; the Corporation's right to order shipments to any market on adjustment of freight differences; price to be quoted in jute and in bulk; if packed in buyers' sacks the Millers' National Federation's differentials will apply. Purchases will be based on samples on straight flour on file unless otherwise specified.

The U. S. Grain Corporation is offering to sell "straight wheat flour" in 140-lb. jute sacks and hard and soft wheat first clears in 140-lb. jute sacks under certain specified conditions at $10.50 per barrel for straights and $9.50 per barrel for clears, delivery within 30 days Atlantic ports. Gulf ports 35 cents per barrel less, and Pacific Coast ports 50 cents under Atlantic. These prices are subject to change. Provision is made in the way of allowances for torn, mended, stained and slack sacks. Deliveries are to be made f.a.s. buyer's tonnage, or f.o.b. outgoing ocean vessels, at the option of the United States Grain Corporation.

W. P. Tanner, Gross & Co., Inc., of New York, one of the largest export flour concerns of the country, is reported to have determined to establish its principal distribution headquarters in Baltimore. The company, it is said, has bought the large waterfront property of the Armour Fertilizer Works at the foot of Allen street, Locust Point, which is to be improved with warehouses, a pier and other structures.

FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market generally is more or less quiet. Buyers seem to be pretty well supplied, particularly in the East, and are not taking hold. The general trade has been somewhat upset by the entry of the Grain Corporation into the retail flour market with straight flour, but on the whole prices continue firm, although they are not for the immediate present advancing. The uncertainty of the growing winter wheat crop in view of the ravages of fly, which promise to be quite serious next spring, has given a strong undertone to the market, particularly for the soft flours. In addition there have been private cables to New York flour men that on account of drought in Australia that country will be able to make no further shipments of flour into the east coast of Asia.

FLOUR PRODUCTION.

The Grain Corporation's bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Nov. 21, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago was as follows:

Wheat receipts, bus.—	1919.	1918.
From farms	13,531,000	13,311,000
Previous week	12,376,000	14,349,000
June 27 to Nov. 21	595,183,000	572,238,000
Flour products—	Bbls.	Bbls.
During week	3,147,000	2,747,000
Previous week	3,130,000	2,532,000
June 27 to Nov. 21	58,718,000	48,455,000
Stocks of wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
All elevators and mills	283,841,000	271,485,000
Previous week	288,432,000	291,089,000
Changes for week	—4,591,000	—19,604,000

EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Nov. 21, amount to 66,958,000 bus. of wheat and 6,956,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 98,262,000 bus. of wheat compared with 74,780,000 bus. of wheat and 6,887,000 bbls. of flour last year to Nov. 21, the first 21 days in November pro-rated from monthly report, making a total equal to 105,771,000 bus. of wheat.

Stocks of Flour in Leading Cities.

The following table by the *Daily Trade Bulletin* exhibits the stocks of flour at the points named on the dates given (Baltimore and Detroit estimated):

Cities.	Dec.1,'19. Brls.	Nov.1,'19. Brls.	Dec.1,'18. Brls.
Philadelphia	248,000	171,000	247,000
New York	6,000	7,000	16,000
Chicago	68,000	62,000	62,000
St. Louis	94,000	86,000	84,000
Toledo	19,000	14,000	12,000
Baltimore	75,000	75,000	40,000
Detroit	76,000	75,000	30,000
Boston	38,000	32,000	53,000
Milwaukee	46,000	48,000	45,000
Duluth	266,000	200,000	135,000
Total	936,000	770,000	754,000

Embargo Rye-Wheat Blends.

Opening of foreign markets to the direct export of wheat products, effective Dec. 15, may have a most important effect on the value of the wheat-mix used in rye-wheat blends. With the Grain Corporation at no time buying these grades and the direct trade for export embargoed, their price now and for a long period back has been based upon their domestic value as a f stuff. Europe normally uses large qu tities of these grades for breadstuff p poses. The removal of the emba should, then, in due time raise th grades from their present feedstuff b to a breadstuff value, which would m a very heavy advance above curr prices.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co.*

EXPORT SALES OF FLOUR

Wheat Director Barnes on Dec made the announcement that the fi position in the United States is now parently easy enough to warrant Grain Corporation in offering to from its stocks to any foreign buy the "straight" grades of pure wh flour which it has been handling in port. Heretofore, sales of this fl have been confined largely to supply the Allies.

According to Mr. Barnes, this ac is but another step in the "effort assist the reconstruction of trade fa ties outside of Government agencies is hoped that it will facilitate busin by American exporters, in spite of d culties still to be overcome in pri transport and private finance. It is derstood that during the last week C ada advanced its price on export fl to $13 a barrel or even more. The lingness and ability of the United St to furnish large quantities of p wheat flour at $10.50, consequently be quite a relief to those buyers h tofore partially dependent on Canad flour, formerly available at about $1 barrel.

"Flour production in the United St has been on a large scale and, in case of winter wheat 'straights' with material advance in price."

This accumulated position warra an extension of the sales policy of Grain Corporation in the opinion of Wheat Director. The elimination the export embargo on December also makes it possible for exporter operate direct with the mills, but offer of the Grain Corporation to vide cargo lots readily from its l stocks in the various seaports will material aid.

FLOUR ON THE COAST.

The mills on the Pacific Coast re business quite good and most of larger mills have full run of orders the entire time in which they are lowed to book forward deliveries. S domestic outside trade is coming on market and the new business wri for future shipment is large. W some of the mills are up on price, demand, says the Portland *Commer Review*, seems to be better than w the market was draggy.

Seattle reports a much more enc aging condition in the Orient for export trade. Manila is said to be workable from the Pacific Coast Hongkong c.i.f. is only 50c to $1 ou line. The tonnage is also easier. I notable also that Japan is not offer any considerable amount of flour in ental markets, but rather as a bu notwithstanding reports of abunda of wheat in Manchuria. At pres Australian millers are supplying Hongkong and Manila, delivering fl similar to export standards from Puget Sound at $11.25@11.50 g while Puget Sound makers can m delivery of the same grade at $11.75

As stated, tonnage conditions are proving under rates which at the of November were much easier at Trade along the coast of South Ame is quiet, with fair prospects for be trade with Bolivia, but no actual s are reported.

FLOUR MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—The demand has fair this week for both winters springs, with prices generally a sh firmer, and the premium on spe brands of spring patents well maintai The Grain Corporation continues to licly advertise that it is ready to "standard wheat flour" at prices that

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Capacity 1,800 Bbls. Daily. Storage 600,000 Bushels

BID US ON
TEXAS RED OATS
EASTON GRAIN CO.
GRAIN-FEED-HAY-FLOUR-MEAL
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

v to the consumer a considerable sav- as against current asking prices for ng patents. It is also offering "straight at flour" for export in 140 lb. jute s. Quotations, per 98 lb. cotton or sacks, follow: Winter patent, $10.75@ winter straight, $9.75@10; spring pat- $14@14.50; spring straight, $13.25@ ; rye flour, pure to blended, $7@8.

NASHVILLE.

shville, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Demand for in the Southeast continues heavy for season of the year, with prices higher account of advance of wheat. Mills t record bookings, and some are be- with orders on account of coal short- curtailing production.

der a ruling of the regional coal com- e flour mills with one shift of em- s are supplied coal to run 48 hours ly, and those with two or more shifts llowed an additional 48 hours weekly. e it is necessary to grind grain on mills are exempted from the ruling. shville and Southeastern flour mills, capacity of 211,590 bbls., had output week of 118,238 bbls., or 55.8 per cent pacity, which compared with 70.1 per the preceding week, and 51.9 per cent ame week last year.

ces: Best soft winter wheat patent, 98 otton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $11.90 10; standard patent, $11.20@11.50; ht patent, $10.60@11.10; first clears, 9.

DETROIT.

roit, Dec. 6.—Flour is firm at an ad- of 25@50c in the leading grades. is a little improvement in buying he market is firm owing to an advance price of wheat. Bran is higher and is a strong feeling in all mill feeds. Fancy spring wheat patent flour, @15; fancy winter wheat patent, @13.50; second patent, $12.50; winter ht, $11.25@11.50 per bbl. Bran, $47@ tandard middlings, $51@51.50; fine ings, $61@61.50; coarse corn meal, 3; cracked corn, $64; chop, $53@55 n in 100-lb. sacks.

DES MOINES.

Moines, Ia., Dec. 6.—Demand very he past week. Short family patents, jutes, 95% patent, $12.50. Closing t for this week 50@75c higher. On t of the fuel situation mils operating hour day. This has reduced the out- onsiderably, only 3,100 bbls. turned

NEW YORK.

York, Dec. 6.—Two announcements Grain Corporation, one stating that now sell its stocks of export flour exporter, and the other that, be- g on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, it will re- making purchases of straight flour, the principal factors in the flour on during the past week.

Government proposes to sell to ex- s on the basis of $10.50 for straights .50 for first clears at Atlantic ports, c less at gulf ports, and 50c less on cific Coast. It is believed that this another move toward bringing the trade back to normal, although us obstacles are foreseen in the shipping conditions and credits.

rwise, the market remained practi- nchanged. All hard wheat flours ery firm on the strength in cash and quotations were above a work- sis. Soft flours were perhaps a little ctive and there was a firmer tone to in anticipation of Government pur- Rye flour was firmer in sympathy e strength in grain, but while there ome export inquiries, little if any s was done. Spring wheat patents quoted at $13.50@14.50; Kansas ts, $12.75@13.50, and soft winter ts, $10.25@10.60.

BOSTON.

on, Dec. 6.—The strength of the situation lies in the recent ad- recorded in cash wheat at Minne- and Kansas City. Yet, compared week ago, the only change in quo- has been an advance of 25c on the range for hard winter patents. Cur- rices, f. o. b. Boston, in carload ill shipment, for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. are $13.50@14.50 for standard spring , $14.50@15 for special short patents, 0 for spring clears, $12.40@14 for inter patents, $11@11.75 for soft patents, $10.35@10.85 for soft win- ights, and $9.75@10.50 for soft win- ars. Receipts for the week ending were 97,368 bus.

DULUTH.

h, Dec. 6.—A strong situation con- in the flour market during the last ut demand fell off somewhat owing mills having completed their East- pments to go forward before the the lake navigation season. Millers mpelled to pay the highest premi- spring wheat on the crop in order n supplies for mixing purposes. A was experienced for durum flour t led to fresh advances in durum premiums. Quotations were ad- 50@70c during the week making n carlots at mill as follows: Fam- ts, jute, $14.35@14.50; bakers' pat- te, $14.10@14.25; clears, $9.75@10; lears, $6.75@7.

CINCINNATI.

nati, Dec. 6.—The firmness of as reflected in flour values here week and prices for patents were higher with demand from jobbers family use considerably better. duction continued up to capacity. ns represent prices in wood unless e stated. Wood basis is 45c over inter patent, per bbl., $11.60@11.80; hard patent, bbl., $13.75@14.50; bakers' Kansas patent, 140 jute, $12.50@12.75; corn flour, 100 sacks inc., $3.35@3.50.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—Activity in the local flour market is greatly revived and regarded as very satisfactory. Prices are strong and have shown decided improvements all around, spring wheat patents being up 65c@$1, straight 40@70c higher, while first clear has widened out somewhat, being 25c lower on inside prices and 25c higher on outside prices. Millers report that all grades are taken eagerly.

Flour prices are now at the highest point of the season and may go higher unless consumers take the winter wheat flours which are plentiful.

The rye flour market is also better than it has been for many months past. Prices have shown appreciable advances, largely in sympathy with wheat. Rye flour, pure, white, is 45@85c higher and rye flour straight 60@65c stronger.

Milwaukee flour mils produced 20,800 bbls. of flour during the past week of which 17,450 bbls. were wheat flour, or approximately 73 per cent of total capacity, and 3,350 bbls. were rye flour.

Current quotations, in carlots, per bbl., in cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $14.20 @15; straight, $13.25@13.65; first clear, $9@10; rye flour, pure, white, $8.40@9; rye flour, straight, $8@8.20; rye flour, dark, $6.75@7.10. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.95; corn meal, white, $3.80, and corn grits, $3.80.

Milwaukee flour stocks: Dec. 1, 1919, 45,811 bbls.; Nov. 1, 1919, 48,125; Dec. 1, 1918, 45,490; Dec. 1, 1917, 12,935; Dec. 1, 1916, 21,120; Dec. 1, 1915, 129,760; Dec. 1, 1914, 139,070; Dec. 1, 1913, 71,617; Dec. 1, 1912, 111,500; Dec. 1, 1911, 85,810; Dec. 1, 1910, 101,905; Dec. 1, 1909, 126,500; Dec. 1, 1908, 133,100.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Flour receipts for the week were 225 bbls. and 7,838,089 lbs. in sacks. The general situation is not much different from that reported last week. Offerings are light and the market shows a reflection of tne sharp advances on spring wheat products, but at the same time buyers are operating from hand to mouth and are generally able to purchase enough from second hand stocks to satisfy present requirements at about $1 to $1.50 per bbl. under mill advances.

We quote per 196 lbs., packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, $10@10.50; do., nearby, $9.65@10; hard winter straight, $12.50@13; do., short patent, $13@13.50; spring, first clear, $9.75@10.25; do., patent, $13@14; do., short patent, $14.75 @15; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $14.90@15.35; rye flour, $7.95 @8.35 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—Flour mills here were not seriously affected in their operations by the coal strike and fuel shortage, as most of them burn oil or use electric power. Some mills in the country were compelled to shut down several days ago. The week's production in Kansas City was 78,400 barrels, as compared with 79,200 a week previous and 68,800 a year ago. Probably half the output was applied on old orders. New sales were restricted by the impending distribution of government stocks of the straight grade in retail channels at a big discount under prices of fancy special brands. Hard wheat millers seemed to be very slightly concerned over the federal competition, but the sale was feared by soft wheat millers because the government flour is made chiefly from their kind of wheat. Resumption of weekly purchases of straight grade flour by the United States Grain Corporation, beginning December 9, was regarded with mixed feelings, as the flour may be used to hammer prices of high grades as well as for export. Millers are making new connections in Europe, preparatory to a restoration of export business under the suspension of restrictions after December 15, but just now there is no plan in sight for financing trade with foreign exchange at a record discount. Hard wheat flour was marked up as much as $1 a barrel on some grades and 10@75 cents on others, reflecting gains in wheat. Red wheat flour went up 25@70 cents.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Dec. 6.	Nov. 29.
Short patent	$13.35@13.85	$12.35@13.10
Long patent	13.10@13.60	12.00@12.60
Straight	12.35@12.85	11.50@12.10
1st clear	10.60@11.35	10.25@11.10
2nd clear	9.10@10.10	9.00@10.00
Low grade	6.35@ 7.10	6.00@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.60@12.00	11.15@11.75
Standard patent	11.10@11.50	10.75@11.25
Straight	10.40@10.70	10.00@10.50
Clear	9.80@10.20	9.50@10.00
Low grade	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 5.—Flour output of Toledo mills this week was 35,130 bbls., or 69½ per cent of capacity, against 23,800 bbls. last week and 38,485 bbls. same week in 1918. Prices for soft red winter wheat show steady advances. Outside millers paid on basis of $2.42 for No. 1 red in elevator on sample tables this week. Stocks of the Grain Corporation, amounting to 800,000 bus. are commencing to move out. It consists of 450,000 bu. No. 2 red; 150,000 bu. No. 3 red and 175,000 bu. of hard winter. Some of the hard variety has been requisitioned by millers, but they are able to purchase all the soft red they want at present at prices below the government figure. Domestic demand for flour fair. Prices are higher, but do not nearly reflect wheat values because of large wheat stocks at lower prices. Prices in carlots, f. o. b. Toledo, basis halves cotton: Standard winter wheat patent, $10.95@11.25; clears, $10.70; low grade, $7.50; standard Kansas hard patent, $11.45.

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If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

FOREIGN

Lloyd's agent at Constantza says the corn crop of Roumania was below the average for the years 1911-15, the total yield this year being about 11,000,000 bus.

The bulk of the potato crop in England has been lifted. The potatoes are rather small but sound and unusually free from disease, except in the South-west.

Droughty conditions are reported in the greater part of New South Wales; in some districts fully 80 per cent of the stock, chiefly sheep, have perished for want of water.

The British grain trade associations have been informed that the government of South Africa has suspended permits for the exportation of corn and corn meal from Oct. 17 last.

Barley flour has been added to the list of goods which may not be exported from Great Britain without a license. Barley and barley meal have been under embargo since early in the war.

The average prices per bushel received for British grain during the last week in October of this year was $2.22 for wheat; $2.891 for barley; $1.733 for oats versus 91c for wheat in 1913, 85.6c for barley and 53.9c for oats.

The Sindacal Council of Rome on Oct. 15 announced the following retail prices for chilled beef in equivalents of American currency: Forequarter meat with bone, 22c; hindquarter with bone, 31c; lean meat, without fat or bone, 41c.

The Tunesian government has purchased practically all of the potatoes available in the growing section of Tunis at prices equivalent to $16.40 per 220 lbs. The country still needs about 7,500 tons, and these will have to be obtained in France, Italy or Spain. There is, however, an abundant crop of lentils which are finding sale in foreign as well as domestic markets, the government having permitted exportation.

Among direct imports into Shantung through Chefoo, China, for the year 1918 were 2,323 long tons of corn, 161 tons of rice. The imports of beans and flour were very small, almost next to nothing, and of wheat none at all. Among the exports from the same territory through Chefoo there was some vegetable oils, including soya bean and peanut oil, amounts not large, and 2,087 long tons of soya bean cake which went to other Chinese ports.

Foreign flour is disappearing from Tsingtau markets. Imports which at one time reached 8,607 bbls. were only 265 bbls. in 1918. The local flour mill, which is equipped with American machinery, turns out something over 300 American bbls. per day and there are several flour mills at Tsingtau, 256 miles distant on the Shantung Ry., and these are securing a strong hold on the markets of the Shantung Province. Meanwhile imports of flour from Shanghai reached 108,480 bbls. in 1918.

The export of cereals is forbidden from Tsingtau by the treaty with China, but by special arrangement effected with the Japanese government there were shipped in 1918 816,320 bus. of wheat, valued at $1.98 per bu. Bean, castor and peanut oils were also shipped out in greatly increased quantities, the total of peanut oil reaching over 6,000,000 gals., of which one-half was declared at the Consulate as consigned to the United States. Bean oil exported amounted to 22,108,000 lbs. Declaration as to destination was not made in all cases, but it is believed that more than the oils so declared were ultimately shipped to the United States. There was also some bean cake exported, equal to 5,063 long tons, and considerable quantities of beans, chiefly the yellow varieties, of which 1,494,000 lbs. were shipped. Strange to say, about 16,500 lbs. of cured and preserved meat was sent from Tsingtau to the United States.

The government of Poland has established a special department for the purpose of purchasing commodities of "prime necessity." This department is under the control of the Ministry of Supply and has the sole right within Poland to import or issue permits for the importation from abroad of such articles. Included among these are the food grains; pasture and other seeds; rye, wheat and other flours, meal and mill by-products; oil cake, vegetables, animals; in fact, practically all food products.

According to reports received by the Manchurian government the crop outlook in the whole of South Manchuria last fall was rather poor. Beans, it was expected, would not come out over 70 per cent; wheat, barley and millet 80 per cent; dry rice and corn 70 per cent; wet rice, normal. The appearance of new beans on the market was delayed by the backwardness of the season. Last year's first shipment to Dairen was Sept. 12; this year it was not expected that beans would reach Dairen until some time in October.

Lord Lee, speaking at a Gloucestershire farmers' exhibition, said that home agricultural production in England must be developed to the maximum to which the land is capable, in order to reduce the dependence of the country upon food supplies from overseas. He added that the government "is determined to stop at nothing to attain that end. Farmers should have a guaranty against disastrous losses; the great increase in the cost of production must be considered." His own opinion was that the guaranty "should be permanent, or, at any rate, farmers should have four years' notice before the guaranty is withdrawn."

RATES FROM ARGENTINA.

Recent *Commerce Reports* announce that with the exception of Great Britain a general and substantial increase in freight rates has been made from Argentina and Italy to the United States on account of the temporary shortage of tonnage. Rates on Dec. 4 quoted to the United States on heavy grain, $30; linseed, $32. The United Kingdom, heavy grain, £9; linseed, £9. To Antwerp, heavy grain, £10, 5s; linseed, £10, 10s. To France, heavy grain, £10, 5s; linseed, £10, 10s. To Italy, heavy grain, £11; linseed, £11, 10s.

CEREAL PRODUCTS OF THE CAUCASUS.

The chief occupation of the peoples of the Caucasus is agriculture, and this part of Russia produces 18 per cent of Russia's wheat and barley and 29 per cent of the corn. The acreage to wheat average of 1911 to 1915 for all the Caucasus was 12,770,133, of which two-thirds was winter and one-third spring wheat; of rye, 552,946, mostly winter variety; barley, 5,473,324; of corn, 1,618,-126. The average yield, same periods: Wheat — 240,352,000 poods (1 pood = 36.1128 lbs.); rye, 10,607,000; barley, 119,392,000; corn, 39,379,000, and oats, 25,228,000 poods. The relative home consumption was 52.8 per cent of wheat, 2.33 of rye, 26.23 per cent of barley, 8.65 per cent of corn, and 5.56 per cent of oats. This section is also a large producer of rice.

ARGENTINA FIXED PRICES.

It is proposed to enact a law in Argentina to give the executive power to reach an agreement with Provincial Legislatures with regard to the appointment of special committees empowered to establish maximum prices for the following, among other, articles of prime necessity: Bread, meat products, vegetables, fruits, fish, poultry, milk and milk products, eggs, fats, sugar, yerba, flour, cereals, etc., petroleum and products and pharmaceutical products. The proposed law provides that for the administration of the maximum prices in the capital a committee be appointed to establish the maximum retail prices on the products enumerated and which the executive would be authorized to acquire and have offered for sale in special establishments. The prices would be subject to weekly adjustments or at even shorter intervals in case of need. A part of the project would be to give wide publicity to the maximum prices resolved and to have the latter applied from the day following their announcement.

LIVE STOCK IN ARGENTINA.

Foot and mouth disease has appeared in Argentina, the most important aspect of which, says *The Times of Argentina*, is "the influence which the present death rate is likely to have on future production. Arguing on the basis that current prices are a direct cue to the strength of the present demand and to the prospects for the future state of the market, it must be admitted that if the present cue is not misleading the country will, for many years to come, have urgent need of every female animal befitted for breeding purposes that can possibly be kept alive."

Sales of cattle at the Liniers stockyards in recent years are reported as follows:

Year.	August.	Jan.-Aug.
1919	129,251	1,071,063
1918	196,955	1,043,402
1917	139,631	993,644
1916	43,244	598,550

The figures are held to mean a d pletion of farm reserves of cattle a also of sheep, which were marketed about the same proportion, due pro ably to the high prices realized for t meat and hides. From Jan. 1 to Se 31 of this year the exports of mea were 1,471,952 carcasses of mutton, 19 124 of lamb, and 4,613,160 quarters beef, 4,533,736 of which went o frozen. Argentina is also developi a considerable hog raising industry, t Liniers yards handling something li 5,000 to 6,000 per week.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Declared exports of corn (maiz from British South Africa were valu as follows in 1918: Corn, $6,966,749 England to British East Africa, $34 198; to Portuguese East Africa, $28 916, a total of $7,783,066. Other agric tural exports included butter and su stitutes, $1,264,803; meats, $2,285,00 hides, $11,195,281; wool, $47,244,594, which $23,310,000 came to the U. The wheat production in 1918 was 580,000 bus. vs. 11,100,000 consumptio corn yield about 31,000,000, of whi about 9,099,000 bus. were exported. systematic effort is being made to e large the cotton acreage, the Uni government having employed an Ame can expert as coach to planters.

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

A. RAVAUD
Grain and Flour Agent
Offices: 1, Rue des ITALIENS
PARIS
Cable Address: "ARAVU;" Paris

T. F. HARCOURT
GRAIN & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Dealer in all kinds of Western Canada an Ontario grains and millfeeds; also specia izing in American corn and milling whea
Royal Bank Building
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Norenberg & Belsheim
(Olav Belsheim)
Est. 1899
CHRISTIANIA

John Donaldson & Co., EDINBURGH SCOTLAND
WHOLESALE
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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

St. Joe, Ark.—R. Arney and Floyd Hen- are installing a grist mill in connection h their feed plant. Machinery has been rchased.

COLORADO.

Otis (mail to Salida), Colo.—Chas Platt the new manager of the Farmers Eleva- & Supply Co., succeeding Carl Peter-

Gill, Colo.—The Gill Farmers Co-opera- e Produce Co. has purchased the eleva- and warehouse of the Gill Trading Co. A. Umbarger is manager.

IDAHO.

Montpelier, Ida.—Frank Miles has com- ted a 300,000-bushel concrete elevator, rehouse and office. Equipment includes automatic scales, two non-chokable vator legs, No. 5 Monitor receiving sep- tor and controllable wagon dumps.

ILLINOIS.

dinburg, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is lding a feed room with bins over same over driveway.

Milledgeville, Ill.—O. H. Archibald has n succeeded by S. O. Crom as manager he Milledgeville Elevator Co.

omlinson, Ill.—Koehn & Wilber have chased the grain elevator at Tomlinson n Thomas Ogden of Champaign.

acksonville, Ill.—New improvements are g made at the elevator in Jacksonville. new engines have been installed.

handlerville, Ill.—The McFadden Grain has let the contract for the enlarge- t of its elevator and the installation of equipment.

oliet, Ill.—The Joliet Grain Co. has com- ed its new warehouse. It is built on ncrete foundation and is covered with anized iron siding.

eland, Ill.—Farmers at Deland have or- ized the Deland Farmers Co-operative in Co. with a capital stock of 40,000, e than half of which is subscribed.

ullivan, Ill.—Carl Williams has sold his rest in the Abrams Grain Co. elevator his partner and he will move to the thern part of the state where he has chased an elevator.

awndale, Ill.—The Lawndale Co-opera- Grain Co. has been incorporated with apital of $50,000. Incorporators: Frank Brown, R. M. Raymont, Herman Hahn, Fred S. Zollars and Dean A. Hoblit.

ugusta, Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative ator Co. of Augusta is capitalized for 00, of which amount $23,200 is paid up. ly will build a new elevator. H. F. ny is president and Fred W. Beard, etary.

oria, Ill.—A concrete elevator to cost less than $350,000 and possibly $500,000 be built in Peoria within a few months he Corn Belt Elevator Co., according to s announced by Louis Mueller, presi- of the company.

xington, Ill.—F. E. Weaver, who was minent in the organization of the Illi- Farmers Co-operative Co. of Pontiac, organized the Corn Belt Farmers Co- ative Co. with headquarters at Lexing- The capital stock of the new company 0,000.

t. Carmel, Ill.—It is reported that im- ements will be made on the President by the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman The storage capacity of the plant will ncreased by a duplicate addition of the 00-bushel storage tanks. Col. W. L. son is manager.

ssville, Ill.—B. E. Morgan & Co. are odeling their plant at this place, build- a new 36x48x54 ft. to the square with upola 22x48x33 ft. to eaves. The old ator on the west side of the addition will be used for ear corn and oats. New equipment is being installed.

INDIANA.

Bennetts Switch, Ind.—J. M. Coucher has sold his elevator at this place.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Syracuse Elevator Co. has filed final certificate of dissolution.

Foresman, Ind.—Farmers are organizing a company to build an elevator at this place.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Hancock mills and elevator have all been overhauled and put in fine condition.

Connersville, Ind.—The elevator of the Fayette Grain Co. has been completed and is in operation.

Ligonier, Ind.—W. A. Jackson has succeeded Kelly Bowles as manager for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Dunreith, Ind.—Fred Paul is now manager for the Dunreith Elevator Co. and will operate it for C. W. Mouch of New Castle.

Bridgeton, Ind.—J. R. Johns has purchased the store room on E. Allen street of Gilbert Davis and will open a feed and grain business.

La Grange, Ind.—Andrew Decker, general manager of the Home Grain Co., has sold his interests to Wm. E. Fanning and will retire on March 1.

Covington, Ind.—The new company has taken charge of the elevator here and is taking in new corn. Guy Lasley is running the elevator for the present.

Gessie, Ind.—The Gessie Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: Alonzo L. Budy, Guy Lasley, James W. Hinds, Gertz Jones and Thos. Hines.

Hope, Ind.—Edw. Robertson, aged 59, employed by the Stafford Grain Co. at Hope, suffered fatal injuries while in the mill. He died within a few hours from two fractures of the skull.

Coatesville, Ind.—The Coatesville Elevator & Feed Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000 to do a general mill business. Directors: Frederick A. Rouse, James E. Sutherlin, Olli J. Larkin.

Selma, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 by Chas. H. Guthrie, W. J. Clark and C. W. Heaton. The firm has purchased the Haller Grain Co. elevator here.

IOWA.

Ackley, Ia.—Geo. Wolf is to succeed Chas. Blakely as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

New Sharon, Ia.—The H. B. McVeigh elevator is nearing completion and is ready for the machinery.

Oyens, Ia.—The new elevator of the Plymouth Milling Co. is now in operation with P. E. Arendt as manager.

Gowrie, Ia.—P. J. Harvey has sold his elevator to James A. Pirie, who was formerly in the grain business at Lena.

Grinnell, Ia.—B. E. Edwards is the manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., whose plant was opened for business Dec. 1.

Shannon City, Ia.—Farmers are organizing an elevator company to buy the elevator of Frank Hoops which is offered to them at $7,000.

Marengo, Ia.—M. F. Green has sold his interest in the Marengo Grain Co. to Walter Smith. H. E. Pote still retains his interest in the firm.

Odebolt, Ia.—The J. L. Bruce Grain Elevator has been taken over by the newly organized Farmers Co-operative Co. of this place. Consideration $45,000.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. of Greenfield has purchased the Walsworth & Johnston elevator and coal yards. They will get possession of the property May 1.

Washington, Ia.—The W. A. Whiting elevator has been sold twice in the past week. Mr. Whiting sold the business and property to Jesse Busby, who has sold it to the elevator company at this place.

Walnut, Ia.—The Rothschild Grain Co.'s elevator at this station has been turned over to the Walnut Elevator Co. The new company has commenced operation. Otto Ronna is president and J. E. Olson is manager.

Lake View, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. of Lake View has filed articles of incorporation. The company has an authorized capitalization of $50,000 with a paid up capital of $30,000. Ed Kowalke of Wall Lake is president.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Brodwell Lumber & Grain Co. is increasing its capacity by raising cupola and adding 12 feet more cribbing. They are also installing a 1,500-bushel automatic scale, new distributors and spouting, a new leg to handle ear corn, roller bearings and making other improvements.

Webster City, Ia.—The offices of the Webster City Elevator Co. and H. Spurgeon, proprietor of the Illinois Central elevator, were entered by burglars recently. A $100 Liberty bond and some papers were taken from the Webster City Elevator Co. and nothing but papers were taken at the I. C. elevator.

KANSAS.

Atchison, Kans.—The Blair Elevator Co. will build a 700,000-bushel elevator at Omaha Junction.

Beloit, Kans.—R. W. Dockstader will install a Trapp auto truck dump in his elevator at this place.

Topeka, Kans.—Geo. R. Greenough, a retired mill owner, dropped dead from heart disease in a telephone booth at his home here.

Atchison, Kans.—Thos. J. Barthelow, secretary of the Atchison Board of Trade, died here after three months' illness. He was 58 years old.

Almeda, Kans.—The Farmers Grain & Merc. Co. of Cleveland has bought a site in Almeda and will build an elevator in time for the next crop.

Neodosha, Kans.—The B. H. & O. J. Land Milling Co. has decided to remain in Neodosha and rebuild the mill which was destroyed by fire. Cost of building, $30,000.

Welda, Kans.—The new elevator of the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City, Mo., will have a capacity of 10,000 bushels and will be of reinforced concrete. It will be completed in 90 days.

Kingman, Kans.—Arrangements have been completed by the stockholders of the Independence Milling Co. of this city to merge their interests with the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City. The merger is to date from Jan. 1.

Osborne, Kans.—A new flour mill is contemplated for this city in the near future. Hal W. Neiwanger has received a proposition from a large milling company which



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offers to invest $40,000 if stock can be subscribed to the amount of $25,000 more.

KENTUCKY.

Paris, Ky.—Perry, McCann & Mitchell will enlarge their plant and install new machinery.

Stephensport, Ky.—H. A. Dutschke has sold the Stephensport Flouring Mill property to R. L. Reed of Mooloyville.

Irvington, Ky.—The Community Milling Co. recently completed the installation of an American Midget Marvel flour mill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell, Mass.—David Ziskind has purchased the Livingston Grain Co. business and has reorganized, operating it under the name of the Thorndike Grain Co. The company will build additions to the plant.

MICHIGAN.

Jones, Mich.—C. A. King has bought the elevator of Lurie Bros. at this place.

Marengo, Mich.—Wm. A. Coombs, one of the proprietors of the Marshall Milling Co., has purchased the mill and water power at Marengo of Frank Clark.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Michigan voters next year will vote on the question of establishing a warehouse in which farmers may store their products on a co-operative selling plan.

Amble, Mich.—Officers of the recently organized Farmers Elevator Co. are L. L. Kizer, president; J. M. Rossman, vice-president; Walter J. Rushmore, secretary-treasurer and manager.

Tekonsha, Mich.—The A. H. Randall Milling Co.'s grist mill and warehouse, built in 1837, was destroyed by fire recently with a loss of $100,000. The warehouse was filled with flour and grain.

Hastings, Mich.—As soon as the stock on hand is sold, the Luke Waters elevator at Hastings will be discontinued, owing to ill health of the proprietor. The feed mill will be operated for a limited time.

Coopersville, Mich.—M. Denham has sold his elevator to the Coopersville Co-operative Elevator Co., recently organized here. Possession will be given Jan. 1. Paul Hohn, Mr. Denham's manager, has been engaged to conduct the elevator.

MINNESOTA.

Triumph, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has completed its tile warehouse.

Menahga, Minn.—Reinhold Lohi will have charge of the Farmers Elevator here.

Melrose, Minn.—The National Elevator is closed. Henry Primus has resigned as manager.

Currie, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has reorganized and C. D. Smith has been hired as manager.

Monterey, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator at Monterey has surrendered its charter and gone out of business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Sheffield Elevator Co. will make a $15,000 addition to their elevator on Garfield avenue and 29th street.

Dunnell, Minn.—J. E. Stockdale of Estherville, Ia., has sold his elevator here to Hubbard & Palmer Co. of Mankato, Minn.

Lyle, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. has installed succotash mills in its elevators here and at Walters, Conger and Clarks Grove. At Walters the company has enlarged its office and is building coal sheds.

MISSOURI.

Nevada, Mo.—The Moss-Mead Milling Co. has started its big flour making machinery.

Jamesport, Mo.—The cornerstone has been laid for the new Jamesport Farmers Mill & Elevator.

Pacific, Mo.—Otto Drewel is building a grist mill at this place and expects to do custom grinding soon.

Palmyra, Mo.—A recent fire at the People's Mills caused a loss of about $1,200.

Springfield, Mo.—The Eisenmayer Milling Co. was forced to shut down its local plant because of a shortage of fuel.

Lamar, Mo.—The new elevator erected by Thomas Egger to replace the one destroyed by fire has been completed.

Moscow Mills, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. of Moscow Mills has been chartered with a capital stock of $20,000.

Rockport, Mo.—R. I. Gross leased a strip of land from the Burlington Railroad Co. and will erect a modern grain elevator in the near future.

Frederickstown, Mo.—The new flour mill of the U. S. Skaggs Mill Co. has been put in operation. The mill has a capacity of 50 bbls. per day.

Hartsburg, Mo.—A new mill and grain elevator will be built by the newly organized Farmers Milling & Elevator Co., which will incorporate with a capital of $16,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The name of the McKee, Lindley & Dunn Grain Co. has been changed to the McKee Grain Co. and the number of directors has been reduced from five to three.

Sikeston, Mo.—The west mill of the Scott County Milling Co. in Sikeston was closed down recently because of a lack of coal and the east mill will be closed for the same reason.

Richmond, Mo.—Messrs. Dorton & Estes, who recently took over the management of the Orrick Mills, have been forced to shut down their plant because of the difficulty in securing flour sacks.

Osage City, Mo.—J. M. Hays, head of Hays Wood Products Co. of Jefferson City, announces that he intends to construct a large wheat elevator in Osage City on the Osage river. He says he will construct a number of barges and use them for transporting wheat to the elevator.

Mountain View, Mo.—A new firm, which will probably be known as the Mountain View Milling & Electric Power Co., has been organized by M. L. Landrum of the Mountain View Electric Light & Power Co. and Geo. O. Miller. The firm will be incorporated for $10,000 and have purchased the Joe Holden mill property in which up-to-date milling machinery will be installed.

Montgomery City, Mo.—A new elevator company has been organized to be known as the Producers Grain Co. The new company expects to incorporate with a capital stock of $40,000 and do a general elevator business. Chas. F. Palmer is president; Dan P. Grennan, Sr., vice-president; F. L. Cuno, secretary; and Harry S. Bishop, treasurer. A new elevator with a capacity of 20,000 bushels will be constructed of concrete and will cost about $20,000.

MONTANA.

Belt, Mont.—The new mill of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been completed.

Harlowton, Mont.—C. H. Dickman has purchased the interest of I. P. Nissen in the firm of Nissen & Jacobs, dealers in coal, feed, hay, grain and seeds.

Missoula, Mont.—A storage annex of 110,000 bushels capacity is to be erected to the Ravalli Flour & Cereal Mill at Missoula, Mont. This will give the company a capacity of 235,000 bushels.

Winnifred, Mont.—The recently incorporated Winnifred Mill & Elevator Co. has succeeded the Farmers Elevator Co. and is operating the elevator, but not the mill which has not as yet been completed.

NEBRASKA.

Bushnell, Nebr.—The Lexington Mills & Elevator Co. has just completed a new elevator at this place.

Tilden, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-operative Merc. Co. of Tilden has been granted a permit. Capital $75,000.

Lawrence, Nebr.—C. B. Seldomridge has purchased the Missouri Pacific Elevator formerly owned by Theo. Schultz.

Gresham, Nebr.—R. L. Thompson is now in possession of the elevator he recently purchased from the Updike Elevator Co.

Friend, Nebr.—The Acme Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant was damaged in a recent storm to the extent of $500, which was partly covered by insurance.

Humphrey, Nebr.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Lumber Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $77,600. Incorporators: Jos. M. Veik, Ferdinand Fricks and Richard Oliver.

Superior, Nebr.—The Superior Terminal Elevator Co. is building a modern concrete and steel elevator. The head house, drier and feed mill cover 36x60 ft. and six more tanks will be added in the spring, giving a storage capacity of between 120,000 to 200,000 bushels. Machinery will be driven by direct connected motors through enclosed gear speed reducers. The head house will contain 10 bins. Drier house will be 14x36x115 ft. and will include Elliott 300-bushel-per-hour drier, wheat washing and conditioning plant. The drier room has 6 bins. The feed and corn mill is 30x36, 115 ft. Officers are: F. L. Myers of Elliott & Myers Grain Co., president; P. E. Johnson, vice-president; and L. E. Shaw, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y.—The Chelsea Hay & Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000 by A. F. Fisher, L. Wannemacher, F. Engelhard, Jr., of 2371 1st avenue.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Manvel N. D.—The Manvel elevator owned by the Monarch Elevator Co. burned recently.

Minnewaukon, N. D.—Wm. Plummer's elevator at this place is being overhauled and extensive improvements have been made.

Landa, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is combining its two elevators and building a new office, engine room and feed warehouse.

Bottineau, N. D.—J. H. Schreiner, who recently purchased an elevator at this place, will operate it under the name of the J. H. Schreiner Elevator.

Ellendale, N. D.—Efforts are being made to again put the Ellendale flour mill into active operation. W. W. Brown of Northwood has been hired to take active charge of the mill, which will undergo a thorough renovation. New machinery will be installed and repairs made.

OHIO.

Marysville, O.—Edw. Cody & Son have purchased the Snodgrass-Fullington Co. elevator at this place.

Middlepoint, O.—The Pollock Grain Co. has installed new machinery in its plant and recently moved everything to this point.

Cleveland, O.—Frank Cain, who is associated with E. I. Bailey, has again been elected mayor of Euclid Heights, a suburb of Cleveland.

Isleta, O.—The Plains Co-operative Co. has installed new machinery in its recently completed storage addition of 12,000 bushels. A new office has been built.

Troy, O.—The Allen & Wheeler Co. is contemplating the erection of several concrete storage tanks having a capacity of 250,000 bushels. This is to be added to their present mill and elevator at Troy, Ohio.

Greenville, O.—The elevator of Helm & Ries has been sold to the United States Chemical Co. Possession has been given H. C. Helm, former manager of the elevator, recently sued for dissolution of the company and an accounting.

Cleveland, O.—The freight steamship Tioga, which went aground in Lake Su-

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rior near Calumet, Mich., is pounding to ces and has been abandoned by her ners. The boat was bound from Duluth Buffalo with a cargo of 100,000 bushels wheat, valued at approximately $250,000. e Tioga is owned by the Massey Steamp Co. of Duluth.

OKLAHOMA.

Perry, Okla.—R. W. Freeman is now nager for the Red Star Elevator.

Marlow, Okla.—J. H. Nichols has rened as manager for the Marlow Grain and Mr. Lumpkin will succeed him.

Woodward, Okla.—H. H. Alexander has rchased C. A. Hoops' grain and coal siness and took possession the first of t week.

Beavener, Okla.—R. D. Turman of lteaum, Okla., has taken charge of the avener Grain Co. Mr. Turman has for yrs been engaged in the flour and feed siness at Poteaum.

Boise City, Okla.—The Ralston Bros. tk out incorporation papers several nths ago under the name of the Prairie ller Mills for a mill company here and ght the Stratford mill and building, vich is being moved to Boise City.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chancellor, S. D.—H. M. Vanader Graaf o be the new manager of the Farmers operative Elevator Co. at this place.

Hurley, S. D.—The Farmers Union Eleor Co. has purchased the elevator of J. Farnsworth and now has two elevators e. C. L. Williams is manager.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—John McQuillen, for ny years in the grain business at Ponca, Nr., has entered the grain trade here will operate as the Sioux Grain Co.

TEXAS.

Hereford, Tex.—The new elevator of the ta Fe Grain Co. has been completed.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Grain & Exchange has changed its name to ston Merchants Exchange.

El Paso, Tex.—The West Texas Grain of Sweetwater, Texas, has opened an e in the New Trust building at El Paso.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A small fire originated e pumphouse of the Rosenbaum Elevaco. Nov. 28 and endangered several sand dollars of property.

Pasco, Tex.—J. N. McConnell, head of the o Grain Co., has purchased the propr where his business is now located and s to build in the near future a modern mill.

Dallas, Tex.—Fire reported Dec. 3 parly destroyed a two-story grain elevator ated by the Pulliam-Trewitt Coal Co. ntained a small stock of flour. Origin known.

Hereford, Tex.—The big Kemp & Kell ests of Wichita Falls, Texas, have hased the elevator on the Santa Fe ts owned by the McQueen Grain Co. will take over its management on the of the year.

UTAH.

Ogden, Utah.—The grain elevator of the e Grain & Elevator Co. has been comed and will be ready for grain within next sixty days.

VIRGINIA.

Bedford, Va.—The Bedford Roller Mills been incorporated with a capital stock 5,000. A. C. Powell, president; C. N. street of Bedford, secretary.

VERMONT.

St Johnsbury, Vt.—Fire caused by a de- chimney destroyed one of the grain tors of the A. H. McLeod Milling Co., ling 10 tons of corn, at a total loss 0,000. With the temperature at 6 es below zero, firemen suffered greatly ir work but succeeded in saving the elevator which contained grain d at $75,000. The milling machinery d. The plant was established 100 ago and was the oldest grain mill in ate. The present company bought it ears ago and it will be rebuilt.

WASHINGTON.

Pullman, Wash.—Dale Jones, a Colville purchased the Pullman Flour Mill the Pullman State Bank.

WISCONSIN.

West Allis, Wis.—Mathew Rock has opened a flour and feed store at 7015 Greenfield avenue.

Thorp, Wis.—The Citizens Miling & Electric Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

Watertown, Wis.—The American Malt & Grain Co. is making immense shipments of barley malt to Genoa, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Brazil. The malt is placed in double paper sacks which are enclosed in gunny sacks, weighing 110 lbs. net.

WYOMING.

Sheridan, Wyo.—The J. W. Denio Milling Co., which a few months ago lost its plant in a fire, causing a loss of $200,000, has purchased a large site and soon will let the contract for the erection of the largest flour mill in Wyoming.

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Dec. 6, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Baltimore	1,638	19	387	38	5
Boston	1,054	.....	239	45	5
Buffalo	15,333	49	1,453	731	390
Afloat	.....	.....	.....	2,247	.....
Chicago	16,839	566	4,526	2,718	361
Detroit	67	16	77	104	.....
Duluth	2,552	.....	360	2,965	75
Galveston	2,649	.....	40	.....	1
Indianapolis	535	246	178	50	.....
Kansas City	14,273	21	1,035	279	.....
Milwaukee	2,376	95	464	240	196
Minneapolis	7,864	15	4,181	6,613	869
New Orleans	5,376	47	166	.....	570
NewportNews	351	.....	55	4	.....
New York	3,638	8	1,336	297	526
Omaha	4,927	303	560	246	15
Peoria	9	140	295	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,607	14	187	72	56
St. Louis	2,822	65	151	92	5
Toledo	1,721	27	128	456	.....
Canals	21,000	.....	.....	107	10
Dec. 6, '19	87,250	1,631	15,848	17,304	3,084
Dec. 7, '18	113,297	2,216	28,733	12,365	6,614
Dec. 1, '19	89,742	1,477	16,922	17,198	2,940
Nov. 22, '19	92,906	1,160	17,293	17,455	3,518
Nov. 15, '19	96,136	1,098	18,610	17,497	4,180

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	36,248,000	60,187,000
Milwaukee	12,689,000	19,506,000
Minneapolis	9,014,000	17,706,000
Duluth	437,000	2,412,000
St. Louis	10,458,000	10,190,000
Toledo	1,467,000	5,058,000
Detroit	1,013,000	1,776,000
Kansas City	3,311,000	7,851,000
Peoria	3,384,000	4,389,000
Omaha	3,979,000	9,580,000
Indianapolis	4,842,000	7,241,000
Total	86,842,000	145,896,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
Chicago	1,229,000	1,154,000	3,164,000
Milwaukee	321,000	317,000	1,035,000
Minneapolis	121,000	237,000	1,052,000
Duluth	8,000	9,000	139,000
St. Louis	472,000	522,000	240,000
Toledo	35,000	24,000	172,000
Detroit	29,000	48,000	62,000
Kansas City	136,000	273,000	74,000
Peoria	158,000	206,000	191,000
Omaha	100,000	218,000	230,000
Indianapolis	104,000	109,000	252,000
Total	2,713,000	3,117,000	6,611,000
Shipments	3,037,000	3,294,000	7,631,000

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Field Seeds

The upper lake counties of Wisconsin will hold a grain show at Ashland on Jan. 24, in charge of the county agent at Ashland.

An Ontario seed firm writes C. A. King & Co. that there is some red clover seed in eastern Ontario, but the alsike crop, while good, has all been sold.

It is announced that the *Seed Reporter*, hitherto published by the Bureau of Markets for a year or two, has been discontinued with the October issue and will be absorbed in the publication known as the *Market Reporter* issued from the Bureau beginning about Jan. 1.

Movement of red clover seed, according to the Bureau of Markets, has been normal throughout the country, except that in the East, in scattered sections, where relatively small quantities have been hulled the growers are disposing of their holdings through their neighbors and farmers' clubs, receiving $42@50 for country run seed.

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Dec. 6:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Dec. 6	976	438	1,004	193	904	.....
Prev. wk.	164	99	118	.....	257	.....
Year ago.	2,065	1,610	550	676	2,719	170
'19 to date	12,119	4,031	6,099	3,548	40,706	12,305
'18 to date	17,836	6,352	5,085	6,290	36,650	9,279
'17 to date	8,719	18,306	5,723	3,434	31,182	3,814
'16 to date	37,111	6,952	5,336	1,428	16,323	4,175

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—Bad weather conditions and a pessimistic feeling engendered by the coal shortage and strike situation kept seed trade within narrow limits this week. There was practically no inward movement and orders for shipment were moderate. Reports from the country said threshing of cane and millet had been stopped by snow and rain. The season for marketing these seeds is at hand, and liberal receipts are likely as soon as weather and other conditions permit. Prices here were nominally unchanged. A strong tone prevailed in alfalfa and cloverseed, supplies of which are known to be inadequate. Timothy seed was steady and stocks of blue grass seed were held firmly.

The following prices are based on carlots, per 100 lbs., sacked, as from first hands:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@35.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.25.

Blue Grass—Per cwt., cleaned, $20@30.

Clover—Per cwt., $35@45.

Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.25. Siberian, $2@2.50; common, $2@2.25.

Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.

Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.50; orange, $2@2.25; amber, $1.75@2.

Seed Imports.

The following statement of imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States. Under the Seed Importation Act has been compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry:

Kind of seed.	Month of Nov., 1919. Pounds.	Month of Nov., 1918. Pounds.	5 mos. ending Nov. 30, 1919. Pounds.	5 mos. ending Nov. 30, 1918. Pounds.
Alfalfa	1,150,400	.....	5,154,100	76,700
Bluegrass:				
Canada	64,500	45,800	283,600	102,300
Bromegrass:				
Awnless	51,000	.....	51,000	.....
Clover:				
Alsike	698,500	732,400	3,144,700	3,076,000
Crimson	297,200	.....	4,847,400	220,100
Red	1,089,300	40,900	4,097,600	84,700
White	11,200	.....	22,400	.....
Clover mixtures:				
White and alsike	14,200	.....	20,500	37,500
Red and alsike	.....	.....	700	.....
Alsike and timothy	120,900	73,400	120,900	73,400
Millet:				
Broom-corn	.....	.....	225,400	.....
Mixtures:				
Grass	.....	.....	.....	100
Orch. grass	370,500	.....	1,126,100	.....
Rape	2,004,100	.....	2,188,900	152,100
Redtop	.....	100	.....	4,200
Ryegrass:				
English	198,600	88,800	380,400	394,700
Italian	66,100	.....	170,900	16,300
Timothy	.....	1,900	3,200	43,400
Vetch:				
Hairy	32,000	6,000	108,300	193,400
Spring	7,200	161,300	156,300	182,700

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 5.—The general seed market shows very little change. Demand for bluegrass, orchard grass and redtop is slightly keener, with prices firm to stronger. Timothy is promising for spring and it is believed that there will be a generally big spring demand, as much grass is promised next season. Onion sets are moving more freely, and heavy shipments are expected toward the end of the month, when January deliveries will start moving.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chica for the months and weeks named in 19 19 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted).

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shp
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	19
November ..	3,242	2,966	3,903	1,511	1,337	1,149	1,447	430	2,623	3,227	2,257	
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	1,275	3,507	1,029	
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	383	
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	
November ..	2,582	3,242	1,964	3,903	1,941	1,337	952	1,447	1,770	2,623	1,672	2,
Week—												
Dec. 6.....	107	55	325	745	478	282	189	219	496	202	199	

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy and clover seed market both exhibited signs of strength last week and slight gains were recorded on the six days' trading. Quotations day by day follow on timothy and on clover:

Timothy—	Year. B.	Dec. B.	March— B.	March— A.
Dec. 1	$12.20	$.....	$12.75	$.....
Dec. 2	.....	12.20	12.70	13.00
Dec. 3	.....	12.20	12.50	12.90
Dec. 4	.....	12.10	12.70	12.90
Dec. 5	.....	12.00	12.70	12.85
Dec. 6	.....	12.15	12.50	12.85

Cash seed range for week, $11@11.25.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8 50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Dec. 1	$51.10	Dec. 4	$52.00
Dec. 2	51.50	Dec. 5	51.60
Dec. 3	52.00	Dec. 6	51.10

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Dec. 1	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Dec. 2	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 3	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 4	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 5	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 6	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Sales of cash clover seed, $43@47.

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; Hungarian millet, $2.75@3.15.

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—*United Kingdom:* Arrivals of linseed into the United Kingdom during the past week were rather small. The market for seed h ruled firm with a fair business passi for crushers' account, but at the cl ing of the week trading was quieter a the enquiry appeared to have tem rarily fallen off. Indian qualities a very sparingly offered. Foreign change difficulties are tending to strict business to a great extent. Fir ness has characterized trading in The demand for oil has been fai active and 105/- per cwt. was the p vailing price at the close of the week

India.—Port receipts of linseed w rather light last week, and shipmen amounted to only 64,000 bushels. T crop outlook is generally favorable

Argentina.—Weather has continu fine for the past few days and cutti of the new crop made good progre Improvement in the volume of arriv of early new crop seed is now co dently expected if the weather contin satisfactory. The spot market for s has broken drastically owing to the sence of any active demand, and a result of the expected competition early new crop arrivals.

New crop deliveries were being fered more freely at the end of week, and the market was much low The agricultural situation can be c sidered satisfactory. Predictions of eral offerings of new seed have b freely made, provided weather rema favorable for cutting. Apparently, tonnage situation has become m easier, for freight rates are quoted terially lower, and larger supplies tonnage are anticipated, as more bo are destined to Buenos Aires.

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Milwaukee Seed Movement.

ovement of seeds at Milwaukee dur- week ending Dec. 6, 1919, reported PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber ommerce:

	Receipts 1919.	Receipts 1918.	Shipments 1919.	Shipments 1918.
othy, lbs.	124,580		30,000	83,950
er, lbs.	299,591	66,306	251,336	40,000

Toledo Seed Prices.

ie following table shows the range rices for seed on the Toledo market cash and the futures of clover. al- and timothy seed for the week end- Dec. 6:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Rng. for wk. Low.	Close Dec.6,	Close Nov.29,
sh	$31.25	$30.60	$30.70	$30.60
c.	30.97½	30.45	30.45	30.50
n.	30 90	30.30	30.35	30.30
b.	30.97½	30.45	30.45	30.50
rch	30.75	30.25	30.30	30.30
se—				
h	31 27½	31.00	31.10	31.00
c.	31.27½	31.00	31.10	31.00
rch	31.02½	30.75	30.85	30.75
thy—				
h, old	5.45	5.35	5.35	5.45
h, new	5.70	5.55	5 55	5.67½
c.	5.70	5.55	5.55	5.67½
rch	5.87½	5.72½	5.72½	5.87½
ril	5.87½	5.70	5.70	5.87½
y	5.87½	5.70	5.70	....

Clover Seed Market.

lover seed developed no new fea- last week. It seems to be more holiday affair than anything else. is moved up sharply in the middle e week, spot prices reaching $31.25 December $30.97½. The break later just as sharp and the market is erratic. Alsike was fairly active, nade a new high record—bid up by shorts on themselves switching to the March.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., o.*

Duluth Linseed Market.

LUTH, Dec. 6.—A fresh entangle- was injected into the flaxseed et situation last week through tion that only a small proportion e Argentine seed imported into country will grade No. 1 and will gible for delivery on future con- . The advisability of making No. orted flaxseed eligible for deliv- n contracts therefore became a opic. After a proposal to that was brought up for discussion at eting of traders on Tuesday, the m was referred to the board of ors to work out a solution and to back at another meeting in the future.

iness in the flax market was con- to small limits, few operators car- take any chances. Quotations ued to advance on urgent bidding e part of dealers who had been t into the market on the assump- hat imports of Argentine seed be counted on to stabilize sup- conditions and prevent balloon as- ns when traders are called on to good in their deliveries on fu- As a result of that question up for a fresh solution, the new December future gained 45 cents during the six days operations, and spot 42@47 cents. The May future was not affected to any extent, it being assumed that the difficulty will be tided over in the near future.

Apart from fair runs on Wednesday and Saturday, receipts of seed were light during the week, aggregating 100,233 bus., as compared with 366,382 bus. during the same period last year. Shipments amounted to 19,214 bus., and stocks in elevators at the end of the week were 110,000 bus.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday and the same period last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5.42-7	$5.00	$3.45½
To arrive	5.37-42	4.95	3.43½
December (old)	5.37	4.85	3.42½
December (new)	5.37	4.82	.....
January	5.22	....	3.44½
May (old)	4.82	4.76	3.45½
May (new)	4.80	4.75	....

Toledo Timothy Market.

Large supplies continue the headliner in the timothy situation. It will need a good spring domestic demand as well as the much advertised foreign demand to put backbone into the market. Deliveries on December contracts have not been so large as expected. Most of it has gone into strong hands. Some longs have been trading over to March at a full carrying charge difference. Receipts last week, 904 bags, of which 900 graded prime, to apply on December contracts.—*Southworth & Co., Toledo.*

Probable Shortage of Seed Potatoes.

Due to the scarcity of seed potatoes, the Department of Botany at the Ohio Experiment Station is urging farmers to give particular attention to the storing of seed tubers this season. The dry rot, late blight and black leg live through the winter as diseases in seed potatoes which are stored in unfavorable conditions. Excessive moisture causes the late blight fungus to bring about a rot in seed potatoes.

It has been shown that potatoes stored in dry, well ventilated cellars with an earthen floor are best for seed. If it is necessary to store potatoes in pits, the long, narrow type is more desirable than the round pit, because the temperature is kept more nearly uniform in the long pit. The pits must have good drainage and sufficient cover to prevent severe freezing.

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SEED SITUATION.

MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED.

PONTIAC, MICH.—Interest in the seed trade seems to be centering around clover seed at present. From early reports we were led to expect considerable quantities of Michigan seed this season, but have been disappointed in the quantity offered up to this time, though the quality is the best we have had in two or three years.

There is some diversity of opinion as to whether farmers will buy clover seed at prices that will be necessary for seedsmen to ask in the spring, but the same question was debated a year ago. We know that seed never sold as easy as it did last spring and at prices nearly as high as will prevail this coming season. As a matter of fact, seed is no higher relatively than clover hay.

The crop is now pretty well bought up in this state and we believe it is considerably less than the state will require for its own seeding.—*The C. E. DePuy Co.*

SEED MARKET REVIEW.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—Clover did the see-saw act this week, starting strong with an advance of 50c on light receipts and a good shipping demand and easing off with liberal run of receipts, to a closing Saturday at prices about equal with last week. Exports of 2,000 bags from New York was a feature reported Saturday with imports 5,280 bags, the latter causing some local selling and slightly lower market. Question is, how much of the 5,280 bags is red clover? Trade is inclined to believe reports of imports of red at New York include timothy and other seed. France is still sellers of clover but offerings from producers are light, in fact, not sufficient for the demand. England is willing buyer of French seed but Sterling is down so low that French seem to prefer the American dollar. Premiums for spot and nearby months reflect lack of country offerings and general lack of supplies. Short interest in December still large though somewhat reduced by switching to March. Crop news is of same tenure and offerings of foreign seed are mainly at prices above reach. Market is generally quiet with approaching holidays and sensitive to small influences. Alsike is putting on a little show of its own, selling over clover prices for first time since season of 1914-15. Good prime seed is scarce, crop is short, receipts light. Market looks strong with light receipts, short crop, and scarcity of good prime seed. Nine hundred bags of prime in receipts this week. Timothy market lost ground again this week. Offerings larger on each advance reflecting lack of confidence over the export demand with continued decline in foreign exchange. Large stocks here make sensitive market and prices decline or advance within 10 to 15c range on slightest provocation. Receipts here this week were 904 bags with nothing shipped, bringing stocks up close to the 100,000 mark. Clover receipts were heavier than for some time, at 976 bags, with half as much shipped out, making stocks here about 9,250 bags.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 8.—There is a slower tone to the flaxseed market lately owing to the fact that crushers are worried over the coal situation. They have plenty of linseed oil orders to fill, but are unable to operate freely. Argentine seed has been coming to Minneapolis freely in the past few weeks and the crushers have purchased large amounts for shipment during the winter and early spring. Northwestern offerings moderate to light, though receipts in the past few days have been larger.

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 6.—The seed market is quiet but steady. Clover seed is in good demand, and comprises most of the offerings. Some of the receipts are of such poor quality that their prices do not furnish a reliable idea of the market. Red top is firm and in good demand, with offerings light. Quotations are as follows: Clover, choice high grade seed, free from buckhorn, $47 to $49, fair to good country lots, $38 to $46, buckhorn-mixed, $23 to $33, poor and trashy, $5 to $22; alsike, choice high grade seed, $40 to $47, fair to good, $35 to $40, poor to ordinary, $18 to $30; timothy, choice clean seed, $11

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to $11.25, average country lots, $10 to $10.75; low grade, $7 to $9; alfalfa, according to quality, from $20 to $37.50 per 100 lbs.; red top, fancy solid seed, $18 to $18.50, machine cleaned, $12.50 to $15, poor and chaffy, less, according to quality; millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; Siberian, $2.50 to $2.75; hog millet, $2.80 to $2.85; common millet, $2.75 to $2.80 per 100 lbs., bulk basis; pop corn, white rice, on the cob, $3 to $4.50, shelled, $4.50 to $6.50 per 100 lbs.; sunflower seed $10 to $10.50 for good dry seed, damp, stained or musty less; stock peas, whippoorwills, choice, $5.65 to $5.75 per 100 lbs.

Soya Bean and Cow Pea Outlook.

A special seed report of the Bureau of Markets, bearing date of Dec. 4, says that as a result of an extensive inquiry made about a month ago it appears that a somewhat smaller production of soya beans and cow peas was made this year as compared with last, very few counties reporting showing equally large or greater crops than in 1918. The quantity of seed of the 1918 crop still in the hands of growers is reported as almost nil, at least it is negligible, and the low prospective production of 1919, in view of this carryover, may result in a shortage of seed peas and beans for 1919. The correspondents of the Bureau indicate that offers of $4.15@5.50 per cwt. have been made for soya beans that have been fanned, but growers seem unwilling to sell at these prices. The larger seed men generally are eager to buy but inquiries indicate that but few beans had moved up to Nov. 27 to the larger distributing points.

Movement of cowpeas, however, from the hands of growers was more nearly normal than of the beans. Prices offered last week of November were 50c@$1.00 higher than prevailed previous two weeks; but offers of $5.50@$6.00 per cwt. in some of the larger sections did not bring out to any considerable quantity of peas, only 5 to 25 per cent of the crop, generally speaking, having moved from growers up to Nov. 27. Seedsmen, however, are not quite so eager to get the cowpeas as the beans.

Rye Situation.

The trade in rye at Chicago has broadened to such proportions that the old oats pit has been given over to it. It is now big enough to furnish a satisfactory market in which to operate. There are ample stocks here to trade on, the Chicago visible on Dec. 8 being 2,718,000 and the total visible is 17,304,000 bushels. The total visible is larger than the oats visible, while Chicago visible is nearly five times the size of the Chicago corn visible. The market position seems healthy, with a carrying charge of about 8c between December and May. The crop this year is officially estimated at 85,000,000 bus., against 90,000,000 in 1918, and our private advices indicate a decrease in the acreage seeded this autumn in the Northwest. With rye serving as a substitute for wheat, and for that purpose in strong export demand, the difference between rye and wheat prices furnishes a broad field for speculative opinion.—*Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago.*

The Wertz Seed and Bird Co. at Sioux City, Ia., has changed its name to the Wertz Seed Co. and increased the capital stock from $50,000 to $125,000

Douglas Co., Wis., a dairy county, produced considerable clover seed this year, most of which is alsike with some medium red. The seed, however, will be locally distributed probably, there being none that will enter into commercial channels.

A campaign has been inaugurated under the direction of Bert Ball by the Spring Wheat Crop Improvement Ass'n at Minneapolis for the seeding of better spring wheat in the Northwest. The campaign is financed by a number of millers and grain dealers of the states named.

The State College officials of Washington recommend clover as a desirable crop for the Yakima Indian Reservation lands. Several remarkable crops have been reported grown this year. Government experts say the reservation clover has yielded exceptionaly high and quality of the seed is above the average.

The Dominion Seed Branch has testing laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary, and for the year ending June 30 last made over 35,000 tests of seed grain against 5,800 in 1919. Most of the work is done between September and June. Each laboratory is able to handle about 300 samples per day. Ten samples are tested for each farmer or seed merchant free; tests in excess of 10 are charged for at cost.

The county agents of northern Wisconsin are urging their farmers to buy clover seed now. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that local newspapers are passing round the empiric theory of hulling clover seed, that is to say, an "old farmer" says that the old method of hulling clover seed was the better. It was to drive colts over the clover straw until the seeds were pretty well tramped out, the theory being that "the hoofs of the colts scratched the shells of the hard seeds" and made it posible to obtain in that way a better stand quicker than by using the ordinary seed of commerce. It does not seem to occur to these people that the trade long ago developed machinery for scarifying the hard clover seeds to obtain the same result and do it in a dependable way. Going back to the threshing floor method of the Hebrews before the exile seems going a long way to accomplish a very simple purpose.

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Beans and Potatoes

The Maine potato crop is estimated at 2,950,000 bus., a million bus. over the Oct. 1 estimate of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The quality is reported generally good with the exception of some rot which was prevalent over the entire state. The average yield was 225 bus., compared with 201 in 1918. Rot has also been quite prevalent throughout parts of New England and especially so in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, causing a loss in fact of almost half of the crop of those states.

Michigan navy beans, according to a recent bulletin published by the canned food department of Armour & Co., packers, Chicago, are responsible for the rapid development of all modern elevator cleaning methods. Michigan, leading every country in its production of navy beans, estimated this year at 2,500,000 bags, also leads in the quality of the beans produced and is recognized commercially as the great navy bean state of the Union. New York ranks second, producing about 900,000 bags of these beans. Colorado and New Mexico supply the larger amount of the pinto beans in the market and which have been popularized the past few years, and California leads in production of lima beans.

PORK AND BEAN TRADE UPSET.

Bean packers report that the Government sale of surplus baked beans packed for the army at less than cost of production, coupled with the efforts of Michigan and California bean growers to secure a 4c tariff on beans, has practically put the packers of baked beans out of the market for the present. Chairman McCall of the baked bean section of the Indiana Canners' Ass'n states in substance that the baked bean business has been killed for about a year; that her company reports that its own and other brands of baked beans packed for the army are selling in chain stores and Eastern markets on basis of Government sale, sacrifice prices.

BEAN SITUATION.

NEW YORK BEAN CROP.

CANESEO, N. Y. (2).—The acreage of beans in New York was very light this year. We had a good yield of excellent quality hereabouts. The prices have been satisfactory to farmers and beans have moved out very freely. We do not think there is over 25 per cent of the crop back in farmers' hands, and only a large per cent of this balance will be required for seed purposes.

Beans are a very small factor in the canning industry at the present time, as Michigan and California are the large producers of beans in this country.—*Lynn & Co., Inc.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

The potato market generally was an interesting one during the past week. Most sections of the country beans easier. Quotations follow for lots good quality and condition beans and potatoes. sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified, as of Dec. 6:

Beans—

Boston—Jobbing prices: New York-Mich. pea, $7.75@8.25; common to good, $7.25@7.75; Calif. sma. wh., $8@8.50; yellow eyes, fcy., $8@8.50; fair to good, $7.25@7.50; red kidney, fcy., $13.75@14; fair to good, $11.75@12.75; Canadian peas, $5.75@6.25; native green peas, $7.75@7.25; lima beans, $14.25@14.50.

Chicago—Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@8; pea, $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $12@13.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fcy, $7.25@7.75; red kidney, $13.50@15.75.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, $12.50@13; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; limas, $13@13.50; pintos, $8.

Pittsburgh—H.-p. pea beans, $6.95@7.

Los Angeles—Limas, $14.50; white, $7.50; blackeyes, $7.50; Garvanzos, $12.

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$2.90@3; rivers, ch., $2.75@2.90; Ore. gems, $3.45@3.60.

JAPAN'S BEAN CROP.

Con.-Gen. Skidmore at Yokohama, under date Sept. 20, writes the Department of Commerce on the bean crop of this year in Japan and probable surplus for export:

Practically all of the beans destined for export from Japan are grown in the Hokkaido. The total crop for 1919 it is estimated will amount to 318,000 long tons, of which about 277,000 long tons will be obtainable for export. The following table gives the estimated production of beans in the Hokkaido, by varieties, in bags of 100 kin (132 pounds) each, for the years 1918 and 1919, and the estimated quantities of the 1919 crop which will be available for export:

Variety.	Crop estimates. 1918. Bags.	1919. Bags.	For export.[1] Bags.
Shozu	379,477	581,795	491,585
Dainagon shozu	149,130	227,713	196,262
Other shozu		17,456	11,193
Daizu (soy)	424,599	557,855	442,712
Akita daizu	331,964	442,998	387,354
Tsurunoko daizu	37,694	60,815	51,320
Sodefuri daizu	34,494	41,483	39,657
Kuro daizu	38,106	81,601	69,521
Other daizu		22,298	16,313
Daifuku	165,086	151,823	143,132
Chufuku	51,784	38,948	35,728
Muroengen	34,678	17,690	15,942
Kotebo		830,360	763,939
Maruuzura	36,676	40,496	32,749
Nagauzura	189,688	252,150	192,271
Chunaga	307,670	273,882	238,725
Kintoki	346,747	299,696	246,238
Aneko			
Bilma	131,893	127,445	96,452
Kumamotoengen		216,151	203,738
Other beans	95,384	129,265	101,348
Green pea	956,408	937,044	888,223

[1]Estimated surplus for export from crop of 1919.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF CHIEF VARIETIES.

The statistics of export to the various countries of destination are not available for the year 1918, but the total quantites and values of the principal varieties of beans exported from the Hokkaido during that year were as follows: Soy beans, 1,205,693 kin, valued at 134,166 yen (1 kin = 1.32 lbs.; 1 yen = [mint par] 49.85 cts.); red or white beans, small (*Phaseolus subtrilobata*), 1,421,413 kin, valued at 160,787 yen; peas (*Pisum sativum*), 149,835,538 kin, valued at 22,819,621 yen; kidney beans, 191,367,154 kin, valued at 30,194,036 yen. In 1917 the United States took 1,454,501 kin of soy beans, 3,163,618 of small red or white beans, 9,484,383 of peas and 117,590,646 of kidney beans, all valued at 19,910,936 yen (approximately, $9,955,000).

SPECULATION A STRONG FACTOR IN BEAN TRADE.

The market for beans in Japan, when trading is active, is subject to violent fluctuations due to the manipulations of speculators. The large number of varieties, with varying markets for each, offers a good field for cornering operations. The uncertainty of the crop, which subjects the market to considerable nervousness as weather conditions vary, and the sudden demands on available stocks when ships on bean-carrying routes enter harbor for cargoes, only add to the speculative character of the market. Large dealers who can afford to keep considerable stocks on hand are comparatively secure in their operations. It is the small dealer, who has suddenly to buy in an adverse market in order to fill cargo allotments larger than he had expected to receive, or who has to buy to fill contracts for future deliveries, that is responsible for the feverishness which frequently characterizes the trade. Because of their profits from speculation, large dealers are often able, in order to retain their market abroad, to offer beans at prices considerably below those ruling in the domestic market.

Prices of recent quotation vary from $5.50 to $8.50 gold, per bag of 132 pounds, for both peas and tebo beans.

Feedstuffs

Aug. Brueshoff sold his feed mill at Hamburg, Minn., to Aug. T. Radke recently.

A Citizens Milling Co. is being organized at Zephyr, Texas, and a feed mill will be established.

Max Nowak, president of the Nowak Milling Corporation, Hammond, Ind., and Buffalo, N. Y., is abroad.

N. F. Hodge has purchased the Harrington feed mill at Rock Creek Station, Ohio, and is in charge of the work.

D. A. Miller of Mountain Home, Ark., has built an addition to his mill and will go into the flour and feed business.

The Bonded Warehouse has completed its new mill at San Benito, Texas, and is turning out corn meal, chops and chicken feed.

Pawnee Co., Kans., reports excellent pasturage from volunteer wheat. The regularly sown wheat this fall does not amount to much for grazing, having been put in too late.

The Marinette, Wis., Flour & Feed Co. has purchased a building in that city comprising one solid block two stories high. It will be occupied entirely by the company.

One of the largest deals in silage ever reported in Kansas was 6,000 tons sold at Eldorado at $8 per ton. This silage will be fed locally in connection with molasses and cottonseed cake.

The J. F. Robertson Feed Co. of Steubenville, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of $42,000 by John F. Robertson, Geo. S. Salmon, Fred F. Saunders, Ida F. Robertson and Pearl M. Salmon.

The Blue Springs Lumber & Milling Co. of Blue Springs, Mo., had the old Denver Hotel Bldg. torn down and will use some of the lumber in the erection of a large hay and feed barn the company will erect on the lots.

A two story brick building occupied by the Harris Feed Co. has been purchased by Owen & Dowing at Conway, Ark., which will be remodeled and occupied by the firm about Jan. 1 as a feed plant. An annex 25 feet deep will be built on the rear of the structure.

The traffic manager of the Texas & Pacific Ry. of Texas reports cottonseed in the Southwest region moving without restriction. Mills, however, are still under some restrictions as regards their procurement of fuel, which is being supplemented by local shipments of lignite. Memphis, Nov. 25, reports an embargo on cottonseed shipments effective immediately on account of the coal situation except that shipments in transit will be delivered.

The State Game Department of Idaho recently purchased a carload of cottonseed cake to be shipped to Victor and then hauled into the Jackson Hole country for the elk herds which every winter come down into the Hole to be fed. The winter starting unusually severe and early, it was found necessary to buy more cake than usual. Besides the oil cake the state has provided about 500 tons of hay for that vicinity, in addition to 850 tons provided by the Biological Survey. Altogether the state has arrpopriated $6,000 for feed and large individual contributions in addition will be used. An effort will be made this coming year to provide more feeding grounds to relieve the congestion in Jackson Hole.

ENGLISH CANNED MILK PRICES.

Official maximum retail prices for condensed and evaporated milk in the United Kingdom were on Nov. 1 as follows (wholesale prices being 6 sh. per case below the retail price):

Full cream—	Unit.	Price.
Sweetened	14 oz. net	$0.258
Sweetened	7 oz. net	.138
Evaporated	16 oz. net	.207
Unsweetened	12 oz. net	.189
Unsweetened	6 oz. net	.104
Machine skimmed	14 oz. net	.207

Conversion is made at rate of exchange of Nov. 10 (£1 = $4.145.)

Good Tone in Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—While feeders bought on a small scale, a strong tone was apparent in the market for cottonseed cake and meal in Kansas City this week. Fertilizer manufacturers were moderate buyers, and there was active bidding for off-grade supplies. However, it is alleged that a combine exists among fertilizer interests to buy at a fixed price well below the current market. Mixers in the East were good buyers, they, in turn, sharing a broad demand from the dairy trade. Cake and meal of 45 per cent protein contents was quoted around $80 to $82 a ton, basis Kansas City.

FEED RATES MUDDLED UP.

Representatives of the various grain, milling feed, starch and oil industries will be heard at a meeting in the Transportation Bldg., Chicago, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 10 a. m., in the office of C. J. Brister, chairman of the Freight Committee. It has been proposed to advance the rates on by-product feeds, mixed feeds, etc., to the local wheat, or paper rate, basis.

Such a tariff would advance present rates 4c, making the rate on these feeds 5½c over other grain feeds and 6c over the rate on the grain (reshipping) from which they are made. This change in differentials is claimed to be discriminating and unreasonable. It would make the rate on oil meal 30.5c to New York, against 34.5c from Minneapolis, only 4c difference for the longer haul. It would affect all rates that break on Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo or the river. If put into effect, these rates would practically destroy, for example, the poultry feed business, as Eastern consignees could buy the grains 6c cheaper than they could buy a mixture of the same grains.

There is no reason why corn gluten feed made out of transit corn should pay any particularly higher freight than corn feeds, both being wholly made from transit grain. The so-called "local rates" out of Chicago are never used, but are simply a fictitious standard kept in to make the grain growers east of Chicago pay a higher rate to Chicago than Western growers pay to the same point, and should no longer be used as fiction for another purpose.

New Feed Mill at Hammond.

The Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia and Chicago has property in Hammond, Ind., on which a plant will be built, costing approximately $300,000. This plant will more completely take care of the company's growing Middle-western business. The Company reports a greatly increased demand from all of their lines, particularly Pratt's "Buttermilk Baby Chick Food" and "Pratt's Calf Meal."

The Chicago district in which so many similar plants are located is desirable for this work, affording easy access to sources of supply for such stock feeds and admirable storage and shipping facilities for quick deliveres to feeders, dealers, dairymen, etc. Construction on the new mill will start soon, superintended by Stephens & Grossman, 523 Transportation Bldg, Chicago.

THE FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 6.—The market is steady for mostly all lines of millfeed. Car lots of bran are reported at $45 to $46 including bags and shorts at $52. Pure barley meal is sold in broken lots at $72 to $73 per ton and mixed grain moullie at $67 to $6 Dairy feed is in good demand at $55 to $ per ton including bags.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—With more seasonable weather conditions during the last few days, the demand for feedstuffs generally has shown a tendency to broaden out, and the movement is therefore better. Market firm on sacked bran and middlings. Quotations follow: Western spring bran per ton, 100 lb. sacks $44.50@45; western middlings, per ton, 100 lb. sacks, $48; City Mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, 100 lb. sacks, $48; brown middlings, per ton, 100 lb. sacks, $50@52; white middlings, per ton, 100 lb. sacks, $65.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 6.—Demand for feed in this market rather inactive the past week. Quotations as follows: Bran, $4 standard midds, $48; flour midds, $52; meal, $80; tankage, $100; cotton seed meal $84.50, and alfalfa molasses feed, $47.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 6.—Business in mill feed is picking up, although buying from the interior is still hesitant. Wheat bran so

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$42 today, an advance of 50c a ton the day before. Offerings of shorts light and $54 is asked for gray. For bran $61 is offered, but the supply is rently limited. Mixed feed people are he market for some of their supplies in cipation of better business a little later, continuation of mild weather still re- ts buying to some extent. For corn meal delivered in ten days $65 is d. In cottonseed meal there is not h doing, except in off stuff, which chiefly to fertilizer people. The ex- situation is proving disappointing. s are running on their supplies ob- d before the fuel restrictions went into t, but are buying few seed.

PITTSBURGH.

ttsburgh, Dec. 6.—Arrivals of feed have been so large during the past week. es are strong and there is a fairly good and for the standard feeds. Only 2 of bran came into the market last s, with a total of 14 cars bulletined in grades, most of which consisted of e middlings. No regular quotations been established by the local ex- ge.

NEW YORK.

w York, Dec. 6.—A slightly firmer tone loped in the market for millfeed al- gh business was quiet. Offers from the t were in smaller volume, and sellers ed to anticipate a broader demand g to the cold weather over the coun- City bran was quoted at $45; mid- s, $54; and Red Dog, $69; while West- ran was quoted at $47; middlings $49, Red Dog, $65 per ton.

BOSTON.

ston, Dec. 6.—Feeds of all kinds have nced materially during the past week ugh demand continues extremely dull. s being quoted as follows: Bran, g, sacked, $48 per ton; bran, winter, d, $48; middlings, sacked, $50@54; d feed, sacked, $51@53; gluten feed, d, $72.12; red dog, sacked, $65; second , $66; stock feed, sacked, $61; oat , reground, $30; hominy feed, $65.90; nseed meal, sacked, $79.75@81. Re- s for the week ending December 6 no tons.

DULUTH.

luth, Dec. 6.—Bullish conditions were ght about in the feed markets during last week with active demand and er productions of the mills. Advances general through the list. Ground oats nced $6.25; ground feeds, $3.50@4.75; e corn meal, $1.75; cracked corn, $1.75, Boston mixed, $3.
ces per ton follow: Bran, $38.75; d oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed,); No. 2 ground feed, $51.50; No. 3 d feed, $50.50; shorts, $42.75; flour dings, per ton, $51; coarse corn meal, red dog, $61.75; Boston mixed, $41.75; ed corn, $55; rye feed, $42.

CINCINNATI.

cinnati, Dec. 6.—The local feed situa- was firm and higher here the past with further advances indicated by educed stocks and steadily improving nd. Inclement weather conditions delayed shipments on orders already d, and shutting down of gluten feed ries are causes of complaint among rs for inability to fill urgent orders. and middlings selling well at the r prices. Quotations per ton in bags: ing wheat bran, $44@45; soft winter t bran, $43@43.50; hard winter wheat $43@43.50; spring wheat middlings, 8; soft winter wheat middlings, $47 hard winter wheat middlings, $50@54; n seed meal (36% protein), $77.50@$78; d meal, $79@82; gluten feed, $68@69; y feed, $62@63; No. 1 alfalfa meal, 4; beet pulp, $62@62.50; barley chops, 5; rye middlings, $46@48.

MILWAUKEE.

waukee, Wis., Dec. 6.—The millfeed et showed a firmer tone during the week and values have improved on al articles. Demand has been fair and s took hold more freely. Inquiry has fair for bran and prices are up $1.50. ard middlings are also $2 higher on and $1.50 higher on outside prices. nt quotations are:
n, per ton, $42@42.50; standard mid- , $44@44 50; flour middlings, $50@51; og, $59@60; hominy feed, $60; rye $42.50@43; old-process oilmeal, $79.50; seed meal, $76@83; brewers' dried s, $66.50, all in 100-lb sacks.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

isville, Dec. 6.—During the past week of wheat flour were advanced an- twenty-five cents a barrel, making a fifty cent increase inside of ten days, due largely to the high cost of sacks, and increased premium on wheat.

There is a good demand for feed, but production of corn and manufactured feeds is being curtailed due to coal shortage, which will give mill feeds a better chance. Mill feeds have been a little dull for the past few weeks, and when flour prices were advanced no advances were posted on feed.

Principal feed quotations are: Bran, $45 a ton; mixed feed, $53; middlings, $58, sacked and packed, carlots, Louisville. Scratch feed is quoted at $68 a ton in 100-lb. jutes; cracked corn, $64.50; corn and oat feed or chop, $62.50; hominy feed meal, $62.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 6.—Bran has taken another spurt and has offered for shipment at $2.20 per hundred delivered New Orleans. Some recent sales have been made at $2.15, but this price seems to be an exception; most mills asking five cents per hundred more. Shorts offered at $2.60 per hundred delivered. No demand for shorts.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The feed situation was without important changes last week. Wheat bran was in light supply and firmer on account of shorter running time of the mills because of fuel shortage. Prices: Soft wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.70; standard middlings, $58.50; horse and mule feed, $45@61; dairy feed, $56@67; hog feed, $63; poultry feed, $68@75.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—There is a good demand for bran and middlings, prices for which are higher under light offerings, but other feedstuffs are dull and mostly lower with increased supplies. The quotations are for carlots to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks, at cost, per ton: Winter bran, $47.50@48; spring bran, $46.50@47; standard white middlings, $47@48; flour middlings, $58@59; red dog, $65.50@66; shorts, $48.50@49.50; low grade flour, $66@66.50; rye middlings, $48.50@49; fine yellow hominy, $63@64; fine white hominy, $64@65; reground oats feed, $31@31.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $78@79; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $84 @85; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $62@63.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6, 1919.—The feed market is strong, with corn feeds scarce and almost unobtainable, and bran in active demand and firm. Alfalfa meal also is scarce. Quotations are as follows: Bran, hard, $42.50@43; soft, $43@43.50; middlings, brown, $47@49; gray, $50@52; mixed feed, $45@46; red dog, $62@63; white hominy feed, $59@60; oat feed, $25@26; barley feed, $59@60; whole ground barley, $64@65; alfalfa meal, choice, $43; No. 1, $42; No. 2, $42 per 100 lbs., sacked.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Millfeed.

Minneapolis, Dec. 8.—There is a good demand for millfeed owing to the cold weather and high cost of grain. Mills are not running very heavily and offerings are light, which tends to advance prices. Bran and standard middlings are in the best general demand. Heavier grades were slow for a time, but the demand for them is picking up again. Transit offerings are being cleaned up gradually. Mills are offering very little bran at present. Quotations in car load lots, f. o. b. Minneapolis, in 100 lb. sacks, bran, $41.50@42.50; standard middlings, $42.50@43.50; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $59@61; rye middlings, $43.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 5.—Bran prices advanced this week. Demand is strong for all mill feeds. Output increased during the week and with cold weather the demand is absorbing supplies. Bran, $41; middlings, $50; in bulk, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo. Bag prices, $5 higher. Corn and oats scarce; latter particularly wanted by feed manufacturers. Receipts of oats at Toledo in November were only 95 cars—hardly sufficient to supply city trade. Market quiet account farmers feeding own stocks. Scratch feed, best grades, $67.50@69.50; corn and oats chop, $60.00; cracked yellow corn, $63.50; dairy feed, $67 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

Beacon Feeds.

The Beacon Feed Co. of New York City have for the past year conducted a thorough test of their Beacon Feeds with several of the most prominent stock, horse, dairy and poultry farms throughout the East. They have placed the Beacon line of dairy, horse, poultry and stock feeds with A. E. Gutteridge & Co. of Chicago, well-known feed jobbers as their Western representatives, for the states of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana.

The Beacon Feeds consist of the highest grade of ingredients obtainable and are scientifically blended to make rations of the finest quality. Shipments will be made from Milwaukee.

New York Oats Market.

Arrivals for domestic use were exceedingly moderate and should continue small for some time. Notwithstanding the continued decline of foreign exchange, however, further export business in oats has been accomplished, and it is apparent that all old sales of heavy clipped oats for export have not yet been filled.

The lightness of the primary movement has resulted in a further advance in premiums, both at the West and in this market, where the indications point to an additional increase. Transactions for the week were moderate in character, with a better inquiry from local dealers, who, however, are buying cautiously at the higher levels.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York City.*

BROOM CORN.

Snow to the depths of two to four inches has covered practically all of the broom corn area of the Southwest since Thanksgiving, running into the Colorado section. This, followed by cold weather, has practically suspended field operations which must be concentrated now in southwest Kansas and adjacent territory in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. Prices in the western end of the area, *The Broom Corn Review* reports, range from $75 or $80 up to $100 for the poorer qualities and $120@125 for average stock and up to even as high as $150 for an occasional good crop. Oklahoma areas as a whole are fairly well cleaned up. Prices in the dwarf district are better, ranging from $100@200, according to grade. One car sold as high as $225.

The Wichita market is still unembargoed but receipts from field points are light. The general tone of the market remains unchanged. Prices range from $100@300 and the dwarf stock from $125@200. Some Lindsey stock as high as $300.

The manufacturing interests, particularly Chicago, have been threatened during the past week with a shutdown on account of the coal strike, and closing is likely to take place unless the coal settlement, reported as imminent, becomes a fact.

Use our liner advertisement department to sell or buy second-hand equipment.

LASTARMCO RICE BRAN

The cheapest feed on the market to-day per unit of protein and fat. Just the feed for an ideal ration. Guaranteed minimun analysis 24% protein and fat—it will run 31%. Compare with analyses of other brans—

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Largest Rice Millers in the United States
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NUT SIZE FOR CATTLE — PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP AND GOATS
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Lay or Bust Dry Mash
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Vitality is the trade name for the new line of quality feeds we are now manufacturing. For samples and prices write
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Extensive Warehouses
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Quality very high this year. Prices low
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In Their 20th Year of Popularity

One dealer, who has handled Sucrene Feeds for many years, writes: "We have had increasing sales on Sucrene Feeds each year. When we sell a feeder Sucrene he is generally a regular customer. Have handled a number of other feeds but they are hard to start and generally fall off. In the long run we consider Sucrene our best seller."

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THE SUCRENE FEED SLOGAN

It gives you a grip on the feed business which competition can not break.

Our new feed mill at Peoria, Ill., the greatest and most modern plant in America, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mixed feeds, will soon be ready for work. In the meantime our Owensboro, Ky., plant is running double shifts to keep up with the demand for Sucrene Feeds.

We solicit your order for Poultry Scratch Feeds in any quantity. The late fire did not affect this branch of our manufacturing facilities. Address Main Office at Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
Southern Mill: Owensboro, Ky.

Alfalfa Department

he Great Western Alfalfa Co.'s t at Kearney, Nebr., which was losed of some time ago to W. J. tt, is to be put into operation tly.

he beginnings of alfalfa culture been made in Cooper Co., Mo., this . Some good hay was reported n on the bottom lands of the Mis- i River.

eenwood Co., Kans., reports a good of alfalfa, but as there was not much corn in the county most of alfalfa and other rough feeds will sed locally.

e crop of alfalfa in Montgomery Kans., was somewhat short of last but the quality generally is very , while the prairie hay is the best rted in years.

stock shipper from Eureka, Kans., rts plenty of alfalfa and rough hay at neighborhood. In addition to feeds there is a considerable tity of kafir.

e alfalfa mill of the Burley Feed Co. at Burley, Idaho, has been put operation. The plant has a daily city of 120 tons of meal. It also uces other ground feed products.

new alfalfa mill at Joliet, Carbon Mont., has begun grinding alfalfa. mill is owned by the Carbon Coun- lour Mills, with W. F. Ninneman anager, who reports that the com- has already booked orders to keep mill running for a considerable

. H. Stone of Greenville, Miss., is n among his friends as the "alfalfa " He has a plantation of 600 acres falfa, one of the largest fields in ssippi. He has been getting five igs each year. This year, however, was considerable loss on account ld harvest weather.

Cvley, Butler and Sumner counties, e southern part of Kansas, report crops of alfalfa in certain sections, ery little of the hay has so far prepared for market, owing to cost of labor and hauling. Con- able of the crop was sold in the row and baled by the purchasers.

Alfalfa for Poultry.

e value of alfalfa in poultry feeds ong been interested particularly by rounders of feeds, but it is believed it has not been appreciated as it d be by poultrymen in general. refers particularly to alfalfa in the of meal, which at least is claimed a higher food value than clover.

DRYING ALFALFA.

e process of artificially drying al- hay is by no means new. It is of e familiar to the trade; but one cial effect of the process may per- have escaped attention, which we ned to "dig up" from a past num- f the proceedings of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

answer to an inquiry, an expert "The activity of the alfalfa in ing stock is, we believe, due to we call digestive ferments con- t therein. These ferments, it will derstood, are substances which in sively minute quantities are able use chemical reactions which are large. Now, it has been discov- that these digestive ferments are isly injured by exposure to sun- and to drying in the open air; e believe if they were artificially in a low temperature the fermen- activity could be retained in the a greater extent."

s believed that these qualities will tained if the alfalfa were put in lo, at least for some time. In an- to the question whether they be lost before the alfalfa would be taken out in the spring, the answer was, "No; there is a progressive consumption but the rate is not serious."

The question is "not whether the drying of alfalfa is preferable, we know that positively—that the ferments are conserved by artificial drying; the question is whether it pays, and we think from the standpoint of expense that it does."

ALFALFA SITUATION.

VERY LITTLE LOCAL ALFALFA.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—There is no alfalfa hay raised in this section of the country to amount to anything. We can say this, though, that alfalfa hay is very high and we are today (Nov. 29) paying $40 per ton for choice alfalfa hay, delivered Houston, Texas.—*Oliver Cranston.*

Improved Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—An improved demand developed in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week. Sales were made over a wide territory, including the East, North, Central States, South and Southeast. Offerings from Colorado and other Western states were extremely light, the movement being hampered by car shortage and heavy storms. Advices indicated that the larger plants were generally unable to make deliveries on new orders in less than sixty days. Local mills are also well sold up, and in instances were forced to turn down orders.

Prices were up 50c to $1.50 a ton. Choice was quoted at $42@44 a ton, sacked, in carlots, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $38@39; No. 2, $34.50@35; brown, $32@33.50.

Mixers shared a good business, sales being made mostly in nearby territory. Storms and colder weather was an important stimulant to trade, and contributed largely to the increased demand. Dairy feeders were heavy buyers, and liberal sales were made to hog and cattle producers. Moderate shipments were made to the South and Southwest. Prices were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 molasses feed, $40@42; No. 2, $37@39; brown, $35@37; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $42@52.

Bullish in Alfalfa.

W. B. Poindexter of North Bros., Kansas City, manifests a bullish attitude on alfalfa hay for the immediate future, and even for the next few months. "Some members of the trade have predicted that a sharp break in prices would occur around the holiday period of the year, at which time demand normally falls off and the movement begins to increase." said Mr. Poindexter. "But this is improbable this year, despite the recent advancing tendency of the market. The movement of alfalfa to market appears to have reached its peak, and loadings in the country are diminishing. Already there are signs of exhaustion of supplies in some sections of Kansas and Colorado, and while the car shortage still is the uppermost factor in the movement, country holdings are falling off rapidly, and even during the heavy receipts of the past month we have been forced to draw from our storage stocks in the interior to meet the enormous demand. Stormy weather in Colorado and generally unfavorable weather conditions will restrict the movement in the next few weeks, while the car situation is again tightening. Demand remains abnormally large, with sales to the East, North, South, Southeast and Southwest, including Texas, from which states inquiries are increasing. Cold weather will further increase the demand."

Chief Inspector Geo. S. Colby at New Orleans reports wheat exports in November 739,125 bus. compared with 1,142,807 in 1918; 50,400 bus. of corn with none in November 1918; oats 63,610 bus. compared with 198,000 a year ago and 250,273 bus. of barley against none November 1918. For the season so far New Orleans shipments of wheat have decreased 1,683,491 bus. compared with same period 1918; corn increased 99,282 bus.; oats decreased 4,108,590 bus.; barley increased 5,784,175 bus.; and rye decreased 1,082 bus.

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is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.

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Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

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Hay Department

The Union Stock Yards at St. Paul has been permitted to raise the price of hay sold to stock shippers to $35 a ton.

The state college agronomist at Brookings, S. D., deprecates the waste of farmers who burn their straw. The amount of fertilizer contained in the straw, he says, is sufficient to warrant its conservation and use for that purpose.

Hay buyers in Oklahoma report that Cherokee, Okmulgee and Muskogee counties have hardly begun to ship their hay. The yield in that section of the state was very heavy and the quality very fine, but the farmers are holding for higher prices and very little of the hay comparatively has been baled for commercial shipment.

Harland Co., Neb., is said to have had this year one of its heaviest crops of hay, both prairie and timothy. Some of this is in the bale and there have already been quite liberal shipments. There is still plenty of hay for market use.

Coffey Co., Kans., has enough hay to carry the county through the winter, although the yield was light and quality generally poor. Some very good prairie is reported in certain parts of the county, but none is said to be on the market.

Redwillow Co., Neb., is reported to have a wonderful hay crop this year with prairie hay of excellent quality. Considerable hay has already been shipped but the bulk of the crop is still in the stack.

THE HAY SITUATION.

FARMERS HOLDING HAY.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The farmers in this section are holding their hay for sale in the spring and there is now very little movement and very little demand. Stocks in the hands of the farmers are larger than the stock held this time last year as far as timothy hay is concerned. There is a shortage in our section of both the clover mixed varieties as well as straight clover. We look for cheaper prices next spring.—*Independent Hay & Grain Company, J. R. Jennings, President.*

HAY IN CALUMET CO., WIS.

CHILTON, WIS.—There is quite a little good hay in Wisconsin this year, mostly light clover mixed, making good fodder for horses as well as stock. The demand for this hay has been especially good of late, coming from Wisconsin and Chicago territory. There are also ample quantities of good feeding hay consisting of timothy and clover, with a grassy mixture. This hay is of good color, and meets with very good sales. We expect a very good hay business throughout the winter and early spring at good prices.—*Knauf & Tesch Co., per Wm. N. Knauf.*

HAY SHORT IN NORTHEAST TEXAS.

MCKINNEY, TEX.—On account of excessive and continued rains through this section, the last cutting of alfalfa was entirely lost, and it was very fine. Consequently, there is a shortage of this hay right in the heart of the black land district of north Texas, as this last cutting would have been put up for home consumption. The same conditions apply to Johnson grass and Bermuda hay; the finest, heaviest and best crop of the year was lost, farmers not being able to cut and save it. We look for abnormally high prices, especially on alfalfa, before another crop comes on the market. There was a fair crop of upland prairie hay saved during the summer, but not enough more than for home consumption.—*Plummer Harris Grain Co.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Hay and coal may not be closely related, but the trade in hay in Kansas City was affected to a considerable degree by the strike of bituminous miners. Receipts were seriously restricted at the outset by a walkout of switchmen which was quickly settled. The coal strike resulted in rules by the Kansas City fuel control committee limiting all office hours to 9 to 4 daily. With a large movement of hay to market, together with a heavy shipping demand, considerable difficulty was encountered in observing the fuel saving regulations. There was some nervous buying of hay on account of fears of a railroad strike in sympathy with the walkout of miners. Settlement of the coal strike will tend to make the position of the market healthier.

Snow and sleet in the Southwest have reduced the availability of fields and of wheat for pasturage purposes and forced the feeding of livestock which had subsisted on grass. This means increased hay consumption in the Southwest. In Kansas sleet and snow also interrupted the movement of hay and other products from farms, but this will not tell for some weeks in the receipts.

J. D. Cole, former president of the National Hay Association, represented the Kansas City branch of the Horse Publicity Association at its banquet in Chicago last week. The local branch, which is being liberally supported by hay dealers and others, is making progress in developing into an influential organization. Mr. Cole brought a favorable report as to the enthusiam which prevailed at the Chicago gathering. Kansas City hay dealers are leading in developing the association's branch organization here.

"Prairie hay is in a strong position," declared J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co. "While Kansas City has witnessed a heavy movement of hay, with the November arrivals the largest on record, the proportion of prairie in the offerings was extremely small. In the prairie hay districts of Kansas and Oklahoma, from which states Kansas City draws the bulk of its offerings of the wild hay, the car situation is still acute. The record movement of hay was largely the result of freer car supplies in Colorado and in the alfalfa producing sections of Kansas. Of course, there is a large amount of prairie hay in the country, the crop this year having been heavy, but shippers are unable to obtain equipment. My advices from the interior show that some shippers have not obtained cars in forty days, and in instances even longer. Demand for prairie is active and out of proportion compared with the volume of receipts to this market. Stock yards, feeders and local buyers are taking considerable prairie. Unless a freer movement soon materializes, further advances, at least continued strength on the present level of prices, may be anticipated."

While hay does not figure extensively in international trade, it is essential for dealers in that commodity to give serious consideration to the extraordinary depression reported in foreign exchange rates. Depression in foreign exchange is adverse to the export of cotton, hogs, lumber and other commodities which have a close relationship to hay. Foreign exchange depression, in fact, is adverse to general business, because it acts as a barrier against foreign buying, which has been a vital factor in American prosperity in recent years. When the live stock, dairy, cotton, steel and other interests begin to feel the effect of depression in foreign exchange generally, they will find the prices of what they produce on the downgrade owing to reduced competition. This already has happened in cattle and hog markets. Exchange is so depress that it now requires about nine E lish pounds to pay for a ton of alfa at $36, compared with a little m than seven under the normal basis English exchange. Italian and Fren exchange rates are so depressed t the franc is quoted at hardly half value prior to the war, while the It ian lire are even cheaper. Hay is clo ly related with general prosperity, a low exchange rates will eventually fect this market unless there is a gr change for the better, which is not n in prospect.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Frank P. Brown of the E. A. Kna Co. is home confined to his bed with attack of grippe. Hope he soon will out again.

Noah J. Peterson of Stuart, Ne was a visitor on the market this we

Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa are light on account of t weather conditions in the country. L of snow. Had a heavy fall of sn yesterday and snowy today.

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

The hay market was an active o last week and prices advanced $1@2 ton on the week's trading. The co try was not loading on account of sc city of labor and shortage of cars w unfavorable weather also contributi its share towards keeping hay from t Chicago terminal. Very little prai hay moving of any kind and only very few cars from Illinois. Straw being kept well cleaned up and the mand is equally keen for this produ

Due to the large number of cat here at the International Stock Sh last week, there was an unprecedent demand for hay of all kind at the Uni Stock Yards.

Louis Livingston & Co., 4000 S. H sted Street, Chicago, Ill., members the Chicago Board of Trade, operate wholesale and retail business in gra hay and feed. They have priv trackage, ample warehouses and f facilities justifying the nice business t firm enjoys.

Grasses, straw, moss, seeds and oth farm products coupled with the inge ity of C. J. Berg of Tigerton, Wis., co bined to produce an exhibit which tracted considerable praise from vi tors at the Grain Exhibit of the Int national Livestock Show last week. M Berg presented a farm home scene ft. long by 5 ft. high, made entir from the above home grown articles.

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HAY and ALFALFA MEAL
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CHICAGO

Hay Markets

DES MOINES, IA.

ec. 6.—On account of the car situation eipts very light. Market closed higher the week. No. 1 upland, $22. No. 1 thy, $25.

DETROIT.

ec. 6.—The hay market is firm at an ance of $1 over the prices of last week. eipts have been falling below the needs onsumers and there is an active de- d for everything that comes to hand. ada is not helping this market and igan receipts are held up by scarcity ars. Straw is scarce and higher. Quote: 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and t mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, 0@28; No. 3 timothy, $26.50@27; No. 1 ed, $27.50@28; No. 1 clover, $27.50@28.

BUFFALO.

c. 6.—There was no change in the ket here. Offerings are light and every- holding on to get all there is in it. farmer has plenty of hay but is always ing for a little more money. No. 1 was ed at $28@29; No. 2, $26@27, and No. 3@25. Straw, nominally $13.

OMAHA.

c. 6.—Receipts of prairie hay light, and the demand being good it has caused better grades of hay to go higher. Al- receipts good, and prices steady. Oat wheat straw remains steady.

1 upland prairie hay, $24@25; No. 2 nd prairie hay, $19@22; No. 3 upland ie hay, $14@17; No. 1 midland prairie $23@24; No. 2 midland prairie hay, 22; No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $18@19; 2 lowland prairie hay, $13@15; No. 3 nd prairie hay, $10@11; choice al- , $32@33; No. 1 alfalfa, $30@31; stand- alfalfa, $27@29; No. 2 alfalfa, $24@25; 3 alfalfa, $19@21; oat straw, $11@12; t straw, $10@11.

MEMPHIS.

c. 6.—Firmness prevails in hay and nd is picking up some, although busi- continues light. Receipts, especially falfa, continue very light. Handlers of atter say they are finding it very diffi- to get shipments, and that it is not so the matter of price as it is scarcity. uations for it are almost nominal, al- gh some No. 1 and standard sold today 8, while a car of Colorado standard at $38.50. Alfalfa meal is extremely e and high. Because of car scarcity hortage is expected to get worse. Re- s of timothy and other kinds are also No. 1 sold at $34, while Indiana in transit was offered at $35.

PITTSBURGH.

c. 6.—Receipts of hay were almost as large last week as they were the previous, there being a total of 1,536 bulletined by Supt. O. C. Alexander e local exchange. This amount, how- was about 300 tons under the receipts he same period a year ago. The et is strong, with all arrivals of good timothy being accepted at higher s. Enough other hay is arriving to the demand, which is limited owing e fact that the weather is still open attle are having no trouble in finding re here and there. Good green clover No. 1 clover mixed hay are finding a sale, but plenty of other grades are nd at this time. Quotations follow: timothy, $31@31.50; standard, $29.50 No. 2 timothy, $28@28.50; No. 3 tim- $26@27; No. 1 light clover mixed, $30 0; No. 1 clover mixed, $31.50@32; clover mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover, 2.50; No. 2 clover, $26@29.

grades of straw are in good demand e receipts are light. Quotations have advanced 50 cents a ton in the last days, prices being as follows: No. 1 $13.50@14; No. 2 oats, $13@13.50; No. at, $12.50@13; No. 2 wheat, $12@12.50; rye, $13@13.50; No 2 rye, $12.50@13.

BOSTON.

. 6.—Receipts of hay during the past were somewhat heavier as compared he previous week, and on account of ck of demand from buyers during the there is a slight increase in the ac- ation which receivers find it difficult ve. It is a generally dull and un- factory market with buyers looking ices to show a further decline. No. thy hay in large bales is quoted un- ed from last week, $34 per ton being ide quotation for the bulk of the of- s. Small bales are unchanged at $31 No. 2 timothy hay is held steady at 1 for large and $29 for small bales. Eastern is lower at $29@31 and No. tern at $27@28. No. 3 hay also lower 6@27. Clover mixed is quoted at for alsike, and $26@28 for red. Fine

OMAHA, NEB.

The McCUNE-MOORE Co.
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hay ranges at $25@27. Receipts for the week ending December 6th were: Local, 141 cars. Export, 2 cars.

A quiet market for rye straw with choice rye quoted at $15@16 per ton. Oat straw, a shade firmer at $14@15. Receipts for the week ending December 6th were: Local, 3 cars.

DULUTH.

Dec. 6.—Operators in the hay market experienced an active period during the last week. Receipts were on a more liberal scale and there was a place to put everything that came in. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining cars for making hay shipments. Prices were advanced $1 all around as follows:

Timothy, No. 1, $25@26: No. 2, $23@24; mixed timothy, No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $16@20; prairie, No. 1, $23@24: No. 2, $21@22; No. 3, $16@18; midland, No. 1, $17@18; No. 2, $11@13; straw, rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

ST. JOSEPH.

Dec. 6.—All grades of hay were in good demand the past week, especially alfalfa, receipts of which were fair, and selling at top prices. No. 1 timothy hay was selling high, but receipts are very light, owing to shortage of cars. With a good run of receipts, the outlook is encouraging for still higher prices, in view of the fact that practically every car is picked up rapidly, and receipts are not enough to satisfy the demand. Nominal quotations follow:

Prairie, choice, $24@24.50; prairie, No. 1, $23@23.50; prairie, No. 2, $21.50@22; prairie, No. 3, $18@20; midland, No. 1, $17.50@20; midland, No. 2, $15@16; alfalfa, choice, $35@35.50; alfalfa, No. 1, $33.50@34.50; alfalfa, standard, $30@33; alfalfa, No. 2, $26.50@29; alfalfa, No. 3, $22@25.50; timothy, No. 1, $26.50@27; timothy, standard, $25@26; timothy, No. 2, $24@25; timothy, No. 3, $20@23; clover light mixed, No. 1, $26.50@27; clover light mixed No. 2, $22@24.50; clover, No. 1, $26@27.50; clover, No. 2, $22@24; straw, $10@11.

CINCINNATI.

Dec. 9.—The local hay situation presents no material change from last week's review, and the strong tone and highest prices of the crop established last week were fully maintained. A disappointing factor, however, was the light movement, and apparent unwillingness on the part of farmers and shippers to take advantage of the prevailing high quotations and trading as a result was of small volume. Choice hay of any description was in urgent demand and when shipped via Panhandle and properly baled commanded a premium. Timothy, especially was wanted, and low grades sold well and within a narrower range from the best. Timothy and mixed advanced 50c, clover $1.50, and local alfalfa $2 per ton.

No. 1 timothy, $31; standard timothy, $30.50@31; No. 2 timothy, $29.50@30.50; No. 3 timothy, $28@29; threshed timothy, $18@21; light clover mixed, $30.50@31; No. 1 clover mixed, $30@30.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $28@30; No. 1 clover, $35@36.50; No. 2 clover, $30@32; sample, grassy, $24@27; No. 1 western alfalfa, $40@41; No. 1 local alfalfa, $37@38; standard alfalfa, $36@37; No. 2 local alfalfa, $33@35; wheat straw, $10@11; rye straw, $11@12; oat straw, $10@11.

MILWAUKEE.

Dec. 6.—The hay market stands steady and unchanged. Receipts continue moderate as does the demand. Neither are very pressing or large. Current quotations are:

Choice timothy, $28.25@28.50; No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $24@25; light clover mixed, $24@26; red top and timothy mixed, $24@26; marsh feeding, $14@15; packing, $10.50@11.50; rye straw, $12@13; oat straw, $11.50@12.50.

KANSAS CITY.

Dec. 6.—Unusual srength continued in the market for hay in Kansas City this week. Advances were almost general. Prairie rose $1.50 to $4, alfalfa advanced 50c to $1, and timothy and clover mixed were up 50c to $1.50 per ton. Receipts show a slight falling off amounting to 832 cars, compared with 1,136 last week and 574 a year ago. Car shortage is tightening in the West, particularly in Colorado, from which state a heavy movement of alfalfa has recently been witnessed. Buying of alfalfa continued of unprecedented volume, moving in practically all directions. Even Texas was a buyer of alfalfa. Tame hay is moving largely to the South and Southeast and in local territory. Offerings of prairie were insufficient to meet requirements of local buyers, feeders and stockyards interests. The sharpest gains occurred on the cheaper grades. Choice prairie brought up to $24.50 a ton. Straw advanced 50c, with sales up to $11.

Prairie—Choice, $24@24.50; No. 1, $23@23.50; No. 2, $21.50@22.50; No. 3, $17.50@21; packing hay, $10@12.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $17@20; No. 2, $14.50@16.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $35.50@36; No. 1, $33.50@35; standard, $30@33; No. 2, $26@29.50; No. 3, $21@25.

Timothy—No. 1, $26.50@27; standard, $25.50@26; No. 2, $22.50@25; No. 3, $20@23.

Clover mixed—Light, $26.50@27; No. 1, $25.50@26; No. 2, $20@24.50.

Clover—No. 1, $24@26.50; No. 2, $16@23.50.

Straw, $10.50@11.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Dec. 6.—Quote hay prices for the Twin cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$27.00	$26.50@27.00
No. 2	26.00	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22.00	21.00@23.00
No. 1 clover mixed	24.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	23.00	21.00@22.00
No. 1 clover	24.00	23.00@24.00
No. 2	21.50	22.00@23.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	25.50	24.00@26.00
No. 2	24.50	21.50@23.50
No. 3	20.00	18.00@21.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	25.50	24.00@26.00
No. 2	24.50	21.50@23.50
No. 3	20.00	18.00@21.00
No. 1 upland	27.50	25.00@26.00
No. 2	26.00	25.00@25.50
No. 3	23.00	21.00@22.50
Sample prairie	18.00	.....
No. 1 midland	23.50	21.00@22.00
No. 2	19.50	16.00@18.00
Sample midland	18.00	.....
Packing	12.00	10.50@12.50
No. 1 rye straw	12.00	12.00@12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.00	12.50@13.00
No. 1 wheat straw	11.00	11.50@12.50
No. 1 alfalfa	33.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	32.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	31.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa	23.00	.....

MONTREAL.

Dec. 5.—The local market is firm under comparatively light receipts, sales of carlots of No. 2 being reported at $24@25, but the latter figure is said to be for carlots from the north shore, equal to No. 1 grade. Very little of this class of hay, however, is found in last season's crop, except in certain districts above mentioned. Large supplies of hay from the 1919 crop are still in farmers' hands, the latter being in no great hurry to market it. At this time last year a large percentage of the 1918 crop has been marketed at very little higher prices than those at present ruling.

The receipts of baled hay last week were 3,936 bales, against 7,267 bales for the same week last year.

There is no particular change in the hay market, the receipts keeping light for the season, and the majority of sales of No. 2 are reported at $24, although an occasional car, which the buyer imagines is a little better than the average No. 2 grade, brings $25. No. 3 is quoted at $22@23, and clover $21@22 per ton in carlots. We quote: No. 2 timothy, $24@25; No. 3 timothy, $22@23; clover, $21@22.—Trade Bulletin.

NEW YORK.

Dec. 5.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week (7 days)	5,494	410
Receipts last week (5 days)	3,670	190
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	59,315	4,640
Receipts same time last year	80,585	4,640

Receipts of hay have increased at all harbor points, trade quiet and market has eased off at least $1 a ton on most grades and market closes barely steady at quotations. The removal of the N. Y. Central embargo enabled shippers to load a fair amount of hay, but with the placing of the embargo again—probably due to coal conservation rather than an accumulation of shipments—and the end of boat traffic on the Hudson river our market may strengthen again, dependent very largely on the railroad situation. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$ @35.00	$33.00@34.00
No. 2 hay	31.00@33.00	31.00@32.00
No. 3 hay	29.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
Shipping hay	27.00@29.00	25.00@28.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00
No. 1 clover mixed	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
No. 2 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00

Straw—No 1 rye, $14@15; No. 2, $13; No. 1 oat, $15; No. 1 wheat, $12.

Effective Dec. 1, the Lehigh Valley placed an embargo on Pier 66, N. Y. Effective Dec. 3, the N. Y. C. placed an embargo on 33rd St., 36th St., 60th St., 130th St., Melrose Junction, Claremont Park, Port Morris and Inwood stations.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Dec. 6.—Firm. No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29; No. 1 light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 1 mixed, $28@28.50.

SEATTLE.

Dec. 1.—Eastern Washington timothy mixed, $36@37; double compressed, $40; alfalfa, $32; straw, $16@17; Puget Sound, $31.

SPOKANE.

Dec. 1.—Alfalfa, $30 ton, $28 carload; timothy, $40 a ton; $38 carload.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 6.—The market is firm on the more desirable grades of timothy, mixed and No. 1 clover hay, of which sorts the daily receipts are runing light, while demand is fairly good for the top grades. Ordinary, low grade and damaged hay is in ample supply and when a buyer for such can be found, he invariably names his own terms.

Straw is selling rather sparingly, the business in this commodity being principally of a jobbing character. Prices unchanged. We quote: No. 1 timothy, nominal, $32.50; standard timothy, $31@31.50; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31; No. 3 timothy, $27.50@29.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $29.50@30.50 No. 2 light clover mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $25@27; No. 1 clover, nominal, $31; No. 2 clover, nominal, $29; sample hay, $18@23; No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 6.—Demand for hay is fair to good, with receipts light and stocks light. Dealers are of the opinion that prices are running high, and are not willing to stock much hay on the present market.

Quotations are baled, carlots, No. 1 timothy, $31.50 a ton; No. 2, $30; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2, $29; No. 1 mixed, $31; No. 2, $29; wheat and oat straw, $12; rye straw, $13.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 6.—The market for hay is firm under light offerings of desirable qualities which are in good request. Straw is also firm with supplies well cleaned up.

Timothy hay—Choice, $34; No. 1, $33; No. 2, $30@31; No. 3, $27@28. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $30@31: No. 1 mixed, $27@28. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $14@14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13

NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 6.—No. 1 timothy hay offered at $34@35; No. 2 from $32@33, and No. 3 at $31.

NASHVILLE.

Dec. 8.—Hay was in moderate demand last week. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $34; No. 2 timothy, $32; No. 1 clover, $32; No. 2 clover, $30; alfalfa, $38@40.

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 6—The receipts of hay have been light for the past week, with offerings barely sufficient to supply the local requirements, while shippers also were in the market. Prices are firm, but generally unchanged, as follows: Timothy, No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $24@25; threshed, $20@23; clover mixed, light, No. 1, $30@33; No. 2, $27@29; heavy clover mixed, No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31; clover hay, No. 1, $37@39; No. 2, $35@37; alfalfa, choice, $40@41; No. 1, $38@39; standard, $36@37; No. 2, $33@35; prairie hay, choice, $26@27; No. 1, $24@25; standard, $23@24; No. 2, $21@22; straw, $10 per ton, on track.

CHICAGO.

Dec. 8.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Dec. 6, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Dec.6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
Total receipts	5,622	4,634	4,715
Total shipments ...	315	211	470
Rcpts. since Jan. 1..	223,249	217,627	298,356
Shpts. since Jan. 1..	5,937	41,010	83,316

The hay market continues strong in spite of the larger receipts for the week. The fact is that no matter what volume now comes in it is quickly absorbed and is not sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Indeed, receipts have been running too light for the city's consumption for the past 30 days, with the result that feed stores and consumers alike are living from "hand to mouth" with no surplus stock accumulating. A condition like this gives an active and reliable market and the trade have no hesitancy in advising shipments of all grades of hay and straw. Advices say that country loading continues normal, so there is no likelihood of any mmediate marked increase in receipts. However, these are almost war values, and any one having hay or straw should ship it now if they can possibly do so. Quote Monday as follows:

Timothy—Standard, $30@31; No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@30; No. 3, $26@28; sample, $24@27; thresh, $18@24.

Clover—No. 1 light clover mixed, $30@32; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@30; clover, $28@32.

Alfalfa—$30@39.

Prairie—Kans., Okla., Neb., Mo., $25@30; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $20@22; Ill., Ind., Wis. and N. W., $16@25; feeding, $18@21; packing, $12@15.

Straw—Rye, $14@15; oat, $13@14; wheat, $12@13.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 5.—Conditions in the hay market are unchanged from last week. Receipts continue light; prices steady. Car situation is tight and dealers see higher markets in the future unless conditions change materially. No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 light, mixed, $28; No. 1 clover, $30 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Dec. 5.—Receipts of hay have increased recently both by water and on Government account by rail. Practically no cars, however, are being given for other than Government shipments. This causes untold trouble, as country trade is brisk and orders placed for shipment into the interior are impossible.

The continued dry weather, with the heavy cold north winds, have started many to feeding their stock as well as causing holders of hay to refuse to sell their holdings until such time as they are sure of rains. Naturally this causes a decided firmness in the hay market and with few exceptions the quotations on hay are higher. This does not do many holders much good as they cannot make shipments owing to the scarcity of cars.

Fancy wheat and red oat hay and alfalfa are in demand and have sold during the week at top quotations. Alfalfa, especially that from the river districts, is in demand for rabbit feed, now an appreciable consumption. Quote: Fancy wheat hay (light 5-wire bales), $24@26; No. 1 wheat or wheat and oat hay, $21@25; No. 2, $20@22; choice tame oat hay, $23@26; other, $20@23; wild oat hay, $19@22; barley hay, $19@23; alfalfa hay, $21@26; stock hay, $16@19; No. 1 barley straw, 50@80c per bale.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the we ekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of th e country for the week ending Dec. 6:

	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
CORN—						
No. 3 mixed	.142 @146	145 @151	146 @155	141 @150	142 @143	
No. 4 mixed	.138 @143	141 @147	143 @145	134 @139	139 @140	
No. 5 mixed	.135 @140	....	....	135 @147	....	
No. 3 yellow	.145½@150	149 @152	....	.....	148 @150	141½@145
No. 4 yellow	.140½@146½	143 @147	147 @149	136 @151	143 @148	139 @142
No. 5 yellow	.138½@142½	137 @141	143 @145	135 @137½	142 @145	138 @140½
No. 3 white	.142 @145¼	147 @151	150 @153	142 @145	135 @145	142 @144
No. 4 white	.139½@142½	142 @146	....	134 @138	....	139 @141½
No. 45 white	.135½@140	....	....	130 @133	....	....
OATS—						
No. 2 white	78¾@ 82	....	75½@ 78½	....	79 @ 82	77½@ 79½
No. 3 white	74¾@ 81¾	79 @ 81½	75 @ 77	74½@ 77½	77 @ 82	77½@ 79
No. 4 white	76 @ 79½	78 @ 80	76 @ 76½	74 @ 76½	77 @ 81½	....

Minneapolis: No. 3 yellow, $1.48@1.51; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.42@1.47. Oats—No. 2 white, 72½@78¼c; No. 3 white, 72@77¾c; No. 4 white, 69@76¼c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS		
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May	July.
Nov. rg..	126¾-141	122½-135⅜	122¾-133⅞	122 -133¾	70 -74½	73¾-77¾	69¾-74¾
Prev. rg.	116⅝-173	119¼-124	115 -125¼	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Nov. 24..	131 -133	126¼-128	126 -127½	125 -126⅜	72 -73	75⅝-76½	72⅜-73
Nov. 25..	132⅜-133¾	128 -129⅞	127¼-129⅞	126¾-128	72⅞-73½	76¼-77	73 -73¾
Nov. 26..	132⅝-134⅛	128⅝-130¼	128¼-130	127½-129¼	73⅛-74	76½-77	73¼-73⅞
Nov. 28..	134¼-137¾	130⅝-133⅞	129⅜-133¼	129¼-132¾	73⅝-74½	76¾-77¾	74 -74¾
Nov. 29..	135 -139⅝	131 -135	130 -133⅞	130 -133¾	73⅜-74½	76⅜-77⅝	73⅛-74¾
Dec. 1..	136¾-138¾	133 -134⅝	131¼-133⅝	131¼-132⅞	73⅞-75¼	77 -78	73¾-74¾
Dec. 2..	138¼-141⅝	134 -137¾	132½-135½	132⅛-135½	75½-77⅞	77⅞-80½	74⅜-76⅝
Dec. 3..	139½-143½	135⅜-140¼	132⅞-135⅞	132 -136½	76½-78	78¾-80½	75 -77
Dec. 4..	138¾-141	135 -137¾	131⅞-134½	131⅜-134	76⅛-77⅛	78½-79⅝	74¾-76
Dec. 5..	138 -139¾	134 -136⅜	131⅞-134	131 -133	75¾-76⅞	78⅝-79⅝	74⅞-75¾
Dec. 6..	138 -140	134 -136½	131¾-134	1307⅛-133⅛	76 -77¼	78½-80⅛	74¾-76⅛
Week—							
Dec. 6..	136¾-143½	133 -140¼	131¼-135⅞	1307⅛-136½	737⅛-78	77 -80½	73¾-77

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PROVISION STOCKS.

The following is a collation by John Tredwell & Co. of the official report of stocks of provisions in store at Chicago on dates indicated, and also the combined stocks in store at Chicago, Milwaukee, South Omaha, South St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and East St. Louis, on same dates:

	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.
Pork—			
Mess, new	2,635	1,272	419
Mess, old	20	141	5,025
Other	26,528	23,470	43,185
Total bbls.	29,183	24,883	48,629
Lard—			
P. S.,new	5,533,106	3,235,571	7,988,676
P. S., old	7,914,049	10,504,820	8,789,363
Other	6,220,275	13,551,681	22,946,243
Total lbs.	19,667,430	27,292,072	39,724,282
Dry Salt—			
Sh. ribs	329,036	2,425,824	1,492,421
Sh. clears	3,287,445	4,939,565	437,594
Ex. clears	854,622	1,373,320	4,251,385
Ex. ribs	209,489	178,177	175,162
Fat backs	5,250,134	4,218,714	9,729,185
Shoulders	2,589,096	2,235,159	2,009,707
Bellies	19,849,358	25,143,255	10,655,414
Other cuts	29,859,219	22,530,085	32,230,051
Total lbs.	62,228,399	63,044,099	60,980,919
Pickled—			
Hams	23,064,409	21,664,371	22,845,291
Sk. hams	11,680,703	12,244,945	9,898,497
Picnics	3,811,465	4,956,914	3,892,449
Shoulders	170,547	329,548	172,555
Bellies	4,539,267	6,080,483	4,121,348
Total lbs.	43,266,391	45,275,261	40,930,140
Total cuts	105,494,791	108,319,360	101,911,059

	Dec. 1, 1917.	Dec. 1, 1916.	Dec. 1, 1914.
Mess pork	19,758	2,663	30,496
All lard	20,702,309	30,990,194	6,308,500
Short ribs	2,235,645	12,572,874	2,909,675
D. S. meats	38,527,048	44,986,879	22,796,068
Total cuts	68,524,889	93,518,964	58,851,207

Changes during the month of November:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Pork	+ 4,300	— 7,253	— 6,779
Lard	—7,624,642	+11,312,651	+ 690,638
Short ribs	—2,096,788	— 4,296,740	+1,160,233
D. S. meats	— 815,700	+ 3,076,324	+6,618,961
Total	—2,824,569	+ 4,677,185	+6,162,297

Changes in contract provisions for last half of November:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Mess pork	— 277	— 569	— 1,081
P. S. lard	+ 601,186	+ 674,620	+2,596,968
Short ribs	— 552,738	—1,270,782	+1,541,167
Extra clears	— 172,376	— 199,546	+2,008,832

Lard decrease is in the refined, which might indicate in the present light stocks of this kind with decreased refining, lack of immediate shipping requirements; also that lard has been moving especially for export following the longshoremen's strike.

COMBINED STOCKS STATEMENT.

In making this statement, except in the report on mess pork, the final three figures are omitted:

	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.
Mess pork, new	2,900	1,765	1,666
Mess pork, old	91	171	5,062
Other pork	34,887	32,768	69,619
Total lbs.	37,878	34,704	76,347
P. S. lard, new	8,428	6,336	13,272
P. S. lard, old	7,914	10,505	9,124
Other lard	12,056	20,696	33,291
Total lbs	28,399	37,537	5[illegible]
Dry Salt—			
Short ribs	496	4,202	[illegible]
Short clears	5,061	10,223	[illegible]
Extra clears	3,262	3,964	[illegible]
Extra ribs	751	1,552	[illegible]
Fat backs	10,413	9,400	[illegible]
Shoulders	4,232	4,697	[illegible]
Bellies	32,548	43,980	[illegible]
Other cuts	60,355	57,018	[illegible]
Total lbs	117,118	135,036	[illegible]
Pickled—			
Hams	51,131	49,769	[illegible]
Skinned hams	26,310	29,255	[illegible]
Picnics	8,842	13,255	[illegible]
Shoulders	809	699	[illegible]
Bellies	11,955	14,921	[illegible]
Total lbs	99,046	107,899	[illegible]
Total cuts	216,165	242,935	[illegible]

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SPECIAL TOTALS.

The following show special totals on stocks on Dec. 1 of this year nam (final three figures cmitted except "mess pork" column):

	Total cuts.	D. S. meats.	Pickled meats.	Short ribs.	p
1917 ...	166,857	89,725	77,133	3,187	26
1916 ...	204,631	93,102	111,529	13,685	33
1915 ...	104,359	44,153	60,206	3,105	65
1914 ...	138,808	58,026	80,781	3,667	67
1913 ...	137,608	55,968	81,640	6,480	44

CHANGES IN NOVEMBER.

Changes for November in years nam follow, figures previous to 1916 exc ing St. Louis and East St. Louis:

	D. S. meats.	Total cuts.	Short ribs.	M. lar
1919 ...	—17,918	—26,770	— 3,706	— 9,13
1918 ...	+15,330	+14,539	— 6,387	+11,74
1917 ...	+17,345	+11,206	+ 1,222	+ 2,28
1915 ...	—15,725	—15,228	—11,758	—14,03
1914 ...	— 1,637	+ 7,140	— 1,023	— 1,11
1913 ...	— 3,097	+ 7,240	— 482	— 5,77

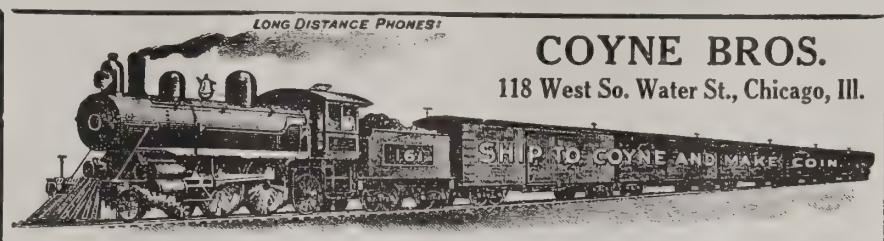
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TRADE MENTION

. E. Lindquist, a gentleman who has considerable newspaper experience, been appointed western editor of erial released by the Soil Improvet Committee.

'mong exhibitors at the Nebraska mers' Convention at Omaha were h Globe Machinery & Supply Co. of Moines; the Cuthbert Co., Minnepis; Trapp Gohr Donovan Co., ha; and Calumet Steel Posts.

he Weller Mfg. Co., Chicago, is sendout to its friends and customers were former recipients of their ndar pad and stand, a new calendar for 1920. This is very useful, and easant reminder of this progressive . It will keep the many friends customers daily reminded of the ty of the Weller Mfg. Co. to serve.

C. Hudson, advertising manager of Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Lamar, Colo., recently accepted the ion of copy chief for the Conner rtising Agency of Denver, Colo. continues, however, to handle the rtising for the Denver Alfalfa Mill, e items frequently appear in our fa and feed columns; and we may et the same peppy line of news and crop advice from this source.

M. Davis is president of the Mono-Builders, Inc., contractors and enrs, Chicago, Ill. He has had broad rience as well as excellent training is equipped with full knowledge e requirements of elevators and , in which lines of work the firm specialize. They have just come a 40,000-bu. concrete elevator of ins, absolutely up-to-date in every cular for the Farmers' Coöperative f Defiance, Ohio. Associated with Davis are several experienced conors, including C. W. Beyers of Point, Ind.; Capt. Perry Dickles, nville, Ill.; Edison Kipp of the Construction Co., Chicago.

The Gutta Percha Rubber and Mfg. Co., 301 West Randolph Street, Chicago, reports a fine demand for their brands of rubber belting so widely used in our field, "Mohawk" and "Special Elevator." They urge, as manufacturers naturally desirous of serving old friends and making new customers, that belting orders be placed early, for their factories are still somewhat behind on deliveries. They are, however, giving special attention to rush orders on breakdowns, where the elevator must have immediate delivery; but it is only good judgment to go over your belting carefully, examining weak spots and order new belting before the breakdown actually occurs.

The report of the 26th annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n is now off the press, delay having been experienced due to labor conditions, both linotype operators and pressmen having contributed their share towards the labor turmoil. The book comprises 360 pages, and in addition to a most complete report of the convention proceedings the volume contains information that makes its possession of value to all engaged in the hay business. The Constitution and By-laws, Trade and Trade Rules are listed, names of the members are given and illustrations and data regarding the newer types of forage grasses, together with statistical tables, all contributing to make the work of the Association's officers worth while in every sense of the word.

Apco Feeds.

The Alfalfa Products Co., Sioux City, Ia., is the manufacturer of stock feeds that boast of no fillers in their composition. The company moreover produces a long list of feeds suitable to the varying needs of all feeders, there being a horse feed, cattle fattener, dairy feed, swine fattener, poultry feed, etc. All the feeds contain alfalfa as a base, and this is scientifically blended with such ingredients as corn, barley, tankage, gluten feed, molasses, etc. The APCO feeds were developed after several years of experiments, and it now is claimed that just the requisite amount each of protein, carbohydrates, fiber and fat is contained in each feed to promote the rapid and healthy growth of livestock.

Stocks of all kinds eat this feed with a relish; there is no waste as when feeding whole grain—each ounce is eaten; and feeders will be wise to acquaint themselves with these feeds which are perfectly balanced in every way. A general purpose feed, the APCO Nu-Meel, a straight alfalfa feed, is a good choice for feeders who use the grains also and stock make splendid gains when so fed.

Journal of Political Economy.

Among the articles in *The Journal of Political Economy* for November are "Intensive Industrial Training Under Government Auspices in War Time," by A. B. Wolfe; "Accounting as an Administration Aid," by J. O. McKensey; "Will Prices Fall," by H. G. Moulton; and the usual notes and reviews. Published by University of Chicago Press.

THE FLY INFESTATION.

Goodman's December report includes the following on the fly infestation of western wheat, the most detailed report that has as yet appeared and supports THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER'S previous statement: "For the first time in several years the reports of Hessian fly in the fields over a wide area is reported. The infested section covers lower Michigan, western and northern Ohio, most all of Indiana and Illinois, and a small part of Missouri, and extending south into Kentucky and Tennessee. The area from which the fly is reported has about 9,000,000 acres of wheat under cultivation. In some sections the insects are said to have destroyed a great deal of the acreage. The damage by this enemy of the wheat is always the largest in the spring period when the brood, being greatly multiplied, covers the affected region. There is no method of destroying the larva cases in which the insect hibernates, and the only check upon the ravages of the spring brood is the prevalence of heavy rains about the time of emergence of the flies."

CORN OUTLOOK.

There was last week practically no change in the supply and demand condition of corn; receipts very light, and even though the industries are closed there was not enough to go around, so that cash prices continued at good premiums over the December. The future market scored a good advance. Country advices state that the farmers are delivering corn more freely, especially in Iowa, and elevators are getting full of corn, but the transportation situation is worse than ever, with no prospect of any relief. We can see no hopes of a heavy movement before January.—*W. H. Perrin & Co., Chicago.*

The annual meeting of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Ass'n will be held at Des Moines, on Dec. 11 and 12. A. Sykes of Ida Grove is president and Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines secretary of the Association. Among the speakers on the program is H. C. Wallace of *Wallace's Farmer*, who will talk about prices of live stock. Mr. Wallace has made a special study of the price question and will give a valuable talk.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Lard prices declined and closed with losses of 40 to 62½c, the latter on January, while short ribs advanced and finished with net gains of 35 to 70c, the May leading. Pork, although traded in sparingly, gained 80c on January and $1.35 on May, as compared with the finish of the previous week.

Conditions in the provision trade were adverse to wide fluctuations. Supplies of hogs were large and prices irregular. The coal strike has caused many of the small western packers to shut down and reduce active operations in some parts of the big packing institutions. There was fair speculative trading at times and a great deal of pressure on lard from eastern holders and considerable from packers. Eastern speculators have been reselling lard bought at high prices for some time past and have taken losses of 2c or more within a week. The demand from abroad has been disappointing and with the coal strike on and difficulty in holding steamers at the seaboard there has been restricted exports.

A little business has been done in refined lard for export, but lots were mostly small sized. Loose lard was sold to a moderate extent at 60 to 75c under December. There were deliveries of 200,000 lbs. of lard on December trade during the week. Leaf lard which recently was up to 29c, sold Saturday at 23c.

Under existing conditions there is little in the situation to induce large speculative buying and at the same time the selling side while attractive to some of the old-timers is not being advocated to any extent on the part of the trade in general. The make of lard is liberal yet stocks last month decreased 9,138,639 lbs., while last year they decreased 11,741,921 lbs. The total at western packing centers was 28,398,659 lbs., or 27,287,000 lbs. less than last year's.

A fair business was on in short ribs from a speculative standpoint, with the offerings not large, although at one time Cross, Roy and Saunders sold 1,000,000 lbs. January, while the buying was scattered. There was enough support most of the time to absorb the offerings and advance prices. A feature of the trading in both lard and ribs was the increased strength in May deliveries, while the January weakened as compared with it. This was due in a measure to the selling of January buying of May by speculators and others who want to get away from the cash product. With the coal supply shut off to the packing houses, so that they were unable to operate at full capacity the prospects for a large make of short ribs for January delivery are less favorable, which had a strengthening effect on values by reducing the selling pressure.

Shipping demand for dry salted meats in general was fair for the season as also was the fresh meat trade. Stocks of dry salted meats at western packing points the first of December were 117,118,253 lbs., a decrease of 17,917,000 lbs. last month, compared with an increase of 15,329,699 lbs. last year. The total was 117,118,253 lbs., compared with 156,765,949 lbs. last year and 89,725,246 lbs. two years ago. Pickled meats decreased over 8,000,000 lbs. for the month and were 99,046,452 lbs., or 504,000 lbs. less than last year. Total supplies of meats decreased 26,770,123 lbs. for the month, compared with an increase of 14,539,033 lbs. last year and large increases in the two preceding years, in the face of liberal receipts of hogs. Total stocks of all meats were 216,164,705 lbs., compared with 256,316,496 lbs. last year. There was a fair export inquiry for meats, but low rates for foreign exchange prevented business. Prospects are for a good run of hogs, although the decline in prices may check the marketing from time to time.

Range of prices in November and previous and for the week follow:

			Close—		
			Dec.6,	Nov.29,	Dec.7,
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Jan.	$35.25	$34.05	$35.00	$34.20	$48.10
Nov. rg...	25.50	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	31.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
May	34.25	32.75	34.25	32.90	45.00
Nov. rg...	34.25	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Nov.	23.95	23.37	23.50	23.87	.....
Nov. rg...	26.95	23.90	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	25.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	24.00	23.10	23.25	23.70	26.15
Nov. rg...	25.25	22.72½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	26.65	22.15	.....	.....	.....
May	24.10	23.15	23.37	23.25	25.27
Nov. rg...	23.45	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	19.15	18.60	18.90	18.55	25.55
Nov. rg...	19.00	18.10	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	20.30	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
May	19.05	18.37	18.85	18.15	24.62
Nov. rg...	19.00	17.95	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—Erratic action of the hog market was a restricting factor in the trade in provisions in Kansas City this week. Prices followed a course somewhat similar to that of hogs, rising early and closing the week with slight losses, amounting to as much as ½c. Provision interests described demand as fair to good. The East was a moderate buyer of fresh pork, and there was a moderate local business. The unsettled industrial situation limited trade in the East to an extent, and some difficulty was reported among local packing plants because of the coal shortage. The strike of switchmen in Kansas City, which threatened to force a tieup of traffic, was quickly settled. Loins were off about ¼c to ½c, with the cheaper grades generally down ½c. Dry salt and heavy smoked meats moved in liberal volume to the South, closing about ¼c off. Fractional losses were recorded in fancy hams and bacon, with demand fair. Lard and substitutes showed little change.

Stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the opening of December amounted to 36,301,700 lbs., compared with 44,494,700 lbs. a month ago and 52,038,300 a year ago.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, fat sheep and aged lambs, as compiled by the *Chicago Drovers' Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$15.10	$14.00	$ 9.40	$15.75
Previous week.	14.90	13.30	8.80	14.65
Cor. week 1918.	15.60	17.57	9.30	14.90
Cor. week 1917.	11.25	17.10	11.90	16.65
Cor. week 1916.	10.15	9.75	8.75	12.45
Cor. week 1915.	8.40	6.40	6.10	9.05
Cor. week 1914.	8.85	7.10	5.25	8.05
Cor. week 1913.	8.25	7.75	4.95	7.65
Cor. week 1912.	7.90	7.42	4.35	7.80
Cor. week 1911.	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.65	$ 9.90	$ 6.75	$10.30

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Dec. 6, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

	For	Since Oct.	Same time
Received—	week.	31, 1919.	1918.
Beef, pkgs..	.....	33	588
Pork, brls...	200	800	310
Cut meats, lbs.	1,995,000	13,850,000	15,267,000
Lard, lbs....	2,964,000	12,964,000	12,865,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs..	792	1,283	5,325
Pork, brls...	1,923	8,009	13,759
Cut meats, lbs.	26,699,000	133,739,000	107,695,000
Lard, lbs...	13,431,000	68,593,000	71,094,000

Chicago Livestock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	239,847	108,133	105,552
Preceding week	215,512	85,305	104,310
Last year	308,582	95,109	127,368
Shipments—			
Past week	23,998	44,391	17,121
Preceding week	21,787	24,005	21,177
Last year	4,622	23,280	20,071

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 6.	1918. From Oct. 27 to Dec. 7.
Chicago	983,300	1,336,300
Kansas City	272,600	496,200
South Omaha	156,300	252,400
St. Louis	321,800	375,600
S. St. Joseph	195,800	311,000
Indianapolis	96,600	202,000
Milwaukee	76,400	102,700
Cudahy	65,400	127,500
Cincinnati	111,500	103,500
Ottumwa	61,700	64,800
Cedar Rapids	51,700	75,100
Sioux City	99,900	182,000
St. Paul	122,300	212,300
Cleveland	150,900	191,200
Louisville	24,000	18,800
Wichita	18,400	76,900
Detroit	99,700	118,000
Nebraska City	22,500	32,100
Fort Worth	28,600	77,500
Oklahoma City	21,100	69,600
Above and all others.	3,480,000	5,110,000
For the week	847,000	1,097,000
Preceding week	674,000	897,000

Weights are reported as follows: 235, 202, 300, 215, 290, 200, 230, 225½, 211, 193, 226. Reports of quality: Seven "good," two "fair" and one "good mixed."

Summary of Livestock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets. Leading markets as compiled by the *Daily Drovers' Journal* follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$14.60	$14.35	$14.60	$14.40	$14.00	$13.55
K. City	14.70	14.40	15.00	14.65	14.35	13.85
Omaha	14.75	14.35	14.60	14.20	13.75	13.50
St.Louis	14.75	14.40	14.55	14.45	14.10	13.80
St. Joe.	14.75	14.40	14.90	14.25	14.10	13.50
Sx. City	14.25	14.00	14.25	14.00	13.50	13.40
St. Paul	13.90	13.70	13.75	13.60	13.35	13.10
Ind'polis	13.60	14.10	14.40	14.00	13.90	13.40
Buffalo	14.75	14.60	15.00	15.00	14.75	14.25
Pittsb'g	15.25	15.00	15.00	14.60	14.25	14.00
Clevel'd	14.15	14.15	14.65	14.50	14.50	13.75
L'sville	13.75	13.90	13.90	14.00	13.75	13.50
H. top..	$15.25	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$14.75	$14.25
L. top..	13.60	13.70	13.75	13.60	13.35	13.10
Av. top	14.40	14.30	14.55	14.30	14.00	13.55
Wk. ago	13.40	13.15	13.30	Hol.	13.60	13.90
Gain	$ 1.00	$ 1.15	$ 1.25	$.....	$ .40	$.....
Loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30

Cattle prices in leading markets declined last week under excessive offerings and closed as follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$12.25@20.75	$6.50@13.50
Kansas City	9.50@18.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.60	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Sheep and lambs made good advances, although failing to hold the extreme gain. The close was as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$13.25@16.25	$7.00@11.00
Kansas City	8.60@16.50	4.00@11.00
Omaha	8.75@15.50	4.25@11.25
St. Louis	8.50@15.00	4.00@10.70
St. Joseph	8.75@14.75	3.50@ 9.00
East Buffalo	8.60@14.60	3.40@10.00
Pittsburgh	9.00@14.70	4.35@ 9.35
Louisville	8.50@13.50	3.75@ 8.75
Cleveland	8.25@14.00	3.40@ 8.75

Cash Meats.

On Monday there was a fair trade in hog products with a feeling of weakness notable in the market. Little interest was displayed in mess pork until late in the day. Quotations as of Dec. 8 follow:

M. pork, new	$43.50@.....
Lard, round lots	22.90@23.00
Neutral, No. 1	26.25@26.50
Neutral, No. 2	25.25@25.50
Shortrib sides	19.00@20.00

	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	20¼	@20½	24 @24¼
12-14 lbs.	20	@20¼	23½@23¾
14-16 lbs.	19½	@19¾	23¼@23½
18-20 lbs.	19¼	@19½	23 @23¼
Skinned hams	18	@21	17½@21½
Picnics	16	@18¼	16 @20
Bellies	21½	@25	22½@27½
Pork loins	26½	@27½	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	18½-19	Hams	28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks.	20 -25	Sk. hams	25 -25½
Crl. Bellies	20½-21¼	Picnics	22 -22½
Rib Bellies	20¼-21	E. S. Sides	21¾-22
E. S. R. Sds.	19½-20	Sh. Cl. Sds.	24 -24¼
S. Cl. Sides	20¾-21	E. S. C. Sds.	21¾-22
E. S. C. Sds.	19½-20	Rough Sides	21¾-22¼
Plates, reg.	16¾-17	B'kfast Bac.	32½-33
Butts	16⅞-17		

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Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Hog prices were the down grade part of the week, v the top prices on Saturday $13.55, a of $1.05 from Monday and 40c be the previous Saturday. The aver Saturday was $13.30, a loss of 40c the week and $1 from Monday. An vance early in the week in the fac large receipts was about all lost the average for the week was against $13.30 the previous week, $1 last year and $17.40 two years Shippers were good buyers and v mainly responsible for the adva early in the week.

Prices had a comparatively nar range between the high and the each day. The coal strike was an portant factor in regulating the o ations of local and nearby pack while eastern packers were said t better supplied. The largest run o ceipts since March 1, 239,847, wa depressing factor, although they pared with 308,582 last year. H packing grades were 20 to 50c l and showed most of the decline, w selected butchers' hogs lost 35 to and mixed and medium butchers sho the smallest loss of all.

Average weight of hogs for the v was 221 lbs., against 222 lbs. the vious week, and 223 lbs. last y Packers bought 217,300 hogs for week, against 186,200 the previous v and 268,600 last year. Armour 38,200; Swift, 46,100; Wilson, 22 and Morris, 22,000. The twenty kets had 883,800 hogs for the w against 985,600 the previous week 1,166,000 last year. For the yea date they have received 33,126,700 h

As the International Live Stock S was on last week there was unusua terest in cattle and sheep. Cattle ceipts were nearly up to the high ord mark, arrivals here being 108 compared with 195,109 last year. seven markets had 332,000, or 2 more than the previous week and less than last year, while the ru twenty markets was 430,000, comp with 420,900 the previous week and 700 last year. Despite the big yearlings sold at a new high l $20.75. Prices on a majority of c were lowered with the quality on whole somewhat poorer, the best gr maintaining a better level than poorer, medium grades being off 5 75c, while others were $1 to $1.50 lo Average price of beef steers for week was $15.10, or 20c higher than previous week and 50c under last y Butchers' stock lost 50 to 75c with ners and cutters 25c lower, selling l ly at $5.50 to $6 with the average $ or 15c lower than the previous w the entire range being $5 to $ Butchers' stock averaged $8.20, or lower for the week with the range to $16, the latter for choice hei Western range cattle were 25 to lower, with receipts 22,500, or 500 than the previous week and 8,50 excess of last year. The range $7.50 to $15.00.

Stockers and feeders were 50c t lower at the extreme with the t lighter and supplies liberal. Not were bought above $12 and $12.25, the average $9, compared with $9.90 previous week and $12.80, the hig weekly average on record.

An advance of 75c to $1 was n in lambs with a reaction later, and close 25 to 30c lower. The range the week was $15.75, or $1.10 hi than the previous week, compared $14.90 last year. Sheep averaged $ against $8.80 the previous week. $9.30 last year. Top prices on s were $10.35 and range $8.50 to $1 while lambs ranged at $15.25 to $1 The twenty markets had 155,800, aga 93,800 the previous week and 15 last year. Chicago had 112,400, aga 126,300 last year.

Estimated receipts at Chicago this week are: cattle, 100,000; hogs, 230,000; sheep, 105,000. Arrivals last year were: cattle, 108,703; hogs, 229,076; sheep, 258.

Kansas City Livestock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—Weakness prevailed this week in the trade in cattle and calves, while lambs advanced. The action of cattle indicated that this stock is in the weakest position, although the pressure of hogs which packers exerted at every opportunity did not seem encouraging to the maintenance of prices on porkers. The cattle and sheep market reached the highest point of the season, with profitable results to feeders.

The slide in hogs was about as erratic as expressed in recent months. Early advances sent the market to a top of $15. This was followed a slump to a top of $13.85 on Monday, the final prices being fully 50c lower than the week. The daily average and top prices here continued above the Chicago market, owing to the shortage in local supplies. This shortage is expected to continue through the winter. The average weight of droves for the week is figured at 240 lbs. Pigs were weak, closing at $11@13. Feeder pigs cannot be shipped as consistently as in the periods of milder weather, hence the lower range of quotations as compared with finished hogs. Receipts decreased, owing in part to unfavorable weather. The arrivals were about half the total of a year ago, when the market was experiencing enormous liquidation due to nervousness following the armistice. The 48-hour strike of local switchmen a week ago also checked the movement of hogs as well as of cattle and sheep.

In the cattle market prices receded 25c to $1.25. Steers lost 75c to $1.25. Very large supplies of fed cattle at Chicago had a weakening influence here. Unfavorable shipping conditions removed much competition from stocker and feeder buyers and naturally had a bearish effect. The bulk of steers was $18, but the bulk of sales ranged between $9 and $14. Cows sold up to $11 and down to $5. Veal calves made a liberal showing, selling up to $16.50. Plain-killed continued to mark the quality of the offerings, and little improvement is expected in the near future as there are still liberal receipts of "clean-up" shipments to come from the Southwest.

Lambs sold up of $16.50, the highest since August, and paid for fed lambs. Ewes sold up to $13.50, but 25@50c higher. At one time the market was $1.50 higher, the strength was lost, however, giving way to a reaction. Feeding prices on lambs were quoted at $15@16 for fed offerings, while feeders sold at between $9.50@13. Goats sold at $4@5.50. The supplies of feed in Kansas City's immediate territory are light.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Dec. 6, 1919.—On account of liberal runs of the plainer offerings our cattle market this week has practically lost all of the advance of the week before. Unfavorable reports from Eastern markets contributed also to the decline in prices. Notwithstanding this condition, however, strictly choice or prime cattle are in demand and wherever they are offered they bring the price. We had some choice yearling steers here this week which sold at $19.25. This was the highest price paid for beef stock this year. Christmas buying will begin to show very shortly and many will then look for a higher range of prices on the best kinds.

There will no doubt be a record week in point of hog house for receipts. If the estimate today is correct, or even approximately so, the receipts for the week will be over 108,000, which is the biggest week in the hog house in the history of the market. The fair quality generally has been the rule. During the middle of the week the market advanced, but at the end the advance was lost and we are closing the week 25@35c lower than the close of last week. The closing quotations are: Mixed butchers, $13.35@13.80; good heavys, $13.80; rough. $11.50@12.50; light, $13.60; pigs, $11.50@12.50; bulk, $13.35@13.80.

The sheep and lamb market has been a very active affair all week. It softened somewhat at the end of the week but closes 50c higher than the close of last week. Our sheep receipts continue to show a healthy increase. In comparing our receipts this week with the corresponding week of last year we find that they have more than doubled and what is more satisfactory this increase has all come from our immediate marby territory.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Arnsheida Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 6.—Cattle receipts this week have not been any too heavy and the demand was greater than the offerings. Packers are still drawing supplies from other markets to keep their killing gangs running full time. Steers will average 25c higher for the week and the same is applied to canners and cutters. Several loads of well finished 1000-lb. steers on Monday's order, sold at $15.50 and several loads of short-fed meal and hull cattle sold around $10.25 and $11.50. Practically no steers are going to packers this week at less than $10.50. The latter part of the week the steer sale was a toss-up between feeder buyers and packers, with the former taking most of the light supply, and at that time outside demand was good, some steer sales to finishers were above $9.00.

The market was strong on she-stuff. There was quite a shipment from New Mexico which consisted of well-fleshed cows and it was no trouble to get $8 for them. During the week fair to good cows sold from $8 to $8.50. Good grades as high as $9. Very few canners are selling under $5.50, the majority selling from $5.50 to $6. There has been a strong demand on all grades and they are anywhere from 25 to 50c higher. The calf market has been active with values generally steady on all common to fair grades, but around 50c lower for best vealers, top being $14. The week did not close very good on the stocker market. The quality was not as good as was wanted. Dealers were glad to get right kinds of yearlings at $8@8.50 and feeders $9.50 up. Even small packages were scarce along this line and everything possible for country use brought steady prices.

Hogs are fully $1.00 higher than they were last week at the same time. Quality of pretty good average brought $14.50 which was the top for the week. Receipts in hogs are not up to expectations of the hog buyers and we are looking for more to come along soon. Stockers are too scarce to be entitled to much mention.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

South Omaha, Dec. 6.—Notwithstanding exceptionally rough weather this week receipts of cattle were of fairly liberal proportions, 51,000 head, substantially the same as the week previous and about 2,500 more than for the first week in December a year ago. Early in the week the market was active and prices sharply higher for both beef steers and butcher stock. During the later half of the week, the transportation facilities cut short and packing operations restricted on account of the shortage of coal the general market broke sharply around 25@50c a day until closing quotations were anywhere from 50c to $1 lower than they were a week or ten days ago.

Not so many good grass beeves are coming in and consequently packers have been taking hold of the corn feds in rather better shape until the coal shortage reduced the demand. It takes choice to prime beeves to bring better than $15 and most of the fair to good corn feds sell around $12@14, the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades going from $9.50@11.50 and on down. Good to choice cows and heifers sell at $9@11, fair to good grades $7@8.50 and common to fair kinds at $4.75@6.25. Veal calves at $9.25@14.25 and bulls, stags, etc., at $5@9 show little change although they are somewhat lower than a week ago.

Business in stockers and feeders weakened off partly in sympathy with the slump in fat cattle and partly on account of the bad weather and heavy snow throughout the corn belt. Good fleshy feeders are selling at $9@11 with fair kinds at $7.50@9 and a lot of common light stuff at $5.50@6.75 or the lowest of the season.

The nervousness in the hog market is reflected in the sharp fluctuations in prices from day to day and closing quotations for the week are around half dollar lower than a week ago. Receipts have been very moderate, about 45,000 for the week, and quality of the offerings very good as a rule. The average weight for November was 271 lbs., or nearly 30 lbs. heavier than a year ago. Eastern shippers are operating on a rather limited scale and local packers continue their bearish attitude owing to the uncertain outlet for the product. With about 4,200 hogs here Saturday the market was anywhere from 15@50c lower and a very erratic affair throughout. Tops brought $13.50 against $14 last Saturday and bulk of the trading was at $12.75@13.25 as against $13.50@13.75 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for the week were rather liberal, 76,500 head, but demand was broad early in the week and trade active with prices ranging from 50@75c higher. Rough weather, poor transportation facilities and the shortage in coal combined to demoralize the trade later in the week and at the close practically all of the early week's advance was lost and closing quotations in practically the same notches as a week ago. Fat lambs are quoted at $14.25@15 25, yearlings $11.50@13, wethers $10.50@11.50 and ewes $7.50@9.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Dec. 5.—The receipts due to storms and the holiday are lighter this week than for several weeks. The general market is improved, however. All classes of steers were up 25c as against a week ago; cows, 25c to 50c higher; bulls, 25c higher; fat heifers show some advance and cows, stock heifers about steady. Demand slack. Choice veals $1.00 per cwt. higher. Prospects better.

It is said that not more than 10,000 sheep will be fed this year in the San Luis Valley of Colorado, a very small number by comparison with past seasons. It appears, however, that hog feeding in the valley shows a heavy increase and is becoming one of the leading interests in the valley. The pea crop, the great staple fattening ration, was very heavy and there is no scarcity of feed for fattening hogs.

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Dec. 6, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	105,552	17,121	127,368	20,071
Kansas City	29,270	9,169	34,100	18,552
St. Louis	17,909	670	9,607	194
So. Omaha	77,487	37,077	47,520	18,150
S. St. Joseph	31,645	2,846	12,392	603
Sioux City	33,862	20,025	11,510	3,937
Fort Worth	7,845	2,056	3,994	401
S. St. Paul	17,342	7,730	20,159	9,941
Cleveland	15,874	10,553	10,966	3,487
Cincinnati	2,847	765	1,820	741
Louisville	451	123	128	.....
Indianapolis	2,181	1,548	2,480	2,415
Pittsburgh	7,701	3,080	8,750	3,500
Milwaukee	886	None	.....	.....
Wichita	1,771	692	1,640	1,478
Okla. City	283	1	323	234
Dec. 6	352,906	113,450	297,117	85,854
Nov.	1,860,723	777,903	1,603,373	644,992
Oct.	1,826,627	922,975	1,915,714	1,138,693
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Dec. 6, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	239,847	23,998	308,582	4,622
St. Louis	102,837	23,568	90,999	11,662
Kansas City	69,541	6,736	128,347	17,592
So. Omaha	47,028	3,860	22,035	7,922
S.St. Joseph	68,537	2,817	80,344	4,222
Indianapolis	89,868	61,897	65,626	28,568
Cincinnati	40,824	16,169	36,904	18,656
Louisville	18,612	13,677	25,545	24,665
Sioux City	37,535	8,347	56,282	14,331
Dec. 6	714,629	161,069	814,664	132,240
Nov.	2,728,589	679,940	3,212,305	541,445
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,618
March	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
	Other Markets.			
Ft. Worth	8,016	504	20,314	4,382
Cleveland	22,616	3,048	45,697	3,920
S. St. Paul	59,930	18,935	72,258	38,179
Pittsburgh	24,621	9,848	28,838	11,534
Milwaukee	38,125	4,291	.....	.....
Wichita	8,604	332	21,686	284
Okla. City	5,517	1,605	15,116	925
Dec. 6	167,429	38,563	245,742	61,221
Nov.	680,469	232,848	968,030	248,974
Oct.	430,597	125,532	485,179	114,289
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Dec. 6, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	108,133	44,391	95,109	23,280
St. Louis	43,579	5,770	38,382	7,506
Kansas City	58,091	21,481	85,210	36,963
So. Omaha	50,996	23,599	48,362	19,196
S.St. Joseph	23,815	8,035	22,168	6,223
Sioux City	19,282	9,884	19,275	8,933
Dec. 6	303,896	113,160	308,506	102,101
Nov.	1,678,004	690,025	1,492,720	596,253
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
	Other Markets.			
Fort Worth	23,290	7,643	45,218	6,333
Cleveland	4,014	223	4,057	152
S. St. Paul	39,587	24,342	39,868	27,231
Wichita	7,178	3,446	8,904	4,165
Indianapolis	8,989	3,958	9,732	4,177
Cincinnati	6,371	1,133	8,278	1,943
Louisville	4,024	2,366	3,540	1,689
Pittsburgh	1,781	712	2,846	1,138
Milwaukee	7,959	4,837	.....	.....
Okla. City	11,993	3,803	19,303	2,905
Dec. 6	115,186	52,563	149,556	50,211
Nov.	738,980	404,111	754,327	332,695
Oct.	559,394	289,058	595,344	277,908
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Dec. 6, 1919.	Nov. 29, 1919.	Dec. 7, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	630	710	920
Pork, lbs.	119,700	134,900	174,800
Meats, lbs.	31,159,000	23,481,000	25,579,000
Total meat	31,278,700	23,615,900	27,753,800
Lard	18,233,000	6,326,000	4,862,000
Total products	49,501,700	29,941,000	32,615,800

Live Stock Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs and sheep, per 100 pounds, and weekly average weight of hogs (†highest average on record):

1918.	Average prices—Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wt. of hogs. 1918.	1917.
Dec. 14	14.50	17.56	9.50	222	207
Dec. 21	14.70	17.50	9.40	224	207
Dec. 28	15.40	17.60	9.75	225	224
1919—					
Jan. 4	16.10	17.74	10.00	226	216
Jan. 11	16.10	17.67	10.60	227	219
Jan. 18	15.75	17.53	10.40	225	212
Jan. 25	15.70	17.54	10.25	230	217
Feb. 1	15.50	17.51	10.30	231	223
Feb. 8	16.45	17.60	10.55	237	229
Feb. 15	15.85	17.85	10.60	236	232
Feb. 22	15.80	17.65	11.80	228	232
Mar. 1	16.00	17.52	12.50	227	233
Mar. 8	15.75	18.20	13.50	230	239
Mar. 15	16.20	19.15	13.75	229	240
Mar. 22	16.10	19.50	14.50	235	237
Mar. 29	16.10	19.42	14.50	232	239
Apr. 5	16.00	19.90	14.25	228	241
Apr. 12	15.80	20.30	14.00	232	242
Apr. 19	15.85	20.45	14.50	229	242
Apr. 26	15.80	20.80	15.10	232	243
May 3	15.70	20.45	13.80	233	241
May 10	15.40	20.90	13.50	233	241
May 18	15.10	20.65	11.85	232	237
May 24	14.90	20.85	11.30	231	240
May 31	14.15	20.25	11.05	232	231
June 7	13.50	20.20	10.70	232	232
June 14	13.50	20.35	8.40	231	236
June 21	13.50	20.40	9.30	232	235
June 28	13.65	20.80	8.75	233	237
July 3	18.35	21.30	8.80	238	238
July 12	15.10	21.95	9.05	239	243
July 19	16.00	21.85	9.80	242	244
July 26	16.50	22.20	11.00	246	245
Aug. 2	10.25	21.95	10.00	245	240
Aug. 9	16.85	21.05	9.85	244	242
Aug. 16	17.30	21.25	10.00	246	237
Aug. 23	15.95	19.50	10.25	250	248
Aug. 30	15.90	18.70	8.50	242	245
Sept. 6	15.75	18.45	8.75	255	252
Sept. 13	15.50	17.35	7.90	255	251
Sept. 20	15.25	16.95	8.25	249	243
Sept. 27	15.60	17.00	8.20	256	242
Oct. 4	16.00	15.75	8.10	249	230
Oct. 11	16.10	15.00	8.15	241	236
Oct. 18	16.65	14.50	7.20	242	232
Oct. 25	16.20	13.10	9.20	235	230
Nov. 1	15.80	13.55	7.65	229	229
Nov. 8	15.50	14.75	7.60	230	231
Nov. 15	15.50	14.60	8.00	226	225
Nov. 22	14.50	14.10	8.75	224	220
Nov. 29	14.90	13.30	8.80	222	226
Dec. 6	15.10	14.00	9.40	221	223

Chicago Hog Movement and Prices.

Weekly receipts and shipments of live hogs at Chicago, and ranges of prices at which sales were made during the week, for the past year:

1918.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Price. Avg.	Top.
Dec. 14	229,032	3,834	17.65	17.90
Dec. 21	327,194	7,961	17.50	17.70
Dec. 28	111,675	31,933	17.60	17.90
1919—				
Jan. 4	233,539	7,229	17.74	18.00
Jan. 11	97,881	27,097	17.67	18.00
Jan. 18	263,991	15,262	17.63	18.00
Jan. 25	252,846	19,512	17.54	18.00
Feb. 1	241,031	28,825	17.50	17.85
Feb. 8	170,218	43,844	17.60	18.00
Feb. 15	254,191	58,718	17.85	18.15
Feb. 22	281,634	43,482	17.65	18.00
Mar. 1	345,048	23,914	17.52	17.85
Mar. 8	137,256	208,157	18.20	18.95
Mar. 15	171,661	38,562	18.20	18.95
Mar. 22	155,183	30,610	19.50	19.95
Mar. 29	185,794	30,417	19.42	19.95
Apr. 5	143,844	24,280	19.90	20.35
Apr. 12	148,746	18,174	20.30	20.65
Apr. 19	149,941	9,042	20.45	20.90
Apr. 26	142,518	10,550	20.80	21.15
May 3	167,706	11,323	20.45	20.75
May 10	191,815	20,232	20.90	21.55
May 17	138,674	14,892	20.65	21.10
May 24	193,917	19,591	20.65	21.30
May 31	145,261	18,330	20.25	20.70
June 7	233,721	24,219	20.20	20.00
June 14	165,786	19,521	20.35	21.25
June 21	200,043	21,145	20.40	21.00
June 28	166,687	24,719	20.80	21.60
July 3	115,787	18,884	21.30	21.60
July 12	192,525	30,546	21.95	23.00
July 19	161,266	26,521	21.85	23.00
July 26	120,842	20,021	22.20	23.50
Aug. 2	107,836	12,393	21.95	23.60
Aug. 9	83,218	12,292	21.05	23.25
Aug. 16	101,722	11,396	21.25	23.50
Aug. 23	71,240	15,081	19.50	21.90
Aug. 30	128,787	17,306	18.70	21.65
Sept. 6	74,896	11,541	18.45	21.00
Sept. 13	117,690	7,281	17.35	20.35
Sept. 20	91,201	7,148	†16.95	18.50
Sept. 27	103,991	8,597	17.00	18.30
Oct. 4	114,567	9,113	15.75	17.75
Oct. 11	148,498	6,983	15.00	17.20
Oct. 18	126,045	5,422	14.50	15.60
Oct. 25	164,606	5,240	13.10	13.10
Nov. 1	133,760	10,512	13.55	14.60
Nov. 8	167,623	17,328	14.75	15.45
Nov. 15	218,111	9,906	14.60	15.50
Nov. 22	230,990	15,664	14.10	14.85
Nov. 29	215,512	21,787	13.30	14.55
Dec. 6	239,847	23,998	14.00	14.60

The grain rate from Sioux City to Colorado and Utah points has been reduced 5c a cwt., effective Dec. 1. The rate to Denver basic points is 31c and to Salt Lake City stations 51c. A rate on alfalfa meal and stock feeds of 33c to Denver basing points has been announced.

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SEBASTIAN ZORN DIES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 15.—[Special Telegram.]—Sebastian Zorn, 66 years of age and president of the S. Zorn Co., large grain dealers of Louisville, Ky., died of heart disease at 12:40 o'clock this morning at his home, 247 S. 4th St., following five years of trouble with his heart. The ailment became very acute on 8:30 Sunday evening.

Mr. Zorn was born in Louisville on June 4, 1853, and was educated in the public schools. He entered the milling house of Geo. W. Smith & Son and became a member of the firm when it it was organized as Ferguson, Smith & Co. He organized the firm of S. Zorn & Co. in 1879.

Mr. Zorn served four years as president of the Louisville Water Co., starting 1918. He was responsible for taking over a badly appointed water works and developing it into one of the best in the country. In 1912, as chairman of the Fire Insurance Committee of the Louisville Board of Trade, he was instrumental in the revision and reorganization of the State Fire Insurance Department and regulation of rates.

Mr. Zorn was a public benefactor in many ways, and entered politics only for the purpose of improving municipal conditions.

He is survived by a son, Garnett, and a daughter, Mrs. John J. Moren.

Receipts of hogs at Kansas City during November fell off sharply compared with same month of 1918, the total being 231,470, compared with 355,622 in 1918, a decrease of 124,152. Prices at times were therefore higher than at Chicago.

A new yard record for hog receipts was made at Indianapolis during the week ending Dec. 6 with a total of 105,272 head. Of this number, 45,063 came into the yards in trucks, one day's receipts of truck hogs being 10,237 head.

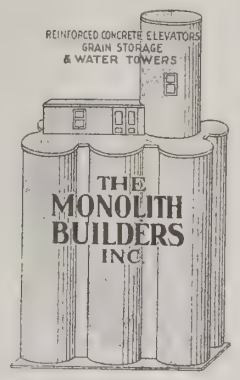
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PRICES AND BUSINESS.

Corn prices were well sustained last week with the undertone strong, and general conditions, despite the higher level, in favor of holders. Short sellers, who are basing their position on the large crop, the price and the anticipation of a voluminous movement to terminal markets, have been unable to depress values permanently.

The present situation is one of much uncertainty; a condition that keeps the market in a nervous state, and which is responsible for the vacillating tendency. Prognostications as to the future course of values are practically valueless in view of the complexity of the present situation. Comparisons with previous years are odious; continually new factors arise that may overthrow a fixed opinion. The coal strike is proving this in a very forceful manner. Until we have overcome the effects of the war; until the world has recovered from the shock of the war and the progress of business is restored to its regular channels, markets will remain subject to the changed order of things. That the outlook for a rapid reconstruction of present conditions is not very propitious, is beyond question. Before material downward reconstruction of values is possible, labor difficulties must be eliminated and the cause for current high prices—lessened production—removed. Grain prices have risen as everything else has, but speculation has prevented an enhancement that might be considered commensurate with the rise of other food commodities.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

CORN AT CHICAGO ON MONDAY.

The market fluctuated in a nervous manner all day, lacking definite trend until just before the close when the strength in other grains helped bring about an upturn of 1½c from the low point. Receipts were fairly liberal and cash market started at a decline of 1 to 1½c, but met a good demand and at the close the early loss had been regained. Some selling took place on the Supreme Court decision upholding wartime prohibition, but the effect was purely sentimental. Advices from the country indicate willingness to sell and movement limited only by the number of cars available.—*Logan & Bryan.*

It is claimed for Chas. Fries of Waukee, Ia., that he is the world's champion corn husker, his record being from 140 @160 bus. per short day. On Nov. 5 he was credited with 261 bus. and 10 lbs. in nine hours and 58 minutes, and the corn was gathered on rather thin ground.

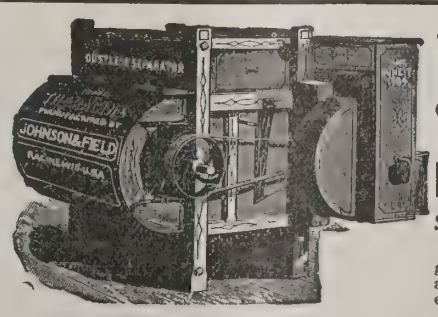
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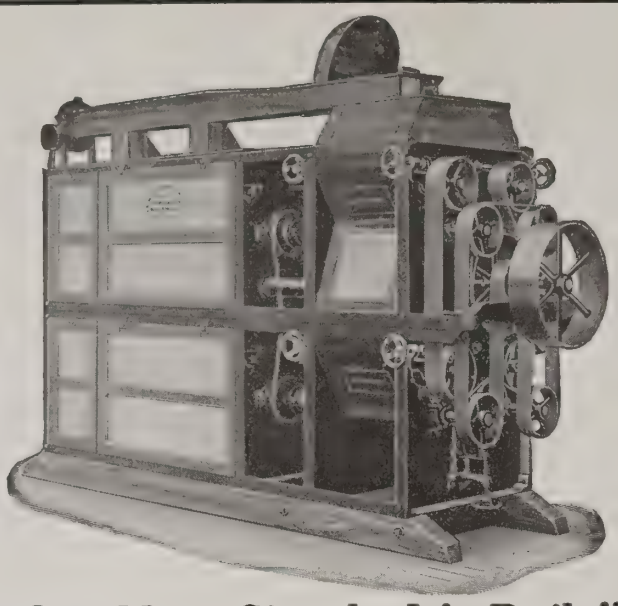
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BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

MR. LODGE is said to have "posed in the central aisle" of the Senate Chamber, "grinning with a succession of wrinkles of risibility," while Senator Hitchcock presented memorials the Middle West praying for the ratification of Treaty. Equally amusing perhaps were the arations of the New York Chamber of Comce declaring that "the failure to accept Peace Treaty or to compromise on the Treaty created a crisis in morals and trade," and appeal of the Baltimore Chamber to the Sena- to "put beyond them all political and par- considerations and in humanity's name and in interest of the world's commerce, industry and ce" ratify the Treaty. And what of those mem- of the Republican National Committee that met he 12th inst., who reported that "the feeling pre- d in their respective states that it is a necessity a business and an industrial viewpoint to dis- of the Treaty dispute promptly"? Thus does "ghost of Banquo" reappear from time to time make more certain that in due time any party h makes the ultimate defeat of the Treaty or asonable delay in its ratification possible may Birnam forest come to Dunsinane."

he major problem of the business world is the ustment of international exchange and the sup- of the export trade which has brought such ent prosperity to all Americans. That the dis- of the Treaty dispute by its ratification will do that no one should expect, but no one has n to think that the consummation wished can n until the Treaty is ratified and legal peace Germany proclaimed. By a reasonable compro- in which Mr. Wilson himself must share, and reaty's disposal in that way, the Senate would le to remove in some part the disorganizing nces which are keeping the people in a fluid of unrest and uncertainty as to the future, and throwing out helps to business also give the e itself freedom from the interruptions of po- brawling over the Treaty to attend to those tial matters of legislation on whose dispo- the country is now waiting and with which the e is now dawdling.

Edge bill, so far as international trade is con- d, is immediately essential, at least as a pallia- The Treasury very properly declines to con- further loans to foreign governments to pay xports. There is no economic justification for tuance of the practice which has been going on 1915 of Americans buying from each other at cing prices, in order to send the goods abroad in return only dubious promises to pay. The bill, which passed the Senate Oct. 16, contem- the financing of the export trade by private l only, which would have this effect, which nment loans connot have, that the credits ex- l would be based on substantial values in goods ther properties, while further purchases from ide would in large measure be confined to the of the ability of individuals to pay, a fact would be established by competent sellers of This would, of course, in some measure re- our exports, but the reduction would be whole- at home and abroad. It would tend to lower here and restrain the disposition to unneces- uying abroad. That there is extravagant buy- om the other side may not be so apparent, he appalling necessity of some parts of Europe wn, but the steady fall in exchange in recent weeks is a plain signal that the end of trading on the basis of 1915-19 is rapidly approaching.

Indeed, the difficulties of trade and exchange are becoming so serious, the £ having declined to above a dollar under mint par with dollars and the German mark nearly and the Austrian crown quite to zero, that it is seriously proposed that our exporters shall return to the old system of barter, which has indeed existed for some time past in portions of the Balkans. All foreign trade is in the final analysis barter; but in recent years that trade has been made more complicated, although much easier to the experts, by the entrance into the process of the bankers who revived the use of international bills of exchange for settlements, invented during the Middle Ages by the Jews to transfer their property values from France to Lombardy. In the famous "Clipper Days" of the low tariff era of the 1850s barter was the usual method of all trading by Salem and Boston and New York and Southern ports ship owners. The plan is not impossible of revival—it never wholly disappeared from English trade; and at least one large Boston importing house is getting ready to do a world-wide barter business, beginning with the shores of the Adriatic and Black Seas and later with the remoter parts of Africa and the Far East, in countries unable to do business on a money or marketable credit basis.

Barter would be as wholesome as it seems a necessary venture; and at least it would mean a wealth return in consumable goods for goods exported and so tend to restore something like normal exchanges. It would do much to remove the muddle existing in most men's minds in these days, who try to interpret the "balance of trade" and sense the difference between the economic balances shown by the books of exporters, bankers and importers and the value differences as shown by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce in its monthly report of trade movements. Such enlightenment of the voter and the legislator might well be worth while. Barter for a few years would make clearer to all President Wilson's declaration in his last Message that "If we want to sell we must be prepared to buy." Foreign markets want our goods, but as their money is of little value at home and still less abroad and as for that reason their credit is practically nonexistent except on the basis of goods, our merchants can barter for what they desire to purchase without either money or credit and both sides will make a profit and the wants of the people thus be alleviated until exchange has righted itself.

At any rate, the present status cannot safely be allowed to continue indefinitely. The enormous excess volume of exports must eventually have its influence in breaking down our own credit edifice in spite of its strong support by the Federal Reserve System, if settlements be made only in other forms of credit. Trade can prosper, as the individual prospers, only by exchange of real values of consumable goods. Until France is willing to face taxation or cut her national expenses to put her balance sheet in order; until Germany and Austria can do the same or shall have been rehabilitated by peace and the resumption of production in excess of their domestic wants and like the neutrals can again pay for current purchases in real values, further exports on the present basis will result in the United States only in ultimate industrial depression or collapse. The gradual but seemingly permanent settling down of stock exchange prices may be the forerunner of such a halting of industry, until the great "favorable" balance of trade is quickly and very radically reduced.

The coal strike (which was in a fair way to settle itself, just as the steel strike was settled) has ended, for the time being at least—"settled" as the Administration has settled all labor controversies it has touched, by giving the strikers, if not all they asked, at least enough to make it worth while to strike again. No one has any respect for it. As Goldwin Smith once said: "We know that a successful strike is apt to be repeated and that upon the heels of one labor agitator generally treads another." It was said in 1902 that "the coal interest is so vast, affecting all classes and conditions of men, that the capital and labor concerned in it should consider long and carefully before either decides to inaugurate another war like that of 1902-3." But the agitator treading upon the heels of John Mitchell (who was not an agitator) did not hesitate in 1919. The only redeeming feature of the present opportunist "settlement" is the promise that a commission shall be appointed to examine into the merits of the miners' claims. This promise will be justified if the President, for once, will appoint a real commission, as Roosevelt did in 1902, and not as usual a group of his disciples practically pledged in advance to a "New Freedom" program of opportunism. Mr. Roosevelt's anthracite commission was composed of such men as Judge George Gray of Delaware; Thos. Watkins of Scranton, a former coal operator who had retired, "a sociologist" who was not a sentimentalist but a man respected by the miners he had employed; E. C. Clark, a railroad labor leader before he became a member of the Commerce Commission; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, retired, an expert coal mining engineer; Edw. W. Parker of the Geological Survey; Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria, voting members, and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, as recorder. It will be interesting to see how near Mr. Wilson can come to giving the country a commission of like character and ability. The Commission sat for weeks and in March, 1903, made its award: 10% increase to all miners, who are paid according to the amount of work done (not for time only); an eight-hour day, the then 12-hour men's pay being continued without change for eight hours' work; payment by weight; recognition of the union for settlement of differences but not for the "closed shop"; sliding scale of wages based on the price of coal at tidewater—1% to be added to the wages for each 5c added to $4.50 per ton for coal, but no reduction of wages if the price of coal should fall below $4.50 per ton. Anthracite coal has steadily advanced in price since March, 1903, but there has been peace at the "hard coal" mines ever since and a supply of coal; while the soft coal miners, "advised" by paid agitators, have been in annual turmoil, which they expect to continue. The same demand for nationalization of the mines, from others than miners, and control of the unions, in as strong terms were made in 1902-3 as are made now, but it all ceased after the Gray Commission award was made, compelling both sides to recognize the two fundamental principles that must be insisted on in all future labor settlements, to-wit: Pay for work done, not for time, and the open shop, with the corollary of the sliding scale wherever practicable. The latter rules in the copper camps; but because the two fundamental principles stated do not have recognition there is never wholly absent the unrest and discontent created by the agitator who never gives the men any rest.

Perhaps the cotton producers and factors of the South may be able to control prices for the staple;

but they may be sure that 38-cent cotton long persisted in will mean more cotton in India and Egypt which may "swamp all prices" and ultimately make it very embarrassing to the American planter. Natural law is the safest guide to stable prices.

AS TO CLAIMS

THE suggestions of Mr. Coon on another page will be interesting to all shippers of grain and valuable in proportion as shippers heed them. But there is a further point, which Mr. Coon may perhaps refer to in later articles, which it is hoped he will favor the reader with, which it is well to know now, to-wit, that the Railroad Administration has made it obligatory on the shipper of grain to cooper the car with such care that it will not leak. The Administration has gone so far in this respect as to have made the ruling that where a loss of grain in transit can be shown to have been due to the careless coopering of the car by the shipper, the claim agents will not be allowed to issue vouchers in payment of the loss. If such claims, then, be collected at all it can be only through the courts.

ON CROP REPORTING SERVICE

THE Secretary of Agriculture has replied by letter to the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n as to the criticism of the crop committee of the National, made at St. Louis, in what seems to us a convincing manner. The report in question was not entirely a happy one. The committee did not seem to quite fully understand how the Bureau of Crop Estimates works, or the limitation of means under which it works; and so criticized as lacking some of the features that particularly characterize its work, along with things that it has wished to do but had no money to do. The only valid criticism of the service was that publication of the results in detail has been slow; but that, as the Secretary says, has been due to the fact that the Congress has not heretofore given the Bureau money enough to make publication more promptly and its distribution more widespread.

As to this THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER feels it has been of some service to the public by publishing many of the details which the grain trade, at least, desired to have before the *Monthly Crop Report* can appear. These have always been promptly supplied by the Bureau on request from this office, like the statements herein printed this week of the final estimated yields of corn and oats by states. The Bureau has been like the mining camp fiddler with limited repertoire, but only because the Congress would have it so.

If the Congress will supply the money to enable the Bureau to do all it wants to do and what the National committee would like to see done, the most captious will hardly be able to find reasonable fault. We think it is up to the officers and directory of the National Association to now appeal to the Congress in the names of the grain trade and the farmers whom the trade serve for the necessary funds to enable the Bureau to carry out the program outlined in the annual report of Secretary Houston.

IMPOSSIBLE FEED STANDARDS

THE mill-feed standards of quality made by virtue the Alabama law, effective Nov. 1, were published herein on Nov. 12, p. 1165. They are very severe—more so in some respects than the legal standards of any other state, especially the high requirement as to protein and the low proportions of water and ash. Few mill-feeds made in the common practice of milling will meet the Alabama requirements. The probable effect of the law, as the editor of the *American Miller* points out, will be "that millers cannot afford to ship mill-feed to Alabama. Instead of turning a stream of patent into the feed bins, the miller will simply ship his feed elsewhere. The Alabama feed dealers will have no shorts, bran or middlings to sell and will have to furnish something else. If Alabama can stand that sort of thing, the rest of the country, including the millers, need not worry."

It may be, however, that by creating a famine of mill-feeds it was hoped to push the consumption of other protein feeds of which the state has far more in proportion than it has of mill-feeds. State legislators are not usually credited with such a degree of shrewdness, but it is not impossible the Alabama type may have hit upon such a scheme to "boost" a "local industry."

THE USES OF ADVERTISING

THE art of advertising should not be esteemed merely for one only of the values it has: that it promotes business by creating a commercial demand for services or commodities. In that respect indeed it is the hand-maiden of invention and enterprise which create new articles of use and luxury and new kinds of personal service which can find their market only after advertising shall have created a demand for them by making their merits known.

But in these days of confused thinking, when most newspapers having popular circulation are actuated only by a cheap and exaggerated egotism, a sordid commercialism or the reactions of pure demagogy, the need of popular instruction in simple economics can be met, as it seems, only by the advertising of individuals. The banks have been the pioneers in this work, the universities having practically surrendered this duty into the hands of the socialists infesting their faculties. Among the banks which have already taken up this kind of advertising, using newspapers' paid space and their own periodical publications of great educational value, are, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the National Bank of Commerce in New York; City National and Fort Dearborn National Banks in Chicago; Second National Bank of Macon, Ga.; whose publications come regularly to this desk. There are also some individuals like Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific, who understand that, as Geo. E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York has said, "All the economic education of the people must be done over"; and individuals must shoulder the burden.

There is to be noted also in not a few of the weekly market letters of the grain trade well-digested comments on the economic tendencies of the time and their influence on the grain business, which can hardly fail to have substantial results. In this connection it should be mentioned that during the progress of the Grain and Hay Show at Chicago in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, Secretary Mauf of the Board published in the *Drovers' Journal* an able series of articles explanatory of the part played by the Board in the economy of the marketing of grain and products which must have attracted the thoughtful attention of a class of our people who in the past have been fed to repletion on misinformation as to the functions of this great institution.

We note further that numerous members of the grain exchanges in Chicago and elsewhere have been using, in part for their own advertising and also for the benefit of all grain merchants, the admirable monograph of Rollin E. Smith on "Hedging" and what that art and science means to producers of grain, more than 56,000 copies of which have been distributed through trade channels to persons who, let us hope, will be enlightened by what is perhaps the clearest exposition in a brief space of pit trading that has as yet been published for the popular elucidation of the mysteries of Board of Trade operations.

This is a species of advertising in which all business men should unite—no one else will do it.

THE grain salvage experts will all tell you that water does more damage to grain in a burning elevator than the fire itself, and in most cases of elevator fire it would be a great saving of grain loss if there were no fire departments at all to throw water to "put out the fire." Grain burns very slowly, since is difficult to get a draft through a pile of it, and left alone would burn only on the top of a pile a as soon as the salvage men arrive the top grain c be removed and the good grain saved without t expense of drying. If then the reader should ha the misfortune to have a fire on his premises, let hi stop the fire boys from throwing water just quickly as he can and then wire for the salvage e pert. It will be money in his purse to let the grai pile burn until the salvage man arrives rather tha to have it soaked with water.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures fr various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures repr senting the past week, the preceding week and cor sponding time last year, here assembled for ready refe ence:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 14,
Wheat—			
Primary receipts.....	6,063,000	6,050,000	14,321,0
Primary shipments....	3,588,000	5,778,000	10,748,0
Receipts since July 1.	277,474,000	272,411,000	324,222,0
Visible	85,084,000	87,250,000	111,255,0
Available, Dec. 6.....	95,128,000	97,783,000	118,329,0
Canadian vis., Dec. 6.	38,469,000	38,116,000	52,135,0
Exports, U. S.....	5,202,000	9,287,000	15,482,0
Exports, world's.....	8,768,000	15,864,000	16,864,0
On passage, incl. flour	67,584,000	67,216,000	54,672,0
Corn—			
Primary receipts.....	4,778,000	3,784,000	5,389,0
Primary shipments....	2,466,000	2,448,000	2,147,0
Receipts since Nov. 1.	24,310,000	19,532,000	27,194,0
Visible	1,903,000	1,631,000	2,477,0
Exports, U. S.....	.....	.....	207,0
Exports, world's.....	1,551,000	1,995,000	1,408,0
On passage	16,848,000	15,936,000	14,152,0
Oats—			
Primary receipts.....	2,810,000	2,713,000	7,221,0
Primary shipments....	2,618,000	3,037,000	6,690,0
Receipts since Aug. 1.	89,652,000	86,842,000	153,117,0
Visible	14,846,000	15,848,000	28,731,0
Exports, U. S.....	834,000	847,000	3,328,0
Exports, world's.....	1,126,000	1,243,000	3,772,0
On passage.....	6,890,000	8,140,000	9,400,0
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets...	268,000	304,000	310,0
Shipments, 6 markets.	101,000	113,000	111,0
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets...	702,000	715,000	885,0
Shipments, 9 markets.	169,000	161,000	172,0
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets..	332,000	353,000	290,0
Shipments, 16 markets	110,000	113,000	79,0
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week.....	857,000	847,000	1,132,0
Since Nov. 1, 1919....	4,337,000	3,480,000	6,242,0
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	24,844,000	31,279,000	29,963,0
Lard, lbs.	13,316,000	18,233,000	9,458,0
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$14.65	$15.10	$14.
Hogs	12.80	14.00	17.
Sheep	9.00	9.40	9.
Lambs	16.05	15.75	15.
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	224	221	2
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$35.37½	$35.00	$48.85
Lard, January	22.15	23.50	25.50
S. R. Sides, January.	17.87½	18.90	25.22
Corn—			
December $1.40¼		$1.39⅝	$1.38
January 1.34½-⅝		1.36-⅛	1.35⅞-6
May 1.31⅞-32		1.33¾-⅞	1.35⅞-6
July 1.30⅝-¾		1.32¾	.....
Oats—			
December $0.77⅛		$0.77	$0.72⅞
May ..... .79¾-⅞		.79⅝-¾	.72⅞-3
July ..... .75⅜		.75¾	.....

EDITORIALETTES

THE demand for hay, particularly timothy, i the cities, would indicate that the horse still a going concern. The demand, howeve develops the fact that horses, or at any rate thei owners, are getting to be more particular than the used to be and expect better hay for their mone than they used to insist upon. Therefore, only th best grades of timothy or clover mixed have ver much chance for copping off the top prices in any o the metropolitan markets.

ONE may not quite agree with Rep. Wingo in hi opposition to the decimal weight bill, to which th wheat and corn millers who are most interested i it, have made no serious objection, except as t time of its going into effect, but Mr. Wingo certainl "acquires merit" for his rap at the dogma whic obsesses the Administration, that everything fron dog meat to men must be standardized—even book keeping for country elevators, as though all ele vators were like a quart of peas.

ANOTHER rate advance seems to be impending a the roads near the time when they shall be aban doned by the Government which has pretty nearly milked them dry.

he Price Current-Grain Reporter

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
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H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

HREE DOLLARS a year in the United tes and Mexico; $4.00 a year for Canada, 0 United Kingdom, the Continent of ope, Australia, and other countries in the versal Postal Union. Less than a year at same rate. Single copy 10 cents.

ETTERS on subjects of interest to those aged in the grain trade, news items, reports crops, grain movement, new grain firms, grain elevators, contemplated improve-ts and cars leaking grain in transit are ited.

HE ADVERTISING value of The Price rent-Grain Reporter as a medium for hing the buying power of the grain eleva-men is unquestioned. The character and ber of advertisements in its columns tell ts worth. If you would be classed with leading firms catering to the grain trade, e your announcements in the trade's only dly, which is always first to get the live, o-date news to its readers.

OVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain ator machinery and supply houses and of onsible grain firms who seek to serve n dealers are solicited.

ICAGO, DECEMBER 17, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

conomic conditions are the dominat- influence in the grain markets at present time, although taken as hole the trade are not disposed to it this fact and many pay little at-ion to the factors which are the stay of prices. Two of the funda-tal causes of the high prices for all ns and commodities are domes-inflation and the depreciation in e of foreign paper money which is essed by the decline in foreign ex-ge to the lowest figures known. Or-rily exchange holds within com-tively narrow limits, and trade bal-s can be settled either in securities n gold. At the present time both pe and Canada are unable to ship s freely enough to offset purchases oods and have little gold over and e what is necessary to serve as a for domestic paper money. Con-ently their paper is now declining the decline is reflected in the price change. The trade apparently pay ttention to the fact that an inflation edit, such as was caused by the war, ow perhaps the main influence in ng up prices, but have been look-or grains to decline to a basis that d probably reflect the purchasing r of gold, and seek to buy on a gold with paper money. Both gold and r are selling at far above normal es, the latter metal at the highest known in recent times.

stribution is a contributing factor eping up corn prices. The country xious to sell and elevators in the ior hold large quantities, but there ot sufficient cars to move this grain ptly; and unless conditions change ll be some months before it can be d at all. The coal strike will ne-ate the railroads giving coal the of way for several weeks at least, at under the most favorable condi-it will be early in January before great volume of grain is received. et, some look for the movement to layed for 60 days or longer. There pily no question as to the keeping y of the corn this season, the bulk e receipts grading from No. 3 to , with very little falling into the No. 6 class. When the spring shelled grain is on the market the opinion is that it will test No. 2 and No. 3 for the bulk of the movement.

Export business in corn promises to be of small proportion throughout the crop year. It would be exceedingly small if the British government were to remove the maximum price on Argentine grain. A good deal of the business done of late has been due to the fact that when Argentine corn prices move to above the maximum price it cannot be imported. It is a case of a maximum and no corn. American corn, however, is uncontrolled. It would be a great benefit to the world if the various governments would stop trying to save consumers a few cents and allow competition to determine prices. Sooner or later this policy would be reflected in far larger supplies and lower prices than is possible under government control. This is not the first time that governments have seen fit to try to check the laws of supply and demand, nor will it be the first time that they have failed; but they persist nevertheless in the effort to mop up the ocean with a dish rag.

Hogs have gone below a parity with corn. The decreased purchasing power of Europe hampers all lines of export business, and in the end will be reflected in a decrease in prices. Low prices need not necessarily represent lack of employment nor lack of a satisfactory return on agricultural products, but in the present case decreased wages would be a great benefit so long as labor insists on being paid for "soldier" time and not work done, as their greater output would check the cost of high living. Meats, of all commodities, are selling around the pre-war level, except in the retail shops but consumption has probably been increased. If Europe were granted credits immense amounts of hog products would probably be taken there, but unless the products can go out the hog may be expected to sell comparatively low until the winter movement is out of the way.

Reports from the winter wheat belt are not favorable. Most of Kansas is now covered with snow but there is also some ice under the snow and considerable of the area is practically without snow protection. The ice is quite as bad as no protection at all, or even worse, although general reports so far indicate no damage from the extreme weather. The fact is, however, that the crop had a very poor growth before the crop went into winter quarters, the drought having made the sowing late and the start rather poor.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
Wheat	6,063,000	6,050,000	14,321,000
Corn	4,778,000	5,784,000	5,389,000
Oats	2,810,000	2,713,000	7,221,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	13,651,000	26,931,000
Preceding week	12,537,000	23,918,000
Since July 1	437,763,000	566,818,000

Corn prices held within comparatively narrow limits the past week, fluctuating rapidly, and closing well toward the inside figures with net losses of 1⅞@2c on the deferred deliveries, while the December gained ⅝c. The latter showed considerable congestion at times, as the cash is selling at a good premium. Receipts were of fair proportions but the demand improved and was of sufficient volume to prevent any material decline. Industries were in the market and absorbed the surplus in the sample market. Reports of reselling of cash grain by the East, Canada and foreigners did not materially affect values, as so far very little grain has been cancelled.

Oats advanced to a new high figure on the present upturn, and showed a strong undertone throughout the week, closing with net gains of ⅛@¼c on the nearby futures, and ⅜c lower on July. Shorts covered freely, and while the range was narrow there was an absence of pressure from cash grain, while the domestic demand was good and liberal sales were made to go east and south. Little or no grain has been reported as cancelled in the West so far, despite the bad break in foreign exchange.

Cash wheat advanced to new high figures on the crop, dark No. 1 northern selling up to $3.45 at Chicago, while in the Southwest dark hard winter sold close to $3. The Government has resold an immense quantity of its stored grain to mills, but has not affected the price of the fresh arrivals from the country. Flour prices firmer, despite the offer of the Grain Corporation to sell straights at much lower figures than the well known family brands of spring patents. Receipts have fallen off materially, and no great increase is expected for sometime to come, as cars will be needed for moving corn. Prices for the week follow:

			Close		
			Dec. 13,	Dec. 6,	Dec. 14,
Corn—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Dec.	$1.44½	$1.39½	$1.40¼	$1.39⅝	$1.38
May	1.35⅜	1.30⅛	1.32	1.33⅞	1.36
July	1.34	1.29	1.30¾	1.32¾	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.79	.76¼	.77⅛	.77	.72⅞
May	.81¾	.78¾	.79⅞	.79¾	.72⅞
July	.77	.74⅜	.75⅜	.75¼	.....

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 13, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	8,703,000	10,877,000
Milwaukee	1,256,000	609,000
Minneapolis	1,477,000	642,000
Duluth	.....	5,000
St. Louis	2,713,000	3,220,000
Toledo	289,000	160,000
Detroit	304,000	361,000
Kansas City	1,214,000	1,848,000
Peoria	3,597,000	4,841,000
Annapolis	2,154,000	2,411,000
Indianapolis	2,603,000	2,220,000
Total	24,310,000	27,194,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
Chicago	1,612,000	1,328,000	2,266,000
Milwaukee	274,000	234,000	206,000
Minneapolis	420,000	349,000	365,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	621,000	417,000	522,000
Toledo	59,000	61,000	32,000
Detroit	63,000	68,000	16,000
Kansas City	274,000	181,000	352,000
Peoria	434,000	558,000	752,000
Omaha	428,000	273,000	600,000
Indianapolis	593,000	315,000	378,000
Total	4,778,000	3,784,000	5,389,000
Shipments	2,466,000	2,448,000	2,147,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
American	834,000	847,000	3,328,000
Argentine	292,000	396,000	444,000
Total	1,126,000	1,243,000	3,772,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	21,666,000	51,890,000	57,328,000
Argentine	10,946,000	14,764,000	2,356,000
Total	32,612,000	66,654,000	59,684,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Dec. 13	24,310,000	27,254,000	23,208,000
P. shipments to Dec. 13	13,372,000	17,186,000	8,758,000
P. stocks on Dec. 13	1,732,000	2,063,000	1,600,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 13	10,418,000	12,122,000	13,024,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 13, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	64,660,000	67,174,000
Milwaukee	4,634,000	11,249,000
Minneapolis	69,131,000	73,356,000
Duluth	10,136,000	68,083,000
St. Louis	34,783,000	33,038,000
Toledo	6,634,000	4,586,000
Detroit	1,291,000	1,092,000
Kansas City	58,983,000	45,374,000
Peoria	2,211,000	2,994,000
Omaha	18,626,000	14,220,000
Indianapolis	6,385,000	6,157,000
Total	277,474,000	324,323,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 13, 1919	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
St. Louis	430,000	466,000	496,000
Kansas City	1,741,000	1,510,000	638,000
Omaha	393,000	366,000	670,000
Toledo	47,000	98,000	69,000
Detroit	15,000	22,000	28,000
Indianapolis	29,000	61,000	21,000
Peoria	34,000	38,000	10,000
Chicago	409,000	705,000	2,000,000
Milwaukee	106,000	143,000	617,000
Minneapolis	2,700,000	2,405,000	5,016,000
Duluth	159,000	236,000	4,756,000
Total	6,063,000	6,050,000	14,321,000
Shipments	3,588,000	5,778,000	10,748,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
American	5,202,000	9,287,000	15,482,000
Indian	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	1,838,000	4,377,000	410,000
Australian	1,728,000	2,200,000	870,000
Others	.....	.....	102,000
Total	8,768,000	15,864,000	16,864,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	146,667,000	111,013,000	108,810,000
Indian	.....	4,461,000	6,788,000
Argentine	65,521,000	33,947,000	6,146,000
Australian	43,665,000	14,965,000	19,148,000
Others	1,226,000	1,662,000	986,000
Total	257,079,000	166,048,000	141,878,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
American	.....	.....	207,000
Argentine	1,551,000	1,995,000	1,105,000
African	.....	.....	96,000
Total	1,551,000	1,995,000	1,408,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	69,000	790,000	2,181,000
Argentine	12,852,000	7,329,000	3,433,000
African	.....	784,000	.....
Others	.....	.....	439,000
Total	12,921,000	8,903,000	6,053,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Dec. 13	288,474,000	324,223,000	.....
P. shipments to Dec. 13	132,558,000	169,829,000	.....
P. stocks on Dec. 13	52,977,000	68,791,000	.....
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 13	105,881,000	85,829,000	.....

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Dec. 13	106,384,000	153,167,000	155,894,000
P. shipments to Dec. 13	70,320,000	112,628,000	113,386,000
P. stocks on Dec. 13	11,294,000	11,814,000	11,608,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 13	37,955,000	32,773,000	31,439,000

POTATO STARCH IN BRITAIN

A New Industry Starting to Use the Potato—How Farina Is Made and What It Is Used For—Hitherto Made In Germany and Japan.

By JACK BROOKS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—Considerable attention is being given here just now to the manufacture of farina from potatoes, and growers of this vegetable are being urged to increase their acreage and reap the additional profit, since a partially blighted potato is still of value for starch making. Since the mills started up in Britain to furnish farina supplies formerly obtained from Germany, the potato growers have been busier than ever. Backed by the Board of Agriculture, the business bids fair to assume big proportions. The first mills were established six months ago at King's Lynn and comprised three large buildings, seven stories high, with a floor space of 130,000 square feet, a power and lighting station fitted with 575-h. p. engines and an auxiliary steam-raising plant.

The potatoes are handled mechanically from the dockside, if they come in barge or steamer, and belt conveyors take them directly into the warehouse or to the machines. Railroad lines run around each building, so that incoming cars can be dealt with at every point. All raw material is handled automatically, and the finished product is loaded for dispatch with the minimum of labor. Each mill deals with about 1,500 tons of potatoes each week, and it is estimated about 200,000 tons of potatoes will be handled each year at this first plant.

The managing director of the mills informs the Board of Agriculture that there is an increasingly large demand for starch in the textile trades, which are the largest consumers, while large supplies are required for the manufacture of dextrine and various classes of gums. Farina, he says, is the pure starch separated from the potato and is not the dried and pulverized potato flour.

Growers of potatoes who intend to utilize their crops for the manufacture of farina, reap a great advantage by allowing the potato haulm to die down before the crop is lifted. By doing so the sap, which is really a liquid sugar, is withdrawn back into the tubers where by chemical changes it is transformed into grains of pure starch.

The farina industry is going to absorb millions of tons of potatoes in the course of each year and the grower who increases his acreage will have no difficulty in disposing of the crop. A great economy is effected in using partially diseased potatoes, where the crop is destined for the farina mills, since the vegetable need not be dumped so long as there is some part of it suitable for starch-making.

The output of by-products from this industry is also considerable. An auxiliary plant turns the potato residues into a nourishing feed for animals, which can be stored in concentrated form indefinitely and prove a more digestible and healthy food than the raw potato.

Knowledge of the best kind of potato to produce the maximum amount of starch is a source of additional profit to the grower and the potato miller. The starch content varies considerably, and of two crops that appear equally sound and of high quality the one may give a greater starch yield when put through the mill than the other. Density is the great potato criterion. The higher the density the greater the starch content. The higher the yield of starch per acre, the higher the monetary return.

The farina process in the mills is a continuous one, extraction of the starch being accomplished by grinding and washing. The tubers are ground to a very fine pulp after two preliminary washings to remove dirt. The grinding process frees the starch granules from their tissue. The fibrous portions of the potato are then separated from the starch by sifting and washing. All foreign matter, flavor and discoloration is then removed by a very special and prolonged washing process, the final drying and dressing operations leaving a fine, glistening white flour.

Great floor space is needed in the farina mills, especially for the storage rooms, since the settling table floors and rotary sieve floors take up much room. The farina flour is packed in large flour sacks by the latest style packing machines. In some European countries the farina flour is used by manufacturing chemists in the production of artificial sago and grape sugar.

Before the war the industrial use of potatoes was unknown in Britain, although Germany, Holland and Japan had experimented in a practical way with the vegetable for uses other than as food, and now that the world is seeking to re-establish itself physically and commercially and the demand for raw material is so keen, the farina field appears to be one in which there are immense possibilities.

GRAIN GRADING SCHOOLS.

How Grain Buyers, Millers and Grain Growers May Learn to Grade Grain.

"Haphazard" seems destined to come out of the farmer's and grain buyer's dictionary. "Job lotting" of crops is not as popular as it used to be. The trend in handling agricultural products is to find out just what every crop is worth and not guess at it. One feature in this general movement is the proper grading of grain, a process that means much to the grain buyer, the miller, the bread winner, the bread eater and the grain grower. The Federal Government is inducing grain dealers in all parts of the country to adopt Federal standards for wheat, shelled corn and oats, and has undertaken to familiarize country grain dealers, millers, county agents and farmers with the correct methods of grain grading. These organized efforts are nothing more nor less than schools conducted for a few hours or a few days, according to the degree of detail in instruction. A large number of men interested in this work have taken time from their business to sit once more at school desks and play the part of pupils that they may handle their grain more efficiently.

The Government is urging the universal use of its standards because it feels that by such means both producers, middlemen and consumers will profit. In these schools, every operation necessary to determine the grades of grains is conducted exactly as it would be in the offices of any inspection department in terminal markets. The equipment used is comparatively simple and includes special scales for ascertaining the weight of given volumes of grain, trays illustrating the grading factors and the methods of handling the samples, scales for weighing separations of damaged grains, foreign material and mixtures to determine the percentages of each, testers for determining the moisture content of grain, sieves for screening the foreign material and dockage out of samples, and a sampling device for splitting samples to permit of rapid analysis.



GRAIN-GRADING SCHOOL LISTENING TO A LECTURE BY A GRAIN SUPERVISOR.

OUTLAWED GRAIN CLAIM

Some Points as to Rejected Claims Whi Shippers Overlook—What Must Be Don Before Beginning Suit to Collect.

By OWEN L. COON,

A large number of claims for loss grain of the 1917 crop are about to outlawed unless suit is started up them in the very near future. The claims in the main are claims for loss grade due to delays in transit. Th crop of corn not having fully matur it got out of condition more easily th is generally the case in slight delays transit. Such claims were large in s and many of them have been refus payment by the different railroad cla departments. These claims are about be outlawed under that provision of t bill of lading which requires suit any claim to be brought within t years and a day from the time it aro



GRAIN GRADING SCHOOL.
Pupil on Left Weighing Grain to Determine Weight Per Bushel; on Right, Running Grain Through an Oat-Kicker; Men at Desks Separating Kernels to Determine the Percentage of Damaged Grains.

In my experience in handling the of a large number of shippers, found that no other one mistake often made as the failure to ob- the condition of the bill of lading espect to the time for filing claims ne time for bringing suits if the is refused.

In the car has moved from one o another (interstate commerce) n arising from delay in transit ot be filed within the time limit months. Certain other similar ons exist; but it is well to forget hese and make sure that a claim l within four months from the arose. When the car of grain oved beyond the limits of the 's state, it need not be filed ex- ithin six months from the time s. When the car has not moved of the shipper's state, the claim n general be filed within four time. So I have advised, as a rule for all shippers to remem- File your claims as soon as they nd never let over *four* months' apse."

there is another condition in the lading to be taken into considera- d that is the requirement that all claims must be brought within ars and one day. I have often sked whether if suit is brought two years, that act does not take ce of filing the claim within four t. It must be answered, "No." wo provisions are cumulative and ent. It does no good to start thin the two years if the claim t previously been filed within r- or six-month period, whichever the case. One without the other less. The claim is outlawed a failure to observe either con-

railroads will make use of this mit on the starting of suits at pportunity, and many times in ist manner. For example, The Pulaski Grain Co. of Mt. Pulaski, d a claim against the Illinois for some $300 for decline in ue to a delay of about two weeks e natural movement of the car. aim was on file for eighteen when the shipper, not having rom the claim, wrote the claim ent for its decision. Their reply at the original papers had some error become lost, though per had received notification of ipt of his claim and had been as- a claim number. He was re- to file a duplicate claim, which mptly done. The two-year limit August 30, 1919, and on August , the claim department, in re- o another inquiry from the ship- ked his further indulgence for time that, as they said, "the results" could be obtained. The was under the impression that if m was filed within six months, s sufficient, and thought nothing time limit of two years within uit must be brought. He let the rest for a couple of months, taking it up again, the railroad d him that it regretted not being settle the claim because of the on of the two years' limit.

time limit of two years *should* date from the time the railroad s refusal. But such is not the er the Cummins amendment, and bted if it ever can be changed by the act of Congress which he original law.

ing that a number of claims for n transit on the 1917 crop and ent loss of grade are in my nd about to be outlawed, and must soon start suit upon them them alive, I pass on to the he advice to look over his old n the very near future—those ave been declined, and if he es to get payment, have a suit upon them. Otherwise the last will soon be gone.

In mind also that one suit will l of your claims that have been over any period of two years. one suit all of those which are should be paid. If more ship- pers would start suit upon claims which are declined, the railroads would be a little more considerate of the manner in which they use the two-year time limit to prolong their investigation in the hope that the claim may thus become outlawed by claimant's default. The shipper will have to stand the court costs, but it is possible to have the matter placed with attorneys who will handle the matter upon a contingent fee basis.

WHEAT EMBARGO LIFTED.

Doubtful of the Effects of Lifting the Embargo Effective December 15.

The effect of the lifting of the embargo on wheat and products, effective on Dec. 15, has been a problem for both American and Canadian millers. The first have supposed there ought to be a reduction in the American premiums, while the Canadians have feared a rush of grain across the border, leaving them without wheat. Neither supposition seems likely to work out, perhaps for the reason that competition in the joint consuming market abroad should equalize the price, and, moreover, it is probable that the American and Canadian authorities have an understanding on the subject, and that the sales of wheat and flour will be closely supervised.

According to a dispatch from Toronto, the Canadian Millers' Committee in Toronto adopted a resolution calling on the Canadian Wheat Board to protect the interests of the industry in Canada and to see that sufficient reserves of wheat are kept in the country to give Canadian mills a full run for the balance of the crop season. The note said:

"It has been drawn to the attention of the Canadian Millers' Committee that reports are current that some Canadian millers have been offering flour in United States territory in anticipation of the opening of that market on December 15. At the present time it is contrary to the orders of the Canadian Wheat Board to make such offers."

A dispatch from Ottawa states: "No great flow of Canadian wheat to the United States is expected to result from the lifting of the United States embargo against importation of the grain. The Canadian Wheat Board, acting for the Board, is said to have entered into contracts for the sale in Europe of the bulk of the exportable surplus for the present year, and these contracts will have to be protected. The Board has undertaken to market the whole of the exportable surplus this year, and permits exportation only under license. It would, therefore, look as if the United States embargo has been raised too late to permit of any large movement of Canadian grain across the border."

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued a regulation whereby it is announced that the Board will absorb any changes there may be in flour prices in Canada, insofar as these affect flour mills. Should the prices of wheat be reduced, the Board will pay the miller the resulting difference in the price of flour, and on the other hand, if there should be an advance the miller will be obliged to pay the equivalent on his stocks of flour. This regulation is guarded by conditions as to accounting and procedure which will have the effect of protecting the Board from fraud.

Objection to the Canadian millers buying their wheat from the Wheat Board at $2.30, is being made by the United Grain Growers, Ltd., the commercial end of the Canadian Grain Growers' organization. A resolution urging the government to advance the wheat when the exportable price justifies it was adopted at the annual meeting. In their convention the Grain Growers pointed out that the milling industry of Canada is grinding their wheat at $2.30, and may sell in the United States since the embargo has been removed or in other foreign markets in competition with United States flour milled from $3 wheat. This they claim is unwarranted trade advantage for Dominion millers.

The law under which the Canadian Wheat Board was created provides that the wheat for domestic purposes must be charged for on a basis of world export market. Therefore, it is argued, $2.30 is the highest figure the Canadian Board has been receiving for the farmers' wheat, although Chairman James Stewart has anonunced that it will not make the actual trading figure known until the 1919 crop business is wound up, Aug. 31, 1920.

"HEAVILY LOADED CAR" CERTIFICATES.

According to a memorandum just issued by the Bureau of Markets to licensed grain inspectors and Federal grain supervisors, numerous complaints have been received from the grain trade indicating the frequent abuse of the privilege granted to licensed grain inspectors by Regulation 2, Sec. 12, Par. 2, of the Regulations of the Secretary under the Grain Standards Act. This permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of inspection certificates marked "heavily loaded car." The grain trade contends that "heavily loaded car" certificates are often issued without sufficient justification.

Results of a survey of all the principal markets in the country, made by the Bureau, indicate that in many markets inspectors have exercised too freely the privilege of issuing "heavily loaded car" certificates. In order, therefore, to correct this situation and to confine in the future "heavily loaded car" certificates to such cars as may be unquestionably inaccessible for proper sampling, the Bureau of Markets recommends that cars loaded so as to permit twenty-four inches of space between the top of the grain and the roof of the car should be covered by a "clean" certificate, unless the sampler in the course of his work finds concrete evidence that he is unable to secure a representative sample of the carload. The Bureau states that the mere fact that the grain in the car is loaded to within twenty-four inches of the top is not sufficient evidence in itself to justify the issuance of a "heavily loaded car" certificate. Federal grain supervisors have been instructed by the Bureau to bring this notice into effect immediately.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS		
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May.	July.
Nov. rg..	126¾-141	122½-135⅜	122¾-133⅞	122 -133¾	70 -74½	73¾-77¾	69¾-74¾
Prev. rg.	116⅝-173	119¼-124	115 -125¼	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Dec. 1..	136¾-138¾	133 -134⅝	131¼-133⅝	131¼-132⅞	73⅞-75¼	77 -78	73¾-74¾
Dec. 2..	138¼-141⅝	134 -137¾	132½-135½	132⅛-135½	75½-77⅞	77⅞-80⅛	74⅜-76⅝
Dec. 3..	139½-143½	135⅜-140¼	132⅞-135⅞	132 -136½	76½-78	78¾-80½	75 -77
Dec. 4..	138¾-141	135 -137¾	131⅞-134½	131⅝-134	76⅛-77⅛	78½-79⅝	74¾-76
Dec. 5..	138 -139¾	134 -136⅜	131⅞-134	131 -133	75¾-76⅞	78⅝-79⅝	74⅞-75⅜
Dec. 6..	138 -140	134 -136½	131¾-134	130⅞-133⅛	76 -77¼	78½-80¼	74¾-76⅛
Dec. 8..	139¾-141	135 -137⅜	132¾-135⅜	131⅝-134	77 -77¾	79⅝-80¾	75⅝-76⅜
Dec. 9..	139½-142⅜	135 -137⅜	132¼-134¾	131½-133⅝	76⅞-78⅜	79½-81¼	75¼-76½
Dec. 10..	142¼-144	137 -138¼	134 -135¼	132⅞-134	78⅛-79	80¾-81¾	76⅜-77
Dec. 11..	140¼-144½	135¼-138¾	131⅞-135	130¾-133⅞	77⅛-78¾	79⅝-81½	75 -76¾
Dec. 12..	139¾-141	134 -135⅜	130⅝-132½	129⅝-131⅜	76½-77¼	79⅛-79⅞	74½-75⅜
Dec. 13..	139½-141	133⅛-135⅛	130⅛-132⅜	129 -131¼	76¼-77¼	78¾-80	74⅜-75½
Week—							
Dec. 6..	136¾-143½	133 -140¼	131¼-135⅞	130⅞-136½	73⅞-78	77 -80½	73¾-77
Dec 13..	139½-144½	133⅛-138¾	130⅛-135⅜	129 -134	76¼-79	78¾-81¾	74⅜-77

FURTHER AID IN MARKETING

Secretary of Agriculture Further Plans to Extend Activities Which He Says "Have Clearly Demonstrated Their Value."

A private or Governmental agency of national range to supervise or direct the marketing of the Nation's farm products would probably break down of its own weight, is the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He calls attention, in his annual report, to the fact that measures to this end have recently been introduced in Congress and that the present time is especially fruitful of proposals of a large and novel nature designed quickly to solve marketing problems. But, says Mr. Secretary:

"In the field of distribution, as well as in the field of production, the farmers of the Nation must assume the main tasks of improvement. The Government should furnish all possible aid in the way of information and suggestion, create favorable conditions under which production and distribution may take place, and especially see that the channels of trade are open and that abuses do not exist.

"There is no question," continues the Secretary, "that everything which can legitimately be done to eliminate waste in marketing and to promote orderly distribution should be done. But the views of the most experienced students of the matter seems to be that we must approach the problem in simpler terms, work along lines which have clearly proven to be feasible, and promote existing tendencies and practices.

A FIELD FOR WORK.

"Certainly we can proceed further by state, Federal, and individual action in standardizing the production, the handling, and the packing of farm products and in promoting the use of standard containers and proper storage on farms in transit and at market centers. We can continue to furnish assistance in the preparation and installation of accounting systems and more extensively and accurately gather and furnish to the farmers of the Nation all pertinent statistical information. I need scarcely emphasize the paramount importance of making available daily to producers facts as to market prices, supplies, and demands. The market news services of the Department of Agriculture have already clearly proved their value. The Department now conducts and operates an inspection service on fruits and vegetables covering 164 markets. It publishes reports on the supply, commercial movement, and prices of most of the important products and, in coöperation with 14 states, is issuing exchange marketing lists which make known to county agents, breeders, and feeders in these states where surpluses of live stock, feeds, and seeds are to be found. It is estimated that last year through such service the farmers in Iowa alone made local exchanges having an estimated value of $1,500,000.

HELP COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

"Particularly must the Federal and state agencies omit nothing to promote farmers' coöperative associations along right lines. Already, within a generation, many such bodies have appeared and rapidly expanded. It is estimated that they now market annually approximately $1,500,000,000 worth of commodities. They are of very diverse forms and sizes. For the most part, where they have been successful they have centered their activities on some one product, or on related products, in a given area. The indications are that with the continued success of these enterprises and with the proper educational effort and direction they will develop even more rapidly in the future. Through bulletins, news articles, and lectures the Department of Agriculture has endeavored to stimulate these efforts. It has furnished suggestions for state legislation governing their organization, and, in coöperation with 23 states, it has employed trained specialists to advise extension workers, including county

agents and others, with reference to coöperative marketing.

"As I have said, the rational program would seem to be to expand these activities which have clearly demonstrated their value, to follow the scent, as it were, and further to develop the machinery through which increased assistance may be furnished. There should be in every state one or more trained market specialists of the Department of Agriculture, working in coöperation with the proper state authority, to stimulate coöperative enterprises and to aid farmers in their marketing work by helpful suggestions as to plans and methods. These experts could very effectively aid the extension workers. County agents generally have the assistance of specialists in many other lines, but at present they have not the requisite aid in distribution. They cannot be expected to be expert in all agricultural matters or to be omniscient. The Department is requesting increased funds to make this extension possible and will take the necessary action promptly if the appropriations are made."

AN UNUSUAL DRIER.

An Ellis Drier Erected in Cuba for the Drying of Palm Seed.

The picture herewith shows a rather unusual drier construction, being made from a snapshot of an Ellis Drier installation for F. Perez & Company at Habana, Cuba, who will use it for drying the palm seed which grows so prolifically on the common varieties of Cuban palm trees.

In the last few years the palm oil industry has grown rapidly, the oil which is pressed from the seed being highly valued in Cuba and our own country for the making of soap and for cooking purposes. During the process of pressing the oil the seeds are first washed, after which they must be dried, hence the use of driers.

The drying of the seed presented certain diffculties which were overcome by building a small drier for the express purpose of experimentation on the palm seed, quantities of which were shipped to Chicago. The final results were quite satisfactory and the large commercial machines were installed by the Ellis Drier Company of Chicago.

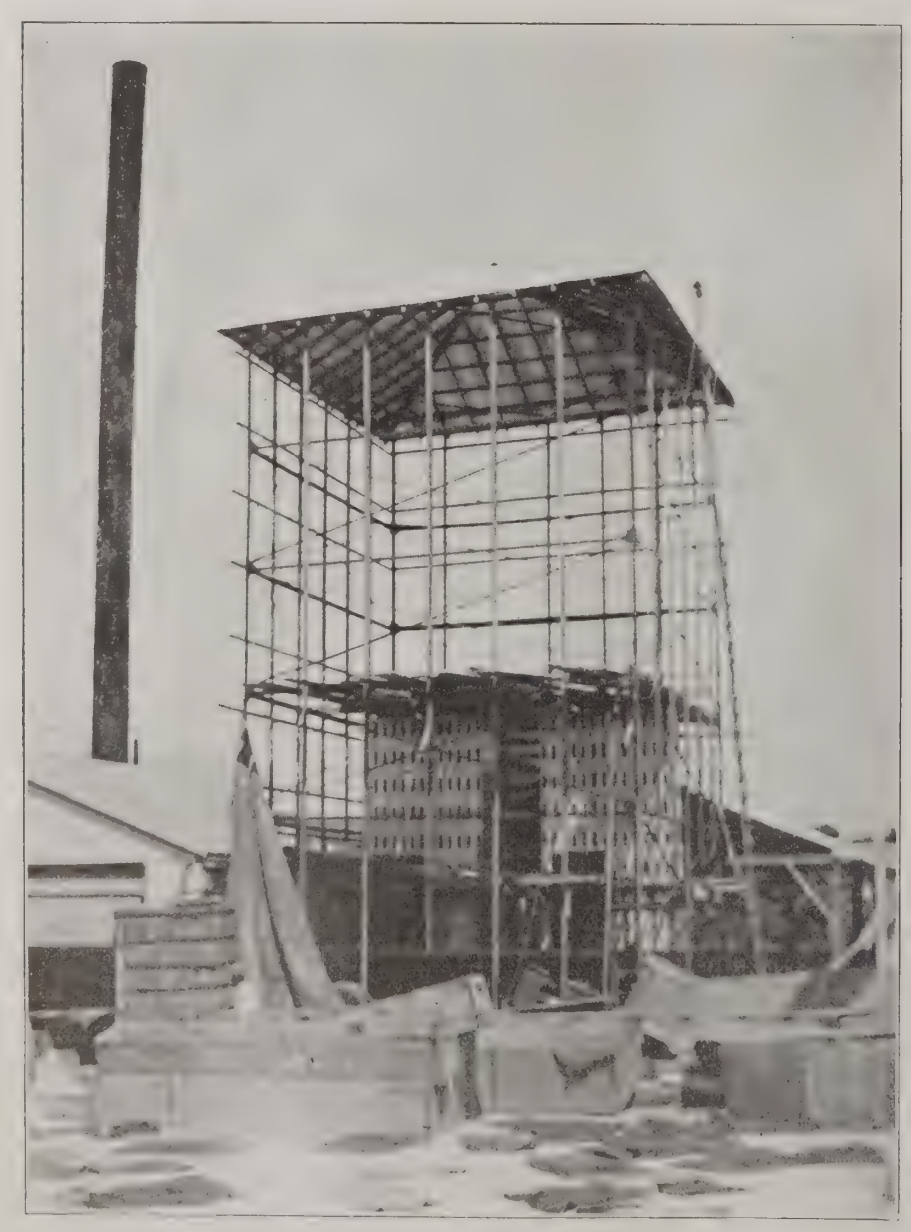
CONCERNING CAR LOADINGS.

Chas. Rippin, traffic commissioner at St. Louis, last week put out at that market the following suggestion:

"In order to protect the purchasers of grain at this market in the matter of weight on which the railroad will charge freight, it is necessary that the country shippers show on the bills of lading the facts required to enable the purchaser to see that he is protected. For example, if the car is loaded to capacity, or to the grain line, let the country shipper mark the bill of lading accordingly. If it is loaded to within 24 inches of the roof, let the country shipper so endorse on the bill of lading.

"Receivers should immediately notify their country shippers accordingly and see that they have the necessary information at hand, when they offer grain for sale on the floor of this Exchange, to give to the purchaser. The seller should show on the dray tickets billing cars to connecting lines for out-shipment from this market, whether the car is loaded to capacity, to the grain line or to within 24 inches from the roof, as the case may be. Please give this your prompt and earnest attention to avoid trouble.

Useful rains fell in South Australia and New South Wales during the earlier part of November.



ELLIS DRIER FOR PALM KERNELS IN CUBA.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS' WORK

The Decimal Weight Bill Falls Into the Dump—What the Bureau of Standards Thinks—More Chaff About the Waterways.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—No consideration will be given on the Senate side of Congress to H. R. 9755, the Vestal decimal weights bill, applying to flours, hominy, grits and meals and commercial feedingstuffs, until after the holidays. Following its passage by the House, the bill was referred to the Senate committee on standards, weights and measures. This is one of the committees that is considered of so little importance that the Republican Senate organization selected a Democrat as its chairman, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, while other members are Senators Warren G. Harding of Ohio, William E. Borah of Idaho and Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Republicans, and John Walter Smith of Maryland, Democrat. The committee seldom meets and has made no arrangements for hearings. But few communications have reached the Senate relative to the bill. It is expected, however, that an opportunity will be given to the various interests to be heard soon after the holidays.

The bill is discussed in the annual report of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, which has just been made public. The report says on this subject:

"Congress has not enacted any legislation on the subject of weights and measures during the past year. However, the Bureau has been working on a draft of a bill designed to standardize flour, meals and commercial feeding stuffs throughout the United States, upon the hundredweight basis. This proposition was first brought before Congress last year, and since that time work has been done in perfecting it so that in its present form it has the hearty indorsement of all interests concerned, including the Millers' National Federation, an association comprising the large majority of the flour producers of the country, the American Corn Millers' Federation likewise including a large majority of firms in this industry, and every state association of weights and measures officials where the bill was considered, including New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Maine," etc.

In the bill as passed by the House the smallest unit is 5 pounds. It provides a fine of not exceeding $500 for selling or offering for sale "in original unbroken package form" of five pounds or more any of the commodities specified.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS ON GRAIN WEIGHTS.

The report of the Bureau of Standards also touches on work done with reference to specifications for scales for weighing grain. It says in this connection:

"The subject of what constitutes proper and adequate facilities for weighing grain has recently assumed large importance, and hearings relating to this matter were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission under Docket No. 9009, dealing with loss and damage claims for grain in bulk shipments. The Bureau of Standards cooperated in trying to solve the difficulties by having a representative on a committee organized for the purpose of drawing up specifications defining what constituted proper facilities for weighing grain. It was neither practical nor possible under the circumstances to make an exhaustive investigation of the matter similar to that which had been carried out by the Bureau for railroad track scales, but tentative specifications were drawn up which represented the best information available on the subject. These specifications were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which in turn submitted them to a joint committee representing the shippers and carriers, formed for the purpose of agreeing upon just and practical rules to govern the settlement of loss and damage claims. If these specifications are accepted by the shippers' and carriers' committee, the Bureau of Standards will probably give th endorsement and issue them as a lar.

"Railroad track scales for we grain have been studied by the in connection with its track sca ing equipment. Hopper scales a tomatic scales are matters on much work remains to be done any decision can be reached as what equipment and installation quired to receive accurate result the best and most economical r of designing, installing and usin scales."

The Bureau report also states has been coöperating with the tion service of the United States of Markets in improving a devi determining the weight per bus wheat from samples, as a basis o ing it. In connection with this four grain testers have been test the Bureau of Markets and one state of Kansas, and some improv suggested and adopted. A large ber will probably be tested duri coming year.

MERRICK WANTS WATERWAYS

Need of better transportation ties for wheat shipped from the West to the East was pointed out H. Merrick, president of the C Association of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Association, in dress before the National River Harbors Congress this week, advo the development of the propos Lawrence route for ocean vessel the deepening of the St. Lawrence nel through the coöperation United States and Canada, it is pr to make it possible for ocean ves pass from the Atlantic through th to Chicago.

"The country raises, let us say, lion bushels of wheat, two-thirds in the region of which the Great are the natural outlet," said Mr rick. "Something like half a bushels moves down the lakes—b of the low cost of water transport It gets as far as Buffalo and stops Great Lakes way now ends ther Buffalo the wheat is unloaded fr lake boats into trains or barges- tically all of it goes by train—an enormous burden of fifteen millio is dumped on top of the regular which is already overburdenin railways in this area. The ov paralyzes them. Embargo r Wheat blocks the lines, but every of production is affected.

"There is our annual trouble. shall we remedy it? Increase ra facilities? To require the roads t vide facilities for their peak load bling their equipment, doubling trackage, establishing more termi to lie idle most of the year—woul Hurculean feat in finance. This to be thought of if there is any way.

"There is of course another Nature has carved out a great hi from the lakes to the sea and it re for us merely to clear away the spots that nature left in the St. rence waterway. This done, our boats can continue eastward to th This done and the ocean ships can westward to the ports of the Lakes and take on thir cargoes fo erpool and Antwerp."

The St. Lawrence project was ported before the convention by gates from the Middle West, incl Senators Lenroot of Wisconsin Townsend of Michigan, and also sistant Secretary of the Interior sang. There was strong oppos however, from New York state ests on the ground that the pro not feasible and because it would traffic from the port of New York.

G. D. N. ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIO

Resolutions adopted by the Dealers' National Association a Louis in October were read by Se Gay of Louisiana in the Senate posing the McNary bill extending trol over sugar by the Sugar Equ tion Board for another year. resolutions show conclusively ho business people of this country

er war-time control," said Senator
"and they express very accurately
eeling of the sugar producers of the
d States, who constitute as patri-
a body of men as there are any-
e in America, who have discharged
war obligation and who now sim-
sk that their business be returned
e natural channels of trade which
heretofore existed. I think it is
estly unfair to single out this in-
y and to make it the target of such
ation, and that it is only right
proper that the sugar producers
the sugar industry should be
d just as all other classes of busi-
other agricultural products, and
her industries are treated."

FINAL CROP REPORT.

Final Estimates of Crop Yields in 1918 with Revision of Estimates for 1918.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates on
2 published the final estimates of
ges and yields of crops of 1918,
evision of the estimates made as
, 1918. The Report proved a sur-
to the country, it having been
d by the trade generally that the
ield totals would be reduced from
tes as of Nov. 1, whereas they
dvanced, as follows, for the prin-
grains in bushels:

PARED WITH NOVEMBER ESTIMATE.

	Est. Nov. 1.	Final Dec. 1.	Change.
	2,910,250,000	2,917,450,000	+ 7,200,000
g.	715,301,000	731,636,000	+16,335,000
r.	203,170,000	209,351,000	+ 6,181,000
	918,471,000	940,987,000	+22,516,000
	1,219,521,000	1,248,310,000	+28,789,000
	198,298,000	165,719,000	—32,579,000
	84,552,000	88,478,000	+ 3,926,000
t	20,120,000	16,301,000	— 3,819,000
d	9,450,000	8,919,000	— 531,000

IVE PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS.

following totals for the five prin-
rain crops, wheat, corn, oats, bar-
l rye, compare:

	Acres.	Yield, bus.	Value.
	232,101,000	5,360,944,000	7,177,819,000
	224,127,000	5,309,493,000	6,761,366,000
	218,622,000	5,569,320,000	6,808,529,000
v.	211,330,000	5,120,483,000	4,055,315,000

AGGREGATES BY CROPS.

egate acreage, production, and
of leading crops the last two
with the average for 1913-17 and
three ciphers of all omitted:

	Acreage.	Yield.	Value.
bu.—			
	102,075	2,917,450	$3,934,234
	104,467	2,502,665	3,416,240
13-17	107,496	2,749,349	2,267,560
r wheat, bu.—			
	49,905	731,636	1,543,452
	37,130	565,099	1,165,995
13-17	34,196	555,190	673,382
wheat, bu.—			
	23,338	209,351	485,070
	22,051	356,339	715,831
13-17	18,124	235,444	272,455
eat, bu.—			
	73,243	940,987	2,028,522
	59,180	921,438	1,881,826
13-17	52,320	790,634	945,837
ou.—			
	42,400	1,248,310	895,603
	44,349	1,538,124	1,090,320
13-17	40,583	1,331,287	643,187
, bu.—			
	7,420	165,719	200,419
	9,740	256,225	234,942
13-17	7,780	199,212	144,242
u.—			
	6,963	88,478	119,041
	6,391	91,041	138,038
13-17	3,151	50,001	54,489
heat, bu.—			
	790	16,301	24,026
	1,027	16,905	28,142
13-17	824	14,691	14,792
ed, bu.—			
	1,683	8,919	39,145
	1,910	13,369	45,470
13-17	1,756	13,818	25,170
u.—			
	1,089	41,059	109,613
	1,118	38,606	74,042
13-17	835	30,788	34,468
es, bu.—			
	4,013	357,901	577,581
	4,295	411,860	591,527
13-17	3,812	366,046	322,292

	Acreage.	Production.		Value.
Sweet potatoes, bu.—				
1919	1,029	103,579		138,085
1918	940	87,924		118,863
Ave., 1913-17	730	69,209		56,843
Hay, tame, tons—				
1919	56,348	91,326		1,839,967
1918	55,755	76,660		1,543,494
Ave., 1913-17	52,026	78,921		987,297
Hay, wild, tons—				
1919	15,686	17,340		289,120
1918	15,365	14,479		220,487
Ave., 1913-17	16,547	17,990		156,597
All hay, tons—				
1919	72,034	108,666		2,129,087
1918	71,120	91,139		1,763,981
Ave., 1913-17	68,573	96,911		1,143,894
Cotton, bales—				
1919	33,548	11,030		1,977,073
1918	36,008	12,040		1,663,633
Ave., 1913-17	34,832	12,847		946,339
Cotton seed, tons—				
1919		4,898		355,840
1918		5,360		248,346
Ave., 1913-17		5,727		213,198
Clover seed, bu.—				
1919	686	1,099		29,067
1918	820	1,197		23,705
Sugar beets, tons—				
1919	696	6,396		68,750
1918	594	5,889		58,905
Ave. 1913-17	600	6,038		36,642
Sorghum sirup—				
1919	386	33,312		35,826
1918	374	29,643		28,532
Ave., 1913-17	208,965	18,539		
Kafirs (6 states)—				
1919	4,893	126,058		163,452
1918	6,036	73,241		109,861
U. S.	2,917,450	2,502,665	1,248,310	1,538,124

The total valuation is put at $14,000,000,000.

Corn and Oats Crop.

Following are the final estimates of the yields of corn and oats for 1919, compared with the revised estimates for the yields of 1918 (final 000 omitted):

State or territory.	CORN. Production 1919.	CORN. Production 1918.	OATS. Production 1919.	OATS. Production 1918.
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Me.	1,100	1,035	5,746	6,760
N. H.	1,050	1,080	1,221	1,140
Vt.	2,120	1,520	3,960	4,510
Mass.	2,640	2,340	570	480
R. I.	495	572	68	84
Conn.	3,300	2,800	620	722
N. Y.	35,260	28,800	29,580	51,660
N. J.	10,800	10,865	2,460	3,160
Pa.	72,192	59,160	36,859	47,190
Del.	6,900	7,130	115	175
Md.	28,413	24,010	1,820	1,980
Va.	44,800	44,800	5,280	5,175
W. Va.	24,990	23,250	4,750	4,320
N. C.	55,100	63,630	3,767	5,100
S. C.	37,440	36,975	11,730	11,000
Ga.	69,890	68,850	10,800	11,000
Fla.	12,600	12,800	1,140	1,080
Ohio	162,800	129,600	51,858	74,800
Ind.	175,750	165,000	60,225	85,050
Ill.	301,000	344,350	123,060	198,352
Mich.	64,350	48,300	36,875	66,320
Wis.	85,540	68,742	78,123	110,815
Minn.	118,000	111,200	90,160	134,562
Iowa	416,000	352,800	196,182	244,566
Mo.	155,412	133,860	38,259	44,196
N. D.	16,764	9,196	38,400	60,512
S. D.	91,200	105,400	53,650	79,950
Nebr.	184,186	123,086	69,962	56,188
Kans.	69,362	43,523	44,229	51,238
Ky.	82,500	91,000	9,900	9,600
Tenn.	74,750	78,000	9,200	8,125
Ala.	62,843	63,919	6,696	8,132
Miss.	59,700	66,300	5,282	6,440
La.	32,375	28,800	1,650	2,000
Tex.	202,800	65,000	94,500	22,197
Okla.	74,400	23,250	49,500	31,200
Ark.	48,726	35,100	9,240	9,945
Mont.	1,728	2,100	6,120	20,400
Wyo.	768	1,000	5,670	11,685
Colo.	11,206	10,675	6,524	7,530
N. M.	7,200	4,000	2,340	1,288
Ariz.	1,287	952	533	440
Utah	432	672	2,448	4,050
Nev.	90	64	384	532
Ida.	840	920	7,700	9,480
Wash.	1,620	1,900	12,800	8,370
Ore.	1,860	1,364	11,104	9,025
Calif.	2,871	2,975	5,250	5,600
U. S.	2,917,450	2,502,665	1,248,310	1,538,124

The Cotton Report.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates the total production of cotton in the United States for the season 1919-20 will amount to 5,275,096,000 lbs., equivalent to 11,030,000 bales of 500 lbs. Total production in 1918 was 12,040,532 bales (gross); in 1917, 11,302,375; in 1916, 11,449,930; in 1915, 11,191,820; in 1914, 16,134,930; in 1913, 14,156,486; and in 1912, 13,703,421.

The average weight per running bale is estimated at 500.2 pounds gross, compared with 505.6 pounds in 1918 (as reported by the Bureau of the Census), 502.4 pounds in 1917, 503.8 pounds in 1916, and 506.3 pounds, the average of the preceding five years. Reports of the Bureau of Crop Estimates do not include "linters," which are a product obtained at mills from the seed. The Census Bureau reports that 929,516 bales of 500 pounds gross were delinted from the 1918 crop, equal to 7.7 per cent as many as bales of lint cotton produced, which compares with 10.0 per cent, the ratio for the 1917 crop, 11.6 per cent for the 1916 crop, and 5.1 per cent, the average for the preceding five years.

The price per pound of lint cotton to producers December 1, 1919, was 35.7 cents, compared with a December 1 price of 27.6 cents in 1918, 27.7 cents in 1917, 19.6 cents in 1916, 11.3 cents in 1915, 6.8 cents in 1914, 12.2 cents in 1913, and 11.9 cents in 1912.

The estimated production, with comparisons, by states, follows:

State.	Lbs. lint. 1919.	Bales, gr. 1919.	Price lb. Dec. 1, 1919.	Price lb. Dec. 1, 1918.
Va.	10,490,000	22,000	35.0	26.5
N. C.	417,112,000	875,000	35.2	26.4
S. C.	704,165,000	1,475,000	35.7	27.6
Ga.	826,767,000	1,730,000	35.8	27.5
Fla.	8,177,000	17,000	42.0	43.0
Ala.	341,913,000	715,000	34.8	27.0
Miss.	452,945,000	946,000	37.5	27.8
La.	143,520,000	300,000	35.0	27.5
Tex.	1,293,300,000	2,700,000	35.0	28.2
Ark.	397,321,000	830,000	36.4	27.8
Tenn.	142,653,000	298,000	33.5	26.7
Mo.	28,746,000	60,000	34.0	27.0
Okla.	444,819,000	930,000	35.2	25.5
Cal.	48,817,000	102,000	43.0	30.0
Ariz.	35,888,000	75,000	51.0	48.0
All other	3,350,000	7,000		
U. S.	5,275,096,000	11,030,000	35.7	27.6

Condition of Wheat and Rye.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates on Dec. 15 published an estimate of the condition and acreage of winter wheat and rye for the crop of 1920. There was a reduction of 23.2% in the acreage of the 1919 crop of wheat and 23.5% in the acreage of rye. The suggested bushelage is 629 millions of wheat and 90 of rye. Details by state follow:

WINTER WHEAT.

	Area sown—Autumn 1919 prelimin. Acres.	Area sown—Autumn 1918 revised. Acres.	Condition Dec. 1 1919. Pct.	Condition Dec. 1 1918. Pct.
New York	458,000	477,000	99	97
N. J.	105,000	111,000	94	96
Penn.	1,597,000	1,646,000	99	98
Dela.	141,000	145,000	95	96
Md.	746,000	794,000	94	96
Virginia	942,000	1,071,000	95	94
West Va.	354,000	402,000	95	99
N. Carolina.	739,000	859,000	89	91
S. Carolina.	166,000	208,000	85	92
Georgia	222,000	255,000	89	93
Ohio	2,476,000	2,814,000	90	104
Indiana	1,960,000	2,882,000	79	101
Illinois	2,404,000	3,434,000	82	100
Michigan	922,000	960,000	92	99
Wisconsin	83,000	78,000	95	93
Minnesota	62,000	67,000	91	94
Iowa	458,000	954,000	91	99
Missouri	2,580,000	4,300,000	84	103
S. Dakota	66,000	79,000	87	82
Nebraska	3,093,000	3,727,000	91	96
Kansas	9,196,000	11,641,000	82	98
Kentucky	719,000	1,057,000	80	98
Tennessee	493,000	822,000	75	94
Alabama	83,000	141,000	82	91
Mississippi.	15,000	38,000	88	91
Texas	1,077,000	1,959,000	79	100
Oklahoma	2,811,000	3,708,000	75	100
Arkansas	156,000	346,000	81	99
Montana	425,000	607,000	80	93
Wyoming	70,000	88,000	96	97
Colorado	978,000	1,075,000	91	96
New Mex.	211,000	182,000	98	95
Arizona	45,000	45,000	95	96
Utah	163,000	172,000	92	97
Nevada	3,000	4,000	87	92
Idaho	337,000	337,000	84	97
Wash.	919,000	1,021,000	84	95
Oregon	714,000	79,300	90	100
California	781,000	1,100,000	77	100
U. S.	38,770,000	50,489,000	85.2	98.5

RYE.

New York	112,000	126,000	95	96
N. Jersey	80,000	84,000	94	96
Penn.	218,000	230,000	97	97
Virginia	66,000	73,000	93	94
Ohio	100,000	116,000	95	102
Indiana	346,000	384,000	92	100
Michigan	819,000	910,000	95	99
Wisconsin	483,000	525,000	95	95
Minnesota	492,000	535,000	89	92
Iowa	54,000	70,000	94	100
N. Dakota	972,000	2,068,000	81	75
S. Dakota	404,000	505,000	83	82
Nebraska	365,000	410,000	93	98
All other	1,019,000	1,196,000	90	97
U. S.	5,530,000	7,232,000	89.8	89.0

Condition and Yield of Winter Wheat.

Condition and yield of winter wheat, and equivalent of 100 in bushels compared with July condition, as compiled from Government reports, by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

Dec.		Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Yield.	100.
85.2	1920	....	....	....	....	....	....
98.6	1919	99.8	100.5	94.9	81.0	[1]14.6	18.0
79.3	1918	78.6	86.4	83.8	79.5	15.2	19.1
85.7	1917	63.4	73.2	70.9	75.9	15.1	19.8
87.7	1916	78.3	82.4	73.2	75.7	13.8	18.23
88.3	1915	88.8	92.9	85.8	84.4	16.2	19.19
97.2	1914	95.6	95.9	92.7	94.1	19.92	21.09
93.2	1913	91.6	91.9	83.5	81.6	16.50	21.91
86.6	1912	80.6	79.7	74.3	73.3	15.05	20.60
82.5	1911	83.3	86.1	80.4	76.8	14.77	19.23
93.3	1910	80.8	82.1	80.0	81.5	15.88	19.48
85.3	1909	82.2	83.5	80.7	82.4	15.05	18.26
91.1	1908	91.3	89.0	86.0	80.6	13.99	17.36
94.1	1907	89.9	82.9	77.4	78.3	14.22	18.16
94.1	1906	89.1	90.9	82.7	85.6	16.70	19.20
82.9	1905	91.6	92.5	85.5	82.7	14.30	16.92
86.6	1904	76.5	76.5	77.7	78.7	12.40	15.30
99.7	1903	97.3	92.6	82.2	78.8	12.30	15.52
86.7	1902	78.7	86.4	76.1	77.0	14.40	18.48
97.1	1901	91.7	94.1	87.8	88.3	15.20	16.31
97.1	1900	82.1	88.9	82.7	80.8	13.30	15.99
92.6	1899	77.9	76.2	67.3	65.6	11.50	17.51
....	1898	86.7	86.5	90.8	85.7	14.90	17.21
99.5	1897	81.4	80.2	78.5	81.2	14.10	16.88
81.4	1896	77.1	82.7	77.9	75.6	11.80	15.46
89.0	1895	81.4	82.9	71.1	65.8	11.00	17.41
91.5	1894	86.7	81.4	83.2	83.9	14.01	16.70
87.4	1893	77.4	75.4	75.5	77.7	12.05	15.51
85.3	1892	81.2	84.0	88.3	89.6	13.72	15.42
98.4	1891	96.6	97.9	96.6	96.2	14.70	15.31

[1]Preliminary.

Condition of Rye.

Average condition of winter rye on Dec. 1 previous to year named and at first of the months indicated and yield per acre in bushels:

Dec.		Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Yield.
96.2	1907	92.0	88.0	88.1	89.7	88.9	16.4
91.4	1908	89.1	90.3	91.3	91.2	88.3	16.4
87.6	1909	87.2	88.1	89.6	91.4	89.1	16.1
94.1	1910	92.3	91.3	90.6	87.5	....	16.0
92.6	1911	89.3	90.0	88.6	85.0	....	15.6
93.3	1912	87.9	87.5	87.7	88.2	....	16.8
93.5	1913	89.3	91.0	90.9	88.6	....	16.2
95.3	1914	91.3	93.4	93.6	92.9	....	16.8
93.6	1915	89.5	89.8	92.0	92.0	....	17.3
91.5	1916	87.8	88.7	86.9	87.0	....	15.2
88.8	1917	86.0	88.8	84.3	79.4	....	14.6
84.1	1918	85.8	85.8	83.6	80.8	....	14.4
89.0	1919	90.6	95.3	93.5	85.7	....	[1]12.9
89.8	1920	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1]Preliminary.

Total Grain Stocks Visible.

The aggregate stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, on Dec. 6, 1919, and corresponding weeks of previous years as reported by *Bradstreet's*, were as follows, with comparisons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	Final 00 omitted			
1919	133,597,0	2,141,0	22,870,0	4,868,0
1918	170,464,0	3,506,0	36,509,0	9,677,0

Weekly comparisons since July, 1919, follow:

Aug. 2	32,721,0	3,195,0	25,137,0	13,160,0
Aug. 9	44,820,0	2,453,0	25,957,0	12,574,0
Aug. 16	52,583,0	2,315,0	24,142,0	11,735,0
Aug. 23	61,909,0	1,642,0	23,422,0	8,828,0
Aug. 30	70,765,0	1,654,0	23,492,0	9,155,0
Sept. 6	80,429,0	2,109,0	24,877,0	8,759,0
Sept. 13	89,204,0	2,277,0	25,160,0	8,160,0
Sept. 20	101,384,0	2,839,0	25,649,0	7,417,0
Sept. 27	105,746,0	3,060,0	24,986,0	7,627,0
Oct. 4	112,186,0	2,985,0	24,629,0	6,997,0
Oct. 11	121,779,0	2,515,0	24,995,0	6,576,0
Oct. 18	125,995,0	1,902,0	24,819,0	7,009,0
Oct. 25	135,911,0	2,010,0	25,197,0	6,599,0
Nov. 1	137,299,0	2,564,0	26,460,0	6,274,0
Nov. 8	142,886,0	1,892,0	26,265,0	6,576,0
Nov. 15	144,180,0	1,608,0	25,970,0	6,483,0
Nov. 22	139,505,0	1,987,0	24,674,0	5,332,0
Nov. 29	135,899,0	2,152,0	23,764,0	4,751,0

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT STOCKS.

Portland, Ore.	1,210,000
Tacoma	819,000
Seattle, Wash.	1,083,000
Total Dec. 6, 1919	3,112,000

Weekly comparisons since July, 1919, follow:

July 5	1,069,000	Sept. 20	2,021,000
July 12	842,000	Sept. 27	2,027,000
July 19	582,000	Oct. 4	2,625,000
July 26	661,000	Oct. 11	2,986,000
Aug. 2	970,000	Oct. 18	3,094,000
Aug. 9	564,000	Oct. 25	3,093,000
Aug. 16	590,000	Nov. 1	3,275,000
Aug. 23	646,000	Nov. 8	2,833,000
Aug. 30	1,198,000	Nov. 15	3,284,000
Sept. 6	1,246,000	Nov. 22	3,416,000
Sept. 13	1,865,000	Nov. 29	3,275,000

WORLD'S VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

ocks of wheat and flour considered as wheat in second hands, European, afloat, and Argentine data, com-
d by George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* and American associates:

	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.	Dec. 1, 1917.	Dec. 1, 1916.	Dec. 1, 1915.	Dec. 1, 1914.	Dec. 1, 1913.	Dec. 1, 1910.	Dec. 1, 1909.
tates	152,847,000	163,089,000	175,066,000	43,792,000	121,444,000	93,751,000	133,920,000	108,849,000	106,491,000	118,868,000
	41,745,000	40,053,000	55,388,000	53,465,000	68,052,000	77,076,000	32,136,000	48,608,000	44,117,000	29,386,000
American	194,592,000	203,142,000	230,454,000	97,257,000	189,496,000	170,827,000	166,056,000	157,457,000	150,608,000	148,254,000
	[1]10,830,000	[1]12,080,000	17,500,000	120,000,000	[2]20,800,000	36,700,000	38,960,000	51,950,000	48,980,000	56,420,000
rk. and Aust.	[2]155,550,000	163,170,000	191,098,000	171,850,000	82,300,000	38,478,000	37,210,000	32,530,000	39,450,000	33,810,000
European	166,380,000	175,250,000	208,598,000	191,850,000	103,100,000	75,178,000	76,170,000	84,480,000	88,430,000	90,230,000
	360,972,000	378,392,000	439,052,000	289,107,000	[2]292,596,000	246,005,000	242,226,000	241,937,000	239,038,000	238,484,000

core in United Kingdom. [2]Of this amount 3,330,000 bushels in Argentina, 85,000,000 in Australia.

The Letter Box

Installed Scale and Motor.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have just installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks auto-truck scale; also a 7½ h. p. Century motor.—*A. J. Mabie & Son, Gilbert, Ia.*

Seed Trade Good.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The seed and grain business here is good at this time and I find a ready market for all clover and timothy seed.—*H. I. Davie, Pine River, Minn.*

More Cars Needed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think it is of vital importance that the grain trade should secure cars to move the grain. We have just finished making some repairs; have a new office which has been refitted and we had a big opening Dec. 1.—*Farmers Elevator Co., Grinnell, Ia.*

Corn Crop Short.

Price-Current-Grain Reporter: Eighty per cent of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands and the corn crop was not of the largest; fine quality, but not enough to supply the demand as there are a great many cattle being fed this winter.—*Farmers Elevator Co., Howe, Nebr.*

Taken Over a Business.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have recently taken over the elevator of A. H. Thomas at Montezuma, Ia., and will operate in connection with same a branch office. Expect to have the office in operation within the next ten days. —*W. H. Bartz & Co., Inc., Des Moines, Iowa.*

Burned Out.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We wish you would send us another copy of the last issue as our buildings were destroyed by fire, Saturday, Dec. 6, and this was lost with everything else. We saved nothing.—*C. E. Brush & Son, Moriah, N. Y.*

Will Make Repairs.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We think one of the most vital things confronting the grain trade at the present time is the car shortage. We expect to make some repairs early in the spring and will have an ear corn chain drag and sheller for sale. We expect to soon purchase a dump.—*Bourse Grain & Lumber Co., Dedham, Ia.*

Crops in Texas.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Texas made a splendid hay and corn crop this year; best for six or eight years past. The cotton crop was very, very short and badly damaged.

A great deal of rain has fallen in Texas this year. We believe there will be a big acreage in oats; but farmers are needing dry weather for winter plowing.—*The Wm. G. Bell Brokerage Co., Austin, Tex.*

Eastern Oats Movement.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The moderate arrivals of oats, 288,000 bus. for the week, were due in part to the inability of the railroads to transport freely on account of the coal strike. As purchases for shipment during this period were greatly curtailed, it is unlikely that the receipts during the balance of the month will be very large. There were reports of export business, which lacked confirmation, and it is believed that the condition of the foreign exchange market will not admit of new business. The domestic demand locally has improved by reason of dealers being compelled to replenish supplies from the spot. This has tended to increase premiums moderately through the gradual absorption of offerings, and the attitude of holders, which has been one of firmness. The outlook suggests a continuance of the present cash demand with a fair prospect that spot premiums will still further advance in the near future.—*L. W. Forbell & Co., New York.*

Railroad Service.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Some close observers believe that Uncle Sam's people come nearer understanding one another and are more willing now to give and take in order to promote the good of all than at any time since the armistice was signed.

The railroads so far on this crop have given excellent service in the movement of new corn to destination after it was loaded. The great trouble has been and probably will be for some time to come that cars suitable for loading grain are not to be had in any considerable numbers.

Many think that the largest movement of corn to market will be in January next, after the railroads have recovered from the coal strike and when the farmers can sell without being liable to an income tax on two crops in one year. The mills that consume corn largely will mostly be in operation within the next ten days and it will then be a race between Larger Receipts and Greater Consumption to see which affects the price most.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at Aberdeen.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

June 22-24.—American Seed Trade Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

July—Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, Battle Creek, Mich.

ARGENTINE VOTES EUROPE CREDIT.

On Dec. 11 a bill granting a credit of 200,000,000 pesos to Great Britain, France and Italy to facilitate the purchase of Argentine products was reported to the Chamber of Deputies by the finance committee, the report being approved by a vote of 37 to 36. The credit will be guaranteed by deposit of the 60,000,000 gold pesos in the Bank of the Argentine Nation. The measure now goes to the senate.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven prin grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-
Chicago	37,377,000	63,03
Milwaukee	13,192,000	21,18
Minneapolis	9,165,000	19,10
Duluth	437,000	2,48
St. Louis	10,934,000	10,40
Toledo	1,508,000	5,26
Detroit	1,028,000	1,84
Kansas City	3,435,000	7,92
Peoria	3,546,000	4,56
Omaha	4,079,000	9,87
Indianapolis	4,951,000	7,41
Total	89,652,000	153,11

Receipts of oats the past week at mary markets, compared with prece week and corresponding week last y

	Dec. 13. 1919.	Dec. 6. 1919.	Dec 19
Chicago	1,129,000	1,229,000	2,85
Milwaukee	503,000	321,000	1,67
Minneapolis	151,000	121,000	1,40
Duluth	.....	8,000	7
St. Louis	476,000	472,000	21
Toledo	41,000	35,000	20
Detroit	15,000	29,000	6
Kansas City	124 000	136,000	7
Peoria	162,000	158,000	17
Omaha	100,000	100,000	29
Indianapolis	109,000	104,000	17
Total	2,810,000	2,713,000	7,22
Shipments	2,618,000	3,037,000	6,69

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COUNTRY GRAIN TRADE PROBLEMS

BY GEO. A. WELLS

ELEVATOR SITE LEASES.

the railroad company is charging for elevator and coal shed site s than 6 per cent on a fair valuaof the land thus occupied, as or- by the Iowa Board of Railroad mission, country grain dealers d protest against such increased l charge, and those located in Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska are invited fer the matter to the secretary of Western Grain Dealers' Ass'n, at Moines, who will advise in detail the order of the Iowa Board of oad Commissioners and as to the procedure in undertaking to esh a rental basis as ordered by the Board.

statute authorizing the Iowa of Railroad Commissioners to isuch an order was enacted under a repared and presented to the Iowa al Assembly of 1913 by the Legis- Committee of the Western Grain rs' Ass'n. It provides that whendisagreement arises between the of an elevator grain warehouse oal shed and the railroad company terms and conditions of such on written application to the of Railroad Commissioners the is authorized and it is made their to hear and determine such consy and make such order in refthereto as shall be just and right en the parties, which said order be enforced by the commission. Dec. 3d issue of PRICE CURRENT-REPORTER for full report of the ission.)

IPERS' LOADING WEIGHTS.

country grain dealer who oper- an elevator without adequate ing facilities to determine accuand beyond question the amount of a carload shortage is out of luck in undertaking to collect claims for loss of grain in transit, and every country elevator should include as part of its equipment a first-class shipping scale installed in such a manner that there can be no question whether or not the grain has all been delivered from scale to car. And the scale must be kept in good weighing condition and the weighing done by a competent weigher. If this is done there will be no difficulty whatever in collecting claims for loss of grain in transit if destination weights are likewise accurate. The Interstate Commerce Commission will, no doubt, make a final ruling soon in the Loss and Damage Case, Packet No. 9009, that will make such weighing conditions necessary if claims are to be entertained by the railroad claim departments.

TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS.

It will sooner or later be decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission whether or not railroad claims for loss and damage are to be invalid if not paid by the carrier within the time limit of two years and a day as provided in the bill of lading conditions. In the meantime, grain dealers having unpaid claims should take such steps as may be necessary to keep them valid. This is one of the most arbitrary and unreasonable conditions ever imposed upon shippers by the carriers. Many claims are held up by the claim departments simply through neglect or by parleying until the two-year and a day limit has been passed. The writer has a claim on his desk at this time which the representative of the railroad claim department personally approved, yet it was allowed to pass the time limit without payment and now the claim department of that railroad refuses to pay the claim.

GRAIN LOADING RULE.

The United States Railroad Administration on Oct. 29 authorized the publication, effective upon five days' notice, of the following minimum weights on grain:

On grain, all kinds, minimum weight marked capacity of car, except where marked capacity is less than 40,000 pounds a car.

Note.—When grain is loaded at a point of origin to within 24 inches of roof at side walls of car for the purpose of Federal or state inspection, or for inspection by grain exchanges at points where Federal inspection is maintained (notations to that effect being inserted in the bill of lading by shippers) or when grain is loaded to proper grain line of cars so marked, actual weight will apply.

H. L. Goeman, chairman of the transportation committee of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, who was instrumental in having this rule promulgated by the Railroad Administration. had in mind the idea that such a rule would give an opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the country shippers' grain on the arrival of cars at the terminal market inspection tracks, and that it would not be necessary to mark certificates of inspection "Loaded too full for thorough inspection," as has been done so generally by terminal market inspectors.

R. T. Miles of the Bureau of Markets states in a circular to Federal grain inspection supervisors that his office has recently completed a survey of all the principal markets in the country with a view of ascertaining what percentage of grain receipts have in fact been covered by the inspection certificates marked "heavily loaded car," which means that such cars are loaded too full for thorough inspection and are then subject to reinspection if called for when unloaded. The results of the survey, according to Mr. Miles' statement, indicates that in many markets inspectors have exercised too freely the privilege of issuing such "heavily loaded car" certificates. Mr. Goeman urges that country shippers give this matter particular attention and when loading grain insist on having 24 inches clear between top of grain and the roof at side walls of car after the grain in the car has been leveled off and trimmed. Shippers should then be particular to write on the bills of lading "Car loaded to within 24 inches of roof at side walls for purpose of inspection on arrival."

The fact is that country shippers are having the benefit of inspection on a very small percentage of their grain shipments to markets where cars are placed on inspection tracks on arrival for the purpose of inspection, and at the same time are paying the regular fee for such service on all cars. Cars "loaded too full for thorough inspection" are sampled at the door and the grain if consigned is sold accordingly; if the car is sold to arrive, the buyer has the advantage of the privilege to reject or call for reinspection if not up to grade as sampled, and if otherwise the shipper is not represented and is not in a position to ask for reinspection when being unloaded. It is exceedingly important that grain be loaded into cars uniformly as to quality, making certain that the quality of the grain at the car door where the sample is taken be fairly representative of the whole car. Do not plug the car as that deprives the shipper of the benefit of all rules.

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WAGON LOADS RECEIVED
A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents, and Remarks. The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, records 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound, leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price $1.75. Price Current-Grain Reporter, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

John Travis, Correspondent.

Corn receipts are increasing and the condition is improving. Shipments of both corn and oats have been light, due to the shortage of cars.

Receipts of oats the past week have been light. Illinois oats have been sold more freely than for some time past owing to the advance in prices.

Elevators have been running half time, due to the coal shortage. Some relief is promised for the early part of next week. One elevator firm purchased a car direct from the mines at Harrisburg today and it is reported that the mines are running with full crews.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

The Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co., whose business here is managed by "Bill" Young, has opened a private wire office in this market.

Nebraska wheat fields went under snow cover early this season. The whole state is covered with snow ranging all the way from several inches to a foot or more deep.

A car of No. 1 dark northern spring wheat was sold on the floor of the Omaha Grain Exchange for $3.30 Friday—the highest price on the crop. The wheat was sold by E. E. Huntley to Cope & Kearney.

There has been a moderate run of wheat to this market in the last week with light arrivals of corn and oats and other grains. The demand for everything on the spot list has been easily sufficient to absorb the offerings at the prevailing high prices.

A despatch from Lincoln says: "While 30,000 bushels of wheat have been lying in piles and open bins at Stratton, Nebr., the Burlington has only furnished eight cars in the last two months to move grain from this station. Stratton has protested to the State Railway Commission against this condition of affairs.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week totaled 111 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 36,500 bbls, decrease of 5,600; wheat, 623,000 bus., decrease of 3,000; corn, 31,500 bus., increase of 17,500; oats, 308,300, decrease of 85,700.

Demand for corn meal continues quiet. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 114,000 bus., had cutput last week of 13,830 bus., or 12.1 per cent of capacity, which compared with 12.9 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio River points, $3.40@3.50; unbolted, $3.30@3.40.

Wheat continues very strong, with mills relying on the Grain Corporation to furnish their supplies from Chicago. Corn continues in light supply and fair demand. Oats are firm and in fair demand. Shortage of cars has curtailed movement. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.50. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.65@1.68; No. 3 white, $1.62@1.65. Oats—No. 2 white, 89@90c; No. 3 white, 88½@89c; No. 3 mixed, 87½@88½c.

The main mill building of the Columbia (Tenn.) Mill & Elevator Co. was destroyed by fire last week, with loss of about $85,000, and insurance of $50,000. The flour warehouse and other buildings were saved. The plant has been in operation about 30 years, and had built up splendid business and reputation in this territory. The capacity was 600 bbls. daily. The company is considering plans for rebuilding.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

During the past week the following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange: M. Plard, of Chicago; W. S. Nacholson, of Chicago; J. D. Hardin, of New Orleans; J. Carroll Fahey, of Baltimore; E. Brockdorff, of London, and T. G. Roddick, of Liverpool.

Toward the close of the week the domestic demand for oats was a trifle better. Export inquiry, however, remains quiet and is not expected to show much improvement until some adjustment of the foreign exchange situation has been effected. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 90c; No. 2 white, 89½c; No. 3 white, 88c, and No. 4 white, 87c.

A leading commission house here is arranging to bring a substantial amount of Argentine flour to America in the near future in order to give consumers an opportunity to test it out as to its adaptability. The flour is said to compare favorably with Kansas hard wheat grades, and is expected to sell at possibly $2 per barrel under American flours.

Trade in cash corn here during the week was not very active, but the demand at the close of the period shows signs of reviving, although the inquiry was not brisk. No. 2 yellow was quoted at $1.69¼; No. 3 yellow, $1.63¼; No. 4 yellow, $1.59¼, and No. 2 mixed, $1.61¼ all for five days shipment; while new No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.62¾ for ten days shipment and new No. 3 yellow $1.59¼ for all December shipment.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DES MOINES, IA.

A. J. Cheeseman, Correspondent.

Receipts past week: Corn, 77 cars; oats, 13 cars; spring wheat, 3 cars. Corn demand the past week good. No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.38; No. 5 yellow, $1.36. Oats demand fair. No. 3 white, 77c.

Visitors the past week were: Mr. Murphy, of Murphy & Grier, Peoria; C. L. Gifford, of the Clark Brown Co. at Fernald, Ia.; W. H. Moore, of Bruce Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; F. Manning, Granger, Ia., and J. E. Swedeborg, Boxholm, Ia.

The car situation has not improved. Severe weather, with badly drifted roads preventing farmers from marketing. Country elevator men advise, however, that the roads should become fairly passable within the next few days, to permit a good movement before Christmas.

There was a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Des Moines on Dec. 8th, 9th and 10th, in which E. G. Wylie, Freight Commissioner of the Greater Des Moines Committee, on behalf of the Des Moines Board of Trade, presented its case, asking that Des Moines be granted a proportional rate on grain, of five cents per 100 lbs. less than the proportional rate of 15 cents now in effect from Omaha and other Missouri River points to Chicago, Peoria and Milwaukee. Also that Des Moines be granted a rate of 6½c proportional rate on grain to the Upper Mississippi River crossings as against the present rate of 13½c. Railroads represented were the C. & N. W. Ry., C., B. & Q., C., M. & St. P., C., R. I. & P. and the Wabash. Representatives from the Boards of Trade at Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha and Kansas City were also in attendance.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Trading in barley is slow and the market is quoted steady at $2.80@2.90 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

F. M. Gorman, formerly with K. P. Kimball in the bean business here, has gone in on his own account and now trades in beans, grain and hay.

Wheat is dull and firm at an advance of 2c. Millers are fair buyers, but the advance was on bidding by shippers. Quote: No. 1 red, $2.40; No. 1 mixed, $2.38; No. 1 white, $2.38.

Oats advanced to 86c for No. 2 white owing to small receipts, but later the buying slackened up and there was a drop to 85c, the close being ½c under that of last week. No. 3 white, 84c; No. 4 white, 83c.

Charles A. Cullen, formerly with the Isbell Bean Company, has bought out the Lewellyn Bean Company's Detroit business and will conduct a general brokerage business, handling beans and other commodities.

Beans were active during the early part of the week and a firm market was quoted. At the finish buyers were not so anxious to load up and an easier tone was quoted. Prices did not change at $7 for spot and $7.10 for January per cwt.

Rye was in demand here up to Friday, when the bottom fell out of the deal. There had been an advance of 5c owing to export buying, but 4c of this was lost when activity left the buying side. The situation changed again Saturday. Shippers were in the market and an advance of 3c resulted, making the close $1.62 bid for No. 2.

The corn market is lifeless. A large share of the trade here is in supplying this grain to Canada, largely for feeding purposes. At present the rate of exchange is so much against Canadian money that it constitutes an advance of 20c per bushel to the Canadian buyer. This is enough to shut off that trade, which makes business very dull here. The tone is easy. Quote: No. 3 mixed, $1.50; No. 3 yellow, $1.52; No. 4 yellow, $1.48; No. 5 yellow, $1.44; No. 6 yellow, $1.40.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Frank I. King, head of C. A. King & Co., was on 'Change this week, having returned from a visit at Baltimore.

H. W. Doughten, of H. W. Doughten, Inc., seed dealers, New York, was in the Toledo seed pit last week.

Produce Exchange members voted to adjourn at noon, effective Dec. 11, "until coal restrictions are modified and normal fuel conditions are restored."

Emil Hertz and wife, of Copenhagen, Denmark, were visitors on the Toledo Produce Exchange last week, the guests of C. S. Burge, of the S. W. Flower Co. Mr. Hertz is a large seed dealer in the Danish metropolis.

Following were visitors at the office of J. F. Zahm & Co. last week: Earl Keeler, of the Haskins Farmers' Elevator, Haskins, O.; Fred. Smith, of the Fostoria Milling Co., Fostoria, O.; Mr. Humphrey, of Colton Bros. & Co., Bellefontaine, O.

Members of the Toledo trade attended a large meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Assn. at Bowling Green, O., Monday evening. Many of the Toledo dealers gave short, impromptu talks on the new minimum weights, car situation, etc. Those present included Harry De Vore, Bill Cummings, George Woodman, Charles Keilholtz, Joe Streicher, John Luscombe, Paul Barnes, Oliver Randolph, Lester Howard, George Eicher and Carl Bryant.

Cash Markets.

There is a scarcity here for all grains. Denmand is particularly brisk for spot wheat, corn and oats. Handsome premiums are being paid for wheat, No. 2 red selling at $2.43; No. 3 red, $2.40, etc. A car of No. 3 dark northern spring sold at $3.10, basis 23c rate to New York. These figures are over the Grain Corporation asking price, $2.39½. Out of 725,000 bus. of Government owned wheat stored here only 70,000 bus. remain, which is soft red wheat. Supplies of hard winter have been exhausted. Although farmers are said to be satisfied with the price, corn arrivals are way below requirements. Lack of cars is holding the grain back and receipts this week are expected to increase. No. 4 yellow sold during the week at $1.42½@1.46; No. 5 yellow, $1.40@1.42½; No. 6 yellow, $1.34@1.37½. Oats receipts continue light. No. 2 white brought 81½c to 83¾c during the week. Rye is higher, No. 2 selling at $1.63. Barley dull, with receipts light and demand nil. The week's receipts: Wheat, 34 cars; corn, 55; oats, 22; rye, 16; barley, 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

The Gleason Feed Store, of Auburn, Ind., was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at $5,000. The flames threatened the business district of the town for a while.

The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. of Salem, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000. Directors are Charles H. Guthrie, W. J. Clarke and C. W. Heston.

On December 11th Indianapolis flour mills and grain elevators were paying $2.25 for No. 1 red wheat, $2.22 for No. 2 red, $2.19 for No. 3 red and other grades on their merits.

Reports from each county in the state show that every field of early sown wheat is infected with the Hessian fly. The later sown wheat has made good growth and has stooled well, but to some extent the fly is found in it also.

The Indiana Millers' Assn. will hold its mid-winter meeting at the Board of Trade Building in this city on January 16, beginning at 10 a. m. An excellent program has been provided by the secretary of the organization, Charles B. Riley.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will be held at the Board of Trade Building here, January 15, beginning at 10 a. m. A banquet and other entertainments will be provided for the evening. The program will be of profit and interest to all grain dealers.

The Anderson Retail Grocers' Association, Anderson, Ind., announced that they are in favor of a 15-cent loaf of bread to take the place of the present 10-cent loaf. Members of the organization say that the bakers have raised the price from 8 to 9 cents and that there is not enough margin in the present loaf.

Among the out-of-town members of the milling and Grain Dealers' Association in this city last week were: P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; J. G. Morrow, Wabash, Ind.; Bennett Taylor, Lafayette, Ind.; H. W. Reiman, Shelbyville, Ind.; Elmer Hutchison, Arlington, Ind.; E. K. Sowast, Middletown; George W. Rohm, Rochville, Ind.; G. G. Davis, Tipton, and Leonard Clarke, Rushville, Ind.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Business continues quiet, but the feeling prevails that it is only a matter of a short while before the country will be compelled to buy more freely. It is notable that the mixed feed manufacturers are all placing orders for future delivery of stuff, presumably against liberal sales of their product.

A. T. Potter, representing the Quaker Oats Co., and W. M. Kallasch, of the Leonard Construction Co., both of Chicago, have been here during the past few days to complete arrangements for starting work at once on the mixed feed and cereal plant of the company on the site purchased some time ago. In a short time not less than 300 men will be engaged on the work and already switches are being built for handling materials. Storage bins for at least 250,000 bushels of grain are to be built first, with tanks for molasses to follow. It is expected to be turning out feeds by spring.

J. B. McGinnis, hay and grain traffic commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange,

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has sent out circulars to the trade h advising them of the new tariffs on c lot through shipments of grain and gr and hay products from Memphis to poi in Arkansas, effective December 30. new rates, which are the result of a r ing made some months ago on differ tials, will give this market an advantag 5 cents a hundred compared with Ca and 7½ with St. Louis, which nad b fought for at least 20 years. Tariffs shipments to points in Texas, Mississi and Louisiana are expected to be recei soon. These rates are expected to broa this market's outlet considerably.

J. L. Nessly, who represents the Su Products Co., which is erecting a gi plant for handling and distributing lasses from Cuba, announces that ir short time the company will be ready make delivery to the feed manufactur The fleet of vessels for bringing the lasses from Cuba is being augmented the James Moren, one of the largest t boats on the upper Mississippi River, just been bought. Last week the conc bought in St. Louis three large steel t barges built especially for carrying lasses, each having capacity of 500,000 lons. The fleet of the company now c sists of six self-propelled ocean-going sels, three ocean-going barges and tw barges and towboats for use on the ri The company is already booking frei from river points for Cuba for the ret trips of the vessels.

Judge John E. McCall, in the Fed Court here on Thursday, set aside a v dict in a case which attracted much att tion from the grain trade, as it invol a principle of importance to them. I suit for breach of contract in the deliv of 15,000 bushels of corn, which J. Shaffer & Co., Chicago, bought in 1917 f the West Tennessee Grain Company, Obion, Tenn., a jury awarded the Chic firm a verdict of $6,000 and interest, though suit had been entered for $12, The defendant company claimed in its fense that it was unable to make deliv because of unusual weather conditions it was when it asked for a new trial t the judge granted their petition, stat at the time that the jury had in reach its verdict not been governed by his cha as to what was the law governing the c The trial will be heard at the spring sion. On the trial jury here were seve cotton men, who evidently have been victims of non-delivery of cotton when price went against the seller.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oat shippers, like corn shippers, are fe ing the pinch of the car shortage and not anxious to offer on this account. O are offered rather freely and recent sa have been made at 87c, bulk, delive New Orlans. Sacked oats held at 94c. livered New Orleans.

The car situation and the coal str conditions have not improved very m to warrant free offerings, in fact the s of cars seems to be growing worse. wh the information is that the coal strike

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ttled, and if it is an assured fact oads will be giving their attention ng coal for industries instead of These conditions will keep offerings market and shippers right now are lined to make sales, unless they me assurance of getting cars. No. 3 yellow corn $1.59, delivered eans, two cents off if No. 4. Kilnrn has been offered from $1.64 to livered New Orleans.

BOSTON.

S. Wallace, Correspondent.

llowing were visitors on 'Change he past week: Ralph H. Brown rel Duval, Washington, D. C.; H. s, Pittsburgh, Pa.

of grain in regular elevators Deth were as follows: Wheat, 1,054,els; oats, 238,892 bushels; rye, 44,uel; barley, 5,372 bushels.

. Warren G. Torrey, George B. n and George W. Collier reprehe Boston Flour and Grain Club onvention of the Federated Flour eld at Buffalo, December 10th.

ethod of grain grading under Fedndards was demonstrated in the oom of the Chamber of Commerce k. The exhibit was held under tion of the United States Depart- Agriculture.

hibit was open to all who were d and consisted of grading equipotographs and samples of grain . Displayed also were type trays different varieties and grades of rn and oats, analyses of samples oats and shelled corn were made ederal grain supervisor in charge strict.

mand for near-by corn has been dull during the past week, with in excess of the demand. Fore the prices quoted at the closshipment, old No. 2 yellow corn, per bushel; new No. 2 yellow 7@1.69 per bushel; new No. 3 yel- $1.64@1.67 per bushel; new No. corn, $1.61@1.63 per bushel. Re- the week ending December 13th bushels.

inquiry was reported for nearluring the past week with rather rings. Prices being quoted as Old, 40-42 pounds clipped white per bushel; old 38-40 pounds clipe oats, 95c per bushel; new 38-40 fancy clipped white oats, 93½@ ushel; new regular 38-40 pounds hite oats, 93@93½c per bushel; lar 36-38 pounds clipped white 92½c per bushel. Receipts for ending December 10th were 119,ls.

KANSAS CITY.

. Tanner, Correspondent.

rowell, of the Hall-Baker Grain eturned from his wedding trip in

ts of wheat on milling allotments ited States Grain Corporation in ty have exceeded 700,000 bus.

Wilmoth, of Washington, D. C., tive assistant of George Livingg chief of the Bureau of Marin Kansas City Tuesday on ofness.

. Cockle, pit broker in Kansas ames E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, ed complete charge of the local B. Jones, former office manager, ed to the service of Ware & Le-

heehan has been appointed mane Atchison, Kans., office of the Matchette Co., Kansas City. Mr. akes the place made vacant by of T. J. Bartholow. Mr. Bar- as secretary of the Atchison rade and a member of the Chid of Trade.

of the Kansas City Board of e closed at noon from Thursday nd of the week, owing to fuel Owing to the termination of the , it has been decided to resume ns, beginning Monday. Releasl stocks since the strike settle- brought an almost complete of business in Kansas City, umption of normal railroad ser-

Piazzek, vice-president of the tes Grain Corporation and Kanne agent, has lost patience with firms that neglect to make their orts of operations in proper week he cited one firm, and, ing the case, recommended a of license. Mr. Piazzek says he being criticized by the New for the shortcomings of grain nsas City and elsewhere in the ong as the grain control conintends that the law shall be

ures as low as 20 degrees below recorded in parts of Kansas on d 9th of December, when the was visited by the coldest the year. Northwestern Kansas had the severest cold, and the zero mark was reached in all parts of the state, as well as in most counties in Missouri. The low point in Kansas City was 5 below. Fortunately, the wave was preceded by snow, and was followed by a sharp rise in temperature. Another drop in the mercury followed at the end of the week, but it was less than the first. Thus far there have been no complaints as to crop conditions and very little as to live stock.

The Kansas City Board of Trade will go into the new year with, at least, three more members than it ever had before. Within the last month three treasury certificates have been sold at $15,000 each, and the new members will increase the board's total to 203. William B. Young, of the Vanderslice-Lynds Co., for several years manager of the Omaha office of the firm, is the latest applicant. Mr. Young went from here to Omaha, and he intends to return and act as a floor salesman for the company. J. P. Glandon will manage the Omaha office hereafter. Carroll C. Ragan, of the Ragan Grain Co., was the second applicant for a treasury membership, and Joseph Whyte, of Omaha, was the first. Mr. Whyte was elected this week. He will head the Smith-Whyte Grain Co. here.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,270 cars, against 1,163 a week ago and 514 a year ago. Trade was featured by a continued active demand for the dark and choice grades of hard and the better qualities of red, with shippers the principal buyers. Demand came not only from the East and the Northwest, but from mills in the interior of Kansas. The latter were buyers of medium qualities for mixture with their own wheat in filling immense flour orders booked some time ago. Local millers reported new flour business rather light, but they operated heavily on old orders. Elevator men here were glad to see a relaxation of fuel restriction following the settlement of the coal strike, but they reported cars still scarce. The United States Grain Corporation made rather slow progress in loading out stocks on allotments to mills, as care had to be divided with other shippers. Since the recent allotment of about 6,500,000 bus., the corporation has loaded out a little more than 600,000 bus. Although the best quality of No. 1 hard sold as high as $2.95 during the week, and red at $2.54, these prices looked cheap in comparison with No. 1 dark northern spring in Minneapolis, which reached $3.35 at one time. The feeling at the close was easier, as it was reported that a discount of 8c to 10c on Canadian exchange would favor imports of wheat from Canada into the United States. Final prices of hard wheat here were 3c to 15c higher, with No. 1 at $2.60@2.95, No. 2 at $2.55@2.95, and No. 3 at $2.50@2.85. Red wheat ended with net gains of 4c to 8c, at $2.52@2.54 for No. 1, $2.49@2.50 for No. 2 and $2.45@2.48 for No. 3. Stocks of wheat decreased 94,000 bus., to 14,152,000 bus., against 14,349,000 a year ago.

Corn—Receipts, 250 cars, against 167 a week ago and 251 a year ago. The market presented a strong front in the early part of the week, during the coldest weather of the year thus far and before the complete settlement of the coal strike. Later the situation as to weather and fuel improved, and corn felt the effect of larger receipts and freer country offerings to arrive. On Saturday it was reported that fair-sized purchases had been made in Iowa for the ten days' shipment. Big receipts were expected before the end of the month if weather and transportation conditions permit. There was fair buying here by local chop mills and outside feeders, but no strictly southern business was reported. The corn meal mills in Kansas City had a light trade, as their product is being undersold in the South by millers in southeastern Missouri. Some dealers in Nebraska are said to have protected their corn sales for later delivery by going long on Kansas City December. Closing prices here were not equal to the best level of the week. Mixed was 1c to 6c higher, at $1.52 @1.54 for No. 2 and $1.50@1.53 for No. 3. White of the No. 2 grade closed at $1.52@ 1.54, or 1@2c higher, while No. 3 was unchanged to 1c lower, at $1.47@1.50. Yellow corn ended unchanged to 1c lower, with No. 2 at $1.52@1.54 and No. 3 at $1.50@1.52. Stocks increased 3,000 bus., to 25,000 bus., against 182,000 last year.

Oats—Receipts, 69 cars, against 76 a week ago and 46 a year ago. An active trade was carried on for both local and shipping accounts, the latter mostly southward. Prices closed generally 2@4c higher, with No. 2 white at 80½@81c, No. 3 at 80@81c, No. 2 mixed at 79@80c, No. 3 at 77@78c, No. 2 red at 80@81c and No. 3 at 80c. Elevator men reported a decrease of 14,000 bus. in stocks, leaving 1,027,000 bus. in store, against 2,221,000 a year ago. All who accepted oats on December delivery have been able to resell at a profit.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 12 cars, against 7 a week ago and 35 a year ago. Advices indicated the readiness of producers to ship large quantities, but the adverse weather and the shortage of cars were detrimental to the movement. Some purchases made 30 days ago have not materialized. However, the belief is strong that the market is at the threshold of liberal supplies, and it is doubtful if present high prices can be maintained in such an event. Demand is urgent, but for limited amounts, suggesting caution on the part of buyers. For the week kafir shows prices unchanged

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to 8c lower, while milo is unchanged to 5c down. No. 2 white kafir and No. 2 milo finished at $3@3.05 per cwt.; No. 3 at $2.92 @2.95. Stocks here were unchanged, at 2,000 bus., against 18,000 a year ago.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Application has been made for the transfer of the Duluth Board of Trade membership of John A. Todd to Harry J. Crofton, of New York. Mr. Todd's membership was dated 1894, but he has not been actively in the market for nearly two years.

Rye was an active feature on this market during the last week. Good bidding for that grain developed and bullish sentiment was held along by the high premiums paid for spring wheat. Some rye was sold for eastern shipment at the opening of the navigation season. Spot No. 2 rye closed 1¾c up at $1.64⅞.

The elevator men and operators on this market were compelled to put up with some restrictions during the last week as a result of rules imposed by the fuel administration. The market session closed each day at noon in place of 1:15 p. m., in line with Minneapolis and Chicago. It is assumed that the bars will be let down next week and that conditions will become more normal. The hours of operating the elevators were also curtailed.

The Board of Trade's traffic commission is keeping a close tab on developments in the freight rates situation and the basis of differentials from the various points with a view to this market being placed in as favorable a position as possible to cater for business from over the territory next season when marketing conditions are due to get back on a more normal basis. The Duluth board's arugments are now in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lake and rail case and a decision is hoped in due course.

Grain men and the elevator interests on this market reiterate the statement that the present season has up to date been the dullest that they have experienced in more than 25 years. Arrivals of all grains on track have been running at as low as 30 cars daily since the close of the lake navigation season. Operators have, however, been receiving advices from their country correspondents to the effect that considerable grain is being held in interior elevators and that it will be moved to the terminals as soon as cars are available.

Encouraging reports are being received by cash handlers from the country to the effect that a normal acreage will be seeded to spring wheat over the Northwest next spring, provided weather conditions are favorable. The abundant rains of last fall and the heavy snowfalls so far this winter are regarded as having placed the soil in splendid condition as regards moisture.

Stocks in the elevators here at the end of last week were at the lowest notch for the season in years, amounting to 6,147,000 bus. of all grains. Wheat supplies aggregated 2,575,000 bus., of which 2,225,000 bus. were durum.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

Oats are in very fair demand, with receipts light and the general market strong. No. 2 white are quoted at 85½c, with No. 5 at 85c.

Shortage of cars, heavy rains and bad roads are resulting in country hauling being light, and movements to larger markets are generally light, which is resulting in a stronger market on oats and hay.

S. Thurston Ballard, president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, attended the inauguration at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, and took a very active part, as he was installed as Lieutenant Governor of the state.

Farmers have been working day and night in the bottoms of the lower Ohio, Green and other rivers in their efforts to get their corn out. One of the highest December stages of many years is recorded, and traffic over many southern lines has been disrupted.

W. A. Thomson, grain dealer of Louisville, lost a $50,000 breach of contract suit in the Municipal Court, Chicago, last week before Judge Williams, against the Chicago Board of Trade and Thompson & McKinnon, but states that it will be carried before the Illinois Supreme Court.

Demand for corn is rather light as a whole, although the mills are running full and are buying a good deal of white corn. Farmers are shipping yellow corn more freely, as it is dryer than white. Yellow shipments will slow down in thirty days, and white will begin moving more freely.

All fuel regulations have been withdrawn in the Southeast for the time being and everyone can run wide open if they can secure fuel. Announcement to that effect was made on Friday night at Atlanta headquarters. This affords full time operations to a number of feed manufacturers who had been regulated to forty-eight hours.

The wheat market is wild and is carrying the flour market up with it. No. 2 soft winter red wheat is quoted at $2.60 delivered Louisville, on a $2.53 St. Louis market. Farmers are holding, and claim they want $3 a bushel, while some dealers believe the price will go at least twenty-five cents a bushel higher. Flour has advanced $1.25 a barrel inside of six weeks. The Kentucky High Cost Commission has attacked the last fifty cents per barrel advance in flour, on the ground that the Government is selling flour considerably less. However, the commission is not aware of the rise in the wheat market. The high price of wheat is due to an abnormal demand from flour jobbers, and heavy buying of winter wheat in the Northeast to eke out the short spring wheat supply.

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BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Navigation is about closed, only a few more boats expected from the head of the lakes with grain.

Potatoes are selling here at $2@2.10 per bushel for fancy stock, and beans which were expected to get down to a reasonable figure are advancing. 'Squire Ryley has a big crop of fine spuds, also beans on his Castle Hill farm, and intends to hold until he gets his price. He usually wins.

Buyers wanted oats and with receipts light the market was kept cleaned up daily. The opening was strong and a steady advance followed, closing at 2¾c higher than last week. Little attention was paid to the option, the mills being only too anxious to get supplied on days when offerings were very light. In the absence of track oats, buyers took some store offerings and paid good prices. Closing: No. 1 white, 88½c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 87c; No. 4 white, 86c on track. through billed.

Track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 1 car; No. 5 red, 2 cars; No. 2 soft white, 2 cars; No. 3 soft white, 4 cars: No. 2 mixed, 10 cars; No. 3 mixed, 6 cars; No. 5 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 hard, 22 cars; No. 3 hard, 16 cars; No. 4 hard, 25 cars; No. 5 hard, 5 cars; No. 1 Northern, 2 cars; No. 2 Northern, 3 cars; No. 3 Northern, 6 cars; No. 4 Northern, 7 cars; No. 5 Northern, 6 cars; No. 1 dark Northern, 3 cars; No. 2 dark Northern, 2 cars; No. 3 dark Northern, 5 cars; No. 4 dark Northern, 1 car. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 2 cars; No. 2 yellow, 22 cars; No. 3 yellow, 64 cars: No. 4 yellow, 84 cars; No. 5 yellow, 52 cars; No. 6 yellow, 11 cars; sample, 5 cars; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 4 mixed, 5 cars; No. 5 mixed, 6 cars; No. 2 white, 1 car; No. 3 white, 2 cars; ear corn, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 12 cars; No. 2 white, 30 cars; No. 3 white, 15 cars; No. 4 white, 4 cars; sample, 1 car. Barley—23 cars. Rye—4 cars. Buckwheat—4 cars.

Corn started in steady with a fair demand, but about the middle of the week began to weaken, and by the close there was a decline of 7@8c from the opening prices. The mills here had corn coming bought for shipment, and it was very difficult to get buyers interested, particularly on the lower grades. Mixed corn was especially dull. The general feeling at the close was that this market was a little low, but receivers were not inclined to hold the soft stuff. Few cars of No. 1 or No. 2 yellow offered. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $1.58; No. 2 yellow, $1.55; No. 3 yellow, $1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.49; No. 5 yellow, $1.44; No. 6 yellow, $1.37 on track; No. 2 mixed sold at $1.55 and No. 3 mixed $1.53.

Rye was wanted and following the other markets advanced to $1.70 for No. 2, but dropped off to $1.65 and nobody wanted it. There were no offerings on track at the close.

Wheat was very scarce and millers wanted any good milling wheat. It was impossible to say wheat could be obtained for track receipts of red or white winter, but dealers would certainly have asked enough.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports for the week ending December 12 were 615,390 bushels of wheat and 17,107 bushels of barley.

The United States Grain Corporation, in a notice to A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange, to advise the trades that the corporation has purchased this week about 6,000 barrels of straight flour at an average price of $10.29 per barrel.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending December 13th were 200 barrels and 5,194,705 pounds of flour in sacks, 138,546 bushels wheat; 15,686 bushels corn, 74,009 bushels oats, 15,470 bushels rye, 65,909 bushels barley, 5,000 bushels malt and 380 tons of feed.

The following is a list of cars unloaded at Port Richmond elevator during the month of November: Wheat, 713 cars; oats, 52; rye, 17; barley, 13; buckwheat, 1. Total, 796 cars. During the same time 117 cars were unloaded at Twentieth street elevator as follows: 102 cars oats, 8 cars corn, 5 cars buckwheat, 1 car peas, 1 car barley.

The association is incorporated with a capital of $100,000. It will operate under the Webb act and will try to take the place here of the Grain Corporation when that body goes out of existence. Fifty dealers have already joined. Its membership will consist of dealers in wheat, flour and other cereal products of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: A. L. Goetzman, manager and secretary of the Listman Mills Company, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Harvey S. Justice, of H. S. Justice & Co., Millers. Pedricktown, N. J.; W. J. Yeager, miller, Norfolk, Va.; A. R. Bell, representing grain, Lewistown, Pa.; J. G. Miller, grain dealer, interests in Boston, and E. A. English, of Pedricktown, N. J., and Charles C. Gorsuch, of N. J. Gorsuch & Sons Co., Westminster, Md.

C. Herbert Bell, president of the Commercial Exchange, appointed the following members to represent the Exchange at the funeral of Charles Robert Bean, on Thursday last: P. R. Markley, William B. Stiles, W. P. Brazer, F. M. Rosekranz and W. O. Fehling. In addition to these there was a large attendance of other members present at the obsequies. Mr. Bean was a member of the firm of H. W. Bean & Co., grain brokers, and died on Monday, December 8, after being struck by an automobile on the Northeast Boulevard.

The first meeting of the newly incorporated body known as the Pennsylvania Millers' Export Association was held in the Bourse Tuesday, December 9th, when the following officers were elected: President, Landis Leoan, Lancaster, Pa.; vice president, W. J. Yeager, Lewistown, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Sharpless, of this city. The following directors were elected as follows: E. E. Reindollar, Tarrytown, Md.; George V. Dayton, Towonda, Pa.; H. C. Patterson, Saltsburg, Pa.; L. G. Bamford, Midway, Pa.; H. V. White, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Charles Z. Weiss, Avon, Pa.; Robert C. Miner, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; and E. C. Hutchinson, Trenton, N. J. The purpose of the organization is to meet the concentrated buying of flour by European nations.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

On Tuesday, December 9th, the directors of the Grain and Hay Exchange met at the Chamber of Commerce for the regular monthly meeting and luncheon.

P. H. Murphy, formerly with the Cleveland Grains Drying Co., was a caller at this office recently and is now associated with the Cleveland Discount Co. in the sale of securities.

Due to the shortage of cars some elevators have been forced to cancel contracts, and when the car situation improves this market expects a large improvement in the movement of corn and oats.

A representative of Shepard, Clark & Co., traveling in northern Ohio, advises that many country elevators have been without cars for two and three weeks, and the coal shortage in some instances has caused them to curtail operations considerably.

The secretary of the Cleveland Grain and Hay Exchange spent December 8th in Toledo attending the Farmers' Exposition, and called at the Toledo Exchange, he was very much pleased to mee Mayor, president of the Toledo Ex who is well known to the Cleveland

The severe winter weather, couple the coal strike, has been a contr factor in keeping the grain movemen so we are told by competent author the trade of this city. The price advanced somewhat as compared week ago, oats being on an aver 2½c higher with corn running from 2½c higher thus far. The Cleveland tors have continued their operatio expect these curtailed unless mo of coal increases.

The first real effective round-up o in this city occurred on Wednesday week, when an attempt was made the safe of the Cleveland Grains Co. Two of the yeggmen were ca due to the efficient work of the watchman, who on seeing the men ing the office of the Grain Company diately notified the police and befo damage could be done the yeggm been taken into custody. The saf had been opened and the extent of l tained amounted to only twelve ce

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

John J. Murphy, formerly manager Farmers' Grain Co., of Morrisonvil has been employed by the Ichtertz son Commission Co., and is travel that firm in Illinois.

H. A. Porter, of the Modern Mill recently returned from a trip Northern Europe, was a visitor on t of the Merchants' Exchange Frida gave some interesting anecdotes of periences abroad.

Edward H. Hunter, of the Hunter Co., who was confined to his ho about ten days, is able to be out to the great relief of his many frien was back on duty at the Merchant change Friday, hustling, as usual, firm, the Hunter Grain Co.

John E. Hall, who expected to de last Friday for a tour of the wor a visit to his old home, at Shawne Ills., last week, and will depart fo York on this trip, this week. He w from New York on the Empress o for Hongkong on Christmas day.

The Publicity Bureau of the Mer Exchange, which resulted in such a fiasco a number of years ago, und management of Bert Ball, has be vived under a committee of which J. (Harry) Watson is chairman, and advertising man, O. R. Coyle, will manager. The idea is experimental nature, and Mr. Coyle has been g six months' trial.

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whether wheat, corn, oats, barley or rye, we suggest that y try our service. Our **Cash Grain Department** is in charge thoroughly experienced Cash Grain men, and their knowled and experience is at your command in making consignmen either to this or the other Cash Grain markets. Write us dire or reach us by phone at any of the following branch office

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CORRESPONDENTS:

Peoria, Ill. Polo, Ill. Boston, Mass. Sioux Falls, S. D. Cedar Rapids, Iowa Estherville, Iowa Cincinnati, Ohio
Baltimore, Md. New York, N. Y. Omaha, Nebr. Philadelphia, Pa. Toronto, Canada Milwaukee. Wis. Quebec, P. Q.

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C. F. G. Raikes, better known to his many friends as "Jerry," who formerly ted as St. Louis representative for the rthwestern Miller, but who for a numr of years has been the London repretative for that publication, was in St. uis Friday, and was accorded a warm eption. He was tendered a dinner on iday, by Peter Derlien, of the St. Louis ice, and was the guest of honor at a nquet given by the St. Louis Millers' ub at the Missouri Athletic Club, on turday. Mr. Raikes is making a tour of e American offices of his company, and l visit the Pacific Coast.

On account of the restrictions resulting m the coal strike, the milling productn was considerably curtailed, and a serious flour and feed shortage was threatened. e flour milling situation in the St. Louis trict was regarded as so threatening t an appeal was sent out by Secretary lgene Smith, of the Merchants' Exange, calling attention to the danger. e Kehlor Mills, one of the largest plants this vicinity, was down to their last 's supply when the mining of coal was rumed. The Saxony Mills were able to only on the meager supply furnished n day to day by their local coal dealer. e Plant Milling Co.'s supply of coal was austed, and the Imbs and other mills e in the same fix, but the calling off the strike has relieved the situation. Evator companies were less affected than ost any other industry, as most of them operated by electric power, and they e not worried about the coal shortage.

Range of Prices for the Week.

	No. 2 Red Wheat.	No. 3 White Oats.
Monday	$2.48@2.51	.81½@ .82
Tuesday	2.52@2.53	.82
Wednesday	2.51@2.53½	.83½@ .84
Thursday	2.48@2 50	.82¾@ .83
Friday	2.48@2.50	.82½@ .83
Saturday	2.48@2.50	.82½@ .83

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

The local hay situation is very strong encouraging of heavy consignments. All descriptions reached new high record prices of the crop this week.

Will G. Stueve, member of the firm of Harry W. Brown & Co., was the first to receive $2.50 for a car of No. 2 red wheat weighing 58 pounds, the highest price of the season.

More than 31,000 pounds of bacon, seized by the County Prosecutor in a suit against the Butchers' Packing Co., were sold by the Chief Food Inspector at 26 cents per pound.

Rye was decidedly firmer this week, with good export inquiries and more disposition shown by rye flour millers to do a little forward buying. No. 2 was quoted at $1.62@1.63 at the close of the week.

The Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors discussed the contemplated amalgamation of the Grain and Hay Exchange, and the Chamber at a meeting this week, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Henry A. Wess, customs broker, has received orders that all Canadian hay arriving in Cincinnati must be immediately unloaded and the bales examined in an effort to stop the practice of transporting whisky concealed in the bales.

There is an urgent demand here for No. 2 dry ear corn from feeders who are practically out of supplies, or who have permitted their stocks to get abnormally low. No strong prices prevail. Only 12 cars were received during the week.

Condolences of the grain and hay trade are extended to Danny Kallaher, of the Costello Grain & Hay Co., who on Monday, December 6th, suffered the loss of his aged mother at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William R. McQuillan, Price Hill.

William E. Ingles, Federal Grain Inspector, and daily attendant at the Grain and Hay Exchange, who succeeded W. H. Curtrey in the local Federal Grain Boards office, left Saturday to spend his annual vacation at his home in Baltimore, Md.

Ivy McLaughlin, member of the firm of J. B. Granger & Co., and Frank C. Baer, manager of the hay department of the firm, will leave early in January for an extended trip throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the interest of their grain and hay business.

Cash Markets.

Wheat.—The abnormal demand for flour reflected in wheat here the past week, prices for No. 2 red advanced 12c per bu over last week's closing quotations. Other grades also showed substantial gains, but the demand was confined more to good milling quality than the damaged grain. Only 7 cars grading No. 2 were received during the week. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.58@2.59; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.56@2.57; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.52@2.55; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.43@2.47; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.38@2.42; sample as to quality, $2@2.38. Smutty wheat discounted from 1 to 3c per bushel as to grade.

Corn.—The action of futures continued to affect local corn values throughout the week, but the market was fairly steady to about 3c lower for low grades. Receipts were small and nearly all of Nos. 5 and 6 grades, with transactions in top grades hardly worthy of mention. There were several fair-sized orders for export, supplied out of elevator, but buying generally was slow and limited to few firms. No. 1 white, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 white, $1.54@1.55; No. 3 white, $1.52@1.54; No. 4 white, $1.48@1.50; No. 5 white, $1.44@1.46; No. 6 white, $1.42@1.44; No. 1 yellow, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 yellow, $1.53@1.54; No. 3 yellow, $1.51@1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.45@1.47; No. 5 yellow, $1.39@1.41; No. 6 yellow, $1.37@1.39; No. 1 mixed, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 mixed, $1.50@1.52; No. 3 mixed, $1.48@1.50; No. 4 mixed, $1.43@1.45; No. 5 mixed, $1.38@1.40; No. 6 mixed, $1.36@1.38; new yellow ear corn, $1.50@1.52; white ear, $1.51@1.53; mixed ear, $1.48@1.50.

Oats.—The oats market was dull throughout the week, and while firmer early under strength of futures, was easier and about 1c lower at the close compared with a week ago. Only an occasional car was wanted by local feed dealers, and few shipping orders were noted. No. 2 white, 85@85½c; No. 3 white, 84@84½c; No. 4 white, 83½@84c; No. 2 mixed, 83½@84c; No. 3 mixed, 83@83½c; No. 4 mixed, 82@83c.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

C. V. Fisher of the C. V. Fisher Grain Co. of Kansas City, was a visitor the first of the week.

Slaughter-Burke Grain Co. has made arrangements to take over the Simons-Day Co. wire the first of the year and handle it in connection with their cash grain business.

Mr. Wigton, Assistant Traffic Commissioner of the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce, has resigned his position and accepted a position with the Taylor-Bournique Co.

C. J. Furst, who has been with the Slaughter-Burke Grain Co. for the last two years has resigned his position to take effect the first of the year and will be connected with the McCaull-Dinsmore Co. here.

Those visiting the trade during the week were Wm. Grettenberg, Pierson, Ia.; Wm. Verzani, New Castle, Nebr.; Mr. Sanborn, Moville, Ia.; L. Day, Chicago, Ill.; H. N. Kjergaard, Bruce, Minn.; S. Burke, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Mr. Swensen, Vermillion, S. Dak.

During the past week business has been about at a standstill due to the coal situation. Receipts of grain has been the lightest it has been for a year. Country elevators are full of grain ready to be moved as soon as cars can be had and railroads can move it.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 13 were 182 cars barley, 236 cars corn, 249 cars oats, 86 cars wheat, 53 cars rye, 2 cars flax; total, 808 cars, against 543 cars the week before, 1,577 cars a year ago and 693 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 13 were 286,300 bus. oats, 94,880 bus. corn, 104,000 bus. barley, 37,520 bus. wheat, 5,400 bus. rye; total, 528,100 bus., against 830,440 bus. the preceding week and 1,528,720 bus. a year ago.

In Milwaukee cash grain markets generally turned easier during the week, corn showing losses of 2@3c for this period, barley 1@2c, oats easy, while wheat is stronger and 5@10c higher, and rye closed 1c higher after considerable fluctuation. Receipts continue moderate and demand good.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as being in favor of the nine propositions embodied in a referendum submitted by the National Chamber of Commerce to local organizations of business men, on questions of policy concerning government owned merchant ships.

John F. Harrison, for thirty-five years manager of the flour and saw mill departments of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, died at his residence, 637 Hackett avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at the age of 78, after a brief illness. Mr. Harrison is widely known and has designed and built flour mills in all parts of the country. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: E. A. Kunde, Horicon, O. C. Ratzlow, Tiffany, John Michall, Humbird, C. C. Christianson, Bloomer; L. Bandow, Peshtigo, A. W. Breitenstein, Stockton, Wis.; H. A. Murnam, Gregory, S. D.; T. W. Anderson, Chippewa Falls, J. A. Peachey, L. V. Peachey, Burnett, John Marx, Kewaskum, J. B. Creighton, M. Malek, Lomira, M. Mickelson, Madison, O. W. Timme, Plymouth, Wis.; K. L. Burns, Watertown, E. E. Price, Portage, B. W. Davis, Galesville, Wis.; P. A. Grau, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. Krumdick, Winona, Minn.; J. F. West, Merrill, A. T. Timmerman, Rudolph, Wis.; Geo. F. Daily, Will Ash, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Mahon, Crowley, Colo.; E. F. Schilling, Adell, Wis.; A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.

CHICAGO.

The proposed change in the brokerage rules was defeated, the vote ruling 626 to 18.

Logan & Bryan announce the opening, Monday, of a private wire office at Palm Beach, Fla., in the Cobb Building, opposite the Royal Poinciana, in charge of O. C. Cleave.

Effective Monday, Dec. 15, the regular trading hours of the Chicago Board of Trade were resumed, 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., with Saturday at 12 m., restrictions due to the coal strike having been lifted.

B. A. Eckhart, president of the Eckhart Mlg. Co., has leased to the Daniel Forbes Co., manufacturers of leather soles, the five-story building at 166-8 West Lake street, for twelve years. Rental, $110,000.

A newly elected member of the Board of Trade is Launcelot Saunders, of St. Louis. Memberships of F. C. Martin and D. F. Johnson have been posted for transfer and W. H. Crane and G. N. Brinkerhoff have applied for membership.

W. L. Gregson & Co. have removed their offices to Rooms 308-9-10 Webster Building, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Gregson, as director of the United States Provision Export Corporation, conducts the affairs of the latter in the same offices.

During the International Live Stock Show all records for visitors to the Armour plant were broken and 65 guides answered the various questions of interested spectators. All departments were specially decorated for the occasion and free samples were given out in one of the canning departments.

Among the visitors to the floor last week were C. H. Albers, St. Louis; J. H. Wheeler, Plainwell, Mich.; Samuel Hoar, Colchester, Ill.; W. B. Shank, Rockford, Ill.; Geo. Beeber, St. Ann, Ill.; W. I. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Westcott, Winslow, Ill., and C. L. Graves, Spokane, Wash.

President Leslie F. Gates is being asked to accept the presidency for another year and there will be no opposition to his re-election, as the entire trade appreciate the fact that he has been most efficient in office. James F. Fones has been nominated for second vice-president; Joseph Simons, of Simons, Day & Co.; Ed. W. McDougal, of Armour Grain Co., Harry B. Godfrey, of Rumsey & Co.; Leroy L. Winters, of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, and Ed. Hymers, of Jackson Bros. & Co., have been nominated for directors.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Charles England, former president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has been named as a member of the Federal Grand Jury for the December term.

In obedience to the order of the National Fuel Administrator, the Chamber of Commerce Building has been "lightless" every afternoon after 4 o'clock since December 9.

President Hayward, of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has named A. R. Dennis, Walter F. Macneal and Edw. T. Sheil, Jr., as a committee to arrange for the collection of the annual Christmas fund for distribution among the employes of the Chamber.

FUTURE TRADING

All are looking ahead, attempting to gauge future markets, for there probably has never been a time when so much interest attended to seeding, marketing and distribution of grain.

HEDGING and how it is done—its necessity and advantages with the recognition of fixed principles, as told in my 16-page copyrighted pamphlet, will interest your trade.

HEDGING is furnished with mailing envelopes in lots of 500 and up for those desiring a practical, as well as seasonable, gift for your present and prospective customers.

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The following insurance rates on grain in export elevators at Baltimore have been established: Wheat on a basis of $2.45 per bushel; corn, $1.75; rye, $1.90; barley, $1.75 and oats, $1 per bushel.

Frank S. Dudley, a member of the board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and head of the grain commission firm of Dudley & Carpenter, of this city, is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon the arrival at the Dudley home on December 9 of a fine baby boy.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce last week sent a strong memorial in the form of resolutions to the President and every member of the United States Senate, urging that a Peace Treaty be signed, such "as will secure to us the glories of victories won and in keeping with the faith pledged our Allies."

Jos. G. Reynolds, J. Murdoch Dennis, H. S. Belt, W. R. Wilmer and R. H. Diggs were elected as the "nominating committee" at the December meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. It was the duty of this committee to select from among the membership of the Chamber the names of five merchants, representing the various branches of the trade, to serve for a three-year term in the board of directors. Its selections constitute the "regular" ticket, to be voted for at the annual election for directors, late in January. Later: This committee com-

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Elevators 2,600,000 bushels.

Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.

Knowing the demands of distributing and feed manufacturing trade, we furnish exactly the type required on contracts or spot shipments.

DONAHUE — STRATTON CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

pleted its labors on December 12, posting the following nominees for a three-year term in the board: J. Barry Mahool, Wm. C. Scott, Alfred W. Pleasants, J. Murdoch Dennis and John J. Snyder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There has been very little change in the market here since last week. Demand for all kinds of hay and feed remains light, and it is believed that only a turn to colder weather will put the market in better condition.

Ear corn is not being moved very rapidly and demand is easy. Quotations hold barely steady. Eastern corn has the preference with most local buyers. Prices are as follows: Yelow No. 2, $1.43@1.44; yellow No. 3, $1.35@1.40.

During the past week receipts of shelled corn have been much more liberal than the previous period, with the result that supplies are difficult to move. Demand has fallen off considerably and there are no signs of immediate improvement. Prices follow: No. 1 yellow, $1.63@1.64; No. 2 yellow, $1.62@1.63; No. 3 yellow, $1.56@1.58; No. 4 yellow, $1.47@1.52; No. 5 yellow, $1.32@1.42. Total receipts of corn at this market for the period, 61,000 bushels.

Arrivals of oats are light, yet they are ample for the small requirements of local buyers. The recent advance in price has apparently had the effect of still further diminishing inquiry and consumers seem to be waiting for a turn in the other direction. Dealers report much lethargy among the trade at country points east of Pittsburgh. Receipts amounted to only 76,000 bushels, as compared with 106,000 bushels for the corresponding period of a year ago. Prices remain around 87¼@87½c a bushel.

PEORIA, ILL.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

With the miners' strike partially settled in this district and the coal restructions cancelled, the local elevators and industries are expected to resume work during the week.

Grain cars, which have been extremely scarce at some points, appear to be showing up more freely past few days. Some of the larger firms reporting indications for a fair run of corn during the next few days; based on shipping notices.

Hog prices at the local yards were quoted higher than at Chicago Saturday; light receipts and heavy demand was the principal cause. Prices remained steady to strong with a top of $13.50, with most sales ranging from $13.25 to $13.50; arrivals of 800 head were cleared early in the morning. Light, medium and heavy, $13.25@13.50; heavy packing, $12.00@12.50; pigs, $10.00@13.00. Cattle receipts were light; good demand took the few offerings actively at lower prices.

The liberal receipts of corn at Peoria Saturday were rather surprising. There being a total of 73 cars, with only fair demand from local industries. Practically all sales were made destination weights and for other markets. Also a few cars carried over. Market was quoted ½c higher on new No. 3 white corn, to 2c lower on other grades. 3 white, $1.42; 4 white, 1 car, $1.39½ D. W. 4 yellow, 14 cars, $1.41 d. w., 1 car $1.39½ d. w., 3 cars, $1.39 local, 5 yellow, $1.36 d. w., 2 mixed, $1.43½ d. w. Oats, receipts 7 cars; demand limited with market ½@1c lower; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 79½c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

F. W. McCoy of Kansas City was a visitor on the trading floor here today.

After two days of closing at noon for the purpose of conserving coal supplies, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association resumed regular trading hours today.

Hereafter, according to a resolution of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association, on the death of a member the fact will be announced in the trading room at 11 o'clock the following morning.

The following requests for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association have been posted: From Joseph Chapman to Theodore Wold; J. R. Stewart to Hans Sorenson; R. C. Bagley to Charles W. Greene.

E. H. Watts, traveling representative for the William Dalrymple Co., died Dec. 15 at the Northwest Hospital from an operation performed Saturday. He was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association for the past ten years. A widow and brother survive him.

Cash Wheat—Up to the middle of last week the undertone of the cash wheat market here was very strong and prices advanced to the old record levels, but on Friday of last week prices began to fall back again. There was a good demand from eastern millers and a number of round lots were worked. Local millers were buying more for the purpose of getting cars than because they needed wheat. Shipments from the interior are light and offerings to arrive very small.

The durum wjeat market is very strong in tone and advanced while other kinds were declining. There is a limited amount of durum wheat available in the Northwest and a big demand exists. Orders are coming here from all over the country and daily offerings are very light.

The demand for winter wheat is good and offerings are light. Red winter wheat is in much better demand than it has been and prices for that kind are gaining on the regular type.

Corn.—There is a big shipping demand for corn and in spite of the liberal receipts prices are showing a strong tone. Shippers in South Dakota have a large amount of corn ready to send to market, but cannot get cars. Orders are coming here from Canada and all over the Northwest.

Oats.—There is a strong demand for oats and prices are gaining on the futures. Only a few cars arrive on the market daily and cereal buyers and shippers are on the lookout for anything of desirable quality. There is a good grinding demand for all grades of oats.

Rye.—Offerings are very light daily and prices are strong compared with the futures. Millers are the best buyers at present and are bidding the market up. Farmers are taking storage tickets for their country deliveries.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Successful Sellers of
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Will buy for you as brokers or sell direct Graded or Sample Grain and Feed. Can save you money.
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COTTON STATISTICS FOR WEEK

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured up to Saturday morning by the *Financial Chronicle*:

	Dec. 12, 1919.	Dec. 5, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1918.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net receipts ..	227,143	256,804	147,395
Since Aug. 1 ..	3,164,593	2,937,450	2,357,795
Net stocks ...	1,619,730	1,552,500	1,409,795
Gr. receipts..	230,555	266,131	175,905
Since Aug. 1 ..	3,570,170	3,264,182	3,244,749
Gr. shipments.	219,337	214,176	163,546
Interior stocks.	1,337,311	1,325,993	1,343,638
Amount brought to sight ...	336,285	422,876	277,505
Since Aug. 1 ..	5,542,921	5,131,636	5,187,892
Northern spinners' takings.	62,036	109,840	60,474
Since Aug. 1 ..	1,126,874	999,838	923,769
Southern consumption	73,000	73,000	70,000
Since Aug. 1 ..	1,302,000	1,229,000	1,539,000
Exports to Great Britain	78,834	40,528	63,717
Since Aug. 1 ..	1,169,000	1,090,712	894,910
Exp. to France	11,550	39,416	4,610
Since Aug. 1 ..	217,374	205,824	194,199
Exports to Continent	44,946	80,729	69,660
Since Aug. 1 ..	855,826	810,476	537,244
Total week's exp.	135,330	160,673	137,981
Total expts. since Aug. 1	2,242,801	2,107,012	1,626,353
World's visible supply	5,705,526	5,564,209	4,450,306
Of which Amer.	4,530,526	3,414,209	3,286,306
Liverpool stks..	780,000	665,000	261,000
Continental stk.	248,000	235,000	102,000
U. S. stocks ..	59,156	71,138	169,242
U. S. stocks ..	456,888	426,797	430,668
Shipp'd wait-for clearance.	358,266	300,068	174,580

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Dec. 13, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Albany	1,447	40	373	40	5
Boston	1,054	1	333	45	5
Buffalo	15,137	60	1,333	553	313
Canal	2,220	.....	.....	2,405	.....
Chicago	16,549	631	4,145	2,612	361
Detroit	56	22	86	94	.....
Duluth	2,567	.....	338	3,121	27
Galveston	2,357	.....	32	62	1
Indianapolis	501	332	166	33	.....
Kans. City	14,180	28	1,031	783	.....
Milwaukee	2,307	137	418	239	213
Minneapolis	7,993	29	4,015	6,607	887
New Orleans	5,319	36	149	.....	570
Newport News	354	.....	178	72	27
New York	2,959	17	962	232	494
Peoria	4,522	318	541	269	19
Toledo	9	132	291	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,260	17	192	76	93
St. Louis	2,686	75	155	89	3
Toledo	1,607	28	108	417	.....
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 13, '19.	85,084	1,903	14,846	17,249	3,018
Dec. 14, '18.	111,255	2,477	28,731	10,659	6,983
Dec. 6, '19.	87,250	1,631	15,848	17,304	3,084
Dec. 1, '19.	89,742	1,477	16,922	17,198	2,940
Nov. 2, '19.	92,906	1,160	17,293	17,455	3,518

KANSAS FINAL REPORT.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture on Dec. 11 issued a final report on crops, which we tabulate as follows:

	1919 Bu.	Acres 1919.
Winter wheat	145,795,455	11,640,873
Spring wheat	313,737	30,428
Corn	63,083,297	4,188,045
Oats	41,973,806	1,552,191
Barley	12,881,470	508,821
Rye	3,457,791	269,647

This year's wheat crop is the second largest produced by Kansas, the output in 1914 only surpassing it; it is also the largest wheat crop harvested in any year, this year, its nearest competitor producing only 38 per cent of the Kansas crop.

Wheat in growers' hands is 35.5 per cent of the crop, or more than 50,000,000 bushels. The larger percentages of the crop remaining and are in the northwestern part of the state, where a number of counties report more than 60 per cent unmarketed. In the 15 counties of the three southern tiers from Smith County west, however, two counties report less than half the crop on hand, while Norton and Osborne counties report 68 and 66 per cent respectively. More than 12,000,000 bushels are in the ten of the fifteen counties. This holding of wheat by the farmers is enforced and chiefly because of a lack of storage and shipping facilities. Of the thousand replies received on this question, more than half specify a shortage of cars or inadequate transportation facilities as responsible for the large amount of the wheat crop in farmers' hands. In the northwest especially vast quantities of grain have been damaged and in many cases ruined because of this situation. Considerable damage in this section is also attributed to early fall rains and lack of sufficient help, which delayed threshing and in fact has kept many farmers from completing their threshing even up to this time. The coal shortage within the past month has caused further delay at some points.

IOWA'S CROPS IN 1919.

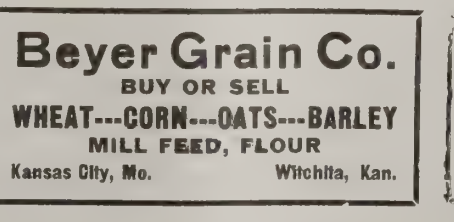
Beginning with the final crop report for 1919, the Iowa Weather and Crop Service as a state organization and the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates as a Federal organization working in Iowa have combined all data to make one harmonized report of acreage and yield. This has necessitated a revision of the county and total acreages of some of the crops published by the Iowa Weather and Crop Service earlier in the season. For this reason comparisons with previous years' acreages of the various crops is impracticable this year. The figures here quoted were compiled by the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, by Chas. D. Reid, director, independently of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Frank S. Pinney, field agent, whose final report appeared on Dec. 12. The figures are as follows:

TABULATED IOWA CROP SUMMARY, 1919.

Crop.	Acres. 1919.	Average yield.	Average price.	Total yield.	Total value.
Corn, bus.	10,000,000	41.6	$1.17	416,622,000	$487,447,740
Oats	5,670,000	34.6	.64	196,391,500	125,690,560
Spring wheat	750,000	9.5	1.89	7,145,300	13,504,617
Winter wheat	950,000	17.4	1.98	16,508,600	32,687,028
Barley	315,000	25.5	1.11	8,022,800	8,905,308
Rye[1]	70,000	15.9	1.33	1,110,050	1,476,366
Flax seed	16,000	9.5	3.90	152,275	593,872
Timothy seed	200,000	4.5	4.91	900,000	4,419,000
Clover seed	60,000	1.4	24.92	84,000	2,093,280
Potatoes	115,000	43.0	1.94	4,942,110	9,587,693
Hay (tame), tons	2,992,000	1.6	18.37	4,957,370	91,066,887
Hay (wild)	478,000	1.3	16.48	631,693	10,410,301
Alfalfa	148,000	3.2	23.09	477,314	11,021,180
Pastures and grazing[2]	.....	....	.....	.....	100,000,000
Ensilage[2]	.....	....	.....	.....	20,000,000
Sweet corn[3]	40,000	3.0	13.50	120,000	1,620,000
Pop corn, bu.[2]	29,300	24.9	3.79	729,570	2,765,070
Buckwheat, bu.[2]	7,000	14.0	1.95	98,000	191,100
Fruit crop[2]	.....	....	.....	.....	7,000,000
Garden truck[2]	.....	....	.....	.....	8,000,000
Sugar beets for manufacture, tons[2]	8,000	8.0	9.00	64,000	576,000
Miscellaneous[2]	.....	....	.....	.....	11,000,000
Total	21,848,300	....	....	658,956,582	$950,056,002

[1]For grain only; does not include approximately 40,000 acres used for pasture. [2]Estimated. [3]Commercial crop.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec.	21.113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0	73,745,0
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	4.119,711,0	17,552,0	56,885,0	69,825,0
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,750,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,703,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct.	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov.	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
Nov.	8...95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
Nov.	15..96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0
Nov.	22..92,906,0	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0
Nov.	29..89,742,0	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0
Dec.	6..87,250,0	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0
Dec.	13..85,084,0	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0

H. A. Wickstrom, chief inspector of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, reports wheat shipments for November 2,544,944 bus. and the total this season since July 1, 11,347,724, being large increases both for the month and for the season compared with last year. Galveston has also shipped 53,125 bus. of barley in November and 473,125 bus. since July 1, against no barley same periods of 1918.

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CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Dec. 13:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 3 mixed.	143 @146	141½@150	148 @154	140 @144	.....	.....
No. 4 mixed.	140 @144½	140½@151	143½@150	137 @142	140½@145	.....
No. 5 mixed.	137½@144	140 @142	140 @145	136 @139	138 @143	.....
No. 3 yellow.	144 @150	146 @151	153 @157	142 @156	146 @150	142 @146
No. 4 yellow.	140 @146¾	142 @147	145 @151	138 @143	141½@146	139 @143⅛
No. 5 yellow.	138 @144	139 @143	141 @148	136 @140	139 @145	137½@141
No. 3 white.	143 @146½	147 @152	.....	144 @152	145 @150	.....
No. 4 white.	140½@145	143 @149	.....	139 @141	140½@145	137½@142½
No. 5 white.	138 @141	.....	.....	138 @139	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	81 @ 84	82½@ 84	78½@ 80	78 @ 78¾	81 @ 83	79½@ 81
No. 3 white.	78¼@ 83	81½@ 84	78 @ 81	77 @ 79	79½@ 83½	78½@ 80¼
No. 4 white.	77 @ 79	81½@ 83½	.....	76½@ 78½	79 @ 83	.....

Minneapolis—No. 3 yellow, $1.48@1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.37@1.39; No. 3 mixed, $1.43@1.45. Oats—No. 2 white, 76⅞@81¼; No. 3 white, 76⅜@80¾; No. 4 white, 73⅜@78¾.

Canadian Visible.

Canadian visible supply of wheat decreased 463,000 bu. last week and oats 13,000 bu. Last year wheat increased 3,131,000 bu. and oats 188,000 bu. Details follow:

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
Wheat	16,159,000	16,622,000	24,071,000
Oats	4,520,000	4,532,000	3,800,000
Barley	1,134,000	1,463,000	3,737,000

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ACIFIC COAST SHIPMENTS.

he coal strike does not appear to a materially interfered with the ement of grain and other foodstuffs r North America. This is quite r at least of the Pacific Coast, where a week three sailings were made with rlat to the United Kingdom with 640,- 0 bus. of wheat. Advices to the ship- i lists says that unless there is some ey in the arrival of grain, the ship- ts during the month of December i fair to equal that of any previous th in the history of Portland Co.), as in additoin to the thirteen mers of the regular lines adver- l to leave during the month at least 5 hartered boats will also load car- o of wheat, rye and flour.

Alfalfa Seed Movement.

would appear from the reports that a been received from the alfalfa e -producing areas in South Dakota n Montana that considerable seed had o been hulled prior to the last week f ovember because of the unfavorable e her. Some localities reported that o over 50 per cent had been hulled, u that most of the seed that awaited u ng had been contracted for by buy- r representing nearly all important a kets. Prices of about $30 for clean e in Montana and about $31 in o h Dakota were being offered to r ers, which were advances of $2 to 5 ver the prevailing offers two weeks g

the west central division growers e offered about $30 for country-run n $35 for clean seed, which represented advances of $2 to $5 over prices that were offered a month previous. About 70 per cent of this year's production in Kansas had been disposed of by the growers. Competition among the dealers has been very keen and all of them have been eager to buy. Hulling has been delayed by stormy weather. The quality of the seed hulled early in the season is superior to that hulled later. Conditions similar to those in Kansas have been recorded for Nebraska.—*Department of Agriculture.*

The British food controller notes an increased consumption of foodstuffs, even at rising prices—repeating the nation's experience following the Napoleonic wars.

Ocean freights from Argentina have advanced materially for Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March shipments owing to labor strikes.

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THE OATS SITUATION.

Offerings in the pit during the first hour on Dec. 13 were accumulated by Eastern interests, as well as cash houses, and a strong tone developed with final prices fractionally higher than Friday's finish. Local arrivals showed some increase, but a good demand existed and cash prices held on a firm basis. Export inquiries were received, but failed to result in consummation of business. The crop, although about 300,000,000 bus. under last year, turned out to be larger than generally expected and the deficiency is partly offset by the increase of 18,000,000 tons in the hay crop.—*Logan & Bryan, Chicago.*

There was on Friday a keen cash demand for oats in all directions, scarcity of cars being the only obstacle to heavy out shipments. May oats are strongly held, and some very drastic change in conditions would be necessary to scare out the leading holders.—*Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.*

The University of Idaho at Moscow calls attention to the fact that the corn acreage of the state has increased from 9,000 to 22,000 acres in the past five years. This is due to the development of the acclimated seed, one variety of which, Idaho Rustler, a white dent corn this year matured in 110 days.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The National Flour Products Co. has been incorporated at Oklahoma City, Okla., with a capital of $30,000 by R. C. Buddington, Guy L. Ostrander of Oklahoma City, and Chas. G. Beach of Kansas City, Mo.

The Seaboard Storage Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has been organized with a capital of $10,000 to deal in flour, feed and operate a warehouse. Incorporators are Otto Bresky of Boston, Mass.; J. B. W. Wilcox and H. H. Unkefer.

The Baltimore Flour Club was represented at the meeting in Buffalo on Dec. 10 of the National Federation of Flour Clubs by A. W. Mears, a member of the executive committee of the National Federation; J. N. McCosh and C. E. Clifton.

The Millers' Export Association is planning to concentrate its flour shipments through some Atlantic port where such shipments could be handled to best advantage. Baltimore is under consideration for this export business, and if selected will lead the country in the exporting of flour. Baltimore already ranks third as an export center for flour, being surpassed only by New York and New Orleans.

The Topeka Flour Mills Co. of Topeka, which company is operating the Tonganoxie Mill, have increased their capital stock from $250,000 to $400,000. The Topeka Flour Mills Co. has also purchased the mill plant of the Topeka Cereal Mills which will be made into a 500-bbl. flour mill. S. P. Kramer of Topeka is president; H. D. Yoder, vice-president; J. M. Blair, Tonganoxie, secretary-treasurer.

In most markets, the rye and the wheat loaf sell at equal prices. But east of the Mississippi the pure rye and the wheat mix necessary to the production of the rye loaf costs only about half the price of the flour required for the wheat loaf, while in all other territory the cost difference is wide. This big extra profit is the stimulus that is reviving the baking of rye bread in this country. As quickly as bakers generally appreciate and take advantage of the possibilities of extra profit presented by this situation, just so soon will rye regain its old position as a breadstuff in the United States.—*Blodgett-Holmes Co.*

Corporation's Flour Purchases.

The Grain Corporation announces that it purchased during the week of Dec. 6 50,000 bbls. of first clear flour at prices ranging from $8.20 to $9.25.

Flour Market.

The flour trade generally was rather disappointed over the Government purchases of straight flour, as reported at 6,000 bbls., at an average of $10.29 basis 140-lb. jute sacks, and such limited purchases appears to indicate that millers generally asked more for their flour than the Corporation was ready to pay. In view of the fact that good hard wheats are scarce and very firmly held and that at Minneapolis No. 1 Northern on Dec. 12 reached the record price there of $3.40 a bu., it is not to be expected that price recessions will be obtained. The market is everywhere strong and though it is possible the Corporation may be able to put their straight flour on the market at about $12 per bbl., as hoped, such figure is not likely to continue, as in both the East and West prices are advancing in nearly all markets.

The London *Times* says that the government seems to have definitely come to the conclusion that the bread subsidy must be continued at least during the winter months.

Flour Production, Etc.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Nov. 28, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago was as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat Receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms, week....	11,141,000	15,516,000
Previous week	13,531,000	13,311,000
June 27 to Nov. 28....	606,330,000	587,754,000
Flour Produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	3,179,000	2,739,000
Previous week	3,147,000	2,747,000
June 27 to Nov. 28	61,897,000	51,194,000
Total Stock, Wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
Eltrs. and mills, week.	274,412,000	253,922,000
Previous week	283,841,000	271,485,000
Change for week	—9,429,000	—17,563,000

The same figures for the week of Dec. 5 follow:

	1919.	1918.
	Bus.	Bus.
Wheat receipts from farms—		
Week	11,113,000	18,932,000
Previous week	11,141,000	15,516,000
June 27 to Dec. 5....	617,443,000	606,686,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	2,956,000	3,126,000
Previous week	3,179,000	2,739,000
June 27 to Dec. 5....	64,853,000	54,320,000
Total stocks wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
Elevators and mills.	268,521,000	257,234,000
Previous week	274,412,000	253,922,000
Change for week, bu..	—5,891,000	+3,312,000

EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Nov. 30, amounted to 69,692,000 bus. of wheat and 7,584,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 103,920,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 79,606,000 bus. of wheat and 7,389,000 bbls. of flour last year to Nov. 30, making a total equal to 112,859,000 bus. of wheat.

The same figures for Dec. 5 follow: Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Dec. 5 amount to 72,262,000 bus. of wheat and 7,764,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 107,200,000 bus. of wheat compared with 83,652,000 bus. of wheat and 7,755,000 bbls. of flour last year to Dec. 5, the five days of December being pro-rated from the monthly total, making a total equal to 118,550,000 bus. of wheat.

FLOUR MARKET.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Dec. 13.—Enormous flour production was reported here this week, the output being 83,900 bbls. However, it was applied largely on orders previously booked, most of which are to be filled before the end of the calendar year. Millers are using the wheat allotted to them on requisitions made when the United States Grain Corporation decided to dispose of its stocks. In order to raise the quality of this grain, they are taking some high grade hard and red at fancy prices. It is believed that buyers have provided well for the next two or three months. No one would be surprised to see a quiet period in domestic trade during the early part of the new year, unless export conditions after the lifting of the embargo, Dec. 15, should improve. Low levels on foreign exchange are not encouraging to exporters, though it is known that American flour is wanted abroad. Possibly there will be an outlet for the clear grades. The Grain Corporation is pushing its grade of straight flour, made from soft wheat, into the Southwest. Oklahoma and Texas took four cars of it this week at $10.25 a bbl. delivered, in small packages. Owing to further advan in wheat, the hard wheat flour is qu 15c higher than a week ago on the grade, but on other grades prices irregularly lower, due in part to higher feeds, which help to cheapen flour. wheat flour is about 20c higher. Co tions similar to those in Kansas City vail at other milling points in the So west.

Following are the Kansas City price flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. co bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Dec. 13.	Dec.
Short patent	$13.25@14.10	$13.35@1
Long patent	12.60@13.50	13.10@1
Straight	12.10@13.00	12.35@1
1st clear	10.00@11.00	10.60@1
2nd clear	8.00@ 9.00	9.10@1
Low grade	6.50@ 7.50	6.35@
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.80@12.25	11.60@1
Standard patent..	11.30@11.70	11.10@1
Straight	10.60@11.00	10.10@1
Clear	10.00@10.40	9.80@1
Low grade	7.50@ 8.00	7.00@

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—The local flour uation was firmer and higher the week with a good business reported both mills and jobbers at the advan prices. Mill operations were not serio affected by the fuel shortage, nor was demand noticeably curtailed by the G Corporation's sales of straight flour to retail trade. The activity was reflecte the strength of wheat which advanced per bushel for No. 2 red. Winter pat wood, $11.75@12; winter straight, in j $11.05@11.55; spring patent, wood, $14 15.45; spring bakers', jute, $13.75@14 Kansas hard patent, wood, $14.05@14 Kansas hard bakers', jute, $13@13.50; c flour, 100 sacks inc., $3.35@3.50.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.—The volume of b ness in flour last week was small. M believed that this would continue u after the holidays at least, as underly conditions are too unsettled to encour active new business at prevailing h prices. The Government purchases of 6,000 bbls. of straight flour on last we bids was a distinct disappointment to trade and had a tendency to check the ward trend of values in the soft wi wheat grades.

The weakness in foreign exchange talk of the probability of importations Canadian wheat and flour to stabilize Canadian exchange served to undermi confidence in prices to some extent, though pronounced strength in all the h wheat markets caused millers in Northwest and in the Southwest to alig raise their asking prices.

A little more activity was apparent the soft flours for domestic purposes, it is now believed that the distributio this character of flour is going to be m larger. Spring wheat patents were qu at $13.50@14.50; Kansas straights, $13. 13.75, and soft winter wheat straig $10.50@11.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—Flour receipts the week were 200 bbls. and 5,194,705 in sacks. The market is firm under strong price situation in the Northwest Southwest and while mills are in some stances disposed to advance quotati still further, flour can yet be bought at prices and buyers are not going to the extreme prices unless necessity c pels them to do so. Trade at the mom appears very unsettled. Quote per 196 packed in 140-lb. jute sacks: Soft wi straight, Western, $10@10.50; do., nea $10@10.25; hard winter straight, $12.50 do., short patent, $13@13.50; spring, fi clear, $9.75@10.25; do., patent, $13.50@ do., short patent, $13.75@14.50; fancy sp and city mills patent, family brands, $1 @15.35; rye flour, $8.95@9.25 per bbl. sacks, as to quality.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Members of the fl trade here were surprised to receive a cular letter from the Grain Corpora asking for a list of their retail custom and for definite information as to w prices the latter were receiving for th flour. Though couched in most courte language, and asking for co-operat rather than demanding it, its reception the trade was far from favorable. Som those to whom the circular was addres consigned it to the nearest wastebas while others filed it for "future" refere Some were outspoken as to the requ and could see no valid reason either a matter of "social conscience" of busin sense, why they should furnish an ac competitor with a list of their customer

With the exception of spring clear general advance has been noted in fl prices for the week. Spring patents h been especially strong with advances 50c to $1 a bbl., winter wheat flours be 10c to 50c higher. Current quotations o. b. Boston, in carload lots, mill shipm for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. sacks, are $14 15.25 for standard spring patents, $15 for special short patents, $9.25@10 spring clears, $11.25@12.25 for soft wi patents, $12.50@14.25 for hard winter p ents, $10.50@10.75 for soft winter straig and $10@10.75 for soft winter clears. ceipts for the week ending Dec. 13 w 97,368 bbls.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—There wa slowing down in the buying of flour at s winter wheat mills in the Southeast l week, and new business booked was c siderably less than for previous wee

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ills, however, have had a heavy run of rders and are well sold ahead. Prices ere again stronger last week. Fuel re-trictions have been lifted and mills are ow beginning to resume normal opera-ons, which have been curtailed on ac-ount of the coal shortage.

Nashville and Southeastern mills, with apacity of 209,070 bbls., had output last eek of 139,034 bbls., or 66.5 per cent of apacity, which compared with 118,238 bbls. nd 55.8 per cent of capacity, and 59.8 per ent the same week in 1918.

Prices: High grade soft winter wheat atents, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river oints, $12@12.75; standard, $11.35@11.70; raight, $11@11.30.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—There has been an dvance all around in flour during the ast week, leading city mills having raised heir asking prices, while Western winter heat patents and springs have also moved gher. The demand for flour is improv-g, and with the Grain Corporation having nounced its intention to purchase raights, the outlook is more hopeful. Rye our is also much firmer. Quotations, per -lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring atents, $14.25@15; straights, $13.50@14.25; inter patents, $11@11.25; straights, $10@ .25; rye flour, pure to blended, $7.75@ 75.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 13.—Demand is active. Not-ithstanding all that has been said about e offering of flour by the Grain Corpora-on, there is a pressing demand and a neral feeling that flour is bound for a gher level. The market is firm and the ills are all well booked up. Quote: Fancy ring wheat patent, $14.50@15; fancy win-r wheat patent, $12.75@13.50; second inter wheat patent, $12.50; winter raight, $11.25@11.50 per bbl.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 13.—Demand fair. ncy family patents, 49 lbs., $14.50; kers, 98 lbs., $14.10. On account of the el situation mills only working about e-third capacity.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 13.—With millers compelled climb for spring wheat, record high ices were set. The market in patent ades of flour was advanced 30c. The lls here reported that they are well filled on contracts but that current trade is iet. Dealers are showing a disposition pursue a hand-to-mouth policy in their ying. Quotations in carlots at mill fol-v: Family patents, jute, $14.60@14.80; kers' patents, jute, $14.35@14.55; clears, 75@10; second clears, $6.75@7.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 13.—Flour production of To-o mills this week was less, at 27,300 bbls., 54 per cent of capacity, against 35,130 ls. last week and 40,528 bbls. same week 1918. The wheat situation is the center interest, with keen competition for every that is brought to market and at her prices each day. Only 34 cars were eived here during the week. Bids for plies on the sample tables are above the ain Corporation price. Their large stocks re are dwindling. They originally ounted to 175,000 hard winter and 550,000 t red. Requisitions have been coming at a fast rate and today their stocks re said to be about 70,000 soft red and ne of the hard variety for sale. Prices d here Saturday for wheat, basis 23c e to New York, were: No. 2 red, $2.43; . 3 red, $2.40; No. 3 white, $2.38. A car No. 3 dark Northern spring sold Friday a $3.10. The prices at Toledo on Grain poration wheat, effective Friday, are: . 2 red, $2.39½; No. 3 red, $2.35½; high de blended flour, $12.75@12.80; clears, low grade, $7.50; soft winter patent, .50; standard Kansas hard winter pat-, $11.80, basis halves, cotton, carlots, . b. Toledo

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 13.—The local flour rket ruled very strong and higher for week, values increasing in proportion the greatly higher prices on cash stuff. e constantly ascending prices have nulated buying, and millers generally ort business very good for both im-diate and booked orders. Bakers are he market in greatly increased numbers buying freely. The prices on most all des have narrowed up during the week. ing wheat patent has improved 60c on de and 5c on outside prices; straight better on inside prices and first clear igher on inside and 25c higher on out-e prices. First clear, which was running v for the past weeks was in greatly im-ved demand.

he rye flour situation is gradually and y satisfactorily coming to the fore after ong period of dullness. Both demand prices are improved over last week.

he Milwaukee flour mills produced a l of 19,000 bbls. of flour during the past k, of which 15,600 bbls. were wheat r, or approximately 65 per cent of total acity, and 3,400 bbls. were rye flour.

urrent quotations, in carlots, per bbl., cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $14.80 .05; straight, $13.50@13.65; first clear, 10@10.25; rye flour, pure, white, $8.60@ .; rye flour, straight, $8.30@8.40; rye r, dark, $6.75@7.55. Corn flour is nomi-y quoted at $3.95; cornmeal, white, 0, and corn grits, $3.80.

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new record for hog receipts was le at National Stock Yards, Ill., dur-the week ending Dec. 6, the total eipts being 111,432 head.

LICENSE REVOKED.

The United States Wheat Director announces that he has revoked until further notice, effective Dec. 8, 1919, the license granted to G. C. Monroe, Grove, Okla., as wholesaler or jobber of wheat. This license was revoked on account of the licensee's failure to appear when summoned to a hearing before D. F. Piazzek at Kansas City, second vice-president of the Grain Corporation.

A GUESS AT WHEAT PRICES.

Receipts of wheat in the St. Louis market are declining rapidly and prices advancing steadily. The action of the Food Administration in disposing of their stock and the sharp advance in prices has led to much speculation as to the probable course of prices in the next 60 days. We can only see one way and that is much higher prices. Where will the miller get his supplies as soon as this Government wheat is gone?—*Elmore-Schultz Grain Co., St. Louis.*

PRICE MAKING FACTOR.

The bears continue to cite a bankrupt world as a reason for lower prices, but lower prices can be brought about only by receipts of sufficient proportions to overwhelm the demand, and there is no immediate indication for such receipts. With adequate rail facilities a good movement might be expected at this time, but rail facilities are notoriously inadequate. Furthermore, this year's crop of corn is one of exceptionally fine quality. The farmers have held no surplus corn back for several seasons, and they will be tempted to hold this one, unless prices are very satisfactory, because of its feeding value, while away from the farms there are innumerable holes to be filled up.—*L. L. Winters, Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.*

MICHIGAN IN FOR IT.

As anticipated in this paper a fortnight or more ago, there is prospective trouble with state ownership theorists in the approaching Michigan legislature, and we find confirmation of this paper's surmise in a recent bulletin by the president (A. J. Carpenter) and secretary (J. C. Graham) of the Michigan Hay and Grain Ass'n, who say:

"The Warehouse Measure will undoubtedly come up at our next legislature and we have a strong Legislative Committee to take care of our interests, to-wit, T. J. Hubbard, Chairman, A. S. Dumon and W. B. Campbell.

"You have read in the papers and magazines during the last month about Townleyism and radicalism in North Dakota. The failure of their state-owned bank was some fine example of class legislation.

"The Drake mill, state owned, has not been operated on a business basis, and is reported to have paid farmers as much as 20 cents per bushel more for their wheat than competing elevators during August and September. The Drake mill also sold flour much below cost to the same farmers, with the principal idea in mind of persuading them to purchase bonds so that the State Mill and Elevator Association could go ahead with its construction plans.

"Millers have never feared the competition of the State Mill and Elevator Association, nevertheless the millers of North Dakota are taxpayers and as such will have to shoulder their portion of the losses, and at the same time meet competition that is not based on business principle.

"The above is a part of the state-ownership plan—warehouses as opening wedge for Michigan, then mills, banks, stores, and state-owned warehouses for hay, grain, beans, potatoes and produce.

"The Michigan Hay and Grain Association must hold the line. Support your legislative committee. If Michigan gets state warehouses you may feel like the millers of North Dakota. The state pays its losses by taxing you. Who pays your losses? You do. Fight this pernicious legislation so that you will not be paying taxes to put yourselves out of business. What your legislative committee wants now is that you inform yourself and spread the gospel."

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

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FOREIGN

Germany reports very severe snow storms in November with frost.

Foreign barley continues strong in price at Hull, where most of it is landed for United Kingdom.

Jugo-Slavia about Nov. 25 sent 150 wagon loads (1 wagon load = 10,000 kilos) of food to Austria.

Bread in Russia has gone to 90 rubles per pound, which at the pre-war value makes the bread about 90c a pound.

Arrivals of beans and bean cake at coast from Manchuria in September were 69,706 tons of beans and 37,443 of cake.

The first forecast of the Indian rice crop 1919-1920 shows an acreage of 73,233,000 vs. 71,172,000 in 1918-19. Rangoon crop season is favorable.

Milling extract rules in Germany: wheat, 80%; rye, 82%. This from Oct. 18; previously, 94% for each; pre-war 75 and 65 respectively was the trade practice.

England also is suffering from severe car shortage and railway delays. The government's indecision as to its railway policy stopped car building by the companies.

Roumania has entered into a barter arrangement with Belgium by which the latter by sending 50,000 tons of coal per month to Roumania, obtains from Roumania wheat at a discount of 25% from the price of other suppliers.

Vice Consul Beer cables from Matanzas, Cuba, that there were shipped direct to the United States during November from Matanzas and Cardenas: in American vessels, 39,833 long tons of sugar, and 9,688 tons of molasses; in foreign vessels, 4,570 tons of sugar.

The Ukranian government has proposed to the Swedish government an exchange of 1,000,000 kilos of grain in return for Swedish manufactured goods. The Swedish government informs me that lack of transportation at this time makes an exchange of such magnitude impossible.

The following changes have been made in the export duties to be collected in Argentina during the month of December: Oats in bags, 0.692 peso; in bulk, 0.312 peso; maize in bags, 0.655 peso; in bulk, free; linseed in bags, 6.52 pesos; in bulk, 5.03 pesos; barley, 0.435 peso; wheat in bags, 2.19 pesos; in bulk, 2.17 pesos; wheat flour, 1.06 pesos. These duties are payable in Argentine gold pesos, equal to $0.965 per ton of 2,204.6 pounds.

PERMITTED BRITISH EXPORTS.

Con.-Gen. Skinner, London, reports that the following commodities which have heretofore been prohibited from exportation to all destinations have been removed from the British embargo list: Beans of all kinds, including haricots; bean flour, chick peas, lentil flour and meal; peas, other than split peas; pigeon peas; locust bean meal; margarine and oleomargarine; upin seed; fresh fruit, chicory; bristles of European origin; jute, raw and carded; poppy and sunflower seeds; shea, ollipe, and badassu nuts. An open general license has been issued permitting the exportation of restorine to all destinations.

JAPANESE SHIPPING RATES.

Con.-Gen'l Scidmore, Yokohama, says the decrease in movements of cargo from the Orient to Europe and the labor troubles in America and England have affected the charter market in Japan adversely since the middle of September. About 50 vessels, totaling 270,000 tons, have been open for new charter contracts since Oct. 1, but up to Oct. 26 only about 10 of them had been rechartered, while ship owners look for a revival, prospective charterers look for a decline in view of the depressing labor situation and the release of a large amount of tonnage. The coal situation also is giving great concern to shipping men and there is uncertainty as to the effect it will have on business. The unfavorable change in the shipping situation caused a marked decline in the charter rates during September. The highest rate reached since the armistice for single voyages to Europe was 27 yen ($13.45), the rate Oct. 20 being only 18.50 yen ($9.22).

BRITISH-GERMAN TRADE.

Com.-Attaché Grady, London, reports that. "In connection with the resumption of British trade with Germany, details furnished by the president of the British Board of Trade show that during the first 10½ months from the signing of the armistice the United Kingdom exported to Germany goods to the value of over $80,000,000, and received from Germany imports valued at $1,087,000. The values have been converted at the rate of $5 to the pound sterling. The German exports indicated potash, manures, leathers and skins; imports largely textiles, oils and fats. Foreign goods exported from England to Germany amounted to 27,044,000, mainly foodstuffs.

UNREST IN AUSTRALIA.

Although there is still much wheat in Australia, there is much political dickering over the wheat situation, says the London *Grain and Seed Reporter's* correspondent at Sydney. In the first place, a royal commission was appointed to enquire into the wheat control for export, it being alleged that wheat had been sold at prices far below those fixed by the Wheat Board, and some ugly disclosures were made by the commission in that connection. The farmer has evidently had good ground for complaint at the manner in which wheat has been handled under official control; they have been deprived of the profits which should have rightly accrued to them during war time and the country is saddled with a debt of about $50,000,000, which will be largely increased by advances for seed.

From Melbourne an increase of £108,000 was recorded during the week ended Oct. 6 in the overdraft of the Australian Wheat Board. The amount outstanding on that date being £9,940,000. In the liability of the Victorian pool there was an increase of £438,000 to £3,315,000, while New South Wales had an adverse balance of £1,332,000, or £553,000 more than the debt against that state a week earlier.

Then it appears that the farmers are agitating for a commission to enquire into the muddled state of the railway traffic and inland freight. Sydney in October was in the throes of a bread strike which gave promise of serious extension—the same old cry of "More pay and shorter hours"; and so far Prime Minister Hughes "has signally failed in his promise to adjust industrial strife and crush Bolshevism. Conditions in New South Wales steadily go from bad to worse."

CANADA'S FLAX CROP.

Consul Johnson, Kingston, Ont., reports this year's flax crop averaged a price of $3.13 per bushel, while that of 1915 was $1.51. Owing to a backward season, the crop was smaller than anticipated, but the yield was second best in history, being 7,368,000 bus., against 8,259,000 bus. for the record year of 1916. In 1918 it was 6,055,200 bus. and in 1917, 5,934,900 bus. In value the flax seed crop of Canada stands fourth among the various grains grown. That in 1918 had a value of $17,951,000, or more than double the sum credited to the crop of 1915.

Most of the seed exported goes to the United States. In the year 1918 Great Britain took 8,579,713 bus; in 1916 but 13,951 bus.; in 1918-19, 166,177 bus. There has been a steady expansion in the shipments of flax fiber.

IRISH LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Vice-Consul Van Dyne, Dublin, says the shipments of live stock from Dublin during Jan.-Sept. were as follows:

Jan.-Sept.	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Swine. No.	Horses. No.
1919	241,728	206,649	76,675	6,069
1918	193,354	155,369	55,109	3,867
1917	223,032	320,432	64,402	1,432
1916	221,371	264,054	61,212	1,613

Exports from all other ports of embarkation in Ireland (Dublin excluded) to Great Britain, the Isle of Man, and other destinations follow:

Jan.-Sept.	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Swine. No.	Horses. No.
1919	278,558	188,414	58,851	11,695
1918	257,237	147,298	48,123	9,141
1917	534,516	285,709	94,500	5,472
1916	355,965	247,154	98,474	3,535

ROUMANIA AN EXPORTER.

The Roumanian railways are practically all single track, only about 80 miles of double-track between Bucharest and Buzeu. The doubling of the principal lines, the rectification of some of the routes and the construction of fresh lines is an urgent necessity, and it is intended to proceed with this work as speedily as possible. Meantime, the railways are far below the not very high degree of efficiency they possessed (as to goods traffic) before the war. The passenger service was fair before the war, but was indescribably bad during the war and until quite lately. It has now much improved, but is still far below what it was before the war.

The prospects of the country ought to be considered extremely good. It ought to be the first of the belligerent countries to recover entirely from the war, as the only damage the enemy was able to do was to appropriate the current year's crops. There was a good crop this year, which has rather more than covered the needs of the population, and next year should see the resumption of export. What the country is really suffering from at present is its bad rate of exchange, which the resumption of export will necessarily improve. As Roumania was, by the closing of the Dardanelles, completely cut off by sea route from the rest of the world for the whole 4½ years of the war, and could import nothing during the whole time, there is now hardly any limit to the quantity she can absorb of all kinds of goods except grain, meat and dairy produce.—*Corn Trade News.*

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

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Offices: 1, Rue des ITALIENS
PARIS
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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

iverton, Ark.—A flour and grist mill is ng erected here by Holiday & Williams.
harleston, Ark.— L. H. Heinrichs of is will erect a flour mill here.
ittle Rock, Ark.—A large warehouse 140 ft. will be built in Little Rock and l be occupied by the Yukon Mill & Grain of Yukon, Okla.
iggott, Ark.—Construction of a flour l to cost approximately $12,000 has been rted at Greenway, 3 miles south of Pigt by J. F. Bishop and C. F. Brennecke. e mill will have a capacity of 50 bbls. a and will begin operations Jan. 1.

COLORADO.

pringfield, Colo.—The Baca Mill & Eleor Co. has built a 50-bbl. flour mill and ect to have it in running order by Jan. James W. Jackson is secretary-treas-

elta, Colo.—Fire of unknown origin toy destroyed the plant of the Hotchkiss ur Mill with only a small amount of rance. It is reported that the mill will rebuilt in the spring.

CONNECTICUT.

ockville, Conn.—Edw. White has sold grain business to the Rockville Grain oal Co. and is now out of the grain iness.

ILLINOIS.

Dell, Ill.—G. S. Greer has purchased an rest in one of the elevators here.
andinsville, Ill.—C. R. Hutson is start- in the grain business at this place.
ampico, Ill.—A new cement grain elevais being built at Tampico costing about 000.
ooks Creek (Pontiac P. O.), Ill.—The ners' Grain Co. has increased its capistock from $6,500 to $20,000.
ecatur, Ill.—Edward Reynolds Co. has lour mill building finished and will in the machinery in a few days.
oria, Ill.—Articles of incorporation have issued to the Hittle Grain Co. The pany is incorporated for $50,000.
olton (Washburn P. O.), Ill.—The Tayudnut Co. has completed its elevator is place and Earl Antrim is the man-
inkakee, Ill.—T. M. Connor has been eeded by W. A. Rosenberger as man- of the E. W. Wagner & Co. branch here.
arrayville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator has doubled its capital stock, it now $14,000. Coal sheds and a fertilizer house will be built soon.
esboro, Ill.—The Union Grain & Mill has made a deal with the Pillsbury Mills of Minneapolis to be the distors of their flour and feed.
raneco, Ill.—The newly organized Farm- Grain Co. which recently purchased y Barrett's Grain elevator at this a. has engaged Jos. J. Connerly as ager.
hany, Ill.—Carl Williams has sold his est in the Abrams Grain Co. to his er, Thos. W. Abrams, and will move e northern part of the state where he purchased an elevator.
oria, Ill.—Gardiner B. Van Ness, with offices in Chicago, has opened an on this city in the Shradski Bldg., with Eckert as manager. Mr. Eckert was rly in the grain business at Benson,

kmeyer, Ill.—Geo. Peltus, an employe e Farmers Elevator Co. at this place, had been missing 10 days, was found d in a bin of wheat. It is thought the man must have slipped into the hile cleaning up the elevator.
nside, Ill.—C. C. Showalter, manager of the Burnside Lumber Co., which recently purchased the elevators of the Carlisle Grain & Feed Co., will be manager for the combined business. Extensive improvements will be made. Possession will be given Jan. 1.

INDIANA.

Huntington, Ind.—The Star Mill Co. has gone out of business.
Cromwell, Ind.—The Cromwell Elevator Co. has filed final certificate of dissolution.
Gessie, Ind.—The Gessie Grain Co. has purchased the Hill & Gibson elevator at this place. M. L. Hill will move to Danville, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Cyrus C. Heezer, who was in the grain business here for a number of years, died at the age of 80 years on Nov. 25.
Summitville, Ind.—The Gordon Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by Leo Barker, Pearl J. Oldfield and P. E. Goodrich.
Nappanee, Ind.—Cooper Bros. & Zook have added an attrition mill to the equipment of their flouring mill and are now prepared to do custom grinding.
Delphi, Ind.—The Miller & Walker elevator in this city has been sold to McCorkle Bros. & Riley of Thorntown. The new firm has already taken possession.
Berne, Ind.—The three elevators of the Berne Equity Exchange being built at Berne, Linn Grove, Ind., and Chattanooga (Mercer P. O.), Ohio, are rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for business Jan. 1.
Bluffton, Ind.—The Studebaker Grain & Seed Co. has completed its new concrete elevator, which is equipped with a Monarch attrition feed grinder, a Randolph grinder, a special wheat cleaner of large capacity, another special cleaner for oats and corn, a 10-ton, 16-ft. platform Fairbanks Auto Truck scale, and an overhead dump operated by electricity.

IOWA.

Conway, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has secured a site and will build an elevator.
Davenport, Ia.—The Merchants Elevator & Grain Co.'s new 350,000-bushel elevator is completed and in operation.
Holmes, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $30.000 by John C. Peterson and Wirth Johnson, Sec'y.
Hawkeye, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator of the Huntting Elevator Co. and has installed a 10 H. P. motor. A new office is also being built.
Colo, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has completed a new 350-ton concrete coal house. It has 6 bins. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. had the contract.
Lidderdale, Ia.—The Lidderdale Farmers Union Grain & Stock Co., Inc., has been organized with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: Henry Janssen, Stephen Loew, A. W. Otto, et al.
Montezuma, Ia.—W. H. Bartz & Co. of Des Moines, Ia., has taken over the elevator of A. H. Thomas at Montezuma and will operate in connection with it a branch office, which is expected to be in operation within the next ten days.
Davenport, Ia.—I have taken into the firm my brother, W. J. Housman, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Davenport, also F. R. Lewis, who has been with me for the past two years. —G. F. Housman, Geo. F. Housman & Co.
Williamsburg, Ia.—The Williamsburg Supply Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000. J. P. Schlesselman, president; Glenn Welsh, secretary; A. H. Evans, treasurer. The new firm has purchased the elevator property from the Jackson Grain Co. and will open for business Jan. 1.

KANSAS.

Inman, Kans.—Wm. Nelson has resigned as miller at the Ennis Milling Co.
St. John, Kans.—Fire damaged motor in the St. Johns Mills recently to the extent of about $75.
Moline, Kans.—J. W. White has sold his interest in the Moline Mill & Elevator Co. to Lewis Wilson.
Washington, Kans.—Elmer Williamson has succeeded Chas. Tyrell as manager for the Duff Grain Co.
Meridan, Kans.—The Farmers Union will build an elevator as soon as necessary stock in the company is sold.
Urbana, Kans.—The Farmers Co-operative Association has completed its new elevator. W. E. Foster is manager.
Westmoreland, Kans.—Chas. Bairow, proprietor of the Bairow Milling Co., has completed the installation of a Midget Marvel Flouring Mill.
Burlington, Kans.—The Excelsior Milling & Power Co. has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $75,000 and will make extensive improvements in its plant.
Seneca, Kans.—Henry Nolte, recent manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, is the new owner of the White Elevator. D. H. Ferguson gave possession December 1.
Paradise, Kans.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Paradise was destroyed by fire, together with 7,200 bushels of wheat. Both wheat and building were insured.
Ellenwood, Kans.—The Ellenwood Mill & Elevator Co. has been making a number of improvements at the mill, among which was the installation of oil burners under the boilers in the engine room.
Wichita, Kans.—The Union Terminal Elevator & Milling Co. of Wichita has been chartered with $600,000 capital stock by M. C. Campbell, Carl Lamb, Jesse Harper and Geo. Black of Wichita and Roscoe Vaughan of Kansas City.
Wichita, Kans.—The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. of Wichita, expects as soon as building conditions warrant to double the capacity of their 2,000-bbl. mill and also to double their wheat storage capacity. The terminal elevator of Wichita will also be doubled in capacity.

KENTUCKY.

Paducah, Ky.—The Vincent-Hudgens Grain Co. will open up an office with the Lack Redford Elevator Co. and handle grain through their elevator.
Frankfort, Ky.—The Franklin Grain Products Co. has closed its business. A new company known as the Frankfort Grain Products Co., capitalized at $100,000, has formed to operate the plant. Incorporators: J. P. Williams, W. J. Gorman and H. R. Rodman.



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MICHIGAN.

La Peer, Mich.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the elevator of the La Peer Grain Co.

Manistee, Mich.—Jos. L. Manseau has closed his grain and seed business and will retire after 30 years in active business

Kingsley, Mich.—Geo. W. Parker will build a new elevator and make general repairs on his plant, installing new machinery.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Constantine Milling Co., owned by Willie and Maurice Harvey, has been sold to T. J. Edwards and Chas. Rawson of Montana.

Muskegon, Mich.—Marcus A. Frost, president of the People's Milling Co., has assumed active management of the mills here after having taken a two years' leave of absence to recuperate in health. Mr. Paul De Long, who has been taking the place of Mr. Frost, has resigned and assumed management of the De Long Brothers Mill in North Muskegon, of which he is now the sole owner.

MINNESOTA.

Dent, Minn.—The Dent Grain Co. has purchased the elevator of the Atlantic Elevator Co.

Grogan, Minn.—Clyde Seybel will succeed Mr. James as manager of the elevator at Grogan.

Backus, Minn.—The farmers around Backus have purchased the grain elevator at this place.

Elk River, Minn.—The new Elk River Flour Mill has begun operations. Leslie Hill is proprietor of same.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Fruen Cereal Co. was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000. A. B. Fruen is president.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The Sauk Rapids Elevator Co. will succeed the Neils Elevator Co. Frank Perske is the new proprietor.

Essig, Minn.—The Equity Co-operative Exchange will overhaul its elevator in the spring. It was formerly the Bingham Bros. house.

Stanton, Minn.—F. H. Shepard & Co. have disposed of their property here, which includes their elevator and residence to Mr. Lund of Briceville.

Dundas, Minn.—The Dundas Elevator & Grain Co., Norgard & Scott, proprietors, will build a corn crib and install a corn sheller and feed grinder.

Duluth, Minn.—The Carlton Mill & Elevator Co. is incorporated for $50,000 with a paid-in capital of $35,000. James McFarland is president and manager.

MISSOURI.

Laddonia, Mo.—Frank Wyatt is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Tarkio, Mo.—T. P. Gordon has opened a private wire office here with A. E. Temple as manager. Thomson & McKinnon wires are used.

Eminence (bill to West Eminence), Mo.—Chas. McClintock has commenced work on his new flour mill. The building will be of concrete.

Seneca, Mo.—A deal was consummated recently whereby Wm. H. Murphy and W. R. Murphy became owners of the Wyandotte Roller Mills.

New Truxton, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $15,000 and a new concrete elevator will be erected in the spring.

Bellflower, Mo.—Wm. McCullugh & Sons of Bellflower have begun the erection of a mill and elevator which they expect to have in operation before spring.

Carrollton, Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. of Carrollton has taken over the Talbot Elevator. The new owners took possession Nov. 29 and will continue the elevator business.

Montgomery City, Mo.—The Farmers have organized a Producers Grain Co. at this place. The stockholders expect to incorporate the enterprise with a capital stock of $40,000 and do a general elevator business.

MONTANA.

Brockway, Mont.—The 26-bbl. flour mill has been destroyed by fire. Fred Heide, proprietor.

NEBRASKA.

Tilden, Nebr.—The Shively Grain Co. is repairing its elevator.

Randolph, Nebr.—H. O. Peterson has purchased an interest in the Flanley Grain Co.

Springfield, Nebr.—A new farmers' elevator will be built at this place in the spring.

Hastings, Nebr.—The E. Stockham Grain Co. of Omaha has discontinued its office at Hastings.

Pawnee City, Nebr.—Members of the Farmers Union of Pawnee County plan to organize an elevator and produce association in Pawnee City.

Wilber, Nebr.—Zwonechek & Aksamit are building a new mill at this place. It will have a capacity of 250 bbls. daily and be operated by electricity.

Gibbon, Nebr.—The Gibbon Roller Mills' elevator has been completed and a full line of Sprout, Waldron & Co. machinery is being installed. The mill will be completed shortly.

Cornlea, Nebr.—Paul Smeal has succeeded Gus Peters as manager for the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. Gus Peters is now agent for the T. B. Hord Grain Co. at Enola, Nebr.

Laurel, Nebr.—J. R. Durrie has sold his elevator to James Lacey. Mr. Durrie purchased the property last August from Newman & Morton and has now purchased the plant of the Laurel Milling & Grain Co.

Lincoln, Nebr.—The following firms have made application for permission to issue stock: Crete Farmers Union Co-operative Association, common $113,000; Utica Farmers Grain Co., common $24,200; Martell Farmers Elevator & Trading Co., common, $18,000; Riverdale Farmer Co-operative Elevator Co., common $25,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Interstate Milling Co. will erect a $20,000 addition to the plant at 10th & Southern Railway. C. P. Moody, Geo. W. Graham and others are interested.

Monroe, N. C.—The Henderson Roller Mill Co. will begin the erection of a new mill within a few months. The new mill will have a capacity of 300 bushels per day, tripling the present capacity.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Palermo, N. D.—R. A. Rasmussen has leased his elevator for the season to G. A. Norman.

Guelph, N. D.—W. L. Dean has been succeeded by H. B. Lee of Baker, Mont., as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

East Fairview (Fairview, Mont., P. O.), N. D.—E. G. Carey, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., was acquitted of the alleged charge of embezzling large sums of money to deal in margins. The case was dismissed.

Portal, N. D.—The Standard Grain Co. of Duluth, which recently suspended business on the Duluth Board of Trade, is defendant in a lawsuit filed by Anna C. Kell, Portal, N. D., who seeks to have a grain elevator business located at Portal restored to her on the grounds that the Duluth firm has broken the terms of her contract. The plaintiff is the widow of Roy S. Kell, who operated the Portal Grain Co. and dealt exclusively with the Duluth grain firm. After his death Mrs. Kell entered into an agreement with the Standard Grain Co., whereby, in consideration of her receiving $50 a month, she was to turn over the elevator and good will of the business to the Duluth concern. She alleges she received regular monthly allowances up to July, when the payments stopped. Since that time, she alleges, the defendant company has failed to make good and has repudiated its contract.

OHIO.

Cable, O.—O. M. Clark has sold his elevator here and will give possession April 1.

Wilmington, O.—R. P. Barrett & Son have purchased a site and expect to erect an elevator and warehouse this spring.

Chattanooga, O.—Lightning struck the Farmers Equity Elevator causing damage to the extent of $2,000. No insurance.

Continental, O.—Morrison & Thompson Co. of Kokomo, Ind., have sold their elevator at Continental to the Continental Equity Exchange.

Yellow Springs, O.—The De Wine Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $120,000. Incorporators: John Dennis, Geo. and Robt. De Wine.

Grafton, O.—The Grafton Bennett Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $350,000. Storage capacity of the plant has also been increased.

Holgate, O.—The Holgate Co-operative Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: E. P. Shelly, D. J. Groll, John Roddy, W. J. Snyder and S. L. Snyder.

Van Wert, O.—Starting from an overheated motor, fire destroyed the Havilan elevator, entailing a loss estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. Part of 40,000 bushels of grain can be salvaged.

Mendon, O.—The Mendon Equity Exchange has purchased the elevator and implement store of the Gordon-Haus-Foll Co. The old elevator will probably be torn down and a new concrete house built on the site.

OKLAHOMA.

Tuttle, Okla.—W. W. Clark is manager of the Farmers Grain Exchange.

Marshall, Okla.—Farmers in the vicinity of Marshall are making plans for an elevator.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Durrett Grain & Flour Co. of Ft. Smith is opening a branch house at this place.

Sentinel, Okla.—D. J. Rieter has taken over the management of the Sentinel Milling Co., which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

Clinton, Okla.—The Gerlach Milling Co. of Cordell has bought the equipment and machinery of the Clinton Milling Co. and will build a new plant at this place.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster, Pa.—The Conestoga Milling Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators are James V. Bitner of Gordonville, Ellis B. Leaman and Chas. P. Frey, both of Lancaster, R. 5.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Miller, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is now open for business with Chas. Thomson as manager.

Alcester, S. D.—G. N. Slocum has been engaged as grain buyer for the Farmers Co-operative Association.

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Ipena, S. D.—Mason Smith has purased the elevator of Till & Kochs and F. Allen is in charge.

Wakonda, S. D.—A. J. Macy has been ceeded by W. G. Wright as manager the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

ennox, S. D.—The Western Terminal vator Co. will build an addition to the ator and make repairs on the old se as soon as the weather will permit.

TEXAS.

orsicana, Tex.—W. S. Sims' grist mill opened for business.

immitt, (bill to Hereford), Tex.—The ta Fe Grain Co. has contracted for electric light plant to be installed in elevator and office.

ingsville, Tex.—The Kingsville Ice & ing Co. has been chartered with a tal stock of $50,000 by R. Driscoll, M. kels and John D. Finnegan.

veetwater, Tex.—J. B. Ballard of se City has purchased a site for the tion of a flour mill and elevator. Work begin on the plant in a few days.

inger, Tex.—A new elevator will be by McFarland & Dowdy, to be operby electricity. The White Star Co. Wichita, Kans., furnished the plans.

llas, Tex.—Thos. S. Kelly has severed connection with the North Texas Hay rain Co. and associated himself with Denny Grain Co. at Greenville, Texas. M. Crosthwait is operating the North s Hay & Grain Co.

k Cliff, Tex.—The Gracey Grain Co. been chartered with a capital stock 0,000 by A. L. Gracey, H. H. Gracey C. M. Shannon. A two story addition be built to the present plant. The tion will be 50x80 feet.

rt Worth, Tex.—The testimony in re- to the solvency of the Walker Grain as been closed and on Nov. 26 a jury e U. S. District Court is said to have ned a verdict to the effect that the company was insolvent Aug. 16, at which time an involuntary petiin bankruptcy was filed.

VIRGINIA.

rrisonburg, Va.—J. Hawse and E. O. are organizing a company to estaba flouring mill at this place with a city of about 175 barrels daily.

WASHINGTON.

btree (Mail to Garfield), Wash.—mers in the vicinity of Crabtree are ing to build an elevator. The elevaroposed will cost $15,000 and will be of lumber.

WISCONSIN.

barrass, Wis.—The stockholders of Farmers Milling Co. have voted to ine its capital stock from $15,000 to 0.

THE CUDAHY REPORT.

e past year has not been entirely ppy one for "the packers." The hy Packing Co.'s report is the first he year. It calls to attention four ipal facts of the situation:

Falling demand since mid-year og products; more decreased shipefficiency and decline in returns foreign exchange, all of which adly affected hog values.

The cessation of army demand nly curtailed the consumption of meats, which reduced the value ttle, a cut which came ahead of eduction on hogs.

both cases the readjustment was more abnormal by the action of Government and various officials, heir extreme methods on various ions in the effort to arbitrarily e prices without regard to normal ess conditions. To our mind it is ful whether the methods used have for the best interests of the pro- and the general public in the long It is our judgment born from our ience of Governmental activity and l, that all Governmental efforts in respect to price fixing and control of distribution, no matter how sincere, are practically of little benefit, and produce disastrous consequences in most instances. After all, the free and unhampered flow of trade provides within itself the greatest item of protection to the public as well as of benefit and guide to the producer, the packer and the consumer. If we had had *less* arbitrary control and such *high prices* of commodities as would have been the case under normal and uncontrolled conditions, increased production, coupled with the enforced lessened consumption, would have followed more surely, and the situation at the present time, in our judgment, would have reached a permanent normal level with less confusion."

(3) The agitation charging the packers with responsibility for high prices for meats has not been justified. The report shows that net profits for the year ended Nov. 2 were slightly more than half as much as in the preceding year, despite the fact that gross sales this year were larger. Gross sales this year were $306,000,000 and net profits were $2,064,994, compared with gross sales of $286,660,971 and net profits of $3,876,808 last year. The profit of the company per pound of meat sold was ¼c.

(4) "Notwithstanding the criticism and the agitation against high prices which have been such a factor in our business during the year, there is a still greater anomaly, but the facts and experience of retailers indicate that so far as the purchasing public is concerned, there has been an abnormal demand this year for articles of the highest price and quality. Everybody has wanted the best and has seemed to have the money to pay any price for it. Cheap meats and cheap everything appears to be a drug on the market and almost unsalable.

"The surest way to get back to the old-fashioned prices is to get back to the old-fashioned market basket and to the occasional use of old-fashioned 'corned beef' and other fine and palatable but cheaper cuts. These are available in every market but seem almost to be forgotten."

INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, in *Service and Regulatory Announcements* for October, reports the following number of inspected animal slaughterings for September 1919 and for the nine months ending with 1919 and 1918, as follows:

	September		9 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Cattle	855,192	1,142,754	7,017	8,185
Calves ...	317,984	316,816	2,939	2,629
Sheep	1,291,979	1,028,645	8,816	7,015
Goats	10,238	19,062	53	89
Hogs	1,997,149	1,980,008	31,066	28,254

[1]000 omitted.

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEATS.

The following statements show the imports of food animals and meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during September 1919 with figures for other periods for comparison:

From—	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	8,083	283	39	1,709
Canada	54,590	1,203	30,605	18
Sept., 1919..	62,673	1,486	30,644	1,727
Sept., 1918..	47,352	1,390	36,069	2,163
9 mos.—				
1918-19 ..	354,945	19,940	91,981	5,985
1917-18 ..	217,849	3,273	77,554	27,365

Following is a statement of imports of beef and other fresh and refrigerated meat and canned and other meat products, in pounds:

	September		9 months	
	1919.	1918.	1919.[1]	1918.[1]
Beef	2,570,673	3,123,767	24,838	9,263
Other ..	616,233	280,917	13,282	2,070
Canned .	174,846	7,657,586	30,681	42,188
Oth'r pro.	178,697	1,232,996	6,056	6,257
Total ...	3,540,449	12,295,266	74,857	59,777

[1]000 omitted.

Condemned in September, 1919: Beef, 145 lbs.; pork, 613 lbs. Refused entry, pork, 36,000 lbs.

Meat Position.

Armour and Company in their weekly review of trade say: "Severe weather conditions and shortage of car supply have retarded hog receipts somewhat during the week and as a result prices have been erratic. Consumptive demand continues very good for this time of year. Prices have been lower on fresh pork cuts, and they are considered cheap as compared with other foods. The cattle market this week has held steady to strong. Beef trade has shown considerable improvement, with a very good demand in evidence. Collections are generally good, being a trifle slow in spots most affected by the coal situation."

Oats Very Firm.

The demand for oats is very firm and receipts will doubtless continue light for some time. Stocks in Chicago are practically all sold for shipment and will be loaded as fast as cars can be secured. We believe oats will show independent strength, though will be affected some by corn.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

At a large meeting of English farmers held at Wigan, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, a resolution was unanimously passed that the government should arrange for the import of wheat rather than flour, as the milling of it there would provide necessary offals.

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Field Seeds

A. K. Woods has purchase a half-interest in the Bell Seed & Produce Co. at Faribault, Minn., and will be associated with H. P. Bell in the management.

It is said that about 50 tons of clover seed were shipped from Baudett, Minn., and vicinity during the last 10 days of November, chiefly to Minneapolis and Faribault. Farmers realized from $150 @275 net per acre on this crop.

The Thirteenth Annual State Corn Show of Delaware was held this week at Dover. Several hundred dollars in prizes were offered and the names of prize winners may be obtained of A. E. Granthan, secretary, Newark, Del.

The new Kanred wheat has been in use in Kansas as seed for about eight years and has shown an average productive quality of 4.4 bus. greater than either the Turkey or Kharkof, which had made Kansas famous as a hard winter wheat state. Besides its super-yielding qualities the Kanred offers great resisting qualities to black rust, which perhaps may account for the larger yields.

The Red Durum wheat known as "D5," put out originally by the North Dakota Experiment Station but recalled, is still being used to some extent in the Northwest; and the University Farm at St. Paul advises that it be not sown, being a low yielder and low in milling value, worth from 10@15c a bu. less than the common yellow durums.

The quality of alfalfa seed to be sold in Colorado is regulated by a state law which provides that the presence of any appreciable quantity of weed seeds or other impurities predicates low quality seed. It has been found that plump seed of an olive green color almost always germinates well, while the shriveled or brown seeds do not.

Seed Growers of Idaho.

The annual seed show of the Idaho Seed Growers Ass'n will be held in Pocatello Jan. 12 to 16. Unusual premium awards are to be made, $1,200 having been set aside for this purpose.

In connection with the show is to be held the annual conference of Irrigation, Seed, Livestock and Homemakers' Societies. O. E. Scott, Pocatello, is president and B. F. Sheehan, secy-treas. of the association.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.
1918.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	2,623	3,227	2,257	566
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	451
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	933
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,965
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,110
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	343
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	276
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	357
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	227
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	404
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	567
November ..	2,582	3,242	1,964	3,903	1,941	1,337	952	1,447	1,770	2,623	1,672	2,257
Week—												
Dec. 6.....	107	55	325	745	478	282	189	219	496	202	199	173
Dec. 13.....	636	315	920	527	339	166	280	216	676	368	335	312

Chicago Seed Market.

A quiet market in timothy seed ruled throughout the past week with prices in both the cash and futures practically unchanged from previous week. Weakness developed in clover seed and lower prices were noted, especially at the turn of the week; but some slight recovery was effected before the close on Saturday. Quotations daily for the week follow:

	Dec.	March.	
Timothy—	B.	B.	A.
Dec. 8	$12.00	$12.50	$13.00
Dec. 9	12.10	12.75	12.70
Dec. 10	12.15	12.50	.....
Dec. 11	12.10	12.50	12.85
Dec. 12	.....	12.50	.....
Dec. 13	.....	12.50	.....

Cash seed range for week, $11.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Dec. 8	$51.10	Dec. 11	$50.50
Dec. 9	51.00	Dec. 12	50.50
Dec. 10	50.60	Dec. 13	50.70

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to Good.
Dec. 8	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Dec. 9	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 10	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 11	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 12	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 13	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.60@2.80; Hungarian millet, $3.75@4.25; hog millet, $2.75@3; Siberian, $2.75@3.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Dec. 13:

	Range for week.		Close	Close
Clover—	High.	Low.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 6.
Cash	$30.80	$30.30	$30.40	$30.76
December	30.55	30.30	30.40	30.45
January	30.45	30.30	30.35	30.35
February	30.55	30.35	30.40	30.45
March	30.35	30.15	30.20	30.30
Alsike—				
Cash&Dec.	31.25	30.15	30.90	31.10
March	31.00	30.00	30.75	30.85
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.35	5.25	5.35	5.35
Cash, new	5.55	5.50	5.55	5.55
December	5.55	5.50	5.55	5.55
March	5.72½	5.60	5.70	5.72½
April	5.72½	5.62½	5.70	5.70
May	5.72½	5.62½	5.70	5.70

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Dec. 13, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	6,798	.....	50,922	.....
Clover, lbs.	343,013	33,005	60,000	31,990

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Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Dec. 13:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Dec. 13	686	1,003	477	987	1,600	1,318
Prev. wk.	976	438	1,004	193	904	....
Year ago.	766	382	50	10	2,682	699
19 to date	12,805	5,034	6,576	4,535	42,306	13,623
18 to date	18,602	6,734	5,135	6,300	39,332	9,948
17 to date	9,756	19,462	6,039	3,833	34,523	4,109
16 to date	39,186	7,739	6,156	1,555	21,036	4,503

SEED MARKET REVIEW.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—No new features were injected into the clover seed market this week, and prices, after declining 15c early on more liberal receipts, were quick to rally on a few buying orders and closed the week with only slight losses, although eliminating the premium of 25c for spot over December. Amount of imports and the situation abroad seems to be the center of interest now. New York reported 1,735 bags imported this week, making the season's total around 28,000 bags. These figures may include other seeds. Consensus of opinion is that about 10,000 bags less than reports show is nearer the correct amount. France is said to have an abnormally short crop and dealers there, tempted by our high prices, are exporting seed that will have to be bought back later to satisfy home demands for sowing.

Receipts here this week were 686 bags, against 1,003 bags shipped; the season's total receipts are 12,805; shipments, 5,034. Toledo stocks, based on receipts and shipments and carry-over are about 9,328 bags, against 13,537 bags year ago, along with lack of demand. A little rush of selling orders broke alsike prices a dollar Friday but buying orders were encountered on the way down. Receipts at Toledo are light and advices indicate a generally short crop. Stocks here are 5,843 bags, compared with 4,077 bags a year ago. Receipts this week of 477 bags were mostly E. G. Timothy receipts were good this week at 1,600 bags, against 1,318 bags shipped out.

The surplus at Toledo is growing and will close to 100,000 bags, against 107,328 bags at this time last year. Decline in foreign exchange tends to delay demand from abroad. Prices here varied only slightly this week.

Government Increases Clover Figures.

The December Crop Report shows quite liberal increase in the estimated 1919 yield of clover seed: 1,099,000 bus. vs. 967,000 estimated on Nov. 1. The yield 1918 was 1,197,000 bus. All of this year's crop will be needed; shortages seem to be the fashion right now in most lines, and clover is right in style. The old crop was cleaned up like Mother Hubbard's cupboard; that puts a premium on the new crop, says Southworth & Co., Toledo.

How far will Europe help out? There are some discrepancies in figures on importations of European seed to date: some make it 40,000 bags; Government figures seem to indicate not over 28,000. Estimated total receipts from Europe for the full season run as high as 60,000 bags.

Weekly Linseed Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—*United Kingdom:* The linseed situation remains firm with Indian sorts unoffered, except moderate amounts of prompt, owing to the exchange difficulties. Offerings of Plate seed have decreased and business during the past week in the United Kingdom was rather small. Linseed oil ruled very firm during the week and values at the close of Saturday showed an advance of 4/6 to six shillings per cwt. on the week.

India: Recent reports received confirm that the linseed areas in this country have received beneficial rains. A full acreage to the new crop of flax is also mentioned. Shipments continue light owing to the small deliveries at the ports. This week's outward movement amounted to 136,000 bushels.

Argentina: Weather at the close of the week was still fine and warm, and cutting operations were making good headway. Quality of the very early arrivals has been fair to good, but for the general average, much depends upon the weather during the next fortnight. American interests continue to absorb moderate amounts of nearby deliveries, and their purchases of deferred deliveries can be considered of good proportions. Local speculators have been offering quite freely, anticipating that the outturn of the new crop will equal expectations.

Duluth Flaxseed Market.

DULUTH, Dec. 13.—Wide fluctuations developed in the flaxseed market during the last week, and operators in the trade passed through some trying experiences. The course of prices was persistently downward during the first four days of the week, breaks in the new December and May futures extending to 45 and 41 cents respectively. Active trading came in the May future on Friday and Saturday, and its market recovered 31 cents in the two days. The December future participated in the advance to the extent of only 5 cents, however. The feature of the six days' trading was the cutting down in the spread between the December and May futures to 20 cents, as compared with 45 cents a week ago. Operators are gradually lightening up their commitments in the near option, and it is believed that it will be closed out at the end of the month without causing special worry in any quarter.

The May future is likely to become active from now on, in the opinion of specialists. They assume that the State board of grain inspection will make a special grade in No. 2 Argentine flaxseed on the basis of its oil producing qualities, that will assure its quotation being placed at only a small discount under the domestic product. The disappointing Government report placing the domestic yield of flaxseed for the season at 8,919,000 bushels, as compared with the November estimate of 9,450,000 bushels, was a bullish factor at the end of the week.

Receipts of seed on the Duluth market last week were far below par, amounting to only 20,744 bushels, as compared with 188,740 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments from here to Minneapolis crushers were made on two days, and they amounted to just 31,376 bushels. Stocks in the elevators at the end of the week were reported at 89,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday, and the same period last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track	$5.00-08	$5.42-47	$3.51½
To arrive	5.00-03	5.37-42	5.49½
New December	4.97	5.37	3.48½
Old December	5.00	5.37	.....
January	4.90	5.22	3.50
February	4.77	....	.....
New May	4.77	4.80	3.50½
Old May	4.77	4.82	.....

St. Louis Seed Market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—The seed market is quiet, with only a between-seasons demand, but dealers are hopeful of an increased demand after the holidays. Spot offerings are light, and most of the sales are to arrive. Prices are as follows: clover, high grade seed, free of buckhorn, $47.50 to $49; average country lots, $37 to $43; poor and trashy, $5 to $18; alsike, high grade, $48 to $50; fair to choice, $40 to $46; timothy, choice clean seed, $11 to $11.25, average country lots, $10 to $10.75; low grade, $8 to $9; alfalfa, according to quality, from $20 to $38; red top, choice clean solid seed, $17.50 to $18.50, machine cleaned, $12.50 to $17.50; poor and chaffy, less, according to quality; millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; Siberian, $2.50 to $2.75; hog millet, $2.80 to $2.90, common, $2.75 to $2.80 per 100 lbs., bulk basis.

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 13.—The seed market is quiet and showing no change, it being a dead season in the general seed business. Movement should become active about Jan. 1, on spring demands, but prices are so high that dealers are playing a waiting game, figuring that prices may break somewhat, as they can't go much higher.

Principal activity is in bluegrass, orchard grass, red top, timothy and clover. Prices are steady, although bluegrass is slightly stronger, and orchard grass is due for a higher market.

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 13.—The impending movement of cane and millet seed is the chief source of interest in the seed trade. Considerable amounts of hog and common millet have been marketed, largely from Colorado. Kansas producers of Golden and Siberian seem to be indifferent about selling and

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are hopeful of a higher price basis. The cane seed movement was not expected to be important until the middle of December, and it is now due. There is thought to be a good supply. Seed of high germination test will find a good demand. Outside of Texas the growers of Sudan grass have not sold much seed. Alfalfa made a light seed crop in Kansas and other southwestern states, which is shown by the small movement at high prices. Most of the surplus is said to have been bought up by agents of seed houses here in St. Joseph, Mo., and Lawrence, Kan. It is believed that imported seed, some of which was sown during the fall, will have to be used for next spring's planting. Red clover seed has not been scarcer than now in several years. There was a small crop, except in eastern Missouri and parts of Iowa, not tributary to the Kansas City markets. The high cost of red is turning attention to white or sweet clover, which is more plentiful and less expensive. White clover will make seed the first year, while red seed is obtainable only from two-year-old fields. Timothy seed is in fair supply, with both new and old seed available. The bluegrass seed situation is quiet. Marketing was done some time ago, and dealers were well supplied from the liberal production of Missouri.

Seeds are quoted in Kansas City, in carlots, sacked, as from first hands, as follows:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@35.
Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.25.
Bluegrass—Per cwt., cleaned, $20@30.
Clover—Per cwt., red, $35@45; sweet, $20@25.
Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.25; Siberian, $2@2.50; common, $2@2.25.
Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.
Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.50; orange, $2@2.25; amber, $1.75@2.

Minneapolis Flaxseed Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—The flax market is considerably slower than it has been, but the best seed is taken care of each day. Buyers wrangle over the poor stuff and some of it is carried over at times. Country offerings are very light. Argentine seed is arriving here in greater volume and until coal is allowed to come forward more freely the crushers will not bid up the market for domestic offerings. Futures are very weak owing to the liberal purchases of Argentine seed for shipment in plenty of time to reach here during the contract month of May.

Clover Seed Crop.

The Government's final Report on the clover seed made the crop a trifle larger than their November estimate and almost as large as last year; 1,099,000 bus., last month 967,000, final year ago, revised, 1,197,000. The crop is small but not quite as small as expected. Leading states produced as follows, as forwarded by C. A. King & Co. from Toledo:

	1919 Final.	1919 Nov.	1918. Final.	1917 Final.
Ohio	100,000	88,000	215,000	231,000
Ind.	75,000	98,000	176,000	202,000
Mich.	101,000	104,000	90,000	128,000
Wis.	248,000	156,000	101,000	336,000
Ill.	210,000	210,000	298,000	200,000
Mo.	34,000	56,000	38,000	70,000
Iowa	84,000	31,000	64,000	25,000
Minn.	48,000	48,000	18,000	55,000
Idaho	75,000	74,000	86,000	99,000
Ore.	18,000	18,000	21,000	50,000
U. S.	1,099,000	967,000	1,197,000	1,488,000

Toledo Seed Market.

Clover seed developed nothing new last week. Prices hovered near the thirty-dollar mark and are likely to until the spring consumptive demand develops. Many dealers have anticipated their spring wants, but the consumers must be reckoned with before we know the extent of this trade and how much is available.

Alsike suffered a big break on Friday. There was very poor support and price crumbled with the selling of only a few bags. Evidently outside influences predominated. More seed must have appeared in the interior and was seeking a hedge here. Local news did not warrant a break.

Timothy was very active during the latter part of the week—climbed out of the rut again, but this time it "fell out of bed and there was a decided tendency to let go on the part of some of the longs." The cold weather and the big coal strike certainly put a damper on business.—*From Letter of J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Timothy Seed Movement.

Reports received from a number of important shipping points in the timothy seed-producing sections of Illinois and Ohio tend to show that with the exception of a few small localities, the timothy surplus up to Nov. 25 had moved from the hands of growers at prices apparently satisfactory to them. About $11 in Illinois and Indiana and $11.75 in Ohio have been offered to growers for clean seed. These prices are practically the same as those prevailing during the previous few weeks. While no pronounced activity on the part of seedsmen to purchase seed has been noted in many sections, there has been a steady movement of seed from grower to dealer.

About 80 per cent of the seed had left the hands of growers in the principal producing sections of Minnesota and South Dakota. In general the movement this season has been normal and growers have been fairly free sellers at prices offered them. During the latter part of November about $10 was being paid to growers for clean seed.

About 95 per cent of this season's crop in Iowa and Missouri had left the hands of growers. Growers were being paid $9.85 to $10 for country-run and $10.50 to $10.75 for clean seed, which prices were about 50 cents to $1 below those offered a month ago.—*Department of Agriculture.*

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BEAN SITUATION.

BEANS IN THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

LEN, N. M.—The Rio Grande Valley ship practically no beans this sea- However, in the neighboring Es- a Valley, in which are the towns ountainair, Willard, Estancia and 's towns are located, there has been rge production of beans, and we ve that there are a great many yet unsold and unshipped.—*The Becker Company.*

MICHIGAN BEANS FINE QUALITY.

UNTAIN, MICH.—The 1919 crop of igan beans being excellent in qual- with very light pick, enabling ele- s to run them through much faster usual, has caused them to be of- freely to the trade. We are un- he impression that stocks held by ers and elvators are much lighter usual at this time of the season. slight advance in prices the past with brisk demand, has further ted stocks.

e majority of Michigan growers t raise beans at a profit at pres- rices, which are out of line with foods. We find today's market 13) about $7.25 cwt., f. o. b. for pea beans and $13 per cwt. for Red ys.—*W. W. Boughner.*

FORNIA BEAN SITUATION.

FRANCISCO, CALIF.—California en- her "busy season" on beans this with a large carry-over of 1918 . This surplus was over a mil- bags, of which some beans were dly damaged that they were only for hog feed, while others would as choice recleaned, fair average y, of the 1918 season. The rain ve had in 1918, that damaged the t crop of beans ever raised in ate of California, did not mate- this year. As a result the crop ve harvested is extremely good as quality is concerned; as for quan- the yield was disappointing in sections. Limas and blackeyes in uth and bayos, cranberries, red s and red Mexicans in the north, pecially short this year. As a the market on colored beans has firmer with higher prices. Colo- nd New Mexico do not expect to as many pintos as last year; and ill mean that California will take f that part of the colored bean that has hitherto been supplied lorado and New Mexico.

le the California new crop of beans was not as large as last year hile the quality is excellent, the at Michigan has a large crop of nt quality, coupled with the large ver of 1918 Kotenashis, has to a certain extent to keep the t low on whites. We have to e with the Oriental market, al- the best advices we have been obtain on 1919 crop there are effect that there will be a short n the Orient this year. There en some talk of raising the duty orted beans as the cost of produc- s increased in the United States, to all charges connected with the g, raising, harvesting and clean- beans having advanced. This will not come up before the nd means committee until some- ext year, and if the duty is in- we must remember that any l there is or that there might om Europe will be taken care by iental product directly and not ns grown in the United States. riental bean will be diverted shipment to the United States to those particular nations in that will be in need of beans. now that stocks of beans in job- ands are light; we know that as been comparatively little buy-

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ing of beans; and further knowing the relative food value of beans as compared with other food commodities and taking into account the present low prices of beans and the high prices of other food commodities, we look for a good healthy demand after the first of the year. As a rule jobbers do not like large stocks on hand over stock-taking, inventory and tax time at the end of the year, but are more ready and willing to buy early in the new year.

As farmers are unwilling to sell at the present time, claiming that in some cases prices are below the cost of production, a demand of any consequence should undoubtedly force the market up. —*Barnard & Bunker.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

The potato market generally was an advancing one during the past week. In most sections of the country beans were easier. Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified, as of Dec. 13:

Beans—

Boston—Jobbing prices: New York-Mich. ch. pea, $7.75@8.25; common to good, 7.25@7.75; Calif sma. wh., $8@8.50; yellow eyes, fcy., $8@8.50; fair to good, $7.25@7.50; red kidney, fcy., $13.75@14; fair to good, $11.75@12.75; Canadian peas, $5.75@6.25; native green peas, $6.75@7.25; lima beans, $14.25@14.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@8; pea, $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $12@13.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $7.25@7.75; red kidney, $13.50@13.75.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8@8.50; marrowfats, $12.50@13; red kidneys, $13.00@14.00; limas, $13@13.50; pintos, $8.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.

Los Angeles—Limas, $14.50; white, $7.50; pinks, $7.50; black eyes, $7.50; Garvanzas, $12.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p., fancy, $9.00; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

Montreal—The market is quiet but steady, car lots of Ontario handpicked being quoted at $5.25 to $5.50. Two to three pound pickers are quoted at $4 to $4.25.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11@11.40; com. to fair, $10.50@10.75; pea, ch., $7.75; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; red kidney, ch., $13; com. to fair, $10.50.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15.50; Cal. navy, $7.50@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.

San Francisco—Bayo, $8.75; black eye, $6.25; cranberry, $7.50; Garbanzo, $8.50; lima, f. o. b., $13; Henderson, $11.60; pink, $6.20; red kidney, $12; red Mexican, $7; teparies, $3.20; white, large, $6.25; white, small, $6.40.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—Choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $8; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8, and white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.95@2; fair to good, $1.75@1.85; small or over large, $1.50@1.60.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich., rnd., wh., $3.10@3.25.

Denver—Idaho rurals, f. o. b. stations, $3.05@3.20; Ida. russets, $3.15@3.25; Red McClures, $3@3.10; brown beauties, $3.00.

Kansas City—Minn, Red River, Ohio, $3.40@3.50; northern wh., $3.10@3.25; western wh., $3.10@3.25; russet burbank, $3.35@3.50.

Minneapolis—Wh., $2.70@2.80.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 8,092 bags, against 12,241 bags the week previous, and 1,694 bags last year. The market continues very firm, Quebec whites, which are the principal offerings, bringing $2.25 per bag of 90 lbs. in car lots on track, one car being reported at $2.30, and sales in a wholesale jobbing way at $2.45 to $2.50. We have just heard of 2 cars to arrive being placed at $2.20.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Me., 165-lb. bg., $4.50@5; Jer. rnd., 165-lb. bg., $4@5; L. I., 165-lb. bg., $5.50@6; State, $2.25@2.75, per cwt.

Pittsburgh—York State, 150-lb. sk., $4.85@5; P. rnd. blk., $3; Mich., 150-lb. sk., $4.85@5.

Rochester—N. Y. state, $1.50 per bu., field run; No. 1 N. S. grade, $2.40@2.50, bulk cwt., f. o. b. station.

St. Louis—Colo. russet burbank, $3.65, del.; north'n rurals, $3.35; burbanks, $3.25; Wis., $3.25.—Market Reporter.

San Francisco—Salinas, $3.75@4; rivers, fcy., $3.75@4; rivers, ch., $3.25@3.50; Ore. gems, $3.50.

BROOM CORN.

The extreme cold weather in the Southwest has put an end to all outdoor activity for the time being. The season is about over, as the crop has practically disappeared from first hands. In the Lindsey district but little corn is reported available; some warehouses in field points are still holding some corn, but it is not on the market and is only waiting for cars for movement to destination. Prices in western Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas districts were from $75@125, bulk from $90@125, although a few lots brought as high as $150. In the Sayre-Erick section the minimum was about $100. The Wichita report to the *Broom Corn Review* says that corn is drifting in from outside warehouses; prices are steady. Prices quoted for some top lots were as high as $250@300 and one strictly fancy lot was quoted at $350, the bulk of sales running, however, from $100@250 with little corn under the $100 mark. In Central Illinois there is no material change in the situation, only a limited amount of corn in growers' hands which is being held at $200@300 or better. The coal strike, of course, affected the factories, particularly in Chicago, where during the progress of the strike the six-hour schedule was the rule.

FIBER BAGS IN ANTIOQUIA.

In June last a company was formed in Medellin, Antioquia, Colombia, to make fiber coffee bags. Jute bags were formerly imported from England for handling coffee for export, but during the war this material could not be secured and sacks were manufactured locally, hand-made from "fique" fiber, as the native henequen is called. The company plans to use modern machinery, but up to June suitable machinery for making the bags of this kind of fiber had not been found in the United States. Before the war Colombia imported annually approximately 1,000,000 yards of jute piece goods from the United Kingdom and $225,000 worth of jute bags.

If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Dec. 8	$1.35@160	Dec. 11	$1.52@1.63
Dec. 9	1.51@1.63	Dec. 12	1.50@1.64
Dec. 10	1.50@167	Dec. 13	1.48@1.60

	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May.	
8	$1.53	@1.54½	....	....	$1.44	@1.46¼
9	1.55½		1.52	1.50	1.44	@1.46
10	1.55½	@1.58	1.52	1.50	1.46	@1.47
11	1.57½	@1.58	1.52	1.50	1.45¼	@1.48½
12	1.56¼		1.52¼	..	1.45	@1.46
13	1.58	@1.59½	1.53	....	1.46½	@1.50¼

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	714
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Nov.	558	575	818	58	1,219
Week—					
Dec. 6.	138	120	113	3	319
Dec. 13.	127	182	130	1	197

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market ruled very unsteady throughout the week, opening 2@3c higher, but declined 3@5c later. Receipts are light and demand only fair from industries and shippers, the market being narrow and comparatively inactive. Receipts for the week were 182 cars, against 114 cars a week ago and 205 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice 48 to 50 lb. test is quotable at $1.61@1.62; bright, $1.62@1.63; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.52@1.60; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.47@1.57; 36 to 40 lbs.. $1.42@1.50; feed, $1.42@1.50. Iowa quoted $1.48@1.60, for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.52@1.63; Minnesota, $1.45@1.60; Dakota, $1.45@1.60; feed and rejected, $1.42@1.52.

BUFFALO.—Barley sold to exporters and also to maltsters but as a rule the latter were not interested. It was difficult to get barley, the bulk of the offerings coming from stocks here which were going forward. There were sales from $1.60 to $1.70, the latter for fancy on track. Brewers seem to be getting discouraged, another big one having sold out and will probably not again manufacture beer or substitutes. Malting barley was quoted at $1.62@1.70, and feed, $1.54@1.60.

DULUTH. Dec. 13.—Trading was nominal in the barley market here during the last week, but quotations held at good demand at $1.18@1.46 for the spot article. Not a car of barley was received on track here during the six days, as compared with 45 cars during the same period last year. Stocks of barley in the elevators here amount to only 40,000 but some small lots having been taken out during the week.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts of barley for the week were the largest for some time, reflecting recent advances in prices. They amounted to 36 cars, against 22 a week ago and 33 last year. There was an active demand from local manufacturers and outside feeders. No. 3 sold 7c higher, at $1.47 a bushel; No. 4, 5c up, at $1.42@1.43. Stocks gained 4,000 bus., rising to 127,000 bus., against 198 a year ago. Ground barley feed was quoted 10c higher, at $3.15 per cwt., sacked.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week opened very strong with a sharp advance of from 1@6c on Monday. There was sharp competition between the maltsters and the elevator interests for the better grades and on Monday and Tuesday prices continued to advance, the net gain for the two days being from 2@4c, making 6@10c advance during the three days. But by the turn of the week buyers seemed to have filled their requirements and from that on to the close the market was very slow and dull, closing, however, without any material change of prices on Saturday, although there was a recession of from 4@7c on Thursday and Friday. Only the best grades at any time were in sharp demand, although during the early part of the week the thin and poorer qualities were absorbed at a price. This week the trade opened on Monday with a strong undertone and advances of from 2@3c or even more on exceptionally fine cars. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the war-time prohibition seemed to have had no effect on the market. Sales of 21 cars were reported at a range of $1.56@1.67; futures stronger and higher, December closing at $1.63; May at $1.53 with the high point at $1.56. Exports from Atlantic ports were 416,000 bus., compared with 124,000 bus. same period last year. Visible supply shows a slight decrease except at Chicago where amount in store remains the same as previous week.

PORTLAND.—The *Commercial Review* reports an excellent demand and higher values during the past week, with scarcity of offerings. While receipts have been light, it is understood that stocks in warehouses are fairly good and ample for any reasonable demand. Values for No. 3 blue quoted at $69.50@70; feed at $69; Eastern barley, $68 per ton.

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MINNEAPOLIS. — Very light offerings meet with a good shipping demand and the market is strong in tone. Elevator companies have sold out practically all of the barley they own and buyers have to depend on the light daily receipts for the amounts they want. All grades sell well, even the very dirty stuff.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The barley market is reported slow and draggy; small offerings in the spot market and very little activity. The business being put through is in the country only. Quotations: $3.35@3.45 per cental. The trade notes the fact that stocks are disappearing quite rapidly.

English Barley Seedings.

The effect of pegged prices in England is shown in the low seedings of fall wheat as compared with barley this year. This is particularly true, says the London *Grain and Seed Reporter*, in the best barley growing districts, as farmers much prefer to grow barley at from 100/ to 120/ per qr. than wheat at 76 6/ per qr. At the same time we doubt if much extra barley has been sown on land better suited to the prime cereal. Growers are certainly dissatisfied with the price of wheat as compared to barley, but it must be admitted that growing wheat at current rates is not an unprofitable proposition. It is believed that the Government Land Bill now being drafted will continue guaranteed prices of grain for some years to come, though up to the present no details of the scheme have become known.

A farmer of Madison County, Ill., estimates that 40 per cent of the growing winter wheat will be ruined by the fly this year.

RYE IN THE SPOTLIGHT.

Rye, as remarked herein last we has come into the market limeli The advance has come no doubt on brisk foreign demand and sales for port with, as Jos. Wild in a Wag letter says, "a chance of large wir and spring export sales; extraordin rise of wheat and flour, moderate v ter wheat and rye acreages, recent cline in wheat condition and talk only a moderate new rye condition.

"Prior to 1914 the U. S. raised crops of 35 to 42 millions. The 1 rye crop ran 85 vs. 89, 63, 48, 54, 43 past five years. A rye visible of millions is very large, but the prese of rye at around an average of 90c low the various cash wheat prices le serious support.

"In the 1914-16 period rye sold to $1.20. In March 1918 rye sold $2 For the years ended July 1, 1918-13, U. S. exported 12, 13, 14, 12, 2 an millions of rye. For the ten mon of 1919 to Nov. 1 the U. S. rye expo were much larger, at 29 millions. October outgo was light at 900,000, recent export sales have been liber

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RY

Receipts of rye at the principal mary markets of the Central West the week ended December 12, and the corresponding week last year, compiled by the Minneapolis *Mar Record*, were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. C
Minneapolis	69	7
Duluth	137	1
Chicago	53	1
Omaha	21	
Milwaukee	47	1
Total	327	1,1

Closing outside prices of rye of sta ard quality and spot cash for each of the week, beginning December were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	M
Dec. 5	1.54⅞	156	.....	1.43	1.5
Dec. 6	1.58	1.59⅜	1.59¾	1.50	1.6
Dec. 8	1.58¾	1.60¼	1.62½	1.41	1.6
Dec. 9	1.60¼	1.63	1.62½	1.51	1.6
Dec. 10	1.60⅞	1.64	1.64	....	1.6
Dec. 11	1.57¾	1.60¾	.....	....	1.6
Dec. 12	1.57¾	1.60⅜	1.57	1.50	1.6

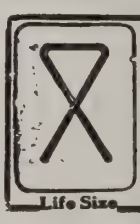
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Feedstuffs

orton County, Kans., reports ample l, the corn being the best raised in eral years.

ones Bros. Feed & Seed Co. have ned a new feed and seed plant in lville, Mo.

arvey & Tremain have purchased feed mill of Geo. R. Harland at ston, Wis.

urphy & Murphy is the name of ew company engaged in the feed ness at Brady, Nebr.

ne Alfa-Maize Mfg. Co. of Platts- th, Nebr., has been chartered with 0,000 capital stock. The company manufacture stock feeds, meal, etc.

stock shipper from Galt, Mo., says although farmers are well supplied corn and roughage, the number of e on feed is not large, farmers be- afraid of the game.

stock shipper from Bryan County, ., says that county has ample rough s and will probably buy less cake usual, certainly less than last year. county is fairly well stocked with te.

is reported from Laverne, Okla., there is plenty of forage in that borhood and in addition a good of milo, cane and kafir have been ested. The grain is usually fed sep- ly, and on account of the scarcity al and labor comparatively little has so far been threshed.

former county agent of Missoula ty, Mont., reports the stock feed- ituation in that state very critical, ially in the eastern and northern , ranchers being unable to import nd feed because of the coal and car age, and heavy losses are expected g the winter. The agent reports the utilization of the Russian this- is been attempted in various parts e state, but because of the drought histle became poisonous after be- it and many cattle were killed. It wn, however, that when the thistle t and properly dried it makes a eed. Conditions in western Mon- are fair as far as hay is con- l.

Improved Cottonseed Feed Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—Improvement reported in the demand for cotton- cake and meal on the Kansas City t this week. Feeders in Missouri, s, Nebraska, the Dakotas and the west bought on a more liberal than at any time this year, due, ess, to the cold and stormy er over the territory. Cake and of 45 per cent protein were quoted 1 $81 to $83 a ton, Kansas City, the same as a week ago. Arkan- eal, little of which is moving to ansas City Territory, was quoted 1 $69 a ton for 36 per cent protein basis mills.

Stock Still Going South.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 11.—The move- of live stock from the drought to Southern pastures still con- . In fact, during the past two or weeks the movement of this sort to have been heavier than at any his year. During the three days 9 to Dec. 1, 21 cars of sheep and rs of cattle and calves were l off at the Denver market for nd water. Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota were all represented in these shipments, and much of the stock was in extremely poor and emaciated condition. As a matter of fact, it showed the effects of lack of feed to a greater extent than any stock that has arrived on this market this fall. To further complicate the situation, Government inspectors found some of the stock affected with scabbies which necessitated dipping before it could leave the yards. The animals as a rule were in such a weakened condition that it was necessary to keep them in the yards on feed for two days before they could be dipped safely.

THE FEED SITUATION.

EASTERN DAIRY FEED DEMAND.

BOSTON, MASS.—The demand for dairy feed has not been very brisk with us so far this winter, but we are anticipating a change for the better along the 15th of next month.

The demand for poultry feed was never better and promises to increase. We think that the present prices for eggs and poultry meat will cause probably the largest hatch of chicks in the next four months that the country has ever seen, and there are a lot of laying hens on the job at the present time. We believe that the demand for pig rations will also be very good this coming season.—*Walter E. Smith.*

The Southern Hog Industry.

The *Progressive Farmer*, an interesting, live Southern paper, has done much to encourage the broader production of hogs in that section by emphasizing the advantages of high breeding necessary to permanence in the profitable marketing of hogs. It is calling attention to the success Southern states now enjoy in hog raising, citing that from July 28 to Aug. 1, 1919, five Southern farmers sold 238 head of pure-bred registered Duroc sows and gilts for a total of $122,950, or an average of $512 per head. This is a record to which hog raisers in the long famous states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, etc., may well give attention. The stable growth of the hog feed business has done much to make possible the continuance of hog raising and the gradual elimination of stunted, long-legged variety, which can "outrun a nigger," which are great consumers of natural forage but of little value at the slaughter house.

Cottonseed Products.

Exports of cottonseed products, linseed meal and feed concentrates are not favored nor discriminated against in comparison with the enormous list of exportable products in this country of large surplus production. Generally speaking, however, nothing is going over; for, to reduce it to understandable English, German exchange is 1,000 per cent up, 100 marks being worth about 1.98 (formerly worth $24), and Sterling off to $3.67¼, quoting the new low of Thursday, Dec. 12, and foreign exchange experts are careful not to be quoted as to the probable trend of this exceedingly disturbing situation.

Returning, however, to exports of feed materials, it is significant, but not unexpected, to note the offers of 224-lb. export bags of cottonseed products to domestic brokers. Business in such materials in the United States is usually transacted in 100-lb. bags and the heavy export bag is not desired and the contents will have to be sacrificed somewhat. Feed manufacturers, recalling the extremely bullish cottonseed meal situation early this fall, were, however, not very generally induced to contract their requirements beyond Jan. 1, many not even going that far. The considerable tonnage of cottonseed meal formerly exported but now dumped in the domestic markets, with its bearish influence on prices, supported by the bearish cotton report of Thursday, the 11th, is justification for the feed mixers' opinion that lower prices will probably obtain.

FEED MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Dec. 15.—There is a good demand for bran and standard middlings and prices for that kind are strong and higher. While there has been some improvement in the demand for heavier grades, yet there is plenty of that kind to take care of requirements. The output of millfeed fell off during the week. Shipping directions on maturing contracts are mostly prompt. Millers report a fairly active mixed car trade. Car lots, 100-lb. sacks: Standard middlings, $43.50@44.50; flour middlings, $51@52; rye middlings, $42.50@43; red dog, 100-lb. jute, $57@58; bran, $42@43.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—The feed market is quiet but fairly firm. It appears to be an entirely speculative market at present, and in the hands of the jobbers. Mills are selling practically no feeds, and are far behind with their orders. They are holding their feeds and allowing the jobbers, by bidding between themselves, to boost prices to a sufficiently high level where it will pay them well to flood the market with mill feeds. Practically all of the jobbers have bought far ahead, but they were unable to secure this feed in time to supply the normal consumptive demand for this season of the year, and

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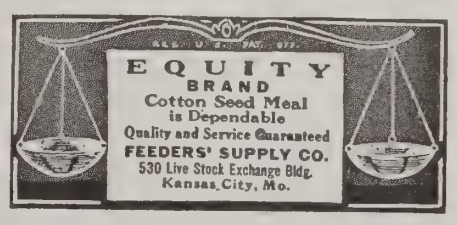
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GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

buyers have been compelled to rely upon sweet feeds, alfalfa products and other kinds of feed. The result will be that when the feed which was purchased so long ago is delivered, the market will be flooded with an accumulated supply and a restricted consumption.

Prices are firm, as follows: Bran, $43.50@44.50, latter for soft, mixed feed, $47.50@48.50; gray middlings, $51@53; red dog, $63@65; oat feed, $26.50; no hominy feed offered; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $41@42; No. 2, $40@41 per 100 lbs. sacked.

CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, Dec. 13.—In the feed market there has been an advance in prices. This may be due in some respects to the demand instant to wintery weather. Flour middlings are quoted today at $45.50; standard middlings, $48.75; winter bran, $46; spring bran, $45; mixed feed, $48; hominy, $61.50; oil meal, $81.50; 36% cottonseed meal, $77.50. The above prices are for the best grade of each kind of feed, f. o. b. Cleveland in carlots in sacks.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—Colder weather conditions and firmness of grain and hay prices had a stimulating effect on the demand for feeds of all kinds the past week, but complaints were quite general of inability to secure supplies because of car shortage. Feed manufacture was also reported as affected by the fuel scarcity and operations were far below normal. Bran and middlings were quoted higher but cottonseed meal was easier and lower. Quotations per ton, in bags, basis carlots: Spring wheat bran, $46.50@47; soft winter wheat bran, $46.50@47; hard winter wheat bran, $46.50@47; spring wheat middlings, $47.50@48; soft winter wheat middlings, $52.50@53; hard winter wheat middlings, $52.50@53; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $74@74.50; linseed meal, $80@81; gluten feed, $68@68.50; hominy feed, $62@63; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $42@43; beet pulp, $62@62.50; barley chops, $69@70; rye middlings, $46@47.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—The market continues steady for all lines of mill feed. Carlots of bran are reported at $45@46 including bags, and shorts at $52@53. Pure barley meal is sold in broken lots at $72@73 per ton and mixed grain moullie at $67@68. Dairy feed is in good demand at $55@56 per ton including bags.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 13.—There was a fairly active demand for bran in the local market but otherwise the feed position was inactive and only about steady. It was thought that distributors of feed had about filled their season's contracts and this was undoubtedly one of the reasons for the falling off in the demand. City bran was quoted at $47; middlings, $54, and red dog, $68, while Western bran was quoted at $48; middlings, $50, and red dog, $65.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—The market for feedstuffs rules firm under light offerings and fair demand, prices showing a stronger tendency. Quotations represent carlots, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, at cost, per ton: Winter bran, $49.50@50; spring bran, $48.50@49; standard wheat middlings, $49@50; flour middlings, $58@59; red dog, $65.50@66; shorts, $48.50@49.50; low grade flour, $66@66.50; rye middlings, $49@50; fine yellow hominy, $64@65; fine white hominy, $65@66; reground oats feed, $31@31.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $78@79; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $82@83; cottonsede feed, 20% protein, $62@63.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The demand for feeds of all kinds continues rather light although the prices quoted this week show a materially higher market. Prices are quoted as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $49.75@50 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $50@50.50; middlings, sacked, $51@56; mixed feed, sacked, $52.50@56.50; red dog, sacked $66@68; second clear, sacked, $70; stock feed, sacked, $62; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $30.50; cottonseed meal, sacked, $80@82. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 10 were none.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 13.—Millers report an active trade in all lines of feed and everything sold ahead. The market is firm. Quote: Bran, 47@48; standard middlings, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@61.50; cracked corn, $64; coarse corn meal, $60@63; chop, $53@55 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 13.—Activity in feedstuffs is slowly broadening, although some sections have been taking shipments freely on contracts placed some time ago. There is little appreciable change in prices, except that bran is a shade higher. Cash wheat bran today was $42 bid and $43 asked, while gray shorts were offered at $54. The immediate demand is not large yet, but the readiness with which orders for future shipments are being placed indicates that it is expected prices will be no cheaper. Cottonseed meal is still quiet but slightly steadier after a period of moderate recession. Demand is slow and most activity is in high and the very low grades, the latter going chiefly to fertilizer people. The high grades are expected to become very scarce early, as the weather has done so much damage to the seed.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Cold weather has resulted in broader demand for feeds and prices rule firm. Mill feed is quoted as follows: Wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $45.00; standard middlings or shorts, $56.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 13.—The demand for feedstuffs generally is broadening out as the colder weather enforces increased feeding requirements and with stronger Western advices the tendency of prices here has been steadily upward. Market firm at the following prices: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48.50@49; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $51@52; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $52; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. sacks, $65.

DES MOINES, IA.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 13. — Demand strong. Receipts light owing to weather and fuel conditions. On account of the severe weather heavy feeding is being done. Bran, $44; standard middlings, $45; flour middlings, $55; oil meal, $85; cottonseed oil, $77; tankage, $100; alfalfa molasses feed, $43.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 13.—Trade in feeds was slow on this market during the last week but the price tendency continued upward. It was noted that consumers are buying sparingly on the assumption that a reaction in the market may come about sooner or later. Bran figure advanced $3.25; shorts, $1.75; red dog declined 25c; Boston mixed advanced $2.75, and flour middlings, $2.

Prices per ton follow: Bran, $42; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2 ground feed, $51.50; No. 3 ground feed, $50.50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $53; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $61.50; Boston mixed, $45.50; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $42.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The feed market is somewhat stronger along with the advance in white and flour prices. The demand is good for mill feed and all manufactured feeds.

Principal quotations are: Bran, $45 a ton; mixed feed, $48; brown middlings, $49.50; gray, $54; hominy feed meal, $64; cracked corn, $62.50; scratch feed, $73, sacked and packed, carlots, Louisville.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 5.—Bran is strong with advance of $2 over last week. Middlings steady. Cold weather has brought increased business in bran but the market in middlings is quiet and featureless. Prices are: Bran, $43; middlings, $50, in bulk, per ton, f. o. b. Toledo. Bag prices are $5 higher. Corn and oat feeds were advanced this week. Receipts from the country are light, oats receipts here this week amounting to only 22 cars. Scratch feed, $69@71; corn and oats chop, $61; cracked yellow corn, $66; dairy feed, $69 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 13.—Recent sales of bran have been made at $2.15@2.20. Texas and southeast Missouri have been free sellers at these prices, while Kansas mills have been asking as high as $2.30 per hundred, tagged, delivered New Orleans. Not many were in the market when bran started to move. Stocks are rather large here with the demand very slow. No demand for shorts at all. Those who have stocks are finding it hard to make sales.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 13.—Greatly increased activity was featured throughout the week in the local mill feed market, and values on feeds of all kinds have improved materially. As anticipated, the cold weather has greatly revived business, and the demand is better than it has been in months. The high cost of grains together with comparatively light receipts has greatly boosted values. Bran is very strong and wanted, being quoted $3 higher, and only at one figure. Standard middlings and flour middlings are also sought and have shown appreciable price increases during the week. Eastern business is reported very large. Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $45; standard middlings, $46.50; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $59@60; hominy feed, $60; rye feed, $44@44.50; old-process oil meal, $81.25; cottonseed meal, $78@84; brewers' dried grains, $66.50 (nominally); gluten feed (no quotation), all in 100-lb. sacks.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 13.—The feed market remains quiet here owing to very light receipts and a moderate demand. Very few cars of feed are being received and there is no effort to establish regular quotations on feeds. The mixed varieties are in larger demand than any others and prices are high. Last week's receipts bulletined by Supt. O. C. Alexander of the local hay, grain and feed exchange, showed a total of 280 tons. Some difficulty is being met with here on account of the car shortage and the failure of railroads to forward shipments promptly.

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Alfalfa Department

he Clinton, Okla., alfalfa mill which s recently destroyed by fire, is being uilt.

farmer from Dearborn, Platte Co., ., says that county has been going alfalfa for several years and is w found on almost every farm in the nty.

farmer from Cowley County, Kans., orts a good deal of alfalfa still on d in that county, but when the best gs $25 a ton it is locally put on the hibitive list of feeds.

rof. Cox of the Farm Crops Develop- t of Michigan Agricultural College rts that the acreage of alfalfa in- sed this year more rapidly than before due to the shortage of clo- and to the fact that farmers are e familiar with alfalfa culture and using more lime.

n. A. C. Frost, Algiers, Algeria, N. ca, has forwarded to the Bureau of eign and Domestic Commerce sam- illustrating the various processes he conversion of alfalfa hay into er pulp and paper. The samples e obtained from the Société des uloses d'Afrique Francais du Nord, Boulevard Carnot, Paris.

has been known, or believed, for e years that musty alfalfa hay is injurious to sheep; in fact, sheep some times to prefer it to the bet- grades. At any rate, last winter experiment was made at the Ne- ka station with damaged alfalfa to lambs which ate it freely and ed to thrive upon it. They will, ver, eat first-class alfalfa as read- y

e Kansas City *Drovers Telegram* "Kansas is peeved because she was ded no better than third and fifth s on alfalfa hay at the show in ago." The third prize won by as was entered by D. C. Stephen- Manhattan, and was considered an st perfect alfalfa, the specimen be- rich in color and mellow in leaf old dealers declare it would be to make better hay anywhere.

ALFALFA SITUATION.

GOOD DEMAND FOR ALFALFA.

MAR, COLO.—Alfalfa this year was 75% of normal crop. The de- good, both from mills and for hay. The mills are paying $20 ose hay delivered, baled hay bring- 27@29 f. o. b. cars.—*E. J. Wagner.*

Alfalfa in the Ration.

ation of nine parts corn and one alfalfa has given much better re- than a ration of corn alone. The on of 10 per cent of alfalfa in- d the rate of gain, decreased the number of pounds of food required oduce 100 lbs. of gain, and de- d the cost of the gains. In a ra- f nine parts corn and one part al- the alfalfa was worth more per than the corn, as it not only re- the feed required for a certain but also increased the rate of In a ration of these proportions, meal may give slightly faster than chopped alfalfa, but the ad- al cost of the meal makes it prob- e less desirable. When comparing hay fed in a rack with chopped meal or alfalfa meal fed with the in the proportion of one to nine, we ound that the results were quite as regards the rate of gain and equired to produce a certain in- in weight. But on account of st of chopping or grinding and of chopped or ground alfalfa with ain, we believe that the most ble method is to permit the fat- hog to take alfalfa as he wants it from the rack. We believe, however, that when feeding alfalfa in this way it is very important that the hay be of the best quality and easily accessible to the hogs. Hogs will not exert much energy to find a poor quality of alfalfa when being fed a full ration of corn.

When we summed up the results of feeding other grains, with or without alfalfa, either as the whole of the grain ration or as a part of a ration in which they were compared with corn, and have compared them with a ration of corn and alfalfa, we find that none of the grains gives as satisfactory results as corn under ordinary conditions and prices.—*Kansas State Agr. Reports.*

Alfalfa in Arizona.

MESA, ARIZ.—The alfalfa hay situation in the Salt River Valley of Arizona at the present time is an unusual one. Most of the first and second crops were sold at the time they were cut, none of the first and little of the second crop being stored. After the second, considerable rain fell throughout the hay season, damaging thousands of tons and rendering it useless for the market as well as for home consumption. For these reasons hay is very scarce in Arizona, and the producers are receiving from $24@30 per ton, f.o.b. cars.

The hay acreage in Arizona has been cut down from 40 to 60 per cent, and in some localities a greater percentage than this will predominate, the long-staple Egyptian cotton industry having taken its place. If the enormous prices for cotton continue, and for this there seems to be a favorable outlook for next year, the alfalfa acreage in Arizona will be reduced from 75 to 90 per cent.—*J. N. Jaggers.*

Alfalfa Meal Prices Higher.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—Advances occurred in the market for alfalfa meal in Kansas City this week, the gains amounting to $1 to $2 a ton. Soaring tendency of the alfalfa hay market, together with stormy weather and lack of offerings from the West, caused the advance in prices. Sales of No. 1 were reported up to $41.50 a ton in extreme instances. Mills generally appear to be well sold ahead and some difficulty was reported in filling orders. A good demand continued from the Southeast, Southwest, Central States and the East. Feeders also were buyers.

Choice alfalfa meal was quoted at $42.50@44 per ton, carlots, sacked, basis Kansas City; No. 1, $39@40; No. 2, $35.50@37; brown, $34@35.

Continued cold weather in surrounding feeding sections caused a further broadening in the demand for alfalfa molasses and alfalfa grain molasses feeds. Little mixed feed is moving to the Far East, but a liberal inquiry is reported from surrounding areas. Prices showed little change.

CORN SITUATION.

"Demoralization now prevailing in foreign exchange market is the dominant influence in corn. Trade has been broader but seemingly in the way of liquidation, rather than new investment. It is reported that United Kingdom is offering to resell the various grains and new bids from the Continent are below a parity with American markets. There were moderate resales of Canadian purchases, solely because of the exchange question. A feeling of uncertainty pervades the entire market," said Thomson & McKinnon on Friday. "On Saturday," they added, "although the crop report was accepted as bearish, there was a comparatively small volume of selling in the corn market. This fact, in itself, prompted acceptance of profits by former sellers. Also brought support to the market from those who believe in higher prices. Southwestern cash markets were inclined to heaviness and country offerings were reported larger, but spot market here had rather firm undertone."

The new crop of Manchurian beans now moving to the ports is said to be of good quality and well dried.

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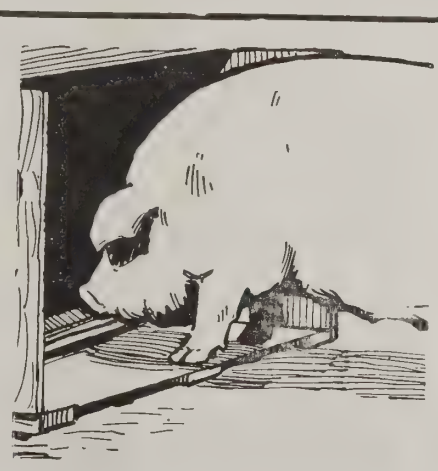
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Hay Department

The state of Wyoming is said to have very little surplus hay left. The crop as a whole was short and has been rapidly used up.

Shelby Co., Mo., says the high price of clover hay has in the past couple of years compelled farmers to build silos. Silage they find now is the cheapest of feeds.

It is reported from Chautauqua and Cowley counties of Kansas that there is a big surplus of hay for marketing, which, however, will not move until spring.

The state report of Colorado puts the value of the hay crop this season as $35,000,000, being the leading crop of the state. Wheat ranked second with a valuation of $31,000,000.

Boone County, Mo., reports a good crop of hay this year and fewer cattle on feed; so that some hay will have to be sold to be utilized. The quality, however, was not as good as previous years.

On or about Dec. 4 the state of Colorado had an unprecedented fall of snow, particularly on the Western slope, which in many places was 20 inches deep, the effect of which is to increase locally the price of hay on demands of feeders on the range.

A stock shipper from Stevens Co., Kans., reports the hay crop thereabouts better than previous reports have shown. There is also an abundance of cane and milo maize. Some hay has been marketed, but the greater portion is still in the stack.

The larger part of the crop of hay, which was very large in Ottawa, Craig and Nowata Counties, Okla., is still in stack, farmers refusing to accept field prices at harvest time, but have begun shipping lately and would ship more if cars were available.

Figures compiled by the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania show that hay is the most valuable crop grown in that state, the estimated value being $113,000,000. Corn ranked the second with only $103,497,000. Dairy products were worth $100,000,000.

Hay buyers traveling through Nebraska report more hay at this time than for many years past, a large portion of which is tame hay. In the southwestern part of the state the yield is the largest on record; both prairie and timothy. Farmers in the southern part of the state do not care to go to the expense of baling their hay and in some parts the quality is not up to standard, being heavily adulterated with weeds. Most of the surplus crop is expected to move in the spring.

Toberman, Mackey & Co. report a continued urgent demand for hay in the St. Louis market as receipts on both sides of the river continue to run very light and surplus stocks have been all used up. A strong demand for clover hay at outside prices and good demand for alfalfa exists.

A stock shipper from Pike County, Mo., says his part of the state has produced more feeds than the farmers know what to do with, pastures having been good all season until the ice and snow covered them. The county, however, has marketed very little of its hay yet, but spring shipments are expected to be heavy.

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Removal of restrictions on office hours which were enforced to conserve fuel has restored the service rendered by dealers in hay in Kansas City to the former high character for which this market is known. It was difficult to serve the trade as desired with hours cut to 9 to 4 daily. Some offices of hay dealers employed candle light and worked without heat to keep clerical work up to date. Everything is again normal, as all restrictions were removed last Saturday following the announcement of the settlement of the coal strike.

Surprise is manifest in the market over the marked absence of the pre-holiday quiet which usually develops in hay at this season. The past week was one of active buying. Whether trade will slow up after nervousness over the railroad situation passes remains to be seen. It appears that the districts which are buying hay here are carrying such extensive supplies of cattle that they are consuming much forage. The absence of pre-holiday quiet has thus far increased bullishness over the market.

What effect will the boom in farm land have on the trade in hay? This is an interesting question. There was never so much activity and such rising figures on land as in recent months. With land higher, some dealers are wondering whether it will not be found that the tendency to reduce the acreage in meadows will grow. With land costing more, the new owners will naturally seek to raise the maximum of crops in order to effect a corresponding increase in their revenues. Alfalfa hay dealers are not greatly concerned over the effect on the acreage of the legume because they maintain that alfalfa is profitable on the highest priced land where properly sown and where soil conditions are favorable. As for other hay, there is no agreement. There is another side to the boom in farm land. It will stimulate the handling of live stock, thereby enlarging consumption of hay.

More moisture has been reported in the Southwest the last two months than in this season in years. The summer was a dry one, hence the encouragement which the hay trade feels over the recent abundance of moisture. It means that there is a better foundation for alfalfa production next year. Lack of sub-soil moisture this year was one of the influences which made alfalfa production disappointing in the largest producing states. In the case of prairie and other hay, the more liberal supply of moisture is also encouraging. In Texas, moisture has been too abundant. This has damaged some feed which might otherwise have been available in Texas for feeding to live stock. Hulls are among these products. To what extent hay has been damaged in Texas is not known. This, however, may be an influence in current Texas buying on the Kansas City market.

Prices of hay show considerable advances over the quotations of a year ago. Alfalfa prices are from $3 to $8 higher than a year ago, while the top price for choice alfalfa was $37 in Kansas City last week, the best figure a year ago was $33. In the case of prairie, the market is a bit irregular, with No. 3 as much as $1 higher and choice a shade lower. Timothy is unchanged to $1 higher, clover mixed is $1 to $2 higher and clover $1 to $3 higher. Production this year is larger. However, it is undoubtedly true that the inflation in money in the past year is a factor in the higher market. There was never before so much currency in circulation in the United States. Hay feels the effect of this in the cost of labor and loading and also in the freer spending which is evident in rural as well as urban communities. Except for the shock received by cattle and hog producers in the sensational declines of recent months, which were due mainly to the loss of export trade, hay probably would be selling higher today then now quoted, dealers assert in instances.

Farming does not pay very much in Michigan, it is said, but a business man from Scottsville rented a small plot near Manistee which he sowed to wheat. His net return on wheat screenings and straw was $958.90.

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

The local trade is buying hay an feed heavily, at least in compariso with small receipts.

The strong outside hay demand wit no surplus from Chicago's receipts t meet it makes it necessary for certai firms handling it direct from the cou try loading stations to the buyer takin up such business. It has certain di advantages, not receiving Chicago i spection or weights but until more li eral receipts are shown on the Chicag tracks it is the only thing to do.

Another interesting angle of th probability that hay prices will be mai tained on the Chicago tracks is the r vived demand from coal mines, partic larly in Illinois and Indiana district Ordinarily sufficient forage supplies ar secured from nearby farms, but durin the coal strike such farmers baled su plus forage and shipped it fo marke a practice that they found more profi able than to sell it locally and it wi doubtless be continued. The operato therefore are compelled to buy their ha requirements on the market.

Hay Markets

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—The receipts hay for the past week were light, and t market is strong, with an excellent d mand, both local and shipping. Timoth hay is scarce and wanted.

Light clover mixed scarce and in d mand, offerings readily absorbed.

Heavy clover mixed scarce, strong ar higher. When offered is readily shaped u at full prices.

Pure clover scarce, very little clov among the offerings and values fully $1. per ton higher on good clover. There an urgent demand and free shipments a advised.

Prairie hay market steady, offerin moderate and demand limited.

Alfalfa hay scarce and in urgent loc and shipping request. Owing to the scar ity of clover, the trade are liberal buye of alfalfa. All grades of alfalfa are sellin well.

Track sales: Timothy, No. 1, $31.00 33.00; Standard, $29.00@30.00; No. 2, $26. @29.00; headed, $26.00@28.00; threshe $20.00@22.00. Light clover mixed, No. $30.00@31.00; No. 2, $27.00@29.00. Hea clover, mixed, No. 1, $31.00@34.00; No. $29.00@31.00. Clover hay, No. 1, $38.00 39.00; No. 2, $36.00@37.00. Alfalfa ha choice, $40.00@41.00; No. 1, $38.00@40.0 standard, $36.00@37.00; No. 2, $34.00@35.(Prairie hay, choice, $27.00@28.00; No. $25.00@26.00; standard, $24.00@25.00; N 2, $20.00@23.00. Straw, $10.00.

BUFFALO.

Dec. 13.—Owners of hay seem to sticking to it and cannot be budged fro about $29 or $30 for No. 1 and $27@28 f No. 2. There is no hay of consequen floating around which can be picked up a bargain. Millfeeds are higher and oth feeds are not going to be cheap, the farr

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PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 13.—There is a good inquiry for choice hay, prices for which rule firm under small supplies, but the bulk of the offerings consists of the lower grades, which move slowly at irregular prices. Choice grades of straw are also wanted and values well maintained.

Timothy hay, choice, $34; No. 1, $33; No. 1 $30@31; No. 3, $27@28. Clover mixed hay, light mixed, $30@31; No. 1 mixed, $27@28. Straw, No. 1 straight rye, $15@15.50; No. 2 straight rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $13; No. 2 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $13.50@13; No. 1 oat straw, $14.50@15; No. 2 oat straw, $12.50@13.

BOSTON.

Dec. 13.—The local hay situation shows a slightly firmer tone with some receivers bidding at somewhat higher prices. There has been a little more inquiry from the trade during the week, although there have not been many special sales reported. In some instances where special grades at the terminals are wanted, sales are made above quotations, but as a rule the prices quoted represent the general market. Buyers are generally holding off and looking for lower prices, as invoices of hay to arrive are reported to be increasing and larger arrivals are anticipated. Canadian hay is coming forward more freely. No. 1 timothy hay is quoted at $34.00@35.00 per ton for large bales, with small bales a shade higher at $31.00@32.00. No. 2 timothy ranges at $30.50@31.50 for large bales and $30.00@30.00 for small bales. No. 1 Eastern is held higher at $30.00@32.00 and No. 2 Eastern at $27.00@28.00. No. 3 hay is unchanged at $26.00@28.00. Clover mixed is quoted at $28.00@30.00 for alsike and $28.00@28.00 for red. Fine hay is shade higher at $25.50@27.50. Receipts for the week ending December 13th were: Local, 11 cars; export, 16 cars.

The straw market shows improvement, especially for oat straw, which when guaranteed sound and sweet and of good color, sells at a premium, with very little offered. Choice rye straw is quoted at $15.00@16.00 per ton. Oat straw firmly held at $15.00@16.00. Receipts for the week ending December 13th were: Local, 2 cars.

MEMPHIS.

Dec. 13.—Hay continues very scarce and high, but demand is not large yet. The cold weather, however, is causing larger feeding and dealers think demand will steadily improve. Alfalfa is extremely scarce and prices are nominal. On call today $32 was bid for cash 2 timothy, $34 for light clover mixed and $33 for 1 clover mixed. Standard 1 alfalfa was $39.50 bid and $40 asked, with $39 asked for standard. No. 2 $35 was asked and $34 bid. Corn sticks were offered at $18.50 a ton.

NASHVILLE.

Dec. 15.—Hay prices are strong, with demand. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 2 timothy, $33; No. 1 clover, $35; No. 2 clover, $33; very little alfalfa handled. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week, 11 cars.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 13.—On the better descriptions of timothy, light mixed and No. 1 clover hay the market is firm as quoted, since only a small percentage of the daily receipts consists of this class of hay, while demand for such stock is fair at quotations. Off grade, common, grassy hay is in ample supply, and when a buyer for this class of hay can be found he invariably names his own terms.

Straw is sustained in price more as a result of limited spot stocks than as a result of any special activity in demand. Quotations follow, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, nominal, $32.50; standard, $31@31.50; No. 2, $30.50@31; No. 3, $27.50@29.50. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29.50@30.50; No. 2, $28@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $25@27. Clover—No. 1, nominal, $31; No. 2, nominal, $29. Sample hay, $20@25. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

DES MOINES.

Dec. 13.—No change the past week. Demand good but receipts light owing to roads unable to handle. Receipts, 16 loads. Upland, $18@20 timothy, $22@24.

DETROIT.

Dec. 13.—Demand is active and everything coming here meets a prompt purchaser. The tone is firm and there are reports of higher prices in some instances, but there is no general advance. Canada is offering hay, but there is trouble about securing permits and little trade in that line has been done. Some demand comes from the South. The supply here, however, is so small that there is not much choice for a shipping trade. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $28@28; No. 1 clover, $27.50@28 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dec. 13.—No. 1 timothy hay offered from

OMAHA, NEB.

ALFALFA and PRAIRIE
HAY
FEEDERS TRADE SOLICITED
Write or wire for prices
Nebraska Hay Co., Omaha, Neb.
"Your best place to trade"

PARSONS COMMISSION COMPANY
Wholesale HAY, ALFALFA and STRAW
Consignments Solicited.
Top Prices—Prompt Returns OMAHA, NEBRASKA

HAY
BETTER SERVICE
Why?
Omaha's Most Extensive Shippers
OMAHA HAY CO.
OMAHA

Do
You
Cover
Each out for better hay
& Alfalfa—Immediate shipments
Co. Will show feeders and dealers the merits of
Dyer's Nebraska hay and alfalfa.
OMAHA NEBRASKA

HAY AND ALFALFA ALWAYS ON HAND
CALL US BEFORE YOU BUY OR SELL. WE SHIP TO ALL POINTS. Capacity 1500 Tons
WESTERN HAY AND GRAIN CO.
TEL TYLER 678. C. R. HOPKINS, Mgr. 1223 NICHOLAS ST., OMAHA, NEB.

$34@35; No. 2 from $33@34, and No. 3 from $31@32. Not much hay being offered, and the demand, too, is slow.

MILWAUKEE.

Dec. 13.—Prices on the local hay market have stiffened out a trifle as the result of a keen increase in demand, stimulated by the cold weather and snows sweeping the entire Northwest. Receipts continue light, yet on a more liberal scale. Choice timothy is quoted at 75c@$1 higher than last week. No. 1 is 50c better and No. 2 firm. No. 1 clover has also improved $1. Other items stand steady to slightly improved. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@29.50; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $25@26; light clover mixed, $25@26.50; red top and timothy mixed, $25@26.50; marsh feeding, $15@16; packing, $12@13; rye straw $12.50@13; oat straw, $12@13.

CLEVELAND, O.

Dec. 13.—In the hay market there has been an advance of from 50c to $1 per ton over prices of last week and the movement for the last ten days has been exceedingly light due to the shortage of cars. The demand for good quality hay is good and the following prices will govern the latter part of the week: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard timothy, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50; No. 1 mixed, $29; No. 1 clover, $31; rye straw, $12.50; oat and wheat straw, $12.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 13.—Demand for hay is fair with receipts light and prices ranging about $2 a ton over last week, due to small shipments from country points. The Ohio river is now so high that all river shipments are dead.

Quotations are: No. 1 timothy, $32 a ton, baled, carlots; No. 2, $30.50; No. 1 clover, $34.50; No. 2, $32.50; No. 1 mixed, $31; No. 2 $29; wheat and oat straw, $12; rye straw, $13.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 13.—Hay prices were advanced this week 50c for all grades. Receipts continue extremely light and the car situation is a bothersome factor. No. 1 timothy, $28.50; No. 2, $27; No. 1 light mixed, $28.50; No. 1 clover, $30.50 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

DULUTH.

Dec. 13.—Operators experienced a good demand for hay during the last week. The market was strong, prairies and midlands being advanced $1. Receipts were in fairly liberal volume and dealers did not experience much difficulty in obtaining cars for shipments of supplies to Western points that were hard hit in the drought of last summer. Dairymen in the district were in the market for more hay on account of the cold weather and the heavy snowfalls. Prices per ton follow: Timothy—No. 1 $25@26; No. 2, $23@24. Mixed timothy—No. 1, $23@24; No. 2, $16@20. Prairie—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $22@23; No. 3, $16@18. Midland—No. 1, $18@19; No. 2, $11@13. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10.

KANSAS CITY.

Dec. 13.—Sharp advances marked the trade in hay in Kansas City this week. Alfalfa closed with gains of $1 to $3 a ton, prairie advanced $1 to $3.50, timothy and clover mixed were up $1 to $2, and clover scored a rise of $3 to $7. There was a further decrease in the arrivals of hay in Kansas City, the total receipts amounting to 739 cars, compared with 832 last week and 716 a year ago. Demand for alfalfa continued of enormous volume, inquiries coming from practically every section of the country, including the East, North and South. A top of $38 a ton was paid for choice alfalfa, a new record for the crop year. Cheaper grades showed good gains. Prairie sold well to local trade, outside feeders and stock yards. Timothy and clover mixed were in demand from the Southeast and Southwest. Straw advanced $1 a ton, with sales up to $12.

Prairie—Choice, $26@26.50; No. 1, $25@25.50; No. 2, $23.50@24.50; No. 3, $21@23; packing hay, $12@18.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $20@23; No. 2, $17.50@19.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $36.50@37.50; No. 1, $35@36; standard, $31@34.50; No. 2, $28@31; No. 3, $24@27.50.

Timothy—No. 1, $27.50@28; standard, $26.50@27; No. 2, $24.50@26; No. 3, $21@24.

Clover mixed—Light, $27.50@28; No. 1, $26.50@27; No. 2, $22@26.

Clover—No. 1, $27@30; No. 2, $23@26.50.

Straw, $11.50@12.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

Dec. 13.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
No. 1 timothy	$27.00@27.50	$27.00
No. 2	25.50@26.50	26.00
No. 3	22.00@24.00	23.00
No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild	25.00@27.00	25.00
No. 2	22.50@24.50	24.00
No. 3	19.00@22.00	20.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	25.00@27.00	26.00
No. 3	19.50@22.00	20.00
No. 2	22.50@24.50	24.50
No. 1 clover mixed	24.00@25.00	26.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00	25.00
No. 1 clover	24.00@25.00	25.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00	22.00
No. 1 upland	25.00@26.00	26.00
No. 2	25.00@25.50	25.50
No. 3	22.00@23.50	22.00
No. 1 midland	21.00@22.00	23.00
No. 2	17.00@19.00	17.00
Packing	10.50@12.50	13.00
No. 1 rye straw	12.00@12.50	12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.50@13.00	12.50
No. 1 wheat straw	11.50@12.50	11.50
No. 1 alfalfa		37.00
Standard		36.00
No. 2		25.00
No. 3		27.00

NEW YORK.

Dec. 12.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week (6 days)	4,702	360
Receipts last week (7 days)	5,494	410
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	64,017	5,000
Receipts same time last year	86,109	5,050

The market has steadily weakened and prices are from $1@2 a ton lower than last week. Demand has been very light and receipts have been liberal at all harbor points with stocks showing a decided tendency to accumulate. Most of the hay now offering is No. 3 and shipping with a heavy proportion of small bales which is especially slow sale, this condition being in contradistinction to a week or so ago when there was a surplus of high grade hay. Scarcely any hay is coming forward now from Western points as it cannot be laid down here at a profit. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$34.00@	$33.00@
No. 2 hay	30.00@32.00	30.00@31.00
No. 3 hay	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00
Shipping hay	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@32.00	@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	28.00@30.00	27.00@29.00
No. 2 clover mixed	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00

Straw—No. 1 rye, $15@16; No. 2 rye, $14; No. 1 oat, $15@16; No. 1 wheat, $13.

MONTREAL.

Dec. 12.—Farmers in this province are known to have much larger stocks than at this time last year, and yet are less inclined to sell, as will be seen by the comparatively small receipts, which for the week ending Dec. 3 were only 3,936 bales as compared with 7,267 bales for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent, and yet the country is full of hay, whilst the local market supplies are barely sufficient to meet consumptive requirements. Growers of hay, however, may be waiting for something that will not turn out as they expect.

The local market remains firm under a good demand and small supplies, sales of carlots being reported on track at $24@26 for good to choice No. 2, $22@23 for No. 3 timothy, and $21@22 for clover and clover mixed. The supplies are coming mostly from the north shore, where the quality is said to be the best in Canada.

The receipts of baled hay last week were 5,981 bales, against 14,694 bales for the same week last year. There has been some inquiry from England, but as stated by us some time since the low rate of exchange and high freights precluded any business.—Trade Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dec. 13.—Excellent demand for best grades of hay still exists here and supplies are being rapidly absorbed at fair prices. Receipts of No. 1 timothy, No. 1 clover mixed and No. 1 clover hay remain very light and the market is consequently buoyant. The other grades are coming in sufficient quantity to meet the light demand at this time. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, $31.50@32; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2 timothy, $29@29.50; No. 3 timothy, $27@28; No. 1 clover mixed, $32.50@33; No. 1 light clover mixed, $30.50@31; No. 2 clover mixed, $29@30; No. 1 clover, $33.50@34; No. 2 clover, $27@30. Receipts for the period were 1,668 tons, as compared with 1,536 tons the week previous and 2,650 a year ago. Straw is scarce and high with plenty of demand for best grades.

CHICAGO.

Dec. 15.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Dec. 13, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Dec. 13. 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec.14, 1918.
Total receipts	6,639	5,622	5,006
Total shipments	355	315	225
Rcpts. since Jan. 1.	229,888	223,249	303,362
Shpts. since Jan. 1.	6,292	5,937	83,541

The extreme cold weather has atenuated feeding and the larger receipts for a week were all absorbed at top prices. Loadings show some slight increase, but shipments for some time at least are liable to bring present prices, at least until there is a marked change from these conditions. Quote:

Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $30@31; No. 2, $27@30; No. 3, $24@27; checked, $18@24; sample, $24@27.

Clover—No. 1 light mixed, $30@31; No. 1 mixed, $28@30; clover, $28@32.

Alfalfa—$30@39.

Procene—Kan., Okla., Nebr., $24@30; Ill., $16@22; Ia. and N. W., $20@25; feeding, $14@18; packing, $11@15.

Straw—Rye, $14@14.50; oat, $13.50@14.50; wheat, $12@13.50.

CINCINNATI.

Dec. 16.—Stronger conditons and a very snappy demand prevailed in the hay market throughout the week, and the light movement, caused by the reported car and labor shortage at loading stations, found eager buyers at new high prices of the crop. The trade failing to secure what the requirements demanded of choice hay turned to the low grades and all inferior kinds, and consequently there was less of a wider gap between the two extremes in quality. Those wanting choice timothy, clover and alfalfa to fill urgent orders paid whatever price was asked, and warehouse stocks in some instances were drawn upon to supply the deficiency. Colder weather is stimulating the demand from all sources, and unless the car situation is improved add receipts materially increase a stronger market can be expected. Total receipts 166 cars.

No. 1 timothy, $32.00; Standard timothy,

HAY OF QUALITY
We can always supply you with all grades at attractive prices. Also Michigan Rye, Oats, Beans and Soft Milling Wheat.
Get Our Prices and Samples Before Placing Your Next Order.
HATTERTON & SON, Lansing, Mich.

ANY GRADE MICHIGAN HAY
Large or Medium Bales
THE CUTLER-DICKERSON CO.
ADRIAN, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI, OHIO

DAN B.
GRANGER & CO.
GRAIN-HAY
WRITE US

WIRE YOUR OFFERINGS
of HAY to
The Brouse-Skidmore Grain Company
Fourth National Bank Building
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED CINCINNATI

GRAIN
Fitzgerald
HAY
THE PLUGGING TRACK MARKET
IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR HAY
Why, because we pay no attention whatever to grade. All hay being sold on its merits at our straight price for the entire car.
THE FITZGERALD BROS. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

$31.50@32.00; No. 2 timothy, $30.50@31.50; No. 3 timothy, $29.50@30.50; threshed timothy, $21.00@22.00; light clover mixed, $30.50@31.50; No. 1 clover-mixed, $30.00@31.00; No. 2 clover-mixed, $28.00@30.00; No. 1 clover, $35.50@36.50; No. 2 clover, $30.00@33.00; sample, grassy, $24.00@27.00; No. 1 western alfalfa, $40.00@41.00; No. 1 local alfalfa, $37.00@38.00; standard alfalfa, $36.00@37.00; No. 2 local alfalfa, $33.00@35.00; wheat straw, $12.00@13.00; rye straw, $12.00@13.00; oats straw, $12.00@13.00.

Sharp Demand for Hay and Feed.

STUART, NEBR.—The hay situation has materially changed within the past two weeks. At the beginning of the marketing season for the 1919 crop, the indications were for lower prices than we have had during the past two years. However, it was then predicted that it would be a weather market, price depending on the character of the winter—whether mild and open or with lots of snow and low temperature. We are having the latter brand: it is cold and we have lots of snow. The demand from the feeding districts has increased by leaps and bounds, and while a great part of this is emergency demand, we are going into the winter with a lot of snow on the ground, rough feed covered and hay the only recourse.

The price has, therefore, advanced from $4 to $5 per ton. Weather and roads conditions are so bad that the output of the hay for the present has almost ceased. There is very little in storage in the Elkhorn Valley district. Continued cold weather will cause a further advance in face of the fact that there is lots of hay still in stack. Perhaps 33⅓% to 50% has been moved.—*Wm. Krotter Company, by Wm. Krotter. Pres.*

Movement of Corn.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of corn at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts. (Final 00 omitted)		Shipments. (Final 00 omitted)	
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Dec. 21.....	4,317,0	4,355,0	4,465,0	1,565,0
Dec. 28.....	2,731,0	3,910,0	2,356,0	1,904.0
Jan. 4.....	3,450,0	4,543,0	2,084,0	2,124,0
Jan. 11.....	5,537,0	5,923,0	2,084,0	2,338,0
Jan. 18.....	8,825,0	3,502,0	3,369,0	1,778,0
Jan. 25.....	7,031,0	6,742,0	3,932,0	2,710,0
Feb. 1.....	4,199,0	6,426,0	3,637,0	3,475,0
Feb. 8.....	3,306,0	6,717,0	2,988,0	3,411,0
Feb. 15.....	3,822,0	11,214,0	2,189,0	4,399,0
Feb. 22.....	2,435,0	9,161,0	1,889,0	3,893.0
Mar. 1.....	2,913,0	14,666,0	2,247,0	6,478,0
Mar. 8.....	2,434,0	12,849,0	1,799,0	6,895,0
Mar. 15.....	3,066,0	12,782,0	1,727,0	6,950,0
Mar. 22.....	2,653,0	11,801,0	1,850,0	6,691,0
Mar. 29.....	3,378,0	8,267,0	1,800,0	5,170,0
Apr. 5.....	3,636,0	8,067,0	1,889,0	4,780,0
Apr. 12.....	3,644,0	5,978,0	2,174,0	4,275,0
Apr. 19.....	4,057,0	6,771,0	2,154,0	4,166,0
Apr. 26.....	4,700,0	5,427,0	2,289,0	3,576,0
May 3.....4,417,0		5,540,0	2,511,0	3,843,0
May 10.....	2,153,0	5,190,0	2,507,0	3,323,0
May 17.....	1,873,0	4,118,0	1,730,0	3,336,0
May 24.....	1,455,0	3,145,0	1,556,0	2,979,0
May 31.....	2,097,0	3,781,0	1,006,0	2,418,0
June 7.....	6,286,0	4,532,0	1,702,0	2,415,0
June 14.....	5,496,0	4,224,0	2,488,0	2,362,0
June 21.....	3,587,0	4,752,0	2,541,0	2,091,0
June 28.....	3,536,0	4,939,0	2,069,0	2,517,0
July 3.....	2,253,0	3,910,0	1,555,0	2,176,0
July 12.....	3,436,0	4,950,0	2,554,0	1,919,0
July 19.....	3,100,0	5,857,0	1,856,0	2,280,0
July 26.....	2,489,0	5,498,0	1,756,0	2,554,0
Aug. 2.....	2,381,0	3,772,0	1,853,0	2,255,0
Aug. 9.....	1,517,0	3,368,0	4,258,0	1,997,0
Aug. 16.....	996,0	2,740,0	1,052,0	1,989,0
Aug. 23.....	2,024,0	3,130,0	993.0	2,428,0
Aug. 30.....	2,883,0	5,077,0	1,222,0	2,004,0
Sept. 6.....	3,680,0	4,669,0	1,459,0	1,892,0
Sept. 13.....	4,109,0	4,940,0	1,625,0	2,242,0
Sept. 20.....	3,537,0	6,727,0	1,948,0	2,400,0
Sept. 27.....	2,519,0	5,330,0	1,407,0	2,741,0
Oct. 4.....	2,230,0	5,847,0	1,403,0	2,671,0
Oct. 11.....	2,033,0	5,539,0	1,434,0	2,427,0
Oct. 18.....	2,859,0	6,152,0	1,568,0	3,366,0
Oct. 25.....	3,206,0	4,488,0	1,890,0	2,554,0
Nov. 1.....	2,799,0	4,117,0	1,881,0	2,423,0
Nov. 8.....	2,164,0	4,411,0	1,547,0	3,127,0
Nov. 15.....	2,442,0	3,893,0	1,557,0	2,540,0
Nov. 22.....	3,952,0	3,228,0	1,491,0	2,714,0
Nov. 29.....	4,391,0	2,549,0	1,882,0	2,066,0
Dec. 6.....	3,784,0	3,607,0	2,448,0	2,169,0
Dec. 13.....	4,778,0	5,389,0	2,466,0	2,147,0

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

	(Final 00 omitted.)			
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. 21..	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0	7,426,0
Dec. 28..	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0	8,919,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768.0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug. 30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept. 6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept. 13..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept. 20..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,483.0
Sept. 27..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093.0
Oct. 4....	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200.0
Oct. 11..	1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456.0
Oct. 18..	1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370.0
Oct. 25..	1,430,0	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361.0
Nov. 1..	1,484,0	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0
Nov. 8..	1,367,0	4,360,0	810,0	1,289.0
Nov. 15..	1,098,0	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0
Nov. 22..	1,160,0	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0
Nov. 29..	1,477,0	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0
Dec. 6..	1,631,0	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0
Dec. 13..	1,903,0	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0

Chicago Grain Strikes.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 290,000 bu. last week, oats 381,000 bu., rye 106,000 bu. Corn increased 65,000 bu. Barley unchanged. Detailed stocks follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat ..	5,678	10,871	16,549,000	12,855,000
Corn ...	74	557	631,000	522,000
Oats	1,590	3.555	4,145,000	4,820,000
Rye	1,512	1,100	2,612,000	954,000
Barley ..	236	125	361,000	1,517,000

John Burroughs at Chicago the other night said the presence of far northern birds at lower latitudes this winter indicates that the winter is going to be severe throughout; if it continues as cold as it has been thus far in December it will be a "hummer." It is also reported from The Pas, Manitoba, that large packs of wolves are roving throughout the Northwest more or less in a conditoin which indicates to natives that the winter is to be a hard one. It is also noted that for the first time since 1915 ptarmigans were seen at The Pas, another indication of extremely cold winter in store. In 1915 the thermometer at The Pas went to 54° below.

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GOWLING
Successor to ELLIS & FLEMING
Consignments
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Trade Mention

Faie Hurd has resigned the secretaryship of the Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., and of the Beall improvements Co., and is now president of the Twentieth Century Mill Mfg. Co., manufacturers of self-contained mills.

Nat Claybaugh, grain elevator broker at Frankfort, Ind., is sending to friends and customers a very neat memorandum pad to be attached to telephone. This is a very forceful reminder of the most excellent service furnished by Mr. Claybaugh and the gift will be appreciated by all recipients.

The Monroe Calculating Machine Co. has taken offices on the ground floor of the Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, which is but two blocks from the grain center of Minneapolis. This machine is considered as part of the standard equipment of Minneapolis grain merchants and 100 Monroes are already in use there.

The Ronstadt Grain Co., Tucson, Ariz., handles a large receiving and shipping business in grain, hay and seeds. Richard Ronstadt is the guiding influence of the concern, a man who is posted on railroad matters as well as on the trade affairs in which he is now making such a success. The firm is located in territory which has developed wonderfully in our field, and in following the business principles laid down for their future work, outside trade should find dependable connections with the Ronstadt Grain Co. for Arizona business.

The Gutta Percha Mfg. and Rubber Co. was granted a judgment for $239.45 against the Lehrack Contracting and Rubber Co. by the Kansas City Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Jackson County. It seems that the Lehrack Company had purchased a special 36-inch conveyor belt and installed it in an elevator for the Blair Milling Co. at Atchison, Kans. Of the purchase price $1,000 was paid but the remainder, $239.45, was held up and in court the purchaser claimed that the belt was crooked. The jury, however, decided against him.

The Vale Milling and Elevator Co. of Vale, Ore., is now in operation and the first of its products coming on the market. The mill is one of the finest and largest flour mills in eastern Oregon and will manufacture all kinds of feed, bran, graham flour, breakfast food, corn meal, cracked wheat, etc. The staple brand of flour produced by the mill will be known as "Warm Springs" Flour.

For Promptness and Satisfactory Results
Consign Your
GRAIN and HAY
to
The Early & Daniel Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

To date 60,000 bus. of wheat have bee purchased by the mill and a great grain area than ever is anticipated the vicinity of Vale for the 1920 cro President of the company is Warre Armington.

W. L. Eastman has become vice-pre ident of the Thielecke Advertising C of Chicago, resigning as advertisi manager of the Moline Plow Co. of M line, Ill. The Thielecke Company wi continue handling the Moline Plow Co. account under the direction of M Eastman.

The firm of A. F. Leonhardt & C Co., grain and hay merchants of Ne Orleans, La., has been dissolved by m tual consent and all claims against t company should be presented to A. Leonhardt & Co., in Liquidation, Que & Crescent Bldg., New Orleans. Paul Kalman will continue the business u der the name of Paul R. Kalman C Inc. Mr. Kalman is well known to t trade, having been with the Leonhar Co. since its inception and managi partner thereof for the past four year The retiring surviving partners of A. Leonhardt & Co. bespeak the form patronage and good will of their cu tomers for the newly organized cor pany.

The ABC (Audit Bureau of Circul tion), recognized everywhere as t only sure basis on which advertisi can be bought, has compiled and issue interesting statistics showing that per cent of the daily papers in t United States and Canada are AB members. They likewise have totale a magazine circulation of this countr aggregating 29,000,000, guaranteed ABC audits. On the same basis of fi uring, they find that the total ABC a ricultural journal circulation exceed 9,000,000. THE PRICE CURRENT-GRA REPORTER is a member of the ABC an is the only trade paper in the fiel covered by our several department furnishing *bona fide* circulation stat ments compiled on the ABC plan to i advertisers and prospective patrons.

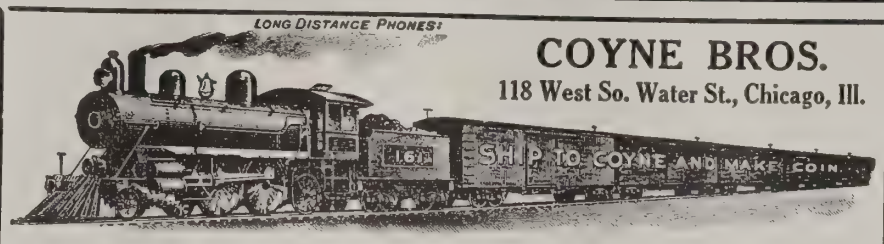
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A Calendar.

he 1920 "Full-O-Pep" poultry cal-r and account book published by Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, is -page book which contains many able suggestions for poultry breed-besides furnishing the forms for small flock owner to keep the thly egg record and expense ac-t of his flock. The plan for laying a back-yard plant, and the illustra-of houses and fixtures, all have yactical value which is bound to e advantageous to those who follow precepts given. The suggestions to e dealers and for feeding and the ter on "How to Select the Layers" surely lead to greater egg produc-and as eggs are valuable these these teachings are bound to be ciated by any who try to follow and who thereby obtain better ts.

anks, Morse & Co. Increase Facilities.

has been announced by Fairbanks, e & Co., Chicago, manufacturers of , engines, motors, feed grinders, etc., that their plans have been leted and they are now ready to the most modern foundry in the on an 11-acre tract situated in t, Wis. This winter all raw ma-s necessary to construction will t to the building site, and as soon e ground is free from frost build-operations will be started and d through to an early completion. foundry will contain 495,000 e feet of floor space, which in-storage space under roof for , iron, sand, etc., and the capacity e foundry will be 350 to 400 tons y iron daily. Electric cranes will ployed to handle all raw mate-and there will be electric grab ts, electric magnets and convey-hich will efficiently speed up pro-n in the great works. In all it is said that $1,500,000 will be expended to make the plant an ideal one from a production standpoint, at the same time assuring workmen employed the best possible working conditions.

The ventilation system will be of the most modern type, affording clean tempered air continuously, and in addition to individual lockers for all workers there will be a modern cafeteria and a splendid system of hot and cold shower baths, large enough to accommodate all the men. The men will be able to procure a hot meal at a minimum of expense and also enabled to leave the foundry refreshed and clean, stepping into their street clothes as though there had been no grimy toil during the day. It is expected that the new foundry will employ 3,000 additional men and will greatly increase the output of the Fairbanks, Morse Co.

Elevator Work at Sioux City.

There are probably no grain markets, large or small, showing greater strides than Sioux City, Ia., in the construction of their elevators and mills. Much has appeared in THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER regarding this work, the status of which is now as follows: The Flanley Grain Co.'s elevator is finished; the Mystic Milling Co.'s grain storage is completed, both properties awaiting only power to go ahead; 70 per cent of the terminal elevator for the Terminal Grain Corporation is completed; and 95 per cent of the house for the Western Terminal Elevator is finished, the roofing now being applied. So much as the tangible results of persistent and intelligent work on rate adjusting and of the actual adjustment. Sioux City and its territory has been put in possession of their ethical rights and privileges for marketing and no one has been harmed thereby.

Exportation from Germany has been prohibited as to foodstuffs and animal feeds of all kinds, including seeds; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and fowls; animal and vegetable oils and fats; artificial fertilizers, especially phosphorous nitrates and fertilizers containing calcium.

RICHARDSON, BASEBALL MAGNATE.

"Billy" Richardson of the Philadelphia Bourse, and long identified with the best in the grain circles of this great city, is referred to as the "angel" in a deal contemplating the sale of the Washington Club of the American Baseball League to Clark C. Griffith and himself. The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following regarding it:

"Mr. Richardson thus becomes an equal partner with Griffith in ownership of about four-fifth of the 20,000 shares of stock, in the club, purchased from a dozen local holders. Griffith will vote the stock, however, and control the club's future policy. The price is said to have been approximately $400,000, and Griffith, manager of the club for the last eight years, will succeed Benjamin S. Minor as president, continuing to act as field manager also, temporarily at least.

"In a statement Griffith said he planned to build the club up and put it in pennant winning shape for next year. The deal included all assets of the club and the new president indicated that a vigorous policy that would not let expense stand in the way of development of the team would be pursued."

Every grain man is a baseball fan and it has been suggested that early applicants to Mr. Richardson for an annual pass will receive one if the supply has not been exhausted on the date their letter arrives.

BURLAP MARKET.

There were some recessions recently in burlap prices in New York, which however, were not so well established as to be considered permanent or likely to be, as this week prices were stiffer in New York. There have been some signs of stability to the foreign markets, which, however, are inclined to be strong rather than the reverse.

Dundee, for example, on Dec. 4 cabled New York, the *Journal of Commerce* reports, "A rise in jute. One importer states that his cable from that center notes the quotation of £67 on Calcutta jute, which is a distinct gain over the recent low point, when the quotation was £52. The same cable quotes Dundee jute at £70, which is up from a low of £60. Hessians at Dundee are 10½d for heavies and 7⅞d for lights or 16.50c and 12.60c at the present rate of exchange without adding cost of transportation and insurance."

Dundee reports a large business in jute yarns for export to the European Continent and South America and available yarns are said to be sold up to next June. Europe is in a position to do weaving and is consequently in the market for the necessary yarns. The Calcutta market was reported stronger.

The rise in the price of silver would in normal conditions of trade have a tendency to stiffen prices in India and to reduce exports, the jute and products at Calcutta being paid for in silver rupees, and as a matter of fact late quotations from Calcutta are higher. Coupling this fact with the heavy demand everywhere the theoretical position is certainly strong and has as an offset only the fact that the demand of the Allied governments for bags for trench defenses has come to an end, and the South American demand for the moment is less strong.

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HAY, GRAIN and FEED
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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Provision prices were on the down grade the greater part of the week and closed well toward the bottom with lard in the lead. December was under pressure and finished at a loss of $1.37½, while May lost $1.10 and July 57½c. January short ribs closed $1.02½ and May 27½c lower, while May pork was off 20c and January up 37½c, as compared with a week ago.

Lard was actively traded in at times, and unusual pressure was put on December and January, particularly toward the last. On Saturday the deliveries were 500,000 lbs. on top of 150,000 lbs. on Friday. Local packers were active in trying to widen the carrying charges and succeeded to a considerable extent. It is said they want to make the spread from January to May $1 and possibly $1.25, while at the close the difference of 65c. A good business was on in changing from December to May by speculators. On the break on Saturday heavy covering of shorts in both lard and ribs was under way, as there were good profits in recent sales.

The lard situation is rather bearish for the time being. The make is large and there is a good profit in cutting hogs for regular product of about all kinds. Eastern speculators who have been reselling lard for some time past continued along that line. New export business seems out of the question with sterling exchange rates continually on the decline and rates to other countries also selling around the lowest on record. Loose lard was 60c under December. Leaf lard closed at $22.

Shipments continue large and last week were 15,473,000 lbs., compared with 14,301,000 lbs. last year. There is little new speculative buying coming into the market.

January ribs were sold by speculators and packers, the former being aggressive at times. One of the features of the provision trade was the alternate selling and buying of January and May products by Cross, Roy & Saunders, who are said to be acting both for packers and speculators. Packers are making ribs for delivery in January despite recent restrictions on fuel supplies. Some of the smaller packers in the country have been closed down entirely, which has tended to increase supplies of hogs here. Cash business continues limited both on export and import account, although the latter is natural at this season, as consumption of poultry in a measure takes the place of hog products. More call for hams was noticeable late in the week, although business was not large.

A little buying of pork was on late in the week against cash sales. Otherwise business was largely speculative and the bulges were made by shorts covering. Supplies of hogs were liberal and packing here shows a big decrease from last year.

Range of prices in November and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
	High	Low	Dec.13, 1919.	Dec.6, 1919.	Dec 14, 1918.
M. Pork—					
Jan.	$35.70	$35.00	$35.37	$35.00	$47.85
Nov. rg...	25.50	23 50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	34.90	21 50	.....	.....	.....
May	34.60	25 60	34.05	34.27	44.35
Nov. rg...	34.25	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Dec.	23.00	22 12	22.12	23.50	.....
Jan.	23.20	22 10	22.15	23.25	25.50
Nov. rg...	25.25	22 72½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	26.65	23 15	.....	.....	.....
May	23.30	22 60	22 60	23 37	25.32
Nov. rg...	23.45	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	18.85	17 95	17 87	18 90	25.22
Nov. rg...	19.00	18.10	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	20 30	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
May	18 97	18.39	18.37	18.85	24.67
Nov. rg...	19.00	17.95	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—Settlement of the strike of coal miners aided the market for provisions in Kansas City this week. While the trade does not yet show signs of improved buying, consuming interests manifest a more friendly attitude toward the market. Demand for fresh pork was of fair to good volume. Shipments to the East were moderate, while a good trade was witnessed in local territory. Prices for loins closed with gains of as much as ½c, and other cuts also showed slight advances. Southern demand for dry salt and heavy smoked meats was spotted, some areas being light buyers because of poor crop outturns, while other sections are buying on a large scale. Prices on heavy smoked meat also were higher. Lard demand was good, and substitutes moved in fairly liberal volume, with prices unchanged to ½c higher. Fancy hams and bacon were in fair demand.

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Dec. 13, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time, 1918.
Beef, pkgs..	.....	33	588
Pork, brls...	.....	800	518
Cut meats, lbs.	2,737,000	16,587,000	17,583,000
Lard, lbs...	3,099,000	16,063,000	14,696,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs..	217	1,500	6,579
Pork, brls...	1,273	9,282	16,108
Cut meats, lbs.	29,600,000	163,339,000	137,787,000
Lard, lbs....	15,473,000	84,066,000	85,395,000

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 6, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	1,230	630	1,420
Pork, lbs.	233,700	119,700	269,800
Meats, lbs.	24,610,000	31,159,000	29,693,000
Total meat	24,843,700	31,278,700	29,962,800
Lard	13,316,000	18,233,000	9,458,000
Total products.	38,159,700	49,501,700	39,420,800

Chicago Live Stock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	252,504	90,008	108,366
Preceding week.	239,847	108,133	105,552
Last year	229,032	111,602	128,312
Shipments—			
Past week	36,073	34,057	21,373
Preceding week.	23,998	44,391	17,121
Last year.....	3,834	34,914	16,135

Outside Live Stock Markets.

Highest prices for hogs in leading markets for the week, as given by the *Daily Drovers' Journal*, for the week, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$13.50	$12.75	$13.10	$13.30	$13.40	$13.45
K. City	13.75	13.25	13.75	14.00	13.75	13.85
Omaha	13.35	13.50	13.25	13.60	13.55	13.65
St.Louis	13.65	13.05	13.75	13.85	14.00	13.65
St. Joe.	13.25	12.75	13.50	13.75	13.80	13.85
Sx. City	13.25	13.10	13.00	13.25	13.25	13.40
St. Paul	12.90	12.60	13.25	12.60	12.90	12.90
Ind'polis	13.25	12.70	13.25	13.60	14.00	13.85
Buffalo	13.75	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.25	14.25
Pittsb'g	13.75	13.25	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.25
Clevel'd	13.95	13.25	13.25	13.60	14.00	13.75
L'sville	13.00	12.25	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.50
H. top.	$13.95	$13.50	$13.75	$14.00	$14.25	$14.25
L. top..	12.90	12.25	12.50	12.60	12.90	12.90
Av. top	13.55	12.95	13.35	13.55	13.70	13.65
Wk ago	14.40	14.30	14.55	14.30	14.00	13.55
Loss ..	$ .85	$ 1.35	$ 1.20	$ .80	$ .30	$ .10

Cattle prices were higher early in the week and lower at the close, buyers holding off. The finish at outside markets follows:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$11.50@11.25	$6.00@13.00
Kansas City	9.50@18.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.00	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Sheep and lambs averaged higher with the close as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$10.50@17.00	$5.00@11.50
Kansas City	8.60@16.10	4.00@12.75
Omaha	8.75@16 40	4.25@11 80
St. Louis	8.50@16.50	4.00@12.50
St. Joseph	8.75@15.25	3.50@11.00
East Buffalo	8.60@17 50	3.40@10 00
Pittsburgh	8.00@16.75	4.35@10.15
Jersey City	9.25@17.00	3.50@10.25
Louisville	8.50@14.50	3.75@ 9.75
Cleveland	9.00@16.50	3.25@ 9.25

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 13.	1918. From Oct. 27 to Dec. 14.
Chicago	1,199,700	1,561,500
Kansas City.....	360,800	609,500
South Omaha.....	191,000	338,700
St. Louis.....	395,200	474,300
S. St. Joseph.....	239,700	382,400
Indianapolis	131,900	247,900
Milwaukee	77,800	124,800
Cudahy	96,000	159,800
Cincinnati	130,900	118,200
Ottumwa	73,600	81,000
Cedar Rapids.....	68,700	98,200
Sioux City	126,400	226,500
St. Paul	154,500	260,700
Cleveland	185,300	230,300
Louisville	27,300	22,700
Wichita	23,100	85,500
Detroit	129,100	147,700
Nebraska City.....	27,200	40,600
Fort Worth	40,600	96,000
Oklahoma City.....	30,300	69,600
Above and all others.	4,337,000	6,242,000
For the week.....	857,000	1,132,000
Preceding week.....	847,000	1,097,000

Weights are reported as follows: 180, 202, 219, 193, 248, 240, 224, 207, 216, 226. Reports of quality: Five "good," two "fair" and one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

Reflected by the lower price of hogs during the past week hog products were quotable lower than the previous week. Trading Monday, the 15th, was of moderate proportions as affecting mess pork, lard and ribs and the market made slight gains due in part to the strength in corn. Export demand is rather slow. Quotations as of Dec. 15 follow:

M. pork, new	$43.00	@.....	
Lard, round lots	22.20	@.....	
Neutral, No. 1	26.00	@26.25	
Neutral, No. 2	25.00	@25.25	
Shortrib sides	17.00	@18.25	
	Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.....	20	@20½	23½@23¾
12-14 lbs.....	19¾@20		23¼@23½
14-16 lbs.....	19½@19¾		22½@23
18-20 lbs.....	19¼@19½		22½@22¾
Skinned hams	17½@20½		17½@21½
Picnics	15 @17		16 @20
Bellies	21½@25½		22½@27½
Pork loins	23 @24½		....@....
Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders ..18¼-18½		Hams 28½-29¼	
S. Fat Bks.18 -22		Sk. hams ..24½-25	
Crl. Bellies..19 -19½		Picnics .....22 -22½	
Rib Bellies..19 -19½		E. S. Sides..19½-20	
E. S. R. Sds.18½-18¾		Sh. Cl. Sds.21½-21¾	
S. Sl. Sides.20 -20¼		E. S. C. Sds.19½-20	
E. S. C. Sds.18½-18¾		Rough Sides.19½-20¼	
Plates, reg..15¾-16¼		B'kfast Bac.32½-33	
Butts 15½-16			

Mid-Month Provision Statement.

Following is the semi-monthly statement of stocks of provisions at Chicago at the close of business:

	Dec. 14, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Dec. 14, 1918.
M. pork, n.	2,176	2,635	20
M. pork, o.	16	20	3,857
P. S. lard, n...	6,317,064	5,533,106	9,541,939
P. S. lard, o....	5,369,380	7,914,049	7,626,012
Other lard	6,710,785	6,220,275	29,406,441
Sh. ribs, new ..	747,919	225,359	290,780
Sh. ribs, old ...	20,519	103,677	202,464
Ex. sh. cls., n.	716,830	671,806	4,045,357
Ex. sh. cls., o.	135,504	182,816	3,700

Receipts at Twenty Markets.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading Western markets and thirteen other points today and for the week thus far, with comparisons; also totals for 1919 to date, as compiled by the *Drovers' Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
Today	13,700	58,800	21,200	93,700
Wk. ago	19,200	96,900	56,400	172,500
Yr. ago	10,100	148,200	16,200	174,500
This wk.	377,100	846,600	380,300	1,604,000
Yr. ago	434,600	1,211,500	356,400	2,002,500
Wk. ago	430,000	915,800	440,600	1,786,400
*1919	17,029,500	34,005,300	17,948,300	68,071,200

*Totals for 1919 to date.

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, fat sheep and aged lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers' Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$14.65	*$12.80	$ 9.00	$16.05
Previous week.	15.10	14.00	9.40	15.75
Cor. week 1918.	14.50	17.56	9.50	15.10
Cor. week 1917.	11.10	17.05	11.00	16.50
Cor. week 1916.	10.00	9.85	9.25	12.30
Cor. week 1915.	8.55	6.40	6.30	8.90
Cor. week 1914.	7.95	7.15	5.50	8.25
Cor. week 1913.	8.15	7.65	4.90	7.45
Av. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.35	$ 9.85	$ 6.80	$10.25

*Lowest week's average since February, 1917.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Hogs sold the lowest last week of any time since February, 1917, the $12.50 level which the trade has talked of for some time past became an unexpected certainty. A good rally followed the break and the close was on a fairly strong market with the top $13.45 or 5c lower than the extreme high point Monday and 85c higher than Tuesday, the lowest day of the week. Compared with the previous Saturday, prices were $1.10 lower than the high point of the previous week. Saturday's average was $13.20 and for the week $12.80, a loss of $1.20 for the week, and compared with $17.56 last year. The lowest average of any day during the week showed a loss around $5 from a year ago.

Small packers, shippers and speculators were good buyers throughout the week and were a factor in making prices. Receipts were 228,300, and were under the previous week's and last year's. Quality was good with an average weight of 227 lbs., against 221 lbs. the previous week and 222 lbs. last year. Packers bought 196,900 hogs for the week, against 217,300 the previous week and 258,600 last year.

The run of hogs at the eleven markets for the week was 740,000, against 812,000 the previous week and 1,080,000 last year, when they were the largest on record.

Fancy high grade steers made a new record last week with sales of 16 head of 1,640-lb. Herefords at $21.50, or 75c higher than the previous record made December 1. The lot were unusually fine finished and were said to be better than any exhibited at the International Live Stock Show, although not fed for show purposes, and were bought by Boston butchers. High prices for steers early in the week were offset by sharp declines later, which carried prices down $1 to $1.50 under the high point of the week and made the average for the week $14.65, compared with $15.10 the previous week and $14.50 last year. A falling off in demand late in the week was responsible for the unusual break, while early in the week buyers took hold freely and prices were moved up 50c to $1 over the previous week's finish. Common and medium steers led the advance and decline and there were not as many choice lots in the week's run as of late. There is said to be a lighter call for certain meats owing to reduced general consumption as a result of the coal strike closing many industries.

The week's receipts of 377,100 with 279,000 at the seven markets showed a decrease at both, and at 20 markets there were 377,100, against 430,000 the previous week and 434,000 last year. Butchers' stock after advancing early in the week closed with net losses of 25 to 50c with the average for fat cows and heifers $8.50, or 30c higher than the previous week. At the close best heifers were $15 to $15.50 and cows $13.25. Bulls were higher and met a fair sale with an average of $17.60, a gain of 10c. Canner and cutter stock had a wide range with an average of $5.75, a gain of 10c. Calves lost 50c for the week with the close $17.25 for choice and an average of $17, a gain of 25c.

Stockers and feeders were affected by the general slump in the late trading with a decline of 25c to 50c, making the average $9.25. There were ample supplies and a rather slow trade because of the cold weather and the difficulty in shipping.

Choice fed Western lambs sold up to $17 with Eastern shippers buying at an advance of 75c to $1 was made for the week with the average of lambs $16.05, or 30c higher for the week at 95c up, as compared with a year ago. Feeding lambs were in lighter supply and good lots brought $14 to $14.5

ged sheep finished 50 to 75c higher th the bulk of sales for the week nging at $8.50 to $9.50, and the aver- e was $9 or 40c lower for the week d 50c under last year's. Receipts re were 105,624, against 132,258 last ar. The twenty markets had 380,300, ainst 440,600 last year.

Estimated receipts at Chicago for this ek are: Cattle 87,000, hogs 240,000, eep 100,000. Receipts last year were: ttle 96,028, hogs 251,590, sheep 96,080.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Dec. 13.—While receipts e increased, prices of live stock closed dy to higher this week. The improve- nt was due in part to the fact that ar- ls at other markets of the West were ter on the whole. Cattle and sheep layed the best tone, while hogs were tle and sold at a general average ch showed a decline.

ressure was felt from packers in the market, the average cost of droves de- ing from $14.10 in the preceding week 13.27. The close showed a top of $13.85, tically steady for the week. The es here continued to show premiums Chicago and other markets, with the l figures as much as 50 cents over Chi- o. There was buying by Wichita, s., and Dallas, Tex., packers here, this g due to the scarcity of hogs in the thwest. At the outset prices broke $1, after the declines the first two days a tionary tendency developed. Early petition from shippers was a help to trade. Stock hogs were slow, ruling veen $11 and $12. Cold weather tended restrict this business. There is more idence than in weeks in the desirability uying stock hogs, as it is believed that market will improve after January. In meanwhile, however, recessions from current quotations will not surprise trade.

the cattle market weakness was the early, and then the trade turned up closed steady to 50 cents higher. The ation of the coal strike was a favorable or, as it brought a condition which e stronger competition from stocker feeder buyers. A top of $22 was paid 15 Hereford long yearling steers for the stmas trade, the highest price of the . These steers averaged 1,140 pounds. Angus steer of about the same weight at $23. The first Colorado pulp-fed e of the season arrived a month ear- than usual, and sold at $13.25 to $13.50. calves sold up to $16.50. Best cows quoted at $12 and canners down to . Range cattle predominated in the lies, and liberal runs are expected for w weeks yet.

rival of the first pea-fed lambs of the n was a feature of the trade in sheep. s closed 50c to 75c higher, with the ambs at $16.25. Fat ewes sold up to

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Dec. 13.—There more good cattle on the market this than we have had since the early part e year but not nearly as many as we in the corresponding seasons of ous years. The market experienced sharp fluctuations in prices but at lose it is strong and unevenly higher. good weight cattle being the best s. The top for the week was made on d of 930-lb. baby beeves which brought . A load of heavy beeves averaging lbs. brought $20. Of course these are intended for the Christmas trade. gs continue to arrive in very liberal e and the quality is fair to good. icted transportation because of the supply had rather a depressing effect e shipments this week. Notwithstand- his, however, the market has held up well, and while it is 40c under the time of the week it averages not far steady as compared with the close st week. The closing quotations are: and butchers, $13.10@13.60; good s, $13.50@13.60; rough, $11.50@12.50; $13.25@13.50; pigs, $12.50@13.50; bulk, @13.50.

sheep and lamb market continues g and active. There is a demand for ing with weight and a keen demand eighty stuff if it has quality. Lambs this week at $16.60, which is the st point in that department of the t since early last August.

South Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

Omaha, Dec. 13.—Although cattle re- the past week have been of very rate proportion, 36,500 head, the trade eratic and uncertain throughout and g quotations not materially different the week previous. Blizzardy weather northwest and industrial restrictions count of the coal shortage were the nding features of business. Early e week prices advanced 50@75c on beef steers and cow stuff but by the f the week the advance had all dis- red and tone to the trade was rather than otherwise.

prime, well finished beeves are com- d such would sell at $16@18 or pos- better. Most of the fair to good 1100 00 pound steers are selling around 5 with the common to fair short fed armed up steers at $10@12.50 and on down. Cows and heifers are selling at a very wide range. Some prime Christmas heifers brought $13.15 and common canners are selling at $4.50@5.50. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of $7.50@9.50. Veal calves are steady for the week at $8.25@14.25 and bulls, stags, etc. stronger at $6@11.

There was not much activity in stock- ers and feeders but choice fleshy grades were scarce and firmly held at $11@13 while common light stuff was a drug on the market at the lowest price of the sea- son $5.50@7.

The run of hogs this week was com- paratively small, 35,000 head, but market conditions were demoralized by bad weather and the coal shortage and while fluctuations were rather sharp from day to day the close of the week finds hogs selling in much the same notches as a week ago. There were about 4,300 hogs here today and they sold at prices rang- ing from steady to 10@15c higher. Tops brought $13.65 as against $13.50 last week and bulk of the trading was at $13.35@13.60 as against $12.75@13.25 a week ago.

Activity and strength featured the mar- ket for sheep and lambs practically from start to finish and closing prices were any- where from 50c@$1 higher than a week ago. Best fat lambs are selling at $15.75 @16.25, yearlings $12.50@13.50, wethers $10.50@11.50 and ewes $8.25@9.25. Compe- tition from feeder buyers was vigorous all week and the liberal offerings were well cleaned up every day.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 13.—Very light runs were seen here the fore part of the week, and with the weather being as inclement as it is, has made it a pretty hard deal all around. Tuesday's prices were steady to strong. Features were many, $15.50 being the top for a two carload lot of choice yearlings averaging 925 lbs., as against the same price and 985 lbs. a week ago. Steers for the week, all grades, are from 25@40c higher, with a strong demand in every- thing. Some sales on short fed good quality steers, 950 lbs. and 1,050 lbs. averaging at from $11.50@13. Meal and hull fed steers, 1,000 lbs. to 1,100 lbs., only fair quality, have sold readily at from $10.50@11.50. Monday along the butcher line five loads of cows, white faced, fattened on kaffir and maize, made $9.50, the highest price on such quantity of cow beef made here in months.

Cold weather has put a crease in the hog market, as receipts were very light. In the North Chicago only had an abundance of hogs and this accounts for the cheap- ness there compared to other markets. The situation is just as uncertain as between markets on a given day as between the prices one day with another. Local scar- city helps local rates and plentitude lowers them, regardless of the situation as a whole. Average quality was fair to good, and top here was $13.25.

A few sheep have been coming our way and those that came are going at steady prices.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Dec. 11.—The market this week was very uneven and spasmodic, good and desirable kinds (while lower) selling read- ily at the decline while plain kinds of every class have been draggy and hard to sell—"sort of a catch as catch can market." sales on this kind being very uneven and 25c to 40c apart on practically the same kind of stuff. The cold weather will, in all probability, stimulate conditions on kill- ing grades, but the trade has no hope for much improvement on feeders or stockers of medium kinds. Prices range substantial- ly as follows: Killers, $7.35@8.75; feeders, $5.75@10.30; stockers, $6.50@7.50@9.15@10; heifers, $6.50@7.50.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—The hog market was one of heavy receipts last week having in- creased approximately 1,000 head over the previous week. Select hogs declined 50c at the opening of the week, remaining at $15.50 throughout the six days' trading. Heavies were quotable $13.50, with lights $13.50@14.50, and sows $11.50. Choice steers were quotable $11@12 with fair to good quality $9.25@10.75. Cattle receipts were lighter than previous week, decreasing ap- proximately 4,000 head.

Movement of Sheep

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Dec. 13, and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	108,366	21,375	128,312	16,135
Kansas City	36,898	11,234	22,310	6,775
St. Louis	14,771	2,660	8,564	60
So. Omaha	65,311	23,779	56,964	26,634
S.St. Joseph	25,367	7,053	20,372	5,331
Sioux City	27,906	16,718	13,999	5,430
Fort Worth	12,680	3,358	4,183	.....
S. St. Paul	12,169	1,778	14,870	9,486
Cleveland	13,986	10,188	8,787	4,180
Cincinnati	2,929	1,036	1,333	341
Louisville	475	427	201	.....
Indianapolis	2,402	2,425	934	697
Pittsburgh	8,370	3,348	6,959	2,784
Milwaukee	1,180	None	970	280
Wichita	1,107	1,170	861	848
Okla. City	556	77	556	474
Dec. 13.....	332,473	109,626	290,175	79,455
Dec. 6	352,906	113,450	297,117	85,854
Nov.	1,860,723	777,903	1,603,373	644,992
Oct.	1,826,627	922,975	1,915,714	1,138,693
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August ..	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,038

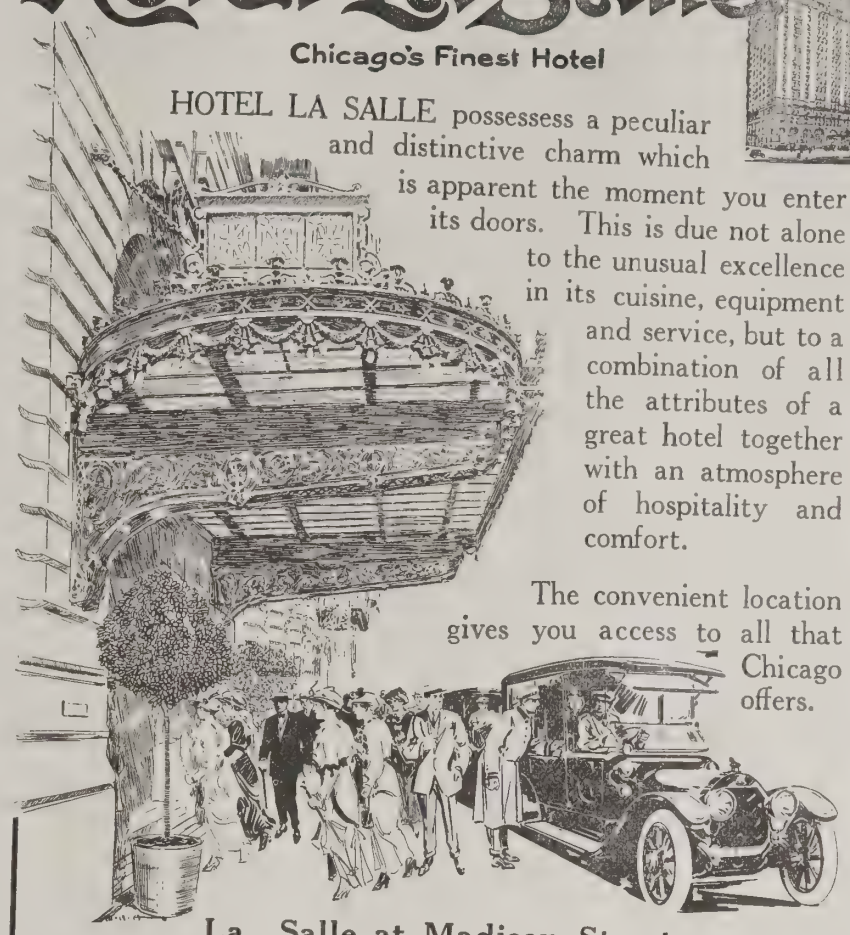
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Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Dec. 13, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year com- piled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	252,504	36,073	229,032	3,834
St. Louis	102,712	29,311	129,744	31,084
Kansas City	85,288	6,299	146,212	21,638
So. Omaha	36,339	1,682	88,129	1,872
S.St. Joseph	51,650	7,390	82,210	8,374
Indianapolis	83,887	47,555	84,451	43,770
Cincinnati	39,991	20,554	42,585	27,915
Louisville	12,040	8,714	24,116	20,189
Sioux City	38,057	11,783	58,839	13,779
Dec. 13.....	702,468	169,361	885,318	172,455
Dec. 6	714,629	161,069	814,664	132,240
Nov.	2,728,589	679,940	3,212,305	541,445
October ..	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Sept.	1,333,880	349,976	1,421,888	382,889
August ..	1,704,612	443,708	1,932,921	566,355
July	1,973,339	549,068	2,005,664	500,371
June	2,551,368	632,931	2,036,228	552,618
May	3,013,281	735,247	2,496,381	625,906
April	2,142,167	577,435	2,344,307	743,616
March ...	3,113,488	922,791	3,608,940	1,186,635
February .	2,812,491	733,533	2,782,124	668,308
Other Markets.				
Ft. Worth	14,614	1,785	21,748	.....
Cleveland	28,567	5,121	51,910	2,646
S. St. Paul	74,188	24,982	86,386	49,148
Pittsburgh	20,656	8,262	27,571	11,028
Milwaukee	52,373	1,128	52,040	3,246
Wichita	9,796	608	16,849	1,457
Okla. City	9,695	1,508	24,260	596
Dec. 13.....	209,889	43,394	280,764	68,121
Dec. 6.....	167,429	38,563	245,742	61,221
Nov.	680,469	232,848	968,030	248,974
Oct.	430,597	125,532	485,179	114,289
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,533

Short Term Feeding.

Short feeds are even more popular this year than they have been in past seasons, according to a feeder near Stanton, Nebr.

"The break in cattle last summer, just when many farmers were ready to market their steers, made a lot of them feed ten and eleven months," he said to the *Journal-Stockman* of Omaha. "That and the general uncertainty of conditions have helped to popularize the short term this fall."

Up to a couple of weeks ago hardly any feeders had been bought in that section, but during the past week a lot of them have been taken out. Un- less there is a radical change in pres- ent plans, it also looks as though there would be a shortage of finished beef next summer. The steers this feeder sold were bought at $13.00 last summer. While they were fed entirely on old corn, which was costly, they made an excellent gain and show a moderate profit.

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Dec. 13, and totals with com- parisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	90,008	34,057	111,602	34,914
St. Louis	41,314	9,352	34,195	9,151
Kansas City	63,106	29,130	74,601	31,842
So. Omaha	36,712	12,640	45,024	17,898
S.St. Joseph	17,531	4,260	22,228	6,461
Sioux City	19,353	11,706	22,037	11,183
Dec. 13.....	268,024	101,145	309,687	111,449
Dec. 6 ...	303,896	113,160	308,506	102,101
Nov.	1,678,004	690,025	1,492,720	596,253
October ..	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August ...	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	31,955	9,289	39,232	.....
Cleveland	5,573	643	4,257	459
S. St. Paul	30,171	14,290	40,803	28,245
Wichita	5,630	3,078	5,808	4,591
Indianapolis	9,623	5,335	8,717	2,944
Cincinnati	7,467	1,812	6,797	1,495
Louisville	4,144	2,904	3,286	2,720
Pittsburgh	1,942	776	4,615	1,846
Milwaukee	8,135	433	8,156	953
Okla. City	13,450	4,941	19,566	3,241
Dec. 13.....	118,090	43,501	141,237	46,494
Dec. 6.....	115,186	52,563	149,556	50,211
Nov.	738,980	404,111	754,327	332,695
Oct.	559,394	289,058	595,344	277,908
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

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TRADE MENTION

Chas. F. Glavin, vice-president of the Pampa Grain Co., Ltd., and of the Buenos Aires Elevator Co., Ltd., also conducting a manufacturing business, the Cereal Machinery Co., Ltd., has been in the United States for a short while. He is known to the local trade, and in fact is representing such standard equipment as Monitor Grain and Seed Cleaning Machinery, the Diamond Rubber Belting and Fabric Belting manufactured by the Imperial Belting Co. of Chicago.

The money-making qualities of grain and seed handling and cleaning machinery is undisputed, but a little incident reported by our Baltimore correspondent, about a firm which found a silver coin in the cleanings from grain, was passed on to the S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., who reply in an interesting vein as follows: "There is nothing strange that a 'Eureka' would turn out a dime; in fact, all 'Eurekas' turn out many of them with surprising regularity. For more than 60 years 'Eurekas' have demonstrated themselves to be money-makers and the people at Baltimore are simply one of some 66,000-odd customers who have discovered the pleasing money-making features of 'Eureka' Machines." It is quite obvious that THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER cannot mention the name of the Baltimore mill, for they would immediately be petitioned by all of their Western shippers claiming incomplete returns on the car unloaded and requesting the addition of the amount of the silver coin that was found.

Loading Machinery.

The McKinney-Harrington Company of North Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of machinery for loading and unloading, conveying or piling commodities in boxes, bags, bales, barrels, rolls or bulk, has had a wonderful growth during the last two years. Their machines are essentially time and labor savers, and as such, make a strong appeal to buyers; particularly at this time, when one of the most difficult problems confronting an employer s that of conserving labor.

The uncertainty of an adequate supply, together with the ever advancing wage scale and consequent strikes has brought about conditions very discouraging to the employer. Where such work is accomplished with a machine, these factors which disturb otherwise normal factory production are eliminated.

The demand for such machines has increased, until McKinney-Harrington Company have tripled the size of their plant, and are prepared to answer all inquiries, giving them prompt attention with quick shipments at reasonable prices.

Calendars Received.

This year's calendars are certainly pretty and expensive; and we wish to acknowledge with thanks attractive calendars from the O'Bannon Co., Claremore, Okla., illustrating an appropriate Christmas scene, "The Turkey Roost." That of the Urmston Grain Co. of Indianapolis and Buffalo has a picture of the United States Senate with President Wilson delivering his war message of April 2, 1917. Texas as usual is partial to the ladies, and the calendar from W. T. Wilson Grain Co. of Nacogdoches and the Globe Mills of El Paso are illumined by very attractive reproductions, in each instance of a beautiful girl. The Goshen Milling Co. of Goshen, Ind., expresses its Christmas sentiment by a reproduction of a famous painting, "Evening on Venetian Waters." The Updike Grain Co. of Omaha has spared no expense to make its contribution artistic and pleasing and its calendar will find an attractive resting place in the office of all recipients.

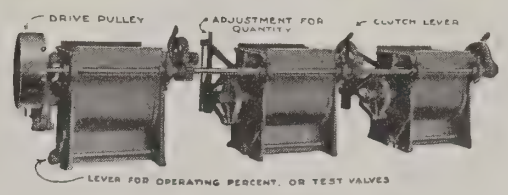
MONDAY'S CORN MARKET.

The sample market here started weak but steadied toward the end of the session and closed unchanged to 1c lower. Shippers as well as industries were in the market for the day's receipts. Peoria prices were 3 to 4½c lower. Minneapolis, 2 to 3c lower; Kansas City, 1c lower; Omaha unchanged to 2c lower.—*Bartlett Frazier Co.*

It is noteworthy that the territory contributing wheat to the Northwest is commanding an abundance of empty box cars, and the movement continues fairly liberal also into Kansas City. Curious how things happen to add to the big load of wheat that burdens the terminals, while producers and country handlers of corn have been handicapped by the lack of box cars to a degree that is demoralizing.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co.*

Industries were buying little at the start, and elevator concerns took the corn at better prices than those bid by industries. Later, when industries started to fill their requirements, they were forced to pay slightly higher prices, and at the close cash corn was quoted about unchanged from Saturday.—*Hillbard, Warren & Chandler.*

Elevators in Kansas are reported to be quite heavily laden with grain and unable to get cars. Sec'y Smiley estimates that there will be a very considerable loss to holders.



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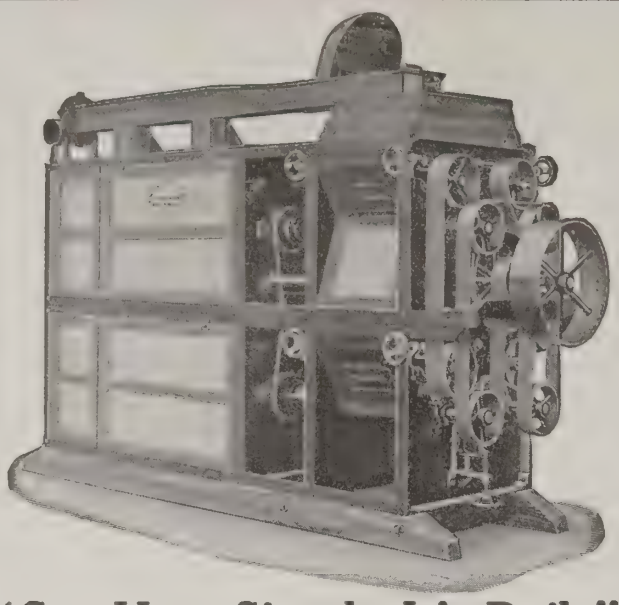
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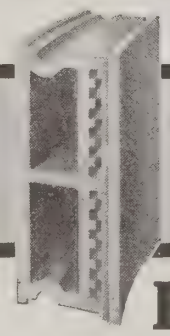
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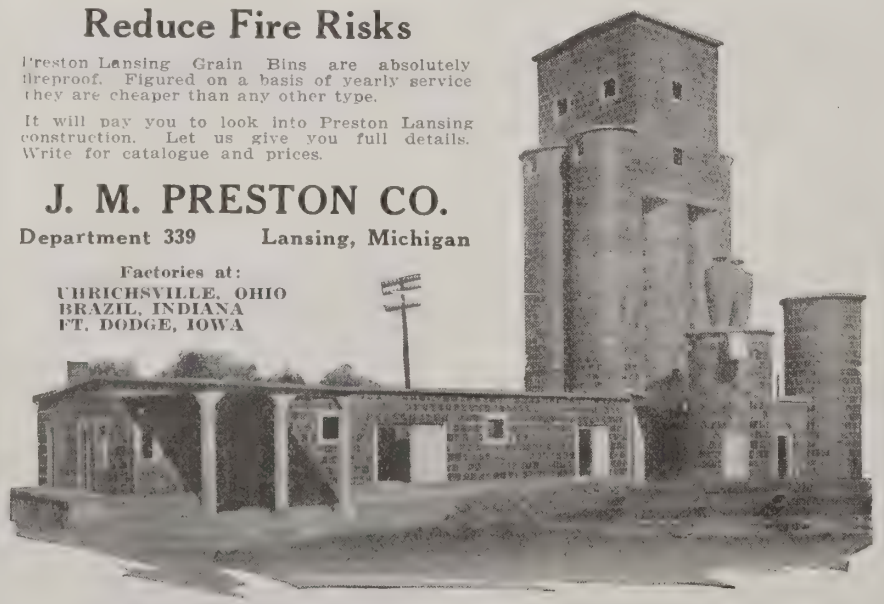
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Vol. LXXXII. No 26 Weekly | CHICAGO, DECEMBER 24, 1919 | $3.00 a Year. Single Copies 10 Cents

USINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

AMES W. GERARD, former ambassador to Germany, has filed his petition in South Dakota for place on the primary ballot as a candidate for Democratic nomination for the Presidency. lying with the state law, he announced his -word slogan as, "To make and keep America for democracy," a plagiarism which makes one some man would arise as a candidate who ld be brave enough to announce as his slogan, "make and keep democracy safe for America." a Berger, elected by a plurality, can, after g been kicked out of Congress as disloyal, be cted in the same district by a big majority, no need fear for democracy; but the Nation has to fear from it.

The "settlement" of the Government's attack on ackers seems like a characteristic "democratic" dure. The packers have been legally convicted crime, no violation of statutory law. The At-General has simply taken advantage of a pub- pinion created by a Government commission has asserted with definitive positiveness the mission of crime, to force the packers to what haracterize as a technical confession of offenses t the law, which have not been established in t of justice. The entering of the decree, which greed to last week by the packers, requiring Big Five" to separate their meat packing busi- from all allied lines of industry except the ng of dairy products and poultry, will please an in the street" who has come to believe be- he has been officially told so, that this "big ss" has become a monopoly and should be yed, without in the least taking into account er or not the "unscrambling" will make for ny which can be reflected back to the producer nsumer. All men are all more or less of the s notion that small concerns are necessary for eservation of that competition which protects nsumer, but the conclusion is unavoidable that rced abandonment, in part at least, of the zation for economical distribution built up e packers" may mean some loss of efficiency; t as Mr. Morris has said, time alone will tell r the packer activities along the lines now down were in the interest of the public or At the Kenyon bill hearings the independent s denied that the "Big Five" constituted a oly in the meat packing industry, and since tional Packing Company was dissolved it has en judicially determined that competition has isted between the "Big Five." The Federal Commission has said it does not exist; but orts were entirely *ex parte*. They established g except the public opinion to which the de- t packers have bowed, in order to follow the least resistance. Thus the packers by such sion have consented apparently to have set or the moment the regular process of the law, is to establish wrongdoing, by trial or hearing court before judgment is entered and exe- If this be indeed the true reading of the , a precedent highly dangerous to personal will have been established, because one may it the danger which Aristotle pointed out as th form of democracy: that in which not the t the multitude has the supreme power and des the law by its decrees." So one naturally nder the circumstances, how long will it be the same sort of reasoning will again de-mand the breaking up into constituent parts of the great department stores and the mail-order houses, concentrated organizations which have destroyed more small business concerns a hundred times over than ever "the packers" were accused of wiping out in their competition with the weak.

The Senate on Saturday last passed the Cummins railroad bill, which has been sent to a conference committee, the House having previously passed the Esch bill, a quite different measure. There is one fact that is encouraging in the face of this apparent *impasse;* it is that the Congress has at least had the courage to do something—to make an attempt to find a solution for this problem of supremest importance, and has done this in the face of the opposition of the extreme radicals in both houses as well as the demands for delay made by "Labor" and certain agricultural organizations which are coming more and more under the spell of urban agitators. The disturbing fact is that up to this writing the President has made no announcement of a change in his original purpose to return the roads to their owners on January 1, which as matters now stand would amount to "dumping" the properties upon the railroad executives without provision made by which the Government would liquidate its moral obligation to turn them back in as good condition as when they were seized. It is notorious that they now are not.

One criticism of the Cummins bill, despite its many commendable points, and especially its recognition of the responsibilities of the Government toward an industry it undertakes to regulate and control, is that it attempts too much. It assumes the necessity for a degree of control and for regulative machinery which in the opinion of many competent authorities does not exist. It concedes to the popular demands more than is safe for the public interest and less to the roads than would insure the highest quality of service by private operation under reasonable control. The specific limitation of possible net income to 5½% would largely take away the incentive to save and to earn through ability, enterprise, efficiency, economy and otherwise, which would be still further discouraged by the provision that no railroad company shall retain out of the earnings it may save under rates made by the Government itself under the act more than "a reasonable return on its *property* investment," thus confiscating for the benefit of a contingent fund, set aside to assist the incompetently managed roads, all in excess of 6% saved by the competent. To this add the provision that the employes shall not strike, and there would be created a situation, whether so intended or not, which would be but one step removed from ownership and operation by the Government: and it is as certain as anything in the future can be foretold that the joint dissatisfaction of both owners and employes would soon drive the roads into public ownership as the logical way of escape from the servitude of both owners and their employes to the caprices of a democracy which at this moment seems to be moving, practically without any combined effort to check it, toward some phase of radicalism as imperceptibly to the many but as relentlessly as the glacier moves to the sea.

The only necessity of the railway situation now is to turn the roads back to their owners under such conditions that railway credit can be re-established to enable the railroads to save enough income to protect present investors and to tempt further investment for rehabilitation and extension as the needs of the Country demand. The transportation of the Country is its most important industry. All prosperity, existence itself as a community, depends upon the quality of that service. There can be no real growth without it. Two years of Government operation, following many years of regulation which became more drastic as the years went by, have given the business public a profound distrust of Government management, which is justified by our own experience and by the failure of government ownership and operation in every country where it has been tried, to meet the necessities of the public service from any point of view. The railroads can be restored to private ownership if the politicians shall consent, and the public is in no mood now for further experiments in their political management or for the further exploitation of the carriers by radical groups and meddlesome intellectuals anxious to try out "social experiments."

The President on Saturday announced his commission to consider the troubles of miners and operators in the bituminous coal fields: H. M. Robinson of Pasadena, Calif., "on behalf of the public"; John P. White, former president of the United Mine Workers; and Rembrandt Peale, a Pennsylvania operator. It is not necessary to question the ability, the integrity or the good faith of the members of this commission to predict their failure to settle on a permanent basis so great an issue. What is needed is not an "arbitration" by an umpire, but a tribunal which shall examine into the conditions involved and render a decision, as did the Gray Commission, which shall command universal respect for its character and stand the test of time and bring peace to an industry affecting 400,000 miners and their families. No committee of three can reasonably be expected to do that: certainly no trio, two of whom are practically pledged in advance to support at all hazards divergent interests, while the burden thrown on Mr. Robinson is more than should be placed upon any one man. Of the commission as it stands nothing therefore can be said except that it represents again Mr. Wilson's intolerable habit of opportunism and makeshift. "Every one," said Jeremy Collier, "has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases." Once more the President has had a great chance and missed it; and the bituminous coal miners and the public alike will suffer from the unhappy mischance.

The Edge bill has been passed, but will be of little use until the Senate consents to end the war by agreeing to the Treaty of Peace. That must come before Americans will seriously entertain the proposal to loan much money abroad. It is at best but a paliative of the foreign exchange situation which, as mankind in general look first to their own interests, will have to readjust itself in large measure before such a law can function in a practical way. Americans are strong on extemporary solutions—laws like this one, which permits certain acts, does not compel them and guarantees nothing. It leaves the situation as to trade pretty much as it was before—dependent on the activities of individuals for its conduct—or it may enable the banks to put their present loans into the form of debentures carried by the public. We find no fault with this, the debentures may pay out. But it is far safer for all concerned that trade should be conducted on the basis of natural trading customs and not on impulse. Cotton indeed went up on the passage of the bill, but as for grain, barring wheat, a Chicago house said in its Saturday market letter: "There is no possible chance of Europe buying much grain of us, even if we give them credit, as our prices are so decidedly above those of Argentina and other countries, saying nothing of the exchange situation. As

proof of this there were the contracts made this week of cargo lots of Argentine wheat and corn at a price delivered New York that is decidedly under the cost of our own grain, and oats were offered at 20c under the cost of the domestic. Europe will only buy of us to meet an emergency on account of the short haul. We therefore feel that we have a period of liquidation ahead of us that is apt to be a pretty serious affair. It probably won't come until the railroads can supply cars and move them freely." The receivers' association at Chicago has a committee that is endeavoring to impress upon the Attorney General and Railway Administration the absolute necessity of moving this grain from the country as a most important step towards reducing the price for both local consumption and for export, and no country can expect an export trade whose prices are above those of competing markets.

SHORTAGE OF PROTEIN

THERE is nothing that is easier than to prate about profiteering: there are few things that most men who prate know less about than the conditions they complain of and their causes. Take the feed situation, of which a great many find fault as due to "profiteering" and "hoarding." The fundamental fact overlooked is the shortage in the supply of protein, the real basis of all balanced rations, however compounded or fed. This shortage is not as well understood as it should be, and if the price is high it is because the supply is short; and that it is high is not to be entirely lamented, since the price will or should restrict its use to those who can use it to the best account.

To take an account of stocks, it appears (and we quote figures submitted by one of the best informed men in the trade) that the shortage may be tabulated in this way, the comparison being with the 1916-17 crops:

Kind.	Tons.
Linseed meal	200,000
Cottonseed meal[1]	400,000
Brewers' grains	600,000
Distillers' grains	240,000
Gluten feed[2]	60,000
Total deficit	1,500,000

[1]Of which 200,000 is due to shortage in the crop itself and 200,000 to damage to the crop as grown. [2]Due in part to the destruction of the Douglas plant at Cedar Rapids and in larger part perhaps to strikes in corn products works.

Now, there seems to be no answer to the question, Where or how can this deficit be made up? It must be accepted as a fact and feeding operations made to conform to the fact itself. There are some substitutes but not many which are available. The popular chatter about reducing cost by punishing profiteers cannot increase the available quantity of protein; the Administration program of terrorizing those who are disposed to treat their holdings as something to be protected against waste may force some protein prematurely upon the market and thus cause waste which price based on demand and the competition of holders as sellers would prevent and yet make available the protein to those who can get the best results from its use. For until the holder sells he can realize nothing in the way of profit to which he is entitled as a holder for others' consumption when it suits them to take delivery.

THE COMING BUILDING SEASON

THE correspondence coming to this office indicates quite clearly that the approaching building season is going to be a busy one. Not, we think, for several years have we had so many prior to New Year's statements of positive intention to build new houses or to make extensive repairs as now. Owners have been waiting for prices to "settle down"; but they do not go down, and apparently they are not likely to do so unless popular extravagance and the folly of labor which spends much and "soldiers" in production, forces the country into a serious business depression, which is not impossible but improbable, let it be hoped. At any rate, prosperity or depression, the people must be fed and the grain trade must handle the grain that makes food and feed. When profits are at their narrowest, the economies of handling, conditioning and milling grain must be at their greatest. Nothing is so destructive of profit in our trade as poor facilities at any time; some times, like the present, good facilities for doing business will alone make it possible to produce any profit at all. Apparently grain men in the country are coming to realize this fact—the narrower margins allowed by the Grain Corporation, with no opportunity for merchandising wheat, emphasize it; the high cost of labor adds further emphasis and drives home the truth that good machinery in a good house has become imperative if an elevator man expects to make even good wages as a handler only of grain.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

THE holiday season is again upon us, and there is joy in America, at least, where the deprivations of Continental Europe are unsensed, unknown. Everyone seems prosperous, although the newspapers continue to exploit the "good fellow" benevolent. With so much reckless spending in sight one can hardly imagine there can be any "poor" to be taken care of.

But let that pass for the moment, and enter into the gracious spirit of the time, thanking High Heaven that there is still enough in the land to make merry at home and still to send abroad. The people have had a prosperous year, and while money has come easy, still let us hope it will bring a "Merry Christmas to all."

BUREAU OF MARKETS REPORT

THE annual report of the Bureau of Markets has been published. The work of the bureau is taken very seriously at Washington, and presumably others are expected to do the like, but it is difficult. Few men in business take seriously the profundity of a coed seminary class room when it seeps through a Government department. It will be of interest, perhaps, to know that reports have been prepared on the food supply situation, (1) a "study" of 880 shipments of cattle; (2) a "study" of 139 elevators in Illinois and Iowa, "practically ready for publication"; (3) one on the wirehouses of Chicago and their relation to the cash business; (4) on terminal warehouses and mixing; and (5) on weights, dockage, etc., in 265 country elevators in the Northwest. "Some of these reports have been transmitted to the Federal Trade Commission," and nobody can hope to guess off-hand what that group of feather-weights will do with them. We are relieved to know also that Mr. Geo. S. Cole has supervised the "project" of grain investigational work, in the course of which it has appeared to the satisfaction of the Bureau that, susprising as it may seem to those who don't know their kafir and milo, these grains are used as stock feed where produced and also "in practically all mixed poultry feeds in the leading poultry sections of the U. S.," and also for making alcohol and for human food. The Bureau has also discovered that meats and dairy products "may be handled in municipal markets at less expense to the dealer than in outside stores." Ye gods, is it so? It had been suspected and suspicions are confirmed; but even the Bureau finds that, "The problem remains, and is receiving attention, to see that the consumers participate in the savings effected by the dealer"—and also in the filth distributed over those delectable products by the flies which do congregate, it must be admitted, in open stalls in these markets? Barring the cotton and grain supervision service there never was so huge a joke in national Government as this Bureau of Markets kindergarten and it loses none of its infantile mirth as the years go by.

GETTING CARS

THE desire to serve was never more impotent of results than now in response to the many calls from the country for more grain cars. Our selves have heard this cry from Macedonia: "Come over and help us," from shippers whose consignees could give them no help. If the shipper's experienced receiver, who is also interested in earning commissions on cars handled, can do nothing, we can course do even less. The problem at times se hopeless; and we are quite certain that it never be solved until the constructive brains of the cou are permitted to work it out free from the ete heckling of those who can see nothing but their immediate interests, which may change tomor and who are ignorant of the means that alone bring the desired consummation of railway re struction.

One thing is certain: the railway brotherho proposal to see what they can do with a two ye control of the transportation of the country means utter ruin. These men have no capital to reb and equip the roads: they have no interest in t except to squeeze out of them the greatest amoun pay for a minimum of service. Any recogni of such a proposal would close the doors even tig than they are closed today to any source of the f capital that must go into the roads. If the trai managers of the roads are in a quandary now, may be sure there is little chance of train ha developing over night a genius in construction perform a miracle. If there were such an Alad among the train men at this crisis, not the d blackness of Erebus itself could conceal him or the powers of Satan hold him down.

THE Eastern Freight Committee has withdr the recommendation of an advance on by-p ucts to the local wheat basis, as outlined in Feed Department, p. 1394, Dec. 10; and the ma has been referred to Washington. It was ea shown at the hearing, Dec. 11, that the recomme tion incorporated in the tariffs would simply u the whole Western feed trade, and could not h been the result of a careful consideration.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures f various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in deta "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures re senting the past week, the preceding week and c sponding time last year, here assembled for ready r ence:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 13.	Dec. 21
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	6,175,000	6,063,000	12,59
Primary shipments	3,510,000	3,588,000	6,99
Receipts since July 1	283,649,000	277,474,000	336,92
Visible	82,698,000	85,084,000	113,80
Available, Dec. 13	92,465,000	95,128,000	117,70
Canadian vis., Dec. 13	41,012,000	38,469,000	56,54
Exports, U. S.	5,524,000	5,202,000	10,98
Exports, world's	11,495,000	8,768,000	12,92
On passage, incl. flour	66,280,000	67,584,000	60,32
Corn—			
Primary receipts	5,210,000	4,778,000	4,31
Primary shipments	2,740,000	2,466,000	2,73
Receipts since Nov. 1	29,520,000	24,310,000	31,51
Visible	2,174,000	1,903,000	2,55
Exports, U. S.	8,000	.....	..
Exports, world's	1,006,000	1,551,000	43
On passage	14,472,000	16,810,000	14,84
Oats—			
Primary receipts	3,141,000	2,810,000	7,83
Primary shipments	2,579,000	2,618,000	4,57
Receipts since Aug. 1	92,793,000	89,652,000	160,95
Visible	14,304,000	14,846,000	30,75
Exports, U. S.	502,000	834,000	1,75
Exports, world's	1,157,000	1,126,000	2,05
On passage	8,580,000	6,890,000	9,89
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	238,000	268,000	28
Shipments, 6 markets	79,000	101,000	9
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	754,000	702,000	1,00
Shipments, 9 markets	201,000	169,000	15
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*317,000	332,000	23
Shipments, 16 markets	*103,000	110,000	7
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	882,000	857,000	1,25
Since Nov. 1, 1919	5,219,000	4,337,000	7,24
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	42,269,000	24,844,000	30,14
Lard, lbs.	13,797,000	13,316,000	3,87
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$13.50	$14.65	$
Hogs	13.90	12.80	
Sheep	9.25	9.00	
Lambs	16.40	16.05	
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	227	224	
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$36.85	$35.37½	$47
Lard, January	23.00	22.15	24
S. R. Sides, January	18.55	17.87½	24
Corn—			
December	$1.44¾	$1.40¼	$1.47
January	1.37-¼	1.34½-⅝	1.38⅝
May	1.33⅝-¾	1.31⅞-32	1.35⅜
July	1.32⅛-¼	1.30⅝-¾	.....
Oats—			
December	$0.81⅛	$0.77⅛	$0.71⅛
May	.82-⅛	.79¾-⅞	.71-
July	.76	.75⅜	....

*Pittsburgh missing.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
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EATON G. OSMAN,
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GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports of crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements and cars leaking grain in transit are solicited.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supply houses and of responsible grain firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 24, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Lack of cars and motive power continues to restrict the movement of corn to terminal markets. Receipts have increased to some extent but are far below the average for this season of the year. At the same time the visible has commenced to show its seasonal increase and is now only slightly below a year ago. Industries and shippers have taken fair quantities of the grain, although it is generally believed that a greater part of the contracts for shipment East have been taken care of and some grain is likely to be delivered on December futures. This may prove for a soft market for a while, but if the run is heavy in January the demand is likely to improve. Normally the largest receipts of the year are witnessed during that month, but unless the visible supply becomes heavy during the winter it is never burdensome the rest of the season. Railroad conditions will have to change considerably if a large movement is to be witnessed early in 1920, but coal is receiving the preference and must continue to do so for some time to come. Other freight must wait.

The trade is giving little attention to the most strengthening influence in the entire grain situation. The amount of money in circulation in this country is ½ times what it was in 1914, while in the United Kingdom it is 5½ times as large. The world is in a period of inflation, and this is reflected in the prices of the grains, although believers in extremely low prices are not disposed to pay attention to that, but judge the markets on the basis of present prices. The trend of values seems to be upward for a time, although eventually they must come down, like the price of furs in London, the most expensive showing the greatest drop, while the poorer kinds are higher.

Farmers are willing to sell corn at prevailing prices in many instances, but in view of the car situation country dealers are not willing to contract very far ahead. The movement promises to be spread over a larger period of time than usual. Last year the big run came in February and in March, and it would not be surprising if the same condition prevailed this season.

More or less change in corn prices must be expected for some time to come with rapid fluctuations. The news is of such a diversified character that the public is not inclined to enter the market on either side.

Oats seem to be in the strongest position of any grain. The cash article is selling at big premiums over the May and there seems to be little prospect of securing large supplies for some months to come. The visible supply is less than half of what it was a year ago, and if the reported sales for export and domestic shipment are correct Western shippers are heavily short to the East. Much grain in country elevators cannot be shipped on account of the car situation, and buying in of shorts may become a factor in the market. The world has a short crop of oats this season. The Argentine surplus is estimated at 30,000,000 bus., or 18,000,000 bus. less than last year. North America is still shipping rather freely, but Canada is doing very little. Oats in that country are above a parity with American grain.

The Grain Corporation has sold the bulk of its accumulated stock of wheat, and the load has been shifted from the Government to the mills. The latter must now find a demand for their flour. So far the mills are having considerable difficulty in securing cars to move the wheat from terminal markets. Cars coming in loaded with corn and other grains may possibly be reloaded with wheat and sent East. This condition would quickly be reflected in the movement of other grains from the interior. Crop reports on winter wheat on the whole are rather unfavorable. There is no longer the slightest doubt but that the Hessian fly infestion is very serious, and abnormally favorable weather conditions will be needed in the spring if a good crop is secured. Private exporters are selling some wheat to France, and at the same time buying in Argentina. Around 700,000 bus. of the latter grain has been taken so far.

Rye and barley are selling at the highest prices on the crop. A big export business was done in the former grain the past week, and it is still cheap as compared with wheat, although the poorer kinds of the latter grain are sharply lower. Foreign exchange, while somewhat better than of late, is still far below a normal parity, and credits must be granted Europe if it is to take as much grain and hog products as expected. The entire world's food situation depends entirely on transportation and finance. That Europe will curtail its purchases as much as possible goes without saying.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Wheat	6,175,000	6,063,000	12,597,000
Corn	5,210,000	4,778,000	4,317,000
Oats	3,141,000	2,810,000	7,836,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	14,526,000	24,750,000
Preceding week	13,651,000	26,931,000
Since July 1	452,289,000	591,568,000

Corn prices fluctuated rapidly within a range of 6½@9¾c, the latter on December and closed with net gains of 1½@4½c, the finish being well toward the bottom. The bulge weakened the technical position of the market and the reaction was not surprising, especially as prospects were for a larger movement of the cash grain, the scarcity of which has had considerable influence on the market. Shipping demand has not been brisk, but there was sufficient grain sold ahead to take care of a good part of the arrivals when combined with the takings by industries. Present prices are regarded as satisfactory by many producers, and sentiment at the close of the week was generally bearish.

Oats advanced to new high figures on the crop, at the last showing ⅝@4c above the close of the previous week with December leading. The latter showed congestion at times, and worked to a much smaller discount under the December, and the cash is selling at a big premium over the May. There has been a lack of pressure from cash grain for some time past, and no change in this condition is expected.

Lower grades of cash wheat have declined from the recent high level. There is a plentiful supply of them, but of choice no improvement in the amounts available for mills is noted, and in consequence prices continue high. Nothing has been heard regarding importations of Canadian wheat, as the Government controlling body in that country has not permitted shipment, even though it would be to the advantage of farmers to do so. Exporting countries of the world have rather liberal supplies, but if Europe would pay for and transport all the grain it would be needed. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
Corn—	High.	Low.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 20, 1918.
Dec.	$1.49¾	$1.40	$1.44¾	$1.40¼	$1.48¼
May	1.38⅜	1.31½	1.33¾	1.32	1.35⅛
July	1.36⅞	1.30⅜	1.32¼	1.30¾	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.83¾	.77⅛	.81⅛	.77⅛	.69⅝
May	.85⅛	.79⅞	.82⅛	.79⅞	.70
July	.78⅝	.75⅜	.76	.75⅜	.....

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Dec. 20, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	1,415	42	358	85	24
Boston	980	1	374	45	5
Buffalo	14,967	111	1,439	514	383
Afloat	1,943	.....	.....	2,397	.....
Chicago	16,008	723	3,832	2,642	425
Detroit	65	22	86	93	.....
Duluth	2,584	.....	279	3,319	10
Galveston	1,954	.....	16	65	1
Indianapolis	467	331	153	11	.....
Kan. City	13,886	37	980	290	.....
Milwaukee	2,255	151	395	247	206
Minneapolis	8,090	95	3,937	6,624	861
New Orleans	5,302	41	144	.....	823
Newport News	300	.....	84	223	52
New York	2,667	24	962	348	543
Omaha	4,412	318	506	248	8
Peoria	9	105	255	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,430	20	232	80	114
St. Louis	2,510	86	169	90	4
Toledo	1,454	67	103	333	.....
Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 20, '19.	82,698	2,174	14,304	17,654	3,259
Dec. 21, '18.	113,803	2,554	30,753	11,419	7,558
Dec. 13, '19.	85,084	1,903	14,846	17,249	3,018
Dec. 6, '19.	87,250	1,631	15,848	17,304	3,084
Dec. 1, '19.	89,742	1,477	16,922	17,198	2,940

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Dec. 20	109,525,000	161,003,000	160,612,000
P. shipments to Dec. 20	72,899,000	117,202,000	116,961,000
P. stocks on Dec. 20	10,695,000	13,306,000	6,691,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 20	39,116,000	34,543,000	37,499,000

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
American	502,000	834,000	1,759,000
Argentine	655,000	292,000	294,000
Total	1,157,000	1,126,000	2,053,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	22,168,000	53,649,000	57,328,000
Argentine	11,601,000	15,058,000	2,356,000
Total	33,769,000	68,707,000	59,684,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 20, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	64,952,000	65,619,000
Milwaukee	4,769,000	11,706,000
Minneapolis	72,017,000	77,946,000
Duluth	10,330,000	71,928,000
St. Louis	35,130,000	33,485,000
Toledo	6,666,000	4,615,000
Detroit	1,314,000	1,107,000
Kansas City	60,899,000	46,240,000
Peoria	2,228,000	3,011,000
Omaha	18,931,000	15,086,000
Indianapolis	6,413,000	6,177,000
Total	283,649,000	336,920,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
St. Louis	347,000	430,000	447,000
Kansas City	1,916,000	1,741,000	866,000
Omaha	305,000	393,000	866,000
Toledo	32,000	47,000	29,000
Detroit	23,000	15,000	15,000
Indianapolis	28,000	29,000	20,000
Peoria	17,000	34,000	17,000
Chicago	292,000	409,000	1,445,000
Milwaukee	135,000	106,000	457,000
Minneapolis	2,886,000	2,700,000	4,590,000
Duluth	194,000	159,000	3,845,000
Total	6,175,000	6,063,000	12,597,000
Shipments	3,510,000	3,588,000	6,992,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
American	5,524,000	5,202,000	10,981,000
Indian	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	4,411,000	1,838,000	1,197,000
Australian	1,560,000	1,728,000	670,000
Others	.....	.....	72,000
Total	11,495,000	8,768,000	12,920,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	152,191,000	121,994,000	109,810,000
Indian	.....	4,461,000	6,788,000
Argentine	69,932,000	35,144,000	6,146,000
Australian	45,225,000	15,635,000	19,148,000
Others	1,226,000	1,734,000	896,000
Total	268,574,000	178,968,000	141,878,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
American	8,000	.....	.....
Argentine	998,000	1,551,000	318,000
African	.....	.....	118,000
Total	1,006,000	1,551,000	436,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	77,000	790,000	2,181,000
Argentine	13,850,000	7,647,000	3,433,000
African	.....	902,000	439,000
Total	13,927,000	9,339,000	6,053,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Dec. 20	294,649,000	336,820,000	130,572,000
P. shipments to Dec. 20	136,068,000	176,821,000	61,434,000
P. stocks on Dec. 20	51,740,000	71,543,000	6,003,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 20	109,783,000	188,682,000	67,424,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Dec. 20	29,520,000	31,601,000	27,563,000
P. shipments to Dec. 20	16,112,000	19,919,000	10,323,000
P. stocks on Dec. 20	1,935,000	2,166,000	1,847,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 20	12,685,000	13,633,000	15,567,000

STILL TALKING LICENSING

Kenyon-Kendrick Still Talking About Licensing Business in Peace Time—Corn Borer—What Farmers' Organizations Want—Anti-Futures Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—Just what the effect of the agreement between the "Big Five" packers and the Department of Justice will be upon pending legislation is causing speculation in Congress. Senators Kenyon and Kendrick, chief proponents of the bills bearing their names, insist that they have no intention of dropping their fight for legislation to place the big packers under license. Others, however, believe that the slight chance that formerly existed for the passage of a measure of this sort is now gone.

Senator Gronna, chairman of the Senate committee on Agriculture, announced early in the week that the hearings on packers' legislation would be resumed on Jan. 5. It was his plan to devote a week to witnesses opposed to the bills and then within a week close the hearings of those favoring the legislation. Telegrams have been received from the big packers, however, stating that they did not care to introduce additional testimony. The plan now seems to be for the committee to begin consideration of the bill in executive session early in January without further hearings.

In the previous hearings the testimany of independent packers and live stock producers, in whose interest the Federal Trade Commission has professed to be working in framing its recommendations, was overwhelmingly opposed to any legislation. On top of that phase of the situation there are many members of Congress who feel strongly that the less legislation restricting or regulating business passed in the future the better it will be for the country. The war-time measures, while borne with good grace by most interests because of the necessities of the situation, have brought about a reaction which is noticeable whenever anyone asks for any new legislation desired to curb business. The temper of Congress is plainly such that all measures along this line are doomed to defeat, unless there is some reason for their enactment of more than ordinary appeal.

The fact that under the agreement with the Department of Justice the packers voluntarily agree to do exactly the things that the proposed legislation would require them to do leaves little ground for the enactment of a measure which might prove too oppressive. The Kenyon bill, for instance, prohibits the packers from dealing in unrelated commodities and requires them to give up their interest in public stock yards. Both of these things they have agreed to do, although they do not concede the necessity for them. The Kenyon bill creates a commissioner of foodstuffs under the Secretary of Agriculture and provides that all packing companies with an annual business of more than $500,000 shall obtain a license which will subject them to rules and regulations of the Government. The agreement with the Department of Justice, it is pointed out, places the packers to a certain extent under the control of the Federal court. It is argued that in view of this fact there would not appear to be any need for a license system which while possibly justified in war time is considered by many of the leaders in Congress repugnant to the American people in times of peace.

TO FIGHT THE CORN BORER.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this week to ask an appropriation in addition to one granted last summer to fight the European corn borer. He wants a considerable sum of money immediately. He told the committee that the Department had determined that the corn borer came into this country from Hungary in 1908 by way of Boston and has spread to various parts of the country. The regions where it is now giving most trouble are the entire coastal region of Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, an area of 1,800 square miles, 800 square miles in the Mohawk Valley in New York, 500 square miles in western New York and a limited area in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

ALLEGES DISCRIMINATION.

Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, has filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, alleging that railroad managers in various parts of the country are discriminating against coöperative farm organizations. He charges that these organizations formed for collective bargaining are often unable to get cars to ship their products to market when others in the same communities experience no trouble. The specific complaint prompting Mr. Lyman's activity came from A. E. Church at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who says that the Farmers' Union at that place is a stock shipping association which has been unable to get cars for ten days at a time but that local independent livestock buyers are promptly supplied.

Conferences between agriculture and labor have taken place in Washington during the past week, but as has been true in former meetings the only farm organization represented has been the Farmers' National Council, the most radical of the organizations and the only one favoring Government ownership of the railroads. Such organizations as the National Grange and the National Board of Farm Organizations kept clear of any affiliation with labor. George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, accompanied the labor delegation which called at the White House to request a continuation of Government operation of the railroads. To make it clear how the farmers of the country really feel about Government ownership or operation of the railroads, T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, has sent a letter to President Wilson. After quoting resolutions adopted by the Grange, Mr. Atkeson says:

"I wish to add to the foregoing official declaration my own personal belief on this subject, which is to the effect that a very large majority of the farmers of the Nation believe that Government operation of all railroads should cease at the earliest possible moment. It is also my belief that persons who have sought recently to give currency to statements that organized farmers favor Government ownership are not farmers themselves and do not represent any considerable proportion of the men or women actually engaged in farming. In this belief I am strengthened by the fact that the agricultural press, with few and inconspicuous exceptions, opposes Government ownership and any continuation of Government operation; and the leaders of the great agricultural organizations other than the Grange are nearly unanimous in opposition to Government ownership."

Among the vessels allocated by the Shipping Board during the past week were five to carry cargoes of grain from Portland, Me., to Gibraltar where they will receive orders as to their destination.

The report of the Railroad Administration on overseas traffic states that on Dec. 10 there were 11,978,706 bus. of grain stored in elevators at North Atlantic ports. There had been received during the week 3,757,888 bus., while 4,661,883 bus. were cleared. The total amount in elevators at these ports represented 60.7 per cent of the total elevator capacity compared with 65.4 per cent for the week previous. At South Atlantic and Gulf ports there were stored 8,416,109 bus., representing 82.6 per cent of the total elevator capacity. A large amount of flour was on hand at Baltimore for account of the Grain Corporation. Two vessels are due at this port to carry 10,000 tons of flour for the Wheat Export Co.

Representative Brand of Georgia, Democrat, has introduced a bill in the House "to punish fraudulent dealers in foodstuffs and fuel." It is old stuff revised but is a far-reaching measure and provides that the following acts shall be deemed criminal:

"First. All sales or purchases of foodstuffs, either for human or animal consumption or use, and of fuel, that are not intended to be actually delivered by the seller or received by the buyer.

"Second. The sending by any person, or association of persons, or agent thereof, of any message by wire, telephone, mail, or otherwise, quoting prices on or proposing to enter into a contract for the purchase or sale for future delivery of any such foodstuffs or fuel without intending that the same shall be actually delivered or received.

"Third. The purchase by any person, or association of persons, or agent thereof, of such foodstuffs and fuel with intent not to sell the same in the usual course of business, but to store and hold the same with intent to increase the price thereof for the purpose of receiving unreasonable or excessive profits in the sale of the same.

"Fourth. The publication by any and all persons whatsoever of false and misleading market quotations, knowing the same to be false, which are assured or insured to be correct as published.

"Fifth. All agreements, contracts, or promises, whether in writing or otherwise, by and between any person or persons whomsoever, to hoard and control fuel and such foodstuffs with the intent to limit the supply or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof.

"Sixth. All agreements and contracts, whether in writing or otherwise, between any person or persons whomsoever, whether stored and hoarded or not, to increase the price of such foodstuffs and fuel with intent to receive for the sale thereof excessive profits."

The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

GRAIN CLAIMS.

Practice of the Railroad to Reject Claims Under Order 57-A—The Legal Theory

By OWEN L. COON,

Attorney at Law, Chicago.

Under Order 57 of the Railroad Administration all grain claims on clear-record cars and leaks at grain doors are systematically refused. This order is, in my opinion, nothing more than a piece of legislation put through by the railroad interests to attempt to train the shippers to surrender certain rights under the guise of Government ownership. The order as amended by Order 57A leaves the question of grain-door leaks unconsidered, but the same rule has been applied in general, notwithstanding the omission. I believe the railroads will continue to see to apply it even after resumption of pr vate ownership.

It is well for a shipper under suc circumstances to understand the lega theory upon which his rights in such case depend. The railroad is liable fo proven differences between loading an destination weights. If you can absc lutely and without question prove tha you loaded a certain amount of grai into a car and that the railroad deliv ered a less amount, it is liable for th difference. It makes no differenc whether the car moved without defec in seal record and equipment or not The question of seals and car condition reports becomes immaterial if the dif ferences between loading and destina tion weights can be proven. This is th law that always has been applied in th courts. Order 57-A has sought t change it. Whether that can be don validly or not is extremely doubtful but as yet no case involving the questio has been decided in a higher court.

But confronted with a fact instead o a theory, such claims are now refuse and will continue to be refused under Government ownership and probably afterward. But merely because such claims are refused, the shipper should not neglect to file them. A number o suits have been started to try out the issue, and sooner or later one will be decided. If favorable to the shipper, a precedent will be set which may force the payment of many such claims. If the reader's claims of this nature have been filed, he will then get the benefit of it. If they have not been filed, the railroads can take advantage of the provision of the bill of lading which requires claims to be filed within four or six months, and as a result the chance to come in for a settlement will be impossible.

Some shippers have asked me if, with the return of the roads to private ownership, there will not be trouble in obtaining settlement on claims which are still pending and which arose under Governmental control. This need cause no anxiety. Such claims will be settled and charged to the Government account. If suit is necessary, it can be brought against the Director General of Railroads and not against the railroad corporation itself, and proper recourse be obtained. Either one or the other is liable and will pay the bill, if you can get them to admit the liability. The big job is to force them to admit liability on clear-record and leaky grain-door claims.

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of th e country for the week ending Dec. 20:

CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 3 mixed.	143½@152	144 @147	143 @151	141 @146	148 @151	147 @149
No. 4 mixed.	140½@149	140 @146½	142 @147	134 @142	141 @147	138½@146
No. 5 mixed.	138 @148	139 @144	138 @142	130 @138	138 @144	137 @144½
No. 3 yellow.	145 @155	146 @154½	144 @153	.....	150 @153	143½@150
No. 4 yellow.	140½@151	143 @148	143 @148	136 @142	141 @149	139½@148
No. 5 yellow.	138 @146½	139 @145	140 @146½	135 @140	140 @146½	137 @146
No. 3 white.	143½@152	147 @153	.....	145 @149	.....	147 @149
No. 4 white.	141 @149½	144 @149	142 @145	137 @146	141 @148	146 @149
No. 5 white.	.....	141 @145	139 @140	133 @138	138 @145½	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	82½@ 89	83 @ 87	.....	81 @ 82	82¼@ 88½	80¼@ 84½
No. 3 white.	79¾@ 87½	82½@ 86½	80½@ 85	78 @ 82½	80 @ 87½	80¼@ 83¾
No. 4 white.	81 @ 85¾	82½@ 84½	80½@ 84	77½@ 82	79½@ 86	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.48@1.52. Oats—No. 2 white, 79¾@85½c; No. 3 white, 79¼@85c; No. 4 white, 76¾@83c.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS		
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May.	July.
Nov. rg..	126¾-141	122½-135⅜	122¾-133⅞	122 -133¾	70 -74½	73¾-77¾	69¾-74⅝
Prev. rg.	116⅝-173	119¼-124	115 -125¼	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Dec. 8..	139¾-141	135 -137⅜	132¾-135⅝	131⅝-134	77 -77¾	79⅝-80¾	75⅝-76⅜
Dec. 9..	139½-142⅜	135 -137⅜	132¼-134¾	131½-133⅝	76⅞-78⅜	79½-81¼	75¼-76½
Dec. 10..	142¼-144	137 -138¼	134 -135¼	132⅞-134	78⅛-79	80¾-81¾	76⅝-77
Dec. 11..	140¼-144½	135¼-138¾	131⅞-135	130¾-133⅞	77⅛-78¾	79⅝-81½	75 -76⅜
Dec. 12..	139¾-141	134 -135⅝	130⅝-132½	129⅝-131⅜	76½-77¼	79⅛-79⅞	74⅛-75⅜
Dec. 13..	139½-141	133⅛-135⅛	130⅛-132⅜	129 -131¼	76¼-77¼	78¾-80	74⅜-75½
Dec. 15..	140 -141⅞	133⅞-136⅛	131½-133	130⅜-131⅞	77¼-78⅝	79⅞-81¼	75⅝-76⅝
Dec. 16..	141⅞-145	136 -139	133 -135	131⅞-133⅞	78⅝-81⅞	81⅛-83½	76¼-77⅝
Dec. 17..	145½-148	138¾-141¼	135 -137½	133¾-136	81¼-82⅞	82¾-84½	76⅞-78½
Dec. 18..	146½-149¾	139¼-143	135½-138⅜	133⅞-136⅞	81⅝-82¾	83 -85⅛	77⅛-78⅝
Dec. 19..	146¼-148¼	139 -141	134⅜-136½	133 -135	81½-82⅝	82⅛-83⅞	76¼-77⅝
Dec. 20..	144 -146⅞	136⅝-139½	133½-135¼	132 -133⅜	81⅛-82	81⅞-82⅞	75⅜-76⅝
Week—							
Dec. 6..	136¾-143½	133 -140¼	131¼-135⅞	130⅞-136½	73⅞-78	77 -80½	73¾-77
Dec 13..	139½-144½	133⅛-138¾	130⅛-135⅝	129 -134	76¼-79	78⅝-81¾	74⅛-77
Dec. 20..	140 -149¾	133⅞-143	131½-138⅜	130¾-136⅞	77⅛-83¾	79⅞-85⅛	75⅜-78⅝

CONSTRUCTION HINTS

A COLUMN for our friends to pass to others the benefits of their experience—Interesting mechanical installations—Power problems —The important things and the little kinks that make for the est operating efficiency of elevators, mills, feed plants, etc. Contribu- ions and criticism invited.

ost of the trade use automatic es, finding them convenient, inex- sive and accurate. Some of them are ject to and stand particularly hard r, but it is only good business to erly install and protect a fine piece machinery. An expert on automat- suggests the following:

THE BEST AUTOMATIC.

he usual purpose of automatic scales o weigh grain, feed and flour into s or directly into the cars, and the t advanced automatic scales are adjusting to all such materials. s means that during an uneven flow rain the scale is automatically ad- ed so that light weight oats are cor- ly recorded just as are heavy oats ing from the same bin. In the t of grain lost in transit, it is quite ortant to properly establish the lity of the grain shipper's claim, the self-adjusting feature of the automatic scales is the only sure antee of any recognition by the iers of such claims.

ONE REASON WHY.

he one trouble that automatic scales accused of is not weighing correct- This lies usually not with the scale with the operator, or the manner in h the scale has been installed. Too y operators do not understand the ting parts of the scales with which undertake to weigh grain, but all matics are built on the same prin- , and if the operator understands type he should be enabled to oper- all.

ery scale boasts of a frame which orts the main lever of the scale, ell as an inlet hopper. From the of this lever is suspended the grain er and weight arm, the lever itself ng its center pivots in bearings at- d to the frame. Before any auto- c action is effected, the operator d see that the lever of the scale is rfect equilibrium. The weight of empty grain hopper should equal weight of the empty weight box, is so adjusted by the addition of hts to the box.

MAKE PRELIMINARY TESTS.

weighting grain, operators should a few test weighings in order to that the scales are adjusted prop- Make a complete weighing but do llow the scale to discharge its load. gate to the inlet hopper will auto- ally open when a draft of grain scharged into it and will also close sufficient grain causes the hopper avel downward and lift the weight at which time, when weighing a of grain (not a testing trial), the arge gate will open and the draft e registered by the counter.

w, it will be observed when 90 or r cent of the grain is in the hopper nlet gate closes partially and the ing operation is then completed gh a smaller opening, the grain suspended in the air on its way hopper. This is commonly known he "dribble," which makes the ing heavy. Until this dribble is ared off the hopper does not travel ward sufficiently to lift the weight nd it is this final operation that etes the weighing.

MEASURING THE DRIBBLE.

s is a most important feature of eighing over automatic scales— easuring of the dribble. A com- ting lever, a part of all scales, care of this dribble, the pressure rts on the hopper being equal to eight of the dribble. It is this e of weighing that all operators l familiarize themselves with. The t should be properly set. If the r is heavy, move the compensat- eight in the direction of the hop- per for the next draft; if not, move weight in direction of weight box.

In loading a car over automatic scales it is essential that the dribble should not vary; and in order to insure this care should be exercised in feeding the grain to the scale; number of drafts in loading a car should be limited, an even pressure over the dribble opening should be maintained by the insertion of baffle plates in the upper hopper and grain should not be allowed to strike the inlet gate or bushes. The bushes of the hopper should be in good condition and all bearings kept clean.

ARGENTINE WHEAT AND FLAX.

The weather continued decidedly favorable during the week of Nov. 10, and the crops continue to ripen very satisfactorily, says the *Times of Argentina.* "Every week of this weather brings us nearer the fringe of the wood. Of course, we cannot begin to shout yet, for wheat will be subject to damage right up to middle December, but we can say that linseed is slowly passing the critical period without any great setback. In the North, cutting has commenced with the fields that are most advanced, and by the close of this month we think that linseed harvesting will be fairly general throughout Santa Fe and Entre Rios. Correspondence received lately from various parts of these provinces is unanimous regarding the magnificent condition of the wheat and linseed.

"It surprises many that local prices have been so well maintained of late in both these lines. It may be said that linseed has ruled firm solely because of the very steady demand from Europe and U. K. regarding spot linseed and owing to U. S. buying of linseed futures. The Yankee buyers are generally the first to buy linseed ahead, and prices elsewhere in the world are so high that the good prospects of the Argentine crop are probably not being given their full effect. It is possible that the full effect of our production will not be felt until the new season has been well begun, and Argentina is really a big seller.

"With regard to wheat, we are not of those who believe that the demand will be much larger than the normal, whereas the supply will undoubtedly be above the average in the cereal year which concludes on July 31, 1920. We must, therefore, be considered market bears, unless something goes radically wrong with the Argentine crop in the last month of its growth. And it must be acknowledged that the Argentine climate is very treacherous during the final weeks of the wheat growth. Often and often have excellent crops been transferred into failures at the eleventh hour. We are hoping for an excellent yield for all the crops, but "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." The market ruled steady to firm during the week, with some spasmodic movements in linseed, and a slackness in the maize demand."

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Some 4,400,000 acres of land under cultivation and prairie land in France were rendered unfit for cultivation during the war, says the French publicity office at 45 Broadway, New York. Since the invaded areas were liberated, the work of rendering this land fit for cultivation again was at once started and has been continued since with increasing activity. Up to Nov. 1, 1919, 1,002,000 acres were sown and 1,682,000 acres will be in seed by next spring. The remaining acreage will be in condition to sow next autumn with the exception of 439,000 acres which will be unproductive for quite a long time.

Actually 45 per cent of the total land of the ten departments invaded by Germans is in seed. In these same departments, the acreage of land sown in grain as compared with 1913 is 42 per cent, whereas in 1917 it was but 36 per cent. The product from these departments was increased in about the same proportion. In 1917 they produced only 26 per cent of what they did in 1913, and in 1919 they produced about 34 per cent of what they did in 1913. In 1913 the regions which were later invaded represented 15 per cent of the total of land devoted to wheat production. This proportion fell to 8 per cent in 1917, during the occupation by the Germans. In 1919 it was 9 per cent. Production of wheat of these regions was 20 per cent of the whole of France in 1913. In 1917 it was 12 per cent, and in 1919, 13 per cent.

LIVE STOCK IN KANSAS.

A report on the meat-making situation in Kansas was issued on Dec. 18 by the State Board of Agriculture. It says in substance that meat-making has had a severe backset in Kansas this season, and many farmers are curtailing operations. A canvass by the Board in late November shows that stock has been sold off so extensively that there are now fewer cattle and hogs on the farms than was the case on March 1. Beef cattle are less by 12 per cent, and only about 76 per cent of the usual number of cattle will be grain fattened this coming winter. The total number of beef cattle now on the farms is 1,948,997, as compared to 2,220,718, reported March 1. While no attempt was made to gather information as to the cattle shipped into the state since March 1 to be grass-fattened and marketed, it is apparent from this report that a greater number was shipped out, either to the shambles or elsewhere, than was shipped in.

Data gathered concerning pork production indicate that the state's hog business is sadly demoralized. While the Kansas hog raisers did patriotically respond to the country's call for more pork, a combination of poor corn crops, high prices for feed, and unfavorable markets [?] entailed such heavy losses that today the swine industry in Kansas is perhaps at its lowest ebb since the early '80s. At any rate, the 1,303,460 head on hand on March 1 is less than has been reported as of that date for any year since 1882. The present canvass shows that the number on the farms now is 25 per cent less than for March 1.

That the Kansas hog raisers are not very optimistic about the immediate future of the business is also indicated by the fact that the correspondents report a decrease of about 24 per cent in sows bred for the 1920 crop of spring pigs as compared with the number bred last year, based on 100 per cent representing an equal number. It will be remembered that the same correspondents a year ago gave it as their opinion, which later developments verified as correct, that the sows bred for the 1919 crop of spring pigs was about 25 per cent less than for the year preceding, and in this present estimate of a still further decrease is probably reflected the general discouragement felt among hog feeders in taking chances with the radical fluctuations in prices that have been such conspicuous features of the hog market.

Among the 825 correspondents reporting, there is quite unanimous agreement that the present meat-making situation in Kansas is due to market prices for animals on the hoof that have been too low compared with the high price of feedstuffs necessary for making beef and pork. Short corn crops in recent years have been contributing factors.

The result of the Board's canvass would indicate that stockmen are exceedingly cautious in their plans for the future, and that the tendency is quite marked toward curtailment rather than toward expansion of their operations.

CROP VALUES INCREASED.

But That Does Not Mean the Nation's Real Wealth Also Has Advanced

The value of crops produced in the United States this year is nearly three times greater than the average annual value during the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture. "On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed," says the Secretary, "the total value of all crops produced in 1919 is $15,873,000,000, compared with $14,222,000,000 for 1918; $13,479,000,000 for 1917; $9,054,000,000 for 1916; $6,112,000,000 for 1914; and $5,829,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914. These values represent gross production and not net returns to the producer. The value of live stock on farms in 1919 was $8,830,000,000, compared with $8,284,000,000 in 1918; $6,736,000,000 in 1917; $6,021,000,000 in 1916; $5,890,000,000 in 1914; and $5,318,000,000 for the five-year average, 1910-1914.

"This increased financial showing, it is again necessary to emphasize, does not mean that the Nation is better off to that extent or that its real wealth has advanced in that proportion. Considering merely the domestic relations, the true state is indicated rather in terms of real commodities, comparative statements of which are given in foregoing tables. The increased values, however, do reveal that the monetary returns to the farmers have increased proportionately with those of other groups of producers in the Nation, and that their purchasing power has kept pace in the rising scale of prices."

MOVED TO CALIFORNIA.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shelden will be indeed surprised to learn that they have absolutely sold out business, home and everything and shipped their goods and left for Los Angeles.

Mr. Shelden has been identified with the grain trade of Michigan for many, many years and his name, "W. E. Shelden," has been well known to both the Western and Eastern trade. The Sheldens were always regular attendants at the annual meetings of the Grain Dealers' National Association as well as the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association and it is hoped that the lure of the annual convention of the National will bring them to the convention headquarters next year.

Mr. Shelden sold his grain business to Myers-Marshall Grain Co., two young men who have been associated with the Stockbridge Elevator Co. at Jackson and who have assumed control and will continue the business under the new firm name.

Mr. Shelden hopes to re-engage in the grain business in Los Angeles.

OUTLOOK FOR CORN.

Cash corn was in good demand last week, despite high premiums, with little relief in sight until supplies move forward more freely. The Edge act may have a tendency to increase the demand from abroad. If the British government should relinquish control and remove the maximum price on Argentine corn, such a demand would undoubtedly materialize. The recent sales to Great Britain were made possible by Argentine prices quoting above the fixed maximum. American corn is uncontrolled, but so far our prices have ruled above our southern competitor.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

The British Board of Trade has granted an open general license for the exportation, among other things, of oils and fats, including blends of two or

GRAIN IMPORTS.

The following amounts of grain in bushels and flour in barrels were imported by the United States in October 1918 and 1919 and during ten months of the years named ending with October:

	October		10 months	
Grain—	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Corn	138,068	1,208,759	1,982,498	9,260,599
Oats	251	20,424	1,440,495	533,497
Wheat	338,309	569,068	15,884,031	7,193,702
Wh. flour	2,551	882	166,832	11,562
Hay, tons	41,635	19,647	349,449	171,744
Corn from—				
Mexico		7,968	58,454	86,610
Arg'tina	136,621	1,081,521	1,749,473	8,356,333
Venez'la.			144,844	689
Japan		77,802		625,419
Other	1,447	41,468	29,727	191,548

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	38,528,000	66,347,000
Milwaukee	13,683,000	22,769,000
Minneapolis	9,358,000	20,317,000
Duluth	440,000	2,564,000
St. Louis	11,544,000	10,794,000
Toledo	1,544,000	5,423,000
Detroit	1,056,000	1,974,000
Kansas City	3,532,000	7,996,000
Peoria	3,827,000	4,701,000
Omaha	4,183,000	10,362,000
Indianapolis	5,098,000	7,706,000
Total	92,793,000	160,953,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Chicago	1,151,000	1,129,000	3,308,000
Milwaukee	491,000	503,000	1,589,000
Minneapolis	193,000	151,000	1,208,000
Duluth	3,000	.....	80,000
St. Louis	610,000	476,000	392,000
Toledo	36,000	41,000	156,000
Detroit	28,000	15,000	129,000
Kansas City	97,000	124,000	67,000
Peoria	281,000	162,000	134,000
Omaha	104,000	100,000	484,000
Indianapolis	147,000	109,000	289,000
Total	3,141,000	2,810,000	7,836,000
Shipments	2,579,000	2,618,000	4,574,000

It is said that a movement will be made to organize a triple alliance in Oregon of the State Federation of Labor, the State Grange and the Farmers' Union at a meeting to be held in January, when a series of measures will be submitted to the people through the initiative tom-foolery of the state which will follow to a large extent the Non-partisan League program of North Dakota. Labor, of course, has its own particular plan up its sleeve which is denominated just at present "The Right to Work." Some of the men forget, however, to exercise the right by going to it.

B. P. McGee of Lodi, Calif., has been selected by the San Joaquin County unit of the Farm Owners and Operators' Ass'n to be licensed inspector of grain at Stockton, provided he passes the State Agricultural Board examination.

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MR. HOOVER AGAIN.

Recommendation That the Grain Corporation Sell Europe Wheat and Flour

Mr. Hoover at Washington on Dec. 7 predicted "chaos in Central Europe f the United States does not allow Fin-a, Poland, Austria and other nations o ave breadstuffs on credit." He ad-vi l that the Congress should allow h Grain Corporation to control the d nce of wheat and flour on credit to h countries now in distress. He said: "here can be no question that some 5 0,000 or 20,000,000 of people in the a r cities of Finland, Poland, Aus-ri and other portions of Central Eu-o outside Germany are facing starva-io unless some quick means can be is vered for their assistance. The re l ration in Vienna has already be reduced to three ounces per day n bread is 60 per cent of people's oc

"We have in the United States a re surplus of wheat and flour in the a s of the Grain Corporation over and be our own possibility of consump-ti This surplus of wheat and flour, u e ordinary course, would be sold f reign countries for cash. The par-ti ur peoples mentioned above, owing t eir economic situation, are totally u le to find cash. The question, t fore, arises as to whether we s d not devise some method by h they may purchase on credit a r in amount of this surplus that will h wise go solely to cash purchasers. "he question of the export of bread-u in this particular case does not fl nce the price or supply to the m ican people. It is purely a ques-o as to whether out of the material a we will export in any event we o d give credits in order to prevent a ation on a wholesale scale, or, on e ther hand, should deal only with o who can pay cash. The Govern-er and Congress could arrange some w s by which the Grain Corporation u extend these credits out of the p l it already possesses, and thus e would be no call for special ap-p iations by Congress for this pur-s

"I do not believe that we can, with c l a surplus of breadstuffs in our m , sit down in the United States d ee millions of people starve mere-cause we exact cash instead of c . Unless we take some immediate d in the matter we shall have a e down of stable government in Cen-l urope. If we look at it from the s selfish point of view of our own u e interests we cannot expect to v peace and a recuperation of the r if we allow the creation of an-e cesspool like Russia. No section t s community, however, places sel-i terest before humanity.

"The amount of assistance required is y small compared to the total that e tended last winter. Furthermore, n portation, government, and other m have become as much more near-n rmal in Europe that it does not u e establishing any great system d tribution. The whole operation l be carried out by the chief grain p ation."

ILLINOIS WINTER WHEAT.

The Coöperative crop reporting serv-Illinois says a number of in-es combine to produce a reduction 30,000 acres in our winter wheat a eeded this fall. Among these was a ther disappointing yield of the p or the year, to which must be e the fact that there will be no e ment guaranty on the price for o op grown in 1920. Farmers also o ed the advice of the Secretary of i lture to sow a smaller acreage n ast year.

Shippers at Chicago report that ow-car shortage and the storage of a in some of the ancient elevators of c ntry weevil is becoming a serious p n.

Up to the Table-Lands

It is an eventful Christmas time—greatest in human history. The earth is spinning faster than it ever whirled before—old viewpoints shifting—old ideas giving way. Unrest to be sure, strikes in every country, little revolutions in many lands, bits of anarchy here and there—just safety valves, that's all. Nothing serious—only a world righting itself in the wake of a mighty storm.

And now we need optimist and booster, dreamer and builder—with a vision of what humanity needs, filled with the mightiest message given to men. For upon America destiny waits—peoples everywhere expecting us to lead along the paths of peace, up to the table-lands of a newer and greater democracy.

Men of vision are "sounding forth the trumpet". Let us face the sunrise and march to the music of a morning all aglow with the early light of a new day for mankind upon the earth.

Lowell Hoit & Co.

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Dec. 15....	$1.56@1.67	Dec. 18....	$1.62@1.67
Dec. 16....	1.56@1.66	Dec. 19....	1.58@1.67
Dec. 17....	1.60@1.66	Dec. 20....	1.54@1.67

Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	May
15.....	$1.63@....	$....	$1.51½@1.56
16.....	1.63@....	1.57½	1.54 @1.55
17.....	1.63@1.64	1.59	1.54 @1.60
18.....	1.63@1.65	1.59	1.57¼@1.59½
19.....	1.64@1.65	...	1.55½@1.57¾
20.....	1.66@..	..	1.53¾@1.56

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Dec. 1919—	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	71[illegible]
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	367
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,323	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,18[illegible]
Aug.	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Nov.	558	575	818	58	1,219
Week—					
Dec. 6.	138	120	113	3	319
Dec. 13.	127	182	130	1	197
Dec. 20.	94	125	155	1	176

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market ruled very strong and active throughout the past week and prices have advanced 7@8c. Receipts continue light, with a good demand from industries and shippers for all descriptions, keeping the market well cleaned up. Receipts for the week were 125 cars, against 182 cars a week ago, and 237 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50 lb. test, is quotable at $1.67@1.68; bright, $1.68 @1.69; fair to good, 45 to 47 lb. test, $1.60@1.66; low, 41 to 44 lb. test, $1.55 @1.63; 36 to 40 lbs., $1.50@1.55; feed, $1.50@1.60. Iowa quoted $1.55@1.66; for light to fancy; Wisconsin, $1.55@ 1.69; Minnesota, $1.52@1.65; Dakota, $1.52@1.65; feed and rejected, $1.50@ 1.62.

DULUTH.—Trading in the barley market was on the slowest possible order during the last week. Receipts during six days amounted to only one car all told, against 40 cars during the same period last year. The market was strong in sympathy with the course of prices elsewhere, gains of 7 and 8 cents being set at $1.30@1.57 for spot grain. Only 14,000 bus. of barley remain in the elevators here.

BUFFALO.—Barley dealers followed the advance in other markets but had only a few cars to sell and maltsters here, although bidding higher than last week, were away below asking prices. They did not want much, but you can never tell what the Buffalo buyers have up their sleeve. Quoted: Old malting, $1.70@1.75; new malting, $1.68@1.73; feed, $1.60 to $1.65. Some dealers here still stick to $2.00 barley.

CHICAGO.—The barley market last week was a sluggish affair. Offerings were moderate all week but the usual buyers did not manifest any special interest in the grain. Some of the industries and the maltsters took the top grades but there was little domesic inquiry so that the volume of business was comparatively small. Prices were practically unchanged throughout the week. Monday of this week the market opened stronger with a larger line of arrivals and decidedly more inquiry. Sellers had no difficulty in making clearances but prices did not advance beyond the top of last week. Some domestic or export demand was in evidence and sales of 31 cars at a range of $1.55@1.68 were reported. December future closed at $1.69¾. It was 2¼ above the opening. May sold up to $1.57¾ but closed at $1.54¾, or ½c above the opening. Exports not reported.

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Established in the barley trade over 50 years, our knowledge of
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Ask for samples
CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANSAS CITY.—Demand for barley absorbed sharply increased offerings this week on a higher price range, and stocks were reduced 1,000 bus. to 126,000. Offerings were 51 cars, against 36 a week ago and 54 a year ago. Buying of the heavier samples was attributed to Milwaukee and Chicago, where the grain of the Southwest probably is wanted for mixing with northern barley in the feed trade. Kansas City manufacturers also were takers and there was a fair shipping business for southwestern feeding account. The strength of rye, with No. 2 at $1.70 a bushel, and higher oats, helped the barley market. No. 3 barley sold at $1.50 and No. 4 closed at $1.47, making the market 3@5c higher than a week ago. Producers in the West are moving their surplus as rapidly as possible and are much gratified over the recent advance in prices.

PORTLAND—The barley market, influenced by upward trend of other coarse grains the past week, was quotably higher. Stocks are not large although ample for present demands. California barley is almost exhausted, and the trade, says the *Commercial Review*, is having to rely upon shipments of Eastern barley, receipts of which have been large although the car shortage has worked some disadvantage to the sellers. No. 3 blue barley is quoted at $74; feed, $73, and Eastern stock, $70 per ton.

PACIFIC GRAIN CO.
Grain Dealers
PORTLAND - - OREGON
Milling Wheat and Brewing Barley a Specialty
Shipment from Principal Grain Points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—There has not been a car of barley in this market for some time, and while there is a small demand throughout Kansas, consumers will not pay the high prices, in view of the value of corn. No. 3 barley is quoted nominally at $1.50@1.52 and No. 4, $1.47@ 1.49.

SAN FRANCISCO—A quiet market ruled in barley trading last week, holders not seeming disposed to sell their stocks which are said to be generally small both in the country and at call board warehouses. Deliveries are being made on December contracts and prices on the futures, according to reports of the *Commercial Review*, fluctuate daily. Prices for the cash article are rather indefinite but nominally quoted $3.35@3.42½ per cental from country points to San Francisco.

One interesting fact in connection with the barley market is that the knockout of liquor by the Supreme Court seems to have had no effect whatever on the barley market. Indeed, in most of the leading markets the price advanced after the decision was announced. Barley is now the highest priced of all grains except wheat, pound for pound, and both malting and milling demand has been increasing rather than decreasing.

The Nye Schneider Fowler Co. of Fremont, Neb., has filed suit in the district court at Sioux City to recover from the Chicago & North Western Ry. losses for grain going out of condition while delayed in transit to the value of $2,963.71. This includes also loss due to shrinkage in market value during transit.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RY

Receipts of rye at the principal pr mary markets of the Central West f the week ended Dec. 19, and for th corresponding week last year, compile by the Minneapolis *Market Recor* were:

	1919. Cars.	1918. Cars.
Minneapolis	95	701
Duluth	116	94
Chicago	60	200
Omaha	10	62
Milwaukee	72	91
Total	353	1,148

Closing outside prices of rye of stan ard quality and spot cash for each da of the week beginning Dec. 12, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil
Dec. 12..	$1.57¾	$1.60⅜	$1.57	$1.50	$1.60
Dec. 13..	1.61⅛	1.63⅛	1.60	1.54	1.63
Dec. 15..	1.62⅝	1 65	1.63¾	1.54	1.65
Dec. 16..	1.66¼	1.68	1.66	1.57	1.66
Dec. 17..	1.70¼	1.72⅝	1 70	....	1.71
Dec. 18..	1.72⅝	1.75½	1.75	1.61	1.76
Dec. 19..	1.72⅝	1.73¾	1.77	1.67	1.80

RYE ACREAGE IN MICHIGAN.

The acreage of rye in Michigan has in creased rapidly in recent years—910,00 acres was the amount grown in 191 which nearly equaled the wheat acreag (922,000) and was the largest on recor for the state. The popularity of the cro has been due to the high-yielding qual ties of the Rosen variety, the relativel high price of rye during the war, an its natural resistance to insect pest and winter-killing. With the decline i price and the excellent wheat yield a compared with that of rye this yea it has lost some of its popularity and decrease of 10 per cent in the acreag planted this fall is the result. The con dition is good, nearly all sections repor ing a good stand, good color and a nor mal top growth except on late-sow fields. Acreage, 819,000.—*Field Agen Church.*

Arrivals of pulp fed cattle at Kansa City, the first of which came in on De 10, are the earliest on record. Las year the initial shipment arrived o Jan. 4.

DENVER, COLO.

THE DENVER ELEVATOR
Operating Eastern Colorado Country Stations on the C. B. & Q. and U. P. Railroads
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Their simplicity accounts for their inexpensiveness and great adaptability.
Try a few prepaid at these prices: 2,000, 50c; 6,500, $1.10; 11,000, $1.65.
F. O. B. Buffalo, bulk, 100,000 clips, $7.00; 500,000 clips, $30.00; 1,000,000 clips, $57.50.
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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The A.J. Elevator Company, St. Joseph, Mo.
Buyers and Shippers Milling Wheat, White and Yellow Corn Send US Your INQUIRIES

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Grain Merchants
Members { St. Joseph Grain Exchange / St. Louis Merchants Exchange
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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

T. P. Gordon Commission Co.
GRAIN MERCHANTS
St. Joseph, Missouri
We are in a direct line to the corn consuming territory

The Letter Box

Out of Business.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: This
is now out of business. Kindly gov-
ourself accordingly.—*J. M. Carmer
Auburn, Ind.*

Built Driveway.

ice Current-Grain Reporter: This
any has built a new driveway and
to the elevator.—*Farmers' Eleva-
o., Vienna, S. D.*

Cars Needed.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: We
empty cars in which to ship out
is the most vital importance at
present time.—*Farmers' Elevator,
Sharon, Ia.*

Government Should Decontrol.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: I think
very important at this time that
overnment release control of all
ties.
are building a new plant at the
nt time and hope to have it com-
l soon.—*Henry B. McVeigh, New
n, Iowa.*

Markets Should Be Stabilized.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: We
it of vital importance at the pres-
me that the grain markets of the
ry be stabilized. We expect to
some repairs at our plant in 1920
ill install automatic scale, electric
and a 10-ton wagon scale.—
ton Larson Grain Co., Rolfe, Ia.

Good Results.

ce Current-Grain Reporter: In re-
o our line "ad" in your Guide to
Business, will say that we have
ery satisfactory results in the busi-
ere from the "ad" and we hereby
e our check to cover 1920 con-
also subscription to your PRICE
NT-GRAIN REPORTER.—*Lindsborg
Co., Lindsborg, Kans.*

Brush & Son's Loss.

e Current-Grain Reporter: Re-
g the fire which destroyed our
ngs, would say that the loss was
$50,000 and at the time of the
ere was about 150 to 200 tons of
n it. We do not know how it
l. We expect to rebuild a modern
n the spring.—*C. E. Brush & Son,
N. Y.*

Sold Out.

e Current-Grain Reporter: I
the most vital thing confronting
ain trade at the present time is
ilroad situation and the foreign
ge market. I have sold my grain,
nd livestock business here to a
's' organization and expect to en-
in the grain business at some
oint if I can find a suitable loca-
F. E. Hoopes, Shannon City, Ia.

Can't Get Cars.

Current-Grain Reporter: We
ding our grain with a portable
r and are having trouble getting
We have 30,000 bushels of corn
e in this month, but we cannot
ugh cars. Could you help us any
car situation?
re making repairs now on our el-
and remodeling our building and
in all new machinery, which
l have in running order about
—*Garland & Towne, Jamaica, Ia.*

Exchange and Feed Grains.

Current-Grain Reporter: Just
present the corn situation here
ier upside down, owing to the
te of exchange which figures out
15c a bushel. This is having a
ect among feeders, who are re-
to buy corn that would cost
much money. There is also a
corn used here during the late fall and winter months and we think probably the demand this year has been slightly better. However, unless this exchange adjusts itself we think it will have a bad effect on future orders. —*T. W. Raphael & Co., Montreal, Que., Canada.*

Indiana Annual Meeting.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will be held at the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, on Jan. 15, 1920, beginning at 10:00 a. m. and we hope all will find it possible to attend. We shall have a splendid program, including some entertainment at night, of which we will advise later.—*Chas. B. Riley, Sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Opening Office at Topeka.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have recently secured our memberships in Peoria, Ill., and Topeka, Kans., and are opening an office at Topeka with H. D. Harding, vice-president of our company, in charge, and Mr. Ralph Spier, assistant manager. Mr. Spier was formerly with the Wilser Grain Co. of Kansas City.—*W. H. Bartz & Co., Des Moines, Ia.*

Record Car of Seed.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We today, Dec. 16, received check for $10,932.65 from the Illinois Seed Co., Chicago, in payment for one car of timothy seed which we sold them, which car contains 793 bags, or 93,119 lbs. net. This is the largest amount ever paid for one car of timothy seed in the Chicago market. This being a record, we thought possibly you would like to have the same for a news item.—*John E. Brennan & Co.*

French Seed Movement.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Since our last report, the situation of the French red clover market has shown no sensible alteration. Several big meetings have taken place during this period and practically all the quantities offered, which have been rather important, have changed hands at prices above those quoted at the beginning of this season. Notwithstanding, on account of the rise of the dollar exchange, which is to the advantage of our American friends, we have been able to lower our prices more and more.

The quality of the red clover seed coming on the market is not so good as at the beginning, the seed being of a less bright color and containing more red and brown grains.

Threshing operations are very advanced in most of the producing centers and farmers say that there are only little quantities left to offer. These last days some transactions have been made with American buyers on type-basis at 41-43 per lb. c.i.f. New York, December-January shipment.

ALFALFA.—Offers are somewhat more abundant than one month ago. Prices remain very firm, from $33@34, according to quality.

CRIMSON.—Some business has been done lately in this commodity also, but farmers are asking such high prices that this will certainly check new transactions.—*H. Fauchet & Cie, Paris, France, Nov. 27.*

Crops and Feed Situation in Idaho.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are having an unusually hard winter of late in Idaho, and stockmen and sheepmen are now flocking to the valleys with their herds and the prices of hays are going higher each day. The railroads are suffering considerable delay on account of the storm situation.

We believe we have an average crop of fall grain seeded and are getting above the average amount of moisture, both on farms and here. We anticipate a fair crop next season. We suffered a great drought through this section this year, which affected very materially the dry-farming district. We do not believe we obtained over 20 per cent of a normal crop of grain. Irrigated farmers were affected at least 50 per cent. If this good hard winter keeps up and lots of snow falls, we expect better crops the following year.

We believe 90 per cent of the grain has left the farms and it looks like many of our millers will have to ship grain from the East; we do not believe there is enough wheat here to run our mills the entire season.

We are beginning to consume considerable Nebraska corn and expect the biggest shipment of Nebraska corn into this section during our history the next few months.

The potato situation is not very encouraging from the standpoint of any one. The farmers did not make more than 50 per cent average crops and in many instances fell way below this. Prices are high, but not high enough to make any profits for the farmers who made a part failure. The car situation has been serious and now that we can get cars the weather is so bad we cannot use them. The U. P. has recently placed an embargo against shipment of live stock and perishable products, but we expect this to be lifted shortly, as we understand it is caused by the storms.—*A. Y. Satterfield, Gen. Mgr. Intermountain Farmers' Equity, Inc., Pocatello, Ida.*

A Newsy Idaho Letter.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter: We are having some of the worst weather in all south Idaho's history and zero temperature is prevalent.

This elevator handles the farmers' products, such as hay, corn, oats, wheat, barley, red clover, alfalfa and alsike seeds, and hogs and cattle.

Prices to the farmer here follow: Red clover seeds, the best in the world, 49c lb., No. 1; alfalfa No. 1, 40c lb.; alsike, 45c lb.; corn, $2.40 cwt.; oats, $2.80 cwt.; barley, $2.55 cwt.; hay, $25 ton for No. 1 alfalfa; hogs, 13c; cattle, 4½@7½c. We are handling a lot of pop corn and have the finest lot of this corn we have seen. Prices on the ear, 7c lb.; shelled and sacked in new sacks of about 100 lbs., 8½c lb., selling in any size lots wanted. We can furnish in carloads or 100 lb. lots.

Last week we shipped out from here the finest carload of red clover seed ever sent from southern Idaho, all state, tested No. 1 and extra No. 1 seed, this one car bringing at the elevator $28,410.17. Some of this seed yields as high as 16 bus. per acre. This car of prize seed went into DeKalb County, Ill.

The farmers of Wilder are making a record for themselves on hogs at present and about $5,000 worth are being shipped out each Thursday.

Most of the hay has been sold, going to feeders who have shipped stock into the valley from western Utah and Montana. Many thousands of sheep have been shipped in and are feeding along the Snake River.

A new State bridge is being built across the Snake River at Homedale just four miles south of Wilder, and this will give the people of the valley across the river a good outlet at Wilder. Heretofore, they had to be ferried across.

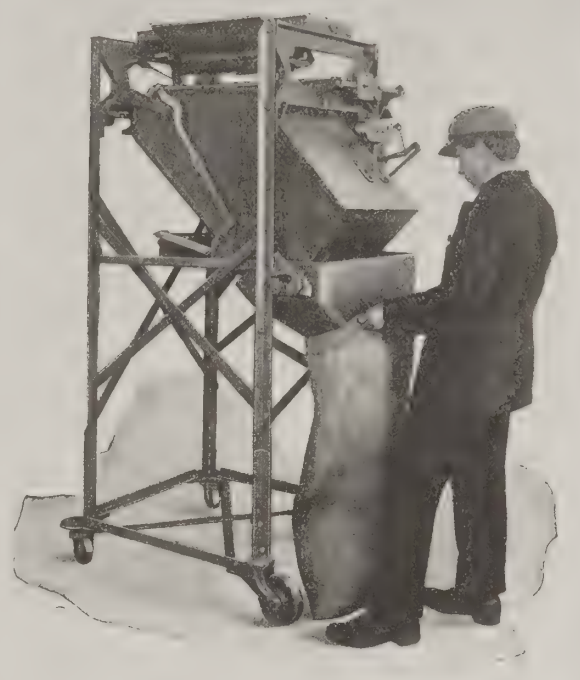
Snow to about six inches now covers the land and is heavy in the mountains, which assures a large amount of water for irrigation next year and bumper crops are again in sight.

The smile on the farmer's face grows from day to day larger as he is brought face to face with the fact that nowhere in the good old U. S. A. is farming so profitable as around Wilder, Idaho.—*Wilder Equity Association, Ltd., J. A. McCune, Mgr., Wilder, Idaho.*

Cotton oil companies at Oklahoma City report 2,000 head of cattle on feed there, with several hundred additional expected from other parts of the state. Excessive rains, however, in the state are causing great inconvenience to the business. Feed pens are muddy and it is almost impossible to serve feed troughs by wagons and teams and the enclosed cattle find it difficult to move about.

$1200 Saved Annually

If you sack and weigh more than one man can handle—you can save the wages of the second man by installing a



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NEW GRAIN MINIMUMS.

Explanation of the Uncertainties Attaching to the New Maximum Rules.

In view of the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the application of the new grain and products' minimums, which became effective on Nov. 5, a restatement as to the operation of the old and new rules may be desirable.

The first thing to be remembered is that the Railroad Administration, in publishing the new minimums, desired to increase the efficiency of equipment without trying or desiring to overrule or set aside the law as construed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The freight rate authority and amendments thereto, interpretations, and so forth, in relation thereto, therefore, are to be read in connection with the desire of the Railroad Administration and the limitations of Conference Rulings Nos. 80 and 119. Those rulings established the rule that the rates, minimums and privileges in effect at the time when grain, moving under transit tariffs originated in the country, shall attach and shall govern to destination. In other words, the rate cannot be changed while the commodity is in transit. The Railroad Administration had no desire to vitiate that rule when it put out its freight rate authority authorizing a minimum of 60,000 lbs.

Uncertainty as to the meaning of the language employed in some of the tariffs resulting from Freight Rate Authority No. 16368, the one ordering the 60,000 minimum, caused local agents to rule that in shipping products out from transit points the new products' minimum would have to be observed, regardless of the rule established by Conference Rulings 80 and 119. That was an erroneous interpretation of the tariffs. To remove uncertainty, however, the Railroad Administration directed a revision so as to make clear its intention to preserve the rule that a rate cannot be changed in transit.

The Railroad Administration, however, clarified the matter still farther by making it obvious that it desired shippers of products to have two options in disposing of the products resulting from grain sent to transit points under billing antedating Nov. 5, the effective date of the 60,000 minimum. It desired the shipper of products to have the privilege of forwarding either under the products minimum in effect prior to Nov. 5, or under the products' minimum operative after that date. The carrier, however, had no option. As to products resulting from the milling of grain that originated at the country point prior to Nov. 5, the shipper could avail himself of the products' minimum from the transit point to final destination in effect prior to Nov. 5. He also acquired the right to use the products' minimum established on Nov. 5 if he so desired. The railroad, however, could not force him to use the new minimum.

By giving the shipper the option of using either the old or the new minimum on products from the milling point the Railroad Administration made it to the interest of the miller, it is claimed, to accept the first car that the carrier was able to tender to him, regardless of its capacity, without suffering a penalty represented by the cancellation of billing on wheat originating in the country prior to Nov. 5. The shipper at the transit point, if he so desired, after Nov. 5, could treat the products as if the grain had originated at the milling point. In other words, the shipper does not have to submit to the loss that would be caused by the cancellation of billing unused by reason of the differing minimums used by him, in forwarding his product.

The confusion has not all been eliminated. Some of the tariff publishing agents were not able to make the revision ordered by the Railroad Administration within the time limit set by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the fifteenth section order issued by it, so as to make the tariffs issued by the Railroad Administration operative on non-controlled roads. Inasmuch as the time limit for the filing of tariffs to be effective on or before Dec. 30 is rapidly approaching, it is not impossible that some ragged ends of this change in grain and grain products minimum may hang on until near the time March 31, when the tariffs expire by limitation.—*Traffic World.*

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Speaking of "hedging," W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago, throw out a word of caution: "There is one most important thing: never speculate with the hedge; that is, when the grain is sold, have the hedge closed or bought in at the same time; don't try to make an additional profit out of the hedge after the grain is sold, as it is very apt to cause the loss of the profit you had and it has been this experience that has caused many to stop hedging. In periods of car shortage, such as we are now experiencing, there are often opportunities of contracting corn or other grain from the farmer for deferred delivery at a much larger profit than normal. For instance, we know of dealers who are now contracting corn at a price based on the May and selling the May as a hedge, the farmer to deliver the corn on or before May 1, whenever cars can be secured. The principal risk in such a trade is, will the farmer live up to the contract? These deferred contracts with farmers are, as a rule, not very satisfactory. There is a good deal of merit in hedging, otherwise there would not be so much of it done and the country dealer can use it to advantage, the same as the terminal merchant."

OCEAN FREIGHT MARKET.

The market for export freights has not yet recovered from the strike interruption and recovery has not been as rapid as many shippers had expected, in which respect it is very disappointing, says the *Journal of Commerce* of New York. It is predicted also that there will not be very much activity until after the exchange rate has become more favorable. The principal demand for bottoms now is for carrying foodstuffs, mainly to European ports, and a fleet of twenty grain steamers was expected to arrive at North Atlantic ports last week for grain touching at both Canadian and New England ports where grain has been arriving in good quantities. It is believed this fleet will be ample to meet all immediate demands for tonnage.

YOU MUST KNOW!

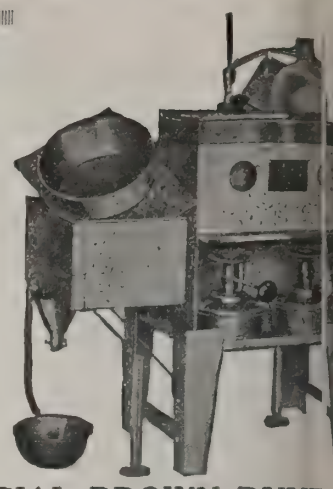
You can't guess on grades nowadays. The Government standards show a difference of only 1½ to 2% of moisture between grades. A complete grading equipment could be bought with the loss incurred by undergrading ONE car of corn.

Be **sure** of your profits.

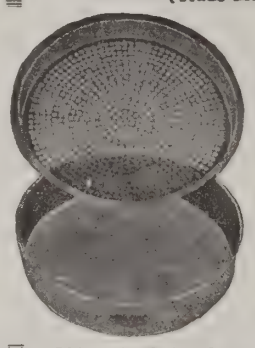
Be **sure** you do not pay too much.

Be **sure** you do not receive too little.

There's only one way to be **sure,** and that is by using the **Government Standard** Grain Grading Equipment.



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Official Government Corn Sieves

Made of one piece thick gauge aluminum, 13 in. in dia. eter, for accurate percentage determinations of dirt, foreig material and cracked corn, as specified in Grain Grades A.

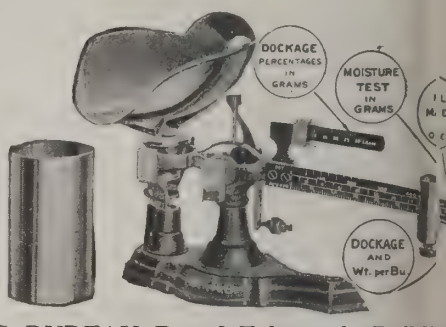
Light in weight and will not rust. Sieve telescopes in bottom pan, making a compact and convenient outfit.

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No. 11—One sieve 14/16 in. perforations and bottom pan

No. 12—Sieve only.

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Grain Elevator Builders

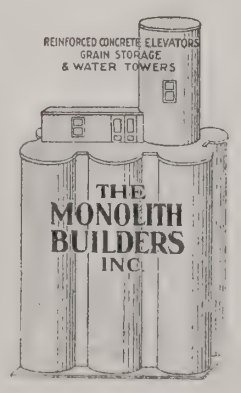
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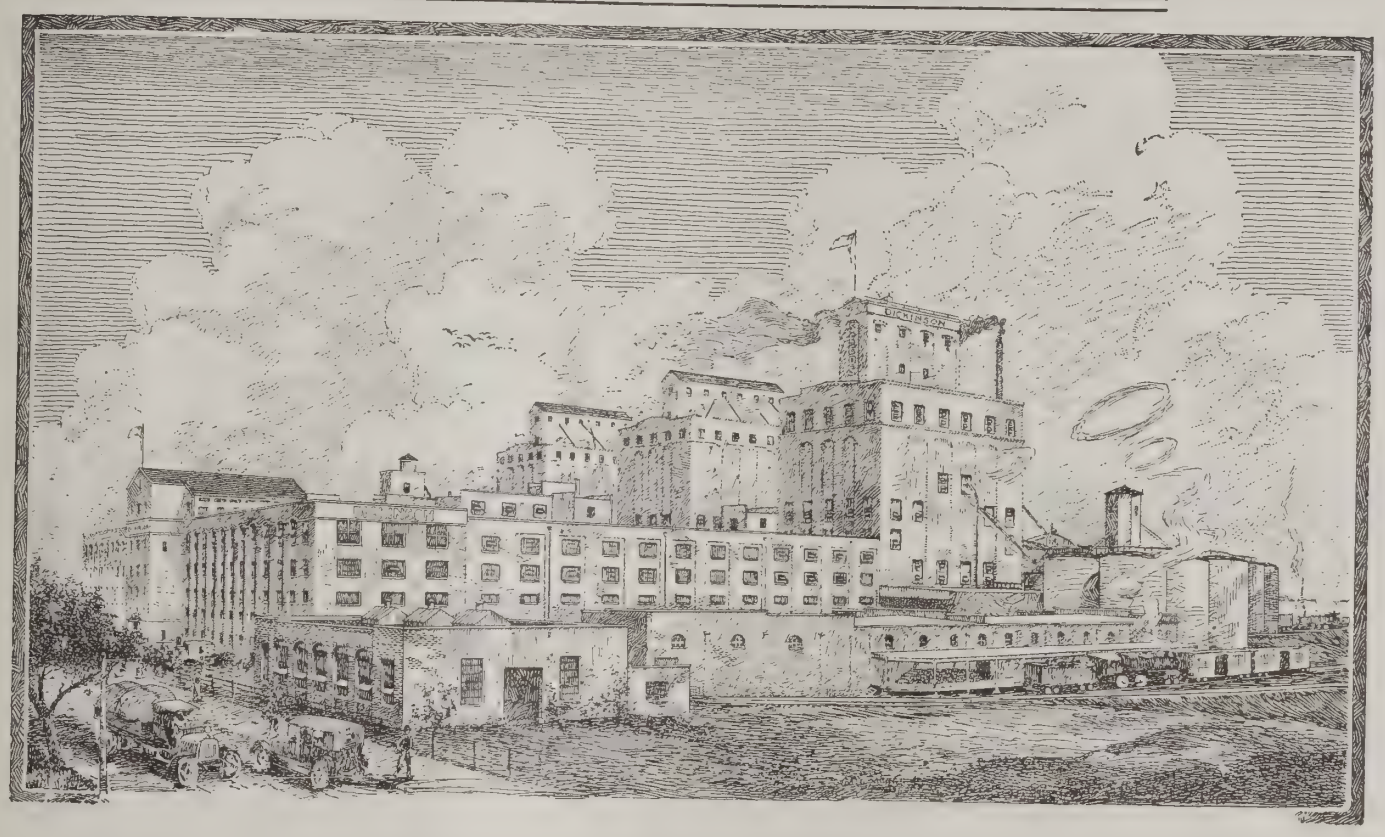
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The Albert Dickinson Company

SEED MERCHANTS

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT NEW YORK BOSTON

News of the Terminal Markets

CAIRO, ILL.

John Travis, Correspondent.

Receipts the past week have been fair. Shipments have been good and the dealers all report a good demand.

James E. Bennet & Co. have moved their offices from the Halliday Estate Building to the Gilbert Block.

Ray Williams, Traffic Manager of the Board of Trade, is in Washington seeking an adjustment of switching rates at Cairo.

Captain Nowland, who is in charge, stated that they plan to arrange facilities in connection with one or two of the elevators by which bulk grain will be shipped on the barges.

Officials of the Government Barge Line have given notice that Cairo is to be the terminal for the winter months, owing to the ice in the Mississippi river above Cairo. Arrangements have been made to use the incline of the Big Four Railroad. Three barges are here and more are expected within the next few days. The first trip will be made from Cairo this week. Offices have been opened and it looks like a boom for the river business.

DES MOINES.

A. J. Cheeseman, Correspondent.

Receipts: 55 cars corn, 14 oats and 2 wheat.

Oats: Fair demand only. Prices ranging for No. 2 white, 77¾@78c; No. 3 white, 78½@80½c.

Gene Squires of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., purchased over 250,000 bushels of corn the past week.

Application for membership has been made by M. Strom of Taylor and Bournique, and H. L. Stokely of Woodward, Ia.

Our by-laws and regulations books have been received from the printers, and distribution made today. Five memberships will be placed on the market soon, at $1000 each.

Demand for corn very good the past week, but dropped off today on the decline in market. Car shortage still continues, although not so acute as week ago. Prices ranged as follows: No. 4 yellow, $1.36½@1.40½. No. 5 yellow, $1.34@1.40. No. 4 mixed, $1.38.

Visitors the past week were: W. H. Moore, of Bruce Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City and St. Joe; T. H. Tvedten, of W. H. Perrine & Co., Spencer, Ia.; Fred Peterson, of Moorland, Ia.; H. L. Stokley, of Woodward, Ia.; O. F. Bast, of the American Hominy Co., and H. Wagner, of Ankeney, Ia.

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

There has been a moderately liberal movement of corn to this market in the last week, while receipts of wheat, oats and other grains have continued extremely light. The bulk of the corn arriving has been of the four and five grades and most of the wheat has been hard winter and mixed. Millers have taken the choice wheat at high prices. Very little choice northern spring has been coming in. This kind of wheat has been selling at big premiums and the demand for it has been keen.

Status of Railroad Claims.

In a letter to an Omaha elevator company, Henry T. Clarke, attorney and Traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, says:

"Regarding the status of all claims pending against railroads under the Federal control, and the effect of restoration of the carriers to private owners:

"The absolutely safe procedure, of course, would be to start your suit and get service on the Director-General as now provided by law.

"It is impossible to predict just what method Congress will pursue, and the exact nature of the legislation which will be finally passed and approved. It is reasonable to presume, however, that Congress will provide some satisfactory method whereby shippers holding legitimate claims arising during the Federal control will be protected in a proper manner.

"The serious danger in the situation lies in the possibility of Congress failing to provide some Governmental agency upon which service might be had, in case litigation was necessary.

"If Congress does provide for it in the proper manner, the rights of the shipper will not be jeopardized. It is quite possible that after Federal control ceases they may adopt a policy of requiring the shipper to establish his claim arising under Federal control in court proceedings and that Congress will find it necessary to appropriate money from time to time to pay the judgments entered against the government. Such judgments will ordinarily be paid in the order of their priority.

"If there is no prospect of a settlement out of court, I believe it a wise policy to secure a judgment in court as early as possible."

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NASHVILLE.

John Leiper, Correspondent.

Vernon S. Tupper, general manager of the Nashville Roller Mills, was chairman of a committee that arranged for a great welcome to General John J. Pershing on his visit to Nashville last week.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 122 cars. Stocks at the end of the week were as follows: Flour, 34,100 barrels, decrease of 2,400; wheat, 613,000 bushels, decrease of 10,000; corn, 35,500 bushels, increase of 4,000; oats, 308,000 bushels, decrease of 300.

Some improvement continues in demand for corn meal. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 133,800 bushels, had output last week of 33,300 bushels, or 24.8 per cent of capacity, which compared with 12.1 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.60; unbolted, $3.50.

Grain ruled generally steady last week. Mills are receiving wheat to cover demands from the Grain Corporation at Chicago. Corn continues in light supply. Oats are in fair demand. Some complaints are made of shortage of cars. Prices: Wheat, No. 2 red, $2.45@2.50. Corn, No. 2 white, $1.62@1.65; No. 3 white, $1.58@1.60. Oats, No. 2 white, 90@91c; No. 2 mixed, 89@90c.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Secretary and Treasurer Ammerman, of the Bellville Milling Co., Belleville, was a visitor on 'change last week.

There is not much doing in barley in this market, but the tone is firm at $3@3.20 for cash No. 3 per cwt., an advance for the week of 20@30c.

Buying of beans increased and the price moved up 25c to $7.25 for immediate and prompt shipment, and $7.35 for January. Receipts were not large. The market held its firmness at the close of business.

Rye was the sensation of the market last week with an advance of 14c. It was wanted by shippers as well as local millers and receipts were not enough to satisfy all. Late in the week the tone was easier. Cash No. 2 was quoted at $1.76.

Wheat is in active demand. Millers were bidding at the top of the market and not getting much. The movement to this market is very small and there is a steady shipping demand. Quote: Cash No. 1 red, $2.48; No. 1 mixed, $2.46; No. 1 white, $2.46.

Demand for oats is well sustained and receipts are not enough to satisfy buyers. There is competition between local consumers and shippers and the market gained 4c. The close was steady at 89c for cash No. 2 white, 88c for No. 3 white and 87c for No. 4 white.

Corn is almost lifeless. The market was firm early in the week, but lost 1c for its advance later and at the close the tone was easy. Receipts amount to next to nothing and there is a slow demand. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.52; No. 3 yellow, $1.54; No. 4 yellow, $1.49; No. 5 yellow, $1.46; No. 6 yellow, $1.42.

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

E. H. Smith, Northwest manager of the American Linseed Co., is away in New York on a business trip.

H. A. Starkey, president of the Consolidated Elevator Co., has returned from a trip to New York, where he attended the annual meeting of the company.

Grover Cleveland Wilson, buyer for the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., J. W. Higby, representative of H. L. Hankinson & Co., and H. J. Crofton, have been elected members of the Duluth Board of Trade.

B. E. Baker has resumed active trading on this market after nearly two years' absence, during which he was interested in operations in the Southwest oil fields. He looks forward to good grain business developing on the American markets during the coming year on the removal of the ban against operations in wheat futures after the close of the present crop year.

Rye continued its ascent on this market during the last week, its basis now being 9⅛c up at $1.74⅜ for spot. That grain absorbed the attention of operators in the pit to a great extent. The putting through of some business in rye to be shipped at the opening of lake navigation season was reported. Stocks of rye in the elevators here now aggregate over $3,175,000 bushels.

With millers climbing for supplies for mixing purposes, spring wheat prices on this market have been marked up to new high levels with the current spot basis now standing as follows: No. 1 northern, $3.05@3.10; No. 2 northern, $3.00@3.05, and No. 3 northern, $2.95@3. Durum is now quoted at a record high level, with No. 1 amber at from $2.24½@ 2.55 and No. 1 durum at from $2.22½@2.42. It was to be noted that the call for durum has been slow of late as the mills here had no fresh bookings for macaroni flour.

Operators at Duluth were greatly interested in a report emanating from Winnipeg, to the effect that wheat to the value of $50,000,000 might be sold by the Canadian wheat board for shipment to this country, with a view largely to relieving the exchange situation. While it is assumed that the bulk of the grain shipped under that arrangement will go East from the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur at the opening of the navigation season, it is thought probable that a tonnage of it will be taken by Minneapolis millers. Should imports of wheat from the Canadian West be to the extent indicated, it is taken for granted in trade circles here that a substantial paring down of the present high premiums on spring wheat would come about. Announcement as to the basis upon which that wheat would be marketed in this country is being awaited with interest.

WESTERN CANADA.

A. Caldwell, Correspondent.

Winnipeg market has followed Chicago pretty closely but our oats have been showing some independence. The advance early in the week was too one-sided an affair to last long without a set back. There was no short interest in the market and as soon as the longs started to liquidate the inevitable slump followed. The general conditions bringing about the advance remain, viz., lack of cars for grain movement, short supplies at terminals and a fairly good export inquiry. It looks as though another reaction was now about due.

The extreme cold of the beginning of the week has given place to mild weather and this will greatly improve the motive power on railroads. The main question here as in the United States is the shortage of supplies at the terminals. The interior elevators are in many cases plugged with grain while barely a fifth of the storage space available at the Great Fort William and Port Arthur terminals is being utilized. Receipts have been unusually light, partly due to extreme cold and partly to the shortage of cars assigned to grain movement, a large proportion of the rolling stock being devoted to the moving of coal and feed in the far west.

The removal of the embargo against the free entry of Canadian wheat into the United States is not expected to bring any shipments of Canadian grain to Minneapolis or elsewhere at present. It is understood that the Canadian Wheat Board has to look after its unfilled contracts with Europe before it will consider doing business with the American Grain Corporation. It may be May before Julius Barnes will get any wheat from this side. His whole policy as regards hard wheat is considered here to have been short-sighted as he was offered wheat on the track here early in the season and would not take it. This of course forced the wheat board to seek other markets. The general result has been the excessive premiums paid by American millers for hard spring wheat and the high price paid by the American consumer for flour.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

C. J. Gundlefinger of Newman & Malkemus is out again after a ten-days' stay in a hospital, where he underwent a minor surgical operation.

Clifford Corneli of the Schisler-Corneli Seed Co. has been asked to run for Director of the Exchange, to represent the seed interests, but has not yet given his consent.

The Merchants Exchange Traffic Bureau announces that the advances in rates to the Southeast, the Mississippi Valley and to the Southwest will become effective Dec. 30.

The board of directors on Tuesday wired to their Senators in Congress, as follows: "Our representatives in the Senate are urged to take proper action toward the adjustment of the treaty which is so essential to the welfare of our Nation."

The milling and grain trade was shocked to learn of the death of John Burns of the Plymouth Milling Co., of Lemars, Iowa, one of the pioneer millers of that State, at the ripe age of 76 years. He was the father of William B. Burns, owner of the Milling and Grain News.

H. Vest Lancaster, who has been asked to run for the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, has declined, to the regret of his many friends, for the reason that his business is growing so rapidly that it requires his whole time and attention, and he feels that he could not give the board matters as much thought as their importance requires.

The amendment to paragraphs 4 and 6 of Section I of Rule 8, Section I, paragraph 15, and Paragraph I of Section 5, of Rules and By-laws of the Merchants Exchange was adopted by a unanimous vote. The amendment makes minor changes for the delivery of grain on track, on contracts. This is one of the very few cases where a unanimous vote was secured.

President E. C. Andrews of the Merchants' Exchange sent a very cordial letter of thanks to Congressman Dyer for valuable and successful work in securing appropriation of $1,000,000 for the erection of a Government building on the corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, opposite the Merchants Exchange. Congressman Dyer wired that the bill was passed without dissenting vote, and that he was asked the same favorable consideration by the Senate. He assures President Andrews that he will give the matter his personal attention until the building is dedicated.

Range of prices for the week:

	No. 2 red wheat.	No. 2 white
Monday	$2.49@2.52	81½
Tuesday	2.50@2.53½	83
Wednesday	2.53@2.54	84
Thursday	2.53@2.54	86
Friday	2.53@2.56	86
Saturday	2.55@	85

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent

Corn huskers in many ports of Pennsylvania have been getting $9 per day.

The U. S. Grain Corporation has advised the trade that the purchase of wheat flour by the Corporation were small and at prices averaging about $1 Baltimore basis.

Receipts for the week ending De were: 7,499,922 lbs. of flour in sacks; 786 bus. wheat; 9,954 bus. corn; 1 bus. oats; 8,921 bus. rye; 29,712 bus. ley; 16,250 bus. malt, and 320 tons fe

William H. Osborn, agent for the Scandinavian Steamship Co., with office the Bourse, has applied for membe in the Commercial Exchange. H. N. and Frank Rosekranz have also ap for additional certificates of membe

William M. Richardson, chairman o room committee of the Commercial change, has been requested by the B of Directors to provide a band of m and other suitable entertainment for winding up of the old year on the 31 December.

The U. S. Grain Corporation also vises the trade that the following ch in price of their flour offers for ex until further notice, the price will be b. outgoing steamer, Atlantic ports, per bbl. for straight flour and $9.7 bbl. for clears.

Hubert J. Horan, a prominent broker and president of the Philade Flour Club, is receiving the sympath his many friends on 'change in the of his estimable wife, which occurre Dec. 14. Mr. Horan has been sorel flicted in this connection, having los mother, brother and wife in less th year.

Philadelphia Flour Club members special meeting held in the Bourse, 18, nominated the following officer serve during 1920: Hubert J. Ha president; Thos. K. Sharpless, vice-p dent; Wm. McAleer, Jr., treasurer; Raidon, secretary. Board of Gover E. J. White, Frederick D. Baker, M. Richardson, W. McFeeley Smith John Lynch.

The following out-of-town visitors registered at the Commercial Exch during the week: H. S. Jewell, dealer, Lynch, Md.; Herman Runge, hay and feed dealer, Baltimore; L. S representing grain interests in New leans; William M. Pierce, corn shi Milford, Del.; H. S. Klingman, grain per, Warren, O.; S. B. Brooke, dealer, Ellsworth, O.; Harold V. S Pawtucket, R. I.

The Grain Corporation has instr Mr. A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the mercial Exchange, to advise the that, effective Saturday, Dec. 20, will consider bids for wheat for e from the seaports, f. o. b. outg steamer, at price of 12c per bushel buying basis, to and including Dec with a further advance of 1c per b each 10 days thereafter; and in the of the sales being made, the price wi determined, in accordance with schedule by the date of the actual d ery to the steamer.

NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent

The high price obtained for bulk white oats delivered New Orleans wa for immediate loading, New Or weights and grades to govern. R prices have been from 91@91½c bulk livered, for No. 3 white oats. Sa oats have been quoted at 97c deli New Orleans.

While the coal strike is ended the situation has not been relieved to great extent for the handling of grain the reason that empties are being to replenish coal for industrial pl Country shippers do not care to grain for quick and prompt shipm knowing that it is almost an impos ity to secure cars to load. They

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NEW ORLEANS

wing to offer for thirty-day shipment, ta ng the chance of getting some relief du ng this period. Quote No. 3 yellow co at $1.60 delivered New Orleans, 2c of if four, New Orleans weights and gr les to govern. The demand for corn is ot active, and, at the same time, offe gs are not heavy.

RICHMOND, VA.

Aubrey Hawkins, Correspondent.

chmond is now having its first big sn of the season, about a foot and a ha deep, and cold weather, and looks lik it might even have more snow on top of ne one already received.

siness has been very active in grain, ha and feed lines this week; also other lir . The retail stores tell us that their bu ness is 30 to 50 per cent ahead of la year.

e average consumer of today is not as g the price of anything they want. No do they argue or shop as they did formy. for most of them have the cash, an they spend it.

ices quoted here on today's market ar as follows: Mill feeds very active. Br . $48; middlings, $49; reddog, $63 10 ls, Richmond rate. Hay—No. 1 timot and light mixed, $34@34.50; No. 2 ir thy $33@33.50. Oats—No. 3 white, 92@92 ; No. 2 mixed, 91c. Corn—No. 2 whe. $1.65@1.66. Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.@2.58. C. S. meal, 38.62%, $77; 36%, $7 20%, $48; sacked hulls, $16.

CHICAGO.

ast week a membership in the Chicago Exchange sold at $11,000 net to the buyer.

vernight country bids brought fairly ibal business partly for delivery to other rkets.

e directors of the Board have been etioned to remove the 200,000 bu. limitation on corn trading.

ll friends of Geo. Ellison, formerly a prominent member of the Board, will be tried to hear of his death last week.

ere was no way to pay state grain nspectors on Sunday so around 50 cars f rn did not show on Monday's receipts.

E. Gardner and J. S. Grant have applied for membership in the Chicago Board f ade. The membership of J. E. Jenkins has been posted for transfer.

Julius Barnes, en route for Duluth, where he will spend Christmas, stopped off in Chicago Saturday but spent most of the time accomplishing his Christmas shopping.

John A. Bunnell has tendered his resignation as director of the Chicago Board of Trade and a petition nominating Chas. L. Stone for the vacancy was filed today. The term of Mr. Bunnell expires Jan. 1, 1920. A petition has also been circulated asking E. A. Doern to run for director of the Board.

J. A. Waring, of S. C. Bartlett Co., Peoria, Ill., a man with a broad country acquaintance and many friends in Chicago, visited the latter market Tuesday. He reports cars scarce in Peoria territory but better aspect on the railroad situation has recently and a general good business in the market.

The following were visitors to the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade last week: J. Law, Dixon, Ill.; D. W. Jones, Kankakee, Ill.; Frank B. Sisler, Yankton, S. D.; J. Leveille, Winona, Wis.; F. A. Voight, Grand Rapids, Wis.; V. P. Turner, Peoria, Ill.; Alex. Gebhart, Jackson, Mich.; H. R. Wilcox, Fairview, Ill.; M. H. Wilson, Seymour, Iowa; Russell Halliday, Cairo, Ill., and C. C. Wilbur, Rantoul, Ill.

Chas. Addison, president of the Addison Grain Co., grain commission merchants of Kansas City, Mo., made a business trip to Chicago and other points this week. He is bullish to the maintenance of high corn prices for the past several weeks as indicative of equal prices for the next month to come. His firm has a broad business with opportunities to investigate the probable action of prices and supply and demand factors.

A committee of three grain men of the Grain Receivers' Ass'n interviewed Attorney General Mitchell A. Palmer recently asking him to use his influence with the Railroad Administration to secure cars for grain shipments in order to move the grain from terminals in order to build up stocks. The inference is that the H. C. L. would be lessened to some extent if reserve stocks were larger, prices for grains now being at almost top notch prices. It is desired that grain and live stock be put on the preferential list for shipment as soon as the coal strike is over.

The Board's Peace Resolutions.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 16, 1919, unanimously adopted the preamble and resolutions following:

Whereas, The United States and its Allies have, by the heroic sacrifices of their people and at immeasurable cost of human life and treasure, brought to a successful conclusion the great war, waged for the preservation of humanity and for the high ideals of freedom and justice; and,

Whereas, More than a year has passed since the conquered enemy sued for peace and signed the armistice and no peace treaty has yet been signed by the United States; and,

Whereas, The long delay on the part of the United States in concluding a treaty of peace is jeopardizing the fruits of the war and retarding return to normal conditions; and,

Whereas, In this crisis the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago feels justified in departing from its usual custom of taking no part in any public business of a political character; and,

Whereas, The Board of Directors is convinced that the people of these United States desire that such a treaty shall be signed as will preserve the fruits of victory and keep the faith that is pledged to our Allies in a great cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, speaking for the important interests it represents, urges upon the President of these United States and upon the United States Senate the great necessity of speedy action upon the peace treaty and earnestly appeals to them to make an earnest and vigorous effort to harmonize the differences now preventing action and so reach a compromise that can command a two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Exchange be and hereby is instructed to transmit to the President of the United States and to every member of the United States Senate a copy of this resolution.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

A. J. Brunswick, president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, was called to Chicago recently by the death of his mother.

Application has been received for transfer of the membership of M. H. Gillette to D. L. Williss, of the Kellogg-Huff Grain Company.

Applications have been made to the St. Joseph Grain Exchange to place the memberships of Geo. E. Newman and M. H. Gillette in escrow until someone is elected as transferee thereof.

W. F. Shepard, formerly with the Merriam-Millard Commission Co. at Sioux City, has accepted a position with the Sloan-Simmons Grain Co. Mr. Shepard is well known to the Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota trade, and will be a great asset to the Sloan-Simmons combination.

The St. Joseph Public Elevator Co. has let the contract for an elevator to be built by it just south of the Larabee Mills to the Lehr Construction Company. As soon as piling to be used in the foundation work arrives, construction will be started. The main elevator building will be of reinforced concrete. The building will be so arranged that its capacity may be tripled if need be. The original elevator will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The cost will be $200,000.

Nominations for officers of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange were posted Friday. The election will be held January 6th. The nominees are: For president, C. L. Schall and C. A. Geiger; vice-president, J. M. Flynn, S. A. Penney; directors for two years, five to be named, C. A. Addington, M. C. Bruce, A. J. Brunswig, Jr., J. W. Craver, J. W. Bailey, Fred Fredericks, G. W. Helm, W. M. Huff, B. V. Sloan and J. M. Thomas; for one year, T. P. Gordon and H. L. Dannen.

The following visitors registered during the week on the grain exchange: J. S. Corken, Burlington Jct., Mo.; W. C. Fuller, Kansas City; O. H. Maxwell, Kansas City; E. E. Huntley, Omaha; W. F. Shepard, Sioux City; William Luehring, Hollenberg, Kansas; Jesse White and J. L. Card, Gower, Mo.; W. B. Woods, Rosendale, Mo.; Treat Payne, Amity, Mo.; W. T. Lingle, Bethany, Mo.; C. H. Appel, St. Louis; Roger Scribner, Lincoln; W. E. Evans, Tecumseh, Neb.; C. R. Story, Barneston, Neb.

Cash Markets.

Wheat—Weakness in values and a slow demand from all classes of buyers featured the hard wheat market early in the week. Last Saturday prices were around the high levels on the crop and in the forepart of this week purchasing was only to fill immediate requirements. From Wednesday on there was a noticeable change in sentiment, prices picking up and the demand taking a turn for the better. Offerings have been light and with the exception of maintenance of top prices during the past few days, little has occurred in the wheat market worthy of note. Red wheat prices have been fluctuant, quotations today (Saturday) being well over last week. Inquiry is good, but arrivals small. Cash follows: Dark hard, No. 1, $2.69@2.96 No. 2, $2.66@2.94; No. 3, $2.59@2.91; No. 4, $2.53@2.87; No. 5, $2.46@2.87; hard, No. 1, $2.63@2.90; No. 2, $2.60@2.88; No. 3, $2.53@2.85; No. 4, $2.47@2.81; No. 5, $2.40@2.75; yellow, hard, No. 1, $2.59@2.63; No. 2, $2.54@2.58; No. 3, $2.50@2.53; No. 4, $2.43@2.48; No. 5, $2.34@2.40; Red, No. 1, $2.57@2.58; No. 2, $2.54@2.56; No. 3, $2.50@2.52; No. 4, $2.46@2.49; No. 5, $2.35@2.43.

Cash Corn—With the failure of country shipments to assume a materially increased volume, cash prices have held comparatively firm during the past week. The spot market has taken on a weaker tone the last part of the week. Ear corn is 1 to 2c under a week ago. Demand has been good for all varieties of corn, shelled corn selling about the same as a week ago. Slight preference has been shown the white offerings. Cash corn follows: Yellow, No. 2, $1.53@1.55; No. 3, $1.51@1.53;

No. 4, $1.46@1.48; No. 5, $1.42@1.43; white, No. 2, $1.54@1.56; No. 3, $1.50@1.52; No. 4, $1.44@1.45; No. 5, $1.42@1.43; mixed, No. 2, $1.52@1.54; No. 3, $1.50@1.52; No. 4, $1.45@1.46; No. 5, $1.42@1.43.

Cash Oats—Light receipts and strong demand have forced cash prices about 3c over last week. Announcement of a good export demand is a factor of considerable strength. Cash oats follow: White, No. 2, 84@84½c; No. 3, 83@84c; mixed, No. 2, 82@83c; No. 3, 81@82c.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

There is a strong market here for straw, with all grades showing advances in price and very light receipts. Quotations follow: No. 1 oats, $14.50@15; No. 2 oats, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13.50@14; No. 1 rye, $14.50@15; No. 2 rye, $14@14.50. Receipts 156 tons.

So far as corn is concerned there is very little interest shown by consumers. Receipts are more than sufficient at this time and buyers are holding off until there is a more favorable turn in the market. There is a lamentable lack of demand and for some reason unaccountable to dealers here there is very little buying of either corn or oats. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 yellow, shelled, $1.65@1.66; No. 2 yellow, $1.62@1.64; No. 3 yellow, $1.58@1.60; No. 4 yellow, $1.49@1.54; No. 5 yellow, $1.40@1.45. Total receipts for the period amounted to 28,600 bushels.

The oats market here is strong but buyers are refusing to participate to any degree in supplying themselves for the future at prevailing rates. An advance of 4 cents a bushel has been made in the price of oats, in sympathy with strength shown in western markets, but demand has dwindled almost to nothing. Receipts are more than ample at this time and are being moved with some difficulty. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 91@92c; No. 2 white, 91¼@91½c; No. 3 white, 89½@90½c; No. 4 white, 85½@88½c. Total receipts for the period amounted to 86,000 bushels.

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Severe cold weather has hit this state, making big hauls on the farmers feed bins.

Receipts of oats were very light and everything offered was easily cleaned up. Prices advanced about 4c and then eased off slightly.

Track receipts of wheat were light and the bulk went direct to millers. The few cars offered brought a big premium over the Government price. Some No. 4 red sold as high as $2.45, track, Buffalo. Chicken feed mixers were after wheat and will pay a big price.

Rye has been up and down here this week, principally up. The offerings seem to be cleaned up fairly well and at the close No. 2 was quoted at $1.78. Several cars sold in store earlier in the week at $1.75. There was some inquiry from millers, but they claimed the price was too high.

Corn prices started upwards after the opening this week, advancing about 7c and then declined 3c or 4c with buyers a little leary of the rumors concerning the movement. They appeared to be well supplied for the time being. No. 4 yellow, of which there was a plentiful supply, was the easiest grade on the market and receivers were anxious to sell. The top grades were a little scarce, but no particular demand. There was another break at the close. Closing: No. 1 yellow, $1.56; No. 2 yellow, $1.55; No. 3 yellow, $1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.50; No. 5 yellow, $1.46; No. 6 yellow, $1.39 on track through billed.

The feeling is strong as receipts are expected to continue light here and there will be no trouble in getting the mills interested at a premium for good weight oats. Offerings were mostly No. 2 white. Closing: No. 1 white, 92c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 90½c; No. 4 white, 89½c on track, through billed.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 3 cars; No. 3 red, 3 cars; No. 4 red, 1 car; No. 1 mixed, 2 cars; No. 2 mixed, 7 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 2 soft white, 6 cars; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 2 hard winter, 8 cars; No. 3 hard winter, 26 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 1 car; No. 5 hard winter, 3 cars; No. 2 dark winter, 2 cars; No. 1 northern spring, 1 car; No. 2 northern spring, 3 cars; No. 3 northern spring, 10 cars; No. 4 northern spring, 2 cars; No. 5 northern spring, 11 cars; No. 1 dark northern, 5 cars; No. 2 dark northern, 2 cars. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 9 cars; No. 3 yellow, 37 cars; No. 4 yellow, 122 cars; No. 5 yellow, 29 cars; No. 6 yellow, 4 cars; sample, 7 cars; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars; No. 4 mixed, 10 cars; No. 5 mixed, 13 cars; No. 6 mixed, 2 cars; ear corn, 1 car. Oats—No. 1 white, 11 cars; No. 2 white, 33 cars; No. 3 white, 11 cars; No. 4 white, 3 cars; sample, 4 cars. Barley, 33 cars; rye, 1 car.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

Pliny M. Gale, member of the Indianapolis grain trade, was a visitor here as a guest of his brother, A. C. Gale.

The annual dinner of the grain and hay trade to celebrate with merriment and good cheer the passing of the old year was held at the Hotel Gibson, Dec. 31.

H. Lee Early, of Early & Daniel, was appointed a member of the nominating committee of the Chamber of Commerce to select candidates for the annual election of a Board of Directors to be voted for in January.

Hugo Gruner, of Gruner & Beckwith, manufacturing agents and dealers in grain and flour, died suddenly of heart failure early Saturday at his home on Walnut Hills. Mr. Gruner was 63 years old, a former director of the Chamber of Commerce and well known among grain and hay trade interests.

The membership of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday voted down the proposition to amend the by-laws of the Chamber so as to admit women to membership. The total vote was 132 in favor and 177 against. More than 50 business women had applied for membership during the recent drive. The number of new members secured in the recent campaign was 2,939, bringing the total to 5,585 members.

Representatives of traffic departments of railroads, auditors and freight agents entering Cincinnati met at the Hotel Gibson this week to discuss General Order No. 64 of the United States Railroad Administration, which provides a change in the method of billing and settlement of claims. The new order also arranges a method for payment of charges for transportation of less than carload shipments between depots.

Ohio's winter wheat acreage is 12 per cent less than it was last year owing to wet weather and invasion by the Hessian fly, according to the December crop report issued by J. L. Cochrun, chief of the Ohio Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. The acreage seeded to wheat is estimated at 2,476,000 acres, as compared with 2,814,000 acres last year. The winter wheat was two points under the 10-year average of 92 on Dec. 1.

Cash Markets.

Wheat. The market was depressed early in the week on relatively lower prices at other centers, and reported buying by local and nearby mills of government wheat. None of the grain corporation wheat arrived, though confirmation of requisitions were received. Most of the usual buyers were out of the market. Smutty wheat discounted from 1 to 3c per bushel as to grade. No. 1 red winter, track, $2.57@2.58; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.55@2.57; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.51@2.53; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.45@2.48; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.36@2.40; sample as to quality, $2@2.36.

Corn. A liberal increase in receipts early in the week weakened the market to a 2c decline, but as a result of decidedly stronger futures later, recovered the loss with further gains of 3@5c. Low grades comprised the bulk of the movement, and were mainly absorbed by elevators with drying facilities. A fair demand for export was also noted for the better quality. Ear corn continued in urgent demand, and advanced 3@5c over quotations of a week ago. No. 1 white, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 white, $1.55@1.57; No. 3 white, $1.53@1.55; No. 4 white, $1.50@1.51; No. 5 white, $1.47@1.49; No. 6 white, $1.44@1.46. No. 1 yellow, $1.57@1.58; No. 2 yellow, $1.55@1.57; No. 3 yellow, $1.53@1.55; No. 4 yellow, $1.49@1.50; No. 5 yellow, $1.44@1.46; No. 6 yellow, $1.41@1.43. No. 1 mixed, $1.56@1.57; No. 2 mixed, $1.55@1.56; No. 3 mixed, $1.52@1.54; No. 4 mixed, $1.48@1.50; No. 5 mixed, $1.43@1.45; No. 6 mixed, $1.39@1.41. New yellow ear corn, $1.56@1.58; white ear, $1.54@1.56; mixed ear, $1.54@1.56.

Oats. The highest prices of the season were realized for oats the past week, due to strength of corn, and extremely light movement. The demand, however, was only moderately active, but in excess of the offerings. Heavy weight of good quality command a premium. Prices showed gains of 2@3c as compared with the close of a week ago. No. 2 white, 87½@88½c; No. 3 white, 87@87½c; No. 4 white, 86@86½c; No. 2 mixed, 86@87c; No. 3 mixed, 85@86c; No. 4 mixed, 84@85c.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Bellevue Farmers' Grain Co., Bellevue, O., declared a dividend of six percent at their annual meeting last week.

The new elevator of the Farmers Exchange at Genoa, O., will be ready for business Jan. 1. Manager Adrian McDougal announces. Equipment includes a Randolph grain drier.

Usual trading hours were re-established on 'Change Monday with the settlement of the coal strike. The members had voted to adjourn at noon instead of 1:15 p. m. on account of the shortage of fuel.

Sam Rice of the Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O., and Rice Grain Co., Toledo, has returned from Baltimore where he presided at a meeting of arbitration committee No. 3 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n., of which he is chairman.

Resolutions were adopted by the board of directors of Toledo Produce Exchange, Dec. 16 deploring the lack of unity and co-operation on the peace treaty negotiations, and holding that the delay is unusually disturbing and detrimental to the country's good including all commerce and industries both wholesale and retail. The resolutions, which were forwarded to President Wilson and to each member of the Senate, requested a compromise looking to a speedy agreement on the proposition.

Cash Markets.

The few cars of wheat reaching this market have brought handsome prices the past week, selling on basis of $2.52 for No. 1 red delivered Toledo. Entire stocks of Grain Corporation wheat here, amounting to 750,000 bus., have been sold and are moving out of store at a fast clip. Spring wheat is in urgent request, only an occasional car being received. No. 1 dark northern sold at $3.30½ and No. 3 dark northern at $3.24½, basis 23c rate to New York. Although it is believed wheat prices have about reached the top and are due for a setback, the fact remains that receipts are very light and the wheat is wanted with the price apparently cutting little figure.

Corn arrivals were better this week, though prices took a considerable advance. Sales Saturday were equal to $1.44 for No. 5 yellow and $1.36½ for No. 6 yellow, basis Toledo rate of 23c to N York.

Oats sold at equal to 90c for N white, Toledo, on Saturday, and the cars arriving find a bevy of buyers, reluctant to pay the price but compe to bid up for supplies. Rye and ba were higher. The few cars reaching are mostly going into store, with a l quantity shipped out this week to seaboard and more to follow when cars are available. Barley dull with grades hard to purchase. Receipts the week: Wheat, 22 cars; corn, 77; o 18; rye, 18; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City zone ag spent the week in New York, where he tended a meeting of vice-presidents of United States Grain Corporation.

The sampling department of the Bo of Trade has been authorized to charg cents a car for obtaining samples of g and making separations. A sample w out separation will cost 50 cents a car.

Oats deliveries on December contract Kansas City up to December 19 were 3 000 bushels. Those who accepted deliv have made good profits on the recent vance, but have found it difficult to sec cars in which to ship.

B. M. Hayward, assistant chief g sampler for the Kansas City Board Trade, will go to Denver Jan. 1 to beco assistant to E. J. Joerger, the new c of the Colorado Grain Inspection Dep ment. Mr. Joerger has succeeded L. Hine, who resigned.

James E. Bennett & Co. of Chicago, have a private wire office in the Board Trade building, will establish anot branch Jan. 1 at 1104 Baltimore aven Kansas City. Freeman Field will be charge of the new office, while Tracy Cockle will remain at the old place.

"The corn movement has not star right this year," said B. C. Moore of Moore-Seaver Grain Co. "It has been observation that a bad start is hard overcome. Railroad presidents are free w promises of cars, but I don't believe roads really have a sufficient number cars in repair to meet freight demands."

Beginning Jan. 1, the Bartlett Fra Co. of Chicago will be represented in K sas City by Walter F. Izzard of the C cago office. Mr. Izzard will take the pl now held by R. B. Long. Mr. Long made no announcement of his future pla but is said to be interested in the business. Mr. Izzard's name has b posted for membership in the Board Trade on a transfer from Mr. Long.

When You Are Shipping Grain —

whether wheat, corn, oats, barley or rye, we suggest that yo try our service. Our **Cash Grain Department** is in charge o thoroughly experienced Cash Grain men, and their knowledg and experience is at your command in making consignment either to this or the other Cash Grain markets. Write us direct or reach us by phone at any of the following branch offices

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BARLEY

Two rowed and heavy white barley wanted

SEND SAMPLES

The QUAKER OATS Co.

Grain Department

CHICAGO, ILL.

harles T. Neal, zone manager for the ted States Grain Corporation in Oma- but formerly an elevator man in Kan- City, will deliver an address to the ng matrons of the Kansas City Athe- um Dec. 22. Mr. Neal's subject will be account of his experience as a director ood supply distribution in the devas- d portions of Belgium and northern nce under Herbert C. Hoover.

wo more treasury memberships in the sas City Board of Trade were sold this k at the fixed price of $15,000 each. total of membership sales on this basis e, all within the last four weeks. Thus exchange has secured a special revenue 75,000, which may be applied to the hase of the Board of Trade building in 1920. As the total membership be increased to 205, some members k it is time to call a halt by raising treasury price to $25,000. Within the two years memberships in the ex- ge have risen from $8,500 to their nt high level. The two late appli- s for certificates are James E. Ben- head of James E. Bennett & Co., ago, and William R. Cunningham of and, Kan. Mr. Cunningham is a grain produce dealer at Morland and has a wheat buyer for the Kansas Flour Co. at that point. He intends to open ain receiving house in Kansas City.

New Officers Nominated.

e next president of the Kansas City d of Trade will be F. C. Vincent or . Brogg. These men were nominated sday by a committee of which W. C. was chairman. Mr. Vincent is urer of the Simonds-Shields-Lons- Grain Co., a large elevator concern. Brogg is a broker, representing the te wire house of King, Farnum & Co., go.

N. Russell and H. J. Smith are the dates for second vice-president. B. largis will advance from second to vice-president under the constitution. directors will be elected from the ving list of nominees: F. B. Clay, John elly, H. C. Gamage, D. M. Huffine, W. arshall, L. J. Morgan, H. T. Mulhall, Roahen, J. A. Theis and Paul Uhl- .

m the following nominees an arbitra- oard of five members will be chosen: Bedell, H. A. Birmingham, W. O. ett, E. F. Emmons, W. G. Hoover, Hines, F. W. Lake and E. R. Stripp. election will be held Jan. 6.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week, 1,225 cars, ast 1,270 a week previous and 661 a ago. Medium qualities of hard wheat dull kinds of red advanced, while the dark hard fell 1c to 3c, owing to its ne cost. There was a good shipping nd and local millers bought freely, t where holders seemed too insistent her prices. Texas millers were rep- ed here. Kansas City elevator men some wheat at the Gulf for export the suspension of the embargo, but ind of business is not expected to be until the foreign exchange situation further improvement. Some sig- ce was attached to the abolition of ermit system on shipments of grain w Orleans. Passing of the coal strike proved the car situation, but cars ill scarce. Prices of hard wheat 3c lower to 10c higher and red ended 4@6c up, as follows: No. 1, $2.67@2.94; No. 2, $2.65@3.92; No. 3, 2.90; No. 1 red, $2.56@2.59; No. 2 2.56; No. 3, $2.51@2.53. Stocks of decreased 208,000 bus. to 13,944,000 against 13,520,000 in 1918.

—Receipts, 280 cars, against 250 a ago and 435 a year ago. Shipping cal consumptive requests were good, reference for high quality and dry- s Elevator men took corn of high re test and the lower grades. There accumulation of 11,000 bushels, the rs showing holdings of 37,000 bush- against 117,000 last year. Prices had changes during the week, but unchanged to 2c lower on mixed, ged to 4c higher on white and un- d to 2c up on yellow. The final ons were: No. 2 mixed, $1.52@1.54; $1.50@1.51; No. 2 white, $1.53; No. 3, 1.53; No. 2 yellow, $1.54; No. 3, $1.52 . Advices received were to the ef- at corn in Iowa and other states move freely if cars were more plen- . Dealers were not too confident over port that western railroads would position to render adequate service in ten days. Such stories have been heard before, yet it is hoped that this one may prove true.

Oats—Receipts, 46 cars, against 69 a week ago and 50 a year ago. Demand exceeded arrivals and stocks decreased 48,000 bus. to 979,000 bus. A year ago the elevators held 2,104,000 bus. Shippers were the best buyers, and there was a good demand, with prices climbing rapidly. White oats gained 4@5c, ending with No. 2 at 85@86c and No. 3 at 85c. There was an advance of the same extent in mixed, which ended at 83@84c for No. 2 and 82@83c for No. 3. Red oats, which closed at 85c for No. 2 and 83@84c for No. 3, showed a rise of 3@5c. The movement of Iowa oats to Kansas City this year has been restricted by St. Louis purchases for shipment to the southeast. It is said in Kansas City that St. Louis houses make easy terms for southeastern buyers and are able to get higher prices than Kansas City could make.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 46 cars, against 12 a week ago and 54 a year ago. The shadow of an imminent large movement from the country was plainly visible in the market and prices lost 5@10c per cwt. No. 2 white kafir closed at $2.90@2.92; No. 3, $2.84@2.86; No. 2 milo finished at $2.90@2.92; No. 3 at $2.84@2.86. Demand slackened, as buyers held off in anticipation of a further decline from the dizzy height recently attained. It was said near the week's end that several hundred cars of kafir and milo were en route to Kansas City. The crop is large, and it is expected to move liberally by Jan. 1. Local stocks increased 1,000 bushels, to a total of 3,000, against 20,000 a year ago.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Mr. Conover, of the Armour Grain Co. was a visitor the first of the week.

Mr. McCreary is now manager of the Merriam Commission Co.'s office here.

V. E. Smith of The Slaughter-Burke Grain Co., was a Chicago visitor last week.

Will Merriott, who has been connected with the Flanley Grain Co.'s office here has been promoted to assistant manager of their Omaha office and will take up his duties there the first of the year.

The Milwaukee Railroad put an embargo on all grain shipments for terminal market on the 17th until December 26. This was done for the purpose of cleaning up their line of freight that has accumulated during the coal strike.

J. P. Haynes, Traffic Commissioner, and D. Webster, of the McCaull-Webster Elevator Co., were in Chicago the first of the week and held a conference with W. R. Edwards, chief inspector of the car service commission of the railroad administration. Mr. Edwards is convinced of the emergency of cars for this territory for the movement of corn owing to the high moisture test and that this corn will have to be moved before warmer weather. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Webster were assured that cars will be furnished as soon as possible and were promised by the Milwaukee Railroad 100 cars a day after January 1st; the Burlington also promised 100 cars a day beginning at once.

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

The Parry Products Co., of Milwaukee, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 to manufacture grains, feeds, etc. The incorporators are Fred E. Brown, T. W. Parry and Emil B. Rix.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 20 were 125 cars barley, 180 cars corn, 182 cars oats, 93 cars wheat, 66 cars rye, 1 car flax; total, 647 cars, against 808 cars the week before, 1,635 cars a year ago and 988 cars in 1917.

Private and public elevators in Milwaukee have been seriously affected by the drastic freight embargo placed on grain shipments by the Milwaukee road. It is expected that the embargo will be lifted early this week, according to George A. Schroeder, traffic manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, who returned Saturday from a conference at Chicago with B. B. Greer, federal manager of the road.

In the Milwaukee cash grain market much higher prices ruled during the past week under heavy export buying, particularly rye, together with an improved financial situation, due to the passage of the Edge bill. Barley shows improvement of 7-8c for this period, rye 15-17c, corn 3-5c, oats 3@4c, while wheat is unchanged. The movement is moderate and the demand brisk generally. Closing markets were all weaker.

Charles F. Glavin, formerly a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, who went through bankruptcy about three years ago, after failing through a disastrous deal in corn, with liabilities of $171,915.12, has returned to Milwaukee to pay his creditors 50 per cent dividend on their claims, through his attorneys, Bottum, Bottum, Hudnall & Lecher, Pabst Bldg. Mr. Glavin was an operator on the local grain board, and after his failure went to Buenos Aires, Argentina. He returned from Argentina last week.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 20 were 199,800 bu. oats, 100,060 bu. corn., 92,590 bu. barley, 65.660 bu. wheat, 40,350 bu. rye; total, 499 270 bu., against 528,100 bu. the preceding week and 1,011,438 bu. a year ago.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the past week included the following: J. Robson, Leamington, Can.; E. H. Thompson, Eagle Grove, Ia.; E. J. Dunn, New Lisbon, J. G. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, Wis; C. H. Hitch, Cleveland, O.; C. W. Cheney, Eau Claire, Wis.; D. R. Mishills, M. B. Helmer, Fond du Lac, Wis.; M. Walters, West Bend, Wis.; J. Hansen, McFarland, Wis.; Thomas S. Wood, Duluth, Minn.; Wm. Drueke, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. H. Whitney, Columbus; H. G. Stege, Kenosha, Wis.; Frank Borchert, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

During the past week the following gentlemen visited the floor of the New York Produce Exchange: Peter Dewer of London; C. W. Harkel of Boston; J. R. Short of Chicago; J. C. Andrews of Minneapolis; and Chas. F. Glavin of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Charles T. Mallette, formerly connected with the Keusch & Schwartz Co. and afterwards with B. F. Schwartz & Co., will hereafter act as representative on the New York Produce Exchange of J. S. Bache & Co., members of all the leading exchanges of the country. Mr. Mallette will have charge of the business passing over the private wire soon to be installed connecting the Produce Exchange with the Chicago Board of Trade.

Trade in cash corn was on a fair to moderate scale during the early part of the week, but toward the end of the period the demand dragged. Old No. 2 yellow, $1.72¼; new No. 2 yellow, $1.70¼; new No. 3 yellow, $1.67¼; new No. 4 yellow, $1.64¼; new No. 2 mixed, $1.69¼; new No. 3 mixed, $1.66¼ five days' shipment; new No. 3 yellow, $1.66¾ ten days' shipment; new No. 3 yellow, $1.64¾ all December shipment, and new No. 2 yellow, $1.59¾ all January shipment.

There was quite a brisk demand for oats during the early part of the week with both exporters and domestic consumers buying good quantities. At the close of the week, however, the enquiry had fallen off appreciably; in fact, foreign buyers appeared to be temporarily out of the market, and domestic consumers were only purchasing sparingly. Quotations follow: No. 1 white, 98c; No. 2 white, 97c; No. 3 white, 96c, and No. 4 white, 95c; ordinary white clipped 95c to 96c, and fancy white clipped, 97c to 98c per bu.

Offers of both wheat and corn from the Argentine became an important factor in the local market during the past week. It was estimated that about 700,000 bushels of wheat had been sold for future shipment to the United States in sailers, mostly wooden boats, at slightly under $2.50 c. i. f. New York. This wheat is of the Barletto Russo variety, and many claim it is just a trifle inferior to our hard wheat, but much better than the soft grades. This business is now more or less an experiment made possible by the very high premiums ruling for hard wheats owing to the active demand from millers. There were also about 500,000 bushels of corn sold at about $1.36 to $1.37 per bushel c. i. f. New York for January-February shipment, and also for February-March shipment in wooden sailers.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Total receipts of grain in the Baltimore market for the year 1919 are about 6 million bushels in excess of the receipts for 1918.

The name of Robert C. Herd, steamship owner, and an official of the Green Star Steamship Line, is posted as an applicant for membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

B. F. Schwartz & Co.

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WHEAT - CORN - OATS - BARLEY

CONSIGNMENTS AND C.I.F. OFFERS SOLICITED

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Eventually—Why not on that next car?

Corn—Wheat—Rye—Oats

And We Will Dry Your Corn

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BALTIMORE

The Port of Growing Facilities

and sell KAFIR CORN—FETERITA MILO MAIZE

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RECEIVERS—CONSIGNMENTS

Our long service in the Milwaukee grain trade and broad knowledge of the grain business the country over is beneficial to our country shipping friends. The proof of this is

QUICK AND TOP RETURNS

Consign us your next car and let us prove up.

SHIPMENTS—GRAIN AND FEED

Elevators 2,600,000 bushels.

Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.

Knowing the demands of distributing and feed manufacturing trade, we furnish exactly the type required on contracts or spot shipments.

DONAHUE — STRATTON CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

C. J. France, executive secretary of the Port of Seattle, Seattle, Wash., was a recent caller at the secretary's office of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Considerable export business in No. 2 rye Western was done in this market last week and prices on this grain have advanced more than 15 cents per bushel from the recent low point.

The 65th annual report of the president and board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce will be submitted to the membership of this organization next month.

A. W. Mears, a member of the board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is planning to spend the latter part of January and early February at Palm Beach, Fla.

John W. Snyder, president of Hammond, Snyder & Co., grain receivers and exporters of this market, celebrated "another" birthday on December 18th, and received the congratulations of a host of friends on 'change upon the event.

The lack of government buying of hay this year had a material effect upon the receipts and shipments of this commodity in the Baltimore market, the total receipts of hay for 1919 being only a little more than half of what they were in 1918.

The condition of F. A. Stude, of Otto Stude & Co., grain receivers and shippers of this market, who underwent an operation about ten days ago, at the Union Protestantt Infirmary, this city, for stomash trouble, shows a steady improvement.

George A. Hax, senior member of the grain, hay and feed commission firm of G. A. Hax & Co., of this market, who has been traveling in the far west with Mrs. Hax, returned to his home in Baltimore last week, enthusiastic over the beauties of his own country.

One of the noteworthy features of the grain export business of Baltimore during the year 1919 has been the big increase in rye and barley shipments from this port, more than four times as much rye as last year having been exported, and over 4 million bushels more of barley, than in 1918.

The committee in charge of the Christmas fund for distribution among the employes of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, A. R. Dennis, Walter F. Macneal, and Edw. T. Sheil, Jr., raised the largest amount ever gotten together for a similar purpose, and, naturally, everybody was made happy.

Carl R. Gray, late president of the Western Maryland, was elected president of the Union Pacific System Companies, at a meeting of the board of directors in New York City, on December 11. Mr. Gray will take charge of his new post on January 1, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., and will be succeeded as president of the Western Maryland by M. C. Byers.

PEORIA.

L. L. Eckard, Correspondent.

Oats—Receipts were 7 cars, with market 1c lower. No. 2 white selling at 83½c. Demand limited.

Another new grain firm will make its appearance among the Peoria Board of Trade organizations Jan. 1 when offices will be opened in the Easton building by the White Grain Co. J. M. Murphy, for several years buyer for the American Milling Co., has been named president of the company, while J. L. White, formerly of the G. C. McFadden Co., is secretary.

It has been stated by good authority that within a week 70,000 bushels of corn will be the daily rate of grinding in Peoria. The Corn Products Co. are now grinding 35,000 bushels and within a few days, when the coal shortage has been overcome, the United States Food Products Co. will be grinding equally as much, and there are several smaller industries using smaller amounts, and 70,000 is considered a conservative figure.

Saturday's market at Peoria weak and quoted 1@2c lower with good demand at decline. All offerings were cleaned up. Receipts, 52 cars. Offerings of corn to arrive have been rather light, as outside dealers appear afraid to sell owing to their inability to get cars to fill their contracts. Sales as follows: No. 4 white, 2 cars, $1.46; No. 3 yellow, 4 cars, $1.49, 1 car, $1.48½; No. 4 yellow, 7 cars, $1.46, 3 cars, $1.46½; No. 5 yellow, 3 cars, $1.44½; No. 3 mixed, 1 car, $1.47; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars, $1.45; Northern Iowa billing, 1 car No. 4 mixed, $1.46, aid 1 car at $1.45½.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Joe Wade made a flying trip to Chicago this week.

H. I. Baldwin, of Decatur, Ill., who has many friends here, was a visitor Saturday and a guest of the trade at their annual meeting and dinner Saturday night.

L. P. Cook & Co., who have been in part of the old Union Elevator on Promenade street, will be located after Jan. 1 in the old Riverside Elevator warehouse at the corner of Nettleton and the Illinois Central.

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MEMBERS—Chicago Board of Trade
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Officers of the Memphis Hay and Grain Association for the ensuing year were elected Saturday night as follows: President, Embrey E. Anderson; vice-president, W. R. Smith-Vaniz; secretary-treasurer, Walter J. Fransioli; directors, W. M. Browne, C. G. Robinson, W. A. Hall, J. T. Morgan.

Carl Moore, of Lexington, Va., but since getting out of the army residing in Chicago, has associated himself with the Edgar-Morgan Co. as general superintendent of their mixed feed plant. The firm has taken over the entire property of the old Union Elevator and will operate it in keeping pace with their expanding business.

Dan. P. Hughes, who for many years has been the Southern representative of the Eismeyer Milling Co., of Springfield, Mo., is a member of a new wholesale grocery firm which will open for business here Jan. 1 under the style of Clayton-Hughes Co. The concern is organized chiefly by men who for years have been associated with the firm of W. C. Early & Co., which did a large business in grain and hay as well as flour and feed. The grain and feed department of the new company will be in charge of B. A. Dearth, who for a number of years was in charge of that line for the Early house.

Business in grain during the past week has been light, but there continues fairly good demand for ear corn. Buyers in the Delta sections prefer this to shelled corn and are paying a premium for it. However, they are not buying freely yet. On call cash No. 3 white was offered at $1.59 and

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The Churchill Grain & Seed Co.
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LIBERTY FLOUR
"The Best Ever"
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The Buffalo market offers exceptional consignment opportunities on the present crop.
Send us your wheat, corn and oats
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Ship Us Your Grain
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is contained in each advertisement appearing in the Price Current-Grain Reporter. Read it. It will pay you.

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Sell or Consign Us

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NYE SCHNEIDER FOWLER GRAIN CO.
GET OUR MARKET LETTER AND BIDS
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Successful Sellers of
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Rothschild Grain Company
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CORN — OATS — BARLEY
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We Can Sell Your Grain
on
CONSIGNMENTS or TO ARRIVE
Merriam Commission Co
OMAHA, NEBR.

o. 4 white at $1.58, with No. 3 yellow at .59½ and No. 4 at $1.55. For No. 5 yelw in the car $1.62 was asked. Oats have en quiet and steady. Cash No. 3 white transit sold at 87½c and No. 4 at 86½c r cash on Saturday, but on Monday No. white was offered at 89c, with 87c bid. r cash No. 3 red 85c was bid.

At the annual meeting and election of e Memphis Hay and Grain Association at e Merchants' Exchange Saturday night movement was started for providing this y with a large and modern terminal ain elevator, which has been badly needfor several years. The idea was sugsted some time ago and was mentioned most of the talks made at the gathering, eiving hearty approval. It was said to the most urgent need of the trade here l necessary if this market is to grow expected. A committee to take up the tter and put a concrete plan before the de at an early date will be named in a v days by E. E. Anderson, elected presiit of the association. It is expected that plant of 1,000,000 bushels capacity will projected. The site most favored is ere both river and rail facilities may be vided, thus assuring satisfactory rates l service. Another movement started at meeting was for every manufacturer place on his product the slogan of "Made Memphis," it being claimed that this is now the largest center in the count for the manufacture of mixed feeds.

PORT AND EXPORT PRICES.

ollowing are the import and export ces of below mentioned commodities dates named, as averaged by the reau of Foreign and Domestic Comrce, import prices being values in eign markets and export prices those the time of exportation:

IMPORT PRICES.

	1918		1919		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Rs, lbs....	$0.047	$0.072	$0.065	$0.062	$0.086
Wheat, bu..	1.70	1.78	1.49	2.07	1.49
Flr, bbl..	9.57	11.49	11.80	10.90	9.52
Coon, lb...	.277	.287	.267	.371	.408
Eggs, doz...	.456	.246	.279	.307	.346
Jte, ton...	101.51	124.20	172.75	133.78	96.88
Sisal grass,					
ton	385.27	329.40	303.36	305.70	295.00
Hides,calf,lb.	.382	.395	.538	.508	.497
Coffee, lb...	.236	.226	.230	.276	.33
Beef, fr.....	.157	.18	.177	.181	.154
Cheese, lb...	.416	.26	.495	.705	.321
Flaxseed,bu.	2.84	2.87	3.05	2.58	3.66
Beans, bu..	4.16	3.96	4.03	3.05	2.91
Onions, bu..	1.33	.557	1.44	2.03	1.21
Potatoes,bu.	1.15	1.04	.99	1.24	1.16

EXPORT PRICES.

Barley, bu..	1.63	1.20	1.32	1.37	1.80
Corn, bu....	1.72	1.35	1.55	1.81	1.78
Rice, lb.....	.08	.081	.082	.085	.114
Wheat, bu..	2.34	2.37	2.35	2.10	2.40
Wheat flour.	11 05	10.80	11.15	11.05	11.00
Coon, lb...	.331	.33	.304	.315	.333
Eggs, doz...	.371	.46	.442	.480	.49
Hay, ton...	29.00	28.80	29.50	30.15	29.58
Beef,cnd.,lb.	.438	.405	.286	.391	.347
Beef,fresh, lb..	.241	.238	.251	.236	.22
Lard, lb..	.19	.178	.186	.225	.188
Lard oil, lb..	.25	.257	.264	.307	.303
Tallow, lb...	.187	.158	.111	.153	.184
Hams,etc.,lb.	.284	.30	.299	.332	.312
Bacon, lb...	.304	.306	.295	.333	.333
Kettle lard,lb.	.297	.305	.313	.348	.347
Pork,pkld.,lb.	.22	.224	.225	.29	.274
Lard, cmpd..	.21	.22	.235	.253	.293
Butter, lb...	.433	.48	.452	.569	.48
Cocoa cake	.03	.026	.028	.033	.033
Linseed cake	.024	.028	.028	.034	.039
Oranges, bu..	2.08	1.67	2.08	3.02	2.18
Potatoes,bu.	1.74	1.70	1.47	2.01	2.15

WESTERN RATES READJUSTED.

ffective Dec. 31, 1919, the through at on grain and grain products from he specific groups in Illinois and Inia, and points in Iowa and Misou on the west bank of the Miss pi River to points in Eastern k Line Territory (east of and in ng Buffalo, Pittsburgh, etc.) have ee readjusted, restoring the relationhi that existed prior to the 25 per er increase on June 25, 1918.

Under this readjustment the east of hicago proportions of the through at will again become the same as he reshipping rates from Chicago on nents originating in Trans-Miss pi River and Northwestern terri, now on the basis on grain of to New York, domestic, and 23c pt.

The specifics, or "proportionals," points in the groups 8½c and r have been increased to the ex- of ½c, and there has been made minor readjustment in the smaller groups.

Due to misunderstanding, the through were not readjusted from stations diana or the Ill. Cent. R. R. on nes to Evansville and Switz City. ng readjustment of the through from these stations, the present basis of divisions will apply, namely, 8½c to Chicago and 24c from Chicago to New York, domestic.

This readjustment has the effect, also, of restoring the former relationship between the specifics and the rates to Chicago on grain reshipped via the Lakes.

As to the roads whose through rates do not apply *via* Chicago, such as the T. P. & W. R. R., C. P. & St. L. R. R., etc., the June 25, 1918, adjustment had the effect of increasing the differences between such through rates and the combination *via* Chicago to the extent of 1c, and under the Dec. 31, 1919, readjustment this difference will be removed and the former relationship restored.—*J. S. Brown, Manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.*

FARM LABOR IN WISCONSIN.

Wages paid to male farm laborers during 1919 showed substantial increases over 1918. Average rates per month when hired by the year were $47.50 with board and $67 without board, compared to $43.50 and $60.20 respectively for 1918. Day labor for harvest averaged $3.30 with board and $3.95 without board, as compared with $3 and $3.64 in 1918. Other day labor averaged $3 with board and $3.65 without board, as compared to $2.48 and $3.12 in 1918. When hired for the crop season only (usually April to November, inclusive), month hands received this year an average of $54.50 with board and $73.75 without board.—*Field Agent Becker, Madison.*

GRAIN ELEVATOR ACCOUNTS.

The Bureau of Markets has revised its previous system of bookkeeping for grain elevators to provide for the income tax problem. "The adoption of a uniform system of accounting should be of benefit both to the companies and to the men employed by them as managers," sagely says the Bureau of Markets, "but the simple keeping of the records is not sufficient. It is necessary that the manager and directors of the elevators should make use of all the information which a good accounting system furnishes. The grain and merchandise reports and methods of arriving at cost of operation through the cost analysis are valuable features of any accounting system. If the information obtained from such a system of accounting is made available to the stockholders and others interested, and they are thus assured that the business of the elevator is being handled in a competent manner and that detailed information regarding it can be furnished at any time, it will tend to strengthen the financial position of the company with those who extend credit to elevators during the season of crop movement."

Persons interested in the Bureau's output may obtain copies of Bulletin 811, "Bookkeeping for Grain Elevators," which has just been issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the assurance that any elevator installing this system of accounts may refer to the Bureau of Markets any questions regarding its installation or operation.

Canadian Visible.

Canadian visible supply of wheat increased 288,000 bu. last week and oats 327,000 bu. Last year wheat increased 17,426,000 bu. and oats 188,000 bu. Details follow:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Wheat	16,447,000	16,159,000	41,497,000
Oats	4,847,000	4,520,000	3,988,000
Barley	1,276,000	1,134,000	3,857,000

Chicago Grain Stocks.

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 541,000 bu. last week and oats 313,000 bu. Corn increased 92,000 bu., rye 31,000 bu. and barley 64,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public.	Private.	Total.	Last yr.
Wheat ..	5,500	10,508	16,008,000	13,129,000
Corn	45	678	723,000	620,000
Oats	1,357	2,475	3,832,000	6,265,000
Rye	1,539	1,103	2,642,000	1,072,000
Barley ..	321	104	425,000	1,554,000

Colorado feeders are said to be standing in fear of a corn famine, particularly ominous owing to the fact that there is only a small supply of hay on hand while the feed lots have lots of half fattened sheep and cattle. It is estimated approximately that there are 600,000 head of sheep and 100,000 head of cattle in the Ft. Collins district.

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Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec.	28.117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0	67,311,0
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,383,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174,0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,703,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,146,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638,0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,055,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct.	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov.	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
Nov.	8...95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
Nov.	15..96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0
Nov.	22..92,906,0	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0
Nov.	29..89,742,0	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0
Dec.	6..87,250,0	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0
Dec.	13..85,084,0	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0
Dec.	20..82,698,0	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 20, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	10,300,000	12,232,000
Milwaukee	1,575,000	867,000
Minneapolis	1,874,000	855,000
Duluth	.....	5,000
St. Louis	3,279,000	3,534,000
Toledo	379,000	194,000
Detroit	354,000	447,000
Kansas City	1,596,000	2,315,000
Peoria	4,019,000	5,401,000
Omaha	2,871,000	3,055,000
Indianapolis	3,273,000	2,606,000
Total	29,520,000	31,511,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Chicago	1,597,000	1,612,000	1,355,000
Milwaukee	319,000	274,000	258,000
Minneapolis	397,000	420,000	213,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	566,000	621,000	314,000
Toledo	90,000	59,000	34,000
Detroit	50,000	63,000	86,000
Kansas City	382,000	274,000	467,000
Peoria	422,000	434,000	560,000
Omaha	717,000	428,000	644,000
Indianapolis	670,000	593,000	386,000
Total	5,210,000	4,778,000	4,317,000
Shipments	2,740,000	2,466,000	2,733,000

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INDIANA WHEAT FOR 1920.

In no county of Indiana was there as much wheat planted this fall as last, and for the state as a whole, the decrease amounts to 32 per cent. One of the principal reasons for this shortage was the droughty condition in all parts of the state during August and September, when the soil was so dry and hard it was almost impossible to prepare it for seeding. In some of the southern counties, where it was possible to prepare the soil, rains set in before seeding was commenced and stopped that work until too late. Quite a number of the fields that had been prepared for wheat were seeded to rye because of the lateness of the season. The question of price fixing also had a bearing on the matter. On the other hand, many of the larger farmers who have not grown any wheat for several years have substantial acreages at this time.

The condition of the crop is very spotted. The early sown wheat in all parts of the state is badly infested with Hessian fly and fields that looked very promising early in the season are practically gone now; some of the very late planted is not yet up and because of the lateness of the season cannot make much of a crop, while that portion of the crop planted after the fly-free dates and before Nov. 1 is in splendid condition with a good color and strong, healthy looking plants.—*Field Agent Bryant.*

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COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Gra Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at A erdeen.

Jan. 15.—Indiana Grain Deale Ass'n, Library, Board of Trade, I dianapolis.

Jan. 16.—Indiana Millers' Ass'n, I brary, Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain De ers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

June 22-24.—American Seed Tra Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

July—Michigan Hay & Grain Ass' Battle Creek, Mich.

Farmers in Minnesota are paying a average of $62 a month for farm labo or about $15 a month more than a ye ago. With board the price for harve work was $4.40 a day, against $3.90 year ago.

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GRAIN YIELDS PER ACRE.

Government final report makes winter wheat yield per acre 1.5 bushels below an average, spring wheat yield four bushels than normal. Corn yield is three bushels below more than usual, oats 1 bushel below normal. Yields in bushels compare as follows:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	Avg. '13-17.
Winter wheat.....	14.7	15.2	15.1	13.8	16.2
Spring wheat.....	9 0	16.2	12.5	8.8	13.0
All wheat.....	12.8	15.6	14.1	12.2	15.1
Corn	28.6	24.0	26.3	24.4	25.6
Oats	29.4	34.7	36.6	30.1	32.8
Barley	12.7	14.2	14.6	15.2	15.9
Hay	22.3	26.3	23.7	23.5	25.6

FLORIDA QUARANTINE.

The authorities of the state of Florida are considerably exercised over the entrance of the European corn borer from New York and New England and before, effective Oct. 20, issued a quarantine order prohibiting the shipment or transportation into that state of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York especially, and from other states or countries in which the borer may be found, the following articles among others: Broom corn, corn in the ear, corn stalks and corn husks as well as corn fodder and stover; hays, straw, stalks of grasses as well as all plants commonly known as hay, whether used as feed, bedding packing material; all manure and refuse of all kinds except guano and commercial fertilizers; many flowers such as asters, chrysanthemums, etc.; practically all of the vegetables except in cans.

PALMER AND THE H. C. L.

Attorney-General Palmer arrived in Chicago on Dec. 16 to inaugurate a new movement looking toward lower food prices. If this movement develops some plan for carrying food supplies to points where prices are high in sufficient quantities to overwhelm the demand, it will prove successful, but in no other way can prices be forced down; and under present conditions the distribution of sufficient quantities of food to break prices seems to be a physical impossibility. Unless the Government can evolve some plan for producing more food and for distributing it to the points where most needed, its efforts to reduce prices will prove about as effective as King Canute's verbal order to the ocean tide to come thus far and no farther. In some quarters of the globe there are ample food supplies, while in others there is actual starvation. In these circumstances, a demand for food and feed can be counted upon as fast as the stuff can be brought forward, and this condition promises to result in the maintenance of high prices.—*L. L. Winters, with Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.*

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Wire for Track Bids—It's the little details that count
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DOMESTIC PRICES.

The American people will commend the main idea expressed by Herbert Hoover, *i. e.*, to save starving people in Europe, but are not likely to accept it gracefully that such a worthy cause should be made the basis for the shipment of surplus stocks accumulated by the Grain Corporation, with resulting higher costs in this Country. The American people will do much for charity. It is also clear that at this stage they will resent arbitrary action that will add to the already extravagant costs of foodstuffs at home.—*Pope & Eckhardt Co., Chicago.*

CEREAL WEIGHTS LOW.

Figures recently obtained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate that plant diseases, adverse weather conditions and the like reduce crop yields to a greater degree than is shown in bushels or other units of measure. Wheat of the 1919 crop has an average weight per measured bushel of 55.5, which is 4.5 pounds below the standard weight. This is the lowest weight since 1904. The average weight per bushel of oats of the 1919 crop is 31.1 pounds, nearly 1 pound below the standard of 32 pounds, the lowest since 1908. Barley averaged 45.2 pounds instead of 48, the standard. The only other time during the past ten years when the average weight of a measured bushel of barley was so low was 1916. The bulk of these three crops was harvested at about the same time and all of them were affected by diseases and, in many sections, by excess moisture and other adverse conditions.

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EFFECT OF LIGHT RECEIPTS.

Last week was an active one in the futures market. Speculation had everything its own way. Receipts were so light there was no opportunity to supply the demand and while the country seems real anxious to sell corn and oats, they do not dare to do so on account of the car situation. Shorts covered freely, but the speculative trade increased materially as a result of the advance, and the market began to act as if it were overbought. The situation was a most interesting one. Here we are, with a decided surplus of all kinds of grain, no likelihood of being able to sell much of it for export, as the exchange and shipping situation, together with the competition of other surplus countries, is absolutely against it, yet owing to the unrest of the labor classes and rundown condition of the railroads, the producer is prevented from marketing his crops and the speculator is taking advantage of the situation is a material factor in continuing the advance in the H. C. L.—*W. H. Perrine & Co., Chicago.*

Europe Must Increase Her Exports.

J. S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, says: "Foreign exchange cannot come back to normal until the restoration of the gold standard in Europe corrects the depreciation of European currencies and until the restoration of approximate equilibrium between our exports and imports in respect to Europe again makes the demand for foreign exchange approximate the supply."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"California Rediscovered in 1919" is the title of a peppy and interesting description of a trip to California by Jos. Wild, statistician for E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago. In Mr. Wild's words, the book is, "A new 'Innocents in California,' a rapid-fire account of Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Chinatown, Los Angeles, San Diego, La Jolla, the Grand Canyon, etc., during the 1919 high cost wave. A Romance of Chinese influences. An ode to the nectaric Far West climate. Humors of the West."

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., of Canada, at an annual meeting adopted a resolution recently urging the government to advance the price of wheat locally to the millers when the export price should justify it. They complain that Canadian millers are grinding wheat at $2.30 which is bringing $3 in the States.

British Foodstuffs Decontrolled.

George H. Roberts, the Food Controller, announced in the House of Commons on Dec. 16 that all home agricultural products except wheat would be freed from control during the first semester of the coming year but he added that some degree of supervision over the food supply would have to be exercised for the next three years at least.

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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

L. E. Monfort is the new manager of the Mattoon, Ill., branch office of the Geo. Legg Flour & Feed Co.

The Centennial Mill Co. plans to erect a plant at Spokane, Wash., to cost eventually $1,000,000. G. I. Toeys is manager.

The Chas. F. Bartlett Co., flour, feed, etc., has been incorporated at Grand Rapids, Mich., with a capital of $50,000 by Chas. F. Bartlett, Claude H. Loomis and Lillian H. Bartlett.

The New Jersey Flour Mills Co. of Clifton, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Incorporators: L. F. Orbe, I. A. Cadmus and F. W. Tunis, all of Passaic.

The mill of the Columbia Mill & Elevator Co. at Columbia, Tenn., burned with a loss of $83,000; insurance, $45,000. A warehouse containing $200,000 worth of grain was saved. The mill will be rebuilt.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club, held at the Chamber of Commerce, December 17, Mr. Samuel H. Rodgers was elected a member of the Club and the sum of $25 was ordered sent to the National Federation of Flour Clubs as the share of the local organization in defraying the expenses of a special committee of three appointed from the Federation of Flour Clubs to confer with a similar committee of the Millers' National Federation on the subject of a sales contract. Mr. A. W. Mears, vice-president of the Baltimore Flour Club, is a member of this special committee.

FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market generally is in a very mixed condition, and generally East and West it is reported very dull, retail dealers being well filled up. Whether this is due to the fact that we are entering the holiday season and the close of the year, or whether it is due to the operations of the retail marketing of the Grain Corporation, is a matter of question. The sales by the Corporation have had a tendency to check the advance of soft wheat flours and generally to have badly unsettled the market, not so much by the quantity of straight flour the Corporation has handled, because these amounts have been comparatively small, as by the uncertainty as to what the effect will be on the market of this trading. The high prices also have been the cause of turning some Argentine flour to this market, of which a considerable quantity, it is said, has already been bought to arrive during the first half of January. These purchases of course are more or less experimental, but they have had their influence upon the market.

The expectation that the removal of the embargo would bring considerable Canadian flour into the United States has not been realized. The fact seems to be that the authorities in control of the Canadian movement are playing a rather shrewd game, preventing by strong arm orders the movement of either grain or flour to this side with the exception of some courtesy exchanges, so called, of wagon wheat hauled across the line into towns in northern Minnesota, and depending upon high prices in this country to work off their product in the export trade on the basis of American prices.

Prices generally continue to show small gains, particularly for the better qualities, especially the spring clears, which formerly were inclined to lag behind. Hard winters advanced even more than the springs but the soft winters, which apparently are feeling the effect of the Grain Corporation's competition, are a little lower.

FLOUR MARKET.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Dec. 20.—Demand good. Mills unable to fill all orders. Market little higher. Family patents, 49 lbs., $14.50; bakers', $14.10; bran, $48; middlings, $51.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—Millers have not advanced flour in keeping with the higher price of wheat, but the market is quoted firm and there is an excellent demand for every barrel produced. The mills are well sold ahead and there is a good current demand. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $14.75@15.50; fancy winter patent, $13@14; second winter patent, $12.50@13; winter straight, $11.25@11.50 per bbl.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 20.—Sales of flour in the local market during the past week were largely to big consumers and distributors who always have to have a considerable supply on their books to take care of their regular trade. This business was of fair volume but on the whole the demand was limited and the market began to assume a holiday character. Prices were very firm for all the hard wheat flours, but mill quotations were generally above a working basis.

Government purchases of straight flour were very small and prices averaged $10.25 basis Baltimore. Opinions here differed widely on the future of the situation and no one was inclined to take risks by loading up beyond actual needs. The car situation and congestion on account of the recent coal strike have delayed arrivals and caused no little inconvenience.

Spring patents were quoted at $14@15; Kansas straights. $13.25@13.75; and winter straights, $10.50@11.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—The general flour market is firm and in good shape at quotations with a fair inquiry for winter and spring wheat straights and patents, with the greatest strength perhaps noticeable in springs. Rye flour also has advanced considerably from its recent low point, in sympathy with the advance in the grain. Quotations, per 98-lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Spring patent, $14.50@15; straight, $13.50@14.25; winter patent, $11@11.25; straight, $10@10.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $8@9.25.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 20.—The flour market here continues firm in all grades with the mills paying heavy premiums for spring wheat. New business was reported slow, being affected by apprehensions that a considerable tonnage of Canadian wheat might be imported into this country, thus cutting down the prevailing high premiums for domestic grain. The mills are reported to be well filled up on orders. There were no price changes. Quotations in carlots at mill follow: Family patents, jute, $14.60@14.80; bakers' patents, jute, $14.35@14.55; clears, $9.75@10; second clears, $6.75@7.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 20.—Flour production of Toledo mills this week was 28,800 bbls., or 57 per cent of capacity, against 27,300 bbls. last week and 30,760 bbls. this week last year. Domestic demand only fair and although the output is less than last year at this time millers declare business for the six-months period, July to December, will show a considerable gain over the same period last year. The reason is that the Grain Corporation is purchasing very little flour now, heavy purchases being made earlier this year, while at this time last year they were purchasing large quantities of flour. Wheat prices continue to climb, selling equal to $2.52 for No. 1 red delivered Toledo. No. 1 dark Northern spring sold at $3.30½, and No. 3 dark Northern spring, $3.24½ here this week. Stocks of Grain Corporation wheat in store here are exhausted and not a bushel of this wheat is for sale. High grade blend flour, $12.80; clears, $10; low grade, $7.50; soft winter wheat patents, $12.1 Kansas hard winter patent not quotable as none is for sale.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 20.—The local flour market was very active during the past week and showed a continued improvement in demand. Prices for cash stuff and flour are again higher and at the top price for the year. The car situation is a very serious handicap which is shortening the supply of spring wheat and making it difficult for millers to move flour stocks. Spring wheat patent is quoted 10c higher on outside prices and straight 10@35c higher than a week ago. A greatly enlivened export demand for rye flour is reported, while the domestic demand is also better than it has been for many weeks. Prices again have shown improvement with rye flour, pure, white, quoted at 50c higher on inside prices and 20c higher on outside prices. The Milwaukee mills produced a total of 19,900 bbls. of flour during the week, of which 16,500 bbls. were wheat flour, or approximately 69 per cent of total capacity, and 3,400 bbls. were rye flour. Current quotations, in carlots per bbl., in cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $14.80@15.15; straight, $13.60@14; first clear, $10@10.20; rye flour, pure, white, $9.10@2.95; rye flour, straight, $8.40@8.6 rye flour, dark, $7.60@8.15. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.80; cornmeal, white $3.75; and corn grits, $3.70, all in 100-lb sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22.—There was no abatement last week in the unusual demand for flour for this season in the Southeast. Mills continued to book heavy business and prices were strong. Shipping instructions are active, and many mills are behind with shipments.

Nashville and Southeastern flour mills with capacity of 226,290 bbls., had output last week of 164,769 bbls., or 72.7 per cent of capacity, which compared with 139,03 bbls. and 66.5 per cent the preceding week and 64.7 per cent the same week last year.

Prices: Best soft winter wheat patent, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points $12.50@12.90; standard, $11.35@11.7 straight, $11@11.25; first clears, $8.50@9.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20.—Millers generally reported the flour business as good but jobbers complained of irregular prices and rather disappointing sales. The market was firmer and quotably higher, but dealers found it difficult to compete with some mills which sold straight flour considerably below current prices. Chain stores and bakers were reported as buying straight in bulk as low as $10.25. The local wheat situation was easier, due to purchases by local and nearby mills of Government wheat. Wood basis 45c over jute. Winter patent, wood, $12.25@12.7 winter straight, in jute, $11.25@11.7 spring patent, wood, $14.95@15.45; spring bakers', jute, $13.75@14.25; Kansas hard patent, wood, $14.65@14.90; Kansas hard bakers', jute, $13.45@13.65; corn flour, 1 sacks inc., $3.25@3.35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—Flour receipts for the week were 7,499,922 lbs. in sacks. The market is firm, especially on Kansas straights and patents which are scarce and generally held at 25c per bbl. higher in sympathy with the West. The demand just at present is slow as dealers are mostly taking account of stock and settling their books for the new year, and the little business doing is mostly in second hand stocks which are available below millers' limits.

We quote per 196 lbs. packed in 140-lb jute sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, $10@10.50; do., nearby, $10@10.2 hard winter straight, $12.50@13; do., short patent, $13@13.50; spring first, clear, $9.7 @10.25; do., patent, $13.50@14; do., short patent, $14.25@15; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $15@15.35; rye flour, $8.95@9.25 per bbl. in sacks, as to quality.

Peoria Board of Trade membership according to a rule in effect January 1, will cost $3,000 instead of $1,000 as at present.

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WE MAKE PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City, Dec. 20—While some of the mills applied their energies entirely to the filling of sales for December shipment, others reported new business practically equal to their output. The better grades of flour, sold under fancy brands, were more active than other kinds. This refers particularly to hard wheat patent grades. Soft wheat millers said their trade was dull on the whole. The holiday season and high prices had a limiting effect on trade. Since the abrogation of the export embargo there has been an exchange of cables between Kansas City millers and buyers in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean countries, but no workings were possible. The total production of flour for the week was 87,500 bbls., against 83,900 a week ago and 71,800 a year ago. Hard wheat flour, reflecting higher wheat and lower millfeeds, showed a weekly advance of 30@ 35c a bbl. Red wheat flour was marked unchanged to 35c higher.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 13.
Hard wheat—		
Short patent	$13.60@14.45	$13.25@14.10
Long patent	13.20@14.15	12.60@13.50
Straight	12.60@13.45	12.10@13.00
1st clear	10 60@11.10	10.00@11.00
2d clear	8.50@ 9.50	8.00@ 9.00
Low grade	6.50@ 8.00	6.50@ 7.50
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	12.10@12.60	11.80@12.25
Standard patent	11.60@12.10	11.30@11.70
Straight	10.60@11.10	10.60@11.00
Clear	10.00@10.40	10.00@10.40
Low grade	7.00@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00

Railway Relief.

Regional Director of Railroads is quoted as saying that car shortage right now is acute, but, he believes, relief will be had in a week or ten days. Box cars are now being used to haul coal west. These cars will be available for the return movement of grain.

BURLAP AND BAG MARKET.

The burlap market was quiet last week in New York and there was not very much news other than a definite cable from Calcutta that the November shipments from India amounted to 49,000,000 yards to both coasts of the United States and 5,000,000 yards to Canada. One ship, the *Yoseric*, carrying 32,000 bales of jute, was reported in serious condition on Socotra Island, about 600 miles east of Aden on her passage to this country.

The bag situation seems to be clearing up somewhat, now that the dock strike in New York has been settled. The volume of goods in the hands of manufacturers has run comparatively low on account of the strike, and most big houses continue to be oversold on goods actually at hand and most of the yardage now in the harbor and immediately due to arrive will be practically all consumed in filling orders now on manufacturers' books. Prices continue firm and no recessions are immediately anticipated.

BUCKWHEAT AS FEED.

Genuine buckwheat middlings containing at least 25 per cent crude protein, 40 per cent carbohydrates and not over 5 per cent fiber, should be fully equal to wheat middlings, and in some respects superior. Fed by themselves, buckwheat middlings are said to be distasteful to cattle, but fed in connection with other grains they give good results. We do not know anything about buckwheat middlings for poultry, but *Wallaces' Farmer*, but judging from the composition, would expect them to give fully as good results as wheat middlings. In buying the buckwheat middlings, our correspondent should be sure that he is getting the middlings and not buckwheat "bran." Buckwheat "when ground may be fed to all classes of stock, but as its feeding value is about the same per pound as oats it is of doubtful wisdom to feed this stock when one pound of it can be exchanged for two pounds of oats or of corn," says the *Ohio Farmer*. "Corn and bran in equal weights make a far better feed than buckwheat."

Buckwheat Demand Improved.

BUTLER, PA.—We find the demand for buckwheat grain and buckwheat flour greatly improved.

Scratch feed mixers who held off buying buckwheat, expecting to obtain lower prices, are now scouring the country in an effort to obtain a season's supply. A large part of the crop will be fed on the farms, as much of the grain is too damp for shipping with any degree of safety. Farmers are also inclined to chop and feed their buckwheat due to the fact that they must pay much higher prices for dairy feed than they can obtain for their buckwheat per pound.

In some buckwheat producing sections the supply of good quality shipping buckwheat is exhausted for this season. —*H. J. Klinger & Company, Paul E. Eisler, Mngr.*

BROOM CORN.

Cold weather in the broom corn district of the Southeast still retards field activity, although some revival of interest appears in southwestern Oklahoma and Western Kansas, and buyers are again reported in the field. The car situation, however, has been very unfavorable for movement. In southwestern Oklahoma the *Broom Corn Review* reports some buying at prices from $100@150 for bulk of sales. In western Kansas the range is from $80@125 for the bulk. The Wichita market expects a better situation, now that the coal strike is temporarily settled, although there has been no recent movement of corn. Receipts from field points are very light on account of the car situation. There is a good demand for good corn and recent sales of good dwarf are reported at $200@250; standard $250@300; other grades $100@200. In central Illinois it is estimated there are still 75 cars of corn in growers' hands but there has been but little buying. Some sales as high as $300 are reported. On the whole the market is quiet.

OHIO WHEAT SITUATION.

Reduced acreage, Hessian fly infestation, and some extremely late seeding are the outstanding features of the December crop report on winter wheat just released by the Coöperative Crop Reporting Service at Columbus, O. According to the report, the winter wheat acreage seeded this fall by Ohio farmers is estimated at 2,476,000 acres, a reduction of 12 per cent from the 2,814,000 acres seeded during the fall of 1918. The actual reduction was somewhat greater than the intended reduction, as wet weather came on just about the "fly free" dates and in the southern part of the state, especially, it was impossible to get out the full intended acreage even though seeding in some sections continued to as late a date as Nov. 20. Seventy-five of the 88 counties report fly in the early sown wheat with apparent damage ranging from slight to material. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the infestation and it is the general belief that should there not be heavy rains at the time of emergence of the flies in the spring, the damage by this enemy of the wheat may be enormous. Fortunately the greater part of the Ohio crop apparently escaped the fall fly infestation, yet was seeded prior to the adverse weather and the result is a state condition figure of 90 for the crop as a whole, which is 2 points under the ten-year average.

The acreage seeded to rye this fall is estimated at 100,000 acres, compared with 116,000 acres seeded during the fall of 1918. The Dec. 1 condition figure for this crop is 95, as against the ten-year average of 93.—*Field Agent J. L. Cochrun.*

BRITISH GRAIN PRICES.

Compiled from returns made to the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Year—	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1919*	$2.22	$2.891	$1.733
1918	2.201	1.832	1.532
1917	2.15	1.827	1.307
1916	1.91	1.657	.993
1915	1.528	1.40	.88
1914	1.15	.859	.717
1913	.91	.856	.539
1912	1.01	.967	.81

*At the rate of exchange prevailing on Oct. 25, 1919, the average prices for the week were per bushel: Wheat, $1.91; barley, $2.50; oats, $1.46.

James Rennell of Harlin, Mont., a large grower of alfalfa seed, this year marketed 900 bus. of choice seed, of which 700 bus. was Grimm. His best seed was grown without irrigation.

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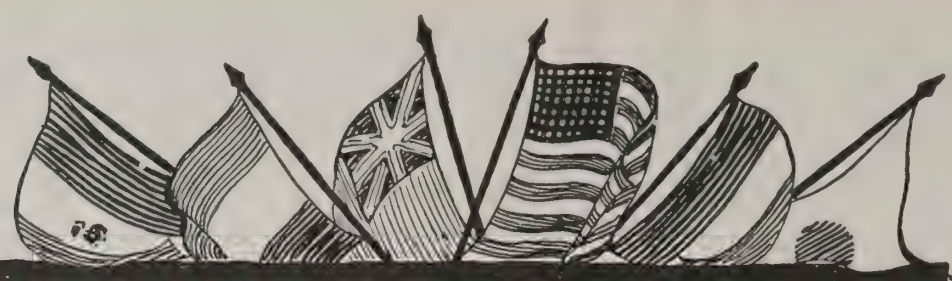
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S. J. McCaull, Sec. A. M. Dinsmore, Treas.
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If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.



1914 ALLIES 1919

The Armies of "the Free Peoples of the World" and the Chicago Board of Trade

EVERY intelligent person knows that an army must eat—to fight.

During the four years of the great European war, the Chicago Board of Trade was the world's open market place for the buying, selling and shipping of grain and food supplies.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the most economical agency for the distribution of food in the world.—Herbert Hoover.

As a part of the great business machinery of the United States, it did not break down under the great endurance test—but continued with increased efficiency and speed to serve the armies and civilian population of our allies, helping to feed over 230 million men, women and children.

At more than one military council the question was anxiously asked—Will the Chicago Board of Trade hold out?

History will record the fact—IT DID.

THE BOARD OF TRADE
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

L. F. GATES, President

JOHN R. MAUFF, Secretary

News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Western Grain o. has purchased the Anheuser-Busch ldings on lots 5 and 6, block 544, for nich the consideration was $6,000.

CANADA.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—The Portage g. & Elevator Co. has been incorporated th a capital stock of $300,000.

Belleville, Ont.—The Graham, Ltd., has en consolidated with the Judge Grain . R. J. Graham is president; Edgar dge, vice-president, and Geo. Jones, neral manager. A new elevator and ll will be built.

COLORADO.

Laird, Colo.—The Farmers Union Co-erative Co. will enlarge its house in the ring. G. H. Burnett is manager.

ILLINOIS.

Sadorus, Ill.—Harley Lewis has resigned manager of the West elevator.

Roanoke, Ill.—Bert Sharpe is now the nager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Alexis, Ill.—C. E. Stambaugh has closed grain elevator here for the present.

Dongola, Ill.—The Wright Roller Mills l enlarge its elevator in the spring.

Denver, Ill.—W. E. Scott has sold his vator to the recently incorporated rmers Elevator Co.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator is building a new warehouse in con-tion with the elevator here.

Morrison, Ill.—A $50,000 transfer of the kes Bros. elevator in Morrison to the mers Elevator Co. was recorded.

Leonore, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. just moved into its new office which f frame and brick veneer construction.

Bluffs, Ill.—The Fitzsimmons Brothers preparing to open a flour mill at the es Warehouse building in the near ure.

Kincaid, Ill.—Clyde McClintock is the manager of the Kincaid Farmers in Elevator Co. Improvements are g made to the plant.

Fairmount, Ill.—O. C. Benson has been ceeded by the Farmers Co-operative n Association of Fairmount, Ill.—W. Porterfield, Sec'y-Treas.

Meridan, Ill.—V. L. Anderson has just hed building a new office and install-a new Fairbanks, Morse 10 ton scale. er improvements will be made later.

Meadows, Ill.—The Meadows Grain & Co. is remodeling its oats elevator a corn elevator and the South Eleva-will be used for oats. A new office also be built.

Clarksdale, Ill.—The contract for a mod-elevator with a capacity of 45,000 els has been let by the Farmers Grain of Clarksdale. The contract price for new building is $20,000.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Farmers Co-opera-Elevator Co. of Hillsdale has been in-porated. The commissioners are John lburn, Homer Palmer, Levi Ropp, Wilson and Homer Daley.

Edgeport, Ill.—The new elevator of Cooper Elevator Co. has been com-d and will be put in operation in a days. The Cooper Elevator Co. has in the feed business for over 10 s.

Beardstown, Ill.—A barge of wheat con-ng 3,500 bushels of hard wheat, the erty of Schultz-Baujan of Beards-, purchased from McFadden & Co. in transit to Beardstown, was par-tially sunk at West Mantazas near the elevator at that point when an empty barge ran into the wheat barge, bumping same into a submerged log and knocking a hole in the loaded barge.

Springfield, Ill.—Through permission granted by the secretary of state the name of the Murphy Grain Co., Inc., has been changed to the Fernandes Grain Co. Sim Fernandes is president; W. W. Jill, vice-president, and N. A. Midden, secretary-treasurer. The company is incorporated with a capital of $60,000 fully paid. The main office is located in Springfield. The company also has an office in Bloomington and Lincoln, Ill., with brokerage connections in Decatur, Paxton, Kankakee, Pontiac and Streator, Ill.; also Burlington, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City, Ia. The corporation holds memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, and have direct private wire connections with Lamson Bros. & Co. of Chicago.

INDIANA.

Treaty, Ind.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. of Treaty.

Marshfield, Ind. — Thieves recently secured $30 by prying open the cash drawer at the elevator of Steegar & Betts.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently held a meeting to discuss the erection of an elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—Julius Artes, superintendent of the Union Elevator Co., has resigned after 37 years with the company.

Howe, Ind.—The Lima Elevator Co. has built a new office and installed a 15-ton truck scale; also have rebuilt their stock yards.

Mt. Comfort, Ind.—G. A. Pritchard of Washburn, Ill., has bought a half interest in the McComas & Pritchard elevator and is managing same.

Frankfort, Ind.—The Clinton Grain Co. has been purchased by N. W. Mattix and son, Hugh. The new firm will handle grain, seeds, coal and flour.

Union City, Ind.—The Union City Elevator Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 to maintain and operate grain elevators. Directors: Clyde N. Chattin, Clyde Schultz, Oliver J. Rowe.

Frankfort, Ind.—The Fairgrounds Elevator, formerly owned by Stevenson & Bergen of this city, was sold to Roy G. Wilkinson, an experienced elevator man of Wolcott, Ind. The consideration is said to have been $10,000.

Kokomo, Ind.—C. A. Warne and brother has purchased the Cloverleaf Mills here and installed a new corn sheller, cleaner, dump and other machinery. Mr. Warne formerly owned an elevator at Sulphur Springs, which he sold last year.

Winchester, Ind.—The Union City Elevator Co., which recently purchased the Farmers Grain & Milling Co., has opened for business. The building has been completely remodeled, a large addition is being completed and new machinery has been installed throughout.

IOWA.

Boone, Ia.—C. Williams will install a Trapp Auto truck dump in his elevator.

Toledo, Ia.—A new flour mill has been opened here with a capacity of 50 bbls. a day.

Shannon City, Ia.—F. E. Hoops has sold his grain and coal business at this place to the farmers.

Dayton, Ia.—S. T. Carlson has succeeded Elmer Shostrom as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Stockton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has voted to change the company to a co-operative organization.

Flugstad, Ia. — The elevator of the Flugstad Grain Co. has been thoroughly overhauled and is in splendid running order.

Sioux City, Ia.—Preliminary plans are in progress for the construction of a building for the Farmers Terminal Elevator Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Grain Belt Cereal Co. will erect a fireproof building six stories high and basement, 50x120, also six tanks, to cost $200,000.

Tilden, Ia.—W. W. Little has disposed of his grain business here to W. T. Mahaffy, who will run it on a percentage basis and have entire control and management of it. The business will be run under the firm name of W. W. Little & Co. Mr. Little expects to go to the south for the winter.

Wiota, Ia.—Frank O. Lenoir, associated with the Rothschild Grain Co., has purchased the company's elevator at Wiota and will take possession Jan. 1. Gene Kellogg, now in charge of the elevator for the Rothschild Grain Co., will be associated with Mr. Lenoir. The latter will remain with the grain company in its office at Atlantic.

KANSAS.

Tonganoxie, Kans.—The Kramer Fair Milling Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

McPherson, Kans.—The Associated Mill & Elevator Co. of Kansas City plan to build a mill here.

Spearville, Kans.—The construction of a flour mill with a capacity of not less than 250 bbls. is contemplated.

Junction City, Kans.—J. A. Commons, of Wichita, has accepted the position of sales manager with the Hogan Milling Co.

Larned, Kans.—Jack Price, formerly with the C. V. Fisher Grain Co., is manager of the Associated Mill & Elevator Co. here.

Chase, Kans.—G. E. Smith, formerly manager for the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at Ensign, is now manager for the Co-operative Union at Chase.

Coldwater, Kans.—The Larabee Flour Mills Corp. of Kansas City, Mo., has built a 24x26 ft. office and scale platform, all enclosed. They have installed a 7½ h. p. G. E. motor and will install an automatic truck dump later. L. E. Ginder is manager.

KENTUCKY.

Nancy (bill to Sommerset), Ky.—A flour mill is going up in Nancy, owned by J. H. Stephens.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Sandusky Bros. have purchased an $18,000 flour mill in Har-

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Try us with a shipment of Grain or Hay
The result will be a PERMANENT CUSTOMER.
Get in touch with us when in the market and convince yourself that our prices are attractive; then give us your order and let us convince you that OUR STANDARD OF QUALITY means the best the market affords.
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A. D. HARBIN, - - Chattanooga, Tenn.

rodsburg and will take possession June 1 next year.

MAINE.

Houlton, Me.—Nearly 5,000 barrels of potatoes, valued at $20,000, were destroyed when the potato house of B. S. Green Bros. Co. burned.

MICHIGAN.

Charlevoix, Mich.—A. A. Swinton, secretary-treasurer of the Argo Milling Co., with mills at Charlevoix, East Jordan and Central Lake, has purchased the entire property of the Rock Products Co. at Charlevoix. Purchase price was $110,000.

Holly, Mich.—McLaughlin Bros. elevator at Holly was damaged to the extent of $2,500 this morning when an engine of the Pere Marquette railroad left the track and crashed into it. Bins containing wheat and beans were demolished and their contents spilled.

MINNESOTA.

Detroit, Minn.—The Detroit Elevator Co. has purchased the elevator of the Atlantic Elevator Co. at this place.

Cisco (Erskine p. o.), Minn.—The Atlantic Elevator Co. has sold its elevator at this place to the Cisco Elevator Co.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has made improvements to its plant, having completed a new coal shed and installing a 10-ton Howe scale.

Maynard, Minn.—A new flour and feed warehouse has just been completed by the Farmers Elevator Co. It is equipped with a 5-ton scale, a 10-ton scale and auto dump and also a large cleaner.

MISSOURI.

Rayville, Mo.—A 10,000-bushel grain elevator and brick business building will be erected here.

Harrisonville, Mo.—Hogan Bros. have dismantled their elevator and are out of business at this place.

Bell City, Mo.—An elevator is being erected at Hagey, two miles north of Bell City, by Wellman Bros. of Benton.

Columbia, Mo.—The Broadway Milling Co. has begun making flour under the direction of J. E. Burton of Mayfield, Ky.

Jonesboro, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has been organized with a capital stock of $15,000. A new concrete elevator will be built in the spring.

Eldon, Mo.—The name of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co. has been changed and is now known as Co-operative Association No. 16. W. H. Austin is manager. The association has been incorporated at $10,300.

North Kansas City, Mo.—The Midland Flour Milling Co. will erect a grain warehouse, 42x150 ft., with a capacity of 300,000 bushels, also 14 storage tanks, two stories and basement, reinforced concrete and structural steel, composition roof.

Kansas City, Mo.—Announcement is made from the general offices of the Burlington in Chicago that the railway is undertaking the reconstruction of the Murray elevators recently destroyed by fire. The work will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Vanderslice Lynds Co., with head offices in Kansas City, has established offices in the Corby Forsee building in St. Joseph with C. D. Lightner as manager. The company has applied for membership and will handle all kinds of grain on a commission basis.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Atlas Cereal Co. is to be reorganized and will operate as the Atlas Milling Co. with a capitalization as follows: First preferred stock, $600,000; second preferred stock, $400,000; common stock, $1,000,000. The present Atlas Cereal Co. has outstanding, preferred stock, $277,000; common stock, $400,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Contract for the building of a $200,000 elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels for the St. Joseph Public Elevator Co., just south of the Larabee mill, has been let. Excavation has been finished. The main elevator building will be of reinforced concrete and arranged so the capacity can be tripled if necessary.

MONTANA.

Belt, Mont.—The new mill of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been completed.

Medicine Lake, Mont.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has taken over the Midget Flour Mill and is now operating under one management. A. L. Tennis is manager.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nebr.—The Black Hawk Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital of $100,000.

Riverdale, Nebr.—John Botin is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Ansley, Nebr.—The Ansley Milling & Grain Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $100,000 to do a grain and feed business.

Clarkson, Nebr.—F. V. Uridel, former manager of the Farmers Co-operative Merc. Co. at Leigh, is now with the Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.

Trumbull, Nebr.—The Central Granaries Co. is erecting a 30 000 bushel elevator to be operated by electricity to take the place of the one burned in July.

NEW YORK.

Hamilton, N. Y.—Ryan & Leland are installing a grinding mill in their plant and are getting ready to grind feed and flour.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H.—Carlos B. Mosely, a grain dealer here since 1870, died recently at the age of 76. He is survived by a daughter and son.

OHIO.

Bowersville, O.—The New Era Grain Co has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $30,000.

Loudonville, O.—The Loudonville Mill & Grain Co. has increased its capital from $100,000 to $150,000.

Rising Sun, Ohio.—The Farmers Commercial Grain & Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from $15,000 to $50,000.

Prairie Depot, O.—The Prairie Farmer Elevator Co. has equipped its plant with G. E. motors. L. J. Ducat is manager.

Hatton, O.—The Prairie Farmers Co-operative Co. of Prairie Depot has purchased the elevator of Ash & Shaw, taking possession Dec. 10.

Conover, O.—The Wilgus & Shaffer Grain Co. has been succeeded by the Wilgus Grain Co. A. W. Burton is the manager, succeeding G. W. Shaffer.

Elida, O.—The Farmers Equity Exchange Co. expects to erect a 30,000 to 40,000 bushel elevator in the spring and install new machinery. R. C. Kephart is the manager.

Riverside (Cincinnati P. O.), Ohio.—The American Diamalt Co. will erect a 3-story 55x53 ft. concrete grain drying plant. Plans have been drawn and contract will be let shortly.

Sycamore, O.—The newly organized Sycamore Grain & Supply Co. has purchased the flour mill and business of the Eureka Milling Co. and will take possession Jan. 1. An elevator will be built and necessary repairs made as soon as weather permits.

OKLAHOMA.

Woodward, Okla.—The L. O. Street Grain Co. will move one of the elevators here to Buffalo, Okla.

Carnegie, Okla.—The White Star Co. of Wichita, Kans., has the contract for an elevator to be built for the Farmers Co-operative Mill & Elevator Co. at this place. The house will be iron clad and equipped with a Fairbanks oil engine, Philip Smith sheller and cleaner and a Richardson automatic scale.

OREGON.

Portland, Ore.—Construction of a series of grain bins will be begun shortly on the east side by H. L. Copeland & Co. of Walla Walla, Wash., grain dealers and builders. The bins will be of reinforced concrete, connected to form one unit elevator, 73 ft. high. The cost of the building will be $12,365.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bowdle, S. D.—The Bowdle Grain Co. is installing G. E. motors in its elevator.

Jefferson, S. D.—Tom Collins is the manager of the Western Terminal Elevator Co. at this place.

Pierpont, S. D.—Ed Roberts has accepted a position as manager of the Farmers Elevator at this place.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—J. E. Arnold, manager of the Land elevator, has purchased the Merchants Elevator of Sioux Falls and will take charge of it next April.

Henkin, S. D.—The grain elevator at this place has been purchased by Steel Bros. of Madison. Henkin is a new town, the elevator having been one of the first business institutions erected here.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn.—After Jan. 1 the Union Elevator will be operated by Edgar Morgan.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Hall Hay & Grain Co. of Shelby county surrendered its charter to the state.

TEXAS.

Dallas, Tex.—The Gracey Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 by A. L. Gracey and C. M. Shannon.

Plainview, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mills has prepared plans and will erect a huge elevator in Plainview with a capacity of 300,000 bushels, built of reinforced concrete. The height will be 80 ft. with head house of 134 ft.

UTAH.

Ogden, Utah.—The Holley Milling Co. is considering enlarging the Phoenix Mill plant here.

WASHINGTON.

Lincoln, Wash.—The new plant of the Lincoln Milling Co. is completed and in operation. The cost of the construction was $20,000. Eight storage bins of 20,000 bushels capacity each will be completed shortly.

Molson, Wash.—The J. F. Walker grain warehouse in Molson has been purchased by W. L. Walker, a brother of J. F. Walker. The building has been leased to A. J. Cedarblom and Glen Dodson who will conduct a grain and feed business. Mr. Walker is in the grain warehouse business at Waukon, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Hadden Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $5,000 by F. G. Hadden, H. M. Hadden and A. W. Keup.

Shullsburg, Wis.—Fred Hillary has erected a 16x24 ft. addition to his mill and installed a new grinder and other

DES MOINES, IOWA

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GRAIN MERCHANTS
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WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The McCaull-Dinsmore Co. has opened an office at this place with J. C. Kramer in charge.

CANADA OUT OF SCREENINGS.

It appeared at a conference at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last week that there will be no more screenings available for either eastern or western Canada until the end of January at the earliest and even then the amount will be small. At a similar conference of elevator men, growers and feeders in October an agreement was made whereby 3,500 tons of standard screenings were to be sold by the terminals to the United Farmers of Ontario and the Farmers Coöperative Societies of Quebec at a fixed price of $30 per ton, this being a straight commercial transaction between these societies and the terminal elevators. As the farmers' organizations in the west were not prepared to undertake similar work, the Dominion Livestock Branch reserved 500 tons for western Canada and undertook its distribution. The contract on the part of the terminal elevators applied only to screenings which they had bought up to that time and which is their own property.

It has developed, says the Winnipeg *Grain Trade News*, that the demand both east and west is much greater than anticipated. The eastern societies have placed all of the 3,500 tons allotted to them and would like to have secured an additional 6,000 and the west would take 4,000 tons. It turns out, however, that even if 10,000,000 bushels of wheat should pass through the terminals before the end of January or the middle of February, it would not yield more than 1,200 tons of standard screenings, or stock food; so that it is evident that stockmen will have to turn to other sources to supply immediate needs.

The present crop has yielded a smaller percentage of screenings than usual. In addition to this of the 67,000,000 bus. of wheat inspected to Dec. 1 only about 20,000,000 bus. have reached the lake terminals, the balance being milled in transit or at western points.

Some Fat Show Figures.

The yearly top prices paid in the auction ring at Chicago for the International Exposition show cattle in carlots of various weights, as compiled by the *Drovers' Journal*, are as follows for 1919: 900@1,050 lbs., $45; 1,050@1,200 lbs., $35; 1,200@1,350 lbs., $27; 1,350@1,500 lbs., $30; 1,500@1,900 lbs., $24.50. The prices on the 900 pounders were $10 over 1918; the 1,050's $15 under last year; on the 1,200's $4.00 less; on the 1,350's $2.50 less; on the 1,500's $0.25 less.

The average for 1919 for the International Show steers, short-feds not included, was $25.45, there being 46 loads. Last year there were 30 loads averaging $17.47.

The Agricultural Department of Ontario is making a special effort to induce potato growers to produce a better quality of seed potatoes and has adopted the California practice of packing seed potatoes in boxes with the quality certified by tags.

CO-OPERATIVES IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Northwest National Bank's Review, at Minneapolis, has collated a statement from agricultural experiment station sources of the growth of farmers' coöperative companies in the Northwest during the five-year period 1913-17. The figures for the number of associations in each year is as follows:

ported by the United States in October,

	1917. No.	1913. No.
Creameries	643	613
Elevators	360	270
Livestock shipping ass'ns	400	115
Cheese factories	52	34
Stores	102	115
Potato warehouses	15	20
Fire insurance companies	159	154
Telephone companies	950	600
Miscellaneous	275	86
Total	2,956	2,007
Increase		949

The volume of business handled by these associations has increased enormously, as the followig table shows:

	Annual volume of business. 1917.	1913.
Creameries	$ 31,012,000	$21,676,252
Elevators	45,000,000	24,000,000
L. s. ship. ass'ns	33,000,000	6,000,000
Cheese factories	986,000	637,224
Stores	6,500,000	4,250,000
Potato warehouses	300,000	100,000
Fire insurance cos.	712,606	696,732
Telephone companies.	1,200,000	900,000
Total	$118,710,606	$56,260,208
Increase		62,450,398

It will be noted that the number of coöperative stores and potato warehouses decreased, although the amount of business done was somewhat larger. The reason, we apprehend, is not very hard to discover.

The notable thing in the table is the conspicuous growth of the livestock shipping associations; and in this connection a report by the Farmers' Livestock Shipping Ass'n of Litchfield is referred to especially. This association had been in existence for about eleven years, during which time its shipments increased from 14 cars worth $11,599 in 1913 to 208 cars in 1918, worth $533,000, of which $535,496 was returned to farmers and $17,174 spent for the expense of operation. It cost the members 42.3c per cwt. to market hogs, 31.2c to market cattle and 61c to market calves. All in all, the livestock associations have succeeded better than any of the others. These associations do not need a large business organization, with buildings and overhead, as do the coöperative elevator companies and other industries. Livestock shipping calls for no fixed capital; it has no interest to pay on loans; no losses of any kind. Buyers simply take the stock, forward it to South St. Paul usually, and distribute the proceeds.

Small Visible Corn.

There were on Dec. 16 only 72,000 bus. of contract corn in public elevators at Chicago. These grades are selling around the basis of $1.50 for the December. The prospects for deliveries on December contracts are not flattering. Therefore, the contracts will have to be evened up in the pit, which will probably keep the entire market strong during the balance of the month. Under this cash position those who believe in lower prices are not aggressive in action. On the other hand, there is no broad investment demand.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

SPECULATION AND TENANTS.

The speculation in lands induced by the war profits of farmers has so raised their price that tenants are no longer able in many places to pay the rest necessary to yield a return to the owner. In Mahaska County, Ia., for example, a well-posted man has said a majority of the tenant farms are or soon will be without tenants. This is due not alone to the high rentals asked, but to the fact that owners now in many cases do not and did not expect to hold the farms, but to sell them quickly at a profit, and the last purchaser, still hoping to make a sale before March 1, has not as yet arranged for its occupation by a tenant, and the prospective renter himself, finding many objections to taking charge of a farm under purely speculative ownership, is looking for something more stable. The consequence of it all is that a congestion of farm renting transactions such as has not yet been experienced in this country is certain to occur next spring.

Another unusual feature of the situation is the fact that about half the number of farmers who retired last spring are threatening to go back because they are not satisfied with town life. There is still another class that is not satisfied, viz.: the young tenant farmer who sold off his stuff at what he considered a fancy figure, moved to town and now would like to get into the farming game again, but finds this impracticable because of the still higher prices that are being paid for most things that go to make up farming equipment.

Notwithstanding all this and the dissatisfaction arising from the recent fall in the price of live stock and other farm products, many real estate dealers insist that when the land selling season opens farms will be found changing hands at another advance over the prices of last year.

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Field Seeds

Representative seed growers of South Dakota estimate alfalfa at 1¾ bus. per acre, with good quality where grown. The total crop, however, was greatly reduced by grasshopper pest.

The Government report gives to Wisconsin an estimated yield of 248,000 bus. of clover seed this year, making that state the largest producer. This total is larger than the estimate on Nov. 1 by 92,000 bus. and is nearly twice the yield of 1918 although materially less than 1917.

A Denver paper reports as a botanical curiosity a hybrid of wheat-rye obtained by crossing turkey hard winter with Swedish rye in the summer. It does not appear that there is enough of this hybrid to test out its quality for any purpose. It is probably a sport rather than a true hybrid.

A seed firm at Valparaiso, Chile, writes C. A. King & Co. that the last crop of red clover grown in that country has practically all been exported. The new crop will not be ready until next April. The acreage now growing is quite large. Chile usually has a considerable surplus of clover seed to export. In the past this seed has found a market mainly at Liverpool.

The North Dakota Improved Seed Growers' Convention will be held at Fargo in January. H. L. Bolley of Fargo is secretary. Special prizes are offered for Marquis and Durum, particularly the amber. The prizes for Marquis total in value $200, the Durums $100, while the offerings for Fife and Bluestem are only $50. Prizes offered for corn total $225 and for potatoes $125.

The millers, elevator operators and bankers who are taking an interest in the agricultural proposition in the Northwest continue to be seriously disturbed about the shortage of spring wheat for seed. Chas. C. Massie of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, has said the inability of the seedsmen to bring Canadian wheat across the line is proving a serious handicap in getting seed wheat for the Northwest next spring.

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy seed opening the week's trading rather quietly developed strength each day of the week. Cash sales were reported at $10.75@11.25. Cash sales of clover seed were reported at $40 and gains were recorded on the week's trading activities. Range of prices for the six days of the week follow on timothy and clover seed:

	Dec.	March.	
Timothy—	B.	B.	A.
Dec. 15	$12.00	$12.65	$12.80
Dec. 16	12.00	12.70	12.80
Dec. 17	12.00	12.60	12.90
Dec. 18	....	12.70	12.85
Dec. 19	12.25	12.75	.....
Dec. 20	12.25	12.75	13.00

Cash seed range for week, $10.75@11.25.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Dec. 15	$50.60	Dec. 18	$51.00
Dec. 16	50.80	Dec. 19	51.10
Dec. 17	51.00	Dec. 20	51.10

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Dec. 15	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Dec. 16	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 17	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 18	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec 19	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec 20	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.75@3.15; Hungarian millet, $3.75@4.25; hog millet, $2.75@3; Siberian, $2.75@3.

St. Louis Seed Market.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—The seed market is expected to continue quiet until after the holidays, and both offerings and demand are light. Prices, which show little change, are as follows: Clover, choice high grade seed, free of buckhorn, $48 to $49.50, average country lots, $37 to $45; buckhorn-mixed, $23 to $30, low grade, $5 to $18; alsike, high grade, $48 to $50, fair to choice, $40 to $45; timothy, choice clean seed, $11 to $11.50, average country lots, $10 to $10.75, low grade, $8 to $10; red top, fancy solid seed, $17.50 to $18.25, machine-cleaned, $12.50 to 17.50, poor and chaffy, less; millet, golden, $2.75 to $3.25; Siberian, $2.70 to $2.85; hog millet, $2.80 to $2.90; common millet, $2.80 per 100 lbs., bulk basis; sunflower seed, choice dry, sound seed, $10; damp and mouldy less, according to quality.

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicag for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted)

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	191
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	2,628	3,227	2,257	5
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1.108	1,177	1,698	4
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	9
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,9
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,1
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	3
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	2
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	3
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	2
September ..	13 191	3,19	5,301	1 ,1	1,539	192	2 1	191	2..51	890	1,297	4
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	5
November ..	2,582	3,242	1,964	3,903	1,941	1,337	952	1,447	1,770	2,623	1,672	2,2
Week—												
Dec. 6.....	107	55	325	745	478	282	189	219	496	202	199	1
Dec. 13.....	636	315	920	527	339	166	280	216	676	368	335	3
Dec. 20.....	486	501	337	626	508	304	233	3	492	417	396	1

Weekly Linseed Review.

New York, Dec. 22.—*United Kingdom:* The situation in the United Kingdom has turned heavy with freer offering of Plate seed in evidence for February shipment, and the market at the close of the period could be considered weak. Indian sorts are practically unoffered, with the exception of afloat quantities, and some moderate lots being reshipped by the Continent. Full prices for Indians continue to be asked. The market for linseed oil closed easy with a quieter demand prevailing, and offerings in plentiful supply.

India: Latest reports confirm that the linseed regions in this country have received scattered rains which have greatly improved the crop outlook. A full acreage to the new crop of linseed is being predicted. Arrivals of old seed at the ports have been insignificant and shipments this week amount to only 32,000 bushels.

Argentina: The new crop can be considered excellent. Cutting has been unde generally favorable conditions and goo progress has been made. Liberal earl offerings of new crop seed can be looke for. The markets have displayed a ver heavy tone, being in fact weak, an there has been considerable liquidatio in evidence. The export demand a peared to be rather limited.

No change has taken place in th tonnage situation, rates still bein quoted at $32 for steamers down rive although a slightly lower bid, it is b lieved, would secure freight. Mor boats are expected after the turn of th year.

SEED MARKET REVIEW.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Toledo, Dec. 20.—Usual Yuletid quietness prevails in the seed marke Red clover closed the week with a 30 gain in all positions with a little be ter inquiry and continued light offe ings. The week's receipts were 45 bags, against 686 bags last week, brin ing the season's total to 13,255 bag against 19,121 bags at this time las year. Week's shipments were 219 bag and stocks here are figured at 9,55 bags, against 9,328 bags at this tim last year. New York reports import there this week at none, leaving th season's total around 28,000 bags. Fee ing prevails that clover stocks ar wholly inadequate to the usual sprin requirements, though a good run of im ports to European seed would chang the situation materially. Timothy i back to highest prices of the mont scoring advances this week of 15@17½ probably on talk of improvement in ex change. Stocks here decreased 785 bag this week, shipments being 1,589 bag against 804 received, and are now 97 552 bags, against 107,576 bags last yea at this time.

Alsike premium over clover still pre

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ils, and the market was up about 20c is week. Not much doing in alsike. eceipts this week, 709 bags, of which 2 were prime grade. Shipments 136 gs. Season's receipts, 7,285, against 73 shipped out, making stocks, ded to carry-over from last season, 414 bags, against 3,948 bags last sea- n.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range prices for seed on the Toledo market r cash and the futures of clover, al- ke and timothy seed for the week end- g Dec. 20:

	Range for week. High.	Low.	Close Dec.20.	Close Dec.13.
Clover—				
Cash and Dec.	$30.70	$30.40	$30.70	$30.40
Jan.	30 65	30.35	30.65	30.35
Feb.	30.70	30.40	30.70	30.40
March	30.50	30.20	30.50	30.20
Alsike—				
Cash and Dec.	31 10	30.90	31.10	30.90
March	31.00	30.75	31.00	30.75
Timothy—				
Cash, old	5.52½	5.35	5.52	5.35
New and Dec.	5.70	5.55	5.70	5.55
March	5.85	5.70	5.85	5.70
April	5 85	5.70	5 85	5.70
May	5.87½	5.70	5.87	5.70

SEED SITUATION.

LOOK FOR NORMAL SEED DEMAND.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. (5).—We anticipate anormal demand from our trade for ery kind of farm seed next spring. e believe if clover holds around its esent level there will be a much ger acreage planted in this territory n there was the past season.—*Funk os. Seed Co.*

SEED TRADE QUIET.

McGREGOR, IA. (7).—There has been y little doing in the seed line for t past two months, and our purchases a country stations have been extremely ht. We do not look for any move- nt of seed unless there should be te an advance from the present level, a l then there would not be much, as t farmers have very little seed left. W think also the dealers are pretty w ll shipped out, and not a great deal seed held in the country.

The clover crop is always light in this tion, but we had more clover than al this year.

The corn crop was very large, and of ellent quality, and there would be a lot of it moving at the present time if the railroads were not so badly tied up.

SEED BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—As to field seeds generally speaking the crops all seem to be short with the exception of cane seed. And due to the generally cold weather we have had the past three weeks bordering on the holidays, trade has been rather quiet. But the outlook generally is good for spring business.—*Farber Seed Co.*

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Dec. 20:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Dec. 20	450	219	709	138	804	1,589
Prev. wk.	686	1,003	477	987	1,600	1,318
Year ago.	519	194	107	166	1,564	1,317
'19 to date	13,255	5,253	7,285	4,673	43,110	15,212
'18 to date	19,121	6,930	5,242	6,466	40,896	11,265
'17 to date	10,180	21,253	6,164	3,883	36,514	4,539
'16 to date	39,743	9,496	6,263	1,756	21,636	4,831

Winter Wheat and Clover Seed.

President Heath of the Continental Seed Co. calls attention to the following interesting figures from the Government December wheat report:

	Acres.
Winter wheat area shows a decrease for 1919 of	11,719,000
Of this decrease there are located in the red clover growing and seeding states	5,460,000

This decrease in the red clover growing states is distributed as follows:

Eastern—	% of 1918.	Decrease.	Decrease.
New York	98	19,000	
New Jersey	95	6,000	
Pennsylvania	97	49,000	
Delaware	97	4,000	
Maryland	94	48,000	
		126,000	126,000
Middle—			
Ohio	88	338,000	
Indiana	68	922,000	
Illinois	70	1,030,000	
Michigan	96	32,000	
Wisconsin[1]	102	.....	
Minnesota	93	5,000	
Iowa	48	496,000	
		2,823,000	[2]2,818,000
Southern—			
Kentucky	68	338,000	
Tennessee	60	329,000	
Virginia	88	129,000	
Missouri	60	1,720,000	
		2,516,000	2,516,000
Total decrease			5,460,000
Total government decrease			11,719,000
In other states			6,259,000

[1]Gain of 5,000 acres. [2]Net decrease.

All winter wheat acreage in red clover states is not necessarily sown to red clover. What red clover is seeded in the months of February and March is usually on the winter wheat. The winter rye acreage and the clover seeding on rye is small in comparison.

Does the reduced winter wheat acreage in the red clover growing and seeding states have any significance as to the demand for red clover seed the coming early spring?

Duluth Linseed Market.

DULUTH, Dec. 20.—A fresh scaling down in the distant flaxseed future came about during the last week. Net losses of 25 and 27 cents were recorded in the old and new May futures, but December was firm, the old winding up 4 cents higher, and the new being unchanged. Spot seed gained 4 and 6 cents, with active bidding by traders for everything offered on the tables in order to enable them to cover their end of the month delivery contracts. Reports are that December deliveries have been fairly well arranged for, one of the heaviest operators asserting in that connection that his house had reduced its outstanding trades to the lowest limits in several years.

Some of the authorities in the trade are inclined to be bearish regarding the future course of prices. It was asserted that a substantial quantity of Argentine seed had been bought for March and April delivery at Minneapolis, at a basis much under the present market here. In view of the prospective more liberal imports of Argentine seed and expectations that marketings of seed from over the Northwest will increase as soon as railroad transportation facilities improve, it is predicted in some quarters that the May future quotation will recede to $4.

Receipts of flaxseed on this market were limited during the last week, amounting to only 17,248 bushels, as compared with 100,890 bushels during the same period last year. Only 5,096 bushels were shipped out from the elevators during the week and stocks in store on Saturday were reported at 76,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market, as compared with the previous Saturday and the same period last year were:

	Saturday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
On track	$5.04-14	$5.00-08	$3.55
To arrive	5.00-09	5.00-03	3.53
December (new)	5.00	4.97	3.52
December (old)	5.04	5.00	....
January	4.94	4.90	3.53
February	4.84	4.77	....
May (new)	4 50	4.77	3.58
May (old)	4.52	4.77	....

Seeds Per Lb. of Grasses and Clovers.

It is interesting to know the number of seeds per pound in the case of the common grasses and clovers, in order that we may know about how many seeds we are distributing on each square foot. For instance, there are 230,000 seeds of red clover in a pound. There are also 43,560 square feet in an acre, or, a pound of red clover seed evenly distributed should give five seeds on every square foot. If only one of the five seeds grew, there would be a fair stand of clover. As a matter of fact, it is customary to sow about six pounds of red clover seed per acre, or about 30 seeds to every square foot.

The number of seeds per pound of the various grasses and clovers is just about as follows: Alfalfa, 220,000; alsike, 700,000; white clover, 740,000; timothy, 1,170,000; orchard grass, 600,000; redtop, 6,000,000, and bluegrass, 2,400,000. —*Wallaces' Farmer.*

Toledo Timothy Seed.

Timothy led the seeds last week at Toledo, scoring considerable advance. On any declines there was a good demand, especially for the deferred futures. Deliveries on December contracts were light. There was a good deal of trading over from December to the deferred futures. Supplies are large, but stocks are in strong hands and there seems little chance of timothy getting on the bargain counter.—*Southworth & Co.*

Toledo Clover Seed.

Clover seed held its own last week at Toledo. In spite of the approaching holidays and the usual falling off of business, prices hardened, buying orders predominating. But nothing sensational happened and no new features appeared. The absence of receipts in Toledo is the big factor and is attracting attention the world over. It is hard to conceive why Toledo escapes her share of the receipts. The competition must be pretty keen, and other markets and interior dealers are setting a pace that Toledo can't quite catch. This market is influenced by the speculative element and hedging sales, and this accounts for our lagging behind to some extent. Bulk of the trade now is in

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March, and the trend of this future will be the barometer as to the future swings.

Alsike advanced during the week. There have been so few trades one almost forgets there is an alsike market. The passing of the holidays may develop a more active market and more interest as to its future trend. Still holds its premium over red clover, but the latter been crawling nearer this week.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Kansas City Seed Market.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22.—Conditions in the seed trade underwent few changes this week. Interest centered in the movement of cane and millet, which is expected to increase from now on. Very little cane seed has arrived thus far, as threshing was delayed as in the case of kafir and milo. Belief that a good crop exists is general, and a good demand is expected from Jan. 1 forward, as people's ideas will turn to the planting season in the new year. The offerings of millet seed thus far have been chiefly of the commoner kinds, which were promptly sold to poultry feed manufacturers. Golden and Siberian will go for seeding purposes. Alfalfa seed is scarce and strong and the same is true of clover. There is plenty of timothy seed, but it shows a good tone. Blue grass seed cleaned from the last big crop is in fair request, but producers have parted from all of their holdings.

The seed market in Kansas City is quoted as follows, as from first hands:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $25@35.
Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.25.
Blue grass—Per cwt., cleaned, $20@30.
Clover—Per cwt., red, $35@45; sweet, $20@25.
Millet—Per cwt., Golden, $3@3.25; Siberian, $2@2.50; common, $2@2.25.
Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.
Cane—Per cwt., red top, $2.50; orange, $2@2.25; amber, $1.75@2.

A SEEDSMEN'S SERVICE.

In a recent talk to an American association of grass seeds dealers, Geo. C. Edler of the Agricultural Department, among other things, said:

"Seedsmen frequently tide over current shortages of certain kinds of seed by carrying over stocks of them from the preceding year or years. This carry-over, though usually small as compared with the total planting requirements, occasionally serves as the balance wheel in preventing or decreasing violent price fluctuations. It often is of equal importance or of greater importance than the size of the current season's crop. The large carry-over of timothy seed from the crops of 1914-17, together with the disappointing export demand, in the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919, apparently had more effect upon the timothy seed market than the production of the 1918 crop. Likewise the small carry-over of red clover seed in 1918 seemed to be of as much concern as the decreased production of that seed in 1918. The carry-over of some seeds commonly planted in large quantities in the fall is frequently the principal source from which the earliest plantings are made.

"Seedsmen have been and probably will continue to be the main connecting link between widely separated areas of seed production and seed consumption. The interim between seed harvest time and planting time is very short, hence seeds must be handled as expeditiously as possible.

"Only a small percentage of the farmers are producers of grass and clover or other forage crop seeds for market, but the percentage of consumers of these seeds to the total number of farmers is large. Of the small percentage of farmers who produce these seeds in a given year not many make a practice of producing them each and every year. For most farmers as well as for most country merchants seeds are a side-line and for that reason, as well as for other reasons, not so much attention is paid to the marketing of this commodity. The seedsman's main stock in trade is seeds. hence it is he who is best fitted to bridge the gap between the seed grower and the seed consumer. The unscrupulous methods used by some seedsmen should not affect and probably never have affected seriously the general reputation of the seed trade as a whole."

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Dec. 20, 1919, reported to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1919.	1918.	1919	1918.
Timothy, lbs.	.....	.....	66,000	.....
Clover, lbs.	63,312	28,092	252,619	150,079

Sugar-Beet Seed, 1919.

Revised estimates of sugar-beet seed production in the United States in 1919 are shown in the table below from the *Monthly Crop Reporter*, the average yield being 600 lbs. per acre. Earlier estimates, based on reports of growers, as published in the September, 1919, issue of the *Seed Reporter*, indicated a total production of 7,500,000 lbs. It developed, however, that the average yield per acre in Idaho and Michigan was much smaller than was anticipated by the growers. Considerable acreage in Idaho was reported to be a total failure. The 1919 production still is 800,000 lbs. greater than the total production in 1918, 1,620,000 lbs. greater than in 1917, and 1,160,000 lbs. greater than in 1916. Details follow:

	Acr'ge. Acres.	Prod'tion. Pounds.
Calif., Ida. and Utah.....	6,470	2,750,600
Colo., Mont., Wyo., Neb. and New Mex.....	3,730	3,520,000
Mich., Wis., Ill., Minn. and Iowa	900	430,000
United States.....	11,100	6,700,000

A new site has been selected for the famous Mitchell, S. D., Corn Palace. The old building has been used for 27 years. The new building will cost something like $200,000.

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Beans and Potatoes

Wisconsin Potato Crop.

Field Agent Becker of Wisconsin estimates that only 34.5 per cent, or 7,200 loads, of the last commercial crop potatoes in Wisconsin were still in growers' hands on Dec. 1, against 13,- cars a year ago. The rapid movent this year is attributed to three ses: (1) attractive prices; (2) dan- of soft rot due to frosting of the ck, and (3) fear of dry rot to preva- ce of blight in some sections of the te. The largest holdings are in the ron-Eau Claire and the Waupaca- tage districts, the former having 0 cars and the latter 3,280 cars. The eau-Columbia district has 715 cars in the northeastern section there about 600 cars, and in the Clark- athon district 625 cars. These dis- ts hold the great bulk of the crop.

Maine Potato Crop.

a his crop report of Dec. 15, Field nt Sanders, Wakefield, Mass., esti- es Maine potatoes at 24,480,000 bus., pared with 22,950,000 Nov. 1; 22,- 000 last year, and 26,526,000, the rage 1914-1918. Up to Dec. 2 Maine shipped 9,085 cars, compared with 5 last year—a 44 per cent gain. This r New England has 35,080,000 bus., inst 36,527,000 last year. The five es other than Maine have 10,600,000, inst 14,237,000 last year, a decrease 3 per cent. New Hampshire, 2,400,- vs. 2,940,000 last year; Vermont, 5,000 vs. 3,380,000; Massachusetts. 0,000 vs. 4,788,000; Rhode Island, 000 vs. 650,000; Connecticut, 1,680,- vs. 2,470,000. Yields throughout England exceeded earlier estimates ewhat and the loss from rot is now id to be less than at first thought; e the above increases over last th.

he United States crop is 357,901,000 against 352,025,000 Nov. 1; 400,106,- last year and 379,762,000 the aver- 1914-1918. Minnesota, 26,100,000 nst 32,760,000 last year, with 26 cent still in growers' hands. Carlot ement, 25,105 cars against 26,000 in . Small loss from disease and zing. Wisconsin, 28,200,000 against 0,000 last year. Michigan, 28,688,- against 28,560,000, with 44 per cent in growers' hands and loss from zing and rot unusually light, while ity is the best in many years. sylvania, 25,400,000 against 24,400,- last year. New York, 39,567,000 ast 34,960,000 last year. Exclusive ong Island, 60 per cent more had shipped up to Dec. 1 than to this last year, yet 42 per cent of the nercial crop remained in the grow- hands and about 3 per cent in deal- hands. Carlot movement for 1919 nated at 11,500 cars against 10,650 year. Loss from freezing and rot, t 4½ per cent.

BEAN SITUATION.

SMALL ACREAGE OF BEANS.

MADA, MICH. (9).—Not over 20 per of the normal acreage of beans was ed last spring. The yield was , however, and the quality very

owers are not selling at the pres- rice of $6 per cwt., but if the farm- uld get $8 he might be satisfied and d plant a good acreage next year. *n. C. Bottomley.*

EAN AND POTATO PRICES.

e potato market generally was an acing one during the past week. condition was also true of the market. Quotations follow for lots od quality and condition beans and oes, sacked, per cwt., unless other- specified, as of Dec. 20:

Beans—

Boston—Lima beans, $14@14.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@8; pea, $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $12@13.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $7.50@8; red kidney, $13.50@13.75.

Cincinnati—Navies, $7.50.

Denver—Pinto beans, $6@6.50; navies, $8@8.50; limas, $13@14.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.25.

Los Angeles—Limas, $15@17; pinks, $7.50; white, $7.50; black eyes, $7.50; Garvanzas, $12.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p., fancy, $9.00; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11@12; com. to fair, $10.50@10.75; pea, ch., $7.75; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75; Kotenashi, $6.50@6.75; red kidney, ch., $13@14; com. to fair, $10.50@12.75.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15.50; Cal. navy, $7.50@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.

San Francisco—Bayo, cwt., $8.75; black eye, $6.25; cranberry, $7.50; Garbanzo, $8.50; lima, f. o. b., $13; Henderson, $11.60; pink, $6.20; red kidney, $12; red Mexican, $7; teparies, $3.20; white, lg., $6.25; white, sm., $6.40.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—Choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $8; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8, and white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $1.95@2; fair to good, $1.75@1.85; small or over large, $1.50@1.60.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich., rnd., wh., $3@3.15; Idaho rnd., wh., $3.75@3.85.

Detroit—Mich., 150 lb., $5@5.25.

Denver—Colo. Greeley, $2.85@3.15; West'n Slope, $3@3.35; Idaho, $2.80@2.95.

Kansas City—Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3.35@3.40; northern wh., $3.10@3.15; western wh., $3.10@3.15; russet burbank, $3.40@3.50.

Minneapolis—Wh., $2.95@3.05.

New York—Me., 165-lb. bg., $5@5.65; Jer. rnd., 165-lb. bg., $4@5; L. I., 165-lb. bag, $3.75@4.50; N. Y. State, $2.50@3.25, cwt.

Pittsburgh—York State, 150-lb. sk., $5; Pa. rnd., wh., blk., $3.25; Mich., blk., $3.10@3.25; McCormicks, $2.60; Canadian, 150-lb. sk., $5.

Rochester—N. Y. State, $1.50@1.60 per bu., field run; No. 1 U. S. grade, $3.10, cwt., f. o. b. station.

St. Louis—Minn. rurals, $3.05@3.25; Minn. burbanks, $3.30.

San Francisco—Salinas, $4.50; rivers, fcy., $4@4.15; rivers, ch., $3.25@3.50; Ore. burbanks, $4.

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THE ORIENTAL BEAN CROP.

Con.-Gen. Baker, Mukden, China, under date Oct. 3 has filed a report on the "Eastern Bean Crop," some data from which was printed herein on Dec. 10 on the "Japanese Bean Crop." The Manchurian crop is quite as important, but different, being mainly of the soya variety, marketed at stations on the South Manchuria Ry. In 1918 shipments amounted to 1,209,649 tons of beans and 19,802 of bean oil.

MARKETING METHODS.

The Japanese have obvious advantages as purchasers of this crop, through their intimate marketing methods.

The Japanese buyers possess many advantages through their knowledge of local conditions and their special banking and railway facilities. They obtain beans direct from the growers by advancing money against crops, and make forward contracts with interior dealers against a cash advance. They also deal with the produce exchanges, which at present exist only in Kaiyuan and Changchun. Exchanges, however, are soon to be established at Tiehling and Kungchuling. American buyers, however, can purchase through a Chinese compradore (a sort of middleman employed in the interest of the buyers), or through the exchanges, which guarantee that all contracts entered into through them will be punctually fulfilled; but buying through the compradore is much quicker, safer and more convenient, as all compradores are obliged to furnish tangible guaranties. Although a compradore's commission (2 to 3%) is a trifle higher than is charged by the produce exchanges, the purchaser will save through the time gained on delivery. The exchanges charge about 0.25%.

Perhaps the most difficult problem that Americans have to face in Manchuria is the method of making payments. This is due to the complicated state of Manchurian exchanges. Payments are usually made in the various districts as follows: Changchun and Kirin, tiao notes, small coin, dollar notes, and rubles; other points mentioned above, small coin, dollar notes, rubles and Japanese gold and silver yen. These currencies fluctuate continually; it is necessary, therefore, for a prospective buyer carefully to acquaint himself with the money market before entering into contracts. The usual way of safeguarding a contract is to specify the buying rate and paying rate of exchanges at the time the contract is signed.

CHINESE WEIGHTS IN THE BEAN TRADE.

Another important point to be taken into consideration is the weights employed. All beans are sold in tou or tan. In some places one tan equals 228 standard catties (304 pounds avoirdupois), and one tou equals 28 standard catties (37⅓ pounds), but in other places one tan equals 300 or 320 standard catties (400 or 426⅔ pounds) and one tou equals 30 or 32 standard catties (40 or 42⅔ pounds). It will be necessary for American merchants to familiarize themselves with the weights used in Manchuria if they intend to purchase in the interior or from the producers.

WE WANT OATS
Rice Grain Co.
TOLEDO - - OHIO

EFFECT OF EDGE BILL.

There is a confident feeling among export interests that the passage of the Edge bill is to be followed by the arrangement through the Federal Reserve Bank of credits which will enable foreign countries to buy fairly liberal amounts of our grain. This has created a very friendly feeling towards all grain markets during the last few days.—*Logan & Bryan.*

A heavy demand for stocker hogs and pigs was reported from Oklahoma City.

Feedstuffs

Feeders in Sullivan County, Mo., are paying $20 a ton for hay.

Hay buyers in Cowley, Kans., are paying $20 per ton for alfalfa in the stack.

The Southern Cattle Men's Ass'n will hold their annual meeting at Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 27-29.

Denniss Bros., wholesale feed and flour dealers at Dubuque, Ia., have increased their capital stock from $60,000 to $100,000.

One feeder estimates he can put a cow through the winter on $5 on cake while at present hay prices it woud cost $25@30 a head.

The Russellville Feed Co. is now open for business at Russellville, Ky. The new firm is composed of B. B., B. C. and Creed Edwards.

Cattle in the northern feeding country of Nebraska are being fed on oil cake, which reduces the amount of hay called for in the ration.

Fire recently destroyed the feed mill of F. M. Kibbler at W. Terre Haute, Ind., entailing a loss of $7,000, partially covered by insurance.

Utica, Mo., is feeding some cattle, local crop of good corn selling at $1.25 to feeders. Very little being shipped out. Quantity of hay and other rough feeds ample.

The usual number of cattle are on feed in Muscatine County, Ia., with corn bringing $1.30 per ton which, however, is cheaper than a year ago and there is a large amount of hay on hand.

The Smith Flour & Feed Co. is a new firm engaged in the flour and feed business at Springfield, Mo. Norman Smith, formerly in the feed business at Mount Vernon, will manage the business.

Lewis & Co. of Clarksburg, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000 to do a feed and flour business. A. M. Donahue, Henry Q. Lewis and Henry L. Barham are among the incorporators.

In the neighborhood of Marquette, Kans., alfalfa is bringing from $15@18 per ton in the stack. Very little of this hay, however, goes out of the county, that which changes hands moves simply from farm to farm.

Grady, McClain, Caddo, and Stephens counties, Kans., report a strong demand for good mellow alfalfa of good color, local supply of which is very light. Indications now point to a very much larger sowing to alfalfa for next year.

The feed lots of the oil mills in southern Oklahoma are being filled with cattle for winter feeding. It is estimated that the amount of meal and cake going direct to ranchers this year will be fully 50 per cent under that used a year ago.

Damage to the extent of $300,000 was done to the plant of the Union Seed & Fertilizer Co. at Henderson, N. C., which started in the storage warehouse containing 2,500 tons of cottonseed and spread to the fertilizer plant. The loss was covered by insurance.

The State Dairy Commissioner of North Dakota says that industry is now about equal to the wheat crop in value, there having been a 100 per cent increase in dairy returns in the past year. The income from dairy products is estimated this year at $50,000,000.

It is reported that comparatively few sheep are on feed in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado and it is generally believed that sheep feeding in that section is about a thing of the past. The reasons given are that the range has disappeared; feeders must look farther for stock and at the same time alfalfa has soared out of sight and other expenses are too heavy to make a great investment profitable. Moreover, the Valley is changing the character of its annual crops.

The winter has been very severe in Wyoming and Montana this year and the loss of cattle and horses by exposure has been very large. The value of horses, particularly in Montana, is said to have fallen so much that it hardly pays to feed them and they are allowed to shift for themselves and many have been frozen. A stock shipper from Gillette, Wyo., recently in Omaha, reported that he had never seen so much dead stock in that country since the winter of 1911-12. Most of these dead animals had been frozen in transit. The railway service, of course, is poor in any event, but owing to heavy snows the delays were tremendous, one Montana shipper reporting his stock on the road 11 days and still far from destination.

AGAIN JUSTIFIED.

During the fall when the determination of the cotton crop was up and a heavy decrease in the cottonseed crush was broadcasted in the market letters of the Southern trade, THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER said: "The apparent lack of interest of feed mixers and other buyers, with declining cottonseed meal markets of last week, tends to bear out our suggestion that an over bullish attitude should be avoided. Feed mixers rather prefer chancing payment of several dollars per ton more in midwinter purchases than contracting today for early 1920 requirements at prevailing high prices. However, these things are frequently overdone and sentiment in many quarters indicates that such possibility exists. The great Memphis cottonseed market, the clearing house for much of the mill news, is most bullish."

The Government estimate for the year's cotton crop in the United States at 11,030,000 bales proved to be considerably higher than was expected in most quarters, and the futures market suffered a sharp decline in consequence. December showed the greatest decline. The estimate is gratifying to consumers, and is more than 1,000,000 bales greater than unofficial, earlier estimates. The undertone of the market is, however, decidedly uncertain. Many conflicting influences are present. The strongest feature by far is the premium on the near months. It would seem as if the trade were endeavoring to ascertain the real value of cotton. So much for this year, during which a longer rainy season than normally is mentioned as indicative of a bumper crop next year, for the soils of the Southern cotton states retained the moisture in large quantities. But the excessive rain gives us this year an increased percentage of poor grades of cottonseed meal, the value of which will certainly not be enhanced and will probably decline. The reduced percentage of high-grade cottonseed meal may advance, because it is scarce. The Government report for the period Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 credits cottonseed meal receipts with 2,450,258 tons crushed, 1,716,148 tons of which is held at the mills.

NEW YORK OATS MARKET.

The continued smallness of arrivals bears out the opinion previously expressed, that no large receipts could be looked for during the current month; meanwhile, all dealers have been compelled to replenish rapidly depleting stocks, until practically the entire surplus offerings have been absorbed. It would seem, therefore, that shipments that can be promptly made in the near future should arrive when most needed and meet with ready sale at prices that should prove remunerative to the shipper. Export business is occasionally reported but believed to be the result of buying in to fill old contracts—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

THE FEED SITUATION.

FEEDS QUIET.

MOBILE, ALA.—The feedstuff situation here has been just a little quiet for the past month but the prospects are extremely bright for a very heavy and increased business beginning with the new year. I beg to say that our merchants anticipate a heavy increase of business and are laying in good round stocks of all sorts of feedstuffs and some few have booked corn and alfalfa meal in good round lots to make into sweet feed and some of these bookings run as far as June of next year; but there are still others that are buying considerable stocks of alfalfa meal, oats, corn, etc.—*J. L. Suttle.*

FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 19.—The market continues steady for all lines of mill feed. Carlots of bran are reported at $45@46, including bags, and shorts at $52@53 less 25c per ton for spot cash. Pure barley meal is sold in broken lots at $72@73 per ton and mixed grain moullie at $67@68. Dairy feed is in good demand at $55@56 per ton including bags.—Trade Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—The feed market is strong on account of the scarcity of offerings of bran, but middlings and mixed feed are moving slowly at weak prices. Alfalfa feeds, particularly the meal, are scarce and firm. Prices are as follows: Bran, $43@44; mixed feed, $46@

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Grain, Mill Feeds, Cotton Seed Products
Rice By-Products

Sigmond Rothschild Co.
(Incorporated)
HOUSTON - DALLAS, TEXAS
Grain, Cotton Seed and Rice By-Products
At DALLAS we specialize in Milo and Kaffir.
At HOUSTON: Cotton Seed Meal, Cake and Hulls, Rice Bran, Rice Polish and Rice Flour.
TRY US FOR MAXIMUM SERVICE

A Profit-Making Line For You
If you want to build a big money-making feed business, try International. International Feeds mean quick profits, easy sales and satisfied customers.
INTERNATIONAL FEEDS
are scientifically prepared. Every ingredient is tested by practical feeders. Recommended and used by thousands of farmers. Write for the facts—today.
International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE NEWSOME FEED & GRAIN COMPANY
BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
MILL FEEDS
ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OFFICES AT
PETERSBURG VA. PITTSBURGH PENNA. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

I. S. JOSEPH CO., Inc.
JOBBERS
Mill Feeds and Low Grade Flours
Corn Exchange MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EQUITY BRAND
Cotton Seed Meal
is Dependable
Quality and Service Guaranteed
FEEDERS' SUPPLY CO.
530 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

RICE
RICE BRAN RICE POLISH
RICKERT'S RICE MILLS
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Marfield Grain Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
General Receivers and Shippers of
GRAIN and FEED STUFFS

middlings, brown, $43; gray, $53; red dog, $68@72; alfalfa meal, No. 1, $42@43; No. 2, $39.50@42; choice, $44 per ton, in 1-lb. sacks.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 20.—The feed mills are doing a good business and it is said the consumer is getting his money's worth. Higher prices are predicted for cattle feeds next week.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—The market for feedstuffs is firm under light offerings and good demand, especially for bran and middlings. Winter bran, $50@50.50; spring bran, $49@49.50; standard wheat middlings, $50@51; flour middlings, $58@59; red dog, $65.50@66; rye middlings, $50@51; fine yellow hominy, $66@67; fine white hominy, $67@68; reground oats feed, $31@31.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $78@79; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $83@84; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $62@63.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Dec. 20.—Demand good the past week and receipts ample to care for the market. Prices slightly higher. Bran, $50; shorts, $50.50; flour middlings, $50; red dog, $66.50; cottonseed meal, $850; oil meal, $85; tankage, $100; alfalfa, masses feed, $43.50.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 20.—An active demand for all kinds of feeds was reported by dealers here during the last week, increased quantities being needed by the dairying interests owing to the necessity of keeping their cattle under shelter and the deep snows. The market was strong, bran advancing $1.50 and rye feed $1. Prices per ton follow: Bran, $43.50; ground oats, $45; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2 grind feed, $51.50; No. 3 ground feed, $50; shorts, $44.50; flour middlings, $53; rose corn meal, $55; red dog, $61.50; Boston mixed, $45.50; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $42@43.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 20.—The local mill feed market ruled very strong throughout the week and prices on some items have shown substantial increases. All items under in great demand, buying being restricted from all sections, undoubtedly being stimulated by the continued spell of severe wintry weather. Mill production is at comparatively low point and the supplies are being quickly absorbed. Current quotations are:

Bran, per ton, $45; standard middlings, $46@46.50; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $60@61; hominy feed, $62; rye feed, $45 old process oil meal, $84; cottonseed meal, $78@85; brewers' dried grains, nominal), all in 100-lb. cotton sacks.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 20.—The feed market was firm but inactive during the week. Offers were of limited proportions, but buyers were indifferent, and it was the prevailing opinion that consumers were carrying large stocks and that distributors had covered their year-end contracts. The cold weather had a sustaining influence on values but failed to stimulate demand as much as had been expected. Spot bran was quoted at $47; middlings, $49 and red dog, $68, in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, while Western spring bran was quoted at $49; standard middlings, $50@51, and red dog, $65, all in 100-lb. sacks, per ton, prompt shipment.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—There is a pressing demand for everything the mills can produce and a firm market is quoted, with further advances over the prices of a week ago. Quote: Bran, $48@49; standard middlings, $51@51.50; fine middlings, $61@62; cracked corn, $65; coarse cornmeal, $63; chop, $53@56 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The feed situation was without new features of importance last week, with fair demand. Prices: Soft winter wheat bran, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $46.70; standard middlings, $48; horse and mule feed, $48@63; dairy feed, $57@69; hog feed, $64; poultry feed, $65.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—There is a firmer undertone to the local feed situation in sympathy with late stronger Western advances and an improvement in the consumptive demand nearby since the change to more wintry weather. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $48.50@49; Western middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50@51; city mills' winter wheat bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50; brown middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $50@52; white middlings, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $65.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 20.—The market was firm and higher for the entire list. Coal scarcity and severely cold weather has further reduced supplies and several varieties of special feeds were practically out of the market. Coal shortage still interferes with manufacture, but mills are being supplied and nearly all are reported as operating in a limited way. Normal offerings of feeds are, however, not expected until well in the new year. Cottonseed meal from Eastern mills mainly supplying the market. Quotations per ton, in bags, basis carlots: Spring wheat bran, $46.50@47; soft winter wheat bran, $46.50@47; hard winter wheat bran, $47@47.50; spring wheat middlings, $49@49.50; soft winter wheat middlings, $52.50@53; hard winter wheat middlings, $54.50@55; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $75; linseed meal, $81@82; gluten feed, $68.50@69; hominy feed, $62.50@63; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $42@43; beet pulp, $62@62.50; barley chops, $69@70; rye middlings, $47@48.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 20.—Mills are holding bran rather high and offerings are about $2.30@2.35 per hundred, tagged, delivered. Some few cars of grey shorts at $2.65 per hundred, untagged, for January shipment. The demand for shorts is very limited, and, at the same time, there is no buying of bran. The trade here have filled their wants from $2.15@2.20 about a week ago and are now willing to let matters jog along and take in their profits. Bran has been jobbing in New Orleans, in a small way, at $2.30 per hundred.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 20.—Good demand for bran past week with prices unchanged. Middlings quiet. Supplies were easier this week with increased flour output. Bran, $40; middlings, $50, bulk, per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo. Corn and oats feeds were higher with advance in grain prices and shortage of supplies. Scratch feed, $70@72; corn and oats chop, $62; cracked yellow corn, $67; dairy feed, $70 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20—There has been practically no change in the feed market here. Receipts are very light, only 11 cars having been bulletined at the local exchange, most of which consisted of No. 1 and No. 2 white middlings. There were a few cars of bran and 5 of mill feeds. Prices remain high but there is no effort to establish quotations.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 22.—The holiday feeling pervades the feed market, but there is confident feeling that after the turn of the year business is going to pick up. Manufacturers are booking orders and buying raw material for such as they can. Nobody seems to think there will be any recession in prices. Mill feeds are scarcer than they have been and higher as a result. Wheat bran is being offered at $43.50 and is none too plentiful at that. Cottonseed meal is steady and unchanged at $69.50 for spot 7 per cent quality.

Northwest Buys Cottonseed Feed.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—Purchases of cottonseed cake by rangemen of Montana, Wyoming and surrounding states in the Northwest were a factor in the strengthened tone of the market in Kansas City this week. The Dakotas also were buyers, and liberal shipments were made to Nebraska. Buying in Kansas and the Southwest, however, continues light, owing to favorable weather and abundance of rough feed. Cottonseed cake and meal of 43 per cent protein is quoted around $81.50 to $82 a ton, basis Kansas City. Many mills are behind on old orders.

Hales & Edwards of Chicago have sold the manufacturing and sales rights of the Red Comb products to the Western Feed Manufacturers, Inc., at 345 North Elizabeth street. This concern, incorporated at $400,000, is a very large distributer of feedstuffs and has as president Wm. Eichenbaum.

Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.

MILWAUKEE, WIS
A. FREDMAN & SONS, INC.
SECOND HAND
BAGS
BURLAP
BUY & SELL
ESTABLISHED 1889

LASTARMCO RICE BRAN
Averages above 26 per cent protein and fat combined.
The basic ingredient for mixed feeds.
Other Rice By-Products:
Rice Polish *Hulls—Ground and Unground*
Rice Meal *Chicken Feed*
LOUISIANA STATE RICE MILLING CO., Inc.
America's Largest Rice Millers NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COTTON SEED MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
NUT SIZE FOR CATTLE — PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP AND GOATS
45%—43%—41%—38½%—36% Protein
COLD PRESSED COTTON SEED CAKE, PEANUT MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE
Wire or Write for Prices Delivered Anywhere, Stating Quality, Quantity and Shipment
E. H. YOUNG CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS
(INCORPORATED) CAPITAL $25,000.00 E. H. YOUNG, Manager

MEATS IN STORE.

The Bureau of Markets reports the following summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on Dec. 1, 1919, with comparisons:

Commodity.	Dec. 1, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.
Froz. beef..	222,918,346	184,196,382	229,710,639
Cured beef.	35,456,729	37,594,680	32,583,167
Lamb, etc.	9,388,521	7,894,287	9,046,250
Froz. pork..	44,864,158	46,902,278	34,749,590
D. S. pork.	242,005,195	281,929,913	283,039,008
Pkld. pork.	226,734,532	239,719,279	243,380,055
Lard	48,798,459	66,036,217	81,670,549
Misc.	82,986,249	82,113,274	106,254,200

Changes in quantities and percentages:

Commodity.	Dec. 1, 1919, with Dec. 1, 1918. Lbs.	%	During November, 1919. Lbs.	%
Fro. beef.	— 6,792,293	— 3.0	+38,721,964	+21.0
Cur. beef	+ 2,873,562	+ 8.8	— 2,137,951	— 5.7
Lamb, etc.	+ 342,271	+ 3.8	+ 1,494,234	+18.9
Fro. pork	+10,114,568	—29.1	— 2,038,120	— 4.3
D. S. pork	—41,033,813	—14.5	—39,924,718	—14.2
Pkld. p'k	—16,645,523	— 6.8	—12,984,747	— 5.4
Lard ...	—32,872,090	—40.2	—17,237,758	—26.1
Misc. ...	—23,267,951	—21.9	+ 872,975	+ 1.1

The following shows the distribution of stocks on Dec. 1, 1919 (final three figures omitted):

	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.
Frozen beef.	13,053	47,467	1,425	116,824
Frozen pork.	12,758	6,118	1,165	13,094
Frozen lamb, etc.	1,426	3,784	125	2,109
Cured beef..	1,369	14,055	410	12,820
D. S. pork.	8,573	41,789	4,403	102,312
Pickled pork.	13,213	22,871	6,230	94,724
Lard	3,309	6,090	918	23,264
Misc.	2,193	10,253	1,530	41,186

CARS STILL SCARCE.

Corn belt continues to report grain cars scarce or very scarce. At one point out of 177 cars 11 were good enough for grain. Corn belt mainly is anxious to sell corn at present prices. The situation to some extent reminds of last December and January. January 1, 1919, Chicago corn stores were down to 300,000. The Chicago December, 1918, corn receipts were lightest in many years at 5,489,000.—*E. W. Wagner & Co., Chicago.*

THE RUN OF HOGS.

Up to Dec. 3, in the same markets, there were received this year 28,027,000 hogs as against 28,096,000 for the same period in 1918, 23,713,000 in 1917, 27,835,000 in 1916 and 24,277,000 in 1915. Hogs have been held back this year on account of favorable feeding weather, and we expect the receipts from now on to be very liberal.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

Kansas farmers do not seem to be so keen for the horse as some other people, as it is reported that about 20,000 motor trucks have gone to farmers in that state this season.

The Park & Pollard Co. of Ill.
Manufacturers of
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Stevens "44" Dairy Ration
Go-Tu-It Hog Ration
ALSO
Complete Line of Poultry Feeds
735 Webster Building
Chicago, Illinois

Vitality is the trade name for the new line of quality feeds we are now manufacturing. For samples and prices write
ROSENBAUM BROTHERS
77 Board of Trade - - - - - CHICAGO

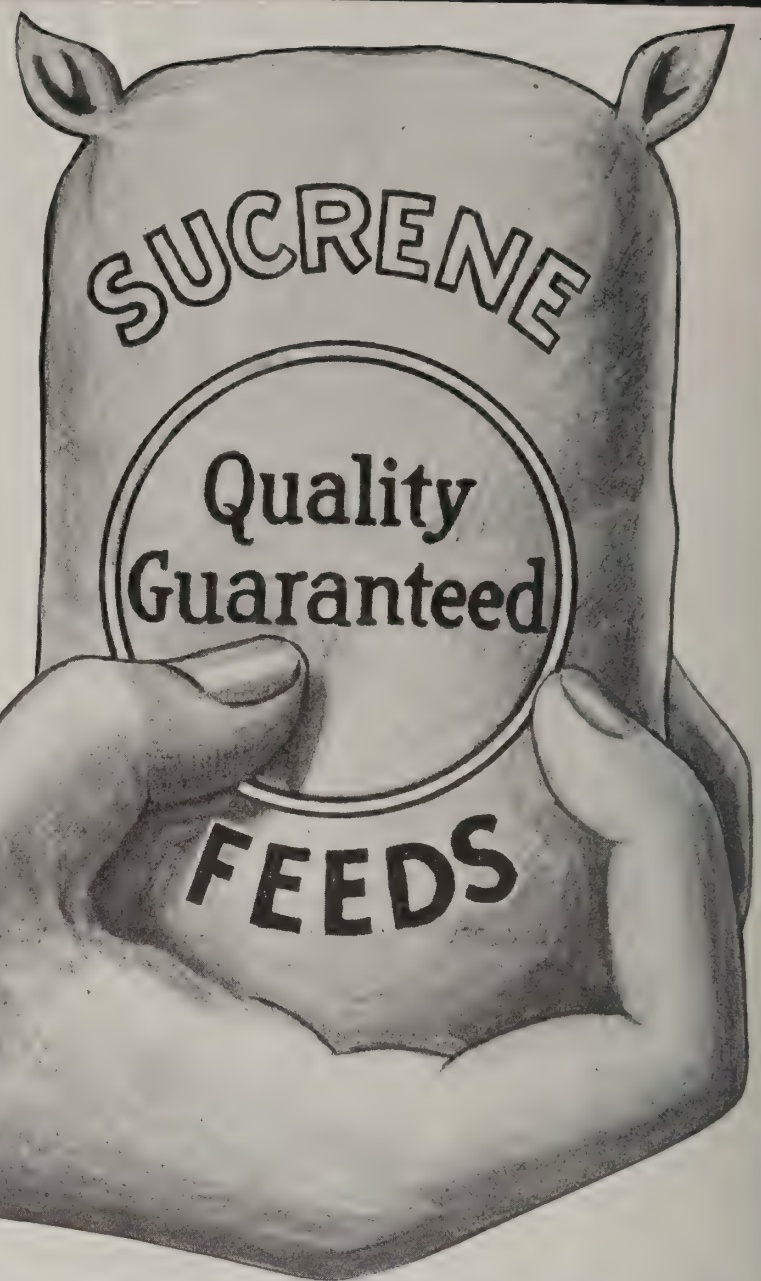
8 Mills—
Extensive Warehouses
assure you an alfalfa meal supply that is uniform, ample and dependable.
FLOYD M. WILSON, General Manager
The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co.
LAMAR, COLO.

Alfalfa Meal
Four Large Mills and Warehouses in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico
The Western Alfalfa Milling Co.
General Office: Denver, Colo.

The Leypoldt & Pennington Co.
Baled Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
Wire or Write for Prices
NORTH PLATTE, Neb.

CALIFORNIA ALFALFA MEAL
DOUBLE-COMPRESSED HAY
Quality very high this year. Prices low
It pay you to get our quotations. We are shipping to Eastern States every day. Largest Hay Press Plant in the U. S. Mills all over the State.
SCOTT, MAGNER & MILLER
(Members National Hay Ass'n)
Merchants of Hay and Grain. Importers and Exporters.
Commission Brokers 333 Berry St., San Francisco

"Hold Fast That Which Is Good"



SUCRENE FEEDS

In Their 20th Year of Popularity

One dealer, who has handled Sucrene Feeds for many years, writes: "We have had increasing sales on Sucrene Feeds each year. When we sell a feeder Sucrene he is generally a regular customer. Have handled a number of other feeds but they are hard to start and generally fall off. In the long run we consider Sucrene our best seller."

QUALITY FIRST AND ALL THE TIME
THE SUCRENE FEED SLOGAN

It gives you a grip on the feed business which competition can not break.

Our new feed mill at Peoria, Ill., the greatest and most modern plant in America, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mixed feeds, will soon be ready for work. In the meantime our Owensboro, Ky., plant is running double shifts to keep up with the demand for Sucrene Feeds.

We solicit your order for Poultry Scratch Feeds in any quantity. The late fire did not affect this branch of our manufacturing facilities. Address Main Office at Peoria, Ill.

AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY

Main Office and Mills: Peoria, Ill.
Southern Mill: Owensboro, Ky.

Alfalfa Department

It is reported from Falls City, Neb., at there is a good deal of alfalfa in at neighborhood as well as other feed d not a great deal of feeding.

Alfalfa hay is selling at Greeley, Colo., is year at $18, against $14 a year ago. that part of Colorado the alfalfa is ed in connection with beet pulp for d.

At Dawson, Neb., alfalfa is selling at) a ton and upwards. Feeders are ing it in connection with other rough- e in order to reduce the cost of the tion.

Alfalfa in the Dairy.

The per cent of digestibility of the otein in timothy hay has been found be 48; clover 55, and alfalfa 73. Such ures strongly indicate the reasons y alfalfa is so especially adapted to es of the dairyman, and why the Ten- ssee Station found that with alfalfa $10 a ton and wheat bran at $20 the ving effected by substituting alfalfa bran was $2.80 for every hundred unds of butter and nearly twenty its for each hundred pounds of milk. e Department of Agriculture at Wash- gton stated in Bulletin No. 339 that ien good, well-cured alfalfa hay is rth $14 per ton the value of other ds is about as follows: Clover hay r ton, $10; timothy hay $7 and wheat an $16.

The constant profit-problem of the iryman is to find the feed that will sen the cost of his production. aser, dairy husbandman at the Uni- rsity of Illinois, says that corn silage d alfalfa make in themselves practi- ly a complete balanced ration for iry cows. Hayden, of the same insti- ion, finds that a ration containing ten unds of alfalfa hay produces seven- n per cent more milk than the same ion with timothy. Otis of the Wis- sin Station, says that the dairy mer can increase his profit 50 to 75 cent by a judicious use of alfalfa own on his own farm. Alfalfa hay to animals has much the same laxa- e effect on them as June pasture.— *burn.*

Alfalfa Meal Buyers Hesitant.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—Buyers of al- fa meal appeared hesitant this week, l while the volume of sales was lib- l on the whole, the unwillingness of larger consuming interests to fol- the advance in prices reduced trade an extent in Kansas City. Offerings m mills were light, owing to unfa- able weather for operation in some ts of the West, and the fact that ny are well booked up on orders, h many contracts yet unfilled. A ad inquiry prevailed, and sales were de to the East, Southeast, South l Central States section.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $42.50@ per ton, sacked, car lots, basis Kan- City; No. 1, $41.50@42, about $2 her; No. 2, $37.50@38, compared h $35.50@36 last week; brown, @35.

A moderate demand for alfalfa mo- ses feed and alfalfa grain molasses d was reported by mixers here. An portant development in the trade is report of business with rangemen the Northwest, which section suf- ed seriously from drouth during the mer and fall period. The molasses d closed about $1 a ton higher, and ne grain mixed feed was about $2, ing as follows: No. 1 molasses feed, @42; No. 2, $38@40; brown, $36@38; lfa grain molasses feed, $42@55.

ORN HUSKING IN MISSOURI.

orn husking has progressed slowly l only 65 per cent of the crop was bed by Dec. 1. The yield in the th is better than expected. Work been still further delayed in the northern section of the state by heavy sleet and by rainy weather in the south. Farmers attempted to gather as much of their corn as they possibly could without hired labor. Day wages have been high and up to 10 cents per bushel has been paid. The quality of the corn is good in most of the state except in the south third, where there has been some rotting in the field and where shock corn was badly damaged by rain earlier in the season.—*State Field Agent.*

Rough Feed Plenty.

Generally through the cattle-feeding country of the West and Southwest, as well as in Illinois, feeders report ample supplies of farm-ground feeds, hay, corn and the soghum gains. The country was well moistened through the year and all forage crops were unusually good. The shortage of labor and of cars has put a restraint on any disposition to market hay rapidly, under the temptation of current high prices; and the bulk of the forage that will be sold, if any considerable surplus remains after what has thus far been a severe winter, will go out in the spring rather than soon.

There are, however, many places in Wyoming, Colorado, etc., and northward where feed is quite scarce, and the early coming of very cold weather is causing anxiety, because it fixes larger inroads on local stocks and because in the present state of the roads and railroads the movement of hay and other feed to the danger spots is difficult.

Flour Production, Etc.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Dec. 12, in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, was as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms, week..	8,042,000	15,124,000
Previous week.....	11,112,000	18,932,000
June 27 to Dec. 12..	625,494,000	621,810,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	2,877,000	3,275,000
Previous week.....	2,956,000	3,126,000
June 27 to Dec. 12..	67,730,000	57,595,000
Total stocks wheat—	Bus.	Bus.
All elvtrs. and mills.	261,892,000	256,619,000
Previous week.....	268,521,000	257,234,000
Change for week....	—6,629,000	—615,000

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Dec. 12, amounted to 72,764,000 bus. of wheat and 7,857,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 108,119,000 bus. of wheat compared with 89,316,000 bus. of wheat and 8,313,000 bbls. of flour last year to Dec. 12, the twelve days of December being prorated from the monthly total, making a total equal to 126,726,000 bus. of wheat.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

First: That we eliminate waste in advertising during 1920. (Most people consider that THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER is a necessity rather than an expense.) *Second:* That we use selected circulations of known value rather than waste distribution. (THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER is distinctly a trade paper, serving those handling and manufacturing grain, hay, feed and allied products.) *Third:* That we employ trade publications for business development, establishment of good will and the very minimum of dead circulation.

In every trade, profession or business there are periodicals attractive to a particular following of readers, a process of natural selection. Birds of a feather flock together; and if you want to sell a certain field, advertise to reach the folks getting their daily bread in such field. The number of manufacturers appreciative of the sound distribution and business producing qualities of trade papers is growing. The number of publishers in trade fields encouraging this direct line from the manufacturer to the consumer speaks for the good judgment displayed in advertising in trade papers.

If it's VALUE you seek—

Buy RICE BRAN

Today's most economical source of nutritious elements

K. & E. NEUMOND, Inc.

NEW ORLEANS ST. LOUIS

Exclusive Agents in Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and East Tennessee for Louisiana State Rice Milling Company America's Largest Rice Millers

STOCKETT RESIGNS.

Owing to the fact that Montana has this year practically no grain crop, and in order to save grain dealers the expense of maintaining an expensive Association executive office, H. N. Stockett, for some years secretary of the Northwestern Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Great Falls, has resigned, effective Jan. 1 next. Mr. Stockett has built up a fine organization and we are quite sure that President Greely's commendation of his work and his fine personal character is entirely sincere, as it is well merited.

New Argentine Crop.

Argentina new wheat surplus ready in January can be estimated at 100 to 115 millions basis of current news. Their oats are poor. Their corn start is good. One English grain man estimates the applicable 1918-19 world wheat surplus at 720 millions, whereas Europe is unable to buy more than 480,000,000.—*E. W. Wagner, Chicago.*

Corporation Flour Purchases.

The Grain Corporation announces that its purchases of wheat flour for week of Dec. 18 were very small and at prices averaging about $10.25, Baltimore basis.

The Associated Press wired from Sofia, Bulgaria, that large elevators are being constructed at Varna on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria to handle the country's wheat crop, which is expected to be the largest in the history of Bulgaria. The work is being carried forward with energy by the premier in the hopes of securing through wheat exports outside help to regulate exchange prices.



The Standard Way to Make Hogs Pay

After years of study, it has been found that when the proper feed is used hogs will feed themselves.

Many grain men who are in touch with live stock feeders have added to their profits by selling

Standard Digester Tankage



is the most perfect balance for his corn. Guaranteed sixty per cent protein, combined with phosphate, lime, ash and fibre. Put it in a trough and he feeds himself just the right amount.

Get the free booklet, "Bigger Hog Profits."

Write at once for samples and quotations. We want live dealers.

Standard By-Products Co.
Incorporated
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Hay Department

In Sherman County, Kans., the hay crop was short this season and farmers are now buying.

Pontotoc County, Okla., had a large crop of hay this year and much of it is still on hand, owing to shortage of cars.

Chase County, Kans., is reported to have a good crop of hay but most of it is in the stack and not much is expected to go into commercial uses.

Roads in South Dakota are generally in such bad condition that it has been impossible to haul hay to the station and feeders westward in Montana have been suffering considerably for want of hay.

Nemaha County, Neb., reports an abundance of rough feed this year with prairie and timothy making up the bulk of the hay crop. The quality is not quite up to the standard but there is a large amount of it, especially prairie.

Reports from Oklahoma are to the effect that about 90 per cent of the available crop of hay has been shipped to market, or directly to dairies and feeders. The surplus in stack and under shelter will be probably no more than is needed for the winter feeding.

A stock shipper reports that Ray County, Mo., has a large stock of hay and other rough feeds, but that little or no hay has as yet been shipped to market, few of the farmers taking the trouble to bale their hay for sale and will probably not do so until spring at any rate.

Shippers in Saunders County, Neb., report hay in that part of the country as above the average and that farmers are heavily supplied with all kinds of roughage. Considerable timothy and prairie has already found its way to market and farmers generally are holding for higher prices.

The old established hay and grain business of J. W. Gasteiger & Son with its big grain elevator in New York City has been taken over by its creditors and will be conducted by them through a trustee. The cash resources of the business are virtually exhausted and the liabilities amount to about $160,000.

Straw has its uses as a feed but as a contributor to the *Ohio Farmer* says, "To feed a ration of straw alone is to fill the animal's pouch, but that is not the primary purpose of feeding, the point is to feed that which supplies quantity and nourishment." Straw provides the quantity but not very much nutriment.

A stock shipper from New Mexico says the amount of hay in that state this year was never larger and the quality was the best raised in several years. Considerable shipments have been made northward into Wyoming and Montana and other dry sections as the cattle feeding in New Mexico is not as heavy this year as usual.

The yield of timothy hay in Ohio was particularly large in Stark, Wayne and Holmes counties. Only a small percentage of the crop has been marketed as yet in any part of the state, farmers holding for higher prices, while dealers with stocks on hand have been prevented from shipping by the car shortage. It is believed that these conditions, together with the fine pasturage in the fall, will leave a considerable surplus in Ohio for shipment in the spring.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

A gentleman connected with the United States Department of Agriculture who has been giving especial attention to the matter of spontaneous combustion of hay, writes *Wallaces' Farmer:*

"Curiously enough, I have never found a statement giving the length of time after putting hay in the barn at which spontaneous combustion may be expected to occur, if at all. In all the observations made, no one seems to have put down any data from which one might answer the question: At what time can the farmer expect hay to be safe from spontaneous combustion if it has not occurred up to that time?"

In the interets of securing reliable information on this subject, we hope any of our readers who have made such observations will write us.

Legume Hays for Brood Sows.

That clover and alfalfa hay are beneficial in rations for wintering brood sows is the conclusion of W. L. Robison, swine specialist at the Ohio Experiment Station. Both clover and alfalfa have given satisfactory results when fed with corn to brood sows. The hay takes the place of a part of the more expensive grain ration, the common method being to give the animals a rather light ration of corn and plenty of hay and a little tankage. If no hay is fed, a somewhat larger amount of grain will be needed.

Brood sows on corn alone usually produce pigs of lighter weight and smaller bones, while those receiving hay and some tankage, as a supplement to the corn, produce strong, vigorous pigs with plenty of vitality. One satisfactory ration tried consisted of corn, 14 parts, tankage, one part, and what clover hay the animals cared for.

The Horse vs. Motor Truck.

Several feeders in northern Colorado are hauling pulp with motor trucks and are pleased with the way the thing works. A Weld County man says the motor truck is especially desirable for long hauls. He lives ten miles from a sugar factory and hauling costs about $1 a ton, which would be ordinary team cost on a four-mile haul. He recommends the continuance of the teams on the short hauls, however. His truck hauls the equivalent of a four-horse load from the pulp pit to his farm four times a day. To do his loading quickly he employs two men on the truck; with teams he would have used sixteen horses and four men. His truck will haul out a full load from the silo on a cold, slippery day when a four-horse team will stall on account of ice.—*Farm and Field.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

SANDERS SOSLAND, CORRESPONDENT.

At a recent meeting of directors of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Ass'n, transfer of the membership of the late Jerome E. Dyer to Dan B. Tilson of Dyer & Co. was approved. Mr. Tilson, who was associated with Mr. Dyer before the latter's death more than a year ago following an attack of influenza, succeeded to the position of president and general manager of the company. There has been no change in the general conduct of the business, nor is any contemplated, according to Mr. Tilson. The concern still is giving particular study to tariffs and other problems concerning transportation. R. B. Shofstall is secretary of Dyer & Co.

An amendment to one of the by-laws of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association, known as the "Guarantee Fund," failed to obtain the required majority of votes and was defeated. The amendment was largely designed to curb holding of membership in the association merely as a speculative investment.

"Advancing prices for hay in the Kansas City market in recent weeks have been largely the result of artificial factors," said C. M. Funk of Funk Bros. "Even the more bullishly inclined members of the trade do not deny the fact that large quantities of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay still are available in the sections from which Kansas City normally draws its supplies. Of course there are isolated districts where supplies already have been exhausted, but our advices from mo sections indicate much hay still ava able for buyers. Car shortage, ho ever, has restricted the movement se ously. An enormous demand has pr vailed and still prevails for alfalfa a other varieties of hay, and it is n particularly the hay available in t country that affects market values, b the forage 'on wheels,' or in a positi where rolling equipment can readily supplied. Prices on alfalfa doubtle will continue high until the car situ tion becomes very free again, fr enough to allow an unrestricted mo ment to market. When such a chan in the car situation will be witness is uncertain of course, but we normal witness improvement shortly after t opening of the new calendar year. T recent strike of coal miners may del the freer car movement somewhat th year."

"More cars are being supplied in t prairie hay producing sections of Ka sas and surrounding states, which h brought about the easier tone in t market for the wild forage," said He bert A. Dyer of the National Hay A "Prairie producing areas, particular those from which Kansas City dra the bulk of its wild hay, cover a co paratively wide territory, and it is n unusual that this variety should fi move freely to market because of mo liberal car supplies. Large quantiti of prairie are held in the country, a until recently only an insignificant nu ber of cars have been supplied by ra roads to shippers."

"While the alfalfa market displa unusual strength at the present time, is probable that a slight reaction prices may be witnessed within t next few weeks," said Harry J. Nor of the Midwest Hay Co. "Dullness us ally marks the trade around the holid period, and it is not unusual to witne sharp recessions in prices. A break th year, however, is improbable, and a reaction in prices will not continue f any lengthy period, hardly later tha the middle of January in the new c endar year. Demand for alfalfa is too broad a volume to permit of a sharp downturn in prices."

"Alfalfa meal production in the Unit States is not sufficient to meet the co sumptive requirements of the mix feed industry and of feeders of li stock," declared W. H. North of Nor Bros., who operate an alfalfa mill connection with their extensive alfal trade in Kansas City. "The mixed fe industry of the country is growing a tremendous rate, despite the fact th the manufacture of mixed feeds is y in an early stage. Mixed feed plan are beginning to dot the country, ne mills being erected over a wide ter

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. Alfalfa mills, however, are not easing their capacity to the extent he increased mixed feed production he United States. At the present , for instance, an enormous demand ails for alfalfa meal, but millers the jobbing trade are able to meet a small proportion of the require- ts of mixers. Colorado, Kansas and aska are the principal sources of lies at present, but mills in these fa states are generally booked up apacity for the next sixty days. ely on this account, it is improb- that alfalfa meal will suffer any p reaction in the next few months, a holiday break in prices is not cted to materialize this year."

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

W. Keelin & Co., 166 North Car- er street, are planning the erection large hay warehouse.

harlie Walters of Walters Brothers, ago, and Mose Kahn, well known in hay trade, are planning a sojourn alifornia to escape the rigors of win-

e hay market continued strong with nd exceeding supplies. Offerings e mainly light mixed and No. 2 hay the run of good forage seems to be light. Heavy teaming operations e Chicago district caused by snow o three inches in depth always s in the demand for hay. Outside ets buying from Chicago are how- being served by direct shipping rns.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. Pederson, Correspondent.

ather cloudy and damp. Look for soon.

eceipts of hay and alfalfa are fair the demand has been quiet, but et remains steady.

eceipts light on both prairie hay alfalfa and with a good demand it aused price to advance.

T. Twamley of J. F. Twamley & is back at his desk. He has been up with a severe cold. Pleased e him about again.

. Vernor of the O'Neill Hay Co. a visitor on the market this week eports that it is hard to move hay count of the snows.

Hay Markets

SEATTLE.

18.—Eastern Washington timothy, $36@37; double compressed, $40; $32; straw, $16@17; Puget Sound,

SPOKANE.

18.—Alfalfa, $30 ton, $28 carload; y, $40 ton, $38 carload. Bran, $40 ran and shorts, $41 ton.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL.

19.—Quote hay prices for the Twin as follows:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.
timothy...	$28.00@28.50	$28.00
.....	26.50@27.50	27.00
.....	23.00@24.00	22.00
mixed tim-		
and wild..	26.00@28.00	25.00
.....	23.50@25.50	24.00
.....	20.00@23.00	20.00
mixed, dif-		
nt grasses..	26.00@28.00	25.00
.....	23.50@25.50	24.50
.....	20.00@23.00	20.00
clover mixed	25.00@26.00	27.00
.....	23.00@24.00	25.50
clover	25.00@26.00	27.00
.....	24.00@25.00	25.00
upland.....	26.50@27.50	28.00
.....	25.00@26.00	26.00
.....	22.50@24.00	24.00
midland....	21.50@22.50	21.00
.....	17.50@19.50	19.00
g	11.00@13.00	13.00
rye straw...	12.00@12.50	12.50
oat straw...	12.50@13.00	13.00
wheat straw	11.50@12.50	12.00

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NEW YORK.

Dec. 19.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week.....	3,151	300
Receipts last week.....	4,702	360
Receipts Sept. 1 to date.....	67,168	5,300
Receipts same time last year..	91,915	5,490

Receipts have been fairly liberal at all harbor points, trade unsatisfactory and market has been in buyers' favor throughout with values averaging $1 a ton lower on most grades of large baled hay, about $1 a ton on top qualities of small bales and $2 lower on low grade small baled hay. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay.....	$33.00@34.00	$32.00@33.00
No. 2 hay.....	29.00@31.00	29.00@30.00
No. 3 hay.....	26.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
Shipping hay	24,00@25.00	23.00@24.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	@31.00	@30.00
No. 1 clover mixed	27.00@29.00	25.00@27.00
No. 2 clover mixed	25.00@26.00	23.00@24.00

Straw—No. 1 rye, $17; No. 2 rye, $15@16; No. 1 oat, $16; No. 1 wheat, $13.

MONTREAL.

Dec. 19.—The local market rules very firm, owing to the small receipts. A small shipment of 464 bales was made to Liverpool last week from Portland, presumably as a trial shipment. It would not be surprising if both the Continent and Europe imported considerable Canadian hay before the winter has passed, especially if sterling exchange advanced.

The local market remains firm, with sales of carlots of No. 2 timothy hay at $24@25 on track, No. 3 at $22@23, and clover and clover mixed at $21@22. The sale was reported of a car at $26, but the quality was said to be equal to No. 1.

The receipts of baled hay last week were 6,248 bales, against 29,522 bales for the same week last year.—Trade Bulletin.

BUFFALO.

Dec. 20.—Everybody continues to hold tight on the best hay and there is no telling when the farmer will begin to loosen up. The market has been getting stronger. No. 1 is quoted at $30@31; No. 2, $28@29, and No. 3 $25@26 on track. There is little straw offered and a good inquiry. Quoted $12@13.

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 20.—Receipts of hay during the past week have been moderate, consisting principally of timothy and clover mixed with a moderate amount of alfalfa.

Timothy hay market continues to rule steady with an excellent local demand, also a good shipping demand on all grades of sound timothy hay, finding ready sale at full prices. The trade looks for the market to continue to rule firm throughout the winter season.

Light clover mixed hay firm, receipts are moderate and demand excellent, readily taking the arrivals as offered at full prices. The demand for clover mixed is much better than for timothy.

Heavy clover mixed hay scarce and in urgent request. All offerings are readily absorbed. Now is an excellent time to market your heavy clover mixed while the demand is so keen.

Pure clover hay in scant offerings and good local demand. The demand for clover continues good and anything offered finds ready sale.

Alfalfa hay continues to rule firm, offerings moderate and demand exceedingly good for all sound grades. Good No. 1 to choice leafy alfalfa is in excellent local request by the dairy trade with the milling and shipping demand taking the medium grades.

Prairie hay market steady, offerings moderate and demand fairly good.

Straw scarce and wanted.

Track sales: Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@30; No. 2, $27@29; No. 3, $25@26; threshed, $20@23. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $27@29. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $32@33; No. 2, $30@31. Clover hay—No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $35@36. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $40@41; No. 1, $38@39; standard, $37@38; No. 2, $36@37. Prairie hay—Choice, $27; No. 1, $26@27; standard, $24@25; No. 2, $22@23. Straw, $10.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 20.—The demand for hay is moderate but supplies, which are composed mostly of the lower grades, are increasing and prices are weak and barely steady. Choice stock is scarce. Straw is in small supply and steady under a fair demand.

Timothy hay—Choice, $34; No. 1, $33; No. 2, $30@31; No. 3, $27@28. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $30@31; No. 1 mixed, $27@28. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 22.—Dullness continues the feature of the hay market, although the tone of the market is very firm. Lightness of receipts continues. Scarcity of alfalfa and timothy is causing a little better demand for some of the other varieties. Some No. 1 and 2 alfalfa sold a day or so ago at $34 a ton, while $35 was asked for No. 1 today. Ten cars of No. 2 alfalfa for January delivery sold a day or so ago at $35, while cash No. 3 grade sold at $31. Sample red top and timothy sold at $24.50. For No. 1 clover mixed $35.50 was asked and for No. 1 alfalfa in transit $41.50 was asked.

MILWAUKEE.

Dec. 20.—Brisk buying prevailed throughout the week at the local hay market, business being stimulated greatly by the continued cold spell and heavy snows. Prices remain firm. Receipts are very light, being limited by the serious shortage of cars. Current quotations are: Choice timothy, $29@29.50; No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $25@26; light clover mixed, $25@26.50; red top and timothy mixed, $25@26.50; marsh feeding, $15@16; packing, $12@13; rye straw, $12.50@13; oat straw, $12@13.

DETROIT.

Dec. 20.—Receipts of hay and straw continue small and there is active buying of everything that comes to market. Demand for local consumption is well sustained and there is some shipping to points in the state, but nothing going to outside markets. Canada is making limited contributions to this market. They have a pretty good market of their own. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard and light mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 timothy, $27.50@28; No. 3 timothy, $25@26; No. 1 mixed, $27.50@28; No. 1 clover, $27.50@28 per ton.

NASHVILLE.

Dec. 22.—Hay prices show no material change with moderate demand. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 2 timothy, $34; No. 1 clover, $36; No. 2 clover, $34; alfalfa, $40.

DES MOINES.

Dec. 20.—Demand the past week good and receipts very light. Upland prairie, $22@24; timothy, $22@26.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dec. 20.—No. 1 hay offered from $35@36; No. 2 from $34@35, and No. 3 at $33. Some sales have been made recently at these figures for quick delivery.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 20.—Hay situation was unchanged this week. Prices steady, with receipts not sufficient for the demand. No. 1 timothy, $28.50; No. 2, $27; No. 1 light mixed, $28.50; No. 1 clover, $30.50 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

OMAHA.

Dec. 19.—Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa good, while the demand is quiet causing the market to be easier and prices unchanged. Oat and wheat straw steady. Upland prairie—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $22@24; No. 3, $16@20. Midland prairie—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $21@23. Lowland prairie—No. 1, $18@20; No. 2, $14@16; No. 3, $10@13. Alfalfa—Choice, $35@36; No. 1, $32@34; standard, $30@32; No. 2, $25@29; No. 3, $20@25. Straw—Oat, $12@14; wheat, $12@13.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 20.—On good hay of all descriptions the market is firm as quoted, with only a limited proportion of No. 1 timothy, No. 1 clover mixed, and No. 1 clover in the daily receipts, and inquiry more or less constant for this class of hay. Common, low grade stuff is in ample supply and prices on all poor hay are irregular and rather uncertain.

Trading in straw is principally of a jobbing character and under these conditions it does not take a great deal of straw to go 'round. Quotations follow, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, $32.50; standard, $31@31.50; No. 2, $30.50@31; No. 3, $27.50@29.50. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $29.50@30.50; No. 2, $27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $25@27. Clover—No. 1, $31; No. 2, $29; sample hay, $20@25. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

ST. JOSEPH.

Dec. 22—There is a good demand for all grades of hay, and dealers are shipping considerable direct from shipping points to points in the Southeast and receipts are light in the terminal market. Nominal quotations are as follows: Prairie, choice, $25@26; No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $22.50@23.50; No. 3, $19@22; Midland, No. 1, $20@23; No. 2, $18@19; alfalfa, choice, $37@37.50; No. 1, $35.50@36; standard, $32.50@35; No. 2, $28.50@32; No. 3, $25@28; timothy, No. 1, $28@28.50; standard, $27@27.50; No. 2, $25@26; No. 3, $22@24; clover light mxd., No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $24@26; clover, No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $23@26; straw, $11@12.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dec. 20—Receipts of hay have been moderate with a fair demand for all arrivals. Buyers, however, are not taking more than their immediate requirements call for. There is a belief here that in view of the immense crops reported it will be only a matter of time until it is sent to market and sold. Clover and clover mixed hay are in sharp demand, with some dairymen having to turn to substitutes in order to keep going. Prices here are conservative and the market gives good promise of being very steady. Quotations are as follows: Timothy, No. 1, $32@32.50; standard, $31@31.50; No. 2, $29.50@30; No. 3, $27.50@28; light clover mixed, No. 1, $31@31.50; clover mixed, No. 1, $33@33.50; No. 2, $29.50@30.50. Total receipts for the period amounted to 1,188 tons as compared with 1,668 in the previous period.

KANSAS CITY.

Dec. 20.—Further gains in alfalfa and tame hay and a reaction in prairie marked the trade on the Kansas City hay market this week. Alfalfa rose 50c to $1.50 a ton, timothy and clover mixed gained 50c to $1, while prairie closed unchanged to $3 lower. Demand for alfalfa and tame hay continued of a broad character, sales being made to the East, South, Southwest and surrounding territory. Receipts amounted to 1,016 cars, compared with 739 last week and 624 a year ago. The principal increase in the movement was in the prairie division. High prices naturally attracted heavy shipments by the country, and there was little surprise over the downturn in prices, values in recent weeks having advanced too rapidly. Holiday dullness was not evident in alfalfa and tame hay, a rather unusual feature of the market. Straw again advanced 50c, with sales around $12.50.

Prairie—Choice, $25@26.50; No. 1, $24@25.50; No. 2, $22@22.50; No. 3, $18@21.50; packing hay, $12@18.

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CINCINNATI.

Dec. 30.—Price advances to new high levels of the crop were of daily occurrence here the past week, but failed to attract receipts of sufficient volume to satisfy buyers, and stronger conditions are indicated. Scarcity of cars and severely cold weather restricted the movement, while an unusually good demand for the season of the year was developing from all sources. Timothy gained $1.50 per ton, mixed, $1.75, clover $1.50, and straw of all kinds 50c. Alfalfa was unchanged but firm. The preference shown coal shipments will probably continue to reduce the supply of cars at loading stations, but the call for empties is receiving more attention from railroads, and improved conditions are expected.

Timothy—No. 1, $33@33.50; standard, $32.50@33; No. 2, $32@32.50; No. 3, $30@32; threshed, $25@26. Light clover mixed, $32.75@33.25. Clover mixed—No. 1, $32@32.50; No. 2, $30@32. Clover—No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $33@35; sample, grassy, $26@29. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $40@41; No. 1 local, $37@38; standard, $36@37; No. 2 local, $33@35. Straw—Wheat, $12@13; rye, $12.50@13.50; oat, $12@13.

CHICAGO.

Dec. 22—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Dec. 20, also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919:

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Total receipts	5,592	6,639	5,025
Total shipments....	382	555	427
Rcpts. since Jan. 1..	235,480	229,888	308,387
Shpts. since Jan. 1..	6,675	6,292	83,968

Smaller receipts, crisp weather, and strong demand have sent prices up a point or two in practically all grades of hay here. Western prairie particularly is scarce; state grade is in better supply. Straw also is very scarce. Shippers who have the hay should put in their orders for cars and crowd the hay forward. Quote Monday as follows

Timothy—No. 1, $30@34; choice, $32@34; standard, $31@32; No. 2, $27@31; No. 3, $24@28; sample, $25@28; threshed, $18@24.

Clover—No. 1, light, $21@32; No. mixed, $30@31; clover, $28@32.

Prairie—Kan., Okla., Nebr., ch., $29@3 No. 1, $25@30; Ia. and Northwestern, $20 25; state, $16@22; packing, $12@15.

Alfalfa—$30@39.

Straw—Rye, $16@17; oat, $14.50@1 wheat, $13.50@15.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $20@23; No. 2, $17.50@19.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $37@38; No. 1, $35.50@36.50; standard, $32.50@35; No. 2, $28.50@32; No. 3, $25@28.

Timothy—No. 1, $28@28.50; standard, $27@27.50; No. 2, $25@26.50; No. 3, $22.50@24.50.

Clover mixed—Light, $28@28.50; No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $23.50@26.50.

Clover—No. 1, $27@30; No. 2, $23@26.50.

Straw, $12@12.50.

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United States Senator Cummins.

ASK any doughboy who was "over there" and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

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The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

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To the $20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings — and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen — in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men — the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Provision prices moved within a good range last week, although the volume of business was not heavy. Lard was the most actively traded in, and while finishing at intermediate prices after a range of $1.45 for January, closed with a gain of 85c. December, despite the selling by packers and the delivery of about 1,000,000 lbs., closed 72½c better than a week ago, while May lard gained $1.22½ and closed 22½ below the top point of the week. The finish on short ribs showed gains of 67½c on January and 65c on May. Pork was bid up by shorts who found offerings limited and closed with January up $1.47½ and May $2.20, as compared with a week ago.

The passage of the Edge bill providing for international financing and the extension of credits by banking corporations to assist the foreign countries who are in a bad way financially had a stimulating effect on trading for the time. It brought in more active speculative buying and covering by shorts, but so far as actual new export business was concerned, there was little of it.

Foreign exchange rates were materially higher, but even this did not bring any new business of consequence. The advance in corn and hogs helped to strengthen values at times by making shorts nervous and reducing selling pressure, which assisted in lifting values.

Packers were fair sellers of January and December lard and commission houses who were sellers in the previous week were buyers of January and May lard and ribs. Shipments of lard and ribs for the week were larger and of lard exceeded last year's, but of meats showed a decrease of over 3,000,000 lbs., and stocks showed a small decrease. Weakness in corn toward the last, combined with the light domestic trade in fresh meats and a break of 1½c to 2c a pound in pork loins had a depressing influence. The provision trade on the whole is largely a packers' affair. There is said to be little profit now in cutting hogs for regular product. Make of lard is large, as hogs are running heavier in weight and a few more short ribs are being made. Green hams are 1c a pound higher and leaf lard is doing a little better, with prices at the close $21.75

Production of all fats and oils for the three months ended Sept. 30, as compiled by the census bureau, was 305,277,967 lbs., fish oils 2,814,468 lbs.; animal fats, 272,640,585 lbs., and greases, 60,999,418 lbs., a total of 641,732,438 lbs. Cottonseed oil, 90,383,834 lbs.; tallow, 71,556,232 lbs., and cocoanut oil, 58,402,600 lbs. Consumption of all fats has been heavy, yet stocks are ample particularly of vegetable oils and greases.

Range of prices in November and previous and for the week follow:

			Close		
			Dec.20.	Dec.13.	Dec.21.
M. Pork—	High.	Low.	1919.	1919.	1918.
Jan.	$37.10	$35.75	$36.85	$35.37	$47.00
Nov. rg.	25.50	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	31.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
May	37.10	35.95	36.25	34.05	43.00
Nov. rg.	34.25	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Dec.	23.45	22.12	22.85	22.12	.....
Jan.	23.50	22.05	23.00	22.15	24.00
Nov. rg.	25.25	22 72½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
May	24.05	22.72	23.82	22.60	24.20
Nov. rg.	23.45	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	18.70	17.87	18.55	17.87	24.75
Nov. rg.	19.00	18.10	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg.	20.30	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
May	19.30	18.37	19.02	18.37	23.75
Nov. rg.	19.00	17.95	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—A firm tone was evident in the market for provision products in Kansas City this week. Gains in prices for both fresh and smoked meats ranged from ¼c to 1c. Demand for fresh pork was moderate, with the East displaying more interest in the market. Colder weather in the northern and eastern section of the country was a factor in the demand. Local demand was good. Dullness usually evident during the holiday period failed to develop during the week. Smoked meats moved in liberal volume to the South, with prices generally around ¾c higher than a week ago. Approach of the holiday apparently is stimulating interest in fancy hams and bacon, provision interests here reporting a broad inquiry and a liberal volume of shipments. Both hams and bacon rose about 1c. and in some instances values were quoted up 1½c. Lard was in fair demand and substitutes also were taken.

Passage of the Edge bill by the senate was favorably commented upon in provision market circles, and hope was expressed for a large foreign business within the next few months.

Summary of Live Stock Markets.

Hog prices were relatively higher than Chicago in all the outside markets a good part of the week, although there was an evening up latterly. Highest prices for the week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$14.00	$14.15	$14.45	$14.15	$14.15	$14.20
K. City	14.25	14.00	13.85	14.00	14.00	14.00
Omaha	13.65	13.45	13.65	13.65	13.80	13.70
St.Louis	13.95	14.30	14.35	14.35	14.15	14.25
St. Joe.	14.00	13.35	13.85	14.00	14.10	14.10
Sx. City	13.75	13.75	13.85	13.65	13.70	13.75
St. Paul	13.50	13.75	13.90	13.70	13.70	13.70
Ind'polis	14.10	14.50	14.30	13.85	13.85	13.75
Buffalo	14.50	14.85	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00
Pittsb'g	14.25	14.50	14.75	14.50	14.60	14.60
Clevel'd	14.25	14.75	14.75	14.10	14.10	14.10
L'sville	13.75	14.00	14.00	13.75	13.75	13.75
H. top..	$14.50	$14.85	$15.25	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00
L. top..	13.50	13.35	13.65	13.65	13.70	13.70
Av. top	14.00	14.10	14.25	14.05	14.10	14.10
Wk. ago	13.55	12.95	13.35	13.55	13.70	13.65
Gain ..	$ .45	$ 1.20	$ .90	$ .50	$ .40	$ .45

Cattle markets in all sections were weak and semi-demoralized. Closing values follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$11.00@19.00	$5.00@13.00
Kansas City	9.50@18.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.00	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Sheep and lambs averaged higher and closed around the best prices, as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$11.00@17.10	$5.00@10.75
Kansas City	9.25@16.00	4.00@13.10
Omaha	8.75@16.10	4.25@13.50
St. Louis	8.60@16.60	4.00@12.50
St. Joseph	8.75@16.25	3.50@12.00
East Buffalo	9.50@19.00	3.40@12.15
Pittsburgh	9.25@17.75	4.35@12.50
Jersey City	9.75@19.00	3.50@11.40
Louisville	8.50@15.00	3.75@12.10
Cleveland	9.00@17.25	3.25@11.60

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Dec. 20, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs...	.....	33	588
Pork, brls...	200	1,000	713
Cut meats, lbs.	3,115,000	19,702,000	20,329,000
Lard, lbs...	2,885,000	18,948,000	17,958,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs..	740	2,240	7,689
Pork, brls...	932	10,214	18,298
Cut meats. lbs.	25,381,000	188,720,000	160,559,000
Lard, lbs....	12,883,000	96,949,000	93,657,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, fat sheep and aged lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$13.50	$13.90	$ 9.25	$16.40
Previous week.	14.65	*12.80	9.00	16.05
Cor. week 1918.	14.70	17.50	9.40	14.15
Cor. week 1917.	11.35	16.15	11.45	16.10
Cor. week 1916.	10.10	10.05	9.00	12.65
Cor. week 1915.	8.50	6.35	6.15	8.95
Cor. week 1914.	8.65	7.10	5.35	8.20
Cor. week 1913.	8.30	7.75	5.10	7.80
Cor. week 1912.	7.95	7.40	4.85	8.15
Cor. week 1911.	6.80	6.21	3.85	6.05
Av. 1911 to '19	$ 9.55	$ 9.80	$ 6.90	$10.25

*Lowest week's average since February, 1917.

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. From Nov. 1 to Dec. 20.	1918. From Oct. 27 to Dec. 21.
Chicago	1,398,800	1,805,200
Kansas City	432,500	731,500
South Omaha	247,000	433,100
St. Louis	460,000	561,400
S. St. Joseph	297,500	454,400
Indianapolis	174,400	293,300
Milwaukee	109,600	150,100
Cudahy	127,800	193,400
Cincinnati	151,700	149,600
Ottumwa	88,900	98,500
Cedar Rapids	90,000	113,200
Sioux City	156,100	275,500
St. Paul	183,300	307,900
Cleveland	227,100	272,700
Louisville	33,200	28,400
Wichita	27,900	97,300
Detroit	155,400	163,400
Nebraska City	32,800	49,300
Fort Worth	43,600	124,000
Oklahoma City	34,300	69,600
Above and all others..	5,219,000	7,242,000
For the week	882,000	1,252,000
Preceding week	857,000	1,132,000

Weights are reported as follows: 190, 202, 245, 244, 188, 250, 224, 210, 185, 227, 240. Reports of quality: Five "good," three "fair."

PROVISION IMPORTS.

The following amounts of meats and meat products in pounds were imported by the United States in October 1918 and 1919 and during the ten months of the years named ending with October:

	October		10 months	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Beef and veal	2,487,485	3,158,175	14,470,673	31,519,002
Lamb, etc.	63,026	1,044,719	190,832	7,154,238
Pork	732,263	209,961	1,278,804	2,461,471
B'c'n, etc.	437,107	106,950	775,088	2,553,459
Bologna	631	17,005	5,097	53,487
Other sausage	30,073,942	173,303	.....	20,249,997
Butter and subs.	192,856	2,123,398	1,545,906	7,528,540
Cheese and subs.	37,072	1,787,603	7,541,847	6,301,458
Milk and cream, fr.	292,210	563,687	[1]1,058,787	3,048,690
Cond.	1,703,021	870,055	[1]9,264,939	14,635,863
Beef and veal from—				
Canada	2,055,068	2,309,067	9,758,512	24,724,048
Argentine	.....	.....	.....	261,001
Uruguay	.....	81,754	16,438	94,426
Australia	.....	138,692	268,586	1,256,164
Other	432,417	628,662	4,427,137	5,183,363

[1]Beginning July 1.

Cash Meats.

The mess pork market was dull on Monday but trade in lard and ribs was more active. Lard prices firmer, up, and short ribs developed a little strength. Quotations as of Monday, Dec. 22, follow:

M. pork, new	$43.50@ .....
Lard, round lots	23.25@23.35
Neutral, No. 1	26.25@26.50
Neutral, No. 2	25.25@25.50
Shortrib sides	18.25@19.25

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	21 @21¼	24 @24½
12-14 lbs.	20¾@21	23½@23¾
14-16 lbs.	20¼@20	23 @23¼
18-20 lbs.	19¾@20	22¾@23
Skinned hams	17½@20½	17½@21½
Picnics	14¾@16⅞	17 @19¼
Bellies	22 @26	22½@27
Pork loins	23 @24½	....@....

Dry Salted.		Smoked.	
Shoulders	18¼-18½	Hams	28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks.	18 -22	Sk. hams	24½-25
Clr. Bellies	18½-19¼	Picnics	22 -22½
Rib Bellies	18½-19¼	E. S. Sides.	19½-20
E. S. R. Sds.	18 -18¼	Sh. Cl. Sds.	21½-21¾
S. Sl. Sides.	20 -20¼	E. S. C. Sds.	19½-20
E. S. C. Sds.	18 -18¼	Rough Sides	19½-20¼
Plates, reg.	15½-16	B'kfast Bac.	32½-33
Butts	15½-16		

Live Stock at Twenty Markets.

Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading western markets and thirteen other points and for the week, with comparisons; also totals for 1919 to date:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
This wk.	355,600	890,800	384,300	1,630,700
Wk. ago	383,100	848,600	383,300	1,615,000
Yr. ago	401,600	1,239,600	277,100	1,918,300
*1919.	17,391,100	34,898,100	18,335,800	69,712,900

*Totals for 1919 to date.

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 13, 1919.	Dec. 21, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	905	1,230	940
Pork, lbs.	171,950	233,700	178,600
Meats, lbs.	42,097,000	24,610,000	25,723,000
Total meat	42,268,950	24,843,700	25,901,600
Lard	13,797,000	13,316,000	3,875,000
Total products	56,065,950	38,159,700	29,776,600

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Hog supplies, although lighter than expected, were ample for all requirements, and the spread in prices was narrow, the bulk of sales on Saturday being between $13.90 and $14.10. The range on packing and select shipping grade for the week was $12.60 to $14.15, with mixed packing and medium butchers, 195 to 255 lb. hogs at $12.60 to $14.45. The latter was the highest for the week, while the range of the same week last year was $17 to $17.65. Top prices on Saturday were $14.20, with the average that day $14.01, the top standing 75c higher than a week ago. The week's average was $13.90, or $1.10 above the previous week's low price and the lowest since February, 1917, and $3.60 lower than a year ago.

The average weight of 227 lbs., compared with 224 lbs. the previous week, and 224 lbs. last year and was the heaviest in six weeks, showing that the farmers are feeding more extensively, despite the fact that hogs are lower than corn, which is the reverse of a year ago when prices were held up by Government agreement. Cold weather has also necessitated extensive feeding.

Receipts for the week of 234,685 hogs, as compared with 228,928 the previous week, and 251,591 last year. The eleven markets had 796,000, against 766,000 the previous week, and 1,075,000 last year, while the twenty markets had 890,800, against 848,600 the previous week, and 1,239,000 last year. Shippers and small packers were liberal buyers most of the week, the big packers being out of the market part of the time and not disposed to take advantage of the low prices at times to load up heavily. Pork loins were off 50c to $1 and the export situation, despite the passage of the Edge bill, is not conducive to great activity on the part of the big packers.

Cattle men had the worst week of the year, with prices off $1.50 to $2 per 100 lbs., with a good part of the steers offered selling around $11.50 to $14.50, $12 to $14.50 taking the bulk of the 1,000 to 1,300 lb. animals. The top price of the week was $19.50, paid on Tuesday, and the range on steers was $8.75 to $19.50, compared with $7.75 to $21.50 the previous week, and $9.25 to $19.50 the same week last year.

The average price of beef steers was $13.50, compared with $14.65 the previous week, and $14.70 last year. The extreme loss from the high time of the previous week was $3, an excess of trade requirements, packers being well stocked with Christmas beef and other grades combined with the competition in poultry, which is always present at this time of the year and a drop in hide values equivalent to $1.50 per 100 lbs., the decline in hides being around 15c were the depressing factors in cattle values. High prices for hides have been a sustaining factor in the cattle market for some time, but the sudden decline has materially changed the situation and the outlook is not particularly encouraging.

There were not many finished steers on the market and the crop has evidently been closely marketed. The Kansas state report indicates that there are 25 per cent fewer cattle on feed in that state than last year and supplies of hogs are smallest since 1882, the live stock industry of the state being in the dumps, owing to high cost of feed and short crops, as money has been lost. With cattle and hog prices declining and corn prices advancing, the cattle feeders are up against it. Hence they are not particularly anxious buyers of stockers and feeders, which were off 50c to $1 for the week, with good steers selling up to $11 and an average of $9.15 for the week, or 10c lower than the previous week.

Western range steers were in lighter supply, the run being 9,700, against 11,-

0 the previous week, and 8,000 last ar. Prices were off $1, with the nge $7 to $14.25.

Butchers' stock dropped $2 in ten ys and canners and cutters' 75c for e week. The break in cows and ifers was 75c to $1 for the general n, with the extreme loss of $2 from e high point of the previous week. e bulk of the break was in the first ee days of the week, with the close .25 to $12 for choice to prime cows d $11.25 to $11.50 for heifers. Bulls re an exception to the cattle market nerally, prices holding comparatively ady, with the average $7.90, or 30c ter than the previous week. Calves pped $1.50, with $15.50 to $16 the at the close, an average of $16.20 the week. Despite the demoraliza- n in cattle values, receipts for the ek were only 89,959, against 89,325 previous week, and 96,628 last year. e seven markets had 235,000, against ,000 last year.

Heavy receipts forced lower prices sheep and lambs early, with the price on lambs $17.25, but the mar- firmed up later, and the average s $16.40, against $16.05 the previous ek and $14.15 last year. The range lambs was $16 to $17.25 and on ep $9 to $11, with the average $9.25, inst $9 the previous week and $9.40 t year. The seven markets had 272,- , against 203,000 last year.

Estimated receipts at Chicago this ek: Cattle, 60,000; hogs, 165,000; ep, 70,000. Receipts last year were: tle, 37,425; hogs, 116,071; sheep, 49.

South Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

outh Omaha, Dec. 20.—The run of cattle week was fair for the time of the r, about 35,000 head, the arrivals being ded about half and half natives and tern rangers. In the main conditions rounding the trade were bearish owing ough weather, uncertain railroad trans- tation and the precarious fuel supply. ly in the week declines were sharp and re and the market for beef steers ng off anywhere from 50c to $1.50. Dur- the latter part of the week part of this ine was recovered but closing quota- s were all of 50@75c lower than for week previous.

est beeves here this week brought $15 good to choice 1,100 to 1,300-pound rs sold at $12@14, fair to good kinds ging $10@12 and warmed up stuff sell- as low as $8.50. The market for cows heifers followed the course of the fat le and prices were very erratic from t to finish. The range right now is tically from $5@12 for poor to prime stock, the fair to good butchers and grades going very largely at $7.50@ Veal calves at $8.25@14.25, and bulls, s, etc., at $6@11 held practically steady ughout.

siness in stockers and feeders was onably light with no great change in es one way or the other. Choice ne weighty feeders are quoted at $11@ while common light stuff is a drug on market and the lowest of the season at)@7.50.

othing new or startling developed dur- the week in the hog market, and while uations continued wide from day to the close is somewhat higher than as a week ago. Shipping outlet is still er limited and big bulk of the offer- sell to the packers who have been er bearish in their views the greater of the time. Saturday's receipts were y, 13,000 head, and the market steady shade lower. Tops brought $13.70, as nst $13.65 a week ago and bulk of the ing was $13.40@13.60, as against $13.25 .60 at the close of last week.

ne run of sheep and lambs was fairly al for the end of the year, about 62,000 d, and there was a good general de- d from both packers and country buy- at prices not so very much different n the week previous, anywhere from steady to about 25c lower. Fat s are quoted at $15@16, yearlings at 0@14, and ewes at $8@9.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 20. — Cattle are ed very badly at this market. The pts we have been having cannot be- to compare with those of last year. day we had some Angus long yearlings h were without competition, furnish- the day's beef top at $15.50. Tuesday e were some erratic deals, anywhere steady to 25c lower. Steers seemed ffer more of a loss than other kinds, here was hardly enough beef to pack- o thoroughly test even this line. Some -feds sold Tuesday at $12 and the et for the first two days was called ower. The market Friday really was eciated by everybody, even the pack- ers. Receipts were light, but more activity was shown than usual. A few loads of fair killers, some warmed on grain, at $9.50@9.75, constituted the beef buy, while the butcher crop was mostly plain or common grades.

The market on she stuff has been draggy and the market the first two days of the week was 50 cents lower. A few packages of fleshy cows of shipper type around $8 with the bulk of fair to medium killers went at from $6.25@7.25 the latter part of the week. Calves unchanged and market has been steady for the week. Bulls are also steady. Stockers are from 25c to 50c lower for the week, $5.50@6.25 taking most of the smooth butcher kind.

Generous hog runs in the North find fairly strong demand, but there are too few here to test the trade. Locally the deal was steady and $13.75 was the highest basis. Compared with last Friday, hogs are easily 25c higher.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Dec. 20.—A moderate supply of cattle this week proved too much for the market. There was a fair supply of good beef cattle and these sold fairly actively during the early part of the week. The common light stuff found slow sale and little demand during the entire period. The market for the week is $1 to $1.50 lower than the close of the previous week. In spots on the very common kinds the decline is in the neighborhood of $2. The feature of the week's trade was the Christmas cattle which sold at the highest prices in the history of the market. In the yearling class a load of 1,050 pound steers brought $20.75 and a load of mixed yearling steers and heifers averaging 650 brought $20. A number of single head sales ranged from 20c to 35c a pound, the latter figure also establishing a new record on our market.

The hog run was very generous this week and the quality the best we have seen in many months. Prices were somewhat uneven but the general trend was to a higher basis and we close the week in the neighborhood of 70c higher than the close of last week. The quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $13.85@14.25; good heavys, $14.10@14.25; rough, $11.50@12.75; light, $13.85@14.10; pigs, $13@13.75; bulk, $13.85@14.20.

The sheep and lamb market continues strong and active. Choice lambs have reached $16.75, which is the highest top in this department that we have had for months. The demand in the sheep house is for the good kinds and on these the trade has been extremely active. The medium and common grades find much slower sale.

Denver Cattle Market.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 19.—Choice killing grades, both steers and cows, advanced this week, 25c to 75c in extreme cases for stuff desirable enough to fill Xmas orders and nearly all grades show a good healthy advance, but the better kinds are as they have been all season, in best demand on account of high priced hay. Common and medium kinds had to move with decent outlet from packers. We should have a good market for desirable kinds all season. Range of prices this week about as follows: Killers, $7.25@9; stockers, $6.75@9; feeders, $9@10.

Canadian Livestock Market.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—Receipts of both cattle and hogs showed a decided decrease compared with previous week and a loss of $1@1.25 on the week's trading in cattle was recorded. However, hog prices advanced 50c during the week, closing on Saturday with selects quotable at $16. There was a good demand for hogs but as very little choice stuff was noticeable in the cattle pens and the demand for this class negligible, trading was not brisk. At the close of the week fair to good quality steers were quotable $8.50@9.50; mediums, $7@8; and common, $5@6.50; choice butcher heifers, $9@10.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Dec. 20.—Hogs made a more favorable showing than expected in the trade in live stock in Kansas City this week, while cattle displayed extreme weakness and sheep advanced. Receipts showed small changes, with hogs continuing to run sharply behind the total of a year ago.

An interesting development of the week was the report issued by Secretary Mohler of the Kansas state board of agriculture showing only 76 per cent of the usual number of cattle on feed in the Sunflower state. The same report showed a decrease of 25 per cent in the supply of hogs in Kansas as compared with last March. This means reduced supplies here from the principal source of local receipts, but the decrease is expected to be offset in part by arrivals from other areas with more liberal supplies.

Packers again displayed a bearish attitude toward hogs, but speculative and shipping demand helped trade. Local prices lost their premium as compared with Chicago, sales finally showing a margin below that market of as much as 50 cents. The market today was about 25 cents higher than a week ago, with the top price $14. Stock hogs sold largely between $12 and $13, with trading inactive.

The decline in cattle, which amounted to 50 cents to $1 on the offerings of steers, was described as usual immediately before Christmas. The top sale, $19.50, was the highest of the year for a full load. Many range cattle were again received, and there was a sprinkling of cake-feds from Oklahoma. Short-feds suffered the sharpest loss, and sold largely at $11 to $13. Butcher cattle were about 25 cents lower. Veal calves were strong, selling up to $17 and closing with a top of $16.50. Stockers and feeders did not follow the weakness in fed cattle early but finally receded about 50 cents. Stock cows and heifers, which have been low, held about steady.

In the sheep market a new high price for the season and the top since last September was paid on Kansas-fed lambs, $16.80. The market did not hold its full rise, closing 25 to 50 cents higher with a top of $16.25. Sheep sold up to $10.25 for fat ewes. Wethers were quoted up to $12. The trade displayed a good tone, and many forecasts of an even higher market were heard. Strength in wool was a strengthening influence.

WINTER HOG PRICES.

We are approaching the period in the winter hog packing season when the East will be a dominating factor in the making of prices. We have called attention several times recently to the fact that after Jan. 1 Ohio and Indiana would be practically marketed up on their winter crop of hogs. This would bring Eastern buyers to the Western markets, and if the consumption of hog products continues normal, it will be hard to break the hog market. A great many are anticipating a very heavy run of hogs in January. This is logical, for the country has not, up to the present time, really loosened up. Railroads are not furnishing cars up to the demand of the shippers and hogs are gaining weight very rapidly and should there be any shortage in the number of hogs this year competent stockmen say the deficiency in numbers would be made up by extra weight. Should it turn out that January hog receipts are as heavy as is anticipated, the month of January might be the low period for hog prices in this winter's packing season. We have felt all the time that hogs would sell lower during this winter's packing season than they have sold so far, but our prediction is threatened with absorption into the realm of uncertainty. —*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

HOG OUTLOOK GOOD.

Summing up the features of the hog situation, Clay, Robinson & Co. say: "Prospects are favorable for a good acting hog market in the near future. Of course, we are going to have very heavy runs the latter part of January and through February, but until these big runs materialize we think the trade will give a good account of itself. There are bound to be breaks in the trade on days of relatively large receipts, but for the near future we look for these declines to be offset by advances registered on days of curtailed receipts."

Spot Meat Situation.

Armour & Co. in their weekly review of trade say: "Severe weather conditions, together with railroad congestion, curtailed hog receipts last week, and prices were sharply higher. The market for cured products remained unchanged. Trade was very good for this time of the year. Fresh pork cut prices were steady, with a very fair demand considering holiday conditions. The beef trade was good and the indications were for a broad demand during the holidays. The tendency of this week's cattle market was lower."

Some Grain Cars Are Plugged.

"Heavy loading of grain, due to shortage of cars, offers a temptation to the unscrupulous shipper to plug his load by placing inferior grain on the bottom of the load to escape detection," says the representatives of the Bureau of Markets. "While this practice is by no means common, inspectors have been warned to be careful to get representative samples and to be especially particular when sampling heavily loaded cars."

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Dec. 20, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	238,631	39,489	327,194	7,961
St. Louis	91,320	26,560	105,571	18,425
Kansas City	82,286	10,963	153,390	33,249
So. Omaha	68,923	12,945	96,084	4,291
S.St. Joseph	63,408	5,615	84,019	5,669
Indianapolis	106,512	60,848	90,177	31,483
Cincinnati	43,066	22,304	55,138	23,713
Louisville	17,145	11,281	17,877	12,193
Sioux City	42,861	11,369	71,433	22,102
Dec. 20	754,152	201,374	1,000,883	159,086
Dec. 13	702,468	169,361	885,318	172,455
Dec. 6	714,629	161,069	814,664	132,240
Nov.	2,728,589	679,940	3,212,305	541,445
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	4,265	731	32,398	899
Cleveland	37,549	4,262	43,360	3,213
S. St. Paul	58,991	12,316	97,578	38,802
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	24,431	9,772
Milwaukee	42,329	144	57,231	1,866
Wichita	11,785	887	21,952	94
Okla. City	4,785	924	22,243	3,673
Dec. 20	.....	.....	299,193	58,319
Dec. 13	209,889	43,394	280,764	68,121
Dec. 6	167,429	38,563	245,742	61,221
Nov.	680,469	232,848	968,030	248,974
Oct.	430,597	125,532	485,179	114,289
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Dec. 20, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	82,364	33,959	96,080	23,515
St. Louis	31,580	7,285	36,731	5,427
Kansas City	61,176	10,963	63,677	26,299
So. Omaha	33,595	14,338	46,073	17,170
S.St. Joseph	14,558	4,937	17,807	6,550
Sioux City	14,384	7,826	21,571	14,610
Dec. 21	237,657	79,308	281,939	93,571
Dec. 13	268,024	101,145	309,687	111,449
Dec. 6	303,896	113,160	308,506	102,101
Nov.	1,675,004	690,025	1,492,720	596,253
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	29,200	14,506	27,791	1,728
Cleveland	5,055	302	3,948	542
S. St. Paul	28,818	13,667	23,178	23,508
Wichita	5,400	3,873	5,559	3,322
Indianapolis	9,922	5,019	8,393	3,337
Cincinnati	6,262	1,588	7,123	1,456
Louisville	5,008	2,641	3,456	2,293
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	2,707	1,082
Milwaukee	3,930	328	7,635	814
Okla. City	12,708	3,497	14,243	3,673
Dec. 21	.....	.....	104,033	41,855
Dec. 13	118,090	43,501	141,237	46,494
Dec. 6	115,186	52,563	149,556	50,211
Nov.	738,980	404,111	754,327	332,695
Oct.	559,394	289,058	595,344	277,908
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Dec. 20 and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	128,786	29,343	100,392	29,865
Kansas City	27,247	10,972	19,386	7,472
St. Louis	17,710	2,051	9,562	981
So. Omaha	65,120	29,355	42,425	13,792
S.St. Joseph	19,101	3,332	9,449	1,215
Sioux City	16,946	8,379	14,784	4,906
Fort Worth	5,691	2,209	7,470	1,156
S. St. Paul	15,725	4,845	9,207	6,189
Cleveland	14,193	8,456	10,203	4,952
Cincinnati	2,119	1,705	1,472	444
Louisville	349	None	683	387
Indianapolis	2,723	2,376	1,424	1,252
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	6,231	2,492
Milwaukee	1,039	None	941	350
Wichita	49	None	544	456
Okla. City	624	172	100	17
Dec. 20	.....	.....	234,273	75,926
Dec. 13	332,473	109,626	290,175	79,455
Dec. 6	352,906	113,450	297,117	85,854
Nov.	1,860,723	777,903	1,603,373	644,992
Oct.	1,826,627	922,975	1,915,714	1,138,693
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

Chicago Live Stock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follows:

Receipts—	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Past week	238,631	82,364	128,786
Preceding week	252,504	90,009	108,366
Last year	327,194	96,080	100,392
Shipments—			
Past week	39,489	33,959	29,343
Preceding week	36,073	34,057	21,373
Last year	7,961	23,515	29,865

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ON SCALE INSTALLATION.

Some Special Reflections on the Installation and Use of Automatic Scales

It should not be necessary at this late date to emphasize the imperative necessity of weighing all grain passing from the elevator to the railroad car for shipment. The high price of grain and the poor condition of a large percentage of the cars tendered for loading, factors known to everyone in the grain trade, would seem to be sufficient to convince anyone in the grain shipping business that the very first essential is to have an accurate and reliable weight of the grain shipped. Without this record the difficulty of obtaining payment for claims is greatly increased if the probability of getting claims paid is not wiped out entirely. In spite of this many elevators continue to do business without taking the necessary steps to install a scale that will provide an accurate record of grain shipped.

There are only two types of scales available for this purpose at the present time which are practical for installation and use in the average country elevator, viz., hopper scales or automatic scales. The purpose of this article is to deal briefly with the automatic.

SEVERAL MAKES OF AUTOMATIC SCALES.

There are several different makes of automatic scales for grain shipping being offered for sale at this time, each of which has its own particular advantages and disadvantages. In considering the various makes, the difference in price between the cheapest and most expensive is so little that the matter of price should be about the last thing considered.

The first thing to consider is reliability; that is, the purchase of a scale that will continue to function with satisfactory accuracy under all the varying conditions likely to occur in the elevator, and that will satisfactorily handle the various kinds of grain from light oats to high grade wheat. One of the important points to look to in this respect is the absence of complicated and delicate parts. Simplicity and strength usually go hand in hand with reliability.

The matter of accuracy should have second consideration, and this should be viewed in relation to the commodity weighed; that is, grain. The scale purchased should be well within the tolerance allowed by the established rules and regulations of the grain trade. Super-accuracy is neither essential nor desirable, as the extreme sensitiveness required to give super-accuracy means delicate parts and fine adjustment that cannot easily be maintained in proper condition in a country elevator. These two features having been considered and decided upon, consideration should be given to ease and facility of operation, that is, a scale that will perform its work satisfactorily with the least need for skilled attention on the part of the operator.

Care should also be taken to purchase from a firm that you can rely upon to provide promptly at need, efficient expert service to remedy defects or difficulties that may arise.

Standardization of parts is another important feature; that is, to select a scale whose parts are made standard and itnerchangeable by the use of jigs and templets. This feature enables you to order spare parts or repairs with the minimum of trouble and insures their accurately fitting when received.

After considering all the above features, and having selected the scale that seems most desirable, prices can be compared; but the buyer should not lose sight of the fact that a few dollars saved in the matter of price may soon be lost by the purchase of an inferior machine. In other words, and we would emphasize this, buy on quality and not on price.

The automatic has many advantages over the hopper scale. In the first place, a reliable automatic scale can be installed just as well in the cupola as on the work floor. Some automatic scales do not need to have an independent foundation as they will work accurately without being maintained strictly level. They can be installed in much less space than hopper scales, and consequently save construction cost. They do not require anything like the same amount of care and attention that the hopper scale does, and by using scales with ticket printing device, the risk of human error is reduced to the minimum.

At least one scale now being offered is claimed by its makers to be self-adjusting; that is, that the troublesome compensator does not have to be set on every carload or oftener by the operator.

The writer has in mind two plans for country elevators. One is typical Kansas elevator of studded construction with the automatic scale installed in the cupola. The advantages of the cupola installation are that the grain can be discharged directly from the scale to the car, so that there is a minimum chance for grain to go astray between the scale and the car, a very important feature to be noted in the verifying of claims.

In elevators provided with a man-lift, this is undoubtedly the best location for the automatic scale, as the operator can give the scale the proper amount of attention and inspection required without undue trouble or loss of time. Where there is no man-lift, it is usually desirable to install the scale on the working floor, as in a certain Northwestern elevator, where the scale is so placed that grain can be drawn from several bins. After passing through the scale it is discharged to the boot of the elevator and elevated to the loading spout. In an installation of this kind, the scale is always under observation and is readily accessible, so that it can easily be kept clean and in proper working order. There is a somewhat greater possibility, however, of grain going astray between the scale and the car, so that extra care should be taken to see that all spouting is in good order, and that turn head is accurately set when loading cars.

Another point to be watched in making installation is to see that the scale is as free from vibration as possible. Cleaners and other machinery located near the scale, if the scale is not placed on a solid foundation, very seriously disturb the accuracy of its work.

If the above suggestions are followed out, and care taken in the selection of the scale, so that only a first-class machine is bought, satisfactory service can be depended upon providing the operator in charge of the scale keeps it reasonably clean and exercises ordinary care in its use and maintenance.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16.—Farmer Grain Dealers' Ass'n of South Dakota, at Aberdeen.

Jan. 15.—Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Library, Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

Jan. 16.—Indiana Millers' Ass'n, Library, Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

Jan. 20, 21, 22.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, at Sioux City, Ia.

Feb. 10, 11, 12.—Farmers' Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Illinois, at Peoria.

Feb. 16-18.—Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Minneapolis.

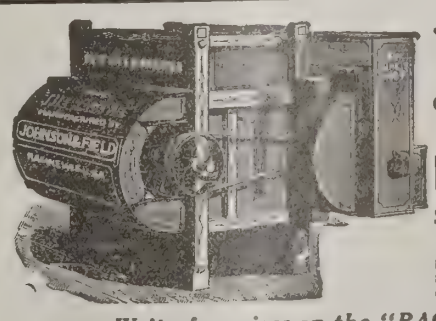
May 26, 27, 28—Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, Wichita, Kans.

June 21.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 22-24.—American Seed Trade Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

July—Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, Battle Creek, Mich.

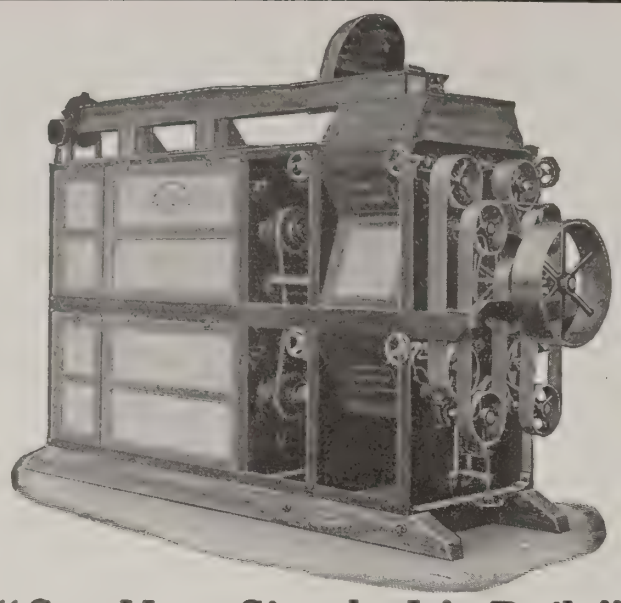
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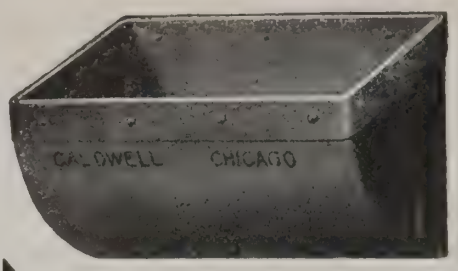
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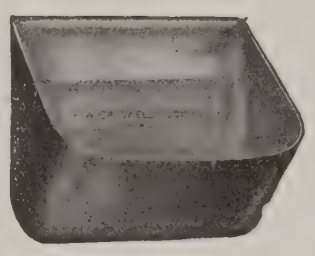
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Vol. LXXXII. No 27 Weekly | CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1919 | $3.00 a Year. Single Copies 10 Cents

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

THE year which closes today has been one of many surprises, great expectations and great disappointments. Events have been disconcert-ıg. The unexpected has overshadowed all anticipa-ons actually realized. After the initial hesitancy, ıtural enough after the cataclysmal destruction of ıe war, industry and distribution in this country en-·red upon a period of apparent prosperity probably ever before equaled, which has not yet run its ›urse. The conception, that unparalleled prices for ›mmodities with correspondingly high wages have ›elled equivalent increase of national wealth, has ›t yet been visualized by most people as fiction ıther than fact, while the "balance of trade," in ›lume never before even approximated by the inter-ıational trade of the United States,—which at this .oment represents very little that can be called con-ımable, much less productive,—wealth, since our llied debtors are not paying even the interest on our ‹port investments with them,—has created the pop-lar impression at home of a permanent creation of ealth that will hardly be tangible to the generation ow living, but who nevertheless are recklessly ›ending the paper proceeds. The situation is simi-ır to that of an individual who loans to another ho is in serious financial difficulty, with the odds ‹voring his bankruptcy, and taking a debenture as ridence of indebtedness, which may or may not be quidated at par at maturity, but which cannot be ealized upon in any event until maturity.

It is no secret that the financial outlook in Europe erges on the desperate, colored only by infrequent ays of hopefulness. The relations of politics and ıdustrial activity are very intimate. However dis-ırbed the political situation may be, the subsistence ıdustries always go on; but those which make for ıe accumulation of fixed capital-savings, the produc-ve capital which alone represents creature comforts nd the prompt payment of taxes and debts, go on ctively only when political conditions are stable nd government is as automatic as breathing and ithout friction.

But nowhere is this the case. Everywhere political ›nditions are disturbed. Even in our own country, ue to irritating meddling with the people's private ctivities by a paternal Administration and the dis-›ntent created alike by highbrow and lowbrow agi-ıtors, they are more disturbing than at any time nce the presidential contest of 1876-77; while in the reater part of Europe as the year closes humani-y's attention is distracted by the almost hopeless olitical situation and at the same time absorbed in ıe immediate problem of subsistence. The great scal and social problems which concern civilized overnments are there crowded to the background ırough the impotency of fiscal ministers to function, situation which has been greatly aggravated by the esults of party politics in the American Senate post-oning indefinitely the ratification of peace, and by ıe break-up of the Near East into more than fifty ew nations, all clamoring for food and rest, rai-ıent and shelter and productive capital. All of these eoples have been and still are looking to America ›r help; and the "balance of trade" shown by the alancing by the Department of Commerce of export nd import values represents in dollars what has een America's loaned contributions to European re-ef and reconstruction—$3,713,913,489 in the first leven months of 1919, or approximately 4,300 mil-ions since December 1, 1918, of which 866 millions represent breadstuffs in 1919 and 957 millions the cotton shipments.

How long is this taking of the wealth of the American Peter to feed and sustain the European Paul likely to continue? Who shall say? The Edge bill, now law, is an enabling act to provide the machinery for enlarging private financing of exports; and there has been revived the project which Secretary Glass and most bankers disapprove to extend more Treasury credits to continue the enormous volume of exports. Debtors must, however, be solvent if loans are to be considered in another light than as gifts. There is the asset of Europe, if it can be utilized, of peoples naturally thrifty; and with political quiet and industry under scientific direction, with the assistance of modern science and labor-saving machinery, working at capacity under rational regulations as to hours and factory and housing conditions, the recovery which cost Europe two to three generations after Napoleon might in this century be realized perhaps in one; but labor, upon whom falls the first duty of contributing to production in association with capital, skilled management and machinery, is openly hostile to all but its own notions. Moreover, politicians the world over are ignorant to a degree of economic laws and economic forces or insensible to them, and therefore are the most immovable of all the obstructions to a renewal of that greater production and to the free exchanges of the world's products by trade, which alone can contribute to the popular success of any American financing of Europe on a strictly business basis involving immediate returns on the investment.

Any different view must be predicated on a speedy return to reasonableness of expectancy on the part of labor and political leaders. Of this there is as yet little sign outside of Belgium and England to a less degree. Socialism and popular discontent are not new. They have their origin in the hard fact that the natural lot of man on this earth is poverty and misery, and to these each one is doomed except in so far as man himself by himself evades his doom. Nature holds everything man needs, but she gives nothing except in response to labor and work. Both are hard; and the politician of today has to an alarming degree convinced the militant section of labor that notwithstanding probably more than 90% of man's production of everything good is immediately consumed by the producers and not saved, continuous labor and saving is mere "slavery to capitalism." Americans are disposed to think this state of mind now characterizes Russia alone and potentially threatens Central Europe only. Who thinks so dwells in a fool's paradise. This country is now experiencing in the concrete some measure of the agitation which has been familiar in the universities for twenty-five years and in East Side and West Side Sunday afternoon beer hall discussions for forty. It takes a long time, as Lowell has reminded us, for mere talk to take concrete form: Garrisonian abolitionism as the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation: Washingtonian Society temperance as a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Talk itself is mere sound, but eventually the concrete emerges. The latter's character depends on the leadership when the concrete takes form. In Russia anarchy had been taught for half a century and Bolshevism emerged. The spectre in America is not the sublimated democracy of the intellectuals, but the democracy of instigation, an evil thing in any aspect, conceived in Russia and born and nurtured in Germany. It is not the democracy Lowell had in mind when he said at Birmingham in 1884, "The trade unions are now debating instead of conspiring, and we all read their discussions with comfort and hope, sure that they are learning the business of citizenship and the difficulties of practical legislation." Do the succeeding years of discussion justify this "comfort and hope"? The innocuous discussions of 1884 are no longer heard, thanks alike to radicals in the unions and in the universities, with their variants of German university and beer hall political and economic philosophies which have to a degree at least brought this country to a status where a Chicago radical professor can with no restraint say to Ray Stannard Baker, "We are past the stage in which capital and labor can sit down and discuss their grievances. . . . Both sides are now struggling for the control of industry; and there can be no compromise on that issue."

That is indeed the issue which the old year passes on as its legacy to the new. It is more than an urban industrial problem. It is in part agrarian also. The West has become somewhat acquainted with the Nonpartisan League and its experiments in North Dakota with an industrialized social democracy by constitutional amendment, a single tax which absorbs the rental value of land which is reverting to public ownership, and a public school and newspaper system and circulating libraries stocked with radical literature teaching a philosophy of social revolution; but the public is not quite familiar with the fact that in 1920 this movement will transfer its energies to Minnesota and Michigan, the farmers taking the initiative.

In short, the New Year—a "campaign year"—will fall heir to the conflict between radicalism and conservatism for the preservation of western civilization —between true progress and retrogression. There is no good in denying it. "The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat."

NATIONALIZING THE FARMS

THE Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information recently made a poll of editors of the state on the question of the "Nationalization of Farms," as proposed by the radical element who are opposed to all private "ownership of money-making industry." The Committee found that of 616 editors polled only 546 would record a vote; 537 voted "no"; six voted "yes," and three straddled. Yet on Nov. 4 the state as a whole, including the rural counties, voted "yes"' on all the socialist propositions put forward by that absentee boss and perennial political nuisance, Hearst, including "public ownership" of numerous "money making industries" scarcely less important to the welfare of the people than the farms themselves.

It is unfortunate that a very large majority of the interior editors of the state no longer have opinions on political or social or economic topics which they are willing to hazard in print if likely to excite local controversy or antagonism. Most of the farm journals in this state and out of it will oppose with intense activity and indignation the proposal to nationalize the farms; but nearly all of them support vigorously the proposition that the farmers shall, like the laborers, be set in a class apart, to enjoy special privileges, like the specious "collective bargaining scheme" to organize restraints of trade, and special immunities, such as freedom to conspire as to prices, conditions of marketing, etc., denied by law to other sellers of their own products. And they have not hesitated to support

proposals to strip the packers of their right to do business except under "license."

Where is the difference in principle between ownership of a utility or the control of a great food factory and that of a farm, since both are indispensable to the continued existence of mankind? Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that a "Government Inspector of Farms" from Washington should drive up to the farm some morning and issue these instructions to the owner: "You've got a mighty good farm here, but you've got to run it from now on along different lines. A vote has been taken, and it was decided that on and after New Year's you shall only raise corn. We will issue you a license and you must agree in advance to obey all the 'rules and regulations' the Chief Farm Inspector and his clerks in Washington shall decide to put on the books without consulting you or the law-makers. If you violate those regulations you'll lose your farm."

But, you say, such regulations of the farming business is impossible because it is so far fetched and impractical. May be. But there are bills in Congress at this moment to do just that thing with other lines of business which convert the raw and inedible products of the farm into consumable food products. Why should the farmer be exempted? Is that decent law making?

WHAT EXPORTS SUGGEST

THE decline in the value and quantity of meats exported in November in part accounts for the decline in the demand for live stock, hogs in particular, and should be recognized by the farmer who studies the causes for price recessions. The same might be said of corn also, the exportation of which this year closing has been very small, only about 10,000,000 bus. for eleven months, an absolutely negligible portion of the crop. On the other hand exports of barley are up 100 per cent in volume, and rye nearly 500 per cent, compared with 1918, and their prices are about as high as the record shows. Wheat exports are over 50 per cent greater than in 1918, and flour shows an increase of about 54 million barrels, which explains wheat premiums. Beef shows a heavy falling off from 1918 for obvious reasons, but pork products for the eleven months show heavy increases. Milk also increased 272 million pounds, and milk prices are high. There is reason in all things: but district attorneys throughout the country do not seem to think that reasoning on the effect of food movements on prices is any part of their game when trying the prosecutions of food profiteers in the newspapers.

AS TO THE COUNTY AGENT

THE Secretary of Agriculture, by J. B. Riggs, acting secretary, writes the Grain Dealers' National Association that criticism of the purported "activities of the Bureau of Markets in coöperation with the county agents" is all gratuitous, due to misapprehension. Perhaps so, literally speaking to the rules. But the writer has had at least one county agent—inadvertently perhaps, on his part—tell him quite a different story; that as a matter of fact he and the Bureau men had systematically worked together for the purpose of avoiding "tribute to the middleman." The Secretary's own report hitherto published herein does not quite support Mr. Riggs's view.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the coöperation complained of at St. Louis does not amount to so much. It is as the agent of the Farm Bureau that the "county agent" in most places in the Middle West now engages in the business of organizing farmers' companies and creating the competition with private business, which hurts; and, of course, in such case fault can be found by private individuals only in so far as they as taxpayers are forced to contribute to the local or national funds which are used to pay county agents' salaries and expenses. The farmers, who get all the benefits of the agents' activities, should pay their own expenses, and anything taken from the funds of the Agricultural Department for that source is as unfair as it is unnecessary now, the farmers having ample funds of their own to finance their own agents; and all self-respecting farmers, who love their own independence as they love the independent life which is the privilege and compensation of the farmer, should desire that all tax contributions for their benefit cease. Indeed, it is only the Department of Agriculture, the Congress itself, and the few quasi farmers lodged in the National Board headquarters at Washington who still insist on making the farmer a mendicant asking alms of the Nation's treasury and special privileges under the law, like coal mine agitators. Mr. Houston's own views on marketing appear on another page.

NOVEMBER EXPORTS

THE Department of Commerce on Dec. 23 reported the values of merchandise exports and imports in November and for the eleven months of 1919, totals as follows (final three figures omitted):

	November.		Eleven months.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918
Imports	$429,211	$251,008	$3,528,132	$2,820,326
Exports	740,921	522,236	7,242,046	5,583,201
Excess exports.	$311,710	$271,229	$3,713,913	$2,762,875

Of breadstuffs, meats, cotton and cottonseed products the totals were $317,279,520 vs. $200,584,680 in October 1919 and $198,545,982 in November 1918, compared with November 1918 breadstuffs in November 1919 increased $5,467,270, meats and dairy products (mainly meats) declined $9,493,545, cotton and cottonseed increased $131,759,803.

This record of the movement of merchandise is enough to show that trade influences alone would make the exchange situation most difficult without any reference to the depreciation of foreign currencies. Later on, when a more detailed analysis of the returns shall show the sources of the imports, there may be seen where, if anywhere, the industrial situation has so far improved that our exports can be reasonably expected ultimately to be paid for in larger part than at present by imports.

As for England, the New York *Evening Post* points out that while our exports to her in the last month for which there are the classified returns increased $16,000,000, our imports from her increased $30,000,000; and when England's trade with all the outside world is kept in view, her exports, during the eleven months ending with November, exceeded by $1,775,000,000 those of the same months in 1918, her total imports having increased only $1,300,000,000, and that increase was mainly raw material for manufacture and export. England therefore is regaining her commercial power and ability to pay in goods at least for her imports. Continental Europe, especially the Central States, are in far less hopeful condition.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE year closing today has been one that has brought to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER many new friends as subscribers and advertising patrons. The publishers have endeavored to show their appreciation by putting out a readable paper, "chuck full" of trade information, and many voluntary commendations from readers are reassuring on that point.

The editorial department wishes especially to thank the many volunteer contributors to the news columns in all its departments. The editor-in-chief takes a reasonable but not insufferable pride in his own work, but is compelled to concede his belief that the contributors, paid and volunteer, send him more good stuff than he could produce himself and that the scores of weekly letters received are the real pep of the paper, although happily few of them give him the chance to exploit his own self-esteem and play the barking "showman to his own emotions."

For the coming year promises are in order; but the best test of a man or a paper is what it does, not what it professes. The effort will be made to improve on the performance of the past; it is hoped that the anticipation will be realized—the paper owes that to its friends and patrons. The best boosters of any paper are those who write to it and for it, and even sometimes "knock" it—by mail only, of course. Boosts and knocks that have a basis of reason and not pique will alike be welcome.

To all who know us, we wish a Happy New Year and all prosperity in 1920 and after.

WEEKLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following tabulation is a summary of figures from various statistical exhibits appearing weekly in detail in "The Price Current-Grain Reporter," these figures representing the past week, the preceding week and corresponding time last year, here assembled for ready reference:

	Dec. 27.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 28, '18.
Wheat—			
Primary receipts	6,898,000	6,175,000	10,636,000
Primary shipments	2,968,000	3,510,000	4,111,000
Receipts since July 1	290,537,000	283,649,000	317,[illegible]
Visible	78,499,000	82,698,000	117,[illegible]
Available, Dec. 20	90,150,000	92,465,000	119,[illegible]
Canadian vis., Dec. 20	37,999,000	41,012,000	53,[illegible]
Exports, U. S.	4,228,000	5,524,000	4,[illegible]
Exports, world's	7,757,000	11,495,000	7,[illegible]
On passage, incl. flour	71,024,000	66,280,000	60,[illegible]
Corn—			
Primary receipts	5,077,000	5,210,000	2,[illegible]
Primary shipments	2,357,000	2,740,000	2,[illegible]
Receipts since Nov. 1	34,597,000	29,520,000	31,[illegible]
Visible	2,713,000	2,174,000	2,[illegible]
Exports, U. S.	.....	8,000	127,[illegible]
Exports, world's	985,000	1,006,000	1,369,000
On passage	13,370,000	14,472,000	14,848,000
Oats—			
Primary receipts	2,865,000	3,141,000	6,250,000
Primary shipments	2,328,000	2,579,000	3,659,000
Receipts since Aug. 1	95,658,000	92,793,000	167,203,000
Visible	13,478,000	14,304,000	34,109,000
Exports, U. S.	125,000	502,000	1,086,000
Exports, world's	284,000	1,157,000	1,632,000
On passage	5,560,000	6,580,000	9,890,000
Cattle—			
Receipts, 6 markets	124,000	238,000	124,000
Shipments, 6 markets	48,000	79,000	42,000
Hogs—			
Receipts, 9 markets	637,000	754,000	407,000
Shipments, 9 markets	154,000	201,000	83,000
Sheep—			
Receipts, 16 markets	*162,000	330,000	86,000
Shipments, 16 markets	*49,000	108,000	27,000
Hog Slaughterings—			
For the week	751,000	882,000	633,000
Since Nov. 1, 1919	5,970,000	5,219,000	8,348,000
Exports—			
Meat, lbs.	32,104,000	42,269,000	21,065,000
Lard, lbs.	9,418,000	13,797,000	6,352,000
Livestock prices, Chicago—			
Cattle	$13.90	$13.50	$15.40
Hogs	13.52	13.90	17.60
Sheep	10.10	9.25	9.75
Lambs	17.70	16.40	14.85
Hogs, av. wt., Chicago	224	226	225
Closing prices—			
Pork, January	$37.00	$36.85	$47.25
Lard, January	23.45	23.00	23.87½
S. R. Sides, January	18.60	18.55	25.07½
Corn—			
December	$1.34¾	$1.44¾	$1.61
January	1.28¾-⅝	1.37-¼	1.43-⅛
May	1.27⅞-28	1.33⅝-¾	1.36⅜-½
July	1.26⅜-⅝	1.32⅛-¼	.....
Oats—			
December	$0.80¼	$0.81⅛	$0.69⅜
May	.80¾-81	.82-⅛	.70⅛-¼
July	.74½	.76	.....

*Cleveland, St. Paul and Ft. Worth missing.

EDITORIALETTES

THE interpretation of the time limitation section in the Commerce Act for bringing suit to collect claims in the courts, which comes from the Commerce Commission and is published elsewhere in these columns this week, meets a situation which was discussed in this paper recently by Mr. Coon. The relaxation of conditions by the Commission should not, however, tempt claimants to postpone the filing of suits when necessary—the longer the delay the more unsatisfactory the prosecution's testimony is unless documentary. The ruling does not affect the requirement to file claims against the railroad within four months.

MR. HOOVER and Mr. Barnes are agreed that the continent of Europe should be fed with American foodstuffs. The thought is in tune with the altruistic spirit of the age. But when the attempt is made by one arm of the Government, and foodstuffs go out by the ship load, even an altruist ought to recognize that it looks, say queer, for another arm of the Government to get up a clatter about profiteering when the vacuum of foods thus erected is by a law of nature immediately occupied by price advances at home.

THE usual bill to prevent purchases and sales of grain, food and fuel for future delivery has appeared. Bland of Georgia is the father of "me child." Our Washington correspondent gives the outline of the bill.

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J. CARVER STRONG,
Treasurer and Manager.
EATON G. OSMAN,
President and Editor.
GEO. A. WELLS,
Vice President and Contributing Editor.
H. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary and Advertising Manager.
L. A. KOCH.

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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those aged in the grain trade, news items, reports crops, grain movement, new grain firms, w grain elevators, contemplated improve- nts and cars leaking grain in transit are icited.

THE ADVERTISING value of The Price rrent-Grain Reporter as a medium for ching the buying power of the grain eleva- men is unquestioned. The character and nber of advertisements in its columns tell its worth. If you would be classed with leading firms catering to the grain trade, ce your announcements in the trade's only kly, which is always first to get the live, to-date news to its readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS of meritorious grain vator machinery and supply houses and of ponsible grain firms who seek to serve in dealers are solicited.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 31, 1919

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW

Prospects of a big movement of cash n from the interior have been the minating influence in the market dur- g the week, and at the moment it ms as though the trade were about see their desire gratified. Prices mped drastically on the announce- nt that the railroads would make ry effort to repair cars suitable for ain and that great attention would given to furnishing cars to shippers. hile this order was misconstrued to ne extent, the fact that prices started wnward was sufficient evidence that technical position was not strong. has been several years since a good pply of corn was accumulated at ter- nal markets, and one is needed now order to stabilize prices and prevent wide swings which have been such feature of late.

There seems to be a general impres- n that corn is to work lower during period of the movement, the extent the latter being determined by the ility of the railroads to furnish cars. the same time it is very noticeable at the country stops selling on the aks, which will have a tendency to ld prices within much narrower lim- than generally looked for. There many bullish influences in the situa- n that are being ignored for the e being, and it may be a month or re before they become effective as rket influences.

The Edge bill, designed to help erican exporters do business with rope, has become a law, and while will be some time before the trade ll be advantaged by it, sooner or er they will be. The big crops in s country keep many from the bull e, although there is a grave and wing shortage of supplies of all ins in Europe. Under the most fa- able circumstances it seems improb- e that Europe will take any great ount of American corn, but the lat- will probably go out in the form of k products. The shortage in live- ck is more serious than in grain and will take some years for supplies of latter to become as large as the -war total. It is the export demand for hog products that will determine the price of corn to a great extent. Judging from the reports received of late the takings by Europe have been very heavy since December began, while hogs have advanced sharply and are now above a parity with corn again, after having been at a good discount.

Oats have shown more strength than corn, and the discount of oats under corn has narrowed considerably of late. The foreign demand has been very keen, and with foreign exchange stabilized to some extent large amounts have been sold abroad at big premiums over the May. There is no burdensome supply at terminal markets and while clearances have been small, there has been a gradual reduction in stocks so that at the present time they are about 17,000,000 bus. less than last year, and in view of the car situation no great movement from the interior seems probable. Not only is the crop in the United States much shorter than last year, but it is also below the five-year average. Argentina has 30,000,000 bus. for export, or 18,000,000 bus. less than last year, while the Canadian crop was also cut short. These three countries furnish the bulk of the oats that enter export channels. The entire world has a short oat crop, and Europe seems to be buying in order to make up the deficiency. France has been the chief purchaser of late, and it would seem to be only a matter of a short while before the United Kingdom would be in the market.

Wheat prices have steadied after having broken sharply of late. The Canadian Wheat Board advanced the price to mills in that country 50c per bu. over night to a basis of $2.80 for No. 1 Northern at the head of the lakes, and has also removed the embargo on flour imports from the United States. The trade has not feared imports of wheat from Canada, as that country has a short crop of as poor quality as this side of the international line. Over 50 per cent of its exportable surplus has already been disposed of abroad, and orders for more have been turned down on account of inability to move grain to the seaboard. The fact that starvation is reported in Austria and parts of Europe would seem to justify high prices for wheat. In fact, a belief that $4 per bu. will be seen before another crop is harvested prevails in some well informed quarters, even though the Grain Corporation is trying to hold down the price of flour by offering some of its soft straights secured from mills at low prices.

Freezing and thawing weather has not tended to improve the condition of the new crop. Hessian fly is dormant at this season, but from the various official reports received it seems certain that a crop scare of no mean proportions will be felt this spring. If speculative trading is resumed before the new crop is harvested the scare may have considerable influence on the price. Spring wheat farmers must be relied upon to put in a sufficient acreage to offset any losses sustained in the winter variety.

Rye sold at a new high figure for the year the past week, the foreign demand for this grain continuing unabated. The price is low when compared with wheat; and while the visible is much larger than a year ago, it would take only a few weeks' liberal clearances to cause a substantial reduction. Some of the recent sellers of the cash article in the West announce that they have sold about all they care to for the time being.

Grain Market Summary.

Receipts of wheat, corn and oats at primary points for the past week follow:

	Dec. 27. 1919.	Dec. 20. 1919.	Dec. 28. 1918.
Wheat	6,898,000	6,175,000	10,636,000
Corn	5,077,000	5,210,000	2,731,000
Oats	2,865,000	3,141,000	6,250,000

Combined primary receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past week and for the season to date, with comparisons, as shown by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	1919.	1918.
Past week	14,825,000	19,617,000
Preceding week	14,526,000	24,750,000
Since July 1	467,109,000	611,185,000

Corn prices fluctuated within a rather wide range the past week. Liquidation by longs was on and prices dropped rapidly, closing well toward the bottom with net losses of 5⅝@10c, the latter on December. Prospects of a marked increase in arrivals was the dominating influence, and while it was not expected that receipts would become heavy until early in January many longs in December sold out, and with a lack of support a decline of 7¼@11¼c from the top was easily effected. Producers were reported as anxious to sell in many sections, and cars were in much larger supply. Weather conditions favorable for efficient railroad operation. Part of the congestion caused by the coal strike has been relieved.

Oats showed independent strength throughout the week, and closed ⅞@1½c lower, December being the strongest. For the week prices had a range of 3@3⅞c. Sentiment was generally bullish due to the continued active demand for the cash grain from foreigners. Seaboard exporters took large quantities in the West. Movement small, and no material increase is expected for some time to come.

Cash wheat prices have declined as the result of a falling off in the demand. The market has shown an overbought condition, and with the Grain Corporation offering straight flour at a big discount under fancy patents there was less desire on the part of mills to take wheat at the big premiums prevailing of late. Receipts were not large, and stocks are decreasing. A little export business has been put through, but this was offset to a great extent by purchases of Argentine grain to come to this country. No imports of Canadian wheat are expected for some time to come. That country has raised the price of its wheat to mills 50c per bu. Range of prices the past week follows:

			Close		
			Dec.27, 1919.	Dec.20, 1919.	Dec.28, 1918.
Corn—	High.	Low.			
Dec.	$1.45¾	$1.34½	$1.34¾	$1.44¾	$1.61
May	1.35⅛	1.27⅝	1.28	1.33¾	1.36⅜
July	1.33½	1.26¼	1.26⅝	1.32¼	.....
Oats—					
Dec.	.83⅜	.80	.80¼	.81⅛	.69⅜
May	.83⅞	.80	.80⅞	.82⅛	.70⅛
July	.77	.74	.74½	.76	.....

World's Oats Exports.

Exports of oats last week, compared with previous week and a year ago, as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 27. 1919.	Dec. 20. 1919.	Dec. 28. 1918.
American	125,000	502,000	1,086,000
Argentine	159,000	655,000	546,000
Total	284,000	1,157,000	1,632,000

Exports of oats since Aug. 1, 1919, and comparisons for three years:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	22,293,000	54,735,000	61,533,000
Argentine	11,760,000	15,604,000	2,718,000
Total	34,053,000	70,339,000	64,251,000
Season	.....	113,282,000	140,826,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of corn and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at Nov. 1	1,212,000	4,117,000	174,000
P. receipts to Dec. 27	34,597,000	34,332,000	175,170,000
P. shipments to Dec. 27	18,469,000	22,275,000	97,690,000
P. stocks on Dec. 27	2,472,000	1,887,000	1,652,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 27	14,868,000	14,287,000	76,677,000

Wheat Export Co. Buys Flour.

Announcement is made that the Allied Purchasing Agency, the Wheat Export Company, Inc., has purchased from the United States Grain Corporation $1,000,000 worth of flour which will be shipped immediately from New York for the relief of Vienna.

Wheat in Primary Markets.

Receipts of wheat in eleven primary grain markets from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 27, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	65,307,000	67,312,000
Milwaukee	4,913,000	12,028,000
Minneapolis	75,770,000	81,745,000
Duluth	10,436,000	75,322,000
St. Louis	35,524,000	33,799,000
Toledo	6,698,000	4,649,000
Detroit	1,350,000	1,120,000
Kansas City	62,685,000	46,928,000
Peoria	2,240,000	3,017,000
Omaha	19,186,000	15,443,000
Indianapolis	6,428,000	6,193,000
Total	290,537,000	347,556,000

Receipts of wheat the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 27. 1919.	Dec. 20. 1919.	Dec. 28. 1918.
St. Louis	394,000	347,000	314,000
Kansas City	1,786,000	1,916,000	688,000
Omaha	255,000	305,000	357,000
Toledo	32,000	32,000	34,000
Detroit	36,000	23,000	13,000
Indianapolis	15,000	28,000	16,000
Peoria	12,000	17,000	6,000
Chicago	355,000	292,000	1,693,000
Milwaukee	144,000	135,000	322,000
Minneapolis	3,753,000	2,886,000	3,799,000
Duluth	106,000	194,000	3,394,000
Total	6,898,000	6,175,000	10,636,000
Shipments	2,968,000	3,510,000	4,111,000

World's Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by George Broomhall's service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 28, 1918.
American	4,228,000	5,524,000	6,347,000
Indian	.....	.....	.....
Argentine	2,777,000	4,411,000	499,000
Australian	752,000	1,560,000	840,000
Others	.....	.....	102,000
Total	7,757,000	11,495,000	7,788,000

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, 1919, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	156,419,000	128,341,000	122,306,000
Indian	.....	4,461,000	7,268,000
Argentine	72,709,000	35,643,000	6,682,000
Australian	45,977,000	16,475,000	20,228,000
Others	1,226,000	1,836,000	1,142,000
Total	276,331,000	186,756,000	157,626,000
Season	.....	529,032,000	501,414,000

World's Corn Exports.

Exports of corn last week, compared with previous week and a year ago as reported to the New York Produce Exchange by the George Broomhall service and forwarded to this paper:

	Dec. 27. 1919.	Dec. 20. 1919.	Dec. 28. 1918.
American	.....	8,000	127,000
Argentine	985,000	998,000	1,108,000
African	.....	.....	134,000
Total	985,000	1,006,000	1,369,000

Exports of corn since Nov. 1, 1919, compared with last year and year before:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
American	77,000	917,000	2,833,000
Argentine	14,835,000	8,755,000	5,147,000
African	.....	1,036,000	497,000
Total	14,912,000	10,708,000	8,477,000
Season	.....	97,829,000	52,393,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of wheat and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1919.	1918-19.	1917-18.
P. stocks at July 1	2,942,000	226,000	4,289,000
P. receipts to Dec. 27	301,547,000	347,456,000	375,071,000
P. shipments to Dec. 27	139,036,000	180,932,000	262,261,000
P. stocks on Dec. 27	50,533,000	74,753,000	4,289,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 27	114,920,000	99,997,000	149,565,000

Oat Stocks and Consumption.

Statement of the movement of oats and consumption in primary markets, compared for three years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
P. stocks at Aug. 1	13,185,000	4,048,000	539,000
P. receipts to Dec. 27	112,390,000	167,253,000	282,705,000
P. shipments to Dec. 27	75,227,000	119,284,000	244,931,000
P. stocks on Dec. 27	10,309,000	15,039,000	5,592,000
P. consumpt'n to Dec. 27	40,039,000	46,479,000	37,174,000

CHANGES IN THE GRAIN TRADE

A Review of the High Spots in the Grain Trade in 1919 As They Affected the Producer and the Trade—The Future.

By C. S. MICHAELS.

The first full year of peace in the last five has passed, and the time when trade conditions will become normal again is at hand. It cannot be said that 1919 was a year of unparalleled prosperity, as far as the grain trade is concerned. In fact, it was a rather lean one; but there are many things to be thankful for, the chief of which is that the paternal Government system of compounding messes out of orderly trade conditions more than adequate to take care of any and all developments will soon be but an unpleasant memory—a nightmare dispelled by the dawn of "normal conditions."

Looking back over the period of the war, the grain trade has a few things to be ashamed of; many to be proud. Of all of the various service facilities in the world it alone was able to weather the storm of war without the slightest assistance. This in itself should prove to the most skeptical that the method of handling cash grain in connection with speculative trading is founded on the rock of common sense and not on the sands of theory.

It is easy to see, now that a year of peace has passed, wherein prices should have been much higher than were actually paid. Wheat sold up to $3.45 during the war. The price advanced fairly steadily for several years. There was the invisible reserve to draw on. When the latter was exhausted, and it became a question of securing wheat regardless of price, there was only one thing left to do—check speculative trading. It was here that the grain exchanges proved their worth and their benefit to the producer. No effort was made to affect the price of cash grain. The great economic law demands that the producer receive as much for his grain as anyone cares to pay for it. An economic crime was committed by the Government when it put into effect its guaranteed price. Left unchecked, the price would have advanced to a point where farmers would have seeded every acre possible, and production would have been stimulated to a point far in excess of that caused by the guaranteed minimum. The after-the-war readjustment would have been more rapid in consequence. Uncontrolled theory is uncontrolled anarchy.

History shows that for a period of several years after a big war grain prices remain much above the pre-war level. Wheat around $3 per bu. should occasion no surprise in view of this, although Government theorists seem to think so. They are finding out that it is easier to start a fire than to put it out. Hysterical utterances designed to lower prices have but one result, a temporary decline and then an advance to above the previous high point. Mr. Hoover's statement of several years ago, to the effect that the world was face to face with a food shortage, simply stated on the first pages of the newspapers what was shown to statisticians months before. The end of the food shortage is not yet in sight. A man would have been called a fool who predicted before the war that Austria would be almost entirely dependent on the world's charity for its daily bread today, and that many thousands would perish there from starvation. Yet, at this moment such a condition prevails.

The invisible reserve must be built up again before there can be any permanent lowering of prices, and this is not a matter of a few months but of several years. Importing Europe must rely upon North America, Argentina and Australia for larger than pre-war supplies for some time to come. The reduction in the winter wheat acreage for 1920 in the United States of 11,800,000 acres to a total of 38,770,000 acres probably is in excess of any increase in Europe. The falling off in agriculture endeavor seems to equal that in manufacturing. The call is not for normal production, but super-production. Failure to recognize this condition postpones the return of normal prices and normal demand. Four years of destruction cannot be made good by one year of peace.

The theory that governments can indefinitely control prices was tried out nearly 600 years ago in England, and resulted in misery and revolt. The latter comes only in times of prosperity, not in adversity. Those who care to compare conditions prevailing in England in the fourteenth century with those prevailing at the present time, if they can secure the proper book, will be astonished at the similarity. Agriculture in the United Kingdom has never recovered from the blow given it by a short-sighted policy.

Based on every known fact as to supply and theoretical demand, there is a world shortage in grain and live stock. Part of this is due to transportation. There is sufficient grain for this year's requirements, if it can be distributed. The latter has been a shibboleth for several years. Australia still has many millions of bushels of wheat from previous crops that could have been used to excellent advantage a year or so ago. Financial conditions tend to prevent an immense flow of grain to Europe. That Continent would, if funds were available, probably take every bushel of grain we have to spare. Inability to secure credits and consequent curtailing of purchasing power is forcing great economies in consumption of grain. Money is international, not a domestic affair. It was the recognition of this condition that made the United Kingdom the dominating power of the world. The time is at hand when farmers in the United States should commence to familiarize themselves with world's conditions. It is up to the grain trade to explain many things that go into the making of advances and declines in prices that the average man cannot understand. This necessitates a campaign of education.

Scientific marketing will add many hundreds of dollars to the aggregate value of the farmer's product. He has already learned that if he holds the grain long enough it will sooner or later have a direct bearing on the price prevailing at terminal markets. The sooner he learns that he can sell his grain for delivery months ahead through the medium of future trading markets the sooner the producer will arrive at the Utopian idea of "stabilized values." It seems rather strange that he should not have worked out this for himself before this, but the curse of the farmer in his attitude toward the grain trade has always been one of ignorance. Under normal conditions he could secure 10c per bu. more for his corn, and probably lower the price to the consumer if he would only practice hedging his grain.

The wheat, corn and rye crops in 1919 were well above the average, and close to the largest on record. Oats and barley are below the average of recent years; and in the case of the latter grains there is no country in the world that has any great surplus. In fact, the United States is the only exporter of consequence, although Argentina has a surplus of around 30,000,000 bus. of oats. Under normal conditions Europe would have secured both grains from Russia, but the latter promises to be a very uncertain and unsatisfactory exporter for some years to come. The wheat crop this year was 941,000,000 bus., or 20,000,000 bus. in excess of 1918 and a good part of it has sold at above the guaranteed figure. Corn crop was 2,917,000,000 bus., or 168,000,000 bus. above the average, and compared with 2,502,000,000 bus. last year. The oats yield aggregated 1,248,000,000 bus., against 1,538,000,000 bus. the previous year and a five-year average of 1,331,000,000 bus.

The distribution of the 1919 crops so far has been most unsatisfactory, and at the moment no material improvement can be expected. The Government took over the railroads during the war; and while there were excellent reasons why cars should be short during the war, there has been apparently ample time to repair many of the cars that then got out of order. However, this was not done; so the grain shipper need not look for any material increase in the car supply for some months to come. Ordinary common sense would dictate that raw materials should be moved in such volume that prices would be affected downward, with the consequent effect on finished product. It would seem, however, that more attention has been given of late to moving finished products than raw material; hence prices for the latter have advanced. Until this practice is reversed no material lowering of prices need be expected. There are plenty of signs that the long-suffering public is getting disgusted with the short-sighted policy which has prevailed in many lines of business for some years past, and that unless there is a change, the public will want to change things to suit itself.

Farmers generally made considerable money from their crops the past year, and naturally want to see prices remain high. Agriculture is one of the bases of natural wealth and as long as grain prices remain high and the West is prosperous, no great industrial depression is probable. The consuming demand of the grain belt is immense. Land values have advanced violently, and those who buy now are likely to regret it within the next five years, although land is one of the few things in the world that cannot be destroyed, and hence is the most conservative investment known.

Looking ahead for 1920, it would seem that the winter wheat crop is to be small—one of the greatest crop scares in the history of the country. Fully 25 per cent of the winter wheat acreage is affected with Hessian fly, which will undoubtedly result in a relatively small yield per acre. The condition of the crop, generally speaking, is low, and abnormal weather has not tended to improve it. The area that will be reported abandoned depends entirely on the weather during the early spring. It will be up to spring wheat farmers, if this country shall have an average wheat crop in 1920. Looking at the world's wheat situation, it is strikingly apparent that there is a probability of the highest prices on record prevailing the coming year. It is far easier to loan money than it is to raise a big wheat crop. The latter seems destined to sell at remunerative prices. Speculative trading will probably be resumed early in the year, with September generally believed to be the first delivery month.

It has been several years since the terminal markets had a liberal supply of corn, and it may be several years more before one is witnessed. No export business of consequence is looked for, even though Argentina should have a crop failure. The past shows that unless that country ships corn freely, Europe generally manages to get along without it to a great extent. The exports of corn from the United States are in the shape of pork products. Here again the financial question comes to the fore. The world is suffering from a shortage in fats. Argentina and Australia and other exporters have less meat to spare than the theoretical European demands. Roughly speaking, about 50 per rent of the total output of lard in the United States is exported. Yet the trade completely overlooked the fact that Germany recently bought between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 lbs. of lard in this country, whereas the total exports for an entire year to the world average around 500,000,000 lbs.

Price changes during the year were most erratic. Wheat had a range of nearly $1.25 per bu. for No. 1 northern and 60c on winters, while cash corn, after selling at $2.10, dropped nearly 75c per bu., the decline continuing for over two months, the most extended period known. For the year the range was 88c. Oats sold from 54c to 89c and closed well toward the highest point the year, while rye sold from $1.24 March up to $1.82 in December. B ley had a range of over 90c per bu., highest figure being made in Decemb

TWO-YEARS-AND-A-DAY RUI

Commerce Commission Makes a New R ing on the Rules of Carriers Govern ing the Settlement of Claims

On Dec. 23 the Commerce Commissi made a new order upon certain ru practiced by carriers for the handli of claims for loss and damages, ho ing said rules to be "unreasonable," p ticularly the rule which rejects au matically all meritorious claims r "seasonably filed with the carrier af the two-year-and-one-day period p scribed in the bill of lading as the m imum period for instituting suit."

Setting aside this rule as arbitra on the part of the railroads, and not keeping with the bills of lading law, t Commission held that freight clai may be filed for suit within six mont after their rejection by the carrier. F thermore, the Commission notified t railroads that they must change th bills of lading tariffs in conformity wi this ruling for the immediate benefit shippers. In its decision, the Comm sion says:

"For some time after the two-ye and-one-day clause became operative t carriers generally, while enforcing t condition in the bill of lading as to t period within which claims should filed with them, paid such claims found to be mertorious, without rega to how long a period had elapsed aft the filing, payment being made aft their investigation was completed, ev though more than two years and o day had elapsed from the date of d livery of the shipment and no suit h been instituted within that period. the latter part of 1918 some of the c riers took the position that the tw year-and-one-day limitation for instit ing suits was a valid defense and th they could not lawfully waive that d fense and pay claims as to which suit had been brought within that p riod, even though the claims were m itorious and even though the delay disposing of the claims was due to t fault of the carrier. Other carrie however, continued to pay such clai as before.

"The provisions of the Cummi amendment do not evidence any inte on the part of Congress to erect a st ute of limitations barring the payme of reasonably filed claims after a given period. These provisions mere prescribe a minimum period to be p vided by the carriers for filing clai and a minimum period for institut suit. Nor do the bill of lading pro sions based on that amendment eviden any such intent.

"We find that the bill of lading p visions in question were and are unre sonable, unjustly discriminatory a unduly prejudicial and that reasonab and non-discriminatory and non-prej dicial provisions to be applied for t future in lieu of that portion of t provisions italicized above would substantially as follows:

"Suits for loss, damage, or delay sh be instituted only within two years a one day after delivery of the propert or in case of failure to make deliver then within two years and one day aft reasonable time for delivery h elapsed; provided, however, that whe claims for loss, damage or delay ha been duly filed with the carrier, a such claims have not been definitely d clined in writing by the carrier befo the beginning of the last six months the two-year-and-one-day period, th suit thereon may be filed within s months from the date the claims a definitely declined in writing by t carrier, but not after. Where clain for loss, damage, or delay are not fil or suits are not insituted thereon, accordance with the foregoing pro sions, the carrier will not be liable a such claims will not be paid."

ROVISION TRADE IN 1919

ew of a Most Remarkable Year's Rec-d—Effect of Government Control of Supply at Home and Abroad—Record Prices.

By C. D. MICHAELS.

ne past twelve months recorded very e fluctuations in values of hogs and c products, due to the fact that dur- n that time the industry has gone h ugh the period of readjustment nec- s ry to the shift from Government o rol to uncontrolled marketing. In r war days the student of provision a es had only to deal with two gov- r ng factors—supply and demand; r reas, during the past year there v e introduced two factors much more c erful, namely, the world's chaotic o ical situation and the factor of dis- u ed international finance. Dealing o ly with the element of supply and e and, it is universally conceded that E ope has wanted and still wants all f ur surplus meats and fats. Such u lus as we will have is at best so m ll that if distributed among the e le of Europe it would only amount o small quantity per capita.

estern slaughtering for the year n d Nov. 1, 1918, aggregated approxi- m ely 31,000,000 hogs. In response to h urgent appeal of the Government, h ugh the Food Administration, for n ncreased production of pork prod- c, the twelve months ended Nov. 1, 9, made the record-breaking figure f 5,500,000 hogs slaughtered at these o ts, which go to make up the figures f he Western packing. A review of h e figures will show the following i resting comparisons; they show that h gains were practically all in the o winter months:

	Hogs.
d, 1917, to Feb., 1918, inc.	12,672,000
c, 1918, to Feb., 1919, inc.	16,614,000
ease in winter packing	3,942,000
ch, 1918, to October, 1918, inc.	18,643,000
ch, 1919, to October, 1919, inc.	18,971,000
ease in summer packing	328,000

HEAVY MARKETING OF HOGS.

he heavy marketing of hogs during h winter was due, no doubt, to the n ety of the producer to sell his hogs e stabilized price of $17.50 per 100 s Chicago basis. However, with all f he surplus hogs marketed and ex- o ed in the shape of meat and lard h expected drop in price upon the re- c al of control did not materialize; n the contrary, the values of hogs s nded into new levels. From the t ilized weekly range of $17.50 at C ago, which existed up to March 1, h week ended March 8 showed an av- r e of $18.20, the following week, 1 5, and week by week a steady ad- a e was noted until the week ending u 26, when the average of hogs at C ago was $22.20, a record breaker.

STABILIZATION REMOVED.

the time stabilization was removed n he United States, control was also e oved in Great Britain. The British n hant and consumer purchased r ily week after week and values li bed steadily in response to the de- m d. There was also heavy buying by E oard exporters and speculators in n cipation of an enormous demand o lard and meats from Germany and t r enemy countries, which helped o dvance prices. Although there was g business done and the packers e their agents abroad to handle busi- e in Germany and other countries, h volume of business did not reach r portions expected, neither did it a the effect on values anticipated n many suffered serious losses.

values neared the highest level, h influence of exchange values of Eng- is sterling and German marks began o perate. With huge bills for meats n other commodities and with es ned British exports the rate of ex- h ge started to move against Great B ain at a rapid rate. The exporter v reckoned the value of pound ster- in at around $4.60 to $4.70 eventually a a decline to below $3.70. It was p ible to absorb the first stage of the decline by advancing prices to the English buyer, but eventually this process advanced prices to a level which would not permit of further purchases by the British consumer. The shrinkage of the value of the English selling price, when translated into dollars, was reflected in a corresponding shrinkage in domestic values of hog products and eventually in the value of hogs.

In the first part of August the agitation in England against high prices became so serious that British authorities saw fit to reimpose government control of meats and meat food products. It then developed that the British merchant and the British government itself had purchased hog products far in excess of actual requirements and that supplies on hand and in transit would be more than sufficient to satisfy the demand for the balance of the year. The effect of this situation was to bring about the most radical decline in provision values ever known in the markets of the United States in so short a period. The decline in 60 days on various cuts ran from 5 to 12c a pound.

VALUES READJUSTED.

The whole meat producing industry has had its readjustment from a war to a peace basis. It now faces a problem of supplying the needs of its own and its million population of Europe during the next year. Until another crop of hogs can be raised, these needs will be heavy and the dominating factor in values will be the question of Europe's ability to finance her needs. How this may be done is still a matter of doubt and uncertainty, but the feeling seems to be that a way will be found whereby hungry Europe will be able to purchase our surplus food, which of course packers are anxious that she should receive.

Record prices were made for all hog products—hogs, cattle, and lambs. Mess pork advanced to $56, or $5.50 higher than in 1918, while the lowest made late in the year was $25, or $21 under the top. Lard touched $33.85, a gain of $8.55 over last year's high mark, only to decline nearly $3 later. Short ribs, with a top of $30, was $2.50 above the previous high level. Hogs were up to $23.60, a gain of $2.60 over the top of 1918; cattle, $21.50, gaining $1; lambs at $25 were nearly $3 higher than ever before; and sheep at $17.25 were 25c under the high of 1918. The highest prices for hogs and products were made in July. Cattle reached the top in December, and sheep and lambs in March and April.

ELEVATOR LEASES.

Sec'y Smiley of the Kansas Association, in his Bulletin No. 71, notes the fact that the Railroad Administration, on complaint of his office, handled directly and also indirectly through Senator Curtis, has reduced a proposed advance of railroad site rental on an elevator from $83 to $30, the $30 amount being double what the lessee had been paying for a number of years. The explanation coming from the Railroad Administration was that a mistake had been made, the land in question having been over-valued. Apparently the Administration approves the rule to make a rental which shall be equivalent to 6 per cent upon the estimated value of the land occupied by the elevator.

Mr. Smiley suggests that it would be in order to secure in Kansas the enactment of a law similar to that now in force in the state of Iowa, giving the Public Utilities Commission of the state power to supervise and regulate real estate owned or controlled by the railroads, and electric and interurban lines for elevator purposes.

A correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Helsingfors, Finland, says the only bread available to the majority of people living at Petrograd is made of linseed meal and is called "duranda." Reports by those who have used it say the bread is highly irritating and causes stomach trouble.

THE EXPORTS STATEMENT

Summary of the Movement in International Trade as Represented by Dollars—Still Harping on the Packers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—After a slump in exports during the summer and early fall, attributed to unsatisfactory exchange conditions, the totals have forged ahead again until in November the second highest mark in the history of the country was reached. The value of exports for that month, according to the figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was $740,921,163. The record figure was attained in June when the total was $928,379,203. The shipment of most of the food supplies purchased by the American Relief Administration for the people of Europe was completed during June, which accounted in part for the huge total of that month and for the drop immediately thereafter. The smallest total since that time was in July, when value of exports was $568,687,515. Between that time and October the increase was not rapid, the total in August being $646,054,425; in September, $596,534,841; and in October, $631,910,046. The November figures represent a sudden jump of more than $100,000,000 over October.

Imports for the month of November also were the second largest in the history of the Nation. The total for the month was $429.211,077 as against the record figure of $435,501,118 in September. Imports in June, when the exports reached their high mark, amounted in value to $292,915,543. In July the total jumped to $343,746,070; in August it slumped to $307,289,086; in September it went up to the record figure; then in October it decreased somewhat to $401,873,666.

Exports for the eleven months ending in November amounted to $7,242,045,798, as against $2,583,201,433 for the same months in 1918 and $3,195,364,485 for the same months in 1915. Imports for the eleven months ending in November amounted to $3,528,132,309, as against $2,820,326,193 for the same months in 1918 and $1,606,764,190 for the same months in 1915. The excess of exports over imports in November was $311,710,086, while the excess of exports over imports for the eleven months' period was $3,713,913,489.

The figures for recent months of course do not furnish an accurate comparison with previous years because of the greatly increased values. Assuming that the December figures will average about the same as recent months, the total exports during the calendar year 1919 will be about $8,000,000,000 in value, while imports will approach $4,000,000,000.

Exports of breadstuffs for November 1919 totaled $71,738,928. Included in the total were 1,484,228 bushels of barley valued at $2,393,418; 961,555 bushels of corn, valued at $1,456,950; 2,820,069 bushels of oats, valued at $2,326,948; 1,653,792 bushels of rye, valued at $2,739,055; 15,116,167 bushels of wheat, valued at $35,828,444; and 1,839,880 barrels of flour, valued at $20,162,825.

THE EDGE BILL SIGNED.

The past week has been marked by the completion of the enactment of legislation designed to facilitate the financing of export trade. This was the Edge bill which President Wilson has signed. The measure had been pending for many months in Congress and its sponsors are relieved that it will now be possible to establish the proposed foreign banking corporations to operate under its powers with the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. While some of the financial interests appear not so enthusiastic about it as originally, because of the delay in its passage and some of the restrictions imposed upon the corporations, yet there is a belief that it will prove a helpful influence toward financing foreign purchases and stabilizing exchange conditions. National banks have not been allowed to rediscount long-term notes under the provisions of the Federal Reserve law. The Edge bill allows the corporations organized under it to take the long-term paper and use it as collateral. The Federal Reserve Board is preparing to issue regulations for the operations of the proposed corporations. It is expected that a number of corporations will soon be formed and that some of those now existing under state laws will take advantage of the opportunity to come under federal charter.

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

The weekly report of the Railroad Administration on overseas traffic shows that on Dec. 17 there were 11,907,146 bushels of grain stored in elevator at north Atlantic ports. There were received during the week 3,043,241 bushels, while 2,919,946 bushels were cleared. The total amount of grain in elevators as of Dec. 17 represents 60.5 per cent of the total elevator capacity of these ports. At south Atlantic and Gulf ports on Dec. 17 there were 8,043,758 bushels of grain stored in elevators, representing 82 per cent of the total capacity.

THE PACKERS.

The agreement between the Department of Justice and the "Big Five" packers, resulting in the separation of the branches handling unrelated products from the packing business, apparently has not entirely settled the controversy over the packers. The Federal Trade Commission intends to go ahead with the cases pending before it, involving the business methods of the packers and the agitation for the Kenyon bill is continuing. One of the latest effusions in support of the Kenyon bill comes from Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, who says that "the packers' contention that they have done nothing illegal confirms our judgment that further legislation is needed to correct evils which have grown up." Mrs. Kelley is displeased at the settlement of the Department of Justice and says that the campaign for legislation to bring the packers under license of the Government should be continued.

An end-of-the-year review of business and crop conditions has been issued by the committee on statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The report says:

"On the whole, the farming communities are prosperous because of the high prices of their products, and their liberal spending is the backbone and sustaining power of the present volume of business in much the greater part or the country. The farmer is buying liberally and intelligently. He is buying more automobiles, more tractors, more poultry, more blooded cattle, more farm implements and machinery, more gasoline engines and electric lighting plants for his dwelling house and buildings He is paying cash mostly and also paying off what comparatively few mortgages remain."

Of the general crop situation the committee says that rain did much damage in the South and in the southern portion of some of the Central States to unharvested crops, reducing the yield and impairing the quality. Rains in the wheat belt cut the area planted in the fall to 25 per cent less than the record acreage planted last year. The ground lost to winter wheat will go to other crops, including corn and oats. A. W. Douglas of St. Louis is chairman of the committee signing the report.

CONTROL BULLS PRICES.

The London *Times* of Dec. 2 published an exceedingly bearish statement relating to meat supplies in England, asserting that storage houses were full, that the markets were glutted, and that there were enormous shipments still to come forward from New Zealand. It was complained by the *Times* that the high prices in England were being maintained through government control.

Crop Reports

Compiled by GEO. A. WELLS

Farmers' Disposition to Sell Corn.

The farmers have been disposed to sell corn in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, and country elevators have been accumulating stocks of corn in these states; but in Ohio and Indiana they do not seem so much inclined to sell, while Missouri and Kansas will have practically no surplus corn above local requirements.

Condition of Winter Wheat.

The condition of the winter wheat crop is reported "favorable" except that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri the Hessian fly is in evidence as it usually is every year on paper. Snow and ice to a greater or less extent covers the ground in all the winter wheat territory and damage may result to the winter wheat plant by suffocation, freezing and thawing before the spring season opens.

Effect of Car Shortage.

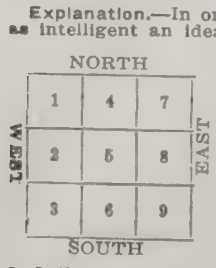
The car shortage is serious everywhere and the country dealers, particularly in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, have accumulated stocks of corn which they are unable to ship because cars have not been provided; and as a consequence the country dealers will be obliged to default on sale contracts for December shipment at more or less loss. The ground throughout the corn territory of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota is covered with a considerable depth of snow and ice, which, if it should thaw, would result in roads becoming impassable and farmers will be unable to make deliveries to the country elevators. This situation may inspire the country dealers to hold their stocks of corn hoping for a reaction and higher prices that will at least save them from loss.

Bureau of Markets Vagaries.

We would call the attention of the so-called "economists" of the Bureau of Markets, who are studying the problem of eliminating the middleman in the grain business or exercising influences to make him perform a service without profitable compensation, to the trade and market conditions involved in the handling of this new corn by the country grain dealer. We would ask the "economists" of the Bureau of Markets to suggest how the country grain dealer may assume the risk of ownership of new corn as under the conditions which have existed thus far on this crop and eliminate the hazard of market fluctuations, and the possibility of being unable to make shipment resulting in the necessity of defaulting on the contracts. How would the "economists" of the Bureau of Markets suggest that the country grain dealer recoup his loss on the old corn that declined about 50c per bushel while in his hands last October? A solution of this problem will undoubtedly be of great interest to many co-operative elevator companies as well as independent dealers and line elevator companies. We hope to hear from them on this subject.

LOCATION KEY.

Explanation.—In order to give the reader an intelligent an idea of the districts from which all crop and local trade condition reports are received, they are numbered to correspond with divisions shown in the accompanying diagram, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 representing the western one-third of the state from north to south; 4, 5 and 6 in central third, and 7, 8, 9 the eastern third. Figures indicating these locations will appear in all crop reports, in letters referring to trade situations in beans, feed, hay, etc. Each state will be treated as a square body.



Crop Conditions.

CORN.—The percentages of the corn crop that has now been husked in the different states are reported as follows: Ohio, 85; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 91; Missouri, 81; Iowa, 87; Minnesota, 88; North Dakota, 93; South Dakota, 86; Nebraska, 80; Kansas, 79 and Oklahoma, 85.

Basing the average yearly quality of corn at 100, the percentage comparison of same with same as to quality this year is reported as follows: Ohio, 93; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 95; Missouri, 80; Iowa, 98; Minnesota, 90; North Dakota, 111; South Dakota, 96; Nebraska, 100; Kansas, 83; and Oklahoma, 95.

OAT STOCKS.—The stocks of oats held in country elevators are reported as medium in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, light in Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

FARM SURPLUS OF CORN.—The percentage of the marketable farm surplus of the new corn crop that has now been sold by the farmers is reported as follows: Ohio, 26; Indiana, 37; Illinois, 31; Missouri, 46; Iowa, 28; Nebraska, 15; Kansas, 59 and Oklahoma, 54.

OF OATS.—Ohio, 70; Indiana, 75; Illinois, 60; Iowa, 58; Minnesota, 63; South Dakota, 55, and Nebraska, 61.

OF WHEAT.—Ohio, 91; Indiana, 92; Illinois, 91; Missouri, 91; Iowa, 89; Minnesota, 71; North Dakota, 78; South Dakota, 87; Nebraska, 83; Kansas, 72, and Oklahoma, 81.

General Reports.

The following reports advising in a general way (1) as to the disposition of the farmers to sell corn at present prices, (2) the percentage of the cars needed for shipment of grain that is being provided, (3) as to the unfavorable condition of winter wheat, if unfavorable, are self-explanatory.

OHIO.

Rockford (1): Farmers are selling corn freely in this locality.

Greenville (2): Not free sellers of corn. About 50 per cent of cars furnished. Considerable complaint of fly in wheat.

Sidney (2): Farmers not now rushing their corn to market, but are selling all and more than we are able to get cars to ship. Winter wheat is O.K.

Camden (2): Corn only selling between farmers. None to ship out as all will go to local feeders. All cars are available as needed for grain.

Agosta (5): Farmers not selling corn. Cars scarce and slow. Takes two weeks to two months to get one. Wheat has light snow covering.

Upper Sandusky: No corn is ever shipped from this place. The farmers did not sell oats freely; are selling some now.

Circleville: Farmers are holding corn for higher prices, now paying $1.35 per bushel. There are about 90% of the cars being provided.

Ansonia: Weather is fine, just a little snow covering ground.

Springfield: Farmers feeding corn. Not disposed sell present prices. 90% cars being furnished. Fly reported very general in all late sown wheat.

Xenia: Soil frozen with no snow protection, this being unfavorable for wintering of wheat. Farmers not selling corn. Will hold for $1.50. Nearly enough cars are being furnished as movement is very light.

INDIANA.

Winchester: Farmers not selling corn. Feeders paying above a shipping basis. Very little car trouble. No corn to ship. Some fly in wheat.

South Whitley: Farmers will take all corn here to feed. Plenty of cars so far. Too dry for wheat, what there is left.

Portland: Farmers are not free sellers of corn. Winter wheat conditions favorable. Cars furnished very slowly.

Monticello (1): Farmers willing to sell at present price all that is needed. Growing wheat fair condition. Some Hessian fly damage.

Tipton (5): Best corn in years, both quality and yield. Very little shipped. Nearly all fed.

Waveland (2): There will be no corn shipped out of here; feeders will use what we have here. Some car shortage. Wheat shows damage by fly.

Rushville (8): Growing wheat is in very bad condition both from lack of covering during cold weather and great amount of fly and eggs in the plant.

Decatur (7): Corn short crop; most of it will be fed; 75 per cent of cars furnished.

Rensselaer. (1): Wheat seeded late and with temperatures 10 below zero early in December and ground practically bare and frozen several inches deep we fear general winter killing may result. Farmers selling corn slowly. Feeders bidding above shipping basis and farmers now generally holding for $1.50 per bushel. Movement light and but few empties required here.

Lawrenceburg (9): Not anxious to sell good corn. Fly in some winter wheat.

ILLINOIS.

Ashton (4): Farmers sold corn freely on the late advance. About 50 per cent of cars needed being furnished.

Mt. Carroll (4): No corn moving. Wheat condition good.

Riggston (5): Farmers not selling much. 100 per cent cars furnished. Ground is frozen hard and no snow.

Princeton (4): Farmers are willing to sell at present prices. Cars about 50 per cent short. Winter wheat favorable.

Earlville (4): Farmers will sell corn if it can get cars. Only half enough cars are available at present.

Wenona (4): Winter wheat does not appear to be doing well. Farmers are selling corn moderately.

Vermont (2): Corn not offered freely. Holding until later in season. Enough cars to handle what grain is moving. Considerable talk of damage to wheat by fly.

Eureka (1): Slight disposition to sell corn. Cars scarce yet no famine. Slight snow protection and dry weather.

Sidell (8): Farmers not disposed to sell corn at present prices. Only about 50 per cent cars provided where ordered. Some complaint of hessian fly in wheat sown early in fall.

Mattoon (8): Farmers are holding corn with a stiff upper lip and a barrel of nerve. There is considerable talk of fly in wheat but the damage cannot be estimated now.

Nashville (3): Corn failure in this county, and oats very nearly so. Farmers are buyers instead of sellers of corn and oats.

Rockport (2): Farmers not disposed to sell. We get the cars needed but very slowly.

Decatur (5): Farmers holding corn for $1.50 We are bidding $1.40; no sales. Cars very scarce and needed. Fly reported in wheat; otherwise good.

Freeport (4): Farmers ar not very strongly inclined to sell corn at present prices. Have had no serious car trouble. Winter wheat acreage small. Condition good.

Ashland (5): Wheat badly infested with fly. Some fields completely gone. Farmers not selling corn at present prices. Car situation bad.

Belleville (3): Farmers are selling some corn; satisfied with $1.40 a bushel. Nearly all used here at home. Wheat is in good condition. Very few speaking of fly; too early yet.

Lexington (5): A great many are willing to sell and they could deliver. There isn't 50 per cent of cars furnished that are needed. Conditions of winter wheat favorable.

Sparta (6): Corn crop a failure in this section. Winter wheat looks fine. Some talk of fly in early sown wheat.

Paris (8): Farmers not selling. Frozen ground; no covering of snow.

Pocahontas (3): Corn failure in this section. Early wheat infested with fly. Wet weather hurt later sown.

IOWA.

Hull: We have only been able to take in corn three days this month. Oats four days.

Marcus (1): Farmers renters, borrowed funds for six months and paid rents. Well-to-do farmers feeding corn to live stock. Many will not sell 1919 crop this year as 1918 crop was seed 1919 and heavy income tax rates, they don't care to sell two crops in 1919.

Lowden (8): Farmers are quite willingly selling corn. Cars very, very scarce.

New Hampton (7): There will be but little, if any, corn to be shipped out. We may ship in corn. We can get cars easier than grain to fill them.

Whitten (4): Farmers are anxious to sell corn and oats, but are unable to get cars. Only had two cars in two weeks.

Corydon (6): Farmers are not willing to sell corn. No shipments of grain of any kind at this time.

Allison (4): Farmers want more money for corn and are firm believers in higher prices. Getting about 10 per cent of cars that are needed for shipment of grain.

Belmont (4): 50 per cent of farmers disposed to sell, remainder not. Have all the cars we need.

Gilbert (5): Farmers selling corn as fast as elevator can take it. About one-half cars required are being furnished.

Arthur (2): Farmers willing to sell if cars could be had. About 1 car in 10 that is needed.

Onawa (2): Farmers selling as fast as dealers can get cars to move. 20 per cent of cars furnished that are needed.

Kirkman (2): Farmers are ready to sell corn at present prices, but we have no cars. We do not get half what we need. The railroad seems to haul empty cars back and forth to limber them up, but they do not switch any out.

Patterson (5): Farmers holding corn. No surplus of oats. Cars very short. Winter wheat covered with snow, which is favorable.

Osceola (6): County Farm Bureaus advise holding corn for higher prices and will wait the signal to sell from National Crop Reporting Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Hamlin (2): Farmers are willing to sell corn at present prices, but cars are hard to get. Sometimes we have to close the elevator on that account. This snow is good for the wheat.

Oakville (9): Very little corn moving at present prices. Plenty of cars. At present writing condition of winter wheat and rye is good.

Clarinda (3): Farmers holding corn for $1.50.

Washington (8): Farmers think that the price of corn will advance. Cars are now being provided for shipping grain rather promptly.

Indianola (6): Shipping in corn and oats.

Wall Lake (2): Farmers are not selling corn very fast. We are getting enough cars so we can keep business going.

New Sharon (5): Ready to sell at present prices if cars were available. Only 40 per cent of cars furnished that are needed. Winter wheat covered with snow.

Coburg (3): About 40 per cent of the cars furnished that are needed. Condition of winter wheat above average, being covered with snow and very green.

Guthrie Center (2): Farmers seem willing to sell corn at the market price. Cars are being furnished fairly well.

MISSOURI.

Harrisonville: Wheat crop looks bad. No snow. Our acreage of wheat will be low compared with last year.

Richmond: Farmers not inclined to sell.

Chillicothe (1): Farmers holding corn for higher prices. Wheat in good condition.

Paris (5): Farmers slow sellers. No in held back on account of lack of s. Very little more grain to go out.
Bethany (1): Wheat covered with
Clinton (1): Wheat looks very bad ll went into winter looking bad. Has n very cold and there has been no w to protect wheat.
Columbia (5): Old corn out and what w corn there is will be used at ne. Some fly in early wheat.
Salisbury (4): Growing wheat is fering for snow covering. Hard eze all this month is hard on it. rn moving slowly.
Marionville (3): No corn for sale; 95 cent of corn consumed will be pped in.
Higginsville (2): Farmers are hold- their corn for higher prices.
Corning (1): Disposition to sell corn the farmer is good. Cars are about -half short.

MINNESOTA.

Prior Lake (6): Farmers in this lo- ity have no corn for sale. They are y anxious to sell their wheat, but our elevator is full and no cars avail- e, we are unable to buy any. The situation is very bad.
Eden Prairie (6): About all the corn feed and oats the same. There is no rse grain sold.
Donnelly (6): No corn shipped from e. Cars come slow. About two- rds of the cars needed are furnished.
Wells (6): On account of light crop small grain thru this locality, farm- are not disposed to sell at present ces. Hard to get cars to ship out.
Henderson (6): Farmers are holding n for $1.40 per bushel. We have no uble getting cars. Winter wheat has d covering of snow and will be in danger until spring.
Minneota (3): Very little corn to be pped from this station this year. out 50 per cent of our corn was wned out this spring. Balance will kept for feed.
Franklin (6): Farmers holding corn k.
London (6): Farmers are selling corn rly at the present corn price. At the sent we can get no cars to ship out in. We are loaded to the roof.
Farmington (9): After New Year's hink the balance of the surplus corn ll be marketed freely. The shipping blem is about as bad as it has been. n only get about 25 per cent of e cars we need and when they are ded out they let them stand, some- es for weeks before they even move m from the siding.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Drayton: No corn except for local nsumption. Not a large amount of heat to be marketed, possibly 15%.
Lakota (7): Cars very scarce.
Great Bend (9): Winter grains here e in satisfactory condition up to the esent date. Received what cars we k for and no complaint to make.
St. Thomas (7): No corn husked re. All used for silos and feed on alk. Cars have been very scarce for e last three weeks. Not much grain ship out.
Langdon (7): We have no corn for le in this part of the state. About rs enough to take care of all grain ing shipped. No winter wheat.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Armour: No corn to market. All be- g fed. Plenty of cars for all require- ents and have been plenty all the ason.
Bridgewater (8): Farmers would sell rn freely if cars could be had to ove it; 10 per cent cars furnished. early all elevators closed on account car shortage.
Canton (9): Farmers are free sell- s of all grain at present prices.
Flandreau (8): Farmers are willing llers of corn; 25 per cent of cars re- ired are furnished.
Beresford (9): Would sell freely if rs were obtainable. About 1 per cent cars furnished. Winter wheat con- ions favorable so far.
Clark (7): About 90 per cent of cars furnished.
Brentford (7): Farmers intend to hold.
Dell Rapids (8): Farmers selling corn freely.

NEBRASKA.

Schuyler (7): Farmers willing to sell corn at present prices. About 25 per cent of cars being furnished. Wheat condition very favorable.
Beatrice (9): But little corn to market; 100 per cent of cars furnished. Wheat conditions O.K.
Winnetoon (7): Farmers as usual expect higher prices and are holding.
Fairmont (9): We have to ship corn in to feed. Cars are now plentiful. Ground covered with snow and looks favorable.
Ashland (9): Think farmers would sell if roads were good.
Superior (9): No corn sold by farmers here. We ship in corn for feeders. Demand is good.
Orleans (6): Farmers inclined to haul corn freely, wheat sparingly.
Humboldt (9): Farmers would sell if could deliver; 70 per cent of cars furnished. Lots of snow early. Later warm weather melted one-half of it which couldn't run off. Some farmers say coat of ice over it will do harm, others say O.K.
Central City (9): Farmers want to sell their corn if buyers will accept the dampest first. Cars scarce.
Pierce (7): Corn offered freely at present market. Empty grain cars—not 50 per cent of requirement.
Swanton (9): Farmers holding; 90 per cent of cars ordered furnished. Winter wheat at present in good condition.
Harvard (9): Very little corn offered by the farmers. Have plenty of cars.
Roseland (9): Farmers are willing to sell corn which is damp. That which is in cribs are holding for higher price.
Belden (7): Farmers willing to sell at present prices. Are held back by condition of weather and roads. Also of inability of elevator to care for shipments of corn. Elevators loaded to capacity. No cars in sight.
Neligh (7): Farmers will sell corn at present prices, but roads bad. All cars necessary.

KANSAS.

Mahaska (4): No corn moving, but a little wheat. Cars are plentiful enough.
Logan (4): 40 per cent of the wheat is still in the stack. Fields now covered with snow. Thawing for two days and roads almost impassable.
Schroyer (7): Farmers are holding corn for more money. We are getting about enough cars. Wheat conditions good.
Plainville (4): No surplus corn or oats in this part of the state.
Hillsboro (5): No corn sold here. We are shipping in. Empty cars are very scarce. Do not receive one-half enough cars. Snow is disappearing from the wheat and we would call this unfavorable weather for the growing crop.
Alta Vista (8): Shipping in corn and oats. Ice on the wheat, but do not think that it will hurt.
Wichita (6): About 10 per cent of cars.
Neodesha (9): Very small crop of corn. None to sell. Wheat seeded too late. Weather unfavorable. Did not get a good start.
Seneca (7): We have sold our elevator to Henry Nolte.
Waldo (5): Wheat crop appears to be coming out of the bitter cold in fine shape. Considerable scattered threshing to do yet.
Uniontown (9): Some farmers who have corn are free sellers at $1.45 per bushel. Others are holding for more. Will have to ship in corn; 10 per cent of cars provided.
Oswego (9): Our wheat was sown very late and looks very bad. Considerable part of it has not come up yet.
Junction City (7): Practically no corn will be marketed. No grain shipped from here, but cars for mill products are fairly available.
Concordia (4): Light crop of corn in this section of state. Most will be fed on the farms. Condition of wheat at this time is good. Fields are covered with snow.
Wellington (6): Wheat is late and small. May come out O.K. in the spring, however.
Pittsburgh (9): Corn and oats almost a failure here this year. Both corn and oats will have to be shipped in after the first of January until a new corn is grown.
Athol (4): The condition of winter wheat is almost perfect.
Belleville (4): As there was hardly any corn at all raised, farmers are selling almost entirely direct to each other for feeding purposes; 100 per cent cars being furnished for shipment of grain.
Lyons (5): No surplus corn in this locality. Car situation generally improved. While condition of winter wheat is below normal, generally considered satisfactory.
Pleasanton (8): Wheat had a poor start. Planted late. Has had no snow and much hard freezing and thawing weather.
Ashland (3): Wheat crop is in poor condition on account of late seeding. Only about 40 per cent so far has germinated. Moisture came too late.
Greensburg (6): There will not be any corn or oats shipped from this station. There is not enough for local demand.
El Reno (5): Farmers willing to sell; 25 per cent of cars furnished. Late seeding of much of the crop makes the condition uncertain as some of this is not up and farmers are inclined to believe it has rotted in the ground.
Enid (4): Farmers selling as freely as elevators can handle. About 25 per cent. Wheat condition fair.
Geary (2): Farmers willing to sell at present prices. About 50 per cent cars furnished.
Enid (4): Farmers selling freely; 25 per cent of cars furnished needed. Winter wheat good.
Miami (7): Not much to sell here. We are paying $1.40 and seems to be satisfactory. About 100 per cent of cars. Wheat not looking good. Lots of fly.
Marshall (5): No corn offered for sale here. We have had no cars for grain shipping for nine weeks and elevators are nearly all full up.
Altus (3): Only about 10 per cent corn planted compared with last year. Ground has been too wet for past three months to prepare ground or seed it.

OKLAHOMA.

Cordell: Farmers inclined to hold corn rather than take $1.30 bu. for it. Only 10% cars furnished.

RANGE OF CONTRACT GRAIN PRICES.

Following is the range of quotations for contract grain for the past few weeks at Chicago:

	CORN				OATS		
	Dec.	Jan.	May.	July.	Dec.	May.	July.
Nov. rg..	126¾-141	122½-135⅜	122¾-133⅞	122 -133¾	70 -74½	73¾-77¾	69¾-74¾
Prev. rg.	116⅝-173	119¼-124	115 -125¼	.....	64⅝-84¾	68¼-82½	.....
Dec. 15..	140 -141⅞	133⅞-136⅛	131½-133	130⅜-131⅞	77⅛-78⅝	79⅞-81¼	75⅜-76⅜
Dec. 16..	141⅞-145	136 -139	133 -135	131⅞-133⅞	78⅞-81⅞	81⅛-83½	76¼-77⅞
Dec. 17..	145½-148	138¾-141¼	135 -137½	133¾-136	81¼-82⅝	82¾-84½	76⅞-78½
Dec. 18..	146½-149¾	139¼-143	135¼-138⅜	133⅞-136⅞	81⅞-83¾	83 -85⅛	77¼-78⅝
Dec. 19..	146¼-148¼	139 -141	134⅜-136½	133 -135	81½-82⅝	82¼-83⅞	76¼-77⅝
Dec. 20..	144 -146⅞	136⅝-139½	133½-135¼	132 -133¾	81⅛-82	81⅞-82⅞	75¾-76⅝
Dec. 22..	142 -144½	135½-137⅛	132¾-134¼	131 -132¾	81 -82¼	81¾-82⅞	75⅞-76¾
Dec. 23..	143¾-145¾	136 -138¼	133⅛-135⅛	131⅞ 133½	82¼-83⅜	82⅝-83⅞	76¼-76⅞
Dec. 24..	142½-144½	135½-137⅜	132¾-134½	131⅜-132⅝	82¾-83	83 -83⅞	76⅜-77
Dec. 26..	139 -143	131⅛-135¼	130½-133	129¼-132	81⅞-82½	82⅜-83½	75⅝-76¾
Dec. 27..	134½-138¾	128 -131⅜	127⅝-130¼	126¼-129	80 -82¾	80 -82½	74 -75¾
Week—							
Dec. 6..	136¾-143½	133 -140¼	131¼-135⅞	130⅞-136½	73⅞-78	77 -80½	73¾-77
Dec 13..	139½-144½	133⅛-138¾	130⅛-135⅜	129 -134	76¼-79	78⅜-81½	74⅝-77
Dec. 20..	140 -149¾	133⅞-143	131½-138⅜	130¾-136⅞	77⅛-83¾	79⅞-85⅛	75⅜-78⅝
Dec. 27..	134½-145¾	128 -138¼	127⅝-135⅛	126¼-133½	80 -83⅜	80 -83⅞	74 -77

CASH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

Following is a statement of the weekly range in cash prices for grain as mentioned in the leading markets of the country for the week ending Dec. 27:

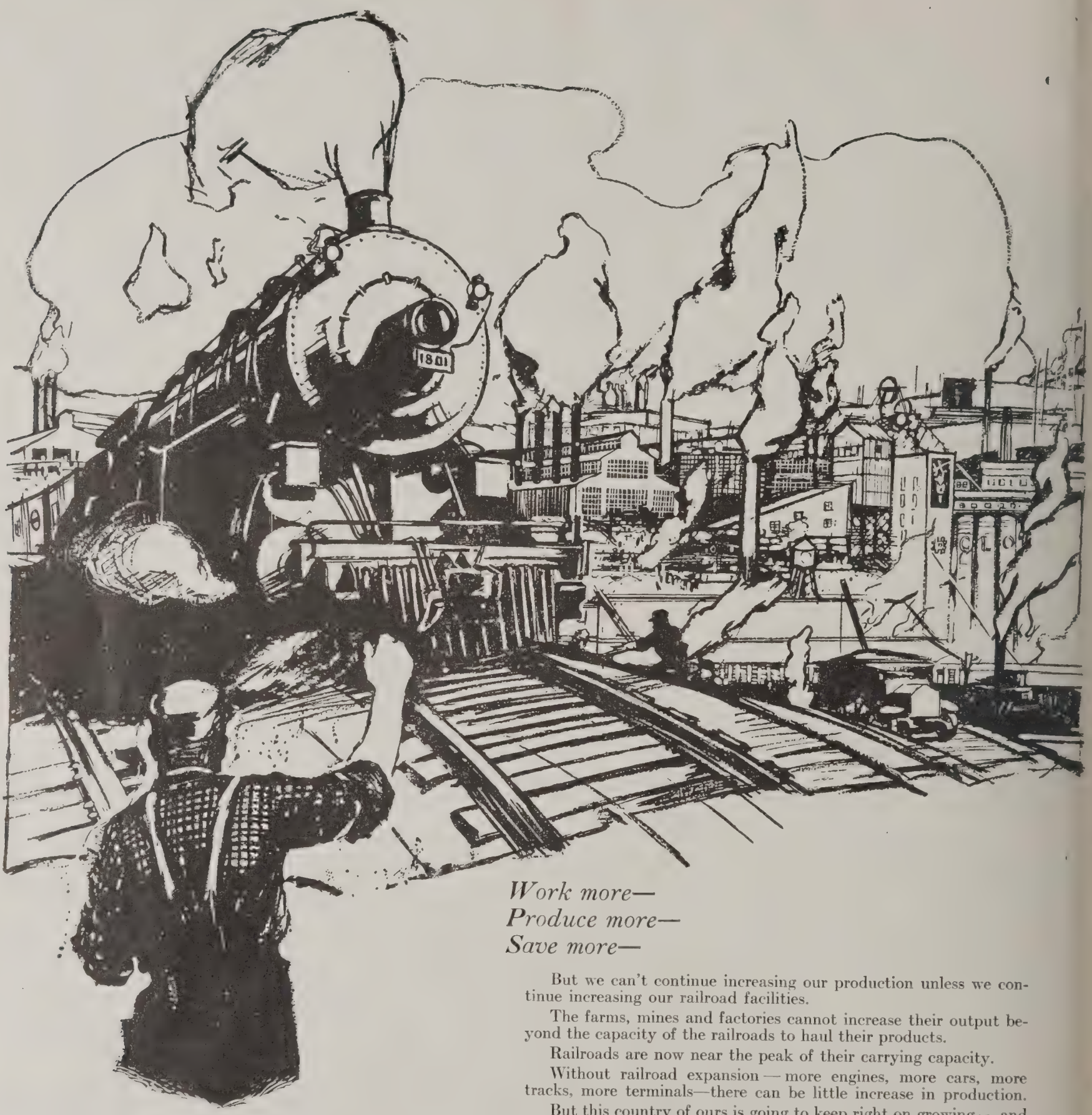
CORN—	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.	KAN. CITY.	OMAHA.	MILWAUKEE.	PEORIA.
No. 3 mixed.	135½@145	142 @147½	139 @146	134 @137	141 @145	137 @148
No. 4 mixed.	133 @143	135 @144½	130 @145	124 @135	131 @142	136½@146
No. 5 mixed.	130 @141	.....	123 @140	120 @132	128 @138	134½@144
No. 6 mixed.	129 @138	.....	.....	115 @129	.....	.....
No. 3 yellow.	136 @146¾	145 @148	140 @150	138 @142	142 @147	139 @148½
No. 4 yellow.	132½@144½	140 @146	131 @146	125 @138	134 @143	136½@146½
No. 5 yellow.	130 @142	133 @142½	126 @139	120 @133	131 @140	135 @145
No. 6 yellow.	128 @138½	.....	.....	118 @131	.....	135 @144
No. 3 white.	136½@145¾	146 @149	144 @150	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 white.	133 @143	140 @145½	128 @145	124 @137	131 @141½	136½@146
No. 5 white.	130 @141	137 @143½	.....	120 @132	.....	.....
No. 6 white.	.....	.....	.....	116 @127	.....	.....
OATS—						
No. 2 white.	83 @ 88¾	85 @ 86½	.....	.....	85 @ 88	83 @ 84½
No. 3 white.	82¾@ 87¼	84 @ 86	85 @ 86	81 @ 83	82½@ 88½	.....
No. 4 white.	84¼@ 85¼	.....	83 @ 84½	80 @ 82	.....	.....

Minneapolis: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.40@1.53; No. 4 yellow, $1.28@1.40; No. 3 mixed, $1.35@1.42. Oats—No. 2 white, 78⅞@84c; No. 3 white, 78⅜@83½c; No. 4 white, 76⅞@81⅝c.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY AND YEARLY EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The following table, compiled by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, from Treasury Department statements, shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States, and the yearly exports for Atlantic and Pacific ports separately, for the years indicated:

	1919-20.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
July	13,624,000	10,951,000	8,429,000	10,583,000	11,649,000	30,174,000	12,967,000
August	20,310,000	15,496,000	9,739,000	14,919,000	20,439,000	27,618,000	28,348,000
September	24,816,000	28,347,000	7,182,000	18,160,000	26,301,000	31,436,000	17,513,000
October	20,979,000	24,441,000	11,418,000	16,131,000	23,769,000	25,664,000	13,111,000
November	21,396,000	21,989,000	10,615,000	19,006,000	19,264,000	25,897,000	9,617,000
December	.....	33,539,000	15,315,000	18,689,000	20,416,000	37,122,000	10,620,000
January	.....	22,103,000	12,442,000	24,003,000	20,872,000	32,027,000	9,705,000
February	.....	15,842,000	10,495,000	13,561,000	21,066,000	31,428,000	7,355,000
March	.....	20,314,000	12,208,000	12,438,000	24,071,000	28,144,000	6,954,000
April	.....	31,127,000	12,364,000	18,505,000	22,424,000	29,224,000	7,040,000
May	.....	26,342,000	10,915,000	16,220,000	20,593,000	20,288,000	10,915,000
June	.....	32,652,000	11,373,000	21,366,000	12,221,000	13,445,000	11,247,000
Exports, year.	.....	287,448,000	132,495,000	203,581,000	243,117,000	332,465,000	145,590,000
Atlantic expts.	.....	.....	126,823,000	195,869,929	222,334,792	300,702,000	119,691,000
Pacific exports	.....	.....	5,672,000	7,711,171	20,782,208	31,763,000	35,899,000



Work more—
Produce more—
Save more—

But we can't continue increasing our production unless we continue increasing our railroad facilities.

The farms, mines and factories cannot increase their output beyond the capacity of the railroads to haul their products.

Railroads are now near the peak of their carrying capacity.

Without railroad expansion — more engines, more cars, more tracks, more terminals—there can be little increase in production.

But this country of ours is going to keep right on growing — and the railroads must grow with it.

To command in the investment markets the flow of new capital to expand railroad facilities — and so increase production — there must be public confidence in the future earning power of railroads.

The nation's business can grow only as fast as the railroads grow.

A vast amount of work now remains to be done which the intervention of war has necessarily delayed and accumulated, and the result is that * * * * * * very large capital expenditures ought to be made to make up for the interruptions inevitably due to the war and to prepare the railroads to serv adequately the increased traffic throughout the country.

—WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

The Letter Box

Will Make Repairs.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We ex-t to make repairs at our plant about y 1920.—*Morris Grain Co., R. F. D. 3, Arlington, S. D.*

Will Build Elevator.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We l begin the erection of a new plant first of the year. We have already tracted for all of our machinery.—*mers Milling & Elevator Co., A. H. ntermeyer. Gen. Mgr., Hartsburg,*

Removed to Memphis.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: This to advise you that we have moved business from Covington, Tenn., to mphis and in the future please send Reporter to us at Memphis, Box .—*Marks & Anderson. Memphis, in.*

Added Grain to Seeds.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We ve added the shipping of grain for d to our seed business and move-nt is general and active, both as to ivery from farmers and train serv-when grain is sacked.—*Claycomb d Store, Guymon, Okla.*

In Eastern Indiana.

rice Current-Grain Reporter: We n't believe there is one-half of 1 per t of the wheat left in the farmers' nds in eastern Indiana. Oats are o well cleaned out; the elevators es-ially have few oats. Corn is moving small volume and farmers are the t buyers. We have a good crop of n of good quality, but in this part of state there is an immense hog crop and farmers are not disposed to sell corn at anything less than $1.50 per bushel and we don't believe they will sell much of it at this price.

There appears to be no clover seed in the country districts whatsoever. and dealers are not buying from the terminal markets, as it is so high and they prefer to wait until the farmers' demand begins.—*Goodrich Bros. H. & G. Co., Winchester, Ind.*

Returned from Europe.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The I. L. Radwaner Seed Co. of New York reports the arrival from abroad of their Mr. Frederick S. Radway, who has spent ten weeks traveling in continental Europe, including Germany. He was also in England. He is indeed glad to get back after an eventful voyage.—*I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., New York, N. Y.*

Bought Elevator.

Price Curent-Grain Reporter: I have bought the elevator of the Atlantic Elevator Co. here and took possession on Aug. 10th last. I have installed a 7½ h. p. electric motor and a Cleland Fanning Mill.

I came here from Nekoma, N. D., having bought grain in Dakota for five years.—*E. P. Tschabold, Henning, Minn.*

What the Farmers Want for Corn.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We believe that the price that the average Illinois farmer has in mind for his corn is $1.50. Some no doubt will sell for $1.25 in January and February. The largest surplus of corn is in Iowa, and many think the disposition of the corn growers there regarding prices will have much to do with our winter prices here.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill.*

Building Elevator.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have just started a new elevator; expect to have it finished about June 1. It will be built of vitrified tile and concrete, fireproof. Equipment will include a Giant Oil Engine, Richardson Automatic Scale, steel legs, Western Sheller and Monitor Cleaner.—*Ambia Grain Co., J. M. Heinen, Mgr., Ambia, Ind.*

Railroad to Private Owners.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: The railroad question is of vital importance just now. I personally want to see the railroads go back to private ownership. The present situation is almost unbearable.

I have about completed a new plant at Poneto, Ind. I expect to start business the first of January.—*W. M. Engler. Montpelier, Ind.*

Source of Information.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: Enclosed please find check for $3 in payment of The Price Current-Grain Reporter. I read nearly all the grain papers, but you give us more valuable information than all of the others. We also consider the livestock section of your paper as an important part of it. Recently you published the highest yearly prices of hogs. It would be interesting to us to have a similar chart with cattle prices.—*Anderson Mercantile Co., Commerce, Mo.*

Sold Out.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We have sold our real estate, stock of goods, all our business to E. Hurlbut & Sons, who are going on with the business now. The Van Dusen Elevator Co. has sold out their elevator to Rood & Sparger, and they are going on with the business. The old flour mill here, which has been idle for a long time, is to be fitted up with new machinery and will start operating this coming spring. A large number of shares are already sold in it.—*R. A. Leggett Co., Pierre, S. Dak.*

Willis E. Shelden's Retirement.

Price Current-Grain Reporter: We wish to announce that Willis E. Shelden on account of ill health, necessitating his moving to a more agreeable climate, has disposed of his wholesale grain business to the Myers-Marshall Grain Co. and has left for California, where he expects to locate. R. F. Myers and L. E. Marshall, the active members of the company, have been connected with the grain department of the Stockbridge Elevator Co. for the past eight and five years, respectively.—*Myers-Marshall Grain Co., Jackson, Mich.*

KANSAS TRADE RULES.

At the last annual meeting of the Kansas Association a committee was appointed to revise the trade rules of that Association. This work has been done by F. A. Derby, James Robinson and H. L. Strong; and with the bulletin dated Dec. 18th Mr. Smiley sends out a copy of the rules so made. These are subject to criticism and after a reasonable length of time during which criticism will be received the directors will take up the question and approve or disapprove of the rules in accordance with the resolution adopted at Hutchinson in May last.

Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, spent the holiday season at his home in Duluth.

BEATTY-ARCHER CO. ARCHER BROKERAGE CO. BEATTY BROKERAGE CO.
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HOUSTON, TEX. BEAUMONT, TEX. LAKE CHARLES, LA.

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Elevators and Warehouses NORTHWESTERN, OHIO
Main Office MIDDLEPOINT, OHIO

BINGHAM-HEWETT-SCHOLL COMPANY
RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS of
GRAIN
Owners and Operators of Indiana Elevator
Lessees and Operators of Elevator A
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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DETROIT, MICH.
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Screenings Wanted
Corn, Wheat, Barley, Seed Screenings, Oat Clips and Elevator Offal. Send average sample.
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420 South Front Street New Orleans, La.

We carry large stocks of feed—prompt service. Manufacture stock feed of quality for Horses, Dairy Cows, Calves, Hogs and Chickens.
Consignments Solicited
We solicit your calls at our expense on straight or mixed cars, Oats, Corn, Hay and Straw.
The Lake Shore Elevator Company
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CORN, OATS, HAY, FLOUR, FEEDS
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

WAGON LOADS RECEIVED
A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents, and Remarks. The book, 9½x12 inches, 160 pages, records 3,200 loads, is printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound, leather back and corners. Order form 80. Price $1.75. Price Current-Grain Reporter, 327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

News of the Terminal Markets

OMAHA.

Leigh Leslie, Correspondent.

V. H. Bewsher and his son Francis of the Bewsher Grain Co. spent Christmas at Des Moines with relatives.

Charles W. Adams, who has been with the Planley Grain Co. here for years, has organized and become head of the Blackhawk Grain Co., which will do a general grain business in this market.

W. B. Young, who has for several years been manager of the Vanderslice-Lynds Co.'s branch office in Omaha, will go to Kansas City the first of the year to become floor man for this company.

The movement of corn to the Omaha market has been only moderate in the last week, while that of all other grains has continued extremely light. A much larger movement of corn is looked for next week.

NASHVILLE.

John Leifer, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Nashville last week were 147 cars. Stocks, as reported through the Grain Exchange, were as follows: Flour, 33,400 bbls., decrease of 700; wheat, 757,000 bus., increase of 144,000; corn, 41,200 bus., increase of 5,600; oats, 365,000 bus., increase of 57,000.

Demand for corn meal is reported some better. Southeastern corn mills, with capacity of 114,000 bus., had output last week of 30,436 bus., or 26.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 24.8 per cent the preceding week. Prices: Bolted meal, sacked, per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Ohio river points, $3.50@3.65; plain meal, $3.35@3.45.

Holiday affairs overshadowed grain trade to some extent last week. Wheat continlues strong, with supplies at mills liberal. Corn is in fair demand, and unchanged. Oats are strong, with moderate demand. Quotations: Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.55@2.60. Corn—No. 2 white, $1.58@1.62; No. 3 white, $1.55@1.58; No. 3 mixed, $1.55. Oats—No. 2 white, 91½@92½c; No. 2 mixed, 90@91c.

DES MOINES.

A. J. Cheeseman, Correspondent.

Visitors for the past week were: Thos. V. Tigue, of Rothschild Grain Co., Omaha, and Joseph Tigue, of J. C. Heubinger, Keokuk, Ia.

Car situation eased a little during past three days, but a depressed market and thawing weather will have a tendency to lighten receipts.

New applications for membership—M. Strom, of Taylor & Bournique, Milwaukee; H. L. Stakely, of Woodward, Ia., and H. C. Lounsberry, of Colorado, Ia.

Receipts for past week: Corn, 144 cars; oats, 58; wheat, 8; flax, 1. Range: No. 3 yellow, $1.38@1.44; No. 4, $1.30@1.40½; No. 5, $1.26@1.37; No. 2 white oats, 80@82½c; No. 3, 79@81c; No. 4, 78½@80½c.

A new company has been formed and organization completed, which will be known as the Iowa Corn Products Co. They will manufacture glucose, corn oil, corn oil cake, gluten feed and other products of corn. It has good backing and incorporated for $1,000,000, which will be later increased to possibly $2,000,000. Officers are O. J. Meredith, President; A. N. Higgin, Vice President; R. B. McConologue, Secretary; F. T. Fogarty, Treasurer, and Senator T. C. Cessna, Chairman Board of Directors. Work on the buildings will commence in the early spring. It is expected the initial capacity will be around 10,000 bu daily.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Paul Larson, Correspondent.

Corn received the last few days contains considerably more moisture than it did a week or two ago owing to the warm weather we have been having of late.

The Western Terminal Elevator Co. will have their elevator completed about the first of the year. The drier is being put in shape so that they will be able to handle and dry 20,000 bushels per day.

The Sioux City Hay Exchange, organized last summer, will take over the inspection and weighing of hay the first of January. Heretofore it has been under the supervision of the Board of Trade.

Country roads are reported to be in bad condition after this thaw we have been having. There is lots of snow on the ground and with this warm weather coming on it has made the roads impassable.

Orders issued a few days ago by the railroad director for the assembling of cars in the northwest are beginning to have their effect. Reports coming from country elevators indicate that additional equipment is being given to shippers in this territory.

E. E. Stalker, who has been manager of the Simons-Day Co. since they opened their office here, will be connected with the Western Terminal Elevator Co. after the first of the year.

Visitors during the week were: Mr. Greene, manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Paulina, Iowa; Sam Lassen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Pierson, Iowa; Mr. Christensen, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., Thurston, Nebr.

Jefferson D. Hardin, Jr.
Foreign Grain Freights
Grain Forwarding
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Myron R. Green, Correspondent.

John L. Igelheart, vice-president of the Egelheart Milling Co., Evansville, Ind., has left with his family for Pasadena, Calif., where they will remain for the balance of the winter.

The Union City Elevator Co. of Union City, Ind., incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. The company will maintain and operate grain elevators. Directors for the first year are Clyde Schultz, Clyde N. Chattin and Oliver J. Rowe.

C. B. Jenkins of the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., was in Indianapolis this week. On January 1 he will start from this city for New York, where he will take passage for Panama, Cuba and Florida. The various cruises will keep him in the southland for the balance of the winter.

Higher charges for flour, sugar and labor are given by Muncie bakers as the reason for advancing the price of bread throughout the city. The former 10-cent loaf is now sold at retail for 11 cents and the former 15-cent loaf is now being sold for 16 cents. The former loaf weighs a pound, while the latter weighs a pound and a half. The baker charges the retailer 9 cents for the pound loaf and 13½ cents for the pound and a half loaf.

Not much progress was made in farm work during the past week on account of the snow and cold weather. But little corn was husked during the week and practically none was hauled to market, except where farmers had access to hard surfaced roads. Wheat and rye fields continue to be pastured quite freely with the hope of saving some of them from the ravages of the Hessian fly. There is plenty of farm labor at this time for those who may care to pay the prevailing high wages.

DETROIT.

John Barr, Correspondent.

Barley is inactive and firm at $3@3.20 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

E. Frensdorf, grain dealer and politician from Hudson, was a caller on the Detroit board of trade.

Beans are in fair demand and show an advance of 10c. The market is quoted steady at $7.35 for immediate and prompt shipment, and $7.45 for January per cwt.

Among the callers on 'change last week were Fred Welch, grain dealer of Owosso. Mr. Welch was on his return from a hunting trip in northern Canada and New Brunswick.

Oats were strong early in the week but failed to hold it and closed with an easy tone at a loss of ½c. No. 2 white is quoted at 88½, No. 3 white at 87½c and No. 4 white at 86½c.

The rye market was firm early and made an advance of 4c owing to buying for eastern shipment. Local millers were not active in taking rye. Later the demand decreased and the close was at a drop of 2c from the highest. No. 2 is quoted quiet and easy at $1.78.

Wheat was bid up and ruled strong on shipping demand. Local millers were not buying, having provided for their needs by purchases from the Government. At the close the market was easy, having lost all but 1c of the early gain. Quote: No. 1 red, $2.49; No. 1 mixed, $2.47; No. 1 white, $2.47.

Corn has had a quiet week and shows a loss of 6c. Local demand has been slack and Canada has not been buying owing to the discount on Canadian money. Receipts are fair and expected to increase. Quote: Cash No. 3, $1.46; No. 3 yellow, $1.48; No. 4 yellow, $1.44; No. 5 yellow, $1.40; No. 6 yellow, $1.36.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. B. Laufman, Correspondent.

The market for good, sound ear corn continues strong and there is excellent demand for quality supplies. No change in prices since last quotations with No. 2 yellow around $1.63@1.65.

The receipts of shelled corn have been more liberal and the market is easier. Demand is light and the quotations show a material decline as follows: No. 1 yellow, $1.62@1.63; No. 2 yellow, $1.60@1.61; No. 3 yellow, $1.55@1.57; No. 4 yellow, $1.45@1.50. Receipts of corn for the period amounted to 35,100 bushels.

Receipts of all grades of straw continue light and there is a good demand for long, clean straw. There has been no change in conditions or prices since last week. Receipts for the period 84 tons.

Shipping conditions are responsible for high prices in the local market for oats. Scarcity of cars has been a prominent factor in the market for some time, and some uneasiness is felt over conditions. There is a feeling here that the oats market should decline some in case rail facilities improve in the near future. Spot oats are in good demand and readily sell at prices quoted as follows: No. 1 white, 92¼@92⅛; No 2 white, 91¾@92; No 3 white, 90@91; No. 2 white, 86@87. Total receipts for the period were 88,000 bushels.

TOLEDO.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

Peter Hipp, of the Napoleon Grain & Stock Co., of Napoleon, O., was a visitor on 'Change Saturday.

Henry Hirsch, seed dealer of Toledo, has made application for membership in Toledo Produce Exchange.

Kent, Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., and Henry Raddatz, of H. D. Raddatz & Co., were in New York last week.

Nomination of officers of Toledo Produce Exchange will take place Saturday, Jan. 3, with election the following Monday.

Philip Maner, of the Ottawa Grain & Milling Co., Ottawa, O., was a business visitor at the offices of J. F. Zahm & Co., last week.

Earle Slawson and George Forrester, of the E. B. Slawson Co., grain and bean dealers, played Santa Claus to a coterie of friends at Dyer's cafe, Wednesday afternoon. A fine dinner was served with plenty of Xmas "cheer" in evidence. The firm of E. B. Slawson Co. is an addition to the Toledo market within the year. Both Mr. Slawson and Mr. Forrester have been identified with the trade in this territory for many years, and possess a wide experience in their lines and a great many friends. They have enjoyed a particularly prosperous year.



FRED MAYER.
Toledo.

It was a gala week on the Toledo Produce Exchange, and although markets were particularly active with grain futures at Chicago registering a decided break, and the seed market here putting on airs in the way of new high prices, the Yuletide spirit reigned supreme. There were many visitors who came with business as an excuse, but mainly to "mingle with the boys" and all made merry. Little jollifications were indulged in freely, and the old "welcome" sign was more apparent than ever before. Edgar Thierwechter, the Oak Harbor (Ohio) miller, came to town with a load of savory, home-made sausage and greatly added to his list of friends on the floor. A "prohibition drink" concocted by Kent. Keilholtz created much mirth and many victims were escorted to a secluded corner to partake of a little Xmas cheer only to discover a colored glass that had all the resemblance of the real thing. Hurried exits to the various offices and the "victims" were seen to return with a countenance beaming satisfaction. Yes, Christmas comes but once a year.

Cash Markets.

Corn—Arrivals were better last week, but the movement is still hampered by lack of cars. Several instances were reported where country elevators are filled with corn and unable to purchase more for want of cars. There is a good demand for all grains and at good prices, the main difficulty being the shortage of supplies. Oats receipts were no better, amounting to only 26 cars during the week. Good receipts of corn at other markets and a better car situation, together with a temporary satisfying of the cash demand tended to lower the market, and heavier receipts are expected from now on. Prices Saturday were: No. 5 yellow corn, $130¼; No. 6 yellow, $1.25⅜; No. 5 mixed, $1.30¼; No. 2 white oats, 83½c; No. 3 white, 83c; No. 2 red wheat, $2.48½; No. 3 red, $2.45¼; No. 2 white wheat, $2.46½. Cash No. 2 rye closed the week at $1.76 in store, and No. 2 barley at $1.60. Receipts for the week: Wheat, 24 cars; corn, 56; oats, 2 rye, 24; barley, 1.

Grain; Seed; 1919: Fred Mayer.

The grain and seed receipts at Toledo during the year 1919 were not the largest in the history of the market; neither has Fred Mayer, the present president of the Toledo Produce Exchange, the best president the Exchange has ever had. But, all things considered, the year 1919 will be a source of pleasant memory to the many dealers; the year's receipts are most gratifying in view of the many eruptions absorbed by business in general, and Mr. Mayer has been an excellent president. Whether he is the "best" is not for us to say—one thing is certain and agreed by everyone, that the market took a big step forward this year and accomplished many things. Wheat receipts will show a very substantial increase and this market received 1,000,000 bushels of rye more than last year. Corn and oats simply did not move, as everyone knows. The Toledo seed market gained a world of prestige during the year, and receipts were satisfactory in view of the small crops. Naturally possessed with all the facilities a good market should have, the Toledo service was greatly enhanced by the recent addition of a seed laboratory. Toledo, with future trading the year 'round; plenty of storage room; unexcelled transportation; a large list of dealers who are financially sound and believe in the square deal, and an up-to-date seed laboratory, is rightfully called the world's leading seed market.

Many new members were enrolled during the year as a result of the earnest efforts of the officers, and the membership is the largest in the history of the Association. Little details that mean so much in a year's time were not overlooked, and many of these are added to the list of achievements to the credit of President Mayer and the 1919 directors. An automobile was purchased for the grain inspection department and samples are delivered to the dealers in record time. A pension fund was created for the support of the widow of one of the grain inspectors, assuring a substantial income for the balance of her life.

Yes, Toledo is proud of her record for 1919, and Mr. Fred Mayer has been a good president.

BOSTON.

R. S. Wallace, Correspondent.

The following were visitors on 'Change during the past week: J. Brewer and D. J. O'Keefe, New York City, and A. B. Porter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Exports of grain and flour for the week ending December 29th were as follows: Wheat, 24,824 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; flour, 32,800 sacks.

Stocks of grain in regular elevators on December 22 were: Wheat, 979,786 bushels; corn, 993 bushels; oats, 374,116 bushels; rye, 44,808 bushels; barley, 5,372 bushels.

Offerings for nearby corn during the past week were light, with little demand reported. Following were prices quoted at closing; No. 2 yellow corn, $1.64@1.66 per bushel; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.60@1.62 per bushel; No. 4 yellow corn, $1.57@1.59 per bushel. Receipts for the week ending December 29 were none.

The demand for nearby oats were very dull and offerings light during the past week. Prices generally quoted as follows: New fancy 38-40 lbs clipped white oats, 97½@98c per bushel; new regular 38-40 lbs. clipped white oats, 97@97½c per bushel; new regular 36-38 lbs. clipped white oats, 95½@96c per bushel. Receipts for the week ending December 29th were 22,720 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS.

Thos. C. Robinson, Correspondent.

Oats have held remarkably firm, considering the very severe decline in corn and while offerings are free, prices have not undergone any considerable change. Quote market from 90@91c, bulk, and sacked at 97c. The demand for oats is only limited and offerings are as free as wanted.

The West has been active in offering corn the past week, and with the Government giving prior movement to grain over any other commodity, not even coal excepted, the great amount of offerings have affected prices considerably, and, in consequence, driven buyers to cover. Quote No. 3 yellow corn at $1.50@1.51, delivered New Orleans, 2 cents off if four. New Orleans weights and grades to govern.

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NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK.

J. M. Nugent, Correspondent.

The following gentlemen were visitors on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange during the past week: E. N. Gibbs of Boston, W. A. Campbell of Boston and H. B. Moore also of Boston; W. R. Snyder and Barney Farral both of Chicago, and Geo. E. Cathcart of Winnipeg.

Cash corn ruled lower during the week on an absence of any active demand. There appeared to be a small foreign inquiry in the market, but the domestic demand was of a very limited nature. Old No. 2 yellow $1.61¼; new No. 2 yellow, $1.60¾; No. 3 yellow, $1.57¾; No. 4 yellow, $1.54¾; No. 2 mixed, $1.56¾ and No. 3 mixed, $1.55¾, all ten days' shipment. New No. 3 yellow, $1.54½ for first half of January shipment; $1.52½ all January shipment and $1.50 for February shipment.

There was a fairly active demand for oats during the week, practically all for export account. Domestic consumers appeared indifferent and the inquiry from that source proved disappointing. It is estimated a substantial export business was transacted, a large part of which is for prompt nce. No. 1 whites were quoted at 98½c; No. 2 white, 98c; No. 3 white, 96½@97c; No. 4 white, 95½@96c; ordinary white clipped, 95½@96½c; and fancy white clipped, 97½@98½c per bushel.

CLEVELAND.

F. R. Sowers, Correspondent.

H. Hitch, one of the new members of the Grain and Hay Exchange, is now associated with the Cleveland Grains Drying Co., having taken the place of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hitch was well known to the trade in northern Ohio and has resigned his position with the Cleveland Grains Drying Co. to enter the world of finance.

The National Hay Assn. arbitration committee held a very important meeting in Cleveland last week. H. W. Robinson, president of the Grain and Hay Exchange, acting chairman of that committee, arranged the meeting and conducted the conferences. A number of important cases concerning the hay trade in various parts of the country were satisfactorily disposed of.

The past ten days have witnessed an unusually light movement of grain and this has been attributed to the car shortage consequent to the coal strike. The price on corn this week so far has increased over last week. Quotations on an average have been about 2c higher per bushel. Corn, however, on December 23d was quoted in the market at 4c lower than a week ago. The movement in both corn and oats has improved in the last two days.

On Saturday of last week a joint meeting of the Agricultural Development Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the County Farm Bureau was held at the Chamber of Commerce, where the Grain and Hay Exchange was represented. This meeting was arranged to promote better acquaintance between the farmers and the merchants of this city with whom the farmers trade. There were over one hundred farmers who took advantage of this opportunity and attended the dinner served at noon in the library of the Chamber of Commerce. This was presided over by Mr. John F. Cunningham, editor of the Ohio Farmer.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of which the Grain and Hay Exchange is a part, the members wired an appeal to President Wilson and also the senators from Ohio as well as certain well-known other senators interested in the peace pact, urging that every effort be made to bring about an agreement not only upon the league terms, but upon the League of Nations. The Chamber of Commerce also asked Governor Cox of Ohio and communicated its action to all the Chambers of Commerce in other cities of 50,000 population or more. "The American Industry and Commerce is left in the dark over future arrangements and a stricken world is without security until peace is concluded, the telegram said.

KANSAS CITY.

T. J. Tanner, Correspondent.

The newly-organized Smith-Whyte Grain Co. has secured office space in Room 4 Board of Trade Annex.

Carroll C. Ragan, of the Ragan Grain Co., was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade Tuesday.

Total receipts of grain in Kansas City in 1919 promise to be about 105,000,000 bu., the second largest in the history of the market.

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Thomas F. Knight, for several years associated officially with the Bruce Bros. Grain Co., has become identified with the Hipple Grain Co.

Frank P. Logan, of King, Farnum & Co., Chicago, spent the holidays in Kansas City and vicinity. John R. Tomlin, of Medford, Ore., a former member of the Board of Trade, was another holiday visitor.

Dilts & Morgan, of Kansas City, have opened an office in Enid, Okla., with Paul Phillips in charge. The company has the private wire service of Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago, which is also used in the Wichita office. Later a branch is to be established in Salina, Kan.

As the result of a vote taken Thursday, the Board of Trade abolished the maximum on commission charges for handling cash grain. The commission for selling or buying will continue to be 1 per cent of value for nonmembers and ¾ of 1 per cent for members. A minimum of 1c a bushel will persist.

According to investigations made by field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the average wages paid harvest hands in Kansas and Nebraska this year were $5.42 and $5.26 a day, respectively. In Kansas the wage was 131 per cent more than in 1918 and 253 more than in 1913. The Nebraska wage compares with $4.14 in 1918.

Frank G. Crowell, of the Hall-Baker Grain Co., who served as first vice president of the Food Administration Grain Corporation until July 1, was the recipient of a silver table service from the vice presidents, and Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, on Christmas day. The gift was in honor of Mr. Crowell's marriage, which took place a few weeks ago. It cost $1,200.

G. S. Carkener, of Goffe & Carkener, has returned from a trip to France and England. Economic recovery in France, Mr. Carkener said, is proceeding, but transportation is difficult. There is no food shortage, but prices are high. In Belgium, he was told, industry is 75 per cent of normal. Mr. Carkener noted improvement in conditions prevailing in England, especially as to the cotton goods trade.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Assn., visited the Board of Trade Friday, after a long absence from Kansas City. Mr. Smiley announced that the 1920 convention of the association would be held in Wichita, May 26, 27 and 28. He estimated the farm and country elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas at 35 per cent. Regarding the growing crop he was fairly optimistic, but said there was a problem in the 2,168,000 acres of volunteer wheat in Western Kansas. "The volunteer plants," continued Mr. Smiley, "are the result of grasshopper ravages last July, when the ripe heads were cut off by insects. About five bus to the acre went on the ground and sprouted. Now the growth is a perfect mat. It must be thinned by double discing. Even this expedient may not suffice, and the fields may be good for nothing but pasturage. On the other hand, farming science may save the crop."

Stipulated by the possibility that original memberships in the Kansas City Board of Trade will be raised to a treasury basis of $20,000, two new applications were made for certificates this week. The applicants were Elliott L. Love, secretary of the Fuller Grain Co., and R. W. Sampson, secretary-treasurer of the F. B. Clay Grain Co. Admission of these men and others pending would increase the board's membership to 207. All applicants above 200 have paid $15,000 each for memberships. Two have been admitted and the others are likely to go in. The vote on the proposition to increase the treasury price of certificates will be held January 3. There are many opponents to the advance. Memberships in the Exchange have risen from $85 in 1895, the date of the reorganization. Before the reorganization the admission

BLACK HAWK GRAIN COMPANY
WHOLESALE GRAIN
OMAHA - - - - NEBRASKA

fee was $25. Alex McKenzie and a few other members still hold certificates bought at the initial price.

Vincent's Election Assured.

Unless a new opponent be nominated before the annual election, January 6, Fred C. Vincent will be the next president of the Kansas City Board of Trade. A clear field was given Mr. Vincent this week by the withdrawal of E. O. Bragg from the presidential race. Mr. Vincent is the present first vice president of the Exchange. He is, also, the treasurer of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. He spent several months in Red Cross work in France during and after the war.

Coincident with the Board of Trade election, the Board of Trade Clearing Co. will elect three directors for 1920. Nominations made Saturday were: C. W. Lawless, B. L. Hargis, R. J. Thresher, W. C. Goffe, F. G. Crowell, H. J. Diffenbaugh, O. A. Severance, G. W. Hinsen and H. F. Spencer.

The clearing company will also vote on a proposition to revise the tenth section of its constitution so as to include participation of new members of the Board of Trade above 200 in an insurance fund of $30,000 coming from profits of the clearing company.

Cash Grain Markets.

Wheat—Receipts for the week were 1,349 cars, against 1,225 a week ago and 405 in 1918. Bearish sentiment resulting from promises of enlarged transportation service, slower flour trade, reports that 35 per cent of the crop remains in Kansas and renewed talk about reducing the cost of living carried hard wheat prices down 10@15c. Red wheat lost 8@10c. Quotations on the final day were: No. 1 hard, $2.53@2.82; No. 2, $2.50@2.82; No. 3, $2.45@2.77; No. 1 red, $2.48@2.50; No. 2, $2.47; No. 3, $2.41@2.45. Toward the end of the week there was very slow buying, but wheat was picked up on the final recession. Weather conditions favored the growing crop, though the melting of snow left plants exposed to freezing and thawing, which process is not considered to be favorable. Stocks were reduced 186,000 bus. by shipments of private handlers and the United States Grain Corporation. The amount remaining was 13,758,000 bus., against 13,676,000 a year ago. Cars for the out-movement were hard to secure.

Corn—Receipts, 294 cars, against 280 a week ago and 278 a year ago. The market had one of the worst slumps of the season, attributed to the likelihood of an increasing movement, with no immediate prospect of a southern demand. The closing quotations were 11@16c lower, with No. 2 mixed at $1.41. No. 3 mixed at $1.39, No. 2 white at $1.38@1.39, No. 3 at $1.35@1.37, No. 2 yellow at $1.42@1.43 and No. 3 at $1.40. It is believed there will be a good feeding demand as soon as corn reaches a proper relation to hog values. Elevator men want to see the market on a hedging basis before storing heavily. Stocks here increased 11,900 bus., to 48,000, against 211,000 a year ago.

Oats—Receipts, 45 cars, against 46 a week ago and 38 last year. The market held firm, owing to inadequacy of offerings to meet a good local and shipping demand. Prices reached the highest level of the year, showing weekly a gain of 1@2c on white. Red oats were unchanged to 1c up and mixed were unchanged. Prices were: No. 2 white, 87c; No. 3, 86c; No. 2 red, 85@86c; No. 3, 83@84c; No. 2 mixed, 83@84c; No. 3, 82@83c. Stocks decreased 34,000 bus., to 945,000, against 1,974,000 in 1918.

Kafir and Milo—Receipts, 75 cars, against 16 a week ago and 30 a year ago. All indications pointed to a steadily increasing movement henceforward unless retarded by weather or car shortage. Buying was mainly on urgent limited orders from poultry feed manufacturers or to fill short December sales. Eastern people seem to think the market should recede to the corn basis and are holding off as much as possible. The country wants to ship and will do so to the extent of the car supply, unless prices break too much. However, Texas reports indicate that a great deal of the crop will be fed unthreshed. Thus far milo has predominated heavily in the arrivals here, but the proportion of kafir is increasing. Local stocks increased 3,000 bus. for the week, to 5,000 bus., against 33,000 a year ago.

CINCINNATI.

George Mosbacker, Correspondent.

D. W. Hopkins, of the Mutual Commission Co., is spending the holiday season at his former home, Beverly, New Jersey.

The lease is conceded by Cincinnati real estate circles to be the largest with one exception closed here during the past year.

C. S. Foulds, macaroni manufacturer, will withdraw from the Briggs Cereal Products Jan. 1st to become associated with his father, Frank W. Foulds as general sales manager of the Foulds Macaroni Co. at Libertyville, Ill.

The office of J. H. Fedders & Sons, prominent feed and grain dealers of Covington, Ky., was visited by burglars recently, but beyond ruining a valuable safe, from which the door was blown by nitroglycerine, no losses were discovered.

Christmas, this year, was the occasion for much jubilation among all the employes of the Grain and Hay Exchange, who were each presented with a substantial check as proof of the regard for their faithfulness and loyalty to this large and thriving institution.

Wm. R. McQuillan, who is recovering slowly from a severe attack of rheumatism, and W. A. Van Horn and M. McCullough, who have been confined to their homes by illness for several weeks, were each remembered by their associates of the Exchange with a beautiful bunch of flowers.

Fred Winkler, formerly associated with the hay department of H. W. Brown & Co., has accepted a similar position with the Mutual Commission Co., beginning Jan. 1st. Mr. Winkler's experience, together with his large acquaintance and natural ability, will make him a valuable acquisition to the Mutual's force.

L. G. McMillen, vice-president of The Gale-McMillen Hay Co., will establish headquarters at Lima, Ohio, beginning the first of the year to devote his time exclusively to the widely extensive country hay shipments of the firm. The responsibility for the selling success on the plugging tracks and prompt execution of shipping orders will devolve upon A. L. Hess, secretary and treasurer.

E. B. Terrill, president of the Grain and Hay Exchange, has announced the appointment of the following members to serve as a nominating committee for the election of directors on January 15: C. S. Custer, F. B. Edmunds, Max Blumenthal, Joseph F. Costello and George F. Dieterle. The terms of five directors, John E. Collins, Jr., Alfred Gowling, Elmer H. Heile, H. Edward Richter and E. B. Terrill, will expire. Directors will be elected to serve for a period of three years.

The Simmons Milling Co., who have made telling strides within a very few years in the manufacture and sale of poultry and stock feeds, have, under the terms of a 10-year lease closed this week, taken possession of the former plant of the Farmers' and Shippers' Tobacco warehouse at Water and Vine Sts. The buildings taken over by the company are those belonging to the L. & N. railroad, and include one ten-story brick structure and one seven-story brick structure and also a number of sales-sheds in the rear. The holdings have a frontage of 200 feet on Vine street and the same number on Water street, and contain approximately 340,000 feet of space. To take care of the immense amount of shipping done by the company the L. & N. railroad will extend a switch to the buildings from its sidings south of Water street. The company will use the warehouse as a mill for its grain products. The rental, including the cost for extensive remodeling of the buildings, will be approximately $100,000.

CASH MARKETS.

Wheat—The wheat market was dull and lower the past week with only a limited demand from local and nearby mills for No. 2 red, and only fair trade from elevators for the poorer quality. Southern mills of large grinding capacity were reported as operating on Government bought wheat, and few inquiries were received from this source. Receipts were light, and only 6 cars grading No. 2 red were among the arrivals of 45 cars.

Smutty wheat discounted from 1 to 3c per bushel as to grade.

No. 1 red winter, track, $2.55@2.56; No. 2 red winter, track, $2.53@2.55; No. 3 red winter, track, $2.50@2.52; No. 4 red winter, track, $2.44@2.46; No. 5 red winter, track, $2.40@2.43; sample as to qua $2.00@2.40.

Corn—The demand for shelled corn slow and prices irregularly lower throu out the week. Buying for local consu tion was especially quiet, and only shipments reported for export and in trial plants. There were few arrivals g ing No. 2 and No. 3 and elevators ma absorbed the bulk of the offerings b these grades. Ear corn continued in demand, but also weakened with shelle reports of an anticipated larger moven

Saturday the market suffered ano bad break as a result of lower options practically no demand.

No. 1 white, $1.44@1.45; No. 2 w $1.43@1.44; No. 3 white, $1.41@1.43; N white, $1.37@1.39; No. 5 white, $1.35@ No. 6 white, $1.33@1.35. No. 1 yel $1.44@1.45; No. 2 yellow, $1.43@1.44; 3 yellow, $1.41@1.43; No. 4 yellow, $1 1.38; No. 5 yellow, $1.34@1.36; No. 6 low, $1.32@1.34; No. 1 mixed, $1.43@ No. 2 mixed, $1.41@1.43; No. 3 mixed, @1.39; No. 4 mixed, $1.34@1.36; N mixed, $1.32@1.34; No. 6 mixed, $1.30@ New yellow ear corn, $1.53@1.55; w ear, $1.51@1.53; mixed ear, $1.51@1.53.

Oats—The action of futures was flected in the oats market during the w but as a whole was steady and p about in line with closing quotations week ago. The demand was only fair receipts moderate.

No. 2 white, 87@87½c; No. 3 white, 86½; No. 4 white, 85@86; No. 2 mi 85½@86; No. 3 mixed, 84@85; No. 4 mi 83@84.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Special Attention Given to Futures
Members: Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants' Excha

BUFFALO.

E. Bangasser, Correspondent.

Trade in all lines except holiday goods s at a standstill and will remain so until fter New Year's.

Rye sold at $1.85 for No. 2 on track and nore was wanted. The offerings were ery light on track or in store. Closing 1.82.

The Oswego Milling Co. is rushing ma- hinery to its buildings at Oswego, N. Y., nd early in January will have doubled its resent capacity.

Wheat was scarce and there was a good nquiry for track receipts. There was nore sample and low grade here than good nilling wheat. No. 3 red sold at $2.43 on rack, through billed.

No trouble in selling oats and the few ars brought ½c advance. Receipts were ght and from all indications dealers ooked for a firmer market, especially for hoice weight, but the market broke today. losing: No. 1, 91c; No. 2, 90½c; No. 3, 9c, and No. 4, 88c, on track.

There was a fairly steady market up to Vednesday when buyers held off although ellers were willing to shade prices. Fri- ay's market was even worse than on Vednesday as far as trade was concerned, ith sellers willing to shade 3c and late n the day some was taken at 4c decline. here was another break today and no de- and. The general opinion was that corn s going lower and whether it does or not, ittle business is expected here during the est of the year. Closing: No. 1 yellow, 1.48; No. 2 yellow, $1.47; No. 3 yellow, 1.46; No. 4 yellow, $1.42; No. 5 yellow, 1.38; No 6 yellow, $1.31@1.33 on track, hrough billed. A car of yellow ear corn old at $1.45.

Inspection track receipts for the week: Wheat—No. 2 red, 7 cars; No. 3 red, 8 ars; No. 4 red, 4 cars; No. 2 soft white, car; No. 3 soft white, 1 car; No. 2 mixed, car; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars; sample, 2 cars; o. 2 hard winter, 21 cars; No. 3 hard inter, 24 cars; No. 4 hard winter, 8 cars; o. 5 hard winter, 1 car; sample, 1 car; o. 3 dark hard, 1 car; No. 4 dark hard, 2 ars; sample, 1 car; No. 2 northern, 5 ars; No. 3 northern, 18 cars; No. 4 north- n, 3 cars; No. 5 northern, 6 cars; sam- le, 1 car; No. 3 dark northern, 1 car; No. dark northern, 2 cars. Corn—No. 2 yel- w, 11 cars; No. 3 yellow, 38 cars; No. 4 ellow, 118 cars; No. 5 yellow, 44 cars; No. yellow, 17 cars; sample, 2 cars; No. 2 ixed, 3 cars; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars; No. 4 ixed, 6 cars; No. 5 mixed, 8 cars; No. 6 ixed, 2 cars; sample, 1 car; ear corn, car. Oats—No. 1 white, 20 cars; No. 2 hite, 70 cars; No. 3 white, 7 cars; No. 4 hite, 2 cars; sample, 8 cars. Rye—No. 2, car; No. 3, 1 car; sample, 2 cars; bar- y, 35 cars.

MEMPHIS.

George Williamson, Correspondent.

Alex. C. Harsh, the jovial president of he Elmore-Schultz Grain Co. of St. Louis, as a visitor here during the holidays and change. He has two brothers here.

The J. H. Bray Co. has succeeded the entury Grain & Feed Co. and has applied or membership in the Merchants' Ex- hange. S. M. Bray, who formerly oper- ed the Century Company, has gone to hicago.

Nominations for officers of the Mer- hants' Exchange for the ensuing year are eing made by the primary method and olls will close December 31. Announce- ent of the two tickets will be made hortly afterward and the election will e about the second Thursday in January. is the turn of the grain crowd to have e presidency, and one of the most popu- r members is tipped to win.

Because of the success attending the peration of the Memphis stockyards dur- g the first few months of its existence eps have been taken to enlarge the pacity. The name has been changed to e Dixie Stockyards Co. and capital stock ubled. About $50,000 will be expended improvements right away. Some of the rgest concerns in the country are now presented in this market and the rapid owth of the industry in this territory stimulating improving facilities for marketing it near home. Grain people are co-operating with steps to encourage hog raising.

Business continues quiet, but there is an undertone of steadiness and good demand for snap corn. The time is at hand for beginning farm work in the territory south of here, and there is where snap corn is most wanted, premium being paid for it. Offerings are fair, but holders are very independent as to prices. They are not making any concessions yet. But little business has been done on call this week, as bids have been few. On Saturday cash 4 yellow was offered at $1.49 and 5 yellow at $1.48. Feed barley was offered on the spot at $1.48. Several cars of 3 white oats changed hands at 87½c, while $1 was asked for Texas red oats of 37 pounds weight.

Dealers in seed oats are hoping for a spell of good weather so they may unload some of the stocks they are carrying, which are unusually heavy because of the unusually wet fall season, which prevented any sowing to be done. They figure that if an open winter is not had some losses will have to be accepted. The high moisture tests in corn is causing them to have shipments of seed corn delayed, but they are hoping for good demand when the season opens, although the heavy demand for cotton seed suggests that the South is going to plant a very large acreage to that crop. The almost complete failure of corn last season and the big return from cotton will be a powerful incentive to planting heavily to the latter crop, especially as it is claimed by government experts that a most effective poison for the boll weevil has been found.

ST. LOUIS.

E. E. Reeves, Correspondent.

G. A. Veninga, of the Veninga-Smith Grain Co., is spending the Christmas holidays in New Orleans.

Henry Greve, president of the John Wahl Commission Co., is spending the holidays in New York City. He is making a combined business and pleasure trip.

D. J. Kent, of Taylor & Patton, Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the membership certificate of Max M. Patton, and is an applicant for membership in the Merchants' Exchange.

Charles F. Beardsley, president of the Picker & Beardsley Commission Co., who has been confined to his home by illness for some time, is able to come down to the office for a short while several times a week.

William A. Martin, formerly of St. Louis, but who now is with the S. S. Carlisle Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., and his brother, John Martin, who now is with the M. C. Peters Mill Co., of Omaha, are spending the Christmas holidays with their folks.

In order to prevent the usual "rough house" time on the last day of the year, the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange has posted a notice that "Kicking of footballs or the shooting of fireworks on the closing day of the year is prohibited."

Herman Von Rump, of the Turner Grain Co., who was importuned by his many friends to run for director of the Merchants' Exchange, has positively declined to allow his name to be used. W. J. Klosterman, who also was requested to make the race for director, declined.

J. L. Fredericks, who has made himself so popular with the members of the Merchants' Exchange during his short stay in this market that they are insisting that he become a candidate for the Board of Directors of the Exchange, took advantage of the holidays to run up to St. Joseph, to look over his business at that point.

The annual caucus for the nomination of candidates for officers of the Merchants' Exchange was held in the Exchange Hall Tuesday, December 30, and the election will be held on Wednesday, January 7. It is probable that the candidates nominated at the caucus will have no opposition, and that the nomination will be equivalent to an election.

J. B. Taylor, Jr., son of J. B. Taylor, of the J. B. Taylor Grain Co., who is attending the Kemper Military Academy, is spending his Christmas vacation with his parents, and was a visitor on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week. He is proud of the fact that in the last war more officers were appointed from his school than from any other military school in the country. He states that it was first in infantry work, and second of the ten "Honor schools" of the country.

The "Christmas spirit" was much in evidence on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange last week and there were many beneficiaries of the liberality of the members. The force in Secretary Eugene Smith's office each received an advance of 20 per cent in salary, which was retroactive from July 1, 1919, from the Board of Directors, and each received from President E. C. Andrews a 50 pound sack of flour. A similar advance in salary was granted to the employes of the Tariff Bureau and the Supervisor of Weights John Dower.

Bert H. Lang, second vice-president of the United States Grain Corporation, has issued a bulletin to licensees of Zone No. 11, offering flour for sale from its stocks, under the brand of "United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour," under the following terms, specifications and conditions: The circular states that "A similar flour at a similar price is not obtainable through regular channels." It also states that "Original purchasers may bill back all unbroken packages, at the purchase price," but the Grain Corporation will give notice when such privilege shall terminate. The offer is available to bakers, jobbers, retailers, societies, granges and municipalities, but is not availalble to millers, blenders, or cracker bakers.

The political pot on the Merchants' Exchange is beginning to boil violently, but so many of the potential candidates have refused to make the race that it is probable that only one ticket will be nominated. After a petition asking him to become the candidate for president was signed by nearly 300 of the leading members, First Vice-president Charles L. Niemeier consented to become the candidate, and will have no opposition. Louis A. Valier, who made such an efficient member of the Board of Directors that he was urged to become a candidate for second vice-president, has not given his consent, and F. B. Chamberlain, the present second vice-president, who was urged to become the candidate for first vice-president, has declined, on the ground that he could not spare the time from his business. Harry H. Langenberg is being urged by his many friends to become the candidate for first vice-president, but has not yet given his consent. Geo. F. Powell, of Powell & O'Rourke, is being urged to become the candidate for second vice-president, and probably will give his consent. For the Board of Directors, retiring President E. C. Andrews will be unanimously elected as a director. Samuel Plant, vice-president of the George P. Plant Milling Co., is a candidate for director. From present indications J. L. Fredericks will make the strongest race for director. James A. Connor is being urged to run, and Clifford Corneli may consent to run.

Weekly Price Range.

	No. 2. Red Wheat.	No. 2. White Oats.
Monday	$2.52@2.54	.84½@85
Tuesday	2.53@2 54	.85 @85½
Wednesday	2.50@2.54	.85¾@86
Thursday	Christmas Day.	Holiday
Friday	2.47@2.49	.85 @85½
Saturday	2.48@2.49	.84 @84½

MILWAUKEE.

Erich E. Meyer, Correspondent.

Receipts of grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 27 were 142 cars barley, 265 cars corn, 144 cars oats, 112 cars wheat, 91 cars rye, 2 cars flax; total, 756 cars, against 647 cars the week before, 981 cars a year ago and 821 cars in 1917.

Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the week ending Dec. 27 were 205,400 bus. oats, 100,970 bus. corn, 63,710 bus. barley, 88,020 bus. wheat, 28,650 bus. rye; total, 486,750 bus., against 499,270 bus. the preceding week and 1,244,037 bus. a year ago.

The Milwaukee cash grain market generally ruled easier, better traffic conditions tending toward a larger movement, and barley for the week shows 8@12c decline, corn 10@12c, wheat 15@30c, while oats ruled fairly steady, and rye was 4@5c higher on continued export buying, but fell back at the close under the general demoralization.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce distributed Christmas dinner baskets to 110 needy families of Milwaukee on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 24. The baskets contained chicken, candies and all the other necessary ingredients to make up a really truly Christmas dinner. The names of the families were obtained from the tubercular division of the city health department. Children in these families numbered from one to ten.

Morillo A. Boardman, age 81, former member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, died Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, at the home of his son at 680 Hackett Ave., after a short illness. Mr. Boardman was for many years engaged in the wool business and retired from active business life 20 years ago. He was marshal of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee since 1883, and was prominent in other social and charitable activities. He is survived by three sons and a sister.

Visitors registering at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce during the week included the following: J. L. Moore, Allentown, Pa.; Cort Addison, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Davidson, Canton, Ohio; A. H. Roeder, Fred Ennis, San Francisco, Calif.; C. H. Hooker, Wausau, Wis.; Otto Munson, Cokato, Minn.; D. V. Sturtevant, Britton, Mich.; F. C. Stauff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Guy Winston, Detroit, Mich.; Ph. Yongren, Lieut. A. C. Noyes, Evanston, Ill.; W. C. Broughton, Corliss, Wis.; E. A. Southworth, LaCrosse.; F. W. Miller, Westfield, Wis.

BALTIMORE.

Robert C. Neu, Correspondent.

Hay prices in the Baltimore market have advanced about a dollar per ton under a scarcity of desirable grades.

E. H. Beer, of Charles England & Co., grain and hay merchants of this market, was last week re-elected president of the Eleventh Ward Club for the eighth consecutive term.

The receipts of new water-borne corn in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 16,000 bushels, compared with 72,000 bushels arrived up to the corresponding time last year.

FUTURE TRADING

All are looking ahead, attempting to gauge future markets, for there probably has never been a time when so much interest attended to seeding, marketing and distribution of grain.

HEDGING and how it is done—its necessity and advantages with the recognition of fixed principles, as told in my 16-page copyrighted pamphlet, will interest your trade.

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WACK'S Service Satisfies
Eventually—Why not on that next car?
Corn—Wheat—Rye—Oats
And We Will Dry Your Corn
H. E. WACK & CO.
BALTIMORE
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RECEIVERS—CONSIGNMENTS
Our long service in the Milwaukee grain trade and broad knowledge of the grain business the country over is beneficial to our country shipping friends. The proof of this is
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Consign us your next car and let us prove up.

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Elevators 2,600,000 bushels.
Grain and feed materials of all kinds for every purpose.
Knowing the demands of distributing and feed manufacturing trade, we furnish exactly the type required on contracts or spot shipments.

DONAHUE — STRATTON CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Quite a large export business in rye and oats was done in this market last week by Baltimore exporters, and some inquiry was also reported from the U. K. for corn, but prices on this grain are not in line. The oats and rye sales were to France.

One effect of the return of the railroads of the country to private control on March 1 is expected to be the expenditure of large sums of money to improve their terminals and other equipment, and it is believed that Baltimore will be among the first cities to receive its share of these betterments

The annual election for five new directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce to serve for a term of three years will take place on the last Monday in January. Two days later the ten holdover members of the old Board, together with the five new directors, will meet for organization. The re-election of President Hayward for a third term is regarded as a certainty.

Some of the friends in the grain trade of Carl R. Gray, who has tendered his resignation as president of the Western Maryland Ry. Co., effective December 31, to assume the office of president of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, gave him a farewell dinner at the Merchants' Club, this city, on the evening of December 27. Full mention of the dinner is made elsewhere in this issue.

The usual messages of Christmas good cheer were exchanged last week between the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the following similar organizations: Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; Corn Exchange, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.; New York Produce Exchange, Kansas City Board of Trade, Omaha Grain Exchange, Board of Trade of Chicago, and the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

H. C. Jones & Co. and John T. Fahey & Co., grain exporters of this market, have the credit of having shipped the first cargo of wheat that has been sent abroad by individual firms since the export restrictions were removed. During the past two years almost all the wheat has been forwarded by the Grain Corporation and the Wheat Export Co. The first cargo sent by the two firms above mentioned went to the French government, last week.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

W. H. Moore, Correspondent.

The Sloan-Simmons Grain Company contemplates opening a branch office at Des Moines, Iowa, in the very near future.

Interest in the coming election of officers and directors of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange is at its height and an additional name has been placed on the ballot of candidates for president. The name of J. M. Flynn has been added to the list of candidates, making three for that office. The name of H. L. Dannen has been withdrawn as a candidate for director and the name of A. C. Muench substituted therefor as candidate to serve one year to fill the unexpired term of the directory caused by the resignation of F. M. Spees.

A special meeting of the members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange has been called to be held in the trading hall, January 6, 1920, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., for the purpose of voting upon amendments, alterations and additions to the Constitution and By-Laws and Regulations of the Grain Exchange. Sections relating to commission on consignments, rights of parties on contracts, incomplete shipments and incomplete delivery, grain shipped from terminal or interior markets, routing of grain sold for shipment or delivery and recovery of purchase price.

Shipments from Nebraska on the C., B. & Q. Ry. have been very slow in reaching St. Joseph. Several cars, showing shipping date December 3rd from Western Nebraska, were never received into this market until December 27th. Shipments from off the Rock Island road in Iowa show the same state of conditions. Cars shipped December 5th from Iowa have not as yet reached the market and are congested north of Trenton. In several cases the railroad can give no information in regard to the location of cars. This is the worst state of affairs we have had for some time.

CASH MARKETS.

Wheat—After opening up Monday with a good demand at strong prices, trading became dull and remained so the balance of the week. Hard wheat ranges 7@8c under a week ago, yellow hard 5@10c and red wheat 2@9c lower. Good milling wheat has been in small supply. Ordinary quality offerings make up the bulk of receipts and are in slow demand. No. 1 dark hard, $2.62@2.83; No. 2 dark hard, $2.60@2.80; No. 3 dark hard, $2.55@2.76; No. 4 dark hard, $2.47@2.72; No. 5 dark hard, $2.43@2.67; No. 1 hard, $2.55@2.76; No. 2 hard, $2.50@2.73; No. 3 hard, $2.45@2.70; No. 4 hard, $2.38@2.67; No. 5 hard, $2.30@2.58; No. 1 yellow hard, $2.53@2.56; No. 2 yellow hard, $2.47@2.51; No. 3 yellow hard, $2.40@2.45; No. 4 yellow hard, $2.36@2.41; No. 5 yellow hard, $2.30@2.35; No. 1 red, $2.48@2.51; No. 2 red, $2.46@2.48; No. 3 red, $2.42@2.44; No. 4 red, $2.36@2.39; No. 5 red, $2.31@2.35.

Corn—Prices have been on the decline throughout the entire week. Heavier receipts and a slack demand have given the cash market a continually weak tone and additional recessions were established almost daily. Regional directors of railroads of the northwest and central west announced Thursday that the movement of grain would be given preference over other commodities. Considering the huge stock of corn in the country, size of the movement will probably be the chief interest of the grain trade for the present. Duration of the run will depend upon the supply of cars, ability of the railroads to furnish motive power and disposition of the country to sell at prevailing prices. Table offerings have been moderate, but capable of taking care of the demand, in view of the present tendency of the market. Cash prices Saturday are 12@15c under a week ago, this practically applying to all grades and varieties. No. 2 yellow, $1.40@1.43; No. 3 yellow, $1.38@1.40; No. 4 yellow, $1.30@1.34; No. 5 yellow, $1.26@1.30; No. 2 white, $1.40@1.43; No. 3 white, $1.36@1.39; No. 4 white, $1.31@1.33; No. 5 white, $1.26@1.28; No. 2 mixed, $1.40@1.43; No. 3 mixed, $1.36@1.40; No. 4 mixed, $1.31@1.33; No. 5 mixed, $1.26@1.28.

Oats—Little change in the situation. Light receipts continue to overshadow other factors, and nominal quotations are mostly a cent over last week. Cash follows: No. 2 white, 85@86c; No. 3 white, 84@85c; No. 2 mixed, 83@84c; No. 3 mixed, 81@83c; No. 2 red, 84@85c; No. 3 red, 83@84c.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF COUNTRY SHIPPERS AND CONSUMERS

DULUTH.

S. J. Schulte, Correspondent.

Fees for weighing grain at the Duluth erminals to become effective have been nnounced by F. M. Schutte, official eighmaster, as follows: $1 per carlot or or 1,000 bushels for cargoes or elevator eighup.

The oats market here turned weak at ie end of last week, but trade in it was ominal in the absence of receipts and ferings. The close on No. 3 white oats Saturday was 80⅞@82⅜c as compared ith 82@84c on the previous Saturday.

The annual caucus of the Duluth Board Trade Clearing House Association for ie nomination of a board of seven di-ctors, will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 30. he following are the members of the esent board whose terms of office ex-re; G. Z. Barnum, G. H. Spencer, H. S. ewell, Thomas Gibson, S. H. Jones, J. McCarthy and W. J. McCabe.

F. E. H. Smith, for 18 years representa-ve of the American Linseed Co. on the uluth market, has removed to New ork, having received promotion in the ppointment of vice-president and gen-al manager of the Mencoa Butter Co. id of the American Cocoanut Butter Co., ibsidiaries of the American Linseed Co. ercy Fuller, who has for many years en associated with the American Lin-ed Co. here, is now in charge of its uluth business.

Trading in rye was a feature on this arket during the last week. After ad-ncing 2c. prices eased off 3⅛c at the d of the week, and spot grain showed a ss of 1¼c in the five days' operations at .74⅛. Stocks of rye in the elevators re now aggregate 3,500,000 bushels. les have been made here recently of e for export shipment at the opening e lake navigation season. Receipts of e have continued liberal, running all the ay up to 60 cars daily during the last eek.

R. J. Henderson, a Fort William grain erator, was a recent visitor on the uluth market. In the course of conver-tion he said that he did not place much liance upon a statement emanating from tawa to the effect that $50,000,000 worth spring wheat would be shipped to this untry from Canada as a result of the strictions upon imports being removed, d in the effort to correct the present sparity in exchange between the coun-ies. "I cannot see," he asserted, "that e Canadian wheat board will have any neat to ship here. All the wheat in the nadian Northwest that was thought to available was sold some time ago for ipment to England, and on account of w deliveries the board has been un-le to pick up sufficient to cover its con-acts. Receipts of around 70,000,000 or ,000,000 bu. of wheat had been counted on at the lake terminals before the se of the navigation season, while only out 50,000,000 bushels came to hand." r. Henderson said that according to es-nates, 20 per cent of the last wheat crop the Canadian Northwest is still un-reshed, as farmers were caught by the rly snow.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. W. Williams, Correspondent.

Announcement has been made to the ef-ct that a large unit of the Elk Run Dis-lery, controlled by the Kentucky Dis-leries & Warehouse Co., known as "The ust," will start manufacturing 35,000 llons of alcohol daily from sugar house use shipped in tank carlots from Cuba. erations will start about Jan. 1.

The Bransford Flour Mills, Owensboro, Ky., frame mills of 100 barrel capacity, and said to be the oldest in western Kentucky, were burned on Dec. 26, along with an elevator containing $25,000 worth of wheat. The blaze spread to the plant of the Owensboro Products Co., which manufactures feeds in a part of the Rockbridge distillery buildings. This plant suffered a loss estimated at $40,000.

General demand for grain is slightly better than it was. Offerings and receipts are slightly off due to the holiday season, but movement as a whole is fair. Local elevators and jobbers report more active business as a whole. Prices are firm on oats, and in good shape on corn. Wheat is gradually advancing in value, and is in strong demand. Local jobbers are quoting following prices, cash, carlots, on corn and oats: No. 2 white, $1.45; mixed, $1.44; yellow, $1.45. Oats, No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 87c; No. 2 mixed, 86½c.

In the will of the late Sebastian Zorn, head of the S. Zorn Co., property valued at $400,000 was willed to relatives and institutions. In the will Mr. Zorn ordered the business of S. Zorn & Co. to be wound up and disposed of within four months. However, a new company has already filed articles, and will take over the business of the old firm. This company will be known as S. Zorn & Co., and is capitalized at $200,000 by Thomas G. Williams, a brother-in-law of the late S. Zorn; Garnett Zorn, a son of the deceased; and Harry S. Volz, who has been with the firm for several years. All of these men have been active in the business, and will go ahead with it as formerly.

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MINNEAPOLIS.

W. A. Riebeth, Correspondent.

J. H. McLean of Winnipeg is visiting in Minneapolis this week.

A. H. McIntyre of the Banner Grain Co., spent the holidays at his old home, Streeter, Ill.

Dana McMillan, wheat buyer for the Washburn, Crosby Co., returned last week from a trip to Buffalo, N. Y.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. entertained mill and office employes at the Armory with moving pictures, vaudeville and dancing.

A flour mill at Odessa, Minn., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $30,000. The owners are planning on rebuilding.

Frank Haven of the Farmers' Club Elevator Co., Winnipeg, is visiting in Minneapolis. He was formerly in the grain business here.

Leonard Brisley, formerly with the Minneapolis office of Randall, Gee & Mitchell and now of Duluth, was visiting in Minneapolis today.

Table telephones have been installed on the trading floor, but have not been connected up as yet. These telephones will give direct connection to the offices of the commission companies.

By a vote of 172 to 12 the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association decided in favor of trading in flax futures in this market. No. 1 seed, no matter where grown, will be applicable on contracts, and trading will start July 1, 1920.

Cash Wheat—The demand for cash wheat was sluggish most of the week as the millers were unable to get cars to ship flour with and did not care to add to their surplus stocks. Some of them bought wheat merely to get the cars it was loaded in for flour shipping. Receipts of spring wheat were light every day. While the local mills were indifferent there was a better demand from outside mills and this helped to keep the market from declining further. Seed wheat was in good demand and sold at firmer prices at the end of the week. There was a better demand for wheat to arrive on Friday and Saturday.

The demand for durum wheat is slow on account of the lack of cars in which to make shipments to outside points. There is a good foreign demand, but the matter of exchange prevents trade. Some large sized lots have been asked for. Durum traders will hold a meeting today and try to arrange matters so that export

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Polo, Ill.
Boston, Mass.
Sioux Falls, S. D.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Estherville, Iowa
Cincinnati, Ohio
Baltimore, Md.
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usiness can be accomplished. Local ills bought most of the durum that was oved during the week.

The demand for winter wheat has been ow because the millers are getting large pplies on requisitions they made on uthwestern government stores a short ne ago and also on contracts they made ith private parties. The bulk of the neat arriving here is of the winter va- ety and most of it is taken on sales. ot winter wheat is in slow demand and day the buyers reduced their bids 5c on d winter. Regular hard winter wheat in slow to dull demand.

Corn.—Heavy receipts came in daily and e demand was somewhat small in com- rison to the offerings, so the market clined rather sharply. There was a ir shipping demand, though warmer ather throughout the Northwest tended check this trading. Offerings to ar- e decreased when the market weak- ed.

Oats.—The local market was out of line shipping trade with other markets d the demand from the Northwest and est was slower. Offerings increased ghtly. The feeding and grinding de- and was smaller and prices declined mpared with the futures. Some oats re sold to go to the seaboard.

Rye.—The demand for cash rye was ong during the greater part of the ek with the millers taking the bulk the daily receipts, but today there s a much slower tone and prices de- ned compared with May, No. 2 selling 1@1½c under where a day or so ago sold at May price to 1c over. Receipts derate. Some export business was ac- mplished and there are offers on hand for more than a million bushels. Terms of sale are not quite satisfactory, but were nearer so today than at any time on the crop.

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CHICAGO.

Geo. C. Martin, Jr., of St. Louis when on the floor Tuesday said the car situation was not noticeably improved, but primary receipts were good, but stocks small.

B. E. Wrigley, from the Peoria market, while on the Chicago floor said the corn supply was good but cars limited. Cattle feeds were strong, corn buyers overbidding country elevators. The oats supply is limited, particularly for grades which are suitable for seeding.

Advices to the Adolph Kempner Co. on kafirs are bearish, significant in connection with a decline of around 40c in the Chicago kafir market. It is only a few weeks back that the recent high mark for kafirs was up this amount at which time supplies were small, whereas now liberal offers are apparent. The Eastern demand is light.

The Board of Trade directors have disapproved the petition of the members to remove the limitation restricting corn trades to 200,000 bus., saying that the restrictions were imposed by the chief of the cereal division of the United States Food Administration and therefore the order withdrawing the limitation would have to come from that source as the board of directors has not the power to make the withdrawal.

The following were visitors to the Chicago floor last week: Elmer Cope, of Omaha; H. Teweles, of Milwaukee; H. K. Allen, Broadlands, Ill.; B. E. Wrigler, Peoria, Ill.; E. C. Saddoris, Mayview, Ill.; S. C. Watkins, Detroit, Mich.; W. G. Beal, Goodland, Ind.; Fay Current, Tuscola, Ill.; James Walsh, Piper City, Ill.; Stephen O'Leary, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph Denio, Sheridan, Wyo.; and J. M. Kantz, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The Fleischmann Yeast Co., with offices in the Webster building, Chicago, played Santa Claus to their employes who left Cincinnati to continue in the business of the company now that the main offices are located here, in a most beneficent manner. The day before Christmas they chartered a special car and about 50 of the employes were taken to Cincinnati and did not return to Chicago until Monday morning when they came in the same special car.

As the first of March approaches and the return of railroads to private hands, with its important effect on business, is considered, the trade is discussing the probable manner in which box cars suitable for grain and feedstuffs will be secured without the present universal system of allotment. Some point out that competition among the carriers will offset certain advantages of the present system in providing cars, at least approaching in number the amount required at any given point.

Old House Changes.

The old established firm McKenna & Rodgers, whose growing business in both the receiving and shipping of grain and feed materials has justified separate and special attention to these widely differing lines of business, announce the following changes: Edward P. McKenna and Luther S. Dickey, Jr., have formed a partnership as McKenna & Dickey and will occupy the present office of McKenna & Rodgers, 60 Board of Trade, Chicago. Christopher Strasser, associated with the old concern for a long time, will continue in charge of the receiving department.

It is never necessary to re-introduce men as well known as all of these, both in receiving and shipping trade circles. The transfer elevator at Matteson, Ill., well located in the Chicago district, with direct rails to Southern and Eastern markets, continues to be operated by McKenna & Dickey.

John A. Rodgers has organized a new company to be located at 59 Board of Trade, Chicago, as J. A. Rodgers & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Geo. A. Rudderow, Correspondent.

Exports of grain for the week ending Dec. 26 were 321,490 bus. of wheat.

H. D. Irwin, second vice-president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, gave a luncheon and musical entertainment to his employes on Wednesday afternoon last, which was a very enjoyable affair.

Receipts for the week ending Dec. 27 were 7,406,706 pounds of flour in sacks, 187,659 bus. wheat, 10,444 bus. corn, 127,259 bus. oats, 7,544 bus. rye, 1,743 bus barley, 27,500 bus. malt and 400 tons of feed.

The Grain Corporation also announces to the trade that the following change in their price of flour offers for export, that until further notice the price will be f. o. b. outgoing steamer, Atlantic ports, $10.75 per barrel for straight flour and $9.75 per barrel for clears.

The Trade is advised by the U. S. Grain Corporation that they make no purchases of flour this week. It is difficult to furnish shipping orders to mills owing to the congested condition of storage facilities for package goods at seaboard points. About 200,000 bbls. were offered.



W. M. RICHARDSON,
Grain Man and Baseball Magnate.

The new bar examination bureau recently organized by the Commercial Exchange to act in conjunction with the grain inspection department, will go into operation on Jan. 2 next. John Matthaei, the traffic manager of the Exchange, has been appointed supervisor of the bureau.

The U. S. Grain Corporation gives notice of a reduction of one cent per bushel in their prices of wheat f. o. b. steamer Atlantic ports, from the prices stated in their last letter of Dec. 19. This means to and including the 30th inst. their figure would be 11c over their buying basis, with 1c advance each ten days thereafter, the final prices actually being determined according to this schedule upon the date of loading.

The following out-of-town visitors were registered at the Commercial Exchange during the week: W. C. Ervin, head of the firm of W. C. Ervin & Co., grain shippers, Chicago; Harvey Knighton, representing flour and grain interests in Boston; H. A. Houston, Millsboro, Del.; Harvey C. Perry, Westerly, R. I.; Jas. K. Savage and S. E. Leedle, Hamburg, Pa.; H. W. Hilyard, Kenton, Del.; H. S. Kleingeman, Warren, Ohio; H. D. Billings, grain shipper, Tunkahannock, Pa.; W. A. Fennimore, Mt. Holly, N. J. At a special meeting of the Merchants' Warehousing Co. Geo. M. Richardson, grain broker, was elected treasurer and S. Townsend, Zook grain receiver, secretary and member of the board of directors. The newly elected secretary and treasurer will fill the offices of Jacob Michel, whose death recently occurred.

NEW FIRM ORGANIZED.

A. H. Simmons of Middletown, N. Y., J. W. Halliday of Unionville, N. Y., and H. J. Barndt of Binghamton, N. Y., announce that they have formed a corporation under the name of A. H. Simmons Co. to deal in feed, grain and flour as wholesalers and jobbers, with offices in the Gray Bldg., Middletown, N. Y., beginning January 1 and will be prepared to serve the trade in the above lines.

Visible Supply of Corn.

Official statement of the visible supply of corn in the U. S. weekly, compared with same weekly dates of previous three years:

	(Final 00 omitted.) 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 4..	2,415,0	3,155,0	6,759,0	10,495,0
Jan. 11..	2,917,0	3,537,0	7,977,0	11,892,0
Jan. 18..	3,877,0	3,976,0	8,558,0	13,017,0
Jan. 25..	5,474,0	4,647,0	9,882,0	14,773,0
Feb. 1..	5,549,0	4,623,0	10,671,0	16,171,0
Feb. 8..	4,954,0	5,443,0	11,895,0	17,419,0
Feb. 15..	4,921,0	6,333,0	12,709,0	19,660,0
Feb. 22..	5,242,0	7,948,0	17,832,0	21,935,0
Mar. 1..	4,483,0	8,939,0	12,931,0	24,605,0
Mar. 8..	4,007,0	11,268,0	12,677,0	25,428,0
Mar. 15..	3,374,0	12,757,0	12,774,0	26,717,0
Mar. 22..	2,799,0	16,086,0	12,396,0	28,191,0
Mar. 29..	2,514,0	19,016,0	11,974,0	27,697,0
Apr. 5..	2,578,0	17,360,0	11,276,0	26,916,0
Apr. 12..	2,794,0	17,359,0	10,560,0	25,815,0
Apr. 19..	3,081,0	17,758,0	9,506,0	23,214,0
Apr. 26..	3,581,0	16,469,0	7,173,0	21,004,0
May 3..	4,245,0	16,111,0	5,525,0	19,009,0
May 10..	4,202,0	15,424,0	4,470,0	18,609,0
May 17..	3,560,0	15,118,0	3,872,0	17,112,0
May 24..	2,549,0	14,906,0	4,761,0	15,766,0
May 31..	2,600,0	13,038,0	2,629,0	14,505,0
June 7..	2,844,0	12,848,0	2,724,0	12,393,0
June 14..	3,628,0	12,720,0	3,437,0	10,127,0
June 21..	4,336,0	12,065,0	3,543,0	7,768,0
June 28..	4,038,0	11,487,0	3,277,0	6,870,0
July 5..	3,799,0	10,883,0	3,793,0	6,139,0
July 12..	4,036,0	10,200,0	3,296,0	5,219,0
July 19..	3,849,0	10,023,0	3,218,0	4,613,0
July 26..	3,143,0	10,092,0	3,458,0	5,167,0
Aug. 2..	2,461,0	9,466,0	2,841,0	6,036,0
Aug. 9..	1,905,0	8,630,0	2,240,0	5,406,0
Aug. 16..	1,476,0	6,752,0	2,644,0	4,589,0
Aug. 23..	1,061,0	5,222,0	2,661,0	3,793,0
Aug. 30..	956,0	5,232,0	2,471,0	3,330,0
Sept. 6..	1,332,0	5,235,0	2,127,0	3,518,0
Sept. 13..	1,360,0	5,199,0	1,936,0	3,742,0
Sept. 20..	1,750,0	5,149,0	1,805,0	4,453,0
Sept. 27..	2,050,0	5,511,0	1,136,0	5,093,0
Oct. 4....	2,163,0	5,503,0	1,226,0	5,200,0
Oct. 11..	1,648,0	5,520,0	1,551,0	4,456,0
Oct. 18..	1,427,0	5,556,0	1,656,0	3,370,0
Oct. 25..	1,430,0	5,108,0	1,492,0	2,361,0
Nov. 1..	1,484,0	4,733,0	1,277,0	1,640,0
Nov. 8..	1,367,0	4,360,0	810,0	1,289,0
Nov. 15..	1,098,0	4,152,0	1,244,0	1,368,0
Nov. 22..	1,160,0	3,289,0	1,655,0	1,696,0
Nov. 29..	1,477,0	2,611,0	1,932,0	2,677,0
Dec. 6..	1,631,0	2,216,0	1,730,0	3,373,0
Dec. 13..	1,903,0	2,477,0	2,407,0	4,326,0
Dec. 20..	2,174,0	2,554,0	2,741,0	4,970,0
Dec. 27..	2,713,0	2,469,0	3,097,0	5,838,0

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Write for Daily Market Report—Mailed Free. 39 Years Active Members Chicago Board of Trade

LICENSE CANCELED.

Julius H. Barnes, Chief of the Cereal Division of the Food Administration, announces that he has revoked the wheat and wheat flour license granted to the Lawton Grain Co., whose main office is at Lawton, Okla., with fifteen branches in Oklahoma. This revocation took effect at noon, Dec. 27, and remains in effect until further notice, as regards the wheat and wheat flour transactions of the above company. Mr. Barnes says the revocation of this company's license is due to violations of the terms of Food Administration and Wheat Director licenses, particularly including their failure to properly reflect the guarantee price of wheat to producers, failure to furnish information requested by Mr. Piazzek at Kansas City, failure to make refunds to producers as ordered by Mr. Piazzek, and failure to keep proper records of wheat transactions.

Sioux City reports too much moisture in corn moving into that market recently. The average per cent in the corn marketed from Northwestern territory has been 17½ per cent and some samples testing up to 22 per cent. The market, however, is well provided with driers; the Western Elevator Co. alone has a capacity for 200,000 bus. daily. This drier went into operation about the holiday season and is expected to increase the volume of corn passing through the Sioux City market.

The grain grading exhibit by the Bureau of Markets at Concord, N. H., attracted considerable attention among local farmers.

An extension of transit privileges on grain and grain products from Kansas City and St. Joseph, which were in effect Feb. 21 to May 30, 1919, have been restored to include the period from Nov. 24 to Mar. 31, 1920, applicable to milling points in Texas.

Rains in France have been general throughout the central, northern and western part of the republic with an excess in some districts. The cold weather following the rains has been of some benefit to cereal crops where the rains were not excessive.

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Commission Merchants
Consignments and Orders for Spot and Future Delivery
E. V. Maltby, Mgr. Cash Grain Dept.
Alex. Moore, Floor Salesman
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83 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO
SPECIALISTS IN HANDLING
CASH GRAIN
FOR BEST SERVICE
CONSIGN YOUR CORN and OATS
HEDGING and FUTURES ORDERS given prompt attention.
Your business is handled by some member of the firm, all of whom are men of broad experience in all phases of the grain business.

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Solicit the sale of your TO ARRIVE and CONSIGNED grain, with the assurance that you shall receive reliable and efficient service. TRY US.
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Experience, Energy and Personal Attention Given to
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Flour Department

Reaching grain dealers who handle flour as a side line and for millers, flour brokers and distributors who wish to interest grain and feed dealers in the handling of their product.

The King Milling Co. has purchased the C. C. Proctor Mill at Front Royal, Va., and will take possession Jan. 1. Later on the capacity will be enlarged 1,000 bbls.

Ground has been broken for the new mill of the Whole Wheat Milling Co. at Sioux Falls. S. D. The mill will have a daily capacity of 1,000 bbls. and will be the first of its kind in Sioux Falls.

The W. P. Tanner-Gross Co. of New York will erect a large mixing mill at Baltimore, Md. The total sum to be invested will approximate $1,000,000 and the structure will be used for export, bulk and mill.

Mr. N. M. Zentz, owner and operator of a flour mill at Frederick, Md., and who has been in the milling business at that place for 40 years, last week tried the experiment of pulverizing sugar with his milling machinery. After passing through the grinders, the coarse sugar came out as smooth and as fine as flour, and little readjustment in the machinery was necessary to make the experiment a success. A ton of sugar was thus pulverized.

No Corporation Flour Offerings.

The United States Grain Corporation made no purchases of flour during the week of Dec. 24. It is difficult to furnish shipping orders to mills owing to the congested condition of storage facilities for package goods at seaboard points. About 200,000 barrels were offered. Standard pure wheat straight flour in carlots (310 bbls. minimum) in 140-lb. jute at $10.25, in 12-lb. and 24½ lb. paper at $10.43 and in 24½-lb. cotton at $10.80 per bbl. del. on track; and in less than carlots at $11.00, $11.15 and $11.55, respectively; prices same at all points in the country. The specifications under which this flour was bought read: Unbleached, well-dressed and properly milled of clean sound wheat. The variety will probably be soft winter wheat, but it may be from the Pacific Coast or it may be blended, but whatever the variety it will be good, honest, wholesome, pure wheat flour. It contains no substitutes.

Flour Production, Etc.

The Grain Corporation's weekly bulletin covering the wheat and wheat flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending Dec. 19 in comparison with the figures for the same period a year ago, was as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Wheat receipts—	Bus.	Bus.
From farms.....	10,140,000	10,227,000
Previous week.....	8,042,000	15,124,000
June 27 to Dec. 19..	635,624,000	632,037,000
Flour produced—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Week	2,715,000	2,437,000
Previous week.....	2,877,000	3,275,000
June 27 to Dec. 19..	70,445,000	60,032,000
Total stocks wheat—	Bus	Bus.
Elevators and mills.	257,817,000	256,274,000
Previous week.....	261,892,000	256,619,000
Change for week....	—4,075,000	—345,000

EXPORTS WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1 to Dec. 19, amounted to 76,202,000 bus. of wheat and 8,127,000 bbls. of flour, making a total equal to 112,774,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 94,980,000 bus. and 8,852,000 bbls. last year to Dec. 19, the nineteen days of December being prorated from the monthly total, making a total equal to 134,815,000 bus. of wheat.

FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market continues inactive and no doubt was affected by the holiday season. In the Eastern markets trade is decidedly dull and movement is only on a moderate scale. Influences of the Grain Corporation's operations are beginning to be felt in the general uncertainty prevailing in the market. It is currently reported in the East that one well known company operating chain stores bought over 30,000 bbls. of the Corporation's straight on easy terms, 30 days' credit with the privilege of returning unsold flour. Other large jobbers having similar distributing facilities have also taken the Corporation's offerings. On other grades than the straight quality the price movement continues to be strong with an upward tendency. Flour men are predicting that ultimately there will be a great scarcity of springs which may force millers to blend their spring and hard wheats with the soft winter in order to make the crop reach.

Some Argentine flour has been imported and it is reported that 10,000 bales were recently offered at Baltimore at $12 per bbl. in 140-lb. jute sacks and it is expected that further offerings from Argentina are likely to be made to this country. The movement of flour and wheat from Canada has amounted to nothing so far, and the advance over night of 50c a bu. on wheat and corresponding on flour made by the Canadian Wheat Board will probably not facilitate the movement to this side, although the condition of exchange is such that any export movement from Canada to America would be very desirable from the Canadian point of view. Prices for both spring and hard winters were practically unchanged during the week but the soft varieties have advanced.

Corn products remain unchanged but catmeal shows a slight advance during the week.

FLOUR MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—The demand for flour continued fairly active during the week, but sellers were obliged to shade prices to conform with the straight winters sold by the Grain Corporation, and only favorite brands brought full values. Winter patent, wood, $12.25@12.50; winter straight, in jute, $11.25@11.75; spring patent, wood, $14.95@15.45; spring bakers, jute, $13.75@14.25; Kansas hard patent, wood, $14.30@14.55; Kansas hard bakers, jute, $13.10@13.30; corn flour, 100 sacks inc., $3.25@3.35.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 27.—Flour production as reported by Toledo mills this week was 23,400 bbls. or 46 per cent of capacity against 28,800 bbls. previous week and 28,800 bbls. year ago. Despite steadily advancing markets in both wheat and flour a particularly active demand obtains in flour with no apparent sign of curtailment. Some millers are of the opinion that the high point for wheat prices has been reach and that there has been a tendency overstock. This was evident during t sale of Grain Corporation wheat when most a million bushels stored at Tole were exhausted in little more than week's time after it was released. Fre receipts here continue light, only 24 ca being received this week and only 8 these of contract quality. No. 2 red wi ter sold Saturday at $2.48½, track 2 rate point, with No. 3 red 3c less; No. white wheat, $2.46½. Flour prices ar Soft winter patent, $12; hard wint patent, $13.70; spring and winter blend patent, $13.35@13.40; clears, $10.30; lo grade, $7.50, carlots, halves cotton.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Dec. 27.—At the present tir flour jobbing in less than carlots, halv in cotton, the following prices are bei quoted by the Cleveland millers and jo bers today: Spring wheat, $14.25@16; wi ter straights, $11.50@12; blended, $16.50 17.50. No United States Grain Corpor tion flour is as yet in this market, a though it is being advertised extensive as being for sale after the first of t year on the basis of $12 per barrel.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 27.—The usual holid dullness prevailed in the flour market he last week, and little attempt was made do business beyond routine operation. Th undertone, however, was easier and some cases prices were reduced as mu as fifty cents per barrel. This was t direct result of the decline of cash whe in leading centers, and also of the ve marked falling off in the demand for fan ily flour which was followed by a corr sponding reduction in the demand f high grade wheats.

Mills were more anxious to do busine and were urging their representatives he to make sales. The low grade flours we in little better demand than the fan grades, and this was an illustration what was expected to occur on accou of the wide differences in values.

The Grain Corporation made no pu chases of flour on last week's bids owi to congestion at the seaboard, but a nounced that 200,000 barrels had be offered for sale. It also announced Saturday that it had sold to the Whe Export Co., which is the purchasing age for the Allied Governments, one millio dollars worth of flour which will shipped immediately from New York f the relief of Vienna. Spring wheat paten were quoted at $13.75 to $14.75; Kansa straights, $13@14, and soft wint straights, $10.50@11.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 27.—Bookings of new flo were reported by the mills to have be at a minimum during the last wee Millers are however filled up on old o ders and fair trade through the distri was reported. The mills are being han pered by the slow movement of wheat the terminals here and the difficulty in ob taining good spring wheat for mixin Quotations in car lots at mill are u changed as follows: Family patents, jut $14.60@14.80; bakers' patents, jute, $14.35 14.55; clears, $9.75@10; second clear $6.75@7.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 27.—Demand for flo continues good and mills are selling a their output readily. The market is fir and recent advances have apparent aroused the trade to the idea that pric are likely to have an upward tendency f some time. Millers are not disposed t sell very far ahead. There is good de mand for all by-products also.

Corn meal, however, is slow sale an mills are turning out far less than capac ity. The unsettled state of the corn ma ket seems to discourage buying. Cho and corn bran, however, are in good de mand, mixed feed makers taking all th are offered against bookings of busine for immediate shipment.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.—There is a firm ton to the flour market, especially on har

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SPECIALTIES: Flour, Hay, Grain, Millfeed. Buy outright and handle consignments
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MILL AND ELEVATOR AT
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Storage capacity, 500 cars sacked goods, 125,000 bu. bulk grains.

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Let us quote you on straight and mixed cars of "AMCO" Dairy and Poultry Feeds. Flour, Mill-feeds, etc.
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NO. 2 RED SOFT WINTER WHEAT
AT LAWRENCEBURG, IND.
LAWRENCEBURG ROLLER MILLS CO.
Capacity 1,800 Bbls. Daily. Storage 600,000 Bushels

WE MAKE PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
SELF RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
Write for Prices
WM. A. COOMBS MILLING CO.
Coldwater, Mich.

winters and soft winters, but the advance n springs has been checked. Of course, is is always the case "between the years," he car lot demand at the moment is quiet, but after inventory time is out of he way, a better business in flour is ooked for. Quotations, per 98 lb. cotton or jute sacks, follow: Winter patent, $11.25@11.50; winter straight, $10@10.25; spring patent, $14.25@15; spring straight, $13.50@14.25; rye flour, pure to blended, $9@10.25.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—Flour receipts or the week were 7,406,706 pounds in sacks. The market as usual at the last of the year is dull and nominal, buyers not disposed to stock up in excess of actual necessities, pending the settling of heir book accounts and taking stock inventories.

We quote per 196 lbs. packed in 140-lb. ute sacks: Soft winter straight, Western, $10@10.50; do., nearby, $10@10.25; hard winter straight, $12.50@13; do., short patent, $13@13.50; spring first clear, $9.75@10.25; do., patent, $13.50@14; do., short patent, $14.25@15; fancy spring and city mills patent, family brands, $15@15.35; rye flour, $8.95@9.25 per bbl in sacks, as to quality.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 27.—Mills report a slow demand for flour. The trade is all loaded up and mills are busy filling old orders. Little change is noted in prices. Quote: Fancy spring patent, $15@16; fancy winter patent, $13@14; second winter patent, $12.50@13; winter straight, $11.25@11.50.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Dec. 27.—The local flour market was fairly active throughout the week and prices generally are slightly higher. Business has been of excellent proportions with a good demand from both domestic and export buyers. Millers report bookings good and expect to run free. The car situation is still a very restricting factor inasmuch as grains cannot be moved in and flour stock moved out in quantities. Spring patent wheat is 5@45c higher than last week, while straight has also improved 40c on inside prices and 25c on outside prices. The domestic call for rye flour has slowed up slightly while export demand is satisfactory. Prices on rye are higher, largely in sympathy with increase throughout the listings. Operations in the local mills were suspended on Christmas, making a comparatively short week and an appreciable loss in production. The local mills produced 15.400 barrels of flour during the past week, of which 12,900 barrels were wheat flour, or approximately 53.7 per cent of total capacity, and 2,500 barrels were rye flour. Current quotations, in car lots, per barrel, in cotton, are: Spring wheat patent, $14.85@15.50; straight, $14@14.25; first clear, $10@10.50; rye flour, pure, white, $9.75@10.40; rye flour straight, $9@9.25; rye flour, dark, $7@8.40. Corn flour is nominally quoted at $3.95; cornmeal, white, $3.85, and corn grits, $3.80, all in 100-lb. sacks.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Business continues good at soft winter flour mills in the Southeast, there being little cessation in demand for the holidays. Sales have been large and the new year will be started with mills having large volume of business booked. Prices are strong at recent advances.

Nashville and Southeastern flour mills, with capacity of 218,040 bbls., had output last week of 170,415 bbls., or 78.1 per cent of capacity, which compared with 164,769 bbls. and 72.7 per cent the preceding week, and 54.9 per cent the same week in 1918.

Prices: High grade soft winter wheat patents, 98 lbs., cotton, f. o. b. Ohio river points, $12.50@13; standard, $11.35@11.70; straight, $11.10@11.25; first clears, $8.50@9.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Prices of spring wheat and hard winter wheat flours are practically unchanged from last week, but soft winter wheat flours have sharply advanced in some cases as much as $1 a bbl. Current quotations, f. o. b. Boston, in carload lots, mill shipment, for 196 lbs., in 98-lb. sacks, are $14.50@15.50 for spring patents, $15.50@16 for special short patents, $9.50@10.50 for spring clears, $12.55@15 for hard winter patents, $11@11.50 for soft winter straights, $11.50@13 for soft winter patents, and $10.50@11.50 for soft winter clears. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 29 were 19,840 bbls.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—Declining prices of wheat and holiday dullness have shut off the demand for flour. Mills are catching up with old orders. Stocks in domestic channels are supposed to be large. There is hope of a good export demand in event of early peace ratification and establishment of foreign credits in this country. Production of flour in Kansas City for the week was 74,200 bbls., showing a reduction of 13,300 bbls. A year ago the output was 33,800 bbls.

Following are the Kansas City prices of flour in carlots, sacked in 98-lb. cotton bags, per bbl.:

Hard wheat—	Dec. 27.	Dec. 20.
Short patent	$13.00@13.50	$13.60@14.45
Long patent	12.50@13.00	13.20@14.15
Straight	11.00@12.00	12.60@13.45
1st clear	10.00@10.50	10.60@11.10
2nd clear	7.50@ 8.50	8.50@ 9.50
Low grade	6.00@ 7.00	6.50@ 8.00
Soft wheat—		
Fancy patent	11.60@12.00	12.10@12.60
Standard patent	10.50@11.00	11.60@12.10
Straight	10.00@10.50	10.60@11.10
Clear	9.50@10.00	10.00@10.40
Low grade	7.50@ 8.50	7.00@ 8.00

PRICE OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

Effective on Monday last, Dec. 28, the Canadian Wheat Board raised the price of Manitoba wheat to mills in Canada 50c a bu., or from $2.30@2.80 for wheat in store at terminal elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur. At the same time the maximum wholesale price of government spring wheat flour was lifted from $10.90 per bbl. to $13.15 f. o. b. cars Montreal. It was further ordered that in order to give the Canadian consumer the benefit of American prices on flour, permits will be issued for import of the American product.

MONDAY'S CORN MARKET.

The market gave evidence of liquidation having been pretty thorough and considerable over-selling, and it was in part the covering by the latter class of traders which caused the strong close. Receipts were fairly heavy but cash prices held well in most instances, our own market being called 1c higher to 1c lower. Peoria 1 to 3c lower, St. Louis unchanged to 4c higher, Omaha steady to 1c higher, Indianapolis 2 to 3c higher, Kansas City unchanged to 1c higher.—*Bartlett Frazier Co.*

In the central-western region largely tributary to Sioux City there were handled in October 50,699 cars of grain, as against 44,082 in same period of 1918. The number of livestock handled was 73,325 cars, against 60,131 in 1918, an increase of 9.2 per cent.

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

The following table shows the stock of grain in bushels in public and private warehouses at the principal ports and in transit by water on the dates named, with comparisons, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade for the week ending Dec. 27, 1919 (000 omitted):

In store at	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Baltimore	1.133	53	339	115	14
Boston	728	1	271	44	5
Buffalo	14,519	107	1,101	501	332
Afloat	1,943	.....	.....	2,397	.....
Chicago	15,630	924	3,622	2,566	525
Detroit	72	28	104	89	.....
Duluth	2.552	.....	256	3.566	14
Galveston	1.777	8	16	71	49
Indianapolis	413	433	132	4	.....
Kansas City	13,720	56	958	297	.....
Milwaukee	2.144	170	414	292	214
Minneapolis	8,215	113	3,884	6,589	832
New Orleans	4,111	41	149	.....	667
Newport News	177	.....	93	12	114
New York	2,474	39	1,030	576	535
Omaha	3,943	395	427	251	5
Peoria	....	129	261	.....	.....
Philadelphia	1,100	19	170	84	91
St. Louis	2.429	93	183	90	4
Toledo	1.415	101	68	306	.....
Canals	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakes	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 27, '19.	78,499	2,713	13,478	17,850	3,401
Dec. 28, '18.	117,225	2,169	34,109	15,255	7,032
Dec. 20, '19.	82,698	2,171	14,304	17,654	3,259
Dec. 13, '19.	85,084	1,903	14,816	17,249	3,018
Dec. 6, '19.	87,250	1,631	15,818	17,394	3,084

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION.

On Dec. 23 the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome announced a final compilation of the world's wheat production for 1919 as 2,074,761,000 bus., or 92.7 per cent of the 1918 production and 96.5 per cent of the five-year average. This estimate is based on figures from fifteen countries furnished the Institute, which publishes the information through the American Bureau of Crop Estimates. The countries included were Spain, France, England, Wales, Scotland, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, Tunis, Denmark and Algeria.

STOCK HOGS IN SOUTHWEST.

During the past fortnight St. Joseph, Mo., for the first time in the history of the local yards sold stock hogs, immunized, to go to feed lots in the vicinity of Ft. Worth. Recently a load of stock pigs was purchased at the same market for Custer Co., Okla., which was the first shipment of this kind made from St. Joseph to that state. Large numbers of stock hogs have been received from Texas and Oklahoma, but recent consignments from St. Joseph to the two states mentioned is a novel reversal of the usual traffic. According to those in touch with the situation, it indicates that the South has an abundance of feed.

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If this paper pleases you, kindly recommend it to your neighbors in the trade.

FOREIGN

The Brazilian government has authorized the exportation of 65,000 bags of beans to Holland and Germany.

Estimates of the 1919 corn crops in Spain are: Corn, 624,000 metric tons; rice, 242,000; potatoes, 2,787,000.

Bonded stocks of wheat at French ports Sept. 30, 1919, were approximately 209,000 bus., compared with 564,000 a year ago.

Exportation of all corn and corn products from Ireland has been forbidden, except under license granted by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland.

The Imperial Legislative Council of India has announced that the present restrictions of exportation of wheat from India will not be withdrawn before the next harvest has been reaped, unless in the meantime there is a very considerable drop in local domestic prices.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* says the Food Controller has emphasized the importance of the fact that Allied coöperation in foodstuffs must continue in one form or another, owing to the uncertainty of proceedings at Washington, which make it impossible to look far ahead.

Supplies of both English and foreign linseed cakes in London at Dec. 1 were very limited and insufficient to meet the demand. Of cotton cake supplies were comparatively light and values firmer, practically $91 per ton for the best quality of English make and $90 for Bombay; gluten feeds about $95 a ton.

For the first nine months of 1919 France imported 54,493 tons of linseed against 14,271 tons same period a year ago. The quantity of foreign wheat and flour amounted as wheat delivered for consumption in France during the first nine months of 1919 were about 57,000,000 bus., compared with 52,000,000 same period a year ago.

Railway service on the lines leading to Odessa are still very disorganized and Black Sea steamship sailings very irregular. In the matter of the exportation of wheat, therefore, the authorities have decided that in spite of an abundant harvest they will adopt a waiting attitude to see what may be the demands of the liberated populations in Gen. Denikin's area.

The Belgian crop report for the month of October states that the weather was generally favorable for seed already in the ground and for autumn sowings which sprouted late. The acreage under winter barley has increased. Field mice, however, are reported doing great damage in the devastated areas and attempts at extermination of this particular animal by use of virus have not been successful.

It is reported from Paris that the French and British governments have come to an agreement in regard to transport facilities to insure to France the supply of wheat needed until next year's harvest. It appears that from the end of December until June France will require 154,000,000 bus. The North African colonies will furnish about 18,000,000 bus. and there are about 4,000,000 in store. The rest has to come from abroad.

There is a great shortage of wheat and wheat screenings suitable for poultry feed in England, and in order to increase the supply as much as possible millers are instructed by the Food Control Committee that they should so arrange the classification of their screenings as to insure that the maximum quantity suitable for chicken feed is made available and be sold in a suitable form for that use instead of being ground for offals.

There is an increasing demand for seeds in the Sao Paulo district of Brazil. The greater portion of the business is coming to the United States, although Italy, Portugal and Uruguay are usually the chief suppliers. In 1918 1,048,000 lbs. of seeds, bulbs, flowers and roots were imported through the port of Santos. The Brazilian tariff provides that vegetable, flower and field seeds for agriculture in general shall be admitted duty free. American seeds have been considered of excellent quality, germinating well in that country.

A desperate crisis in the food situation has arisen in Poland. Theoretically the government has a monopoly of grain for the purpose of supplying town populations and controlling prices, but it has been found impossible to control the sales of small farmers and there is therefore a very considerable trade which might be called contraband, under the circumstances. This fact is seen in the exorbitant prices for wheat bread and cakes. Government stocks of all breadstuffs have fallen to a very low ebb, being barely sufficient to feed the army.

The production of wheat in New Zealand for the last five years has annually decreased and the Threshing Machine Owners' Association insists that the falling off in production was due to the government interference with the wheat markets, which made farmers less inclined to grow wheat. It is also stated by Vice-Consul Winslow at Auckland that this year's crop will be very small and that the yield will probably not equal last year's returns. The area last year was 209,404 acres and the production 6,659,000 bus. Wheat was imported from Australia to the amount of 109,000 bus. to make up the deficiency of home production.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

Con.-Gen. Robertson, Buenos Aires, reports among other commodities the following exports from Argentina during the first nine months of 1919 in tons:

Destination.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.	Oats.
U. S. ...	.....	241,683	255,542	.....
U. K. ...	185,124	396,654	102,435	15,190
France ..	100,275	38,899	27,109	23,564
Belgium .	108,756	110,515	36,062	12,856
Italy	105,919	28,963	.....	6,611
Holland .	212,523	77,578	69,930	6,701
Swe..Nor.	122,486	142,038	23,900	20,570
Denmark.	24,507	108,232	21,407	.....
Spain ...	165,754	52,175	800	1
Brazil ...	210,805	1,292	456	102
Orders ..	806,898	394,447	96,828	74,769
Other ...	67,949	62,999	4,999	.....
Total ..	2,110,996	1,655,475	639,468	160,364
1918	2,696,964	332,024	318,076	393,799
1917	792,506	743,572	94,799	247,991
1916	1,765,340	1,922,726	556,260	671,885
1915	2,403,445	3,211,882	797,636	512,649
1914	936,864	2,161,800	768,360	350,114

Flour exports were mainly to Sweden and Norway, 27,528 tons, orders 34,814 tons; Brazil, 130,951 tons; and others up to a total for nine months 1919 of 209,816 tons; 1918, 85,159; 1917, 69,627; 1916, 108,553; 1915, 91,730; 1914, 52,792.

MEAT EXPORTS.

During the same period the meat exports were as follows:

		Frozen		
Destination.	Tallow. Casks.	Beef. Qurts.	Mutton. Crcses.	Lamb. Crcses.
U. S.	9,557	.....	15,314	10,310
U. K.	61,793	1,873,469	918,056	156,475
France ...	27,628	1,368,812	130,776	4,175
Belgium ..	25,064	.....	.....	.....
Italy	20,802	122,207	.....	.....
Holland ...	20,384	3,274	.....	.....
Swe., Nor.	10,151	9,628	79	.....
Denmark .	7,757	.....	.....	.....
Spain	887	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	231	.....	.....	.....
Orders	4,080	261,562	27,013	697
Other	5,702	12,696	.....	.....
Total ...	194,036	3,651,648	1,091,238	171,657
1918	174,283	4,420,978	869,636	164,979
1917	138,540	3,607,066	816,567	388,863
1916	73,921	3,468,874	1,259,560	501,986
1915	133,669	2,230,254	737,052	90,247
1914	143,363	572,482	1,090,696	531,285

HONGKONG FLOUR TRADE.

Con.-Gen. Anderson, Hongkong, says that the statistics covering the import of flour of various kinds into Hongkong for the current year indicate the effect of high prices and especially short supplies and incidentally show the use of Asiatic substitutes for wheat flour. The flour situation in this part of Asia so far this year has been one of considerable anxiety not only by reason of general high prices but also in the matter of supplies at any price. From the beginning of the year stocks on hand have been small. Supplies came from Japan and North China earlier in the year, but the Japanese supplies ceased before the summer season commenced and the demand for Chinese flour from all over the Far East led to a gradual falling off in supplies in Hongkong from North China until by midsummer this part of Asia was compelled to depend upon Australia for its supplies. Since that time most of the imports of wheat flour have been from Australia. In the meanwhile local importers have increased their imports of rice meal and flour and similar substitutes for wheat flour and the statistics of imports of all kinds of flour for the first nine months of the current year show a great reduction in the imports of wheat flour compared with normal years—especially years of high-priced rice—and a great increase in the imports of other flours.

SOURCE OF FLOUR SUPPLIES.

The returns of the import and export office of the Hongkong government for the nine months ending Sept. 30 follow in bags:

	Rice flour and meal.	Wheat-flour. bran, etc.
Australia	.....	466,831
China	379	994,282
Indo-China	2,199,295	.....
All others	1,436,892	40,787
Total	3,636,566	1,501,900

The total of 1,501,900 bags of wheat flour compares very favorably with the small total of only 706,509 for the whole of last year, but of course is only a small portion of the normal imports, averaging something like 5,000,000 bags per annum in years previous to the war. Some of the decrease of imports into Hongkong, or rather a failure to return to normal imports, is due to the fact that the ports in South China have been importing most of their supplies of Chinese flour from North China direct to save duty, whereas in normal years with flour coming from the United States and Australia most of the flour going to such ports comes through Hongkong. For all that the trade is still far below normal and it will continue so until prices fall. The Chinese consumers cannot use flour at present rates.

FROST IN ARGENTINA.

Argentina had a hard frost on Nov. 19, but it created no stir in the grain trade, perhaps because the effects if any were not immediately known on 'change. But, says *The Times of Argentina*, "the frost hit areas carrying 41.2% of the wheat, 20.5% of the flaxseed and 80% of the oats. It cannot be thought for a moment that all the grain in this vast region has been destroyed, but, quite candidly, we shall be very pleased to see a half crop therefrom. Frost at this time of the year is the most perilous setback our crops could have, and we have had sufficient experience thereof not to permit our natural optimism to run away with us.

"The bright lining to the cloud is the fact that the frost does not seem to have extended to the North, and consequently we are still quite hopeful regarding the linseed yield and most of the northern wheat, which presents a magnificent appearance at present. Even assuming that one million tons of wheat, 200,000 tons of linseed and 400,000 tons of oats have been wiped out by the frost, we still have enough left to ship more than the average annual quantities," estimated at 800,000 tons, so that the country will not in any event be eliminated as a fairly large exporter. "Argentina," says *The Times*, "has large stocks of this year's wheat and maize still unsold, and even although the whole exportable surplus of crops were destroyed, which is practically an impossibility, we should still be able to maintain the present rate of shipment until the close of March 1920."

Foreign Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

In the resumption of exports from the United States and Canada, it is desirable to be properly represented abroad for the distribution of grain, seeds, flour, millfeeds, provisions, concentrates and feedstuffs of all kinds. We suggest that correspondence be opened with the following specialists:

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News of the Country Grain Trade

ARKANSAS.

Clarksville, Ark.—Guy Love of Clarksville as purchased the King-Kell Grain Co.

Buffalo, Ark.—Walter Weeton, who opertes a grist mill at Flippin, will install a lant here.

Little Rock, Ark.—A copy of an agreeent was filed by the Daniel Grain Co. hereby it surrenders its charter.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Calif.—Fire destroyed the rain warehouse of Chas. E. Goss & Son, 48 6th street, Loss, $75,000. Cause unnown.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga.—The Delier & Speir Milling o. has a warehouse at this place and is perating under the name of the Shumaker lour Co.

ILLINOIS.

Leland, Ill.—Edw. H. Farley has installed lectric power in his elevator at this place.

Ashley, Ill.—It is reported that the Foehr ros. elevator has been sold to the Farmrs' Union.

Wyanet, Ill.—A new grain company is eing organized at Wyanet. An elevator ill be erected.

Waterman, Ill.—Chauncey Williams has ucceeded his father as manager of the ational Elevator at this place.

Blandinville, Ill.—W. F. Hamilton is the ew manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co.. ucceeding F. W. Council.

Fillmore, Ill.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. building a 60x20 ft. frame warehouse on concrete foundation just south of the ailroad.

Deland, Ill.—Bert Porterfield of Deland, ormerly of Sidney, has sold his elevator ere to a newly organized farmers' elevaor company. Possession was given sevral days ago.

Milla (Lostant P. O.),Ill.—Conrad Linder as recently purchased the elevator here nd is now operating same. He was forerly manager of the Paulding Equity xchange, Paulding, Ohio.

Lincoln, Ill.—Ray Fernadez has severed is connection with the Rosenbaum Grain o. at this place and will take charge of he Fernadez Grain Co. in the Greisheim ldg. A. L. Baker will take charge of the ffice of the Rosenbaum Grain Co.

INDIANA.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Indiana-Illinois levator Co., Terre Haute, has filed preminary certificate of dissolution.

Clanricarde (La Crosse P. O.), Ind.—Mr. ook of Cook & Dahl is dead. Mr. Dahl ow operates the concern under the name Wm. Dahl.

Modoc, Ind.—The Farmers' Grain & Supy Co. of Modoc has been incorporated ith a capital of $25,000. Directors: Granlle Jones, B. C. Mendenhall, H. L. Lester.

Union City, Ind.—The Union City Elevar Co. recently purchased the Farmers' rain & Milling Co. and has opened for usiness. The building has been cometely remodeled.

Newport, Ind.—D. Williams, formerly anager of the National Elevator Co. at aterman, Ill., has been transferred to is station to take charge of the new eleator of the company.

Bryant, Ind.—J. J. Adams of Bryant, d., has sold his elevator to the Geneva illing Co. and they have taken possession same. The new elevator will be known the Bryant Elevator Co. Adam Egly is esident.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The annual meeting of e Indiana Grain Dealers' Association will held at the Board of Trade Bldg. Jan. 15. he Indiana Millers' Association will hold s annual meeting at the Board of Trade ldg. on Jan. 16.

Union Mills, Ind.—The Union Mills Live Stock Shipping Association have completed arrangements for the purchase of the hay and grain elevator owned by a group of farmers. The capitalization of the new enterprise is $15,000.

South Bend, Ind.—The Farmers' Co-operative Association of South Bend has purchased property adjoining its plant and part of the new building will be devoted to selling farm implements, while the remaining portion will be converted into a grain feed department.

IOWA.

Stuart, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. will build an elevator in the spring.

Jewell, Ia.—O. E. Thompson has resigned as assistant manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co.

Marshalltown, Ia.—A. A. Cook has succeeded B. L. Cook and is operating as the Cook Grain Co.

Davenport, Ia.—J. B. Frahm, formerly in the grain business at this place, died recently at the age of 73.

Oto, Ia.—F. L. Benscoter is the manager for the Trans-Mississippi Elevator Co. at this place, having succeeded W. A. Stricker.

Washington, Ia.—The Whiting Elevator has been purchased by the Washington Elevator Co. Possession will be given February 1.

Ontario, Ia.—The frame work on the new elevator of the Farmers' Elevator Co. is completed and it is now being covered with galvanized iron siding.

Stratford, Ia.—Robt. Hunt has succeeded E. B. Krominga as manager for the Farmers' Elevator Co. Mr. Krominga has a similar position in Humboldt.

Hepburn, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Exchange will build feed and coal warehouses and install a new truck and auto dump in its plant in the spring.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is remodeling its elevator, putting in a new leg, cup belt and cups, automatic scale, manlift and dump.

Clearfield, Ia.—The Farmers' Union has purchased the old Evans Hotel and will build a fine new Farmers' Union elevator, steel and brick. They will begin work as soon as plans can be completed.

Sac City, Ia.—Tom Berryman, who has been manager for the Farmers' Elevator Co., taking charge when they took the business over from J. L. Bruce, has resigned his position and left for his home at Mason City. A. B. Tradder succeeds him.

KANSAS.

Norton, Kans.—R. E. Butler of Hebron, Nebr., is now manager for the Stinson Grain & Coal Co.

White Cloud, Kans.—The White Cloud Grain Co. recently equipped its elevator with a 500 bu. per hour cleaner and a larger leg and boot to carry shell corn.

Burlington, Kans.—In addition to its other improvements the Excelsior Milling & Power Co. is considering increasing its wheat storage capacity from 35,000 to 100,000 bushels.

Paola, Kans.—The directors of the Paola Mill & Elevator Co. have decided to increase the capacity of the plant by enlarging the elevator and the erection of a large warehouse. Work will start in the spring.

Abilene, Kans.—The stockholders of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. have elected John Whitehair, Jr., to fill the vacancy on the board of directors caused by the death of his father, John Whitehair, Sr.

Sterling, Kans.—J. C. McNair, general manager of the Lyons Milling Co., recently intimated that the removal of the general sales force of the company to Hutchinson may soon be followed by the removal of the mill itself here.

Rock Creek, Kans.—H. D. Harding has sold his elevator, hay barn, house, etc., in Rock Creek to Ed. Hagan. Consideration is $12,000. Mr. Harding is now at liberty to give his entire time and energy to the work of the Des Moines Terminal Elevator Co., of which he is vice-president.

KENTUCKY.

Hardin, Ky.—Hardin's new $12,000 roller mill has been put in operation and is turning out a high grade of flour. It is owned by L. A. Puryear.

MICHIGAN.

Vassar, Mich.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. is installing a new mill which will greatly increase its capacity.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Fire recently destroyed the drying house of the Postum Cereal Co. The loss is $10,000.

Akron, Mich.—The Grawn Co-operative Elevator Association has incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Incorporators: Oscar Wallin, John Whalen and Chas. Ziegler.

MINNESOTA.

La Salle, Minn.—O. H. Bjarn is manager for the Farmers' Grain Co. at this place.

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Elevator Co. has been incorporated by John T. Shelland, Oscar N. Bodding and Chas. J. Lofgren.

Odessa, Minn.—The $30,000 flour mill, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The mill was owned by John Kopf.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has installed a new Monarch Flax separator and a new Monitor Northwestern Succotash separator, together with two 5 h.p. motors.

Savage, Minn.—Geo. Cokley has succeeded Geo. Allen as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co. Mr. Allen has opened up the old elevator of J. C. Whelan, now owned by the Savage Grain Co.



MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian, Miss.—The plant of the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. burned recently with a loss of $50,000.

MISSOURI.

Archie, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator in Archie commenced work Dec. 13.

Carthage, Mo.—A. 250,000-bushel capacity wheat elevator has just been completed here.

Garden City, Mo.—The Farmers' Elevator, Produce & Supply Co. has raised its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

Jamesport, Mo.—The Jamesport Farmers' Mill & Elevator Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of $16,000 by Jacob H. Nulf.

Liberty, Mo.—Chas. C. McConnell of Liberty has purchased the Patterson mill of the Smithville Mlg. Co. and takes charge the first of the year.

Guilford, Mo.—D. D. Henderson some time ago purchased the elevator of the

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Shannon Grain Co. and will operate same in the interest of the farmers.

Deepwater, Mo.—The Deepwater Mill & Elevator Co. has been sold to Arthur Mann, a well known grain dealer in Montrose. Change will take place the close of the year.

Trenton, Mo.—The Marlin Grain Co., which burned out some time ago, has purchased the old ice plant on E 7th street and takes possession this week. As soon as weather permits, Mr. Marlin will build a front for offices and next summer he will build a grain elevator on the Rock Island tracks

MONTANA.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co. of Lewistown has increased its capital stock from $150,000 to $500,000.

Malta, Mont.—The elevator of the Imperial Elevator Co. has been closed for the season. Ed. Hough, manager, has gone home to Zerkel, Minn., for the winter.

NEBRASKA.

Manley, Nebr.—Ed. Kelly and Wh. Sheeman have purchased the elevator of Dan Bourke

Gretna, Nebr.—The Gretna Elevator Co. is putting in a new foundation and new floors in its elevator.

Hebron, Nebr.—L. McKinney has succeeded Ralph Butler as manager for the Hebron Elevator & Shipping Association.

Omaha, Nebr.—Geo. C. Bullock has succeeded H. W. Owsley as manager of the Fontanelle Hotel branch office of E. W. Wagner & Co

Cedar Bluffs, Nebr.—The Farmers' Co-operative Union Association has installed a new 10 h.p electric motor in its elevator, doing away with steam power.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Smithfield, N. C.—The Farmers' Warehouse of Smithfield has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its authorized capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Casselton, N. D.—The mill and elevator of the Farmers' Co-operative Milling & Elevator Co. was destroyed by fire. Loss $175,000. Insurance $125,000. Daily capacity of mill, 600 bbls.

Grand Forks, N. D.—If Grand Forks will sell $1,000,000 in state bonds a contract for the construction of a state terminal elevator and flour mill will begin here within 30 days. The plan of the industrial commission is to have the enterprise in operation next fall.

Fargo, N. D.—An increase in the capital stock of the Equity Co-operative Exchange of Fargo and St. Paul from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000 will be considered at the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in Fargo next month. The company was organized 10 years ago, the original capital being $100,000.

OHIO.

Ney, O.—Don Strusaker is now manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Co.

Pemberton, O.—The Farmers' Elevator Co. has purchased the L. G. Shanley elevator.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elevator Co. is contemplating increasing its capital stock from $75,000 to $150,000.

Kingscreek, O.—G. E. Carriger of Wautega Valley, Tenn., has purchased the Gregg Bros. mill and will take possession March 1.

Waverly, O.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the large grain elevator at Waverly, owned and operated by the Stritmater Grain & Milling Co. of Portsmouth. Loss $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

OKLAHOMA.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co. has increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000.

Marshall, Okla.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Association has been chartered with a capital stock of $20,000 by E. J. Clark, S. W. Murphy and E. Blaney of Marshall.

Clinton, Okla.—The Clinton Milling Co. has sold the machinery in the mill at this place and will replace it with new, modern milling equipment. The Gerlach Milling Co. purchased the old machinery and will move it to Cordell, where they are installing a flour mill.

OREGON.

Portland, Ore.—The Perfection Grain & Milling Co. of Portland has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is $500,000. Incorporators are R. M. Tuttle E. Tohlfing, J. M. Hodges, G. Lansing Hurd and J. D. Zurcher.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bath, S. D.—The Bath Exchange contemplates the erection in the spring of a 40,000-bushel elevator.

Big Stone City, S. D.—Arrangements are under way for putting up a new building and installing custom mill here.

Huron, S. D.—The recently organized Farmers' Co-operative Co. is remodeling the elevator it recently purchased.

TEXAS.

Orange, Tex.—Fire originating in the feed department of the Orange Rice Mill Co. plant resulted in damage of about $6,000. Loss practically covered by insurance.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—Fire Dec. 17 destroyed the large ironclad warehouse of the Grayson Mill & Grain Co., together with about 250 tons of baled hay. Loss on building and contents is estimated at $8,500, with $2,500 insurance.

Greenville, Tex.—The North Texas Hay & Grain Co. formerly owned and operated by Thos. S. Kelly and W. M. Crosthwait is now being operated by the latter, Mr. Kelly recently having severed his connection and associated himself with the Denny Grain Co. The Denny Grain Co. recently purchased the Weather Grain Co.'s plant The North Texas Hay & Grain Co. will continue business as before in the North Texas Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

VIRGINIA.

Bedford, Va.—The Bedford Roller Mill Co. has been organized. A. C. Powell of Big Island is president and C. N. Overstreet of Bedford, is secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Ettrick (Bill to Galesville), Wis.—The Trempealeau Co. is erecting a 20,000-bushel elevator in this city.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Boulay Bros. have plans drawn up and will let contracts soon for the erection of a new 2-story and basement office building.

Iron River, Wis.—The Iron County Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from $17,000 to $40,000. Capacity of the mill has been increased to 100 bbls. a day.

Reedsburg, Wis.—The Reedsburg Roller Mills, which recently suffered a serious loss by fire, has installed entirely new machinery and is again back to capacity production.

Galesville, Wis.—The West Prairie Mills owned by H. H. Wachter have been sold to Chas. Harris. Mr. Wachter will retire from the milling business to engage in farming.

Cumberland, Wis.—The Apple River Milling Co. has purchased a water power site on the Namakagon River near Spooner Wis., and has entered into a 15-year contract to furnish Spooner with electricity The company is now furnishing Cumberland with electricity.

LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT.

The Bureau of Markets gives the following summary of the cattle and hog movement through the stock yards for the month of November, 1919:

	Cattle		Hogs	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Receipts, 68 Mkts.—				
Nov.	2,707,606	2,653,772	3,793,174	4,638,778
Change	+53.834	or 2%	—845,604	or 18.2%
11 mo.	22,494,364	23,217,649	39,948,653	39,755,302
Chg.	—723,285	or 3.1%	+193,351	or 0.5%
Shipments, 68 Mkts.—				
Nov.	1,396,414	1,253,573	1,319,170	1,244,506
Increase	142,841	or 11.4%	74,664	or 6%
11 mo.	9,771,142	9,501,955	12,703,406	12,895,000
Chg.	+269,187	or 2.8%	—191,598	or 1.5%

Following is a statement of receipts of cattle and hogs in November 1919 compared with November 1918:

Market.	Cattle 1919.	Cattle 1918.	Hogs 1919.	Hogs 1918.
Albany	4,423	7,833	116	110
Amarillo	30,442	38,173	0	717
Atlanta	1,979	3,326	6,112	3,511
Augusta	1,657	2,019	788	604
B'timore	23,647	22,305	100,305	100,847
Billings	1,112	1,363	1,408	0
B'm'ham	1,762	2,897	3,620	1,982
Boston	8,637	12,384	806	1,117
Buffalo	74,211	71,927	134,429	167,159
Ch't'nooga	1,170	1,349	895	1,434
Chey'ne	10,165	7,934	800	94
Chicago	452,587	442,014	806,604	893,755
Cin'nati	35,962	41,606	152,275	177,003
Clevel'd	23,850	20,595	116,923	152,672
Columbia	1,396	675	1,466	505
Columbus	105	178	5,023	9,475
Dallas	633	969	4,268	4,494
Dayton	2,607	2,761	11,024	12,990
Denver	136,039	113,833	18,171	31,606
Detroit	19,045	18,740	50,757	62,034
Dublin	106	104	324	231
E.St.Lo.	155,575	144,674	311,761	305,388
El Paso	24,861	11,466	1,574	1,842
Em'yville	2,913	3,324	635	649
Erie	4,422	5,271	5,683	12,026
Ev'nsville	2,939	3,622	16,314	21,586
F.W'th	138,904	144,994	30,718	63,868
Fostoria	2,077	761	8,800	11,842
Ind'polis	38,512	39,531	281,746	254,055
J'k'nville	1,143	2,051	13,973	11,053
Jer.City	60,594	58,218	47,472	65,051
K. City	340,544	379,352	231,470	355,622
Lafayette	1,320	964	21,320	19,664
Lanc'ter	32,101	33,593	8,240	18,328
Logansport	30	88	1,444	1,896
L'sville	23,359	20,120	62,236	95,188
Marion	2,234	219	26,064	12,236
Memphis	1,314	380	2,637	0
Milw'kee	27,732	26,045	72,005	94,333
M'tgom'y	5,646	3,026	5,433	5,869
Nashville	10,577	8,858	65,877	89,926
Neb. City	388	0	19,511	28,650
N.B'hton	32,623	18,251	433	794
N.Orl'ns	20,084	16,834	6,064	3,861
NewYork	25,073	28,879	30,490	56,200
Ogden	10,771	14,847	10,400	5,287
Ok. City	63,160	89,589	18,448	53,790
Omaha	218,754	201,237	135,404	239,499
Pasco	715	1,437	157	880
Peoria	2,275	2,405	36,555	45,032
Phila.	16,246	15,777	44,341	30,050
Pittsb'g	61,540	48,878	203,453	182,218
Portland	11,491	10,950	14,701	28,476
Pueblo	40,985	39,537	1,360	2,884
Richm'd	4,189	2,059	27,260	4,743
St. Joe.	83,507	97,505	148,911	256,593
St. Louis	7,878	12,351	56,704	78,132
St. Paul	205,728	184,630	209,893	269,351
SaltLake	11,612	5,094	5,833	5,611
S.Antonio	33,921	16,309	2,219	1,946
Seattle	5,567	6,386	7,654	17,217
Sx. City	85,250	73,797	106,292	157,168
Sx. Falls	775	389	3,308	4,342
Spokane	9,619	6,343	5,157	5,167
Tacoma	2,485	3,618	3,145	3,701
Toledo	5,905	4,685	27,179	37,188
W'h'gton	1,678	2,598	3,386	6,430
Wichita	37,055	49,845	28,399	50,014
Total.	2,707,606	2,653,772	3,793,174	4,638,778
11 mo.	22,494,364	23,217,649	39,948,653	39,755,302

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LEAKING-DOOR CLAIMS

In the Matter of Claims for Loss at Leaking Grain Doors—The Railway Practice—How to Reduce Such Losses

By OWEN L. COON,
Attorney at Law, Chicago.

During the months of July, August, September and October there arrived in Chicago 2,572 cars leaking at the grain door or over the grain door. This amounts to nearly one-fifth of the total number of leaks discovered on cars during the same period. When it is realized that all claims for loss from this source are automatically refused by railroad claim departments under Order No. 57-A, one realizes the importance of the refusal of the railroads to take cognizance of this class of claims.

Order No. 57 of the Railroad Administration specifically ordered all railroad claim agents to refuse payment of such claims. The order was, however, amended by Order No. 57-A, which omitted the provision with reference to grain door leaks entirely. Not a word was said with reference to them. Claim agents were ordered to settle claims on the difference between loading and unloading weights when properly proven, with a deduction of one-eighth of 1 per cent wherever the car showed a "defect in equipment or seal record." The railroads, however, having educated the shipper to accept a refusal of a claim on grain door leaks, did not change their attitude, but continued to refuse all such claims, contending that a grain door leak was not a "defect in car equipment." Even since the order was changed, I have had shippers send me claim papers, with letters from the railroads attached, pointing out the provision of the original order with reference to a refusal of payment of grain door leaks, but making no mention of the fact that in the order under which they were then supposed to operate no such provision existed.

Since it appears probable that the railroads will go back into private hands in the very near future, this controversy is of value only because the railroads, having educated shippers to the fact that such claims will not be entertained, will undoubtedly persist in the application of the same rule and refuse all leaky grain door claims, though without any order such as they have had of the Railroad Administration to support them. The same rule will undoubtedly be applied; and it will be well for shippers to realize that the controversy will be present for probably some time to come unless shippers and carriers can by coöperation reduce the number of such claims.

It must be admitted that some of the fault for such leaks lies with the shipper who fails to properly cooper the car. But in many cases, as, for example, a case which Mr. B. F. Vorhees of Lisomb, Ia., has against the M. & St. L. R. Co. the fault lies in the failure of the railroad to furnish proper grain door material. What the shipper and the railroad alike should be interested in is the reduction of claims in every possible manner; and a little coöperation on the part of each might result in reducing the number of such leaks, about which inevitable hard feelings result.

The Rock Island Lines have apparently made an attempt in the right direction. All of their grain doors, I am informed, are of double thickness. This is vital; and if any railroad furnishes grain doors of single thickness, the shipper should promptly proceed to double them. If the carrier objects to the use of so many grain doors, either through the station agent or some superintendent, that will relieve you from any responsibility for loss resulting from the use of such number as the carrier prescribes. For example, E. E. Stribling of Dillsburg, Ill., on the Illinois Central, had been in the habit of doubling his grain doors. The station agent objected to the use of so many doors and instructed him to not double them. As a result he shipped about ten cars with single-thickness doors and every car showed a leak at the door. The carrier refused to pay the claims in the beginning, but when it was pointed out that the leaks occurred after following instructions given by the station agent, they were paid in full; and for the reason that any orders of this character given by the agent are the orders of the railroad. The railroad cannot dictate to you how to cooper your cars and then refuse to pay your claims if you follow their orders and suffer a loss. So I advise all shippers to double their grain doors, if doors of double thickness are not furnished. If the railroad objects to the use of so many doors, and you follow their instructions, they will have to admit their liability and pay the claims if loss results.

But merely doubling grain doors will often not prevent a bulged door and a consequent leak. The Rock Island Lines now instruct all their shippers to use three standard grain doors for each side door opening and then to apply a fourth grain door to reinforce the joints of the two bottom doors, the third raised about eight inches from the car floor. This is better than the use of a mere plank stationed upright and nailed to the doors for preventing a bulged grain door. The Rock Island Lines will pay any leaky grain door claim if it can be shown to them that their coopering instructions as set forth in part above have been complied with. Their contention is that if the above method of coopering cars is complied with one bulged grain door will not occur in a thousand cases.

But in many cases a leak occurs over the grain door. Grain inspectors are often to blame for this. They tear open a place sufficiently large to take out their sample of the grain and then do not close up the opening. When the car is moved to unloading point or to another market after the inspection is made, inevitable loss of grain over the grain door from the usual jolting back and forth occurs.

If the railroads would furnish a little better material in most cases, and then if the shipper would take a little more care in coopering by sufficiently nailing the doors in place and supporting the two bottom doors by a third door raised about eight inches from the floor, and the grain inspectors would close up the openings they make when removing their samples, we might bring about a condition of affairs in which we would not have 600 cars arriving on an average every month at the Chicago market alone with leaks at grain doors.

Oats in Primary Markets.

Receipts of oats in eleven primary grain markets from Aug. 1, 1919, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	39,556,000	68,851,000
Milwaukee	14,020,000	23,775,000
Minneapolis	9,695,000	21,339,000
Duluth	443,000	2,670,000
St. Louis	12,180,000	11,366,000
Toledo	1,588,000	5,589,000
Detroit	1,084,000	2,036,000
Kansas City	3,601,000	8,080,000
Peoria	3,983,000	4,771,000
Omaha	4,301,000	10,774,000
Indianapolis	5,207,000	7,949,000
Total	95,658,000	167,203,000

Receipts of oats the past week at primary markets, compared with preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 27. 1919.	Dec. 20. 1919.	Dec. 28. 1918.
Chicago	1,028,000	1,151,000	2,507,000
Milwaukee	337,000	491,000	1,006,000
Minneapolis	337,000	193,000	1,022,000
Duluth	3,000	3,000	106,000
St. Louis	636,000	610,000	572,000
Toledo	44,000	36,000	166,000
Detroit	28,000	28,000	62,000
Kansas City	69,000	97,000	84,000
Peoria	156,000	281,000	70,000
Omaha	118,000	104,000	412,000
Indianapolis	109,000	147,000	243,000
Total	2,865,000	3,141,000	6,250,000
Shipments	2,328,000	2,579,000	3,659,000

The Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co.
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BOOK RECEIVED.

We have received from Secretary Mayes of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri the 55th annual report of that body, entitled "The Missouri Year Book of Agriculture," containing the usual crop statistics for the state of Missouri, also the transactions of the Board for the year, making all told a very interesting volume.

Burlap Market.

The *S.S. City of Benares* brought into New York last week a cargo of burlap and jute consisting of 4,107 bales burlap, 281 bales burlap bags, 8,288 bales jute, 1,460 bales jute cuttings and 250 bales jute butts. The market has been rather quiet as the year draws to its close, and no special features merit mention at this time.

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Field Seeds

Out of a total of 600,000 of tons of linseed exported by Argentina in 1919 up to Dec. 15, 350,000 tons were consigned to the United States. This compares with 4,500 tons for the 12 months of 1913.

Farmers in Cass County, N. D., are importing Kubanka durum seed. The first of three cars was unloaded at Casselton just before the holidays. Another car is to go to Wheatland and the third to Fargo for distribution.

A South Dakota Experiment Association has become affiliated with the International Crop Improvement Ass'n recently organized at Chicago. The object of the association is to afford an easy means for the interchange of information for the dissemination of pedigreed seed.

Alfalfa seed grown in the lower Yellowstone Valley is selling at a premium over other varieties at Fairview, Mont., where about $50,000 of the Grimm variety has been sold this season up to the middle of December. Hardy Brothers, A. F. Nohle and A. D. Morrill of Fairview are among the largest local producers.

The storage warehouse of the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of $150,000. Insurance totaling $125,000 was carried on the grain and $25,000 on the building and it is deemed very probable that the plant will be rebuilt for remodeling plans had been considered for some time past. Origin of the blaze has not been determined.

An eastern Illinois seed dealer writes C. A. King & Co., Toledo, that the demand for clover seed will probably continue slow until the middle of January. Then it should be heavier than usual as the crop in his neighborhood was a failure and very little seed had been bought up to the holidays. The farmers are buying everything else that is high and of course will buy the seed.

Louisville Seed Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27.—Demand for seeds has picked up somewhat and leading jobbers report that they are very busy in making early shipments, and have good orders on hand for delivery in January. Prices are firm. Bluegrass is in fair demand, with timothy fair, redtop active and red clover and alsike in good demand.

Quotations are: Bluegrass, 21-lb. seed, $27.50 a hundred; 19-lb. seed, $26.50; orchard grass, $21@24 a hundred, according to quality, averaging $3.15@3.50 a bushel; timothy, $12@12.50 per hundred; redtop, $22.50 a hundred; red clover, $52.50 a hundred; alsike, $53.50 per hundred. Soy beans are quoted at $4 a bushel, and cowpeas $4.50 @5.50.

Toledo Seed Movement.

Following is a comparative statement of receipts and shipments in bags of forage grain seeds at Toledo for week ending Dec. 27:

	Red clover.		Alsike.		Timothy.	
	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Shpts.
Wk. Dec. 27	356	644	322	71	1,700	305
Prev. wk.	450	219	709	138	804	1,589
Year ago.	1,702	288	18	57	1,405	52
'19 to date	13,611	5,897	7,607	4,744	44,810	15,517
'18 to date	20,823	7,218	5,260	6,523	42,301	11,317
'17 to date	11,868	21,982	6,213	4,046	38,264	4,572
'16 to date	40,853	9,963	6,333	1,884	21,992	4,840

CHICAGO SEEDS MOVEMENT.

Following is a report of the receipts and shipments of grass seeds at Chicago for the months and weeks named in 1919 and 1918, in pounds (000 omitted):

	Timothy				Clover				Other Seeds			
	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.	Rcts.	Rcts.	Shpts.	Shpts.
1918	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918	1917	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
December ..	1,463	1,915	2,688	1,291	1,146	587	787	1,144	2,623	3,227	2,257	561
1919.												
January	1,578	2,006	1,659	1,720	1,974	1,079	1,084	908	1,108	1,177	1,698	451
February ...	2,234	2,242	3,178	2,049	1,002	1,688	1,139	1,923	1,184	3,264	1,179	933
March	2,985	2,551	3,621	6,279	1,175	797	1,109	883	2,670	3,567	1,496	2,965
April	3,772	1,439	4,579	1,459	464	217	653	182	298	1,934	1,392	7,110
May	2,398	1,250	1,817	147	88	298	18	88	1,357	1,106	951	343
June	1,348	392	780	509	...	108	94	4	528	514	388	376
July	891	677	1,253	427	271	2	25	60	512	540	475	367
August	7,451	764	2,340	1,218	798	135	136	167	2,629	847	549	227
September ..	13,191	3,198	6,301	1,774	1,539	192	271	191	2,751	890	1,297	404
October	6,124	5,175	3,142	2,674	1,816	1,597	386	527	2,432	3,430	1,083	587
November ..	2,582	3,242	1,964	3,903	1,941	1,337	952	1,447	1,770	2,623	1,672	2,257
Week—												
Dec. 6.....	107	55	325	745	478	282	189	219	496	202	199	173
Dec. 13.....	636	315	920	527	339	166	280	216	676	368	335	312
Dec. 20.....	486	501	337	626	508	304	233	3	492	417	396	169
Dec. 27.....	241	460	874	729	159	394	148	289	618	208	336	329

Chicago Seed Market.

The timothy market was an advancing one the past week, both the cash article and the futures recording gains during the trading sessions. Clover was also strong in tone and continued the upward tendency of previous week. Some sales of alsike were made at $36. Daily range follows on the two grass seeds, timothy and clover:

	Dec.	March.	
Timothy—	B.	B.	A.
Dec. 22.....	$12.30	$12.85	$.....
Dec. 23.....	12.35	12.75	.....
Dec. 24.....	12 35	12.80	13.00
Dec. 26.....	12.50	12.85	.....
Dec. 27.....	12.50	13.00	13.25

Cash seed range for week, $11.40.

Country lots—Poor to fancy, $8.50@11.50; fair to good, $10@11; choice, $11.25.

Clover, contract prime—

Dec. 22.....$51.20 | Dec. 26.....$.....
Dec. 23..... 51 30 | Dec. 27..... 51.30
Dec. 24..... 51.30

Cash sales seed, $38@46.

Clover, country lots—

	Poor to choice.	Fair to good.
Dec. 22.....	$30.00@48.00	$43.00@46.00
Dec. 23.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 24.....	30 00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 26.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00
Dec. 27.....	30.00@48.00	43.00@46.00

Other seeds — Buckwheat, $2.90@3.25; Hungarian millet, $3.75@4.25; hog millet, $2.75@3; Siberian, $2.75@3.

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ST. LOUIS SEED MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27, 1919.—The seed market is affected with the usual holiday dullness, but prices are well sustained, and a good business is looked for after the first of the year. Offerings of spot seeds continue light, and consist mainly of poor quality millet and sunflower seed.

Quotations are as follows: Clover, per 100 lbs., high-grade seed, free of buckhorn, $48@49; average country lots, $36@43; buckhorn-mixed, $23@30; poor, $5@20, according to quality; alsike, high grade, $48@50; fair to choice, $40@45; poor and chaffy less, according to quality; timothy, choice, clean seed, $11@11.50; average country lots, $10@10.75; low grade, $8@10; redtop, fancy, solid seed, $18@19; machine cleaned, $12.50@17.50; poor and chaffy less; millet, golden, $2.75@3.50; Siberian, $2.75@2.85; hog millet, $2.80@$2.90; common millet, $2.75@2.85, bulk basis.

Sunflower seed, choice, dry, sound seed, $9.50@10.50 per 100 lbs.; damp, stained or musty, less, according to quality. Most of the offerings are of off-grade seed.

Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures of clover, alsike and timothy seed for the week ending Dec. 27:

	Rng. for wk. High.	Low.	Close Dec.27.	Close Dec.20.
Clover—				
Cash and Dec.	$30.80	$30.75	$30.80	$30.70
January	30.85	30.70	30.80	30.65
February	30.95	30.75	30.90	30.70
March	30.85	30.55	30.80	30.50
Alsike—				
Cash and Dec.	32.35	31.10	32.35	31.10
March	32.35	31.00	32.35	31.00
Timothy—				
Cash, old.....	5.75	5.52½	5.75	5.52
New and Dec.	5.75½	5.70	5.87½	5.70
March	6.00	5.85	6.00	5.85
April	6.00	5.85	6.00	5.85
May	6.02½	5.87½	6.00	5.87

Buffalo Seed Market.

Grass seed prices as of Dec. 26 at Buffalo were as follows: Timothy, ch., $5.40@6.80; clover, red, ch., $29@30; alfalfa, $17@18 per bu.; alsike, $25@26; white clover, $52@53 per cwt.

Milwaukee Seed Movement.

Movement of seeds at Milwaukee during week ending Dec. 27, 1919, reported to PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts. 1919.	1918.	Shipments. 1919.	1918.
Timothy, lbs.....	.....	.....	30,000	64,125
Clover, lbs.....	43,624	17,603	203,422	.....

KANSAS CITY SEED MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—New year business in seeds is viewed optimistically by Kansas City dealers, especially those who had the nerve to lay in stocks regardless of high prices. Supplies of timothy and bluegrass seed are plentiful. Alfalfa and red clover seed are in light supply. There is plenty of white clover seed at a discount of $15 to $20 per cwt under red. Movement of cane, millet and Sudan grass seed is due and may be large if car service permits. The Sudan grass seed crop of Kansas should be liberal, as the crop showed three times the usual acreage. There have been liberal marketings of hog millet from Colorado and some Siberian and common from Kansas. The cane seed crop of the Southwest is supposed to be of liberal proportions, similar to those of kafir, milo and feterita.

Seed quotations in Kansas City are as follows, as from first hands:

Alfalfa—Per cwt., $26@35.

Timothy—Per cwt., $9@10.50.

Bluegrass—Per cwt., cleaned, $20@30.

Clover—Per cwt., red, $35@45; sweet, $20@25.

Millet—Per cwt., German, $3@3.25. Siberian, $2@2.25; common, $1.75@2.

Sudan—Per cwt., $9@11.

Cane—Per cwt., redtop, $2.50; orange, $2@2.25; amber, $1.75@2.

DULUTH FLAXSEED MARKET.

DULUTH, Dec. 27.—A feature in the flaxseed market during the last week was the narrowing in the spread between the December and May futures to 17 cents, as compared with 52 cents on the previous Saturday. The old December future declined 42 cents during the five trading days, while May only broke 7 cents. The slump in the December future set in on Tuesday, when it ran off 13 cents, and the weakness was further extended on Wednesday when the break reached 20 cents. The market was off 2 cents on Friday and a firming up of 2 cents came on Satday. The slump was initiated through attempts of holders of December contracts to unload, and deliveries having been on a larger scale than had been counted upon.

Weakness in the Buenos Aires market and the expression of members of Duducing qualities.

Receipts of flaxseed on the Duluth luth Board of Trade in favor of making No. 3 flaxseed, wherever grown, deliverable on contracts at a penalty of not more than 2 per cent, was another weakening influence. Cognizance was also taken of the fact that a meeting of the State Grain inspection board will be held at St. Paul on Jan. 6 for the purpose of setting flaxseed grades for the season. It is thought quite likely that Argentine flaxseed will be accorded a special grade based on its oil promarket last week aggregated '49,038 bus., as compared with only 17,248 bus. during the preceding week. Stocks in the elevators on Saturday were reported at 99,000 bushels.

Closing prices of flaxseed on the Duluth market on Saturday, as compared with the previous Saturday and the corresponding period last year were:

	Saturday.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
On track.....	$4.62-5	$5.04-14	$3.55
To arrive.....	4.62	5.00-09	3.52
Old December..	4.52	5.04	3.50
New December	4.62	5.00	....
January	4 62	4.94	3.51
February	4.52	4.84	....
New May.....	4.44	4.50	3.58½
Old May.....	4.45	4.52	....

SEED MARKET REVIEW.

Carl Bryant, Correspondent.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 27.—Alsike continued to set the pace in the seed market this week with a net advance of $1.25@

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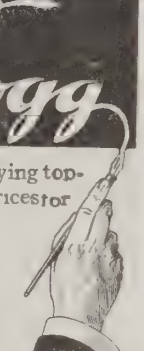
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1.35. It is now just 40c under the highest point made by red clover when the latter touched $32.75 for the October option on July 29, 1919. Despite the pending holidays when quietness usually prevails the seed market in all divisions was a surprise to many this week. Alsike is becoming more popular as the trade realizes its real value as a substitute. There has been much talk of alsike scarcity, especially the better grades. Receipts here this week were 322 bags, of which 321 were n. e. g., and 1 bag tailings; the season's total receipts are 7,607 bags, compared with 5,260 bags last season; 6,213 bags two years ago and 6,333 bags three years ago. Stocks here are 6,665 bags, as against 3,909 bags at this time last season.

Red clover was steady and stronger this week, with most of the advance in deferred futures. Nothing particular in way of demand is expected until after the new year when the Southern demand begins, with the big demand from the East in February and March. How much of the eastern demand will be satisfied by imports of foreign seed is an interesting factor. Our high prices and glitter of the good old American dollar are attracting much seed from Europe. French are anxious sellers. Imports at New York must be reckoned with. They were 2,142 bags this week. Toledo reserves are light. Stocks decreased this week, only 356 bags received and 644 bags shipped. They are 9,271 bags, as compared with 15,274 bags at this time last season. Season's total receipts are 13,611 bags, against 20,823 in 1918; 11,868 in 1917, and 40,853 in 1916. Timothy made further advances this week, deferred futures reached $6. No particular factor was apparent except for a good demand and active trade all week. Optimism was generally injected into the situation as regards export business with the passage of the Edge bill this week. Receipts here were good at 1,700 bags, all of which graded prime. Stocks increased and are now 98,849 bags, against 108,929 bags at this time last season.

OHIO SEED TESTING COURSE.

Free seed testing demonstrations for farmers and seed dealers will be a feature of the Farmers' Week program at Columbus from January 26 to 30. Two hours (from 8 to 10 o'clock) each day will be devoted to the work. The period on Monday will be used for registration; on Tuesday to germination tests of grass and clover seed and identification of grass seeds; on Wednesday and Thursday to the identification of legume and weed seeds, respectively; and on Friday to practice in testing. Persons interested are requested to register in advance.

Grain grading demonstrations will be given each afternoon.

In addition to the demonstrations, lectures on cereal crop improvement will be given by faculty members to the College of Agriculture. On the last day, membership in the Hundred Bushel Corn Club of Ohio will be conferred on ten farmers.

The Ohio State Corn and Grain Show will be held the same week. The Ohio Grain Dealers' Association is offering a new trophy for the best exhibit by members of the state Men's 10 Acre Corn Contest.

Programs for the week may be had of the Agricultural College Extension Service, Columbus, Ohio.

Seed Trading at Toledo.

Toledo leads the world on seed futures. There are many large dealers elsewhere but nearly all hedge or trade at Toledo. Many do not appreciate the opportunities of having an open market where you can always deal when you are so disposed. It helps producers and consumers because it enables them to get together and take advantage of the numerous fluctuations which occur every season. It provides a demand when farmers are generally anxious to sell, which frequently occurs soon after harvest. It provides a supply when consumers want it without causing extreme fluctuations. It acts as a stabilizer.

All trades in futures are based on 2½ bus. to the bag. You can load more in the bags but the surplus over or under that amount is settled for on the price the day of delivery. Years ago the amount in the bags was all delivered at the contract price. In other words, if you bought October at $30 and prices declined to $25 before delivery, you would probably get a big surplus above the 2½ bus. If the price advanced to $35 before delivery, you would be liable to get less than 2½ bus. to the bag. In other words, trades are made in a fixed amount so that the fluctuations in the market are of no importance. It is the same when you sell after buying. Then you are paid for the surplus above the 2½ bus. at the price on the day of delivery. It is always fair to both buyers and sellers. No market could endure unless it was always fair and honorable. Good reputation is the greatest asset any market or firm could have.—*C. A. King & Co.*

Argentine Linseed.

The market has ruled fairly nervous during the week of Nov. 17, especially in linseed, which is the prime gambling counter of the country at th present moment, and is affected h every passing breeze. There are r ports circulating to the effect that th U. S. Government has decreed a max mum price for linseed, in order to pu a stop to the speculation which is g ing on up there. For the time bei we should not like to say what th market will do in the immediate f ture, but we can at least say that th crop outlook is decidedly good, an there are prospects of Argentine rea ing 1,000,000 tons for export. And w cannot think that when this hea supply comes on the market prese values will be maintained. It may

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aid that the recent rise in spot lin-ed has been due more to forced buy-ng than to any other cause, and when hippers are out of their difficulties they ill leave the linseed to be held up by he speculative element.—*Times of Ar-entine.*

CLOVER SEED AT TOLEDO.

Clover seed was steady and higher st week, which was rather remarkable the face of the holidays and the sual dullness expected. It is dawning many that this country is short of ld seeds except timothy and gradual rdening of prices resulted, but high ices don't seem to induce fortunate olders to sell.

Europe must be reckoned with, not a buyer but seller. The exchange fa-rs its coming this way. There is talk more or less seed still over there at will reach these shores in time to tch our spring business. If true it is t likely to have immediate effect, but ill later compete with domestic stuff. oledo, the barometer of prices, has e smallest stocks for this time in any a season. So little is here it's rdly reckoned as a factor. Other arkets or interior dealers have out-d us, or the stuff is not there. Most ports say bulk of it has left the farms nd what is left will be traded amongst e farmers.—*J. F. Zahm & Co.*

Toledo Seed Market.

Alsike led the seed procession last eek; advanced over a dollar to around .50 over clover. There was, say outhworth & Co., a good general de-and and strong market, with light ferings. Export demand also good. he reason for increasing popularity alsike in these high cost days is the ct that it goes nearly twice as far as ver in sowing. It's also a stronger, rdier plant that takes better root an clover and makes a better stand. creasing realization of these facts is here are still some shortages in De-mber alsike contracts, and a good deal using more alsike sowing than before. seed likely to be delivered between w and the end of the month. Some ll be traded over. Receipts 322 bags, ipments 71 bags.

Clover was higher, with most of the ength in the deferred futures. Timo-y continued to advance with good de-and and active trade and good export mand, and more of it anticipated on count of passage of the Edge bill.

MINNEAPOLIS FLAXSEED MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—There was nsiderable improvement in the de-and for spot flaxseed in the past few ys and offerings are well taken. More ed is arriving on the market at pres-t, but considerable is being taken on l to arrive trades. Fresh offerings to rive are very light. Crushers are op-rating partly on Argentine seed, at ast one company crushing that kind most entirely. Oil contracts are com-g due quite freely and with a few re cars available the crushers find eater use for the domestic seed that rives on the market. Futures are lding in a narrow range.

Exports of Corn.

The exports of corn from principal ited States ports, as reported by the ief of Bureau of Statistics of the partment of Commerce, for each nth, for four years:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
J..	1,177,297	1,952,528	7,253,348	3,498,443
F..	975,830	3,203,459	6,596,680	5,150,945
M..	683,064	7,658,166	10,833,771	4,837,452
Apl	698,665	8,644,588	6,462,802	5,106,518
My	878,341	3,793,108	4,838,064	5,335,816
Je	909,875	3,278,978	3,719,818	4,811,315
Jy	587,816	2,009,161	3,146,394	5,483,248
Ag.	816,412	1,850,413	2,669,519	6,700,142
St.	1,209,561	2,469,466	980,074	3,760,131
O..	868,421	2,334,746	1,601,790	3,885,946
N..	961,555	1,709,758	1,622,206	2,289,545
D..	.....	990,922	2,445,217	2,891,276
Y	.....	39,899,091	49,169,583	154,049,686

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Beans and Potatoes

New Asiatic Beans.

Postal advices from Dalny state that the new crop of Manchurian beans is appearing on that market, but the crop generally is very poor and in some districts only 30 per cent of the normal was harvested. Excessive rain caused the skin to discolor with a consequent deterioration in quality.

BEAN SITUATION.

BEANS A PROBLEM.

ST. JOHNS, MICH.—The bean situation is a conundrum. The market is very strong at the present time, but it is mostly in the state. While there has been some outside demand, there are practically no sales. In other words, it has been a purely speculative market. However, conservative estimates show that two-thirds of the Michigan crop has gone out of the market and the beans held back are in strong hands. Farmers are inclined to look for higher prices, considering the present prices low; and we agree with them.

We understand that none of the new crop Kotenashi have been put on the market and that they are asking fully $1 per 100 more than for the old crop. Recent exportations seem to have cleaned up most of the colored beans and a lot of the Kotenashi and old crop Californias out of the Eastern warehouses. This should have some effect upon the market, but as yet there has been no demand from that section. Personally I do not think we will have any real advance until the New England states get to buying Michigan beans. They have been handling Kotenashi beans for nearly a year and seem to prefer them at the same price. —*Geo. F. Dimond & Co.*

BEAN AND POTATO PRICES.

The potato market generally was an advancing one during the past week. This condition was also true of the bean market. Quotations follow for lots of good quality and condition beans and potatoes, sacked, per cwt., unless otherwise specified, as of Dec. 27:

Beans—

Boston—Lima beans, $14@14.50.

Buffalo—Marrows, $10@11; mediums, $7@8; pea, $7@8; white kidney, $11@12; red kidney, $12@13.

Chicago—Pea beans, hand picked, ch. to fancy, $7.50@8; red kidney, $13.50@13.75.

Cincinnati—Navies, $8.

Denver—Pinto beans, $6@6.50; navies, $8@8.50; limas, $13@14.

Detroit—H.-p. pea beans, $7.35.

Los Angeles—Limas, $15@17; pinks, $7.50; white, $7.50; black eyes, $7.50; Garvanzas, $12.

Minneapolis—Navies, h.-p., fancy, $9.00; soy, $5; Cal. limas, $11; brown, $6.

Montreal — The market is quiet but steady, car lots of Ontario handpicked being quoted at $5.25 to $5.50. Two to three-pound pickers are quoted at $4 to $4.25.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Marrows, ch., $11@12; com. to fair, $10.50@10.75; pea, ch., $7.75; com. to fair, $7@7.50; Lady Washington, Cal., ch., $7.75; sm. wh., Cal., $7.75; Kotenashi, $6.75; red kidney, ch., $13@14; com. to fair, $10.50@12.75.

Pittsburgh—Limas, $15.50; Cal. navy, $7.50@8; Mich., f. o. b., $7.50.

San Francisco—Bayo, cwt., $9.00; black eye, $6.50; cranberry, $7.25; Garbanzo, $8.50; lima, f. o. b., $13; Henderson, $11.60; pink, $6.35; red kidney, $12; red Mexican, $7.75; teparies, $3.25; white, lg., $6.25; white, sm., $6.40.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in car lots—Choice, hand-picked Michigan at $7.75 per 100 lbs.; prime machine-picked, $7.50; orders and small lots, higher; pinto beans, $7; California black eye, $8; choice lima beans at $16; California pink beans at $8, and white, $8.50.—Market Reporter.

Potatoes—

Buffalo—Round No. 1, per bu., $2@2.10; fair to good, $1.80@1.90; small or over large, $1.60@1.70.

Chicago—Wis.-Mich., rnd., wh., blk., $3.40@3.50; skd., $3.30@3.40; Idaho rnd., wh., $4@4.15.

Denver—F. o. b. loading stations, Idaho Russets, $3.25@3.50; Idaho rurals, $3.30 3.40; Red McClures, $3.40@3.50; wh. stk., $3.25@3.40; brown beauties, $3.40@3.50.

Detroit—Mich., 150 lb., $5@5.25.

Karsas City—Minn. Red River, Ohio, $3.50@3.60; northern wh., $3.20@3.30; western wh., $3.35@3.45; russet burbank, $3.50@3.65.

Minneapolis—Wh., $2@3.20, f. o. b.; burbanks, $3.20@3.25; Red Rivers, $3.15.

Montreal—Receipts last week were 1,381 bags, against 8,092 bags the week previous, and 605 bags last year. The market is firm and advancing under a very good enquiry, and sales of car lots have been made during the past week at $2.30 to $2.40 per bag of 90 lbs. for good to choice cars of white Quebecs.—Trade Bulletin.

New York—Me., 165-lb. bg., $5@5.65; Jer. rnd., 165-lb. bg., $4@5; L. I., 165-lb. bag, $5.25@6; N. Y. State, $2.50@3.25, cwt.

Pittsburgh—York State, 150-lb. sk., $5.15; Pa. rnd., wh., blk., $3.35; Mich., blk., $5@5.15; McCormicks, $4.60; Canadian, 150-lb. sk., $5.

Rochester—N. Y. State, $1.65 per bu., field run, Jan. contracts, $1.85, to grower; No. 1 U. S. grade, $3.18, cwt., f. o. b. station.

St. Louis—Wis. rurals, $3.50; Minn. burbanks, $3.50.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF RYE.

Receipts of rye at the principal primary markets of the Central West for the week ended Dec. 26, and for the corresponding week last year, as compiled by the Minneapolis *Market Record*, were:

	1919. cars.	1918. cars.
Minneapolis	120	433
Duluth	167	111
Chicago	63	133
Omaha	24	62
Milwaukee	76	67
Total	450	806

Closing outside prices of rye of standard quality and spot cash for each day of the week beginning Dec. 19, were:

	Mpls.	Dul.	Chi.	Oma.	Mil.
Dec. 19..	$1.72⅝	$1.73¾	$1.77	$1.67	$1.80
Dec. 20..	1.73⅜	1.74⅛	1.76½	1.68	1.77
Dec. 22..	1.72⅞	1.74⅜	1.76½	1.66	1.78
Dec. 23..	1.76⅝	1.77¼	1.79	1.70	1.81
Dec. 24..	1.76½	1.78⅞	1.81½	1.71	1.82
Dec. 25..	Holiday.				
Dec. 26..	1.75	1.76¼	1.82	1.73	1.81¼

Armour & Company in their weekly review of trade on Dec. 26 say that "Hog prices showed some irregularity during the week but with little change from the week before. Domestic trade for the cured product was affected by the holiday season, but continued good trade is to be anticipated. The comparatively low price of fresh pork cuts created an unusual demand, and we report the trade very good in consequence, with prices steady."

Barley

Chicago Barley Prices.

Following is the daily range of barley, spot malting quality and future quotations at Chicago:

Dec. 22....	$1 55@1.68	Dec. 26....	$1.56@1.62
Dec. 23....	1.55@1.68	Dec. 27....	1.40@1.56
Dec. 24....	1.50@1.66		

	December.	May.
Dec. 22.....	$1.66 @1.69¾	$1.54@1.57⅜
Dec. 23.....	1.69 @1.70	1.55@1.56½
Dec. 24.....	1.65½@1.69	1.55@1.57
Dec. 26.....	1.60 @1.63	1.54@1.56½
Dec. 27.....	1.54	1.46@1.52

Exports of Barley.

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (figures for current month being subject to correction):

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	933,124	1,424,072	1,662,118	3,213,277
Feb.	6,537	3,965,781	631,840	1,998,702
Mar.	1,841,130	2,416,427	339,921	2,649,872
Apr.	3,129,530	3,513,367	1,181,932	1,353,603
May	4,824,975	3,195,461	2,289,446	1,654,369
June	6,046,275	702,422	597,223	1,935,500
July	5,462,592	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
Aug.	6,268,651	1,934,767	761,775	1,874,560
Sept.	4,710,892	204,420	1,559,856	1,733,737
Oct.	2,582,507	577	3,924,880	1,780,239
Nov.	1,484,228	260,480	2,134,641	805,365
Dec.	.....	793,711	1,319,652	641,805
Yr.	.....	18,805,219	17,858,964	22,485,920

Receipts of Barley.

Carload receipts of barley at different markets named for twelve months of 1918-19:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Winnipeg
Dec.	1,156	822	2,825	487	982
1919—					
Jan.	1,214	1,360	1,155	321	656
Feb.	1,051	784	1,280	25	461
Mar.	1,648	1,191	3,606	14	712
Apr.	1,732	1,188	2,415	11	667
May	950	1,201	2,331	152	373
June	1,528	1,751	2,966	886	500
July	1,223	1,044	2,729	1,217	1,183
Aug	441	794	1,417	327	329
Sept.	718	722	1,280	171	920
Oct.	524	701	946	180	1,333
Nov.	558	575	818	58	1,219
Week—					
Dec. 6.	138	120	113	3	319
Dec.11.	127	182	130	1	197
Dec 26.	94	125	155	1	176
Dec.27.	158	142	212	...	227

BARLEY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE.—The local barley market was comparatively dull and weak and prices declined 8@12c for the week. Although receipts were light, the market continued well supplied, as industries and shippers are doing little. Receipts for the week were 112 cars, against 125 cars a week ago and 131 cars in 1918. Current quotations are: Good to choice, 48 to 50-lb. test, is quotable at $1.58@1.60; bright, $1.61@1.62; fair to good, 45 to 47-lb. test, $1.48@1.57; low, 41 to 44-lb. test, $1.45@1.53; 36 to 48-lb., $1.40@1.48; feed, $1.40@1.50.

DULUTH.—The barley market was lifeless here during the last week. Receipts amounted to just two cars against 28 during the same period last year, and operators had no advices of any of that grain having been shipped in from the country. Stocks in the elevators were down to 15,000 bushels. Quotations were unchanged at $1.30@1.57 for spot.

BUFFALO.—Maltsters were in the market, but the prices asked for the few lots here were considered too high. Chicken feed mixers here cut it out of their feeds, as it is too expensive and as a rule they want a good grade or more. Quoted: Malting, $1.65@1.72, and feed $1.50@1.60 on track.

CHICAGO.—The barley market during the week was a buyers' affair strictly. Previous to the Christmas holiday offerings were comparatively light but the demand was even less urgent and in consequence prices declined from 1@3c, maltsters taking only a very few cars, although there was some improvement in the domestic and export demand. After the Christmas holiday, however, the market practically collapsed. Offerings were very much larger but there was very little demand from local buyers and there was very little domestic and no export demand at all. The net shrinkage in prices for the week, therefore, range from 6@13c, according to quality. The present week opened with a soft undertone. Malting demand, however, was better, especially earlier in the day, and some choice grades were taken at Saturday's prices but the poorer grades were again weak and down from 2@3c. Receipts were heavier and domestic demand only fair. Twenty cars were reported sold at a range of $1.38@1.56. Futures were lower, December closing at $1.51, against an opening of $1.55, and May at $1.46½, after selling up to $1.49. Exports from Atlantic ports were 436,000 bus., compared with 534,000 a year ago.

KANSAS CITY.—Offerings of barley increased to 77 cars for the week, the largest volume on the new crop. Though the demand was good, with shipments mainly to Milwaukee and Chicago, for use in feed manufacture for eastern trade or for making export mixtures, prices reflected the weakness of corn and broke about 5c a bushel. No. 3 closed at $1.45, No. 4 at $1.42 and sample grade as low as $1.24. Much of the barley sold was of the lower grades. There was a limited demand from southwestern feeders and local mills took some for meal manufacture. Stocks here decreased 9,000 bus., to 117,000, against 235,000 a year ago. Ground barley feed was quoted at about $3@3.10 per cwt., in sacks.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The recent turn in prohibition news caused a sharp decrease in the demand for barley and prices declined sharply. For the past few days the demand has been sluggish to dull and bids declined sharply. Offerings are a little heavier than they were owing to the better car situation.

English home grown barley has been in request all fall at steadily appreciating prices. The *London Grain & Seed Reporter* says that maltsters are apparently willing to pay any figure for best malting qualities and are paying abnormally high prices for qualities which a year or two ago they would not have touched at any price. Sales so far this season are more than double those of the same period last year and both growers and dealers have found this cereal a very profitable commodity.

SENTIMENT IN THE MARKET.

Sentiment in the grain markets on Monday was exactly the reverse of that which prevailed on Saturday. The factor which was more instrumental than anything else in changing sentiment from the bear side to the bull side, was the announcement that the Canadian government had ordered the price of wheat advanced 50c, from $2.30 per bu. to $2.80 per bu. Canadian spring wheat flour also was advanced in price from $10.90 to $13.15. On the surface this was a bullish factor, in the general grain market, but those in touch with the situation believe that the United States will now be permitted to import some Canadian spring wheat, and that in return we will sell to Canada some of our Government flour. This will give the United States some much needed spring wheat, and will give Canada cheaper flour, a reciprocal arrangement which will work for the mutual benefit of both countries, but which should have no important effect on the grain markets in general. Another bull factor was found in the statement by a British member of Parliament, that the world would be compelled to look to the United States for meat during the coming year; while still another appeared in reports from all sections of the country that farmers refused to sell corn after the recent break.—*L. L. Winters with Hulbard, Warren & Chandler.*

Corn in Primary Markets.

Receipts of corn in eleven primary grain markets from Nov. 1, 1919, to Dec. 27, with comparisons with 1918:

	1919-20.	1918-19.
Chicago	11,934,000	12,825,000
Milwaukee	1,891,000	967,000
Minneapolis	2,551,000	1,111,000
Duluth	.....	5,000
St. Louis	3,793,000	3,769,000
Toledo	450,000	236,000
Detroit	393,000	483,000
Kansas City	1,848,000	2,710,000
Peoria	4,561,000	5,672,000
Omaha	3,448,000	3,576,000
Indianapolis	3,728,000	2,878,000
Total	34,597,000	34,232,000

Receipts of corn the past week at primary markets, compared with the preceding week and corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 28, 1918.
Chicago	1,634,000	1,597,000	593,000
Milwaukee	316,000	319,000	100,000
Minneapolis	677,000	397,000	256,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	514,000	566,000	235,000
Toledo	71,000	90,000	42,000
Detroit	39,000	50,000	36,000
Kansas City	252,000	382,000	395,000
Peoria	542,000	422,000	271,000
Omaha	577,000	717,000	521,000
Indianapolis	455,000	670,000	272,000
Total	5,077,000	5,210,000	2,731,000
Shipments	2,357,000	2,740,000	2,356,000

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Feedstuffs

The Jonesboro Feed & Coal Co. has been organized at Jonesboro, Ark. J. A. Freeze is president.

J. O. Shepherd has purchased M. P. Brown's interest in the feed and produce business at Grain Valley, Mo., and is now sole owner of the business.

The Treadway Feed & Seed Co. of Nashville, Tenn., has been chartered; capital stock, $35,000. Incorporators: Geo. E. Treadway, J. W. Franklin, F. M. Quinn, Paul M. Davene and W. B. Milan.

The Grain Belt Mills of St. Joseph, Mo., will entertain their salesmen at a convention in that city to be held December 29 and 30. As this company, manufacturers of alfalfa and mixed feeds, has just witnessed during the last 60 days the best trade in its history the outlook for the New Year is extremely promising.

The Cereal By-Products Co. of St. Louis announce that effective Dec. 1 J. O. Greene has retired from the company, having disposed of his interests to E. W. Sommer, Wm. F. Becker, Jr., and Elsor Heater, these gentlemen being in charge of the Memphis and Chicago branch houses and the St. Louis offices respectively. The established policies of the company will be continued by the present management and absolutely impartial service will be accorded buyers and sellers in the bookings of feed materials.

THE FEED SITUATION.

STRONG DEMAND FOR FEEDS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—We believe that feedstuffs are going to hold their own, and as we go into the winter undoubtedly will be higher. We know our demand is greater than we can supply.—*Voigt Milling Company, F. A. Voigt, Pres. & Mgr.*

SHORT ON GRAIN FEED.

ANDERSON, IND.—There are very few lots for sale in our part of the country, and the big end of the corn crop will be fed by local feeders. There is very little wheat left in this locality. We will probably have to ship in oats, corn and wheat before the season is over.—*The Union Grain & Feed Co.*

WHEAT FEEDS STRONG.

MINNEAPOLIS.—In our opinion the situation on wheat feeds is very strong, and we believe that prices will be higher before they are lower. This is the season when the smaller mills throughout the country sell their feeds locally. The chances are that we are coming to a period of curtailed output, due to shortage of wheat, especially at interior points. We anticipate splendid demand.—*Washburn-Crosby Co., William G. Crocker, Mgr. Feed Dept.*

New York Oats Market.

There has been no increase in the movement of oats to this market last week nor is any expected until the Railroad Administration relieves the present car situation in a substantial manner. This promise has been made and we await its fulfilment. The situation locally has shown but little change during the week. Spot offerings are unusually light, while the demand from dealers has steadily diminished. This is partly due to the desire to go over the first of the year with small stocks for inventory purposes, and partly on account of the lessened consumptive requirements. In this market prices should continue to move within a narrow range, with premiums well maintained, though no particular activity should be looked for during the holiday season.—*L. W. Forbell & Co.*

Improved Cottonseed Feed Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Demand for cottonseed cake and meal improved in Kansas City this week, with a liberal volume of business with the range states of the Northwest and West. A slightly improved tone in the trade with Kansas, Misouri and Southwestern feeders also was noted, but this section still is buying less than normal. It is estimated that Oklahoma and Texas requirements will be less than 30 per cent of a year ago. For 43 per cent cottonseed cake and meal the market closed around $80.50, and around $62.50 for cold pressed cake.

Rice Bran Market Healthy.

The market on rice bran is now showing a very healthy condition. All mills apparently are well provided with orders; in fact, the demand appears to be exceeding the supply. Prices range from $33 to $37 per ton, sacks included, f.o.b. mill, according to location. Goods for deferred delivery command a premium.

Corn vs. Other Feedstuffs.

THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER'S estimate of hog slaughterings, as released December 24, showed for the period Nov. 1 to Dec. 20 compared with the same period 1918 approximately 30 per cent decline. There are many factors unsolved, but at least an interesting comparison of the reduced slaughterings this year with the small corn receipts at terminal markets is found. The 1919 corn movement shows 1,320,000 bushels less than were delivered to market at this date in 1918, whereas the present crop is 16 per cent larger than last year's. It is quite safe to assume that the pig crop is correspondingly large, and although many reasons are given for the delayed corn marketings, it seems sure that much corn which normally is shipped to market is new fed to hogs. There are, it is estimated, something over 2,000,000 more hogs in the country than there were last year at Christmas time, and in spite of the very healthy sales reported by hog feed manufacturers the natural corn doubtless still comprises a large part of the hog's daily diet.

The doubtful grain situation, with prices decidedly above those of Argentina and other countries, makes corn imports more probable. Pork also is needed in Europe at least, but credit arrangements must be made if it is to continue going abroad. The tonnage of corn which will be marketed after Jan. 1 is uncertain and it is likewise a factor for the feed trade to consider just how much bearing country corn levels will have on country feed purchases.

THE FEED MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—The market continues steady for all lines of mill feed. Carlots of bran are reported at $45@46 including bags, and shorts at $52@53, less 25c per ton for spot cash. Pure barley meal is sold in broken lots at $72@73 per ton, and mixed grain moullie at $67@68. Dairy feed is in good demand at $55@56 per ton including bags.—Trade Bulletin.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Dec. 27.—Mill feed, carlots, f. o. b. Cleveland, in sacks, shows little change in price. During the past ten days there has been no sharp advance in the price. On the whole all mill feeds are higher than two weeks ago and a representative from E. I. Bailey's office advised that there is a scarcity in nearly all brands. This has caused some delay in filling orders and coupled with the industrial disturbances of the past three weeks, with real winter weather, has made a sharp demand for mill feeds that is hard to meet. Cleveland prices for Dec. 23 were as follows: Flour middlings, $55; standard middlings, $49.50; winter bran, $48@48.50; spring bran, $48; mixed feed, $49.50; hominy, $65.50; oil meal, $83; 36% cottonseed meal, $67.50; gluten, $68; hog meal, $73.68. On gluten and hog meal there has hardly been enough in the market to make a price. These quotations are approximately correct if there was any for sale.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27.—Feed is in excellent demand at present prices, which are relatively low due to the high price of short patent flour. Bran is quoted at $45 a ton; mixed feed, $47.50; middlings, brown, $49; gray, $52.50; hominy feed, $63. Manufactured feeds are also in good demand.

PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27.—Only 220 tons of all kinds of feed were bulletined in the local exchange during the last period, this being a considerable decline from the week preceding. The feed market is still unsettled owing to the fact that shipments are light and that much pasturage is apparently available to stock and dairymen in the district. Prices for feed remain high. While it was expected that cold weather would improve the market somewhat no appreciable change has been noted with the recent cold wave.

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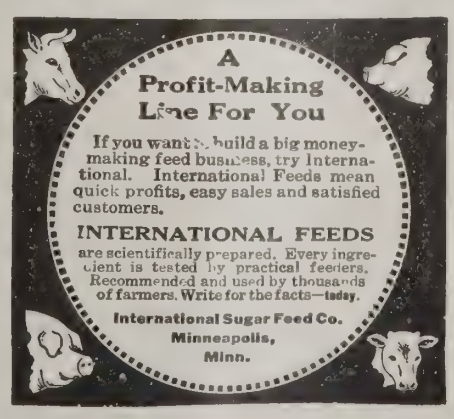


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TOLEDO.

Toledo, Dec. 27.—Mill feed prices are steady. Demand is good for both bran and middlings. Prices: Bran, $44; middlings, $50 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo. Bag prices, $5 higher. Corn and oats feeds were easier with the better movement of these grains to market the past week. Scratch feed, best grades, $58@70; corn and oat chop, $60; cracked yellow corn, $65; dairy feed, $69 per ton, carlots, f. o. b. Toledo.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 27.—There was a very dull trade in mill feed all week and prices remained practically unchanged. The undertone of the market was a trifle easier, however, with holders inclined to offer more freely. Consumers in this territory are quite well supplied for the time being at least and they were consequently not disposed to make new purchases during the holiday season.

City bran was quoted at $47; middlings, $51; and red dog, $68, while Western bran ruled at $49; middlings, $50@51, and red dog $67.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.—Mills are holding tagged bran from $2.30@2.32, and grey shorts from $2.65@2.70 tagged. No demand for mill feeds. Dealers are having difficulty working off their present holdings.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—The feed market is about steady with offerings light but with the holiday character of the demand they are ample for the requirements. Wheat feeds are moving best, but there is a fair demand for alfalfa feeds. Barley feed is so scarce that prices are prohibitive. Prices are as follows: Bran, $43@44; middlings, brown, $48@49; gray, $50@53; mixed feed, $45@46; hominy feed, $58@60; oat feed, $25@26; alfalfa meal, choice, $44@14.50; No. 1, $42@43; No. 2, $39@40. All prices per ton, in 100-lb. sacks.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 27.—Demand for all mill feeds is active and the mills have no trouble disposing of their output. At the same time there is a continued complaint from consumers about the high level of prices. Quote: Bran, $48@50; standard middlings, $50@51; fine middlings, $61@61.50; cracked corn, $65; coarse corn meal, $60@63; chop, $53@56 per ton, in 100-lb sacks.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 27.—The market in feeds has been slow during the last few days. Dealers appear to have covered their needs for the immediate future and a disposition was noted to buy sparingly in view of possible market adjustments coming about. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Bran, $43.50; ground oats, $48.25; No. 1 ground feed, $52.50; No. 2 ground feed, $51.50; No. 3 ground feed, $50.50; shorts, $51.50; flour middlings, $53; coarse corn meal, $55; red dog, $61.50; Boston mixed, $45.50; cracked corn, $55; rye feed, $42@43.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Dec. 27.—No special feature in the feed market developed over the holidays but there continues to be good demand. Buyers are trying to contract for shipments far ahead but the dealers are not disposed to grant such, confining most of their bookings to 30 to 60 days. Prices are steady and everything points to excellent business for an indefinite period. The South has so little feedstuffs on hand that it will be necessary to buy freely for many months, and prosperity has been such that the high cost seems to offer little bar. It is felt by the trade that the returns from the cotton crop have been such that efforts to enlarge acreage to feedstuffs next spring will meet with difficulty, especially as the past season was such a bad one for all grain crops.

In cottonseed meal there has been no change but tone of the market is steady and offerings are limited at the moment.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 27.—Comparatively small production and a fair demand from all sources has kept the mill feed market fairly strong. Bran is the only item that has eased off slightly and widened out in price, while hominy feed has improved $1. Other listings remain firm and unchanged. Current quotations are: Bran, per ton, $44.50@45; standard middlings, $46@47; flour middlings, $51@52; red dog, $60@61; hominy feed, $63; rye feed, $45; old process oil meal, $84; cottonseed meal, $78@85; brewers' dried grains, $71; gluten feeds, $68, all in 100-lb. sacks.

DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Dec. 27.—Market steady to $1 higher. Demand good and receipts heavy. Bran, $45.50; shorts, $49.50; flour middlings, $57.50; red dog, $65; alfalfa molasses feed, $45.50; oil meal, $84; cottonseed meal, $81; tankage, $100.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Demand for wheat bran was fairly active last week. Middlings were dull and easier. Prices: Soft winter wheat bran, 100-lb. bags, per ton, $46.70; standard middlings, $53.50; horse and mule feed, $48@63; dairy feed, $57@69; hog feed, $64; poultry feed, $69@75.

BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Middlings, mixed feed, gluten and oat hulls are quoted higher with other feeds practically unchanged from last week. The demand and offerings of feeds have been extremely light during the past week. Prices were quoted as follows: Bran, spring, sacked, $49.25 per ton; bran, winter, sacked, $49.25@49.50; middlings, sacked, $50.50@60; mixed feed, sacked, $53@57; gluten feed, sacked, $75.12; red dog, sacked, $65; second clear, sacked, $67; stock feed, sacked, $62.50; oat hulls, reground, sacked, $32; hominy feed, sacked, $67.40; cottonseed meal, sacked, $78.50@80.50. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 29 were none.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—Holiday conditions interfered to some extent with trade in feeds the past week, but prices were not greatly affected and a fairly steady tone prevailed. Supplies of all kinds, however, are light and under only a normal demand stronger prices are indicated with the advent of the new year. Tankage especially was firm and is tending higher. The car situation is still regarded as unsatisfactory. Prices, per ton, in bags, basis carlots: Spring wheat bran, $46.50; soft winter wheat bran, $46.50; hard winter wheat bran, $46.50; spring wheat middlings, $49.50; soft winter wheat middlings, $53.50; hard winter wheat middlings, $55; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $75.50; linseed meal, $82; gluten feed, $70; hominy feed, $63; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $43.50; beet pulp, $62.50; barley chops, $69; rye middlings, $49; tankage, $99.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.—The demand for sacked bran and middlings is fairly good in a jobbing way, and with Western advices on feed firm and the offerings on spot here only moderate from first hands, the late strong position of the Baltimore market is well maintained. Quotations follow: Western spring bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $49@49.50; Western middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $50@51; city mills' wheat bran, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $52; brown middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $52@53; white middlings, per ton, 100-lb. sacks, $62.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—There is a fair demand for cottonseed products on arrival and a fair inquiry for bran and middlings but stuff in transit is dull and weak. Offerings on spot are light and the market rules firm. Quotations represent carlots, to arrive, in 100-lb. sacks at cost per ton: Winter bran, $50@50.50; spring bran, $49@49.50; standard wheat middlings, $50.50@51; flour middlings, $58@59; red dog, $65.50@66; shorts, $50.50@51; low grade flour, $66@66.50; rye middlings, $49.50@51; fine yellow hominy, $66@67; fine white hominy, $67@68; reground oats feed, $31@31.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $79@79.50; cottonseed meal, 41% protein, $83@84; cottonseed feed, 20% protein, $62@63.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29—The demand for the lighter grades of millfeed, such as bran and standard middlings, seems to be fairly active, but heavier grades are moving slowly. Eastern buyers still have some stock on hand that accumulated while the last deliveries were being made over the lakes, and are not in a hurry to make fresh contracts. Offerings here lately have been light because the mills have not been running freely. Some of the interior mills have been buying bran and middlings in the local market to take care of their customers in nearby territory and also to cover some short sales made to eastern buyers. There is a fair mixed car demand reported. Local stocks are decreasing moderately and most of the feed on hand is held firmly. Shipping directions fair and cars to make shipments are hard to get.

Quotations in car lots, f. o. b. sacked in 160-lb. sacks: Bran, $32.00@43.00; middlings, $43.00@45.00; flour middlings, $53.00@54.00; red dog, $59.00@61.00; rye middlings, $43.00@44.00; ground barley, $67.00@68.000.

Sir Norman Hill, chairman of the British Port and Transit Executive Committee, at a recent meeting of an economic club in England, said that "State control is still paralyzing commercial effort and enterprise and keeping ships idle for days and weeks. Moreover, our ports are blocked although they are not bringing in more than 75 per cent of the imports with which the country dealt under pre-war conditions." This control, he said, is responsible for short supplies of commodities and high freights. He urged that the country might be allowed again to try the policy of trusting to the energy and enterprise of merchants and ship owners rather than to officious meddling of the government, that is to say, some office clerk.

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Alfalfa Department

A train of 10 cars of sheep were recently unloaded at Pierre, S. D., to be moved to irrigated alfalfa feeding grounds.

Alfalfa in Wisconsin shows a large increase since 1909, the acreage this year being 60,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1909, while the production in 1919 was 160,000 tons.

Mrs. J. B. Bacon, near Gothenburg, Neb., has a very large acreage to alfalfa and is locally known as the alfalfa queen. This year she sold the crop from 500 acres for about $20,000.

The New Jersey Alfalfa Growers' Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Trenton on Jan. 16. Through the efforts of this association the acreage of alfalfa in this state is constantly increasing.

This year has been one of the most prosperous yet experienced by alfalfa growers of California and the number of acres planted last fall is considerably larger than usual, especially in the San Joaquin and the Imperial valleys, and there was a noticeable decrease in acreage of alfalfa plowed up for other crops last fall. A census of several counties in the state made during the fall showed that in California there are about 1,058,000 acres of alfalfa. Imperial County leads all other counties in the acreage, having 125,000, followed by Merced with 105,000, Tulare with 103,000, Kern, 95,000, etc. In Los Angeles County there are only 4,000 acres.

Moderate Alfalfa Meal Trade.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—While the volume of sales of alfalfa meal in Kansas City was slightly less than a week ago, the market displayed a firm tone. The lessened activity was attributed to the Christmas holiday. Some surprise was manifest over the lack of the usual holiday dullness. Mill offerings from Colorado and other Western states were very light, and business was restricted to the available offerings. Many Western mills are sold up for sixty days. There was good buying by the East, North and South. Prices showed little change.

Choice alfalfa meal closed at $42.50@44 per ton, sacked, basis Kansas City, for carlots; No. 1, $41@42; No. 2, $37.50@38.

Moderation in weather conditions, with the annual holidays at hand, tended to reduce activity in the alfalfa mixed feed market. Approach of a heavy corn movement and declines in prices for the coarse grain also caused buyers to hold off. Sales were made in surrounding territory, and in the range areas of the West and Southwest. The grain mixed feed was off about $1 a ton, with the straight molasses mixture unchanged, as follows: No. 1 molasses feed, $41@42; No. 2, $38@40; brown, $36@38; alfalfa grain molasses feed, $52@55.

Alfalfa a Source of Protein.

For animals that are growing or giving milk the one element most desired is protein, that makes bone and muscle and milk and blood rather than fat. So far back as any of us can remember timothy and clover were regarded as the staple, the incomparable hays, without rivals. The Wisconsin Experiment Station has demonstrated that an acre of alfalfa will yield three times as much protein as an acre of clover and nine times as much as an acre of timothy and twelve times as much as an acre of broom grass.

The Iowa station, at Ames, after twenty years, says each acre of alfalfa has averaged a production of 2⅜ times as much protein as red clover; 2¾ times as much as corn and 4 times as much as oats. Also, that 16 seedlings in course of nine years have given an average yield of 4.38 tons of field-cured hay per acre, and that alfalfa hay can be cured as easily as red clover. With corn, it makes a practically perfect balanced ration. This is undisputed. In protein content good alfalfa hay does not differ widely from wheat bran.

Government reports say, that based on as many as from 21 to 68 analyses, the per cent of protein in timothy hay is 5.9; in clover 12.3; wheat bran 12.2 and in alfalfa 14.3. Based on their digestible nutrients, if a ton of timothy hay was worth $9.80 a ton of clover would be valued at $14.12 and of alfalfa $20.16, or somewhat more than double the value of timothy.

KANSAS CITY ALFALFA NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

A new record total for a single day's receipts of alfalfa hay was established on the Kansas City market on Monday, Dec. 22, when 180 cars arrived on the team tracks. The previous record total was in February of this year, when 163 cars were received. The week's receipts of alfalfa, while not the heaviest on record, were probably the largest for a five-day week, amounting to 573 cars. The total arrivals of hay in Kansas City last week amounted to 1,161 cars, including 423 cars of prairie, and 144 cars of timothy and clover mixed. No strictly clover hay has been received in Kansas City for some weeks, and temporarily, at least, the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association quotation committee has ceased to quote nominal values of the forage.

"There is too broad a demand for alfalfa to depress prices for the hay to any great extent." So declared E. R. Cash, head of the shipping department of the L. C. Worth Commission Co., in discussing the trade outlook. "Practically every section of the country has been and still is calling for alfalfa in Kansas City. Besides the East, North, South and Southeast, which sections have been heavy buyers in the past few months, liberal inquiries are being received from range cattle handlers in Texas and other Southwestern states. Some sales already have been made to Texas points, and it is probable that shipments of alfalfa to that state will increase sharply as the season advances. Many in the trade were concerned early in the crop year over the fact that Texas was offering hay to the North. But the state has since turned from a source to a rather profitable outlet. Cattle holdings in the state are heavier than in recent years."

"Producers of alfalfa hay in the territory surrounding Manhattan, in the Eastern section of Kansas, have already marketed about three-fourths of their total production this year," reported D. C. Stephenson, representative of the Carlisle Commission Co., at Manhattan, who was a visitor in Kansas City last week. "The crop in this territory, which was an average for the Sunflower state as a whole, was moderately large in size, though much of the early cuttings were damaged by rains. The farmers who still are holding their hay will market if values turn up further. It is probable, however, that because marketings of alfalfa in the section have been so liberal thus far on the crop, many cattlemen will be required to bring in considerable quantities of the hay to carry them over until spring. In fact, some of the larger handlers of cattle already have contracted for alfalfa hay for winter feeding, and in the event of storms and severe cold, requirements of producers will increase sharply. Car shortage has not restricted to any extent the shipments of alfalfa from the Manhattan territory."

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JANUARY HOG RUN.

There is a great variety of opinions as to what effect the heavy receipts of hogs in January will have in lowering the hog market. Many think the Eastern hogs are marketed earlier this year than usual and that Eastern demand will stimulate prices in the West. With a continued steady flow of hogs the demand from the East would not hold the market up, for the reason that the supply would be sufficient for all. We have every reason to believe that after Jan. 1 hogs will come to market in such large numbers that the market will be forced down, how low it is hard to say. Of course, we have no doubt that every pound of hog product that is put away this winter will be eagerly sought by the trade later on; but for a period, the supply will be so much greater than the demand, that the future will be lost sight of temporarily. It is a risky proposition to put away high priced hog products during the harvest season for hogs. A large proportion of the hogs slaughtered now have to be carried for several months, and it has been our observation that packers buy their hogs as cheaply as possible when they are plentiful, and we think that is what they will do this winter.—*W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.*

ALLIED PACKERS GAINING.

For October actual net profits of the Allied Packers, Inc., it is said, were about $350,000, and for November actual net profits are estimated to exceed $400,000. The conditions of October and November are prevailing in December. Since organization, on July 1 of this year, the company, at an expenditure of less than $500,000, has increased its hog-killing capacity about 33⅓ per cent, and this increased capacity is actually in operation.—*Journal of Commerce.*



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Hay Department

Hay prices at Aberdeen, S. D., are quoted at $15@20 per ton loose, and $20@24 per ton baled.

Wisconsin's clover and timothy in point of acreage was the most valuable crop in 1909. It was then grown on 2,499,000 acres. In 1919 there were 2,576,000 acres producing 4,502,000 tons of hay.

Faulk County, S. D., has an excess of fine quality prairie hay, baled and ready for shipment as soon as cars can be obtained. This region is considered one of the best hay producers of South Dakota and shipments are made from Faulkton and especially from Millard, one of the largest shipping points in the state.

Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, think that after New Year's there will be a good demand and stronger values for hay in that market. Clover is steady with fair demand at present prices and alfalfa strong, for the high grades especially, although medium grades are in fair request. Very little market for prairie.

THE HAY SITUATION.

SOME HAY ON HAND.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—We have about 25% of our hay still on hand. It was the largest crop that we have ever had. Farmers are strong holders, and do not sell freely at ruling price. I believe that all of the hay remaining in farmers' hands will be needed before the new crop comes out.—*J. A. McCauley, Mgr., Canandaigua Elevator.*

KANSAS CITY HAY NOTES.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

"Cars still are seriously short," emphasized J. C. Kerr of the J. C. Kerr Hay Co. "While Kansas City receipts of alfalfa, prairie and tame hay have recently totaled around 1,000 cars weekly, comparatively large, arrivals would be far greater were the railroads able to supply more cars to Kansas and Missouri points. Many shippers have not received a single car in two months."

"Annual inventory figured in the recent sharp fluctuations in prairie hay prices," declared J. C. Glover of J. C. Glover & Co. "The larger buyers, including the stock yards and the larger local buying interests, accumulated considerable prairie hay late in November and early December, sufficient to carry them over the late December market and into the New Year. It is usual on the prairie market for the large buyers to drop out before the close of the year in order to make an inventory of their stocks and general business. In accumulating their hay to meet their requirements for probably a month, the market was forced up, reaching a top of $26.50 a ton in Kansas City. But a natural recession occurred with the cessation of buying by the larger consuming interests. What the action of the market will be after the opening of the new calendar year is doubtful, of course. It must be remembered that Kansas and other prairie states have produced enormous crops of the wild hay, and that much of the forage still is held in the country. Farmers probably will continue to ship freely because of their large holdings, and this may tend to offset any marked improvement in the demand. The car situation also is a factor."

CHICAGO HAY NOTES.

M. H. Cohn, until recently operating in Eastern hay markets, is now handling shipping and contracts for the hay department of Bridge & Leonard, Chicago.

A Chicago receiver says: "The hay trade the last few days has been very quiet. The market is in its usual holiday rut. The larger consumers have been out of the market lately, as they are taking their annual inventory and wish their stocks at a minimum during this period but we look for this trade to be active again after the first of the year and in consequent better market. The receipts the last few days rather large. Straw is in light supply and market strong."

Overheard in the team track scale offices of the Chicago & North Western Railroad was an impromptu debate by John Walters of Walter Bros. and "Bob" Brinkley of the H. J. Karstens Co., the subject being "Congress as a body has power to unseat one of its members or prevent the seating of a newly elected member." Walters took the affirmative and Brinkley the negative. Sam Lev of Lev Bros. acted as sergeant-at-arms (self-appointed) and insisted, when the debate was at red heat, that less noise be made as the slumber of a representative of another firm seated next to Brinkley was being disturbed. W. H. Keelin of T. W. Keelin Co. was the self-appointed judge, and decided in favor of the negative, basing his decision on "points"; but Walters took exception to the ruling from the fact that at one time the Judge had "lost out" on the settlement of a balance due him, and he therefore accused the Judge of being prejudiced against him. Geo. Hubbard of H. H. Freeman Co., referee, volunteered the information that "points" did not count and that John Walters was entitled to the decision.

There were some slight changes in hay values on Monday, say Bridge & Leonard, in view of the rather unusual state of the market, and $31 was the top on the best hay, with No. 2 quotable at $27@28; otherwise values were unchanged. The receipts were quite heavy, 107 cars timothy, 24 state prairie, 6 rye straw, 4 wheat. There was quite a demand for timothy hay, though there were some cars held over unsold. It looked as though they would be taken without any further immediate change in the market. Western prairie is wanted—very little here, but state is in ample supply, and the trade is quoting it lower; packing unchanged. Straw has reached the top, but the demand is still good for it. There were not so many sales on Monday at the top of the market but all within the range of quotations. The loading at country points shows some increase, and if the weather is favorable it means larger receipts here, with possible recession in values later on, though the big buyers are in the market for large quantities of hay or straw. There is no object in holding back hay or straw—let it come forward.

OMAHA HAY NOTES.

J. C. PEDERSON, CORRESPONDENT.

Weather today is cloudy and rainy and snow is going fast.

M. J. Hyland of the Omaha Hay Co. left for Lincoln, Nebr., spending Christmas with his folks.

The inspector of the Omaha Hay Exchange wishes to thank the commission men for the splendid Christmas token he received from them.

Receipts for the past week have been heavy on both prairie and alfalfa hay and the demand is not as good, although prices remain same with market easier.

The final reports by the Institute of Agriculture at Rome makes the flaxseed yield of Italy this year 394,000 bus.; of Argentina, 27,754,000; of British India, 9,160,000. Except in Argentina these yields are away under 1918. In British India the shrinkage is more than 11,000,000 bus., the crop being less than half that of 1918.

Hay Markets

MONTREAL.

Dec. 26.—The comparatively light receipts of hay continue to insure a firm local market, and we hear of an occasional car of choice No. 2 bringing 50c@$1 per ton over regular quotations, which range from $24@25 for No. 2, $22@23 for No. 3, and $21@23 for clover and clover mixed. As regards the export trade, shipments of Canadian hay have been reported from Portland and Boston, which are quoted at 300s. to 310s. per ton in Liverpool, Manchester, and London, and the freight to these ports is $20 per ton from Boston. Allowing for this and commission for selling, besides the reduction in sterling exchange, there should be a profit to shippers of Canadian hay and to American exporters as well.

The receipts of baled hay last week were 6,026 bales, against 16,567 bales for the same week last year. American buyers have paid $22@23 at St. Hyacinthe for good No. 2 for shipment to Boston.—Trade Bulletin.

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS.

Dec. 27.—Quote hay prices for the Twin Cities as follows:

	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.
No. 1 timothy	$27.00	$27.50@28.00
No. 2	26.00	26.00@27.00
No. 3	20.00	23.00@24.00
No. 1 clover mixed	25.50	25.00@26.00
No. 2	24.50	23.00@24.00
No. 1 clover	26.00	25.00@26.00
No. 2	23.00	24.00@25.00
No. 1 mixed, different grasses	25.00	25.50@26.50
No. 2	24.00	24.00@25.00
No. 3	20.00	20.00@23.00
No. 1 mixed timothy and wild	25 00	25.50@26.50
No. 2	23.50	24.00@25.00
No. 3	20.00	20.00@23.00
No. 1 upland	26.75	26.50@27.50
N.o 2	25.00	25.00@26.00
No. 3	22 00	22.50@24.50
Sample prairie	15 00	.....
No. 1 midland	19.00	21.50@22.50
No. 2	18.00	17.50@19.50
Sample	12.00	.....
Packing	13.00	11.00@13.00
No. 1 rye straw	12.00	12.00@12.50
No. 1 oat straw	12.00	12.50@13.00
No. 1 wheat straw	11.00	11.50@12.50
No. 1 alfalfa	35.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	34.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	32.00	.....
No. 3 alfalfa	25.00	.....

NEW YORK.

Nov. 26.—The New York Hay Exchange reports the hay situation as follows:

	Hay tons	Straw tons
Receipts for week	2.156	160
Receipts last week	3,151	300
Receipts Sept. 1 to date	69.324	5,460
Receipts same time last year	96,153	5,740

The market is irregular at the close though the tone as a whole is certainly healthier than for some time past and there is decided firmness apparent at most Manhattan points. New invoices are naturally very light with all Manhattan stations of N. Y. Central embargoed, but offerings have been free at Lehigh pier and stocks on 33rd St. shed were ample. On Tuesday, however, trade was more active and prices hardened, the advance being fully sustained on Wednesday. Values at the close are varying according to location, the highest prices being realized in

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CHICAGO

Harlem and at 33rd St. shed. Quotations:

	Large bales per ton	Small bales per ton
No. 1 hay	$34.00@	$33.00@34.00
No. 2 hay	30.00@32.00	30.00@31.00
No. 3 hay	27.00@29.00	26.00@27.00
Shipping hay	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00
Fancy light clover mixed hay	31.00@32.00	30.00@31.00
No. 1 clover mixed	28.00@29.00	26.00@28.00
No. 2 clover mixed	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00

Straw—No. 1 rye, $18; No. 2, $16; No. 1 oat, $16@17; No. 1 wheat, $16.

ST. JOSEPH.

Dec. 27.—Receipts have been moderate, with an excellent demand for alfalfa of all grades. Prairie hay is about 50c@$1 under a week ago, but alfalfa hay holds strong. The outlook is for still higher prices in alfalfa hay. The demand is brisk throughout the South for good grades of alfalfa, but prairie and timothy hay are not being taken at present prices. Nominal quotations follow: Prairie—Choice, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $21@22; No. 2, $19@20; No. 3, $15@18. Midland—No. 1, $17.50@18.50; No. 2, $15@16. Alfalfa—Choice, $37@37.50; No. 1, $35@36; standard, $32.50@34.50; No. 2, $28.50@32; No. 3, $25@28. Timothy—No. 1, $28@29; standard, $27@28; No. 2, $25@27; No. 3, $23@24.50. Clover light mixed—No. 1 $28@29; No. 2, $24@26. Clover—No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $24@26. Straw, $12@12.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 27.—The demand for hay is light but there is so little choice quality here that no trouble is experienced in placing all offerings of this description at steady prices. The bulk of the supply consists of low grades which are pressed for sale at irregular prices. Straw is firm under small receipts which are in fair request.

Timothy hay—Choice, $34; No. 1, $33; No. 2, $31@32; No. 3, $27@28. Clover mixed hay—Light mixed, $31@32; No. 1 mixed, $28@29; sample, $22@24. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15.50@16; No. 2, $14@14.50; No. 1 tangled rye, $14; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 wheat straw, $14@14.50; No. 2, $12.50@13; No. 1 oat, $14.50@15; No. 2, $12.50@13.

BALTIMORE.

Dec. 27.—Although the usual holiday lull is noted in the local hay market, the tone is firm so far as values on the better qualities of timothy, mixed and No. 1 clover are concerned, the stocks of such hay being limited on spot. Common, low grade, and bad order hay have no definite market value.

Straw of all descriptions is selling sparingly and the general market is quiet at former range of prices. Quotations follow, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, nominal, $33; standard, $31.50@32; No. 2, $30.50@31; No. 3, $27@29. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@30.50; No. 2, $27.50@29. Clover mixed—No. 1, $28.50@29; No. 2, $26@28. Clover—No. 1, nominal, $31; No. 2, nominal, $29. Sample hay, $20@25. Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17.50@18; No. 1 tangled, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 oat, $14@15.

DULUTH.

Dec. 27.—With a heavy demand the market in hay was kept well cleaned up during the last week. Supplies of good feeding hay were inadequate to fill the call and quotations were advanced $1@2 a ton all the way through the list. Prices per ton in carlots follow: Timothy—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $25@27. Timothy mixed—No. 1, $25@27; No. 2, $21@23. Prairie—No. 1, $25@26; No. 2, $22@23; No. 3, $18@20. Midland—No. 1, $20@21; No. 2, $11@12. Straw—Rye, $9@10; oat, $9@10; flax, $14@15.

LOUISVILLE.

Dec. 27.—Demand for hay is good, with receipts light and offerings poor, as farmers won't ship during the holiday period and things are quiet in the country. Prices are firm to stronger. Quotations are: No. 1 baled timothy, $33.50 a ton; No. 2, $32; No. 1 mixed, $32; No. 2, $30; No. 1 clover, $35; No. 2, $32; wheat, oat or rye straw, $12.50.

DES MOINES, IA.

Dec. 29.—Market stronger. Receipts rather light. Upland, $25@26; timothy, $29@30.

CLEVELAND.

Dec. 27.—Hay, carlots, f. o. b. Cleveland on Dec. 23 was quoted as follows: No. 1 timothy, $31.50@32; standard timothy, $30.50@31; No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29; No. 1 mixed, $30.50@31; clover, $32; No. 1 rye straw, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat and wheat straw, $13@13.50. The present stock of hay in Cleveland is light and there is a good demand and an excellent opportunity for a good movement of good quality hay in this market.

TOLEDO.

Dec. 27.—Market is strong and higher due to light receipts. Demand very urgent for the mixed and clover hay. No. 1 timothy, $28; No. 2, $26.50; No. 1 light mixed, $28; No. 1 clover, $29 per ton, carlots, basis Toledo rate point.

DETROIT.

Dec. 27.—Receipts in this market continue small and the tone is firm at an advance of $1 per ton over the prices of a week ago. Canada is falling down in shipments to this market and there is a steady demand that takes everything in sight. It is the same with straw. Quote: No. 1 timothy, $30.50@31; standard and light mixed, $29.50@30; No. 2 timothy, $28.50@29; No. 3 timothy, $25@27; No. 1 mixed, $28.50@29; No. 1 clover, $28.50@29.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 27.—Quote No. 1 timothy at $37, No. 2 from $35@36 and No. 3 from $33@34. Offerings are limited and the demand is also poor.

BUFFALO.

Dec. 27.—Hay continues strong and there is a good demand for all grades, particularly No. 1. The farmer is still holding on and says he will get his price or "bust." There is plenty of hay and dealers say they are getting enough to supply their wants. They should worry. No. 1 quoted $30@31; No. 2, $28@29 per ton. Straw, $12@13 per ton.

MEMPHIS.

Dec. 27.—Receipts of hay for the week were slightly larger but by no means sufficient to allow stocks to be built up. Demand has continued moderate, but practically everything coming has been taken care of. Alfalfa continues extremely scarce and high, which enables the other varieties to find prompt outlet at steady prices. Prices have shown no change during the holiday week. On call today $33.50 was asked for cash No. 1 timothy, while $32 was asked for No. 2. Standard and No. 2 alfalfa was offered at $38.50, with $37 bid, while January shipment standard was offered at $38. Cash clover mixed was $32 bid and $34.50 asked. Straight No. 1 clover sold at $32.50, while No. 2 was offered at $32.

NASHVILLE.

Dec. 29.—Hay is in moderate demand. Prices: No. 1 timothy, $35; No. 2 timothy, $34; No. 1 clover, $36; No. 2 clover, $34; alfalfa, $38@40. Receipts of hay at Nashville last week, 10 cars.

ST. LOUIS.

Dec. 27.—The receipts of hay are moderate but the demand is limited and prices are practically unchanged. Offerings are mainly timothy and clover mixed. Pure clover hay is scarce and wanted. Straw also is scarce and wanted. Prices are as follows: Timothy—No. 1, $31@33; standard, $29@31; No. 2, $27@29; No. 3, $25@26; headed, $24@25; threshed, $20@22. Light clover mixed—No. 1, $30@31; No. 2, $27@28. Heavy clover mixed—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@30. Clover hay—No. 1, $37@38; No. 2, $35@36. Alfalfa hay—Choice, $40@41; No. 1, $38@39; standard, $37@38; No. 2, $34@36. Prairie hay—Choice, $27; No. 1, $25@26; standard, $24@25; No. 2, $23@24. Straw, $10.

MILWAUKEE.

Dec. 27.—A fair demand has kept the local hay market fairly well cleaned up, as offerings of all kinds were readily accepted. However, business is smaller than preceding week although prices held firm and unchanged. Current quotations are: No. 1, $28@28.50; No. 2, $26@26.50; No. 1 clover, $25@26; light clover mixed, $25@26.50; red top and timothy mixed, $25@26.50; marsh feeding, $15@16; packing, $12@13; rye straw, $12.50@13; oat straw, $12@13.

PITTSBURGH.

Dec. 27.—The receipts of hay, while still rather light, are yet sufficient for the holiday demand. Invoices are increasing and if there were more cars the amount of hay available would quickly increase. Prices are governed largely, if not entirely, by the shipping conditions and these are not normal. Buyers at country points are advised that when cars are more plentiful the market will be well supplied with hay of all grades. For the present prices are equal to wartime values, which is also true of all feeding commodities, and most of this inflation will be removed as soon as transportation is more settled than it is at present. There is a good demand for all kinds of graded hay and shippers can make no mistake at this time by turning all their hay into this market as fast as loaded. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, $32.50@33; standard, $31.50@32; No. 2 timothy, $30@30.50; No. 3 timothy, $28@29; No. 1 light clover mixed, $31.50@32; No. 1 clover mixed, $33.50@34; No. 2 clover mixed, $30@31; No. 1 clover, $35@35.50; No. 2 clover, $28.50@31.50.

Total receipts 996 tons as compared with 1,188 tons the previous week.

BOSTON.

Dec. 27.—Receipts of hay during the past week were moderate and the local market is well supplied as trade rules. The demand from buyers has been slow and confined almost to immediate needs of the trade. Buyers do not seem to be particularly interested in the situation at the present time and receivers of hay in many instances are forced to accept concessions from asking prices in order to move cars and save storage charges. Prices are still higher in the country than in the local market and some of the railroad terminals at the present time have more hay on hand than is desirable. No. 1 timothy hay in large bales is in limited supply, but the demand is slow and $34 per ton is an outside quotation. Small bales are quoted at $31@32. No. 2 timothy in large bales ranges at $30@31, with small bales at $28@29. No. 1 Eastern is quotable at $30@32, with No. 2 Eastern at $26@28. No. 3 hay offered at $25@27. Clover mixed is held at $28@30 for alsike and $26@28 for red. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 29 were: Local, 135 cars; export, 10 cars.

The demand for rye straw is quiet with the market barely steady at $15@16 per ton for choice. A firm market on oat straw with fair demand and light offerings at $15@16. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 29 were: Local, 4 cars.

KANSAS CITY.

Dec. 27.—Irregular price changes were noted in the market for hay in Kansas City this week. Alfalfa displayed a steady tone, with the market about unchanged, prairie receded $1.50@4.50 a ton, while timothy and clover mixed sold at an advance of 50c@$1 a ton. Receipts were heavy for a holiday week, amounting to 1,161 cars, compared with 1,016 cars last week and 244 a year ago. Stockyards buyers were out of the market for prairie, having accumulated sufficient of the wild forage to meet their requirements over the holiday season. Local demand and inquiry from feeders was fair, but buyers held off until the market appeared more stable. Alfalfa maintained its recent firmness, and while offerings carried over from the holiday caused buyers to hold off, no declines occurred. Tame hay continued in good demand. Straw advanced further, closing around $13.

Prairie—Choice, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $20.50@22; No. 2, $18.50@20; No. 3, $15@18; packing hay, $11@14.

Midland prairie—No. 1, $17@18.50; No. 2, $14@16.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $37@38; No. 1, $35.50@36.50; standard, $32.50@35; No. 2 $28.50@32; No. 3, $25@28.

Timothy—No. 1 $28.50@29; standard, $27.50@28; No. 2, $26.50@27; No. 3, $23@25.

Clover mixed—Light, $28.50@29; No. 1, $27.50@28; No. 2, $23.50@27.

Clover—No. 1 $27@30; No. 2, $23@26.50.

Straw, $12.50@13.

OMAHA.

Dec. 27.—Receipts of both prairie hay and alfalfa good, while the demand is quiet, causing the market to be easier and prices unchanged. Oat and wheat straw steady. No. 1 upland prairie hay, $25@26; No. 2 upland prairie hay, $22@24; No. 3 upland prairie hay, $16@20; No. 1 midland prairie hay, $24@25; No. 2 midland prairie hay, $21@23; No. 1 lowland prairie hay, $18@20; No. 2 lowland prairie hay, $11@16; No. 3 lowland prairie hay, $10@13; choice alfalfa, $35@36; No. 1 alfalfa, $32@34; standard alfalfa, $30@32; No. 2 alfalfa, $25@29; No. 3 alfalfa, $20@25; oat straw, $12@14; wheat straw, $12@13.

CHICAGO.

Dec. 29.—The following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of hay in tons in the Chicago market for the week ending Dec. 27; also the total receipts and shipments of hay from Jan. 1, 1919

	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 28, 1918.
Total receipts	5,004	5,592	4,280
Total shipments	460	383	317
Rcpts. since Jan. 1	240,484	235,480	312,387
Shpts. since Jan. 1	7,135	6,675	84,285

The receipts of timothy hay Monday and Tuesday are large, and market shows the effects of same in a lowering of values, although buying continues very fair and offerings are being absorbed. Prices are $1.00@2.00 a ton below those ruling the middle of the month, yet they are still good, considering the volume of hay awaiting a market. The trade anticipate a shortage of empties and the weather during the next 60 days is likely to keep the movement of hay within moderate bounds.

The movement in prairie is confined largely to state hay, which sells to advantage at good prices. Little western hay arriving, which is also true of alfalfa.

Straw firm, a continued light movement of all kinds with prices far above the usual levels. Quote as follows:

Timothy—No. 1, $30@31; standard, $28@30; No. 2, $27@29; No. 3, $24@27; threshed, $16@20.

Clover—No. 1 light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $27@28.

Prairie—Kan., Okla., Mo. and Nebr., ch., $29@31; No. 1, $27@29; No. 2, $20@22; state, Mo. and Wis., $14@21; packing, $12@14.

Straw—Rye, $15.50@17.00; oat, $14.50@16.00; wheat, $13.50@15.00.

CINCINNATI.

Dec. 30.—The usual dullness in the hay trade and declining prices characterized each year during the holiday season was again noticeable the past week, and losses of $2 per ton for timothy, $2 for mixed and $2 for clover were recorded. A comparatively liberal movement, however, was also a factor of weakness, but at the reduced prices the resultant volume of business was good. Though the trade expects little activity until the passing of the old year, and advises shippers to buy on a wider margin for several days in order to meet possible further declines, the market apparently is in good shape, and with only fair stocks at consuming points and active local demand prices are very likely to strengthen. Country advices to the trade are only fair. The car situation is improved but regarded as still unsatisfactory. Receipts for the week were 223 cars. In the terminals 20 cars.

Timothy—No. 1, $31@31.75; standard, $30.50@31; No. 2, $30@30.50; No. 3, $28@30; threshed, $23.50@24.50. Light clover mixed, $31@31.75. Clover mixed—No. 1, $30.50@31; No. 2, $28.50@30.50. Clover—No. 1, $35@36; No. 2, $31.50@33.50; sample, grassy, $26@28. Alfalfa—No. 1 Western, $40@41; No. 1 local, $38@39; standard, $37@38; No. 2 local, $34@35. Straw—Wheat, $12.50@13.50; rye, $12.50@13.50; oats, $12.50@13.50.

The corn crop of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, for 1919 is estimated at 1,986,000 bus. The present price of corn in the mountains, where most of it is grown, is approximatetly 90c per bushel. Lower prices are expected both in the mountains and in the city of Chihuahua.

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TRADE MENTION

We wish to acknowledge from the McConnell Grain Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., a very attractive calendar; also as a large wall calendar from Toberman, Mackey & Co., of St. Louis. The feature of the latter calendar is that it contains a weather forecast for each month of the year.

The Day Co. of Minneapolis has been sending out to its friends and customers a very attractive calendar entitled, "A Daughter of France." This is a reproduction from the original painting of Hortense Beucher. The calendar will surely find a place on the wall of all recipients.

Many of the pretty calendars this year run to war paintings, and we are favored with a very pretty calendar from the Victoria Milling Co. of Jasper, Ind., on which is embossed a reproduction of the painting entitled, "LaFayette, We Are Here," showing General Pershing at the tomb of LaFayette, July 4, 1917.

Hugo L. Siegel, formerly general sales manager for the Ford Roofing Products Co., is now with Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co. of St. Louis, Mo., as assistant to president. The Zelnicker Supply Co. handles railway, power plant, contractors', saw mill and industrial equipment and machinery of all kinds.

The December number of the *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, contains: "The Management of Labor," by Sumner H. Slechter; "The Marine Workers' Affiliation of the Port of New York," by Benj. M. Squires; "An Assessment Roll for the Income Tax," by Carl C. Plehn, and notes on "Curtailment of Credit", "Foreign Financing," etc.

The Christmas issue of *Scientific Grist*, published by The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O., is most attractively gotten up, printed in two colors which lend considerable to the Christmas spirit of the booklet, showing "Santa" and his pack in red and green, as well as the poinsetta. The manufacturers of the well-known "Scientific" Attrition Mills greet their friends through this monthly medium in the most hearty of Christmas greetings, and offer some little cheer to the reader in the clever little stories related therein.

The Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., with offices in something over 40 cities, has a business, so much of which is located in the great Northwest, that it is not fully recognized in the Central markets. It is true that in Chicago, New York and Minneapolis the firm operates extensively as grain merchants and as cash handlers. We were told the other day that they own five flour mills, maintain warehouses at Portland, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Missoula, and Helena, Mont., with a terminal elevator at Minneapolis. The company is in no sense a line house operator but rather transacts a merchandising business in grain and feedstuffs of all kinds.

The twenty-seventh annual directory of the Illinois Grain Dealers, as issued by Secretary W. E. Culbertson, with offices at Delavan, Ill., is now off the press. The 1920 volume, as usual with its predecessors, is most attractively compiled and every grain dealer should possess a copy for reference in the daily conduct of his business. Shipping and post office addresses are listed of the entire membership, and indices appear for railroads, country shipper members, receiver members, advertisers and towns, independently of the general directory. The constitution and by-laws of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, as well as that of the National Ass'n, appear with arbitration rules and claims rules, making the book one of great value to all. Price of book is $2.00 a copy.

J. E. Bennett & Co. at Kansas City.

Among the items sent in by our excellent correspondent at Kansas City was one referring to the establishment of a new wire office by Jas. E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, at Kansas City. The main fact reported was correct, but the details are a little different than those reported by our correspondent. It appears that Tracy E. Cockle is Bennett & Co.'s general representative at Kansas City and will have entire charge of their interests on the Kansas City Board of Trade, having a small office in the Board of Trade building, while the general headquarters of Bennett & Co. in that city will be 1104 Baltimore avenue, which is a part of the whole, including the small office in the Board of Trade building. Freeman Field also will be associated with Bennett & Co., but the assistant manager of the office will be John S. Torrington who has been associated with Bennett & Co. for a number of years but who had recently returned from service in France. The line-up of the Bennett & Co. office at Kansas City therefore will be: Tracy L. Cockle, Kansas City representative in charge; John S. Torrington, assistant manager; Freeman Field in charge of the customers' room at 1104 Baltimore avenue, where there is being arranged a very handsome office with a fine blackboard and conveniences for customers.

Black Hawk Grain Co.

Out in the Western grain country, where terminal markets have seemingly grown up over night, is the great handling and distributing terminal market of Omaha, Neb. Much has appeared in this paper about it and the individuals to whom credit is due for its growth, for the careful organization of the Omaha Grain Exchange and for its trade rules and their execution. One of these men is C. W. Adams, who now announces the Black Hawk Grain Co., of which he is president, the other officials being M. F. Adams, vice-president, and Mel Uhl, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Mr. Adams' many years' experience as vice-president and manager of the Omaha office of the Flanley Grain Co. will be recalled; and if the success of the Flanley Grain Co. augurs to any degree what may be expected of the newly organized Black Hawk company we know the coming New Year will bring prosperity and success to this Omaha venture. Mel Uhl, Jr., also from the Flanley Grain Co., and formerly advertising manager for the Omaha *Daily News*, will handle the advertising of the company. He is well known in advertising circles, as his father owned for a number of years a circuit of papers known as the Clover Leaf Circuit.

Grain consignments from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, with business from even further points of almost equal volume, are smoothly handled when full knowledge of transportation details is supported by information on grain values. Mr. Adams is fortunate in personally understanding the ins and outs of traffic matters and has a capable office force and floor men to profitably sell consignments for their customers' accounts and to buy grain on orders of millers, feed manufacturers and distributers.

Offices of the company will be maintained at 308 South Nineteenth street, Omaha, where a general merchandising and commission business in grain will be conducted.

NOVEMBER EXPORTS.

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton and mineral oils from the United States was completed on Dec. 24 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce (000 omitted):

Exports by groups.	November, 1919.	November, 1918.	11 months ended November, 1919.	11 months ended November, 1918.
Brdstfs.	$71,739	$66,272	$865,553	$708,127
Ctnsd. oil, lbs.	10,056	6,895	182,356	107,192
	$2,283	$1,407	$38,510	$20,784
Meat, etc..	$61,949	$71,442	$1,097,725	$853,796
Cotton, bls..	925	350	5,680	3,524
Cotton, lbs.	478,545	182,791	2,916,748	1,811,060
	$181,309	$59,425	$956,723	$572,830
Min.oils.gals.	252,619	219,158	2,243,157	2,527,692
	$32,674	$30,938	$310,589	$315,238
Exports by principal articles:				
Barley, bu..	1,484	260	37,291	18,012
	$2,393	$314	$54,600	$29,610
Corn, bu....	962	1,710	9,667	38,908
	$1,457	$2,244	$16,339	$67,939
Oats, bu.....	2,820	7,660	51,862	105,898
	$2,327	$6,302	$43,526	$91,292
Rye, bus....	1,654	1,094	30,479	6,533
	$2,739	$2,206	$57,959	$13,274
Wheat, ..bu.	15,116	16,087	138,353	86,094
	$35,828	$37,475	$333,378	$201,188
Flour, bbls..	1,840	1,312	25,137	19,828
	$20,163	$14,266	$279,120	$224,525
Beef, cnd.. lbs.	1,393	13,313	52,042	133,671
	$431	$5,369	$19,931	$48,335
Beef, fr.....	15,694	62,835	168,453	480,180
	$3,883	$15,317	$39,091	$101,492
Beef, pkld...	2,998	4,291	39,542	40,421
	$607	$824	$8,164	$7,246
Oleo oil.....	7,097	3,353	69,539	65,360
	$2,087	$807	$20,340	$14,532
Bacon	65,289	72,862	1,131,285	978,351
	$19,018	$21,827	$358,178	$277,271
Hams, etc...	16,844	20,128	581,111	498,273
	$4,911	$5,939	$185,155	$133,984
Lard	42,106	27,285	697,256	511,094
	$12,910	$7,678	$219,577	$134,478
Neut. lard...	771	52	22,664	6,293
	$260	$15	$7,628	$1,608
Pork, pkld..	4,935	2,783	30,018	34,646
	$1,231	$577	$7,776	$8,083
Lard cmpds.	2,673	6,433	122,354	34,715
	$752	$1,520	$30,919	$8,225
Milk, cond..	69,594	50,571	775,398	503,069
	$10,249	$6,955	$110,580	$66,255

CHANGES FROM 1918.

Compared with a year ago the report shows the month and eleven months:

	Nov., 1919.	11 mos.. 1919.
Breadstuffs ....+	$ 5,467,270	+$157,425,821
Meat, etc.....—	9,493,545	+ 243,928,862
Cotton .....+	121,881,578	+ 383,893,258
Cottonseed oil..+	875,225	+ 17,725,599
Mineral oils....+	1,711,229	— 4,953,169
Total .....+	$120,444,875	+$797,820,391

SERIES OF YEARS.

November exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and total agricultural products for a series of years have been as follows:

	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.	Total exports.
1919...	$71,738,928	$181,309,272	$349,953,504
1918...	66,271,658	59,424,694	229,508,629
1917...	50,023,221	60,206,943	177,741,114
1916...	45,838,549	72,012,616	159,632,510
1915...	30,492,529	31,934,015	94,677,866
1914...	40,232,862	31,923,314	97,190,040
1913...	10,107,167	103,324,633	138,400,338

For the eleven months of the calendar year to Nov. 30, the totals of principal agricultural shipments compare as follows:

	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.	Total exports.
1919..	$865,552,948	$956,722,974	$3,269,099,299
1918..	708,127,127	572,829,716	2,471,278,908
1917..	570,715,276	504,183,440	1,710,609,411
1916..	404,260,496	167,496,965	1,319,658,066
1915..	477,423,790	381,909,919	1,239,927,195
1914..	244,449,341	294,547,364	797,185,961
1913..	180,327,686	492,134,061	950,529,634

CORN DEMAND DULL.

The apathy on the part of buyers of corn, referred to recently, was again prominent in Saturday's market and was one of the essential reasons for the decline. This poor demand is particularly noticeable in the cash market. Premiums to a considerable extent have disappeared, No. 3 mixed selling at the December price and No. 4 mixed at 4 cents under. It is true that the Administration is facilitating the movement of grain to as great an extent as possible, but the report that preference will be given grain in the movement was not literally true. There is a little evidence coming into the market that farmers are averse to selling on the decline. So far, this evidence is confined to points in Illinois.—*Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.*

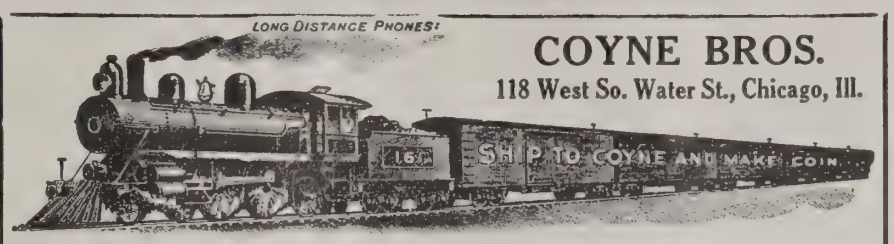
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CHICAGO, ILL.

The acreage seeded to rye in Wisconsin this year is 525,000 acres, compared with 458,000 in 1918, and 339,000 in 1909. The crop this year was valued at $11,032,000.

Our rye specialists say they are bidding the highest premiums yet made for rye; 11¾ over our May, New York; think entire visible has been taken.—*Logan & Bryan, Chicago.*

Rye has grown to considerable importance as a food product. Russia and Germany have been the world's largest producers; last available figures, those of 1916, were 903,000,000 bus. and 416,000,000 bus., respectively, of a total of world's production of 1,661,238,000 bus. in that year. This season's production, without the two above mentioned countries, is estimated at 4,629,660 tons, 181,945,000 bus. While these figures represent a decrease of 220,000 tons, 8,646,000 bus., since last year, they are 34,656,000 bus. above the 1913 to 1917 average.—*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

Exports of Oats.

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month for four years were as follows:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	10,144,545	8,278,653	7,792,632	5,921,805
Feb.	5,817,630	7,565,371	5,391,996	8,061,867
Mar.	2,908,133	5,388,440	4,946,751	10,500,496
Apr.	2,970,712	9,085,131	8,435,814	8,374,611
May	3,757,202	11,436,062	7,637,947	12,537,658
June	6,164,883	7,251,300	6,600,158	8,869,435
July	4,333,842	15,294,141	5,373,642	8,395,705
Aug.	4,673,874	11,523,349	2,522,268	14,567,446
Sept.	5,267,200	14,951,824	4,644,413	6,176,101
Oct.	3,904,667	7,503,148	11,344,243	8,770,787
Nov.	2,820,069	7,660,440	11,592,113	6,327,035
Dec.	.....	8,564,963	11,406,592	7,168,116
Yr.	.....	98,677,544	98,887,439	101,411,239

There is a large movement of stocker and feeder livestock of all kinds into Texas this winter. There was a splendid crop of forage and all the range conditions are very favorable.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

Official statement of visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for four years:

(Final 00 omitted.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	11.123,700,0	17,363,0	75,470,0	69,897,0
Jan.	18.126,358,0	16,262,0	72,257,0	68,931,0
Jan.	25.128,671,0	15,127,0	49,659,0	68,458,0
Feb.	1.130,613,0	13,869,0	48,721,0	67,118,0
Feb.	8.129,302,0	12,643,0	47,888,0	66,499,0
Feb.	15.126,194,0	11,818,0	63,107,0	49,868,0
Feb.	22.121,206,0	10,547,0	45,130,0	63,107,0
Mar.	1.118,219,0	9,739,0	59,662,0	63,533,0
Mar.	8.115,529,0	8,949,0	56,240,0	63,895,0
Mar.	15.111,582,0	7,756,0	41,410,0	61,174 0
Mar.	22.101,946,0	6,521,0	40,119,0	58,557,0
Mar.	29..92,546,0	5,381,0	39,317,0	57,387,0
Apr.	5..85,081,0	4,695,0	37,474,0	56,591,0
Apr.	12..77,015,0	3,465,0	34,253,0	53,553,0
Apr.	19..70,745,0	3,199,0	30,257,0	50,889,0
Apr.	26..61,323,0	2,777,0	33,207,0	48,864,0
May	3..49,502,0	2,194,0	32,143,0	46,876,0
May	10..42,218,0	1,872,0	33,080,0	45,708,0
May	17..33,736,0	1,566,0	30,173,0	45,388,0
May	24..27,615,0	1,533,0	26,478,0	44,811,0
May	31..23,702,0	1,346,0	28,896,0	44,436,0
June	7..15,826,0	821,0	23,858,0	44,203,0
June	14..13,439,0	509,0	20,142,0	51,223,0
June	21..11,387,0	563,0	15,659,0	48,912,0
June	28.. 8,681,0	785,0	14,209,0	48,391,0
July	5.. 6,708,0	551,0	12,637,0	47,458,0
July	12.. 5,297,0	925,0	9,984,0	44,973,0
July	19.. 6,482,0	3,574,0	9,621,0	44,232,0
July	26..13,255,0	8,169,0	6,890,0	45,140,0
Aug.	2..20,903,0	17,155,0	5,819,0	49,516,0
Aug.	9..32,093,0	23,461,0	5,218,0	54,105,0
Aug.	16..39,846,0	32,756,0	4,843,0	57,638 0
Aug.	23..48,920,0	42,175,0	4,399,0	58,424,0
Aug.	30..56,828,0	48,821,0	5,058,0	60,570,0
Sept.	6..63,309,0	56,606,0	5,680,0	60,296,0
Sept.	13..70,125,0	67,464,0	5,760,0	59,329,0
Sept.	20..77,677,0	79,531,0	6,853,0	61,311,0
Sept.	27..81,683,0	90,623,0	7,789,0	62,104,0
Oct.	4....84,909,0	96,886,0	7,803,0	62,627,0
Oct.	11..90,607,0	104,494,0	95,960,0	63,690,0
Oct.	18..93,783,0	107,512,0	9,712,0	66,059,0
Oct.	25..95,314,0	113,490,0	14,524,0	67,114,0
Nov.	1..96,352,0	122,604,0	14,908,0	67,953,0
Nov.	8...95,797,0	128,095,0	17,630,0	68,811,0
Nov.	15..96,136,0	136,809,0	19,564,0	71,292,0
Nov.	22..92,906,0	127,551,0	21,213,0	71,990,0
Nov.	29..89,742,0	121,561,0	21,031,0	71,437,0
Dec.	6..87,250,0	113,297,0	25,672,0	68,250,0
Dec.	13..85,084,0	111,255,0	25,361,0	62,249,0
Dec.	20..82,698,0	113,803,0	22,221,0	62,040,0
Dec.	27..78,499,0	117,225,0	18,936,0	81,990,0

BROOM CORN.

Weather conditions in the Southwest were a little more favorable to field operations, and buyers did rather more driving than for some time past and were able to pick up some corn in sections that had been thought practically cleaned out. Prices to growers were usually from $100@200 in southern and central Oklahoma; $75@125 in western Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, with $150 paid for very choice stuff. In the best Kansas territory field prices ranged from $150@225 and sales were reported by *The Broom Corn Review* from warehouses at $235@250 with $260@270 for several extra fine lots. The Wichita market was a little higher, one firm reporting sales of 10 cars of Lindsay at $240@275; lower grades, however, range from $100@125. In Chicago manufacturing interests were somewhat improved by the settlement of the coal strike and prices of corn showed a disposition to advance during the week.

A VIEW OF CORN.

Considering the willingness of the producer to sell, and assuming that railroads will find means to coöperate with the general desire of the grain trade for a relief of the present unhealthy situation, it appears reasonable to expect, at least, a normal run of corn. Whether prices will be influenced adversely remains to be seen. The granting of extensive credits to Europe will undoubtedly mean large sales of the grains most needed. It will be the means of sustaining values and, though corn may not be wanted extensively, maintenance of prices for other commodities is bound to work against very material declines in corn. Considering all phases of the situation, we believe that prices are due for a moderate setback, as the return to normal conditions will make slow progress, at best. —*Simons, Day & Co., Chicago.*

NEW MEMBERS IN KANSAS.

Sec'y Smiley reports in Bulletin 71 that he has already more than made good his promise made at Hutchinson on May 28 to secure with the Association's fiscal year 150 new members. Up to December 18 he had already secured the application of 156 new firms, which he says gives the "largest membership of any state organization in existence."

WHAT THE ORDER MEANS.

It is now understood that the railroad order as published on Dec. 26 did not mean that grain is to be given preference over all other freight, but simply that grain cars, in need of repair, are to be given preference in the repair shops, and cars in the grain territory which are suitable for carrying grain are not to be used for other freight.—*Logan & Bryan.*

Exports of Rye.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for four years, were as follows, not including rye flour:

Mos.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan.	1,201,973	1,829,416	1,203,136	1,372,448
Feb.	1,873,127	1,065,637	1,178,870	1,218,480
Mar.	3,738,932	1,001,384	530,693	1,216,492
April	2,905,482	124,739	840,406	1,053,714
May	7,397,392	118,482	1,249,452	1,610,050
June	7,121,660	266,259	739,861	1,181,281
July	2,000,406	213,466	367,016	489,947
Aug.	548,028	212,243	97,749	591,031
Sept.	1,142,812	308,017	136,856	1,043,799
Oct.	895,016	466,100	1,248,128	1,678,885
Nov.	1,653,792	1,094,442	2,918,421	2,082,669
Dec.	.....	1,099,038	2,891,936	1,622,294
Yr.	.....	7,631,639	13,411,524	18,741,061

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Provisions, Etc.

CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Provision prices had a good advance last week with a reaction toward the last, but the close was at gains of 42½ to 52½c on lard, 5 to 27½c on short ribs, the latter on May, and 15c higher for January and 25c lower for May pork.

Lard was the active trading specialty, the interest in it overshadowing that in all other articles. Several of the leading packers were active on different sides of the market at times, the January being under pressure on several days, while the brokers supposed to represent the same interests were buyers at various times. Shorts were good buyers early in the week and were mainly responsible for the advance in prices.

There was buying attributed to New York interests and to grain men early in the week, while latterly they were the most conspicuous sellers, due to the decline in corn, and to a feeling of uncertainty that prices were in for a down turn. Little interest taken in December and a few deliveries made early in the week. In cash lard the trade was light and loose lard sold at the close at 70c under January.

In the present condition of the provision trade there is nothing to induce large speculative operations. Prices are materially under last year's, although they are still high as compared with prewar years. There is a limited cash trade apparent in the open market, but packers say there is some export business doing all the time. Lard is being made on a liberal scale, but stocks are not accumulating to any extent. The foreigners want lard and it is only a question of credit, as the foreign exchange continues abnormally low.

Interest in short ribs and pork was light, although price fluctuations were sharp and covered a wide range, it taking very little buying or selling at times to cause sharp changes. Whenever the buying ceased, values declined and vice versa. Some ribs are being made by the packers here and in the West, but the manufacture is not as large as in other years.

Green hams are in active request and prices ¼ to ½c higher for the week. Pickled hams are having a moderate sale.

Considerable comment developed during the week on a cable from London saying that the British Food Controller had announced in the House of Commons in reply to criticism on the high price of bacon, that the British Commission in the United States had arranged for a regular supply of bacon of good quality with packers on the basis of the actual cost of hogs.

E. A. Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Co., discussing the cable, said: "The arrangements were for the cost of bacon to be on the basis of the cost of hogs, plus a fair margin of profit. Purchases at Chicago and outside packing points have been around 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 lbs. every three months, shipments being made steadily." Asked as to business with Germany, he said "there has been 300,000,000 lbs. of lard and meats sold in the last few months. Germany is given credit, the transactions being 25 per cent down at the time the contract is made and 25 per cent in three, six and nine months."

Supplies of hogs here and at Western packing points were liberal and prices moved irregularly within a good range.

Estimated receipts at Chicago for this week: Cattle, 65,000; hogs, 240,000; sheep, 85,000. Arrivals last year were: Cattle, 76,728; hogs, 228,886; sheep, 88,455.

Range of prices in November and previous and for the week follow:

	High.	Low.	Close Dec.27, 1919.	Dec.20, 1919.	Dec.28, 1918.
M. Pork—					
Jan.	$37.90	$37.00	$37.00	$36.85	$47.25
Nov. rg...	25.50	33.50	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	34.90	31.50	.....	.....	.....
May	37.15	36.00	36.00	36.25	43.10
Nov. rg...	34.25	31.50	.....	.....	.....
Lard—					
Dec.	23 45	22.12	22.85	22.12	.....
Jan.	23.85	23 00	23.15	23.00	23.87
Nov. rg...	25.25	22 72½	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	26.65	22.45	.....	.....	.....
May	24.80	23.80	24.30	23.82	24.05
Nov. rg...	23.45	22.45	.....	.....	.....
Short Ribs—					
Jan.	19.05	18.55	18.60	18.55	25.07
Nov. rg...	19.00	18.10	.....	.....	.....
Pre. rg...	20 30	17.07½	.....	.....	.....
May	19.57	19.00	19.30	19.02	23.77
Nov. rg...	19.00	17.95	.....	.....	.....

Kansas City Provision Review.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—A moderate trade was witnessed in the provision market in Kansas City this week. Fancy offerings of hams and bacon met with a good demand for holiday consumption, with the better grades of fresh pork also in request. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range, some of the cheaper meats closing about ¼c lower, while advances ranged up to ¾c. A fair to good demand for fresh pork prevailed from the East, and local and surrounding territory supplied a good outlet for loins and other choice fresh cuts. Provision interests described demand for dry salt and heavy smoked meats as moderate, with the bulk of business to the South. Prices on these meats were about unchanged. Lard was in good demand, and a fairly liberal inquiry was reported for substitutes. The trade here is looking forward with more optimism to export sales of pork products, because of the outlook for early peace and signing of the Edge bill by the president.

Receipts at Twenty Markets.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the seven leading western markets and thirteen other points for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	All kinds.
This wk.	176,300	710,000	268,400	1,154,700
Wk. ago	356,600	937,800	398,300	1,692,700
Yr. ago	163,700	638,500	122,700	924,900
*1919.	17,568,400	35,655,100	18,618,000	70,929,600

*Totals for 1919 to date.

Chicago Live Stock Movement.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago the past week follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Past week	217,526	42,690	70,829
Preceding week	238,631	32,364	128,786
Last year	111,675	39,022	31,933
Shipments—			
Past week	27,348	18,586	16,099
Preceding week	39,489	33,959	29,343
Last year	2,739	11,654	6,538

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

Following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago for week ending Dec. 20, 1919, and since Nov. 1, 1919, as compared with the corresponding time in 1918:

Received—	For week.	Since Oct. 31, 1919.	Same time 1918.
Beef, pkgs.	151	184	1,098
Pork, brls.	.....	1.000	713
Cut meats, lbs.	2,435,000	22,137,000	23,711,000
Lard, lbs.	3,720,000	22,668,000	22,174,000
Shipped—			
Beef, pkgs.	1,618	3,858	8,722
Pork, brls.	594	10.808	20.282
Cut meats, lbs.	20,904,000	209,624,000	190,831,000
Lard, lbs.	10,253,000	107,205,000	105,575,000

Weekly Average Prices at Chicago.

Weekly average prices at Chicago for good native beef cattle, hogs, aged sheep and fat lambs, as compiled by the Chicago *Drovers Journal:*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$13.90	$13.52	$10.10	$17.70
Previous week.	13.50	13.90	9.25	16.40
Cor. week 1918.	15.40	17.60	9.75	14.85
Cor. week 1917.	11.75	16.85	11.50	16.15
Cor. week 1916.	10.00	10.35	9.40	13.00
Cor. week 1915.	8.10	6.50	6.50	9.30
Cor. week 1914.	8.50	7.20	5.75	8.55
Cor. week 1913.	8.35	7.95	5.35	7.95
Cor. week 1912.	8.05	7.50	4.90	8.25
Cor. week 1911.	6.95	6.17	4.10	6.35
Ave. 1911 to '18.	$ 9.65	$10.00	$ 7.15	$10.55

Hog Slaughterings.

Special reports to THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, 1919, at undermentioned places, compared with previous year:

	1919. Nov. 1 to Dec. 27.	1918. Oct. 27 to Dec. 28.
Chicago	1,589,000	1,914,100
Kansas City	489,300	793,800
South Omaha	291,200	467,900
St. Louis	529,500	600,800
S. St. Joseph	344,300	487,300
Indianapolis	209,100	334,000
Milwaukee	122,600	167,100
Cudahy	155,100	221,300
Cincinnati	165,600	152,700
Ottumwa	103,600	112,900
Cedar Falls	107,100	141,800
Sioux City	187,300	298,600
St. Paul	207,600	333,200
Cleveland	249,800	313,000
Louisville	35,000	31,900
Wichita	30,900	101,000
Detroit	173,400	198,300
Nebraska City	29,300	54,500
Fort Worth	43,600	144,000
Oklahoma City	37,900	120,000
Above and all others	5,970,000	8,348,000
For the week	751,000	633,000
Preceding week	882,000	1,273,000

Weights are reported as follows: 232, 191, 223, 215, 200, 222, 203, 236, 216, 225, 250. Reports of quality: Six "good," three "fair," one "good mixed."

Cash Meats.

Offerings of mess pork were not very large on Monday but ribs and lard were in somewhat larger supply. Trades for the day were of only moderate proportions but there was a feeling of firmness to the products market generally. In the future market there were many changing operations—selling January and buying the May. Quotations follow as of Dec. 29:

M. pork, new	$40.00	@.....
Lard, round lots	23.12½	@23.22½
Neutral, No. 1	26.25	@26 50
Neutral, No. 2	25.25	@25.50
Shortrib sides	18.00	@19.00

Av.	Green.	Pickled.
Hams—10-12 lbs.	21¼@21½	24 @24½
12-14 lbs.	21 @21¼	23¾@24
14-16 lbs.	20½@20¾	23¼@23½
18-20 lbs.	20 @20¼	23 @23¼
Skinned hams	17½@20½	17½@21½
Picnics	14¾@17	17 @19¼
Bellies	22 @26	22½@27
Pork loins	23 @24½	....@....

Dry Salted.	Smoked.
Shoulders ..18¼-18½	Hams.....28½-29¼
S. Fat Bks.18 -22	Sk. hams..24½-25
Clr. Bellies..18½-19¼	Picnics ....22 -22½
Rib Bellies..18½-19¼	E. S. Sides.19½-20
E. S. R. Sds.18 -18¼	Sh. Cl. Sds..21½-21¾
S. Cl. Sides.20 -20¼	E. S. C. Sds.19½-20
E. S. C. Sds.18 -18¼	Rough Sides19½-20¼
Plates, reg..15¼-15¾	B'kfast Bac.32½-33
Butts 15½-16	

Outside Live Stock Markets.

Higher prices were paid for cattle in all markets last week with the top $14.75 at St. Louis; $14.25 at Omaha, and $14 at Kansas City. Closing prices follow:

	Beef steers.	Cows and heifers.
Chicago	$11.50@19.65	$6.00@13.00
Kansas City	9.50@18.00	5.35@12.50
Omaha	9.40@17.25	5.40@12.25
St. Louis	9.30@17.00	5.30@11.75
St. Joseph	9.15@16.00	5.20@11.60
Sioux City	9.25@16.00	5.25@11.60
St. Paul	9.20@15.75	5.20@11.50

Highest prices on hogs at leading markets last week, as compiled by the *Daily Drovers Journal*, follow:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Chi.	$14.00	$13.65	$13.60	$.....	$13.75	$14.00
K. City	14.00	13.85	13.75	.....	14.00	13.90
Omaha	13.60	13.35	13.50	.....	13.70	13.60
St.Louis	14.30	14.00	14.10	.....	14.15	14.30
St. Joe.	13.90	13.75	13.90	.....	13.85	14.00
Sx. City	13.55	13.25	13.40	.....	13.55	13.65
St. Paul	13.65	13.15	13.20	.....	13.40	13.40
Ind'polis	13.90	13.85	13.85	.....	14.25	14.25
Buffalo	14.25	13.90	13.90	.....	14.15	14.50
Pittsb'g	14.60	14.20	14.15	.....	14.40	14.85
Clevel'd	14.00	13.85	13.85	.....	14.15	14.25
L'sville	13.75	13.75	13.75	.....	14.00	14.25
H. top.	$14.60	$14.20	$14.15	$.....	$14.40	$14.85
L. top.	13.55	13.15	13.20	.....	13.40	13.40
Av. top	13.95	13.70	13.70	.....	13.95	14.10
Wk. ago	14.00	14.10	14.25	14.05	14.10	14.10
Loss	$ .05	$ .40	$ .55	.....	$ .15	.....

*Thursday, Dec. 25, holiday.

Sheep and lambs sold higher and closed as follows:

	Lambs.	Sheep and yearlings.
Chicago	$11.50@18.50	$5.50@11.00
Kansas City	9.25@17.10	4.00@13.10
Omaha	8.75@17.35	4.25@13.50
St. Louis	8.60@18.00	4.00@12.50
St. Joseph	8.75@16.75	3.50@12.00
East Buffalo	9.50@19.75	3.40@12.15
Pittsburgh	9.25@18.00	4.35@12.50
Jersey City	10.00@19.25	4.50@13.10
Louisville	8.50@16.10	3.75@12.10
Cleveland	9.00@18.50	3.25@11.60

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Shippers were good buyers of hogs last week, taking one-third of the 10,000 hogs received on Saturday and were responsible for an advance of 20 to 30c from that day by creating competition among local buyers. Top prices at the close were $14, while the highest for the week was also at that level with the average on Saturday $13.83, or 2c higher than Monday, and $13.52 for the week, compared with $13.90 the previous week and $7.60 last year. The nine-year average, $10.

A spread of 17c existed between the top and average price at the last, with the extreme range between the highest and lowest of packers' hogs and top butchers', 75c, while last August at one time the spread was $5.10, which was abnormal. At present hogs are selling within the narrowest range in eight months.

Packers on the whole were bearish and had it not been for the liberal purchases made by shippers, they would have probably forced prices down. Their purchases for the week were 176,900, compared with 204,300 the previous week and 149,300 last year. Average weight for the week was 224 lbs., against 226 lbs. the previous week and 225 lbs. last year, while the nine year average is 212 lbs. Supplies were liberal, 199,900 for the week, or 36,100 under the previous week, but 83,800 above last year's. Shipments were 30,200, against only 2,554 last year. The twenty markets had 710,000, against 937,800 the previous week and 688,500 last year.

Cattle prices had a good rally, regaining considerable of the heavy loss of the previous week, due to a large decrease in supplies and a better demand, although the latter was by no means heavy. Advances were $1.50 to $2.50 above the extreme low of the previous week, while the heaviest loss in the latter period extended to $3.

Most of the cattle were of common quality, the percentage of choice, finished steers being smaller than usual, and there was also a lighter run of low grade steers. The range at the last on killing steers was $9.25 to $17.75, while the week's range was $8.75 to $9.65, the latter figure being paid on Tuesday for 18 head of Hereford steers averaging 1.455 lbs. Average on beef steers for the week was $13.90, compared with $13.50 the previous week and $15.40 last year, while the nine-year average is $9.65. Receipts for the week were 43,455, compared with 80,694 the previous week, and 37,425 last year. At the seven markets the run was 133,000, or 124,000 short of the previous week and 6,000 more than last year. At the twenty markets there were 176,300, against 356,600 the previous week and 163,700 last year.

Western range steers were in lighter supply with a good advance in prices, the range being $7.50 to $14.50. Cows and heifers were up $1 from the low point of the previous week with choice corn-fed stocks at $13. The average of fat cows and heifers, however, was only $8.90, an advance of 80c for the week, compared with $11.70, the highest average on record made last April. The bull trade was irregular with the poorer sorts slow sale. Average for all classes was $8.50, or 60c higher than the previous week. Canners and cutters sold to better advantage with the close at $6.25 for a good class, and an advance of 50c. Calves sold well, with the best at $16 to $16.25 at the close, with a few fancy at $17 and an average of $16.

Stockers and feeders were slow sale owing to difficult transportation. There were a good many buyers, however, on the market from northern Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The top price was $13, with few above $12.50, while numerous

loads went around $9.50 to $11.50, with the average $9.25 for the week.

Sheep trade was active with aged sheep 50c to $1 higher, the top on ewes being $11 and on fancy yearlings $16.25. Average on lambs was $13.52, against $13.90 the previous week, and $17.60 last year. Sheep averaged $14, or 45c lower than the previous week, compared with $17.90 last year. The seven markets had 164,000, of which 71,000 were in Chicago, compared with 286,000 the previous week and 68,000 last year.

Kansas City Livestock Market.

Sanders Sosland, Correspondent.

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—Excepting on calves and sheep, the Kansas City livestock market closes 1919 with a decrease in receipts as compared with 1918. The receipts of calves, which will aggregate about 385,000 head, show a new record total, compared with the preceding record of 325,735 in 1918. The sheep receipts will aggregate 2,950,000 head, compared with 1,667,463 in 1918 and the record of 2,175,493 in 1911. The hog arrivals will total 3,150,000 head, against 3,327,722 in 1918, and the record of 3,716,401 in 1901. The cattle receipts will amount to 2,700,000 head, against the record of 2,993,776 in 1918. It is probable that 1920 will see a further decrease in hog receipts and also a smaller supply of cattle. Arrivals of sheep are expected to be as large or larger than in the year now closing.

In the market this week the trade was of such a holiday character that it presented few signs of the basic conditions surrounding cattle, hogs and sheep. There were general decreases in receipts, and the total supplies were the lightest in weeks. Advances in prices were the rule.

In the hog market erratic action was again noted on prices, and the close was 15@25c lower for the week. The receipts were mostly of the heavier weights, which is rather surprising for this territory, with corn so short. It seems, however, that hogs have passed out of weak hands. The big market was stronger, closing about 25c higher on an improved demand from feeders. Average cost of droves to packers for the week was figured at $13.57, compared with $13.59 the preceding week, while the top was $14.15 against $14.25. Top today was $13.90.

Advances of 25c to $1.50 were quoted on cattle, with steers 75c to $1.50 higher. The top was only $15, as arrivals were of only medium to good quality. The bulk of 1,050 to 1,250-lb. shortfed steers brought $12@13.50. Butcher cattle were 50@75c higher, with cows up to $12, while stockers and feeders were 25@50c higher.

Prices of sheep and lambs rose to the highest level of the season, gaining 50c@1.50. Lambs sold up to $17.30, the best price since last June. Ewes closed at $9@10.25, wethers at $11.50@13, and native fed lambs at $15@16.75.

Oklahoma Live Stock Market.

Thusnelda Haehnke, Correspondent.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 27.—A paltry few thousand against needs that call for at least 10,000 explains the bad pocket packers are occupying. An advance of at least 50c a cwt. up and down the line, from fat steers to old shell canners, and at times 50@75c, was the Christmas week development. Packers made no attempt to conceal the urgency of their needs for anything worth driving to the killing beds. Real beef was never so rare an article, and the few parcels of fairly well finished steers sold good, $12.75 being top for around 1,040 lbs.

It was a good and snappy cow market the past week, as good as the deal was bad the previous session. Good short-fed cows, around 900 lbs., were back at $9 a car top, while some fancy odd lots made $10. Canners with a little fat are selling around $6. Bulls show a stronger tone, $5.50@6.50 being the popular scale. Calves are 50@75c higher for the week, $15 being the top on choice lightweights.

At least half of last week's decline on stockers has been put back this week. Good feeders are again on the $10 up basis. Medium to good twos $9@9.75 and heavy stockers $8.25@9. Good strong demand for young quality stuff at $6 and up.

The Christmas holiday apparently must have given the hog buying gang of the west a lot of pep, for there was a crowd and a jam for the pretty good sized. Although receipts are lighter, yet a good strong demand exists which puts the market back in the $14 neighborhood. The hog market shows a higher tendency of 25c for the week, with choice kinds and bulk going for $13.50@13.60. Year ago best sold for $17.40.

St. Louis National Stock Yards.

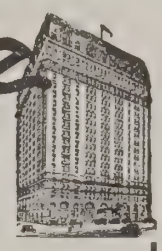
H. L. Wyatt, Correspondent.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 27.—On account of Christmas coming in the middle of the week, the receipts were light; but the demand in prices was good and the market is closing from $1 to $1.50 higher on steers and butcher stuff and about 75c to $1 higher on other grades. There was nothing fancy in the way of cattle offered this week, the range in price being from $10@14.25.

The hog runs for this week were fairly generous and the market is closing about steady with Monday's prices. The quality of the hogs offered has been good, the demand being for hogs weighing around 185 to 200 pounds. The closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, $13.85@14.30; good heavys, $13.90@14.15; rough, $11.50@12.75; light, $14@14.30; pigs, $12.75@14; bulk, $13.85@14.20.

The sheep and lamb market continues strong and active. Choice lambs were sold on this market Friday for $18, this being the highest price for some time. The demand in the sheep house for the past week has been strong and included all grades of animals offered and the market is closing steady.

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ERNEST J. STEVENS, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

Omaha Live Stock Market.

Bruce McCullough, Correspondent.

South Omaha, Dec. 27.—The Christmas holiday on Thursday cut down the week's cattle receipts to 22,000 head. This was 13,000 short of the week previous but fully 7,000 more than for the corresponding week last year, and December receipts will fall very little short of a year ago, the same being true as to the total receipts for the year.

The smaller receipts and better weather conditions were responsible for a broader demand and higher prices, the advance for the week on both beef steers and cow stuff ranging from 50c@$1. The quality of the corn fed cattle has not been very good and nothing choice or fancy was offered, the best steers here averaging 1,355 pounds and bringing $14.60. Fair to good 1,000 to 1,250 pound steers are selling at $11@13, the common to fair warmed up grades going at $9@10.50 and on down. Cows and heifers are going at a pretty wide range, $5@12, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around $7.50@9.50. Veal calves continue strong at $9.50@14.50 and bulls, stags, etc., fully steady at $5.50@11.50.

Business in stockers and feeders was light and of the usual year-end character, but for the most part prices range from strong to half dollar higher for the week, fair to good grades going largely around $9@11, choice weighty steers up to $12.50 and common light yearlings down to $6.

Hog receipts were liberal, about 60,000 head, and while the market shows more or less fluctuations from day to day the average of prices was much the same as for the week previous. Demand is broad with light and butcher weight loads at the top and rough heavy packers and underweight stuff at the bottom of the list. With about 7,500 hogs here today the market was 5@10c higher, tops bringing $13.80 against $13.70 last Saturday and bulk of the sales showing up at $13.30@13.65 as compared with $13.25@13.65 a week ago.

There was a very marked decrease in arrivals of sheep and lambs the past week which accounts for the fact that demand has improved and lambs are selling $1@1.50 higher than a week ago. Best fat lambs are bringing $17.25@17.65 and feeder buyers are paying $14@15 for thin and warmed up lambs. Aged stock has also advanced 50c, $1.00 for the week, choice light yearlings being quoted up to $16, wethers up to $12 and ewes up to $10.25.

LIVE STOCK IN CANADA.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made a compilation of the number of farm live stock based on returns made in June and July last, as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Horses	3,667,369	3,609,257
Mules	15,102	10,261
Milch cows	3,547,437	3,538,600
Other cattle	6,536,574	6,507,267
Total cattle	10,084,011	10,045,867
Sheep	3,421,958	3,052,748
Swine	4,040,070	4,289,682
Total poultry	34,645,238	34,159,691

It will be seen that only the number of swine has decreased and by only 249,612.

Provision Exports.

The following table shows the exports of meats (bacon, hams, etc.) and lard in millions of pounds monthly for current and two preceding years:

	Meats			Lard		
Mos.—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January	158	72	124	38	21	67
February	166	82	78	69	32	41
March	239	237	95	101	69	59
April	254	226	83	92	54	46
May	121	197	89	58	80	32
June	272	127	75	117	31	25
Six months.	1,210	180	549	475	287	272
July	168	180	33	71	71	19
August	126	118	45	51	53	26
September	78	81	57	38	32	22
October	73	86	43	43	46	11
November	87	96	68	43	27	31
December	...	167	77	..	38	13
Year	...	...	872	..	...	385

Export of Hog Products.

The past week's export clearance of hog products, compared with previous week (last year's reports suppressed by the Government):

	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 20, 1919.	Dec. 28, 1918.
Pork, bbls.	680	905	1,050
Pork, lbs.	129,200	171,950	199,500
Meats, lbs.	31,975,000	42,097,000	20,865,000
Total meat	32,104,200	42,268,950	21,064,500
Lard	9,418,000	13,797,000	6,352,000
Total products.	41,522,200	56,065,950	27,316,500

Movement of Hogs.

Weekly receipts and shipments of hogs at western centers the week of Dec. 27, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	217,526	27,348	111,675	2,739
St. Louis	97,190	27,659	55,478	16,636
Kansas City	65,271	6,855	55,716	10,608
So. Omaha	60,135	15,906	46,974	9,570
S.St. Joseph	49,332	2,967	35,672	3,548
Indianapolis	63,731	39,060	52,206	24,942
Cincinnati	31,247	17,391	16,372	13,291
Louisville	8,590	6,760	4,093	626
Sioux City	44,006	10,386	28,538	1,525
Dec. 27	637,028	154,332	406,724	83,448
Dec. 20	754,152	201,374	1,000,883	159,086
Dec. 13	702,468	169,361	885,318	172,455
Dec. 6	714,629	161,069	814,664	132,240
Nov.	2,728,589	679,940	3,212,305	541,445
October	1,711,239	409,715	1,852,467	343,265
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	24,969	974
Cleveland	.....	.....	24,888	3,360
S St. Paul	.....	.....	30,957	24,253
Pittsburgh	22,890	9,156	29,761	8,304
Milwaukee	33,710	290	27,039	73
Wichita	7,710	103	8,108	147
Okla. City	6,042	1,108	8,327	1,099
Dec. 27	.....	.....	145,349	38,210
Dec. 20	191,101	31,824	299,193	58,319
Dec. 13	209,889	43,394	280,764	68,121
Dec. 6	167,429	38,563	245,742	61,221
Nov.	680,469	232,818	968,030	248,974
Oct.	430,597	125,532	485,179	114,289
Sept.	267,039	66,212	334,651	85,333
August	296,337	77,896	411,798	104,280
July	391,186	90,305	391,670	88,833

Movement of Cattle.

Weekly receipts and shipments of cattle and calves at Western centers week of Dec. 27, and totals with comparisons for corresponding time last year, compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	42,690	18,586	39,022	11,654
St. Louis	15,534	6,286	16,819	5,897
Kansas City	25,137	6,855	35,472	8,364
So. Omaha	22,281	7,598	14,968	6,129
S.St. Joseph	7,962	3,026	10,611	3,301
Sioux City	9,792	5,654	6,961	6,739
Dec. 27	123,696	48,005	123,853	42,084
Dec. 21	237,657	79,308	281,939	93,571
Dec. 13	268,024	101,145	309,687	111,449
Dec. 6	303,896	113,160	308,506	102,101
Nov.	1,678,004	690,025	1,492,720	596,253
October	1,338,067	489,692	1,272,756	520,309
Sept.	1,083,280	490,183	1,373,613	554,817
August	1,197,950	462,481	1,183,439	423,187
Other Markets.				
Fort Worth	.....	.....	6,998	1,605
Cleveland	.....	.....	3,009	314
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	9,860	8,135
Wichita	1,635	1,169	3,514	890
Indianapolis	5,888	3,954	4,885	1,983
Cincinnati	3,260	1,326	3,047	632
Louisville	2,969	2,087	1,158	1,083
Pittsburgh	1,100	440	1,387	554
Milwaukee	4,925	307	5,960	1,268
Okla. City	4,405	2,459	4,980	1,502
Dec. 27	.....	.....	45,098	17,964
Dec. 20	113,689	46,375	104,033	41,855
Dec. 13	118,090	43,501	141,237	46,494
Dec. 6	115,186	52,563	149,556	50,211
Nov.	738,980	404,111	754,327	332,695
Oct.	559,394	289,058	595,344	277,908
Sept.	361,400	221,281	585,266	288,991
August	586,280	246,231	630,295	259,768

Movement of Sheep.

Weekly receipts and shipments of sheep at western centers the week of Dec. 27 and totals as compiled by THE PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER:

	Rcpts., 1919.	Shpts., 1919.	Rcpts., 1918.	Shpts., 1918.
Chicago	70,829	16,099	31,933	6,538
Kansas City	16,394	5,587	8,961	1,545
St. Louis	7,600	746	3,581	534
So. Omaha	33,291	12,127	18,106	6,521
S.St. Joseph	11,790	1,846	5,352	1,060
Sioux City	12,415	7,683	2,638	1,525
Fort Worth	.....	.....	1,116	242
S. St. Paul	.....	.....	1,005	1,510
Cleveland	.....	.....	5,502	3,049
Cincinnati	1,906	908	451	.....
Louisville	66	None	92	19
Indianapolis	2,006	1,778	538	312
Pittsburgh	1,536	1,844	3,905	1,562
Milwaukee	558	102	636	267
Wichita	95	52	365	318
Okla. City	24	156	1,323	1,397
Dec. 27	161,510	48,898	85,804	26,500
Dec. 20	329,566	108,053	234,273	75,926
Dec. 13	332,173	109,626	290,175	79,455
Dec. 6	352,906	113,450	297,117	85,854
Nov.	1,860,723	777,903	1,603,373	644,992
Oct.	1,826,627	922,975	1,915,714	1,138,693
Sept.	2,365,939	1,442,947	2,046,798	1,043,350
August	2,330,529	1,251,824	1,530,133	741,512
July	1,276,524	499,633	914,989	329,036

The Binder-Stevens Co. of Tulsa, Okla.., will erect a frame warehouse addition to their property. The firm handles grain and seeds.

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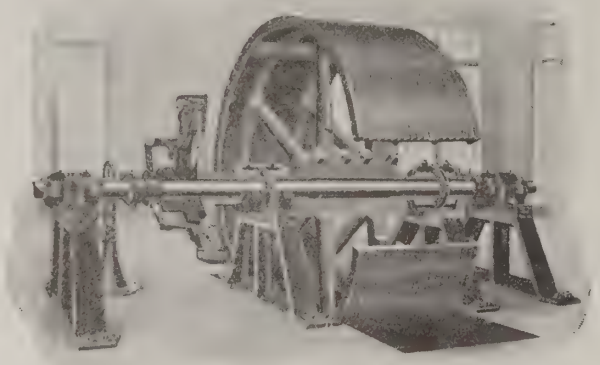
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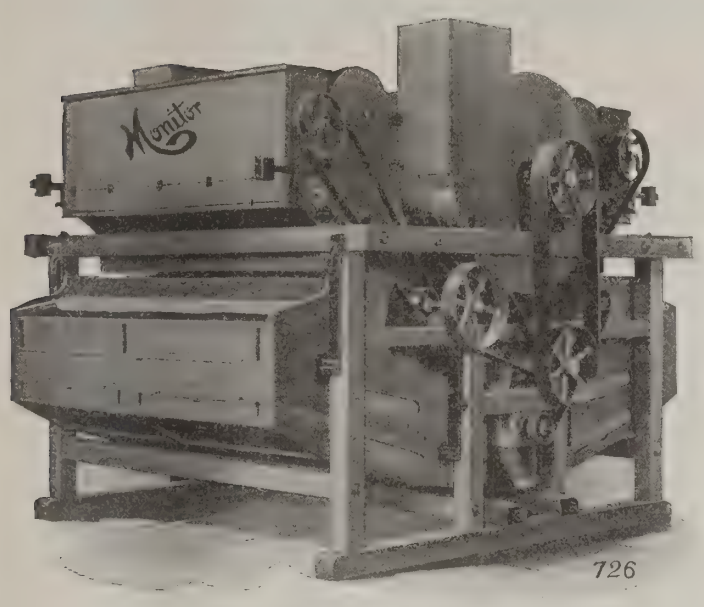


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YOU SAVE IN FLOOR SPACE
YOU SAVE IN POWER CONNECTIONS
YOU SAVE IN REPAIR UPKEEP
YOU SAVE IN INTEREST ON INVESTMENT

GET THE MONITOR COMBINED SCOURER, CLIPPER AND CLEANER. IT'S A MONEY MAKER AND YOU NEED IT.

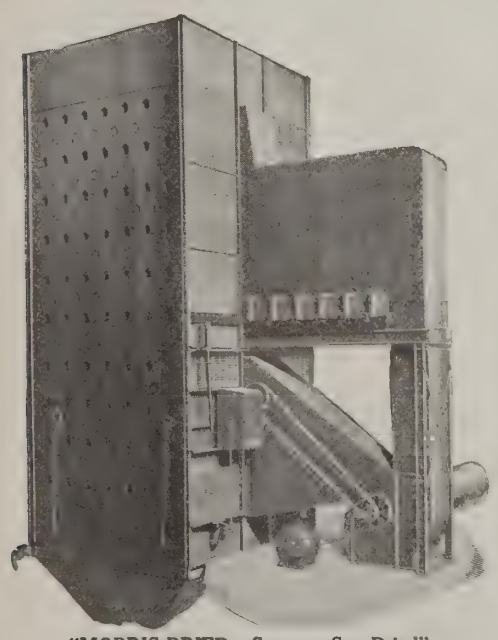
YOU GAIN FROM EVERY ANGLE
THIS GAIN IS A DIRECT ADDITION
TO YOUR PROFITS.

Canadian Factory:
HUNTLEY MFG. CO., Ltd.
Tilsonburg, Ont.

Manufactured and Sold by
HUNTLEY MFG. CO.
Silver Creek, N. Y.

The World's Largest Manufacturers of High Class Machinery For All Purposes

MORRIS GRAIN DRIERS



"MORRIS DRIED—Same as Sun Dried"

Everywhere used: Doubly valuable this year on Off-Grades and Wet Crops

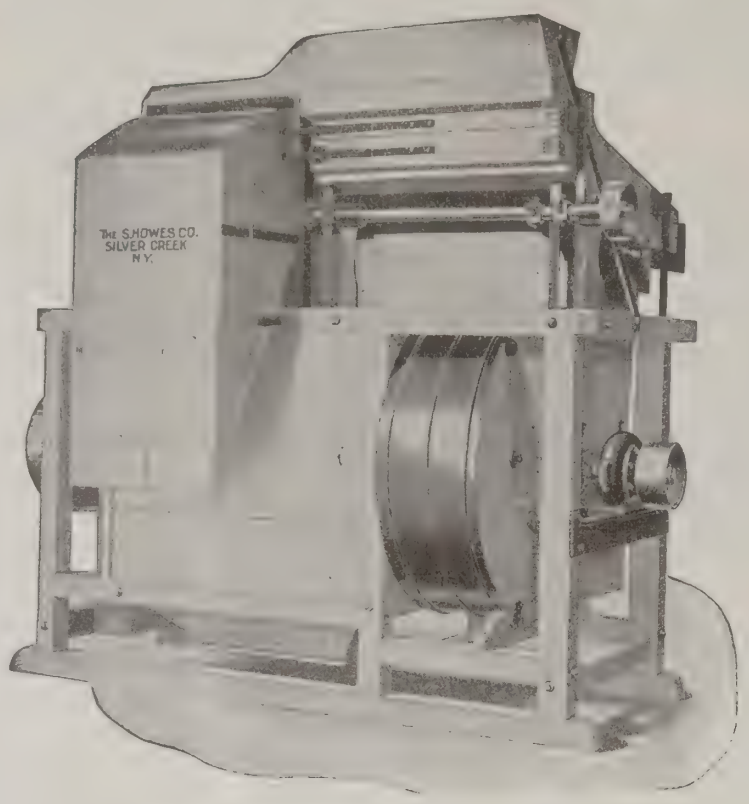
BE PREPARED
BUY AN AUTOMATIC MORRIS

If you can't get a MORRIS drier buy the next best. You will need a Drier this year

AUTOMATIC and SELF CONTAINED

Requiring no special building construction
We also offer a complete line of
DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO.
MINNEAPOLIS



"Eureka" Oat Clipper with Ball Bearings and Counterbalanced, Divided Shoe

"EUREKA" OAT CLIPPERS

are the outgrowth of thirty years' clipper-building experience. In their makeup we have incorporated every good feature which an intimate acquaintance with trade conditions can suggest. We are proud to be able to offer these machines, because they fulfill most liberally every guarantee made on their behalf.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 68

S. HOWES COMPANY, Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Associated Mill & Elevator Company
KANSAS CITY

extends its greetings to the trade and announces that it is in the market for domestic and foreign selling connections

This company now operates flour mills at Kingman, Kansas, and Morganville, Kansas. A new, modern mill, The "Liberty," of 2,500 barrels capacity, is now under construction in Kansas City, Missouri. Other mills will be purchased, or constructed, to complete its chain of mills covering the central wheat belt as rapidly as negotiations will permit.

COMBINED CAPACITY NEARLY 3,500 BARRELS DAILY

OFFICERS

H. C. NUNN
President

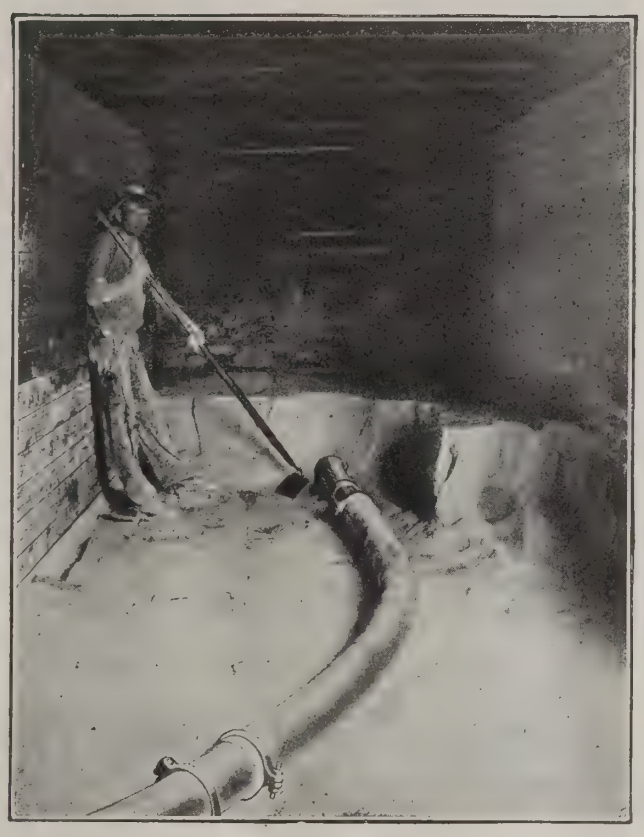
E. R. McDONALD
Vice-President

PAUL NOBLE
Secretary-Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $5,000,000
Ask for samples and particulars
General Offices: 1010 New York Life Building
KANSAS CITY, MO



Unload and Convey by Air



ON THIS JOB THE

"AIRVEYOR"

(Patents Issued and Pending)

Cut the Labor Cost from 40 Man-Hours to 5 Man-Hours

Soda ash was the material, delivered in box cars. Two men, with shovels, wheelbarrows and gas masks, took 20 hours to unload a car. The "Airveyor" was installed—and now one man unloads the car in five hours, and there is no dust. Saving —35 hours of one man's work.

If you have to handle grain, food products, coal, coke, lime, cement, or any other pulverized or granular materials—ask us to show you how you can do it at lowest cost and with highest safety.

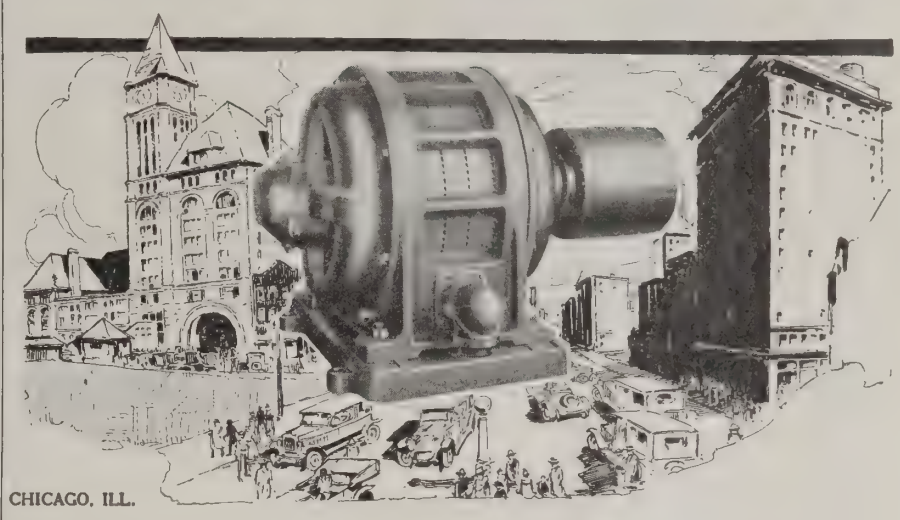
Write for Bulletin 126

GUARANTEE CONSTRUCTION CO.
ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
C.L.INSLEE W.G.HUDSON EDW.BURNS W.W.RICKER
Design and Construction of Complete Power and Industrial Plants
Coal and Ash Handling Equipment Coal and Materials Handling and Storage

87 West Street New York
Old Colony Building Chicago

12-31: 1-28

G-E Polyphase Induction Motors are extremely simple and built to withstand hard usage in exposed locations



CHICAGO, ILL.

Durable Motors in Widespread Use

ALL over the world you will find G-E polyphase induction motors—more of them than of any other kind.

You will find them in acid fumes on five-year long non-stop runs.

You can find where they have been fished out of fire-swept ruins or flooded mines and quickly put back into operation —where they have operated under water and pumps to unwater mines.

Motors in correct sizes and with proper control equipments are available for every industrial requirement. They are stocked in all large cities near the offices of specialists in their application who are at your service.

General Electric Company
General Office Schenectady, N.Y.

43-146

Bauer Scientific

Scientific" Attrition Mills



"Scientific" Motor Driven Attrition Mill; belt drive furnished if desired

A Mill We're Proud to Build---You're Proud to Own

A Bauer "Scientific" Attrition Mill, from bolts to bedplate, is correct in design, faultless in construction—certain to give best results. There is no weak point in the Mill, but there are some sixteen desirable and exclusive points which we'd take pleasure in naming to you.

We're proud of the "Scientific" Mill. It's up to Bauer standards.

And there's every reason why you'll be proud of this machine in your Mill.

Have you the new Catalog No. 103?

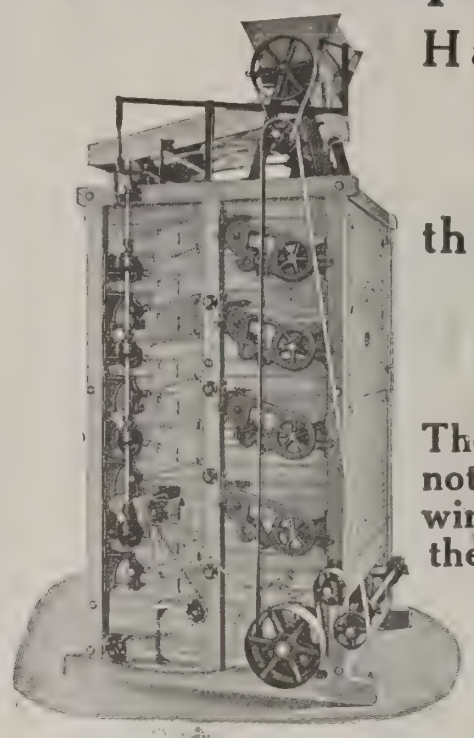
THE BAUER BROS. CO.

511 Bauer Bldg. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

We also make Single Disc Mills, Centrifugal Bolting Reels, Corn Crackers, Breakers, etc.
No. A-109

SCIENTIFIC

THE RICHARDSON
Oat Separator



Has become a *Prime Necessity* this year to the dealer in *Winter Wheat*

The volunteer oats were not winter killed last winter. And — unless they are thoroughly separated from the wheat—the government's guaranteed price does not apply.

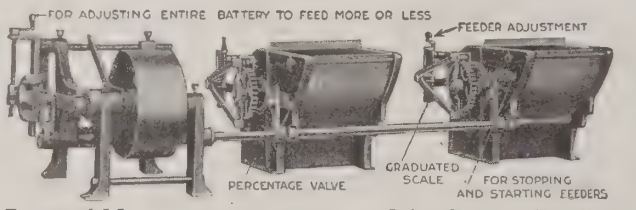
This Means Everything to You

WRITE QUICK, OUR SUPPLY IS LIMITED

RICHARDSON GRAIN SEPARATOR CO.

1179 15th Ave. S. E., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A FEW OF THE USERS OF OUR



Patented Mar. 11, 1919 Other Patents Pending

Adjustable Battery Driven Feeders

Excello Feed Milling Co	St. Joseph, Mo.
Atlas Cereal Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Kornfalfa Feed Mfg. Co	Kansas City, Mo.
Corno Mills Co.	East St. Louis, Ill.
Lapella Poultry Food Co	Swanton, Vt.
Union Elevator Co	Cleveland, Ohio
Alabama Black Belt Co.	Montgomery, Ala.
Golden Rod Mills	Ft. Worth, Texas
Interstate Feed Association	Toledo, Ohio
The O'Bannon Co.	Claremore, Okla.
Atlas Feed Milling Co.	Peoria, Ill.
Lexington Roller Mills Co	Lexington, Ky.
M. Marucheau Grain Co	San Antonio, Texas
Alfalfa Products Co	Sioux City, Iowa
C. A. Krause Milling Co	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stratton Ladish Milling Co	Milwaukee, Wis.
Black Rock Milling Corp	Black Rock, N. Y.
Rosenbaum Bros.	Chicago, Ill.
Ogilvie Flour Mills	Ft. William, Ont.
Donmeyer, Gardner Co.	Peoria, Ill.

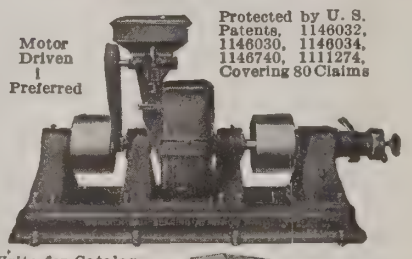
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DRAVER BROS.

RICHMOND - - - INDIANA

Proved Worth Real Economy

MONARCH MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY

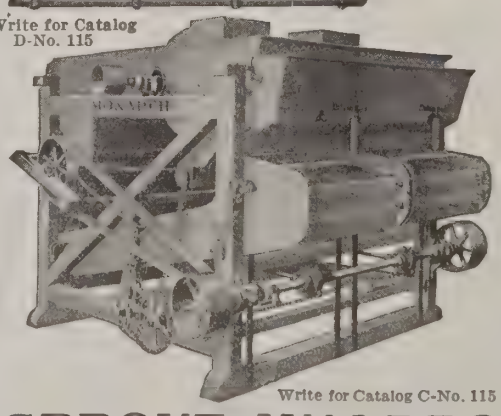


Motor Driven Preferred

Protected by U. S. Patents, 1146032, 1146030, 1146034, 1146740, 1111274, Covering 80 Claims

Is noted for its originality, reliability, durability, economy and efficiency in operation. Prospective purchasers are invited to write for catalogs, which are free on request, and to investigate this line, which is complete in every detail, **including machines for the making, separating and grading of cracked corn.**

Write for Catalog D-No. 115



The Monarch
Ball Bearing
Attrition Mill

The Origina Ball Bearing Feed Grinder, which is guaranteed for continuous uniform grinding, for definite savings of power and lubricant and uninterrupted service with practically no cost of upkeep.

The Monarch
Ball Bearing
Receiving Separator

A light running, well balanced machine with ample aspiration and automatic sieve-cleaning device.
Carefully constructed from selected materials and specially recommended where rapid and effective cleaning is desired.

Write for Catalog C-No. 115

SPROUT, WALDRON & COMPANY
MILLINGENGINEERS

Main Office and Works
MUNCY, PA. P. O. Box 465

CHICAGO OFFICE
No. 9 South Clinton Street

Grain Elevator Builders

. N. COPE & SON
BUILDERS
CONCRETE ELEVATORS
DECATUR, ILL.

W. C. BAILEY
Contracts and Builds
Modern Grain Elevators
We equip old or new elevators, guaranteeing greater capacity with less power, and positive Non-Chokable Working Leg.
433 Ramge Building - OMAHA, NEB.

BALLINGER & McALLISTER
Contractors, Designers
Grain Elevators, Ear-Corn Plants—Wood or Concrete Complete
Unity Bldg. Bloomington, Ill.

Reliance Elevators
are known by what they are doing, and not by what they have done or will do. Would you like to see some plans and estimates? Write
Reliance Construction Co.
624 Board of Trade
Indianapolis Indiana

Monarch Built Elevators
assure you economical design, first class work, efficient operation.
SATISFACTION
Let us Submit Designs and Prices



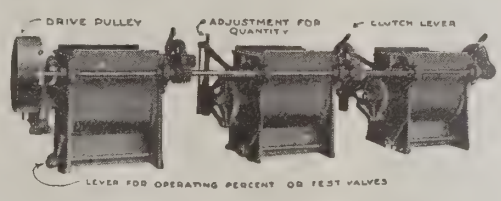
Concrete Central, Buffalo, 4,500,000 Bu.
One of the modern houses which has made a record for rapid and economical handling
MONARCH ENGINEERING CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. F. HOAG & CO
EXPERIENCE—SERVICE—QUALITY
DESIGNERS AND CONSTRUCTORS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
306 CORN EXCHANGE
MINNEAPOLIS

WE HAVE ALREADY DESIGNED
GRAIN ELEVATORS
All over the Globe, including some of the Largest in Existence
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES
JOHN S. METCALF CO., Ltd.
108 S. La Salle St., Chicago — 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal Que.
395 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia — 125 Strand, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

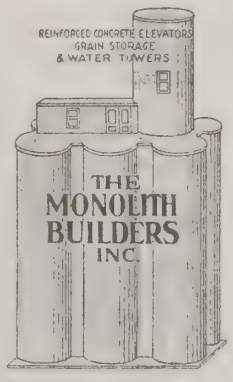
Tell your troubles to our Advertisers; they pay us for your inquiries.

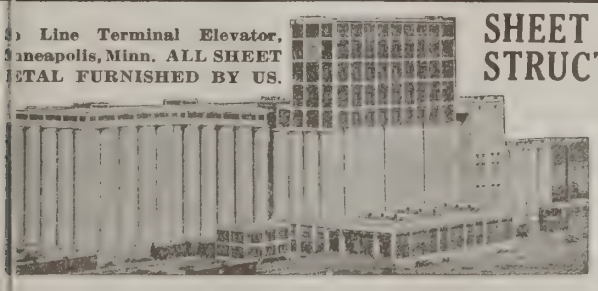
Send us the news from your neighborhood—changes, crops, local conditions, etc.



When It Comes to Feeders
you'd better come to W. J. Savage Co. for YOURS. Many years' experience qualifies us to build them for you. Do you know that *we design and build Feed Plants* of any capacity? GET OUR ADVICE—WE KNOW HOW. Your inquiries solicited.
W. J. SAVAGE CO., Inc. Knoxville, Tenn.

Grain Storage for
ELEVATORS — MILLS
is being erected better although cheaper with our
All-Steel Building Forms
for circular concrete construction.
The Monolith Builders, Inc.
Contractors — Engineers
6912 Wayne Avenue - Chicago, Ill.
As specialists in designing and building grain storage, we offer PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR PRACTICAL OWNERS who want work done right.





Line Terminal Elevator, Minneapolis, Minn. ALL SHEET METAL FURNISHED BY US.

SHEET METAL WORK
STRUCTURAL STEEL
Loading Spouts
B. I. Weller
Webster Bldg.
CHICAGO



Built by Burrell
One of Twelve Hundred
Successful Plants

Elevators
Mill Buildings
Grain Storage
Our Experience and Service is available. We pride ourselves on the number of times we build for the same people.
Once a customer
ALWAYS a customer
Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.
Kansas City, Security Bldg. — Chicago, Ill., Webster Bldg.

FOR ACCURATE MOISTURE TESTS
Use Our Grain Dealers Sample Cases
ST. LOUIS PAPER CAN AND TUBE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAY YOU SAW THE AD IN THE
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
THANK YOU!



Make Your Elevator the HUB of Your Community

Consider the large number of people in and around your town who own motor cars and need Tires and Tubes.

Is there any reason why they shouldn't leave their money with you? The Gripwell Tire is easy to sell at first glance. Be ready—represent he line of famous

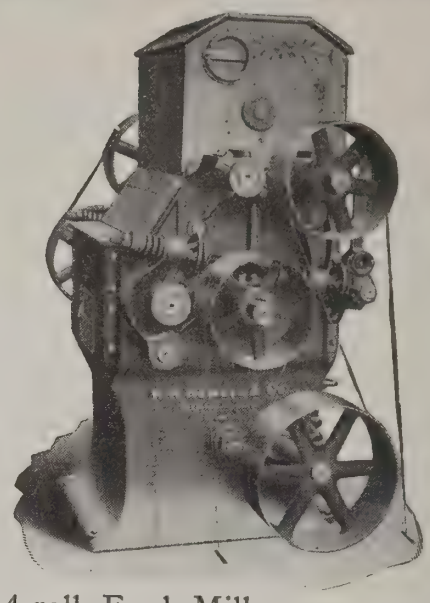
Gripwell Tires and Tubes

The Gripwell Special Agency plan embraces a policy of protection and service to every Gripwell dealer, which we will gladly submit in detail.

It will pay you to write us.

H. Channon Company Chicago

ROLLER FEED GRINDERS



Howell 4-roll Feed Mills are recognized as standard by Grain Elevators of the Northwest. Your house is not complete without one.

We also manufacture and handle a complete line of

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

of all kinds, including belting, buckets, pulleys, shafting, heads, boots, cleaners, shellers, engines, motors, and grain handling supplies.

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R. R. HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS :: MINNESOTA

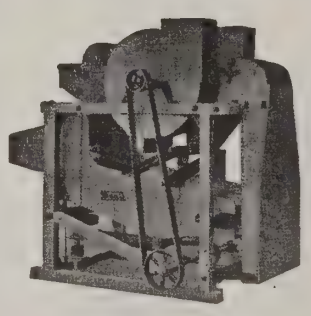
What the
Knickerbocker Cyclone 1905
will do for you:



NEW CYCLONE 1905

Give you a clean elevator
Reduce your fire hazard
Prevent dust explosions
Show a saving of grain mixed with dust
Better the working conditions for employees

The Knickerbocker Company
Jackson, Mich.



Beall Rotating Warehouse and Elevator Separators

are recognized as standard equipment, and are proving their value to hundreds of mills and elevators with this weedy, mixed crop to contend with.

BEALL SEPARATORS

are made right and do thorough work, bringing higher prices to their owners. Write today for prices; we can show you a big saving on small investment.

Beall Improvements Co., Decatur, Ill.



Save Power

Use "Schultz" Clutches to accomplish this, by starting and stopping your machinery quickly.

A. L. SCHULTZ & SON
1675-77 ELSTON AVENUE, CHICAGO

BUY BELTING BY THE BRAND

Insist on

"CAMEO"

RUBBER BELTING for GRAIN ELEVATORS

The extraordinary demand for "Cameo" Brand of rubber belt is on account of its excellent service, due to its strictly dependable material, backed by its reputation of 65 years' success. Why not install "Cameo" in your elevator and know that you will be satisfied? "Cameo" is a jewel in its true sense.

THE NEW YORK RUBBER COMPANY
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"BETTER
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THE TITLE OF OUR BOOKLET DEALING WITH IMPROVED GRAIN ACCOUNTING METHODS. SENT FREE TO THOSE INTERESTED
eerless System Sales Co. S. Jeff Ave., Peoria, Illinois

Mail Your Samples of Grain in the Spear Envelope
Write for Samples
EYWOOD MFG. COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Envelopes
Cereal Cartons
General Printers
422 North 3rd Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Your Opportunity
To secure this choice, well located space. Post-war conditions are bringing exceptional returns to our advertisers. Apply Manager, Box 20, Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago.

THE RECORDS of the Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies
show that 80 per cent of all fires in Mills or Elevators start in elevators. The installation of an automatic feeding device which will positively prevent an elevator choking from overfeeding and an automatic relief which will prevent an elevator choking from bin getting full or spout choking, will annually save millions of dollars in fire loss and add at least 50 per cent to efficiency of any stand of grain elevators. These devices are perfected and are available for mill and elevator owners, are very inexpensive and absolutely practical. Full particulars will be furnished, free of charge by this office, on request.
MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU, Oxford, Michigan

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois
Home Office, Alton, Ill.
Southwestern Agency: C. H. Ridgway, Mgr., Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Pacific Coast Agency: C. H. Cole, Mgr., 907 American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.
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The TOLEDO Grain Drier
will give the
BEST Results
Manufactured by
The J. D. Gerken Company
25-29 Ontario Street
Toledo Ohio

Premium Adjustment Insurance
Under this form of insurance you pay premium only on actual values contained in elevator. Monthly statements of actual values are rendered by you and an adjustment of the premium based on the average value is made at expiration of policy. A simple and satisfactory form of insurance. Write for information.
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Western Grain Dealers
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WRITE FOR INFORMATION

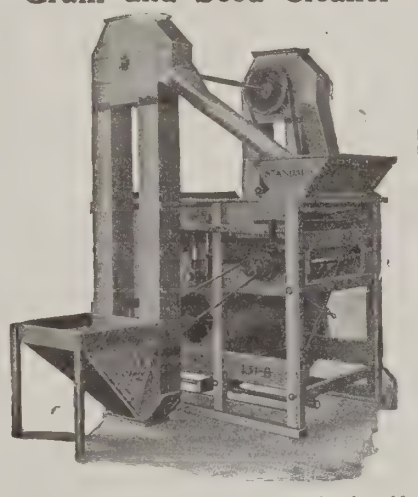
Transit Leaks
are unknown to the grain shippers who use
KENNEDY
Car Liners
Enormous Increased Sales prove the Efficiency, Merit and Serviceability of these Liners.
The Kennedy Car Liner
is the only device offered the grain shipper that makes a car LEAK-PROOF.
Cheap—Modern—Profitable
Write NOW for particulars
HE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG CO.
Shelbyville, Indiana, U. S. A.

All Millers and Grain Dealers Need Non-Rusting Metal Baskets
INDESTRUCTIBLE



These baskets are made very strong—with stout rope handles that fit the hands. They are made of galvanized steel with double bottoms riveted on that slide smoothly. They outwear any other basket made. Hold grain, dust, hot ashes, etc. Every miller should have them.
$18.45 per doz. F. O. B. Chicago
SACKETT
1695 Elston Avenue
CHICAGO

STANDARD
Grain and Seed Cleaner



This is a complete plant in itself, easily installed and is a cleaner bound to please you.
Write for catalogue and prices of our complete line.
The International Mfg. Co.,
CRESTLINE, OHIO

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS
PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS
ok to the Grinders. They do the ork! Bowsher's Cone-Shape inders are the correct principle Feed Mill construction. They lean larger grinding surface ose to center of Shaft; thus More pacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.
Desire to express my appreciation the long-lasting, trouble-proof owsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years ith less than One Dollar per year for pairs." *R. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.*
10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

RID-OF-RATS---Non-Poisonous
Kills Rats and Mice where all other exterminators fail. For details ask
The BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc.
Patentees and Manufacturers
100 Emerson Place BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SCALES REPAIRED AND SOLD
50 wagon scales, capacity from 4 to 15 ton. Any size platform in following makes: Fairbanks, Howe, Buffalo, Standard and Columbia. Each scale that leaves our factory is thoroly overhauled and tested and guaranteed to be correct. We furnish competent men for outside work.
COLUMBIA SCALE CO.
2439 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We help sell your goods
olding Cartons
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Counter Displays
GEREKE-ALLEN CARTON CO.
GEREKE-ALLEN CARTON COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

The state organizer of farm bureaus in Montana says the increased price of seed wheat now in the neighborhood of $3.50 a bu. is especially hard on the dryland farmer and may cause many of these to stop sowing wheat on dry lands.

Grain crops in Czecho-Slovakia are estimated to show an increase of 740,000 tons this year. The wheat crop is estimated at 1,288,000 qrs.; rice, 2,622,000; of barley, 1,430.000; of oats, 3,045,000.

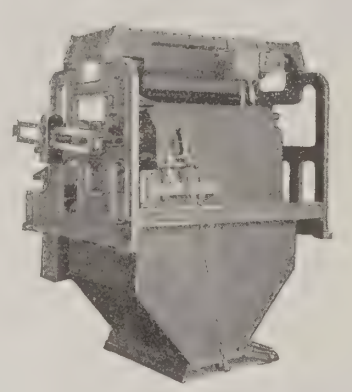
Movement of Oats.

Following is a statement of the receipts and shipments of oats at the primary markets of the West for the weeks named:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Final 00 omitted			
Week of—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Dec. 28.....	6,250,0	5,597,0	3,659,0	3,483,0
Jan. 4.....	4,299,0	5,082,0	4,266,0	3,939,0
Jan. 11.....	3,638,0	5,185,0	3,859,0	4,641,0
Jan. 18.....	4,723,0	2,694,0	4,156,0	2,395,0
Jan. 25.....	6,326,0	4,595,0	4,435,0	3,050,0
Feb. 1.....	5,302,0	4,628,0	5,316,0	4,019,0
Feb. 8.....	3,349,0	4,503,0	4,321,0	3,722,0
Feb. 15.....	3,500,0	6,665,0	2,948,0	3,960,0
Feb. 22.....	3,092,0	6,458,0	2,427,0	3,673,0
Mar. 1.....	4,029,0	8,419,0	3,189,0	4,354,0
Mar. 8.....	2,896,0	7,146,0	3,107,0	4,915,0
Mar. 15.....	3,549,0	6,556,0	3,565,0	4,463,0
Mar. 22.....	3,346,0	7,063,0	3,293,0	4,469,0
Mar. 29.....	3,650,0	8,058,0	3,965,0	5,550,0
Apr. 5.....	3,929,0	9,400,0	3,938,0	5,850,0
Apr. 12.....	3,913,0	7,866,0	3,702,0	6,933,0
Apr. 19.....	3,528,0	6,939,0	3,267,0	7,330,0
Apr. 26.....	4,571,0	7,046,0	3,134,0	6,265,0
May 3.....	4,565,0	6,727,0	3,242,0	7,051,0
May 10.....	4,268,0	5,528,0	3,570,0	6,971,0
May 17.....	3,999,0	4,177,0	3,589,0	4,542,0
May 24.....	3,137,0	3,284,0	3,339,0	3,997,0
May 31.....	3,201,0	3,389,0	3,180,0	2,249,0
June 7.....	5,650,0	3,411,0	2,983,0	2,278,0
June 14.....	6,456,0	3,449,0	4,724,0	2,700,0
June 21.....	5,640,0	4,327,0	4,347,0	2,627,0
June 28.....	5,398,0	5,697,0	3,578,0	2,983,0
July 3.....	3,213,0	4,406,0	2,526,0	2,673,0
July 12.....	5,178,0	5,566,0	3,926,0	4,520,0
July 19.....	5,000,0	5,970,0	4,104,0	4,026,0
July 26.....	5,702,0	6,108,0	3,236,0	3,995,0
Aug. 2.....	6,732,0	5,863,0	2,944,0	3,959,0
Aug. 9.....	6,057,0	9,076,0	5,726,0	3,709,0
Aug. 16.....	4,320,0	10,709,0	3,732,0	4,932,0
Aug. 23.....	7,177,0	11,747,0	3,199,0	6,259,0
Aug. 30.....	6,999,0	12,231,0	3,770,0	6,067,0
Sept. 6.....	5,757,0	9,935,0	3,655,0	6,444,0
Sept. 13.....	5,214,0	8,690,0	3,626,0	6,006,0
Sept. 20.....	4,894,0	7,834,0	3,227,0	4,980,0
Sept. 27.....	4,638,0	5,975,0	3,392,0	6,322,0
Oct. 4.....	4,333,0	6,179,0	3,481,0	5,786,0
Oct. 11.....	4,574,0	5,695,0	3,574,0	3,570,0
Oct. 18.....	4,856,0	7,714,0	3,451,0	6,402,0
Oct. 25.....	4,859,0	6,713,0	3,541,0	4,155,0
Nov. 1.....	4,982,0	6,565,0	3,995,0	5,766,0
Nov. 8.....	4,383,0	6,133,0	3,281,0	4,956,0
Nov. 15.....	4,040,0	5,526,0	3,585,0	5,457,0
Nov. 22.....	3,989,0	6,304,0	4,007,0	8,041,0
Nov. 29.....	3,117,0	6,446,0	3,294,0	5,496,0
Dec. 6.....	2,713,0	6,611,0	3,037,0	7,631,0
Dec. 13.....	2,810,0	7,221,0	2,618,0	6,690,0
Dec. 20.....	3,141,0	7,836,0	2,579,0	4,574,0
Dec. 27.....	2,865,0	6,250,0	2,328,0	3,659,0

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FAIRBANKS
Automatic Scales
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Type Registering Counter

To give you accurate every day knowledge of the exact amount of each kind of grain that passes through your elevator. Weighs same weight per discharge on all grains—Does away with changing weights in weigh-box. Backed by nearly ninety years of scientific scale construction.



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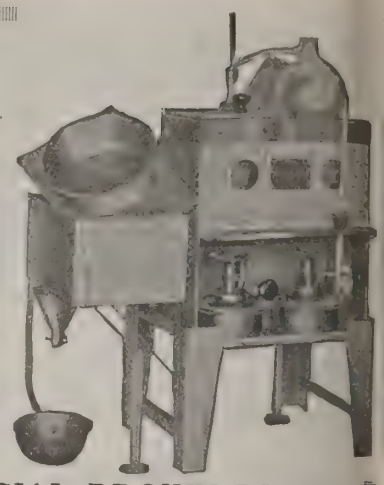
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The Price Current-Grain Reporter

912 Webster Building **Chicago, Ill.**

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BROKERS—BANKERS
Prominently identified with their market.

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Grains, Seeds, Hay, Feed, Flour, Mill Feed, Beans and Produce

*Members Grain Dealers' Nat'l Assn. †Members Nat'l Hay Assn. $10.00 per line, 52 insertions. Yearly subscription included.

ABILENE, KANS.
ecurity Flour Mills Co., grain, flour, feed.

ADRIAN, MICH.
he Cutler-Dickerson Co., hay, grn. sds.*†

ALVIN, TEX.
ord Bros., prairie hay, car lots.†

AMARILLO, TEX.
arly Gr. & Elv. Co., cane, millet, Kafir.*
anhandle Gr. & Elev. Co., grain, seeds.*

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
ed Wheeler Bro. Co., corn, oats, c. s. fds., hay.†

ATCHISON, KANS.
air Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

ATLANTA, GA.
eans, R. E., broker, flour, grain, hay.†
regg & Son, Joseph, brkrs. grain, hay.*†
artin, Theo. W., broker, flour, hay, grain.†
eakley & Co., W. E., brokers, flour, feed, grain, hay.†

AUGUSTA, GA.
. W. Fletcher & Co., brokers, millfeeds, grain, hay, flour.†
W. Hinson, broker, feed, flour, grain, hay.*†
arion Jones Co., brokers, flour, grain, hay, feeds.
ason, T. C., broker, grain, hay, feed, flour.

AULT, COLO.
ult Exchange Co., flour, grain, beans, potatoes.

BALTIMORE, MD.
altimore Grain Co., receivers, exporters.*
altimore Pearl Hominy Co., corn goods.*
ackburn & Co., C. P., recvrs., exprtrs.*
gland & Co., Chas., gr. & hay comsn.*†
hey & Co., John T., receivers, exptrs.*
ame, Knight & Co., grain commission.*
ammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters and forwarders.*
arris & Son, W. E., grain merchants.*
ax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, feed, commission.*†
uyett & Lyon, grain commission.*
nes & Co., H. C., grain hay.†*
ederer Bros., grain receivers.*†
acneal & Co., W. F., grn., hay, comsn.*†
anger & Co., J. A., grain receivers*†
nton Bros. & Co., grain, hay*†
een & Bro., E., wheat, corn, oats.*†
ude & Co., Otto, grain merchants.*
ack & Co., H. E., grain and hay receivers and exporters.*†

BAY CITY, TEX.
arter Grain Co., grain handlers.*†

BEAUMONT, TEX.
rcher Brokerage Co., grain brokers.†
utchison-Osteen Co., feed, flour, hay, grain.

BELMORE, O.
W. Wallen, shipper, hay and straw.†

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
sby Flour & Grain Co., W. M., hay, millfeeds.*†
ontgomery Brokerage Co., hay, millfeeds, grain.†
estern Grain Co., corn, oats, hay.*†

BLOOMVILLE, OHIO.
ellinger & Sons, "Star Brand" hay.†

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
he Hasenwinkle Grain Co., brokers country grain.*

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.
acy Bros. & Co., brokers.*†

BLUFFTON, IND.
udabaker Grn. & Sd. Co., grn., sds., hay.*†

BOSTON, MASS.
Jaquith, Parker, Smith & Co., grain, feed.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*

BOULDER, COLO.
The Colo. Alfalfa Milling Co., mfg. alfalfa meal.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.
E. Crosby & Co., feed, flour.*†

BRUNSWICK, GA.
P. W. Fleming & Co., brokers, flour, grain, hay, feeds.
McKinnon, Malcom B., mdse. brkr. and packing house products.

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Armour Grain Co., grain.*
Burns Grain Co., grain commission.*
Churchill Grain & Seed Co., byrs., shprs.*
Electric Grain Elevator Co., cnsgmts.*†
Globe Elevator Co., grain, mill feeds.*
Harold, A. W., barley a specialty.†
Irwin, Dudley M., grain commission.*†
Kennedy & Co., Charles, receivers, shprs.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., grain commission.†
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Townsend-Ward Co., corn, oats.*
Urmston Grain Co., commission.*

BUTLER, PA.
Klingler & Co., H. J., buckwheat, buckwheat flour, winter wheat, rye.

CAIRO, ILL.
Halliday Elvtr. Co., corn, oats.*
Magee-Lynch Grain Co., sell or cnsgn us.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
Gifford-Matthews Co., grain and grain products.
King-Wilder Gr. Co., buyers-shippers.*

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T. B. Hord Grain Co., bulk and sacked grain for western trade.*

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J. D. W. Claussen, broker, hay, grain, mill products.

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Bagley & Semmes, grain, hay, millfeeds.†
Harbin, A. D., broker, hay, grain, millfeeds.†
Thomasson & Co., wholesale grain and brokerage.
Tennessee River Mlg. Co., Inc., rcvrs., shprs., corn, millfeed.

CHEYENNE, WYO.
Dev e Grain Co., hay, grain, flour.

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Anderson & Co., W. P., grain comsn.*
Armour Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission.*
Bartlett, Frazier & Co., grain dealers.*
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Chicago Grain & Slvg. Co., salvage grn.*
Cross, Roy & Saunders, prvsns., cash futrs.
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Gerstenberg & Co., grain, seeds.*
Griffin & Co., J. P., grain commission.*
Hales & Edwards Co., barley.*
Harris Winthrop & Co., grain, stocks, bonds.*
Harvey Grain Co., corn and oat shippers.*
Hayes Gr. & Com. Co., cotton seed and linseed products, mill feeds.
Hitch & Carder, grain commission.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, grain commission.
Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, commission merchants.*
Jackson Bro. & Co., grain merchants.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., consgmts. solicited.*
Lederer & Dickson, grain commission.*
Lewis & Co., F. S., grain, provision.*
Liddy, Frank T., feed and grain products.
Logan & Bryan, grain comsn., provisions.*
Mayfield & Co., grain & futures.
McCarthy Bros. Co., grain commission.
McKenna & Rodgers, comsn. merchants.*
Merritt Grain Co., grain commission.*
Mincer, S., consignments, futures.*
Norris Grain Co., grain comsn. merchants.*
Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., grain merchants.*
Park & Pollard Co., "Stevens' 44 Feeds."*
Perrine & Co., W. H., cash grain, futures.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Press & Co., W. G., grn., prvsns., stocks.
Rang & Co., Henry, mlg. and feed barley.*
Riordan, Martin & Co., cash grain.
Rosenbaum Bros., receivers, shippers.*†
Rosenbaum Grain Co., J., grain.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers & shippers.*
Rothschild Co., Moses, grain commission.*
Rumsey & Company, grain commission. *
Sawers Grain Co., grain commission.*
Schifflin & Co., P. H., grain commission.*
Shaffer & Co., J. C., grain shippers.*
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Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Thayer & Co., C. H., consignments.*
Thomson & McKinnon, grain, commission.*
Updike Grain Co., grn. comsn.*
Wagner & Co., E. W., grain, provisions.
Ware & Leland, grain, seeds.*
Wegener Bros., grain commission.*
Winans, F. E., grain and seeds.
Zweig & Co., Harry A., cash grain only.

CHICAGO HAY RECEIVERS.
Bridge & Leonard, consignments solicited.*†
Coyne Bros., potatoes, apples, produce.†
Doyle Bros., hay, grain, seeds.†
Freeman Co., Henry H., grain and hay.†
Freeman & Co., M. M., hay, grain, seeds.†
Miller & Co., Albert, hay, straw, grain.†
Mumford & Co., W. R., hay, grn., mlstfs.*†
Randall & Co., T. D., hay and straw.†
Swift-HAYnes, grain, hay, straw.†
Walters Bros., hay, grain, seeds.*†

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Edwards, W. J. & Co., brokers.†

CHILDRESS, TEX.
Huggins-Andrews Co., shippers milo maize, kafir, cane seed.

CHILTON, WIS.
Knauf & Tesch Co., hay, grn. and seeds.†

CINCINNATI, O.
Bingham-Scholl Grain Co., grain exclusively.*
Blumenthal, Max, grain and hay comsn.*†
Bunting & Hill Co., hay and grain.†
Brouse-Skidmore Grn. Co., grn., hay, fd.*†
Brown & Co., W. L., grain and hay.†
Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co., grain, hay, feed.
Costello Grain & Hay Co., The J. F., hay.†
D. O. Cross Co., hay, grain, millfeed.†
De Molet Grain Co., grain, hay.*†
Early & Daniel Co., hay, grain, feed.*†
Gale-McMillan Hay Co., hay.†
Gowling, Alfred, hay, grain.*†
Granger & Co., Dan B., grn. and hay.*†
Helwig, J. B., mill feed wanted.
Henry W. Brown & Co., grain, hay.*†
McQuillan & Currus, grain, hay.*
The Fitzgerald Bros. Co., grain, hay.*†
Richter Grain Co., grain and hay.*†
Van Horn, W. A., hay exclusively.†

CLARENDON, TEX.
Connolly-Hughston Gr. Co., kafir, milo maize our specialty.*

CLAYTON, N. MEX.
Four States Seed Co., pinto beans, maize, cane.

CLEVELAND, O.
Bailey, E. I., grain, millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain Co., receivers-shippers, grain*†
Cleveland Grains-Drying Co., grain, grain products, grain by-products.*†
Gates Elevator Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*†
Hitch, C. H., millfeeds.*
Lake Shore Elvtr. Co., millfeeds, grain, hay.*†
Sheets Elevator Co., grain, feed, hay.*†
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*†
Star Elvtr. Co., grain, hay, feed.*†
Strauss & Co., H. M., grain, hay.*†
Union Elvtr. Co., grain, hay, feed.*†

COFFEYVILLE, KANS.
Allin Grain Co., red oats, wheat, corn, seed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Robinson-Hunt Gr. Co., grain, beans, sds.†
Seldomridge Grn. Co., grain, hay, seeds.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
Taylor Gr. & Elvtr. Co., millers, receivers, shippers.*†

COVINGTON, TENN.
Marks & Anderson, grain and hay.

DALLAS, TEX.
Cook Grain Co., corn, oats, hay, maize, Kafir.*
Cottonseed Cake & Meal Co. of Texas, cracked cottonseed cake.
Johnson & Co., E. A., brks. hay, grain, feed, flour.†
Mallow Grain Co., grain, hay, feed, ear corn, hay a specialty.†
Stagner, A. L., cottons'd & nut products.†

DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Davenport Elevator Co., recvrs., shiprs.*
Housman & Co., Geo. F., broker, grain, hay, feed, flour.†
Merchants' Elevator Co., terminal and country elevators.

DECATUR, ILL.
Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain brokers.*
Stokes-Barkley Gr. Co., grain, hay, sds.

DENVER, COLO.
Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., grain, hay.*†
Anderson Hay Co., wholesale hay.†
Best & Co., J. D., hay, grain, flour.*
Denver Elevator, grain, beans.*
Gallagher Grain Co.*
O'Donnell Grain Co., grain com. mchts.*
Scott-George Gr. Co., receivers-shippers.*
The Barteldes Seed Co., beans, field peas
The W. F. Thompson Merc. Co., hay.†
Western Alfalfa Milling Co., alfalfa meal.

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Bartz & Co., W. H., grain rec.-shippers.*
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Central Iowa Grain Co., gr. merchants.*
Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Fowler Co., F. W., wholesale hay, straw.†
Hall Gr. Co., Marshall, grain comsn brokers.*
Harper & Sons, shippers-consignments.*
Iowa Grain Co., receivers, shippers.
Mid-West Consumers Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pease Hay Commission Co., hay.†
Perrine & Co., W. H., consignments.*
Sargent & Co., hay, grain, millfeed.†
Sawers Grain Co., consignments.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Taylor & Patton Co., grain merchants.*

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Burdick, Thomas Co., consignments.*†
Carson & Co., H. C., grain and beans.*
Lichtenberg & Son, grain, millfeed, hay.*†

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Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Randall, Gee & Mitchell Co., grain.*
White Grain Co., grain, hay.*†

EL PASO, TEXAS.
El Paso Grain & Milling Co., buyers of grn.

EMMETT, MICH.
Martin Mullaly, shipper, hay and straw.†

EMPORIA, KANS.
Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co., grain, feed, live stock.*
Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.*

ENID, OKLA.
Johnston, W. B., rcvr., shpr., grain, feed.*

EVANSVILLE, IND.
Geo. M. Claypole, buyer flour, millfeed.

FT. WAYNE, IND.
Bash & Co., J. W., clovers, timothy, garden seeds.
Minsel, L. F., hay, grain, coal, stone.
The McMillen Co., whol. grn., hay, feed.*†

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This directory, supplementing our Guide to Good Business, permits the listing of bankers prominently identified with their market in handling grain drafts and general business
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BALTIMORE, MD.
nion Trust Co., of Md., spec. grn. drafts.

CHICAGO, ILL.
orn Exchange Nat'l Bank, grain accts.
nion Trust Co., B/L drafts collected.
he National City Bank of Chicago, specialty grain drafts.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ontinental National Bank, grain drafts our specialty.

MACON, GA.
ourth National Bank, grain drafts.

OMAHA, NEB.
maha Nat'l Bank, spec. grain drafts

RICHMOND, VA.
National State & City Bank, specialty grn. drafts.

SIOUX CITY, IA.
First National Bank, specialty grain drafts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, specialty, grain drafts.
3rd National Bank of St. Louis, specialty grain drafts.

TAMPA, FLA.
Bank of Com., specialty B/L drafts.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
Second Nat'l Bank, specialty grain drafts.

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Prominently identified with their market.

GUIDE TO GOOD BUSINESS

*Members Grain Dealers' Nat'l Assn. †Members Nat'l Hay Assn

Grains, Seeds, Hay, Feed, Flour, Mill Feed, Beans and Produce

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FORT WORTH, TEX.
Blewett Grain Co., consignments & brokerage only.*
Ferguson Grain Co., wholesale grain commission.
King, Douglas W., gr., fds., sds., brkg.*†
Niles Public Elev. & Com. Co., stge. & com.
Rosenbaum Grn. Co., J., gr., rcvrs. & shprs.

FREDERICK, OKLA.
Billingslea Gr. Co., E. O., gr., hay, ctnsd.*†

GADSDEN, ALA.
Gadsden Brokerage Co., flour, feed, hay, c/s products.

GAINESVILLE, TEX.
Whaley Mill & Elevator Co., grain, flour.*

GALVESTON, TEX.
Thomas F. Shaw, grain, frt. broker, forwarding agent.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Dixon, D. H., whsl. flr., hay, grn., mlfd.*†
Raney, L. A., handler grain, hay, millfeed.†

GOSHEN, IND.
The Goshen Milling Co., flour, feed, grain.*

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Dykstra, T. R., receivers, mill feeds, grain, hay, straw.
Farm Products Company (of Mich.), beans, grain, seeds, feed.*

GREENSBORO, N. C.
Allen & Co., J. N., brokers, distributors grain, hay, produce.

GREENVILLE, MISS.
Lyle & Lyle, grain, feed, flour.

GREENVILLE, N. C.
Wilson, W. B., broker and jobber.†

GREENVILLE, OHIO.
Greenville Fd. Co., rcvrs., shprs.,hay,straw.†
Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HALSTEAD, KAN.
Halstead Milling & Elev. Co., millers, flour, meals, feed.

HAMMOND, IND.
Nowak Mfg. Co., feed manufacturers.

HENDERSON, KY.
Baskett Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeeds.†

HENDERSON, N. C.
Seaboard Feed & Produce Co., mfrs. molasses and poultry feeds, buyers corn and feed materials.*

HOULTON, MAINE.
Fred E. Hall Co., baled hay and straw.†

HOUSTON, TEX.
Beatty-Archer Co., grain, hay, millfeeds.†*
Cage Co., D. S., rice by-products, peanut products, blackstrap molasses.

FOREIGN
Importers and Exporters

BRANDON, MAN., CANADA.
A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., field seeds.

CANEA-CRETE-GREECE.
Manoussaki Bros., importers flour, seeds, grain.

CHRISTIANA, NORWAY.
Norenberg & Belsheim, importers.

COPENHAGEN B, DENMARK.
Peter Gleerup, buyer damaged grain, feed, off grades.

DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.
Nimmo & Blair, Ltd., field & garden seeds

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Donaldson & Co., John, whlse. field seeds

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.
Finland Trading Co., provisions, flour products, grain, feed.

HAMBURG, GERMANY.
Rohstoff Einfuhr Gesellshaft, m. b. H., grain, seeds, feedstuffs.

HAVANA, CUBA.
Bru, Fernando S., import and commission merchant.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.
Dwyer Co., Ltd., W. H., hay and grain, wholesale.

PARIS, FRANCE.
Ravaud, A., imptr., exptr., grain, seeds.
Delphin Destombe, grain, oilseeds, oils, feeding stuffs

TORONTO, CANADA.
T. F. Harcourt, grain & com. merchant.*

WINNIPEG, MAN.
Cathcart & Co., grain commission mchts.
Richardson & Sons, James, Ltd., grain merchants.

HOUSTON, TEX.
E. S. Dixon & Co., mfg. economy mixed feed
Hailey Co., John H., cottonseed products.
Houston Bag & Bagging Co., new and second hand burlap bags.
Rhodes Gr. Co., G. C., grn., hay, millfeed.†
Sigmond Rothschild Company, Inc., grain, hay, millfeed.*†
Southwest Grain & Hay Co., Inc., grain, hay, millfeed, c/s. products.
Southwestern Bag Co., new and second hand burlap bags.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
Lyle & Lyle, grain, feed, flour.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Belt Elvtr. & Feed Co., commission, grain merchants.†
Bingham-Hewett-Scholl Co., rcvrs., shprs.*
Boyd, Bert A., The Indianapolis Com. Man.*
Evans Gr. Co., Wm. R., brokerage and commission only.*
Gale Grain Co., P. M., grain, feed.*
Hartley, A. E. & H. E., grain commission and brokerage.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hill, Lew, grain consignments.*
Hoosier Grain Co., consignments only.
Kinney Gr. Co., H. E., commission and track buyers.*†
Menzie Gr. & Brokerage Co., commission merchants.*
Sumner-Budd & Co., brokers, millfeeds c/s meal.
Urmston Grain Co., commission.*†
Witt, Frank A., commission and brkrg.*

INMAN, NEB.
Watson Hay Co., Elkhorn Valley hay.†

ITHACA, N. Y.
Cole, Grant, hay, grain, straw, wool.†

JACKSON, MISS.
Lemly, F. E., & Co., alfalfa meal and hay brokers.

JACKSON, TENN.
Rainey-Mercer Comsn. Co., millfeeds, hay, grain seeds.†

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S. O. Floyd, broker, hay, grain, all feeds.†*
Southern Grocery Co., wholesale grocers, hay, grain.
W. F. Seeba Co., brokers, flour, grain, hay, millfeed.*†
C. E. Smith Co., brokers, offices Jacksonville and Havana, Cuba.†*
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Carscallen & Cassidy, grain and hay.†

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
Model Mill Co., millers, flour, meal, feed.*

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Adams & Co., Geo. A., grain and feed.*
Adams Brokerage Co., feed, flour, grain.
Beyer Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley
Domestic Milling Products Co., millfeed, straight and mixed cars.
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commission.*
Federal Grain Co., commission.*
Feeders' Supply Co., cotton seed meal.
Fisher Grain Co., C. V., cnsgmnts.*.
Frisco Elevators Co., receivers, shippers, exporters.
Goffe & Carkener, grn., commission.*†
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Hinds Grain Co., grain, flour, millfeed.*
Kansas City Brokerage Co., grain, millfeeds.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., consignments.*
Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., shprs., corn, oats.*
Nellis-Witter Gr. Co., corn, oats, feedstuffs.*
Nelson Grain Co., mixed cars a specialty.
Parker Corn Co., corn specialists.*
Peirson Lathrop Gr. Co., grain commission.*
Thresher-Fuller Grain Co., consignments solicited.*
Terminal Elevators, grain receivers, shippers.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Western Grain Co., corn, oats, kafir, milo.*

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Bruce & Co., E. B., hay specialists.*†
Carlisle Commission Co., hay and grain.*†
Dyer & Co., alfalfa hay and meal.
Funk Bros., rcvrs., shprs. hay, alfalfa.†
Gateway Hay Co., rcvrs. and shprs. hay.
Glover & Co., J. C., hay rcvrs. and shprs.
Huffine & Co., wholesale hay and grain.†
Midwest Hay Co., hay, alfalfa meal.†
Mo. River Alfalfa Mlg. Co., alfalfa meal.
National Hay Co., hay specialists.†
North Brothers, receivers and shippers.†
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McAllister, Thomas A., shipper hay, produce.†

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La Junta Trading Co., pinto beans, alfalfa seed, hay.†

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Beatty Brokerage Co., grain brokers.*†

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Wilson Legler Hay & Gr. Co., grain, hay.†

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Sistrunk & Co., W. T., hay, grain, mill and mixed feeds.†

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Nielson & Sons, H. P., flour, feed, grain, seeds.

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Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Branch Co., T. O., cottonseed meal and cake.
Cunningham Com. Co., grain, meal, flour, feed.*
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain, alfalfa meal, mill feeds.*
Gordy Co., C. L., brokers, grain, hay, mill feeds.
Hayes Grain & Comsn Co., grain, hay.*
Niemeyer Gr. Co., Geo., grain, mill feeds, hay.*
Nothern, W. C., cottonseed meal, cracked cake.
Wilson & Co., brokers, grain, hay, millfeeds, cottonseed meal.*

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Callahan & Sons, grain.*
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Ritter-Hennings Co., hay, gr., rcvrs., shprs.†
Williams & Monroe, grain and stocks.
Zorn & Co., receivers, shippers, grain.*

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Owen & Barker, brokers, grain, hay, feed.*†
McHenry Peters Company, brkrs., grain, hay, produce.*†

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Barfield Feed Mills, grain, hay, millfeeds.
Flournoy, J. A., grain, hay, flour.
McRae, D. L., flour, grain, hay, feed.*†
Middlebrooks Bros., flour, grain, hay.*†

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Cruikshank & Graham, shippers of grain.

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McGregor Mlg. & Gr. Co., Texas red oats.*

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Reinhardt & Co., grain, hay, field seeds.
Wright Grain Co., hay, corn, oats, maize, kafir.

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U. S. Feed Co., grain and hay.*†
Williams & Co., J. M., hay, grn., feed.†

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W. P. Dial, milo, maize, cane, kafir.*

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Coles Co., The, grain and hay.*†

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Bartlett & Son Co., L., grain comsn.*
Bell Co., W. M., grain commission.*
Deutsch & Sickert Co., hay, grain, feed.†
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Donahue-Stratton Co., oat shippers.*
Godfrey-Blanchard Co., grain commission.*
Midland Mill Co., grain, feed.
Milwaukee Hay Co., hay, straw.
Moering Grain Co., grain, feed.*
Riebs, Jr., J. M., general grain merchant.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Thayer & Co., C. H., rcvrs., shprs., grain seeds.*
The Franke Grain Co., grain, millfeed, hay consignments solicited.†

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Cereal Grading Co., rye, milling wheat.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain, feed, shippers.
Godfrey-Blanchard Co., grain commission.*
Gould Grain Co., barley shippers.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
International Grain Co., shprs. wheat, oats barley, export, domestic.*
Itasca Elevator Co., grain.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., grain, commission.*
Riegger Grain Co., screenings, feed grns.*
Scroggins Grain Co., feed, milling wheat.*
Seidl, Frank J., grain and screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., grain commission.*
Van Dusen, Harrington Co., grain comsn.*

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The Valley Mills, shprs. flour, wheat, corn.

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Butler & Clark, brokers, corn, oats, all feeds.

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Amendt Mlg. Co., buckwheat, grain wanted.

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H. M. Hobbie Gro. Co., mlrs., buyers wheat, corn, oats.

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Haymond Co., J. H., hay, feed, seeds, grain

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Tennessee Grain Co., corn, oats, feed, hay.*†
Tate, W. R., grain and hay.*

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J. C. Smith & Wallace Co., grn., hay, fd.†

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Hollister & Cox, brokers, grain, hay.†
J. A. Meadows, millfeed, hay and grain.*†

NEW CASTLE, PA.
Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.*

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Richeson Co., W. L., Inc., freight brokers & forwarders.*

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Forbell & Co., L. W., grain commission.*
Franklin Feed Stores, hay, straw, grain.†
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Power & Co., W. D., hay, comsn. mcht.†
Reinhardt & Co., Geo. N., grain and hay.†
Schwartz & Co., B. F., grain, stocks, bonds.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*

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Cofer & Co., J. H., grain, hay.*†

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Leypoldt & Pennington, alf., & prairie hay.†

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Dustin Grain Co., brokers, wholesale grain.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain, hay.*
Marshall-Jacobson Gr. Co., grain, seeds, hay.*†
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anley Grain Co., milling wheat.*
lmquist Elvtr. Co., receivers, shippers.*
rriam & Millard Co., grain merchants.*
ve-Schneider-Fowler Co., consignments.
berts Grain Co., Geo. A., grain mchts.*†
thschild Grain Co., grain merchants.*
andard Grain Co., receivers, shippers.
ylor Grain Co., grain, feed*
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naha Alfalfa Mlg. Co., feed mfrs.†
naha Hay Co., hay.†
rsons Com. Co., whol., hay, alf., straw.†
estern Hay & Grain Co., hay, alfalfa straw.†

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ris Fuel Co., hay, grain, feed.*
uthland Cotton Oil Co., mfg. high grade cottonseed products.

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le Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
wey & Sons, W. W., corn wanted.*
rwood-Young Co., grain commission.*
les, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*†
heller Grain Co., grain, hay.*
ck, L. E., grain, commission.
rner-Hudnut Co., rcvrs., shprs.

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therland, J. Robt., broker, hay, grain, flour, feed.

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chardson Bros., flour, grain, mill feed.*
gers & Co., E. L., grain, hay, feed.*†
ylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*

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oenix Seed & Feed Co., Ariz. alf. and Bermuda grass seed.

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stbrook Grain & Mlg. Co., wholesale grain.*

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en & Co., H. S., grain, hay, flour and feed.*
idel & Leubin, grain and hay.†
rper Grain Co., grain.*
ck & Co., W. F., grain, hay, millfeed.*†
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Caffrey's Sons, Daniel, hay, grain.†
Cague, R. S., Ltd., grain and hay.*†
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wart Co., Jesse C., grain & mill feed.*
ylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
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rtland Gr. Co., buyers corn, oats, feed.*

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en Wheaton, hay, grain, millfeeds, seeds.

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hardson, W. F., Jr., Co., gr. & mlfd.*
uthern Brok. Co., grn., hay, fds., sds.*†

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Ichtertz & Watson, grain, seeds, feed, hay.*
Langenberg Bros Grain Co., grain, hay.*†
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Mullally Hay & Grain Co., receivers.*†
Nanson Comsn. Co., grain, hay.*†
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Price & Co., T. E., grain, provisions, stocks.
Schultz & Niemeier, receivers, shippers.*
Seele Bros. Grain Co., grain comsn.*
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Stokes-Barkley Grain Co., grain, hay, sds.*
Toberman, Mackey & Co., hay and grain.*†

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Easton Gr. Co., maize, kafir, red oats.*

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Taylor & Bournique, grain merchants.*

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Missouri Seed Co., alfalfa cane millet.
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Lindsborg Seed Co., cane, millet, alfalfa.

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Bowman Bros., alfalfa seed.

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Louisville Seed Co., all varieties field seeds

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Teweles Seed Co., L., farm seeds.

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Cole Seed Saver Co., Japan clover (Lespedeza) seed, wholesale.

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Loewith, Larsen & Co., clover, grass, field seeds.
Maxim Hershey Seed Co., clover, field, grass, bird.
Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.
Radwaner Seed Co., I. L., bird and field seed merchants.

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Philadelphia Seed Co., grass, field seeds.

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The Chas. H. Lilly Co., seed merchants.*

SHERMAN, TEX.
Pittman & Harrison Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Bushnell & Co., D. I., grass seed, seed grain.*
Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., field and grass seeds.*
Newman & Malkemus, field seeds, seed grn.*
Prunty, Chas. E., grain, clover, grass sds.*
Schisler Seed Co., A. W., seeds of quality.*

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Flower Co., S. W., clvr., timothy, alsike sd.

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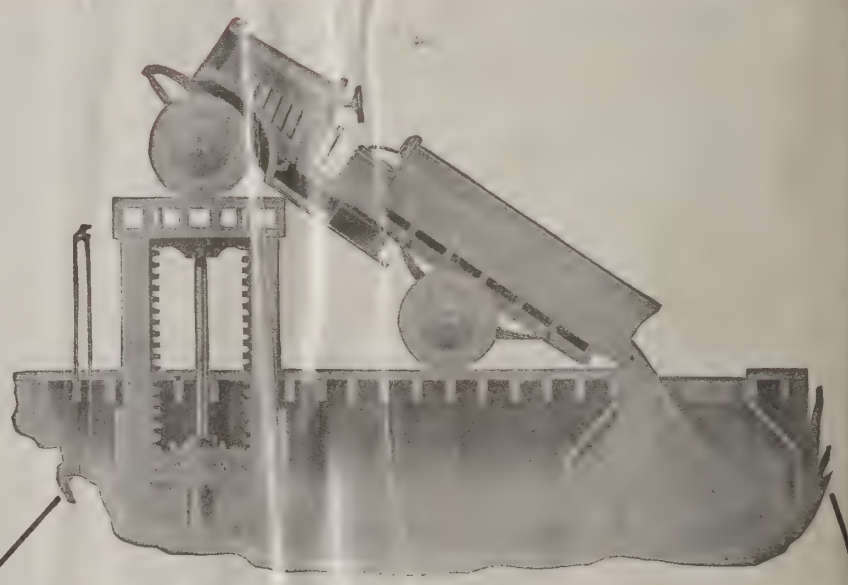
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